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THE

POCKET FORMULARY

AND

SYNOPSIS OF THE

BRITISH & FOREIGN PHARMACOPŒIAS

COMPRISING

STANDARD AND APPROVED

Formulæ

FOR THE PREPARATIONS AND COMPOUNDS EMPLOYED IN MEDICAL PRACTICE

BY

HENRY BEASLEY

TENTH EDITION

LONDON
J. & A. CHURCHILL
NEW BURLINGTON STREET
1877

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PREFACE

THE present edition of this work, besides comprising the whole of the formulæ of the 1867 edition of the British Pharmacopœia, and of the Appendix of 1874, contains copious selections from the principal foreign pharmacopœias, from the hospital pharmacopœias of this and of other countries, from the chief works on Medicine, Materia Medica, and Pharmacy, and from British and foreign periodicals.

It differs from previous issues in embodying a more extensive selection of formulæ from the latest editions of the United States, French, and German pharmacopæias, and also in illustrating the points of similarity and of difference between the kindred formulæ of these three works, and those of our own pharmacopœia; an arrangement it is believed that may be regarded as incorporating the substance of the three foreign pharmacopœias. Since the formulæ contained in the three last-named pharmacopœias are in greater request, a more liberal selection has been made from their pages than from other foreign officinal sources.

Save when retained for purposes of comparison, or when not supplanted by more modern versions, the formulæ of the London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and previous British pharmacopœias have been omitted. Care, however, has been taken to preserve the value of the book as one of reference, by retaining all the older and time-honoured matter.

The list of synonyms has been revised and considerably added to.

The Editor trusts it will be found that the new edition of the 'Pocket Formulary' is calculated not only to maintain the reputation of the book as a useful companion to the dispensing chemist, but to serve as a handy compendium of ready reference to the physician and the general practitioner.

REFERENCES.

B. British Pharmacopœia.

L. London Pharmacopœia or College.

E. Edinburgh Pharmacopœia or College.

D. Dublin Pharmacopœia or College.

U. S. Pharmacopœia of the United States.

P. The Paris Codex, or French Pharmacopœia.

G. Pharmacopœia Germanica, or German Pharmacopœia.

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

CH. Pharmacopœia Chirurgica, and Ph. Medico-Chirurgica

M. Magendie's Formulary.

H. Hospital Formularies, as GUY'S H., ST. B. H., CHAR. H., MID. H., U. C. H., ST. GEO. H., CUT. H., GLAS. H., TH. H., &c. Those of Guy's, St. Bartholomew's, Charing Cross, Middlesex, University College, St. George's, Cutaneous, Glasgow, and Throat Hospitals.

F. H., IT. H., GERM H. French, Italian, and German Hospital. [These are chiefly taken from the latest edition of the 'Nouveau Formulaire Pratique des Hôpitaux,' edited by Mialhe.]

The individual Names attached to the Formulæ are those of the Authors to whom they are commonly attributed, or from whose works they have been taken. The latest editions of the Pharmacopœias are intended, except where the date is affixed.

*** *See Appendices* 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.

SIGNS, ABBREVIATIONS, &c.,

USED IN THE FORMULÆ.

C or Cong. Congius. Imperial Gallon.

O Octarius. Pint of 20 fluid ounces, unless marked o. m.

℔ Libra. Avoirdupois pound.

℥ Uncia. Avoirdupois ounce.

f℥ Fluiduncia. Fluid Ounce.

ʒ Drachma. Drachm (60 grains).

fʒ Fluidrachma. Fluid Drachm (60 minims).

℈ Scrupulus. Scruple (20 grains).

♏ Minimum. Minim (1-60th of fʒj).

gr. Granum, or grana. Grain, or grains.

ss. Semis. A half.

Sesqui. One and a half.

q. p. Quantum placet. As much as you please.

q. s. Quantum sufficit. As much as is sufficient.

p. æq. Partes Æquales. Equal parts.

Aa, Ana, *and* Sing. Of each ingredient.

M. Misce. Mix.

S. A. Secundum Artem. According to art.

O. M. Old wine measure.

Co. *or* Comp. Compound.

Pp. Precipitate.

Pulv. *or* p. Pulvis. Powder.

Sp. Gr. Specific gravity.

Tr. Troy weight.

d. water. Distilled water.

wt. By weight.

*** *Unless otherwise stated, the weights and measures in the following formulæ are those of the British Pharmacopœia,* 1867, *vide* APPENDIX I, p. 488.

THE POCKET

FORMULARY.

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

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

ACETUM. Vinegar is procured in this country from malt, by fermentation, &c. French vinegar (Acetum Gallicum) is made from wine. B. An acid liquid, prepared from malt and unmalted grain, by acetous fermentation. Sp. gr. 1·017—1·019 (445·4 gr., or f ʒj neutralize at least 402 gr. measures of the vol. solution of soda, corresponding to 4·6 per cent. of anhydrous acetic acid). Dose f ʒj—ij. The English maker is allowed by law to use $\frac{1}{1000}$th of its wt. of Sulphuric Acid. U.S., P., G. no Sulphuric Acid.

ACETUM ALLII. Fresh garlic ʒj, distilled vinegar f ʒxij.

ACETUM ANTIHYSTERICUM. Castor ʒij, galbanum ʒiv, rue ʒj, vinegar lbij. Macerate and strain.

ACETUM ANTISEPTICUM. *Four-Thieves' Vinegar.* See Acidum aceticum aromaticum, E.

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

ACETUM CANTHARIDIS. B. *Epispasticum.* Mix f ℥xiij of acetic acid with f ℥ij of glacial acetic acid, and digest in this mixture cantharides in powder ℥ij for two hours, at a temperature of 200° F., then transfer the ingredients, after they have cooled, to a percolator, and when the liquid ceases to pass, pour f ℥v of acetic acid over the residuum. When the percolation is complete, press contents of percolator, filter, mix the liquids, add acetic acid to make 1 pint. [To promote prompt vesication. See also Tinctura Canthar. Acetica.]

ACETUM CAPSICI. Capsicum ℥j, vinegar f ℥xxiv. See Tinctura Capsici Acetica. Used in gargles.

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

ACETUM DESTILLATUM. L. and E. From 8 pints of vinegar (from a glass retort into a glass receiver) distil 7 pints. E. directs French vinegar in preference. [Chiefly used as a pharmaceutical agent. It has been given in *Scarlatina*, in doses of f ℥j.] P. by distilling vinegar made from wine.

ACETUM DIGITALIS. G. Dried Foxglove ℥j, vinegar ℥ix, rect. sp. (·830 to ·834) ℥j. Macerate for 8 days, press, filter. Dose, to ♏xxx.

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

ACETUM LOBELIÆ. U.S. Lobelia in mod. coarse powd. ℥iv tr. dil. acetic acid Oij, o. m. Macerate 7 days.

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

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

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

ACETUM SANGUINARIÆ. U. S. As Acetum Lobeliæ.

ACETUM SCILLÆ. B. Macerate squill, bruised, ℥iiss in dilute acetic acid Oj for 7 days, then strain with expression, add proof spirit f ℥iss, and filter. L. Similar. U.S. 1 to 7½, P. 1 to 12, G. 1 to 10.

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

ACIDUM ACETICUM. B. Made from wood by destructive distillation (28 per cent. of anhydrous acetic acid). Sp. gr. 1·044. 182 gr. require for neutralization 1000 gr. measures of the volumetric solution of soda. See A. Pyroligneum. U.S. 30 per cent. anhyd. acid. G. 30 per cent. P. sp. gr. 1·06.

ACIDUM ACETICUM GLACIALE. B. Concentrated acetic acid, corresponding to at least 84 per cent. of anhydrous acid. B. 1864. Place acetate of soda ℥xx in a porcelain basin on a moderately warm sand bath, apply heat till it liquefies, and continuing the heat, stir until the salt becomes pulverulent; let the heat be now raised so as to produce fusion, and then instantly remove the salt from the fire. As soon as it has cooled, break up the mass, and place it in a stoppered retort capable of holding three pints, and connected with a Liebig's condenser. Pour sulphuric acid ℥viij wt. on the salt, quickly replace the stopper, and when the distillation of acetic acid begins to slacken, continue it with the aid of heat until f ℥vj have passed over. Mix f ℥j of the acetic acid thus obtained with

f ℥j of the solution of iodate of potash previously mixed with a little mucilage of starch; and if it gives rise to a blue colour, agitate the whole product of distillation with a quarter of an ounce of black oxide of manganese perfectly dry and in fine powder, and redistil. Sp. gr. 1·065. D. From acetate of lead and hydrochloric acid gas. Sp. gr. 1·065. G. *Acidum Aceticum* P. *Acide Acétique crystallisable.*

ACIDUM ACETICUM DILUTUM. B. Acetic acid Oj, dist. water Ovij. Sp. gr. 1·006. 440 gr., or f ℥j, neutralize 313 gr. measures of volumetric solution of soda (3·63 per cent. anhydrous acetic acid, or 16 gr. in f ℥j). U.S. Same.

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

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

ACIDUM ANTIMONICUM. [*Ac. Stibicum*, P.] Antimonic acid is precipitated when diluted sulphuric acid is added to the washings of *Diaphoretic Antimony* (Antimonium Calcinatum).

ACIDUM ARSENIOSUM (PURUM). B. 1864. Commercial arsenious acid, purified by sublimation.

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

* MOIST PEROXIDE OF IRON (*Antidotum Arsenici* G). Sol persulphate of iron (sp. gr. 1·317) ℥vj (wt.) Water ℥xij, mix and add calc. magnesia ℥vij, previously rubbed up with ℥xij water, shake well together until a thin and smooth paste is formed. This freed from the supernatant liquid, forms the antidote for arsenic. The sol. of sulph. of iron, as well as the magnesia in suspension, should be kept in readiness, and separate, so as to be available for immediate use.

ACIDUM ARSENIOSUM PRÆPARATUM. White arsenic levigated as Creta præparata.

ACIDUM ARSENICUM. Obtained by treating arsenious acid with nitric acid in slight excess, and boiling down to dryness in a platinum vessel.

ACIDUM BENZOICUM. B. *Flowers of Benzoin.* Prepared, by sublimation, from benzoin. B. 1864. Place benzoin ℥iv in a cylindrical pot of sheet iron, furnished with a flange at its mouth; and having fitted the pot into a circular hole in a sheet of pasteboard, interpose between the pasteboard and flange a collar of tow, so as to produce a nearly air-tight junction. Let a cylinder of stiff paper open at one end, eighteen inches high, and having a diameter of at least twice that of the pot, be now inverted on the pasteboard and secured to it by slips of paper and flour paste. Pass two inches of the lower part of the pot through a hole in a plate of sheet tin, which is to be kept from contact with the pasteboard by the interposition of a few corks; and let a heat just sufficient to melt the benzoin (that of a gas lamp answers well) be applied, and continued for at least 6 hours, that benzoic acid may be sublimed. Let the product thus obtained, if not quite white, be pressed firmly between folds of filtering paper, and again sublimed. Dose, from 5 to 30 grains.

ACIDUM BORACICUM. M. WACKENRODER. Dissolve 40 parts of borax in 100 of boiling water, and add 25 of hydrochloric acid to the hot solution. Let the acid which crystallizes on cooling be collected on a filter, drained, washed with cold water, and lastly dried at 234° F. It may be rendered more pure by recrystallizing. [It is usually precipitated by sulphuric acid, a portion of which it obstinately retains.] Dose, 5 to 15 grains.

ACIDUM CARBOLICUM. B. *Phenic Acid. Phenol.* Obtained from coal tar by fractional distillation, and subsequent purification.

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

"Carbolic acid unites with the stronger bases, but the

compounds are very unstable, and difficult to obtain in a definite form."—*Watts.*

ACIDUM CARBONICUM. Put fragments of marble, or chalk, into a gas bottle and pour upon it hydrochloric or sulphuric acid previously diluted with eight or ten times its weight of water, and collect in a dry vessel by displacement.

ACIDUM CHROMICUM. Mix four measures of a cold saturated solution of bichromate of potash with five of oil vitriol; as the liquid cools, the chromic acid separates in crimson needles, which, however, contain Sulphuric Acid.

ACIDUM CRYSOPHANICUM. PARRISH. By extracting rhubarb with weak alkaline alcohol, precipitating by carbonic acid, dissolving in 50 per cent. alcohol containing a little caustic potash, precipitating by acetic acid, dissolving in boiling alcohol, mixing the filtrate with water, and recrystallizing from alcohol. See Araroba. *Appendix.*

ACIDUM CITRICUM. B. Boil lemon juice Oiv and add prepared chalk ʒivss by degrees till there is no more effervescence. Collect the deposit on a calico filter, and wash it with hot water till the filtered liquor passes from it colourless. Mix the deposit with a pint of distilled water, and gradually add sulphuric acid f ʒiiss, previously diluted with a pint and a half of distilled water, applying for half an hour sufficient heat to produce ebullition, and constantly stirring. Separate the acid solution by filtration, wash the insoluble matter with cold distilled water, and add the washings to the solution. Concentrate to the density of 1·21, cool, and after twenty-four hours decant the liquor from the crystals of sulphate of lime which have formed; concentrate further till a film forms on its surface, and set it aside to cool and crystallize. Purify the crystals, if necessary, by a second crystallization. 70 gr. of the cryst. dissolved in water are neutralized by 1000 gr. measures of the volum. sol. of soda. Dose, 5 to 30 grains. *Refrigerant.*

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

ACIDUM GALLICUM. B. Place galls in coarse powder ℔j in a porcelain dish, pour on as much distilled water as will convert them into a thick paste, and keep them in this

moistened condition for six weeks, at a temperature of between 60° F. and 70° F., adding distilled water from time to time to supply what is lost by evaporation. At the end of that time boil the paste for twenty minutes with f ℥xlv of the water, strain through calico, and when the fluid has cooled, collect on a filter the crystalline deposit which has formed, and let it drain. Press it strongly between folds of filtering paper, and redissolve in ℥x of boiling distilled water. When the fluid has cooled to 80° F. pour it off from the crystals which have formed, wash these with ℥iij of ice-cold distilled water, and dry them, first by filtering paper, and finally at a temperature not exceeding 100° F. By boiling the undissolved portion of the galls with an additional ℥xlv of water, filtering into a capsule containing the liquor decanted from the crystals in the preceding process, evaporating to the bulk of ℥x, and cooling to 80° F., an additional quantity of acid may be obtained, which, however, is usually a little darker in colour than the product of the previous crystallization. Dose, as an astringent, gr. iij to gr. x. Larger doses have been given to expel the tape-worm.

Acidum Hydriodicum. Dr. Buchanan's *Medicinal Hydriodic Acid* is made by dissolving separately 264 gr. of tartaric acid and 330 gr. of iodide of potassium, each in f ℥iss of distilled water. Mix the solutions, agitate, and, when settled, decant the clear liquid, adding water to make up the measure f ℥vj¼. [f ℥j contains gr. v of iodine. Dose, f ℥ss to f ℥j, gradually increased to f ℥iv.] The iodide of potassium used must be free from iodate of potash. As the acid quickly decomposes, Mr. Murdoch proposes to make it into a strong syrup, each drachm of which shall be equiv. to two grains of iodine.

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

Acidum Hydrochloricum. B. The hydrochloric (muriatic) acid of commerce is usually impure, containing sulphurous and sulphuric acids, iron, arsenic, &c. Dilute f ℥xliv sulphuric acid with ℥xxxij of water, and when the mixture has cooled, pour it upon chloride of sodium, dried, lbiij, previously introduced into a flask having the

capacity of at least one gallon. Connect the flask by corks and a bent glass tube with a three-necked bottle, furnished with a safety tube, and containing ℥iv of water; then, applying heat, conduct the gas into a second bottle containing ℥l distilled water, by means of a bent tube dipping about half an inch below its surface; and let the process be continued until the product measures ℥lxvj. The bottle containing the distilled water must be carefully kept cool during the whole operation. Sp. gr. 1·16; 114·8 gr., in ℥ss. water, neutralize 1000 gr. measures of the volumetric solution of soda. U.S. 31·8 per cent. of hydrochloric acid gas. P. (*Acide chlorhydrique*) 34 per cent. G. 25 per cent.

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

Acidum Hydrochloricum Dilutum. B. Dilute hydrochloric acid f ℥viij with distilled water f ℥xvj, then add distilled water till at a temperature of 60° F. it measures f ℥xxviss. Sp. gr. 1·052. [f ℥vj neutralize 1000 gr. measures volumetric solution of soda, and contain 1 equivalent, or 36·5 gr. of hydrochloric acid.] Dose ♏x—xxx. U.S. 1 to 3. (Acid 1·038.) G. p. æ. acid and water (wt.).

Acidum Hydrocyanicum Dilutum. B. Dissolve ferrocyanide of potassium ℥ij¼ in ℥x of distilled water, then add sulphuric acid f ℥j, previously diluted with ℥iv of distilled water and cooled. Put them into a retort, and adapt this to a receiver containing ℥viij of water, which must be kept carefully cold. Distil with a gentle heat until the fluid in the receiver measures f ℥xvij. Add to this ℥iij of the water, or as much as may be sufficient to bring the acid to the required strength of 2 per cent. by wt. [Sp. gr.·997. 100 gr., or 110 minims, precipitated with a solution of nitrate of silver, give a precipitate of cyanide of silver, which, when dried, weighs 10 gr. 270 gr., rendered alkaline by liquor sodæ, require 1000 gr. measures of volumetric solution of nitrate of silver before a permanent precipitate begins to form.] D. Same strength. E. 4 per cent. U.S. 2 per cent. (wt.) anhydrous acid. P. 10 per cent. by wt.

Antidotes.—℈j carb. potash dissolved in about ℥j water, and directly afterwards 10 *grains sulphate iron also dis-*

solved in about ℥j water, to which should be added ʒj Tinct. Ferri perchlor. Whilst this is being prepared, and subsequently, cold affusion to the head and neck, artificial respiration, and if practicable, strong coffee and brandy.

ACIDUM HYDROCYANICUM SCHEELII. The original process of Scheele does not yield an acid of uniform strength, and is probably never followed. It is therefore impossible to state precisely what is intended when Scheele's acid is prescribed, or to discover the ground on which it is preferred by certain physicians to the preparation of the Pharmacopœia, which is of a known and definite strength. As prepared by different makers, it has been found to contain from 3 to 5 per cent. of real acid. The following is Scheele's process :—Mix ℥ij of Prussian blue with ℥vj of red precipitate of mercury, and add ℥vj of water. Boil for some minutes, constantly agitating; pour the whole on a filter, and wash the residuum on the filter with ℥ij of hot water, which is to be added to the filtered liquor. Add to this ℥iss of clean iron filings, and ʒiij of sulphuric acid, shake well, and let it settle; then pour the clear liquor into a retort, and distil a fourth part into a receiver well luted and kept cold.

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

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

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

ACIDUM LACTICUM. U.S Mix together eight parts of sugar, one of common cheese, three of chalk, and fifty of water, and set aside in a warm place (about 80° F.) for two or three weeks. A mass of small crystals of lactate of lime results. Remove these, recrystallize from hot water, decompose by sulphuric acid, avoiding excess, digest in alcohol,

filter off the sulphate of lime, and evaporate the clear solution to a syrup. This residue is lactic acid, sp.gr. 1·212.

ACIDUM MECONICUM. *Meconic Acid.* Mix ℥j meconate of lime (formed in making hydrochlorate of morphia by the E. process) with Oj of boiling water, and add ℥iij of hydrochloric acid; redissolve the crystals, which the liquor deposits in cooling, in the same quantity of water and acid, till they are freed from lime. [Probably inert. It has been proposed as an antidote for corrosive sublimate, but without success.]

ACIDUM NITRICUM. B. Made by distilling nitrate of potash or soda with sulphuric acid and water. Contains 70 per cent. by wt. of hydrated, or 60 per cent. of anhydrous, nitric acid. Sp. gr. 1·42. [90 gr. with ℥ss distilled water neutralize 1000 gr. measures of solution of soda.] B. 1864. Pour sulphuric acid f ℥xvij upon nitrate of potash ℔ij previously introduced into a plain retort; pass the neck of the retort at least five inches into the glass tube of a Liebig's condenser, and distil over the acid with a heat which towards the end of the process must be raised so as to liquefy the contents of the retort. Sp. gr. 1·5; ℥j neutralizes 121·5 measures of the volumetric solution of soda. Acidum nitricum of commerce is stated by E. to be from 1·380 to 1·390. When diluted with water it should precipitate but slightly, if at all, with solution of nitrate of baryta, or nitrate of silver. U.S. same. P. same. G. sp. gr. 1·185.

Antidotes, as for Acid. Hydrochlor.

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

ACIDUM NITRICUM DILUTUM. B. To nitric acid f ℥vj add distilled water at temperature of 60° F. to measure f ℥xxxj. [Sp. gr. 1·101. f ℥vj neutralize 1000 gr. measures of volumetric solution of soda. f ℥vj correspond to 1 equivalent (54 gr.), of anhydrous nitric acid.] U.S. 3 oz. tr. acid in 16 oz. o. m. G. p. æ. acid and water by wt.

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

ACIDUM NITRICUM ALCOHOLISATUM. P. Nitric Acid, com-

mercial, 1 part, wt. rectified spirit, 3 parts, wt. Mix. Dose, f ʒss, in sugared water.

ACIDUM NITRO-HYDROCHLORICUM. (See Acidum Nitro-muriaticum.)

ACIDUM NITRO-HYDROCHLORICUM DILUTUM. B. Mix nitric acid f ʒiij, hydrochloric acid f ʒiv, and distilled water f ʒxxv, letting the acids remain for 24 hours in a bottle partially closed, then gradually adding the water. [Sp. gr. 1·074. f ʒvj neutralize 920 gr. measures of volumetric solution of soda.] U.S. Acid. nit. ʒiss (tr.) Acid. Hydrochlor. ʒiiss (tr.) Water to Oj o. m.

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

ACIDUM OXALICUM. *Acid of Sugar.* Obtained on the large scale by oxidizing saw-dust with a mixture of caustic potash and soda.

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

ACIDUM OLEICUM. A by-product resulting from the splitting up by superheated steam of the fats and oils used in the manufacture of stearin candles. The best is known as pale cloth oil.

ACIDUM PHOSPHORICUM DILUTUM. B. Put nitric acid f ʒvj, diluted with ʒviij of distilled water, into a tubulated retort connected with a Liebig's condenser, and, having added phosphorus 413 gr., apply a very gentle heat until f ʒv of liquid have distilled over. Return this to the retort, and renew and continue the distillation until the phosphorus has entirely dissolved. Transfer the contents of the retort to a porcelain capsule, and evaporate the liquid until it is reduced to f ʒiv. Transfer to platinum vessel, and evaporate to about f ʒij, and till orange vapours cease to form. Mix when cool in such an amount of distilled water that the volume shall become one pint. [It contains 10 per cent. by wt. of anhydrous acid. Sp. gr. 1·08. f ʒvj, or 355 gr., correspond to 35·5 gr., or half an equiv. of anhydrous phosphoric acid. Dose, from ♏x to ♏xxx, properly diluted.]

U.S. sp. gr. 1·056. P. 1·45. G. 20 per cent. acid, sp. gr. 1·20.

ACIDUM PHOSPHORICUM GLACIALE. Occurs as a transparent glassy mass, very deliquescent, sp. gr. 2.

ACIDUM PYROGALLICUM. By sublimation from gallic acid. Largely used in photography.

ACIDUM PRUSSICUM *vel* BORUSSICUM. See Acidum Hydrocyanicum.

ACIDUM PYROLIGNEUM. E. Diluted acetic acid procured by the destructive distillation of wood. Sp. gr. 1·034. 100 grains neutralize 53 of carb. soda. *Acidum Aceticum e ligno venale*, D., same strength as B.

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

ACIDUM SALICYLICUM. *Salicylic Acid.* Originally procured from the vol. oils of *Spiræa Ulmaria* and *Gaultheria procumbens*, but now prepared artificially by the following method adopted by Kolbe. In a strong crude soda liquor of known strength is dissolved a sufficiency of previously melted crystals of carbolic acid to saturate the caustic soda. The solution is then evaporated in an iron capsule, and by means of stirring brought to a dry powder. The sodium carbolate so obtained is gradually heated in a retort to a temperature of 220° to 250° C. in a continuous current of dry carbonic acid. The reaction is ended when at the above-mentioned temperature no more carbolic acid passes over. The salicylic acid is procured by decomposing with hydrochloric acid the disodic salicylate formed by the above process. Non-poisonous, and prevents putrefaction and fermentation, and operates generally as an antiseptic. Given in typhoid and rheumatic fever, and in 10-gr. doses as an antipyretic. Prof. Thiersch uses it in powder, either alone or mixed with starch, for destroying the fetor arising from cancerous surfaces and uncleansed wounds. 1 part in 50 of water promotes the healing of granulating substances. Very insoluble in water, but its solubility may be largely increased by the addition of citrates of ammonia and potash, phosphate of soda, acetate of ammonia, or borax. It is also readily soluble in glycerine.

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

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM. *Oil of Vitriol.* Is made on the large scale by conveying the vapours produced by the combustion of sulphur, or iron pyrites, mixed with the vapours of nitric acid (obtained by treating nitrate of potash or nitrate of soda with oil of vitriol) into leaden chambers containng a little water. The weak acid thus obtained is concentrated first in leaden boilers, then in platinum or glass retorts, till its density is not less than 1·840. The commercial acid is liable to be contaminated with various impurities. B. sp. gr. 1·843. [Contains 96·8 per cent. by wt. of hydrated, or 79 of anhydrous, sulphuric acid. 50·6 grains neutralize 1000 grain-measures volumetric solution of soda.]

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

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

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM DILUTUM. B. Sulphuric acid f ℥vij,

distilled water f ℥lxxvij. When cooled to 60° F., add distilled water to measure f ℥lxxxiiiss. Sp. gr. 1·094. [f ℥vj, or 359 grains, neutralize 1000 gr. measures volum. solution of soda, and correspond to 1 equivalent (40 grains), of anhydrous acid. Dose, ♏v—xxx.] U.S. ℥ij tr. in Oj o. m. G. 1 to 5. by wt. P. 1 in 10 by wt.

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

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM AROMATICUM. B. Mix sulphuric acid f ℥iij gradually with f ℥xl of rectified spirit, then add cinnamon ℥ij, and ginger ℥j¼, both in coarse powder, and digest for 7 days, agitating frequently. Filter. Sp. gr. ·927. [f ℥vj neutralize 830 grain-measures of volumetric solution of soda, and contain 33·2 grains of anhydrous acid. About three fourths as strong in acid as Acid. Sulph. Dil. Dose, ♏x—xxx.] U.S. Ginger ℥j tr., Cinnam. ℥iss tr., percolated with rect. sp. until Oj o.m. is obtained. Then add ℥vj tr. sulphuric acid previously mixed with Oj o.m. rect. sp.

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

ACIDUM SULPHUROSUM(AQUA SOLUTUM). B. Put sulphuric acid f ℥iv, and wood charcoal, in small pieces, ℥j, into a glass flask; heat, and pass the evolved gas through a small wash bottle containing ℥ij of water, to the bottom of a second bottle containing distilled water ℥xx, which must be kept cold. Continue the distillation until the bubbles of gas in the wash bottle appear to be equalled by those passing through the fluid in the larger bottle. The product should be kept in a stoppered bottle, and in a cool place. Sp. gr. 1·04. P. Sulphurous acid gas (procured by gently heating 3 parts of sulphuric acid with 2 of quicksilver, in a glass matrass) is to be conveyed, first through a very little water to purify the gas, and then into the water to be charged, till the latter is fully saturated. A Woolfe's apparatus should be used, with a tube passing

from the last bottle into a vessel of moistened chalk, to absorb the excess of gas. U.S. sp. gr. 1·035.

ACIDUM SULPHO-CARBOLICUM. GUY. Mix cautiously by the aid of heat, perfectly pure Sulph. acid, and Calvert's Carbolic acid No. 2, in the proportion of 49 parts by wt. of the former to 94 of the latter. Put into flask with narrow neck, into which is inserted a thermometer, and cover by means of a paper diaphragm to prevent escape of fumes; place on a sand-bath and *heat gradually* until the temperature reaches 290° F. Keep at this point 10 or 15 minutes, then let gradually cool. Sp. gr. 1·288; very sol. in water, alcohol and ether. See Sulpho-carbolates under the bases.

ACIDUM TANNICUM. B. *Tannin or Tannic Acid.* B. Expose powdered galls to a damp atmosphere for 2 or 3 days. Add sufficient ether to form a soft paste. Leave in a well-closed vessel for 24 hours. Then quickly enveloping in a linen cloth, press strongly to separate the liquid. Powder the cake, mix with ether to which 1-16th of its bulk of water has been added, to form a soft paste, and express as before. Mix the liquids, and with the aid of a little heat let them evaporate to a soft extract. Place it on earthen plates, and dry in hot-air chamber at a temperature not exceeding 212° F. Dose, gr. ij—x. Astringent, externally and internally.

ACIDUM TARTARICUM. B. Boil acid tartrate of potash ℥xlv with two gallons of distilled water, and add gradually prepared chalk ℥xiiss, constantly stirring. When the effervescence has ceased, add chloride of calcium ℥xiiiss, dissolved in Oij of distilled water. When the tartrate of lime has subsided pour off the liquid, and wash the tartrate with distilled water until it is rendered tasteless. Pour sulphuric acid f ℥xiij, first diluted with 3 pints of the water, on the tartrate of lime, mix thoroughly, boil for half an hour with repeated stirring, and filter through calico. Evaporate the filtrate at a gentle heat until it acquires the specific gravity of 1·21, allow it to cool, and then separate and reject the crystals of sulphate of lime which have formed. Again evaporate the clear liquor till a film forms on its surface, and allow it to cool and crystallize. Lastly, purify the crystals by solution, filtration (if necessary), and recrystallization. 75 gr. dissolved in

water require for saturation 1000 gr. measures of the volum. solution of soda. Dose, from gr. x to xxx.

ACIDUM VALERIANICUM. P. Bruised valerian 10 oz., sulphuric acid (1·84) 10 oz. by wt., bichromate potash 6 oz. Water Oiiss. Digest the valerian with the other substances for 24 hours, distil until the distillate ceases to have an acid reaction, saturate the distilled liquid with carbonate of soda, and decompose the soda salt with sulphuric acid, decant, and rectify. [Valerianic acid may also be obtained from fusel oil. See Sodæ Valerianas.]

ACONITIA. B. Pour upon aconite root in coarse powder ℔xiv, 3 gallons of rectified spirit, mix them well, and heat until ebullition commences; then cool and macerate for four days. Transfer the whole to a displacement apparatus, and percolate, adding more spirit, when requisite, until the root is exhausted. Distil off the greater part of the spirit from the tincture, and evaporate the remainder over a water-bath until the whole of the alcohol has been dissipated. Mix the residual extract thoroughly with twice its weight of boiling distilled water, and, when it has cooled to the temperature of the atmosphere, filter through paper. To the filtered liquor add solution of ammonia in slight excess, and heat them gently over a water bath. Separate the precipitate on a filter, and dry it. Reduce this to coarse powder, and macerate it in successive portions of pure ether with frequent agitation. Decant the several products, mix, and distil off the ether until the extract is dry. Dissolve the dry extract in warm distilled water acidulated with sulphuric acid; and, when the solution is cold, precipitate it by the cautious addition of solution of ammonia diluted with four times its bulk of distilled water. Wash the precipitate on a filter with a small quantity of cold distilled water, and dry it by slight pressure between folds of filtering paper.

It is an energetic poison, chiefly used in outward applications. Processes are contained in the Pharmacopœias of U. S., P., and G.

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

ADEPS BENZOATUS. B. Melt prepared lard ℔j by the

heat of a water-bath, add benzoin, reduced to coarse powder, 160 gr., and frequently stirring, continue heat for two hours; finally, remove residual benzoin by straining. U. S. (*Ung. Benzoini*) Tinct. Benz. ℥ij, o. m. Lard 16 oz. tr., add tinct. to the lard melted over a water-bath, stirring constantly till sp. has evaporated; remove from bath and stir until cold. P. Benzoin 1, Lard 25.

ADEPS MYRISTICÆ. See OLEUM MYRISTICÆ EXPRESSUM.

ADEPS PRÆPARATUS. B. Take of the internal fat of the abdomen of the hog, perfectly fresh, ℔xiv. Remove as much as possible of the membranes, cut the fat into small pieces, put into a suitable vessel with about 4 galls. of cold water, and, while a current of water is running through the vessel, break up the masses of fat with the hands, exposing every part to the water, that whatever is soluble may be carried away. Collect the washed fat on a sieve or in a cloth, drain away water, liquefy fat at heat not exceeding 212° F, strain through flannel, pressing residue while hot; then put into a pan heated by steam, and keep at a temperature a little but not much above 212° F, stirring continually, till it becomes clear and free from water. Finally, strain through flannel. It melts at about 100° F.

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

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

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

ÆTHER ACETICUS. B. *Acetic Ether.* May be obtained by distilling a mixture of 8 parts of dry acetate of soda, 5 of rect. sp., and 10 of sulphuric acid; adding the distilled product to half its weight of chloride of calcium in a stoppered bottle, letting them remain together for 24 hours, and then decanting, and rectifying the ethereal liquid. Sp. gr. 0·910. Sol. in all proportions in rect. sp. and ether. 1 part dissolves in 11 or 12 of water at 60° F. Dose, ♏xx—lx.

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

ÆTHER CHLORICUS. The so-called medicinal chloric ether is an alcoholic solution of chloroform, of variable strength. Mr. Redwood states that what is sold in this country consists of 1 part of chloroform to 6 or 8 of alcohol. Dose, ♏xx to xxx in water, as an antispasmodic. See Spiritus Chloroformi.

ÆTHER MURIATICUS. P. *Æther Hydrochloricus.* Into a retort connected with a Woolfe's apparatus, put equal weights of alcohol and hydrochloric acid, and distil with a gentle heat. The first bottle should contain a little warm water, and the others be surrounded with ice. Dose, ♏xx to f℥ss.

ÆTHER. (*Æther Sulphuricus*, E. & D., *Æther Rectificatus*, L. 1824.) B. *Ether.* Mix sulphuric acid f ℥x and f ℥xij of rectified spirit in a glass matrass capable of containing at least two pints, and, without allowing the mixture to cool, connect the matrass by means of a bent glass tube with a Liebig's condenser, and distil with a heat sufficient to maintain the liquid in brisk ebullition. As soon as the ethereal fluid begins to pass over, supply fresh spirit through a tube into the matrass in a continuous stream, and in such quantity as to equal the volume of the fluid which distils over. This is best done by using a tube furnished with a stopcock to regulate the supply, connecting one end of the tube with a vessel containing the spirit raised above the level of the matrass, and passing the other end through a cork fitted into the matrass. When the whole of the spirit has been added, and f℥xlij have distilled over, the process may be stopped. Dissolve chloride of calcium ℥x in distilled water ℥xiij, add slaked lime ℥ss, and agitate the mixture in a bottle with the impure ether. Leave the mixture at rest for ten minutes, pour off the light supernatant fluid, and distil it with a gentle heat until a glass bead of specific gravity 0·735 placed in the receiver begins to float. The ether and spirit retained by the chloride of calcium and by the residue of each rectification may be recovered by distillation and used in a subsequent operation. Sp. gr. 0·735.

Contains about 92 per cent. per volume of pure ether. Dose, ♏xx to f℥j; usually a *small* teaspoonful, in water. U. S. sp. gr. 0·750. P. 0·723. G. 0·728.

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

ÆTHER SULPHURICUS CUM ALCOHOLE. See Spiritus Ætheris Sulphuricus.

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

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

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

ÆTHIOPS ABSORBENS. Hydrargyrum cum Cretâ.

ÆTHIOPS ANTIMONIALIS. GUIBORT. Levigated black sulphuret of antimony 2 oz., mercury 1 oz. Mix. *Alterative.* Dose, 8 to 15 grains. Dr. PLUMMER'S Æthiops was prepared from equal parts of golden sulphuret of antimony and calomel. PORT. PH. directs 3 parts of precipitated sulphuret of antimony, and 2 of purified mercury.

ÆTHIOPS GRAPHITICUS. Triturate 2 parts of plumbago with 1 of quicksilver. Dose, gr. viij.

ÆTHIOPS MARTIALIS. Black oxide of iron. See Ferri Oxidum Nigrum.

ÆTHIOPS MINERALIS. See Hydrargyri Sulphuretum cum Sulphure.

ÆTHIOPS SACCHARATUS. SOUBEIRAN. Quicksilver 1 part, white sugar 2 parts. Triturate together with a few drops

of water, till the quicksilver is extinct. BAUME'S *Sucre vermifuge mercuriel* consists of Æthiops mineral 2 parts, quicksilver 3, sugar 7.

ÆTHIOPS VEGETABILIS. Burn dried bladder-wrack (*Fucus vesiculosus*) in a covered crucible, with a perforated lid, till vapours cease to rise. Dose, gr. v to x twice a day, in scrofulous affections of the skin or glands. The dose is sometimes increased to ʒj or more.

ALCOHOL. E. *Absolute Alcohol.* Rectified spirit Oj, lime ℥xviij tr. Break the lime into small fragments; expose the spirit and lime together to a gentle heat in a glass matrass till the lime begins to slake; withdraw the heat till the slaking is finished, preserving the upper part of the matrass cool with damp cloths. Then attach a refrigeratory apparatus, and with a gradually increasing heat, distil off f ℥xvij. Density should not exceed ·796. D. Nearly the same, with only 10 ounces of lime; a chloride of zinc bath and a Liebig's condenser to be used, and the first 2 ounces rejected. Sp. gr. ·795. U. S. sp. gr. ·817. P. ·796.

ALCOHOLATA. The ALCOHOLATS of the P. Codex will be found under SPIRITUS.

ALCOHOLATURÆ. P. These are spirituous tinctures prepared from fresh plants. See SUCCI ALCOHOLATI.

ALCOHOL AMMONIATUM. See Spiritus Ammoniæ.

ALCOHOL AMYLICUM. B. Amylic Alcohol. *Fousel Oil.* An oily liquid, separated in the rectification or distillation of crude spirits, produced by the fermentation of saccharine solutions of yeast. Sp. gr. ·818. Used to make valerianate of soda. D. *Fusel Oil.* Take of the light liquid, which may be obtained at any large distillery by continuing the distillation for some time after the pure spirit has been all drawn off, q. p. Introduce it into a small still or retort, connected with a condenser, and apply heat so as to cause distillation. As soon as the oil begins to come over unmixed with water, the receiver should be changed, and the distillation being resumed and carried nearly to dryness, the desired product will be obtained. The liquid drawn over during the first part of the distillation will consist of an aqueous fluid surmounted by a stratum of fusel oil: the latter should be separated and preserved for use.

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

ALCOHOL SULPHURICUM. P. See Acidum Sulphuricum Alcoholisatum.

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

ALOINUM. *Alöin.* Mix powdered Barbadoes aloes with clean sand, and lixiviate it with cold water in a percolator. Evaporate the solution *in vacuo* to the consistency of syrup, and set it aside for two or three days. Press the crystalline mass between folds of blotting paper, and purify by repeated crystallization from hot water. Dose, gr. j to ij.

ALLOXANUM. *Alloxan.* To nitric acid of 1·45 to 1·5 density, in a porcelain vessel, gradually add half its weight of dry uric acid, adding each portion very carefully and waiting till the effervescence is over, and the liquid cold, before adding more. Put the mass on porous paper, or brick, for 24 hours, to dry; then dissolve it by heat in its own weight of water, filter, and set aside in a warm place, that crystals may form. Diuretic; dose 10 to 15 grains.

ALUMEN EXSICCATUM. B. *Dried or burnt alum.* Melt alum in a porcelain vessel, and increase the heat, not allowing it to exceed 400° F., till it ceases to give off aqueous vapour, and has lost 47 per cent. of its weight. Reduce to powder. Must be kept in a stopped bottle.

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

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

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

ALUMINÆ SULPHAS. U.S. *Aluminii Sulphas.* By dissolving p. æ. of ammonia alum and carbonate of soda in separate portions of boiling water, mixing and digesting, till the

carbonic acid is evolved. The pp. is collected, washed, and dissolved in sulphuric acid somewhat diluted, and then evaporated at a moderate heat to dryness.

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

AMMONIÆ AQUA. See Liquor Ammoniæ.

AMMONIÆ ACETATIS AQUA. See Liquor Ammoniæ Acetatis.

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

AMMONIÆ BENZOAS. B. Dissolve benzoic acid ℥ij in solution of ammonia f ℥iij previously mixed with distilled water ℥iv, evaporate at a gentle heat, keeping ammonia in slight excess, and set aside, that crystals may form. Dose, gr. x—xx.

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

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

AMMONIÆ CARBONAS. B. Produced by submitting a mixture of sulph. ammonia or chloride of ammonium, and carbonate of lime to sublimation. The so-called "Volcanic Ammonia" which is evolved during the manufacture of borax from carb. soda and boracic acid, is much to be preferred to that made from bones or gas-liquor. Dose, 3 to 10 grs.

AMMONIÆ CARBONAS PYRO-OLEOSUM. See Sal Cornu Cervi.

AMMONIÆ CITRAS. See Liquor Ammoniæ Citratis.

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

AMMONIÆ HYDROCHLORAS. See Ammonii Chloridum.

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

AMMONIÆ LIQUOR. See Liquor Ammoniæ.

AMMONIÆ NITRAS. B. Saturate diluted nitric acid with solution of ammonia or carbonate ammonia; evaporate until crystals are formed, and keep these fused at a temperature not exceeding 320° F., until the vapour of water is no longer emitted. Dose, gr. x to xxx, refrigerant and diuretic.

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

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

AMMONIA PRÆPARATA. Ammoniæ Carbonas.

AMMONIÆ SESQUICARBONAS. See Ammoniæ Carbonas.

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

AMMONIÆ SULPHAS. Saturate diluted sulphuric acid with carbonate of ammonia, and evaporate the solution, that crystals may form as it cools. Dose, gr. xv to xxx. *Diuretic* and *stimulant.*

AMMONIÆ TARTRAS. See Liquor Ammoniæ Tartratis.

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

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

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

AMMONIO-CITRAS FERRI. See Ferri Ammonio-citras.

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

AMMONII BROMIDUM. B. *Bromide of Ammonium.* No formula. U.S. Bromine ℥ij tr. iron wire in pieces, ℥j tr. Sol. Ammonia ℥ivss, o. m., dist. water q. s. Add the iron and then the bromine to Oss o. m. dist. water in a Oij glass flask, loosely cork and agitate until there is no odour of bromine, and the liquid is of a greenish colour. Mix the sol. ammonia with Oss dist. water, and add it to the mixture in the flask, agitate and heat by water-bath for half an hour, then filter, and when the liquid has all passed, wash the pp. on a filter with boiling dist. water. Evaporate the sol. until a pellicle begins to form, then stir it constantly with a glass rod at a mod. heat until it granulates. [To 1 part of iron filings, in 5 parts of water, add gradually 3 parts of bromine, agitate, and heat gently till the whole is dissolved, forming a greenish liquid. To this add 1½ parts of bromine. To this solution add solution of ammonia till a precipitate ceases to be formed. Filter, and evaporate to crystallization. [ROYLE and HEADLAND.] Dose, 2 to 20 grains, used as the Bromide of Potassium. *Ammoniæ Hydrobromas.*

AMMONII CHLORIDUM. B. Chloride of Ammonia. *Hydrochlorate of Ammonia, Muriate of Ammonia, Sal Ammoniac.* Neutralize hydrochloric acid with ammonia, and evaporate to dryness. [Generally prepared by subliming

with common salt the sulphate of ammonia obtained from gas liquor or bone spirit.] Dose gr. v—xx.

AMMONII IODIDUM. See Ammoniæ Hydriodas.

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

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

AMYL NITRIS. B. Mr. Umney states that *true nitrite of amyl* should be made by passing nitrous acid into amylic alcohol, which has been previously submitted to a fractional distillation, until the portion retained for use has a boiling point of 132° C. A nitrite so prepared, when deprived of any excess of acid it may contain by rectification over fused carb. potash, will have a boiling point of 98°—99° C. For details of manufacture consult a paper by Mr. Tanner, *Ph. Journ., Nov. 25th,* 1871. By inhalation, the vapour of 2 to 5 minims with caution.

AMYLAMINÆ HYDROCHLORAS. M. Dujardin Beaumetz states that in small doses this salt may be employed with advantage in typhus. In large doses it causes asphyxia and death.

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

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

ANTHRACOKALI. POYLA. Carbonate of potash ℥vj, lime ℥ivss, water Oiv. Proceed as in making liquor potassæ, and concentrate the clear solution by boiling in an iron vessel, till an oily looking liquor remains; then stir in ℥v of finely powdered mineral coal; remove from the fire, and

continue stirring till the whole is reduced to a uniform powder, which is to be immediately put into small dry bottles. Dose, gr. ij, twice or thrice a day, for skin diseases, scrofula, chronic rheumatism, &c.

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

ANTIDOTUM ARSENICI. G. See Acidum Arseniosum Purum.

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

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

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

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

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

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

ANTIMONII CROCUS. L. 1788. *Crocus, or Saffron, or liver of Antimony.* Powdered sesquisulphuret of antimony ℔j,

nitre lbj, common salt ℥j. Mix, and deflagrate by portions in a heated crucible. Pour out the fused mass, and separate it from the scoria. When reduced to powder, boiled, and afterwards repeatedly washed with water, it forms *Crocus Antimonii Lotus.*

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

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

ANTIMONII OXIDUM. B. *Oxide of Antimony.* Pour solution of chloride of antimony f℥xvj into water Cij, mix thoroughly, and set aside until the precipitate which forms shall have subsided. Remove the supernatant liquid by a siphon, add one gallon of distilled water, agitate well, let the precipitate subside, again withdraw the fluid, and repeat the processes of affusion of distilled water, agitation, and subsidence. To the precipitate add carbonate of soda ℥vj, previously dissolved in two pints of distilled water, leave them in contact for half an hour, stirring frequently, collect the deposit on a calico filter, and wash with boiling distilled water until the washings cease to give a precipitate with a solution of nitrate of silver acidulated by nitric acid. Lastly, dry the product at a heat not exceeding 212° F. [This is used in preparing the potassio-tartrate of antimony, and pulvis antimonialis.] Dose, gr. j—iv.

ANTIMONIUM SULPHURATUM. B. *Antimonii Oxysulphuretum, Oxysulphuret, or Precipitated Sulphuret of Antimony.* Mix black antimony ℥x with solution of soda Oivss, and boil for two hours with frequent stirring, adding distilled water occasionally to maintain the same volume. Strain the liquor through calico, and, before it cools, add to it by degrees dilute sulphuric acid till the latter is in slight excess. Collect the precipitate on a calico filter, wash with distilled water till the washings no longer precipitate with chloride of barium, and dry at a temperature not exceeding 212° F. Similar to Antimonii Oxysulphuretum, L.; Antimonii Sulphuretum

Aureum, E.; and Ant. Sulphuretum Præcipitatum, D. Dose, gr. i—v. P. *Soufre doré d'antimoine.* G. *Stibium sulphuratum aurantiacum.*

ANTIMONIUM TARTARATUM. B. *Antimonii Potassio-tartras.* Mix oxide of antimony ʒv and acid tartrate of potash in fine powder ʒvj with sufficient distilled water to form a paste, and set aside for twenty-four hours. Then add distilled water up to Oij, and boil for a quarter of an hour, stirring frequently. Filter, and set aside the clear filtrate to crystallize. Pour off the mother liquor, evaporate to one third, and set aside, that more crystals may form. Dry the crystals on filtering paper at the temperature of the air. Dose, as an emetic, from 1 to 2 grains; as a diaphoretic and expectorant, $\frac{1}{12}$ to $\frac{1}{6}$ of a grain; as a nauseant, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ a grain; as an antiphlogistic, $\frac{1}{4}$ a grain to 3 grains. *Antidote.—Tannic acid.*

ANTIMONII TARTARIZATI LIQUOR. See Vinum Antimoniale.

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

ANTIMONIUM NIGRUM. B. *Sulphidum Sulphuretum. Sesqui-Sulphuretum. Tersulphuretum.* Native sulphide of antimony purified from siliceous matter by fusion, and afterwards reduced to fine powder.

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

ANTIMONII SUBHYDROSULPHAS. See Kermes Minerale.

ANTIMONII SULPHIDUM. *Sulphide of Antimony.* See Antimonium Nigrum.

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

ANTIMONII TERCHLORIDUM. See Liquor Antim. Chlor.

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

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

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

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

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

APOZEMA ANTISCORBUTICUM. P. Bruised roots of burdock, patience, of each ℥j, boiling water Ov. Infuse for 2 hours, strain, and add antiscorb. syrup 10 oz. By wine-glassfuls.

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

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

APOZEMA EMETO-CATHARTICUM. Emetic tartar gr. j, sulphate of soda ʒiv, veal broth f ℥xvj. By glassfuls till it

operates. The *Eau de Trévez* (Fr. H.) consists of sulphate of magnesia ℥j, emetic tartar gr. ss, water Oij.

APOZEMA FEBRIFUGUM. *Decoctum Cinchonæ.*

APOZEMA DICTUM DE FELTZ. See *Decoctum Sarzæ Compositum.*

APOZEMA PURGANS. See Mistura Purgans. P.

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

APOZEMA SUDORIFICUM. *Decoctum Guaiaci.*

APOZEMA VERMIFUGUM. *Decoctum Granati.*

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

AQUA ABIETIS. P. Bruised buds of spruce fir 1℔, water 8lbs., distil 4lbs. Let the buds macerate in the water some hours before distilling.

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

AQUA ACIDI CARBOLICI. U. S. Glycerite of Carbolic Acid, ℥x o. m., dist. water to make up Oj., o. m.

AQUA ACIDI CHROMICI. P. See Liq. Acidi Chromici.

AQUA FLORUM ACACIÆ. As Aq. Rosæ, from fresh flowers of Robinia pseudo-acacia. It contains prussic acid. ZELLER.

AQUA ACETATIS AMMONIÆ. E. and D. See Liquor Ammoniæ Acetatis.

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

AQUA ACIDULA ALKALINA. See Liquor Potassæ Effervescens; and Liquor Sodæ Effervescens.

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

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

AQUA ÆTHEREA CAMPHORATA. P. Camphor ʒij, ether ʒvj, distilled water f ʒxv. Dissolve the camphor in the ether, and add the water. Shake the mixture occasionally, and in 24 hours decant; or draw off the water as required from beneath the supernatant ether. Dose, f ʒj—iv.

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

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

AQUA ALEXITERIA SPIRITUOSA. See Spiritus Alexiterius.

AQUA ALUMINOSA BATEANA. *Liquor Aluminis Compositus.*

AQUA AMMONIÆ. See Liquor Ammoniæ.

AQUA AMYGDALÆ AMARÆ. U. S. Oil of bitter almonds ♏xvj, carbonate of magnesia ʒj; rub together, then with fʒxxxij of distilled water gradually added, and filter.

AQUA AMYGDALARUM AMARARUM. P. Mix ℔ij of fresh cake of bitter almonds (from which the oil has been expressed) with enough water to form a thin pap; then introduce it into a still, attach the head and worm, and let them macerate for 24 hours; distil ℔iv, by means of steam conducted to the bottom of the still by a tube connected with a boiler. Filter the distilled water through wet paper. G. has two strengths; the *Aqua Amygdalarum Amararum Concentrata* obtained by distillation from bitter almonds, contains $\frac{1}{1000}$th of its weight of anhydrous hydrocyanic acid. *The Aqua Amygdalarum Amararum diluta* (KIRSCHWASSER) is made by adding 1 part of the concentrated to 19 dist. water. Dose of the diluted, from 10 to 30 drops. There are many other formulæ for this water in the foreign pharmacopœias, differing widely in strength, but most of them very powerful. A concentrated water, obtained in distilling the essential oil, is sometimes used to flavour confectionery, and as an ex-

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

Antidotes.—As for Hydrocyanic acid.

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

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

AQUA ANISI. D. Essence of anise f ℥j, distilled water Oiv; mix with agitation, and filter through paper. [P. directs it to be made from the seeds, as Aqua Angelicæ.]

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

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

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

AQUA AURANTII FLORIS. B. No formula. L. 1836. Orange flowers ℔x, proof spirit ℥vij, water Cij. Distil Cj. [P. directs twice their weight of water to be drawn from the flowers. At Paris the flowers of the bitter orange are used, which are superior to those of the sweet variety.] U. S. same as P. G. Aq. flor. Aur. venale, Aq. dest. p. æ.

AQUA BARYTÆ MURIATIS. See Liquor Barii Chloridi.

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

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

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

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

AQUA BONNENSIS LEFORT. Monosulphide Sodium gr. iss, Sulphate Soda 3 grs., Chloride Calcium gr. iss, Chloride Sodium gr. iss. Dist. water 22 oz. The mineral waters of Barèges, Bagnères-de-Luchon, Cauterets, and St. Sauveur, are very similar.

AQUA BORAGINIS. P. From Borage; as Aqua Lactucæ.

AQUA BROMINII. See Solutio Brominii.

AQUA BRYONIÆ. See Spiritus Bryoniæ.

AQUA CALCIS. E. See Liquor Calcis.

AQUA CALCIS COMPOSITA. D. 1826. (*Aqua Benedicta Composita.*) Rasped guaiacum wood ½lb, liquorice root ℥j, sassafras bark ℥ss, coriander seeds ℥iij, fresh lime-water Ov. Macerate 2 days in a close vessel and strain.

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

AQUA CALCIS MURIATIS. See Liquor Calcii Chloridi.

AQUA CAMPHORÆ. B. *Mistura Camphoræ. Camphor Water. Camphor Mixture. Camphor Julep.* Enclose camphor ℥ss, broken into pieces, in a muslin bag, and attach this to one end of a glass rod, to keep it at the bottom of a bottle containing Cj distilled water. Macerate for 2 days, then pour off the solution as required. Dose, ℥j to f℥ij. U. S. uses additionally Magn. Carb. and S. V. R. P. dissolves camphor in S. V. R., so that 300 parts of the water contain 1 of camphor.

AQUA CAMPHORATA BATEANA. See Aqua Cupri Sulphatis Camphorata.

AQUA CARMELITANA. See Spiritus Melissæ Compositus.

AQUA CARUI. B. As Aq. Anethi.

AQUA CARYOPHYLLI. P. Cloves ℔ij tr., water q. s. Macerate for 12 hours, and distil ℔viij.

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

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

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

AQUA CERASI NIGRI. PRUS. PH. Black cherries (crushed

in the hands, and the stones broken in a mortar) ℔x, water q. s. Distil ℔xx. It contains prussic acid. [A very dilute water of bitter almonds is often substituted for it. It should never be administered unless its exact strength is known.]

Aqua Cerasorum Amygdalata. G. Made by mixing 1 part of Aq. Amygdal. Amar. (containing 1 part of anhydrous hydrocyanic acid in 720 parts) with 23 parts of distilled water.

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

Aqua Chenopodii Vulvariæ. Stinking goose-foot ℔j, water ℔vj. Distil ℔iij. Dose, f ℥j to ij, in hysteria.

Aqua Chlorinii. See Chlorinii Liquor.

Aqua Chloroformi. B. Chloroform f ℥j, dist. water ℥xxv. Put into a Oij stopped bottle and shake them together until the chloroform is entirely dissolved. Dose, f ℥ss to f ℥ij.

Aqua Cinnamomi. B. Cinnamon ℥xx; as Aqua Anethi. U.S. same. G. 1 to 10. P. 1 to 4.

Aqua Cinnamomi Spirituosa. G. (*Aqua Cinnamomi Vinosa.*) Bruised cinnamon ℔ij, proof spirit (·893) ℔ij, water 20lb. Distil ℔x.

Aqua Cochleariæ. P. Fresh scurvy-grass. ℔ij, water q. s. Distil ℔ij.

Aqua Coriandri. Guibourt. From coriander seeds, as Aqua Angelicæ.

Aqua Corticis Aurantii. L. 1746. Rind of oranges ℥v, water q. s. Distil Cj.

Aqua Creasoti. G. Creasote ℥j wt. distilled water Ov. Shake together, and keep in a well-closed bottle. U.S. Creosote f ℥j, distilled water Oj, o.m.

Aqua [Cupri Sulphatis] Camphorata. Bate's *Camphorated Lotion.* See Lotio Cupri Camphorata.

AQUA DESTILLATA. B. Take of water Cx. Distil from a copper still, connected with a block-tin worm; reject the first half gallon, and preserve the next 8 gallons. It should remain clear on the addition of either lime water, chloride of barium, nitrate of silver, oxalate of ammonia, or hydrosulphuric acid (sulphuretted hydrogen).

AQUA FABARUM. From bean-flowers; as Aqua Sambuci.

AQUA FŒNICULI. B. as Aqua Anethi.

AQUA FORMICARUM. Distilled from red ants, with water q. s.

AQUA FORTIS DUPLEX. Nitric acid of sp. gr. 1·36. Aq. Fortis Simplex is acid of sp. gr. 1·22. Dr. PEREIRA.

AQUA FRAGARIÆ. Strawberries ℔ij, water q. s. Distil ℔iij.

AQUA HORDEATA. See Decoctum Hordei.

AQUA HUNGARICA. *Queen of Hungary's Water.* Originally distilled with brandy from the herb. See Spiritus Rosmarini.

AQUA HYDROCYANICA VEGETABILIS. SCHRADER. Essential oil of bitter almonds ʒj, rectified spirit ʒiss, distilled water ʒxvj. tr. Mix well, and filter through wet filtering paper. [Intended as a substitute for Aqua Lauro-Cerasi.]

AQUA HYDROGENII. Water charged with hydrogen gas.

AQUA HYDROSULPHURATA. See Acidum Hydro-sulphuricum Aqua Solutum.

AQUA HYSSOPI. P. From fresh hyssop; as Aqua Absinthii.

AQUA HYSTERICA. As Spiritus Bryoniæ Comp., omitting the Bryony. [Under the names of Pennyroyal and Hysteric Water is sold in the shops a mixture of ʒss comp. spirit of bryony and Oss of pennyroyal water.]

AQUÆ IODURETÆ. LUGOL'S original iodoretted waters consisted respectively of $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, and 1 grain of iodine, dissolved in alcohol, ʒxvj of water, and ʒij of sea salt. For the present form see Solutiones Iodinii.

AQUA JAVELLI. *Eau de Javelle.* See Liquor Potassæ Chlorinatæ.

AQUA JUNIPERI. P. From bruised juniper berries, as Aq. Meliloti.

AQUA LACTUCÆ. P. Fresh lettuce stalks ℔x, water ℔xx. Distil ℔x.

AQUA LAURO-CERASI. B. Chop the fresh leaves of common laurel ℔j, crush them in a mortar, and macerate them in

water Oiiss for twenty-four hours. Distil 1 pint of liquid. Shake the product, filter through paper, and preserve in a stoppered bottle. The dose is from ♏v to ♏xxx. It is more frequently prescribed in this kingdom than Aq. Amygd. Amaræ, but is liable to the objection that the quantity of prussic acid it contains is variable. P. directs 1 part of fresh leaves and 4 of water; 1½ parts of the water to be drawn over; the strength of the distillate to be taken by means of a titrated sol. sulph. copper, and to be diluted with distilled water, so as to obtain *Aq. Lauro-Cerasi* containing 5 parts wt. of anhydrous hydrocyanic acid in 10,000. G. directs 12 parts of leaves, 36 of water, and 1 of sp. rect. to be distilled so as to yield 10 parts of liquid, and to be diluted if necessary so as to equal in strength *Aq. Amygd. Amar. Conc.*

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

Aqua Liliorum Convallium. Bruns. Ph. Flowers of lily of the valley ℔j, water ℔iv. Distil ℔ij.

Aqua Limonis. E. 1817. Fresh lemon-peel ℔ij, water q. s. Distil ℔x.

Aqua Lithargyri Acetatis. See Liquor Plumbi Diacetatis.

Aqua Magnesiæ Carbonatis. See Liquor Magnesiæ Carbonatis.

Aqua Magnesiæ Citratis. M. Maury. Mix ʒij of calcined magnesia, ʒj of carbonate of magnesia, ℥iss tr. of sugar (with a drop or two of oil of orange- or lemon-peel), citric acid ʒviss, in a Oj bottle of water. Cork immediately; in half an hour it will be ready to drink. *Laxative.*

Aqua Marina Factitia. *Sea Water.* Common salt ℥xvj, sulphate of soda ℥vij, chloride of calcium ℥iss, chloride of magnesium ℥vj, iodide of potassium ϑj, bromide of potassium ϑss, water 4 gallons. The salts are to be in crystals. A simpler substitute used as a bath is ℔j of salt to ℔xxx of water.

Aqua Matricariæ. From corn-chamomile; as Aqua Menthæ.

AQUA MELILOTI. P. Dried flowers of melilot ℔j, water q. s. Distil 4 ℔s.

AQUA MELISSÆ. P. From fresh tops of balm, as Aq. Absinthii.

AQUA MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ. B. English oil of peppermint f℥iss, water Ciss. Distil Cj. G. From the leaves. U. S. Stronger.

AQUA MENTHÆ VIRIDIS. B. (*Vulgaris*, 1745; *Sativæ*, 1788.) From oil of spear mint, as Aqua Menthæ Piperitæ. U. S. Stronger. G. From fresh herb.

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

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

AQUA NAPHÆ. Aqua Florum Aurantii.

AQUA NIGRA. See Lotio Hydr. Nig.

AQUA NITROGENII PROTOXIDI. See Aqua Oxygenii.

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

AQUÆ OPHTHALMICÆ. *Eye Waters.* See Collyria.

AQUA ORIGANI. P. As Aqua Meliloti, from wild marjoram flowers.

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

AQUA OXYMURIATICA. See Chlori Liquor.

AQUA PARIETARIÆ. P. From wall pellitory; as Aq. Lactucæ.

AQUA PERSICÆ. P. Fresh peach leaves cut small ℔ij, water ℔iv. Distil gently 3℔s.

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

AQUA PHAGEDÆNICA. See Lotio Hydrargyri flava.

AQUA PICIS. Bp. BERKELEY. Mix a quart of wood tar with Cj of cold water; stir together for a quarter of an hour, and filter. Keep it in a closed vessel. Taken in various chronic disorders, to the amount of a pint daily. P. 1 in 30.

AQUA PIMENTÆ. B. Bruised pimento ℥xiv, water Cij. Distil Cj.

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

AQUA POTASSÆ. See Liquor Potassæ.

AQUA POTASSII SULPHURETI. See Aq. Sulph. Potassæ.

AQUA PULEGII. See *Aq. Menthæ Pulegii.*

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

AQUA RABELII. See Acidum Sulphuricum Alcoholisatum.

AQUA RAPHANI. See Aqua Armoraciæ.

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

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

AQUA ROSÆ. B. Hundred-leaved roses ℔x, water Cij. Distil a gallon. Fresh petals should be preferred; but those which have been preserved, by beating them with twice their weight of salt, are sometimes used. P. same. U. S. 1 in 2½. G. 1 in 5.

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

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

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

AQUA SALVIÆ. P. As Aqua Lavandulæ.

AQUA SAMBUCI. B. From fresh elder flowers; as Aqua Rosæ. The flowers preserved by salt are sometimes used when the fresh flowers cannot be obtained. P. Dried flowers, 1 part, water q. s.; distil 4 parts.

AQUA SANTALI. From yellow saunders; as Aqua Meliloti.

AQUA SAPPHIRINA. Liquor Cupri Ammoniati.

AQUA SASSAFRAS. P. From sassafras; as Aq. Meliloti.

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

AQUA SEDLITZENSIS. P. *Eau Saline purgative.* Crys.

sulphate of magnesia ʒj, water ʒxxiv, dissolve, and charge the solution with carbonic acid gas.

AQUA SELTERANA. *Selters*, or *Seltzer Water*. P. Dissolve chloride of sodium 17 grs., cr. carbonate of soda gr. xij, sulph. soda gr. iss, in water ʒxij. Dissolve also chloride of calcium gr. v, chloride of magnesium gr. iv, in water ʒxij. Mix the solutions, and aerate with carbonic acid gas.

AQUA SERPYLLI. P. From mother of thyme; as Aqua Meliloti.

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

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

AQUA SODII SULPHURETI. *Eau Sulfurée. Barèges Water.* See Aq. Bonnensis. A stronger solution is prepared for baths. See Solutio ad Balneum Baretginense.

AQUA SPADANA. *Spa Water.* See Aq. Chalabeata Aerata.

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

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

AQUA SULPHURETI AMMONIÆ. See Ammoniæ Hydrosulphuretum.

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

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

AQUA TILIÆ. P. From lime-tree flowers; as Aqua Meliloti.

AQUA ULMARIÆ. From meadow-sweet; as Aqua Sambuci.

AQUA VALERIANÆ. P. Valerian root ℔iij, water q. s. Distil Cj; as in Aq. Anisi Stel.

AQUA VANILLÆ. NIEMANN. Vanilla ℔j, water ℔xij. Macerate 24 hours, and distil ℔vj.

AQUA VICENSIS. *Eau de Vichy.* Carbonate of soda ʒij, chloride of sodium gr. ij, chloride of calcium gr. viij, sulphate of soda gr. viij, sulphate of iron gr. $\frac{1}{3}$, sulphate of magnesia gr. iij, water Oj. Charge with $3\frac{1}{2}$ volumes of carbonic acid gas.

AQUA VIOLARUM. Violets 1 part, water 4. After 6 hours distil 2 parts.

AQUA VITRIOLICA CAMPHORATA. L. 1788. Sulphate of zinc ℈ss, water fʒxxxij, spirit of camphor ʒss.

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

AQUA VULNERARIA ACIDA. See Mistura Vulneraria.

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

ARGENTI CHLORIDUM. Precipitate solution of nitrate of silver by an excess of chloride of sodium; wash the precipitate thoroughly with distilled water, dry it quickly, and keep it from the light. Dose $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to iij gr., or more, as a tonic and antispasmodic. It is the *Calx Lunæ* of BATE, &c., who extended the dose to gr. x.

ARGENTI CYANIDUM. L. Dissolve ʒxviij of nitrate of silver in Oj of distilled water. Add Oj of diluted hydrocyanic acid, collect the precipitate, wash, and dry it. Dose, $\frac{1}{12}$th to $\frac{1}{8}$th of a grain.

ARGENTI IODIDUM. Dr. PATTERSON. Dissolve separately, in distilled water, equal weights of iodide of potassium and nitrate of silver. Mix the solutions, wash the precipitate with distilled water, and dry it with a gentle heat. Dose, $\frac{1}{8}$th to $\frac{1}{4}$th of a grain in stomach affections; gradually increased to $\frac{1}{2}$ or 1 grain in epilepsy.

ARGENTI NITRAS. B. *Lunar Caustic.* Add nitric acid f ʒiiss, and dist. water fʒv to refined silver ʒiij, in a flask, and apply a gentle heat till the metal is dissolved. Decant the clear liquor from any black powder which may be present, into a porcelain dish, evaporate, and set aside to crystallize; pour off the liquor, and again evaporate and crystallize. Let the crystals drain in a glass funnel, and

dry them by exposure to the air, carefully avoiding the contact of all organic substances. To obtain the nitrate in rods, fuse the crystals in a capsule of platinum or thin porcelain, and pour the melted salt into proper moulds. Nitrate of silver must be preserved in bottles furnished with accurately ground stoppers. [If impure silver is used, the copper may be removed by washing the salt with pure nitric acid, or heating it in an iron spoon, and again dissolving and crystallizing.] Dose, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{3}$. Tonic. Externally it is employed as a caustic, and to arrest some inflammatory affections. By introducing a platinum wire as a core, it is rendered less liable to break when introduced into cavities. Either iodide of potassium or the cyanide will remove the stains caused by nitrate of silver. The cyanide is a most potent poison.

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

ARGENTUM NITRICUM CUM KALI-NITRICO. G. Nitrate silver 1 part, nitrate potash 2 parts. Powdered, mixed, and fused together, they make a milder form of caustic. The nitre may be increased from 2 to 4 parts.

ARGENTI OXIDUM. B. Dissolve crystallized nitrate of silver ʒss in ʒiv of distilled water, and, having poured the solution into a bottle containing solution of lime Oiiiss, shake the mixture well, and set it aside, to allow the deposit to settle. Draw off the supernatant liquid, collect the deposit on a filter, wash it with ʒvj of distilled water, and dry it at a heat not exceeding 212° F. Keep it in a stoppered bottle. 29 grains, heated to redness, leave 27 gr. of metallic silver. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to gr. ij, in cases of gastralgia, pyrosis, nervous affections, hæmorrhages, &c., twice or thrice a day.

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

ARGENTI SULPHAS. Add gradually to a sol. nitrate silver, a sol. of sulph. soda, until a pp. ceases to form, and wash and dry it.

ARNICINUM. From arnica montana; as Lobelina. Dose scarcely determined.

ARSENICI ET HYDRARGYRI HYDRIODAS. See Liquor Arsenici et Hydr. Hydriodatis.

ARSENICI IODIDUM. M. BIETT. Mix 16 parts of metallic arsenic with 100 of iodine, and heat them in a glass retort till the iodide sublimes. Or digest them with water till combined, and evaporate the filtered solution to dryness at a very gentle heat. See Liquor Arsenici Periodidi.

ARSENICUM ALBUM SUBLIMATUM. *Arsenious Acid.* Commercial arsenic powdered and resublimed. See *Acid. Arsen. Pur.*

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

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

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

ASSAFŒTIDA PRÆPARATA. L. As Ammoniacum Præparatum.

ATROPIA. *Atropine.* B. Take of belladonna root recently dried, and in coarse powder, lbij, rectified spirit Ox, slaked lime ℥j, dilute sulphuric acid q. s., carbonate of potash q. s., chloroform f℥iij, purified animal charcoal q. s., distilled water f℥x. Macerate the root in 2 quarts of the spirit for 24 hours, with frequent stirring. Transfer to a displacement apparatus, and exhaust with the remainder of the spirit by slow percolation. Add the lime to the tincture placed in a bottle, and shake occasionally several times. Filter, add the dilute sulphuric

acid in very feeble excess, and filter again. Distil off three fourths of the spirit, add to the residue the distilled water, evaporate at a gentle heat, but as rapidly as possible, until the liquid is reduced to one third of its volume and no longer smells of alcohol; then let it cool. Add very cautiously, with constant stirring, a solution of the carbonate of potash so as nearly to neutralize the acid, care, however, being taken that an excess is not used. Set to rest for six hours, then filter, and add carbonate of potash in such quantity that the liquid shall acquire a decided alkaline reaction. Place it in a bottle with the chloroform; mix well by frequently repeated brisk agitation, and pour the mixed liquids into a funnel furnished with a glass stop-cock. When the chloroform has subsided draw it off by the stop-cock, and distil it on a water-bath from a retort connected with a condenser. Dissolve the residue in warm rectified spirit; digest the solution with a little animal charcoal; filter, evaporate, and cool until colourless crystals are obtained. *G. Atropinum.* [M. MEIN obtained 3 grains from 1000 grains of the root.] A powerful poison. Dose, from $\frac{1}{30}$th of a grain. Processes will be found in the U.S., P., and G. Pharmacopœias.

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

ATROPIÆ SULPHAS. B. Mix atropia 120 grains with aq. dest. ℥iv, and add gradually acid. sulph. dil. until the alkaloid is dissolved, and the solution is neutral. Evaporate to dryness at a temperature not exceeding 100° F.

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

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

AURI [TER] CHLORIDUM. Introduce into a glass matrass 1 oz. wt. of acid. nit. sp. gr. 1·32 previously mixed with 3 oz. wt. of acid. hydrochlor. sp. gr. 1·17. Put into the

mixed acids 1 oz. rolled gold in small pieces; heat by sand-bath, and when the metal has dissolved, pour into a porcelain dish, and evaporate till vapours of chlorine begin to appear. Set aside to crystallize.

AURO-CHLORIDUM SODII. P. *Soda-muriate of Gold.* Dissolve 85 parts of chloride of gold, and 16 chloride of sodium, in a little water; concentrate by evaporation, that crystals may form as it cools. Dose, as the last. Both require to be very cautiously administered.

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

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

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

AURUM MUSIVUM. See Stanni Persulphuretum.

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

BALNEA MEDICATA. Baths of cold or heated water, vapour, and heated air, are used medicinally. The following are the temperatures at which they are usually applied: WATER. *Cold*, 50° to 70° F. *Temperate*, 75° to 85°. *Tepid*, 85° to 92°. *Warm*, 92° to 98°. *Hot*, 98° to 112°. VAPOUR. If breathed—*Tepid*, 90° to 100°. *Warm*, 100°

to 110°. *Hot*, 110° to 130°. If not breathed—*Tepid*, 96° to 106°. *Warm*, 106° to 120°. *Hot*, 120° to 160°. Hot Air. As a *Sudorific*, 85° to 100°. As a *Stimulant*, 100° to 130°. Water (usually warm), vapour, and heated air, are often medicated by being charged with the active principles of various herbs and other drugs. The principal kinds in use are mentioned below. There are various contrivances for applying them either to particular parts, or to the whole surface, except that of the head. Dr. Lynch has suggested one which combines a vapour and hot-air bath. In the absence of suitable apparatus, Dr. Serre suggests a simple plan of applying hot vapour—a lump of quick lime, wrapped in a wet cloth, and covered with a dry one, is placed on each side of the patient in bed, and allowed to remain until perspiration is established. Probably the vapour might be *medicated* by placing the required ingredients between the two cloths.

Balneum Acidum. U. C. H. Acid. nitro-hydrochlor. dil. 12 oz., water 30 gallons. Dr. Scott's *Nitro-muriatic Bath.* Hydrochloric acid f℥iij, nitric acid f℥ij, water, f℥v. Mix. As a knee- or foot-bath, or for sponging, f ℥iij of this diluted acid are mixed with each gallon of water. Two gallons of water suffice for an ordinary foot-bath, and will serve for a week, adding daily ℥ss of the mixed acid and Oj of water. In winter it should be warmed. Time of application 20 or 30 minutes daily [Sir J. R. Martin says 15 minutes], for 2 or 3 weeks; afterwards every second or third day. As a *general* bath it should be weaker. Soubeiran prescribes from 4 to 16 ounces of nitro-hydrochloric acid to 60 gallons of water; the same quantity of hydrochloric acid is sometimes used. Earthen or wooden vessels should be used.

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

Balneum Aluminis. See Balneum Astringens.

Balneum Ammoniæ Hydrochloratis. Ibiv of sal ammoniac to a bath, for an adult.

Balneum Antimoniale. Soubeiran. Emetic tartar ℥j to ℥ij, water 64 gallons, or q. s. In lumbago and some diseases of the skin.

BALNEUM AROMATICUM. P. Aromatic herbs, ℥xvij (Species Aromaticæ), water, q. s. Infuse for an hour in Cij of water, press and add to 60 gallons water. The aromatic *vapour* bath is made by causing steam to pass through the same herbs.

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

BALNEUM BARETGINENSE. P. *Bain artificiel de Barèges.* Monosulphide sodium 2 oz., common salt 2 oz., dried carb. soda 1 oz., water Clx. Or add f ℥x of concentrated Barèges water (Solutio ad balneum Baretginese) to a bath of 60 or 70 gallons.

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

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

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

BALNEUM CHLORINII. M. Chlorine gas (procured by gently heating in a glass retort ℥iv to ℥viij of black oxide of manganese, ℥iss of common salt, and f℥j of sulphuric acid previously mixed with ℥j of water) is applied in the same way as carbonic acid (see B. Carbonicum), at the temperature of 104° to 115° F. [Mr. WALLACE says 150°] for half an hour. The quantity of materials may be gradually increased to triple this quantity. Care must be taken to confine the gas securely, so that the patient shall not breathe it. In chronic liver diseases.

BALNEUM CONII COMPOSITUM. CUT. H. Extract of hemlock ℥ij, powdered starch ℔j, boiling water Cj. Boil. Use Cj to Cxxix of water.

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

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

BALNEUM FERRI IODIDI. DORVAULT. Iodide of iron

may be gradually increased till ʒss is reached for each bath. Water q. s.

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

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

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

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

BALNEÆ IODURETÆ. P. Iodine ʒiiss, iod. potassium ʒv, dissolve in 60 gallons water. For children, about ¼th the strength. Wooden vessels must be used.

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

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

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

BALNEUM MURIATICUM, RICHARD. Hydrochloric acid ℥ij —iv, water 16 pails. *In prurigo and lichen.*

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

BALNEUM PLUMBARIUM. P. Carb. soda ℥iiiss, salt ʒvj, sulph. soda ℥ij ¼, bicarb. soda ʒvj, bruised gelatin ℥iiiss, water 60 gallons.

BALNEA PNEUMATICA. Air of different temperatures, and variously impregnated with volatile remedies, is applied locally or generally to the body. Lately, compressed air has been applied locally; and M. TABARIE has caused

patients to *breathe* compressed air for 2 or 3 hours daily, in some cases of *aphonia*. On the other hand, the removal of the pressure of the atmosphere, by dry cupping or an exhausting syringe, is employed as a revulsive.

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

BALNEUM RESOLVENS. F. H. Common salt ℥ij, sulphide of potassium ℥j, carbonate of soda ℥ss, decoction of sage q. s. Dissolve, and add warm water for a bath.

BALNEUM SALINUM. See Balneum Marinum.

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

BALNEUM SAPONIS. F. H. Soap ℔ij ¼, dissolve in hot water q. s. and add to the bath.

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

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

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

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

BALNEUM SULPHURATUM GELATINOSUM. P. Add to the Balneum Sulphuratum ℥ix bruised gelatin, dissolved in hot water.

BALNEUM SULPHURIS COMPOSITUM. CUT. H. Precipitated sulphur ℔iv, hyposulphite of soda ℔j, sulphuric acid ℥ij, water Cij. Mix. A pint to be added to 30 gallons of water.

BALNEUM TEREBINTHINATUM. Dr. T. SMITH. Camphine from ¼ to ½ pint, common soda ℔ij, oil of rosemary ℥ss, water q. s. "It calms the pulse, softens the skin, and renders respiration freer." For children and delicate persons f℥ij of camphine may be sufficient.

BALNEUM VAPORIS. See Balnea. [BALNEA VAPORIS is also applied to the use of steam as a heating agent in

pharmaceutical operations. B. In the steam-bath the vapour of water is applied at a temperature above 212° F., but not exceeding 230 F. BALNEUM ARENÆ, or sand-bath, denotes the heating of a vessel through the medium of sand. BALNEUM METALLICUM, as a pharmaceutical agent, is made by melting together 8 parts of tin, 4 of lead, and 3 of bismuth. BALNEUM OLEOSUM is made with olive or fish oil, which may be heated to 500° F.]

BALNEUM VICENSE. P. *Bain artificiel de Vichy.* Bicarb. soda 17 oz., water 60 gallons.

BALSAMUM ACETICUM CAMPHORATUM. M. PELLETIER. Curd soap, ʒv, camphor ʒv, oil of thyme ℈ij, acetic ether ⅓v. Digest the soap in the ether till dissolved, and add the rest. [Dr. Sanchez' gout balsam is similar.]

BALSAMUM ACOUSTICUM. Dr. HUGH SMITH. Ox-gall ʒiij, balsam of Peru ʒj. Mix. In fetid discharges from the ear.

BALSAMUM ACOUSTICUM CUM CREASOTÔ. BOUCHARDAT. Comp. spirit of balm ʒiiss, almond oil ʒv, ox-gall ʒx, creasote 10 drops.

BALSAMUM ANODYNUM. BATE. See Linimentum Opii.

BALSAMUM AD APOPLECTICOS. E. 1744. Expressed oil of nutmeg ⅓j; liquefy, and add oil of cloves, of lavender, and of rosemary, each ʒss, oil of amber ♏x, balsam of Peru ʒj.

BALSAMUM FIORAVANTI. P. See Sp. Fioravanti.

BALSAMUM GUAIACINUM. L. 1745. Guaiac ℔j, balsam of Peru ʒiij, rectified spirit Oij.

BALSAMUM HYDRIODATUM. See Linimentum Ioduretum Gelatinosum.

BALSAMUM LOCATELLI. E. 1744. Melt ℔j tr. of yellow wax with f⅓xxiv of olive oil, and add Venice turpentine ℔iss. Remove from the fire, and add balsam of Peru ⅓ij, powdered dragon's blood ⅓j, and stir till cold. L. 1746 directed olive oil ⅓xvj, Venice turpentine ℔ss, yellow wax ℔ss, red saunders ʒvj. [Dose, ʒss, with conserve of roses; also used as a gently stimulating ointment.]

BALSAMUM NERVINUM. *Baume Nerval.* P. Expressed oil of nutmegs (oil of mace) ⅓iv, beef-marrow ⅓iv; melt, and add oil of rosemary ʒij, oil of cloves ʒj, balsam of Tolu ʒij, camphor ʒj, dissolved in alcohol ʒiv.

BALSAMUM AD PERNIONES. LEJEUNE. Camphor ʒj, tincture

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

BALSAMUM POLYCHRESTUM. See Elixir Polychreston. E.

BALSAMUM SAPONACEUM. Linimentum Saponis.

BALSAMUM SATURNINUM. BATE. Acetate of lead ℥iv, oil of turpentine ℥xij. Digest for some days.

BALSAMUM SULPHURIS. See Oleum Sulphuratum.

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

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

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

BALSAMUM TEREBINTHINATUM. Olive oil ℥vj, oil of turpentine ℥ij, yellow wax ℥j, balsam of Peru ʒij, camphor ʒiss.

BALSAMUM TRANQUILLANS. P. Fresh leaves of Belladonna, henbane, nightshade, tobacco, poppy, stramonium, of each ℥ij; dried leaves of costmary, rosemary, rue and sage of each ℥ss; dried tops of wormwood, hyssop, sweet marjoram, peppermint, buckbean and thyme, of each ℥ss; flowers of lavender and elder, of each ℥ss; olive oil 50 oz. Heat the green plants in the oil gently until all their water is dissipated; keep on the fire till the oil becomes of a green colour, and whilst still hot mix in the other plants, carefully dried and cut up. Digest for 12 hours on water bath, strain and filter. *Baume Tranquille de Chomel* is made by boiling ℔j each of henbane, houndstongue, and tobacco, in 3 pints of white wine to 2 pints; and boiling the strained liquor with as much olive oil.

BALSAMUM TRAUMATICUM. Tinctura Benzoini Composita.

BALSAMUM VITÆ. HOFFMANN'S. *Balsamum Vitæ* consists of ℈j each of the oils of cinnamon, cloves, lemon, lavender, and marjoram; ʒiss each of ambergris and oil of rue, and ℥x of rectified spirit. That of GAUBIUS is similar.

Baume de vie externe consists of soap liniment and oil of turpentine. [The name *Baume*, or *Elixir de vie*, is also given to some *aloetic* compounds. The original form is—aloes ʒix; rhubarb, gentian, zedoary, saffron, theriaca, agaric, of each ʒj; proof spirit Oij. For another form, see the *Druggists' Receipt Book*. Tinctura Rhei et Aloes may be considered as replacing this remedy.]

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

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

BARII IODIDUM. M. Heat a fresh solution of iodide of iron with excess of carbonate of baryta; filter, and evaporate to dryness. Redissolve, and crystallize.

BARII PEROXIDUM. This is formed when a current of oxygen is passed over oxide of barium heated to dull redness.

BARII SULPHURETUM. *Barii Sulphidum.* Mix 24 parts of sulphate of baryta in very fine powder with 4 of powdered charcoal or lampblack. Heat the mixture for 3 hours at a low white heat, in a covered crucible; pulverize the product, and treat it with boiling water repeatedly. The hot and clear solution deposits the crystallized sulphuret on cooling; or it may be used to form the salts of baryta, by adding acids so long as they occasion effervescence, filtering, and concentrating the solutions.

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

BARYTÆ MURIAS. See Barii Chloridum, above.

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

BERBERINA. Treat a watery extract of barberry root with rectified spirit as long as the latter acquires a bitter taste. Distil off the spirit from the filtered solution, and let the

residue cool. Let the crystals which form be recrystallized, first from rectified spirit, and then from water. [Dose, 5 to 10 gr., as a tonic; larger doses are laxative.]

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

BEBERIA. *Bibirina.* Dr. RODIE. The bark of the bebeeru or green-heart tree is first boiled with a solution of carbonate of soda, then exhausted with water acidulated with sulphuric acid, and ammonia added as long as it occasions a precipitate. To purify it, Dr. MACLAGAN directs the impure alkaloid to be washed and mixed with an equal weight of moist oxide of lead (Plumbi oxidum hydratum), and the mass dried and exhausted with alcohol. The clear solution, decanted and evaporated, leaves the alkaloid, which may be further purified by dissolving it in pure ether. Tonic and antiperiodic. Dose, gr. ij—xij.

BEBERIÆ SULPHAS. B. Take of bebeeru bark in coarse powder ℔j, sulphuric acid f℥ss, slaked lime ℥¾ or q. s., solution of ammonia q. s., rectified spirit f℥xvj or q. s., dilute sulphuric acid q. s., water Cj, distilled water q. s. Add the sulphuric acid to the water; pour upon the bebeeru bark enough of this mixture to moisten it thoroughly; let it macerate for 24 hours; place it in a percolator, and pass through it the remainder of the acidulated water. Concentrate the acid liquor to the bulk of Oj, cool, and add gradually the lime in the form of milk of lime, agitating well, and taking care that the fluid still retains a distinct acid reaction. Let it rest for two hours; filter through calico; wash the precipitate with a little cold distilled water, and add to the filtrate solution of ammonia until the fluid has a faint ammoniacal odour. Collect the precipitate on a cloth, wash it twice with ℥x of cold water, squeeze it gently with the hand, and dry it on the water bath. Pulverize the dry precipitate, put it into a flask with ℥vj of the rectified spirit, boil, let it rest for a few minutes, and pour off the spirit. Treat the undissolved portion in a similar manner with fresh spirit, until it is exhausted. Unite the spirituous solutions, add to them ℥iv of distilled water, and distil so as to recover the greater part of the spirit. To the residue of the distillation add by degrees, and with constant stirring, dilute

sulphuric acid till the fluid has a slight acid reaction. Evaporate the whole to complete dryness on the water bath, pulverize the dry product, pour on it gradually Oj of cold distilled water, stirring diligently, filter through paper, evaporate the filtrate to the consistence of syrup, spread it in thin layers on flat porcelain or glass plates, and dry it at a heat not exceeding 140° F. Preserve the product in stoppered bottles. Dose, gr. j—iij, *as a tonic;* or gr. v—xx, *as an antiperiodic.*

ENZOL. A volatile hydrocarbon obtained by fractional distillation from Tar. It is a very excellent solvent for many intractable substances, such as sulphur, phosphorus, iodine, caoutchouc, &c., as well as for fatty bodies; a quality which renders it of great service in removing grease or oil from clothing.

ISMUTHUM PURIFICATUM. B. Put bismuth ʒx and ʒj of powdered nitrate of potash into a crucible, and heat them until both are fused. Continue the heat, constantly stirring, for fifteen minutes, or till the salt has solidified into a slag above the metal. Remove the salt, add nitrate of potash ʒj to bismuth in crucible, and repeat process. Pour the fused bismuth into a suitable mould, and let it cool.

ISMUTHI CARBONAS. B. Mix nitric acid f ʒiv with f ʒiij of distilled water, and add in successive portions purified bismuth in small pieces, ʒij. When effervescence has ceased apply for 10 minutes a heat approaching ebullition, then decant solution from any insoluble matter. Evaporate to f ʒij, and add this in small quantities at a time to a cold filtered solution of ʒvj carbonate of ammonia in Oij distilled water, constantly stirring. Collect precipitate on calico filter; wash till washings pass tasteless. Remove water by slight pressure of the hands, and dry at heat not exceeding 150° F. Dose 5 to 20 grs.

SMUTHI OXYDUM. B. Bismuth. subnit. 1 ℔; sol. of soda, Oiv. Mix and boil for 5 minutes; then having allowed the mixture to cool and the oxide to subside, decant the supernatant liquid, wash the pp. with dist. water, and finally dry the oxide over a water-bath. Dose 5 to 15 grs.

SMUTHI SUBNITRAS. B. *Bismuthum Album. Subnitrate*

of bismuth. Mix nitric acid f ʒiv with ʒiij of distilled water, and add purified bismuth in small pieces ʒij in successive portions. When effervescence has ceased apply for 10 minutes a heat approaching that of ebullition, and decant the solution from any insoluble matter that may be present. Evaporate the solution till it is reduced to f ʒij, and pour it into Css of distilled water. When the precipitate which forms has subsided, decant the supernatant liquid, and agitate the sediment with Css of distilled water. After 2 hours again decant, and, having placed the product on a filter, press with the hands and dry it at a temperature not exceeding 150° F. [Dose from 5 gr., sometimes increased to 15 or 20, as a tonic and antispasmodic, particularly in pyrosis and gastrodynia.]

Bismuthi Valerianas. Dissolve met. bismuth in nitric acid, mixed with an equal vol. of water; evaporate to drive off excess of acid, and add to the remaining solution valerianate soda, containing a little free valerianic acid; wash the pp., which falls, with dist. water, and dry by a gentle heat.

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

Bolus Antiperiodicus. See Bolus ad Quartanum.

Bolus Astringens. F. H. Cubebs ʒss, balsam of copaiba ʒij, sulphate of iron ʒj, powdered resin ʒiij. In boluses of gr. viij each. Ger. H. Copaiva ʒij, p. gum Arabic ʒij, orange-flower water ℈ij; triturate and add powdered cubebs ʒij. For 6 boluses, one three times a day.

Bolus Copaibæ. Mr. Evans. Mix pure copaiva with one sixteenth of its weight of recently calcined magnesia, till thoroughly incorporated. Set it aside for a few days, to become solid, form it into oval boluses of ʒss each, on a hot slab, and wrap each in wafer paper. Place them in water for a few seconds before taking them. Righini prescribes ʒv of copaiba, ʒiss of extract of rhatany, gr. xv of oil of sassafras, with magnesia q. s. For 80 boluses, 4 to 5 daily. See also Bolus Astringens, and Bolus Cubebæ.

Bolus Cubebæ. Velpeau. Powdered cubebs ʒvj, balsam

of copaiva ʒij, calcined magnesia q. s. For 36 boluses, to be taken in 2 days. See also Electuarium Cubebæ.

Bolus Guaiaci. Home, *in Quinsy*. Guaiacum resin ʒss, elder rob q. s. Guy's H. Guaiacum gr. xv, conf. rosæ caninæ q. s.

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

Bolus Stanni. Guy's H. Tin filings ℥ss, comp. tragacanth powder ʒss, syrup q. s. In 3 boluses. Dose, 1 to 3.

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

Brodium. See Jusculum.

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

Bromoform. A colourless liquid obtained by distilling bromide of calcium with alcohol, of somewhat similar properties to chloroform, but much more irritating; hence it has been rarely employed medicinally.

Bromum. B. *Brominium, Bromine*. No formula. From bittern; or from the mother-ley of certain brine-springs. To a gallon of the mother-liquor, in a retort, add ℥j of binoxide of manganese, and ℥v or ℥vj of hydrochloric acid, and distil by the heat of a sand bath into a cooled receiver. See Solutio Brominii. A preferable process for obtaining bromine is given in Wagner's *Chemical Technology*.

Brucina. P. *Brucine*. Obtained from the alcoholic mother-liquor left after the preparation and removal of strychnia. The mother-liquor is saturated with oxalic acid and evaporated. The crystals of oxalate of brucia being separated are washed in cold absolute alcohol, and dissolved in

water, to which is added an excess of caustic lime. The precipitate is collected, dried, treated with boiling alcohol, and filtered. The brucine crystallizes from the filtrate on cooling; it may be purified by recrystallization.

CADMII IODIDUM. B. Formed by the direct combination of iodine and cadmium in presence of water.

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

CAFFEINA. *Caffeine*, or *Theine*. Boil pulverized unroasted coffee in distilled water, strain, and add tribasic acetate of lead to the decoction as long as it throws down a precipitate; pass sulphuretted hydrogen through the filtered solution, refilter, and evaporate, so that crystals may form on cooling. The salts of caffeine may be made by adding to a diluted acid sufficient caffeine to neutralize it, and exposing the solution to a heat of 104° F. Dose, gr. j, every hour or two, in hemicrania, &c.

CALAMINA PRÆPARATA. L. Burn the calamine (native carbonate of zinc), grind it, and prepare it in the same manner as chalk. See Creta Præparata. [A large proportion of what is sold as Lapis Calaminaris contains little or none of this mineral. It should almost entirely dissolve in diluted sulphuric acid, and the precipitate thrown down from this solution by ammonia or potash should redissolve in excess of either precipitant.]

CALCII BROMIDUM. M. Precipitate a solution of bromide of iron with an excess of slaked lime; evaporate to dryness; treat with water, filter, and again evaporate.

CALCII CHLORIDUM. B. *Chloride of calcium. Muriate of Lime.* Neutralize hydrochloric acid with carbonate of lime, add a little solution of chlorinated lime and slaked lime to the solution, filter, evaporate, and dry at a temperature of about 400° F. See Liquor Calcii Chloridi.

CALCII IODIDUM. From iodide of iron; as Calcii Bromidum.

CALCII OXIDUM. *Quick Lime.* See Calx.

CALCIS ACETAS. Add prepared chalk to acetic (or purified

pyroligneous) acid till fully saturated; filter and evaporate, that crystals may form. *Diuretic.* Dose, 10 to 20 gr.

CALCIS CARBONAS PRÆCIPITATA. B. Dissolve chloride of calcium ℥v and carbonate of soda ℥xiij each in two pints of boiling distilled water; mix the two solutions and allow the precipitate to subside. Collect this on a calico filter, wash it with boiling distilled water until the washings cease to give a precipitate with nitrate of silver, and dry the product at the temperature of 212° F.

CALCIS HYDRAS. B. *Slaked Lime.* Fresh lime, sprinkled with water till it falls into powder.

CALCIS HYPOCHLORIS. See Calx Chlorata.

CALCIS HYPOPHOSPHIS. B. Obtained by heating phosphorus with hydrate of lime and water until phosphuretted hydrogen ceases to be evolved, then filtering the liquid, separating uncombined lime with carbonic acid gas, and evaporating the remaining sol. until the salt separates in a crystalline condition. Dose, grs. v to grs. x.

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

CALCIS MURIAS. See Calcii Chloridum.

CALCIS PHOSPHAS. B. Digest bone-ash ℥iv in hydrochloric acid f ℥vj, diluted with a pint of water, until it is dissolved. Filter the solution, if necessary; add water Oj, and afterwards solution of ammonia f ℥xij or q. s. until the mixture acquires an alkaline reaction; and, having collected the precipitate on a calico filter, wash it with boiling distilled water as long as the liquid which passes through occasions a precipitate when dropped into solution of nitrate of silver acidulated with nitric acid. Dry the washed product at a temperature not exceeding 212° F. Dose, 4 to 8 grains, 3 times a day, in rickets, ulcers, fractures, &c., with meals. G. *Calcaria phosphorica.*

CALCIS SULPHURETUM. *Calcii Sulphidum.* By strongly calcining in a covered crucible 100 parts of calcined gypsum with 15 of lampblack. Medicinal properties as Sodii sulphidum.

CALX ANTIMONII. See Antimonium Calcinatum.

CALX. E. *Calx Viva. Quick Lime.* Directs fragments of

white marble to be heated in a covered crucible at a full-red heat for 3 hours, or till the residuum, slaked and suspended in water, no longer effervesces on the addition of hydrochloric acid. L. directs it to be made from chalk.

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

CALX CHLORATA. B. (*Calx Chlorinata*, L.) *Chloride (hypochlorite) of lime.* By passing chlorine gas (see Chlorinium) into a vessel or chamber, in which slaked lime is thinly spread, till the latter is fully saturated with chlorine.

CALOMELAS. See Hydrargyri Subchloridum.

CALUMBINUM. See Columbinum.

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

CANNABINUM. See Resina Cannabis Indicæ.

CANTHARIDINUM. P. Exhaust powdered cantharides with rect. sp. by percolation; distil off the spirit from the filtered tincture, and leave the residue to deposit crystals, which may be purified by removing the green oily liquid from them and dissolving them in boiling alcohol, digesting with animal charcoal, filtering the hot solution, and crystallizing by refrigeration. [Mr. PROCTER (U.S.) finds chloroform to be much the best solvent for cantharidin. It may be percolated through the powdered Spanish fly, and then allowed to evaporate spontaneously until a crop of crystals separate, which may be dried by pressure in bibulous paper.]

CARBO ANIMALIS. Bone black (called *ivory black*) is obtained by burning bones in close vessels. L. directs Carbo animalis to be prepared from blood.

CARBO ANIMALIS PURIFICATUS. B. Mix hydrochloric acid f ʒx with distilled water Oj, and add bone black ʒxvj, stirring occasionally. Digest at a moderate heat for two days, agitating from time to time; collect the undissolved

charcoal on a calico filter, and wash with distilled water till what passes through gives scarcely any precipitate with nitrate of silver. Dry the charcoal, and then heat it to redness in a covered crucible. Dose, 20 to 60 grs.

CARBO LIGNI. B. Obtained by burning wood, without access of air. *Antiseptic.* Dose, gr. x to ʒj.

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

CARBONIS TER-CHLORIDUM. What is sold under the name of terchloride of carbon appears to be an alcoholic solution of chloroform, and to be identical with the so-called chloric ether. See Ether Chloricus and Spiritus Chloroformi. Mr. Tuson prescribes from 1 to 4 drops in water 2 or 3 times a day in cancer. Externally, ʒj to ʒij to Oj of water. The precise quantity of chloroform contained in the solution he employs is not stated.

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

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

CATAPLASMA ACETI. BORIES. Wheat flour ℥iij, vinegar ʒj. Applied cold, for sprains. [Verjuice is sometimes preferred.]

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

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

CATAPLASMA ANODYNUM. P. Poppy heads ʒj, dried leaves

of henbane ʒij, water ʒxxiv. Boil, strain, and add to the liquor ʒiv of emollient meals (see Farinæ Emollientes) to form a poultice.

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

CATAPLASMA AROMATICUM. Similar to Cataplasma Cumini.

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

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

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

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

CATAPLASMA CALCIS SULPHATIS. Sir W. BLIZARD. Paris plaster mixed with water to a soft paste, and applied before it hardens. Formerly applied to ulcers to form an artificial scab; now occasionally used to afford mechanical support in some surgical cases.

CATAPLASMA CARBONIS. B. Macerate ʒij of bread in Oss of boiling water for 10 minutes near the fire, then gradually stir in ʒiss of linseed meal; with this mix ℈ij of powdered wood charcoal,and sprinkle ℈ij more over the surface.

CATAPLASMA CEPÆ. Onions roasted and mashed.

CATAPLASMA CONII. B. Mix hemlock leaf in powder ʒj and linseed meal ʒiij, and add them to boiling water ʒx gradually, constantly stirring.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CATAPLASMA FÆCULÆ. P. Potato starch ℥ij; mix with a little cold water, add to it f℥xx of boiling water, and boil for an instant. Potato or other starch is sometimes mixed with cold water as an application to fresh bruises. Cataplasms of rice and wheat starch made in the same manner.

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

CATAPLASMA FERMENTI. B. Flour ℥xiv, water at 100° F. f ℥vj, beer yeast f ℥vj. Mix, and place near the fire till it rises.

CATAPLASMA FICI. A dried fig, roasted, or boiled (sometimes in milk), and split, is frequently applied to gum-boils, &c.

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

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

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

CATAPLASMA GALVANICUM. RECAMIER. It consists of cotton wadding containing a layer of very thin zinc plates and another layer of copper ones. This pad, conveniently quilted, is enclosed in a bag one face of which is of quilted

calico, the other of impermeable tissue. The natural perspiration, confined by the impermeable tissue, excites galvanic action between the metals.

CATAPLASMA GOULARDI. See Cataplasma Plumbi.

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

CATAPLASMA HYOSCYAMI. GL. H. As Cataplasma Papaveris.

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

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

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

CATAPLASMA LINI. B. Mix linseed meal ℥iv with olive oil ℥ss; then add boiling water ℥x, gradually, constantly stirring. P. without oil.

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

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

CATAPLASMA MATURANS. L. 1745. Pulp of figs ℥iv, resin ointment ℥j, strained galbanum ℥ss. *Cataplasme Maturatif.* P. Species Emollientes. P. ℥v. Proceed as in Cataplasma Emolliens. Mix, and while hot add resin ointment ℥j, softened with a little oil.

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

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

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

CATAPLASMA PAPAVERIS. GL. H. Decoction of poppy-

heads, thickened with linseed meal. (Some surgeons use bread-crumb.)

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

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

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

CATAPLASMA QUERCÛS MARINÆ. See Cataplasma Fuci.

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

CATAPLASMA RESOLVENS. F. H. Resolvent meals (Farinæ Resolventes, P.) ʒviij, emollient decoction q. s., liquid subacetate of lead ʒij. See also Cataplasma Saponis.

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

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

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

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

CATAPLASMA SINAPIS. B. Mix gradually linseed meal ʒiiss with boiling water ʒx, and add mustard in powder ʒiiss, constantly stirring. L. Similar. GUY'S H. directs the surface of a common poultice to be sprinkled with flour of mustard. P. Mustard only, and cold water.

CATAPLASMA SODÆ CHLORATÆ. B. *Chlorine Poultice.* Add linseed meal ʒiv gradually to boiling water ʒviij, stirring constantly; then mix in solution of chlorinated soda f ʒij.

CATAPLASMA SODÆ SULPHATIS. Dr. KIRKLAND. Sulphate

of soda ʒj, boiling water ℔ss, crumb of bread q. s. *In xerophthalmia.*

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

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

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

CATAPLASMA TEREBINTHINÆ. Dr. REECE. Oil of turpentine ʒij, olive oil ʒj, linseed meal ʒj, oatmeal ʒiv, boiling water q. s. To indolent ulcers; and, with more turpentine, to deep burns, scalds, and chilblains.

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

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

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

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

CAUSTICUM AMMONIACALE. GONDRET. See Unguentum Ammoniacale.

CAUSTICUM ANTIMONIALE. See Antimonii Chloridum.

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

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

CAUSTICUM AUREUM. RECAMIER. Chloride of gold gr. v, nitro-hydrochloric acid ʒj. Applied on lint.

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

CAUSTICUM COMMUNE FORTIUS. L. 1746. *Vienna Paste.* See Potassa cum Calce.

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

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

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

CAUSTICUM HYDRARGYRI NITRATIS. See Hydrargyri Nitras Liquidus; and Causticum Acidum Hydrarg. Nit.

CAUSTICUM HYDRARGYRI CUM ARSENICŌ. CUT. H. Quicksilver ℥ss, arsenious acid ʒss, nitric acid ℥j. Dissolve.

CAUSTICUM IODINII. LUGOL. Iodine ℥ss, iodide of potassium ℥ss, distilled water ℥j. Mix.

CAUSTICUM LUNARE. Argenti Nitras.

CAUSTICUM NITRICUM. Dr. RIVALLIE'S *Solidified Nitric Acid.* On a piece of lint placed in an earthen vessel gradually drop concentrated nitric acid; press the gelatinous mass into a suitable shape, and apply it, with the forceps, on the part. Remove it carefully in 15 or 20 minutes. *For Cancerous Tumours.*

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

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

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

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

CAUSTICUM POTENTIALE. See Potassæ Hydras.

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

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

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

CAUSTICUM ZINCI ANTIMONIALE. Dr. CANQUOIN'S *Caustic*, No. 4. Chloride of zinc 1 part, chloride of antimony $\frac{1}{2}$ part, flour $2\frac{1}{2}$ parts. To be mixed as before, but formed into crayon-shaped rolls, of a consistence to be moulded to any required form. *In nodulated Cancerous Tumours.*

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

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

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

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

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

CERATUM ALBUM. L. 1745. See Ceratum Cetacei.

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

CERATUM ARSENICI. U. S. White arsenic ℈j, cerate ℥j. Mix.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CERATUM CAMPHORATUM. *Pommade du frère Cosme.* Olive oil ℥xvj, wax ℥viij, camphor ℥j. Mix. *For Chilblains and Wounds.*

CERATUM CANTHARIDIS. L. Spermaceti cerate (softened by heat) ℥vi, finely powdered cantharides ℥j. Mix.

CERATUM EXTRACTI CANTHARIDIS. U. S. Cantharides in fine powder ℥v tr., spirit (sp. gr. ·817) Oiis o. m. Resin ℥iij tr., yellow wax ℥vi tr., lard ℥vij tr. Put the cantharides into a percolator, and pour on spirit until the liquid passes nearly colourless. Evaporate the filtrate by a water-bath to a soft extract, mix this with the resin, wax and lard previously melted together, and keep at 212° F. for a quarter of an hour; strain through muslin and stir till cold.

CERATUM CETACEI. L. Spermaceti ℥ij tr., white wax ℥viij tr., olive oil Oj; melt together the spermaceti and wax, add the oil, and stir till cool.

CERATUM CINCHONÆ. Extract of bark ℥j, simple cerate ℥ss Mix.

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

CERATUM CITRINUM. L. 1746. Ceratum Resinæ.

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

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

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

CERATUM CRETÆ ACETATIS. See Ceratum Neutrale, and Unguentum Plumbi Compositum.

CERATUM CRETÆ COMPOSITUM. MANCH. H. Lead plaster ℥viij, olive oil f℥iv, prepared chalk ℥iv, distilled vinegar f℥iv, subacetate of lead fʒiv.

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

CERATUM FUSCUM. See Emplastrum Fuscum.

CERATUM GALENI. P. *Cold Cream.* White wax ℥iv, oil of almonds ℥xvj; melt, and gradually add ℥xij of rose water, stirring till cold. G. *Unguentum leniens.*

CERATUM GOULARDI. See Ceratum Plumbi Compositum.

CERATUM HYDRARGYRI COMPOSITUM. L. Mercurial ointment (strong) ℥vj, soap cerate ℥vj, camphor ℥iss. Mix.

CERATUM LAURO-CERASI. See Ceratum Calmans.

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

CERATUM LITHARGYRI ACETATIS. See Ceratum Plumbi Compositum.

CERATUM MELLIS. CH. Olive oil ℔ss, wax ℥iv, lead plaster ℥iv; melt together, and add ℔ss of honey. Galbanum plaster is sometimes substituted for simple lead plaster.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CERATUM RUBRUM. Ch. Yellow wax and lard, of each ℔ss, resin ℥ss, red sulphuret of mercury gr. xvj. Mix. *As a common dressing.*

CERATUM SABINÆ. E. Melt together 1 part of bees' wax and 4 of lard, add 2 of fresh savin, and boil together till the leaves are friable; then strain. For B. see Unguentum Sabinæ. It is injured by too much heat.

CERATUM SAPONIS COMPOSITUM. L. (*Ceratum Saponis*, 1836.) Boil together Cj of vinegar and ℥xv tr. of powdered litharge till they combine; then add ℥x tr. of soap; boil till

the moisture is dissipated, and, lastly, mix with these ℥xiiss tr. of wax previously melted with Oj of olive oil.

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

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

CERATUM SULPHURATUM. P. Washed sulphur ℥j, cold cream (Ceratum Galeni) ℥v, oil of almonds ℥ss wt.

CERATUM TABACI. GER. H. Tobacco juice ℥iij, wax ℥iij, resin ℥ss, olive oil q. s.

CERATUM ZINCI CARBONATIS. U. S. A substitute for Ceratum Calaminaris. Precip. carb. zinc ℥ij tr. Ointment. U. S. ℥x tr.

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

CERATUM ZINCI CUM LYCOPODIŌ. HUFELAND. Cerate ℥ss, oxide of zinc gr. xv, lycopodium gr. xv. Mix.

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

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

1. BELL'S. Lead plaster ℥iv, yellow wax ℥iss, olive oil ℥iij.

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

3. SWEDIAUR'S *White.* White wax ℔j, spermaceti ℥iij, sugar of lead from ℥ij to ℥j. Boil together slowly.

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

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

6. GOULARD'S. GUIBORT. Yellow wax, melted and mixed by stirring with from 1-24th to 1-3rd of extract of lead.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cerevisia Cannabis. Buchan, *in Jaundice.* Boil ℥ij of hemp seed in Oiv of ale; sweeten with sugar. Oss every morning for 8 or 9 days.

Cerevisia Cathartica. Senna ℥ij, centaury ℥iss, wormwood ℥iss, aloes ʒij, ale 3 or 4 gallons.

Cerevisia Cinchonæ. Mutius. ℥iv of bark, ℥xxv of sugar, and Ov of water, to be mixed with yeast, and fermented for 4 or 5 days.

Cerevisia Diuretica. Dourvault. Whole mustard seed ℥viij, juniper berries ℥viij, carrot seed ℥iij, New Beer Cvij.

Cerevisia Picis. Duhamel. *Tar Beer.* Bran Oij, tar Oj, honey Oss, water Ovj. Mix them in an earthen pipkin,

and let the mixture simmer over a slow fire for 3 hours. When cool, add Oss of yeast, and let it work for 36 hours, then strain. Dose, a wineglassful before every meal. In bronchial diseases, incipient consumption, &c.

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

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

CEREVISIA ZINGIBERIS. DONOVAN. Infuse ℥iiss bruised ginger in Civ of boiling water. When cold, strain, and add lbiv of loaf sugar, Oss of solid yeast, and ℥ij of cream of tartar. Ferment in a warm situation. When the fermentation subsides, rack off the clear liquor, and return it into the cooler, previously cleaned. In a day or two bottle it. [For Dr. LANE'S fermented preparations, see Liquores Vinosi.]

CEREVISIÆ FERMENTUM. B. Yeast. The ferment obtained in brewing beer.

CERII OXALAS. B. It may be obtained as a precipitate by adding a solution of oxalate of ammonia to a soluble salt of cerium. Dose gr. j to ij. Recommended by Dr. Simpson in the vomiting of pregnancy.

CETACEUM SACCHARATUM. G. Spermaceti ℥j, powd. white sugar ℥iij.

CETRARINUM. Digest bruised Iceland moss in rectified spirit, express, distil off most of the spirit, and filter the solution whilst hot. Purify the cetrarin which is deposited, by again dissolving it in spirit. *Febrifuge;* dose, gr. ij to v, every 3 hours.

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

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

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

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

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

CHARTA EPISPASTICA. B. *Blistering Paper.* Digest white wax ℥iv, spermaceti ℥iss, olive oil f℥ij, resin ℥¾, cantharides in powder, ℥j, and distilled water f℥vj, in a water-bath for 2 hours, stirring constantly, strain, and separate the plaster from the watery liquid. Mix Canada balsam f℥¼ with the plaster, melted in a shallow vessel, and pass strips of paper over the surface of the hot liquid, so that one surface of the paper shall receive a thin coating of plaster. It may be convenient to employ paper ruled in square inches. [WISLIN'S plan of spreading paper with emplastic compositions is this:—Cut white printing paper in strips; melt the composition in a plate over boiling water; take one extremity of the paper in the left hand, and raise the other end with the right, so as to form the arc of a circle; draw the under side of the paper over the surface of the composition, gradually lowering the right hand. BROWN'S Blistering Tissue, and Papier d'ALBESPEYRES are also employed as blistering applications. U. S. 1 in 17. P. 1 in 16.

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

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

CHARTA CUM EXTRACTŌ GNIDII. P. Yellow wax 24 oz., spermaceti 9 oz., olive oil 12 oz. wt., Venice turpentine 3 oz., ether. ext. mezereon 1½ oz.. Dissolve the ext. in 5 oz. rect. spirit, add the oil and the other substances. Melt, and heat, stirring it until the alcohol has evaporated, strain and spread on paper in the same manner as for charta epispastica. A stronger preparation is made by increasing the ext. to 2 oz.

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

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

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

CHARTA RESINOSA. G. Paper thinly spread with common pitch.

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

hardened. Before being applied let the mustard paper be immersed for a few seconds in tepid water.

CHARTA VESICATORIA. See Charta Epispastica, B., Tela Vesicatoria, and Sparadrapum Vesicans. TROUSSEAU'S Blistering-Paper is made by moistening blotting-paper with ethereal extract of cantharides, and applying it covered with a piece of adhesive plaster.

CHLORAL HYDRAS. B. Chloral produced by the action of dry chlorine gas on anhydrous alcohol, purified by treatment, first with sulphuric acid, and afterwards with a small quantity of lime, and finally converted into the solid hydrate by the addition of water. Dose, grs. x to xxx.

CHLORAL HYDRAS CUM CAMPHORÂ. See Pigmentum chloral et camphoræ.

CHLOR-ALUM. See Liquor Aluminii Chloridi.

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

CHLORODYNUM. *Chlorodyne. Liquor Chloroformi Compositus.* Mr. SQUIRE. Dissolve hydrochlorate of morphia gr. viij and oil of peppermint ♏xvj in rectified spirit f℥iv; mix chloroform f℥iv and ether f℥j with this solution; dissolve extract of liquorice ℥iiss in syrup f ℥xviiss, and add treacle ℥iv. Shake the two solutions together, and add dilute hydrocyanic acid f℥ij. (This is one imitation of the secret nostrum of Dr. Collis Browne. Another is as follows.) Dr. OGDEN. Mix chloroform ℥vj, chloric ether ℥j, tincture of capsicum ℥ss, oil of peppermint ♏ij, hydrochlorate of morphia gr. viij, hydrocyanic acid (Scheele's) ♏xij, perchloric acid gr. xx, tincture of Indian hemp ℥j, treacle ℥j.

CHLOROFORMUM. B. *Chloroform.* Take of chlorinated lime lbx, rectified spirit f℥xxx, slaked lime q. s., water Ciij, sulphuric acid q. s., chloride of calcium in small fragments ℥ij, distilled water f℥ix. Place the water and the spirit in a capacious still, and raise the mixture to the temperature of 100° F. Add the chlorinated lime and lbv of the slaked lime, mixing thoroughly. Connect the still with a condensing worm encompassed by cold water, and terminating in a narrow-necked receiver; and apply heat so as to cause distillation, taking care to withdraw the fire the moment that the process is well established. When the

distilled product measures ℥l, the receiver is to be withdrawn. Pour its contents into a gallon bottle half filled with water, mix well by shaking, and set at rest for a few minutes, when the mixture will separate into two strata of different densities. Let the lower stratum, which constitutes crude chloroform, be washed by agitating it in a bottle with ℥iij of the distilled water. Allow the chloroform to subside, withdraw the water, and repeat the washing with the rest of the distilled water, in successive quantities of ℥iij at a time. Agitate the washed chloroform for 5 minutes in a bottle with an equal volume of sulphuric acid, allow the mixture to settle, and transfer the upper stratum of liquid to a flask containing the chloride of calcium mixed with ℥ss of slaked lime, which should be perfectly dry. Mix well by agitation. After the lapse of an hour connect the flask with a Liebig's condenser, and distil over the pure chloroform by means of a water-bath. Preserve the product in a cool place, in a bottle furnished with an accurately ground stopper. The lighter liquid which floats on the crude chloroform after its agitation with water, and the washings with distilled water, should be preserved, and employed in a subsequent operation. Sp. gr. 1·496. Dose, 2 to 10 drops, as an antispasmodic, properly diluted; but chiefly used by inhalation to produce insensibility. U. S. sp. gr. 1·486. P. 1·480. G. 1·496. U. S. P. and G. Pharmacopœias contain processes.

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

Chocolata. The nuts are picked, slightly roasted to loosen the envelopes, broken, winnowed, and cleansed from the skins, &c., again heated, and ground in a mill. The powder is then beaten to a paste in a warm iron mortar, and mixed with sugar.

Chocolata Simplex vel Salutis. *Chocolat de Santé.* P. 9 pounds each of Caraque and Maraignan cacao, treated as above, with 15 pounds of sugar and 1½ ounce of cinnamon, run into moulds and kept in tinfoil.

Chocolata Lichenis. P. Chocolate simple ℥x, saccharated

lichen (see Saccharum Lichenis) ℥j. Proceed as for Vanilla chocolate.

CHOCOLATA MARTIS. P. *Chocolata cum ferrô.* Chocolate simple ℥x, porphyrized iron filings, grs. 96. Proceed as for vanilla chocolate.

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

CHOCOLATA PAULLINIÆ. Guarana ℥j, simple chocolate ℥xvj.

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

CHOCOLATA CUM SALEPÔ. P. To ℥xvj of prepared chocolate add ℥ss of powdered salep. Arrow-root and tapioca are mixed with chocolate in the same proportion.

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

CIGARRÆ ARSENICALES. See Charta Arsenicalis.

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

CIGARRÆ BELLADONNÆ. P. Each cigarette is directed to contain 15 grs. of the dried leaves. Medicinal use the same as Charta Arsenicalis. Prepare in the same manner cigarettes of foxglove, henbane, tobacco, and stramonium.

CIGARRÆ CAMPHORÆ. M. RASPAIL. These are used cold. Pieces of camphor may be included in a quill, straw, or other tube, confined by blotting-paper, and the air drawn through them.

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

CIGARRÆ MERCURIALES. M. BERNARD proposes to steep tobacco leaves (previously deprived of nicotine by maceration in acidulated water and repeated washing) in a weak solution of corrosive sublimate and opium (½ gr. of the

former and ¼ gr. of the latter to ʒss of tobacco), and to smoke it in paper, as a mercurial inhalation.

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

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

CINCHONIA. Cinchonia is prepared from the disulphate (or sulphate) in the same manner as quinia. The acetate, arseniate, hydrochlorate, nitrate, and other salts of cinchonia are obtained in the same way as those of quinia.

CINCHONIÆ SULPHAS. U. S. Take of the mother-water remaining after the crystallization of sulphate of quinine, in the process for preparing that salt, a convenient quantity; solution of soda, alcohol, diluted sulphuric acid, animal charcoal in fine powder, of each q. s. To the mother-water add gradually with constant stirring, sol. of soda, until the liquid becomes alkaline; collect on a filter the pp. formed, wash it with water and dry it. Then wash it with successive small portions of alcohol to remove other alkaloids. Mix the residue with eight times its wt. of water, and having heated the mixture, add gradually diluted sulphuric acid until it is neutralized and becomes clear. Then boil the liquid with animal charcoal, filter it while hot, and set aside to crystallize. Lastly, drain the crystals and dry them on bibulous paper. By evaporating the mother-liquid more crystals may be formed. Uses and doses, as disulphate (or sulphate) of quinia.

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

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

Spread on a belt of flannel. *A popular remedy for the Itch.*

CINNABARIS. E. See Hydrargyri Bisulphuretum.

CODEIA. P. CODEINE. This base is left in sol. in the residual liquor that is obtained after precipitating the double hydrochlorate of morphia and codeia by ammonia. The sol. is concentrated and the crystals that form are dissolved in boiling water, triturated with liq. potassæ, avoiding excess, washed in a small quantity of cold water, and lastly, dissolved in boiling ether and evaporated. MAGENDIE says it is half the strength of morphia Others state that it is nearly inert.

COLCHICINA. Digest colchicum seeds in boiling alcohol, precipitate by magnesia, treat the precipitate with boiling alcohol, and evaporate the filtered solution. Very poisonous. Dose, undetermined.

COLLODIUM. B. *Collodion.* Mix ether f ℥xxxvj and rectified spirit f ℥xij, and add pyroxylin ℥j. Set aside for a few days, and, should there be any sediment, decant the clear solution. Keep it in a well-corked bottle. The method given in B. P. 1864 for preparing pyroxylin was incorrect, in consequence of the acid of 1·5 being used instead of 1·42. MIALHE. Dissolve ℥j of gun-cotton in ℥xvj of rectified ether, and add f ℥j of alcohol. It may be strained through coarse muslin, and thinned with more ether if too thick. [The gun-cotton for this purpose may be made by mixing ℥x of powdered nitre with ℥xv or ℥xx of strong sulphuric acid in a porcelain vessel, and stirring into it ℥¼ of carded cotton wool, moving it constantly with glass rods for a few minutes (Mr. DAVENPORT says half an hour); then washing it thoroughly in a large quantity of cold water, squeezing, and again opening it under a stream of water. Press it strongly in a dry cloth, then open it, and dry it gradually in a warm place free from danger.] U. S. Pyroxylin 1, ether 20, rect. sp. 6½, all by wt. G. Pyroxylin 1, ether 18, rect. sp. 3, all by wt.

COLLODIUM FLEXILE. B. *Flexible Collodion.* Mix collodion f ℥vj with Canada balsam 120 gr. and castor oil f ℥j and keep in a well-corked bottle. U. S. Same. P. (*Collodion.*) Pyroxy. 7, ether 64, rect. sp. 22, castor oil 7, all by wt. G. Oil 1, collodion 50.

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

COLLODION MORPHIÆ (L'UNION MEDICALE). Dissolve 1 part of hydrochlorate morphia in 30 parts of flexible collodion, and apply with a camel's hair brush. *In neuralgia.*

COLLODION CANTHARIDALE. Dr. ILLISCH. Treat ℥xvj of coarsely powdered cantharides with ℥xvj of ether and ℥iij of acetic ether. In ℥ij of the percolated liquid dissolve ℈j of gun-cotton. Or dissolve gr. xv of pure cantharidin and ℈j of gun-cotton in ℥iss of sulphuric ether and ℥ss of acetic ether. M. ŒTTINGER prefers a mixture of cantharidal ether (see Æther Cantharidalis) and collodion; and applies 2 coats of the mixture. For children, 1 part of cantharidal ether to 2 of collodion.

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

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

COLLUNARIA. Nasal douches. TH. H. directs the nose to be rinsed by means of a proper apparatus, with from ℥x to ℥xx of water at 90° F. containing the active ingredient. The Collunaria of the TH. H. are the following:

Collunaria Acidi Tannici. Tannin, grs. iij to ℥j. Astringent.

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

„ Potassæ Permanganat. Permang. potash, grs. vj to ℥j. Detergent.

„ Quiniæ. Quinine, grs. ½ to ℥j. In hay fever.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COLLUTORIUM CREASOTI. Dr. FAULCON. Creasote ʒss, infusion of sage Oj. *In mercurial salivation.*

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

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

COLLUTORIUM HYDRIODATUM. RIGHINI. Dissolve ℈j of iodide of potassium in ℥iv of water and ℥ij of rose water, and add 10 drops of tincture of iodine and fʒiv of simple syrup. *In mercurial salivation.*

COLLUTORIUM MYRRHÆ. CH. Lime water ℥iss, tincture of myrrh ʒij, honey of roses ʒij.

COLLUTORIUM SODÆ POTASSIO-TARTRATIS. MIALHE. Rochelle salts ℥j, water ℥iij, syrup of currants ℥j. *For reducing turgescence of the mucous membrane.* [See also Gargarisma, for other mouth washes.]

COLLYRIA. *Eye Waters.* Aquæ Ophthalmicæ.

COLLYRIUM ACETI. SCARPA. Vinegar f℥j, brandy f℥j, rose water f℥viij. When used to remove particles of lime from the eye, the brandy may be omitted.

COLLYRIUM ACIDUM. KRIMER. Hydrochloric acid ♏xv, mucilage of quince ʒj, rose water ℥ij. For removing particles of iron from the eye. See Collyrium Iodinii.

COLLYRIUM ALOETICUM. *Collyre de Brun.* Aloes ʒj, rose water ℥iss.

COLLYRIUM ALUMINIS. GUY'S H. Alum ℈j, distilled (or rose) water ℥vj. MID. H. Burnt alum gr. iv, water f℥j.

COLLYRIUM AMMONIÆ ACETATIS. CH. Sol. acetate of ammonia f℥j, rose water f℥vij.

COLLYRIUM ANODYNUM. F. H. Saffron ʒj, decoction of linseed ℥iv, wine of opium ʒj.

COLLYRIUM ANTIMONIALE. PEREIRA. Potassio-tartrate of antimony gr. j, distilled water f℥ij. *In chronic ophthalmia and spots on the cornea.*

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

COLLYRIUM ATROPIÆ. Atropine gr. j, distilled water ℥j. A few drops only to be used. BOUCHARDAT, for his *stronger* solution for dilating the pupil, prescribes one grain of atropine to ʒv of water; one or two drops to be used. His *weaker* solution consists of one grain to 1000 grains of water. *In hernia of the iris, and ulcerations of the cornea.* See Liq. Atropiæ, and Liq. Atropiæ Sulph.

COLLYRIUM BATEANUM. BATE'S camphorated water (Lotio cupri sulphatis camphorata) fʒij, distilled water f℥iv.

COLLYRIUM BORACIS. RICHARD. Borax ʒss, white sugar ʒj, rose water f℥ij.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COLLYRIUM LITHARGYRI ACETATIS. See Col. Plumbi.

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

COLLYRIUM OPIATUM. P. Extract of opium grs. xv, rose water Oj.

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

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

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

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

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

COLLYRIUM PLUMBI CARBONATIS. Mr. CAM. Compound ceruss powder ʒj, rose water f℥viij.

COLLYRIUM RESOLVENS. ALIBERT. Melilot flowers ℈j,

boiling water f℥xij. Infuse, strain, add acetate of lead ℥ss. U. C. H. Distilled water f℥x, chloride of ammonium gr. xij, sol. of subacetate of lead f℥ss.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COLLYRIUM ZINCI OXIDI. DE HAEN. Oxide of zinc ℈j, elder-flower water f℥ij.

COLLYRIUM ZINCI SULPHATIS. Various authorities direct gr. j, ij, and iiss of sulphate of zinc to each f℥j of distilled water, rose water, or elder water. P. ¼ gr. to ℥j. Extract or wine of opium is frequently added.

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

COLOCYNTHINUM. *Colocynthin* is obtained by digesting watery extract of colocynth in alcohol, evaporating the clear tincture to dryness, washing the residue with cold water, and again drying it.

COLOCYNTHIS PRÆPARATA. *Trochisi Alhandal.* PRUS. PH. Colocynth pulp (without seeds) ℥v, powdered gum Arabic ℥j; form them into a paste with water q. s.; dry, and reduce to powder.

COLUMBINUM. WITTSTOCK. Exhaust columbo root by rectified spirit, evaporate to dryness, dissolve the extract in water, and agitate with an equal bulk of ether. Remove the ether with a syphon, distil off the greater part, and set it aside. Wash the crystals with cold ether, and press them in bibulous paper. Dose, 1 to 3 grains daily, in *dyspepsia.*

CONFECTIO ALKERMES. L. 1745. Strained juice of kermes ℔iij, rose water f℥vj, white sugar ℔j, oil of cinnamon ℈ss.

CONFECTIO ALUMINIS. ST. B. H. Powdered alum ℥ss, confection of roses ℥iij. Dose, ℥j three times a day. FOY directs ℥j alum to ℥j of confection.

CONFECTIO AMYGDALÆ. See Pulvis Amygdalæ Comp. B.

CONFECTIO AROMATICA. L. Cinnamon ℥ij, nutmegs ℥ij, cloves ℥j, cardamom seeds ℥ss, saffron ℥ij, prepared chalk ℥xvj, white sugar ℔ij. The ingredients, finely powdered and uniformly mixed, are to be kept in a close vessel, and each ounce of the powder mixed with f℥ij of water when required for use. Dose, gr. xv to ℥j. See Pulv. Cret. Arom. U. S. Aromatic powder (see Pulv. Cinnam. Co.) and honey p.æ.

CONFECTIO AURANTII. L. Fresh bitter orange-peel rasped ℔j, white sugar ℔iij; beat the peel in a marble mortar, with a wooden pestle, add the sugar, and beat again. U. S. uses sweet orange-peel.

CONFECTIO CASSIÆ. L. Cassia pulp ℔ss, manna ℥ij, tamarind pulp ℥j, syrup of roses f℥viij. Dissolve the bruised manna in the syrup, add the pulps, and evaporate to a due consistence. Dose, ℥ij to ℥j.

CONFECTIO CATECHU COMPOSITA. D. Compound powder of catechu ℥v, simple syrup f ℥v. Mix.

CONFECTIO CINCHONÆ. ST. B. H. Powdered bark (yellow) ℥vj, ginger, ℥ss, treacle, ℥iiiss. Dose, ℥j—ij.

CONFECTIO COCHLEARIÆ. P. Fresh leaves of scurvy grass ℥j, sugar ℥iij. Beat to a pulp, and pass through a hair sieve. Conserves of all fresh plants are prepared in the same way.

CONFECTIO CONII. Dr. OSBORNE. Fresh hemlock leaves

beaten up with an equal weight of treacle. Dr. O. proposes to preserve other narcotic plants in the same manner. Dr. M. HALL had previously recommended the use of *sugar* for the same purpose.

CONFECTIO CYNOSBATI. See Confectio Rosæ Caninæ.

CONFECTIO DAMOCRATIS. *Mithridate.* L. 1745. It consisted of 45 ingredients, and contained 1 grain of opium in ℥ss.

CONFECTIO FERRI SUBCARBONATIS. St. B. H. Subcarbonate (peroxide) of iron ℥ss, treacle q. s. Dose, ʒss. See Electuarium Ferri Subcarb.

CONFECTIO FERRI TARTARIZATI. St. B. H. Bitartrate of potash ℥iss, tartarized iron ʒij, powdered ginger ℈j, treacle ℥iiss. [MANCH. H. directs ℈iv of tartarized iron, and treacle q. s.] Dose, ʒij, 3 times a day.

CONFECTIO HAMECH (purgative), and CONFECTIO DE HYACINTHO (astringent), are obsolete.

CONFECTIO HYDRARGYRI. Dr. D. DAVIES. Quicksilver rubbed to extinction, with an equal weight of treacle or manna.

CONFECTIO JALAPÆ COMPOSITA. St. B. H. Powdered jalap ʒij, cream of tartar ℥iss, ginger ℈j, treacle ℥iiss. Dose, ʒij.

CONFCTIO OPII. B. Mix Pulv. Opii Comp. 192 grains with f℥j of syrup. Dose, 5—20 grains. L. Opium ʒvj, long pepper ℥j tr., ginger ℥ij tr., caraway seeds ℥iij tr., tragacanth ʒij. Mix the ingredients, finely powdered, with f℥xvj of hot syrup. The powder should be kept in a close vessel, and the syrup added when it is required for use. The proportion will be f℥j of syrup to ʒiiiss of the powder. Dose, 5 to 30 grains. U. S. Opium 270 grs., aromat. powder 6 oz. tr., honey 14 oz. tr.

CONFECTIO PAULINIÆ. L. 1745. Zedoary, cinnamon, long pepper, black pepper, styrax, galbanum, castor, opium, of each ℥ij; thick syrup ℔iv. Mix.

CONFECTIO PIPERIS. B. *Ward's Paste.* Take of black pepper in fine powder ℥ij, caraway in fine powder ℥iij, clarified honey ℥xv. Rub them well together in a mortar, Dose, ʒj to ʒij.

CONFECTIO POTASSÆ NITRATIS. St. B. H. Nitrate of

potash ʒiv, confection of roses ℥iij. Mix. Dose, ʒj, 3 times a day.

CONFECTIO POTASSÆ BITARTRATIS. ST. B. H. Bitartrate of potash ʒiij, ginger ʒss, syrup ℥iij.

CONFECTIO RESINÆ. Dr. WATSON. Pulverized resin ʒj, clarified honey ℥v. Mix. Dose, ʒij to ʒiij. If the stomach will bear it, ℥ss balsam copaiva may be added. *In hæmorrhoids with constipation.*

CONFECTIO ROSÆ CANINÆ. B. *Confection (or Conserve) of Hips.* Beat hips, deprived of their seeds, ℔j, in a stone mortar, to a pulp, rub through a sieve, add refined sugar ℔ij, and rub well together. P. (*Conserva Cynorrhodon*) 2 of pulp to 3 of sugar.

CONFECTIO ROSÆ GALLICÆ. B. *Conserva Rosæ.* Beat fresh red roses in a marble mortar, add 3 times their weight of refined sugar, and beat to a uniform mass. U. S. contains besides honey and rose water. P. 1 of petals in powder, 8 sugar, rose water 2.

CONFECTIO RUTÆ. L. Rue dried, caraway seed, bay berries, of each ℥iss, sagapænum ℥ss, black pepper ʒij. Powder them finely, and mix with honey ℥xvj. Dose, ℈j to ʒj. Chiefly used in clysters. See Enema Rutæ.

CONFECTIO SCAMMONII. B. Scammony in fine powder, ℥iij, ginger in fine powder ℥iss, oil of caraway f ʒj, oil of cloves f ʒss, syrup f ℥iij, clarified honey ℥iss. Rub the powders with the syrup and the honey into a uniform mass, then add the oils, and mix. Dose, gr. x to ʒss.

CONFECTIO SENNÆ. B. *Electuarium Sennæ. Lenitive Electuary.* Boil figs ℥xij and prunes ℥vj gently in distilled water ℥xxiv, in a covered vessel, for 4 hours, then, having added more distilled water to make up the quantity to f ℥xxiv, add tamarinds ℥ix, and cassia pulp ℥ix; macerate for 2 hours, and press the pulp through a hair sieve, rejecting the seeds, &c. Dissolve refined sugar ℥xxx and extract of liquorice ℥$\frac{3}{4}$ in the mixture with a gentle heat; and, while it is still warm, add to it gradually senna in fine powder ℥vij and coriander in fine powder ℥iij, and stir diligently until all the ingredients are thoroughly combined. The resulting confection should weigh ℥lxxv. Dose, ʒj—ij. U. S. no liquorice. P. without figs

and coriander, but in addition to the other ingredients of the B. contains pearl barley, polypody of the oak, harts tongue, herb mercury, raisins, jujubes in fruit, senna pods, fennel and aniseed. G. without figs, prunes, sugar, cassia and liquorice.

CONFECTIO SPONGII. ST. B. H. Burnt sponge ℥j, syrup of orange peel q. s. Dose, ʒj, 3 times a day.

CONFECTIO STANNI. ST. B. H. Powdered tin ℥j, confection of dog-rose ℥ij. Mix. Dose, ℥ss every morning.

CONFECTIO SULPHURIS. B. Sublimed sulphur ℥iv, acid tartrate of potash in powder ℥j, syrup of orange peel f℥iv. Rub them well together. Dose, ʒj—ʒij

CONFECTIO TEREBINTHINÆ. B. Oil of turpentine f℥j, powd. liquorice root ℥j, clarified honey ℥ij; rub the oil with the powder, then add the honey, and beat them together. Dose, ʒj—ʒij. [For other confections, see *Conserva* and *Electuarium*.]

CONIA. *Conylia*. GEIGER. *Conia*, or *Coneine*, is obtained by distilling soft alcoholic extract of hemlock seeds (fruit) with its weight of water and a little caustic potash. It is an oily-looking liquid. The salts of conia are obtained by neutralizing it with the diluted acids. [An energetic poison.]

CONSERVA ABSINTHII MARITIMI. L. 1788. Beat the fresh leaves of sea-wormwood in a marble mortar, with a wooden pestle, first alone, and then with thrice their weight of refined sugar, till they are incorporated. [In the same way are prepared Conserva Ari (from the fresh root); Cons. Cochleariæ (from fresh scurvy-grass); Cons. Lavandulæ (from the fresh flowers); Cons. Lujulæ (from fresh wood-sorrel); Cons. Malvæ (from mallow flowers); Cons. Menthæ, &c. Dr. BLEY preserves the *narcotic plants* by beating 1 part of the fresh plant with 2 of sugar.]

CONSERVA AURANTII. E. See Confectio Aurantii.

CONSERVA PRUNI SYLVESTRIS. L. 1788. Put sloes into water over the fire, taking care they do not break; then press them through a hair sieve, and form the pulp into a conserve, with thrice its weight of sugar. *Astringent.*

CONSERVA ROSÆ, and CONS. ROSÆ FRUCTÛS. See Confectio Rosæ, &c.

CONSERVA ROSÆ ACIDA. G. H. Confection of red rose ℔j, sulphuric acid ʒj. Mix.

CONSERVA SCILLÆ. Fresh squill ʒj, sugar ʒv. Beat together.

CONSERVA SABINÆ. HAN. PH. Fresh savine 1 part, sugar 2 parts.

CONSERVA TAMARINDI. P. Pulp of tamarinds ʒv, water ʒv, powdered sugar ʒxiiss. Evaporate in a water-bath until it weighs 20 oz.

CORALIA PRÆPARATA. Corals are prepared as chalk.

CORNU USTUM. L. Burn pieces of stag's horn in an open vessel till they are perfectly white; then powder and prepare them as chalk.

CORTEX AURANTIORUM CONDITUS. L. 1746. Steep fresh peels of Seville oranges in repeated waters till they lose their bitterness; then boil them in syrup till tender and transparent. Lemon and citron peels are candied in the same manner.

COSMOLINUM, *vide* Vaselinum.

CREASOTUM. *Creasoton. Creasote.* B. No formula. A product of the distillation of wood-tar. Sp. gr. 1·071. P. Distil wood-tar in a wrought-iron retort till white vapours appear; collect the heavy oil matter which forms the lower layer of the product, and wash it with water slightly acidulated with sulphuric acid. Then distil it in a glass retort (rejecting the first portions, which are chiefly *Eupion*), and treat the product with solution of potassa at 1·12 sp. gr., shaking the mixed liquids strongly. When it is settled pour off the layer of *Eupion* from the surface, and expose the combined potash and creasote to the air till the mixture becomes black. Then saturate with diluted sulphuric acid, pour away the watery liquid, and distil the product in glass. Repeat the treatment by exposure, potash, sulphuric acid, and distillation, three times or oftener, until the combination of creasote and potash ceases to become coloured by the action of the air; then saturate it with concentrated phosphoric acid, and distil the creasote, rejecting the first portions. Dose, 1 to 3 drops.

Antidotes.—Ammonia and stimulants, with white of eggs, and oleaginous and mucilaginous drinks.

Cremor Lithargyri Acetatis. Dr. Kirkland. Solution of subacetate of lead ℥j, cream ℥j. Mix.

Cremor Taraxaci. Dr. Collier. Wash fresh dandelion roots, cut them in slices, and sprinkle them with spirit of juniper; then express the juice by means of an iron press. The creamy juice will keep for a considerable time. Dose, a table-spoonful twice or thrice a day.

Creta Præparata. B. Chalk, freed from most of its impurities by elutriation, and afterwards dried in small masses, usually of a conical form.

Creta Precipitata. See Calcis Carbonas Precipitata.

Croton-Chloral. Liebreich. *Butyl Chloral.* Obtained by passing a current of chlorine into aldehyd during 24 hours. The vessel containing the aldehyd must be surrounded by a refrigerating mixture, at the commencement of the process. Towards the end the temperature may be raised to 212° F. The product obtained is submitted to fractional distillation, and the liquid which passes over between 325° F. and 329° F. is Croton Chloral.

Croton-Chloral hydras. Like ordinary chloral, croton chloral combines with water, and forms a crystalline hydrate. This is the substance invariably employed in medicine. It is sparingly sol. in cold, but more freely so in warm water, and readily so in alcohol and glycerine. Hypnotic in doses of from 8 grs. to 15 grs. In neuralgia, 5 grs. three times a day.

Crystalli Ferri Iodidi Saccharati. See Saccharum Ferri Iodidi.

Cuprum Aluminatum. See *Lapis Divinus.* P.

Cupri Ammonio-sulphas, L. & D. *Cuprum Ammoniatum,* E. L. Sulphate of copper ℥j, sesquicarbonate of ammonia ℥iss; rub together till no more carbonic acid gas escapes, wrap the mass in blotting-paper, and dry in the air. Keep it in well-closed bottles. E. & D. direct the same proportions. Dose, gr. ss to v.

Cupri Ammoniati Solutio. E. As Liquor Cupri Ammonio-sulphatis, L.

Cupri Acetas et Diacetas. The *diacetate* of copper (Cupri Subacetas, D.; Ærugo, L. & E.), or verdigris, is prepared by the action of fermenting *marc* of grapes, or

of vinegar, on copper plates; the *acetate*, by dissolving the diacetate in acetic acid, and crystallizing.

CUPRI SUBACETAS PRÆPARATA. D. Reduce verdigris to powder by careful trituration in a porcelain mortar, and separate the finer parts for use by a sieve.

CUPRI SULPHAS. B. *Sulphate of copper. Blue Vitriol.* Made by heating together sulphuric acid and copper, dissolving product in hot water, and evaporating to form crystals. [Dose, from $\frac{1}{4}$ of a grain to 2 grains. Or, as an emetic, from 3 to 10 grains; but is seldom used. The commercial sulphate (Cupri Sulphas Venale) is generally obtained from copper pyrites, by the action of air, heat, and moisture; and also as a by-product in the refining of silver.]

CURARIA. An uncrystallizable alkaloid obtained from *Curara*, a resinous substance consisting, according to several authorities, of the aqueous extract of the *Strychnos toxifera*, a tree growing in Guaina. The Indians of South America poison their arrows with Curara. The physiological effects of Curaria, the alkaloid, are asserted to be antagonistic to those of Strychnine; hence it has been proposed as an antidote for the latter poison. Curaria is a most violent poison.

DECOCTA. *Decoctions.* The roots, barks, woods, and other solid ingredients require to be sliced or bruised. *Distilled* water is generally ordered by the L. College (not by E. or D.) and is always preferable when it can be obtained; otherwise the purest and softest water should be selected for the purpose. Generally, when sufficiently boiled, the liquid should be immediately strained; and again decanted before it is cold, from any sediment which may have subsided. B. orders distilled water; U. S. not distilled.

DECOCTUM ACANTHI. Bear's-breech ℥j, water Oj; boil for a quarter of an hour, and strain. By glassfuls, in diarrhœa.

DECOCTUM ADANSONIÆ. DUCHASSAING. Bark of the Baobab tree (Ad. digitata) ℥vj, water Oiss; boil to Oj, and strain. Used as a substitute for Decoct. Cinchonæ.

DECOCTUM ALBUM SYDENHAMI. See Mistura Cornu Ust.

DECOCTUM ALCONORCO. NIEMANN. American Alconorque bark ℥ss, water ℥xvj; boil to ℥viij, and strain. Dose, f ℥j, two or three times a day. *In phthisis.*

DECOCTUM ALNI. Bark of common alder ℥j, water Oj ; boil to f ℥xvj.

DECOCTUM ALOES COMPOSITUM. B. *Baume de Vie.* Reduce to coarse powder extract of Socotrine aloes, gr. 120, and myrrh 90 gr., put them with carbonate of potash 60 gr., and extract of liquorice ℥j, into a suitable covered vessel, with 1 pint distilled water. Boil gently for five minutes, then add saffron gr. 90; let it cool, add compound tincture of cardamoms f ℥viij, and, covering closely, let it macerate for two hours. Strain through flannel, and pour on distilled water till the product measures f ℥xxx. Dose, ℥ss to ℥ij. [The foreign extract of liquorice is not suitable for this purpose, as it deposits much sediment.]

DECOCTUM ALTHÆÆ. See Mistura Althææ. E.

DECOCTUM AMARUM. Bitter herbs (species Aromaticæ, P.) ℥j, water Oiss; boil to Oj.

DECOCTUM AMYLI. See Mucilago Amyli.

DECOCTUM ANTHEMIDIS. D. Chamomiles ℥iss, fennel ℥ij, water Oj, boil and strain.

DECOCTUM ANTICOLICUM DEGLANDI. See Apozema Anticolicum.

DECOCTUM APOCYNI. Dr. GRISCOM. Root of Apocynum Cannabinum ℥j, juniper berries, ℥j, water Oiij ; boil to Oij. Dose, a wineglassful frequently. [The Apocynum Cannabinum is sometimes called *Indian hemp*, but it is altogether different from the *Cannabis Indica.* It is chiefly used in dropsies.]

DECOCTUM ARALIÆ SPINOSÆ. From the bark of the Angelica tree ; as Dec. Cinchonæ.

DECOCTUM ARTEMISIÆ VULGARIS. DUNGLISON. Mugwort-root ℥j, water f ℥xxiv ; boil for half an hour. Dose, f ℥iss or f ℥ij every 2 hours. *In epilepsy.*

DECOCTUM ARUNDINIS. Root of the Province-reed (Arundo Donax) ℥j, water Oj ; boil and strain. *To prevent the secretion of milk.* A wineglassful frequently.

DECOCTUM ASCLEPIADIS TUBEROSÆ. Pleurisy-root ℥j, water Oij ; boil to Oj. Dose, a teacupful every 3 or 4 hours, warm. For children in dentition, ℥ij of the root in f ℥xviij of milk, boiled to f℥xij. Dose, f ℥j. *Diaphoretic.*

DECOCTUM ASPARAGI. Roots of asparagus ℥j, water ℔ij; boil for 10 or 15 minutes. *By cupfuls, as a diuretic.*

DECOCTUM ASTRAGALI. CRICHTON. Root of astragalus exscapus (hairy-padded milk vetch) ℥x, water Oiij; boil to Oij. A wineglassful 3 or 4 times a day. *In syphilis.*

DECOCTUM AVENÆ. *Gruel.* GUY'S H. Oatmeal ℥j, cold water f ℥iv; mix them, and add it to Oiij of boiling water; boil for an hour, and strain through a hair sieve.

DECOCTUM AZEDERACH. Fresh root-bark of poison-berry tree (Melia Azederach) ℥iv, water Oij; boil to Oj. *Anthelmintic.* Dose, f ℥ss every 2 or 3 hours, until it produces sickness or purging.

DECOCTUM BAEL. Dried unripe fruit of bael (Ægle Marmelos) ℥ij, water Oj; boil to O¼, and strain. Dose, f ℥iss, twice or thrice a day, *in dysentery, diarrhœa,* &c.

DECOCTUM BALLOTÆ LANATÆ. BRERA. Siberian or woolly ballota ℥j, water Oj; boil to f ℥xij. Dose, from f ℥vj to f ℥xij in the day. *In rheumatic, gouty, and dropsical affections.*

DECOCTUM BARDANÆ. LEWIS. Dried roots of burdock ℥iiss, water Oiij; boil to Oij, and strain. A pint daily.

DECOCTUM BAPTISIÆ TINCTORIÆ. Dr. THACKER. Root of wild indigo ℥j, water Oj; boil and strain. Dose, f ℥ss every 4 or 8 hours, *in threatened mortification;* also applied externally.

DECOCTUM BECCABUNGÆ. COPLAND. Fresh brooklime ℥iij, water Oj; boil for 15 minutes, and strain.

DECOCTUM BIGNONIÆ CATALPÆ. Dr. GRANVILLE. Pods of catalpa ℥ss; boil in water q. s. to strain f ℥viij. AUTOMARCHI directs the seed and diaphragms of 3 or 4 pods to be boiled with ℥xv of water till reduced to ℥vj, and this quantity to be taken daily, in *asthmatic affections,* &c.

DECOCTUM BISTORTÆ. Bistort root ℥ij, water Oiss. Boil 15 or 20 minutes, and strain. *Astringent.* Dose, f ℥j to f ℥ij.

DECOCTUM BORAGINIS. F. H. A handful of borage to Oj of water. By glassfuls. *Vide* Ptisanæ.

DECOCTUM CAFFEI. M. DAUVIN. Boil ℥x of raw coffee berries in f ℥viij of water to f ℥v. To be given in 3 doses during the intermissions of intermittent fevers.

DECOCTUM CAINCÆ. F. H. Cahinca root (*chiococca race-*

mosa) ʒij, water Oiss. Boil slightly. *Purgative, emetic, and diaphoretic.*

DECOCTUM CANNABIS. See Cerevisia Cannabis.

DECOCTUM CHINÆ. SWEDIAUR. China root ℥j, grocer's currants ℥j, water Oiv; boil to Oiss.

DECOCTUM CEDRELÆ. Bark of *cedrela febrifuga* (deprived of its epidermis) ℥ss, water Oj; boil to Oss. To be taken in 24 hours. *In intermittents.*

DECOCTUM CENTAURII. F. H. Lesser centaury ℥ij, water Oij; boil for a few minutes, and strain.

DECOCTUM CEANOTHI. Dr. WOOD. Root of Ceanothus Americanus (red-root) ʒij, water f ℥xvj; boil gently, and strain. *In syphilis.*

DECOCTUM CETRARIÆ. B. *Decoctum Lichenis.* Iceland moss ℥j, water Oj; boil for 10 minutes, strain whilst hot, and make up to Oj. Dose, f ℥ij frequently. *In phthisis,* &c. U. S. 1 in 30.

DECOCTUM CETRARIÆ [cum Lacte]. GUY'S H. Decoction of Iceland moss Oj, new milk, Oj, sugar ℥iss. Boil a little, and strain. The bitterness is sometimes removed by first infusing the moss in Oj of boiling water for a quarter o an hour, rejecting the water. Taken as the last.

DECOCTUM CHENOPODII. Dr. WOOD. Fresh leaves of American worm-seed (*Chenopodium anthelminticum*) ℥j, milk Oj; boil. Dose, a wineglassful, with some aromatic.

DECOCTUM CHIMAPHILÆ. L. Dried pyrola (*winter green*) ℥j, water Oiss; boil to Oj, and strain. *In dropsies.*

DECOCTUM CHIRATÆ. Dried chiretta ʒiv, water Oj; boil for 15 minutes. There is no authorised form; but this is sometimes used.

DECOCTUM CHONDRI. Macerate ℥ss of carrageen (Irish moss) for 10 minutes in cold water, take out the moss, and, having shaken off the water, boil it in Oiij of milk, or water, for 15 minutes, and strain. It may be flavoured and sweetened to the taste. *Ad libitum.*

DECOCTUM CIMICIFUGÆ. Black snake root (*cimicifuga racemosa*) ℥j, water f ℥xvj; boil for 10 minutes. Dose, ℥j—ij. *In rheumatic and dropsical affections.*

DECOCTUM CINCHONÆ FLAVÆ, B. Yellow cinchona bark in coarse powder ℥j¼, distilled water Oj; boil for 10 minutes in a covered vessel. Strain the decoction when cold, and

add sufficient distilled water through the filter to make up the quantity to Oj. *Tonic and antiperiodic.* Dose, f ʒj—ij. U. S. 1 in 15.

DECOCTUM CINCHONÆ PALLIDÆ, and DEC. CINCHONÆ RUBRÆ. L. From the yellow and red bark, as above.

DECOCTUM CINCHONÆ ACIDULATUM. Sir J. WYLIE. Cinchona bark ʒj, water f ʒxvj, diluted sulphuric acid ʒj; boil for 10 minutes, and strain while hot. A wineglassful.

DECOCTUM COLOCYNTHIDIS. BAT. PH. Colocynth pulp ʒj, water ʒviij; boil for 10 minutes, strain, and when cool add syrup of orange peel ʒj, ether ʒj. Dose, ʒss, 3 times a day. *In dropsies,* &c.

DECOCTUM COMMUNE. Decoctum Malvæ Compositum.

DECOCTUM CORNU CERVI. See Mistura Cornu Cervi.

DECOCTUM CORNÛS FLORIDÆ. U. S. Bark of Jamaica dogwood ʒj tr., water f ʒxvj o.m., boil 10 minutes, and strain and make up Oj. o.m. As a substitute for Cinchona, but is more astringent. Other species of Cornel are also employed.

DECOCTUM CORTICIS PERUVIANI. See D. Cinchonæ.

DECOCTUM CORTICIS BRASILIENSIS. Bark of the Acacia astringens ʒj, water f ʒxvj; boil to f ʒviij. Dose, ʒj—ij. Chiefly *in gonorrhœa.*

DECOCTUM CURCUMÆ. Turmeric root ʒj, distilled water Oss; boil a few minutes, and strain. Chiefly used as a test for alkalies.

DECOCTUM CYDONII. L. Quince seeds ʒij, water Oj; boil for 10 minutes, and strain.

DECOCTUM COPALCHI. Copalchi bark ʒss, water Oj; boil for 10 or 15 minutes, and strain. Dose, ʒss to ʒj, 2 or 3 times a day.

DECOCTUM DULCAMARÆ. L. Bitter-sweet stalks ʒx, water Oiss; boil to Oj, and strain. E. directs ʒj to be boiled in f ʒxxiv of water to f ʒxvj. D. ʒss to Oss, for 10 minutes. Dose, f ʒj—ij 3 times a day, sometimes in new milk.

DECOCTUM ELATERII RADICIS. LAVAGNA. Dried root of elaterium ʒiv, water fʒxlviij; boil to fʒxxiv. A wineglassful daily, in 3 doses. *Diuretic and purgative in dropsies.*

DECOCTUM PRO ENEMATE. L. 1788. Decoctum Malvæ Compositum.

DECOCTUM ERGOTÆ. PEREIRA. Ergot of rye ℥j, water f℥vj; boil for 10 minutes, and strain. For 3 doses, at intervals of half an hour.

DECOCTUM EUPATORII CANNABINI. Hemp-agrimony ℥j, water Oj; boil, and strain. A glassful to be taken frequently, according to its effect. *In dropsies.*

DECOCTUM EUPATORII PERFOLIATI. Dr. WOOD. Boil ℥j of the dried herb in Oiiss of water to Oj. Dose, f℥iv—viij. *Emetic and cathartic.*

DECOCTUM EUPHORBIÆ [*pilosæ or palustris*]. KREBEL. Boil ℥j of the root in Oj of water to f℥xvj. To prevent hydrophobia, let the wound be washed with it, and a wineglassful taken daily for 3 or 4 days. [These species of spurge are not found in England.]

DECOCTUM FILICIS. Dr. WOOD. Dried fern-root ℥j, water Oj; boil to f℥xvj, and strain. *Vermifuge.*

DECOCTUM FŒNUGRECI. TADDEI. Fœnugrec seeds ℥j, water Oj; boil, and strain. *Mucilaginous; chiefly used in fomentations.*

DECOCTUM PRO FOMENTO. L. 1788. Dried southernwood, wormwood tops, and chamomile flowers, of each ℥j, dried bay leaves ℥ss, water Ov; boil slightly, and strain.

DECOCTUM FUCI AMYLACEI. Ceylon moss ℥v, water Oij; boil for 20 minutes, and strain. *Ad libitum.*

DECOCTUM FULIGINIS. Dr. NELIGAN. Wood-soot ℥iv, water Oiss; boil to Oj. *As a lotion to chronic skin diseases, ulcers, &c., and as an enema in ascarides.* Dr. HEWSON.

DECOCTUM FURFURIS. Bran ℥iv, water Oj; boil, and strain.

DECOCTUM GALEOPSIS. LEJEUNE. Boil ℥ss of the tops of Galeopsis grandiflora in Oj of water to Oss, and sweeten. Milk is sometimes substituted for water. The whole to be taken in 24 hours. *In phthisis.*

DECOCTUM GALLÆ. Galls ℥ss, water Oiss; boil to Oj. L. Bruised galls ℥iiss, water Oij; boil to Oj, and strain. It is chiefly used as a local astringent.

DECOCTUM GEI. Dr. A. T. THOMSON. Avens root ℥j, water Oj; boil for 15 minutes, and strain. *Astringent and febrifuge.* Dose, ℥ss to ℥j.

DECOCTUM GEOFFROYÆ. E. 1817. Powdered cabbage-tree

bark ℥j, water ℔ij; boil to ℔j, and strain. *Vermifuge*, but requires caution. Dose, for an adult, f ℥ss to f ℥j; for children, from f℥ss to f℥iss, promoting its operation with warm water and a dose of castor oil.

DECOCTUM GERANII. Dried root of spotted crane's bill ℥j, water f℥xxiv; boil to f℥xvj. Dose f℥j to f℥ij. *Astringent.* Dr. CHAPMAN says the root boiled in milk is an excellent remedy for the cholera of infants. [Our indigenous species are probably weaker.]

DECOCTUM GLYCYRRHIZÆ. D. 1826. Liquorice root ℥iss, water f℥xvj; boil for 10 minutes, and strain. [GUY'S H. ℥ij of the root.] By wineglassfuls; but usually as a vehicle for other medicines.

DECOCTUM GOSSYPII. Dr. BOUCHELLE. Inner bark of the root of the cotton plant ℥iv, water Oij; boil to Oj. Dose, f℥ij, every 20 or 30 minutes. *As a parturifacient.*

DECOCTUM GRAMINIS. *Tisane de Chiendent.* See Ptisanæ.

DECOCTUM GRAMINIS IODURETUM. M. Decoction of dog-grass ℥xxxij, iodide of potassium ℥ss, syrup of peppermint ℥ij. 3 glassfuls in 24 hours.

DECOCTUM GRANATI RADICIS. B. Root-bark of pomegranate sliced ℥ij, dist. water Oij; boil to Oj, and strain. Dose ℥j ad f ℥ij. [The form used in India is ℥viij of the fresh root-bark, boiled with Oiij of water to Oij. Dose, a wineglassful, repeated every half-hour, or as the patient can bear it. Dr. FLEMING.]

DECOCTUM GUAIACI. E. *Decoctum Lignorum.* Guaiac turnings ℥iij tr., raisins ℥ij tr., water Oviij; boil to Ov, adding towards the end, liquorice root ℥j tr., sassafras ℥j tr.; strain. Dose, f℥ij—iv.

DECOCTUM GUMMI RUBRI. Mr. SQUIRE. Gum 1, water 40; boil 10 minutes, and strain.

DECOCTUM HÆMATOXYLI. B. Logwood in chips ℥j, cinnamon in coarse powder gr. lx, dist. water Oj; boil for 10 minutes, and strain; make up to Oj. Dose, ℥j—ij. U.S. 1 in 15, without cinnamon.

DECOCTUM HELENII. ROYLE. Elecampane root ℥ss, water Oj; boil. NIEMANN directs f℥vj of decoction to be made from ℥ss of the root. The former is given by wineglassfuls, the latter by spoonfuls.

DECOCTUM HELLEBORI NIGRI. Dr. A. T. THOMSON. Black hellebore root ʒij, water Oj; boil a quarter of an hour. Dose, fʒj, every 4 hours.

DECOCTUM HELMINTHOCORTI. Corsican moss ʒv, water Oiss; boil to Oj, and strain. Dose, a wineglassful. *Vermifuge.*

DECOCTUM HEMEDESMI. PEREIRA. Root of Indian sarsaparilla (*Hemedesmus Indicus*) ʒij, water Oiss; boil to Oj. By wineglassfuls.

DECOCTUM HIPPOCASTANI. Dr. WOOD. Made and administered as Decoctum Cinchonæ.

DECOCTUM HORDEI. B. *Barley water.* Wash pearl barley ʒij in cold water, and reject the washings; boil with distilled water Oiss for twenty minutes in a covered vessel, and strain.

DECOCTUM HORDEI COMPOSITUM. L. Decoction of barley Oij, figs ʒiiss, raisins ʒiiss, liquorice root ʒv, water Oj; boil to Oij. Cut the figs, stone the raisins, and bruise the liquorice.

DECOCTUM HYDRARGYRI. Quicksilver boiled with twice its weight of water for half an hour. Dose, fʒss—fʒij. *As a vermifuge.* A portion of the metal is said to be taken up by the water.

DECOCTUM ILICIS. FOY. Holly leaves ʒiv, water ʒxvj; boil to ʒxij. For three doses. *In intermittents.*

DECOCTUM INULÆ. See Dec. Helenii.

DECOCTUM JUGLANDIS. GENEVA PH. Peels of green walnuts ʒj, water Oss; boil for a quarter of an hour.

DECOCTUM JUGLANDIS [*foliorum*]. M. NEGRIER. Fresh walnut leaves, one handful, water Oij; boil for fifteen minutes.

DECOCTUM JUJUBARUM. Boil ʒij of jujubes (stoned) for an hour, in water q. s. to produce Oij of decoction.

DECOCTUM JUNIPERI COMPOSITUM. St. B. H. Juniper berries ʒij, cream of tartar ʒiij, water Oiv; boil to Oij, strain, and add compound spirit of juniper fʒij.

DECOCTUM LAPPÆ. See Decoctum Bardanæ.

DECOCTUM LAURO-CERASI CORTICIS. Dr. KASTNER. Cherry-laurel bark ʒij, water Oj, boil and strain. *In amenorrhœa.*

DECOCTUM LEPIDII. Narrow-leaved pepperwort ʒss, water

f℥xvj; boil to f℥viij, and strain. *In intermittents;* ℥j every 2 hours.

DECOCTUM LICHENIS ISLANDICI. D. Iceland moss ℥j, water Oiss; wash the moss with cold water, then boil it for 10 minutes in a covered vessel, and strain while hot. For L. see Dec. Cetrariæ.

DECOCTUM LIGNORUM. Decoctum Guaiaci Comp.

DECOCTUM LIMACUM. M. MONCHOU. Flesh of vine or garden snails (cleansed from shell and intestines) ℥v, water Oij, simmer gently for 2 hours, adding towards the end, maiden hair ℥ij, and strain.

DECOCTUM LIMONUM. M. MINSYCHT. Lemons sliced No. 5, water Oiiiss; boil to Oij, and add sugar ℥iv.

DECOCTUM LINI. GUY'S H. Linseed slightly bruised ℥iss, water Oiij; boil gently for 10 minutes, and strain.

DECOCTUM LINI COMPOSITUM. D. *Infusum Lini Compositum.* Linseed ℥j, liquorice root ℥iv, water Oiss; boil for 10 minutes in a covered vessel, and strain while hot.

DECOCTUM LUSITANICUM. *Lisbon Diet Drink.* The Dec. Sarzæ comp. is now substituted for it. The original form is said to be—sarsaparilla ℥j, china root ℥j, dried peels of walnuts No. 20, black antimony (tied in rag) ℥ij, pumice-stone powder ℥j, water Oviij; boil to Oiv. M. PEARSON used sarsaparilla ℥iv, walnut peels ℥iv, guaiacum shavings ℥iss, black antimony ℥ss, water Oiv; boil to Oiij. The antimony and pumice to be tied up in rag. The black sulphuret of antimony sometimes contains sulphuret of arsenic, which in boiling becomes white arsenic. Its use therefore requires caution.

DECOCTUM LYCOPODII. RADIUS. Herb lycopodium cut small 2 heaped spoonfuls; water Oj; boil to Oss. A teacupful warm every ten minutes, in *retention of urine.*

DECOCTUM MALTI. SWEDIAUR. Ground malt ℥vj, water Oiv; boil to Oij, and strain. ℥ij of syrup of lemons may be added. Others direct ℥j or ℥ij of liquorice root to be added towards the end of the boiling.

DECOCTUM MALVÆ COMPOSITUM. L. Dried mallows ℥j tr., chamomiles ℥ss tr., water Oj; boil for 15 minutes.

DECOCTUM MARCHANTIÆ. Marchantia conica ℥j, water Oiss; boil to Oj. By glassfuls, in *dropsies and gravel.*

DECOCTUM MATICONIS. Dr. JEFFREYS. Matico leaves ℥j,

water Oj; boil for 10 or 15 minutes, and strain. Dose f ʒj, 3 times a day. *Astringent.*

DECOCTUM MENYANTHIS. Buckbean ʒj, water Oiss; boil to Oj.

DECOCTUM MEZEREI. E. Root bark of mezereon ʒij, liquorice root ʒss, water Oij; boil gently to Oiss, and strain. ST. B. H. Mezereon bark ʒj, water Oxij; boil to Cj, adding towards the end, liquorice root ʒj.

DECOCTUM MILLEFOLII. Dried tops of yarrow ʒj, water Oj; boil for a quarter of an hour in a covered vessel, and strain. Dose, f ʒiss 3 times a day; and as a *fomentation in bruises*, &c.

DECOCTUM MYRRHÆ. D. Myrrh ʒij, water f ʒviiiss; triturate the myrrh, with the water gradually added; then boil for 10 minutes in a covered vessel, and strain.

DECOCTUM NARCOTICUM. F. H. Dried black nightshade ʒj, poppy-heads 2, water ʒxvj; boil and strain. *As a fomentation.*

DECOCTUM NITROSUM. E. 1745. Nitre ʒss, white sugar ʒij, cochineal ℈j, water Oij; boil to Oiss, and when cold, decant. U. C. H. (*Decoctum Nitratum.*) Barley water Oj, nitre ʒiv.

DECOCTUM ORYZÆ. See Ptisana Oryzæ.

DECOCTUM PAPAVERIS. B. Poppy-heads bruised ʒij, dist. water Oiss; boil 10 minutes, and strain. Make up to Oj. *For outward use.*

DECOCTUM PAREIRÆ. B. Pareira root, sliced ʒiss, distilled water Oj. Boil for 15 minutes, and strain. The product should measure Oj. Dose f ʒj—f ʒij.

DECOCTUM PARIETARIÆ. RATIER. Wall pellitory ʒj, water Oiss; boil to Oj, and strain. Dose, f ʒiss, 3 times a day.

DECOCTUM PATIENTIÆ. See Decoctum Rumicis.

DECOCTUM PINI TURIONUM. Buds of the Norway spruce fir, or the silver fir ʒvj, water Oj; boil gently, and strain. *Diuretic.*

DECOCTUM PRUNI PADI. M. BROERLAND. Fresh bark of bird-cherry ʒviij (or dried bark ʒvj), water ℔viij; boil to ℔iv. f ʒiv, 4 times a day.

DECOCTUM PYROLÆ. D. See Decoctum Chimaphilæ.

DECOCTUM PYRETHRI. GUY'S H. Pellitory root ℥j, water Oiss; boil to Oj, and strain. Dose, f ℥j to f ℥ij.

DECOCTUM QUERCÛS. B. Oak bark bruised ℥iss, dist. water Oj; boil for 10 minutes, and strain. Make up to Oj. Dose, f ℥j—iv; but chiefly as a *local astringent.* U. S. 1 in 15.

DECOCTUM RHAMNI FRANGULÆ. Black alder bark ℥j, water Oiss; boil to Oj, and strain. Dose, a wineglassful twice a day as a *purgative* and *alterative.* The *fresh* bark is said to cause vomiting; the *dry* to purge. Some pharmacists keep it 12 months before using.

DECOCTUM RHODODENDRI. Leaves of rhododendron chrysanthum ℥iv, water Oss; boil, and strain.

DECOCTUM RIBIS NIGRI. M. COLOMBAT. Boil a handful of black currant root in Oij of water, and strain. A cupful occasionally as an *astringent.*

DECOCTUM RUBI. Dr. WOOD. Smaller roots (or bark of larger roots) of American blackberry ℥j, water f ℥xxiv; boil to f ℥xvj. *Astringent.* Dose, f ℥ij, 3 or 4 times in 24 hours. Our common bramble also possesses astringent properties.

DECOCTUM RUMICIS AQUATICI. Dr. A. T. THOMSON. Water-dock root ℥j dried, or ℥ij fresh, water Oj; boil for 15 minutes, and strain. R. obtusifolius and other species of dock are also used. *In chronic skin diseases,* &c.

DECOCTUM SALICARIÆ. Dr. A. T. THOMSON. Spiked loose-strife (fresh) ℥x, water Oj; boil 15 minutes, and strain.

DECOCTUM SALICIS. WILKINSON. Broad-leaved willow bark ℥iss, bruise, and macerate in water ℔ij for 6 hours, boil for 15 minutes, and strain. Or it may be made as Dec. Cinchonæ. Dose, f ℥j—iij.

DECOCTUM SAMBUCI. SYDENHAM. Inner bark of elder ℥j, water Oj, milk Oj; boil to Oj. Dr. PEREIRA uses water only, and gives f ℥iv for a dose, *in dropsy.*

DECOCTUM SANTONICI. Worm seed (*semen-contra*) ℥ss, water Oiss; boil, and strain.

DECOCTUM SAPONARIÆ. SWEDIAUR. Soapwort ℥ij, water ℔iv; boil to ℔ij, and strain. Taken as Dec. Sarsæ.

DECOCTUM SARSÆ. B. Digest ℥iiss of Jamaica sarsaparilla cut transversely in Oiss of boiling water for an hour, boil

for 10 minutes, cool, and strain. Make up to Oj. Dose, f ℥ij.

Decoctum Sarsæ Compositum. B. Jamaica sarsaparilla, cut transversely, ℥iiss, sassafras, guaiacum turnings, bruised liquorice root, each ℥¼, mezereon root bark gr. lx; digest them with Oiss of boiling water in a covered vessel for an hour, then boil for 10 minutes, cool, and strain. Make up to Oj. Dose, f ℥iv, 3 or 4 times a day. U. S. ℥vj tr. sarsaparilla in Oiv, o. m.; other ingredients differ in proportions. P. *Tisane de Feltz.* Sarsaparilla ℥iij, isinglass ℥ss, sulphuret of antimony (tied up in rag) ℥iv, water Ov; boil to Oiiss, and strain. G. Directs Dec. Sarzæ Co. fort. and Dec. Sarzæ Co. Mitius. The stronger contains sarsaparilla, sugar, alum, aniseed, fennel, senna, and liquorice root. Zeitman's Decoction is the above boiled with calomel and red sulphuret of mercury (both tied in a rag); but without sugar and alum. The milder is made with the residue of the stronger (leaving out the red sulphuret and calomel). Sarsaparilla, lemon peel, cinnamon, cardamom seeds, and liquorice root.

Decoctum Sarsæ cum Sennâ. *Tisane de Vinache.* Cadet. Sarsaparilla ℥iss, china root ℥iss, guaiacum wood ℥iss, sulphuret of antimony (in rag) ℥ij, water Ov; boil to Oiij, and add sassafras ℥iv, senna ℥iv; infuse for an hour, and strain.

Decoctum Scillæ Compositum. Dried squill ℥iij, juniper berries ℥iv, senega ℥iij, water Oiv; boil to Oij, strain, and add spirit of nitric ether ℥iv.

Decoctum Scoparii. B. Broom-tops (dried) ℥j, dist. water Oj, boil for 10 minutes, and strain. Make up to Oj.

Decoctum Scoparii Compositum. L. Broom-tops, juniper berries, dandelion root, of each ℥iv, water Oiss; boil to Oj, and strain. Dose, a wineglassful, 3 times a day.

Decoctum Secalis Cornuti. See Decoctum Ergotæ.

Decoctum Senegæ. L. Senega root ℥x, water Oij; boil to Oj, and strain.

Decoctum Sevi. *Artificial Goat's Milk.* Tie a piece of mutton suet in muslin, and let it boil gently in new milk.

Decoctum Simarubæ. Dr. Wright. Simaruba bark ℥ij, water f ℥xxiv; boil to f ℥xij, and strain.

Decoctum Spigeliæ. India pink ℥v, water Oj; boil for a

few minutes, and strain. Senna ʒv may be infused in the boiling decoction.

DECOCTUM SPIRÆÆ TOMENTOSÆ. Dr. WOOD. Boil ʒj of the dried plant (hardhack) in Oj of water, and strain. *Tonic astringent.* Dose, f ʒiss—ij.

DECOCTUM SPONGIÆ. HUFELAND. Burnt sponge ʒj, water ℔j; boil, digest for 12 hours, strain, and add cinnamon water f ʒij. Dose, f ʒj.

DECOCTUM STAPHISAGRIÆ. Stavesacre seed ʒj, water Oij; boil for a few minutes, and strain. *For external use.*

DECOCTUM STATICIS ARMERIÆ. Dr. EBERS. Boil ʒj of the dried herb (common thrift) in Oj of water, and strain. *Diuretic.* By glassfuls. Some other species, Statice Caroliniana, and S. Limonium, are used in the same form as *astringents.*

DECOCTUM SUDORIFICUM. The Dec. Guaiaci Compositum, and Dec. Sarsæ Comp., are so termed.

DECOCTUM SYMPHYTI. NIEMANN. Comfrey root ʒss, water ʒxvj; boil to ʒviij.

DECOCTUM TARAXACI. B. Dried dandelion root sliced and bruised ʒj, distilled water Oj. Boil for 10 minutes, and strain. Make up to Oj. Dose, f ʒij to f ʒiv.

DECOCTUM THLASPI BURSÆ PASTORIS. Boil half a handful of the herb (shepherd's purse) with f ʒxvj of water to f ʒxij. To be taken at twice, in the day; in *uterine hæmorrhage.*

DECOCTUM TORMENTILLÆ. L. Tormentil root ʒij tr., water Oiss; boil to Oj, and strain. *Astringent.* Dose, f ʒj to f ʒiss.

DECOCTUM TRITICI REPENTIS. See Ptisana Graminis.

DECOCTUM TUSSILAGINIS. Fresh coltsfoot leaves ʒij (or flowers ʒj), water Oij, boil to Oj, and strain.

DECOCTUM ULMI. B. Boil elm bark cut in small pieces ʒiiss, in distilled water Oj, for 10 minutes, in a covered vessel, strain, and fill up to Oj. L. similar. Dose, ʒiv, frequently.

DECOCTUM UVÆ URSI. L. Bearberry leaves ʒj, water Oiss; boil to Oj, and strain. Dose, f ʒj—ij.

DECOCTUM VERATRI. L. 1836. White hellebore root ʒx, water Oij; boil to Oj, and strain, and add rectified spirit f ʒiij. *For external use.*

DECOCTUM VERBASCI. Dr. HOME. Leaves of great mullein ℥ij, water Oij; boil for 20 minutes, and strain. Dose, f ℥iv. *In diarrhœas.* Also as a fomentation.

DECOCTUM VISCI. NIEMANN. Mistletoe ℥j, water Oij; boil to Oj. *In epilepsy;* by wineglassfuls, frequently.

DECOCTUM XANTHOXYLI. Dr. WOOD. Bark of prickly ash ℥j, water f ℥xlviij; boil to f ℥xxxij, and strain. *Stimulant and diaphoretic,* from f ℥xij to f ℥xvj, in 24 hours.

DECOCTUM ZITMANI. See Dec. Sarsæ Co.

DELPHINIA. *Delphine.* Treat alcoholic extract of stavesacre seeds with water acidulated with sulphuric acid as long as anything is dissolved; add ammonia to the filtered solution, collect and dry the precipitate, and redissolve it in rectified spirit; filter through charcoal, and evaporate it carefully to dryness. Its salts are made by saturating the diluted acids with delphine, and evaporating to dryness. Dose, gr. ss.; also used outwardly as veratria.

DEXTRIN. *Dextrin,* or *British Gum.* Moisten 1000 parts of potato starch with 300 of water, to which 2 parts nitric acid have been added. Allow the mixture to dry spontaneously, and then heat for two hours in a stove to 212° F. 100 parts with 40 of water yield a stiff mucilage.

DIACODIUM. Syrupus Papaveris Albi. P.

DIASCORDIUM. This is replaced by the Electuarium Catechu, E., and Confectio Catechu Comp., D.

DIGITALINUM. *Digitalin.* B. Take of digitalis leaf in powder ℥xl, rectified spirit, distilled water, acetic acid, purified animal charcoal, solution of ammonia, tannic acid, oxide of lead in fine powder, pure ether, of each q. s. Digest the digitalis with Cj of the spirit for 24 hours at a temperature of 120° F., put into a percolator, and when the tincture has ceased to drop, pour on a gallon of spirit, and let it slowly percolate through. Distil off greater part of spirit from tincture, and evaporate remainder over water-bath till all the alcohol has been dissipated. Mix residual extract with ℥v distilled water and ℥ss acetic acid, digest solution with ℥$\frac{1}{4}$ purified animal charcoal, filter, and dilute filtrate with distilled water to Oj. Add liquor ammoniæ nearly to neutralization, and then 160 gr. tannic acid in ℥iij distilled water. Wash precipitate with a little distilled water, mix with a little spirit and ℥$\frac{1}{4}$ oxide of lead,

and rub together in a mortar. Place in a flask, add ʒiv of spirit, raise to 160° F., and keep at this heat for 1 hour. Add ʒ¼ purified animal charcoal. Put on filter, and drive off spirit by water-bath. Lastly, wash residue repeatedly with pure ether. A powerful poison. Dose, $\frac{1}{60}$ to $\frac{1}{30}$ gr. See the process of M. Nativelle (*Journal de Pharm. et de Chime*, 4th *series*, 20-81). M. Nativelle obtains digitalin in crystals, that of the B. is amorphous. Kosman (*Jour. de Pharm. et de Chimie*, 4th *series*, xx, 427) considers it probable that Nativelle's digitalin is a product that has undergone partial alteration by the multiplicity of the manipulations. See also an abstract of a paper (3rd series of *Pharmaceutical Journal*, v, 741), by Prof. Schmiedeberg on "active principles of Foxglove," wherein is given a process for preparing digitalin. The U. S. and P. Pharmacopœias contain processes.

Antidotes.—A scruple sulph. zinc in water, followed by a brisk dose of castor oil, then tannic acid diffused in water, and afterwards strong coffee and brandy.

EGYPTIACUM. See Mel. Escharoticum.

ELÆOSACCHARUM ANISI. P. Essential oil of aniseed ♏j, refined sugar 80 grs.; triturate in a mortar till perfectly mixed. [PRUS. PH. directs 24 drops to ʒj. Other authorities direct 2 drops to each ʒj.] Bergamot, cedrat, and orange 1 to 10 sugar.

ELÆOSACCHARUM LIMONIS. Rub the outer rind of a lemon with ʒij of refined sugar, in lumps, and triturate the product in a mortar. In the same manner prepare the elæosacchara of citrons, oranges, and bergamots.

ELATERIUM. B. A sediment from the juice of squirting cucumber. Cut the fruit lengthwise, and lightly press out the juice. Strain it through a hair sieve, and set aside to deposit. Carefully pour off supernatant liquor; pour the sediment on a linen filter, and dry on porous tiles with a gentle heat. The decanted fluid may deposit a second portion of sediment, to be dried in the same way. Dose, one $\frac{1}{10}$—$\frac{1}{2}$ grain. See Extractum Elaterii.

ELATERINUM. Dr. MORRIES. Elaterin is obtained by evaporating tincture of elaterium (made with rectified spirit) to the consistence of thin oil, and throwing it into boiling distilled water. When cold, collect the crystalline preci-

pitate, and dry it with a gentle heat. Dose, to commence, one 16th of a grain.

ELECTUARIA. Electuaries consist of powders mixed up to a soft paste, with syrup, honey, or other thick materials. They are included by the L. and B. P., together with Conserves, under the term *Confections*. For other Electuaries, see CONFECTIO, and LINCTUS.

ELECTUARIUM ANTICACHECTICUM. *Bath Electuary.* Select the heaviest and bluest clinkers from a blacksmith's forge, powder them finely, and mix with enough treacle to form a stiff paste. To ℥viij of this add carbonate of magnesia, and powdered ginger, each ℥ss. Give a teaspoonful twice a day for 3 days, then omit it for 3 days, and repeat this as long as it is considered necessary. [This is sometimes termed Elect. Ferri Compositum.]

ELECTUARIUM ANTIMONII. CH. Electuary of senna ℥j, guaiacum resin, æthiops mineral, prepared sulphuret of antimony, each ℥ss, syrup q. s. Dose, ʒj to ʒij, twice a day.

ELECTUARIUM ANTIEPILEPTICUM. Dr. MEAD. Peruvian bark ℥j, valerian ℥ss; tin ℥ss; mix the powders with syrup q. s. to form an electuary. Dose, ʒj, night and morning.

ELECTUARIUM ANTIDYSENTERICUM. E. 1745. Electuary of catechu ℥ij, balsam of Locatellus ℥j. Mix.

ELECTUARIUM ANTICHOLERICUM. A compound of equal parts of lard, charcoal, and maple sugar, is said to have been used with success in the treatment of cholera.

ELECTUARIUM ANTIRHEUMATICUM. *Chelsea Pensioner.* Guaiacum resin ʒj, rhubarb ʒij, bitartrate of potash ℥j tr., sulphur ℥ij tr.; one nutmeg; mix the powders with ℔j of honey. Take two spoonfuls, night and morning.

ELECTUARIUM ARABICUM. Sarsaparilla ℥v, senna ℥iij, parched nutshells ℥j, China root ℥iij, cloves ʒj. Reduce to a fine powder, and form an electuary with honey q. s. Dose ʒij—iv. [This forms part of the *traitement Arabique*, for the cure of obstinate skin diseases. A pill (see Pil. Arabica) is given every night and morning, followed by a glass of decoction of saraparilla, and, an hour after, a dose of this electuary. The diet, for 25 to 40 days, to be purely vegetable (as dried fruits, &c.), and the only drink allowed decoction of sarsaparilla.]

ELECTUARIUM AROMATICUM. E. Aromatic powder 1 part, syrup of orange peel 2 parts. Mix. For L. & D. see Confectio Aromatica.

ELECTUARIUM E BACCIS LAURI. See Confectio Rutæ.

ELECTUARIUM CARBONIS. Prepared charcoal ʒij, carbonate of soda ʒij, confection of senna ℥ij.

ELECTUARIUM CATECHU. E. *Confectio Japonica.* Catechu ℥iv tr., kino ℥iv tr., cinnamon ℥j tr., nutmeg ℥j tr., opium ʒiss; diffuse the opium in a little sherry, powder the rest finely, and mix the whole with syrup of red roses (boiled to the consistence of honey) Oiss. Dose, ϑj to ʒij.

ELECTUARIUM CEPHALICUM. Valerian ℥j, mistletoe of the oak ℥j, syrup q. s.

ELECTUARIUM CINCHONÆ COMPOSITUM. QUARIN'S Electuary consists of powdered red bark ℥j, gentian ʒj, ammoniated iron ʒj, oxymel of squills and syrup of five roots (species diureticæ) q. s. P. Grey bark ʒxviij, muriate of ammonia ʒj, honey ℥ij, syrup of wormwood ℥ij.

ELECTUARIUM COPAIBÆ COMPOSITUM. Cubebs in powder 1 oz., catechu 1 oz., balsam of copaiva 1 oz.

ELECTUARIUM CROCI COMPOSITUM. P. *Confection d'Hyacinthe.* Prepared Armenian bole ℥viij, levig. crab's eyes ℥viij, cinnamon ℥iij, yellow sandal, red do., myrrh, of each ℥j. Dittany of crete ℥j, all in fine powder. On the other hand dissolve 1½lbs. honey in 3lbs. of syrup of pinks, over a gentle fire and strain, and when nearly cold stir into it ℥j saffron in powd. Let stand 12 hours, and then stir in carefully the powders first mentioned.

ELECTUARIUM CUBEBÆ ET COPAIBÆ. BOUCHARDAT. Copaiva ℥j, cubebs in fine powder ℥iss, oil of peppermint 8 drops, spirit of nitric ether 15 drops, powdered sugar q. s.; to form a paste. To be taken in 6 days, wrapped in wafer paper.

ELECTUARIUM DENTIFRICUM. P. Prepared coral ℥iv, sepia bone ℥j, bitartrate of potash ℥ij, cochineal ℥j, alum ʒss, Narbonne honey ℥x. Mix, and add any suitable essential oil.

ELECTUARIUM DOLICHOS. See Elect. Mucunæ.

ELECTUARIUM FERRI SUBCARBONATIS. COPLAND. Subcarbonate of iron ℥ss, syrup of ginger ℥ss, conserve of orange

peel ʒij ; mix. Dose, the size of a nutmeg, twice or thrice a day.

Electuarium Guaiaci Compositum. Mid. H. Guaiacum resin ʒij, rhubarb ʒj, sulphur ʒij, nitre ʒij, syrup of poppies q. s. Mix. Dose, ʒss to ʒj.

Electuarium Hæmorrhoidale. U. C. H. Manna ʒij, sulphate of potash, nitre, precipitated sulphur, each ʒij, syrup q. s. F. H. Confection of senna ʒij, sulphur ℥ss. Dr. Copland. Nitrate of potash ʒij, confection of senna ℥iss, syrup of ginger ℥iss, elder rob ℥j. Mix. Dr. Graves. Confection of senna ℥j, sulphur ℥j, jalap ʒj, balsam of copaiva ℥ss, ginger ʒss, bitartrate of potash ℥ss, syrup q. s.

Electuarium Lenitivum. See Confectio Sennæ.

Electuarium Mucunæ. Chamberlain's. Dip the dolichos pods in treacle, and scrape off the hairs, repeating with fresh pods till it becomes sufficiently thick. Guy's H. Dolichos hairs ℥ss, treacle q. s., to form a soft electuary. Dose ʒij, every morning.

Electuarium Nigrum. Trousseau's *Black Tonic*. Perchloride of iron ʒiv, tannin ʒj, confection of roses ℥ij, syrup of orange peel ℥j. Mix.

Electuarium Olibani. Ch. Olibanum ℥ss, balsam of copaiva ℥ss, conserve of hips ℥j, syrup q. s. Dose, ʒij, twice a day, *for gleets*, &c.

Electuarium Opii. E. Aromatic powder ℥vj tr., senega ℥iij tr., opium (diffused in a little sherry) ℥ss, syrup of ginger ℔j. Mix. See Confectio Opii. L.

Electuarium Pectorale. E. 1744. Conserve of roses ℥ij, compound powder of tragacanth ℥ss, flowers of benzoin ʒj, syrup of balsam of Tolu q. s.

Electuarium Phyllanthi. Dr. Roxburgh states that the leaves, fruit, and flowers of phy. simplex, with their weight of sugar, form an electuary used by the natives of India for the cure of gonorrhœa. Dose, ʒj.

Electuarium Pigmenti Indici. Indigo ℥ss, water q. s. Rub together to form a smooth paste, and add aromatic powder ʒss, syrup ℥j.

Electuarium Piperis. E. See Confectio Piperis.

Electuarium Potassæ Nitratis. Guy's H. Nitre ʒiss, confection of roses ℥j. Dose, the size of a nutmeg.

ELECTUARIUM PRUNORUM. ZWELFER. Pulp of prunes boiled to a due consistence ℔ij, pure sugar ℔j.

ELECTUARIUM RESINÆ. See Confectio Resinæ.

ELECTUARIUM SCILLÆ COMPOSITUM. GUY'S H. Oxymel of squills f℥ij, bitartrate of potash ℥iij. Dose, f℥ij.

ELECTUARIUM E SCORDIO. *Diascordium.* Replaced by Electuarium Catechu.

ELECTUARIUM SENNÆ. See Confectio Sennæ. A cheaper form for hospital use is thus prepared. MID. H. Powdered senna, coriander, jalap, bitartrate of potash, ginger, liquorice root, of each ℥ij, treacle ℥xlviij. Dose, ʒj to ʒij.

ELECTUARIUM SINAPIS. GUY'S H. Mustard seed lightly bruised ℥j, sulphur ʒij, syrup of orange peel f℥j. Dose, ʒj, 3 or 4 times a day.

ELECTUARIUM STANNI ET FERRI. Dr. CHESTON. Pure tin filings or powder ℥iv, carbonate of iron ℥j, conserve of wormwood ℥iij.

ELECTUARIUM OLEI TEREBINTHINÆ. Dr. COPLAND. Oil of turpentine ℥j, clarified honey ℥ij, liquorice powder q. s. to form an electuary. See Confectio Terebinthinæ.

ELECTUARIUM VERMIFUGUM. BREMSER. Worm-seed ℥ss, tansy seed ℥ss, valerian ʒij, jalap ʒiss, sulphate of potash and sulphur of each ʒiss, oxymel of squills q. s. See also Electuarium Stanni. For other Electuaries, see CONFECTIO, CONSERVA, and LINCTUS.

ELIXIR. This name is applied to certain compound tinctures, and other solutions of the active principles of drugs.

ELIXIR ACIDUM HALLERI. Equal weights of sulphuric acid, and rectified spirit, very gradually mixed. It is stronger than *Eau de Rabel.* See Acidum Sulphuricum Alcoholisatum. [DIPPEL'S Acid Elixir consists of 1 part of sulphuric acid, 5 of spirit, and 2 of kermes and saffron. VOGLER'S, of equal weights of sulphuric acid and nitrous ether.]

ELIXIR ALOES COMPOSITUM. COPLAND. Acetate of potash, aloes, inspissated ox-gall, myrrh, each 2 parts, saffron 1 part, brandy 24 parts. Macerate, and strain.

ELIXIR ANTICATARRHALE. HUFELAND. Extract of blessed thistle ʒj, extract of dulcamara ʒj, fennel water ℥j, cherry-laurel water ʒj. Mix. Dose, ʒj, 4 times a day.

ELIXIR ANTISCROFULOSUM. P. *Tinctura Gentianæ Ammoniata.*

ELIXIR ANTIVENEREUM. QUINCY. *Jesuit's Drops.* Copaiva, ℥j, guaiacum ʒij, oil of sassafras ʒj, subcarbonate of potash ʒss, rectified spirit f℥v. Digest 3 days.

ELIXIR AURANTIORUM COMPOSITUM. G. Thin orange peel ℥vj, cassia ℥ij, carbonate of potash ℥j, sherry Oiiss. Macerate for 8 days, express, and dissolve in the tincture ℥j each of the extracts of gentian, wormwood, buckbean, and cascarilla. Filter.

ELIXIR DICTUM *de Garus.* P. See Sp. Gari.

ELIXIR LONGÆ VITÆ. *Tinctura Rhei et Aloes.*

ELIXIR MYRRHÆ. *Tinctura Sabinæ Composita.*

ELIXIR PAREGORICUM. *Tinctura Camphoræ Composita.*

ELIXIR PAREGORICUM SCOTICUM. *Tr. Opii Ammoniata.*

ELIXIR PECTORALE. E. 1745. Balsam of Tolu ℥ij, benzoin ℥iss, saffron ℥ss, rectified spirit f℥xxxij. Digest in a sand-bath for 4 days, and strain.

ELIXIR POLYCHRESTON. E. 1745. Guaiacum ℥vj, balsam of Peru ℥ss, rectified spirit f℥xxxij. Digest in a sand-bath for 4 days, strain, and add oil of sassafras ʒij.

ELIXIR PROPRIETATIS. *Tinctura Aloes Composita.*

ELIXIR SACRUM. *Tinctura Rhei et Aloes.*

ELIXIR SALUTIS. *Tinctura Sennæ Composita.*

ELIXIR STOMACHICUM. *Tinctura Gentianæ Composita.*

ELIXIR VISCERALE HOFFMANNI. See Elixir Aurantiorum Compositum; also Vinum Centaurii.

ELIXIR VITROLI ACIDUM. *Acidum Sulphuricum Aromaticum.*

ELIXIR VITROLI DULCE. *Spiritus Ætheris Aromaticus.*

ELIXIR VITROLI MYNSICHTI. See Tinct. Aromatica Acida.

ELIXIR WORONEJE. DORVAULT. Nitre grs. lxxiij, sal ammoniac grs. lxij, pepper grs. lxxiij, rect. spirit Ovj¼, nitro-hydrochlor. acid ʒss, vinegar ℥xxvj, naphtha ʒss, olive oil ℥ss, sp. peppermint ℥ix. Digest for 2 hours and filter. Dose, 2 teaspoonfuls, every quarter of an hour. *In cholera.*

[For other Elixirs, see TINCTURA.]

EMBROCATIONES. *Embrocations* do not differ materially from *Lotions*. See Lotio.

EMBROCATIO ACONITINÆ. Dr. TURNBULL. Aconitina gr. viij, rectified spirit f ʒij.

EMBROCATIO ALUMINIS. CH. Alum ʒij, vinegar f ʒviij, weak spirit f ʒviij. *For chilblains*, &c.

EMBROCATIO AMMONIÆ ACETATIS. Embrocatio Communis. GUY'S H. Sesquicarbonate of ammonia ʒiv, vinegar Ov or q. s. to saturate. Mix, and add spirit Oiiss.

EMBROCATIO CONTRA ALOPECIAM. E. WILSON. Eau de Cologne f ʒij, tincture of cantharides f ʒij, oil of rosemary ♏x, oil of lavender ♏x. *To promote the growth of the hair.*

EMBROCATIO CANTHARIDIS. Dr. STRUVE, *in pertussis*. Tartarized antimony ϑj, water f ʒij, tincture of cantharides f ʒss. To be rubbed over the region of the stomach, covering the part afterwards with flannel.

EMBROCATIO COMMUNIS. GUY'S H. Sesquicarbonate of ammonia ʒiv, vinegar Ov or q. s., proof spirit Oiiss. Mix.

EMBROCATIO DELPHINIÆ. Dr. TURNBULL. Delphinia ϑj to ʒj, rectified spirit f ʒij.

EMBROCATIO IODINII. Dr. TODD'S *Iodine paint*. Iodine gr. lxiv, iodide of potassium ʒss, alcohol ʒj. The part to be painted over with a camel-hair pencil. [It produces smarting, and frequently vesication or an eruption.]

EMBROCATIO QUINIÆ. Dr. GUSTAMACCHIA. Sulphate of quinine gr. viij to xij, rectified spirit ʒj. Rubbed over the spine, *in intermittents*.

EMBROCATIO VERATRIÆ. Dr. TURNBULL. Veratria ϑj to ʒj, rectified spirit ʒij. For other embrocations see Lotio and Linimentum.

EMETINA MEDICINALIS. P. Prepare an extract of ipecacunaha with spirit at ·824; dissolve it in 4 parts of cold water, filter, evaporate to the consistence of syrup, spread it thinly with a brush on plates, and let it dry in a stove.

EMETINA PURA. P. Dissolve one part of alcoholic extract of ipecacuanha in 10 of cold water, filter, add one part of calcined magnesia, evaporate to dryness with a gentle heat; wash the product on a filter with 4 or 5 parts of very

cold water, dry it again and treat it with boiling alcohol. Evaporate the filtered tincture, redissolve the residue in a little water acidulated with sulphuric acid, decolourise with animal charcoal, filter, precipitate with ammonia, and dry the precipitate with a gentle heat. For the mode of administering Emetine, see Mistura Emetinæ, and Syrupus Emetinæ.

EMPLASTRA. *Plasters* should be of such a consistence as to retain their form at the temperature of the body; merely becoming soft and adhesive, without melting. The resins, gum-resins, &c., should be previously strained; and in melting them, no greater heat should be employed than is necessary.

EMPLASTRUM ACONITI. U. S. Aconite in fine powd. ℥xvj tr., rect. spirit, resin plaster of each q. s. Moisten the aconite with f ℥vj of spirit, and pack in a percolator. Then pour on f ℥x more spirit, and set aside for 4 days. Commence the percolation, and gradually pour on spirit until Oij o. m. of tincture have been obtained. Distil off Oiss of spirit over a water-bath, and evaporate residue to a soft extract. To this add of resin plaster previously melted q. s. to make the whole weight ℥xvj tr., and mix.

EMPLASTRUM ADHÆRENS. See *Emp. Saponis Compositum.*

EMPLASTRUM ADHÆSIVUM. See *Emp. Resinæ.* Mr. BAYNTON'S adhesive plaster, for bad legs, consisted of ℥vj of resin, with ℔j of lead plaster, spread on calico.

EMPLASTRUM ADHÆSIVUM CALCAREUM. Soap of lime 200 parts, boiled turpentine 100 parts, suet 25 parts.

EMPLASTRUM ADHÆSIVUM NIGRUM. *Court Plaster.* See Empl. Icthyocollæ.

EMPLASTRUM ÆRUGINIS. P. *Cire vert. Corn Plaster.* Yellow wax ℥iv, white pitch ℥ij, Venice turpentine ℥j; melt together, add prepared verdigris ℥j, and stir till nearly cold.

EMPLASTRUM AMMONIÆ. Dr. KIRKLAND'S *Volatile Plaster.* Scraped soap ℥j, lead plaster ℥ss; melt together, and, when nearly cold, add finely powdered sal ammoniac ℥ss. *It should be renewed every 24 hours.*

EMPLASTRUM AMMONIACI. L. & E. Strained ammoniacum ℥v, distilled vinegar f ℥viij [ix, E.]; dissolve and evaporate to a due consistence, stirring constantly. D. Ammoniacum

in coarse powder ℥iv, proof spirit f℥iv; dissolve by heat, and strain; evaporate by steam or water bath to a proper consistence.

EMPLASTRUM AMMONIACI CUM CICUTÂ. E. 1744. Ammoniacum ℥viij, syrup of squills q. s., juice of hemlock ℥iv. Boil to a plaster. CH. Strained ammoniacum ℥iij, extract of hemlock ʒij; melt, and add liquid subacetate of lead ʒj.

EMPLASTRUM AMMONIACI CUM HYDRARGYRÔ. B. Heat together f ʒj olive oil and gr. viij of sulphur, stirring till they combine; with these triturate ℥iij of quicksilver till the globules are no longer visible, and mix them with ℥xij of ammoniacum, melted with a gentle heat. U. S. same.

EMPLASTRUM SANCTI ANDREÆ A CRUCE. P. See *Emp. Glutinans.*

EMPLASTRUM ANODYNUM. Emplastrum Opii.

EMPLASTRUM ANTIMONII TARTARIZATI. U. C. H. Sprinkle finely powdered tartar emetic lightly on the surface of a compound pitch plaster. U. S. Tartrated antimony in fine powder 1 oz., Burgundy pitch 4 oz.

EMPLASTRUM ANTICANCROSUM. RICHTER. Extract of hemlock ℥j, extract of henbane ʒiv, powdered belladonna ʒj, acetate of ammonia q. s.

EMPLASTRUM ANTIHYSTERICUM. See Emplastrum Assafœtidæ.

EMPLASTRUM ARNICÆ. U. S. Alcoholic ext. arnica ℥iss tr., resin plaster ℥iij tr. Add the ext. to the plaster previously melted over a water-bath, and mix thoroughly.

EMPLASTRUM AROMATICUM. D. 1826. Strained resin of spruce fir ℥iij, yellow wax ʒss; melt together, and when nearly cool, add powdered cinnamon ʒvj, oil of pimento ʒij, oil of lemon ʒij.

EMPLASTRUM ASSAFŒTIDÆ. E. Lead plaster ℥ij, assafœtida ℥ij, galbanum ℥j, yellow wax ℥j. Liquefy the gum resins, and strain; then add the plaster and wax melted together, and mix thoroughly.

EMPLASTRUM ATTRAHENS. See Emplastrum Ceræ.

EMPLASTRUM BELLADONNÆ. B. Rub extract of belladonna ℥iij and rectified spirit f ℥vj together in a mortar, and when the insoluble matter has subsided decant clear solu-

tion, remove spirit by distillation or evaporation, and mix alcoholic extract with resin plaster ℥iij, melted on water-bath, continuing heat and constantly stirring till plaster has acquired a suitable consistence. U. S. submits 1℔ root to percolation with rect. spirit, evaporates the percolate to an ext. to which is added resin plaster q. s. to make the whole weigh 1℔. G. 1 of powd. leaves in 4. A belladonna plaster applied to each breast is used to stop the secretion of milk.

EMPLASTRUM BRYONIÆ. BOERHAAVE. Strained galbanum ℥iv, wax plaster ℥ix, olive oil ℥j; melt together, and add powdered bryony root ℥ij, flowers of sulphur ℥j, Æthiop's mineral ℥ij; stir till cold.

EMPLASTRUM CALEFACIENS. *Warm plaster.* B. Cantharides in coarse powder ℥iv, boiling water Oj, expressed oil of nutmeg ℥iv, yellow wax ℥iv, resin ℥iv, soap plaster ℔iij¼, resin plaster ℔ij. Infuse the cantharides in the boiling water for 6 hours; squeeze strongly through calico, and evaporate the expressed liquid by a water-bath till reduced to one third. Then add the other ingredients, and melt in a water-bath, stirring well until the whole is thoroughly mixed. U. S. 1 in 39.

EMPLASTRUM CAMPHORATUM. Camphor is best applied by sprinkling the powder on the warm surface of a spread adhesive or other plaster. Blisters are treated in this way to prevent strangury.

EMPLASTRUM CANTHARIDIS. B. Cantharides in powder ℥xij; yellow wax, prepared suet, of each ℥viiss, resin ℥iij, prepared lard ℥vj. To the wax, suet, and lard, melted together add the resin previously melted; remove from the fire, and a little before they harden sprinkle in the cantharides, and mix. P. same. G. 1 to 3.

EMPLASTRUM CEPHALICUM. See Emp. Ladani Compositum.

EMPLASTRUM CERÆ. L. 1836. *Emp. Attrahens.* Yellow wax ℔iij, suet ℔iij, resin ℔j; melt together and strain.

EMPLASTRUM CERATI SAPONIS. B. Boil together vinegar Cj and oxide of lead ℥xv by steam-bath, stirring until oxide has combined with acid. Add hard soap in power ℥x, and boil again till most of moisture is evaporated. Add yellow wax ℥xiiss and olive oil Oj, melted together. Stir continuously, maintaining heat till by evaporation of re-

maining moisture the product has acquired the consistence of a plaster.

EMPLASTRUM CERONEUM. P. Burgundy pitch ℥xij, black pitch ℥iij, yellow wax ℥iij, mutton suet ℥iss, bole ℥iij, myrrh ℥v, frankincense ℥v, finely powdered red lead ℥v.

EMPLASTRUM CERUSSÆ. P. Carbonate of lead ℥xvj, olive oil ℥xxxij; mix them thoroughly in a large basin, add Oiss of water, and boil till they combine. Make it into rolls as Emp. Plumbi. Remelt it, and add ℥iij of white wax.

EMPLASTRUM CICUTÆ. See Empl. Ammoniaci cum Cicutâ, and Emp. Conii.

EMPLASTRUM COMMUNE. *Diachylon.* See Emplastrum Plumbi.

EMPLASTRUM CONII. P. Alcoh. ext. hemlock ℥ix, gum elemi ℥ij, white wax ℥j, melt wax and elemi together by gentle heat, and add the extract. Prepare in the same manner plasters with the alcoholic extracts of belladonna, digitalis, stramonium, &c.

EMPLASTRUM CROTONIS. M. BOUCHARDAT. Melt 4 parts of lead plaster, and when nearly cold mix with it 1 part of croton oil.

EMPLASTRUM CUMINI. L. Cumin seed, caraway, bayberries, of each ℥iij, Burgundy pitch ℔iij, yellow wax ℥iij, olive oil and water, of each f ℥iss; melt the pitch with the wax, and add the powdered seeds, oil, and water, and evaporate to a proper consistence.

EMPLASTRUM DIACHYLON. See Emplastrum Plumbi.

EMPLASTRUM DIAPALMA. P. Lead plaster 32, white wax 2; melt together, and add sulphate of zinc 1 part, dissolved in a little water, and keep the mixture over a slow fire, constantly stirring, till the water is evaporated. E. 1774. Litharge ℔iij, olive oil ℔iij, lard ℔ij.

EMPLASTRUM DIASULPHURIS RULANDI. Balsam of sulphur ℥iij, yellow wax ℥ss, resin ℥iv; melt together.

EMPLASTRUM EUPHORBII. GUY'S H. Burgundy pitch plaster ℥iv, powdered euphorbium ℥ss; melt together, and mix.

EMPLASTRUM FERRI. B. Add hydrated peroxide of iron in fine powder ℥j to Burgundy pitch ℥ij and litharge plaster ℥viij, previously melted together, and stir the mixture

constantly till it stiffens on cooling. P. *Emplâtre de Canet.* 1 iron to 4.

EMPLASTRUM "FLOS UNGUENTORUM" DICTUM. L. 1720. Resin ℔ss, frankincense ℔ss, wax ℔ss, suet ℔ss, olibanum ʒiv, common turpentine ʒiiss, myrrh ʒj, camphor ʒij, white wine f ʒviij. Boil together to form a plaster.

EMPLASTRUM FUSCUM. P. *Onguent de la mère.* Olive oil ℔ij, lard ℔j, butter ℔j, suet ℔j, wax ℔j; heat together in a copper pan till they begin to smoke; add gradually finely powdered litharge ℔j, stir constantly till the mixture assumes a deep brown colour, and add black pitch melted and strained ℔¼.

EMPLASTRUM GALBANI. B. Melt galbanum ʒj and ammoniac ʒj together, and strain. Then add them to litharge plaster ʒviij and yellow wax ʒj, also previously melted together, and mix the whole thoroughly. U. S. 1 in 6. G. Somewhat similar.

EMPLASTRUM GLUTINANS. *Emplâtre d'André de la Croix.* P. White pitch ʒviij, elemi ʒij, Venice turpentine ʒj, oil of bays ʒj. Melt and strain.

EMPLASTRUM GUMMOSUM. E. Litharge plaster ʒiv, ammoniacum, galbanum, bees' wax, of each ʒss. Melt the gum resins, and strain; melt also the plaster and wax; add the former to the latter mixture, and mix the whole thoroughly.

EMPLASTRUM HYDRARGYRI. B. Heat olive oil fʒj, and add sublimed sulphur gr. viij, gradually, stirring till they unite. Triturate with this, mercury ʒiij till globules are no longer visible. Add lead plaster ʒvj, previously liquefied, and mix thoroughly. U. S. 1 in 3⅓. P. Much more complex. G. about 1 to 4.

EMPLASTRUM HYOSCYAMI. SWED. PH. As Emplastrum Conii.

EMPLASTRUM ICHTHYOCOLLÆ. *Court plaster* is made by repeatedly brushing over stretched sarcenet with a solution of 1 part of isinglass in 8 of water mixed with 8 parts of proof spirit, and finishing with a coat of tincture of benzoin, or of balsam of Peru. The *transparent* isinglass plaster is made by brushing over oiled silk with a similar solution. An improved method of making Mr. Liston's plaster is by brushing over one surface of the

peritoneal membrane of the cæcum of the ox (prepared in the same manner as gold-beater's skin), with solution of isinglass, and the other with drying oil.

EMPLASTRUM IODINII. Lead plaster ʒvj, resin plaster ʒij; melt together, and add iodine ℈j rubbed with olive oil ʒss. RODERBURG prescribes ʒss of iodine (or ʒj of iodide of potassium), rubbed with a few drops of spirit and olive oil, and incorporated with ℥j of simple plaster previously melted. See Emp. Potassii Iodidi.

EMPLASTRUM IODINII CUM BELLADONNÂ. Iodine ʒss to ʒij, Venice turpentine ʒij, olive oil ʒj, belladonna plaster ℔j; mix, and spread with a cool iron. In these plasters an iodide of lead is formed.

EMPLASTRUM LAUDANI COMPOSITUM. L. 1788. Laudanum ℥iij, frankincense ℥j; melt, and add powdered cinnamon ℥ss, expressed oil of mace (nutmegs) ℥ss, oil of mint ʒj. Mix.

EMPLASTRUM LITHARGYRI. *Litharge, or Lead Plaster.* The D. and E. name for Emplastrum Plumbi, which see.

EMPLASTRUM LITHARGYRI BURGUNDICUM. CHESELDENS' *Sticking Plaster.* Lead plaster ℔j, Burgundy pitch ℥ss. Melt, and mix.

EMPLASTRUM LITHARGYRI CUM GUMMI. Empl. Galbani.

EMPLASTRUM LITHARGYRI CUM HYDRARGYRÔ. See Empl. Hydrargyri.

EMPLASTRUM LITHARGYRI CUM RESINÂ. D. Empl. Resinæ.

EMPLASTRUM LYTTÆ. *Empl. Cantharidis.*

EMPLASTRUM MELILOTI. E. 1744. Fresh melilot bruised ℔vj, suet ℔iij; boil till the herb is almost crisp, strain with pressure, and add white resin ℔viij, yellow wax ℔iv. Boil to make a plaster.

EMPLASTRUM MEZEREI CANTHARIDATUM. G. Cantharides in coarse powder ℥iij, mezereon cut and bruised ℥j, acetic ether ℥x wt. Macerate 8 days, filter and dissolve in the filtered liquid, 175 grs. sandarac, 87 grs. elemé, 87 grs., resin, which spread on silk previously covered with the following solution: isinglass ℥ij dist. water 20 oz., rect. spirit 5 oz.

EMPLASTRUM E MINIO. L. 1746. Olive oil ℔iv, finely powdered red lead ℔iiss. As Empl. Plumbi; but requires more water and greater care to preserve the colour. When

discoloured by heat, it forms *Emp. de Minio Fuscum*. With a fifth part of soap, it forms Emp. e Minio cum Sapone. E. 1741.

EMPLASTRUM E MUCILAGINIBUS. L. 1746. Yellow wax 40 parts, oil of mucilages 8, ammoniacum 6, common turpentine 2. To the ammoniacum melted with the turpentine add the wax melted with the oil, and mix.

EMPLASTRUM NIGRUM. Mr. SHARP'S black plaster was formed by boiling together olive oil, ℥xiij, wax ℥iiss, carbonate of lead ℥x.

EMPLASTRUM OPII. B. Powdered opium ℥j, resin plaster ℥ix; melt the plaster, and add the opium. GUY'S H. Spread wax plaster, and cover the surface with extract of opium, softened with water. U. S. 1 (ext.) in 16, G. 1 in 21½.

EMPLASTRUM OPII ET CAMPHORÆ. Dr. PARIS. Opium and camphor, each ʒss, lead plaster q. s. Mix.

EMPLASTRUM OXYCROCEUM. E. 1744 Wax ℔j, black pitch ℔ss, galbanum ℔ss; melt, and add Venice turpentine, myrrh, olibanum, of each ℥iij, powdered saffron ℥ij. Mix. The saffron is often omitted.

EMPLASTRUM PARACELSI. Olive oil ℥vj, wax ℥iss, litharge ℥ivss, ammoniacum ℥ss, bdellium ℥ss, galbanum ℥vj, opoponax, oil of bays, calamine, both the birthworts, myrrh, frankincense, of each ʒij, turpentine ℥j. Mix into a plaster s. a. [EMPL. STITICUM of L. 1721.]

EMPLASTRUM PICIS. B. Burgundy pitch ℥xxvj, common frankincense ℥xiij, resin ℥ivss, yellow wax ℥ivss, expressed oil of nutmeg ℥j, olive oil f ℥ij, water f ℥ij. Add the oils and the water to the frankincense, Burgundy pitch, resin, and wax, previously melted together; then, constantly stirring, evaporate to a proper consistence. U. S. Burg. pitch 12, wax 1. P. 3 Burg. pitch, 1 wax.

EMPLASTRUM PICIS IRRITANS. G. Burgundy pitch ℥xxxij, yellow wax ℥xij, turpentine ℥xij, euphorbium ℥iij.

EMPLASTRUM PLUMBI. B. *Lead or Litharge plaster; common plaster, or Diachylon.* B. Litharge in fine powder ℔iv, olive oil Cj, water Oiiiss. Boil all the ingredients together gently by the heat of a steam-bath, and keep simmering for four or five hours, stirring constantly until the oil and litharge acquire a proper consistence for a plaster, and adding more water during the process if necessary.

U.S. has more litharge. P. Litharge, lard, ol. oil, of each 1 part, water 2 parts. G. Litharge 1, olive oil 1, lard 1. Mr. Umney (*Phar. Journ.*) says the proportion of litharge directed by the B. P. is too small to saponify the oil, and that a larger quantity is consequently used by the manufacturers of this plaster. He advises 7 parts of litharge to 2 parts by wt. of oil.

EMPLASTRUM PLUMBI CARBONATIS. See Empl. Cerussæ. A similar compound is used in America under the name of MAHY'S plaster.

EMPLASTRUM PLUMBI COMPOSITUM. GUY'S H. Lead plaster ℥viij, frankincense ℥ij, oxide of iron ℥j ; mix.

EMPLASTRUM PLUMBI IODIDI. B. Add iodide of lead in fine powder ℥j, to soap plaster and resin plaster, of each ℥iv, previously melted together. Mix thoroughly (1 part in 9).

EMPLASTRUM POTASSII IODIDI. L. Strained frankincense ℥vj, wax ℥vj ; melt together, and add ℥j of iodide of potassium rubbed smooth with f ℥ij of olive oil, and stir till cold. To be spread on linen, rather than on leather.

EMPLASTRUM QUINIÆ. VOISIN. Sulphate of quinine ℥ij, mercurial plaster ℥iv. In enlargement of the spleen, after intermittent fevers.

EMPLASTRUM RESINÆ. *Emp. Adhæsivum.* B. Lead plaster ℔ij, powdered Castile soap ℥ij, p. resin ℥iv ; to the plaster, melted over a gentle fire, add the resin and soap (first liquefied), and mix. U.S. Resin 1 part, lead plaster 6 parts.

EMPLASTRUM RESINÆ CUM CANTHARIDE. GUY'S H. Resin plaster ℥vj, cantharides plaster ℥j. Liquefy, and mix.

EMPLASTRUM RESOLVENS. *Empl. des quatres fondants.* P. Equal parts of hemlock plaster, diachylon with gum, mercurial plaster, and soap plaster. Melt, and mix by stirring.

EMPLASTRUM ROBORANS. See Empl. Thuris, Empl. Ferri, and Empl. Plumbi Compositum.

EMPLASTRUM SAPONIS. B. To lead plaster ℔ij¼, melted by a gentle heat, add hard soap ℥vj and resin ℥j, first liquefied. Stir and evaporate to a proper consistence. U. S. 1 in 10. P. 1 in 18. G. 1 to 14.

EMPLASTRUM SAPONIS COMPOSITUM. D. 1826. *Empl. Adhærens.* Soap plaster ℥ij, resin plaster ℥iij. Melt, and mix. See Empl. Resinæ. [St. B. H. Soap cerate ℥j, lead plaster ℥v. Melt, and mix.]

EMPLASTRUM SAPONIS CAMPHORATUM. P. Soap plaster 10 oz., camphor 48 grs.

EMPLASTRUM SCILLÆ COMPOSITUM. CH. Galbanum ℥ss, soap ℥ss, litharge plaster ℥ij; melt together, and add opium ℥j, ammoniacum ℥ss, vinegar of squills ℥iij, mixed together; keep them over the fire, constantly stirred, till they are incorporated.

EMPLASTRUM SIMPLEX. E. *Wax plaster.* Wax ℥iij, suet ℥ij, resin ℥ij. Melt together with a moderate heat, and stir briskly till it concretes. [Empl. Simplex, P., is simple Lead Plaster.

EMPLASTRUM SINAPIS. Flour of mustard mixed with cold water or vinegar, to form a stiff paste. As a counter-irritant. It should not be left on too long.

EMPLASTRUM STIBIATUM. Empl. Antimonii Tartarizati.

EMPLASTRUM STOMACHICUM. *Empl. Aromaticum.* D.

EMPLASTRUM THURIS. L. 1788. Frankincense ℔ss, dragon's blood ℥iij, lead plaster ℔ij; melt the plaster, add the rest finely powdered, and mix.

EMPLASTRUM ZINGIBERIS. Powdered ginger, mixed with sufficient boiling water to form a paste, and spread on cloth or paper.

EMPLASTRUM VESICATORIUM. Emp. Meloes Vesicatorii. E. Former names of *Empl. Cantharidis.*

EMPLASTRUM VIGONIS. P. Lead plaster ℥xl, wax ℥ij, resin ℥iij, ammoniacum, bdellium, olibanum, myrrh, each ℥v, saffron, ℥iij, quicksilver ℥xij, common turpentine ℥ij, liquid storax ℥vj, oil of lavender ℥ij. Make a plaster.

EMPLASTRUM VISCI QUERCINI. HARDY. To 2 parts of melted bees' wax add gradually one part of juice of true oak mistletoe, and form a plaster. *In neuralgic pains.*

EMULSIO ACACIÆ. See Mist. Amygdalæ.

EMULSIO ARABICA. D. 1826. Powdered gum acacia ℥ij, blanched almonds ℥ss, sugar ℥ss, water f ℥xvj.

EMULSIO AMYGDALÆ. See Mistura Amygdalæ.

EMULSIO AMYGDALARUM COMPOSITA. G. Sweet almonds

℥iv, henbane seed ℥j; make into an emulsion with dil. bitter almond water Oiij¼, and add sugar ℥vj, magnesia ℥j.

EMULSIO BALSAMI PERUVIANI. Balsam of Peru ʒiv, oil of almonds ʒvj, powdered gum arabic ℥j; triturate and add rose water ℥iv. Dose, ℥ss.

EMULSIO CAMPHORÆ. *Mistura Camphoræ.* E. 1839. Camphor ℈j, pure sugar ℥ss; rub together, and add blanched almonds ℥ss; beat the whole into a smooth pulp, and gradually add water Oj, constantly stirring; then strain. Dose, f℥j—ij.

EMULSIO CANNABIS. P. Hemp seed ℥j, sugar ℥j, water ℔ij. Form an emulsion.

EMULSIO CANNABIS INDICÆ. Mr. BROMFIELD. Rub ℈j of extract of Indian hemp in a warm mortar with f ʒj of olive oil; then add gradually, still triturating the mixture, f ʒiv mucilage of acacia and f ℥viiss of distilled water.

EMULSIO CERÆ. GUIBOURT. White wax ℥j, powdered gum acacia ℥iss, water ℥xxiv, syrup ℥iv. Mix the syrup and water, put ℥iij with the wax in a mortar, heat to melt the wax, add the gum, and triturate briskly with a warm pestle, gradually adding the rest of the liquid, and stirring constantly while it cools.

EMULSIO CETACEI. Spermaceti ʒij, yolk of one egg, or q.s.; beat together, and gradually add water f℥viiss, syrup of Tolu f℥ss, spirit of nutmeg ʒij. Rub the spermaceti to fine powder by means of sp. rect.

EMULSIO COPAIBÆ. Copaiva ℥ij, syrup ℥j, mucilage ℥j, water ℥xij. Triturate the balsam with the mucilage and syrup, and gradually add the water.

EMULSIO CUBEBÆ. DUBLANC. Essence of cubebs ℥iv, mucilage ℥iv. Mix. Dose, ʒj, 3 or 4 times a day. [Mr. PROCTER (of America) directs ʒij of his oleo-resinous extract of cubebs to be formed into an emulsion with ℥ss of p. acacia, ʒj of sugar, and f℥iiiss of water. Dose, a tablespoonful.]

EMULSIO OLEOSA. BRANDE. Powdered gum ℥ss, water f℥ss; mix, and add, gradually, oil of almonds f ʒiij, rose water f ℥iss, distilled water f ℥iij, syrup f ʒiij.

EMULSIO PAPAVERIS. Poppy seeds ʒij, water ℥viij. Make an emulsion, and strain.

EMULSIO PANCREATINI. See Pancreatinum.

EMULSIO PURGANS CUM RESINA JALAPÆ. P. Jalap-resin gr. viij, white sugar ʒj, orange-flower water ʒij, water ʒiv. Triturate the resin with a little of the sugar, add gradually half the yolk of an egg, triturate for a long time, then add gradually the rest of the sugar and the water.

EMULSIO PURGANS CUM OLEO RICINI. P. Castor oil ʒj, gum arabic ʒij, peppermint water ʒss, water ʒij, syrup ʒj. Mix the gum with ʒij water in a mortar, then add the oil, and when incorporated, the remainder of the water and syrup.

EMULSIO PURGANS CUM SCAMMONIÔ. P. Aleppo scammony gr. vij, sugar ʒij, triturate, and add gradually, new milk ʒii, cherry-laurel water 3 or 4 drops: for one dose. Emulsio resinæ Scammoniæ is prepared in the same manner. See also Mistura Scammonii, E.

EMULSIO SEMINUM FRIGIDORUM. The 4 cold seeds ʒj, sugar ʒj, cold water ʒxxxij.

EMULSIO SIMPLEX. P. Blanched sweet almonds ʒj, sugar ʒj, cold water ʒxx. [Emulsions of pistachias and hemp seed in the same manner.]

EMULSIO VERMIFUGA. SAUNDERS. Peach kernels ʒij, bitter almonds ʒij, scammony ϑss, wormwood water ʒiij. Other emulsions will be found among the Mixtures [Misturæ].

ENEMATA. The following are the usual quantities used:

Age.	*Laxative.*	*If to be retained.*
For Adults	... 8 to 12 oz.	... 3 to 4 oz.
8 to 16 years	... 6 to 8 „	... 2 to 3 „
3 to 8 „	... 3 to 6 „	... 1½ to 2 „
Younger	... 2 „	... 1 „

ENEMA ACETI. BRANDE. Vinegar fʒij, infusion of chamomile fʒv. *In typhus fever.*

ENEMA ALBUMINIS. RICORD. Infusion of linseed ʒxij, whites of 2 or 3 eggs. Mix. *In chronic diarrhœa.*

ENEMA ALOES. B. Aloes gr. xl, carbonate of potash gr. xv, mucilage of starch Oss. Mix.

ENEMA AMYLI. P. Starch ʒss, water 16 oz.

ENEMA ANODYNUM. See Enema Opii, and Enem. Papaveris.

ENEMA ANTHELMINTICUM. Decoction of male fern, or of Corsican moss, is used, sometimes with the addition of ℥j of castor oil. For *Ascarides,* Enema Aloes and Enem. Ferri muriatis are employed. See also Enema Vermifugum.

ENEMA ARGENTI NITRATIS. BOUDIN. Nitrate of silver gr. j to iij, distilled water f℥v.

ENEMA ASSAFŒTIDÆ. B. Rub assafœtida gr. xxx with distilled water f℥iv, gradually added, until they are well mixed. See Enema Fœtidum.

ENEMA ASTRINGENS. F. H. Extract of rhatany, softened with spirit ℥iss, water ℥iv. The decoctions of galls, bistort, pomegranate, &c., are also used.

ENEMA BELLADONNÆ. RATIER. Belladonna ℈ss, boiling water f℥vj. Infuse.

ENEMA CAMPHORÆ. Simple camphor liniment ℥iv, gruel q. s.

ENEMA CATHARTICUM. E. Senna ℥ss, boiling water f℥xvj. Infuse, strain, add sulphate of magnesia ℥ss, sugar ℥j, olive oil ℥j. D. Sulphate of magnesia ℥j, olive oil f℥j, mucilage of barley f℥xvj.

ENEMA CEVADILLÆ. SOUBEIRAN. Cevadilla ℥ij, water ℥x; boil to ℥vij, strain, and add milk ℥viij. *To destroy ascarides.*

ENEMA CHLORIDI CALCIS. Dr. REID. Add gr. x of chloride of lime to a common enema.

ENEMA CINCHONÆ. As Decoctum Cinchonæ.

ENEMA COLOCYNTHIDIS. L. Compound extract of colocynth ℥ss, soft soap ℥j tr., water Oj. Mix.

ENEMA COLOCYNTHIDIS COMPOSITUM. GUY'S H. Colocynth pulp ℥j, water f℥xij. Boil and strain, then add common salt ℥ss, syrup of buckthorn f ℥ss.

ENEMA COMMUNE. GUY'S H. Warm gruel f℥xij, salt ℥j. Mix. U. C. H. Gruel ℥viij, salt ℥j, linseed oil f℥ij. Mix.

ENEMA COPAIBÆ. VELPEAU. Copaiba ℥ij, yolk of an egg, water ℥viij, laudanum ♏xv.

ENEMA CREASOTI. Dr. WILMOT. Creasote ℥j, decoction of starch ℥xij. *In epidemic dysentery.*

ENEMA CROTONIS. SUNDELIN. Croton oil 2 to 4 drops, linseed oil ℥ij, gruel ℥iv.

ENEMA CUBEBÆ. VELPEAU. Decoction of mallow ℥x, powdered cubebs ʒvj.

ENEMA EMOLLIENS. Decoction of linseed, starch, or oatmeal, Oj, linseed or olive oil ℥j. Or Decoction of Emollient herbs (*Species Emollientes*), P.

ENEMA ERGOTÆ. BOUDIN. Infuse ʒj of ergot in ℥viij of hot water, and strain.

ENEMA FELLIS. Dr. CLAY. *To soften indurated fæces.* Fresh ox gall f ℥ij, warm water f ℥iv. Dr. ALLNATT prescribes ox gall ℥ij, thin gruel f ℥viij.

ENEMA FERRI MURIATIS. Dr. DARWALL. A few drops of the tincture in warm water or gruel is recommended as a remedy for *ascarides* in children.

ENEMA FERRI PERCYANIDI. Triturate gr. v of Prussian blue with f ℥ij of water; to be used daily, increasing the dose if necessary. [An American remedy for *ascarides.*]

ENEMA FERRI TARTARIZATI. GER. H. Infusion of yarrow ℥xij, potassio-tartrate of iron ʒiss, honey of roses ℥j.

ENEMA FILICIS. FR. H. Male fern root ʒj, water ℔j; boil, and strain.

ENEMA FŒTIDUM. E. To Enema Catharticum add tincture of assafœtida f ʒij. D. Tincture of assafœtida f ʒij, warm water f ℥xij.

ENEMA FULIGINIS. As Decoctum Fuliginis.

ENEMA GALLÆ ET OPII. Dr. RYAN. Decoction of galls ℥viij, tincture of opium ʒss.

ENEMA IPECACUANHÆ. U. C. H. Ipecac. root bruised ʒj, boiling water f ℥viij. Macerate for an hour, and strain.

ENEMA LAXATIVUM *vel* PURGATIVUM. P. Senna leaves, sulph. soda of each ℥ss. Boiling water ℥xvj. Infuse the senna in the water for ¼ of an hour, strain and add the sulph. soda.

ENEMA MAGNESIÆ SULPHATIS. B. Dissolve sulphate of magnesia ℥j in mucilage of starch f ℥xv, add olive oil ℥j, and mix.

ENEMA MORPHIÆ. BRERA. Morphia gr. iss, oil of almonds ℥j. Triturate, and add infusion or decoction of linseed q. s.

ENEMA NUTRIENS. Strong beef tea, thickened with arrowroot. M. NASSE recommends the addition of a few drops

of muriatic acid to an enema of meat soup, to promote its digestion.

ENEMA OLEI RICINI. GUY'S H. Castor oil f ℥j, honey ℥j. Mix, and gradually add boiling gruel Oss. Use it tepid.

ENEMA OLEOSUM. MID. H. Olive oil f ℥iv, decoction of barley f ℥xvj.

ENEMA OPII. B. Tincture of opium ℥ss, mucilage of starch f ℥ij.

ENEMA PAPAVERIS. Poppy-heads without seeds ℥v (for children from ℥j to ℥iij), boiling water ℥xvj; infuse, and add starch ℥ss.

ENEMA PLUMBI. Dr. NEWBOLD. Acetate of lead gr. vj, tepid water f ℥vj; to be repeated in 2 hours. *In strangulated hernia.*

ENEMA QUINIÆ. Sulphate of quinine gr. v to xv, decoction of starch f ℥vj.

ENEMA RHATANIÆ. TROUSSEAU. See Enema Astringens. *For fissures of the anus.*

ENEMA RUTÆ. Confection of rue ℈j to ℥j, thin gruel f ℥vj to f ℥viij.

ENEMA SAPONIS. ST. B. H. Soft soap ℥vj, hot water Oj.

ENEMA SIMPLEX. GUY'S H. Gruel, or decoction of barley, or of linseed, f ℥xvj.

ENEMA SODÆ CHLORINATÆ. Labarraque's solution 24 drops, decoction of mallows f ℥xvj.

ENEMA SODII CHLORIDI. MID. H. Common salt ℥j, barley water Oss, olive oil ℥j.

ENEMA TABACI. B. Leaf tobacco gr. xx, boiling water f ℥viij. Infuse in a covered vessel for half an hour, and strain.

ENEMA TABACI ET CROTONIS. MOLL. Tobacco ℥j, boiling water ℥vj, croton oil 3 drops, gum acacia ℥ij. *In desperate cases of ileus.*

ENEMA TEREBINTHINÆ. B. Oil of turpentine f ℥j, mucilage of starch f ℥xv. Mix. Dr. NELIGAN recommends—Oil of turpentine f ℥ss, syrup of garlic f ℥j, barley water f ℥vij. To be followed by a cathartic enema. For children use half or a fourth of the above.

ENEMA VERMIFUGUM. See Enema Anthelminticum; also those containing turpentine, preparations of iron, salt,

aloes, cevadilla, soot, &c. Decoctions of tansy, worm-seed, and worm-wood, are also used.

ENEMA VINOSUM. *In suspended animation.* Warm water f ℥vj, brandy ℥ss to ℥iv, white wine ℥vj.

EPITHEMA ASTRINGENS. BRERA. Bole ℥j, p. rhatany ℥j, rose vinegar q. s. to form a paste; to be placed on the forehead to stop bleeding at the nose.

EPITHEMA GLYCERINI. Mr. STARTIN. Gum tragacanth ℥ij —iv, lime water f ℥iv, glycerine ℥j, rose water f ℥iij. Form a jelly. Applied to superficial burns, scalds, and excoriations.

EPITHEMA LITHARGYRI. See Cremor Lithargyri Acet.

EPITHEMA ROSÆ. CH. Conserve of roses ℥ij, alum ℥ss.

EPITHEMA TEREBINTHINÆ. Common turpentine ℥j, honey and flour q. s.

EPITHEMA VERMIFUGUM. HOFFMANN. Wormwood and centaury, beaten up with aloes and colocynth, and applied over the belly.

EPITHEMA VESICATORIUM. L. 1746. Cantharides in fine powder, and wheat flour, of each equal weights; make them into a paste with vinegar. ALIBERT directs rye and barley meal to be made into a paste with vinegar, and ʒss or ʒij of finely powdered cantharides sprinkled over the surface. [Lately revived under the name of the magistral blister of M. Valleix.]

EPITHEMA VOLATILE. L. 1746. Common turpentine ℥j, water of ammonia ℥j. Mix. [Epithem is a general name for local applications. See Cataplasma, Embrocatio, &c.]

ERGOTINA. This name has been applied to different principles, or mixed products, obtained from ergot of rye. For BONJEAN'S Ergotine, see Extractum Ergotæ Aquosum. The Ergotine of WIGGERS is insoluble in water.

ESERINA. The alkaloid of Calabar bean. Its salts are in general uncrystallizable and hygroscopic. They are employed to contract the pupil of the eye; the sulphate being generally used for this purpose. M. DUQUESNEL states that he has succeeded in forming a hydrobromate, which being more soluble and less deliquescent than the sulphate, he recommends as better adapted for the use of the oculist.

ESSENTIÆ. *Essences.* This name is applied to certain

strong alcoholic tinctures, to some essential oils, to solutions of these in alcohol, and, with less propriety, to fluid extracts, or concentrated infusions and decoctions, which will be noticed elsewhere, under LIQUOR, and EXTRACTUM. Essences employed for culinary purposes and as perfumes will be found in the *Druggists' General Receipt Book.*

ESSENTIA ABIETIS. See Extractum Abietis Fluidum.

ESSENTIA ABSINTHII. VAN MONS. Tincture of wormwood Oj, salt of wormwood ʒv, extract of wormwood ʒj.

ESSENTIA AMARA. Tinctura Absinthii Composita.

ESSENTIA AMYGDALÆ AMARÆ. Dr. PEREIRA. Essential oil of bitter almonds f ʒj, rectified spirit f ʒvij. A stronger preparation (f ʒj to f ʒiij, Professor Redwood) is also employed.

ESSENTIA ANISI. B. Oil of anise f ʒj, rectified spirit f ʒiv. (Double the strength of D.) [For making Aqua Anisi.]

ESSENTIA ANTHEMIDIS. See Liquor Anthemidis. The name is also given to a tincture of quassia, flavoured with oil of chamomile. [GRAY.]

ESSENTIA ANTIHYSTERICA. P. Similar to Spiritus Ammoniæ Fœtidus.

ESSENTIA CALUMBÆ. See Liquor Calumbæ.

ESSENTIA CAMPHORÆ. See Liquor Camphoræ.

ESSENTIA CAPSICI. See Tinctura Capsici Concentrata.

ESSENTIA CARUI. D. As Essentia Anisi.

ESSENTIA CEPHALICA. Dr. WARD'S *Essence for the Headache.* Spirit of camphor ℔ij, strong water of ammonia, ʒiv, essence of lemon ʒss.

ESSENTIA CINNAMOMI. D. As Essentia Anisi.

ESSENTIA CUBEBÆ. DUBLANC. Oleo-resinous extract of cubebs ʒj, brandy Oiij. Dose, ʒj. A concentrated tincture of cubebs, made with ʒviij of cubebs to Oj of spirit is frequently sold under this name. See Tinct. Cubebæ.

ESSENTIA ERGOTÆ. See Ess. Secalis Cornuti.

ESSENTIA FŒNICULI. D. As Essentia Anisi.

ESSENTIA GENTIANÆ. See Liquor Gentianæ.

ESSENTIA GUAIACI. See Extractum Guaiaci Fluidum.

ESSENTIA LEVISTICI. WURT. PH. Lovage-root ʒij, lovage seeds ʒj, rectified spirit ʒx. Digest, express, and filter. Dose, 60 to 80 drops, in dropsical affections.

ESSENTIA MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ. B. Oil of peppermint f ʒj, rectified spirit f ʒiv. (Double the strength of D.) Dose, from 10 to 20 drops. Mr. Redwood directs 1 part of oil to 3 and 5 of spirit. A common form is 1 part to 7. It is sometimes coloured with spinach leaves.

ESSENTIA MENTHÆ PULEGII. D. As Essentia Anisi. [It is also prepared by the other formulæ directed for Essentia Menthæ Pip.]

ESSENTIA MYRISTICÆ MOSCHATÆ. D. As Essentia Anisi.

ESSENTIA PIMENTÆ. D. As Essentia Anisi.

ESSENTIA PHELLANDRII AQUATICI. COTTEREAU. Digest ʒj of bruised water-fennel seeds in f ʒiv of proof spirit. Dose, 4 to 30 drops.

ESSENTIA REGALIS. SOUBEIRAN. Ambergris ϑijss, musk ϑj, civet ϑss, oil of cinnamon gr. vj, oil of rhodium gr. iv, attar of roses gr. iv, carbonate of potash ϑss, rectified spirit ʒiij. Digest, and filter,

ESSENTIA RHEI. See Liquor Rhei.

ESSENTIA ROSÆ. See Tinctura Rosæ.

ESSENTIA ROSMARINI. D. As Essentia Anisi.

ESSENTIA SAPONIS. P. White soap ʒiij, carbonate of potash ʒj, proof spirit ʒxij. Macerate till dissolved, and filter.

ESSENTIA SARSAPARILLÆ. GUIBOURT. Alcoholic extract of sarsaparilla ʒj, good white wine ʒiij. Dissolve, and filter. One part of the essence represents 2 parts of the root, or 16 of the decoction. For what is commonly sold under this name, see Liquor Sarsæ, and Extractum Sarsæ Fluidum.

ESSENTIA SARSAPARILLÆ COMPOSITA. Compound extract of sarsaparilla ʒij, white wine ʒxiv, oil of sassafras 2 or 3 drops. For the more usual forms, see Liquor Sarsæ Compositus, and Extractum Sarsæ Fluidum.

ESSENTIA SECALIS CORNUTI. Bruised ergot ʒj, boiling water f ʒij. Infuse 24 hours, and add rectified spirit f ʒiss. Digest 10 days, and filter. [*Lancet*, 1827-8, p. 435.] f ʒss is equivalent to ϑss of the powder.

ESSENTIA SECALIS CORNUTI ÆTHEREA. Mr. LEVER. Powdered ergot ʒiv, sulphuric ether f ʒiv. Digest 7 days, strain, and let the tincture evaporate spontaneously. Dissolve the residue in f ʒij of ether. Dose, ɱxv to xxx, on sugar

for *puerperal women;* or ♏v in *menorrhagia*. Dr. G. O. Rees. [M. Bonjean states that *water* is the proper solvent for the hæmostatic principle of ergot, and that ether takes up chiefly the poisonous narcotic principle. See Extractum Ergotæ.] Mr. Wright's Ext. Ergotæ Etherium differs from Mr. Lever's only in being prepared by percolation instead of by maceration.

Essentia Zingiberis. Unbleached Jamaica ginger in coarse powder ℥iv, rectified spirit f℥xvj. Prepare by digestion or percolation. There is no standard formula, but this is of about the usual strength. Some druggists prepare it still stronger. See Tinctura Zingiberis. B.

Ether. See Æther.

Eucalyptol. A product of the fractional distillation of *Ol. Eucalypti Globuli*, of which it appears to be the active principle. Said to be serviceable in ague. Dose ♏v to ♏x. The oil possesses antiseptic properties.

Extracta. *Extracts* are made by evaporating the expressed juices of plants, or their decoctions, infusions, or tinctures, by a gentle heat. They are usually of a pilular consistence; but are sometimes prepared in a semi-fluid state (*fluid extracts*), and others in a dry state. In some instances, ether, wine, and vinegar are used as solvents of the vegetable principles. A few extracts are procured from animal substances. The juices or solutions are to be evaporated as quickly as possible, by the heat of a water-bath (L. and U. S.) or steam-bath (E. & D.), and constantly stirred towards the end of the process. "Most of them may be obtained of a greatly superior quality by the process of evaporation *in vacuo*. And the extracts of expressed juices cannot, perhaps, be better prepared than by spontaneous evaporation in shallow vessels exposed to a current of air." E. "The softer extracts should be sprinkled with a little rectified spirit." L.

Extracts of expressed juices (*Succi Spissati*) are made by bruising the fresh plants, after they have begun to flower, in a marble mortar, and expressing the juice. B. P. obtains extracts of green juices by first heating to 130° F. to coagulate the colouring matter, which is separated, then heating to 200° F. to coagulate albumen, which is removed by filtration, then evaporating the residue, adding towards the

close of the process the green coagulum removed at the beginning. P. directs the juices to be filtered, then heated till the albumen coagulates, and the coagulum to be removed by straining; some of the extracts to be also made from the unclarified juice of fruits evaporated over a water-bath. These extracts are called *Robs*. RIGHINI recommends a tincture of the green coagulum to be added to the defecated juice.

Watery Extracts (*Extracta Aquosa*). P. directs the following aqueous extracts to be prepared by percolation of the coarsely powdered roots and subsequent evaporation over a water bath: gentian, elecampane, burdock, bistort, triticens repens, dock, rhatany, liquorice root, soapwort, quassia, monesia, dulcamara stalks.

Spirituous Extracts (*Extracta Alcoholica*) are made from tinctures prepared from rectified or diluted spirit. They are usually more active than the corresponding watery extracts, and should therefore not be used except when specially directed. The spirit distilled from the tinctures should be reserved for future operations. MOHR describes another mode of preparing alcoholic extracts of great activity, which is noticed under Ext. Belladonnæ Alcoholicum.

EXTRACTUM ABIETIS FLUIDUM. Evaporate a decoction of the young tops of the black spruce fir to the consistence of treacle.

EXTRACTUM ABRI PRECATORII. As Ext. Glycyrrhizæ, which it resembles.

EXTRACTUM ABSINTHII. D. 1826. Boil the dried tops of wormwood with 8 times their weight of water till reduced to half; strain, and express; let the fæces subside, filter, and evaporate the liquor by the heat of boiling water, until it begins to thicken; and finally inspissate by a medium heat, from steam, to a proper consistence. [Dose, 10 to 20 grains.]

EXTRACTUM ACONITI. B. Bruise the fresh leaves and flowering tops of aconite ℔exij in a stone mortar, and press out the juice; heat it gradually to 130° F., and separate the green colouring matter by a calico filter. Heat the strained liquor to 200° to coagulate the albumen, and again filter. Evaporate the filtrate by a water-bath to the consistence

of a thin syrup; then add to it the green colouring matter previously separated, and, stirring the whole together assiduously, continue the evaporation at a temperature not exceeding 140° F., until the extract is of a proper consistence. Dose, ½ grain to 2 grains, gradually and cautiously increased, if necessary. P. from flowering leaves without coagulum.

EXTRACTUM ACONITI ALCOHOLICUM. U. S. from dried leaves, by percolation with rect. sp. and dil. alcohol (see SPIRITUS), and evaporation at 120° F. [Dr. FLEMING directs it to be made by evaporating a tincture of the root. (See Tinctura Radicis Aconiti.) The dose is from one eighth to one third of a grain. Dr. TURNBULL'S is made in the same way. The addition of 10 drops of liquor ammoniæ to each ʒj of the extract forms his Ext. Aconiti Ammoniatum.] P. from the leaves as Ext. Digitalis Alcohol. P.

EXTRACTUM ACONITI SICCUM SEU PULVERATUM. PRUSS. PH. Mix ℥iv of extract of aconite carefully with ℥j of powdered sugar of milk, and dry the mass in a warm place, adding so much powdered sugar of milk as will make the weight ℥iv. The other narcotic extracts are treated in the same way. Dose, as the Extracts.

EXTRACTUM AGARICI. P. as Ext. Scillæ P.

EXTRACTUM AGRIMONII. As Ext. Absinthii.

EXTRACTUM ALCONORCÆ. By evaporating a decoction of the American Alconorque bark. *Astringent*, 10 gr. to ʒj.

EXTRACTUM ALKAKENGI. As Extractum Bac. Sambuci.

EXTRACTUM ALOËS ACIDO SULFURICO CORRECTUM. G. Dissolve Ext. Aloes ʒviij in dist. water ℥xxxij, then gradually add Sulphuric Acid ℥j, wt. Evaporate to a dry ext.

EXTRACTUM ALOES BARBADENSIS. B. Add Barbadoes aloes in small fragments ℔j to boiling distilled water Cj, and stir well until they are thoroughly mixed. Set aside for 12 hours; then pour off the clear liquor, strain the remainder, and evaporate the mixed liquors by a water-bath, or a current of warm air to a proper consistence.

EXTRACTUM ALOES SOCOTRINÆ. B. From Socotrine aloes, as above.

EXTRACTUM ANEMONIS. P. From the juice of the pasque flower, or from the powder, by percolation with water or proof spirit.

EXTRACTUM ANTHEMIDIS. B. Boil chamomile flowers ℔j in Cj distilled water until the volume is reduced to one half; strain, press, and filter. Evaporate by a water-bath to a proper consistence, adding oil of chamomile ♏xv at the end of the process. P. as Ext. Digital. G. extracts with rect. sp. and water p. æ.

EXTRACTUM ANGELICÆ. PRUS. PH. Angelica root 2 parts, rectified spirit 2 parts, water 9 parts; digest, strain, and evaporate.

EXTRACTUM APOCYNI. From the root of apocynum cannabinum, as Extractum Anthemidis. Dose, gr. iij—iv.

EXTRACTUM ARNICÆ. P. from the powd. leaves by percolation and subsequent evaporation.

EXTRACTUM ASPARAGI. P. from the inspissated juice, as Ext. Aconiti.

EXTRACTUM AURANTII [corticis fructûs]. By digesting the dried peel with proof spirit, afterwards with proof spirit with an equal quantity of water, and evaporating the mixed tinctures.

EXTRACTUM BALSAMINÆ. The inspissated juice of the balsam apple. Dose, gr. v to xv. *In dropsy.*

EXTRACTUM BARDANÆ. See Extracta.

EXTRACTUM BELÆ LIQUIDUM. B. Macerate bael ℔j for 12 hours in Oiv of distilled water; pour off the clear liquor; repeat the maceration a second and third time for one hour, each time in Oiv of water; press the marc, and filter the mixed liquors through flannel. Evaporate to f℥xiv, and when cold add rectified spirit f℥ij.

EXTRACTUM BELLADONNÆ. B. As Ext. Aconiti. U. S. heats juice from fresh leaves to boiling point, strains and evaporates to proper consistence. P. from clarified juice of flowering leaves without coagulum. G. from fresh leaves and twigs.

EXTRACTUM BELLADONNÆ ALCOHOLICUM. U. S. from the powdered leaves, by percolation with rect. spirit and water. Dose, from $\frac{1}{4}$ grain to 1 grain. [Another method is that of MOHR, or PELLATAN. The juice of the plant is coagulated by heat, strained, and rapidly evaporated by water-bath to the consistence of syrup; an equal measure of absolute alcohol is added, and the clear portion of the liquid evaporated. This forms a *quadruple* extract,

chiefly employed in outward applications.] P. as Ext. Digital. Alcoh. P.

EXTRACTUM BELLADONNÆ RADICIS FLUIDUM. U. S. Macerate ℥xvj tr., Belladonna root in mod. fine powder with ℥xij o.m. rectified spirit, f ℥iij o.m. Glycerin and ℥j water for four days in a closed percolator, and proceed as for Ext. Gossypii rad. fluid.

EXTRACTUM BELLADONNÆ SEMINIS ALCOHOLICUM. P. as Ext. Strammon. Sem. Alcohol. P.

EXTRACTUM BISTORTÆ. P. From the dried root, as Ext. Krameriæ. SPAN. PH. It is also made by decoction. Dose, ℈j to ℈ij. *Astringent.*

EXTRACTUM BORAGINIS. P. as Ext. Digit. P. Dose, ℈j to ʒj.

EXTRACTUM BUCHU FLUIDUM. U. S. As Ext. Cubebæ fluid. U. S. using rec. sp.

EXTRACTUM BUXI. P. From the bark of the root of box, with proof spirit, as Ext. Ipecacuanhæ.

EXTRACTUM BYNES. See Ext. Malti.

EXTRACTUM CAINCÆ. P. From dried cainca root, as Ext. Ipecacuanhæ. Dose, gr. x to xx, *in dropsies;* repeated so as to keep up its diuretic and cathartic effect.

EXTRACTUM CALAMI. G. Sweet flag root 2lb, rect. sp. 6lb, water 6lb. Macerate 24 hours and press, add to the residue 3lb each rect. sp. and water, digest as before, strain, and evaporate the mixed liquors to a thick ext.

EXTRACTUM CALENDULÆ. GUIBORT. Leaves and flowers of the garden marygold 1 part, tepid water 4 parts, boil for quarter of an hour, express, and evaporate. Dose, 4 to 6 grs. three or four times a day, reputed serviceable in spasmodic affections, scrofula and cancer.

EXTRACTUM CALUMBÆ. B. Macerate calumba root cut small lbj in dist. water Oij for twelve hours, strain and press. Macerate again with the same quantity of water, strain and press as before. Mix and filter the liquors and evaporate by a water-bath to a pilular consistence. B. 1864 made it by percolation, with proof spirit. Dose, gr. ij to x. P. As Ext. Scillæ. G. evaporates to dryness.

EXTRACTUM CALUMBÆ FLUIDUM. U. S. As. Ext. Hydrastis fluid. U. S.

EXTRACTUM CANNABIS INDICÆ. B. Macerate Indian hemp in coarse powder lbj in rectified spirit Oiv for seven days,

and press out the tincture. Distil off the spirit, and evaporate by a water-bath to a proper consistence. BENGAL DISPENSATORY. Boil the dried tops of Indian hemp (*Gunjah*) in rectified spirit (about ℔j to Cj); distil off the spirit, and evaporate the extract by a gentle heat. In India and Persia it is also collected by mechanical means from the surface of the plant. Dose, in India, from gr. ss. to gr. j, *in painful and spasmodic affections;* but in this country it is generally necessary to increase the dose. U. S. by percolation. G. same as B.

EXTRACTUM CANNABIS INDICÆ PURIFICATUM. D. Dissolve ʒj of extract of Indian hemp of commerce in fʒiv of rectified spirit, and when the dregs have subsided decant the clear liquid, and evaporate by water-bath. [See Resina Cannabis Indicæ.]

EXTRACTUM CANTHARIDIS. P. As Ext. Scillæ P.

EXTRACTUM CANTHARIDIS ACETICUM. Cantharides in coarse powder 4 parts, pyroligneous acid 1 part, rectified spirit 16 parts. Digest by the heat of a water bath, press, filter, and evaporate to a buttery consistence. See Tela Vesicatoria.

EXTRACTUM CARDUI BENEDICTI. G. Blessed thistle 1 lb, hot water 6 lbs. Digest 6 hours, and strain; then add to the residue another 3 lbs. of hot water, and digest as before; mix the strained liquors and evaporate to a thick extract.

EXTRACTUM CARNIS. Treat 6 pounds (av.) meat as directed for Infusum Carnis (Liebig's), and evaporate it by a gentle heat to ʒiij. Keep it from the air.

EXTRACTUM CASCARILLÆ. L. 1788. As Ext. Jalapæ. L. BOULDUC says, "Cascarilla yields to spirit all its active parts, the extract amounting to five eighths of the bark."

EXTRACTUM CASSIÆ. See Cassia Præparata.

EXTRACTUM CATECHU. Bruised catechu ℔j, boiling water ℔vj. Infuse for 24 hours, stirring the mixture occasionally; decant, and evaporate by water-bath.

EXTRACTUM CATHARTICUM. Ext. Colocynthidis Comp.

EXTRACTUM CENTAURII. G. Prepared from the common herb centaury, as Ext. Cardui Ben.

EXTRACTUM CERATONIÆ. SPAN. P. By evaporating an infusion of Carob bean pods.

EXTRACTUM CHELIDONII. G. Sprinkle ℔x of the fresh herb (greater celandine) in a marble mortar with ½ lb. water, bruise and express strongly; add ℔iss of water to the bruised herb, and express again. Evaporate the mixed and strained liquors in a vapour-bath, at 176° F., to ℔ij. Mix with this ℔j of rectified spirit, and set aside for 24 hours, shaking it occasionally. Filter through linen, press the residuum strongly, mix it with ℔ss of spirit at ·893, and again express. Evaporate the mixed and filtered liquors, at the above temperature, to a firm extract.

EXTRACTUM CHENOPODII. The inspissated juice of stinking goose foot (*Ch. Olidum*). Mr. HOULTON prefers it prepared by spontaneous evaporation. Dose, gr. v to xv, as an emmenagogue. [The officinal Chenopodium of the U. S. is a different species—*Ch. anthelminticum.*]

EXTRACTUM CHIMAPHILÆ. As Ext. Gentianæ. Dose, gr. x—xv [PEREIRA]; ℈j to ʒss [Dr. WOOD].

EXTRACTUM CHIMAPHILÆ FLUIDUM. U. S. As Ext. Gossypii rad. fluid.

EXTRACTUM CIMICIFUGÆ FLUIDUM. U. S. As Ext. Cubebæ fluid.

EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ. L. To ℔iij of coarsely powdered bark add Oiv of distilled water, and stir it well till it is thoroughly moistened; macerate for 24 hours, and strain through linen. Macerate what remains in Oij of distilled water for 24 hours, and strain. Then evaporate the mixed liquors to a fit consistence. Dose, gr. x—xx.

EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ SICCUM. P. *Lagaraye's Essential Salt of Bark.* Take ext. pale bark, having the consistence of thick syrup, spread it uniformly on earthen dishes, dry it in a stove, chip it off with a blunt knife, and preserve it in close bottles. A twentieth part of gum arabic is sometimes added before spreading it out, to render it less deliquescent.

EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ CUM RESINÂ. L. 1788. As Extractum Jalapæ.

EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ RESINOSUM. L. 1809. Bark ℔j, rectified spirit Oiij; macerate, strain, and evaporate.

EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ FLAVÆ LIQUIDUM. B. Macerate yellow cinchona bark in coarse powder ℔j in Oij of distilled water, for 24 hours, stirring frequently; then pack

in a percolator, and add more water, until Oxij have been collected, or a sufficient quantity to exhaust the bark. Evaporate the liquor at a temperature not exceeding 160° F. to a pint; then filter through paper, and continue the evaporation to f ℥iij, or until the specific gravity of the liquid is 1·200. When cold, add rectified spirit ℥j gradually, constantly stirring. The specific gravity should be about 1·100. Dose ♏x—xxx. U. S. Bark 16 oz. tr., glycerine 4 oz. tr. proof spirit to yield 16 oz. o. m. by percolation.

EXTRACTUM COCCULI. VAN MONS. By evaporating the clarified decoction.

EXTRACTUM COCHLEARIÆ. P. From the clarified juice of scurvy-grass, as Ext. Hyoscyami. P.

EXTRACTUM COLCHICI. B. Crush fresh colchicum corms deprived of their coats ℔vij, press out the juice, allow the feculence to subside, and heat the clear liquor to 212° F.; then strain through flannel, and evaporate by a water-bath at a temperature not exceeding 160° to a proper consistence. [Dose. gr. j, or from gr. ss to gr. ij. The bulbs should be gathered in July or August.]

EXTRACTUM COLCHICI ACETICUM. B. Crush the corms as above, add acetic acid f ℥vj, and press out the juice; allow the feculence to subside, and heat the clear liquor to 212°F.; then strain through flannel, and evaporate by a water bath at a temperature not exceeding 160° to a proper consistence. U. S. by percolation.

EXTRACTUM COLCHICI ALCOHOLICUM. P. As Ext. Strammonii. P.

EXTRACTUM COLOCYNTHIDIS. L. Colocynth pulp cut small and without seeds ℔iij, distilled water Oiv. Macerate for 36 hours, squeezing it now and then with the hand. Strongly express the liquor, and strain. Lastly evaporate it to a due consistence. The quantity of water ordered is insufficient. Dose, from 4 to 15 grains, but seldom alone. [P. directs an alcoholic extract, as Ext. Scillæ. Dose, gr. ij to viij.]

EXTRACTUM COLOCYNTHIDIS COMPOSITUM. [L. 1851. See Pilula Colocynthidis Composita.] B. Colocynth freed from the seeds ℥vj, extract of Socotrine aloes ℥xij, resin of scammony ℥iv, hard soap in powder ℥iij, cardamoms in fine powder ℥j, proof spirit Cj. Macerate the colocynth

in the spirit for 4 days; press out the tincture, distill off the spirit, and add to it the extract of aloes, the soap, and the scammony; then evaporate the residue by a water-bath to a pilular consistence, adding the cardamoms towards the end of the process. Dose, from 3 to 10 grains. U. S. Ext. 3½, aloes 12, resin scammon 3, cardam. 1½, soap 3. P. same as B. G. Ext. 3, aloes 10, resin scammony 8, rhubarb 5 parts; in powder.

EXTRACTUM CONII. B. As Ext. Aconiti. This extract is only good when a very strong odour of conia is disengaged by degrees on its being carefully triturated with Liq. Potassæ. [Dose of the carefully prepared extract, from 2 to 4 or 5 grains, but is often increased beyond this.] U. S. As Ext. Bellad. P. from juice from flowering herbs without coagulum. G. from recent herbs as Ext. Chelidon.

EXTRACTUM CONII ALCOHOLICUM. U. S. From the dried and finely powdered leaves, by percolation with rectified, and afterwards with proof spirit. Dose, gr. j—ij. Mr. ARCHER considers rectified spirit the best solvent for the active principles of hemlock, as it leaves the chlorophyll and albumen, but exhausts the leaves of conia. P. as Ext. Digit. Alcohol.

EXTRACTUM CONII SEMINIS ALCOHOLICUM. P. As Ext. Strammon. P.

EXTRACTUM CONII SICCUM. As Ext. Aconiti Siccum.

EXTRACTUM COPAIBÆ. Mr. THORN. By carefully distilling balsam of copaiba, the resin (amounting to 5-16ths of the whole) remains behind. Dose, gr. x—xv.

EXTRACTUM COPALCHI. From copalchi bark, as Ext. Rhei.

EXTRACTUM CORNÛS FLORIDÆ FLUIDUM. U. S. (Fluid Ext. of Dogwood.) as Ext. Gossypii rad. flor.

EXTRACTUM CROCI. P. As Extractum Scillæ.

EXTRACTUM CUBEBÆ. Cubebs exhausted with rect. spirit and subsequently evaporated over a water-bath.

EXTRACTUM CUBEBÆ FLUIDUM. U. S. Cubebs in mod. fine powder, 16 oz. tr., alcohol (·817) 16 oz. o. m. Macerate in a closed percolator for 4 days, and then let the percolation commence, and finish it by adding more menstruum until 24 oz. o. m. have been obtained; reserve the first 14 o. m., evaporate the remaining 10 oz. to 2 oz. o. m., and mix this with the reserved portion. [By

evaporating, with a very gentle heat, a tincture prepared by digestion or percolation with rectified spirit. PUCHE directs the cubebs to be treated by percolation with proof spirit, so as to obtain a liquid equal in weight with the cubebs. Another form is lbj [℥xv to adapt it to imperial measure] of powdered cubebs put into a percolator, and, being packed carefully, pour ether gradually upon it until Oij of filtered liquor are obtained; then distil off Oiss of the ether by water-bath, and expose the residue in a shallow vessel until the whole of the ether has evaporated.]

EXTRACTUM CUSPARIÆ. As Extractum Ipecacuanhæ.

EXTRACTUM CYNARÆ. Mr. COPEMAN. The inspissated juice of the fresh leaves of artichoke. Dose, gr. ij or iij, three times a day, in rheumatism. Dr. BADELEY gives gr. v, with f ʒj of the tincture.

EXTRACTUM DIGITALIS. P. Dried and coarsely powd. leaves of Digitalis ℥x, infuse 12 hours in ℥lx of boiling water, strain, and let settle, treat the marc with ℥xx boiling water, concentrate the first infusion over a water-bath, and add the second infusion previously reduced to the thickness of syrup. Evaporate to a soft ext.

EXTRACTUM DIGITALIS ALCOHOLICUM. P. Put ℥x of the dried and powd. leaves of Digitalis into a percolator, pour on them proof sp. q. s. to penetrate the powder in every part, and let it remain 12 hours; then let the liquid drain, and pass successively through the powder in the percolator as much proof sp. as will amount with that previously used, to ℥lx by wt. Distil off the sp. and evaporate to a soft ext.

EXTRACTUM DULCAMARÆ. U. S. From the stalks by percolation, with dilute alcohol (see SPIRITUS).

EXTRACTUM ELATERII. L. & E. See Elaterium, B.

EXTRACTUM ERGOTÆ AQUOSUM. *Hæmostatic Extract.* The *Ergotine* of M. BONJEAN. Exhaust powdered ergot by displacement with cold water; heat the solution in a water-bath, and filter; evaporate the filtered liquor to the consistence of syrup, and add rectified spirit to throw down the gummy matter; when settled, decant the clear liquid, and evaporate by water-bath. One ounce of ergot yields about 70 grains. M. BONJEAN says it possesses the

hæmostatic without the toxic properties of ergot. The liquid must be evaporated without delay, as it rapidly decomposes. The Ext. Secalis Cornut., G., is the same.

EXTRACTUM ERGOTÆ ÆTHERIUM. WRIGHT. See Essent. Secal. Cornut. Ether. [M. BONJEAN states that the *undissolved residue*, after all the oil and resin has been removed by ether, is more efficient as an obstetric remedy.]

EXTRACTUM ERGOTÆ LIQUIDUM. B. Shake ether Oj in a bottle with Oss of distilled water, and, after separation, decant the ether. Place ergot in coarse powder lbj in a percolator, and free it from its oil by passing the washed ether through it. Remove the marc, and digest it in Oiij of distilled water at 160° F. for twelve hours. Press out, strain, and evaporate the liquor to f ℥ix, and, when cold, add rectified spirit f ℥viij. Allow it to stand for an hour to coagulate, then filter. The product should measure f ℥xvj. Dose, ♏x—xxx. U. S. Ergot in mod. fine powd. ℥xvj tr., glycerin ℥iv o. m., acetic acid ℥ss. o. m. rect. sp. and water of each q. s. Mix ℥viij o. m. spirit, ℥iij o. m. glycerin and ℥v o. m., water and let the ergot digest in them for 4 days. Then let the percolation commence, pouring on sufficient proof spirit to obtain ℥xxiv o. m. Reserve ℥xiv of this, and to the remaining ℥x add the acetic acid and ℥j o. m. glycerin, and evaporate to ℥ij, which mix with the reserved portion.

EXTRACTUM ERIGERONIS. From Canadian Fleabane, by evaporating an aqueous infusion. Dose, 5 to 10 grains.

EXTRACTUM ERIGERONTIS CANADENSIS FLUIDUM. U. S. Canada Erigeron moderately coarse powder ℥xvj tr. rect. sp. ℥xvj o. m., proceed as for Ext. Cubebæ Fluid.

EXTRACTUM EUCALYPTI GLOBULI. GRIFFITH. Eucalyptus leaves, cut, at will. Distil the vol. oil with water; exhaust the residue in the still with water, prepare an extract, exhaust this with alcohol, evaporate to the consistence of an extract, and while cooling stir in the vol. oil. Dose, gr. ij—viij.

EXTRACTUM FELLIS BOVINI. P. Strain fresh ox-gall through flannel, and evaporate it by means of a water bath to a proper consistence. Dose, 4 to 10 grains. Dr. H. LANE recommends the evaporation to be continued

until the extract is sufficiently dry to be reduced to powder, and that it be kept, in close bottles, in that state. See Fel Bovinum Purificatum, B.

EXTRACTUM FERRI POMATUM. G. Reduce 5 lbs. unripe apples to a pulp, mix them with cut straw and press. To the strained juice after removal of the sediment, add ʒiss reduced iron. When this has dissolved, to the cooled liquid, add as much water as will make up 4¾lb; filter and reduce to a thick extract. Dose, gr. v—x, daily.

EXTRACTUM FILICIS. Dr. EBERS. Digest dried root of male fern (Aspidium Filix mas.) in rectified spirit, strain, distil off most of the spirit, and evaporate what remains, to an extract. Dose, ℈j to ℈ij (?), in *tapeworm*. See the next.

EXTRACTUM FILICIS LIQUIDUM. *Oil male fern.* B. Pack male fern root in coarse powder ℔ij closely in a percolator, add Oiv of ether at intervals, until it passes through colourless. Let the ether evaporate on a water-bath, or recover it by distillation, and preserve the oily extract. See Oleum Filicis. Dose ♏xv—xxx.

EXTRACTUM FUCI VESICULOSI. From the dried plant of the bladder wrack. Given in obesity.

EXTRACTUM FULIGINIS. Boil wood soot in 8 parts of water for half an hour, strain, and evaporate to an extract. Dose, 4 to 16 grains, daily.

EXTRACTUM FULIGINIS ACETICUM. As the last, using equal parts of vinegar and water.

EXTRACTUM FUMARIÆ. P. From the clarified juice of fumitory. [It is also made from a decoction of the dried plant.]

EXTRACTUM GALLARUM. As Extractum Krameriæ; or by decoction, as Ext. Hæmatoxyli.

EXTRACTUM GELSEMII FLUIDUM. U. S. Yellow Jasmine in very fine powder ʒxvj tr., rect. sp. ʒxvj o. m. Proceed as for Ext. Cubebæ Fluid.

EXTRACTUM GENISTÆ. L. 1788. From decoction of broom tops (spartium scoparium), as Ext. Hæmatoxyli. Dose, 10 grains to ʒss.

EXTRACTUM GENTIANÆ. B. Macerate gentian sliced ℔j in boiling distilled water Cj for two hours; boil for fifteen minutes, pour off, press, and strain. Then evaporate by

a water-bath to a proper consistence. U. S. & P. subject the root to percolation with cold water. G. same as B. Dose, 4 to 20 grains.

EXTRACTUM GLYCYRRHIZÆ. B. Macerate liquorice-root in coarse powder lbj, in Oij distilled water for 12 hours; strain, and press. Macerate the marc with Oij more water for 6 hours, strain, and press. Heat the liquors to 212° F., strain, and evaporate to a proper consistence. [The foreign commercial extract, or *juice*, may be purified by the following process:—Cut it into small pieces, and place it on a diaphragm in a tin vessel. Add enough cold, distilled water to cover it, and, when sufficiently divided, withdraw the liquid, strain it through flannel, and evaporate it to a firm extract.] G. same as B.

EXTRACTUM GLYCYRRHIZÆ LIQUIDUM. B. Liquorice root in coarse powd. 1lb., dist. water Oiv. Macerate the liquorice with Oij water for 12 hours, strain, and press; again macerate the pressed marc with the remainder of the water for 6 hours, strain, and press. Mix the strained liquors, heat to 212° F., and strain through flannel; then evaporate by a water-bath until it has acquired, when cold, a sp. gr. of 1·160; add to this $\frac{1}{8}$th its vol. of rect. sp.; let the mixture stand 12 hours and filter. U. S. By percolation with glycerin, spirit, and water.

EXTRACTUM GOSSYPII RADICIS FLUIDUM. U. S. Cotton root in very fine powder ℥xvj tr., macerate with glycerin f ℥iij o. m., rect. sp. ℥viij o. m., water ℥v o. m. in closed percolator for 4 days; then let the percolation commence, and finish it by adding dilute alcohol (see SPIRITUS) until ℥xxiv o. m. have been obtained; reserve the first ℥xiv and evaporate the remaining ℥x (to which previously add f ℥j o. m. Glycerin) to f ℥ij o. m. and mix with the reserved portion.

EXTRACTUM GRAMINIS. P. From the dried roots of dog's-grass, as Ext. Krameriæ. PRUS. PH. directs it to be prepared as Extractum Cardui, only that the extract is dissolved in four parts of water, filtered, and again evaporated. Others direct the inspissated juice. The fluid extract (*Mellago Graminis*) is prepared by evaporating the juice, infusion, or decoction, to the consistence of syrup; or by dissolving the extract in a third of its weight of water.

Extractum Granati. P. From the bark by percolation with water and subsequent evaporation.

Extractum Granati Corticis Alcoholicum. P. From the root-bark of pomegranate, as Ext. Digit. Alcoh. In *tapeworm*. Dose, gr. x to xx.

Extractum Gratiolæ. G. As Extractum Chelidonii. Dose, gr. ij to iv.

Extractum Guaiaci. P. and L. 1746. Boil rasped guaiacum wood repeatedly in water, concentrate the clear decoction, and, when it becomes thick, add one eighth of rectified spirit, and evaporate to dryness. [A fluid extract is sometimes prepared as above, omitting further evaporation after adding the spirit.]

Extractum Guaranæ. See Extractum Paulliniæ.

Extractum Hæmatoxyli. B. Infuse logwood in fine chips ℔j in boiling distilled water Cj for 24 hours, then boil down to one half, strain, and evaporate by a water-bath to dryness, stirring with a wooden spatula. Iron vessels should not be used. Dose, gr. x—xxx. U. S. same.

Extractum Hæmostaticum. See Ext. Ergotæ.

Extractum Hellebori Nigri. L. 1788. As Ext. Hæmatoxyli. [U. S. & P. With proof spirit, as Ext. Ipecacuanhæ.] Dose, gr. iv to viij.

Extractum Hellebori Alkalinum Bacheri. Black hellebore root bruised ℔j, carbonate of potash ʒiij, proof spirit Oiij. Digest for 12 hours, and strain. Next digest the root with white wine Oiij for 24 hours, make it boil, and strain. Evaporate the mixed liquids to a firm extract. Dose, gr. ij to vj.

Extractum Humuli. See Extractum Lupuli.

Extractum Hydrastis Fluidum. U. S. Hydrastis (Golden Seal) in very fine powder ʒxvj tr., macerate with ʒij o. m. glycerin rect. sp. ʒxiv o. m. in closed percolator for 4 days, then let the percolation commence and finish it by adding a mixture consisting of 2 parts of spirit and 1 of water, until ʒxxiv o. m. have been obtained. Reserve the first ʒxiv o. m., evaporate the remaining ʒx to ʒij o. m., and mix with the reserved portion.

Extractum Hyoscyami. B. the biennial plant. As Ext. Aconiti. U. S. from fresh leaves as Ext. Belladonnæ. U. S. directs the juice to be strained after coagulation by

heat. P. directs the juice of the flowering plants freed from coagulum and chlorophyll to be reduced over a water-bath to one third its vol., strained from deposit and evaporated to an extract. Dose, gr. iij to viij. In India the juice is evaporated by exposure to the heat of the sun, yielding an extract which produces decided effects in doses of 3 grains. The annual plant yields a larger quantity of extract than the biennial, but of an inferior quality. Mr. CRACKNELL states that it is also unadvisable to employ very old plants, as the extract made from them is apt to deliquesce. He recommends the inspissation to be conducted in a current of warm air, stirring continually.

EXTRACTUM HYOSCYAMI ALCOHOLICUM. P. As Extractum Digitalis Alcoholicum. Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. to ij.

EXTRACTUM SEMINUM HYOSCYAMI. P. As Ext. Strammon. P. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to 2 gr.

EXTRACTUM INULÆ. G. From elecampane root. As Ext. Aurant. Cort. G.

EXTRACTUM IPECACUANHÆ. P. as Ext. Digital Alcohol. P. Dose, gr. ij—viij.

EXTRACTUM JACOBÆÆ. Insipissated juice of ragwort (Senecio Jacobæa). Dose, gr. x or xv, in *gonorrhœa*.

EXTRACTUM JALAPÆ. B. Macerate jalap in coarse powder ℔j in rectified spirit Oiv for 7 days. Press out tincture, filter, distil off spirit, leaving soft extract. Macerate residual jalap in distilled water Cj for 4 hours; express, strain, and evaporate to a soft extract. Mix the two, and evaporate at 140° F. to a proper consistence for forming pills. (For Spirituous Extract, see Resina Jalapæ.) Dose, gr. viij—xvj. U. S. by percolation.

EXTRACTUM JALAPÆ ALKALINUM. E. 1744. As the last, adding to the water ʒj, or q. s. of carbonate of potash.

EXTRACTUM JUGLANDIS IMMATURÆ. P. The inspissated juice of the green walnut, evaporated to a soft extract. An extract is also made by boiling the green shells with water, as Ext. Glycyrrhizæ. Dose, ℈ss to ʒss.

EXTRACTUM JUGLANDIS FOLIORUM. M. NEGRIER. From the dried leaves of walnut by decoction; [or preferably by percolation with warm water. SOUBEIRAN.] Dose, 3 gr. 2 or 3 times a day, in *scrofula*.

EXTRACTUM JUGLANDIS. U. S. From the butter-nut in

coarse powder, as Ext. Krameriæ. Dose, ℈j to ʒss, as a purgative, or less as a laxative.

EXTRACTUM JUNIPERI. P. Juniper berries lightly bruised ℔j, distilled water ℔iij. Macerate for 24 hours, strain with gentle presure, add 3℔s more water to the berries, and let it stand 12 hours. Filter, and evaporate the mixed liquid to a soft extract. Dose, ℈j to ʒj.

EXTRACTUM KALDANÆ. BENGAL DISPENSATORY. An alcoholic extract of the berries of the Pharbitis Cerulea. Purgative, dose, 10 gr.

EXTRACTUM KRAMERIÆ. B. Macerate rhatany in coarse powder ℔j in distilled water Oiss for 24 hours; then pack in a percolator, and add more distilled water until Oxij have been collected, or the rhatany is exhausted. Evaporate the liquor by a water-bath to dryness. U. S. same. P. same. G. by maceration.

EXTRACTUM LACTUCÆ. B. As Extractum Aconiti. See Lactucarium. P. *Thridace*, by evaporating the juice of the stalks.

EXTRACTUM LACTUCÆ CONCENTRATUM. PROBART. From the external parts only of the stalks, and the old leaves, after the plants have flowered; by maceration and decoction; evaporating first by heat, and then drying in shallow dishes. About half the strength of *Lactucarium*.

EXTRACTUM LACTUCÆ VIROSÆ. The inspissated juice of wild lettuce. Dose, gr. ij—xx.

EXTRACTUM LINI CATHARTICI. Dr. B. LANE. Macerate the dried herb in 8 or 10 times its weight of boiling water for a few hours, strain with pressure, and evaporate the clear liquor by a gentle heat. Dose, 5 to 10 grains twice a day, as a laxative and diuretic. It yields one sixth of extract.

EXTRACTUM LOBELIÆ INFLATÆ. Dried lobelia ʒiv, proof spirit Oiv, strong acetic acid f ʒj. Macerate for 48 hours, filter, and evaporate by water-bath.

EXTRACTUM LUPULI. B. Macerate hop ℔j in rectified spirit Oiss for 7 days; press out the tincture, filter, and distil off the spirit, leaving a soft extract. Boil the residual hop with distilled water Cj for 1 hour, then express the liquor, strain, and evaporate by a water-bath to the consistence of a soft extract. Mix the two extracts, and evaporate at a

temperature not exceeding 140° F. to a proper consistence. Dose, gr. v—xx. P. As Ext. Scillæ P.

EXTRACTUM MALTI. G. Bruised malt, cold water, of each lbj; let stand 3 hours, then add water lbiv; digest for an hour at 149° F.; just boil, and strain immediately; then evaporate quickly to a thick extract with stirring. [Pour over ground malt sufficient hot water (between 170° and 200° F.) to cover it; leave it for 24 hours, strain without pressure, and evaporate the clear liquor immediately, to the thickness of treacle.]

EXTRACTUM MALTI FERRATUM. G. Ext. malt ℥xlviiss mixed with ℥j pyrophosphate of iron and citrate of ammonia, dissolved in ℥iss water.

EXTRACTUM MARRUBII. From the expressed juice, or the decoction; or thus (PORT. PH.), white horehound, 1 part, rectified spirit 1 part, water 8 parts. Digest for 3 days, express, and evaporate. M. THOREL states that the alcoholic extract is a powerful febrifuge, in doses of a few grains.

EXTRACTUM MARTIS POMATUM *sive* CYDONIATUM. See Ext. Ferri Pomatum.

EXTRACTUM MARTIS. P. By evaporating Tinctura Ferri Tartarizata.

EXTRACTUM MENYANTHIS. P. From flowering leaves of buckbean. As Ext. Hyoscyami P. Dose, gr. v—xx.

EXTRACTUM MEZEREI ÆTHEREUM. B. Macerate mezereon bark cut small lbj in Ovj of rectified spirit for 3 days, with frequent agitation; strain, and press. To the residue of the mezereon add Oij of rectified spirit, again macerate for 3 days; agitate, strain, and press. Mix and filter the strained liquors; recover most of the spirit by distillation, and evaporate what remains to a soft extract. Put it into a stoppered bottle with ether Oj, macerate for 24 hours, shaking frequently. Decant the ethereal solution, recover most of the ether by distillation, and evaporate what remains, to a soft extract. For external use as a counter-irritant. P. percolates with sp.

EXTRACTUM MEZEREI FLUIDUM. U.S. Mezereon in mod. coarse powder ℥xvj tr., alcohol ·817 ℥xvj o. m. Proceed as for Ext. Cubebæ Fluidum. U.S.

EXTRACTUM MONESIÆ. P. From the Burhanem bark, as

Ext. Gentianæ. The imported extract may be purified as Ext. Catechu. Dose, gr. iv to viij. In hæmoptysis, dysentery, &c.

EXTRACTUM MYRRHÆ AQUOSUM. G. Bruised myrrh ℔j, dist. water ℔v, macerate for 2 days, and evaporate the strained liquor to dryness.

EXTRACTUM MYRRHÆ [Alcoholicum]. P. As Ext. Scillæ.

EXTRACTUM NARCISSI. P. From dried flowers of daffodil, as Ext. Digit. Alcohol. P. Dose gr. ss to gr. iss, *in hooping-cough.*

EXTRACTUM NICOTIANÆ. See Ext. Tabaci.

EXTRACTUM NUCIS VOMICÆ. B. Apply steam to nux vomica ℔j, until it is thoroughly softened, then dry rapidly, and reduce to fine powder. Exhaust the powder by boiling it with successive portions of rectified spirit, until the latter comes off nearly free from bitterness. Strain, distil off the spirit, and evaporate by a water-bath to a soft extract. Dose, ½ grain, cautiously increased, if necessary, to 2 or 3 grains. U. S. exhausts by percolation. P. directs an intermediate spirit of ·863. G. uses proof and rectified spirit.

EXTRACTUM NUCIS VOMICÆ AQUOSUM. G. *Extractum Strychni Aquosum.* Macerate one part of the coarsely powdered nuts in 4 parts of boiling water for 24 hours, express; macerate the residuum in 3 parts of boiling water, and express. Evaporate the mixed and clear liquor to a soft extract by a gentle heat, and dry it in a warm place.

EXTRACTUM OPII. B. Macerate opium in thin slices ℔j in Oij distilled water for 24 hours, and express the liquor. Reduce residue to a uniform pulp, macerate again in Oij water for 24 hours, and express. Repeat operation a third time. Mix the liquors, strain through flannel, and evaporate on water-bath to consistence to form pills. Dose, gr. ¼ to gr. j, sometimes increased to gr. ij. U. S. same. P. same. G. in powder.

EXTRACTUM OPII ABSQUE NARCOTINA. P. The extract, softened with cold water, is agitated and macerated with successive portions of ether as long as anything is taken up. The ether being poured off, the extract is evaporated to a pilular consistence. Dose, as the last. The narcotine, resin, and oil, being removed by this process, the

extract is considered less likely to disagree. It is rarely used.

EXTRACTUM OPII LIQUIDUM. B. Macerate extract of opium ℥j in distilled water f℥xvj for an hour, stirring frequently; then add rectified spirit f℥iv, and filter. The product should measure Oj. It contains 22 gr. Ext. Opii, nearly, in f℥j.

EXTRACTUM OPII PER FERMENTATIONEM. DEYEUX. To an unstrained mixture of 1 part of opium in 8 of water add yeast q. s., and leave it for a week at a temperature between 68° and 77° F. Then filter the liquor and evaporate it.

EXTRACTUM OPII TORREFACTI. GUIBOURT. Heat powdered opium in a flat dish over a moderate fire, with constant stirring, till vapours cease to be disengaged. Treat it twice with 6 times its weight of cold water, and evaporate the filtered solution. [These last 3 extracts are supposed to contain the full proportion of morphine, without the irritating principles of opium.]

EXTRACTUM OPII VINO PARATUM. P. Macerate ℔j of choice opium in ℔iv of white wine for 24 hours, stirring occasionally; strain and press, diffuse the residuum through ℔ij more wine, and after some hours express the liquid. Evaporate the strained liquors to an extract. [Other extracts are obtained from opium by digesting it with vinegar, lemon juice, quince juice, alcohol, &c.]

EXTRACTUM PAPAVERIS. B. Mix poppy capsules, dried, freed from the seeds, and coarsely powdered, ℔j, with Oij of boiling distilled water, and infuse for 24 hours, stirring frequently. Pack in a percolator, and pass slowly more boiling water until about a gallon has collected, or the poppies are exhausted. Evaporate on a water-bath to 1 pint. When cold, add rectified spirit f℥ij; let it stand for 24 hours. Filter, and evaporate on water-bath to consistence for forming pills. Dose, 2 to 5 grains. L. E. similar. P. as Ext. Scillæ P.

EXTRACTUM PAREIRÆ. B. Digest pareira root in coarse powder ℔j with Oj of boiling distilled water for 24 hours, pack in a percolator, and pass more boiling water slowly till Cj has collected. Evaporate to a fit consistence for

forming pills. L. By decoction. P. By percolation. Dose, 5 to 20 grains.

EXTRACTUM PAREIRÆ LIQUIDUM. B. Digest pareira in coarse powder ℔j in boiling distilled water Oj for 24 hours, then pack in a percolator, and add distilled water until Cj has been collected, or the pareira is exhausted. Evaporate the liquor by a water bath to f℥xiij, and, when it is cold, add rectified spirit ℥iij, and filter through paper U. S. uses glycerin.

EXTRACTUM PARIETARIÆ. From fresh pellitory of the wall, as Extractum Aconiti. *In dropsy.*

EXTRACTUM PATIENTIÆ. P. From the root of patience dock, as Extractum Krameriæ.

EXTRACTUM PAULLINIÆ. Dr. GAVRELLE. From the ground seeds of paullinia sorbilis (Guarana), by boiling with proof spirit. *Tonic.* Dose, 8 to 10 grains in the day.

EXTRACTUM PETROSELINI. P. From parsley-root, as Extractum Krameriæ. M. PERAIRE prescribes the inspissated juice of the *leaves* as a substitute for quinine. Dose, 8 to 15 grains, in 24 hours.

EXTRACTUM PHYSOSTIGMATIS. B. Macerate Calabar bean in coarse powder ℔j for 48 hours with Oj of rectified spirit in a close vessel, agitating occasionally. Transfer to a percolator, and when the fluid ceases to pass, add rectified spirit Oiij to pass slowly through the powder. Press the residue of the bean, add the pressed liquid to product of percolation; filter, distil off most of the spirit, and evaporate residue on water bath to a soft extract. [Dose, $\frac{1}{10}$th to $\frac{1}{4}$th grain. Chiefly for outward use, to contract the pupil of the eye.] U. S. same. P. directs spirit ·864. G. *Ext. Fabiæ Calebariæ* spirit ·892. Gelatine papers prepared with this tincture are used by oculists.

Antidotes.—"Diffusible stimulants; the hypodermic injection of $\frac{1}{50}$th gr. of sulphate of atropia, to be repeated if necessary at the end of two hours; and artificial respiration."—ROYLE.

EXTRACTUM PHARBITIS. See Ext. Kaldanæ.

EXTRACTUM PIMPINELLÆ. Root of burnet saxifrage, 2 parts, rectified spirit 3 parts, water 9 parts. Digest, strain, and evaporate. It is also made as Ext. Hæmatoxyli. Dose, ℈j.

Extractum Piperis Fluidum. U. S. From black pepper, as Ext. Cubebæ Fluidum, separating the piperine by expression through a cloth, and keeping the liquid portion for use.

Extractum Podophylli. U. S. From the root (rhizome) of May-apple, by percolation. *Purgative.* Dose, 5 to 15 grains.

Extractum Pulsatillæ, G. From the flowering herb as Ext. Chelidonii.

Extractum Pruni Virginianæ fluidum, U. S. Wild cherry in fine powd. ℥xvj tr. Glycerin f ℥iv, o.m., water ℥viij, o. m. Mix the glycerine and water, and digest the wild cherry in ℥viij of the mixture for 4 days, then pack in a percolator and pour on the remaining ℥iv glycerin and water. When this has disappeared from the surface pour on rect. sp. ·817, until ℥xij o. m. of fluid have been obtained and set this portion aside. Then percolate with spirit until ℥xx o.m. more have been obtained, evaporate to ℥iv o. m., and mix with the reserved portion.

Extractum Pyrolæ. See Ext. Chimaphilæ.

Extractum Quassiæ. B. Macerate quassia wood rasped ℔j in distilled water f ℥viij for 12 hours; then pack in a percolator, and add distilled water until the quassia is exhausted. Evaporate the liquor, filter before it becomes too thick, and again evaporate by a water-bath to a proper consistence. U. S. same. P. as Ext. Gent. G. same as B.

Extractum Quercûs. D. 1826. As Ext. Hæmatoxyli.

Extractum Rhamni Baccarum. P. By inspissating the juice of buckthorn berries, after it has stood 24 hours. Dose, ℈j to ʒiss.

Extractum Rhataniæ. See Extractum Krameriæ.

Extractum Rhei. B. Rhubarb sliced or bruised ℔j, rectified spirit f ℥x, distilled water Ov. Mix the spirit and the water, and macerate the rhubarb in the mixture for 4 days; then decant, press, and set by, that the undissolved matter may subside; pour off the clear liquor, filter the remainder, mix the liquors, and evaporate by a water bath at a temperature not exceeding 160° F. to a proper consistence. Dose, gr. v—xx. U. S. by percolation. P. Aqueous Ext. G. same as B.

EXTRACTUM RHEI COMPOSITUM. G. *Extractum Panchymagogum.* Extract of rhubarb ℥iij, purified aloes ℥j; soften them with ℥iv of water with a gentle heat, and add ℥j of soap of jalap dissolved in ℥iv of spirit (·893). Then evaporate by vapour-bath to an extract, and let it dry in a warm place till it can be reduced to powder. Keep in a well-stoppered bottle.

EXTRACTUM RHEI FLUIDUM. U. S. Rhubarb in mod. fine powd., ℥xvj tr. Glycerin f℥ij o. m., rect. sp. ℥xiv o. m., macerate in covered percolator for 4 days and proceed as for Ext. Cubebæ fluid, U.S., substituting for rect. sp. a menstruum consisting of 2 parts rect. sp., and 1 of water. [Another form is, Mix ℥viij of coarsely powdered rhubarb with the same weight of sand; add f℥xij of proof spirit, and let the mixture stand for 24 hours. Transfer the mass to a percolator, and gradually pour upon it proof spirit, until the liquid which passes has little of the odour or taste of rhubarb. Evaporate the tincture by water-bath to f℥v, then add ℥v of sugar; dissolve, and mix the fluid extract with f ℥iv of tincture of ginger, in which are dissolved ♏iv each of oil of fennel and oil of anise.]

EXTRACTUM RHOIS TOXICODENDRI, ET R. RADICANTIS. P. From flowering leaves of the poison oak, without coagulum.

EXTRACTUM RUBIÆ. HAMB. PH. By evaporating a tincture made with 2 parts of ground madder, 3 of rectified spirit, and 9 of water. Dose, gr. xv—xxx.

EXTRACTUM RUBI FLUIDUM, U. S. From Blackberry as Ext. Senegæ fluid. U. S.

EXTRACTUM RUDII. See Pilulæ Rudii.

EXTRACTUM RUMICIS AQUATICI. From the root of water-dock, as Extractum Gentianæ, or Extractum Glycyrrhizæ. Dose, ℈j to ʒj, in *cutaneous diseases.* Rumex Hydrolapathum (*great-water-dock*) and R. obtusifolius are also used.

EXTRACTUM RUTÆ. L. 1788, as Extr. Absinthii. P., as Extr. Digitalis Alcoholicum. Dose, gr. x—xx.

EXTRACTUM SABADILLÆ. Dr. TURNBULL. By evaporating the concentrated tincture of cevadilla seeds. Dose, 1-6th of a grain; as a substitute for veratria.

EXTRACTUM SABINÆ. L. 1788. By evaporating a decoction of dry savine. P. As Extractum Digitalis Alcoholicum, P.

EXTRACTUM SABINÆ FLUIDUM. U. S. As Ext. Cubebæ Fluidum, U. S.

EXTRACTUM SALICIS. P. From powdered willow-bark, as Ext. Krameriæ. Dose, gr. x—xx.

EXTRACTUM SAMBUCI. *Elder Rob.* 1788. Evaporate the expressed and defecated juice of elder-berries in a salt-water bath. E. directs the addition of ℔ss of sugar to Oiv of juice. Dose, ʒij to ℥j. P. same as Ext. Rhamni bac.

EXTRACTUM SAPONARIÆ. P. From the dried and powdered roots of soap-wort, as Ext. Krameriæ. P. Dose, ℈j to ʒj.

EXTRACTUM SARSÆ. L. 1836. Ext. Sarsaparillæ, D. Sliced sarsaparilla ℔iiss, boiling distilled water Cij. Macerate for 24 hours, boil to Cj, strain while hot, and evaporate to a proper consistence. Dose, gr. x to ʒj.

EXTRACTUM SARSÆ LIQUIDUM. B. Macerate Jamaica sarsaparilla cut transversely ℔j in distilled water Ovij at 160° F. for six hours, and decant the liquor. Digest the residue again in distilled water Ovij for the same time, express and filter the mixed liquors, and evaporate them by a water-bath to f ℥vij, or until the specific gravity of the liquid is 1·13. When cold, add rect. spirit f ℥j. [Each f ℥j represents ℥ij of the root, and f ℥xvj of the decoction.] Dose, f ʒij—ʒiv. U. S., by percolation with spirit ·817.

EXTRACTUM CORTICIS SARSÆ. By macerating or percolating the root bark with temperate water, and evaporating the liquid to a solid or fluid extract.

EXTRACTUM SARSÆ ALCOHOLICUM. P. As Ext. Digit. alcohol. It yields 1-8th of its weight of extract, which is superior to the watery.

EXTRACTUM SARSÆ COMPOSITUM. PEREIRA. By mixing with extract of sarsaparilla, an extract prepared by evaporating a decoction of a corresponding proportion of the other ingredients of the compound decoction, and adding a small quantity of oil of sassafras. As commonly sold, it contains too much liquorice. GUIBOURT recommends it to be made by percolation with proof spirit.

EXTRACTUM SARSAPARILLÆ COMPOSITUM FLUIDUM. U. S. Sarsaparilla in mod. fine powder, ℥xvj tr., liquorice root in

mod. fine powder ℥ij tr., sassafras in mod. fine powd. ℥ij tr., mezereon in mod. fine powder gr. cccIx; glycerin f℥iv o.m. rect. sp. ℥viij o.m.; water ℥iv o.m. macerate in closed percolator for 4 days, and then let the percolation commence, and finish it by adding dilut. alcohol (see SPIRITUS) proof sp. until Oij o. m. have been obtained. Reserve the first f ℥xij, having added f ℥iv o. m., of glycerin to the remainder of the percolate, which evaporate to ℥vj o. m., and mix with the reserved portion.

EXTRACTUM SATURNI. See Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis.

EXTRACTUM *sive* RESINA SCAMMONII. See Scammoniæ Resina, B.

EXTRACTUM SCILLÆ. P. Dried squill bruised lbj, proof spirit lbvj. Macerate for 10 days, strain, press, and filter; digest the squill with lbij more spirit, and after 3 days strain with pressure and mix the liquids. Distil off the spirit from the mixed tincture, and evaporate the residuum to an extract. Dose, gr. j—iij.

EXTRACTUM SCILLÆ ACETICUM. Mr. NIBLETT. Digest powdered squill lbj in acetic acid ℥iij and distilled water Oj, with a gentle heat for 48 hours. Express strongly, and, without straining, evaporate to a proper consistence. [One grain of this is said to equal 3 of the powder.]

EXTRACTUM SCILLÆ FLUIDUM. U. S. As Ext. Rhei fluid. U. S.

EXTRACTUM SCOPARII. See Extractum Genistæ.

EXTRACTUM SENEGÆ. P. As Extractum Digitalis Alcoh. P. Dose, gr. j—xv.

EXTRACTUM SENEGÆ FLUIDUM. U. S. As Ext. Gossypii rad. fluid.

EXTRACTUM SENNÆ. P. As Ext. Digitalis P. Dose, gr. x—xx.

EXTRACTUM SENNÆ FLUIDUM. U. S. Senna in fine powder ℥xvj tr., macerate with f ℥iv o. m. each of glycerin and water, and ℥viij o. m. rect. sp. for four days in a closed percolator, and then let the percolation commence, and finish it by adding proof spirit until ℥xxvj o. m. have been obtained. Reserve the first ℥x, and having added f℥iv o.m. of glycerin to the remainder of the percolate, evaporate to ℥vj o. m., and mix with the reserved portion. One fluid ounce is equivalent to ℥j senna.

EXTRACTUM SERPENTARIÆ FLUIDUM. U. S. As Ext. Cubebæ fluid. U. S. using rect. spirit.

EXTRACTUM SOLANI TUBEROSI. Dr. LATHAM. From the stalks and leaves of potato, as Ext. Conii. Dose, gr. iij.

EXTRACTUM SPIGELIÆ FLUIDUM. U. S. As Ext. Sennæ fluid, U. S.

EXTRACTUM SPIGELIÆ ET SENNÆ FLUIDUM. U. S. Fluid Ext. Spigeliæ ℥x o. m. Fluid Ext. Senna, U. S., ℥vj o. m. oil aniseed, oil carraway, of each ♏xx. Dissolve the oils in the mixed extracts.

EXTRACTUM SPIGELIÆ MARILANDICÆ. M. THELU. Exhaust dried Carolina pink by proof spirit, by percolation; distil off most of the spirit, evaporate the residuum by a water-bath. Dose, gr. viij to ʒss.

EXTRACTUM STILLINGIÆ FLUIDUM. U. S. Stillingia in fine powder ℥xvj tr., macerate with ℥xij o. m., rect. sp. ℥iij o. m., glycerin and ℥j o. m. water, for four days in a closed percolator, and proceed as for Ext. Gossypii rad. fluid.

EXTRACTUM STRAMONII [SEMINUM]. B. Free stramonium seeds in coarse powder ℔j from oil by Oj of washed ether (as in Ext. Ergotæ Liquidum). Percolate residue with proof spirit until exhausted. Distil off most of the spirit, and evaporate residue on water-bath to pilular consistence. L., made with water. E., by simple percolation with proof spirit. Dose, from $\frac{1}{4}$ of a grain. U. S. and P. no ether.

EXTRACTUM STRAMONII [FOLIORUM]. G. From fresh leaves as Ext. Chelidonii.

EXTRACTUM STYRACIS. E. Boil powdered storax in successive portions of rectified spirit till exhausted, filter the spirituous solution, distil off the spirit, and evaporate the remainder over the vapour-bath to the consistence of a thin extract.

EXTRACTUM TABACI. Mr. CHIPPENDALE. Shag tobacco ℥iv, distilled water Oij; boil, and let them simmer for two or three hours; then strain, wash the tobacco with more boiling water, and evaporate the strained liquors to the consistence of an extract. *For external use in neuralgia.* See Unguentum Tabaci. [PRUS. PH. (Ext. Nicotianæ) directs a spirituous extract.]

EXTRACTUM TARAXACI. B. Crush fresh dandelion root lbiv, pour out the juice, and allow it to deposit; heat the clear liquor to 212° F., and maintain the temperature for ten minutes; then strain, and evaporate by a water-bath at a temperature not exceeding 160° to a proper consistence. Mr. HOULTON allows the expressed juice of the roots (taken up in August or September) to evaporate spontaneously in shallow vessels. The evaporation may be facilitated by various contrivances for increasing the current of dry air, and promoting the absorption of the moisture. Dose, ℈j to ʒj. U. S. approaches nearest to Mr. HOULTON'S form as it is evaporated *in vacuô*. P. from juice and flowering leaves without coagulum. G. from the whole of the flowering and dried plant as Ext. Cardui benedicti.

EXTRACTUM TARAXACI FLUIDUM. Usually made by evaporating the expressed juice, or the decoction, to the consistence of syrup, and adding a little spirit. For a better method, see Liquor Taraxaci. PRUS. PH. directs the extract to be mixed with one third of water. Mr. HILLS. Add to the expressed juice of fresh dandelion root 25 per cent. of rectified spirit; allows it to deposit, then strains. Or it may be made by percolating the dry root (powdered) with spirit. U. S. As Ext. Gossypii rad. fluidum.

EXTRACTUM TAXI. LODER. The inspissated juice of yew leaves. Dose, from gr. j—viij, *in epilepsy*, &c.

EXTRACTUM TORMENTILLÆ. As Ext. Gentianæ.

EXTRACTUM ULMI ALCOHOLICUM. P. As Ext. Digitalis alcohol.

EXTRACTUM URTICÆ. P. The juice of nettles inspissated without clarification.

EXTRACTUM UVÆ URSI. L. From the dried leaves, by decoction, as Ext. Glycyrrhizæ. Dose, gr. v—xx.

EXTRACTUM UVI URSI FLUIDUM. U. S. As Ext. Gossypii rad. fluid. U. S.

EXTRACTUM VALERIANÆ. P. As Ext. Digit. Alcohol.

EXTRACTUM VALERIANÆ FLUIDUM. U. S. As Ext. Cubebæ fluid. U. S.

EXTRACTUM VERATRIÆ VIRIDIS FLUIDUM. U. S. With American hellebore. As Ext. Cubebæ fluid.

EXTRACTUM ZINGIBERIS FLUIDUM. U. S. As Ext. Cubebæ, but using rectified spirit.

EXTRACTA NARCOTICA CUM SACCHARÔ. GAUGER. Dissolve ℥vj of alcoholic extract of the plant in ʒxiv or ℥ij of strong alcohol by trituration in a porcelain mortar, and mix with it ℥xxx of powdered white sugar gradually added with constant stirring. Set the mixture in a warm situation until dry. Add sugar q. s. to make up ℥xxxvj. These preparations are less liable to lose their efficacy than the simple extracts. Six grains represent one of the extract.

EXTRACTA SICCA *vel* PULVERATA. PRUS. PH. These are made by mixing 4 parts of the extract with 1 of powdered sugar of milk, and setting the mixture in a warm place till dry. Triturate the mass to powder, adding more of the sugar if necessary, to make the weight the same as that of the extract used. [G. directs them to be mixed with dextrin, and then dried at a temperature of 122° F., and while still warm, triturated into a uniform powder with dextrin q. s. to make the weight of the powder equal to twice the weight of the extract employed.]

FÆCULA. The fæcula (starch) of Arum, Bryony, Chestnuts, &c., is obtained by rasping them, pressing the pulp, mixed with an equal weight of water, in a hair bag, straining the liquid, and, after allowing it to settle, collecting, washing, and drying the sediment which subsides. Potatoes are rasped, the pulp diffused in water, and the fæcula obtained from the strained liquor as above. The *green* fæcula of narcotic and other plants, obtained by filtering or heating the expressed juice, is of a different nature, and retains a small and uncertain portion of the active principles of the plants.

FARINÆ EMOLLIENTES. See Species Emollientes.

FARINA TRITICI TOSTA. Wheat flour slightly baked, so as to acquire a pale buff tint; as a food for infants and invalids, particularly in diarrhœa.

FARINA HORDEI PRÆPARATA. G. Into a tin closed cylinder compress barley-flour till the vessel is two thirds full. Suspend it in a vapour bath for 30 hours; when cool, reject the upper layer, powder the rest, and keep it in a dry place.

FEL BOVINUM PURIFICATUM, B. Mix fresh ox bile Oj with rectified spirit Oij by agitation in a bottle, and set aside for twelve hours until the sediment subsides. Decant the

clear solution, and evaporate in a porcelain capsule on a water-bath until the residue acquires the consistence of a vegetable extract. See Ext. Fellis. P. The gall strained and evaporated. G. *Fel Tauri inspissatum*, ox-gall heated, strained, and evaporated to a thick ext.

FERRI ACETAS. D. 1826. *Peracetate of Iron.* Carbonate (peroxide) of iron 1 part, acetic acid 6 parts; digest for 3 days, and filter. Dose, ♏vj—xxiv.

FERRI ACETATIS TINCTURA. See Tinctura Ferri Acetatis.

FERRI AMMONIO-CHLORIDUM. L. Sesquioxide of iron ℥iij, hydrochloric acid f℥x; digest in a sand bath, stirring it occasionally till it is dissolved. Add hydrochlorate of ammonia ℔iiss, previously dissolved in Oiij of distilled water; filter, evaporate to dryness, and reduce to powder.

FERRI ET AMMONIÆ CITRAS. B. *Ferri Ammonio-citras.* Add solution of persulphate of iron f ℥viij to distilled water Oij, and gradually pour the solution into solut. of ammonia f ℥xiv previously diluted with Oij water, stirring well for a few minutes; collect on a calico filter the hydrated peroxide of iron which precipitates, and wash it with distilled water until the filtrate ceases to become turbid on the addition of chloride of barium. Dissolve citric acid in cryst. ℥iv in distilled water ℥viij, and digest the solution at a boiling heat on the oxide of iron. Make the cooled and clear liquid neutral by the addition of f ℥vss solution of ammonia, evaporate it to the consistence of syrup, and dry it in thin layers, on flat porcelain or glass plates, at a temperature not exceeding 100°F. Remove the dry salt in flakes, and keep it in stoppered bottles. [Mr. PROCTER states that the solution of the oxide in the acid is best effected by a heat below boiling. The drying is best managed by a drying-closet, moderately heated, not by heat applied to the bottom of the dishes. The elegance of the preparation depends much upon the syrupy solution being spread very thinly, and the heat being gradual.] Soluble in water, the solution does not affect either litmus or turmeric paper. From a solution of 100 grains, potash throws down about 34 grains of peroxide of iron. L. Sulphate of iron ℥xij tr., carb. soda ℥xiiss tr., citric acid ℥vj tr., sol. ammon. f℥ix, boiling dist. water Oxij. Dissolve the sulphate and car-

bonate separately in Ovj of the water. Mix the solutions whilst yet hot, and set aside, that that which is thrown down may subside. The supernatant liquor being poured off, wash the pp. frequently with water, and dissolve, with the acid added, by the assistance of heat. Then, when it has cooled, the ammonia being mixed in, evaporate the solution to the thickness of a syrup. Dry this (spread upon smooth earthen plates) with a gentle heat. Mr. Umney states that in the preparation of this salt the process of the P. L. is chiefly followed, instead of that of the B. P., because it yields a preparation that scales better. Dose, gr. v—x. U. S., P., G., all the same.

FERRI AMMONIO-TARTRAS. PAREIRA. Prepared in the same way as tartrated iron, but substituting acid tartrate of ammonia for the corresponding salt of potash. The acid tartrate of ammonia is made by neutralising a given weight of tartaric acid with ammonia, and then adding to the sol. another weight of the acid. [Mr. PROCTER, jun., of Philadelphia, gives a different process. Dissolve 50 drachms of tartaric acid in a gallon (o. m.) of water, saturate with carbonate of ammonia, and add 50 drachms more of acid. Heat the solution in a water-bath, and add moist hydrated oxide of iron (derived from $53\frac{1}{3}$ drachms of sesquioxide dissolved in hydrochloric acid q. s., and precipitated by ammonia). Digest till the oxide is dissolved, filter, and finish as directed above.] Dose, 4 to 6 grains.

FERRI ARSENIAS. B. Sulphate of iron ℥ix, arseniate of soda dried at 300° F. ℥iv, acetate of soda ℥iij. Dissolve the arseniate and acetate of soda in Oij, and the sulphate of iron in Oiij of boiling dist. water, mix the two solutions, collect the white precipitate which forms, on a calico filter, and wash until the washings cease to be affected by a dilute solution of chloride of barium. Squeeze the washed precipitate between folds of strong linen in a screw press, and dry it on porous bricks in a warm air-chamber whose temperature shall not exceed 100° F. Dose, 1-16th of a grain, *in herpetic and cancerous affections.* (BIETT.) Also used *externally*, with 4 times its weight of phosphate of iron, by CARMICHAEL; and in the form of ointment.

FERRI BROMIDUM. MOHR. Mix 1 part of iron filings with

3 parts of water in a stopped vial; add 1 part of bromine; close the bottle, and set it aside, shaking occasionally. When the solution has assumed a greenish colour, filter, and evaporate to dryness. Dose, gr. ij—vj.

FERRI CARBONAS. When a solution of carbonate of soda is added to one of sulphate of iron, carbonate of iron is precipitated; but in drying, by absorbing oxygen, most of it becomes a *peroxide;* formerly termed *Ferri Carbonas*, and *F. Subcarbonas*. Pure carbonate of iron is difficult to make, and to preserve, and is not an article of Materia Medica. See Ferri Peroxidum.

FERRI CARBONAS SACCHARATA, B. (*cum Sacchârô*, L.). B. Dissolve sulphate of iron ℥ij, and carbonate of ammonia ℥j¼, each in Css of boiling dist. water, and mix the two solutions with brisk stirring in a deep cylindrical vessel, which is then to be covered as accurately as possible. Set the mixture by for 24 hours, and from the precipitate which has subsided, separate the supernatant solution by a siphon. Pour on Cj of boiling dist. water, stir well, and, after subsidence, again remove the clear solution. Collect the resulting carbonate on a calico filter, and having first subjected it to expression, rub it with refined sugar ℥j in a porcelain mortar. Finally dry the mixture at a temperature not exceeding 212° F. Dose, gr. v to x or xx. [The water used in washing the precipitate should have been recently boiled, and cooled in a close vessel.]

FERRI CHLORIDUM. P. The *proto-chloride* of iron is made by adding clean iron turnings to hydrochloric acid, as long as any is dissolved, boiling the solution on excess of iron, decanting the solution as soon as it has settled, and evaporating quickly to dryness.

FERRI PER-CHLORIDUM. P. Dissolve red oxide of iron (Ferri Peroxidum) in hydrochloric acid, evaporate the solution to dryness by a water-bath, and preserve it in well-closed bottles. See Liquor Ferri Perchloridi.

FERRI CITRAS. U. S. Evaporate sol. citrate of iron (see Liq. Ferri Citratis, U. S.) at 140° F., to the consistence of syrup and spread on plates of glass, so that when dry it may be obtained in scales. Dose, gr. iv—viij.

FERRI ET MAGNESIÆ CITRAS. VANDEN CORPUT. Dissolve hydrated peroxide of iron in citric acid, as for Ferri Citras,

and neutralize the solution with carbonate of magnesia. Filter, evaporate, and dry as Ferri Ammonio-citras. Dose, gr. iij—viij, in solution or in pills.

FERRI ET POTASSÆ CITRAS. Mr. HEMINGWAY. Dissolve a known quantity of citric acid in water, neutralize it with carbonate of potash; add to this as much acid as before used, digest with hydrated oxide of iron, gradually added till a portion remains undissolved. Evaporate the filtered solution as directed for Ferri Ammonio-citras.

FERRI ET SODÆ CITRAS. As the last; substituting carbonate of soda for carbonate of potash. The doses and uses of the last three are the same as for Ferri Ammonio-citras.

FERRI ET STRYCHNIÆ CITRAS. U. S. Citrate of iron and ammonia 500 grains, strychnia 5 grains, citric acid 5 grs., dist. water f ʒix. Dissolve the cit. iron and ammonia in ℥j of the water, and the strychnia and citric acid in ʒj of dist. water. Mix the two solutions, evaporate the mixture over a water-bath at 140° F. to the thickness of syrup, and spread on glass plates, so that the salt, when dry, may be obtained in scales.

FERRI ET QUINIÆ CITRAS. B. Mix f ℥viij of solution of ammonia with Oij of dist. water, add solution of persulphate of iron f ℥ivss, first diluted with Oij of dist. water, stirring constantly and briskly; let the mixture stand for 2 hours, stirring occasionally, put it on a calico filter, and when the liquid has drained away, wash precipitate with dist. water till that which passes ceases to give a precipitate with chloride of barium. Mix sulphate of quinia ℥j with ℥viij dist. water, add diluted sulphuric acid f ʒxij, and when dissolved, precipitate the quinia with slight excess of solution of ammonia; collect precipitate on filter, and wash it with Oiss of dist. water. Dissolve citric acid ℥iij in ℥v of dist. water, and, applying heat of water-bath, add the oxide of iron, previously well drained; stir together; when dissolved, add the precipitated quinia, continuing agitation until this also has dissolved. When cool, add, in small quantities at a time, f ʒxij solution of ammonia diluted with f℥ij dist. water, stirring briskly, and allowing the quinia which separates with each addition of ammonia to dissolve before next addition is made. Filter, evaporate to a thin syrup, dry in thin layers on porcelain or glass

plates at a temperature of 100° F., remove the dry salt in flakes, and keep it in a stoppered bottle. BERAL. Dissolve 4 parts of citrate of iron and 1 of citrate of quinine in distilled water, and evaporate the solution to dryness, as directed for Ferri Ammonio-citras. Dose, gr. v. The U. S. and G. Pharmacopœias contain processes.

FERRI FERRO-CYANIDUM [PERCYANIDUM, L.], U. S. *Pure Prussian Blue.* Make a solution of persulphate of iron, and gradually add to it a solution of ferro-cyanide of potassium, stirring after each addition till a precipitate ceases to form; then pour the whole on a filter, wash till tasteless, dry, and pulverize. Dose, gr. iij to vj. *In intermittents, epilepsy, &c.* [For the other varieties of Prussian Blue (TURNBULL'S, and the *Soluble Prussian Blue*), see the *Druggists' General Receipt Book.*]

FERRI IODIDUM. B. *Iodide,* or *Ioduret of Iron.* Introduce iodine ʒiij, fine iron wire ʒiss, and ʒxij of distilled water, into a flask, and, having heated the mixture gently for about ten minutes, raise the heat and boil until the froth becomes white. Pass the solution quickly through a wetted calico filter into a dish of polished iron, washing the filter with distilled water ʒiij, and boil down until a drop of the solution taken out on the end of an iron wire solidifies on cooling. The liquid should now be poured out on a porcelain dish, and, as soon as it has solidified, should be broken into fragments, and enclosed in a stoppered bottle. The dry iodide is to be preserved in well-closed bottles. [It is difficult to prepare this in a perfect state, and almost impossible to preserve it so. It is therefore more frequently prescribed in the form of solution, syrup, or pills; which see.] Dose, gr. j—v.

FERRI IODIDUM SACCHARATUM. G. Powd. iron ʒiij, dist. water ʒx, iodine ʒviij; mix in a flask and set aside in a warm place, shaking often, until the red colour of the solution changes to a light green; filter quickly into a shallow porcelain dish, stir in ʒxl sugar milk, and evaporate the mass over a vapour-bath to dryness, stirring constantly, and then reduce to powder. 20 parts of iodide of iron in 100. [Mix ʒj of powdered iron with ʒv of water, gradually add ʒiv of iodine; proceed as above to obtain a solution, with which mix ʒiss of powdered sugar of milk; evaporate, add

℥j of powdered sugar of milk, and reduce to powder. It contains gr. j of iodide of iron in gr. vj. See also Saccharum Ferri Iodidi.]

FERRI IODIDI SYRUPUS. See Syrupus Ferri Iodidi.

FERRI LACTAS. U. S. Lactic acid ℥j o. m., iron filings ℥ss tr., distilled water q. s. Mix the acid with Oj o. m. of the water in an iron vessel, add the iron, and digest over a water-bath, supplying dist. water from time to time to preserve the measure. When the action has ceased, filter the solution, while hot, into a porcelain dish, and set aside to crystallize. After 48 hours decant the liquid, wash the crystals with rect. sp., and dry on blotting paper. Dose, 1 to 5 grains.

FERRI LIMATURA LÆVIGATA. P. *Ferrum Pulveratum.* Prepared iron filings ground by means of a slab and muller of porphyry to a fine powder, without moisture.

FERRI LIMATURA PRÆPARATA. Soft iron reduced to a coarse powder of uniform grain, by means of a file.

FERRI MALAS IMPURUM. See Extractum Martis Pomatum.

FERRI MURIATIS TINCTURA. See Tinctura F. Perchloridi.

FERRI OXALAS. U. S. Sulph. iron ℥ij tr., oxalic acid gr. ccccxxxvj, dist. water q. s. Dissolve the sulphate in ℥xxx o. m., and the acid in ℥xv o. m. of dist. water. Filter the solutions, mix them, shake together, and set aside until the pp. is formed. Decant the clear liquid, wash the pp. thoroughly, and dry it with a gentle heat.

FERRI OXIDUM MAGNETICUM. B. *Ferri Oxidum Nigrum, Black Oxide of Iron, or Martial Æthiops.* Formerly prepared from the scales from the smith's anvil, prepared as Creta Præparata; but now made by precipitation. B. Dissolve sulphate of iron ℥ij in Oij of distilled water, and add solution of persulphate of iron f℥vss, then mix with solution of soda Oiv, stirring well together. Boil the mixture, let it stand for 2 hours, stirring occasionally, then put it on a calico filter, and when the liquid has drained away, wash the precipitate with distilled water till what passes through ceases to precipitate chloride of barium. Finally, dry the precipitate at a temperature not exceeding 120° F. Dose, 5 to 10 grains.

FERRI SESQUIOXIDIUM. L. *Ferri Peroxidum.* (Formerly *Ferri Carbonas* and *Subcarbonas.*) Dissolve separately

sulphate of iron ℔iv, crystallized carbonate of soda ℔iv ℥ij, each in Ciij of boiling water. Mix the solutions together whilst hot, and set aside that the precipitate may subside. The supernatant liquid being poured off, wash the precipitate frequently, and dry it. Dose, gr. iv—x; but much larger doses are sometimes give in *neuralgia.*

FERRI OXIDUM RUBRUM. E. From ℥iv of sulphate of iron (dissolved in Oss of boiling water, and Oiiiss of cold water added), and ℥v of carbonate of soda in thrice its weight of water.

FERRUM OXYDATUM SACCHARATUM SOLUBILE. G. Sol. of perchloride of iron (sp. gr. 1·480) ℥ij wt., syrup ℥ij wt.; mix, and add gradually, sol. caustic soda (1·330) ℥iv wt., and set aside for 24 hours; then add to the clear liquid ℥xxx dist. hot water; agitate and set aside. Pour off the supernatant liquid from the pp. which will have formed, and pour on fresh dist. water; then collect the pp. on a filter and wash thoroughly with dist. water. Put the drained pp. into a porcelain vessel, and mix with it ℥ix of powd. sugar, and evaporate to dryness with constant stirring over a water-bath; then mix in enough powd. sugar so as to make up ℥x by wt., reduce to powder, and keep in a closed vessel. One hundred parts contain 3 of metallic iron.

FERRI PEROXIDUM. B. There are two forms of this preparation in the B. P. 1867, the first with 86 per cent. of uncombined water.

FERRI PEROXIDUM HUMIDUM. B. (*Ferri Peroxidum Hydratum*, B. 1864.) Mix solution of persulphate of iron f℥iv with Oj of distilled water, and add gradually to solution of soda f℥xxxiij, stirring constantly and briskly. Let them stand for 2 hours, stirring occasionally, then put on calico filter, and, when the liquid has drained away, wash the precipitate with distilled water, till what passes through ceases to give a precipitate with chloride of barium. Lastly, enclose the precipitate, without drying it, in a stoppered bottle, or other vessel, from which evaporation cannot take place. It should be recently made. [Contains 86 per cent. of uncombined water. Used as an antidote to arsenic. Dose, ℥¼ to ℥ss.] See Antidotum Arsenici, G.

FERRI PEROXIDUM HYDRATUM. B. *Dry Hydrate of the Peroxide of Iron.* Dry the moist peroxide lbj at a temperature not exceeding 212° F. till it ceases to lose weight. Reduce to a fine powder. Dose, gr. v—xxx.

FERRI PERCYANIDUM. See Ferri Ferro-cyanidum.

FERRI PERNITRATIS LIQUOR. See Liquor Ferri Pernitratis.

FERRI PHOSPHAS. B. Sulphate of iron ʒiij, phosphate of soda ʒiiss, acetate of soda ʒj, boiling distilled water Oiv. Dissolve the sulphate of iron in one half of the water, and the phosphate and acetate of soda in the remaining half. Mix the two solutions, and, after careful stirring, transfer the precipitate to a calico filter, and wash it with hot distilled water, till the filtrate ceases to give a precipitate with chloride of barium. Finally, dry the precipitate at a temperature not exceeding 120° F. Dose, gr. v—x.

FERRI OXYPHOSPHAS. CARMICHAEL. To a solution of perchloride of iron, add one of phosphate of soda as long as a precipitate falls. Wash this, and dry it. Dose, ϑj.

FERRI BIPHOSPHAS (?). Dr. ROUTH. To metaphosphoric acid, boiling in a platinum capsule, add as much phosphate of iron as it will dissolve, and let the solution solidify by cooling and exposure to the air. Dose, gr. j—ij, twice or thrice a day. *In debility, with nervous depression, and anæmia.* [Whether the above is a definite chemical compound may be questioned. Until its composition is ascertained, the above name, under which it is prescribed by Dr. ROUTH, may be provisionally retained.]

FERRI HYPOPHOSPHIS. From the double decomposition of hypophosphite of lime and sulphate of iron, as potassæ hypophosphis.

FERRI PYROPHOSPHAS. U. S. Phosphate soda ʒviiss tr., sol. persulphate iron (1·320) q. s., citric acid ʒij tr., liq. ammon. sp. gr. ·960, ʒvss o. m., water q. s. Heat the phosph. soda in a porcelain dish until it undergoes watery fusion, and continue the heat until it becomes dry; then transfer it to a shallow iron dish, and heat just to redness, without fusing it. Then dissolve it in Oiij o. m. of dist. water by heat, filter, and cool to 50° F.; then add the sol. of persulphate until a pp. ceases to be formed. Stir the mixture well and pour it on a muslin strainer, and when the pp. has drained, wash thoroughly, and transfer to a weighed porce-

lain dish. To the citric acid add liq. ammon. until the acid is saturated and dissolved; then add the sol. to the pp. in the weighed dish, stir together, and evaporate until reduced to ℥xvj troy, spread on a glass plate, so that when dry it may be obtained in scales. G. describes this preparation more accurately as pyrophosphate of iron with citrate of ammonia.

FERRUM TARTARATUM. B. *Ferri Potassio-Tartras. Tartarated iron. Potassio-tartrate of iron*, or *Ferro-tartrate of potash.* B. Add solution of persulphate of iron f ℥vss to Oij of distilled water, and gradually pour the dilute solution into solution of ammonia f ℥x, diluted with Oiij dist. water, stirring well for a few minutes; then collect the pp. on a calico filter, and wash it with distilled water until the filtrate ceases to become turbid on the addition of chloride of barium. To acid tartrate of potash in powder ℥ij in a capsule add the precipitate, and having digested the mixture for 24 hours, then apply a heat not exceeding 140° F., add gradually Oj dist. water, and stir constantly till nothing more will dissolve. Filter, evaporate at 140° to the consistence of syrup, and, having poured it in a thin layer on flat porcelain or glass plates, evaporate it to dryness at a temperature not exceeding 120.° Lastly, remove the dried salt in flakes, and preserve it in stoppered bottles. L. Mix f ℥ss of sulphuric acid with Oj of distilled water, and dissolve in it ℥iv of sulphate of iron; heat being applied, add gradually f ℥j of nitric acid, Boil the solution to the thickness of syrup, and mix it with Oxxxj of distilled water; then add f ℥x of solution of ammonia to throw down the sesquioxide of iron. Wash this, and set aside for 24 hours. Then mix ℥ij of bitartrate of potash with Oss of distilled water, and heat to 140° F.; add gradually to it the moist sesquioxide, the supernatant water having been poured off. Strain through linen to separate the undissolved oxide, and evaporate the clear solution till a dry salt remains. May be dried as Ferri Ammonio-citras. Dose gr. v to x.

FERRI PROTO-SULPHAS. See Ferri Sulphas.

FERRI PROTO-SULPHURETUM and PER-SULPHURETUM HYDRATUM. See Ferri Sulphuretum.

FERRUM REDACTUM, B. *Ferri Pulvis. Iron reduced by hydrogen.* B. Introduce hydrated peroxide of iron ℥j into a gun-barrel, confining it to the middle part of the tube by plugs of asbestos. Pass the gun-barrel through a furnace, and, when it has been raised to a strong red heat, cause it to be traversed by a stream of hydrogen gas developed by the action on granulated zinc of some sulphuric acid diluted with 8 times its volume of water. The gas, before entering the gun-barrel, must be rendered quite dry by being made to pass first through sulphuric acid, and then through a tube 18 inches long, packed with small fragments of chloride of calcium. The farther end of the gun-barrel is to be connected by a cork with a bent tube dipping under water; and when the hydrogen is observed to pass through the water at the same rate that it bubbles through the sulphuric acid, the furnace is to be allowed to cool down to the temperature of the atmosphere, the current of hydrogen being still continued. The reduced iron is then to be withdrawn, and enclosed in a dry stoppered bottle. Dose, gr. v.

FERRI RUBIGO. Rust of iron, obtained by the action of moisture and air on iron, was formerly used, after being prepared as Creta Præparata. It is now prepared by precipitation. See Ferri Peroxidum Hydrat. and Ferrugo.

FERRI SULPHAS. B. Pour on to ℥iv of iron wire, in a porcelain capsule, Oiss of water, and add f℥iv of sulphuric acid; when the disengagement of gas has ceased, boil for 10 minutes. Filter, and in 24 hours separate the crystals, and let them be dried upon filtering-paper placed on porous bricks; and then preserved in well-stopped bottles. Dose, gr. ss to gr. v.

FERRI SULPHAS EXSICCATA. B. Expose sulphate of iron ℥iv in a porcelain dish to a heat of 212° F., which may be finally raised to 400°, until aqueous vapour ceases to be given off. Reduce the residue to a fine powder, and preserve it in a stoppered bottle. U.S. heats to 300° F., until it ceases to lose water. G. to 212° F.

FERRI SULPHAS GRANULATA. B. Dissolve the iron in sulphuric acid as for Ferri sulphas; and then filter the solution into a jar containing rectified spirit f ℥viij, stirring the mixture so that the salt shall separate in minute grau-

ular crystals. Let these, deprived by decantation of adhering liquid, be transferred on filtering-paper to porous bricks, and dried by exposure to the atmosphere. They should be preserved in a stoppered bottle.

FERRI ET ALUMINÆ BISULPHAS. Sir JAMES MURRAY. 10 parts of well-washed alumina, 3 of soft iron filings, 5 of carbonate of potash or of soda, with water and carbonic acid, under strong pressure, yield a solution, to which sulphuric acid is added in excess. The salt is obtained in crystals. Dose, from 5 to 10 grains.

FERRI SULPHURETUM. D. and E. *Ferri Sulphidum.* Rub a rod of iron heated to full whiteness, on a roll of sulphur; let the melted sulphuret fall into a vessel of water. Separate it from portions of melted sulphur, and dry it. An inferior kind is made by heating in a crucible a mixture of 1 part of sulphur with 3 of iron filings, removing the crucible as soon as the mixture begins to glow, and covering it till the action has ceased.

FERRI PROTO-SULPHURETUM HYDRATUM. Add a solution of bihydrosulphuret of soda to one of proto-sulphate of iron; wash the precipitate quickly on a cloth filter, squeeze out most of the water, and keep the paste from the air. In this state it is used as an antidote for poisoning by corrosive sublimate. It may be safely taken in considerable doses. [For the anhydrous proto-sulphuret, see Ferri Sulphuretum, above.]

FERRI PER-SULPHURETUM HYDRATUM. Into a dilute solution of liver of sulphur drop *very gradually* a neutral solution of persulphate of iron, prepared as directed under Liq. Ferri persulph. Collect and preserve the precipitate as the last. M. BOUCHARDAT prefers it to the proto-sulphuret as an antidote for sublimate, white arsenic, and the salts of lead and copper.

FERRI SULPHOCYANIDUM. Sulphocyanide of iron is formed by mixing a solution of sulphocyanide of potassium with a neutral solution of a persalt of iron.

FERRI TANNAS. BENEDETTI. To a boiling solution of 90 parts of pure tannic acid, add gradually 440 parts of subcarbonate (sesquioxide) of iron which has been prepared from pure sulphate of iron and carbonate of soda, and dried at a moderate heat. Agitate the solution till the

effervescence ceases. Evaporate the mixture at 176° F. in a porcelain vessel, until it becomes thick; then spread it on glass or porcelain to dry, in a stove, at 95°. In *chlorosis*, 2 or 3 grains, three times a day, increasing the dose as required.

FERRI VALERIANAS. D. Convert ℥iv of sulphate of iron into persulphate, and add distilled water to the solution to make up f℥viij. Dissolve ℥v ℥iij of valerianate of soda in Oss of distilled water, mix the two solutions cold, and, having placed the precipitate on a filter, and washed it with Oss of distilled water, let it be dried by placing it for some days, rolled up in bibulous paper, on a porous brick. It should be kept in a well-stopped bottle. Dose, gr. j—ij.

FERRUGO. E. *Rubigo Ferri. Hydrated Sesquioxide of Iron.* Dissolve ℥iv of sulphate of iron in Oij of water, add f ℥iiiss of oil of vitriol, and boil the solution; add f ℥ix or q. s. of nitric acid (1·380) in small portions, boiling the liquid for a minute or two after each addition, until it acquires a yellowish-brown colour, and yields a precipitate of the same colour with ammonia. Filter, and allow the liquid to cool; then add in a full stream f ℥iiiss of strong ammonia, stirring briskly. Collect the precipitate in a calico filter, wash it thoroughly with water till the washings cease to precipitate with nitrate of baryta, then squeeze it strongly, and dry it at a heat not above 180° F.

FLORES AURANTII (orange flowers) are preserved by mixing them with half their weight of salt.

FLORES SAMBUCI SALITI. Fresh elder flowers are strewed in a cask or jar with alternate layers of dry salt. *For distilling the water at any period of the year.*

FOLIA BELLADONNÆ OPIATA. M. CRUVEILHIER. Steep ℥ij of belladonna leaves in a solution of ℈j of opium in ℥ij of water, and dry them in the shade. *For smoking in phthisis, spasmodic asthma, &c.*

FOLIA SENNÆ SPIRITÛ EXTRACTA. PRUS. PH. Macerate senna with 4 parts of rectified spirit for two days, then express and dry it. [Supposed to render it milder.]

FOMENTUM (*vel* Fotus) ACETI. P. White vinegar ℥viij, cold water ℥xxxij.

FOMENTUM AMMONIÆ MURIATIS. CH. Decoction of mal-

low Oiss, muriate of ammonia ℥j; dissolve, and add spirit of camphor ℥ij.

FOMENTUM ANTHEMIDIS. Chamomile flowers ℥ij, water ℔iv; boil, and strain. Two or three poppy-heads are sometimes added.

FOMENTUM ARNICÆ. GRAEFE. Flowers of arnica ℥ij, rue ℥j; infuse in sufficient boiling water to strain off f℥xij. *For black eyes and other extravasations.* See Lotio Arnicæ.

FOMENTUM CONII COMPOSITUM. GUY'S H. Dried hemlock ℥ij, dried chamomiles ℥ss, boiling water Oiss; macerate for 2 hours, strain, and press.

FOMENTUM DIGITALIS. Dried foxglove ℥j, boiling water Oiss; infuse, and strain.

FOTUS ACETOSUS. P. Fomentations of vinegar are sometimes prepared with white, with rose, or with aromatic vinegar; (P.) in the proportion of 1 of vinegar to 4 of water.

FOTUS ASTRINGENS. Decoction of oak bark or of pomegranate Oiss, alum ʒiij.

FOTUS CALMANS. F. H. Leaves of mallow, henbane, poppy, of each ℥j, water 16 oz., boil 20 minutes.

FOTUS COMMUNIS. L. 1744. Dried southernwood, sea wormwood, chamomiles, of each ℥j, dried bay-leaves ℥ss, water Ov; boil slightly, and strain.

FOTUS DULCAMARÆ. See Decoctum Dulcamaræ.

FOTUS EMOLLIENS. P. Emollient herbs (*species emollientes*) ℥j. Boil for ten minutes in water sufficient to yield Oj after straining.

FOTUS NARCOTICUS. P. with narcotic herbs (*species narcoticæ*), as Fotus Sambuci.

FOTUS GALLÆ. CH. Bruised galls ℥ss, boiling water ℔ij; macerate for an hour, and strain. In *prolapsus* and *hæmorrhoids.*

FOTUS PAPAVERIS. *As Decoctum Papaveris.*

FOTUS RESOLVENS. Infusion of elder flowers ℥viij, Goulard's extract ʒss.

FOTUS SAMBUCI. P. Elder flowers ℥j, boiling water Oj. Infuse 1 hour.

FOTUS TANNINI. RICORD. Tannin ʒij, aromatic wine ℥viij.

FOTUS VINOSUS. P. Red wine Oij, honey ʒiv. See also LOTIO and EMBROCATIO.

FULIGOKALI. DESCHAMPS. Caustic potash 20 parts, powdered wood soot 100 parts, distilled water 2000 parts; dissolve the potash in a little water, and add the soot; boil for an hour, then add more water, and filter, Evaporate the clear solution to dryness, constantly stirring; and put the powder into dry bottles. Dose, 2 or 3 grains.

FULIGOKALI SULPHURATUM. Caustic potash 14 parts, sulphur 4 parts; heat them together with a little water till dissolved, add fuligokali 60 parts, and evaporate to dryness.

FUMIGATIO AROMATICA. Olibanum, amber, mastic, of each ʒiij, storax ʒij, benzoin and labdanum, each ʒj; throw the mixed powders on red-hot cinders. See the next.

FUMIGATIO BALSAMICA. Benzoin is burnt alone, or with storax, as a remedy for *hooping-cough*; ℈j or ʒss of each being thrown on hot cinders or a heated iron in the patient's room. Dr. DOHRN prescribes olibanum ℔ij, benzoin ℔ss, storax ℔ss, dried roses ʒvj, lavender flowers ʒvj.

FUMIGATIO BELLADONNÆ. M. SCHROEDER. About ʒij of the dried leaves are thrown on a pan of coals; *to relieve hæmoptysis, and allay cough.*

FUMIGATIO CHLORINII. P. *Suffumigatio Guytoniana,* Put into an earthen vessel 2½ parts of common salt, 1 of binoxide of manganese, and 2 of water; add 2 parts of sulphuric acid. Stir it with a glass rod, or tobacco-pipe. *This is for unoccupied rooms only.*

FUMIGATIO IODINII ET SULPHURIS. SELLERS. Sulphur ʒiij, cinnabar ℈ij, iodine gr. x; in six powders. One to be thrown on to a heated iron at the bottom of a large jar, of sufficient size to receive the limb. In *lepra, psoriasis, and tubercular eruptions;* to be applied for 20 minutes, three times a day.

FUMIGATIO MERCURIALIS. ABERNETHY directs the patient to be placed in a vapour-bath, in his under-garments, and his neck secured by a towel; and exposed for 15 or 20 minutes to the vapour from ʒij of black oxide of quicksilver put on to a heated iron. F. H. use ʒss to ʒiij of red sulphuret of mercury, either alone or mixed with ʒij of

olibanum. The sulphuret is also used by placing ʒss on a hot shovel covered with a funnel (or in an apparatus sold for the purpose) and the fumes inhaled to produce salivation. Mr. COLLES recommends the oxide or sulphuret to be mixed with melted wax, and formed into tapers, which are to be burned on a plate, covered with a curved funnel raised about an inch above the plate, and the vapour inhaled, or directed to any part.

FUMIGATIO ACIDI NITRICI. *Suffumigatio cum Acido Nitrico.* P. Put into a porcelain cup, equal measures of sulphuric acid and water, and add to it from time to time powdered nitre.

FUMIGATIO NITROSA. Soak porous paper in a saturated solution of nitre; roll it up, place it in a candlestick, and set it on fire. *In asthma.* (*American Journal.*)

FUMIGATIO PICEA. Sir A. CRICHTON. Mix Norway tar with a little carbonate of potash (ʒss to ℔j) to neutralize the acid, and keep it heated by means of a spirit-lamp.

GARGARISMA. ST. B. H. [G. Simplex, GUY'S H.; Commune, U. C. H.] Vinegar f ʒiiss, decoction of barley Oj, honey, or honey of roses f ʒiss. Mix.

GARGARISMA ACIDI CARBOLICI. TH. H. Carbolic acid grs. ij, glycerine ♏xxv, water ʒj; stimulant and antiseptic.

GARGARISMA ACIDI MURIATICI. C. Ch. hydrochloric acid gutt. xxx, honey of roses f ʒij, decoction of barley f ʒvj. ST. B.H. Red roses ʒij, boiling water Oj, hydrochloric acid ʒiss. Macerate for an hour, and strain. F. H. Infusion of bark ʒiv, syrup of honey ʒj, hydrochloric acid 18 drops.

GARGARISMA ÆRUGINIS. GUY'S H. Liniment of verdigris (*Oxymel Æruginis*) f ʒss, honey of roses f ʒij, decoction of linseed f ʒiiiss.

GARGARISMA ALUMINIS. SAUNDERS. Alum ϑj, infusion of roses f ʒvij, honey of roses ʒj. GUY'S H. Alum ʒj, decoction of bark f ʒxvj, honey of roses f ʒiss. ZOBEL'S *Specific* consisted of alum ʒiij, nitre ʒiij, cream of tartar ʒiv, vinegar ℔iv, evaporated to dryness. ʒiv of this to be dissolved in ʒviij of plantain water. *In quinsy.*

GARGARISMA ALUMINII CHLORIDI. TH. H. Sol. of Chloride Aluminium ♏xij, water ʒj; astringent and antiseptic.

GARGARISMA ANTISCORBUTICUM. P. Bitter species (*species*

amaræ) gr. lxxx, boiling water ℥viij ; infuse for an hour, strain, and add syrup of honey ℥ij, antiscorbutic tincture ℥j.

GARGARISMA ANTISEPTICUM. F. H. Muriate of ammonia ℈ss, camphor ℈j, decoction of bark ℥vj.

GARGARISMA ASTRINGENS. A. T. THOMSON. Infusion of roses f ℥vij, diluted sulphuric acid f ℥j, tincture of catechu f ℥vj, tincture of opium f ℥iss. JANNART. Tannin, ℥ss, honey of roses ℥ij, water ℥viij, rose water ℥ij. *In aphthous ulcerations.*

GARGARISMA BORACIS. GUY'S H. Borax ℥ij, barley water f ℥vij, honey of roses ℥j.

GARGARISMA CALCIS CHLORINATÆ. Chloride of lime ℥ij, water Oj ; triturate, filter, and add clarified honey ℥j.

GARGARISMA CAPSICI. U. C. H. Tincture of capsicum, f ℥j, water f ℥vj, vinegar f ℥j.

GARGARISMA CHLORINII. MID. H. Chlorine water f ℥ij, water f ℥x.

GARGARISMA CINCHONÆ. BRANDE. Decoction of bark f ℥iiiss, infusion of roses f ℥iiiss, tincture of myrrh f ℥ij, hydrochloric acid ♏x.

GARGARISMA DETERGENS. P. Honey of roses ℥ij, alcoholized sulphuric acid ℥ss, decoction of barley ℥viij.

GARGARISMA EMOLLIENS. DORVAULT. Althæa root ℥ss, 1 poppy, boil in water q. s. to obtain 9 oz., and add honey ℥j.

GARGARISMA HYDRARGYRI BICHLORIDI. CH. Corrosive sublimate gr. ij, decoction of barley Oj, honey of roses ℥ij.

GARGARISMA HYDRARGYRI CYANURETI. PARENT. Cyanide of mercury gr. x, decoction of althæa ℥xxviij.

GARGARISMA IODINII. Dr. Ross. Tincture of iodine ℥j to ℥ij, tincture of opium ℥j, water f ℥vj. *In ulceration of the tonsils.*

GARGARISMA MANGANESII ACETATIS. Acetate of manganese ℥j, water f ℥vij, clarified honey ℥j. [The chloride and the sulphate of manganese are also used, about ℥ss or ℈ij to ℥vj of barley water.]

GARGARISMA MANGANESII OXIDI. PEREIRA. Black oxide of manganese ℥ij, decoction of barley f ℥v.

GARGARISMA MYRRHÆ. CH. Tincture of myrrh ℥ss, honey of roses f ℥iss, lime water ℥vj.

GARGARISMA NITRI. BRANDE. Nitre ʒij, simple oxymel f ʒj, barley water f ʒvij.

GARGARISMA PLUMBI. RATIER. Liquid subacetate of lead ʒss, barley water ℔j, syrup ʒj.

GARGARISMA POTASSÆ CHLORATIS. Chlorate of potash ʒj, water ʒvij, honey of roses ʒj.

GARGARISMA POTASSÆ PERMANGANATIS. TH. H. Sol. permanganat. Potash B. ♏vj, dist. water ʒj; antiseptic.

GARGARISMA POTASSII BROMIDI. TH. H. Bromide potassium 10 grs, water ʒj, sedative.

GARGARISMA PYRETHRI. SWEDIAUR. Infusion of pellitory Oj, muriate of ammonia ʒij, vinegar ʒiij.

GARGARISMA QUERCÛS. As Decoctum Quercûs.

GARGARISMA RESTRINGENS. CH. CROSS H. Alum ʒij, honey ʒij, water Oj.

GARGARISMA RHOIS GLABRI. An infusion of the inner bark of the root of smooth sumach is used as a gargle, in mercurial salivation.

GARGARISMA ROSÆ. KENRICK. Conserve of roses ʒiij, boiling water f ʒxvj; infuse for an hour, add diluted sulphuric acid f ʒij, and strain.

GARGARISMA SIMPLEX. See GARGARISMA.

GARGARISMA SINAPIS. M. FLEURY. Black mustard seed bruised ʒiv, salt ℈iv, vinegar ℈viij, warm water f ʒvij. Digest, and filter.

GARGARISMA SODÆ BORATIS. See Gargarisma Boracis.

GARGARISMA SODÆ CHLORINATÆ. GUY'S H. Solution of chloride of soda f ʒij, water f ʒxij. Dr. COPLAND. Solution f ʒij, honey ʒss, water f ʒvj. ST. B. H. f ʒij of the solution to f ʒiv of water. CUT. H. Sol. of chlorinated soda ʒj, water ʒxv.

GARGARISMA SPIRITÛS VINI. Dr. WATSON. Brandy 1 part, water 5 parts. *In salivation.*

GARGARISMA SULPHURIS COMPOSITUM. MID. H. Sulphur ʒj, acetate of lead ℈j, distilled water f ʒxij.

GARGARISMA TANNINI. JANNART. Tannin (*acidum tannicum*) ʒss, honey of roses ʒij, water ʒviij, rose water ʒij.

GARGARISMA TEREBINTHINATUM. GEDDINGS. Oil of turpentine ʒij, mucilage ʒviss. *In salivation.*

GARGARISMA ZINCI. Dr. COPLAND. Sulphate of zinc ℈j, rose water f ʒvij, simple oxymel f ʒj.

GELATINA BERBERORUM. E. 1744. Picked barberries lbj, white sugar lbj; boil gently to a due consistence, and strain through flannel.

GELATINA CORNU CERVI. P. Hartshorn shavings ʒviij, water Oiij, white sugar ʒiv, and 1 lemon. Wash the hartshorn, boil it in the water gently till reduced to half; strain and press, add the sugar and lemon juice, and the white of an egg beaten up with water; clarify by heat, and reduce to a proper consistence. Add the lemon peel, strain, and set it in a cool place.

GELATINA CHONDRI. MOUCHON directs ʒj of carragheen to be boiled for half an hour with f ʒxvj of water, and ʒiiss of sugar in lumps to be added to the strained liquor, which is evaporated to ʒviij, and aromatized with a few drops of tincture of orange or lemon peel. It is also made with milk. BERAL directs moss ℈iv, milk ʒxxiv, sugar ʒss, cinnamon ℈j. DAN. PH. Soak ʒij of the moss in cold water, and boil it with ʒxij of milk.

GELATINA COPAIBÆ. M. CAILLOT. Isinglass 4, water 40; dissolve in a water-bath, add 20 of sugar, pour the clear liquid jelly into a warm mortar, and add copaiba 60; triturate, and pour in a vessel to jelly. In the same way prepare jelly of cod liver oil, castor oil, &c. Flavour with some aromatic essential oil, or bals. tolu.

GELATINA CYDONIORUM. E. 1744. Juice of quinces lbiij, sugar lbj; boil to a jelly.

GELATINA FUCI. Dr. RUSSELL. Bladder-wrack (*Fucus vesiculosus*) lbij, sea water lbij; macerate for 15 days. *Applied to glandular tumours.* See Cataplasma Fuci.

GELATINA FUCI AMYLACEI. Dr. SIGMOND. Boil ʒss of prepared Ceylon moss in Oij of water for 25 minutes (or till a spoonful taken out, jellies in two or three minutes). Flavour with wine, lemon, &c., and strain.

GELATINA GLYCERINÆ. *Glycerine jelly.* Mix glycerine to the required consistence with comp. tragacanth. powder. Or take powdered gum arabic ʒss, syrup ʒiv (ʒiij sugar to ʒj water), the yolks of 3 eggs, olive oil ʒiv, glycerine ʒij. Rub the gum and syrup well together, add the yolks, and, when mixed, add the oil and glycerine previously triturated together. Applied to chapped hands, abrasions, &c. See Glycerinum Amyli. B.

GELATINA HELMINTHYCORTI. P. Boil ʒj of Corsican moss for an hour in water q. s. to yield ʒviij. Add ʒj of isinglass first soaked in a little water, ʒij refined sugar, and ʒij white wine. Boil, and strain.

GELATINA ICHTHYOCOLLÆ. Soak the isinglass in cold water, then boil in water to a gelatinizing consistence. ʒiss makes Oj of strong jelly; to which may be added wine, sugar, &c.

GELATINA IODURETA. *Gelée pour le Goître.* See Linimentum Ioduretum Gelatinosum.

GELATINA LICHENIS. P. Saccharated Iceland moss (see SACCHARUM LICHENIS) ʒviiss, sugar ʒviiss, water ʒxv, orange fl. water ʒj, boil the three first substances and remove the scum which forms, and then let the jelly flow into a vessel which contains the orange flower water. The moss is sometimes deprived of its bitterness, by macerating it in cold water (changed every 6 hours) for 3 days.

GELATINA LICHENIS CUM CINCHONÂ. P. Saccharated Iceland moss (see Saccharum Lichenis) ʒviiss, syrup bark ʒxj (wt.), water ʒxiss. Proceed as the last.

GELATINA LICHENIS SICCATA. P. Iceland moss deprived of its bitterness ℔j; boil it in sufficient water for an hour, strain, and press; add sugar ℔j, and evaporate in a flat vessel to a firm consistence, stirring it constantly. Then spread it on plates, dry it in a stove, and reduce it to powder.

GELATINA MARANTÆ. Boil ʒxvj of water with a little sugar, and add to it ʒj of arrow-root, previously rubbed to a smooth paste with a little cold water; let it boil for an instant, and pour it out. Jelly of potato arrow-root and of *tous les mois* is prepared in the same way. Sago and tapioca require to be first soaked in cold water, then boiled with fresh water to a proper consistence; adding sugar, &c., to the taste. One ounce will be sufficient for a pint of jelly.

GELATINA SALEPÆ. SOUBEIRAN. Ground salep ʒiv, sugar ʒiv, water q. s. Boil to f ʒxij, and flavour to the taste.

GELSEMINIA. This very powerful alkaloid is procured from the fluid extract of the *Gelsemium sempervirens* (yellow jasmine) by the following process of Fredigke. Concentrate the aqueous portion left after the

extraction of gelseminic acid by ether, shake it with twice its vol. of strong alcohol to precipitate gummy matter; then allow it to deposit, filter, wash the filter with alcohol, evaporate to a small bulk, set the alkaloid free by means of liquor potassæ, and remove it from the liquid by means of chloroform or ether. On evaporation Gelseminiæ is left as a brownish yellow amorphous residue. [*Gelseminic acid* may be obtained from the fluid ext. of the root by concentrating the ext., and then diluting the resulting liquid with water, which precipitates the resin. Hydrochloric acid is added to the filtered liquid which is repeatedly shaken with ether, which upon evaporation leaves the acid in crystals. It is this aqueous portion, freed from the ether, from which Gelseminia is obtained.] Gelseminia is very poisonous, $\frac{1}{8}$th of a grain injected hypodermically killed a strong cat in an hour. Professor Sonnenschein believes that the so-called Gelsemic acid is identical with Esculin, a glucoside obtained from horse-chestnut.

GENTIANINUM. M. *Gentianin.* Macerate powdered gentian in cold ether, concentrate the filtered tincture, and treat the crystalline residue with alcohol. Evaporate the solution, and set it aside to crystallize. Many subsequent steps are necessary to obtain the principle quite pure, but perhaps without any advantage to its medicinal efficacy. It appears to consist of two distinct principles, *Gentisic Acid* and *Gentianite.* Dose, gr. ss to gr. j.

GINGERINUM. See Oleoresina Zingiber. U. S.

GLANDES QUERCÛS TOSTÆ. PRUSS. PH. Acorns, freed from their coating, and roasted in the same manner as coffee, and crushed. [Mixed with coffee, as a *tonic.*]

GLOBULI CONTRAYERVÆ. These only differ from Pulvis Contrayervæ Comp. in form.

GLOBULI GASCOIGNII. *Gascoign's Balls.* The compound powder of crab's claws formed into balls with mucilage. The original balls contained pearls and oriental bezoar, and were imitated by the following: crab's claws ℥vij, calcined hartshorn and amber, each ℥j, powdered seeds of the Amomum Plinii ʒij, mucilage q. s.

GLOBULI MARTIALES. P. They consist of balls weighing little more than ℥j of tartarized iron with *espèces vulnéraires.* They are not used in this country.

GLYCERINUM. B. *Glycerine:* the sweet principle of fixed oils and fats is obtained during the process for making Emplastrum Plumbi, and is derived from the decomposition of the olive oil employed. Olive oil is a compound of oleic and margaric acid and glyceryl; the oleic and margaric acids combine with the lead and form insoluble oleate and margarate of lead (Emp. Plumbi), and the glyceryl being liberated, unites with part of the water employed and forms glycerine. The oleate and margarate of lead being removed, any remains of oxide of lead are got rid of by passing a current of sulphuretted hydrogen through the aqueous solution, from which the glycerine is obtained by subsequent filtration *in vacuô* and evaporation. In the manufacture of soap as well as of candles, glycerine occurs as a by-product, and is mainly procured from these sources. Used externally in *skin diseases,* diluted with water, or added to poultices.

GLYCERINUM ACIDI CARBOLICI. B. Rub carbolic acid ℥j wt. and glycerine f ℥iv together in a mortar until the acid is dissolved. U. S. same.

GLYCERINUM ACIDI GALLICI. B. Rub together in a mortar gallic acid ℥j and glycerine f ℥iv; transfer to a porcelain dish, and apply gentle heat until complete solution is effected. U. S. rather stronger.

GLYCERINUM ACIDI TANNICI. B. As the last. U. S. rather stronger. P. 1 to 5 glycerin of starch.

GLYCERINUM AMYLI. B. Rub together starch ℥j and glycerine f ℥viij until intimately mixed; transfer to a porcelain dish, and apply heat gradually raised to 240° F., stirring until starch particles are broken and a transparent jelly is formed. (Used for chapped hands, under the name of Glycerine Jelly.) U. S. Starch ℥j tr., glycerine Oss o. m. P. 1 to 15. G. *Ung. Glycerini,* starch 2, water 1, glycerine 10.

GLYCERINUM BORACIS. B. Rub together in a mortar powdered borax ℥j and glycerine f ℥iv until dissolved.

GLYCERINUM EXTRACTI BELLADONNÆ. P. Ext. Belladonna ℥j, glycerine of starch ℥x. Prepare in the same manner glycerines of Hemlock, Henbane, and Opium.

GLYCERINUM CUM FERRI IODIDO. Messrs. SMITH. $2\frac{3}{4}$ ounces of pure glycerine, mixed with solution of the iodide,

made by one eighth of an ounce of iron wire and 100 gr. of iodine. Of the strength of Syrupus Ferri Iodidi, E.

GLYCERINUM CUM IODINIO. P. Dissolve 5 parts of iodide of potassium, and 1 part of iodine in their own weight of water and add to 40 parts of glycerine. Applied in *skin diseases*, &c., and will not dry, like the tincture. May be covered over by thin gutta percha to prevent evaporation of iodine.

GLYCERINUM PICIS LIQUIDÆ. P. Purified tar ℥j, glycerine of starch, ℥iij.

GLYCERINUM POTASSII IODIDI. P. Iodide of Potassium 2 parts, glycerine of starch 15 parts; dissolve the iodide in its own weight of water and add to the glycerine of starch.

GUMMI-RESINÆ. See Vegetabilia Præparata.

GUTTÆ ACONITI CUM ANTIMONIO. RICHTER. Extract of aconite ℥j, antimonial wine ℥j.

GUTTÆ ACOUSTICÆ. Oil of almonds ℥iv, oil of turpentine ℥ss, tincture of opium ℥ss. See also Balsamum Acousticum.

GUTTÆ ÆTHEREÆ TEREBINTHINATÆ. M. DURANDE. Sulphuric ether ℥vj, rectified oil of turpentine ℥ij. *In gall-stones.* Dose, ♏xl to f℥j.

GUTTÆ ANODYNÆ. See Liquor Morphiæ Acetatis.

GUTTÆ ANTHELMINTICÆ. SCHWARTZ. Petroleum ℥iv, tincture of assafœtida ℥vj. Dose, 40 drops. See also Oleum Anthelminticum.

GUTTÆ ANTIPERTUSSICÆ. Dr. GRAVES, or Dr. BEATTY. Tincture of cantharides, and comp. tincture of camphor, of each f ℥ss; comp. tincture of bark f ℥v. A teaspoonful 3 times a day, in *hooping-cough.*

GUTTÆ ANTISCROFULOSÆ. AUGUSTIN. Chloride of iron ℥ss, chloride of barium ℥ss, distilled water ℥j. Dose, from 20 drops.

GUTTÆ EMMENAGOGÆ. BRANDE. Compound tincture of aloes f ℥j, tincture of valerian f℥j, tincture of sesquichloride of iron f ℥ss. Dose, a teaspoonful in chamomile tea.

GUTTÆ GODDARDIANÆ. This once famous remedy, for which King Charles II gave £1500, was merely *oleum animale*, procured from human bones.

GUTTÆ HYDRARGYRI BICHLORIDI. Sir A. COOPER. Bichloride of quicksilver gr. j, tincture of cinchona bark f ʒij. Dose, fʒj, twice or three times daily.

GUTTÆ NIGRÆ. Dr. ARMSTRONG. *Lancaster Black Drop.* Opium ℔ss, verjuice Oiij, bruised nutmegs ʒiss, saffron ʒss. Boil to a proper thickness, then add 2 spoonfuls of yeast, and let it stand in a warm place for 6 or 8 weeks, then in the open air till it is of the consistence of syrup. Then decant, filter, and bottle, adding a little sugar to each bottle. U. S. (*Acetum Opii.*) Take of opium in coarse powder ʒv tr., nutmeg ʒss tr., sugar ʒviij tr., diluted acetic acid q. s. Macerate the opium and the nutmeg in Oj o. m. of the acid for 24 hours. Put into a percolator, and return the liquid till it passes clear; then pour on gradually more acid until the filtrate measures ʒxxvj o. m. In this, dissolve the sugar and strain, and then acid q. s. to make Oij o. m. See Vinum Opii Fermentatione Paratum.

GUTTÆ ODONTALGICÆ. *Toothache Drops.* Dr. COPLAND. Opium gr. x, camphor gr. x, rectified spirit q. s., oil of cloves ʒj, oil of cajeput ʒj. Dr. RIGHINI. Rectified spirit ʒiv, creasote ʒvj, tincture of cochineal ʒij, oil of peppermint 12 drops. Dr. BLAKE. Alum finely powdered ʒj, spirit of nitric ether ʒvij. M. COTTEREAU. Saturate ether (cold) with camphor, and add a few drops of ammonia. Dr. HEADLAND. Oil of cloves ʒj, chloroform ʒj, tincture of opium ʒij. [Camphor ʒij, chloroform fʒj, one or two drops on a piece of wool.]

GUTTÆ SULPHURIS CARBURETI. LAMPADIUS. Bisulphuret of carbon fʒij, ether f ʒj. A few drops on sugar. WUTZER. Bisulphuret of carbon ʒj, alcohol ʒij. From 5 to 10 or 15 drops, 3 times a day, *for rheumatism.*

HAUSTUS. *Draughts* are single doses of liquid medicines, and are almost exclusively extemporaneous. A selection of useful formulæ is here given. See also MISTURÆ.

HAUSTUS AMMONIÆ CITRATIS. BRANDE. Carbonate of ammonia ℈j, water fʒiss, citric acid gr. xxiv, syrup of Tolu fʒss, spirit of nutmeg fʒss. GUY'S H. (Effervescing.) Carbonate of ammonia ℈j, water f ʒj; mix, and add lemon juice f ʒss.

HAUSTUS AMMONIÆ SESQUICARBONATIS. GUY'S H. Carbonate of ammonia ℈j, water f℥j, lemon juice f℥ss. To be given effervescing.

HAUSTUS AMMONIÆ TARTRATIS. MID. H. Carb. of ammonia gr. xv, tartaric acid ℈j, water f℥iss.

HAUSTUS ANTI-ARTHRITICUS. Sir H. HALFORD'S *Gout Preventive.* Infusion of gentian f℥iss, bicarbonate of potash gr. xv, tincture of rhubarb f℥j.

HAUSTUS ANTI-EMETICUS RIVERII. P. Bicarbonate of potash ʒss, lemon juice ʒiv, syrup of lemon ℥j, water ℥iij.

HAUSTUS ANTILITHICUS. Dr. VENABLES. Borax gr. viij, bicarbonate of soda gr. x, aerated water f℥viij. *In red gravel.* [Dr. PARIS. Carbonate of soda gr. x, infusion of quassia f℥j, tincture of calumba ʒj.]

HAUSTUS ANTISPASMODICUS. Dr. GREGORY. Fetid spirit of ammonia f℥ss to f℥j, camphor mixture f℥x, syrup of saffron f℥j.

HAUSTUS APERIENS. Dr. PARIS. Infusion of senna f℥j, tincture of senna f℥j, tincture of jalap f℥j, tartrate of potash ʒj, syrup of senna f℥j. Mix. Dr. RYAN. Sulphate of magnesia f℥iv, infusion of senna f℥iss, tincture of senna f℥iss, syrup of ginger f℥j, aromatic spirit of ammonia ♏xx. See also Mistura Sennæ Comp., Emuls. Res. Jalapæ, Emuls. Scammonii, and Mistura Aperiens. D. DORVAULT. Roasted coffee ℥ss, sulph. magnes. ℥ss, senna ʒiij, syrup ℥iss, boiling water ℥iv; infuse.

HAUSTUS APERIENS EFFERVESCENS. Dr. YOUNG. Carbonate of soda ʒiiss, water f℥viij, supertartrate of potash ʒiij. Cork securely in a strong bottle. Dr. BARKER. Bisulphate of potash gr. 73, cr. carbonate of soda gr. 72, water q. s. Dissolve separately, and mix.

HAUSTUS COLCHICI. SCUDAMORE. *In the paroxysm of Gout.* Magnesia gr. xv to xx, sulphate of magnesia ʒj to ʒij, vinegar of colchicum f℥j to f℥ij, cinnamon water ʒix, syrup ʒj. BRANDE. Wine of colchicum f℥ss, carbonate of magnesia gr. xv, cinnamon water f℥iv, water f℥j. WEST. H. Colchicum wine, f℥ss, solution of sulphate of magnesia ʒiij, carb. of magnesia ℈j, peppermint water f℥j.

HAUSTUS EFFERVESCENS. Bicarbonate of soda ʒss, water q. s., dissolve, and add f℥ij of any syrup; then gr.

xxv of citric or tartaric acid. See also Haustus Potassæ Citratis.

Haustus Emeticus. Mid. H. Tartar emetic gr. j, ipecacuanha ℈j, water f℥iss. Guy's H. Antimonial wine f℥ij, ipecacuanha wine f℥vj.

Haustus Hydriodatis Arsenici et Hydrargyri. Donovan. Solution of hydriodate of arsenic and mercury (*Liquor Arsenici et Hydrargyri Hydriodatis*) f℥ij, distilled water f℥iiiss, syrup of ginger f℥ss. Mix, and divide into 4 draughts. One night and morning.

Haustus Hydrocyanicus. Donovan. Cyanide of potassium gr. j, distilled water f℥iiiss, syrup of lemons f℥ss. Mix, and divide into 8 equal draughts; 1 for a dose.

Haustus Olei Crotonis. Foy, Croton oil 1 drop, oil almonds, ℥ss, gum arabic ℥iij, syrup lemons ℥ij, water to ℥ij.

Haustus Olei Rinci. Guy's H. Castor oil ℥iv, yolk of egg q. s., syrup f ℥j, cassia or other distilled water f ℥j. See Emulsio Purgans cum Oleo Ricini.

Haustus Pancreatini. Van den Corput. Pancreatin, carb. potash, of each gr. x, balm water ℥iiss, syr. orange peel ℥v. ℥ss to ℥j at meals.

Haustus Quassiæ et Ferri. Dr. Paris. Infusion of quassia f ℥x, tincture of perchloride of iron ♏x, tincture of calumba f ℥j.

Haustus Quiniæ et Caffeæ. Dorvault. Infuse roasted coffee ℥iiss in ℥iij boiling water, strain, and add 8 grs. of sulph. quinine (neutral) rubbed up with ℥ss of sugar. Shake up when administered. The coffee conceals the bitter of the quinine.

Hederina. *Hederine.* By boiling the seeds of ivy (*hedera helix*) in water with a little slaked lime, treating the dried precipitate with alcohol, and evaporating the filtered solution. *Febrifuge.*

Hepar Sulphuris. D. See Potassii Sulphuretum.

Hepar Antimonii. Mix equal parts of black sulphuret of antimony and nitre; deflagrate them in a crucible, and pour out the fused mass.

Hydrargyri Acetas. P. Dissolve protonitrate of mercury in 3 or 4 times its weight of water, slightly acidulated with nitric acid; and add to it gradually a solution of

acetate of soda in slight excess. Wash the precipitate with cold water, and dry it in the shade. Dose, 1-6th of a gr. to 1 gr.

HYDRARGYRUM AMMONIATUM, B. (*Hydrargyri Ammoniochloridum*, L.) *White Precipitate.* B. Dissolve perchloride of mercury ʒiij in distilled water Oiij, with the aid of a moderate heat; mix the solution with solution of ammonia fʒiv, constantly stirring; collect the precipitate on a filter, and wash it well with cold distilled water until the liquid which passes through ceases to give a precipitate when dropped into a solution of nitrate of silver acidulated by nitric acid. Lastly, dry the produet at a temperature not exceeding 212° F. It should be entirely dissipated by heat; cold water, alcohol, and ether have no action on it.

HYDRARGYRI ET AMMONIÆ MURIAS. P. *Sal Alembroth* Equal parts of bichloride of quicksilver and muriate of ammonia levigated together.

HYDRARGYRI BICYANDUM. L. 1836. Boil ʒviij tr. of Prussian blue with ʒx tr. of binoxide of mercury in Oiv of distilled water for half an hour, and filter; evaporate and crystallize, wash what remains frequently with boiling distilled water, and again evaporate the mixed liquors, that crystals may form. Dose, gr. 1-16th to 1-8th.

HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDUM. B. *Bichloridum*, L. *Sublimatus Corrosivus*, E.; *Hydrargyrum Corrosivum Sublimatum*, B. 1864.) *Corrosive Sublimate. Chloride of Mercury*, B. 1864. B. Reduce sulphate of mercury ʒxx and chloride of sodium dried ʒxvj each to fine powder, and, having mixed them and black oxide of manganese in fine powder ʒj thoroughly by trituration in a mortar, place the mixture in an apparatus adapted for sublimation, and apply sufficient heat to cause vapours of perchloride of mercury to rise into the less heated part of the apparatus arranged for their condensation. Dose, gr. 1-16th to 1-8th. U. S. *Hydrargyri Chloridum Corrosivum.* P. *Deutochlorure de mercure.* G. *Hydrargyrum bichloratum corrosivum.*

Antidotes.—Mustard and water, white and yolk of eggs, avoiding excess; flour made into a paste with water, or milk.

HYDRARGYRI BICHLORIDUM CUM ALBUMINE. Mix ʒiv of corrosive sublimate with the whites of 6 eggs, very perfectly, and dry on plates in a stove.

HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDUM. B. (*Hydrargyri Chloridum.* L. *Calomelas*, B. 1864.) *Calomel. Subchloride of Mercury.* B. Moisten sulphate of mercury ℥x with boiling distilled water, and rub it and mercury ℥vij by weight together until globules are no longer visible; add chloride of sodium dried ℥v, and thoroughly mix the whole by continued trituration. Sublime by a suitable apparatus into a chamber of such size that the calomel, instead of adhering to its sides as a crystalline crust, shall fall as a fine powder on its floor. Wash this powder with boiling distilled water, until the washings cease to be darkened by a drop of sulphide of ammonium. Finally, dry at a heat not exceeding 212° F., and preserve in a jar or bottle impervious to light. [When sublimed into a vessel containing steam, it forms the *hydro-sublimed calomel.*] Dose, gr. ss to gr. v. U. S. *Hydrargyri Chloridum mite.* P. *Proto-chlorure de mercure.* G. *Hydrargyrum Chloratum mite.*

HYDRARGYRI BROMIDUM. When a solution of bromide of potassium is added to a solution of proto-nitrate of mercury, an insoluble white precipitate falls, which is bromide or sub-bromide of mercury. Dose, one grain, twice a day. By the direct action of bromine on mercury or its peroxide a soluble salt is obtained, the dose of which is from 1-16th to 1-4th of a grain.

HYDRARGYRI IODIDUM VIRIDE. B. (*Hydrargyri Iodidum*, L.). B. Rub iodine gr. cclxxviij and mercury ℥j by weight in a porcelain mortar, occasionally moistening the mixture with a few drops of rectified spirit, and continue the trituration until metallic globules are no longer visible, and the whole assumes a green colour. The product thus obtained should be dried in a dark room, on filtering-paper, by simple exposure to the air, and preserved in an opaque bottle. Dose, gr. j to iij. [MIALHE states that proto-iodide of mercury, prepared by trituration, always contains a portion of biniodide, which should be removed by alcohol.]

HYDRARGYRI IODIDUM RUBRUM. B. (*Hydrargyri Binio-*

didum, L. 1836.) Dissolve perchloride of mercury ℥iv in Oiij, and iodide of potassium ℥v in Oj, of boiling distilled water, and mix the two solutions. When the temperature of the mixture has fallen to that of the atmosphere, decant the supernatant liquor from the precipitate, and, having collected the latter on a filter, wash it twice with cold distilled water, and dry it at a temperature not exceeding 212° F. [A brighter product is obtained by precipitation.] Dose, gr. 1-16th to 1-4th.

HYDRARGYRI CHLORO-IODIDUM. M. CAVENTOU. Dissolve bichloride of mercury in alcohol, and add an equal weight of biniodide of mercury; then carefully evaporate the mixed solution to dryness. It is said to be more active than either of its constituents.

HYDRARGYRI NITRAS. See Hydr. Proto-nitras, and Deuto-nitras, below.

HYDRARGYRI PROTO-NITRAS. P. *Nitrate de protoxyde de mercure.* Put into a large flat-bottomed glass matrass 10 oz. of quicksilver and 7½ oz. wt. nitric acid at 1·421 density, mixed with 2½ oz. water; leave them in a cool place for 24 hours, remove the crystals, place them in a glass funnel, wash them with a little nitric acid, drain them, and keep them in closely-stopped bottles. Dose, gr. 1-10th.

HYDRARGYRI DEUTO-NITRAS LIQUIDUS. P. (*Acid nitrate of mercury.*) Dissolve 1 part of quicksilver in 1½ parts of nitric acid at 1·421 density and ½ part of water; and evaporate the solution to three fourths of its original weight. [Used as a caustic; applied with a camel-hair brush.]

HYDRARGYRI SUBNITRAS. Dr. DUNCAN. Dissolve mercury in excess of nitric acid by heat; pour the solution into water, collect the precipitate, and dry it. A darker coloured precipitate is obtained by boiling this in water. [Both are used for making extemporaneous Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitratis; ʒij of the powder being mixed with ℥j of simple or spermaceti cerate. The ointment so made is not identical with that of the Pharmacopœia.]

HYDRARGYRI ET AMMONIÆ NITRAS. WARD. Nitric acid ℥xvj, add gradually carbonate of ammonia ℥viij; afterwards digest in a sand-bath with ℥iv of quicksilver,

and, when that quantity is dissolved, add more quicksilver by small quantities till the fluid ceases to act upon it. Then evaporate the solution, and crystallize by refrigeration.

HYDRARGYRI OXIDUM. L. 1836. (*Cinereum*, L. 1824; *Nigrum*, D. 1826.) Calomel ℥j, lime water Cj; mix, agitate together, set it aside, decant, wash the powder with distilled water, and dry it in the air wrapped in bibulous paper. D. 1826. Calomel 1 part, warm solution of caustic potash 4 parts. Wash the precipitate, and dry it with a medium heat. [Mr. TYSON says the oxide is most effectually obtained by treating calomel first with solution of potash and then with ammonia.] Dose, gr. ss to gr. iv.

HYDRARGYRI OXYDUM FLAVUM. B. Perchlor. mercury ℥iv, sol. soda Oij, dist. water q. s. Dissolve the perchloride in Oiv dist. water, aiding the sol. by the application of heat, and add this to the sol. of soda. Stir them together, allow the yellow pp. to subside, remove the supernatant liquor by decantation, thoroughly wash the precipitated oxide on a calico filter with dist. water, and finally dry it by the heat of a water-bath.

HYDRARGYRI BINOXIDUM. L. 1836. Dissolve ℥iv of bichloride of mercury in Ovj of distilled water; add f ℥xxviij of solution of potash. Wash the precipitate till no longer alkaline, and dry it by a gentle heat.

HYDRARGYRI OXIDUM RUBRUM, B. (*Hydrargyri Nitrico-oxidum.* L.) B. Dissolve mercury ℥iv by weight in nitric acid, f℥ivss diluted with distilled water ℥ij, evaporate the solution to dryness, and with the dry salt thus obtained, triturate mercury ℥iv until the two are uniformly blended together. Heat the mixture in a porcelain dish, with repeated stirring, until acid vapours cease to be evolved, and, when cold, enclose the product in a bottle.

HYDRARGYRI OXIDUM SULPHURICUM. D. 1826. See Hydrargyri Subsulphus Flavus.

HYDRARGYRI OLEAS CUM MORPHIÂ. See Ung. Hydrarg. Oleat.

HYDRARGYRI PHOSPHAS. To a solution of nitrate of mercury, add solution of phosphate of soda acidulated with a little nitric acid. Wash and dry the precipitate.

HYDRARGYRI ET POTASSII IODO-CYANIDUM. *Hydrargyro-iodo-cyanide of potassium.* To a concentrated solution of bicyanide of mercury add a solution of iodide of potassium, collect the crystalline precipitate, and dry it by a gentle heat. *As a test for foreign acids in prussic acid.*

HYDRARGYRI ET POTASSII IODIDUM. *Iodo-hydrargyrate of iodide of potassium.* M. BOULLAY. Iodide of potassium 10 parts, biniodide of mercury 25 parts, distilled water 10 parts. Boil together in a glass matrass till the biniodide of mercury is dissolved; let the solution cool, pour off the clear liquid, and crystallize by evaporation and refrigeration. See Solutio Iodo-hydrargyratis Potassii.

HYDRARGYRI PRECIPITATUM ALBUM. See Hydr. Ammoniatum.

HYDRARGYRI PRECIPITATUM NIGRUM. HAHNEMANN'S *Soluble Mercury.* Dissolve proto-nitrate of mercury by triturating it with distilled water slightly acidulated with nitric acid; and add to the filtered solution, by small quantities, solution of ammonia diluted with 15 or 20 times its weight of water, so long as the precipitate formed is nearly black, stirring with a glass rod. Wash the powder, and dry it in the shade. Dose, ½ to 1 grain.

HYDRARGYRI ET QUINIÆ CHLORIDUM. *Double Chloride of Mercury and Quinine.* M'DERMOTT. Dissolve 1 part of perchloride of mercury and 3 parts of hydrochlorate of quinia, separately, in the smallest quantity of water, and mix the solutions. Collect the salt which separates, and dry it with a gentle heat. See Pil. Hydr. et Quiniæ Chloridi.

HYDRARGYRI SUBMURIAS. See Hydrargyri Subchloridum.

HYDRARGYRI SUB-SULPHAS FLAVUS. *Hydr. Oxidum Sulphuricum.* D. 1826. *Turpeth Mineral.* Triturate 1 part of persulphate of mercury with 20 parts of warm water, and pour off the supernatant liquor; wash the yellow powder with warm distilled water, till the decanted fluid yields no precipitate with solution of potash, and dry it. *As an alterative,* ½ gr. to 1 gr.; *as an emetic,* 3 to 5 grs.; *as an errhine,* 1 gr. mixed with 5 grs. starch.

HYDRARGYRI SULPHURETUM CUM SULPHURE. L. 1836. *Æthiop's Mineral.* Rub together equal parts of quick-

silver and sulphur till the globules are no longer visible. Dose, from 5 to 10 grains, *as an alterative.*

HYDRARGYRI BISULPHURETUM. L. *Vermilion*, or *factitious Cinnabar*. Quicksilver ℔ij, sulphur ʒv; mix the quicksilver with the sulphur liquefied over the fire, and, as soon as the mass swells up, remove the vessel from the fire, and cover it firmly, lest it inflame; then rub it into powder, and sublime. Dose, as the last. Also used in mercurial fumigation.

HYDRARGYRI TARTRAS. P. *Proto-tartrate of Mercury* is made by adding a solution of proto-nitrate of mercury in water slightly acidulated with nitric acid, to a solution of tartrate of potash, as long as a precipitate forms. Wash it with distilled water, dry it in the shade, and keep it in bottles covered with black paper. Dose, 1 to 2 grains.

HYDRARGYRI POTASSIO-TARTRAS. A double salt (or a variable mixture of tartrate of mercury, tartrate of potash, and cream of tartar (SOUBEIRAN), was formerly used. Its solution formed *Liqueur de Pressavin;* but its effects were found uncertain.

HYDRARGYRI SULPHAS. B. Place 20 ounces of quicksilver in a porcelain capsule with f ʒxij of sulphuric acid, and apply heat until nothing remains but a white dry crystalline salt. Used to make the Perchloride and Subchloride of Mercury.

HYDRARGYRUM CORROSIVUM SUBLIMATUM. B. 1864. See Hyd. Perchloridum.

HYDRARGYRUM PURUM. B. 1864. Place commercial mercury ℔iij in a glass retort or iron bottle, and applying heat cause ℔iiss of the metal to distil over into a flask employed as a receiver. Boil on this for five minutes hydrochloric acid ʒiij diluted with distilled water f ʒix, and having, by repeated affusions of distilled water and decantations, removed every trace of acid, let the mercury be transferred to a porcelain capsule, and dried first by filtering-paper, and finally on a water-bath. [Quicksilver may also be purified by heating it to 104° F., agitating it with a little strong solution of nitrate of mercury, and straining.]

HYDRARGYRUM CUM CRETÂ. B. Rub ʒj mercury by weight and prepared chalk ʒij in a porcelain mortar until metallic globules cease to be visible to the naked eye, and

the mixture acquires a uniform grey colour. 1 part in 3. Dose, from 3 to 8 grains. A little water is said to aid the extinction of the mercury. U. S., 3 mercury, 5 chalk. P. same as B. See paper by Mr. Bottle (*Pharm. Journ., Dec. 9th*, 1876.)

HYDRARGYRUM CUM MAGNESIÂ. D. Pure mercury ℥j, carbonate of magnesia ℥ij; rub together in a porcelain mortar until the globules cease to be visible, and the mixture acquires a uniform grey colour. Dose, as the last.

HYDRARGYRUM ET STIBIUM SULPHURATA. See Æthiops Antimonialis.

HYDRASTIN. PARRISH. Produced on the addition of hydrochloric acid to an infusion of *hydrastis canadensis*. Professor Manhla of Chicago says it is hydrochlorate of berberina. Dose, 3 to 5 grains 3 or 4 times a day.

HYDROGENIUM. *Hydrogen* is readily procured by adding dilute sulphuric acid to fragments of zinc. To dry it, it may be passed, first through a little oil of vitriol, then through a tube containing solution of potash.

HYDROGENII PEROXIDUM. From the decomposition by hydrochloric acid of peroxide of barium diffused in water. The aqueous sol. being very unstable, should be concentrated over oil of vitriol. A dilute sol., containing about ten per cent., has been employed as a slight stimulant internally, and externally to ulcers, to promote granulation of their surfaces. Applied to the hair, it partially bleaches it, and it is used for this purpose by hairdressers. Peroxide of hydrogen must not be confounded with oxygen water.

HYDROGENIUM CARBURETUM. The mixed carburetted hydrogen gas, in the form of coal gas, is sometimes employed as a palliative in consumption. Dr. R. CLANNY recommends it to be passed through water, then agitated with fresh precipitated carbonate of lead, and mixed in the gasometer with an equal quantity of common air. 12 cubic inches of the mixed gas to be inspired 3 or four times a day, and the quantity gradually increased to 20 cubic inches.

HYDROLATA. Distilled waters. See Aquæ Destillatæ.

HYDROMEL. P. Fine honey ℥j, boiling water ℥x. Dissolve and filter.

HYOSCYAMINA. From the seeds of henbane, by the process for Atropia.

ILICINUM. Boil a clear decoction of holly with animal charcoal, stirring it constantly; let it settle, collect the deposited charcoal, wash it with cold water, dry it, and treat it with boiling alcohol; let the filtered liquid be evaporated to dryness. *Febrifuge.* Dose, gr. vj—xxiv?

INFUSA. *Infusions.* As a general rule, when particular directions are not given, the ingredients should be divided by bruising or cutting, boiling distilled water is to be poured on them, and the vessel covered. Having macerated for the time prescribed, the liquor is to be strained off, through linen or calico. For infusions containing *acids*, vessels of glass, or of porcelain or stoneware not glazed with lead, should be used. It is a common practice to warm the infusion-pot before using it; but this is not directed by the colleges. In a few instances *cold* water is used, but, unless so directed, boiling water is to be understood. Many substances might be advantageously treated by displacement to obtain infusions of any desired strength. The usual dose of infusions is from f℥j to f℥ij, or a wineglassful. The principal exceptions will be noticed. For *Concentrated Infusions*, see LIQUOR, except Inf. Cinchonæ Spissatum, which is the only one sanctioned by the colleges. As a general rule, the fresh infusions are preferable.

INFUSUM ABROTANI. TADDEI. Southernwood ℥j, boiling water Oj. Infuse 2 hours, and strain.

INFUSUM ABSINTHII. BRANDE. Fresh wormwood ℥ij, boiling water Oj; macerate for 4 hours, and strain. Others direct from ℥ss to ℥j of the dry herb to Oj of water.

INFUSUM ACORI CALAMI. Dr. ROYLE. Calamus root ℥iss, boiling water Oj. Macerate 2 hours.

INFUSUM ADIANTI. Canadian maidenhair ℥ss, boiling water Oij. Infuse till cold. *Pectoral. Ad libitum.*

INFUSUM ALKALINUM. Hickory ash Oj, wood soot O¼, boiling water cong. ½. Let them stand 24 hours, and decant. A wineglassful 3 or 4 times a day. A popular remedy in America for dyspepsia.

INFUSUM ALLII. Mr. WHITE. Garlic ℔ss, water ℔j; let

them digest in an oven for some hours, and strain. Two spoonfuls before and after every meal, in *epilepsy*.

INFUSUM ALOES COMPOSITUM. Dr. FOTHERGILL. Aloes ʒj, rhubarb ʒiv, calumba ʒiv, lime water (cold) fʒviij, spirit of horseradish fʒiv. Infuse 12 hours in a close vessel, and strain.

INFUSUM AMARUM PURGANS. L. 1746. Similar to Mistura Gentianæ Composita.

INFUSUM ANGELICÆ. Angelica root from ʒiv to ℥j, boiling water Oj.

INFUSUM ANISI. Dr. PROUT. Aniseed ʒiv, warm water (at 120° F.) Oss. Infuse till cold.

INFUSUM ANTHEMIDIS. B. Infuse chamomile flowers ℥ss in boiling distilled water fʒx, in a covered vessel, for 15 minutes, and strain. U. S. 1 in 30.

INFUSUM ANTHEMIDIS ET AURANTII. Dr. PERCIVAL. Chamomile flowers ℥j, dried orange peel ℥ss, cold water lbiij. Macerate for 24 hours.

INFUSUM ARMORACIÆ COMPOSITUM. L. Horseradish root ℥j tr., black mustard seed ℥j tr., boiling water Oj; macerate for 2 hours, strain, and add comp. spirit of horseradish fʒj. [This infusion is more pungent if made in a *cold* jug, or with water a little below the boiling-point. Mr. GREENISH.] Dose, fʒiss.

INFUSUM ARNICÆ MONTANÆ. PEREIRA. Arnica flowers ℥ss, boiling water Oj; macerate 2 hours, and strain. A. T. THOMSON. Leaves or flowers ʒiss, or ℈ij of the root, to fʒxij of water. Dose, of the former, fʒss to fʒj.

INFUSUM ASCLEPIADIS. Bark of the root of Ascl. Syriaca (common silk-weed) ℥j, boiling water Oj. Dose, ℥j—ʒiss. *In cough and dyspnœa.*

INFUSUM AURANTII. B. As Infusum Anthemidis.

INFUSUM AURANTII COMPOSITUM. B. Bitter-orange peel, cut small ℥¼, fresh lemon peel, cut small gr. lx, bruised cloves gr. xxx, boiling dist. water fʒx. Infuse for ¼ hour in a covered vessel, and strain.

INFUSUM AYÆ-PANÆ COMPOSITUM. Dr. CAMERA'S Sudorific Infusion. Leaves of Brazilian ayapana ʒij, aniseed ʒj, boiling water lbij.

INFUSUM BELLADONNÆ. Dr. PARIS. Dried belladonna gr. iv, boiling water fʒij. Infuse, for 1 dose. Dr. SAUN-

DERS prescribes ʒss of dried leaves to fʒxij of water, adding to fʒvij of the strained infusion fʒj of comp. tincture of cardamoms.

INFUSUM BERBERIS. COPLAND. Barberry bark ʒj, boiling water Oj; macerate for 2 hours. *In jaundice, &c.*

INFUSUM BUCHU. B. Buchu leaves bruised ʒss, boiling dist. water Oss; infuse for 1 hour, in a covered vessel, and strain. U. S. 1 to 15.

INFUSUM CALUMBÆ. L. Calumba root ʒv, boiling water Oj; infuse for 2 hours, and strain.

INFUSUM CALUMBÆ [cum Aquâ Frigidâ]. B. Macerate calumba, cut small, ʒss in cold distilled water fʒx in a covered vessel for 1 hour, and strain. U. S. 1 to 30.

INFUSUM CAPSICI. U. S. Powdered capsicum ʒss tr., boiling water Oj o. m.; macerate for 2 hours, and strain. Dose, fʒiv. [A weaker infusion, gr. viij to fʒviij of water, has been dropped into the eye in *amaurosis.*]

INFUSUM CAPSICI COMPOSITUM. STEPHEN'S Pepper Medicine. Two table-spoonfuls of red pepper, 2 table-spoonfuls of salt, boiling water Oss; when cold, strain, and add Oss of vinegar. Dose, fʒiv, *in malignant scarlatina.*

INFUSUM CARDUI BENEDICTI. NIEMANN. Blessed thistle (Cnicus benedictus) ʒvj, boiling water ℔j. A. T. THOMSON directs ʒvj of the herb to fʒxvj of cold water. The warm infusion promotes vomiting and perspiration; the cold is tonic and stomachic.

INFUSUM CARNIS BUBULÆ. *Beef Tea.* Professor LIEBIG. Let ℔j of beef, free from fat, be minced very small, as for sausage meat; mix it with an equal weight of cold water, and heat it slowly to boiling; let it boil for a minute or two, and strain it through a cloth. It may be coloured with roasted onion or burnt sugar, and salted to the taste. See also Jusculum cum Carne Bovis.

INFUSUM CARTHAMI. Safflower ʒij, boiling water fʒxvj; infuse for an hour. By wineglassfuls, as a *diaphoretic.*

INFUSUM CARUI. Dr. WOOD. Bruised caraway ʒij, boiling water fʒxvj. A wineglassful, in *flatulence.*

INFUSUM CARYOPHILLI. B. Infuse cloves bruised ʒ¼ and boiling distilled water fʒx, in a covered vessel, for half an hour, and strain. U. S. 1 to 60.

INFUSUM CASCARILLÆ. B. Cascarilla in coarse powder ℥j, boiling water Oss; 1 hour. U. S. 1 to 15.

INFUSUM CASSIÆ. *Eau de Casse.* SOUBEIRAN. Cassia pods bruised ℥iv, boiling water Oiss. Infuse 6 hours, and strain. See Mistura Cassiæ.

INFUSUM CATARIÆ. Dry catmint ℥ij, boiling water Oj.

INFUSUM CATECHU. B. Infuse pale catechu in coarse powder gr. clx and cinnamon bruised gr. xxx in boiling distilled water f℥x, in a covered vessel, for half an hour, and strain. Dose, f℥j to f℥ij. U. S. ½ oz. tr. to ℥xvj o. m., cinnam. ℥j.

INFUSUM CATECHU COMPOSITUM. L. Powdered catechu ℥vj, bruised cinnamon ℥j, boiling water Oj; macerate an hour.

INFUSUM CENTAUREÆ. See Inf. Cardui Benedicti.

INFUSUM CENTAURII. Common centuary (*Erythrea Centaurium*) ℥iv, boiling water Oj.

INFUSUM CHIRATÆ. B. Infuse chiretta cut small ℥¼ in distilled water at 120° F. f℥x, in a covered vessel, for half an hour, and strain.

INFUSUM CIMICIFUGÆ RACEMOSÆ. Black snake-root ℥j, boiling water Oj; macerate for two hours. *In rheumatism, dropsies, affections of the lungs, &c.* Dose, f℥j to f℥ij.

INFUSUM CINCHONÆ FLAVÆ. B. Yellow cinchona bark in coarse powder ℥ss, boiling distilled water ℥x; infuse for 2 hours in a covered vessel, and strain. U. S. ℥j tr. water, ℥xvj o. m.; acid sulph. arom. ℥j; by percolation.

INFUSUM CINCHONÆ PALLIDÆ. L. With pale cinchona bark, as Inf. Cinchonæ. Dose, of either infusion, f℥j to f℥iij.

INFUSUM COFFEÆ. Dr. MACBRIDE. Macerate 30 unroasted coffee berries in Oij of cold water. Dose, Oss every morning, in *calculous disorders.* M. HONORE gives daily, an infusion of ℥vj roasted coffee in Oss of water, in *albuminuria.*

INFUSUM COPALCHI. Dr. STARK. Bruised bark of copalke-croton ℥ss, boiling water Oj; infuse for 2 hours, and strain. Dose, f℥ss, 3 times a day. A warm bitter.

INFUSUM CONII. GUY'S H. Dried hemlock ℥ij, coriander seed ℥ij, boiling water f℥viij. Infuse and strain. (Now rejected.)

INFUSUM CONTRAYERVÆ. Dr. PEREIRA. Powdered contrayerva ʒiv, boiling water f ℥vj. Dose, f ʒj to f ʒij.

INFUSUM CORNÛS CIRCINATÆ. Dr. IVES. Coarsely powdered bark of the round-leaved dogwood ʒj, boiling water f ℥xvj. Dose, f ʒj to f ʒij.

INFUSUM COTULÆ. From dried flowers of Anthemis cotula, as Inf. Anthemidis.

INFUSUM CUSPARIÆ. B. Infuse cusparia in coarse powder ℥ss in Oss distilled water at 120° F., f ℥x, in a covered vessel, for 2 hours, and strain. Dose, f ʒj to ʒij. U. S. Inf. Angust. 1 in 30.

INFUSUM CUSSO. B. Infuse kousso in coarse powder ℥ss in boiling distilled water f ℥viij, in a covered vessel, for 15 minutes, without straining.

INFUSUM DAUCI. WOODVILLE. 3 spoonfuls of carrot seed (ʒj, SPRAGUE) in Oj of boiling water. *Diuretic.*

INFUSUM DIGITALIS. B. Infuse digitalis dried gr. xxx in boiling distilled water f ℥x, in a covered vessel, for 1 hour, and strain. Dose f ʒij—ʒiv. *Diuretic and sedative.* U. S. Digitalis ʒj, Tinct. Cinnam. ʒj, boiling water ℥viij o. m.

INFUSUM DIOSMÆ. See Infusum Buchu (Bucco).

INFUSUM DRACONTII. Shunk-cabbage-root ʒj, boiling water Oss.

INFUSUM DULCAMARÆ. B. Infuse dulcamara bruised ʒj in boiling distilled water f ℥x, in a covered vessel, for 1 hour, and strain. Dose, f ʒj—ʒij.

INFUSUM ERGOTÆ. B. Infuse ergot in coarse powder ʒ¼ in boiling distilled water f ℥x, in a covered vessel, for half an hour, and strain. Dose, f ʒj to f ʒij, every half-hour or hour, as a *parturifacient.* Dr. PEREIRA prescribes ʒj of ergot to f ʒiv of water; a third part every half-hour.

INFUSUM ERIGERONIS CANADENIS. Canadian fleabane ʒj, boiling water f ℥xvj. *Diuretic and astringent.* [Infusum Erigeronis Heterophylli and E. Philadelphici are made in the same way. The above to be taken in 24 hours, in *dropsies*, &c.]

INFUSUM EUCALYPTI GLOBULI. GRIFFITH. Cut leaves ʒij, boiling water ℥iv. Infuse and strain. Take morning and evening.

INFUSUM EUPATORII. U. S. Dried thoroughwort (*eupatorium perfoliatum*) ʒj tr., boiling water f ℥xvj o. m.; ma-

cerate for 2 hours, and strain. Dose, as a tonic, a wineglassful, 3 or 4 times a day. As a diaphoretic and emetic, larger doses of the warm infusion.

INFUSUM EUPATORII CANNABINI. May be made as the last.

INFUSUM FŒNICULI. GUY'S H. Fennel seeds ʒvj, boiling water fʒxij; macerate half an hour.

INFUSUM FRASERÆ. American colombo ʒj, boiling water fʒxvj. Dose, ʒj to ʒij.

INFUSUM FULIGINIS ALKALINUM. Wood soot O¼, hickory ashes Oj, boiling water Oiv; infuse 24 hours, and decant. A popular American remedy for *dyspepsia with acidity*; fʒiss, 3 times a day.

INFUSUM GALLÆ. AUSTR. PH. Nutgalls ʒij, boiling water Oj.

INFUSUM GENTIANÆ COMPOSITUM. B. Gentian root sliced gr. lx, bitter-orange peel cut small gr. lx, fresh lemon peel cut small ʒ¼, boiling distilled water fʒx. Infuse in covered vessel for 1 hour, and strain. U.S. 1 in 30.

INFUSUM GINSENG. CHINESE FORM. Ginseng root ℈ij, ginger ℈j, water ʒvj. Digest in a water-bath for 2 hours, add ℈j of cinnamon, and, when cold, strain.

INFUSUM GLYCYRRHIZÆ. ST. B. H. Fresh liquorice root ʒj, boiling water Oj; macerate for two hours, and strain.

INFUSUM GRATIOLÆ. A. T. THOMSON. Dried hedge-hyssop ʒij, boiling water fʒviij; macerate, and strain. Dose, fʒss. *Diuretic, cathartic, and emetic.*

INFUSUM GUACO. SIMMONDS. Bruised leaves and stems of guaco (Mikania Guaco) ʒj, boiling water Oj.

INFUSUM HELLEBORI FŒTIDI. WOODVILLE. Fresh stinking hellebore ʒij (or ʒss of dry), boiling water fʒviij; macerate for an hour, and strain. Dose fʒj. *Vermifuge.*

INFUSUM HELMINTHOCORTI. FARR. Corsican moss ʒiv, boiling water fʒxvj. Digest 10 or 12 hours, and strain, By glassfuls, in *cancer*, &c.

INFUSUM HEMIDESMI. Dr. ASHBURNER. Root of Hemidesmus indicus ʒij, lime water Oj; infuse in a close vessel for 12 hours. [It is also made with boiling water. Dose, a wineglassful, 3 or 4 times a day.]

INFUSUM HERNIARIÆ. Rupture-wort ʒij, boiling water Oj.

INFUSUM HISPANICUM. BUCHAN. Foreign extract of liquorice (Spanish juice) ʒj, carbonate of potash ʒiij,

boiling water Oij; infuse for a night, decant, and add syrup of poppies ℥ss. To be sipped frequently, in *catarrh.*

INFUSUM HUMULI. See Infusum Lupuli.

INFUSUM HYDROCOTYLIS. Take of the herb Hydrocotyle Asiatica (a plant of India) ℥ij, dried, and macerate in ℥xvj of water. Given to the extent of ℥xvj in the day, in *cutaneous affections.*

INFUSUM HYSSOPI. RATIER. Hyssop leaves ℥iiss, liquorice ℥ij, boiling water Oij. *In catarrhal complaints.*

INFUSUM INULÆ. Elecampane root ℥v, boiling water Oj.

INFUSUM JAPONICUM. See Infusum Catechu.

INFUSUM JUGLANDIS. M. NEGRIER. Fresh walnut leaves ℥j, boiling water f℥xij; infuse till cold, and strain. Or ℥j of the dried leaves of the walnut to ℥x of boiling water. Dose, a wineglassful. Remedy for nausea; and vehicle for cod-liver oil.

INFUSUM JUNIPERI. D. Juniper berries ℥j, boiling water Oss; macerate for an hour. Dose, f℥ss.

INFUSUM JUSTICIÆ. Root of panicled Justicia ℥ij, boiling water Oj, *A powerful bitter.*

INFUSUM KRAMERIÆ. B. Rhatany root bruised ℥ss, boiling distilled water f℥x; macerate for 1 hour, and strain. Dose, f℥j to f℥ij. *Astringent.* U. S. 1 to 15.

INFUSUM LACMI. Litmus ℥j, boiling distilled water f℥iij.

INFUSUM LAURI NOBILIS. Dr. NELIGAN. Bay leaves or berries ℥iss, boiling water f℥xij; macerate and strain. Dose, f℥ss to f℥iss. *Stimulant.*

INFUSUM LAURO-CERASI. Dr. CHESTON. Fresh leaves of the cherry-laurel ℥iv, boiling water f℥xxxij; infuse for an hour, strain, and add clarified honey ℥iv. *For outward application to malignant ulcers.*

INFUSUM LINI. B. Infuse linseed gr. clx and fresh liquorice root sliced gr. lx in boiling distilled water ℥x in a covered vessel for 4 hours, and strain. U. S. same.

INFUSUM LINI CATHARTICI. A. T. THOMSON. Dried purging flax ℥ij, boiling water Oj; infuse for an hour. Dose, f ℥ij, repeated till it operates. LEWIS directs a handful of the fresh plant to be infused in whey, for a dose.

INFUSUM LIRIODENDRI. Dr. WOOD. Bark of Liriodendron tulipifera (tulip tree) ℥j, boiling water f ℥xvj. Dose, f ℥j to f ℥ij. *Tonic, stimulant, and diaphoretic.*

INFUSUM LUPULI. B. Infuse hops ℥ss in boiling distilled water f ℥x, in a covered vessel, for 2 hours, and strain. Dose, f ℥j to f ℥ij. U. S. 1 to 30. P. (see Ptisanæ) 1 in 100.

INFUSUM MALAMBO. URE. Malambo bark ℥ij, boiling water Oj. *An aromatic tonic.* Dose, f ℥j to f ℥ij, three times a day.

INFUSUM MARRUBII. Dried horehound [℥iv, Dr. PEREIRA; ℥j, Dr. ROYLE], boiling water Oj. Dose, ℥j to ℥ij.

INFUSUM MATICÆ. B. Matico leaves cut small ℥ss, boiling distilled water Oss; infuse for ½ an hour, and strain. Dose, f ℥j to f ℥iv. *Tonic and astringent. It is also used as an injection.*

INFUSUM MATICONIS ET SENNÆ. Dr. WATMOUGH. Matico ℥ij, senna ℥ij, boiling water Oj. Dose, f ℥iss, repeatedly.

INFUSUM MELISSÆ. PLENCK. Fresh balm ℥v, boiling water Oj; infuse for ¼ of an hour.

INFUSUM MENTHÆ SIMPLEX. D. Dried mint ℥iij, boiling water Oss; infuse for 15 minutes, and strain. Dose, ℥j to ℥ij.

INFUSUM MENTHÆ COMPOSITUM. D. 1826. Add to f ℥vj of the last, when strained and cold, white sugar ℥ij, oil of spearmint 3 drops, dissolved in comp. tincture of cardamom f ℥ss.

INFUSUM MENYANTHIS. Dried buckbean ℥v, boiling water Oj. *Tonic, alterative, and cathartic.* Dose, f ℥j to f ℥iss.

INFUSUM MILLEFOLII. Dried yarrow ℥x, boiling water Oj. *In hæmorrhoidal affections, nervous debility, &c. Externally as a vulnerary.*

INFUSUM NARCISSI. DUFRESNOY. Daffodil flowers from 3 to 16, boiling water Oj. *In hooping-cough.*

INFUSUM NUCIS VOMICÆ. MANCHESTER H. Bruised nux vomica ℥j, boiling water Oj; infuse. Dose, ℥ss.

INFUSUM PAREIRÆ. L. Pareira brava root ℥vj, boiling water Oj; macerate for 2 hours, and strain. Dose, f ℥j to f ℥ij. Sir B. BRODIE preferred the decoction. U. S. 1 in 15.

INFUSUM PARIETARIÆ. RATIER. Dry pellitory of the wall ℥j, boiling water Oiss; infuse ½ an hour, and strain. By wineglassfuls, in *calculous disorders, dropsies,* &c.

INFUSUM PERSICÆ. PEREIRA. Dried peach leaves ℥ss, boiling water Oj. *Laxative and vermifuge.* Dose, f ʒiv, 3 times a day.

INFUSUM PHELLANDRII. BIRD. Seeds of water-fennel ʒv, boiling water Oj. Dose, f ℥ss, *to check excessive expectoration.*

INFUSUM PICIS. See Aqua Picis Liquidæ.

INFUSUM PIMPINELLÆ. Root of burnet saxifrage ℥j, boiling water f ℥xvj.

INFUSUM POLYGALÆ. See Inf. Senegæ.

INFUSUM PRUNI VIRGINIANÆ. U. S. Wild cherry-bark ℥ss tr., cold water f ℥xvj o. m. by percolation. *Tonic and calmative.* Dose, f ℥ij.

INFUSUM QUASSIÆ. B. Infuse quassia in chips gr. lx in cold distilled water f ℥x, in a covered vessel, for ½ an hour, and strain. U. S. 120 grs. to Oj o. m. P. 1 in 200.

INFUSUM QUASSIÆ CUM ZINCI SULPHATE. Quassia ʒj, sulphate of zinc gr. viij, cold water f ℥viij.

INFUSUM RHEI. B. Infuse rhubarb in thin slices ℥¼ in boiling distilled water f ℥x, in a covered vessel, for one hour, and strain. U. S. ʒij to Oss o.m. P. 1 in 200.

INFUSUM RHEI ALKALINUM. Dr. COPLAND. Rhubarb ʒij, carbonate of potash ʒj, boiling water Oss, macerate for 4 hours, strain, and add tincture of cinnamon ℥ss.

INFUSUM RHODODENDRI. KOELPIN. Leaves of golden-flowered rhododendron ʒij, boiling water Oss. A wine-glassful, night and morning, *in gout.*

INFUSUM RHOIS TOXICODENDRI. SOBERNHEIM. Dried leaves of poison-oak (rhus toxicodendron or r. radicans) ℈ss to ℈j, boiling water f ℥vj. Dose, f ℥ss.

INFUSUM ROSÆ ACIDUM. B. Red-rose petals ℥¼, dilute sulphuric acid f ʒj, boiling distilled water f ℥x. Add the acid to the water, infuse the petals in the mixture in a covered vessel for ½ an hour, and strain. U. S. Petals ℥ss troy, to Oiiss o. m. of water, sugar ℥iss troy, dil. sulph. acid ʒiij. P. 1 in 100.

INFUSUM RUTÆ. PEREIRA. Fresh rue ℥j, boiling water Oj.

INFUSUM SABINÆ. Dr. PEREIRA. Fresh savine ʒj, boiling water f ℥viij; infuse for ½ an hour. HORN prescribes savine ʒj, camphor gr. vj, boiling water f ʒv. Dose, f ℥ss.

INFUSUM SALICIS. Dr. ROYLE. Bark of the more bitter and astringent kinds of willow ʒj, boiling water Oj. A wineglassful every 2 or 3 hours.

INFUSUM SALVIÆ. A. T. THOMSON. Dried sage leaves ʒj, boiling water Oj; macerate for ½ an hour.

INFUSUM SAMBUCI. Elder flowers ʒj to ʒiv, boiling water Oiss. Infuse, and strain.

INFUSUM SANGUINARIÆ. Blood-root ʒss, boiling water f ʒxvj. Dose, f ʒss to f ʒj. *Emetic.*

INFUSUM SAPONARIÆ. *Tisane de Saponaire.* P. Soapwort-root ʒj, boiling water f ʒl; macerate for 2 hours, and then strain.

INFUSUM SARSAPARILLÆ. U. S. Sarsaparilla ʒj tr., boiling water f ʒxvj o.m.; macerate for 2 hours. [Some prefer infusing sarsaparilla in lukewarm water for 2 or 3 hours; but the root should be well bruised.] Very similar to Ptisan. Sarsap. P.

INFUSUM SARSÆ ACIDUM. Dr. HANCOCK. Sarsaparilla ʒx, boiling water Oj, hydrochloric acid ♏xxx to ♏xl. Infuse in a glass vessel for some hours, and strain. Dr. H. says the efficacy of the infusion is greatly increased by the acid.

INFUSUM SARZÆ ALKALINUM. ST. GEO. H. Sarsaparilla ʒxij, liquorice root ʒiss, solution of potash (liq. potassæ) f ʒiss, boiling water Ovss. Macerate for 24 hours, and strain. Dose, from f ʒviij to f ʒxvj, daily.

INFUSUM SARSAPARILLÆ COMPOSITUM. D. 1826. Sarsap. ʒj, lime water [cold] f ʒxvj; macerate in a closed vessel for 12 hours, and strain.

INFUSUM SARSAPARILLÆ CUM CALCE. See Inf. Sarsap. Comp.

INFUSUM SASSAFRAS. NIEMANN. Sassafras ʒss, boiling water Oj; macerate for 6 hours.

INFUSUM SCOPARII. L. Broom tops ʒj, boiling water Oj; macerate for 4 hours.

INFUSUM SCUTELLARIÆ. Dr. SPALDING. A teaspoonful and a half of the powdered herb (Scutellaria lateriflora) infused in Oj of boiling water; to be taken by teacupfuls, three times a day, as a preventive of *hydrophobia.*

INFUSUM SECALIS CORNUTI. See Infusum Ergotæ.

INFUSUM SENEGÆ. B. Infuse senega bruised ʒss in boiling distilled water f ʒx, in a covered vessel, for 1 hour, and

strain. Dose, from f ʒj to f ʒij. SOUBEIRAN says the infusion is much more energetic than the decoction. P. 1 in 100.

INFUSUM SENNÆ. B. *Infusum Sennæ Compositum.* Senna ʒj, ginger sliced gr. xxx, boiling distilled water ʒx. Infuse one hour, and strain; dose ʒj to ʒij. U. S. Senna ʒj tr., coriand. ʒj, boiling water Oj o. m. P. 1 in 20. G. 1 in 7½, with Rochelle salts and manna.

INFUSUM SENNÆ COMPOSITUM. E. (*Infusum Sennæ cum Tamarindis,* D. 1826.) Senna ʒj (or sometimes ʒij or ʒiij), tamarinds ʒj, coriander seed ʒj, muscovado sugar ʒss, boiling water f ʒviij. Infuse for 4 hours in a covered vessel not glazed with lead, and strain.

INFUSUM SENNÆ CUM COFFEÂ. Mix infusion of senna with an equal quantity of infusion of roasted coffee. *For children.*

INFUSUM SENNÆ LIMONIATUM. L. 1746. Senna ʒiss, fresh lemon peel ʒj, lemon juice ʒj, boiling water f ʒxvj.

INFUSUM SENNÆ TARTARIZATUM. L. 1788. Senna ʒiss, coriander seed ʒss, cream of tartar ʒij, boiling water f ʒxvj. Macerate for an hour.

INFUSUM SERPENTARIÆ. B. Virginian snake-root bruised ʒ¼, boiling distilled water Oss; macerate for 2 hours, and strain. Dose, ʒj to f ʒij. U. S. 1 to 30.

INFUSUM SESAMI. Dr. WOOD. Two fresh leaves of sesamum (*benne*) infused in f ʒviij of cold water form a mucilaginous demulcent drink. Dried leaves require hot water. *Ad libitum.*

INFUSUM SIMARUBÆ. L. Simaruba bark ʒiij, boiling water Oj; macerate for 2 hours, and strain.

INFUSUM SPIGELIÆ. U. S. Indian pink ʒiv tr., boiling water f ʒxvj o. m.; macerate for 2 hours.

INFUSUM SPIGELIÆ CUM SENNÂ. Infuse ʒiv of spigelia and the same of senna in Oj of boiling water. *Vermifuge.* Dose for a child of 3 years old, from f ʒss to f ʒj; for an adult, from f ʒij to f ʒviij.

INFUSUM SOLIDAGINIS. Golden-rod, dried ℥j, boiling water Oj.

INFUSUM TABACI. D. 1826. Tobacco leaves ʒj, boiling water f ʒxvj o. m.; macerate for an hour. [FOWLER'S Inf. Tabaci is replaced by Vinum Tabaci, E.] U. S. same.

INFUSUM TAMARINDI CUM SENNÂ. See Inf. Sennæ Comp.

INFUSUM TANACETI. PEREIRA. Fresh tansy ℥ij [℥j NIEMANN], boiling water Oj. Infuse, and strain.

INFUSUM TARAXACI. U. S. Bruised dandelion ℥ij tr., boiling water ℥xvj o. m. Infuse 2 hours, and strain.

INFUSUM THALICTRI FLAVI. Infuse ℥ij of meadow-rue in boiling water q. s. to strain f ℥xvj. (*For hydrophobia;* to be taken in 24 hours.)

INFUSUM TILIÆ. See Ptisana Tiliæ.

INFUSUM ULMI FULVÆ. U. S. Inner bark of slippery elm ℥j tr., boiling water f ℥xvj o. m.; macerate for 2 hours. *Demulcent. Ad libitum.*

INFUSUM URTICÆ (SEMINUM). GARBE. Nettle seed ℥iiss, boiling water f ℥xviij; infuse for 3 hours, strain, and add syrup f ℥ij.

INFUSUM UVÆ URSI. B. Infuse bearberry leaves bruised ℥ss in boiling distilled water f ℥x, in a covered vessel, for 2 hours, and strain.

INFUSUM VALERIANÆ. B. Valerian root, bruised gr. cxx, boiling distilled water Oss; macerate for 1 hour. Dose, f ℥j—f ℥ij. U. S. 1 to 30. P. 1 in 100.

INFUSUM VANILLÆ. Vanilla ℥j, boiling water Oj.

INFUSUM VETIVERIÆ. Roots of Andropogon muriaticum (vetiver) ℥j, boiling water Oss; infuse till cold. Dose, ℥ss. [A weak infusion, ℥j or ℥ij to Oj of water, is used *ad libitum, in slight fevers.*]

INFUSUM VINCÆ MINORIS. Mr. WEATHERS. Lesser periwinkle ℥ss, boiling water Oj. Dose, f ℥j, 3 times a day, *in passive hæmorrhages.*

INFUSUM ZINGIBERIS. U. S. Ginger ℥ss tr., boiling water f ℥xvj o. m.; macerate for 2 hours.

INJECTIONES. Urethral and vaginal injections are here intended, except where otherwise stated. For intestinal injections, see ENEMATA.

INJECTIO ACIDI CARBOLICI. TH. H. Carbolic acid gr. v, water ℥j. *Antiseptic.*

INJECTIO ACIDI MURIATICI. Mr. WYATT. Hydrochloric acid 8 drops, water f ℥iv.

INJECTIO ACOUSTICA. ALIBERT. Balsam of Peru ℥ij, tincture of musk 4 drops, otto of roses 1 drop, decoction of

St. John's wort Oj. *In discharges from the ear.* See also Balsamum Acousticum, and Guttæ Acousticæ.

INJECTIO ALOES. BORIES. Aloes ℈ss, muriate of ammonia gr. iv, honey of roses ℥j, fennel water ℥vj.

INJECTIO ALUMINIS. GLAS. H. Alum gr. ij, water ℥ij.

INJECTIO ALUMINÆ ACETATIS. Dr. REECE. Alum ℥j, acetate of lead ℥iss; triturate with f ℥vj of boiling water, and in an hour filter.

INJECTIO AMMONIÆ. LAVAGNA. Water of ammonia 8 to 12 drops, milk ℥ij. NISATO. Water of ammonia 40 drops, barley water f ℥viij, mucilage ℥ss. For 4 injections. Dr. ASHWELL. Water of ammonia f ℥j, milk Oj. *In amenorrhœa.*

INJECTIO AMMONIÆ ACETATIS. CH. Liquid acetate of ammonia f ℥j, water f ℥iij.

INJECTIO ARGENTI NITRATIS. The proportion of nitrate of silver prescribed by different surgeons in injections, varies from a ¼ of a grain to 30 grains to each f ℥j of distilled water. Mr. ACTON uses gr. ij of nitrate in f ℥viij of distilled water, and injects half a syringeful every 4 hours for 12 times. Dr. ARNOTT uses gr. xij to f ℥j of water, and injects f ℥ij, compressing the urethra 2 inches from the orifice; it should be retained half a minute. Mr. LUCAS employs from gr. x to xx to f ℥j of water. RICORD and GLAS. H. gr. viij. Dr. JEWELL (*in leucorrhœa*) gr. iij to f ℥j of water. Glass syringes should be used.

INJECTIO ASTRINGENS. Dr. ASHWELL. Infusion of oak bark f ℥iv, powdered nutgall ℥ss, tincture of catechu f ℥ij.

INJECTIO ATROPIÆ SUBCUTANEA. $\frac{1}{40}$ gr. of sulphate of atropia in ♏vj. *To lull pain.*

INJECTIO CALOMELANOS. ST. B. H. Calomel ℥ij, mucilage f ℥iss, water Oj.

INJECTIO CERUSSÆ. CH. Compound powder of carbonate of lead (*pulvis cerussæ comp.* L. 1788) ℈j, sulphate of zinc gr. vj, rose water ℥iv.

INJECTIO CHLORINATA. RICHARD. One part of liquid chlorinated soda to 12 or 16 of water. Dr. COPLAND. One fluid ounce of liquid chloride to ℥vij of camphor mixture.

INJECTIO CHLORIDI CALCIS. ROUSSE. Chloride of lime ℈j, water f ℥vij, wine of opium ℥j.

INJECTIO COPAIBÆ. CH. Copaiba balsam ℥ij, mucilage ℥ss, lime water ℥iv. RICORD prescribes copaiva ℥vj to ℥vij, decoction of poppies ℥iij. Yolk of an egg. Mix.

INJECTIO CREASOTI. Dr. ALLNATT. Creasote ♏xx, solution of potash ℥ij, white sugar ℥ij; rub together, and add water f ℥viij. *In leucorrhœa.*

INJECTIO CUBEBÆ. CHEVALLIER. Ground cubebs ℥j, extract of belladonna ℥j, boiling water f ℥xvj. Infuse.

INJECTIO CUPRI ACETATIS [OLEOSA]. CH. Prepared verdigris gr. x, oil of almonds ℥iv. Dissolve by trituration, or gentle heat.

INJECTIO CUPRI AMMONIATI. Mr. FOOT. Solution of ammoniated copper, 20 drops, rose water ℥iv.

INJECTIO CUPRI SULPHATIS. HUNTER. Sulphate of copper gr. iij, water f ℥iv.

INJECTIO CUPRI ET PLUMBI ACETATIS. Dr. R. REECE. Acetate of lead gr. x, acetate of copper gr. x, acetic acid ♏v, water f ℥viij.

INJECTIO ERGOTÆ. BOUDIN. Ergot ℥j, boiling water ℥viij. Infuse.

INJECTIO IODI. TH. H. Sol. iodini, B. P., ♏x, water ℥j. *Stimulant.*

INJECTIO FERRI IODIDI. RICORD. Iodide of iron ℥ss, water f ℥viij.

INJECTIO FULIGINIS. M. ROGNETTA. Decoction of wood-soot ℥xvj, alum ℥ss, water ℥vj. *In leucorrhœa.*

INJECTIO GALLÆ. Tincture of nutgalls ℥j, water ℥x. Or a weak infusion.

INJECTIO HYDRARGYRI. FOY. Quicksilver ℥j, mucilage ℥ij; rub together till combined, and add gradually water Oiij.

INJECTIO HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDI. See Inj. Calomel.

INJECTIO HYDRARGYRI BICHLORIDI. F. H. Bichloride of mercury gr. j to iv, water, or barley water, f ℥xvj. ℥j of tincture of myrrh is sometimes added; others add wine of opium. GLAS. H. Bichloride gr. j, water f ℥vj.

INJECTIONES HYPODERMICÆ. See Inject. Subcutaneæ.

INJECTIO IODINII. VELPEAU, *in hydrocele.* One part of tincture of iodine to 2 parts of water; or from ℥ij to ℥iij

of tincture to ʒj of water, and inject ʒss. Mr. B. Cooper says the *compound* tincture should be used. Mr. Walne mixes from f ʒj to f ʒij of the tincture with f ʒx of tepid water, and injects f ʒj, letting it remain about 4 minutes. In *hydrarthrosis* M. Bonnet injects a solution of 1 part of iodine, 2 of iodide of potassium, and 8 of water, taking care not to introduce more liquid than is withdrawn from the joint. M. Ameuille injects into refractory fistulæ of the groin or axilla 10 parts of tincture of iodine and 50 of water.

Injectio Morphiæ. Brera. Morphia gr. ij, oil of almonds ʒj; triturate together.

Injectio Oleosa. Ch. Oil of almonds ʒiv, liquid subacetate of lead 8 drops.

Injectio Opiata. Ch. Tincture of opium ♏xl, water ʒiv. F. H. Wine of opium ʒj, emollient decoction Oj.

Injectio Pancreatini. Merkel. Bullock's pancreas, one; Glycerine ʒviij tr. Rub the finely-minced pancreas with the glycerine, mix one third of this mixture with from ʒiv to ʒv of finely-minced meat, and inject into the rectum. Said to be readily digested.

Injectio Platino-chloridi Sodii. Hoefer. Decoction of poppy ʒviij, chloride of platinum and sodium ʒss.

Injectio Plumbi. Goulard water (Liq. Plumb. subac. dil.); or acetate of lead ϑj, water f ʒviij.

Injectio Plumbi Opiata. Wendt. Extract of opium gr. iss, distilled water f ʒij, mucilage ʒij, liquid subacetate of lead 4 drops.

Injectio Quercûs. Powdered oak bark ʒj, boiling water ʒxvj. Infuse.

Injectio foliarum Solani Nigri. P. Dried leaves of black nightshade ʒj℈, boiling water ʒxxxvj. Infuse 1 hour and strain. Prepare in the same manner injections of poppy heads, and the leaves of belladonna, hemlock, henbane, and walnut.

Injectiones Subcutaneæ. Dr. Rosenthal advocates the use of glycerine as a medium for the solution of various substances used for subcutaneous injection. The glycerine must be very pure. By gradual elevation of temperature it can be made to take up a large number of certain alkaloids and salts, and will retain them dissolved for a

year. f ʒj will dissolve ϑj sulph. quinine and 10 grains morphiæ hydrochlor. He states that he has found this injection of quinine *very useful in intermittents.*—*Lancet.*

1. Hypodermic Injection of Ergotine. Dr. Hildebrandt. Aqueous ext. of ergotine 3 parts, dist. water and glycerine, of each 7½ parts; for uterine fibroid tumours. Dr. Drasche. 5 grs. ergotine in ʒj glycerine; 1-5th to be injected, according to circumstances, once or twice a day, in the region of the pectoral muscles, in *internal hæmorrhage, hæmoptysis, and epistaxis.*

2. Hypodermic Injection of Iodic Acid. Dr. Luton uses this in *goitre*, ʒss of sol. containing 1-5th of acid injected at once into the midst of the tumour.—*Lancet.*

3. Hypodermic Injection of Perchloride of Mercury. Dr. Staub. Perchloride mercury and chloride ammonium, of each 20 grains, chloride of sodium about 62 grains, distilled water 20 grains. After filtration the whole is mixed with a sol. of the white of one egg, and water ʒivss. The sol. contains 1-33rd of a grain of perchloride to every 20 drops. 1-6th gr. of perchloride to be injected each day.—*Lancet.*

4. Hypodermic Injection of Morphia. B. Hydrochlor. morphia 88 grains, sol. ammonia, acetic acid, distilled water, of each q. s. Dissolve the hydrochlorate in ʒij dist. water, by a gentle heat, then add sol. ammonia, so as to precipitate the morphia and render the liquid slightly alkaline; allow it to cool; collect the pp. on a filter, wash with dist. water, and allow it to drain; then transfer the morphia to a porcelain dish, with about ʒj dist. water, apply a gentle heat, and add acetic acid until the morphia is dissolved, and a very slightly acid sol. is formed. Now add dist. water q. s. to make the solution measure f ʒij. *For subcutaneous injection* ɱj to ɱvj. [Sulphate of morphia is a very good soluble salt.]

5. Hypodermic Injection of Quinine. 3 to 6 grs. of *neutral* sulphate of quinine placed on a watch glass, previously warmed, without acid; to this add ɱxij dist. water, and apply a moderate heat by a spirit lamp for a

second or two. The syringe should be warmed before being used. *In intermittent fever.*

INJECTIO TANNINI. RICHARD. Tannin ℈j, water ℥viij.

INJECTIO TEREBINTHINÆ. ST. B. H. Oil of turpentine f ℥iss, olive oil f ℥xij.

INJECTIO THEÆ. CH. Green tea ℥ss, boiling water ℥iv, Infuse.

INJECTIO VESICALIS. Dr. HOSKIN. *For dissolving phosphatic calculi in the bladder.* Nitro-saccharate of lead gr. j, moistened with 5 drops of saccharic acid, and dissolved in f ℥j of distilled water. Dr. H. has since adopted the acetate of lead. M. CHEVALLIER prescribes *in lithic calculi* carbonate of soda ℥j, soap ℥ij, water f ℥xij.

INJECTIO VINI. EARLE, *in hydrocele.* Red wine 2 parts, water 1 part. To remain in about 5 minutes.

INJECTIO ZINCI ACETATIS. Sulphate of zinc ℥j, acetate of lead ℈iv, water Oiss.

INJECTIO ZINCI CHLORIDI. Mr. LLOYD. One grain of chloride of zinc to f ℥j of water. A small portion to be used at a time; with antiphlogistic treatment.

INJECTIO ZINCI SULPHATIS. Sulphate of zinc gr. viij to xx, distilled or rose water f ℥viij. [Several of the compounds under LOTIO are used as injections, properly diluted.]

IODUM. B. (*Iodinium*, L.) *Iodine.* A non-metallic element. Obtained principally from the ashes of sea-weed. Dose, about half a grain, but seldom given in substance.

Antidotes.—Emetics, and then decoction of starch, gruel, or arrowroot, as long as the vomited matters are blue.

IODUM. B. 1864. (*Iodinium Purum*, D.) Introduce iodine of commerce ℥j into a porcelain capsule of a circular shape, cover this as accurately as possible with a glass matrass filled with cold water, and apply to the capsule the heat of boiling water for 20 minutes. Let the matrass be now removed, and, should colourless acicular prisms of a pungent odour be found attached to its bottom, let them be separated from it. This being done, the matrass is to be restored to its previous position, and a gentle and steady heat (that of a gas lamp answers well) applied, so as to sublime the whole of the iodine. Upon now allowing the

capsule to cool, and lifting off the matrass, the purified product will be found attached to the bottom of the latter. When separated, it should be immediately enclosed in a bottle furnished with an accurately ground stopper.

IODINII CHLORIDUM. SOUBEIRAN. Diffuse iodine in water, and pass into it a current of chlorine gas; a liquid of a deep red colour is obtained, the irritating vapour of which has been tried in some affections of the eyes, by Dr. TURNBULL.

IODINII LIQUOR COMPOSITUS. E. See Liquor Iodi, B.

IODIDUM AMYLI. See Amyli Iodidum.

IODOFORMUM. *Iodoform.* M. CLARY. Distilled water f ℥x, rectified spirit f ℥iss, iodine ℥j tr., bicarbonate of soda ℥j tr. Heat gently in a flask, by water-bath, for 2 hours, or until yellow scales of iodoform are deposited. Collect the iodoform on a filter, and wash it with a little cold water. More iodine is added to the liquid as long as it becomes decolorized by the process. Dose, 1 or 2 grains. *In cancer, sciatica, and neuralgia, externally to cancerous and venereal sores.*

JABORANDIA. An alkaloid stated by PARODI to have been extracted from the piperaceous variety of jaborandi.

JALAPÆ RESINA. B. Digest jalap in coarse powder ℥viij, with f ℥xvj of rect. spirit, in a covered vessel, at a gentle heat, for 24 hours; then transfer to a percolator, and, when the tincture ceases to pass, pour into the percolator successive portions of spirit until the jalap is exhausted. Add to the tincture f ℥iv of dist. water, and distil off the spirit by a water-bath. Remove the residue while hot to an open dish, and allow it to become cold. Pour off the supernatant fluid from the resin, wash this two or three times with hot water, and dry it on a porcelain plate by a stove or water-bath.

JALAPINA. *Jalapine.* Mr. REDWOOD. Dissolve resin of jalap in rectified spirit, and add to it an alcoholic solution of acetate of lead, as long as a precipitate is formed. Filter, add a few drops of diluted sulphuric acid to throw down an excess of lead; filter again, amd mix the clear solution with 4 or 5 times its volume of distilled water. Collect the precipitate, and dry it over a water-bath.

JULAPIUM (*vel* JULEPUM) ACIDUM. Water rendered grate-

fully acid by the addition of various acids, and sweetened with sugar or syrup. GUY'S H. has the following:

Hydrochloric acid f ʒj, water Oj, sugar ʒss.
Nitric acid ♏lxxv, water Oij, sugar ʒiss.
Nitro-hydrochloric acid ♏xx, water Oiss, sugar ʒj.

JULEPUM ANODYNUM. See Mistura Anodyna.

JULEPUM GUMMOSUM. P. Gum arabic ʒij, syrup of gum ʒvj, orange-flower water ʒij, water ʒiiss.

JULEPUM HYDRARGYRI BICHLORIDI COMPOSITUM. GUY'S H. Tincture of cinchona bark f ʒj, tincture of rhubarb f ʒiv, solut. of bichloride of mercury (L. P.) f ʒij, distilled water f ʒiv. Dose, f ʒj to f ʒij, twice and thrice a day.

JUSCULUM CUM CARNE BOVIS. Dr. SEYMOUR. *Beef Tea.* Lean beef ℔iiss, water Oiij; simmer, without boiling, till reduced to Oiss, and strain carefully.

JUSCULUM CUM CARNE VITULI. P. Lean veal ʒxij, water Ov; digest with a gentle heat for 2 hours; strain when cold. In the same manner prepare *bouillons* of calves' lights, pullet, turtle, and frogs.

JUSCULUM CUM LIMACIBUS. P. Vine snails, deprived of their shells and intestines, washed in warm water, and cut in pieces, ʒiv, water ℔ij; simmer for two hours, add ʒj of Canada maidenhair; infuse for ¼ of an hour, and strain.

JUSCULUM SARZÆ. Dr. EGAN. Decoction of sarsaparilla Oiss, beef ℔ss; reduce to half. To be taken daily.

JUSCULUM VIPERINUM. L. 1746. Prepared from a middle-sized viper (freed from head, skin, and entrails), a chicken, and ℔ij of water, S. A. *Restorative.*

KALI. See Potassa.

KAOLIN PRÆPARATUS. Native silicate of alumina, the free silica, and undecomposed felspar having been removed by elutriation.

KERMES MINERALE. P. Crystal carbonate soda ʒxij¾, water 8 ℔s.; just boil in a copper, and add black sulphuret of antimony ʒvj in fine powder; keep it boiling for an hour, filter whilst boiling into vessels previously heated, containing very hot water; let it cool very slowly for 24 hours, collect pp. on a filter, wash it with cold water, press, and dry it with a moderate heat, pass it through a silk sieve, and keep it secure from air and light.

KOUMISS. A spirituous drink in use amongst the Tartars,

who obtain it by the fermentation of mares' milk. The milk of the cow and of most animals may also be made to yield it by fermentation. The alcohol it contains is the product of the decomposition of the lactose of the milk. *Recommended as a dietetic remedy in phthisis and general debility.*

KOUSSINUM. M. PAVESI. 300 parts of kousso are treated with 100 parts of alcohol and 25 parts of hydrate of lime, at a temperature below 150° F.; the residue is again digested in 600 parts of barley water. Mix the solutions, filter, and precipitate by acetic acid. Dry the precipitate.

LAC AMYGDALÆ. See Mistura Amygdalæ.

LAC ASININUM FACTITIUM. *Artificial Asses' Milk.* HANN. PH. Snails 6, hartshorn shavings, pearl barley, eringo root, each ʒij, water ℔ij; boil to ℔j, and add syrup of maidenhair ʒj. The snails are omitted in this country.

LAC FERRATUM. Cow's milk in which red-hot iron has been repeatedly quenched.

LAC CUM SAGO. Dr. A. T. THOMSON. Soak ʒj of sago in Oj of cold water for an hour; pour off the water, and boil the sago slowly with Oiss of milk till dissolved.

LAC CUM SEVO. GUY'S H. Suet cut small ʒj, water f ʒiv; boil on a slow fire for 10 minutes, and express through linen; then add new milk ʒxvj, bruised cinnamon ʒj, sugar ʒj; boil for 10 minutes, and strain. Dose, f ʒij to f ʒiv, twice a day or oftener. See also Decoctum Sevi.

LAC SULPHURIS. See Sulphur Præcipitatum.

LACTUCARIUM. The milky juice which flows from incisions in the stem of flowering lettuce, collected, and dried in the air. E. directs it to be prepared both from the *Lactuca virosa* and *Lactuca sativa.* Dose, gr. iij to x.

LACTUCINUM. *Lactucin.* LENOUR. Exhaust lactucarium with boiling alcohol. Redissolve what is deposited on cooling in sufficient hot alcohol, digest with animal charcoal, filter while hot, and let it cool.

LAPIS DIVINUS. P. and G. Sulphate of copper, nitre, and alum, of each ʒiij [ʒij, PRUS. PH.]; fuse them together, stir in ʒj of powdered camphor, and pour it out on an oiled slab. *Used in lotions, eye-waters, &c.* The Lapis Vulnerarius of some formularies is nearly the same.

LAPIS MEDICAMENTOSUS. L. 1746. Alum, litharge, and red bole, of each ℔ss; colcothar ℥iij, vinegar ℥iv. Mix, and dry.

LAUDANUM SYDENHAMI. Vinum Opii.

LAUDANUM CYDONIATUM. See Liquor Opiatus.

LICHEN ISLANDICUS PRÆPARATUS. G. *Iceland moss deprived of its bitterness.* Infuse ℥v Iceland moss and ℥ss carb. potash in Oiss tepid water for 3 hours, then pour off, and well wash the residue with cold water, and afterwards dry it.

LIMATURA FERRI. See Ferri Limatura.

LIMATURA STANNI. Tin is sometimes divided by a file; but more usually by agitating the melted metal. See Stanni Pulvis.

LIMONADUM. P. Cut 2 lemons deprived of seeds in slices, pour on them Oij$\frac{1}{4}$ of boiling water, infuse for an hour in a covered vessel, then add ℥j$\frac{3}{4}$ of sugar, and strain. [Or, citric acid ʒj, sugar ℥ij, water Oiss, spirit of lemon ʒj. Tartaric acid is sometimes substituted for citric.]

LIMONADUM AERATUM. Put f ℥j of syrup of lemons into each bottle, and fill up with aerated water.

LIMONADUM ANTIMONIATUM. IT. H. Potassio-tartrate of antimony gr. ij, sugar ℥ss, lemonade Oij. A glassful every half hour.

LIMONADUM LACTICUM. M. Lactic acid from ʒj to ʒiv, water Oiss, syrup. ℥ij.

LIMONADUM MAGNESIÆ LAXATIVUM. MIALHE. Calcined magnesia ʒij, citric acid ʒviss, water f ℥x. Heat to boiling, and filter whilst hot into a pint bottle containing ℥ij of syrup of lemon peel, and fill up with water. Contains about ʒxj of citrate of magnesia, equal in effect to ℥j of the sulphate.

LIMONADUM MAGNESIÆ AERATUM. DALLIER. Pure citrate of magnesia ℥j, heavy carbonate of magnesia ʒiss, citric acid in coarse powder ʒiv, refined sugar (powdered, and aromatized with lemon) ʒxj. Mix; for a pint of water.

LIMONADUM OXALICUM. Oxalic acid gr. x, water Oj, sugar q. s. Half this quantity in 24 hours, as a refrigerant.

LIMONADUM SICCUM. Citric acid ʒj, sugar ℥iv essence of lemon 8 drops; a teaspoonful for a glass of water. Or, white sugar ℔iv, tartaric acid ℥j, cream of tartar ʒiv, essence of lemon ʒij.

LIMONADUM SULPHURICUM. See Ptisana Sulphurica.

LIMONADUM CUM TARTRATE BORICO-POTASSICO. P. See Ptisana cum Acido sulphurico.

LINCTUS. *Common Linctus.* ST. B. H. Confection of hips ʒij, p. tragacanth ℈iiss, syrup of poppies f ʒvj, water ʒij, diluted sulphuric acid f ʒss, vinegar of squills f ʒiij. Mix.

LINCTUS ACIDUS. Dr. COPLAND. Honey of roses ʒx, hydrochloric acid ♏xx, syrup of red poppies ʒij.

LINCTUS ANTIMONII SULPHURETI. U. C. H. Oxymel f ℥j, oxymel of squills f ℥j, precipitated sulphuret of antimony ℈j.

LINCTUS BORACIS. U. C. H. Borax ʒiij, honey ℥j; melt and stir together, then add syrup ℥j. Dr. COPLAND prescribes spermaceti ʒiiss, comp. powder of tragacanth ʒiij, syrup of Tolu ℥j, borax ʒiiss, confection of roses ʒv, syrup of marshmallows, q. s.

LINCTUS CACAO. *Créme de Tronchin.* Butter of cacao ℥ij, white sugar ℥j, syrup of capillaire ℥j, syrup of Tolu ℥j.

LINCTUS PAPAVERIS. TH. H. Comp. tinct. camphor, syr. poppies, syr. Tolu, of each ♏clx. Dose ʒj.

LINCTUS SCILLÆ. Oil of almonds ℥ij, oxymel of squills ℥j.

LINCTUS TEREBINTHINÆ. RECAMIER. Oil of turpentine ʒij, honey of roses ℥iv. See also Confectio Terebinthinæ. [For other similar compounds see LOHOCH.]

LINIMENTUM ACIDUM. Sir W. FORDYCE, in *malignant ulcerations of the throat.* Honey of roses ℥j, hydrochloric acid 20 drops.

LINIMENTUM ACETICUM COMPOSITUM. MID. H. Acetic acid f ℥j, purified oil of turpentine f ℥iss, yolk of egg q. s., distilled water f ℥v. Mix.

LINIMENTUM ACONITI. B. Aconite root in coarse powder ℥xx, camphor ℥j, rectified spirit q. s. Moisten the aconite root with a portion of the spirit, and macerate for 3 days; then percolate into a receiver containing the camphor, until the product amounts to Oj. U. S. same strength, but glycerin and no camphor.

LINIMENTUM ÆRUGINIS. L. *Oxymel Æruginis.* Powdered verdigris ℥j, vinegar f ℥vij; dissolve, strain through linen, add honey ℥xiv, and boil to a proper thickness.

LINIMENTUM ALBUM. *For chapped hands.* Rectified oil of turpentine ℥ij, solution of ammonia ℥ij, soap liniment

℥iij, spirit of rosemary ℥j; mix in the above order, and gradually add, with continual agitation, distilled vinegar ℥viij.

LINIMENTUM ALBUMINIS. Dr. CHRISTISON. Equal parts of white of egg and rectified spirit agitated together. *In excoriation from pressure.*

LINIMENTUM ALLII. Juice of garlic, mixed with olive oil. *Used in infantile convulsions.*

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ. B. *Volatile Liniment. Hartshorn and Oil.* Solution of ammonia f ℥j, olive oil f ℥iij. Mix. U. S. 1 to 2 oil. P. 1 to 9 (ol. amygd.). G. 1 to 4 oil.

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ SESQUICARBONATIS. L. (*Lin. Ammoniæ*, L. 1788). Solution of sesquicarbonate of ammonia f ℥j, olive oil f ℥iij.

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ COMPOSITUM. E. (Dr. GRANVILLE'S *Counter-irritants.*) Strong water of ammonia (density ·880) f ℥v, tincture of camphor f ℥ij, spirit of rosemary f ℥j. Mix. A weaker liniment may be made with f ℥iij tincture of camphor, f ℥ij spirit of rosemary, and f ℥v of strong ammonia. [Dr. GRANVILLE directs for the *milder* lotion, ℥iv of ammonia at ·872, ℥iij of spirit of rosemary distilled from the herb, and ℥j of spirit of camphor. For the *stronger*, ℥v of the same ammonia, ℥ij of spirit of rosemary, ℥j of spirit of camphor. The milder is sufficient to produce vesication in a few minutes. The stronger is only employed in apoplexy, and to produce cauterization. To be applied on folded linen covered with a thick towel.]

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ CAMPHORATUM. CRUICKSHANK. Camphor ℥ij, olive oil ℥j, water of ammonia ℥iij.

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ CUM TEREBINTHINÂ. Dr. COPLAND. Liniment of ammonia f℥iss, oil of turpentine f℥ss.

LINIMENTUM ANTHELMINTICUM. BORIES. Colocynth ℥ss, ox-gall ℥iv, oil of wormwood ℥j.

LINIMENTUM ANODYNUM. See *Linimentum Opii.* [For CAZENAVE'S (or BIETT'S) Lin. Anodynum, see Linimentum Belladonnæ.]

LINIMENTUM ANTISPASMODICUM. HUFELAND. Oil of cajeput ℈j, oil of mint ℈j, compound camphor liniment ℥j, laudanum ℥j. Mix.

LINIMENTUM ARCEI. See Unguentum Elemi.

LINIMENTUM ARNICÆ. *Arnica Opodeldoc.* Dissolve by heat Castile soap 4 parts, and camphor 1 part, in rectified spirit 10 parts. Add tincture of arnica 5 parts.

LINIMENTUM BELLADONNÆ. B. Belladonna root in coarse powder ℥xx, camphor ℥j, rectified spirit q. s. Moisten the belladonna root with a portion of the spirit, and macerate for 3 days; then percolate into a receiver containing the camphor, until the product amounts to Oj.

LINIMENTUM BELLADONNÆ COMPOSITUM. GUY'S H. Extract of belladonna ℥j, soap liniment f℥viij. CUT. H. Ext. belladonna ℥iv, glycerine ℥j, soap liniment ℥vj.

LINIMENTUM BELLADONNÆ ET CHLOROFORMI. Mr. SQUIRE. Belladonna liniment ℥vij, belladonna chloroform (by percolating the root with chloroform) f℥j, sprinkled on piline and applied to the loins, *in lumbago.*

LINIMENTUM BITUMINIS AMMONIATUM. Dr. KIRKLAND. Barbadoes tar ℥iss, water of ammonia ℥ss.

LINIMENTUM BORACIS. SWEDIAUR. Borax ℥ij, tincture of myrrh ℥j, distilled water ℥j, honey of roses ℥ij.

LINIMENTUM CALCIS. B. Lime water and olive oil, of each f℥ij; shake them together. U. S. uses linseed oil. P. ol. almonds 1, lime water 9.

LINIMENTUM CALCIS COMPOSITUM. ST. B. H. Lime water f℥viij, olive oil f℥viij, rectified spirit f℥j.

LINIMENTUM CALCIS CHLORINATÆ. SCHOENLEIN. Chloride of lime ℥j, soap ℥ij, water q. s. *For itch.*

LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ. B. *Oleum Camphoratum.* Camphor ℥j, olive oil f℥iv. Dissolve the camphor in the oil. U. S. same. P. same.

LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ COMPOSITUM. B. Dissolve ℥iiss of camphor and f℥j of oil of lavender in f℥xv of rectified spirit, and add f℥v of strong solution of ammonia. P. same.

LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ ÆTHEREUM. WARE. Camphor ℥j, ether ℥j, oil of vipers ℥ij.

LINIMENTUM CANTHARIDIS. See LIQUOR EPISPASTICUS. U. S. Powdered cantharides ℥j tr., oil of turpentine f℥viij o. m.; digest for 3 hours in a water-bath, and strain.

LINIMENTUM CAPSICI. Dr. COPLAND. Compound camphor liniment f℥j, volatile liniment f℥j, tincture of capsicum

f℥iij. Dr. TURNBULL. Capsicums ℥j, sp. rect. ℥iij. Macerate 7 days.

LINIMENTUM CHLORINATUM. KOPP. Solution of chloride of lime ℥vj, olive oil ℥iss. *In inveterate itch, ringworm, &c.*

LINIMENTUM CHLOROFORMI. B. Mix chloroform f℥ij with liniment of camphor f℥ij. U. S. Chlorof. 3, olive oil 4 wt. P. 1 to 9 (ol. almonds).

LINIMENTUM COLCHICI. EAR INFIRMARY. Soap liniment f℥j, wine of colchicum seed f℥ss. Mix.

LINIMENTUM COLOCYNTHIDIS. HEIM. Tincture of colocynth ℥ss, castor oil ℥iss. A teaspoonful to be rubbed over the belly night and morning; *as a purgative, or to disperse swollen glands.*

LINIMENTUM COSMETICUM. QUINCY. Magistery of bismuth ℥j, oil of almonds ℥ij, spermaceti ℥iij, oil of rhodium 6 drops.

LINIMENTUM CRINISCUM. QUINCY. Labdanum ℥vj, bears' grease ℥ij, honey ℥ss, powdered southernwood ℥iij, oil of nutmeg ℥j, balsam of Peru ℥ij. *To restore the hair.*

LINIMENTUM CROTONIS. B. Mix croton oil f℥j with oil of cajeput and rectified spirit, of each f℥iiiss. PEREIRA. One part of croton oil to 5 of olive oil. Dr. CORRIGAN employs f℥j of croton oil with f℥j of oil of turpentine or comp. camphor liniment. D. Croton oil f℥j, oil of turpentine f℥vij. Mix them with agitation.

LINIMENTUM DIGITALIS. Dr. ROYLE. Infusion of digitalis f℥ij, water of ammonia f℥ij, oil of poppy seed f℥iv. To be rubbed on the abdomen 2 or 3 times a day. See also Lin. Diureticum.

LINIMENTUM GLYCERINI. Mr. STARTIN. Soap liniment ℥iij, pure glycerine ℥j, extract of belladonna ℥j. Mix. *For gouty, rheumatic, and neuralgic pains; bruises, sprains, &c.* A little veratrine is sometimes added.

LINIMENTUM GLYCERINI [GUMMOSUM]. Powdered tragacanth ℥ij to ℥ss, lime water ℥viij, pure glycerine ℥j, rose water ℥iij. *For superficial burns, excoriations, chaps of lips or nipples, &c.*

LINIMENTUM HELLEBORI. DORNBLUETH. Soft soap ℥iv, hellebore powder ℥ij, hot water q. s.

LINIMENTUM HYDRARGYRI. B. Liquefy ointment of mer-

cury ℥j in liniment of camphor ℥j with a gentle heat; then add solution of ammonia ℥j gradually, and mix with agitation.

LINIMENTUM HYDRARGYRI CUM IODINIO. CUT. H. Iodine ℥ss, glycerine ℥ij, olive oil ℥iiiss, stronger mercurial ointment ℥ij. Dissolve, and mix.

LINIMENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRATIS. Sir H. HALFORD. Equal quantities of ointment of nitrated quicksilver and oil of almonds, triturated till perfectly smooth, in a glass mortar.

LINIMENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRICO-OXYDI. CUT. H. Castor oil ℥iv, lard ℥iv, levigated nitric oxide of mercury ℥ij, oil of bitter almonds ℥ss. Mix.

LINIMENTUM HYDRARGYRI OLEATIS. See Ung. Hydrarg. Oleat.

LINIMENTUM HUNGARICUM. SOUBEIRAN. Rectified spirit ℥xij, strong vinegar ℥vj, camphor ℥iv, mustard flour ℥iv, black pepper ℥iv, powdered cantharides ℥j, 1 clove of garlic; macerate for some days, and filter.

LINIMENTUM IODI. B. Dissolve iodine ℥j¼; iodide of potassium ℥ss, and camphor ℥¼, in rectified spirit f℥x. [Half the strength of Lin Iodi 1864.]

LINIMENTUM IODURETUM SAPONACEUM. GUIBOURT. White soap ℥x, oil of almonds ℥x, iodide of potassium ℥j, water ℥j. Dissolve the iodide in the water, and add it to the soap and oil previously melted together. Mix. See the next.

LINIMENTUM IODURETUM GELATINOSUM. *Gelée pour le Goître.* FOY. Iodide of potassium ℥iv, proof spirit ℥ij; dissolve. Dissolve also ℥vj of scraped curd soap in ℥ij of proof spirit. Mix while still warm, aromatize with rose or neroli, and let the mixture cool in wide-mouthed bottles, which must be kept well corked.

LINIMENTUM IPECACUANHÆ. Dr. NELIGAN. Ipecac. in fine powder ℥iv, lard ℥ij, olive oil f℥iss. It is sometimes mixed with an equal quantity of Volatile Liniment. See Unguentum Ipecacuanhæ.

LINIMENTUM JUNIPERI. Dr. SULLY. Oil of juniper ℥iss, lard ℥ij, oil of anise 6 drops. *In scalled heads, &c.*

LINIMENTUM MURIATICUM. F. H. Hydrochloric acid ℥ij, balsam of Peru ℥j, water ℥vj, white wax ℥ij, olive oil ℥ij.

LINIMENTUM NARCOTICUM. P. *Liniment Calmant.* Anodyne oil (balsamum tranquillans) ℥ij, compound wine of opium, cold cream, of each ʒij.

LINIMENTUM NUCIS VOMICÆ. M. Tincture of nux vomica ℥j, strong ammonia ʒij. Mix.

LINIMENTUM OLEI ASELLI. Dr. BRACH. Cod-liver oil ℥j, water of ammonia ℥ss. Dr. BREFELD. (*To scrofulous ulcers.*) Cod-liver oil ʒiv, Goulard's extract of lead ʒij, yolk of egg ʒiij.

LINIMENTUM OLEI ERGOTÆ. Oil of ergot ʒj, oil of almonds or sulphuric ether ʒiij.

LINIMENTUM OLEI TEREBINTHINÆ. See Linimentum Terebinthinatum. GUY'S H.

LINIMENTUM OPII. B. Soap liniment ℥ij, tincture of opium f ℥ij.

LINIMENTUM PHOSPHORATUM. HAMB. PH. Phosphorus gr. vj, oil of almonds ℥j; digest, and add camphor gr. x, solution of ammonia 10 drops.

LINIMENTUM PLUMBI SUBACETATIS. U. S. olive oil 3 parts, sol. subacetate lead 2 parts.

LINIMENTUM POTASSII IODIDI. See Lin. Ioduretum Gelatinosum, and Lin. Ioduretum Saponaceum.

LINIMENTUM POTASSII IODIDI CUM SAPONE. B. Dissolve hard soap cut small ℥iss in f ℥vij of distilled water by the heat of a water-bath. Dissolve iodide of potassium ℥iss, and glycerine f ℥j in f ℥iij of distilled water, and mix the two solutions. When cold, add oil of lemon f ʒj, and mix thoroughly.

LINIMENTUM DE ROSEN. P. Ol. mace, oil cloves of each ʒss, sp. juniper ℥ix.

LINIMENTUM SAPONACEUM. U. C. H. Soft soap ℥iv, oil of turpentine f ℥j, proof spirit f ʒvj. *Liniment Savonneux*, P., consists of tincture of soap ʒx, olive oil ʒj wt., spirit of wine (sp. gr. ·863) ʒx wt.

LINIMENTUM SAPONIS. *Soap Liniment. Opodeldoc.* B. Hard soap cut small ℥iiss, camphor ℥j¼, oil of rosemary f ʒiij, rectified spirit f ℥xviij, distilled water f ℥ij. Mix the water with the spirit, and add the oil of rosemary, the soap, and the camphor. Digest for 7 days at a temperature not exceeding 70° F., with occasional agitation, and filter. U. S. same ingred., but differs a little in their propor-

tions. P. See Lin. Saponaceum, also as B. G. contains besides, liq. ammonia.

LINIMENTUM SAPONIS CUM OPIÔ. See Linimentum Opii.

LINIMENTUM SIMPLEX. E. Olive oil f ℥iv; white wax ℥j tr.; melt together.

LINIMENTUM SINAPIS. Dr. LEWIN. Bruised mustard seed ℔ss, oil of turpentine ℔j; digest, strain, and add camphor ℥iv. *In imitation of Whitehead's Essence of Mustard.*

LINIMENTUM SINAPIS COMPOSITUM. B. Dissolve ethereal extract of mezereon gr. xl and camphor gr. cxx, in rect. spirit f ℥iv, and add oil of mustard f ℥j, and castor oil f ʒv. (*An excellent rubefacient.*)

LINIMENTUM OLEI VOLATILIS SINAPIS. Dr. MEYER. Volatile oil of black mustard seed from 12 to 24 drops, rectified spirit ℥j. Or, 5 to 6 drops of the oil to ʒj of oil of almonds. FAURE directs one part of the volatile oil to 20 of spirit; to be applied on linen, and renewed every 3 minutes; as a *rubefacient.* M. directs, as a *vesicant,* equal weights of the oil and strong alcohol.

LINIMENTUM STRYCHNIÆ. Dr. NELIGAN. Strychnia ʒss, olive oil ℥iss. Ten drops to be rubbed over the temples, in *amaurosis.*

LINIMENTUM SUCCINI. Oil of amber ℥ss, oil of cloves ℥ss, oil of olives ℥j. *The supposed form for Roche's Embrocation.*

LINIMENTUM SUCCINI OPIATUM. Rectified oil of amber ℥ij, tincture of opium ℥ij, lard ℥j. *A once celebrated remedy for cramp, &c.*

LINIMENTUM SULPHURIS CUM SAPONÊ. LUGOL. Soap ℥iij, water ℥vj; dissolve by a gentle heat, and add sulphur ℥iij.

LINIMENTUM SULPHURO-SAPONACEUM. JADELOT. Sulphide of potassium 2 parts, soap (softened with 10 parts of water), poppy oil 20 parts, oil of thyme ʒj. Mix.

LINIMENTUM SULPHURETI CARBONIS. GERM. H. Sulphuret of carbon ʒj, oil of almonds or camphorated oil ℥j.

LINIMENTUM SULPHURIS IODIDI. Mr. E. WILSON. Iodide of sulphur ʒss, olive oil ʒj; triturate together.

LINIMENTUM TEREBINTHINÆ. B. Soft soap ℥ij, camphor ℥j, oil of turpentine f ℥xvj. Dissolve camphor in turpentine, add soap, and rub together till thoroughly mixed.

U. S. Resin cerate ℥xij tr., turpentine Oss o. m. P. Medicated oil of chamomile, turpentine p. æ.

LINIMENTUM TEREBINTHINATUM. E. Resin cerate ℥iv, oil of turpentine f ℥v, camphor in powder ℥ss. Mix. GUY'S H. Resin cerate ℥iij, oil of turpentine f℥iss. [Mr. KENTISH'S *application to burns.*]

LINIMENTUM TEREBINTHINÆ ACETICUM. B. Mix oil of turpentine f℥j, acetic acid f℥j, and liniment of camphor f℥j. Dr. STOKES. Oil of turpentine ℥iij, acetic acid ℥v, rose water ℥iiss, essence of lemons ℈iv, yolk of 1 egg. This is said to resemble Mr. ST. JOHN LONG'S celebrated liniment. *In phthisis.* See Linimentum Aceticum Compositum.

LINIMENTUM TEREBINTHINÆ VITRIOLICUM. See Lin. Acidi Sulphurici.

LINIMENTUM TRIPHARMACUM. L. 1746. Lead plaster ℥iv, olive oil ℥iv, vinegar ℥j; heat gently, and stir them till they combine.

LINIMENTUM VESICANS. Dr. MONTGOMERY, *for Children.* Compound camphor liniment f℥iv, rectified oil of turpentine f℥ij. [To produce *immediate* vesication in adults, mix one part of the strongest *liquor ammoniæ* with two of olive oil, and apply 6 drops on spongio-piline for ten minutes.]

LINIMENTUM VERATRIE. BRANDE. Veratria gr. viij, alcohol f℥iv, soap liniment f℥iv.

LINIMENTUM VIRIDE. Dr. CAMPBELL. Camphor ℥j, oil of olives ℥vj, water of ammonia ℥vj, extract of hemlock ℥j, spirit of ammonia ℥ij.

LINIMENTUM ZINGIBERIS. Dr. TURNBULL. Prepare a strong essence of ginger, by percolation, or by digestion and expression, with 2 parts of rectified spirit to 1 of ginger; decolorise it with animal charcoal, and filter. To be rubbed for 5 or 10 minutes over the whole forehead, as a remedy for *short-sightedness.* [Some Ointments have also been termed Liniments. See UNGUENTA.]

LINTEUM. *Lint. Charpie.* It is made from linen rags carefully cleaned, and scraped with a knife, by means of a suitable apparatus. There are also several kinds of lint directly manufactured from linen or cotton.

LINTEUM NIGRUM. Mr. HIGGINBOTTOM. Dissolve ʒij of nitrate of silver in fʒiv of distilled water; saturate ʒj of fine lint with the solution, and expose it in a flat vessel to dry. Used in the treatment of old ulcers. [FRICKE'S LINTEUM INFERNALE is made with a weaker solution, gr. x to fʒj.]

LIQUOR ACIDI ARSENIOSI HYDROCHLORICUS. See Liquor Arsenici Chloridi.

LIQUOR ACIDI CHROMICI. P. Cryst. chromic acid ʒj, dist. water ʒj.

LIQUOR ACIDI CITRICI. *Artificial Lemon Juice.* Citric acid 34 grs., water ʒj.

LIQUOR ÆTHEREUS OLEOSUS. D. See Spiritus Æthereus Oleosus.

LIQUOR ÆTHEREUS SULPHURICUS. D. 1826. Unrectified sulphuric ether.

LIQUOR ALUMINII CHLORIDI. Gr. lxxv in ʒj. The salt is sold as *Chlor-Alum*, and recommended by Prof. GAMGEE as an antiseptic. A much purer sol. may be obtained by dissolving hydrate of alumina in hydrochloric acid of Sp. gr. 1·250.

LIQUOR ALUMINIS COMPOSITUS. L. Alum ʒj, sulphate of zinc ʒj, distilled water Oiij. Dissolve, and filter.

LIQUOR ANIXII. Spirit of hartshorn saturated with sulphuric acid. Dose, 60 drops.

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ. B. Strong solution of ammonia Oj, distilled water Oij. Mix, and preserve in a stoppered bottle. Sp. gr. ·959. U. S. same. G. contains 10 per cent. of gas.

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ FORTIOR. B. Mix chloride of ammonium in coarse powder ℔iij and slaked lime ℔iv, and introduce the mixture into an iron bottle placed in a metal pot surrounded by sand. Connect the iron tube, which screws air-tight into the bottle in the usual manner, by corks, glass tubes, and caoutchouc collars, with a Woulf's bottle capable of holding a pint; connect this with a second Woulf's bottle of the same size, the second bottle with a matrass of the capacity of three pints, in which ʒxxij of distilled water are placed, and the matrass, by means of a tube bent twice at right angles, with an ordinary bottle containing distilled water ʒx. Bottles 1 and 2 are

empty, and the latter and the matrass which contains the ℥xxij of distilled water are furnished each with a siphon safety tube charged with a very short column of mercury. The heat of a fire, which should be very gradually raised, is now to be applied to the metal pot, and continued until bubbles of condensible gas cease to escape from the extremity of the glass tube which dips into the water of the matrass. The process being terminated, the matrass will contain about f℥xliij of strong solution of ammonia. Bottles 1 and 2 will now include, the first about 16, the second about 10 fluid ounces, of a coloured ammoniacal liquid. Place this in a flask closed by a cork, which should be perforated by a siphon safety tube containing a little mercury, and also by a second tube bent twice at right angles, and made to pass to the bottom of the terminal bottle used in the preceding process. Apply heat to the flask until the coloured liquid it contains is reduced to three fourths of its original bulk. The product now contained in the terminal bottle will be nearly of the strength of solution of ammonia, and may be made exactly so by the addition of the proper quantity of distilled water or of strong solution of ammonia. Density, B. ·891; L. ·882. B. contains 32·5 per cent. of ammonia. U. S. 26 per cent. of ammonia. P. 20 per cent.

Antidotes.—Vinegar and water, followed by acidulated demulcent drinks.

Liquor Ammoniæ Acetatis. B. *Spirit of Mindererus.* Reduce to powder carbonate of ammonia ℥iij¼, or a sufficiency, and add it gradually to acetic acid f℥x until a neutral solution is formed, then add distilled water Oiiss. [Does not change the colour of turmeric or litmus; does not become coloured by hydrosulphuric acid.] Dose, f℥iij to f℥vj. U.S. same. P. same. G. made with Liq. Ammon.

Liquor Ammoniæ Acetatis Concentratus. B. 1864. Liq. ammon. fort. ℥iiiss, acetic acid f℥x or q. s. Mix gradually, and if the product is not neutral to test-paper, make it so by the addition of more of either liquid. To bring it to the strength of Liq. Ammoniæ Acetatis, dilute 1 part with 5 of water. Should not be kept in white-glass bottles.

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ ANISATUS. G. Rectified spirit ʒxij wt., oil of anise ½ oz. wt., solution of ammonia (·960) ʒiiss wt.

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ SESQUICARBONATIS. L. (*Aqua Ammoniæ Carbonatis*, E.) Sesquicarbonate (formerly carbonate or subcarbonate) of ammonia ʒiv tr., distilled water Oj. Dissolve, and filter. E. the same. Dose, ♏xij to fʒj.

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ CITRATIS. B. Dissolve citric acid ʒiij in dist. water 1 pint, and add strong solution of ammonia fʒij⅔ or a sufficiency, until the liquid is neutral to test-papers. Dose, fʒij to fʒvj.

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ HYDROSULPHURETI. See Ammoniæ Hydrosulphuretum.

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ SUCCINATUS. See Liquor Cornu C. Succinatus.

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ TARTRATIS. May be made with ʒiij of tartaric acid, Oj of water, and q. s. of carbonate of ammonia to saturation. [For the empyreumatic form, see Liq. Cornu Cervi Tartarizatus.]

LIQUOR ANODYNUS HOFFMANNI. See Spiritus Ætheris Compositus.

LIQUOR ANTIMONII CHLORIDI. B. On 1lb of black antimony in a porcelain vessel, pour Oiv of hydrochloric acid, and, constantly stirring, beneath a flue with a good draught, apply a gentle heat, which must be gradually augmented as the development of gas begins to slacken, and finally kept at a boiling temperature for 15 minutes. Strain through calico, returning what passes first; and transfer the clear liquid into another capsule, and boil it down to Oij. The sp. gr. should be 1·470. G. sp. gr. 1·34.

LIQUOR ANTINEPHRITICUS. ADAMS. Poppy-heads ʒvj, water Oiss; boil to ʒviij, strain with pressure, and add ʒj of nitre. Dose, ʒij, night and morning, in warm linseed tea. *In painful affections of the urinary organs.*

LIQUOR ANTIPODAGRICUS. BEGUIN. Mix 1 part of fuming liquor of Boyle with 3 of spirit of wine. Dose, 30 or 40 drops. As *sudorific in gout;* also applied externally with camphor.

LIQUOR ANTIPSORICUS. VAN MONS. Sulphuret (sulphide) of sodium ʒj, muriate of ammonia ʒiiss. Dissolve each separately in ʒvj of water, filter, and mix.

LIQUOR ARGENTI ACETATIS. HANN. PH. Acetate of silver 1 part, distilled water 19 parts.

LIQUOR ARGENTI AMMONIO-CHLORIDI. NIEMANN. Dissolve ℈ss of nitrate of silver in ℥ij of distilled water, and precipitate by solution of common salt q. s. Wash the precipitate, dissolve it in ℥iss of liquor ammoniæ, and add ℥iij of hydrochloric acid. Add water to make up the weight ℥iiss. Dose, 10 drops, *in epilepsy*, &c.

LIQUOR ARSENIATIS AMMONIÆ. H. OF ST. LOUIS. Arseniate of ammonia gr. iv, distilled water f ℥iv, spirit of angelica f ℥ij. Dose, ♏xij to xxx. [There are other formulæ for this solution, differing in strength from the above. Dr. NELIGAN gives as BIETT'S—Arseniate of ammonia gr. iss, distilled water f ℥iij, spirit of angelica f ℥vj. Dose, f ℥j to f ℥iij. BOUCHARDAT says gr. vj to ℥viij of distilled water. Dose, from 12 drops to ℥j.]

LIQUOR ARSENIATIS SODÆ. PEARSON'S *Arsenical Solution*. Arseniate of soda gr. iv, distilled water f ℥iv. Dose, from ♏xij to ♏xxx in the day. See Liquor Sodæ Arseniatis, B.

LIQUOR ARSENICALIS. B. (*Liquor Potassæ Arsenitis*, L.) *Fowler's Solution*. Place arsenious acid and carbonate of potash, of each gr. lxxx, in powder, in a flask, with f ℥x distilled water, and heat till a clear solution is obtained. Let it cool, then add comp. tincture of lavender f ℥v, and distilled water to make up Oj. Dose, ♏ij—♏viij. U. S. same. P. 1 in 100. G. 1 in 90.

LIQUOR ARSENICI HYDOCHLORICUS. B. Boil arsenious acid in powder gr. lxxx, with hydrochloric acid f ℥ij and ℥iv of distilled water until dissolved, then add distilled water to make 1 pint. Dose, ♏ij—♏viij. [Sp. gr. 1·009. Same strength as Liquor Arsenicalis, B.] *Liquor Arsenici Chloridi*, L. Similar to above, but only $\frac{1}{3}$rd of its strength. [This was previously in use under the name of DE VALANGIN'S *Mineral Solvent*. Dr. FARR gives 3 drops of L. prep. 3 times a day, increasing the dose 1 drop daily till 10 drops are taken for each dose.] U. S. same.

LIQUOR ARSENICI PERIODIDI. WACKENRODER. Metallic arsenic in powder gr. j, iodine gr vj, water ℥xij; digest at a gentle heat till dissolved. Evaporate the filtered solution to dryness at a moderate temperature, taking care

not to raise it above 86° F. after it begins to solidify. Dissolve the salt in ℥vj of distilled water. Each ʒj contains gr. $\frac{1}{8}$th of periodide of arsenic. Dose, 20 drops, 3 times a day.

LIQUOR ARSENICI ET HYDRARGYRI HYDRIODATIS. D. (DONOVAN'S *Solution.*) Pure arsenic (metallic) gr. vj, pure mercury gr. xvj, iodine gr. lss, alcohol fʒss; rub them together until a dry mass is obtained, and, having triturated f℥viij of water with this in successive portions, let the whole be transferred to a flask, and heated until it begins to boil. When cooled and filtered, let as much distilled water be added as will make the bulk of the solution exactly f℥viij and fʒvj. Dose from ♏x to ♏xxx. Mr. WILSON gives from 10 to 25 drops, 3 times a day, with meals, in *lepra*, &c.

LIQUOR ATROPIÆ. B. Atropia gr. iv, rectified spirit fʒj, distilled water fʒvij; mix the atropia with the spirit, and add this gradually to the water, shaking them together. Mr. WILMOT (*Pharm. Journ., April*, 1875) thinks that the smarting sensation sometimes following the application of solutions of atropine is due to the particles of dust which are allowed to get into these liquids. Hence the importance of not exposing such liquids to the air more than possible, and of employing perfectly clean camel's hair pencils.

LIQUOR ATROPIÆ SULPHATIS. B. Dissolve gr. iv of sulphate of atropia in f℥j of distilled water. (*For outward use.*)

LIQUOR BARII CHLORIDI. L. Chloride of barium ʒj, distilled water f℥j. Dissolve. Dose, ♏v, carefully increased to xv or xx.

LIQUOR BISMUTHI ET AMMONIÆ CITRATIS. B. (SCHACHT'S *Solution of Bismuth.*) Mix nitric acid f℥ij with f℥j distilled water, and add purified bismuth ccccxxx gr. in successive portions. When effervescence has ceased apply for 10 minutes a heat approaching ebullition, and decant the solution from any insoluble matter. Evaporate to f℥ij, add citric acid ℥ij disolved in f℥iv of distilled water, then solution of ammonia in small quantities at a time till the precipitate formed is redissolved, and the solution is neutral or slightly alkaline to test-paper. Dilute with distilled

water to 1 pint. (Sp. gr. 1·122). f℥j contains gr. iij of oxide of bismuth. Dose, ℥ss to ℥j.

Liquor Brominii. M. Pourche. Bromine 1 part, distilled water 40 parts. Dose, 5 or 6 drops, 3 times a day. A stronger solution (1 part to 10) is sometimes used externally.

Liquor Calcii Chloridi. L. Chloride of calcium ℥iv tr., distilled water f℥xij. Mix. Dose, from ♏xv to f℥j. *In sickness.*

Liquor Calcis. B. *Aqua Calcis. Lime Water.* Put slaked lime ℥ij into a stoppered bottle containing distilled water Cj, and shake well for two or three minutes. After 12 hours the excess of lime will have subsided, and the clear solution may be drawn off with a siphon as it is required for use, or transferred to a green-glass bottle furnished with a well-ground stopper. [When the whole of the solution has been withdrawn from the bottle in which it was made, a fresh solution may be obtained by shaking the sediment at the bottom of the bottle with another gallon of distilled water; and if the lime be pure and the bottle accurately stopped, the process may be repeated four or five times.] *Test.*—f℥x require for neutralization at least 200 grain measures of the volumetric solution of oxalic acid. U. S., P., G. all the same.

Liquor Calcis Compositus. See Aqua Calcis Composita.

Liquor Calcis Chloratæ. B. Blend well together, by trituration in a large mortar, ℔j of chlorinated lime with Cj of water; transfer the mixture to a stoppered bottle, and shake it frequently for the space of 3 hours. Pour it on a calico filter, and let the solution which passes through be kept in a well-stoppered bottle. Sp. gr. 1·035. [A concentrated solution, for which there is no authorised form, is usually sold in this country. Solutions of various strengths are also made for different purposes. M. Chevallier's solution contains 1 part in 10.] P. 1 in 45.

Liquor Calcis Saccharatus. B. Mix slaked lime ℥j and refined sugar in powder ℥ij, by trituration in a mortar. Transfer the mixture to a bottle containing distilled water Oj, and, having closed this with a cork, shake it occasionally for a few hours. Finally, separate the clear solution with the siphon, and keep it in a stoppered bottle. Sp. gr.

1·052. Dose ♏xv—℥j, in a glass of water. Contains 7·11 grains of lime in the ounce.

Liquor Calumbæ. *Concentrated Infusion of Calumba.* Calumba cut small ℥v tr., cold distilled water Oj; macerate for 12 hours, and press strongly. Macerate again with enough water to make up the whole f℥xviij, filter, heat to 180° F., and again filter; and, lastly, add f℥ij of rectified spirit. Other concentrated infusions may be made by a similar process, using 8 times the quantity of ingredients ordered in the Pharmacopœia for each Oj of water. These preparations are not authorised by any Pharmacopœia. f℥j with f℥vij of water forms the infusion.

Liquor Camphoræ. Mr. Houlton. Spirit of camphor f℥j, proof spirit f℥vij. To form Mistura Camphoræ add f℥ss to f℥iss of water. Mr. Fordred recommends tincture of camphor f℥xiij, tincture of myrrh (bleached by animal charcoal) f℥ss, rectified spirit f℥ij and ℥iiss. For camphor mixture, add f℥iv of this liquor to f℥xvj of water. Neither of these form an exact imitation of Aqua Camphoræ. Swediaur directs ℥ij of powdered camphor to be dissolved in f℥xxiv of water saturated with carbonic acid gas. One part of this solution with 4 of water will be about the strength of Aqua Camphoræ.

Liquor Carbonis Detergens. The name is applied to an alcoholic solution of coal tar. *Used as an internal application in skin diseases.*

Liquor Chiraytæ. Treat ℥iv of bruised chirayta as directed for Liq. Calumbæ. The water may be either cold or lukewarm; 1 part to 7 of water makes the infusion.

Liquor Chlori. B. Put black oxide of manganese in fine powder ℥j into a gas-bottle, and, having poured upon it hydrochloric acid f℥vj diluted with ℥ij of distilled water, apply a gentle heat, and, by suitable tubes, cause the gas, as it is developed, to pass through ℥ij of distilled water placed in an intermediate small phial, and thence to the bottom of a three-pint bottle containing ℥xxx of distilled water, the mouth of which is loosely plugged with tow. As soon as the chlorine ceases to be developed, let the bottle be disconnected from the apparatus in which the gas has been generated, corked loosely, and shaken until the chlorine is absorbed. Lastly, introduce the solution

into a green-glass bottle furnished with a well-fitting stopper, and keep it in a cool and dark place. Sp. gr. 1·003. f ℥j, contains 2·66 grs. chlorine. U. S. weaker. P. $\frac{1}{140}$ its wt. of Chlorine. G. (*Aqua Chlorata*) 0·40 per cent. Chlorine.

Liquor Cinchonæ. See Infusum Cinchonæ Spissatum.

Liquor Cornu Cervi. See Liquor Volatilis Cornu Cervi.

Liquor Cornu Cervi Succinatus. P. Neutralize true spirit of hartshorn (or a solution of ℥j of salt of hartshorn in ℥viij of water) with acid of amber.

Liquor Cornu Cervi Tartarizatus. As the last, substituting tartaric for succinic acid.

Liquor Creasoti. See Aq. Creosoti.

Liquor Cupri Ammonio-sulphatis. L. *Cupri Ammoniati Solutio.* E. Ammonio-sulphate of copper ℥j, distilled water Oj ; dissolve, and filter.

Liquor Cupri Sulphatis Compositus. L. 1746. *Aqua Styptica.* Sulphate of copper ℥iij, alum ℥ij, sulphuric acid ℥ij wt., water f℥xxiv. *For external use.*

Liquor Cupri cum Camphorâ. See Aqua Camphorata Bateana.

Liquor Disinfectans. Liq. Sodæ Chloratæ and Liq. Calcis Chloratæ are so called. The name has also been applied to Sir W. Burnett's patent solution of chloride of zinc, to Ledoyen's solution of nitrate of lead, and to Ellerman's solution of the chloride and acetate of iron. These, and the solutions of some other metallic salts, decompose sulphuretted hydrogen.

Liquor Epispasticus. B. *Blistering Liquid.* (*Linimentum Cantharidis,* B. 1864.) Mix cantharides in powder ℥viij, and acetic acid f℥iv. Pack in a percolator, and after 24 hours pass ether slowly through until f℥xx are obtaiued. Keep in a stoppered bottle.

Liquor Ergotæ. See Essentia Secalis Cornuti.

Liquor Ferri Acetatis. See Ferri Acetas, D. G. directs ℥v of the oxide precipitated from ℥x of liquor ferri perchloridi sp. gr. 1·31 by ammonia to be washed, pressed, and dissolved in ℥vj of strong acetic acid, filtered ; and dist. water q. s., to make ℥x by wt.

Liquor Ferri Alkalini. L. 1824. Iron filings or wire ℥iiss, nitric acid f℥ij, distilled water f℥vj, solution of carbonate of potash f℥vj. Pour the mixed acid and water

on the iron, and, when the effervescence has ceased, decant the clear solution. Add this gradually and at intervals to the solution of potash, frequently stirring till the action has ceased. Set it by for six hours, and pour off the clear liquor. Dose, ♏xx to f℥j.

LIQUOR FERRI CHLORATI [CHLORIDI]. G. Put into a bottle sufficiently large ℥ij of iron wire, and add ℥x wt. of hydrochloric acid (sp. gr. 1·12), and when the gas ceases to be given off, place the bottle for some hours in a water-bath, then quickly filter off from the undissolved iron, and add ♏viij hydrochloric acid; lastly add water q. s. to make up to ℥ix by wt. Sp. gr. 1·226.

LIQUOR FERRI CITRATIS. U. S. Citric acid ℥v tr., and ccclx grains; sol. persulph. iron (sp. gr. 1·320) Oj o. m. Liq. ammon. ℥xx o. m., distilled water q. s. To the ammonia mixed with Oij o. m. dist. water, add the sol. of persulphate previously mixed with Oij, o. m. dist. water, stirring constantly; transfer the pp. to a muslin strainer, and wash thoroughly. After the pp. has drained, put half of it into a porcelain dish, over a water-bath at 140° F., add the citric acid, and stir the mixture until the pp. has nearly dissolved; then add so much of the reserved pp. as will saturate the acid. Filter and evaporate at 140° F. to Oj o. m.

LIQUOR FERRI IODIDI. U. S. Mix ℥ij of iodine with f℥v of water, and add ℥j of iron filings; stir frequently, and heat the mixture gently till it assumes a greenish colour; then filter into a glass bottle containing ℥xij of powdered sugar; and after it has passed, pour distilled water on the filter, until the filtered liquor, including the sugar, measures f℥xx. Lastly, shake the bottle till the sugar is dissolved. It contains about 58 grains of iodide of iron in f ℥j. [CUT. H. directs, iron wire ℥iv, iodine ℥iiss, water Oiij. Dose, ♏xv to ℥j.] See also Solutio Ferri Iodidi and Syrupus Ferri Iodidi.

LIQUOR FERRI OXYSULPHATIS. See Solutio Ferri Oxy.

LIQUOR FERRI PERCHLORIDI FORTIOR. B. Mix f℥viij of hydrochloric acid with f ℥viij distilled water, and in this dissolve iron wire ℥ij with a gentle heat. Filter. Add f℥iv of hydrochloric acid and f℥ix of nitric acid. Heat briskly until on the sudden evolution of red fumes the

liquid turns to orange brown, then evaporate on water-bath till reduced to f ʒx. (Sp. gr. 1·44.) This is *Liquor Ferri Perchloridi* of B. 1864. With 3 parts of water or spirit it forms Liquor Ferri Perchlor. and Tinctura Ferri Perchlor. of B. 1867. U. S. Sp. gr. 1·355. G. 1·480.

Liquor Ferri Perchloridi. B. 1867. Mix strong solution of perchloride of iron f ʒv with distilled water f ʒxv. L. Same strength. Dose, ♏x—xxx.

Liquor Ferri Pernitratis. B. Dilute, nitric acid fʒivss with distilled water ʒxvj, introduce fine iron wire free from rust ʒj into the mixture, and leave them in contact until the metal is dissolved, taking care to moderate the action, should it become too violent, by the addition of a little more distilled water; filter the solution, and add to it as much distilled water as will make its bulk Oiss. U. S. Sp. gr. between 1·060 and 1·070.

Liquor Ferri Persulphatis. B. Add sulphuric acid f ʒvj to ʒx of distilled water, and dissolve sulphate of iron ʒviij in the mixture, with the aid of heat. Mix nitric acid f ʒvj with ʒij of distilled water, and add the dilute acid to the solution of sulphate of iron. Concentrate the whole by boiling, until, upon the sudden disengagement of ruddy vapours, the liquid ceases to be black, and acquires a red colour. A drop of the solution is now to be tested with ferridcyanide of potassium, and if a blue precipitate forms, a few additional drops of nitric acid should be added, and the boiling renewed, in order that the whole of the sulphate may be converted into persulphate of iron. When the solution is cold, make the quantity fʒxj, by the addition, if necessary, of distilled water. Specific gravity 1·441. U. S. Sp. gr. 1·320. G. 1·317.

Liquor Fowleri. Liq. Arsenicalis.

Liquor Fumans Boylii. Mix 4 parts of slaked lime with 2 of sal ammoniac and 1 of sulphur, and distil into a cool receiver. It may also be made by agitating Liq. Ammoniæ Hydrosulphureti with sulphur, as long as any is dissolved. Dose, 7 to 10 drops.

Liquor Gutta Percha. B. Gutta percha in thin slices ʒj, chloroform f ʒviij, carb. lead, in fine powd. ʒj. Add the gutta percha to f ʒvj of chloroform in a stopped bot., and shake them frequently till solution has been effected.

Then add the carb. lead previously mixed with the remainder of the chloroform, and having several times shaken the whole together, set the mixture aside, and let it remain at rest until the insol. matter has subsided. Lastly, decant the clear liquid and keep in a well-stopped bot. For Charta sinapis.

LIQUOR HYDRIODATIS ARSENICI ET HYDRARGYRI. See Liquor Arsenici et Hydrargyri Hydriodatis.

LIQUOR HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDI. B. (*Liq. Hydrarg. Bichloridi*, L.) Dissolve perchloride of mercury and chloride of ammonium, of each 10 gr., in distilled water 1 pint (½ gr. of corrosive sublimate in ℥j). Dose, f ℥ss to f ℥ij. [P. (*Liqueur de Van Swieten*) directs 1 gr. of the bichloride, 100 of spirit (sp. gr. ·864), and 900 of distilled water. PRUS. PH. is *twice* the strength of B.]

LIQUOR HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDI COMPOSITUS. *Liqueur Mercurielle Normale.* MIALHE. Distilled water ℥xvj, chloride of sodium gr. xvj, chloride of ammonium gr. xvj, white of 1 egg, perchloride of mercury gr. iv. Beat the white of egg with the water, filter, dissolve the salts in the liquid, and filter again.

LIQUOR HYDRARGYRI BYCYANIDI. PARENT. Bicyanide of mercury gr. viij, distilled water ℥xvj. Dose f ℥ss to f ℥ij.

LIQUOR HYDRARGYRO-CYANIDI IODIDI POTASSII. M. CASTLENAU. Cyanhydrargyrate of iodide of potassium, gr. iij, distilled water ℥iv. Dose, ℥ss twice a day. For outward use the quantity of the salt is from 4 to 20 grains to ℥iv of water.

LIQUOR HYDRARGYRI ET AMMONIÆ NITRATIS. WARD'S *White Drop.* Nitrate of quicksilver and ammonia in crystals 1 part, rose water 3 parts; digest till dissolved.

LIQUOR HYDRARGYRI NITRATIS ACIDUS. B. Mix nitric acid f ℥v with distilled water ℥iss in a flask, and dissolve mercury ℥iv in the mixture without the application of heat. Boil gently for 15 minutes, cool, and preserve the solution in a stoppered bottle. U. S. Sp. gr. 2·165. P. See Hydrarg. deuto-nitras liquid.

LIQUOR HYDRARGYRI NITRICI [PROTO-NITRATIS]. G. Protonitrate of mercury ℥j, dist. water, ℥ix, nitric acid (1·185) grs. lxvj. Filter dose, 1 to 5 drops.

LIQUOR HYDRARGYRI DEUTO-NITRATIS, P. See Liq. Hyd. Nit. Acidus.

LIQUOR INDIGO SULPHATIS. Digest 1 part of powdered indigo in 10 of sulphuric acid; when dissolved, dilute it with water. As a *test.*

LIQUOR IODI. B. Dissolve iodine gr. xx and iodide of potassium gr. xxx in f ʒj distilled water. [About 3 times as much iodine as *Liq. Iodinii Co.*, E., and 80 times as much iodine as Liq. Potassii Iodidi Co., L.] U. S. uses more iodide.

LIQUOR LITHIÆ EFFERVESCENS. B. Mix carbonate of lithia gr. x and water Oj in a suitable apparatus, and charge with carbonic acid gas under a pressure of 7 atmospheres. Keep in bottles securely closed. [To be drunk as soda water in *gouty cases*, &c.]

LIQUOR MAGNESIÆ CARBONATIS. B. *Fluid Magnesia.* Dissolve separately, each in Oss of distilled water, sulphate of magnesia ʒij and carbonate of soda ʒiiss. Heat the solution of sulph. magnesia to the boiling point, add the solution of carb. soda, and boil together until carbonic acid ceases to be evolved. Collect the precipitated carbonate of magnesia, and wash until what passes, ceases to give a precipitate with chloride of barium. Mix the pp. with Oj of distilled water, and in a suitable apparatus charge with pure washed carbonic acid gas. Retain excess of carbonic acid under pressure for 24 hours. Filter to remove undissolved carbonate, and again pass carbonic acid into the solution. Keep in a bottle securely closed. [Contains about gr. xiij of carb. magnesia in each f ʒ.] Dose, ʒj—ij. P. About half as strong. [A similar solution is prepared by Sir J. MURRAY and Mr. DINNEFORD; by powerful pressure, and agitation for some hours, they procure a solution of 17½ grains of heavy magnesia in each ʒj of water.] *Aqua Magnesiæ Carbonicæ*, PRUS. PH., is made by mixing the well-washed precipitate obtained from ʒv of sulphate of magnesia and ʒiv or q. s. of cr. carbonate of soda with ʒx of distilled water, introducing it into a bottle capable of holding ℔xxx, previously filled with carbonic acid gas, and agitating it well.

LIQUOR MAGNESIÆ CARBONATIS AERATUS. *Eau Magnésienne Gazeuse.* P. This is made as the last, but with

only half the quantity of the salts, or gr. iv of carbonate of magnesia to each ounce.

LIQUOR MAGNESII CHLORIDI. Dr. LEBERT. Dissolve crystallized muriate of magnesia (chloride of magnesium) in its weight of water. Dose, ʒj, diluted; to a child (from 10 to 14), ʒiv (by weight).

LIQUOR MAGNESIÆ CITRATIS. B. Carb. magnesia 100 grs., citric acid 200 grs., syr. lemons fʒss, bicarb. potash in crystals 40 grs, water q. s. Dissolve the citric acid in ʒij of the water, and having added the carb. magnesia, stir until it is dissolved. Filter the solution into a strong ½ pt. bot., add the syrup and water q. s. to nearly fill the bot., then introduce the bicarb. potash, and immediately close the bot. with a cork, which should be secured with string or wire. Afterwards shake till the bicarbonate has dissolved. Dose, fʒv to f ʒx.

LIQUOR MAGNESIÆ SULPHATIS AERATUS. See Aqua Sedlitzensis.

LIQUOR MAGNESIÆ SULPHATIS CUM ANTIMONIO. CH. Sulphate of magnesia ʒiv, tartarized antimony gr. ij, hot water fʒxvj. By wine-glassfuls.

LIQUOR MAGNESIÆ TARTRATIS. M. AIRAT. Tartaric acid ʒxv¼ tr., distilled water Oxx, fresh calcined magnesia diffused in ʒxvj of distilled water ʒiij tr., and ʒj; mix. Dose, as *a purgative* fʒxv.

LIQUOR MATICONIS. Bruised matico leaves ʒviij, distilled water Oj, rectified spirit fʒiiss. As Liquor Calumbæ. Dose, fʒj to ʒij.

LIQUOR MORPHIÆ ACETATIS. B. Mix dilute acetic acid ♏viij, rectified spirit fʒij, and distilled water fʒvj. Dissolve in this acetate of morphia gr. iv. Dose, ♏x—lx. E. D. Similar. L. Twice as strong. Meant to be of same strength as Tinct. Opii. [Other solutions have been heretofore in use. That of MAJENDIE is acetate of morphia 16 French (equivalent to 13 English) grains, distilled water ʒj, rectified spirit ʒj, acetic acid a few drops, to render the solution complete.

LIQUOR MORPHIÆ CITRATIS. M. Pure morphia gr. xij (xvj French grains), citric acid gr. viij, distilled water ʒj, and ♏xl, tincture of cochineal ʒij. [For Dr. PORTER'S solution, see Liquor Opii Citricus.]

LIQUOR MORPHIÆ HYDROCHLORATIS. B. Hydrochlorate of morphia gr. iv, dilute hydrochloric acid ♏viij, rectified spirit f℥ij, distilled water f℥vj. Mix and dissolve. Half as much morphia as Liquor Morphiæ Hydrochloratis, L. Dose, ♏x—lx.

LIQUOR MORPHIÆ SULPHATIS. M. As Liq. Morphiæ Acetatis [M.], substituting sulphate for acetate of morphia, and diluted sulphuric for acetic acid. U. S. Sulphate of morphia gr. viij, distilled water f℥viij, o. m. Dose of this last, f ℥ss to f ℥ij. Dr. COPLAND'S Solution (of the strength of tincture of opium) consists of sulphate of morphia gr. iv, distilled water ℥j. There is no authorised form in the British Pharmacopœia.

LIQUOR NITRI CAMPHORATUS. BAUME. Nitre ℥iv, water ℥iv; dissolve, and add ℈ij of spirit of camphor. Agitate, and filter. Dose, 6 to 24 drops.

LIQUOR OPII ACETICUS. Mr. HOULTON. Turkey opium dried ℥iiss tr., diluted acetic acid ℥xxxij. Digest for 6 days with a gentle heat, and filter. Evaporate to an extract, macerate in f℥v of rectified spirit and f℥xxxv of distilled water for 8 days, and filter. Of the same strength as Tinctura Opii.

LIQUOR OPII CITRICUS. Dr. PORTER'S *Liq. Morphiæ Citratis.* Opium ℥iv tr., citric acid ℥ij tr.; triturate, and add boiling water f℥xvj. Digest for 24 hours, and filter.

LIQUOR OPII HYDROCHLORICUS. Dr. NICHOL'S *Muriate of Opium.* Powdered Turkey opium ℥j tr., distilled water f℥xx, hydrochloric acid f℥j. Mix, shake it frequently every day for a fortnight, then strain, and filter. Dose, from 20 to 40 drops. Dr. N. considers it preferable to every other preparation of opium. [We have taken the liberty of slightly altering the names of this and some kindred compounds, to prevent mistakes, and to promote uniformity of nomenclature among analogous preparations.]

LIQUOR OPII TARTARICUS. As Liq. Opii Citricus, substituting tartaric for citric acid.

LIQUOR OPII SEDATIVUS. Mr. BATTLEY'S excellent preparation is made (according to Dr. SIGMOND) by macerating opium in distilled water for a long time at the temperature

of the laboratory, and adding a little spirit to the filtered solution. Dr. CHRISTISON states that ♏xx of the solution are equal to ♏xxx of laudanum. Mr. COOLEY says it may be exactly imitated by dissolving ʒiij tr. of hard extract of opium (prepared by percolation with temperate water) in ʒxxx of boiling distilled water, and adding to the cold and filtered solution ʒvj of rectified spirit, and water to make up exactly Oij. *Extractum Opii Liquidum*, B., is analogous to Battley's Solution.

LIQUOR PANCREATINI. VAN DEN CORPUT. Pancreatin, and carb. potash, of each ℈ss, balm water ʒiiss, syr. orange peel ʒv. ʒss to ʒj at meals.

LIQUOR PEPSINÆ. SQUIRE. ʒj of Boudault's Pepsine dissolved in ʒj of distilled water. Salt must be added, if it is to be preserved. Dose, a teaspoonful.

LIQUOR PICIS. See Aqua Picis.

LIQUOR PLUMBI SUBACETATIS. B. *Goulard's Extract.* Boil acetate of lead ʒv and litharge ʒiiiss in distilled water Oj for half an hour, constantly stirring; then filter, and, when the liquid is cold, add to it more distilled water, until the product measures fʒxx. Keep the clear solution in stoppered bottles. U. S. same. P. sp. gr. 1·32. G. sp. gr. 1·23.

LIQUOR PLUMBI SUBACETATIS DILUTUS. B. *Goulard Water.* Mix solution of subacetate of lead fʒij, rectified spirit fʒij, and distilled water fʒxixss, and filter through paper. Keep the clear solution in a stoppered bottle. U.S. fʒiij to Oj, o. m. P. 1 in 50. G. 1 in 50.

LIQUOR POTASSÆ. B. Solution of Potassa. Dissolve carbonate of potash ℔j in distilled water Cj, and, having heated the solution to the boiling-point in a clean iron vessel, gradually mix with it slaked lime ʒxij, and continue the ebullition for 10 minutes with constant stirring. Then remove the vessel from the fire; and when, by the subsidence of the insoluble matter, the supernatant liquor has become perfectly clear, transfer it by means of a siphon to a green-glass bottle furnished with an air-tight stopper, and add dist. water, if necessary, to make it correspond to the test of sp. gr. Sp. gr. 1·058. Dose, ♏v—x. U. S. Sp. gr. 1·065, 5·8 per cent. hydrate potash. G. (*Liq.*

Kali Caustici) Sp. gr. 1·330; 33·3 per cent. hydrate potash.

Liquor Potassæ Brandishii. Brandish's *Caustic Alkali.* American pearl ashes ℔vj tr., quicklime ℔ij tr., wood ashes prepared by burning the branches of the ash ℔ij tr., boiling water 6 old gallons; slake the lime, add the rest of the water and the pearl ashes, and lastly stir in the wood ashes; let it stand in a covered vessel for 24 hours, and decant. To each pint add one drop of true oil of juniper berries. Keep it in stoppered bottles of green glass. Dose, ♏x to f ʒj or more, in beer.

Liquor Potassæ Acetatis. Guy's H. Carbonate of potash ʒviij tr., strong acetic acid sufficient to neutralize it; then add water q. s. to make up exactly f ʒxx. Dose, fʒj to fʒij, in infusion of juniper berries, &c. This is almost identical with Liquor Kali Acetici G.

Liquor Potassæ Arsenitis. L. Liquor Arsenicalis. B.

Liquor Potassæ Carbonatis. L. *Oleum Tartari.* Carbonate of potash ʒxx tr., distilled water Oj; dissolve, and filter. Dose, ♏x to fʒj.

Liquor Potassæ Chlorinate. *Eau de Javelle.* Dissolve one part of carbonate of potash in eight or ten parts of water, and pass chlorine gas through it till fully saturated.

Liquor Potassæ Citratis. U. S. *Neutral Mixture.* Citric acid ʒss tr., bicarb. potash gr. cccxxx, water ʒviij o. m.

Liquor Potassæ Effervescens. *Potash Water.* B. Dissolve bicarbonate of potash gr. xxx in dist. water Oj, filter, pass in washed carbonic acid gas (obtained by action of sulphuric acid on chalk) up to a pressure of 7 atmospheres. Keep in bottles securely closed. L. 1836. Similar, twice as strong.

Liquor Potassæ Permanganatis. B. Dissolve permanganate of potash gr. lxxx in distilled water Oj. U. S. 1 in 116. Condy's Patent Fluid (red) contains about 8 grs. (said to be principally permanganate of soda) to the ounce.

Liquor Potassæ Silicatis. *Liquamen Silicum.* Bate. *Liquor, or Oil of Flints.* Mix one part of powdered quartz with two of carbonate of potash, and fuse in a Hessian crucible. Let the compound deliquesce in a damp place. Dose,

from 10 to 30 drops. "*It resolves the stone, and opens obstructions.*"—BATE.

LIQUOR POTASSII CYANIDI. LAMING. Cyanide of potassium gr. xxij, proof spirit f ℥ix. This is the strength of his hydrocyanic acid, which contains gr. j of real acid in f ℥j. MAGENDIE'S medicinal hydrocyanate of potash consists of cyanide of potassium dissolved in eight times its weight of distilled water.

LIQUOR POTASSII IODIDI. GUY'S H. Iodide of potassium ℥iv tr., distilled water f ℥vij.

LIQUOR POTASSII IODIDI COMPOSITUS. [See Liquor Iodi, B. P. See also Solutio Iodinii. BOUCHARDAT'S *Eau Iodurée*, as an antidote for poisoning by vegetable alkaloids, consists of gr. iij of iodine, gr. vj of iodide of potassium, and f ℥xvj of water. To be taken by glassfuls, after the stomach has been emptied.]

LIQUOR PYROTARTARICUS RECTIFICATUS. SAX. PH. Half fill an iron or earthen retort with cream of tartar, and distil with a gradually increased heat into a large receiver furnished with a safety tube. Redistil the liquid. Dose, 10 to 20 drops, repeated.

LIQUOR RHEI. See Ext. Rhei fluid.

LIQUOR SARSÆ. Mr. HERRING. Macerate ℥x tr. of Jamaica sarsaparilla in Ovj of distilled water, at a temperature not above 120° F., for six hours, and strain. Macerate with Ovj more water, as before. Evaporate the strained liquors in porcelain vessels, at 160°. [If reduced to f ℥x (or to f ℥ix, and f ℥j of spirit added), f ℥j mixed with f ℥vij of water forms the decoction of the usual strength. If reduced to f ℥v, f ℥j will represent f ℥ij of the decoction; if to f ℥iiss, f ℥iv. Mr. BATTLEY'S Liquor is still stronger, f ℥j representing Oss of the decoction.] See also Extractum Sarsæ Liquidum.

LIQUOR SENNÆ. To make a *concentrated infusion*, f ℥j of which shall represent f ℥j of the infusion, take ℥xv tr. of small senna, ℥x ℈ij of bruised ginger; macerate them for 12 hours with Oiss of cold distilled water; press strongly, and again macerate the senna, &c., with enough water to make up f ℥xviij with the former infusion. Press strongly, filter the mixed liquids, heat them (in a loosely corked vessel placed in water) to 180° F., and again filter. When

cool, add rectified spirit f ʒiiss. To make a preparation, one part of which requires three parts of water to reduce it to the strength of the infusion, take ʒviiss of senna, ʒv ℈j of ginger, and Oj of water. Proceed as above. See Ext. Sennæ fluid.

Liquor Sennæ Aromaticus. Dr. Tweedie. Exhaust 15 ℔ of Tinnevelli senna with 4½ or 5 gallons of water, by displacement, or by maceration and expression. Evaporate the liquor to 10 ℔. Concentrate 6 ℔ of treacle over a water-bath until a little of it becomes nearly dry on cooling; dissolve this in the strained liquor. When cold, add Oiss of tincture of ginger, and water, if necessary, to make up Oxij.

Liquor Seriparus. G. Well wash the stomach of a freshly killed sucking calf, and remove from it the interior mucous membrane; then add ʒiij of this membrane to ʒxxvj of white wine, and afterwards ʒj salt. Let stand three days and filter.

Liquor Sodæ. B. Carbonate of soda ʒxxviij, slaked lime ʒxij, distilled water Cj. As Liquor Potassæ. Specific gravity 1·047. Contains 4·1 per cent. of hydrate soda. P. same as G. G. (*Liq. natri caustici*) sp. gr. 1·334, 30 per cent. hydrate. It should be kept in well-stopped green-glass bottles.

Liquor Sodæ Arseniatis. B. Dissolve arseniate of soda (rendered anhydrous by a heat not exceeding 300° F.) gr. iv in distilled water f ʒj. Dose, ♏v—x. U. S. same. P. *Liqueur de Pearson.* Two forms—one as B., the other 1 in 600.

Liquor Sodæ Carbonatis. D. Cr. carbonate of soda ʒiss, distilled water Oj; dissolve and filter. Sp. gr. 1·026.

Liquor Sodæ Chloratæ. B. Labarraque's *Disinfecting Solution. Liquid Chloride or Hypochlorite of Soda.* Dissolve carbonate of soda ʒxij in f ʒxxxvj distilled water, and put the solution into a glass vessel. Mix black oxide of manganese ʒiv and hydrochloric acid f ʒxv in a glass flask with a bent tube attached by means of a cork to its mouth; apply a gentle heat, and with a suitable arrangement cause the gas evolved to pass first through a wash-bottle containing f ʒiv of water, and then into the solution of carbonate of soda, regulating heat so that the gas shall be slowly but constantly introduced. When the disengage-

ment of chlorine has ceased, transfer the solution which has absorbed it to a stoppered bottle, and keep in a cool and dark place. Sp. gr. 1·103. It is used as a disinfectant, as chloride of lime; but is chiefly employed, in preference to the latter, as an internal remedy, and for lotions, &c. U. S. From chlorinated lime and carb. soda. P. From hypochlorite lime and carb. soda. G. same as P.

LIQUOR SODÆ EFFERVESCENS. B. With bicarbonate of soda gr. xxx, distilled water Oj, and carb. acid gas to pressure of 7 atmospheres. [It may be extemporaneously prepared by putting ʒss of bicarbonate of soda into a tumbler, and pouring on it a bottle of soda water. The ordinary soda water contains only carbonic acid, and no soda. Dr. PEREIRA.]

LIQUOR SODÆ TARTARIZATÆ EFFERVESCENS. Dr. YOUNG. Put into a soda-water bottle ʒiiss of carbonate of soda, ʒiij of bitartrate of potash, and Oss of water. Cork securely, and place the bottle in a cool place for 2 days.

LIQUOR STRYCHNIÆ. B. Mix dilute hydrochloric acid ♏vj with distilled water ʒiv, and dissolve strychnia in crystals gr. iv in the mixture by the aid of heat; then add rectified spirit ʒij and distilled water ʒij. Dose, ♏v—x.

LIQUOR TARAXACI. Dandelion roots, cleaned, dried, and sliced, ℥xviij tr.; infuse for 24 hours in q. s. of cold distilled water to cover them. Press and set aside; decant the clear liquor, and heat it to 180° F., filter whilst hot, and evaporate in a drying-room, or by a current of warm air, until the product shall weigh ℥xiv; add rectified spirit ʒiv. [The quantity of spirit might perhaps be reduced.] Dose, f ʒj to ʒiij. (*Annals of Chemistry*, No. 4.) Some pharmaceutists prefer the following:—Expressed juice of taraxacum 3 parts, rectified spirit 1 part. Mix, and in 24 hours decant and filter. [*Pharm. Journal.*] See also Cremor Taraxaci, Extractum Taraxaci Fluidum, and Succus Taraxaci.

LIQUOR TARTARI EMETICI. See Liq. Antimonii Tartarizati.

LIQUOR VOLATILIS CORNU CERVI. *Spirit of Hartshorn.* L. 1788. Distilled from hart's horns, or from bones; the volatile liquor, separated from the oil and salt which come over with it, is to be redistilled 3 times. [This has an empyreumatic smell. A solution of carbonate of ammo-

nia or (less properly) of caustic ammonia, is generally sold for it.]

Liquor Volatilis Cornu Cervi Succinatus. P. Add to the last as much volatile salt of amber (Sal Succini) as will saturate it; filter, and keep in a dark place.

[See Solutio for preparations of this class which are not found under Liquor.]

Liquores Vinosi. Dr. B. Lane's *Medicated Wines.* Permanent preparations of aloes, senna, calumba, gentian, rhubarb, and other vegetable drugs, may be made by preparing a strong infusion (of double or quadruple strength) of the substance, adding to it ℥lx tr. of white sugar for Ovij of the infusion, and sufficient yeast to produce fermentation. Let them ferment in casks or jars, at first open, and afterwards slightly closed, at a temperature of about 65° F., till the action subsides; then draw off the clear liquid into fresh vessels, and keep them closed till it is fit for bottling.

Liquor Zinci Chloridi. B. Mix hydrochloric acid f℥xliv and distilled water Oj in a porcelain dish, add granulated zinc ℔j, and apply a gentle heat till gas is no longer evolved. Boil for half an hour, supply water lost by evaporation, and cool. Filter, add solution of chlorine gradually, with agitation, till liquid acquires a permanent odour of chlorine. Add carbonate of zinc ℥ss, or q. s., in small quantities, till a brown sediment appears. Filter into a porcelain basin, and evaporate to Oij. [Used as a deodorizer and disinfectant. Resembles Sir William Burnett's *Solution.*] U. S. same.

Lithiæ Carbonas. B. It is made as follows:—Porphyrize petalite (or other mineral containing lithia) and calcine in a platinum crucible, with 5 times its weight of nitrate of baryta. Mix the product with 16 times its weight of water, and add hydrochloric acid in excess. Evaporate the solution to dryness, heat the residue in water acidulated with hydrochloric acid, and filter. To the filtrate add sulphuric acid in slight excess, filter, add ammonia, and evaporate the filtered solution to dryness. Dissolve the residue in water, treat it with carbonate of soda, wash the precipitate with a very little water, and dry it. Dose,

gr. v to x, daily, *in uric deposits*. Dr. URE suggests the injection of its solution into the bladder as a solvent for *uric calculi*.

LITHIÆ CITRAS. B. Dissolve citric acid in crystals gr. xc in warm distilled water f ℥j, and add carbonate of lithia gr. l in successive portions, applying heat until effervescence ceases, and a perfect solution is obtained. Evaporate by a steam or sand-bath till water ceases to escape, and the residue is converted into a viscid liquid. This should be dried in an oven or air chamber at the temperature of about 240° F., then rapidly pulverized, and enclosed in a stoppered bottle. Dose, gr. v—x. U. S. same.

LIXIVIUM SAPONARIUM. Liquor Potassæ.

LIXIVIUM TARTARI. Liquor Potassæ Subcarbonatis.

LOBELINA. Mr. BASTICK. Macerate ℔ij tr. of lobelia inflata for 48 hours in Cj of alcohol mixed with ℥iij of sulphuric acid. Filter the solution, and add powdered quicklime till it has an alkaline reaction. Again filter, and saturate the filtrate with sulphuric acid in slight excess, filter, and evaporate to one fourth. Add a little water to the residue, and evaporate all the remaining alcohol. Filter, saturate the filtrate with solution of carbonate of potash, and agitate the liquid with successive portions of ether till it no longer dissolves anything. By evaporating the ethereal solution, lobelina remains. It may be rendered colourless by dissolving in alcohol and agitating with animal charcoal. Dose, not ascertained.

LOHOCH ALBUM. P. Blanched sweet almonds ℥j, bitter almonds ʒss, sugar ℥j, gum tragacanth gr. viij, orange-flower water ʒij, water ℥iv. Mix.

LOHOCH CETACEI. E. 1744. Spermaceti ʒij, yolk of egg q. s.; triturate, and add gradually oil of almonds ℥ss, syrup of Tolu ℥j.

LOHOCH COMMUNE. E. 1744. Oil of almonds ℥j, syrup of Tolu ℥j, white sugar ʒij. Mix.

LOHOCH EXPECTORANS ZANETTI. Kermes mineral gr. iv, manna ℥vj tr., oil of almonds ʒij, syrup of squills ʒij, syrup of senega ʒij. Mix. A teaspoonful every 4 hours.

LOHOCH LINI. E. 1744. Fresh-drawn linseed oil ℥j, syrup of Tolu ℥j, sulphur ʒij, white sugar ʒij.

LOHOCH MANNÆ. E. 1744. Equal parts of manna, oil of almonds, and syrup of violets.

LOHOCH NAPHTHALINÆ. M. DUPASQUIER. To one common lohoch (Lohoch Album) add from gr. viij to ʒss of naphthalin. The naphthalin must be well triturated with the gum. Dose, a table-spoonful, frequently repeated; *as an expectorant.*

LOHOCH OLEOSUM. P. Oil of sweet almonds ℥ss, gum arabic ℥ss, syrup gum ℥j, orange-f. water ℥ss, water ℥iij.

LOHOCH OVI. Oil of almonds ʒiss, yolk of 1 egg, syrup of marsh-mallow ℥j.

LOHOCH DE PULMONE VULPIS. *Fox's Lungs.* Powdered fox's lungs, extract of liquorice, powdered aniseed and fennel seed, each ℥j, syrup of marsh-mallow ℥xij. The first ingredient is now usually omitted.

LOHOCH SYRUPI PAPAVERIS ALBI. P. Lohoch alb. ℥v, syr. poppies, P., ℥j, both by wt.

LOHOCH SAPONIS. E. 1744. Alicant soap ʒj, oil of almonds ℥j, syrup of Tolu ℥iss.

LOHOCH VIRIDE. Pistachio nuts (or sweet almonds) No. 14, syrup of violets ℥j, oil of almonds ʒiv, gum tragacanth gr. xv, tincture of saffron ℈j, orange-flower water ʒij, water ℥iv. [For other similar compounds, see LINCTUS.]

LOTIO ACETI. 1 part of vinegar to 3 of water is a common proportion for sponging; 1 of vinegar with 1 or 2 of water *for bruises,* &c.

LOTIO ACIDA. GUY'S H. Nitric acid ♏xxxviij (or nitro-hydrochloric acid ♏xlvj), water Oj. Tincture of opium fʒij is occasionally added; and the quantity of acid increased two or three fold.

LOTIO ACIDI CARBOLICI. Mr. LISTER. 1 part of acid in 20 of water, used to promote the healing of wounds, abscesses, ulcers, and burns. A weaker solution, of 1 in 40, is in common use in the London hospitals. Five drops to f ℥j of glycerine forms a good application to eruptions of the skin.

LOTIO ACIDI NITRICI. CUT. H. Dilute nitric acid fʒv, tincture of myrrh fʒss, water Oj. To be diluted with 1, 2, or 3 parts of water.

LOTIO ACIDI PHOSPHORICI. PEREIRA. Diluted phosphoric acid f℥j, water f℥x. *In caries.*

LOTIO ACIDI HYDROCYANICI. See Lotio Hydrocyanica.

LOTIO ACONITIÆ. Dr. HEADLAND. To liquor aconitiæ ℥x add glycerine f ℥ij. (℥ss at a time to be rubbed on to the face, &c., in *neuralgia.*)

LOTIO ALKALINA. P. Carbonate of potash ℥ij tr., distilled water Oij.

LOTIO ALKALINA AMYGDALINA. Dr. A. T. THOMSON. Solution of potash f℥iv, emulsion of bitter almonds f℥vss. [To remove the scurf in *porrigo furfurans;* afterwards applied twice a day, diluted with warm water.]

LOTIO AD ALOPECIAM. Dr. LANDERER. Bay leaves ℥ij tr., cloves ℥ij, spirit of lavender ℥iv, spirit of origanum ℥iv. Digest for 6 days, strain, and add sulphuric ether ℥ss. Applied by friction, to prevent the hair falling off. Mr. WILSON prescribes—eau de Cologne f℥ij, tincture of cantharides f℥ss, oil of nutmeg f℥ss, oil of lavender ♏x. NELLIGAN. Tinct. Canthar. ℥ij, sp. rosemary ℥vj, elder-flower water ℥xj.

LOTIO ALUMINIS. Alum ℥j to ℥iv, water Oj.

LOTIO AMMONIÆ ACETATIS. Solution of acetate of ammonia, rectified spirit, and water (or rose water), equal parts.

LOTIO AMMONIO-CAMPHORATA. See Aqua Sedativa.

LOTIO ANTIMONIALIS. Sir W. BLIZARD. Tartarized antimony ℈j, distilled water ℥j.

LOTIO ANTIMONII TARTARIZATI. Dr. CLOC. Dissolve gr. x of emetic tartar in lbj of water. Linen cloths wet with the lotion to be applied, and frequently changed.

LOTIO ANTIPSORICA. CAZENAVE. Sulphide of potassium ℥j, soap ℥ij, water ℥viij. Dr. CULLEN. Decoction of white hellebore f℥xvj, sulphide of potassium ℥ss.

LOTIO ARGENTI NITRATIS. Lotions of nitrate of silver are used of various strengths for different purposes. As, for *bed-sores,* gr. x of the nitrate to f℥j of distilled water, applied with a camel's hair pencil two or three times a day till the skin is blackened; then only occasionally (Mr. JACKSON, Sheffield); for *chilblains,* from gr. x to xxx to f℥j of water. See Injectio, Collyrium, &c.

Lotio Arnicæ. The tincture, in the proportion of from 10 to 30 drops to f℥j of water, is used in *contusions, extravasations*, &c.

Lotio Arsenici Composita. M. le Febvre, *in cancer*. Oxide of arsenic gr. viij, distilled water f℥xvj, extract of hemlock ℥j, liquid diacetate of lead f℥iij, tincture of opium ℥j. To be applied every morning.

Lotio Arsenici et Hydrargyri Hydriodatis. Liq. Arsen. et Hyd. Hydriodatis f℥j, water f℥j.

Lotio Belladonnæ. Graefe. Extract of belladonna ℥j, Goulard water Oj.

Lotio Belladonnæ Composita. Cut. H. Extract of belladonna ℥ss, hydrocyanic acid ℥ij, glycerine f ℥j, water f℥xviij; mix. ℥j to be mixed with from ℥j to ℥iij of water.

Lotio Benzoini. Tincture of benzoin ℥j, rose water to ℥iv. *For freckles, sunburn, &c.*

Lotio Bismuthi Nitratis. Cut. H. Trisnitrate of bismuth ℥iss, bichloride of mercury ℥vss, spirit of camphor ℥ij, water Cj; mix. To be diluted with from 1 to 3 parts of water.

Lotio Boracis. Guy's H. Borax ℥ss, rose water Oj. Sir A. Cooper. Borax ℥j, water ℥iij, rectified spirit ℥ss. Dr. Copland. Borax ℥j, rose water f℥iij, orange-flower water f℥iij. Cut. H. Borax ℥iiss, rectified spirit ℥ij, tincture of camphor ℥ij, water Cj; mix. To be used with 1, 2, or 3 parts of water.

Lotio Boracis cum Creta. Dr. Johnson's *Lotion for Sore Nipples*. Borax ℥ij, precipitated chalk ℥j, rose water ℥iij, spirit of wine ℥iij.

Lotio Brominii. Dr. Glover. *To scrofulous ulcers, and cancer in the womb*. 20 to 30 drops of bromine to Oj of water.

Lotio Calcis Spirituosa. Ch. Lime water f℥viij, rectified spirit f℥iv.

Lotio Calcis Chlorinatæ. Derheims. Chloride of lime ℥j, water Oij to Oiiss. Triturate and filter. *For itch.*

Lotio Calcis Chlorinatæ cum Acido Hydrocyanico. Add to the last f℥j of Prussic acid.

Lotio Chlorinata. M. Liquid chlorinated soda ℥j, water ℥v to ℥xv

LOTIO CHLOROFORMI. Mr. TUSON. Chloric ether f℥j—iij, water Oj. See Æther Chloricus.

LOTIO COSMETICA. HERMANN. Blanched almonds ℥ij, orange-flower water ℥ij, rose water ℥viij. Make an emulsion, strain, add sal ammoniac ℥j, tincture of benzoin ℥ij.

LOTIO CUPRI [SULPHATIS] CAMPHORATA. MID. H. Camphor ℥ss, bole ℥j, sulphate of copper ℈ij, boiling water Oj. Macerate for an hour, and filter. See Lotio Rubra, for BATES'S.

LOTIO CUPRI SULPHATIS. Dr. GRAVES. Sulphate of copper gr. x, water f℥j, for *chilblains and tinea*. Mr. LLOYD, Sulphate of copper ℥j, water Oj, for *itch*. Dr. COLEY. Gr. xv of sulphate to f℥j of water, in *porrigo decalvans*.

LOTIO FERRI SULPHATIS. VELPEAU. Sulphate of iron ℥j, water Oj, in *erysipelas*. Dr. UNDERWOOD. ℥j of sulphate to ℥viij of water, for *sore nipples*. M. DAUVERGNE employs ℥j—ij of the sulphate in ℥j of water, as a lotion in *mentagra*.

LOTIO FULIGINIS. See Decoctum Fuliginis.

LOTIO GALLÆ. ST. B. H. Bruised nutgall ℥ij, boiling water Oj. Infuse and strain. MID. H. ℥iij to f℥iij.

LOTIO GLYCERINÆ. Mr. STARTIN. Glycerine f℥ss, water Oss; mix. [*To keep the skin moist in some cutaneous diseases.*] CUT. H. Glycerine ℔ij, water ℔vj, essential oil of bitter almonds ℥ij; mix. ℥j to from ℥j—iij of water.

LOTIO GLYCERINÆ ET BORACIS. Mr. STARTIN. Borax ℥ss to ℥j, pure glycerine ℥iv, rose water f℥viiss. *To chaps of nipples, lips, or hands.*

LOTIO GLYCERINÆ CUM CANTHARIDE. Mr. STARTIN. Aromatic spirit of ammonia ℥j, glycerine f ℥iv, tincture of cantharides ℥j—ij, rosemary water f ℥xiv. Once or twice a day to the hair, with a wet hair-brush.

LOTIO GLYCERINÆ CUM ACIDO NITRICO. Mr. STARTIN. Dilute nitric acid ℥ss to ℥j, trisnitrate of bismuth ℥ss, tincture of digitalis ℥j, glycerine ℥iv, rose water f ℥viiiss. To allay itching, *in prurigo*, &c.

LOTIO HYDRARGYRI ACETATIS. Acetate of mercury ℈j, distilled water Oj.

LOTIO HYDRARGYRI AMYGDALINA. ST. B. H. Blanch ℥iij of bitter almonds, and beat them with f ℥vj of water

gradually added; strain, and add gr. iij of corrosive sublimate.

LOTIO HYDRARGYRI BICHLORIDI. ST. B. H. Corrosive sublimate gr. iiss, distilled water Oj, gum acacia ʒss. GUY'S H. Equal measures of solution (liquor) of bichloride of mercury and distilled water. Sir B. BRODIE'S lotion for *bed-sores* consists of 2 grains of sublimate to f ʒj of proof spirit.

LOTIO HYDRARGYRI FLAVA. B *Yellow Mercurial Lotion. Yellow Wash.* Mix perchloride of mercury gr. xviij with lime water f ʒx. P. *Eau phagédénique*, 1 in 300. G. (*Aqua phagedænica*), 1 in 300.

LOTIO HYDRARGYRI NIGRA. B. *Black Mercurial Lotion. Black Wash.* Mix subchloride of mercury gr. xxx with lime water f ʒx. G. (*Aq. Phagedænica nigra*), 1 to 60.

LOTIO HYDROCYANICA. A. T. THOMSON. Hydrocyanic acid f ʒiss, water f ʒviiss, acetate of lead gr. xvj, rectified spirit ʒij. ST. B. H. Hydrocyanic acid ʒij, water f ʒvj.

LOTIO HYDROCYANICA ALKALINA. Dr. A. T. THOMSON. Bicarbonate of soda ʒij, milk ʒviij, hydrocyanic acid f ʒss, in *milk scall.*

LOTIO IODINII COMPOSITA. ST. B. H. Iodine ʒv, iodide of potassium ʒx, distilled water f ʒvj.

LOTIO IODURETA ANTIPSORICA. CAZENAVE. Iodide of potassium, iodide of sulphur, of each ʒiss, water ʒxxxij.

LOTIO IODO-CHLORURETA. RIGHINI. Chloride of lime ʒiv, triturate in a glass mortar, and add water ʒiiss; let it settle, filter, and add tincture of iodine ʒj. Mix, and keep it in a well-stopped bottle. [See Solutiones Iodinii.]

LOTIO IODO-SULPHURATA. DAUVERGNE. Dissolve ʒvj of iodide of potassium in ʒiij of water, and add ʒiij of iodine. Dissolve also ʒiv of sulphide of potassium in ʒviij of water. Mix a teaspoonful of the former solution with a table-spoonful of the latter, and put it into a washhand basin of warm or cold water. *In some skin diseases.*

LOTIO LITHARGYRI, &c. See Lotio Plumbi, &c.

LOTIO MYRRHÆ COMPOSITA. CH. Honey of roses ʒij, tincture of myrrh ʒij, lime water ʒiiss.

LOTIO OPII. ST. B. H. Opium ʒss, boiling water f ʒvj; triturate carefully, and strain.

LOTIO PICIS LIQUIDÆ. SAUNDERS. Wood tar ℥iv, lime ℥vj, water f ℥xlviij; boil till half is consumed, and strain.

LOTIO PLUMBI OPIATA. Dr. CHRISTISON. Infuse gr. xxxij of opium in f ℥iv of water; dissolve gr. xxxij of acetate of lead in the same quantity of water; mix the solutions, and filter them.

LOTIO PLUMBI CHLORIDI. Mr. TUSON. Chloride of lead ℈j, water Oj. *To cancerous ulcers, &c.*

LOTIO POTASSÆ CHLORATIS. Chlorate of potash ℈j, water f ℥xij.

LOTIO POTASSII CYANIDI. CAZENAVE. Cyanide of potassium gr. x, emulsion of bitter almonds ℥vj. M. MALHERBE prescribes a stronger solution, ℈j of the cyanide to ℥vj of distilled water, in *acute rheumatism;* compresses wet with the lotion to be applied to the affected joints.

LOTIO POTASSII IODIDI. Dr. O. WARD uses ℈j iodide of potassium in from 8 to 16 ounces of water for the cure of *itch.*

LOTIO POTASSÆ SULPHURETI. St. B. H. Sulphide of potassium ℈ij, water Oj.

LOTIO RUBEFACIENS. GERM. H. Tartar emetic ℈j, water Oj, spirit of camphor ℥ss.

LOTIO RUBRA. BATE. Sulphate of copper ℈ij, red bole ℈ij, camphor ℈ss, boiling water ℔ij. Strain through linen. As a collyrium, this requires dilution. [The same name is given to a different compound.]

LOTIO SAPONACEA. L. 1746. Rose water ℥xj, olive oil ℥iv, solution of carbonate of potash ℥ss tr.

LOTIO SODÆ CHLORINATÆ. GUY'S H. Solution of chlorinated soda ℥iss, water f ℥xij.

LOTIO SODÆ HYPOSULPHITIS. Mr. STARTIN. Hyposulphite of soda ℈j to ij, alum ℈j to ij, rose water f ℥viiss, Cologne water f ℥ss. Apply on rag, twice a day, in the latter stage of *acne.*

LOTIO STANNI. M. NAUCHE. Chloride of tin gr. j, distilled water Oij. *To cancerous ulcers.*

LOTIO STAPHISAGRIÆ. Powdered stavesacre seeds ℈iv, water Oiss. Boil.

LOTIO SUCCI LIMONIS. Lemon juice, diluted with water, is said to relieve *pruritus scroti.*

LOTIO SULPHURIS. CUT. H. Precipitated sulphur ℥x, spirit

of camphor ℥ss, glycerine f ℥iv, vermilion ʒij, water Cj. Mix. f ℥j to from f ℥j—iij of water.

LOTIO SULPHUREA DEPILATORIA. CUT. H. Fresh lime ℔j, water Cj, hydrosulphuric acid q. s. [M. BOUDET recommends, as the best depilatory, crystallized sulphide of sodium 3 parts, powdered quicklime 10 parts, starch 10 parts; to be mixed with water at the time of using. To be scraped off in a minute or two.]

LOTIO SULPHURETI SODÆ. Dr. BARLOW. Sulphide of sodium ʒij, white soap ʒiiss, rectified spirit ʒij, lime water f ℥vij, *for tinea, &c.*

LOTIO TANNINI. Mr. DRUITT. Tannic acid gr. v, distilled water f ℥j. On lint, covered with oiled silk. To *sore nipples.*

LOTIO VAPORANS. See Lotio Spiritûs Diluti, and Lotio Evaporans.

LOTIO ZINCI IODIDI. Dr. ROSS. Boil from ʒj to ʒij of iodine with half its weight of zinc in f ℥viij of water until the liquid is colourless, and filter. Applied, by means of sponge, to *enlarged tonsils.*

LOTIO ZINCI OXYDI. MID. H. Oxide of zinc gr. xxiv, mucilage f ʒj, water f ʒvij.

LOTIO ZINCI SULPHATIS. GUY'S H. Sulphate of zinc ℈j, water Oj. (U. C. H. ʒj of sulphate.)

LUPULINUM. Lupulin is the yellow powder procured by rubbing and sifting the dried hops. Dose, 5 to 12 grains.

MAGNESIA. B. *Magnesia Usta. Calcined Magnesia.* Introduce carbonate of magnesia ℥iv into a Cornish or Hessian crucible, closed loosely by a lid, and let this be exposed to a low red heat as long as a little of the powder taken from the centre of the crucible, when cooled and dropped into dilute sulphuric acid, gives rises to effervescence. [The product should be preserved in corked bottles. It is injured by over-calcination, especially as an antidote to arsenic. For the latter purpose it is better made without calcination, by adding a solution of caustic potash, or soda, to a solution of sulphate of magnesia (both cold), washing the precipitate with water, and drying it with a gentle heat.]

MAGNESIA CALCINATA PONDEROSA. Mr. R. PHILLIPS, jun. Mix solutions of 123 parts of crys. sulphate of magnesia

and 144 parts of crys. carbonate of soda; evaporate the whole to dryness, and calcine the residue till all the carbonic acid is expelled. Let it remain in water till the sulphate of soda is dissolved out, wash the magnesia, and dry it.

MAGNESIÆ HYDRAS. P. obtained by boiling magnesia in 20 or 30 times its wt. of water for 20 minutes, draining on a linen-cloth and drying. It contains 31 per cent. of water.

MAGNESIA LEVIS, B. As MAGNESIA, B. From the light carbonate.

MAGNESIÆ CARBONAS. B. *Carbonate of Magnesia.* Dissolve sulphate of magnesia ℥x and carbonate of soda ℥xij, each in Oj of boiling dist. water, mix the two solutions, and evaporate the whole to perfect dryness, by means of a sand-bath. Digest the residue for half an hour with Oij of boiling distilled water, and, having collected the insoluble matter on a calico filter, wash it repeatedly with distilled water until the washings cease to give a precipitate with chloride of barium. Finally, dry the product at a temperature not exceeding 212° F.

MAGNESIÆ CARBONAS LEVIS. B. *Carbonate of Magnesia [light].* Dissolve separately sulphate of magnesia ℥x and carbonate of soda ℥xij, each in Css of distilled water. Mix the solutions cold, then boil in a porcelain dish for 15 minutes. Transfer precipitate to calico filter, and pour upon it repeatedly boiling distilled water, till the washings cease to precipitate chloride of barium. Dry at a heat not exceeding 212° F. [2½ times lighter than last.]

MAGNESIÆ CITRAS. Dissolve citric acid in water, and add to the hot solution carbonate of magnesia till it ceases to be acted on; filter the solution while hot, and set aside to crystallize, concentrating it by evaporation, if necessary. *Laxative,* rather milder than the sulphate. This salt is apt to take the form of an insoluble hydrate; this may be prevented by careful manipulation, as follows. ROBIQUET. Reduce citric acid 1000 gr. to coarse powder, and dissolve in boiling water 350 gr. When the solution is cool, and before it crystallizes, pour into a stoneware pan, and sift rapidly over its surface 630 gr. of powdered carbonate of magnesia, taking care not to stir it. When the reaction has ceased, mix rapidly into a paste. Set the pan in cold

water, that the mass may not heat, and leave the product at rest for 24 hours. Divide into fragments the swelled-up mass of citrate, and dry in a stove at a heat not above 68° F. DORVAULT says the following method yields a neutral salt, which forms a permanent solution with 8 or 10 times its weight of water. Fuse 100 parts of citric acid in its water of crystallization by heating it in a water-bath, and incorporate with it 29 parts of calcined magnesia. The pasty product soon hardens, when it should be reduced to powder, and preserved for use. Or 64 parts of common carbonate of magnesia may be subtituted for the calcined. M. THEVENOT directs 3 parts of dry citric acid in powder to be mixed with 1 part of calcined magnesia; this is slightly acid. ROGE'S purgative consists of calcined magnesia 8, carbonate of magnesia 4, dry citric acid 26, sugar (aromatized with lemon) 50 parts. See Liquor Magnesiæ Citratis.] *Magnesia Citrica Effervescens.* G. light carb. magnesia ℥xxv, citric acid ℥lxxv, dist. water q. s. Mix into a thick paste and dry at 86° F. With ℥xiv of the dried mass mix, bicarb. of soda ℥xiij, citric acid ℥vj, sugar ℥iij; sprinkle over the mixture enough rect. sp. so as to make it sufficiently moist to be granulated by rubbing through a tinned-iron sieve. The *Effervescing Citrate of Magnesia* sold in the shops contains no magnesia, but is a granular compound, resembling Sodæ Citro-tartras Effervescens, B.

MAGNESIÆ BORO-CITRAS. CADET. Dissolve 260 grains of citric acid in Oiiiss water; add this gradually to 113 grains of boracic acid, and 80 grains of calcined magnesia in a porcelain vessel, so as to form a paste; then add the rest of the solution, boil to a paste, and dry it carefully.

MAGNESIÆ LACTAS. G. Mix ℥j (by wt.) of lactic acid in ℥x dist. water, just make slightly warm, and add light carb. magnesia enough to neutralize it; filter and evaporate till crystals form.

MAGNESIÆ PHOSPHAS. NIEUMANN. Add to diluted phosphoric acid pure magnesia, or its carbonate, to saturation. Evaporate to dryness. Dose, from gr. viij to xxx, *in rickets.*

MAGNESIÆ SULPHAS. The commercial sulphate obtained

from bittern, or from magnesian limestone, is sufficiently pure, or may be rendered so by recrystallization.

MAGNESIÆ FERRO-SULPHAS. The salt sold under this name is sulphate of magnesia, containing 5 per cent. of sulphate of iron.

MAGNESIÆ FERRI, ET QUINÆ SULPHAS. The article thus named appears to be made by adding a little sulphate of quinine to the preceding.

MAGNESIA TARTRAS. PEREIRA. Saturate a solution of tartaric acid with carbonate of magnesia, and evaporate to dryness. Dose, ℈j to ℈iij, in *chronic maladies of the spleen.* [RADMACHER.]

MAGNESIÆ POTASSIO-TARTRAS. MAILLIER. Boil 30 parts of cream of tartar, 8½ (or q. s.) of carbonate of magnesia, in 700 of water, and set aside to crystallize.

MAGNESIÆ ET POTASSÆ BORO-TARTRAS. M. GAROT. Boro-tartrate of potash 100, water 600, carbonate of magnesia 24 parts; boil, filter, evaporate to a paste, and dry at a gentle heat. It is taken in the following form. The above paste ʒj, citric acid ʒss, syrup of lemon peel ʒij, water Oss.

MAGNESII BROMIDUM. To bromide of iron in solution add calcined magnesia in excess; heat the mixture, filter, and evaporate the clear solution to dryness.

MAGNESII CHLORIDUM. P. *Chloride of Magnesium. Muriate of Magnesia.* To pure hydrochlor. acid add carbonate of magnesia in slight excess; filter the solution, and evaporate it till the sp. gr. is 1·384, and put it, still hot, into a wide-mouthed vessel to crystallize. If not required in crystals, it may be evaporated to dryness. Dose, as a *laxative,* ʒij to ʒiv. (CHEVALLIER.)

MAGNESII SULPHURETUM. Fuse together 5 parts of pure magnesia and 4 of sulphur. Dose, gr. iv—xij. (JOURDAIN.)

MALORUM SUCCUS. *Verjuice.* Bruise wild apples (crabs), and express the juice.

MANGANESII ACETAS. Dissolve the carbonate of manganese in strong acetic acid, and evaporate, that crystals may form. Dose, gr. v—x.

MANGANESII CARBONAS. Wash peroxide of manganese with very dilute hydrochloric acid, dissolve it in strong hydro-

chloric acid, and evaporate the solution to dryness. Dissolve a portion of the residue in water, and precipitate by carbonate of soda; wash the precipitate, and digest it with a solution of the rest of the salt, to precipitate any oxide of iron. Filter, and precipitate by carbonate of soda; wash the precipitate, and dry it at a gentle heat. For the best method of exhibiting it, see Pilula Manganesii Carbonatis.

MANGANESII CHLORIDUM. Saturate hydrochloric acid with carbonate of manganese, and evaporate to dryness by a gentle heat. Preserve it in closely stopped bottles. Dose, gr. iij—x.

MANGANESII IODIDUM. Digest recently precipitated carbonate of manganese with fresh hydriodic acid, filtering and evaporating, the access of air being prevented. See Pilula Manganesii Iodidi and Syr. Mangan. Iodid. for the best method of exhibiting it.

MANGANESII MALAS. From the fresh carbonate and malic acid, as Mangan. acetas. Dose, gr. ij—vj.

MANGANESII OXIDUM HYDRATUM. It may be precipitated from the sulphate by caustic potash or ammonia, and the precipitate well washed. It requires to be used while fresh, mixed with syrup or an oily emulsion.

MANGANESII PHOSPHAS. Into a solution of sulphate of manganese drop a solution of phosphate of soda, collect, wash, and dry the precipitate, and keep it in well-closed bottles.

MANGANESII SULPHAS. Add carbonate of manganese to dilute sulphuric acid to saturation, concentrate by a gentle heat, and set aside, that crystals may form. [It produces *bilious purging and vomiting.*] Dose, ʒj to ʒij in Oss of water, before breakfast. MR. URE. Senna is sometimes added, to ensure its purgative effect. As an alterative, gr. v to ʒj.

MANGANESII TARTRAS. Saturate a solution of tartaric acid with fresh carbonate of manganese, and evaporate. See Syrupus Mangan. Tartratis. [These compounds of manganese are employed by M. HANNON, in *anæmia, cachectic disease*, &c. The insoluble preparations, as the carbonate, phosphate, and oxide, should be first used; then the soluble

salts. The use of this remedy does not require to be persevered in, so long as that of iron.]

MANNITA. *Mannite.* P. Dissolve ℔vj of common manna in ℔vj of distilled water in which the whites of two eggs has been beaten, and boil for a few minutes. Strain, and, when cold, press the impure mannite in a cloth; dissolve this in boiling water, add animal charcoal, and after a short time filter, and leave the sol. in a cool place to crystallize. Dose, half that of manna.

MARRUBINUM. *Marrubin.* A vegetable principle from white horehound, substituted for quinine.

MASTICATORIA. *Masticatories.* See Pilæ Masticatoriæ.

MEL DEPURATUM. B. Melt honey in a water-bath, and strain it while hot through flannel previously moistened with warm water.

MEL ESCHAROTICUM. P. *Onguent Ægyptiac.* Finely powd. subacetate of copper ʒj, vinegar ʒiss, honey ʒij ℈. Heat altogether, stirring constantly, until the mixture acquires a red colour, and has the consistence of honey.

MEL ACETATUM. See Oxymel.

MEL BORACIS. B. Powdered borax gr. lxiv, clarified honey ʒj. Mix. U. S. same.

MEL CHELIDONII. WENDT. Mix expressed juice of greater celandine with an equal weight of honey. *Externally as a detersive.*

MEL COLCHICI. G. Vinegar colchicum. G. 1 ℔, clarified honey 2 ℔s, evaporate over a water-bath to 2 ℔s.

MEL ELATINES. Juice of female fluellin Oiv, clarified honey ℔iv; boil to a proper thickness.

MEL FILICIS. DUNGLISON. Ethereal extract of fern ʒss, honey of roses ʒss. Mix. Half at bed-time, the rest in the morning. *For tapeworm.*

MEL GLYCYRRIZATUM. HAMB. PH. Liquorice root bruised ʒiss, boiling water ʒxij; infuse half an hour, strain, and boil with ʒxx of honey to the consistence of syrup.

MEL HELLEBORATUM. L. 1746. White hellebore root ℔j tr., water Oiv; macerate for 3 days, boil a little, strain, and press; boil the liquor with ℔ij of honey to a syrup.

MEL HYDRARGYRI. BELL. Triturate ʒj of quicksilver with ʒj of honey till the globules disappear. FOUQUET. Quicksilver ʒss, chalk ʒss, honey ʒij. *As a dressing for ulcers.*

MEL HYDRARGYRI COMPOSITUM. ALLARD. Honey of quicksilver ʒij, clarified honey ℥ij, oil of cloves ʒj. Mix. *To ulcers of the throat.*

MEL MERCURIALE. E. 1744. Juice of the herb mercury and honey, equal weights; boil to a proper consistence, removing the scum.

MEL ROSÆ. L. Macerate ℥iv tr. of red rose petals, first separated, in f ℥xvj of boiling distilled water for 2 hours; then press lightly with the hand, and strain. Macerate the roses in f ℥viij of boiling water for a little time, and pour off the liquid. To this add half the first infusion, and set aside the other half. To ℔v tr. of honey add the mixed liquids, and evaporate by water-bath, so that, the liquid set aside being added, it may become of a proper consistence.

MEL SALVIÆ. NEUBER. Sage leaves ℥ij, boiling water Oiss; infuse, and boil the strained liquor with ℥viij of honey to a proper consistence.

MEL SCILLÆ. P. Dried squills ʒj, boiling water ℥vj; infuse, strain, add ℥xij of white honey, and boil to a proper consistence, and reduce to density 1·26 when boiling.

MEL SCILLÆ COMPOSITUM. COXE'S *Hive Syrup.* Syrupus Scillæ Comp. is now substituted for it.

MEL TEREBINTHINÆ. See Electuarium Terebinthinæ.

MEL VIOLÆ. It is made either with equal quantities of boiling water, violets, and honey; or of violet juice and honey.

METHYLENI BICHLORIDUM. *Bichloride of Methylene. Chloro-methylene.* Chloroform is heated with zinc filings and dil. sulphuric acid. Used as a substitute for chloroform in producing anæsthesia. Three parts must be used for two of chloroform. "The compound sold under this name is chiefly chloroform containing a small quantity of chloride of methylene."—PAREIRA. The substance known under the name of METHELENE ETHER, according to Dr. Armstrong, is a mechanical mixture of bichloride of methylene and ethylic ether. Dr. Richardson says it is not quick in its action as the former is, but safer.

MEZEREUM ACETATUM. Thin slices of the bark of mezereon root, soaked in vinegar for 24 hours. *Applied as a blister.*

MERCURIUS SACCHARATUS. E. 1744. Quicksilver ʒiv, sugar candy ʒiv, oil of juniper ♏xvj ; triturate till the globules disappear.

MILLIPEDÆ PREPARATÆ. Enclose the millipedes in muslin, and suspend them over the vapour of heated spirit.

MISTURÆ. *Mixtures.* Under this term are placed compound liquid medicines to be taken in divided doses, including several which in some pharmacopœias are termed Juleps, Mucilages, Emulsions, Potions, &c. See also Haustus, Julepa, Ptisanæ. The usual dose of the mixture of the British pharmacopœias is fℨj to fℨij, or a wine-glassful. The principal exceptions will be noticed.

MISURA ABELMOSCHI. Dr. REECE. Tincture of musk seeds (Tinct. Abelmoschi) fℨj, aromatic spirit of ammonia fʒiij, comp. spirit of lavender fʒiv, camphor mixture fℨvj. Dose, fℨss to fℨj.

MISTURA ACACIÆ. See Mucilago Acaciæ, B.

MISTURA ACIDA. See Julepum Acidum.

MISTURA ACIDI ACETICI. Mr. I. B. BROWN. Distilled vinegar f ʒij, syrup fʒiv, water fℨij. A fourth part every 3 hours. To children in *scarlatina.*

MISTURA ACIDI BORACICI. CHAUSSIER. Camphor mixture ℨiv, boracic acid ʒj, syrup of orange peel ℨj. By spoonfuls.

MISTURA ACIDI OXALICI. M. NARDO. Oxalic acid gr. viij, mucilage ℨiij, syrup ℨj. By spoonfuls *in inflammation of the fauces and digestive tube.*

MISTURA ACONITI. Mr. FLEMING. Tincture of aconite fʒj, carbonate of soda ʒiss, sulphate of magnesia ℨiss, water fℨvj. A tablespoonful when the pain is urgent *in gastralgia.*

MISTURA ÆTHERIS CAMPHORATA. BRANDE. Camphor mixture fℨvij, sulphuric ether fℨss, syrup of saffron fℨss.

MISTURA ALBA. See Mist. Magnesiæ cum Magnes. Sulph.

MISTURA ALTHÆÆ. D. Dried marsh-mallow root ℨiv, raisins stoned ℨij, boiling water Ov ; boil to Oiij, and strain through calico, and when the sediment has subsided, pour off the clear liquor for use.

MISTURA ALUMINIS. Dr. BIRD. Alum gr. xxv, extract of hemlock gr. xij, syrup of red poppies f ʒij, dill water fℨiij. A dessert-spoonful every 6 hours *in hooping-cough.*

MISTURA AMMONIACI. B. Triturate ammoniacum in coarse powder ʒ¼ with dist water fʒviij, gradually added, till the mixture assumes a milky appearance. Then strain through muslin. U. S. the same.

MISTURA AMMONIÆ. P. Water ʒiij, syrup ʒj, liq. ammoniæ (0·92) ♏vij.

MISTURA AMMONIÆ MURIATIS. Sir G. LEFEVRE. Muriate of ammonia ʒj, extract of liquorice ʒiij, tartarized antimony gr. ij, distilled water ʒviij. A table-spoonful every 2 hours, *in pleurisy, congestion of mucous membranes, &c.*

MISTURA AMMONII CHLORIDI. CHEST. H. Chloride ammonium ℈ss. carb. ammonia 5 grs., water ʒj.

MISTURA AMYGDALÆ. B. Compound powder of almonds ʒiiss, distilled water Oj; rub the powder with a little of the water into a thin paste, then add the remainder of the water, and strain through muslin. Dose, fʒj—ʒij. U. S. same. P. (*Emulsion simple*) almonds ʒss, sugar ʒss, water ʒx.

MISTURA AMYGDALÆ AMARÆ. GUY'S H. directs it to be made as Mist. Amygdalæ, substituting bitter almonds for sweet.

MISTURA ANODYNA. *Julep Calmant.* P. Syrup of opium (P.) ʒiiss, syrup of orange flowers ʒv, water of lime flowers ʒiv. Dose fʒiv.

MISTURA ANTIHYSTERICA. *Potion Anthysterique.* Comp. syrup of wormwood ʒj, tincture of castor ʒss, valerian water ʒij, orange-flower water ʒij, sulphuric ether ʒj.

MISTURA ANTISPASMODICA. P. *Potion Antispasmodic.* Syrup of orange flowers ʒj, lime-flower water ʒiij, orange-flower water ʒj, ether ʒss.

MISTURA ANTIMONII POTASSIO-TARTRATIS. CUT. H. Potassio-tartrate of antimony ℈ss, tincture of digitalis ʒj, nitre ʒss, comp. tragacanth powder ʒss, water Oij. Mix. Dose, ʒij—iv.

MISTURA APERIENS. ABERNETHY. Sulphate of magnesia ʒiv, manna ʒij, infusion of senna fʒvj, tincture of senna fʒij, mint water fʒj, water fʒij. CHRISTISON. Tincture of senna (E.) fʒj, sulphate of magnesia ʒiss, water fʒiv, infusion of roses fʒiv. A wine-glassful every hour till it begins to operate. See also Mistura Sennæ Comp., Mistura Magnesiæ Sulphatis, &c.

MISTURA ARGENTI NITRATIS. TROUSSEAU. Nitrate of silver gr. j, distilled water f℥vss, syrup ℥ss. Dose, ℥j daily, *in hooping-cough.*

MISTURA ARMORACIÆ COMPOSITA. Dr. PARIS. Horseradish root ℥ss, mustard seed ℥ss, boiling water Oj; macerate for an hour, and to f℥vij of the strained infusion, add aromatic spirit of ammonia f℥j, spirit of pimento f℥ss. *In paralysis.*

MISTURA AROMATICA. P. Syrup red pink ℥j, sp. cinnamon ℥ss, sp. hyacynth ℥iss, peppermint water ℥ij, orange-flower water ℥ij.

MISTURA ASSAFŒTIDÆ. L. Assafœtida ℥v, triturate with water Oj, gradually added. Dose, f℥ss to f℥j.

MISTURA ASTRINGENS. P. *Pôtion Astringente.* Ext. rhatany gr. lxxvij, water ℥iij, syrup quince ℥iss, dissolve the ext. in the water, filter, and add the syrup.

MISTURA BALSAMI PERUVIANI. GUY'S H. Balsam of Peru f℥iij, honey f℥ss, water f℥viij. Melt the honey in a warm mortar, add the balsam, rub together, and gradually add the water heated to about 110° F. Dose, f℥iss.

MISTURA BALSAMICA. P. *Potion Balsamique.* Bals. copaiba ℥ij, rect. sp. ℥ij, syr. Tolu ℥ij, peppermint water ℥iv, nitric ether ℥ij; mix alcohol and ether, add the balsam, then the syrup and water.

MISTURA BECHICA. P. *Potion Béchique.* Infusion of species of bechica ℥iv, syrup gum ℥j.

MISTURA BENZOATA. Dr. G. BIRD. Benzoic acid ℈ij, carbonate of soda ℥iss, phosphate of soda ℥iij, boiling water, ℥iv; dissolve, and add cinnamon water f℥viiss, tincture of henbane f℥iv. Dose, f℥j, 3 times a day.

MISTURA BISMUTHI. TH. H. Subnitrate bismuth gr. xv, comp. powder tragac. gr. v, water ℥j.

MISTURA BISULPHURETI CARBONIS. CLARUS. Bisulphuret of carbon ℈j, sugar ℥ij, milk ℥vj. Dose, ℥ss, 4 times a day.

MISTURA CAFFEINÆ. VANDEN-CORPUT. Caffein gr. vij, distilled water f℥iij, hydrochloric acid 2 drops, syrup of orange-flower water ℥ss. Mix. Dose, a table-spoonful.

MISTURA CAFFEINÆ. CITRATIS. *Potion contremigraine.* Syrup of citrate of caffein ℥j, water (or any agreeable diluent) ℥v. A table-spoonful frequently.

MISTURA CAMPHORÆ CUM MAGNESIÂ. E. Camphor ℈ss, carbonate of magnesia gr. xxv, water f℥vj.

MISTURA CAMPHORÆ CUM MYRRHÂ. St. B. H. Camphor ʒss, myrrh ʒss; triturate, and gradually add water Oss. Dose, f℥iss.

MISTURA CAMPHORÆ CARBONICA. Water strongly charged with carbonic-acid gas, agitated with powdered camphor, and strained.

MISTURA CAPSICI. See Infusum Capsici Compositum.

MISTURA CARMINATIVA INFANTILIS. Dr. PARIS. *Dalby's Carminative.* Carbonate of magnesia ℈ij, oil of peppermint ♏j, oil of nutmeg ♏ij, oil of aniseed ♏iij, tincture of castor ♏xxx, tincture of assafœtida ♏xv, tincture of opium ♏v, spirit of pennyroyal ♏xv, compound tincture of cardamon ♏xxx, peppermint water f℥ij.

MISTURA CASSIÆ. F. H. *Eau de Casse.* Cassia pulp ʒij, hot water Oiss. By glassfuls. *Laxative.*

MISTURA CASSIÆ ANTIMONIATA. *Eau de Casse emetisée.* FOY. Pulp of cassia ʒj, boiling water Oiss. Macerate, strain, and add sulphate of magnesia ʒj, emetic tartar gr. iij. By cupfuls, *in painters' colic.*

MISTURA CATHARTICA. See Mistura Sennæ, Mistura Aperiens, &c.

MISTURA CEREVISIÆ. See Mistura Fermenti.

MISTURA CETACEI. GUY'S H. Spermaceti ʒvj, yolk of 1 egg; beat them well together, and add syrup of Tolu f℥iss, pennyroyal water Oj. Dose, f℥j, to which is sometimes added nitre gr. x, or comp. tincture of camphor ♏xxx. See Emulsio Cetacei for another form.

MISTURA CETRARIÆ. Dr. A. T. THOMSON. Decoction of Iceland moss f℥viiss, diluted sulphuric acid f℥j, syrup f℥iv, tincture of opium ♏xl. A wine-glassful 3 times a day, *in phthisis.*

MISTURA CHLORIDI CALCIS. Dr. REID. Tincture of calumba f℥ij, chloride of lime gr. x, syrup f℥ss, water f℥iiiss. Dose, f℥ss, every hour.

MISTURA CHLORINII. Dr. WATSON prescribes f℥ij of the solution to Oj of water. Dose of the latter, f℥iv, every 3 hours, according to age, *in scarlatina,* &c.

MISTURA CHLOROFORMI. U. S. Chloroform ʒss tr., camphor ʒj, yolk of one egg, water ʒvj o. m. Rub the yolk first

by itself, then with the camphor previously dissolved in the chloroform, and lastly with the water gradually added.

MISTURA CINNAMOMI COMPOSITA. GUY'S H. Cinnamon powder ʒj, carbonate of magnesia ʒij, rhubarb ʒj, dill water fʒxij. Dose, fʒss to fʒj.

MISTURA COCCI ALKALINA. Dr. ALLNATT. Cochineal ℈j, carbonate of potash ʒj, boiling water ʒviij. Dose, a teaspoonful 3 times a day. *In hooping-cough.* See also Syrupus Cocci Alkalinus. [The earliest form I have met with for this popular remedy is that of Dr. LOBB (*Medicinal Letters*, 1765.) Salt of wormwood ℈j, cochineal ℈ss, water ¼ of a pint, white sugar to the taste. Dose, from a teaspoonful to a table-spoonful, according to age.]

MISTURA COLCHICI. SCUDAMORE. Magnesia ʒiss, peppermint water fʒiij, vinegar of colchicum fʒiv, syrup of orange peel fʒiv. A table-spoonful every 3 hours; *in acute gout.*

MISTURA CONII COMPOSITA. GUY'S H. Extract of hemlock ʒj, carbonate of soda ʒiss, decoction of liquorice fʒxj, spirit of pimento fʒvj. Dose, fʒj to fʒij. Myrrh mixture is sometimes substituted for decoction of liquorice.

MISTURA COPAIBÆ. GUY'S H. Copaiva fʒiij, solution of carbonate of potash fʒiss; rub together, and gradually add decoction of barley fʒviij, spirit of nitric ether fʒiij. Dose, ʒj—ij 3 times a day. ST. B. H. Copaiva fʒiij, mucilage fʒiij, water ʒiv, pimento water fʒij, CHARING CROSS H. Copaiva ʒss, powdered cubebs ʒss, spirit of nitric ether fʒij, solution of potash fʒiss, tincture of henbane fʒiij, water fʒviij. See Mistura Balsamica.

MISTURA COPAIBÆ BENZOINATA. Mr. SODEN. Benzoic acid ʒj, balsam of copaiva ʒss, yolk of egg q. s., camphor mixture fʒvij. Dose ʒj, twice a day, in *dysuria senilis.*

MISTURA CORNU USTI. L. 1824. *Decoctum Album.* Burnt hartshorn, ʒiiss, gum arabic ʒx, water Oiij, boil to Oij, constantly stirring, and strain.

MISTURA CORNÛS CIRCINATÆ. REICE. Alkaline extract of round-leaved dogwood ʒij, tincture of the same fʒvj, water fʒvij.

MISTURA CREASOTI. B. Creasote ♏xvj, glacial acetic acid ♏xvj, spirit of juniper fʒss, syrup fʒj, distilled water fʒxv.

Mix the creasote with the acetic acid, gradually add the water, and lastly the syrup and spirit of juniper. Dose, f℥j—℥ij.

MISTURA CRETÆ. B. Triturate prepared chalk ℥¼ and gum arabic in powder ℥¼ with cinnamon water f℥viiss, then add syrup ℥ss, and mix. See Pulvis pro Mist. Cretæ. U. S. nearly double chalk, and glycerine instead of syr.

MISTURA CRETÆ ASTRINGENS. U. C. H. Prepared chalk ℥ss, mucilage f℥iss, water f℥viij, infusion of catechu f℥viij, tincture of kino ℥j.

MISTURA CRETÆ OPIATA. GUY'S H. Comp. powder of chalk with opium ℥iij, mint water f℥vj, water f℥iij. Dose, f℥j.

MISTURA CUBEBÆ. Powdered cubebs ℥j, sugar ℥ij, mucilage ℥ij, cinnamon water ℥vj. Dose, f℥ss to f℥iss.

MISTURA CUPRI SULPHATIS. Mr. CHAVASSE, *in hooping-cough*. Sulphate of copper gr. j, syrup of poppies ℥j, aniseed water ℥iij. Dose, ♏xl to f℥ij.

MISTURA PRO DIARRHŒÂ. BOARD OF HEALTH. Aromatic powder ℥iij, compd. sp. ammonia ℥iij, tinct. catechu ℥x, compound tinct. cardamoms ℥vj, tinct. opium ℥j, chalk mixture to make ℥xx. Dose for an adult ℥j, for a child of 12 years ℥ss, for 7 years ℥¼, after each liquid stood.

MISTURA DIURETICA. SWEDIAUR. Spirit of nitric ether ℥j, vinegar of squills f ℥j, juniper water f ℥iij, spirit of horse-radish f ℥ij, syrup of ginger ℥ij. Dose, f ℥j.

MISTURA EFFERVESCENS. P. *Potion Gazeuse de Revière.* Dissolve ℥ss of bicarbonate of potash in ℥ij of water, and add ℥iv of syrup of sugar. Mix also ℥ss citric acid with ℥ss syrup of citric acid, and ℥ij of water. Mix an equal quantity of each, and give it while effervescing.

MISTURA ELATERII. Dr. FERRIAR. Elaterium gr. j, spirit of nitric ether f ℥ij, tincture of squills f ℥ss, oxymel of colchicum f ℥ss, syrup of buckthorn f ℥j. Dose, f ℥j, 3 times a day, in water.

MISTURA EMETINÆ. *Mélange Vomitif.* M. Coloured emetine gr. iv, infusion of orange leaves f ℥xviij, syrup of orange flowers ℥ss; or (*Potion Vomitive*), pure emetine gr. j, infusion of lime flowers f ℥iiiss, acetic acid ♏viij, syrup of marsh-mallows f ℥j. A table-spoonful every quarter of an hour, till vomiting is produced.

MISTURA ERGOTINÆ. BONJEAN. Ergotine (Extractum Ergotæ Aquosum) gr. xvj, water ʒiij, syrup of orange flowers ʒj. By spoonfuls, every 3 hours, in hæmorrhage; or repeated every quarter of an hour to excite expulsive pains.

MISTURA FEBRIFUGA CLUTTONI. CLUTTON'S febrifuge tincture fʒss, water fʒvij, syrup (simple, or of red poppies, &c.) fʒiv. Dose, fʒss.

MISTURA FERMENTI. NEUMANN. Yeast ʒij, clarified honey ʒj, water fʒviij. Dose, ʒss to ʒj, every hour.

MISTURA FERRI APERIENS. WEST. OPTHALM. H. Sulphate iron 2 grs., sulph. magnesia ʒss, dil. sulph. acid ♏v, inf. quassia ʒj.

MISTURA FERRI AROMATICA. B. Macerate pale cinchona bark in powder ʒj, calumba root in coarse powder ʒss, cloves bruised ʒ¼, and fine iron wine ʒss, with fʒxij of peppermint water, in a closed vessel, for 3 days, agitating occasionally. Filter, add peppermint water till product measures ʒxiiss; add compound tincture of cardamoms fʒiij and tincture of orange peel fʒss. Dose, fʒj to ʒij.

MISTURA FERRI ARSENICALIS. CUT. H. Arsenious acid ʒss, hydrochloric acid ʒj, tincture of sesquichloride of iron ʒvj, water Oviij. Dose, fʒj to fʒij, in water; fʒj contains gr. $\frac{1}{40}$ of arsenious acid.

MISTURA FERRI COMPOSITA. B. Reduce myrrh gr. lx to powder, add carbonate of potash gr. xxx and refined sugar gr. lx, and triturate with a small quantity of rose water to form a thin paste. Add gradually more rose water and spirit of nutmeg fʒiv, continuing trituration and addition of rose water till about fʒviij of a milky fluid are formed. Add sulphate of iron gr. xxv, dissolved in fʒiss of rose water, mix thoroughly, and preserve from contact with air. Dose, fʒj—ʒij. D. Similar. U. S. uses sp. lavender instead of sp. nutmeg.

MISTURA FERRI CUM ALOE. U. C. H. Compound mixture of iron fʒv, compound decoction of aloes fʒiij.

MISTURA FERRI EFFERVESCENS. WEST. H. Tinct. perchlor. iron ʒj, dil. acetic acid ʒvij, water ʒj, bicarb. potash ʒss, water ʒss.

MISTURA FILICIS. ST. MARY'S H. Oil male fern ʒj, compd. tragac. powder ʒss. Peppermint water ʒij. Dose, half.

MISTURA FUSCA. Dr. WOOD'S *Brown Cough Mixture.* Extract of liquorice ʒij, gum arabic ʒij, boiling water fʒiv. Dissolve, and add antimonial wine fʒij, laudanum ♏xx. Dose, a table spoonful, occasionally.

MISTURA GENTIANÆ. B. 1867. *Inf. Gent. Co.*, B. 1864. Macerate gentian root sliced ʒ¼, bitter orange peel cut small, and coriander fruit bruised, each gr. xxx, in proof spirit fʒij for 2 hours; add dist. water fʒviij, macerate again for 2 hours, and strain through calico. (Inf. Gent. E. and P.) Dose, ʒj.

MISTURA GENTIANÆ COMPOSITA. L. Compound infusion of gentian fʒxij, compound infusion of senna fʒvj, compound tincture of cardamoms fʒij. [If Alexandria senna is used it should be free from Argel leaves.] Dose, f ʒj—ʒij.

MISTURA GLYCYRRHIZÆ COMPOSITA. U. S. Liquorice in fine powder, gum arabic, sugar, each ʒiv, camphorated tincture of opium fʒij o. m., antimonial wine fʒj o. m., spirit of nitrous ether fʒss o. m., water fʒxij o. m. Rub the liquorice, gum, and sugar, with the water gradually poured upon them, then add the other ingredients, and mix. [A modification of Mistura Fusca.]

MISTURA GUAIACI. B. Guaiacum resin ʒss, sugar ʒss, powdered gum acacia ¼oz., rub together, and gradually add cinnamon water Oj. Dose, fʒss to fʒij.

MISTURA GUAIACI AMMONIATA. GUY'S H. Guaiacum resin ʒiij, solution of sesquicarbonate of ammonia fʒv, decoction of barley fʒxij.

MISTURA GUMMOSA. *Julep Gommeux*, P. Gum arabic ʒj, orange-flower water ʒj, water ʒx, syrup of gum ʒiij.

MISTURA HÆMATOXYLI. ST. B. H. Extract of logwood ʒiij, boiling water f ʒvij; strain, and add tincture of cinnamon fʒvj, tincture of catechu fʒij. Dose, ʒj, every 6 hours.

MISTURA HEMIDESMI. MID. H. Bruised root of Hemidesmus Indicus (country or scented sarsaparilla) ʒx, extract of liquorice ℈ss, distilled water f ʒx. Digest for 12 hours, heat the strained liquor to 180° F., and strain again. One third 3 times a day.

MISTURA HORDEI. E. As Decoctum Hordei Compositum, L.

MISTURA HYDRARGYRI BICHLORIDI. See Julepum Hydr. Bichloridi.

MISTURA HYDRARGYRI IODIDI. U. C. H. Perchloride mercury $\frac{1}{10}$th gr., iodide potash 4 grs., water 1 oz.

MISTURA HYDROCYANICA SIMPLEX. U. C. H. Emulsion of bitter almonds f℥viij, diluted hydrocyanic acid ♏xx.

MISTURA IODINII CUM SARZÂ. M. Decoction of sarsaparilla Oiss, iodide of potassium ℥j, syrup of orange ℥ij.

MISTURA [VINI] IPECACUANHÆ. Dr. CHEYNE. Ipecac. wine f℥iij, syrup of Tolu f℥v, mucilage f℥j. A teaspoonful every hour or two, for children threatened with *croup* or *bronchitis.*

MISTURA LAXATIVA. *Napoleon's Medicine.* CORVISART. Soluble cream of tartar (see Potassæ Boro-tartras) ℥j, tartar emetic gr. ss, sugar ℥ij, water Oiss.

MISTURA MAGNESIÆ CUM MAGNESIÆ SULPHATE. GUY'sH Sulphate of magnesia ℥ij, carbonate of magnesia ℥ij, mint water f℥viij, water f℥iiiss. Dose, f℥j, once or oftener in the day.

MISTURA MAGNESIÆ SULPHATIS CUM COFFÆÂ. M. COMBES. Sulphate of magnesia ℥j, ground roasted coffee ℥$\frac{1}{2}$, water Oj; boil for 2 minutes, remove from the fire, let it infuse for a few minutes, strain, and sweeten. By glassfuls, till it operates.

MISTURA MONESIÆ. Dr. NELIGAN. Extract of monesia ℈ij, water f℥viiss, compound tincture of cardamoms f℥ss.

MISTURA MOSCHI. L. 1836. Musk ℥iij, triturate it with white sugar ℥iij, gum acacia ℥iij, and gradually add rose water Oj. Dose, f℥j—℥ij.

MISTURA OLEI JECORIS ASELLI. Cod-liver oil f℥iv, solution of carbonate of potash f℥ss, peppermint or other water f℥vij, syrup of orange peel f℥ss. Dose, f℥iss to f℥iij. FEHR prescribes, for rickety children, ℥j of the oil, ℥ij of the solution, ℥j of syrup of orange peel, and 3 drops of oil of calamus. Dose, f℥j—℥ij, night and morning.

MISTURA OLEOSO-BALSAMICA. PRUS. PH. Essential oils of lavender, cloves, cinnamon, thyme, lemon, nutmeg, neroli, of each 44 grs. Peruvian balsam ℥ij gr. xij, rectified spirit ℥xxiv. Digest, and filter.

MISTURA OLIBANI. GUY'S H. Olibanum ʒiv, honey f ʒvj, decoction of barley f ℥xj. Dose, f ℥j to ℥ij.

MISTURA PHOSPHORI. SOUBEIRAN. Phosphorated oil ʒij, powdered gum acacia ʒij, peppermint water ℥iij, syrup ℥ij. Mix the gum with ʒx of the water, and this with the oil, and gradually add the others. Contains gr. j of phosphorus. Dose, f ʒiv.

MISTURA PIMPINELLÆ. SOBERNHEIM. Infusion of burnt saxifrage ℥v, anisated spirit of ammonia ʒij, syrup of seneka ℥j. Mix. A spoonful every 2 hours, *in inveterate catarrhs.*

MISTURA PLATINI CHLORIDI. HOEFER. Perchloride of platinum gr. iss, gum julep (*Mistura Gummosa*) ℥vj. To be taken by spoonfuls, in 24 hours.

MISTURA POTASSÆ SUPERTARTRATIS. U. C. H. Cream of tartar ℥j, borax ʒij, boiling water q. s. to dissolve them. To f ℥x of the cooled solution add nitre ʒij, oxymel f ℥ij.

MISTURA POTASSII BROMIDI. M. Lettuce water ℥iij, bromide of potassium ϑss, syrup of marsh-mallow ℥j. To be taken by spoonfuls, in 24 hours.

MISTURA [POTIO] POTASSII CYANIDI. M. Lettuce water ℥ij, cyanide of potassium gr. ss to gr. iss, syrup of marsh-mallow ℥j. Dose, ʒiv, every 4 hours.

MISTURA POTASSII IODIDI. M. *Solution Atrophique.* Lettuce water ℥viij, mint water ʒij, iodide of potassium ʒiv, syrup of marsh-mallow ℥j. Dose, f ʒiv, morning and evening, *in hypertrophy of the heart*, &c. From ʒj to ʒij of tincture of digitalis is occasionally added. CAZENAVE prescribes iodide of potassium ʒij, distilled water ℥xvj, syrup ℥ij. Two or three spoonfuls *per diem.*

MISTURA PURGANS. P. *Apozema Purgans.* Senna ℥j, rhubarb ℥ss, boiling water ℥xij; digest for half an hour, strain, and press; and dissolve in the strained infusion, by a gentle heat, manna ℥vj, sulphate of soda ℥iss.

MISTURA PURGANS. SYDENHAM. Tamarinds ℥ss, senna ʒij, rhubarb ʒiss, water ℥vj; boil to ℥iij, and add manna ℥j, syrup of roses ℥j.

MISTURA PURGANS AMARA. Dr. GALL. Infusion of senna, f ℥vj, extract of dandelion ℥ss, tartar emetic gr. ¼, extract of buckbean ʒss, mint water f ℥j. [For other purging

mixtures, see Mistura Aperiens, Mistura Sennæ, Haustus Sennæ, &c.]

MISTURA PYROTARTARICA. SAX. PH. Compound spirit of angelica, ʒvj, rectified pyrotartaric liquor (Liq. Pyrotartaricus rect.) ʒiv, sulphuric acid ʒss (by weight). Mix. Has been recommended in *cholera*. Dose, 20 drops.

MISTURA QUINIÆ ET COFFEÆ. *Café Quininé*. Prepare ʒv of infusion from ʒiv of ground coffee by percolation, and add gr. xxiv of sulphate of quinine and ʒiv of sugar. Dose, a table-spoonful. The coffee conceals the bitterness of the quinine.

MISTURA QUINIÆ CUM FERRÔ. CHAR. H. Sulph. quinine gr. j, sulph. iron gr. j, dil. sulph. acid, ♏v, water ʒj.

MISTURA RHEI CUM MAGNESIÂ. ST. THOM. H. Rhubarb gr. viiss, carb. magnesia gr. xv, peppermint water ʒiss.

MISTURA SALINA. *Neutral or Saline Mixture*. A common form for this mixture is equal parts of lemon juice and water, neutralized with carbonate of potash (℈j of carbonate or 24 grains of bicarbonate to f ʒj of the mixture). See Liquor Potassæ Citratis, U. S. Dose, f ʒj—iss.

MISTURA SARSAPARILLÆ COMPOSITA. Sir C. SCUDAMORE. Root-bark of sarza ʒiij, lime water f ʒxij; macerate for 12 hours, strain; add syrup of sarza f ʒvj, Brandish's alkaline solution f ʒij to f ʒiij, tincture of orange or of gentian f ʒij to f ʒiij, iodide of potassium gr. ix to xij.

MISTURA SCAMMONII. B. Resin of scammony gr. iv, milk ʒij; triturate the resin of scammony with a little of the milk, and continue the trituration, gradually adding the remainder of the milk, until a uniform emulsion is obtained. Dose, ʒss to ʒij for a child. P. See Emulsio Purgans cum Scammoniô.

MISTURA SCILLÆ. *Potion Scillitique*, P. Oxymel of squills ʒiv, hyssop water ʒiij, peppermint water ʒj, spirit of nitric ether ʒss; for 2 doses.

MISTURA SCILLÆ COMPOSITA. ST. B. H. Vinegar of squills f ʒij, solution of acetate of ammonia f ʒiss, compound spirit of horseradish f ʒiss, diluted pimento water f ʒivss. Dose, f ʒij, three times a day.

MISTURA SENEGÆ. JADELOT'S *Anti-Croupal Mixture*. Infusion of senega ʒiv, syrup of ipecacuanha ʒj, oxymel of

squills ʒiij, tartar emetic gr. iss. By spoonfuls, every quarter of an hour, till vomiting is produced.

MISTURA SENEGÆ CUM AMMONIÂ. TH. H. Inf. senegæ ℥j, ammon. carb. gr. iv.

MISTURA SENNÆ COMPOSITA. B. *Comp. Senna Mixture. Black Draught.* Dissolve sulphate of magnesia ℥iv and extract of liquorice ʒss in f℥xiv of infusion of senna, with a gentle heat; add tincture of senna f℥iiss and comp. tinct. of cardamoms fʒx, and enough infusion of senna to make 1 pint. Dose, ℥j—℥iss.

MISTURA SPIRITÛS VINI GALLICI. B. French brandy f℥iv, cinnamon water f℥iv, yolk of two eggs, refined sugar ʒss. Mix. Dose, ℥j—℥ij.

MISTURA STRYCHNIÆ. M. Pure strychnine gr. j, distilled water f℥ij, white sugar ʒij, acetic acid 3 drops [f ʒj contains 1-16th of a grain of strychnia]. See SOLUTIO.

MISTURA SULPHURICA ACIDA. HALLER'S ELIXIR. G. To ℥iij of rectified spirit add gradually ℥j of pure sulphuric acid, both by wt. Dose, 5 to 20 drops, diluted.

MISTURA VINI. GUY'S H. White wine f℥vj, yolks of two eggs, sugar ʒss, oil of cinnamon 3 drops. Dose, f℥j.

MISTURA VULNERARIA ACIDA. G. (*Aqua Vulneraria Thedeni.*) Vinegar ℔iij, proof spirit ℔iss (rect. sp. 7 parts, water 3 parts), diluted sulphuric acid (1 part acid to 5 water) ℔ss, clarified honey ℔j. *For outward use.*

MITHRIDATIUM. *Confectio Damocratis.* L. 1746. Cinnamon ʒxiv, myrrh ʒxj, agaric, spikenard, ginger, saffron, seeds of treacle-mustard, frankincense, Chio turpentine, of each ʒx, zedoary, mace, camel's hay, long pepper, seeds of hartwort, French lavender, hypocistus juice, storax, opoponax, galbanum, oil of mace, castor, of each ℥j, mountain poly, scordium, cubebs, white pepper, seeds of Cretan carrot, bdellium, of each ʒvij, Celtic nard, gentian, Cretan dittany, red rose, parsley seed, cardamom seed, fennel seed, gum arabic, opium, of each ʒv, root of sweet-flag, valerian, aniseed, sagapenum, of each ʒiij, spignel, St. John's wort, catechu, bellies of skincks, of each ʒiiss, clarified honey triple the weight of all the rest. Mix the opium, dissolved in wine, with the gums (previously strained), melted with the expressed oil of nutmegs and turpentine; gradually add the honey, and then the other species re-

duced to powder. It contains gr. j of opium in ℥ss. See Theriaca.

MONESIA. An astringent extract imported from South America, obtained from the Buranhem bark. See Extractum Monesiæ.

MORPHIA. *Morphine, or Morphia.* L. 1836. Dissolve ℥j tr. of hydrochlorate of morphia in Oj of distilled water, then add to the solution f℥v of solution of ammonia mixed with f℥j of distilled water, and shake them together. Wash the precipitate with distilled water, and dry it by a gentle heat. [MOHR directs concentrated infusion of opium to be mixed with milk of lime (in which the lime is 1-4th the weight of the opium employed), the mixture heated to boiling, filtered while boiling hot through linen, and pulverized sal ammoniac added in excess. As it cools, the morphia is precipitated.] For another method, see U. S. Ph. One grain is considered equal to 6 grains of opium.

MORPHIÆ ACETAS. B. Dissolve hydrochlorate of morphia ℥ij in 1 pint dist. water, add solution of ammonia to precipitate morphia till liquid is rendered slightly alkaline. Collect precipitate on a filter, wash with dist. water, transfer to a porcelain dish, then add ℥iv dist. water and enough acetic acid to neutralize and dissolve it. Evaporate on water-bath till it concretes on cooling. Dry with a gentle heat, and reduce it to a powder. Dose, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.

MORPHIÆ ACETATIS LIQUOR. See Liq. Morphiæ Acetatis.

MORPHIÆ BIMECONAS. Dissolve 200 grains of meconic acid in hot water (without boiling), and add 310 grains (or q. s.) of morphia. Evaporate the solution to dryness with a gentle heat.

MORPHIÆ HYDRIODAS. *Morphiæ Iodidum.* Dr. A. T. THOMSON. Mix strong solutions of two parts of hydrochlorate of morphia and one part or rather more of iodide of potassium. Wash the precipitate with a little cold water, press it between folds of blotting-paper, redissolve in hot water, and leave it to crystallize.

MORPHIÆ HYDROCHLORAS. B. Macerate opium sliced ℔j for 24 hours with dist. water Oij, and decant. Macerate

the residue for 12 hours with dist. water Oij, decant and repeat the process with the same quantity of water, subjecting the insoluble residue to strong pressure. Unite the liquors, evaporate on a water-bath to the bulk of Oj, and strain through calico. Pour in now chloride of calcium ℥¾, previously dissolved in f℥iv of distilled water, and evaporate until the solution is so far concentrated that upon cooling it becomes solid. Envelope the mass in a double fold of strong calico, and subject it to powerful pressure, preserving the dark fluid which exudes. Triturate the squeezed cake with about Oss of boiling distilled water, and, the whole being thrown upon a paper filter, wash the residue well with boiling distilled water. The filtered fluids having been evaporated as before, cooled, and solidified, again subject the mass to pressure; and, if it be still much coloured, repeat this process a third time, the expressed liquids being always preserved. Dissolve the pressed cake in f℥vj of boiling distilled water; add purified animal charcoal ℥¼, and digest for 20 minutes; filter, wash the filter and charcoal with boiling distilled water, and to the solution thus obtained add solution of ammonia in slight excess. Let the pure crystalline morphia which separates as the liquid cools be collected on a paper filter, and washed with cold distilled water until the washings cease to give a precipitate with solution of nitrate of silver acidulated by nitric acid. From the dark liquids expressed in the above process an additional product may be obtained by diluting them with distilled water, precipitating with solution of potash added in considerable excess, filtering, and supersaturating the filtrate with hydrochloric acid. This acid liquid, digested with a little animal charcoal, and again filtered, gives upon the addition of ammonia a small quantity of pure morphia. Diffuse the pure morphia, obtained as above, through f℥ij of boiling distilled water placed in a porcelain capsule kept hot, and add, constantly stirring, dilute hydrochloric acid f℥ij or q. s., proceeding with caution, so that the morphia may be entirely dissolved, and a neutral solution obtained. Set aside to cool and crystallize. Drain the crystals, and dry them on filtering paper. By further evaporating the mother liquor, and again cooling, additional crystals are obtained. Dose,

from gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$. The Pharm. of U.S. and P. have processes. G. *Morphinum hydrochloricum.*

MORPHIÆ ET CODEIÆ HYDROCHLORAS. GREGORY'S salt of opium. This is obtained in making the hydrochlorate of morphia unless the morphia is precipitated by ammonia.

MORPHIÆ HYDRIODAS CUM IODINIÔ. BOUCHARDAT'S *Iodure d'iodhydrate de morphine.* Mix an acid solution of sulphate of morphia with an ioduretted solution of iodide of potassium, keeping the liquid at the temperature of 140° for an hour. Pour off the liquid, wash the scales, and dry them. Dose, gr. $\frac{3}{4}$, at bed-time.

MORPHIÆ ET ZINCI HYDRIODAS CUM IODINIÔ. BOUCHARDAT. Boil ℈j of ioduretted hydriodate of morphia with f ℥ij of water and ℈x of zinc. After some days' action filter the boiling liquid, which deposits the salt. [gr. iss, in 8 pills, with marsh-mallow root and syrup; 1 or 2 daily, in *gastralgia*, &c.]

MORPHIÆ NITRAS. A. T. THOMSON. Add morphia in slight excess to very dilute nitric acid, filter, concentrate by gentle evaporation, and set aside that crystals may form.

MORPHIÆ PHOSPHAS. As the last, substituting dilute phosphoric for nitric acid.

MORPHIÆ SULPHAS. U. S. Morphia ℥j tr., distilled water f ℥viij o.m.; mix, and add sufficient diluted sulphuric acid to neutralize the morphia. Evaporate by water-bath, and dry the crystals which form in cooling, on bibulous paper.

MORPHIÆ TARTRAS. A. T. THOMSON. Saturate a solution of tartaric acid with morphia, concentrate by evaporation, and set aside that crystals may form. By using an excess of acid, an acid tartrate is formed.

MORSULI. See Trochisci.

MOSCHUS ARTIFICIALIS. See Oleum Succini Oxydatum.

MOXA. The Chinese moxas are made from the downy leaves of a species of wormwood. Various substitutes are used, as the pith of the sunflower; cotton wool (enveloped in muslin); lint, calico, or unsized paper, soaked in solutions of nitrate, chromate, or chlorate of potash, or of diacetate of lead, and rolled up into small cones or cylinders. LARREY'S moxas consist of lycopodium ℥iv, nitre ℥ij, formed into small cones with alcohol, and dried for some

days. Dr. OSBORNE uses quicklime enclosed in a hoop of card, and moistened with water.

MUCILAGO ACACIÆ. B. *Mucilage.* Put gum acacia in small pieces ℥iv and dist. water f ℥vj into a covered earthen jar, and stir frequently till the gum is dissolved. If necessary, strain through muslin. See Mistura Acaciæ. U. S. Gum 1, water 2. P. p. æ. G. as U. S.

MUCILAGO ALTHÆÆ. P. Althæa root ℥j, boiling water ℥vj; digest for 6 hours, and strain.

MUCILAGO AMYLI. B. *Decoctum Amyli, L.* Starch cxx gr. to Oss water. Triturate and boil for a few minutes, constantly stirring.

MUCILAGO CYDONIÆ. See Decoctum Cydoniæ.

MUCILAGO FŒNUGRECI. Digest ℥j of fœnugreek seed with Oss of water for 12 hours, boil, and strain wih pressure.

MUCILAGO GLYCYRRHIZÆ. From liquorice root; as Mucilago Althææ.

MUCILAGO HORDEI. D. Ground pearl barley ℥ss, water f ℥xvj; triturate the barley with the water gradually added, and boil for a few minutes.

MUCILAGO LINI. P. Linseed ℥j, warm water ℥vj; digest for 6 hours, stirring now and then, and strain.

MUCILAGO MERCURIALIS PLENKII. Quicksilver ʒj, gum arabic ʒiij, syr. poppies ʒiv. Mix. Dose, ʒss.

MUCILAGO SALEPI. See Gelatina Salepi.

MUCILAGO SASSAFRAS. U. S. Infuse ʒij of pith of sassafras in ℥xvj o.m. of boiling water for 3 hours, and strain.

MUCILAGO TRAGACANTHÆ. B. Add tragacanth in powder gr. lx, to distilled water f ℥x in a pint bottle. Agitate briskly, and again at intervals, till the tragacanth is perfectly diffused and forms a mucilage. U. S. Tragac. 1, boiling water 15. P. 1 in 10.

MUCILAGO ULMI. U. S. Slippery-elm bark sliced and bruised ℥j tr., boiling water Oj o.m. 2 hours.

NAPHTHA. This name has been applied to many kinds of inflammable liquids, several of which have been employed medicinally. The *medicinal naphtha* introduced by Dr. HASTINGS, as a remedy for consumption, is rectified Pyroxylic spirit; see Spiritus Pyroxylicus,

NAPHTHALINUM. Naphthalin. When coal tar is submitted to distillation, the last portions of the distil-

late consist chiefly of Naphthalin, which after being subjected to pressure, to remove certain liquid hydrocarbons, may be purified by recrystallization from hot alcohol, and subsequent sublimation. Dose, gr. ss, frequently repeated, as a *stimulating expectorant*.

NARCOTINA. *Narcotine.* Digest the residue of opium left in making the extract by cold water, with acetic acid, add ammonia to the solution, dissolve the precipitate in hot alcohol, decolorize by animal charcoal, and crystallize by refrigeration. *Antiperiodic?* Dose, gr. iij, 3 times a day.

NARCOTINÆ HYDROCHLORAS. Exhaust opium by alcohol, add to the liquid sufficient ammonia to render it turbid; distil off ¾ of the spirit, and let the remaining fluid cool. Wash the crystalline mass with water, then dissolve it in water acidulated with hydrochloric acid (Oj of water and ʒss of acid for each ℔j of opium); filter, and evaporate to dryness. Dose, as an *antiperiodic*, 3 grains in the intermissions; in larger doses it is powerfully *sudorific* and *calmative*, as well as *antiperiodic*. [Dr. STEWART.]

NEPENTHE.—Prepared from opium by Ferris, of Bristol. Dose, as laudanum.

NICOTIA. M. ORFILA. *Nicotylia. Nicotine.* The vapour of tobacco is passed into cold water acidulated with sulphuric acid. An excess of alkali is then added, and the nicotia set free is volatilized by heat. (An oily, colourless, strongly alkaline fluid, sp. gr. 1·048, boiling at 77° F. *Very poisonous.*)

NITRUM FULMINANS. See Pulvis Fulminans.

OLEA. *Oils.* The oils which are included in the alphabetical list below are of several kinds, namely:

Olea Destillata, vel *Volatilia. Volatile, Essential, or Distilled oils.* These are prepared by putting the various herbs, flowers, seeds, &c., into a still, with sufficient water to prevent them being empyreumatized before the whole of the oil is carried over. Heat being applied, and a proper condenser attached, the volatile oil and aqueous vapour pass over together into "a tall narrow vessel, provided with a lateral tube or lip near the top, and another tube rising from the bottom to about ¼ of an inch below the level of the former." (E.) The water escapes by the lower tube, and the volatile oil, as it accumulates, will be discharged by

the upper one, except in the very few instances where the oil is heavier than water. D. directs the herbs, &c., to be macerated in the still with 5 times their weight of water, for 24 hours, and half the water drawn over. The oil having been separated, the aqueous fluid is returned to the still, and the same quantity drawn over as before. U. S. directs the substance from which the oil is to be extracted to be put into a retort, and enough water added to cover it, and then distilled by a regulated heat into a large refrigeratory; and the distilled oil to be separated from the water which comes over with it. P. prefers fresh to dry herbs.

Olea Expressa. Olea Fixa. Expressed or Fixed Oils. These are expressed from certain seeds and fruits, sometimes with, and sometimes without heat. Bisulphide of carbon is also used for the extraction of some fixed oils from seeds.

Olea Empyreumatica. Oily fluids produced in the destructive distillation of various vegetable and animal substances, either alone, or mixed with clean sand to divide the substance, and expose it more effectually to the heat.

Olea Medicata. Olea Cocta vel *Infusa. Oils medicated by infusion or decoction.* They are mostly prepared by digesting, or gently boiling, the fresh leaves or flowers of various plants in olive oil till they become crisp, taking care that the temperature does not rise above the boiling-point of water, which it is apt to do when the moisture is nearly all expelled. The oil is then pressed out, and strained. Several will be noticed below; but where no directions are given, 1 part of the herb to 2 of oil may be used. A few animal substances are treated in the same way. MM. Rose and Siebert propose to obtain the medicated oils from *dried* plants; they reduce them to coarse powder, moisten them with a little spirit, and, after a few hours' digestion, put them into a percolator and pour olive oil over them.

Oleo Ozonata. *Ozonized oils.* Dr. Thompson. Pass oxygen gas into the oil (cocoa nut, sunflower, cod-liver, &c.), until it will dissolve no more. Then expose for a considerable time to the direct rays of the sun. *Used in phthisis, &c.*

Oleum Absinthii. The *Essential Oil* is obtained by dis-

tilling 1 part of fresh wormwood with 3 of water. P. *Medicated Oil,* as directed for Ol. Anthemidis. Med.

OLEUM ALLII. A volatile oil (sulphuret of allyle) is obtained from garlic by distillation, which is a powerful irritant. A stimulating infused oil is used externally *in palsy and rheumatism.*

OLEUM ÆTHEREUM. L. Rectified spirit Oij, sulphuric acid f℥xxxvj ; mix cautiously, distil till a black froth appears, remove the retort, separate the lighter supernatant liquor, and expose it to the air for a day ; then wash it by agitation with f℥j of solution of potash mixed with f ℥j of water, and separate the ethereal oil which subsides.

OLEUM ALOETICUM. Distilled from socotrine aloes as Ol. Succini ; *externally, as a vermifuge.*

OLEUM AMMONIATUM. Linimentum Ammoniæ.

OLEUM AMYGDALÆ. B. Expressed from bitter and sweet almonds.

OLEUM AMYGDALÆ AMARÆ DESTILLATUM. P. The cake of bitter almonds (from which the fixed oil has been expressed without heat) is mixed into a thin paste with cold water, and, after 24 hours, subjected to distillation. The oil comes over with the water, and falls to the bottom. [This oil contains a considerable but variable proportion of hydrocyanic acid, and is consequently highly poisonous. It is more used by confectioners, cooks, and perfumers, than in medical practice. The dose is stated to be from ¼th to ½ a drop.]

Antidotes the same as for Hydrocyanic acid.

OLEUM AMYGDALÆ AMARÆ SINE ACIDO HYDROCYANICO. LIEBIG states that the crude distilled oil of bitter almonds may be deprived of its hydrocyanic acid by mixing it with peroxide of mercury, and, after a few days' contact, redistilling the oil. A mixture of chloride of iron and slaked lime is economically substituted for the peroxide. Mr. GRINDLEY, however, found it insufficient, but succeeded by employing it in combination with the peroxide.

OLEUM ANDÆ. Obtained by expression from the seeds of Avda Gomesii. *Purgative.* Dose, 20 to 30 drops, in sugar. Dr. NORRIS prescribed 50 drops, but Dr. URE found 20 usually sufficient.

OLEUM ANETHI. B. From dill fruit. Dose, 1 to 4 drops.

OLEUM ANIMALE. See Oleum Cornu Cervi.

OLEUM ANISI. B. From aniseeds. Dose, 2 to 8 drops.

OLEUM ANTHEMIDIS. B. Distilled in Britain from chamomile flowers. The imported oil is probably from a different species. Dose, ♏j—iv. P. A medicated oil is also made by digesting the flowers with 10 times their weight of olive oil for 2 hours in a water-bath.

OLEUM ANTHEMIDIS CAMPHORATUM. P. Rasped camphor ℥j, med. oil chamomile ℥ix.

OLEUM ARMORACIÆ. By distilling fresh horseradish root with $\frac{2}{3}$rds of its weight of water, redistilling the oil with water, separating it, and digesting with chloride of calcium. It appears to be identical with volatile oil of black mustard.

OLEUM ASELLI. See Oleum Morrhuæ.

OLEUM ASPHALTI. From Asphaltum, as Ol. Succini.

OLEUM AURANTII CORTICIS. As Oleum Limonum.

OLEUM AURANTII FLORUM. P. *Neroli.* Orange flowers ℔x, water ℔xxx; put the flowers, enclosed in a wire vessel, into an alembic containing boiling water; put on the head immediately, and distil as long as an oil comes over; the oil is separated in the usual way, and preserved in well-closed bottles, shaded from the light. [An oil is also obtained from the leaves.]

OLEUM BALSAMINÆ. Balsam apple (deprived of seeds) ℥j, oil of almonds ℥iv. Digest, and strain.

OLEUM BELLADONNÆ. P. Fresh leaves of belladonna ℔j, olive oil ℔ij; bruise the leaves, and heat them with the oil, over a slow fire, till the moisture of the plant is dissipated, strain with pressure, and filter.

OLEUM BENZOINI. From benzoin (after the acid has been sublimed), as Oleum Succini.

OLEUM BERGAMII. From bergamot peel, as Oleum Limonum.

OLEUM BETULÆ. A tarry oil, from the inner bark of birch.

OLEUM BEZOARDICUM. WEDEL'S oil. Camphor ʒij, oil of almonds f℥ij, oil of bergamot ʒss, alkanet root q. s. to colour it.

OLEUM BUBULUM. U. S. *Neatsfoot Oil.* By boiling the feet with water, and skimming off the oil.

OLEUM BUXI EMPYREUMATICUM. L. 1746. Distilled from fragments of boxwood in a retort, with a sand-bath, gradually increased in heat. *Anodyne, antispasmodic, and diaphoretic.* Dose, 10 to 20 drops. (JOURDAN says 4 to 5 drops, *in gonorrhœa.*) *It relieves toothache.*

OLEUM CACAO CONCRETUM. *Beurre de Cacao.* The cacao nuts are beaten to a paste (see Chocolata), and heated for a short time in a water-bath with 1-10th of their weight of water; then enclosed in a hempen bag, and quickly pressed between tinned plates heated by boiling water. The oil is purified by melting it, and filtering it through paper in a funnel kept warm.

OLEUM CADINUM. *Huile de Cade.* An empyreumatic oil obtained by dry distillation of the wood of the juniperus oxycedrus. Dose, a few drops in *skin diseases, but chiefly externally.*

OLEUM CAJUPUTI. B. Distilled from the leaves of melaleuca minor. Dose, ♏ij—iv.

OLEUM CALAMI. By distillation from the rhizomes of acorus calamus.

OLEUM CAMPHORÆ. The liquid camphor, obtained by piercing the young camphor tree, is so termed in India.

OLEUM CAMPHORATUM. Linimentum Camphoræ.

OLEUM CAMPHORÆ NITRICUM. FEE. Pulverized camphor gr. ccviij, nitric acid ʒj, dissolve without heat, and decant the oil.

OLEUM CANNABIS. Expressed from hemp seed.

OLEUM CUM CANTHARIDIBUS. P. Cantharides in coarse powder 1 part, olive oil 10 parts; digest for 6 hours in a closed vessel, by water-bath, strain with pressure, and filter. [See Linimentum Cantharidis. U. S.]

OLEUM CAPSICI. Dr. TURNBULL. Heat in a water-bath ʒiv of cayenne pepper with Oj olive oil for 6 hours, and strain. *Externally, as a rubefacient, in cholera,* &c.

OLEUM CARDAMOMI; OLEUM CARUI; OLEUM CARYOPHILLI; see OLEA DESTILLATA. Dose, ♏j—vj.

OLEUM CASSIÆ. As Oleum Cinnamomi.

OLEUM CERÆ. Bees' wax melted into balls with powd. brick, distilled over a sand-bath, and rectified by repeated distillations. *Diuretic;* dose, 2 to 4 drops.

OLEUM CHARTÆ. BATE. *Paper or rag oil.* *Pyrothonide.*

Burn paper on a cold tin plate, and collect the oily liquid which condenses on it. It is also made by distilling paper or linen rag. It is used in *toothache* and *skin diseases*. and was formerly esteemed as an ophthalmic remedy.

OLEUM CHENOPODII. U. S. Distilled from the seeds of Chenopodium Anthelminticum. Dose, 4 to 8 drops, with treacle or milk, for 3 nights in succession, for children; for adults, ʒss. *Vermifuge.*

OLEUM CINNAMOMI. B. The oil distilled from cinnamon bark.

OLEUM CITRI, et OL. CITRI FLORUM. *Oil of cedrat.* From the peel and flowers of citron; as Ol. Limonis.

OLEUM COLOCYNTHIDIS. From the pulp, by digestion, as the other infused oils. See Olea Medicata. Externally, in *rheumatism* and *neuralgia.*

OLEUM CONII. P. As Oleum Belladonnæ Med.

OLEUM COPAIBÆ. B. The oil distilled from copaiva. Dose, ♏v—xx, sometimes gradually increased to ♏xx. MITSCHERLICH states that it is one of the least poisonous of essential oils. If a glass vessel be used, a very inconvenient bumping occurs, which may be remedied by coating the lower part of the inner surface with silver, by Drayton's method.

OLEUM CORIANDRI. B. Distilled in Britain from coriander fruit.

OLEUM CORNU CERVI. DIPPEL'S Animal Oil. It accompanies the ammoniacal liquor (Liq. Volatilis Cornu Cervi) in the distillation of hartshorn or bones. It is rectified by redistillation. Dose, 5 drops.

OLEUM CROTONIS. B. Expressed from the seeds of croton tiglium. P. The seeds of croton tiglium (freed from their coats, GUIBOURT) are ground, placed in a hempen bag, and pressed between warm tinned plates. A further quantity is obtained from the marc, by heating it with rectified spirit, pressing, and distilling off the spirit. Both require to be filtered after standing a fortnight, and are then mixed. Dose, 1 to 2 drops.

OLEUM CUBEBÆ. B. Distilled in Britain from cubebs. Dose, ♏v—xx.

OLEUM CUCURBITÆ. Expressed from the seeds of the pumpkin. *A soothing application to piles.*

OLEUM DIGITALIS. P. As Oleum Belladonnæ.

OLEUM DIPTEROCARPI. *Gargun Ol. Wood oil.* An oleo-resin from several species of *Dipterocarpus.* DR. DOUGALL and PROF. ERASMUS WILSON have used it with success, the former in *leprosy,* the latter in *eczema, lupus, cancer, and various skin diseases.* Dose, ʒij mixed with ʒij lime water 3 times a day. It may also be mixed with lime water and used externally.

OLEUM ERGOTÆ. Dr. WRIGHT. As Ess. Secal. Corn. Æther, but by percolation instead of maceration. Dose, 20 to 50 drops, in *hæmorrhage;* 10 drops, every three hours, in *diarrhœa;* and locally in *rheumatism, toothache,* &c.

OLEUM ERIGERONTIS CANADENSIS. U. S. An essential oil, distilled from Canada Erigeron (fleabane). ♏v, in hæmorrhage.

OLEUM EUCALYPTI GLOBULI. An oil obtained by aqueous distillation from the leaves of the blue gum tree. See Eucalyptol.

OLEUM EUPHORBIÆ LATHYRIS. From the seeds of caper spurge, by expression. *Purgative.* Dose, 3 to 10 drops.

OLEUM EXCESTRENSE. *Exeter Oil.* GRAY. Green oil ℔xvj, euphorbium, mustard seed, castor, pellitory, of each ℥j; digest and strain. [The original form is more complex. The following is also used:—Rape oil Oiss, green oil Oss, oils of wormwood, rosemary, and origanum, of each ʒss.]

OLEUM FŒNICULI. From sweet fennel seeds. Dose, ♏ij—xij.

OLEUM FŒNUGRÆCI. P. An infused oil of fœnugreek seeds, as Oleum Anthemid.

OLEUM FILICIS MARIS. Dr. PESCHIER. Macerate the buds of male fern in ether, and distil off the ether from the tincture by a water-bath; others use the dried roots (rhizomes). Dose, from 10 to 30 drops, in sugar, almond emulsion, or wafer-paper, for *tapeworm.* See Extractum Filicis Liquidum, B.

OLEUM FORMICARUM. Digest ℥iv of ants in ℥xvj by wt. of olive oil with a gentle heat, and strain.

OLEUM GAULTHERIÆ. Distilled from the leaves of partridge berry (gaultheria procumbens).

OLEUM GUAIAICI. An empyreumatic oil is distilled from the wood, as Oleum Buxi. A fragrant oil is obtained by

steeping the shavings in salt and water for some months, and distilling.

OLEUM HEDEOMÆ. U. S. Distilled from American pennyroyal. Dose, 2 to 10 drops.

OLEUM HYOSCYAMI. P. From fresh henbane, as Oleum Belladonnæ. An oil is also obtained by expression from the seeds.

OLEUM HYPERICI. L. 1746. Picked flowers of St. John's wort ℥iv, olive oil ℥xxxij; digest till the oil is well tinged.

OLEUM HYSSOPI. Distilled from fresh hyssop.

OLEUM IODATUM. MARSCHAL'S *Iodized Oil.* Oil of almonds 15 parts, iodine 1 part. Triturate, and digest till dissolved.

OLEUM JATROPHÆ. Expressed from the seeds of jatropha curcas, or physic nuts; as Oleum Crotonis.

OLEUM JECORIS ASELLI. See Oleum Morrhuæ.

OLEUM JUGLANDIS. Expressed from walnuts, as Oleum Amygdalæ.

OLEUM JUNIPERI. B. Distilled in Britain from unripe juniper berries. The foreign oil is said to be distilled from the wood. Dose, ♏v—xx.

OLEUM LATERITIUM. L. 1746. Quench red-hot bricks in olive oil, break them, distil in a retort with a gradually increased heat, and separate the oil from the accompanying liquid.

OLEUM LATHYRIS. *Oil of Spurge.* From the seeds of euphorbia lathyris. *Purgative.* Dose, 4 to 10 drops.

OLEUM LAURINUM. P. Dried bay-berries are crushed, exposed to the action of steam, placed in a hempen bag, and quickly pressed.

OLEUM LAURO-CERASI. Distilled from the leaves of cherry-laurel, as Oleum Aurantii Florum. The leaves should be gathered in summer. It contains prussic acid, and is, consequently, *poisonous.*

OLEUM LAVANDULÆ. From the flowers, as the other Olea Destillata. The oil which first comes over is most esteemed. Dose, ♏j—v.

OLEUM LILIORUM. L. .1746. White lily flowers ℔j, olive oil ℔iij; boil slowly till the flowers become crisp, then strain, and press out the oil.

OLEUM LIMONIS. B. *Expressed or distilled.* The yellow portion of the peel is grated off the fruit, and the oil expressed. An inferior kind is obtained by distillation, as directed for Ol. Aurantii Florum. P. Oils are obtained by both methods from the peel of bergamot, citron, sweet and bitter orange, all of which are carefully prepared by expression.

OLEUM LINI. B. By expressing linseed without heat. f℥ij, night and morning, for *piles* [VAN RYN].

OLEUM LUMBRICORUM. E. 1744. Washed earthworms ℔ss, olive oil Oiss, white wine Oss. Boil gently till the wine is consumed, and press, and strain.

OLEUM MACIDIS. What is commonly termed *oil of mace* is expressed from nutmegs; but a volatile oil is obtained from mace by distillation.

OLEUM MARJORANÆ, from sweet marjoram; OLEUM MENTHÆ VIRIDIS, from mint; OLEUM MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ, from peppermint; OLEUM PULEGII, from pennyroyal; as the other distilled oils. Dose, 2 to 5 drops.

OLEUM MELILOTI. From the flowering tops of melilot, as Ol. Absinthii med.

OLEUM MONARDÆ. U. S. Distilled from horsemint, monarda punctata. *Rubefacient.*

OLEUM MORRHUÆ. *Oleum Jecoris Aselli. Cod-liver Oil.* B. Extracted from the fresh liver of Gadus Morrhua by a heat not exceeding 180 F°. Two kinds of cod-liver oil are used in this country: the pale yellow, which is that of the B. P., and the brown, of varying shades of colour. The pale oil is procured from perfectly fresh and selected livers, which are exposed to the lowest practicable heat in a boiler by means of steam. The oil which separates and floats upon the surface is filtered into casks as speedily as possible. The lighter brown varieties have either been kept longer in contact with the livers, have been extracted by means of greater heat, or the livers which yield them, have begun to decompose. The darkest kind, which is the product of putrid livers, is used only by curriers. It should be kept in a cool place, in bottles quite full, and carefully closed. Dose, f℥ss, sometimes increased to f℥iss; but it is better to begin with f℥j, to f℥ij, and increase it gradually to f℥ss, as the stomach can bear it. *In scrofula.*

consumption, rheumatism, &c. It is applied externally in rheumatic and neuralgic affections, &c.

OLEUM MORRHUÆ CUM FERRI IODIDÔ. Triturate iodide of iron with cod-liver oil, 4 grains to the ounce, until dissolved. HORSLEY'S patent. Dissolve ϑxxij of iodine in a gallon of oil, at a temperature of 140° F., in a water-bath. Add to the solution ϑviij of iron (reduced by hydrogen), and heat to 180° F., until the combination is complete. Dose, ʒj—ʒss.

OLEUM MORRHUÆ CUM ARSENICI HYDRARGYRO-IODIDO. HORSLEY'S patent. Evaporate Donovan's solution to dryness, and dissolve 64 grains of the dry mixture in a gallon of oil, at a temperature not exceeding 180° F. Dose, ʒj—ʒss.

OLEUM MORRHUÆ PHOSPHORATUM. LANCET. Pure unoxidized phosphorus gr. ij, almond oil ʒij. Put into a bottle, stopper it, and immerse the same in a water-bath; apply heat until the temperature of the oil is about 180° F., as directed by the B. P. in the preparation of Oleum Phosphoratum; shake up occasionally, and put the bottle again into the water if necessary, until a perfect solution is obtained; then add about ʒx of cod-liver oil, and again immerse in the water-bath; finally, make up the measure with cod-liver oil to ʒxxv. One drachm so prepared will contain over $\frac{1}{100}$th of a grain of pure phosphorus.

OLEUM MORRHUÆ CUM QUINIÂ. Dissolve 1 ounce of sulphate of quinia in 2 pints of boiling distilled water, then add solution of ammonia in slight excess, and collect and wash the precipitated quinia. Dry this on filtering-paper, and fuse it over a sand-bath in a porcelain dish. Dissolve it in a small portion of alcohol of sp. gr. ·796, and mix with cod-liver oil in the proportion of 2 grains or more of quinia to the ounce. Heat gently in a water-bath. The alcohol evaporates, and the quinia dissolves. Dose, ʒss—ʒj.

OLEUM CUM MUCILAGINIBUS. L. 1746. Fresh marshmallow root ℔ss, linseed ʒiij, fenugreek seed ʒiij, water ℔ij, olive oil ℔iv. Boil the bruised root and seeds in the water for half an hour, add the oil, and boil till the water is dissipated.

OLEUM MUDARIS. Digest mudar bark gr. x in fʒj of

olive oil, and strain. Applied with a camel-hair pencil to *cutaneous ulcers.*

OLEUM MYRISTICÆ. The *essential* oil [*Myristicæ Oleum*, B.] is obtained by distillation; the *concrete* oil [*myristicæ oleum expressum*] by expression.

OLEUM MYRRHÆ. An empyreumatic oil is obtained from myrrh, as Ol. Succini. An oil *per deliquium* was formerly made by putting myrrh into a boiled egg from which the yolk has been removed, and placing it in a cellar.

OLEUM MYRTI ESSENTIALE. Distilled from the flowers and leaves of *Myrtus communis.*

OLEUM OLIVÆ. B. Expressed from ripe olives; an inferior kind is made by boiling the pressed paste with water.

OLEUM OPIATUM. NEUBER. Opium ℥j, infused oil of henbane ℥xvj; digest with a moderate heat, and strain. U. C. H. directs ℈j of opium to f℥ij of olive oil.

OLEUM OPHIOGLOSSI. From adder's tongue, as Ol. Belladonnæ.

OLEUM ORIGANI. From marjoram by distillation. The red oil sold under this name is obtained from common thyme (thymus vulgaris).

OLEUM OVORUM. P. Evaporate the yolks of eggs in a porcelain dish by a water-bath, and with constant stirring, until on pressing between the fingers the oil exudes from them. Then put them into a canvas bag, and press them between warm plates of iron. Filter whilst hot.

OLEUM OXYGENATUM. Expose olive oil in a wide receiver to chlorine gas slowly evolved.

OLEUM PALMÆ. Expressed from the fruit of the Elæis Guineensis.

OLEUM PAPAVERIS. *Huile Blanche.* From poppy seeds, as Oleum Amygdalæ.

OLEUM PETRÆ. *Rock Oil, or Oil of Petroleum.* The name is also given to the following mixture:—[GRAY] Oil of turpentine ℥viij, Barbadoes tar ℥iv, oil of rosemary ℥iv.

OLEUM PHOSPHORATUM. B. Take of phosphorus, oil of almonds, of each q. s. Heat the oil in a porcelain dish to 300° F., and keep it at this temperature for about 15 minutes, then let it cool, and filter it through paper. Put f ℥iv of this oil into a stopped bot., capable of holding

f ʒivss, then add to it 12 grs. of phosphorus. Immerse the bot. in hot water, until the oil has acquired the temperature of 180° F., removing the stopper 2 or 3 times to allow the escape of expanded air, then shake the oil and phosphorus together until the latter is entirely dissolved. Dose, ♏v to ♏x. P. 1 in 50. G. 1 in 80.

Oleum Picis Liquidæ. *Oil or Spirit of Tar.* It is obtained by distilling tar; and rectified by repeated distillation.

Oleum Pimentæ, B., from allspice; Oleum Piperis, from black peppercorns; see Olea Destillata. Dose, ♏j—iij.

Oleum Pini Plumilionis. An essential oil distilled from the leaves and young shoots of *Pinus plumilio.* Imported from Germany.

Oleum Pini Sylvestris. An essential oil distilled from the leaves of *Pinus sylvestris.* Known in Germany as Firwool Oil.

Oleum Plumbaginis Europææ. The bruised root is digested with olive oil at 212° F. It cures *itch,* but irritates the skin.

Oleum Purgans. Van Mons. Scammony ʒiv, oil of almonds ʒiv; digest with a moderate heat. Dose, ʒss.

Oleum Pyrethri. Digest pellitory root in twice its weight of olive oil, and strain. Used in *frictions as a rubefacient.*

Oleum Raiæ. From the liver of the skate, as Ol. Morrhuæ.

Oleoresina Capsici. U. S. Capsicum in fine powder is exhausted by percolation with ether sp. gr. ·750. The greater part of the ether is recovered by distillation over a water-bath, and the remainder got rid of by exposure of the residue in a porcelain dish, the fatty matter being removed from the oleoresin by straining.

Oleoresina Cubebæ. U. S. From cubebs in fine powder in the same manner as Oleoresina Capsici. When all the ether has evaporated, put the residue into a close vessel, and let it stand until a waxy and crystalline deposit is formed, from which decant the oleoresin, and keep it in a stopped bot.

Oleoresina Filicis. U. S. As Ext. Filicis Liq. B.

Oleoresina Lupulinæ. U. S. As Oleoresina Capsici, but there is no fatty matter to remove.

OLEORESINA PIPERIS. U. S. Exhaust black pepper in fine powd. with ether, as in oleoresina cubebæ, and remove the oleoresin by straining through muslin from the crystals of piperine which remain with it in the porcelain dish after the evaporation of the ether.

OLEORESINA ZINGIBERIS. U. S. Put 1℔. tr. of ginger in fine powd. into a percolator and pour on it ℥xij o. m. of pure ether. When this has been absorbed add rect. sp. until ℥xij o. m. have been obtained. Recover the greater part of the ether by distillation over a water-bath and expose the residue in a porcelain dish until the volatile part has evaporated. Keep in stopped bot.

OLEUM RHEI. FULLER. Digest powdered rhubarb with oil of almonds for 12 hours, and express.

OLEUM RHODII. P. From rosewood (Convolvulus Scoparius), as Oleum Cinnamoni.

OLEUM RHOIS TOXICODENDRI. Digest 1 part of fresh leaves of poison-oak with 2 of olive oil for 24 hours in a water-bath, and strain. *In frictions, for paralysis, &c.*

OLEUM RICINI. B. Expressed from the seed of Ricinus communis. P. Reduce the picked seeds to a paste in a mill, enclose it in hempen bags, and express the oil very slowly. Clarify it by filtering through paper. To obtain it *colourless*, the seed-coats must be previously removed. [Dr. WOOD says it is clarified in America by heating it with water till the latter boils, separating the oil, and again heating it with a little water until the latter is driven off. Dose, f ʒj—f3viij.] The leaves are said to increase the secretion of milk if applied in the form of decoction to the mammæ.

OLEUM ROSÆ. P. As Oleum Aurantii Florum.

OLEUM ROSATUM. E. 1744. Digest ℔j of fresh roses with ℔iij of olive oil. P. directs a medicated oil, as Ol. Anthem. Med.

OLEUM ROSMARINI. B. From the flowering tops; see Olea Destillata. Dose, ♏ij—v.

OLEUM RUTÆ. B. Distilled from the fresh herb. An infused oil (P.) is made as Ol. Anthem. med. P.

OLEUM SALVIÆ. An essential oil distilled from the *Salvia Officinalis* or Common Sage, as Ol. Flor. Aurantii.

Oleum Sambucinum. An infused oil is prepared from the flowers of elder, as Oleum Anthemidis, P. [L. 1836 directed an oil to be distilled from the flowers, but the quantity obtainable is very trifling.]

Oleum Sambuci Viride. From the fresh leaves of elder with olive or rape oil. As Oleum Belladonnæ.

Oleum Sabinæ. B. From fresh savine. Dose, ♏ij—v.

Oleum Santali Flavi. From yellow sandal wood. Dose, ♏xv, 3 times a day. Very serviceable in acute and chronic gonorrhœa.

Oleum Sassafras (from the bruised root, E.; and bark, D.); and Oleum Santali Flavi; as Oleum Cinnamoni.

Oleum Sinapis [Expressum], From black mustard seed, or from its bran, as Oleum Lini.

Oleum Sinapis (Volatile). B. Distilled with water from the seeds of black mustard, after the expression of the fixed oil, diluted, is used externally. *As a rubefacient.*

Oleum Solani. P. From nightshade, as Oleum Belladonnæ.

Oleum Spicæ. Distilled from spike lavender. A mixture of oil of turpentine with oil of lavender, coloured with alkanet, is also sold under this name.

Oleum Stramonii. P. As Oleum Belladonnæ.

Oleum Strychninatum. Cunier. Linimentum Strychniæ.

Oleum Succini. U. S. Half fill a glass retort with powdered amber mixed with an equal weight of sand, and distil by sand-bath, with a gradually increasing heat; then separate the oil from the acid liquor and concrete acid.

Oleum Succini Rectificatum. Mix Oj of oil of amber with Ovj of water in a glass retort, and distil over Oiv; then separate the oil from the water, and keep it in well-stopped bottles. *Antispasmodic.* Dose, ♏v to x.

Oleum Succini Oxydatum. *Artificial Musk.* Put into a cup f℥j of oil of amber, and add to it, drop by drop, f℥iiiss of strong nitric acid; let it stand for 36 hours, then separate and wash the resinous matter. *Antispasmodic and nervine.* Dose, gr. v to x. For children, gr. ss to gr. j.

Oleum Sulphuratum. L. 1824. *Balsam of sulphur.* Washed sulphur ℥ij, olive oil f ℥xvj; to the oil, heated in

a large vessel, gradually throw in the sulphur, and stir constantly till they combine. Dose, 40 to 50 drops.

OLEUM SULPHURATUM ANISATUM. See Bals. Sulph. Anisatum.

OLEUM SULPHURIS RULANDI. ZWELFER. Rose oil (by infusion) ℔j, rectified oil of turpentine ʒiij, sulphur ʒiij; heat by a sand-bath until they combine.

OLEUM TABACI [INFUSUM]. From fresh tobacco leaves, as Oleum Belladonnæ.

OLEUM TABACI [EMPYREUMATICUM]. U. S. Put ℔j of tobacco, in coarse powder, into a retort of green glass, connected with a refrigeratory, with a tube for the escape of incondensible products; then heat the retort by sand-bath gradually to dull redness, and keep it so until empyreumatic oil ceases to pass over; separate the oily liquid from the watery portion, and keep it for use. *Poisonous.*

OLEUM TANACETI. By distillation from the fresh tansy, as Ol. Flor. Aurant.

OLEUM TARTARI PER DELIQUIUM. Allow carbonate of potash to deliquesce in a damp place, and pour off the clear liquid for use.

OLEUM TEREBINTHINE. B. Distilled from the turpentine, or oleo-resin of Pinus palustris, P. Tæda, and P. Pinaster.

OLEUM TEREBINTHINÆ PURIFICATUM. L. 1836. Oil of turpentine Oj, water Oiv. Let the oil cautiously distil. [Dr. PEREIRA states that the oil is purified by redistilling it from a solution of caustic potash. It is sold under the name of Camphine.] Dose, from ♏vj or vij to f ʒj; or from f ʒiv to f ʒiss *for tapeworm.*

OLEUM TEREBINTHINÆ PURIFICATUM. Dr. NIMMO'S method. Agitate the oil with an eighth part of alcohol, and pour off the spirit; repeat this 3 or 4 times.

OLEUM TEREBINTHINÆ SULPHURATUM. Sulphurated linseed oil 1 part, oil of turpentine 3 parts.

OLEUM TEREBINTHINATUM ACOUSTICUM. Mr. MAULE. Oil of almonds f ʒiv, oil of turpentine ♏xl.

OLEUM THEOBROMÆ. B. *Cacao Butter.* By expression and heat from the ground seeds of Theobroma Cacao.

OLEUM THYMI. The oil of common thyme is sold in the shops as Oleum Origani.

OLEUM TIGLII. See Oleum Crotonis.

OLEUM TRITICI. BATE. It is made by strongly expressing bruised wheat between hot iron plates. It is useful in *some skin diseases, chilblains*, &c. Mr. WISE, of Maryport, found it efficacious in *tinea capitis*.

OLEUM VALERIANÆ. U. S. Distilled from bruised Valerian. Dose, 2 to 6 drops.

OLEUM VINI. See Oleum Æthereum.

OLEUM VIRIDE. Bay leaves, rue, origanum, sea wormwood, of each ʒiij, olive oil Oij; digest till the herbs are crisp; press, and strain. Green oil of elder is sometimes substituted for it.

OLEUM VITRIOLI. Sulphuric acid was formerly so called, because distilled from sulphate of iron (green vitriol) calcined to whiteness.

OLEO-SACCHARA. See Elæo-sacchara.

OLIVINA. *Olivine*. LANDERER. Treat olive leaves with acidulated water, concentrate, precipitate with ammonia, redissolve the washed precipitate in a diluted acid, purify with animal charcoal, filter, and reprecipitate with ammonia.

OPII MURIAS. See Liquor Opii Muriaticus.

OPIUM TORREFACTUM. ZWELFER. Heat thin slices of opium on an iron plate, over a slow fire, so long as it emits vapour, taking care that it is not burnt.

OXYDA. *Oxides*. See their several bases.

OXYGENIUM. P. *Oxygen Gas*. Heat chlorate of potash in a small retort or flask of green glass, as long as gas is disengaged, and collect the gas in a proper apparatus. The process is much expedited by mixing the chlorate previously powdered with an eighth part (in bulk) of black oxide of manganese. Dr. RINGER says that if oxygen be administered as a gaseous bath, for an hour or two at a time, and the bath repeated 6 or 8 times a day, it is of great service in *senile gangrene*. [The gas is now prepared in a compressed or condensed form.]

OXYMEL. B. Clarified honey ʒxl, acetic acid fʒv, distilled water fʒv. Liquefy the honey by heat, and mix with it the acetic acid and water. Dose, ʒj to ʒij. P. White wine vinegar 1, honey 4. G. Honey 40, acetic acid 1.

OXYMEL ÆRUGINIS. See Linimentum Æruginis.

OXYMEL ALLII. L. 1746. Sliced garlic ℥iss tr., bruised caraway and fennel seed, each ʒij, boiling vinegar f℥viij; macerate, strain, and make an oxymel with clarified honey ℥x.

OXYMEL COLCHICI. D. 1826. Vinegar of colchicum f℥xvj, clarified honey ℔ij; boil to the consistence of syrup. Dose, fʒj, gradually increased to fʒij.

OXYMEL NARCISSI. VAN MONS. Vinegar of narcissus (made with 1 part of fresh flowers of daffodil to 8 of vinegar) 1 part, white honey 4 parts. Dissolve. Dose, a teasponful. *In hooping-cough and spasmodic asthma.*

OXYMEL SCILLÆ. B. Mix and evaporate on water-bath vinegar of squill Oj and clarified honey ℔ij till the product when cold has sp. gr. 1·32. P. 1 to 4 honey. G. 1 to 2 reduced to 2.[1]

OXYMEL SCILLÆ COMPOSITUM. MANCH. H. Oxymel of squills f℥j, spirit of nitric ether ℥ss.

OXYSACCHARUM. See Syrupus Aceti.

OXYSACCHARUM DIGITALIS. MARTIUS. Dried foxglove ℥j, distilled vinegar ℥viij; digest with a gentle heat, strain with pressure, and add white sugar ℥x; dissolve, and filter.

PANACEA MERCURIALIS. Calomel digested with rectified spirit and dried.

PANCREATINUM. PAREIRA. Cut the fresh pancreas of the pig, freed from fat and all foreign matters, into small pieces, and digest with ether. If the ether be afterwards distilled off from the filtered liquid, the pancreatin will be left as an oily product. GRIFFITH. It is obtained from the pancreas of recently killed animals by treating the colourless viscous juice with alcohol and drying the precipitate *in vacuo*. Given for stimulating the digestion of fatty compounds—usually administered in the form of emulsion, or dissolved in very weak alcohol, or as powder. Dr. Dobell prepares a "crude pancreatic emulsion" as follows:—After freeing from fat and all foreign matters the pancreas of a freshly killed pig, he bruises 2½ lbs. of the purified pancreas in a marble mortar, and then adds to it 2 lbs. of lard, and beating them well together and adding 3 lbs. water very gradually, so as to ensure its perfect absorption. He prepares his "pancreatized fat"

by shaking up one part of his crude emulsion, with three parts of ether, allowing the mixture to stand, drawing off the ethereal solution and carefully distilling off the ether. The pancreatized fat remains. He says that the pancreatized fat, unlike the crude fat, has no tendency to putrefy. His "purified pancreatic emulsion" is made by mixing very carefully together 5 parts of pancreatized fat, 7½ parts of dist. water, and 2½ parts of rectified sp., and flavouring with oil of cloves.

PANES BISCOCTI MERCURIALES. OLIVIER'S *biscuits* are said to contain, in each biscuit of ʒij, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ of the dried precipitate, obtained by mixing a solution of 77 grains of corrosive sublimate with the whites of two eggs beaten up with ℔j of water.

PANES BISCOCTI PURGANTES. JOURDAN. Jalap ʒv, sugar ℥iv, flour ℥ss, 6 eggs; made into 15 biscuits, each containing ϑj of jalap.

PANES BISCOCTI SCAMMONII. BOUCHARDAT. Fine scammony 150 grains; incorporate it with sufficient biscuit paste for 50 biscuits; each biscuit contains 3 grains of scammony.

PANIS FERRI LACTATIS. CAP. Bread, containing one grain of lactate of iron in each ounce.

PANNUS VESICATORIUS. See Tela Vesicatoria.

PASTA ADHESIVA. MORRISON. For *tinea capitis*. ℔ij of ale to be mixed with ℥vj of flour, and set on the fire; and ℥ix of powdered resin stirred in, till they form a smooth paste.

PASTA ALTHÆÆ. *Pâte de Guimauve*. P. Add ℔iiss of picked gum arabic, and ℔iiss of refined sugar, to 2½ lbs. water; dissolve, strain, and evaporate to the thickness of honey, constantly stirring, and add gradually the whites of 12 eggs well beaten with ℥iv of orange water. Evaporate with constant stirring till the paste is so firm as not to adhere to the hands.

PASTA EPILATORIA. Mix 2 parts of slaked lime with 3 of water, and saturate with sulphuretted hydrogen. A layer a line in thickness denudes the scalp in 3 minutes.

PASTA ESCHAROTICA ARSENICALIS. The Pulvis Escharoticus Arsenicalis moistened with mucilage at the time of using.

PASTA ESCHAROTICA CUPRI SULPHATIS. M. PAYAN. Powdered sulphate of copper made into a soft paste with yolk of egg.

PASTA GLYCYRRHIZÆ ALBA. *Pâte de réglisse blanche.* As Pasta Althææ, with ʒiv liquorice root.

PASTA GLYCYRRHIZÆ FUSCA. *Pâte de réglisse brune.* Extract of liquorice ʒiij, ext. opium 13 grs., gum arabic, ʒxlv, white sugar ʒxxx, water Oiij 15 oz. Dissolve the liquorice and ext. opium in the water, strain, add the sugar and gum, and evaporate very gently to a firm consistence. Pour it on an oiled slab.

PASTA GLYCYRRHIZÆ OPIATA. *Pâte de réglisse opiacée.* Pasta Glycerrh. Fusca.

PASTA GLYCYRRHIZÆ NIGRA. P. *Pâte de réglisse noire.* Dissolve ℔j of extract of liquorice (Italian juice) in ℔vj of cold water, strain, and add picked gum arabic ℔ij, refined sugar ℔j. Evaporate gently, constantly stirring, to a proper consistence; spread it on an oiled slab. It may be aromatized with oil of aniseed (10 drops to ℔ij), or with ʒj of powdered orris root.

PASTA GUMMI. *Pâte de Gomme.* See Pasta Althææ.

PASTA GUTTÆ PERCHÆ STYPTICA. Mr. BEARDSLEY. Gutta percha ʒj, Stockholm tar ʒiss or ʒij, creasote ʒj, shell-lac ʒj or q. s. to render it sufficiently hard. To be boiled together, with constant stirring, till it forms a homogeneous mass. For *alveolar hæmorrhage*, and as a stopping for teeth in toothache. To be softened by moulding with the fingers.

PASTA JUJUBÆ. P. *Jujube Paste or Lozenges.* Jujube fruit freed from stones ʒv, gum arabic ʒxxx, sugar ʒxx, orange fl. water 2 oz, water ʒxxxv. Infuse the jujubes in the water, and strain, then add the gum, previously washed and drained, and melt by a water-bath, strain, put again in the water-bath, add the sugar, mix in the orange fl. water and keep over water-bath for 12 hours; then remove the scum, and cool in moulds of tinned iron previously oiled, and finish drying on a stove heated to 104° F.

PASTA LICHENIS. P. Iceland moss ʒv, gum arabic ʒxxv, sugar ʒxx, ext. opium 6 grs., water q. s. Just boil the

lichen in water, throw away the first water and wash the lichen repeatedly. Boil for an hour with water q. s. to yield ℥xxx, in which dissolve over a water-bath the gum; strain and when nearly cold, decant and add the sugar, and towards the end of the operation the opium dissolved in a little water, evaporate with constant stirring to a firm paste, spread it on a slab slightly oiled, and when cold, wipe off the oil and keep in a box. [Iceland moss ℔j, water q. s.; heat nearly to boiling, reject this liquor, and boil the moss for an hour in fresh water; strain, and press; add to the decoction gum arabic ℔v, white sugar ℔iv, dissolve by a gentle heat, and evaporate over a slow fire to a firm paste. Spread it on a slab slightly oiled, and, when cold, carefully wipe off the oil, and enclose the paste in a box.]

PASTA LICHENIS OPIATA. P. Pasta Linchenis. P.

PASTA LONDONENSIS. *London Paste.* Equal parts of caustic soda and unslaked lime, reduce to a fine powder in a warm mortar and mix intimately; keep in well-closed bottles, and when required for use, take as much as is sufficient, and make into a paste with water.

PASTA PECTORALIS. *Pâte Pectorale de* REGNAULD. In a decoction of ℥iv of the pectoral flowers (species bechicæ), dissolve ℥xxiv of gum and ℥xx of white sugar, and add f℥iss of Tincture of Tolu. Strain the solution, and evaporate it to a proper consistence.

PASTA PIPERIS. See Confectio Piperis Nigri.

PASTA TORMENTILLÆ COMPOSITA. *Pâte contre les Epididymites.* DESRUELLES. Linseed meal ℥iv, powdered tormentil ℥iv, mercurial ointment ℥j, extract of belladonna ℥j, oil of hempseed q. s. To be spread on cloth, and the testicle enveloped in it.

PASTA VIENNENSIS. *Vienna Paste* is *Potassa cum Calce* (which see). Instead of employing it in the usual form of a soft paste, M. FILHOS melts together 2 parts of caustic potash and 1 of lime in an iron ladle over a quick fire, and casts it into warm moulds (as in making lunar caustic); they are afterwards covered with wax, and kept in well-corked glass tubes; or they are cast in leaden tubes of convenient size (from 2 to 3 inches long, and from 1 to 6

lines wide), both to preserve them and for convenience of applying them.

PASTA ZINCI. See Causticum Zinci (CANQUOIN'S).

PASTILLI ODORATI. *Aromatic Pastils.* P. Benzoin ℥viij, bals. Tolu ℥ij, yellow sandal wood ℥ij, charcoal ℥l, nitre ℥iv, all in powder, muc. tragac. q. s. Mix and divide into conical pastilles. Those Pastilli of which sugar is the basis are placed under TROCHISCI.

PEDILUVIUM ACIDUM—Alkalinum—Salis. See Balneum Acidum—Alkalinum—Maris.

PEDILUVIUM IRRITANS. AUGUSTIN. Bruised horseradish root ℥ij to ℥iv, hot water Oiv or q. s.

PEDILUVIUM SINAPIS. Mix ℥iv of flour of mustard with a little tepid water.

PEPSIN. B. A preparation of the mucous lining of a fresh and healthy stomach of the pig, sheep, or calf. The stomach of one of these animals recently killed having been cut open and laid on a board with the inner surface upwards, any adhering portions of food, dirt, or other impurity, are to be removed and the exposed surface slightly washed with cold water; the cleansed mucous membrane is then to be scraped with a blunt knife or other suitable instrument, and the viscid pulp thus obtained is to be immediately spread over the surface of glass or glazed earthenware and quickly dried at a temperature not exceeding 100° F. The dried residue is to be reduced to powder, and preserved in a stopped bot. Dose, 2 to 5 grains. P. Precipitates by neutral acetate of lead, and separates from the lead by sulphuretted hydrogen.

PEPSINA CUM AMYLÔ. Pepsine and Starch Powder. *Medicinal Pepsine* of M. BOUDAULT. *Poudre nutrimentive* of M. CORVISART.

PEPSINA PORCI. Mr. BULLOCK. Made from the stomach of the pig by the process of Dr. LIONEL BEALE, who first introduced pepsin from this source into medical practice. In the *Lancet* for August 13th, 1870, may be found a paper by Professor R. V. TUSON, recording the results of some 300 comparative experiments made upon the digestive power of six different specimens of pepsin procured

from as many different sources. Professor Tuson found that, whilst 3 of the samples were entirely destitute of digestive activity, Mr. Bullock's pepsin possessed nine or ten times the digestive energy of the remaining two. Dose, gr. ij—iv.

PESSI. The following *Medicated Pessaries* were used by Sir JAMES SIMPSON.

Pessus Aluminis. Alum, catechu, wax, each ʒj, lard ʒvss.

Pessus Belladonnæ. Extract of belladonna ϑss, wax gr. xxiiss, lard ʒiss ; in each pessary.

Pessus Hydrargyri. Strong mercurial ointment ʒss, wax ʒss, lard ʒj. Mix.

Pessus Plumbi. Acetate of lead gr. viiss, white wax gr. xxiiss, lard ʒiss.

Pessus Plumbi Iodidi. Iodide of lead gr. v, wax gr. xxv, lard ʒiss.

Pessus Tannini. Tannin ϑss, wax gr. xxv, lard ʒiss.

Pessus Zinci. Oxide of zinc gr. xv, white wax gr. xxiiss, lard ʒiss.

PHILLYRINÆ SULPHAS. M. JACHELLI. From the leaves and twigs of Phillyrea latifolia, nearly as for Quiniæ sulphas, for which it is said to be a substitute. Dose, gr. xij—xv.

PHILONIUM LONDINENSE. See Confectio Opii.

PHLORIDZINUM. *Phloridzin* is prepared from the fresh root-bark of the apple, pear, cherry, or plum, by boiling it with rectified spirit, straining, distilling off most of the spirit, and allowing the residue to cool; or from the watery decoction, decolorized by oxide of lead (any excess of which may be removed by a few drops of sulphuric acid), and evaporating the filtered liquid. Its properties and uses are similar to those of Salicin. Dose, gr. x to xv.

PHOSPHORUS. Mix 12 parts of powdered bone-ash with 24 of water, and gradually add 10 parts of sulphuric acid, stirring it constantly; then add sufficient water to form a thin pulp, and leave it at rest for 24 hours; filter, adding water to the pulp as long as it passes acid, and evaporate the liquors to the consistence of honey. Mix this with 1 part of vegetable charcoal, dry the mixture thoroughly in an iron or copper vessel heated to dull redness, and distil

the dry mass in an earthen retort, receiving the product into water. To purify the phosphorus, tie it in chamois leather and plunge it into water heated to 122° F., and, without removing it from the water, force the softened phosphorus through the leather by twisting it with pincers. The phosphorus melted in hot water is to be drawn up into slightly conical glass tubes, from which, when cool, it is removed, and preserved under water in well-closed bottles, shaded from the light.

Antidotes.—Give large doses of chalk or magnesia, and encourage vomiting by large draughts of albuminous drinks.

PHOSPHORUS RUBER. *Red, or Amorphous Phosphorus.* This is an allotropic modification of phosphorus, differing in a marked degree in many of its properties from ordinary phosphorus. It is obtained by heating phosphorus in a glass vessel filled with carbonic acid. It is necessary the phosphorus should be maintained at a temperature of about 460° F. for 30 or 40 hours.

PICROTOXINUM. Dr. KANE. Treat an alcoholic extract of the seeds of Cocculus Indicus with water as long as anything is dissolved; then add hydrochloric acid, and set aside that crystals may be deposited. *Poisonous.*

PIGMENTUM CHLORAL ET CAMPHORÆ. Hydrate chloral, camphor, p. æ. Rub them together in a warm mortar until they liquefy.

PILÆ MASTICATORIÆ. *Masticatories.* QUINCY. Mastic ʒiij, pellitory ʒij, stavesacre seeds ʒij, angelica root ʒss, cubebs ʒj, nutmeg ʒj, wax q. s. to make it into balls. AUGUSTIN. Mastic, white wax, pellitory, each ʒss; mix, and divide into 3 masticatories. HARTMAN. Mastic ʒj, pellitory ʒj; mix, by heat, and form 2 masticatories. In India a mixture of betel leaf, areka nut, and lime, is used. See Areca Appendix.

PILOCARPINA. A substance under this name has been procured from a variety of the Jaborandi (*Pilocarpus pennatifolius*) by Mr. GERRARD, who affirms that it is the alkaloid of that drug. Mr. Gerrard procures it as follows:—"Prepare a soft extract either of leaf or bark, with 50 per cent. alcohol. Digest this with water, filter, and wash. Evaporate the filtrate to a soft extract, cautiously

add ammonia in slight excess, shake well with chloroform, separate the chloroform solution, and allow it to evaporate; the residue is the alkaloid *pilocarpine*, with, probably, a small amount of impurity." ½-grain doses are said to produce the same effect as the drug. Mr. Gerrard states that he has also obtained the nitrate and hydrochlorate of the base in crystals, but that the alkaloid as obtained by him was amorphous.

PILULÆ. Pill-masses should be of such a consistence that the pills may be easily moulded and yet retain their rounded form. Those which contain volatile oils should not be kept long. The dry ingredients are to be reduced to powder, and the whole to be well mixed and beaten into a uniform mass. When the term *hard soap* is used, soap made from olive oil and soda is intended; but the L. College directs several of the pill-masses to be made up with *soft soap*, by which is intended, not the soft soap of commerce, but that made with olive oil and potash, which has not heretofore been procurable. To *silver* pills, introduce into a small dry gallipot a leaf or two of silver, then the pills (taking care that their surface is sufficiently moist), and placing over them another leaf of silver. Cover the gallipot with the hand, and give the whole a sudden rapid circular motion. Pills may be coated with *gelatine* by the following method:—Prepare by heat a strong solution of equal parts of pure gelatine and jujube paste, about the consistence of treacle. Fix the pills on the points of long slender pins, and dip them in the warm jelly, after removing any skin which may have formed on its surface. As each pill is withdrawn from the jelly, wave it in the air to cool it, and then fix the head of the pin in sand stiff paste, or other support. When 50 or 60 are done the pins may be withdrawn, previously warming them by placing the centre of each for a moment in the flame of a taper. U. S. gives the following directions for coating pills with balsam Tolu:—Dissolve 60 grs. of bals. Tolu in one fluid drachm of ether, shake the pills with this sol. till uniformly coated, and put them on a plate to dry, occasionally shaking till the drying is completed. PARRISH. Pills may be extemporaneously coated with sugar by first moistening them with a strong sol. of bals. Tolu in

ether, throwing them immediately into a box containing sugar in very fine powder, and shaking the box for a few minutes; the application may be repeated if the coating is not sufficiently thick. In coating pills with sugar it must be borne in mind that those pills only should be covered which are expected to be slow in operation, as the coating retards the solution of the pill matter.

PILULA ACIDI CARBONICI. Mr. MORSON. Mix ʒss of bicarbonate of soda, add gr. xxv of tartaric acid, coarsely powdered, with the smallest possible quantity of syrup and mucilage to form a mass. Divide into 12 pills.

PILULA ACONITI. Dr. TURNBULL. Alcoholic extract of aconite gr. j, liquorice powder gr. xij, syrup q. s.; for 6 pills.

PILULA ALOES BARBADENSIS. B. Barbadoes aloes in powder ℥ij, hard soap in powder ℥j, oil of caraway f℥j, confection of roses ℥j. Beat all together until thoroughly mixed. Dose, gr. v—x.

PILULA ALOES COMPOSITA. L. & D. Aloes ℥j, extract of gentian ℥ss, oil of caraway ♏xl [xxx, D.], treacle q. s. Dose, gr. v—xv.

PILULA ALOES ET ASSAFŒTIDÆ. B. Socotrine aloes, assafœtida, hard soap, confection of roses, of each equal parts. Dose, gr. v—x. U. S. no confection.

PILULA ALOES DILUTA. Dr. M. HALL. Barbadoes aloes, soap, extract of liquorice, treacle, of each equal parts; dissolve them in water, strain, and evaporate to a pilular consistence. See Pil. Aloes cum Sapone.

PILULA ALOES ET FERRI. B. Reduce to powder sulphate of iron ℥iss, rub with powdered Barbadoes aloes ℥ij and comp. powder of cinnamon ℥iij, add confection of roses ℥iv, and make into a uniform mass. Dose, gr. v—x. G. (*Pil. Aloeticæ ferratæ.*) Dried sulphate of iron and powdered aloes, equal parts, made into 1½-grain pills with rectified spirit. These are also termed *Pil. Italicæ nigræ.*]

PILULA ALOES ET HYDRARGYRI. GL. H. *Abernethy's Pills.* Mercurial pill, aloetic pill, of each ʒss, syrup q. s. Mix, and divide into 12 pills.

PILULA ALOES CUM MASTICHE. (*Grains de Vie, de Mesue. Pilula Ante cibum* of the old French Pharmacopœia,

Dinner Pills.) Aloes ʒvj, mastic ʒij, red-rose petals ʒij, syrup of wormwood q. s. To be divided into three-grain pills. [There are many other formulæ for these pills; the rose petals are often omitted, and sometimes rhubarb is substituted for them. In the Paris Codex of 1862 these pills are replaced by the *Pilula dicta Ante cibum*, which see.] U. S. very similar.

PILULA ALOES ET MYRRHÆ, B. *Pil. Rufi.* Triturate together Socotrine aloes ℥ij, myrrh ʒj, and dried saffron ℥ss. Sift. Add confection of roses ℥iiss, and beat into a uniform mass. Dose, gr. v—x. U. S. Pulv. Aromat. instead of saffron. P. same as B.

PILULA ALOES CUM SAPONE. L. Powdered extract of Barbadoes aloes, soft soap, extract of liquorice, of each equal parts, treacle q. s. [Probably intended as a substitute for Pilulæ Aloes Dilutæ.] Dose, gr. v—xv.

PILULA ALOES ROSATA. *Pilules Angeliques. Grains de Santé.* Aloes ℥iv; dissolve in juice of roses ℥iv, of borage ℥ij, of chicory ℥ij; evaporate to an extract, and add rhubarb ʒij, agaric ʒj; divide into gr. iss pills.

PILULA ALOES SOCOTRINÆ. B. Socotrine aloes in powder ℥ij, hard soap in powder ℥j, volatile oil of nutmeg f ʒj, confection of roses ℥j; beat all together until thoroughly mixed. Dose, gr. v—x. U.S. 1 in 2. P. Cape aloes 1, soap 1.

PILULA ALOES ET ZINGIBERIS. D. 1826. Hepatic aloes, ℥j, ginger ʒj, soap ʒiv, oil of peppermint ʒss. Mix.

PILULA ALOES ET TEREBINTHINÆ. BOIS. Boiled turpentine ʒij, aloes ʒss; in 40 pills.

PILULA ALTERANS PLUMMERI. See Pil. Hydrargyri Subchloridi Composita.

PILULA ALUMINIS HELVETII. P. Alum ʒij, dragon's blood ʒj, honey of roses ʒj; divide into 3 gr. pills.

PILULA ALUMINIS OPIATA. CAPURON. Catechu ʒij, alum ʒj, opium ℈j, syrup of red roses q. s. In five-grain pills; dose, one or two.

PILULA ANALEPTICA. Dr. JAMES'S Pills. James's powder ʒj, guaiacum ʒj, pill of aloes and myrrh ʒj, syrup q. s. Divide into four-grain pills. Dose, 4 pills, at night.

PILULA ANDERSONIS. P. (SCOT'S Pills.) Barb. aloes ʒvj, gamboge ʒvj, oil of aniseed ♏xviij, honey ʒiij. Mix, and divide into three-grain pills.

PILULA ANGELICA. *Frankfort Pills.* GUIBOURT. Aloes ℥j; juice of pale roses ℥j, of succory ℥ss, of borage ℥ss; evaporate to an extract, and add rhubarb ʒss, agaric gr. xv. Mix, and divide into pills, of 1½ grains each; silver them.

PILULA DICTA ANTE CIBUM. P. *Dinner Pills.* Aloes ʒvj, extract of pale bark ʒiij, cinnamon ʒj gr. xij, syrup of wormwood q. s. Divide into pills of three grains each. Dose, gr. vj.

PILULA ANTHELMINTICA. PHŒBUS. Iron filings ʒss, assafœtida ʒiss, oil of tansy 10 drops, extract of wormwood q. s. for 80 pills; six pills, three times a day. BREMSER. Aloes ʒss, tansy ʒss, oil of rue ♏ix; in 12 pills.

PILULA ANTIDYSENTERICA. LYONS' H. Pure alumina, extract of green walnut shell, equal parts; mix, and divide into three-grain pills.

PILULA ANTICEPHALALGICA. BROUSSAIS. Extract of belladonna gr. xv, extract of henbane gr. xv, extract of lettuce ʒss, extract of opium gr. vj, butter of cacao ʒiv; for 120 pills; one, night and morning.

PILULA ANTICHOLERICA ARABICA. Assafœtida, asclepias gigantea, and opium, of each gr. iss, in each pill. One every ½ or ¾ hour, broken down in a spoonful of brandy and water, till the symptoms yield. After vomiting and purging have ceased, if prostration and spasms are urgent give ½ or ¼ doses. Black pepper is substituted for asclepias in this country.

PILULA ANTIEPILEPTICA. RECAMIER. Oxide of zinc gr. ix, camphor gr. vj, extract of belladonna gr. vj; in 12 pills. PODRECA. Indigo gr. lxxv, assafœtida gr. xv, castor gr. viij; in 20 pills; one every hour.

PILULA ANTINEURALGICA. MARCHAL DE CALVI. Sulphate of quinine gr. xij, extract of valerian gr. xv, extract of opium gr. iij, powdered orange leaves gr. xv, powdered cinnamon gr. xv, syrup of belladonna q. s.; in 30 pills; one every hour.

PILULA ANTIARTHRITICA. See Pil. Colchici; Pil. Colocynthidis et Colchici; and Pil. Sodæ Laxantes.

PILULA ANTISYPHILITICA. See Pilulæ Hydrargyri Bichloridi, &c.

PILULA ARABICA MERCURIALIS. The following pills are employed in the celebrated *Traitement Arabique* (see Electuarium Arabicum):—Quicksilver ʒss, bichloride of mercury ʒss, triturate carefully together, and add of senna, pellitory root, and agaric, each ʒj, honey q. s.; divide into pills of three or four grains each; two, daily.

PILULA ARGENTI IODIDI. Dr. PATTERSON. Iodide of silver, nitrate of potash, of each gr. x; rub together into a very fine powder, and add liquorice powder ʒss, white sugar ℈j, mucilage q. s. to form a mass to be divided into 40 pills; one, three times a day.

PILULA AROMATICA. L. 1746. Compound powder of aloes ʒiij, balsam of Peru ʒss, syrup of orange peel q. s.

PILULA ARGENTI NITRATIS. ST. B. H. Nitrate of silver gr. xij, liquorice powder gr. xxiv, treacle q. s.; mix, and divide into 12 pills. GUY'S H. Crystallized nitrate of silver, extract of gentian, powdered calumba, of each gr. xij. Mix accurately, and divide into 12 pills; one, twice a day, or oftener.

PILULA ARSENICI. P. *Pil. Asiaticæ. Tanjore Pills.* Arsenious acid in subtle powder 15½ grs., black pepper 155 grs., triturate for a long time, and make into a mass with gum arabic 31 grs., and divide into 200 pills; each pill contains 1-13th gr. arsenious acid. [This formula is very erroneously given in the *Formularies* of Richard (7th ed.), and EDWARDS and VAVASSEUR (4th ed.). "The original Indian recipe is very indefinite." Dr. PEREIRA.]

PILULA ARSENICI. Dr. BARTON. White arsenic gr. ij, opium gr. viij, soap gr. xxxij; in 32 pills. (1-16th gr. of arsenic in each.)

PILULA ARSENICI IODIDI. Dr. NELIGAN. Iodide of arsenic gr. ij, manna ℈ij, mucilage q. s. In 20 pills. One, 3 times a day, in *psoriasis* and *lepra.*

PILULA ASSAFŒTIDÆ COMPOSITA. B. Assafœtida ʒij, galbanum ʒij, myrrh ʒij, treacle, by weight, ʒj. Heat all together by means of a water-bath, and stir the mass until it assumes a uniform consistence. U. S. Assafœt. 1, soap 1.

PILULA ATROPIÆ. P. as Pil. Digitalin. P.

PILULA AURI OXYDI. M. Oxide of gold gr. v, extract of mezereon ʒij. Mix accurately, and divide into 60 pills.

PILULA AURI SODA-MURIATIS. M. Soda-muriate of gold gr. j, extract of mezereon ʒij; divide into 60 pills.

PILULA BALSAMICA. MORTON. Powdered millepedes ʒxviij, gum ammoniacum ʒix, benzoic acid ʒvj, saffron ʒj, balsam of Tolu ʒj, anisated balsam of sulphur ʒvj or q. s.

PILULA BARII CHLORIDI. WALSH. Chloride of barium gr. xv, mucilage of tragacanth and powdered marsh-mallow root q. s.; in 200 pills, 3 daily.

PILULA BEBEERINÆ. Dr. MACLAGAN. Sulphate of bebeerine gr. xxiv, aromatic confection q. s. Make 16 pills; two, every 4 hours, as an *anti periodic*.

PILULA BELLADONNÆ CUM CAMPHORÂ. Dr. DEBREYNE'S *Pills for Hysterical Complaints*. Camphor ʒiij, assafœtida ʒiij, extract of belladonna ʒj, extract of opium gr. xv, syrup of gum q. s. In 120 pills; 1 pill the first day, 2 the second, and so on till 6 are taken in 24 hours.

PILULA BENEDICTA. FULLER'S *Bennet Pills*. Aloes ʒss, senna ʒij, assafœtida, galbanum, and myrrh, each ʒj, sulphate of iron ʒvj, saffron ʒss, mace ʒss, oil of amber 40 drops, syrup of mugwort q. s. to form a mass. Dose, ϑj, every or every other night.

PILULA BENZOES. Dr. PARIS. Benzoic acid gr. xij, extract of poppies gr. xviij. Mix, for 6 pills. Dose, 1 pill, *Expectorant*.

PILULA BONTII. P. Aloes Bbds. ʒj, gamboge ʒj, gum ammoniac ʒj. Dissolve in ʒvj white vinegar by heat, strain, press and evaporate over a water-bath to a pilular consistence, and make into 3-gr. pills.

PILULA BRUCIÆ. M. Brucia gr. ix, confection of roses ʒss; in 24 pills, silvered. Dose, one pill.

PILULA CALCIS. Mrs. STEPHEN'S *remedy for Stone*. Lime (from shells of eggs and snails) made into a mass with soft soap, and divided into three-grain pills.

PILULA CALCIS CHLORIDI. Dr. COPLAND. Chloride of lime gr. viij to xvj, compound powder of tragacanth ʒiss, syrup q. s.; make 24 pills; 2 twice a day.

PILULA CALOMELANOS COMPOSITA. B., E., & D. See Pil. Hydrargyri Subchloridi Composita.

PILULA CALOMELANOS ET OPII. E. Calomel 3 parts opium 1 part, confection of roses q. s. Beat into a mass to be divided into pills, each containing gr. ij of calomel

PILULA CAMBOGIÆ COMPOSITA. B. Gamboge, aloes (Bbd.), and compound cinnamon powder, of each 1 part, soap 2 parts, syrup q. s. Dose, gr. v—x.

PILULA CAMPHORÆ CUM THRIDACE. RICORD. Camphor and extract of lettuce, of each ℈iiss. Make into 20 pills; 4 to 6 daily. *Antaphrodisiac.*

PILULA CAPSICI. ST. B. H. Powdered capsicum gr. xxiv, extract of gentian gr. xvj. Mix, and divide into 12 pills. One 3 times a day.

PILULA CATHARTICA COMPOSITA. U. S. Compound extract of colocynth 32 grs., extract of jalap in powder 24 grs., calomel 24 grs., gamboge 6 grs., water q. s. Divide into 24 pills.

PILULA CETRARINÆ. Dr. NELIGAN. Cetrarine gr. xxiv, extract of calumba ʒss; make into 12 pills; one every 4 hours, as a *febrifuge.*

PILULA CEVADILLÆ. Equal parts of sabadilla and honey; make into 5-grain pills. Dose, for an adult, 4 to 6 pills; for a child, 1 or 2. *Vermifuge.*

PILULA CHIRAYTÆ. REECE. Extract of chirayta ʒij, dried carbonate of soda ℈j, ginger gr. xv. Mix, for 36 pills. 2 twice a day.

PILULA COCCIÆ. L. 1746. Very similar to Ext. Colocynthidis Comp. B. P. Contains oil of cloves.

PILULA CŒRULEA. By *blue pills* we understand Pilulæ Hydrargyri; but in some of the continental pharmacopœias the Pil. Cupri Ammoniatæ are so termed.

PILULA COLOCYNTHIDIS COMPOSITA. B. Mix powder of colocynth pulp ʒj, Barbadoes aloes and scammony, both in powder, each ʒij, and sulphate of potash in powder ʒ¼. Add oil of cloves fʒij, and beat into a mass with distilled water q. s. Dose, gr. v—x. P. Very similar.

PILULA COLOCYNTHIDIS COMPOSITA. L. See Extractum Coloc. Comp.

PILULA COLOCYNTHIDIS ET HYOSCYAMI. B. Beat comp. colocynth pill ʒij and extract of hyoscyamus ʒj into a uniform mass. Dose, gr. v—x.

PILULA COLOCYNTHIDIS ET COLCHICI. BOUCHARDAT. Compound extract of colocynth ℈j, extract of colchicum ℈j, extract of opium gr. j. Mix, and divide into 3-gr. pills. Dose, one or more, according to their purgative effect.

Substituted for *Lartigue's Gout Pills.* A similar compound, termed Sir H. HALFORD'S *Gout Pills* :—Acetic extract of colchicum gr. iiss, Dover's powder, and comp. ext. of colocynth, each gr. iss; in each pill. 1 for a dose.

PILULA COLOCYNTHIDIS FERROSA. Sir J. WYLIE. Compound extract of colocynth ʒiij, assafœtida, soap, inspissated ox-gall, ammonio-chloride of iron, and extract of celandine, each ʒj, tartarized antimony gr. ix, oil of chamomile 30 drops, syrup q. s. to form a mass, to be made into two-grain pills.

PILULA CONII COMPOSITA. B. Extract of hemlock ℥iiss, ipecacuanha ʒss, treacle q. s. Dose, gr. v—x.

PILULA CONII CUM HYDRARGYRÔ. GUY'S H. Extract of hemlock gr. iv, mercurial pill gr. j. Mix, for one pill.

PILULA COPAIBÆ. U. S. Balsam of copaiva ℥ij, fresh calcined magnesia ʒj. Mix, and set aside, stirring occasionally, till it acquires the consistence of a pill-mass, which is to be divided into 200 pills. [This does not always concrete, even with pure copaiva, U. S. says, owing to a deficiency of water in the copaiba. M. FAURE recommends the addition of 1-6th Bordeaux turpentine. For present use copaiva will require nearly its own weight of magnesia. Five parts of copaiva and 3 of carbonate of magnesia form a suitable proportion for pills.]

PILULA CUPRI AMMONIATI. E. Ammoniated copper in fine powder 1 part, bread crumb 6 parts, solution of carbonate of ammonia q. s. Beat it into a mass, and divide into pills containing gr. ss of ammoniated copper in each.

PILULA CUPRI SULPHATIS. BRANDE. Sulphate of copper gr. iij, bread crumb ʒj. Mix, for 24 pills; one 3 or 4 times a day.

PILULA CUPRI SULPHATIS CUM OPIÔ. LONDON H. Sulphate copper ½ gr. Opium ¼ gr., bread crumb q. s. for one pill.

PILULA CYNARÆ. Extract of artichoke ʒss, sarsaparilla powder ℈j, oil of sassafras 1 drop. In 12 pills. One 3 times a day, *in rheumatism.*

PILULA CUM CYNOGLOSSÔ. P. Root-bark of hounds-tongue ʒiv, henbane seed ʒiv, extract of opium ʒiv, myrrh ʒvj, olibanum ʒiv gr. xlviij, saffron gr. xcvj, castor gr. xcvj, syrup of honey ʒxiv. Mix. Contains gr. j of extract of

opium in gr. x. The original formula of NICOLAUS contained *styrax*, and seems to have been the origin of Pil. Styracis Compositæ, as well as of this compound.

PILULA DELPHINIÆ. TURNBULL. Delphine gr. j, extract of henbane gr. xij, extract of liquorice gr. xij. Mix, and divide into 12 pills.

PILULA DIGITALIS ET SCILLÆ. E. Digitalis 1 part, squill 1 part, aromatic electuary 2 parts, confection of roses q. s. Mix, and divide into pills of 4 gr. each.

PILULA DIGITALINI. *Granules of Digitalin.* Digitalin 1½ gr., sugar milk ʒj, gum arabic gr. xij, syr. honey q. s. Triturate the digitalin for a long time with the sugar of milk and make into 100 granules, and silver them. Granules of arsenious acid, atropia, and strychnia are prepared in the same manner.

PILULA EX DUOBUS. E. 1744. Pil. Colocynthidis Simpliciores.

PILULA ECPHRACTICA. L. 1746. Aromatic pill ℥iij, rhubarb ℥j, extract of gentian ℥j, sulphate of iron ℥j, carbonate of potash ℥ss, syrup of roses q. s.

PILULA ECPHRACTICA CUM ACULEÔ. E. 1744. Aloes, extract of black hellebore, scammony, each ℥j, ammoniacum ℥ss, guaiacum ℥ss, sulphate of potash ʒij, oil of juniper ʒj, syrup of buckthorn q. s.

PILULA ERGOTÆ COMPOSITA. LALLEMAND. Ergot, aloes, and rue, of each gr. viij. Make into 12 pills; one three times a day, in *amenorrhœa.*

PILULA ERGOTINÆ. BONJEAN. Ergotine (watery extract of ergot) gr. xxxvj, liquorice powder q. s. Make into 12 pills; six in the day.

PILULA FERRI CUM ABSINTHIÔ. *Pilulæ Martiales.* SYDENHAM. Levigated iron ʒj, extract of wormwood q. s. [SWEDIAUR substitutes the black oxide for the powdered filings.] Dose, 2 pills, twice a day.

PILULA FERRI COMPOSITA. L. Powdered myrrh ʒij, carbonate of soda ʒj; rub together in a mortar first made hot, add sulphate of iron ʒj, and rub them again; then beat with ʒj of treacle, until incorporated. Dose, gr. x to xx. [Care should be taken that the mass is not *spongy*, or the iron will become per-oxidized.]

PILULA FERRI CARBONATIS. B. Saccharated carbonate of iron four parts, conserve of roses one part; beat into a

uniform mass. Similar to VALLET'S Pills. *Pilules de proto-carbonate de fer.* U. S. *Pil. Ferri Carb.* Dissolve separately ℥iv tr. of sulph. iron, and ℥ivss tr. carb. soda, each in ℥viij o. m. boiling water to which ℥j o. m. of syrup has been added. Mix the solutions and leave them in a closely stopped bottle that the carb. iron may subside; wash this repeatedly with warm water recently boiled, and syrup (Oj o. m. to f℥j) till tasteless, press it in flannel, mix it immediately with ℥iss tr. clarified honey, and ℥j tr. sugar, and reduce the mass to a pilular consistence over the water-bath till it weighs ℥iv tr.

PILULA FERRI CUM ALOE. BRANDE. Sulphate of iron ℈j, carbonate of potash ℈j, myrrh ʒj, aloes ʒss. Mix, and divide into 30 pills. See Pil. Aloes et Ferri. The Philadelphia Col. of Pharm. give the following as a substitute for Hooper's Pills:—Barbadoes aloes ℥j, dried sulphate of iron ʒij, extract of hellebore ʒij, myrrh ʒij, soap ʒij, canella and ginger, each ʒj, water q. s. In pills 2½ grains each.

PILULA FERRI IODIDI. B. Fine iron wire gr. xl, iodine gr. lxxx, refined sugar in powder gr. lxx, liquorice root in powder gr. cxl, distilled water ♏l. Agitate the iron with the iodine and the water in a strong stoppered ounce phial, until the froth becomes white. Pour the fluid upon the sugar in a mortar, triturate briskly, and gradually add the liquorice. Dose, gr. iij—viij. P. Each pill contains nearly 1 gr. of iodide, and previously to being coated with mastic and Tolu, is rolled in powd. iron. U. S. nearly as P. [There are several other formulæ, but the above are probably the best. LUGOL'S pills contain a ¼ of a grain, and DUPASQUIER'S ¾ths of a grain, in each.]

PILULA FERRI PERCYANIDI COMPOSITA. JOLLY. Prussian blue gr. xviij, sulphate of quinine gr. xij, extract of opium gr. j, conserve of roses q. s. Mix, and make 12 pills; one every 3 hours, in *neuralgia.*

PILULA FERRI SULPHATIS. E. Dried sulphate of iron 2 parts, extract of taraxacum 5 parts, conserve of roses 2 parts, liquorice powder 3 parts. Beat them together, and divide into five-grain pills.

PILULA SULPHATIS FERRI COMPOSITA. E. 1817. Sulphate

of iron ʒj, extract of chamomile ʒiss, oil of peppermint ʒj, syrup q. s. to form a mass.

PILULA FERRI SULPHURETI. BIETT. Sulphuret of iron ʒss, althæa powder gr. xv, syrup q. s.; make into 20 pills; 1 to 4 daily, in *scrofulous eruptions.*

PILULA FERRI ET QUINIÆ IODIDI. BOUCHARDAT. Fresh proto-iodide of iron ʒiss, disulphate of quinine gr. xviij, honey ℈j, liquorice powder q. s. Mix, and make into 60 pills; from 2 to 6 daily, in *chlorosis.*

PILULA FILICIS. PESCHIER. Extract of male fern (oleum filicis) ℈j, powdered fern ℈ss, conserve of roses q. s. Make into 12 pills.

PILULA FŒTIDA. See Pilula Assafœtidæ, and Pil. Galbani Composita.

PILULA FULIGINIS. Dr. NELIGAN. Extract of soot ʒss, compound galbanum pill ℈j, oil of valerian ♏x. Make into 12 pills, two 3 times a day, in *hysteria.*

PILULA FULIGOKALI SULPHURATI. DESCHAMPS. Sulphurated fuligokali ʒv, starch ʒiiss, tragacanth gr. viij, syrup q. s. Make into 100 pills, and cover them with two or three coats of tragacanth. The pills of simple fuligokali are made in the same way, but do not require to be covered with gum.

PILULA GALBANI COMPOSITA. L. *Pilulæ Gummosæ.* Prepared galbanum ʒij, myrrh and sagapenum, each ʒiij, prepared assafœtida ʒj, soft soap ʒij, treacle q. s. Beat them together to form a mass.

PILULA GUMMOSA ALKALINA. Mr. HULSE. Choice myrrh ʒiss, sagapenum ʒiss, galbanum ʒj, assafœtida ʒss. Triturate in an iron mortar with carbonate of potash ʒij, add brown sugar ʒij, and beat together into a uniform mass.

PILULA GUMMI ELASTICI. BOUIS. *Caoutchouc Pills.* Cut india rubber with scissors into small squares, weighing 3 or 4 grains; moisten them with syrup of Tolu, and shake them in a box with a mixture of powdered sugar and gum. Let them dry. M. HALLER gives gr. iss, and gradually increases the dose to 3 or 4 grains, in *consumption.*

PILULA HYDRAGOGA. See Pil. Bontii.

PILULA HYDRARGYRI. B. Quicksilver ʒij, confection of red rose ʒiij, liquorice powder ʒj. Rub the mercury with

the confection till the globules can no longer be perceived, then add the liquorice, and beat all together till incorporated. Dose, gr. iij—viij. U. S. same. P. same.

PILULA HYDRARGYROSA. P. *Pilules de Belloste.* Quicksilver ʒvj, honey ʒvj; triturate till the quicksilver is extinguished, and add aloes ʒvj, rhubarb ʒiij, scammony ʒij, black pepper ʒj, honey ʒvj. Mix; 4 grains contain 1 of quicksilver. [The Pil. Mercuriales Laxantes, E. 1744; Pil. Mercuriales, L. 1746; and those of Morelot and Barberousse, are very similar compounds.]

PILULA HYDRARGYRI ALOETICA. BORIES. Quicksilver ℥iss, lard ℥j; triturate accurately; and add powdered Socotrine aloes sufficient to form a mass; to be divided into 4-grain pills. Dose, 4 pills, in the morning, for *tapeworm.*

PILULA HYDRARGYRI FERRUGINOSA. Dr. COLLIER. Sesquioxide of iron ʒj, quicksilver ʒij, confection of red rose ʒiij; rub together till the globules disappear. It is made in a few minutes.

PILULA [UNGUENTI] HYDRARGYRI. BIETT. Mercurial ointment, powdered sarsaparilla, each ʒj; mix, and divide into 48 pills. From 1 to 4 daily. LAGNEAU directs mercurial ointment ℈iv, powdered marsh-mallow root ʒj; made into 40 pills.

PILULA HYDRARGYRI CUM STEARINÔ. Mr. WRIGHTSON. Pure stearin ʒj; rub it in a mortar, and add quicksilver ʒiv; triturate for 10 minutes, and add confection of roses ʒiij, flour ʒiij, powdered gum ʒj, otto of roses 1 drop. As a substitute for Pil. Hydrargyri.

PILULA HYDRARGYRI CUM SAPONE. P. Mercurial ointment ʒij, soap ℈iv, liquorice powder ℈ij; make into 3-grain pills.

PILULA HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDI COMPOSITA. B. [*Pil. Calomelanos Comp.*, B. 1864.] *Plummer's Pill.* B. Triturate subchloride of mercury (calomel) ℥j with sulphurated antimony ℥j. Add guaiacum resin in powder ℥ij, and castor oil f ℥j or q. s. Beat into a uniform mass. Dose, gr. v—x. U. S. (*Pil. Antimonii Co.*) 1 gr. calomel, 1 gr. antimony, and 2 grs. guaiacum, in 6 grs. P. (*Pil. Calomelanos Comp.*) same as B.

PILULA HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDI CUM OPIÔ. See Pil. Calomelanos cum Opiô.

PILULA HYDRARGYRI BICHLORIDI. *Pil. Majores Hoffmanni.* There are several formulæ for these pills, varying in the proportion of bichloride of mercury. The following are some of the more usual:—DORVAULT. Perchloride of mercury 15 grs., bread-crumb ʒv, dist. water q. s. Make into pills ccxvj. P. (*Pilules de Dupuytren*) perchloride mercury levigated gr. xx, ext. opium gr. xl, ext. guaiac. gr. lxxx. Divide into 140 pills—one for a dose. GUY'S H. Bichloride of mercury gr. xv, muriate of ammonia gr. xx; rub together, then with boiling water fʒiv, and add sufficient bread-crumb to form 120 pills. Dose, from 1 pill to 2, once, twice, or oftener daily. Each pill contains 1-8th of a grain of sublimate. ST. GEO. H. Bichloride gr. x, gum acacia ʒij; triturate together accurately, and add bread-crumb ℈iiss; divide into 60 pills. Dose, 1 pill. NIEMANN. Bichloride of mercury gr. xv, distilled water ʒj; triturate carefully, and add bread-crumb ʒvj; mix accurately, and divide into 180 pills, each containing 1-12th of a grain of sublimate. BRERA. Sublimate gr. j, alcohol q. s. to dissolve it, bread-crumb q. s. to form a mass; divide it into 8 pills. HUFELAND'S pills contain 1-30th of a grain in each.

PILULA HYDRARGYRI BICHLORIDI CUM ACONITÔ. M. Extract of aconite ℈j, sublimate gr. ij, powdered aconite q. s.; mix accurately, and divide into 24 pills.

PILULA HYDRARGYRI BICHLORIDI CUM ALBUMINE. Albuminated bichloride of mercury gr. lxxv, powdered althæa gr. lxxv, syrup of gum q. s. Make into 100 pills. One daily.

PILULA HYDRARGYRI BICHLORIDI CUM CONIÔ. KOPP'S *Antiherpetic Pills.* Bichloride of mercury gr. iiss, dissolve in alcohol q. s., and add extract of hemlock ʒj; mix, and make 60 pills; 6 pills to be taken in the day, and the quantity gradually increased to 9 or 10.

PILULA HYDRARGYRI BICHLORIDI CUM GLUTINE. Sublimate gr. j, fresh vegetable gluten gr. xv, powdered gum arabic gr. iv, powdered althæa root gr. viij; triturate the sublimate with the gluten, and add the rest. Divide into 10 pills.

PILULA HYDRARGYRI BICHLORIDI CUM GUAIACÔ. DUPUYTREN. Perchloride mercury in subtle powder 3

grs., ext. opium 6 grs., ext. guaiacum 12 grs. Make into 20 pills.

PILULA HYDRARGYRI BINIODIDI. See Pil. Hydrarg. deutoiodid.

PILULA HYDRARGYRI CYANIDI. TH. H. Cyanide mercury 1-10th gr., sugar milk ¾ gr.; muc. q. s. for one pill. Dose, one twice a day. Should be covered with varnish.

PILULA HYDRARGYRI ET QUINIÆ CHLORIDI. HAMILTON. Double chloride of mercury and quinine gr. xv, opium gr. vj, bread-crumb q. s.; mix carefully, and divide into 30 pills; 1 three times a day, to produce salivation.

PILULA HYDRARGYRI IODIDI. L. 1836. Iodide (protoiodide) of quicksilver ʒj, confection of hips ʒiij, ginger ʒj; mix.

PILULA HYDRARGYRI PROTO-IODIDI COMPOSITA. P. *Pilula Hydrargyri Proto-Iodidi Opiata.* Protiodide of mercury 77 grs., ext. opium 30 grs., conf. roses 154 grs., liquorice powder, to make into 100 pills.

PILULA HYDRARGYRI DEUTO-IODIDI. M. Deuto-iodide (biniodide) of quicksilver gr. 7½, extract of juniper gr. 75, powdered liquorice q. s.; for 100 pills.

PILULA HYDRARGYRI ET POTASSII IODIDI. MIALHE directs iodide of potassium gr. vj, proto-iodide of quicksilver gr. vj, extract of opium gr. xij. Mix the salts accurately, then the extract, and divide into 24 pills. 2 pills daily.

PILULA HYDRARGYRI HAHNEMANNI. F. H. *Hahnemann's soluble mercury* (see Hydrargyri Precipitatum Nigrum) ℈j, gum arabic ʒss, sugar ʒss. Mix, and divide into 30 pills.

PILULA HYDRARGYRI PROTO-NITRATIS. *Pilules de Sainte-Marie.* Powdered proto-nitrate of mercury gr. viiss, extract of liquorice ʒss; mix accurately, and divide into 60 pills. Dose, 1, 4 times a day.

PILULA HYOSCYAMI ET ZINCI. *Pilules de Meglin.* P. Extract of henbane ʒj, extract of valerian ʒj, oxide of zinc ʒj. Mix, and form into 3-grain pills.

PILULA IODOFORMI. Dr. GLOVER. Iodoform ʒj; bread-crumb and mucilage q. s. Divide into 30 pills. BOUCHARDAT. Iodoform ʒss, extract of wormwood q. s.; mix, and divide into 36 pills. One 3 times a day, *in scrofulous affections*, &c.

PILULA IPECACUANHÆ CUM SCILLÂ. B. Compound ipecacuanha powder ʒiij, fresh-dried squill ʒj, ammoniacum in powder ʒj, treacle q. s. Beat all together. Dose, gr. v to x.

PILULA IPECACUANHÆ ET OPII. E. Compound ipecacuanha powder 3 parts, confection of roses 1 part. Mix, and divide into pills of 4 grains each.

PILULA JALAPÆ. E. 1783. Extract of jalap ʒij, aromatic powder ʒj, syrup q. s. to make a mass. G. Soap of jalap 3 parts powdered jalap 1 part. Mix, and form into 1½ gr. pills.

PILULA JALAPÆ ALKALINA. REECE. Alkaline extract of jalap ʒiss, ginger gr. x; make into 24 pills. Dose, 3, occasionally.

PILULA JALAPÆ CUM CALOMELANE. ALIBERT'S *Purgative Pills*. Resin of jalap ʒj, calomel ʒj, soap ʒj, oil of orange peel 6 drops. Make into 60 pills.

PILULA JATROPHÆ. Dr. BARHAM. Decorticated seeds of jatropa gossypifolia ʒiij, gamboge, extract of colocynth, and scammony, each ʒj. Make into 90 pills. Dose, 1, 2, or more.

PILULA JUGLANDIS. M. NEGRIER. Extract of walnut leaves ʒj, powdered walnut leaves q. s. to form a mass; to be divided into 20 pills. 2 or 3 in the day.

PILULA LACTUCARII. Dr. DUNCAN. Lactucarium gr. xij, liquorice powder ℈iss. Mix, and make 12 pills.

PILULA LUPULINÆ. M. The powder triturated forms a sufficiently tenacious mass for pills, without any addition.

PILULA MANGANESII CARBONATIS. M. HANNON. Dissolve separately ℥xvij of crys. sulphate of manganese and ℥xix of carbonate of soda in water q. s. Mix the solutions, and add to every ℥xvij of the liquid ʒj of syrup, and allow the precipitate to subside in a well-closed bottle. Pour off the supernatant liquid, wash the precipitate with sugared water, express, mix it with ℥x of honey, and evaporate rapidly to a pill-consistence. Dose, from 4 to 10 four-grain pills, daily; *in anæmia, chlorosis*, &c.

PILULA MANGANESII IODIDI. M. HANNON. Iodide of potassium ʒj, dried sulphate of manganese ʒj: mix with honey q. s. to form a pill-mass; divide into 4-grain pills. Dose, from 1 pill, daily, gradually increased,

PILULA MANGANESII MALATIS. M. HANNON. Malate of

manganese gr. xv, powdered cinchona gr. xv, honey q. s. for 20 pills; 3 to 5 or 6 daily.

PILULA MANGANESII MURIATIS. NIEMANN. Chloride of manganese ℈ij, gum arabic ℈ij, liquorice ℈j. Mix.

PILULA MANGANESII PHOSPHATIS. M. HANNON. Phosphate of manganese ʒiss, cinchona ʒss, syrup of catechu q. s. In 4-grain pills.

PILULA MANGANESII TARTRATIS. As Pil. Mangan. Malatis.

PILULA MANGANESII ET FERRI SULPHATIS. M. HANNON. Sulphate of iron ℥xiij, sulphate of manganese ℥iiiss, carbonate of soda ℥xviiss, honey ℥x, syrup q. s. to make a mass, to be divided into 4-grain pills. Dose, from 2 to 10 pills daily.

PILULA MATTHÆI. *Pil. Pacificæ.* E. 1744. Castor ʒij, saffron ʒj, opium ʒj, soap of turpentine ʒiij, copaiva q. s.

PILULA MEGLIN. See Pil. Hyoscyami et Zinci.

PILULA MORPHIÆ. P. Crystallized hydrochlor. morphia gr. xv, sugar milk gr. xv, honey q. s. to make into 100 pills.

PILULA MORPHIÆ COMPOSITA. ROUGIER. Sulphate of morphia gr. ij, cyanide of potassium gr. iv, mucilage q. s.; make into 24 pills. One every six hours, *in neuralgia.*

PILULA MOSCHI. F. H. Musk ʒj, oxide of zinc ʒss; make into 36 pills. One every 3 hours.

PILULA ODONTALGICA. G. Opium, belladonna, pyrethrum, all in powd., of each grs. lxxvij, yellow wax gr. cviij, ol. almonds gr. xxxj, ol. cajeput, oil of cloves, of each 15 drops. Mix in a warm mortar, and make into ¾-grain pills, and roll them in powder of cloves.

PILULA OPII. See Pil. Saponis Co.

PILULA OPII. U. S. Opium in powd. gr. xxiv, soap gr. vj; make into 24 pills.

PILULA PAULLINIÆ. Dr. GAVRELLE. Each pill contains gr. iss of the extract. 4 to 5 daily.

PILULA PERPETUA. Metallic antimony (regulus) cast into pills.

PILULA PECTORALIS. E. 1746. Ammoniacum ʒiv, benzoin ʒiij, myrrh ʒij, saffron ʒj, anisated balsam of sulphur ʒss, syrup of Tolu q. s.

PILULA PHOSPHORI. B. Phosphorus gr. ij, bals. Tolu gr. cxx, yellow wax gr. lx. Put the phosphorus and balsam

into a wedgwood mortar half-full of hot water, and when the phosphorus has melted and the balsam become sufficiently soft, rub them together beneath the surface of the water until no particles of phosphorus are visible, the temperature of the water being maintained at or near 140° F. Add now the wax, and as it softens mix it thoroughly with the other ingredients. Allow the mass to cool without being exposed to the air and keep it in a bottle immersed in cold water. It may be softened with a few drops of rect. sp. when made into pills. Dose, 3 to 6 grains. Prof. REDWOOD suggests the addition of one gr. of soap to 3 grs. of this pill, as being calculated to make it miscible with the contents of the stomach.

PILULA PICIS. Tar ʒj, elecampane powder q. s. to form a mass. Dr. WOOD recommends flour and tar.

PILULA PICIS NIGRÆ. Dr. WARDLEWORTH. Black pitch ʒj, powdered gum arabic ʒss; mix, and divide into 20 pills. Two every night. *In hæmorrhoidal diseases.*

PILULA PIGMENTI INDICI. MICHEL. Indigo gr. xij, opium gr. iss, extract of valerian gr. xviij, extract of bark gr. xviij; in 20 pills. 4 in the day. *In traumatic epilepsy.*

PILULA PIPERINÆ. IT. H. Piperine gr. xxiv, crumb of bread q. s.; to make 12 pills. One every two hours, *as a febrifuge.*

PILULA PLATINI BICHLORIDI. Dr. HOEFER. Bichloride of platinum gr. viiss, extract of guaiacum ʒj, liquorice powder q. s.; divide into 20 pills. Dose, 1 pill, 3 times a day.

PILULA PLUMBI CUM OPIÔ. B. Acetate of lead 6 parts, opium 1 part, conserve of roses 1 part; beat into a uniform mass. Dose, gr. iij—v. P. same.

PILULA PLUMMERI. See Pil. Hydrargyri Subchloridi Composita.

PILULA QUERCETANI. Compound colocynth pill gr. xlviij, calomel gr. xij; make into 12 pills.

PILULA QUINIÆ. B. Mix sulphate of quinia gr. lx and confection of hips gr. xx, into a uniform mass. Dose, gr. ij—x. U. S. Sulphate of quinine gr. xxiv, honey gr. xiv. Make into 24 pills.

PILULA QUINIÆ FERRO-PRUSSIATIS. DONOVAN. Hydro-

ferrocyanate of quinia gr. xxiv, mucilage q. s.; make 12 pills. Dose, 2 pills.

PILULA AD RABIEM. WERLHOF. Cantharides in fine powder gr. j, belladonna gr. ij, calomel gr. ij, camphor gr. iv, mucilage q. s.; make into 6 pills. Three, twice a day, *in hydrophobia*.

PILULA RESOLVENS. *Pilules Fondantes*. F. H. Soap ℥iij, ammoniacum ℥j, rhubarb ℥j, aloes gr. x, assafœtida ℥ss, tincture of saffron q. s. Mix, and divide into 3-grain pills.

PILULA RHEI. U. S. Rhubarb gr. lxxij, soap gr. xxiv, water q. s.; for 24 pills.

PILULA RHEI COMPOSITA. B. Rhubarb in powder ʒiij, Socotrine aloes in powder ʒij¼, myrrh in powder ʒiss, hard soap in powder ʒiss, oil of peppermint f℥iss, treacle, by weight, ʒiv. Mix the powders with the oil, add the treacle, and beat the whole into a uniform mass. Dose, gr. v—x. U. S. With water, no soap nor treacle. P. same as B.

PILULA RHEI ET ANTHEMIDIS. *Speediman's Pills*. Rhubarb, aloes, myrrh, extract of chamomiles, of each ℥j, oil of chamomiles 12 drops. Make into 4-grain pills.

PILULA RHEI ET CARUI. Dr. KITCHENER'S *Peristaltic Persuaders*. Turkey rhubarb ℥ij, syrup ℥j, oil of caraway ♏x. Mix, and divide into 40 pills. Dose, 1, 2, or 3 pills.

PILULA RHEI BALSAMICA. SWEDIAUR. Powdered rhubarb and gum acacia, equal parts, balsam copaiva q. s. to form a mass.

PILULA RHEI ET FERRI. E. Dried sulphate of iron 4 parts, extract of rhubarb 10 parts, conserve of roses 5 parts. Mix, and divide into 5-grain pills.

PILULA RHEI ET ZINGIBERIS. Rhubarb ℥iiss, ginger ℥iss, syrup q. s. Make into 5-grain pills.

PILULA *seu* EXTRACTUM RUDII. E. 1783. Black hellebore root ʒij, colocynth ʒij, water Oiv; boil to Oij, strain, evaporate to consistence of honey; add aloes ʒij, scammony ʒj, remove from the fire, and add sulphate of potash ʒij, oil of cloves ʒj.

PILULA RUFI. See Pil. Aloes cum Myrrhâ.

PILULA SAGAPENI COMPOSITA. L. 1836. Sagapenum ʒj tr., aloes ʒss, syrup of ginger q. s. Dose, 5 to 10 grains.

PILULA SALICINÆ. JOY. Salicin gr. xij, extract of gentian gr. xij, liquorice powder q. s.; for 6 pills.

PILULA SALICINÆ LAXANS. Salicin ℈j, compound rhubarb pill ℈ij; mix, and make into 12 pills.

PILULA SAPONIS COMPOSITA. B. *Pil. Opii*, B. 1864. Opium in powder ℥ss, hard soap in powder ʒij, distilled water q. s. Reduce the soap to a powder, add the opium with the water, and beat into a uniform mass. 1 gr. in 5. Dose, gr. iij—v. E. *Pil. Thebaicæ*. Opium 1 part, sulphate of potash 3 parts, conserve of roses 1 part; mix, and divide into 5-grain pills. U. S. same.

PILULA SCAMMONII COMPOSITA. B. Resin scammony, resin jalap, of each ℥j, curd soap, in powder, ℥j; strong tinctnre ginger f℥j, rect. sp. f℥ij, add the sp. and tinct. to the soap and resins, and dissolve by aid of gentle heat, then evaporate the sp. over a water-bath until the mass has a pilular consistence. Dose, grs. v to xv.

PILULA SCILLÆ COMPOSITA. B. Squill in powder ʒj¼, ginger in powder ʒj, ammoniacum in powder ℥j, hard soap ʒj, treacle, by weight, ʒij or q. s. Mix. Dose, 5 to 10 grains, twice a day. U. S. 1 of squill in about 9. P. as B.

PILULA SMUCKERI. Galbanum ʒj, sagapenum ʒj, soap ʒj, rhubarb ʒiss, tartar emetic gr. xvj, liquorice juice ʒj. Mix.

PILULA SODÆ ARSENIATIS. ER. WILSON. Arseniate of soda gr. ij; dissolve in distilled water q. s., and add powd. guaiacum ʒss, oxysulphuret of antimony ℈j, mucilage q. s. Mix carefully, and divide into 24 pills. Dose, 1 pill.

PILULA SODÆ CUM SAPONE. E. 1817. Dried carbonate of soda ʒij, soap ʒiss, syrup q. s. [Dr. BEDDOES. Dried carb. of soda ʒj, soap ℈iv, oil of juniper 10 drops, syrup of ginger q. s. Make into 30 pills; one 2 or 3 times a day.]

PILULA STOMACHICA. E. 1744. Replaced by Pilula Rhei Comp. This name is also given to Pil. Aloes et Mastiches, and Pil. Ante cibum. P.

PILULA STRYCHNIÆ. M. Strychnine gr. ij, confection of dog-rose ʒss; mix, divide into 30 pills, and silver them.

PILULA STYRACIS COMPOSITA. L. Prepared storax ʒvj, opium ʒij, saffron ʒij; mix.

PILULA TABACI. AUGUSTIN. Powdered tobacco, gr. xxiv,

confection of roses q. s.; mix, and form 72 pills. Dose, 2 to 4, daily, till nausea is produced. *In dropsy.*

PILULA TEREBINTHINÆ. P. Venice turpentine ℥iss, carb. magnesia ℥j. Make into 200 pills.

PILULA TONICA BACHERI. P. Alkaline extract of helleborc ℥ij, extract of myrrh ℥ij, powdered holy thistle ℥j; mix, and divide into 3½-grain pills.

PILULA TONICA STAHLII. Levigated iron ℥j, gum ammoniacum ℥j, extract of lesser centaury ℥j, syrup of fumitory q. s.

PILULA VERMIFUGA. PESCHIER. Ethereal extract of male fern 30 drops, extract of dandelion ℥j, powdered gum acacia q. s.; mix, and make 30 pills.

PIPERINA. P. *Piperine.* Treat alcoholic extract of white pepper with a solution of caustic potash (containing 1 part of potash in 100); wash the residue with cold water, dissolve it in alcohol, filter through a little animal charcoal, and let the solution evaporate spontaneously in a warm place. Purify the crystals by redissolving and crystallizing. *Febrifuge.* Dose, 2 to 5 grains; or from 12 to 24 grains in 24 hours.

PIX BURGUNDICA. B. A resinous exudation from the stem of *Abies excelsa.* Burgundy pitch, strained.

PIX LIQUIDA. B. Tar. A bituminous liquid obtained from the wood of *Pinus Sylvestris* and other pines, by destructive distillation.

PLATINI TETRACHLORIDUM. Formerly *Bichloride.* Dissolve platinum in nitro-hydrochloric acid and evaporate the solution to dryness by a gentle heat. Dose, gr. ⅔rds [HOEFER]; gr. ⅛ to ¼ [PEREIRA].

PLATINO-CHLORIDUM SODII. *Chloride of Platinum and Sodium.* Mix solutions of 6 parts of chloride of sodium and 17 parts of tetrachloride of platinum, and evaporate, that crystals may be produced. Dose, gr. j [HOEFER], gr. ⅛ to ½ [PEREIRA]. [Used for the same purpose as the salts of gold.

PLUMBAGINA. *Plumbagine.* Dr. O'SHAUGHNESSY. Mix an ethereal tincture of the root-bark of plumbago rosea with water, distil off the ether, boil, and filter the liquid while hot, and set it aside to crystallize.

PLUMBI ACETAS. B. Mix acetic acid Oij or q. s. and dist. water Oj, add litharge in fine powder ʒxxiv, and dissolve with the aid of a gentle heat. Filter, evaporate till a pellicle forms, and set aside to crystallize, adding a little acetic acid should the fluid not have a distinctly acid reaction. Drain, and dry the crystals on filtering paper, without heat. PRUS. PH. directs ʒvj of commercial sugar of lead to be dissolved in ʒxij of hot distilled water, with ʒss of diluted acetic acid, and the solution filtered and crystallized.

Antidotes.—Sulphate of Magnesia, with small quantities of dilute sulphuric acid, afterwards a brisk dose of castor oil.

PLUMBIDIACETATIS SOLUTIO; *Plumbi Subacetatis Liquor.* See Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis, B.

PLUMBI SUBACETATIS LIQUOR COMPOSITUS, D. See Liquor Plumbi Diacetatis Dilutus.

PLUMBI CARBONAS. B. *White Lead or Ceruss.* It may be procured by adding any alkaline carbonate to a solution of acetate or nitrate of lead, and washing the precipitate.

PLUMBI CHLORIDUM. L. 1836. Dissolve ʒxix tr. of acetate of lead in Oiij of boiling water, and ʒvj tr. of chloride of sodium in Oj of water; mix the solutions, and, when cold, wash the precipitate with cold distilled water, and dry it.

PLUMBI CYANIDUM. To a solution of acetate of lead add hydrocyanic acid as long as it occasions a precipitate, which must be well washed with distilled water, and dried with a gentle heat.

PLUMBI IODIDUM. B. Dissolve nitrate of lead ʒiv with heat in Oiss of distilled water, and iodide of potassium ʒiv in Oss of distilled water. Mix. Collect the precipitate. Wash with distilled water, and dry at a gentle heat. Dose, from a ¼ to ½ a grain or more, but chiefly used externally. It should be kept from the light.

PLUMBI NITRAS. B. No formula. E. Litharge ʒivss tr., somewhat diluted nitric acid Oj; digest with a gentle heat, filter, and set aside to crystallize; concentrate the residual liquor to obtain more crystals. Dose, gr. ¼ to 1.

PLUMBI OXIDUM. B. No formula. *Lithargyrum.* B. 1864. *Litharge.* Melted lead is exposed to a current of air till

oxidized, and the oxide fused by a stronger heat. Principally obtained as a by-product in the separation of silver from lead.

PLUMBI OXIDUM RUBRUM. *Red Lead.* It is obtained by heating massicot or litharge in a reverberatory furnace till by absorbing oxygen it assumes a red colour.

PLUMBI SACCHARAS. Mix one part of sugar with two parts of nitric acid, diluted with ten of water, and apply heat as long as reaction takes place; neutralize by chalk, filter, and add to the filtered solution acetate of lead as long as any precipitate is formed; wash this, and dry it.

PLUMBI NITRO-SACCHARAS. Dissolve saccharate of lead in cold nitric acid, diluted with 19 parts of water; filter, evaporate, and set aside, that crystals may form. Dr. HOSKINS proposed a solution of this salt (one grain with five drops of saccharic acid to ℥j of water) *as a solvent for phosphatic calculi.*

PLUMBI TANNAS. Dr. FANTONETTI. To a concentrated infusion of oak-bark add a solution of acetate of lead drop by drop; wash the precipitate, and dry it. A purer tannate is obtained by substituting a solution of pure tannic acid for infusion of oak-bark.

PODOPHYLLI RESINA. B. *Podophyllin.* B. Exhaust podophyllum root in coarse powder ℔j with rectified spirit Oiij or q. s. by percolation; place the tincture in a still, and draw off the greater part of the spirit. Acidulate water q. s. with 1-24th of its bulk of hydrochloric acid, and slowly pour the liquid which remains after the distillation of the tincture into three times its volume of the acidulated water, constantly stirring. Allow the mixture to stand for 24 hours to deposit the resin. Wash the resin on a filter with distilled water, and dry it in a stove. Dose, ¼ to 1 grain. U.S. same.

POMATUM. Originally *apple ointment*, but now applied to lard, or mixed fats, carefully washed and scented. [The *pommades* of the French Codex are combinations of prepared lards, or mixed fats, with various vegetable or mineral substances. In this work they are placed under the head UNGUENTA, *ointments*, which term the French pharmacists restrict to those containing *resinous* substances.]

POPULINUM. Boil the bark of the root of *populus tremula*

in water, evaporate with a gentle heat, and set aside to crystallize. Purify by solution in alcohol, and digestion with animal charcoal; filter, and crystallize.

POTASSA CAUSTICA. B. *Caustic potash.* Boil down rapidly solution of potash Oij in a silver or clean iron vessel until there remains a fluid of oily consistence, a drop of which, removed on a warm glass rod, solidifies on cooling. Pour this into proper moulds, and when solidified, and while still warm, put into stoppered bottles. [Very deliquescent, alkaline; commonly used externally as a *spreading* caustic.] G. *Kali causticum fusum.*

Antidotes.—The same as for Liquor Ammoniæ.

POTASSA CUM CALCE. L. Rub together equal parts of hydrate of potash and quicklime, and keep them in a well-stopped bottle. [See Pasta Viennensis, for *Caustique de Filhos.*]

POTASSA SULPHURATA. B. *Hepar Sulphuris.* Mix carbonate of potash in powder ℥x and sublimed sulphur ℥v in a warm mortar, and, having introduced them into a Cornish or Hessian crucible, let this be heated, first gradually until effervescence has ceased, and finally to dull redness, so as to produce perfect fusion. Let the liquid contents of the crucible be then poured out on a clean flag-stone, and covered quickly with an inverted porcelain basin so as to exclude the air as completely as possible while solidification is taking place. The solid product thus obtained should, when cold, be broken into fragments, and immediately enclosed in a green-glass bottle, furnished with an air-tight stopper. U. S. *Potassii Sulphuretum.* G. *Kalium Sulphuratum.*

POTASSÆ ACETAS. B. To acetic acid Oij or q. s., placed in a thin porcelain basin, add gradually carbonate of potash ℥xx, filter, acidulate, if necessary, with a few additional drops of the acid, and, having evaporated to dryness, raise the heat cautiously so as to liquefy the product. Allow the basin to cool, and, when the salt has solidified, and while it is still warm, break it into fragments, and put it into stoppered bottles. Dose, gr. x—℥j. *Diuretic;* larger doses *purgative.*

POTASSÆ AQUA. E. See Liquor Potassæ.

POTASSÆ ANTIMONIAS. Washed diaphoretic antimony. See Antimonium Calcinatum.

POTASSÆ ARSENIAS. *Arsenious Kali.* D. 1806. Arsenious acid ʒj, nitrate of potash ʒj; pulverize separately, mix, and heat them in a glass retort to dull redness. Dissolve the residuum in ℔iv of boiling distilled water, evaporate, and set aside to crystallize. Dose, gr. 1-16th to 1-8th of a grain.

POTASSÆ ARSENITIS LIQUOR. See Liq. Arsenicalis.

POTASSÆ BORAS. Mix 6 parts of boracic acid with 5 of bicarbonate of potash; heat them to redness in a crucible, dissolve the salt, filter the solution, and evaporate it to dryness. A few grains, in *calculous disorders.*

POTASSÆ CARBONAS. B. *Carbonate,* formerly *Subcarbonate,* of *Potash.* From commercial pearl-ash, the product of the lixiviation of wood-ashes. Treat with its own weight of distilled water, and evaporate to dryness, stirring briskly.

POTASSÆ CARBONAS (PURUM). E. Pure carbonate of potash is most readily obtained by heating crystallized bicarbonate to redness in a crucible; but more cheaply by dissolving bitartrate of potash in 30 parts of boiling water, separating and washing the crystals which form on cooling, heating them in a loosely covered crucible, breaking down the mass, and roasting it in an oven for 2 hours with occasional stirring; lixiviating the product with distilled water, and evaporating the filtered solution to dryness with constant stirring.

POTASSÆ BICARBONAS. B. Dissolve carbonate of potash ℔j in distilled water Oij, and filter the solution into a three-pint bottle, capable of being tightly closed by a cork traversed by a glass tube sufficiently long to pass to the bottom of the fluid. Introduce white marble in fragments ℔j or q. s. into another bottle, in the bottom of which a few small holes have been drilled, and the mouth of which is closed by a cork also traversed by a glass tube, and place the bottle in a jar of the same height as itself, but of rather larger diameter. Connect the two glass tubes air-tight by a caoutchouc tube. The cork of the bottle containing the carbonate of potash having been placed loosely, and that of the bottle containing the marble tightly, in its mouth, pour into the jar surrounding the latter bottle hydrochloric acid Oiss, previously diluted with water Oiij. When carbonic acid gas has passed through the potash solution for two minutes. so as to expel the

whole of the air of the apparatus, fix the cork tightly in the neck of the bottle, and let the process go on for a week. At the end of this time numerous crystals of bicarbonate of potash will have formed, which are to be removed, shaken in a capsule with twice their bulk of cold distilled water, and, after decantation of the water, drained, and dried on filtering paper by exposure to the air. The mother liquor, filtered, if necessary, and concentrated to one half, at a temperaure not exceeding 110° F., will yield more crystals. The tube immersed in the solution of carbonate of potash, which should have as large a diameter as possible, may require the occasional removal of the crystals formed within it, in order that the process may not be interrupted.

POTASSÆ BICHROMAS. B. *Red chromate of potash.* Used in the preparation of Valerianate of Soda.

POTASSÆ CHLORAS. B. Mix slaked lime ℥liij with carbonate of potash ℥xx, and triturate them with a few ounces of dist. water so as to make the mixture slightly moist. Place oxide of manganese ℥lxxx in a large retort or flask, and, having poured upon it hydrochloric acid Oxxiv, diluted with Ovj of water, apply a gentle sand heat, and conduct the chlorine as it comes over, first through a bottle containing ℥vj of water, and then into a large carboy containing the mixture of carbonate of potash and slaked lime. When the whole of the chlorine has come over remove the contents of the carboy, and boil them for 20 minutes with Ovij of distilled water; filter and evaporate till a film forms on the surface, and set aside to cool and crystallize. The crystals thus obtained are to be purified by dissolving them in three times their weight of boiling distilled water, and again allowing the solution to crystallize. Dose, gr. x to xxx. GRAHAM. Mix 2 parts of carbonate of potash with 1 of quicklime, and expose to a current of chlorine. When saturated heat the mixture gently, digest it in water, and separate the chlorate from the filtered liquid by crystallization.

POTASSÆ CHROMAS FLAVA. The commercial yellow chromate of potash, manufactured on the large scale by heating chrome iron ore with pearlash and nitre, may be purified by recrystallization. Dose, as an *emetic*, gr. ij—iv to

adults; to children, gr. j—iss; as an *alterative* and *expectorant*, gr. ⅛ to ½. *Externally*, ʒss to ʒiss, dissolved in fʒj of water, to *destroy fungus;* a weaker solution, ʒj to fʒxxxij, as an *antiseptic, to living and dead parts.* [Dr. PEREIRA.]

POTASSÆ CITRAS. B. Dissolve citric acid in crystals ʒvj or q. s. in distilled water Oij; add carbonate of potash ʒviij or q. s. gradually, and, if the solution be not neutral, make it so by the cautious addition of the acid or the carbonate of potash. Then filter, and evaporate to dryness, stirring constantly after a pellicle has begun to form, till the salt granulates. Triturate in a dry, warm mortar, and preserve the powder in stoppered bottles. Dose, gr. xx—ʒj. This deliquescent salt is rarely used except in solution. See Liquor Potassæ Citratis. [A mixture is made of the acid and bicarbonate in the same proportions, each separately dried. The name is also improperly given to a mixture of tartaric acid, bicarbonate of soda, sugar, and essence of lemon.]

POTASSÆ ET UREÆ FERRO-CYANIDUM. M. BAUP has not made known his method of preparing this compound, which he states to be efficacious in *intermittent fevers.* But it contains from 72·2 to 77·8 per cent. of ferro-cyanide of potassium, 10·2 to 13·1 of urea, and 12·2 to 9·6 of water. It is mixed with honey, and divided into 3-grain pills, of which 10, 15, or 20 are given daily.

POTASSÆ HYDRAS. L. (Potassa Fusa, L. 1824.) *Caustic Potash.* See Potassa Caustica, B.

POTASSÆ HYDRIODAS. See Potassii Iodidum.

POTASSÆ HYDROCYANAS. See Potasii Cyanidum. MAGENDIE'S *Hydrocyanate de Potasse medicinal* consists of cyanide of potassium dissolved in 8 times its weight of distilled water. It soon decomposes.

POTASSÆ HYDROCHLORIS. See Liquor Potassæ Chlorinatæ.

POTASSÆ HYPOPHOSPHIS. Add sol. of carb. potash to hypophosphite of lime, till a pp. is no longer thrown down; then filter and evaporate the filtrate so that crystals may form. *Medicinal properties* as Calcis Hypophosphis.

POTASSÆ IODAS. Fuse iodide of potassium in a capacious crucible, and gradually add to the fused salt, after removing it from the fire, 1½ part of chlorate of potash.

Wash the mass with warm water, which leaves the iodate undissolved.

POTASSÆ MURIAS. See Potassii Chloridum.

POTASSÆ NITRAS. B. Commercial nitre purified, if necessary, by crystallization from solution in distilled water. Dose, gr. x—xxx. *G. Kali nitricum.*

POTASSÆ NITRAS FUSA. *Mineral Crystal. Sal Prunella.* Melt nitrate of potash in a Hessian crucible, and cast it on a smooth surface, or in moulds. P. directs 1-128th part of sulphur to be added to the nitre in fusion.

POTASSÆ PRUSSIAS FLAVA. B. *Yellow Prussiate of Potash. Ferrocyanide of Potassium.* Made by fusing animal substances with carb. potash in an iron pot, lixiviating and crystallizing.

POTASSÆ SILICAS. Mix 1 part of powdered quartz or flint, or of fine siliceous sand, with 2 parts of carbonate of potash, and fuse them in a Hessian crucible. Dissolve the mass in water, filter the solution, and evaporate it to dryness. MR. URE. Dose, gr. x to xv, in 6 or 8 ounces of water, twice a day, *to dissolve gouty concretions.*

POTASSÆ SUPEROXALAS. To form a *binoxalate*, neutralize 1 part of oxalic acid with carbonate of potash, add to the neutral salt another part of acid, and crystallize; a *quadroxalate* is made by saturating 1 part of oxalic acid with carb. potash, adding 3 parts of oxalic acid, and crystallizing. *Poisonous.*

Antidotes.—The same as for oxalic acid.

POTASSÆ SULPHAS. B. no form. B. 1864. Dissolve the residue of the nitric acid process in water, and gradually add to it slaked lime until reddened litmus-paper immersed in it is restored to a blue colour. Filter the solution through calico, and, having heated it to the boiling-point, add carbonate of potash as long as there is any precipitate. Filter again, add dilute sulphuric acid, so as to produce a neutral or slightly acid solution; and having evaporated this till a film forms on the surface, set it by for 24 hours. The crystals which will then have formed should be dried on filtering paper, and preserved in a bottle. Dose, gr. xv—℥j. In doses of a few drachms it sometimes acts as an *irritant poison.*

POTASSÆ BISULPHAS. L. 1836. Dissolve ℔ij of the salt which remains after the distillation of nitric acid in Ovj of

boiling water; add to it ℔j of sulphuric acid, boil down the solution, and set it aside to crystallize. Dose, gr. x to ʒj, properly diluted.

POTASSÆ SULPHAS CUM SULPHURE. E. *Sal Polychrest.* Mix equal parts of nitrate of potash and sulphur; throw the mixture in small successive portions into a red-hot crucible, and, when cool, reduce the salt to powder, and preserve it in well-closed bottles. [This differs from the Potassæ Sulphas, which is, however, often substituted for it.] Dose, ʒss to ʒj.

POTASSÆ TARTRAS. B. *Tartrate of Potash. Tartar solubile.* Dissolve carbonate of potash ℥ix or q. s. in boiling distilled water Oiiss; add by degrees acid tartrate of potash ℥xx or q. s., and if, after a few minutes' boiling, the liquid is not neutral to test-paper, make it so by the careful addition of more of the carbonate or of the acid tartrate. Then filter, concentrate till a pellicle forms on the surface, and set it aside to cool and crystallize. More crystals may be obtained by evaporating and cooling the mother liquor. Drain the crystals, dry them by exposure to the air in a warm place, and preserve them in a stoppered bottle. Dose, ʒj—iv.

POTASSÆ TARTRAS ACIDA. B. *Bitartrate of Potash. Cream of Tartar.* Obtained from the crude tartar deposited by wines, by solution and crystallization. The crystals are again dissolved in boiling water containing charcoal and clay. When these have subsided the clear solution is drawn off and left to crystallize. Dose, as a *diuretic and alterative,* ℈j—iij; as a *laxative,* ʒj—ij; as a *hydragogue cathartic,* ʒiij—iv. In very large doses it has caused *fatal poisoning.* G. *Tartarus depuratus.*

POTASSÆ AMMONIO-TARTRAS. *Tartarum Solubile Ammoniacale.* NIEMANN. Dissolve bitartrate of potash in hot water, and add carbonate of ammonia to saturation. Evaporate the solution to dryness with a very gentle heat; or set the concentrated solution aside that crystals may form. *Diuretic.* Dose, gr. x—xv.

POTASSÆ ET SODÆ TARTRAS. See Soda Tartarata, B.

POTASSÆ BORO-TARTRAS. P. *Soluble Cream of Tartar.* Bitartrate of potash in powder ℥iv, boracic acid in crystals ʒj, water ℥x, put them into a silver basin, boil till

most of the water is evaporated, and continue the evaporation with a regulated heat, stirring incessantly. When the matter becomes very thick, take it up in portions, flatten them, and place them in plates on a stove till sufficiently dry; reduce them to powder, and preserve it in well-stopped bottles. Dose, as a *solvent for lithic acid calculi*, ℈j; as a *laxative*, ʒiij—vj. See Tartarum Boraxatum.

Potassæ Permanganas. B. Reduce chlorate of potash ʒiiiss to fine powder, and mix it with black oxide of manganese in fine powder ʒiv; put the mixture into a porcelain basin, and add to it caustic potash ʒv, previously dissolved in ʒiv of distilled water. Evaporate to dryness on a sand-bath, stirring diligently to prevent spurting. Pulverize the mass, put it into a covered Hessian or Cornish crucible, and expose it to a dull red heat for an hour, or till it has assumed the condition of a semifused mass. Let it cool, pulverize it, and boil with Oiss of dist. water. Let the insoluble matter subside, decant the fluid, boil again with Oss of water, again decant, neutralize the united liquors accurately with dilute sulphuric acid q. s., and evaporate till a pellicle forms. Set aside to cool and crystallize. Drain the crystalline mass, boil it in ʒvj of the water, and strain through a funnel, the throat of which is lightly obstructed by a little asbestos. Let the fluid cool and crystallize, drain the crystals, and dry them by placing them under a bell jar over a vessel containing sulphuric acid. Chevillot. One part of peroxide of manganese, finely powdered, is ignited with one part of hydrate of potash, the resulting mass dissolved in water, and the red solution decanted and cautiously evaporated until crystals form. Dose, gr. ii—iij, increasing. *In diabetes. Externally as an antiseptic.* See Liquor.

Potassii Bromidum. B. Put solution of potash Oij into a glass or porcelain vessel, and add bromine fʒiv or q. s. in successive portions, with constant agitation, until the mixture has acquired a permanent brown tint. Evaporate to dryness; reduce the residue to a fine powder, and mix this intimately with wood charcoal in fine powder ʒij. Throw the mixture in small quantities at a time into a red-hot iron crucible, and when the whole has been

brought to a state of fusion remove the crucible from the fire, and pour out its contents. When the fused mass has cooled dissolve it in boiling distilled water Oiss, filter the solution through paper, and set it aside to crystallize. Drain the crystals, and dry them with a gentle heat. More crystals may be obtained by evaporating the mother liquor and cooling. The salt should be kept in a stoppered bottle. Dose, gr. v—xxx. *Anodyne. Resolvent.* G. *Kalium bromatum.*

POTASSII CHLORIDUM. *Muriate of Potash. Chloride of Potassium. Sal. Sylvii.* To a solution of carbonate of potash add hydrochloric acid to saturation; concentrate the solution by evaporation, and leave it to cool slowly, that crystals may form. *Resolvent and antiscorbutic.* Dose, ℈j to ʒss.

POTASSII CYANIDUM. U. S. *Cyanide of Potassium.* Mix intimately ʒviij tr. of dried ferrocyanide of potassium and ʒiij tr. of dried [pure] carbonate of potash, and throw the mixture into a deep iron crucible previously heated to redness; maintain the temperature till effervescence ceases, and the fused mass concretes, of a pure white colour, upon a warm glass rod dipped into it; then pour the liquid carefully into a shallow dish, stopping before the salt becomes contaminated with the precipitated iron. Break up the mass while yet warm, and preserve it in well-stoppered bottles. [This contains 1-8th of cyanate of potash. *Poisonous.* Dose, 1-8th to 1-4th of a grain. Dissolved in 8 times its weight of distilled water, it forms MAGENDIE'S *Medicinal Hydrocyanate of Potash.*]

Antidotes.—Same as for Hydrocyanic acid.

POTASSII SULPHOCYANIDUM. Digest a watery solution of cyanide of potassium with sulphur, of which it takes up a third of its weight. Filter and evaporate.

POTASSII IODIDUM. B. Put solution of potash Cj into a glass or porcelain vessel, and add iodine ʒxxix or q. s. in small quantities at a time, with constant agitation, until the solution acquires a permanent brown tint. Evaporate the whole to dryness in a porcelain dish, pulverize the residue, and mix this intimately with wood charcoal in fine powder, ʒiij. Throw the mixture, in small quantities at a time, into a red-hot iron crucible, and when the whole

has been brought to a state of fusion, remove the crucible from the fire, and pour out its contents. When the fused mass has cooled dissolve it in Oij of boiling distilled water, filter through paper, wash the filter with a little boiling distilled water, unite the liquids, and evaporate till a film forms on the surface. Set aside to cool and crystallize. Drain crystals, and dry quickly with a gentle heat. More crystals may be obtained by evaporating the mother liquor and cooling. The salt should be kept in a stoppered bottle. Dose, gr. ij—x. G. *Kalium Iodatum.* The U. S. P. & G. Pharmacopœias contain processes, all very similar to B.

POTASSII ET HYDRARGYRI IODO-CYANIDUM. Vide Hydrargyri et Potassii Iodo-cyanidum.

POTASSII SULPHIDUM. Said to be produced by heating sulphate of potash in a covered vessel, with finely divided charcoal. *Same therapeutic properties as Sodii Sulphid.*

POTESTATES SUCCINI. QUINCY. *Powers of Amber.* Oil of amber ℥j, carbonate of ammonia ℥ss, alcohol ℥viij; digest until dissolved. Dose, 10 to 30 drops.

POTIO. See Mistura.

POTŪS; *Drinks.* PTISANÆ; *Ptisans. Tisanes* of the P. Codex. These are nearly synonymous, and include the aqueous infusions, decoctions or solutions, which are so slightly medicated as to be taken *ad libitum.* Some of them are merely dietetic, and form the ordinary drink of the patient. The more active Ptisans will be found among the Decoctions and Infusions; others among the Juleps. P. directs them to be sweetened with liquorice root, honey, or syrup medicated or otherwise. Those Ptisans that do not appear in a separate paragraph must be searched for amongst those that do.

POTUS APERIENS. COPLAND. Manna ℥iss, cream of tartar ℥ss, whey Oij.

POTUS BECHICUS. See Mistura Bechica.

POTUS GUMMOSUS. See Mistura Gummosus.

POTUS HORDEATUS. To Oj of barley water add ℥j of nitre, or ℥j of cream of tartar, or ℥ss of gum arabic, or f℥j of lemon juice, or f℥j of diluted sulphuric acid, with f℥j of syrup. P. Barley water is made by boiling ℥vj of pearl barley with Oiv of water to Oij, and infusing in it ℥iij of liquorice.

POTUS IMPERIALIS. One lemon sliced, cream of tartar ʒss, white sugar ℔ss, hot water Oiij. Infuse half an hour, and strain. See also Limonadum.

POTUS REGALIS. *King Cup.* BRANDE. The rind of 1 or 2 lemons cut very thin, and macerated in Oij of cold water for 6 or 8 hours.

PROPYLAMINA. The substance known and sold under this name is Trimethylamine, a body having the same ultimate composition as propylamine, but differing from it in chemical constitution. It is prepared chiefly from herring brine, but it may also be obtained from the skate, and it exists in ergot of rye, and in several plants. It possesses strongly alkaline properties, and unites with acids to form salts, which, because of their less nauseous smell, have been recommended as more suited for administration to invalids than the aqueous solution of the substance itself. Given in *acute, chronic, and articular rheumatism.* The dose varies from ten to twenty minims. Dr. MALONY says that in any but small doses it produces severe *gastralgia.*

PRUNUM PRÆPARATUM. L. See Pulpa Prunorum.

PTISANA AVENÆ. From groats, as Ptisana Oryzæ.

PTISANA ANTIMONIALIS. BRERA. Lemonade Oij, tartar emetic gr. ij, sugar q. s.

PTISANA ANTI-CATARRHALIS. PIERQUIN. Aniseed ʒij, elecampane root ℈j, boiling water Oj; infuse, strain, and add honey ʒij.

PTISANA ARNICÆ. P. As Ptisana Sambuci.

PTISANA ASPARAGI. P. Asparagus root ʒ¾, boiling water Oij; infuse 2 hours, and strain. Ptisans are prepared in the same way from the roots of elecampane, comfrey, strawberries, rhatany, soapwort, spruce-fir buds, Peruvian bark, dulcamara, and burdock root.

PTISANA ACIDI SULPHURICI. P. *Limonade sulfurique.* Sulph. acid (1·84) ♏xlvij, water Oivss, syrup ʒx wt., mix, s. a. Prepare in the same manner, Limonades nitrique et phosphorique, the first with acid sp. gr. 1·42; the second with acid sp. gr. 1·45.

PTISANA ARNICÆ FLORES. P. Arnica flowers ʒss, boiling water Ovj, infuse half an hour, and filter through paper. Prepare in the same manner Ptisana Croci.

PTISANA ARUNDINIS. P. As Ptisana Graminis.

PTISANA CASSIÆ. P. Ext. cassia ℥j; dissolve in water Ov, at 140° F.

PTISANA CITRI VULGARIS. P. Leaves of the orange tree ℥ss, boiling water Ov, infuse ½ hour and strain. Prepare in the same manner Ptisans from the leaves of wormwood, maidenhair, hyssop, balm, mint, and sage, and from the flowers of white mullein, chamomile, red poppy, mallow, marsh-mallow, lime, coltsfoot, and violet.

PTISANA GUMMOSA. *Eau de Gomme.* P. Bruised gum arabic ℥j, water Oiiss; dissolve without heat, and strain.

PTISANA GENTIANÆ. P. Gentian sliced ℥ss, cold water Ov, infuse 4 hours and strain. In the same manner prepare Ptisans of quassia, simaruba, and rhubarb.

PTISANA GLYCYRRHIZÆ. P. Sliced liquorice ℥j, boiling water Ov, infuse 2 hours and strain. Prepare in the same manner (but infusing for ½ hour) Ptisans from the dried leaves of borage, wormwood, holythistle, chicory, fumitory, ground ivy, pellitory, wild pansy, soapwort, scabious, from the cones of the hop, aniseed, red-roseleaves, lesser centaury tops, and linseed.

PTISANA GRAMINIS. P. Root couch grass sliced ℥vj, boil for ½ hour with water q. s. to yield Oij.

PTISANA GUAIACI. P. Guaiacum shavings ℥j¾. Boil for one hour with water q. s. to yield Oij, and strain.

PTISANA HORDEI. P. Wash ¾ oz. pearl barley in cold water, strain off water and boil in q. s. water so as to yield Oij. Groats and rice the same.

PTISANA LACTIS. See Serum Lactis.

PTISANA LICHENIS HIBERNICI. P. Wash gr. lxxx. carrageen in cold water, then, after boiling 10 minutes, add water q. s. so as to yield Oij.

PTISANA LICHENIS ISLANDICI. P. Just boil ℥iiss iceland moss in a little water and throw away the first decoction, then wash the remaining moss with cold water, then add a fresh quantity of water and boil for ½ hour so as to obtain Oij.

PTISANA LIMONIS. P. See Limonadum.

PTISANA MELLIS. See Hydromel.

PTISANA MEZEREI. Mezereon bark ℥ij, water Oiiss; boil to Oj¾, and strain.

PTISANA ORYZÆ. P. See Ptisana Hordei.

PTISANA ORYZÆ CITRATA. AUGUSTIN. Washed rice ℥j, water ℔iv; boil, strain, add barley sugar ʒss, lemon juice ℥j.

PTISANA PANIS. *Decoctum Album.* P. Prepared hartshorn ℥j, bread crumb ℥ij, gum acacia ℥j, water to yield Ov; boil for half an hour, strain through a coarse sieve, and add white sugar ℥vj, orange-flower water ℥j.

PTISANA PECTORALIS. P. *Ptisana fructis bechicis.* Dates and jujubes (stoned) each ℥ss, figs ℥ss, raisins ℥ss; boil in water q. s. to strain Oij.

PTISANA POLYGALÆ. P. Senega ℥j, boiling water Ov; infuse 2 hours, and strain. Prepare in the same manner Ptisans of the roots of marsh-mallow and valerian.

PTISANA REGALIS. See Apozema dictum Ptisana Regalis. P.

PTISANA ROSÆ CUM LACTE. Conserve of roses ℥j, new milk Oj; rub together, and strain.

PTISANA SALEPI. Boil ʒj of salep in f℥xvj of water, and strain.

PTISANA SAMBUCI. P. Elder flowers ʒj, boiling water Oj¼; macerate for half an hour, and strain.

PTISANA SARZÆ. Very similar to Inf. Sarsaparillæ, U. S.

PTISANA TAMARINDORUM. P. Pulp of tamarind ℥j, boiling water Oij. Infuse ½ hour.

PTISANA TARTARICA. P. *Limonade Tartrique.* Syrup of tartaric acid ℥ij, water ℥xviij. Prepare in the same manner with their respective syrups, lemonades of citric acid, gooseberries, cherries, and raspberries.

PULPÆ. Pulps are the soft parts of plants separated from the harder parts by pressing them through a hair sieve. The general directions of the L. College (1836) are, "Press the pulpy fruits that are ripe and fresh through a hair sieve, without boiling them. Put pulpy fruits, if unripe, or if ripe and dry, in a moist place to soften; then press the pulps through a hair sieve; boil them afterwards over a slow fire, and lastly evaporate the water in a water-bath, until the pulps become of a proper consistence." D. 1826 and E. 1817 direct the dried or unripe fruits to be softened by boiling them in a little water; other authorities by steaming them. Few of the pulps require a separate notice.

PULPA CAROTÆ. P. Carrot roots are reduced to a pulp by means of a rasp. The tubers of potato, and bulbs of garlic, are pulped in the same way.

PULPA CASSIÆ. See Cassia Præparata.

PULPA CONII. P. Fresh hemlock is beaten in a marble mortar to a fine paste, and pressed through a hair sieve. All fresh leaves and flowers may be pulped in the same manner.

PULPA PRUNORUM. (*Prunum Præparatum.*) L. Prunes ℔j, water q. s. to cover them; boil gently for 4 hours, and press the softened pulp first through a fine cane sieve, and afterwards through a hair sieve. Lastly, evaporate the pulp by a water-bath to the consistence of a confection. P. directs the prunes to be softened by steam, and (the stones being removed) the fruit beaten in a marble mortar, and pressed through a hair sieve. Dates and jujubes are pulped by the same method, and the bulbs of lily, onion, and squill, the roots of marshmallow.

PULPA ROSÆ CANINÆ. The ripe hips are picked, deprived of their seeds and hairs, and pulped in the usual way.

PULPA TAMARINDORUM. See Tamarindus Præparatus.

PULVINUS LUPULI. A pillow containing dried hops; used to allay restlessness.

PULVERES. Few of the *simple powders* require special notice. The dry ingredients of the *compound powders* having previously been separately pulverized and passed through a sieve, the whole should be uniformly mixed by trituration in a shallow mortar, and again sifted. L. "It is requisite that most of the powders should have been recently prepared." Under the chapter "Poudres Simples" P. contains some useful information as to the preparation of simple powders. U. S. designates as *very fine*, a powder passed through a sieve of 80 or more meshes to the linear inch; as *fine* when passed through one of 60 meshes; through one of 50, *moderately fine;* through one of 40, *moderately coarse;* and through one of 20, *coarse.*

PULVIS ABSORBENS. SPAN. PH. Carbonate of magnesia ʒiv, dried carbonate of soda ℈j, ginger ℈j; mix.

PULVIS ACONITI COMPOSITUS. VOGLER. Extract of aconite gr. j, oxysulphuret of antimony gr. j, magnesia gr. x; mix.

PULVIS AEROPHORUS. G. Bicarbonate of soda ʒv, tartaric acid ʒivss, refined sugar ʒixss. Reduce them separately to powder, dry well, and mix. Keep them in a close vessel.

PULVIS AEROPHORUS LAXANS. G. (*English Seidlitz Powders.*) See Pulver. effervescent. aperient.

PULVIS ÆRUGINIS CUM CALOMELANE. CH. Prepared verdigris ʒj, calomel ʒj; mix. *For external use.*

PULVIS ALOES COMPOSITUS. L. (*Pulv. Aloes cum Guaiacô.* L. 1787.) Aloes (Socotrine or hepatic) ℥iss tr., guaiacum resin ℥j tr., compound powder of cinnamon ʒiv; mix.

PULVIS ALOES CUM CANELLÂ. D. 1826. *Hiera Picra.* Hepatic aloes ℔j, canella ℥iij tr.; pulverize separately, and mix.

PULVIS ALOETICUS CUM FERRÔ. L. 1788. (*Vice* Pil. Ecphracticæ.) Aloes ℥iss, myrrh ℥ij, sulphate of iron ℥j, dried extract of gentian ℥j.

PULVIS ALTERATIVUS. DR. PLUMMER. Equal parts of calomel and golden sulphuret of antimony, levigated together. [It alters by keeping.]

PULVIS ALUMINIS COMPOSITUS. E. *Pulvis Stypticus.* Alum ℥iv, kino ℥j; mix. GUY'S H. Alum 2 parts, kino 1 part. Dose, gr. x—xx, twice or thrice daily.

PULVIS ALUMINIS CUM AMYLÔ. TH. H. Alum and starch p. æ. in *insufflation of rhinorrhœa.*

PULVIS ALUMINIS CUM CAPSICÔ. DR. TURNBULL. Alum 3 parts, concentrated tincture of capsicum 1 part; mix, dry, and triturate again. *Applied to the tonsils.*

PULVIS ALUMINIS GUMMOSIS. FRANKEL. Alum, gum tragacanth, in equal parts; *applied to sore breasts.*

PULVIS ALUMINIS OPIATUS. BOUCHARDAT. Alum ʒj, sugar ʒj, opium gr. iv; mix, for 12 powders; 2 or 3 daily, *in obstinate diarrhœas and passive hæmorrhages.*

PULVIS AMBERGRISEÆ MOSCHATUS. BAT. PH. Ambergris ʒvj, musk ʒj, oil of cinnamon ♏ij, refined sugar ℥xiss; mix.

PULVIS AMMONIATUS AROMATICUS. LEAYSON'S *Ammoniacal Collyrium.* Muriate of ammonia ʒj, slaked lime ℥j, charcoal gr. xv, cinnamon gr. xv, cloves gr. xv, bole ʒss. Put them into a bottle, and moisten with a little water.

PULVIS AMYGDALÆ COMPOSITUS. B. L. *Confectio Amygdalæ.* E. *Conserva Amygdalæ.* Steep Jordan almonds ℥viij in warm water until their skins can be easily removed; and, when blanched, dry them thoroughly with a soft cloth, and rub them lightly in a mortar to a smooth consistence; mix gum arabic in powder ℥j and refined sugar in powder ℥iv; and, adding them to the pulp gra-

dually, rub the whole to a coarse powder. Keep it in a lightly covered jar.

PULVIS AMYLI ET SODÆ. DEVERGIE'S *Alkaline Powder.* Mix 1 part of carbonate of soda in fine powder with 10 of white starch. *For external use in some skin diseases.*

PULVIS ANTHELMINTICUS. GUIBOURT. Sulphate of iron ʒss, tansy, ʒj, wormseed ʒiss; mix. Dose, gr. x.

PULVIS ANTHRAKOKALI SIMPLEX. POYLA. Anthrakokali gr. ij, liquorice powder gr. vj; mix, for 1 dose.

PULVIS ANTHRAKOKALI COMPOSITUS. Anthrakokali gr. ij, washed sulphur gr. vj, liquorice powder gr. iv. For a dose. *In some skin diseases.* Oxysulphuret of antimony gr.ss is sometimes substituted for sulphur.

PULVIS ANTIARTHRITICUS. *Duke of Portland's Powder.* Round birthwort, gentian, tops of lesser centaury, tops of ground pine, and germander, of each equal parts. Dose, ʒj.

PULVIS ANTIEPILEPTICUS. E. 1744. White dittany, pœony, valerian, mistletoe of the oak, equal parts. Dose, gr. x to ʒj. BEHRENDS. Valerian, ʒiv, magnesia, muriate of ammonia, oil of cajeput, of each ℈j. A teaspoonful 3 times a day. Dr. PARIS says the following was used successfully by a Dutch empiric:—Sulphur ℈j, sulphate of potash gr. x, rhubarb gr. v, nutmeg gr. ij; mix. GERM. H. Oxide of zinc gr. xvj, carbonate of magnesia gr. xlviij, oleo-saccharum of cajeput ʒiij; mix, for 8 doses. *Poudre de Ragolo.* Oxide of zinc ℈ss, valerian, mistletoe, sugar, orange leaves, of each ʒiv, magnesia ℈ij, oil of cajeput ℈ij; a teaspoonful 3 times a day. PASQUIER prescribes—Wall-crop ℈ss, gum acacia ℈ss; 1 to 4 powders daily, for 8 times. SOMMER'S specific consists of—Wall-crop gr. vj to ℈ss, oleo-saccharum of mint gr. viij; 1 morning and evening, for 6 times. See also Pulvis Artemisiæ Saccharatus. The *Poudre de Guttète* consists of mistletoe 2 parts, white dittany 2, pœony root and seeds each 2, prepared coral 1, elk's hoof 2, seeds of orache 2. Given in doses of a few grains in *convulsions of infants*, or in larger doses for *epilepsy.*

PULVIS ANTIGASTRALGICUS. P. *Antispasmodicus.* GUIBOURT. Cyanide of zinc gr. iij, calcined magnesia gr. xxiv, cinnamon gr. xij; mix, for 6 doses.

PULVIS ANTILYSSUS. Dr. MEAD. Ash-coloured ground liver-wort (*Peltidea canina*) ʒss, black pepper ʒij; mix,

and give a fourth part every morning, for 4 times. *To prevent hydrophobia.*

Pulvis Antilyssicus Ormskirkianus. Elecampane ℥j, chalk ℥iv, bole ℥iij, alum gr. x, oil of anise 5 drops; mix.

Pulvis Antilyssicus Tunquinensis. Sir G. Cobb's *Tonquin Powder.* Musk gr. xvj, cinnabar gr. xlviij; to be mixed or washed down with arrack or other spirit. Three doses to be given on three alternate days, and three more on the next three changes of the moon. [The last three formulæ have been celebrated as preventives of *hydrophobia*, but are not now relied on. The following, according to Dr. Asmus, has the repute of having been long in use without an instance having occurred of *hydrophobia* after using it:—Prepared crab's eyes ℥ij, gentian ℥ij, red bole ℥j, myrrh ℥ss; reduce it to an impalpable powder, and give three times as much as can be taken up on the point of a knife for three successive mornings.]

Pulvis Antimonialis, B. (*Pulvis Antimonii Compositus*, L.) *James's Powder. Pulvis Jacobi verus.* B. Mix thoroughly oxide of antimony ℥j and phosphate of lime ℥ij. Dose gr. iij—x. P. *Poudre Antimoniale de James.*

Pulvis Antipsoricus. *Poudre de Pihorel.* Sulphide of lime pulverized and divided into packets of ℥ss each. One of them, mixed with a little oil, and rubbed into the palms of the hands night and morning, is said to cure the *itch.* The following are used in the same way:—F. H. Flowers of sulphur ℥j, acetate of lead ℥j, sulphate of zinc ℥iv; mix. Also, equal parts of sulphur and charcoal.

Pulvis Antispasmodicus. Jourdan. Valerian ℥j, oxide of zinc ℈j, musk gr. viij. Mix. See also Pulv. Zinci Cyanidi. This name also belongs to Pulv. Antiepilepticus.

Pulvis Argenti Compositus. Serre. Chloride of silver gr. j, washed orris powder gr. ij. Used in frictions, as Pulvis Auri Compositus.

Pulvis Aromaticus. See Pulvis Cinnamomi Compositus, B. [Dupuytren's *Poudre Aromatique*, for external use, consists of ℥iv each of thyme, sage and rosemary, and ℈j each of sal ammoniac and camphor.]

Pulvis Arsenicalis. See Pulvis Escharoticus Arsenicalis, and Pulv. Calomelanos Arsenicalis.

Pulvis Artemisiæ Saccharatus. Bresler. Powdered

mugwort root ʒiij, sugar ʒvj. A teaspoonful 4 times a day, in *chorea, epilepsy,* &c.

PULVIS ASARI COMPOSITUS. E. 1817. Asarabacca leaves 3 parts, marjoram leaves 1 part, lavender flowers 1 part; rub them together to a powder. D. Asarabacca ʒj, lavender ʒj. See Pulvis Sternutatorius for other forms.

PULVIS AURI. Triturate leaf gold with 10 or 12 times its weight of sulphate of potash till bright particles are no longer visible; pass it through a sieve, mix with boiling water, wash what remains on the filter, and dry in a stove.

PULVIS AURI COMPOSITUS. Auro-chloride of sodium (soda muriate of gold) gr. j, lycopodium, starch, or washed orris powder ℈j; mix. A 15th part, gradually increased to an 8th part, of this powder to be rubbed on the gums.

PULVIS AURI ET FERRI. Dr. BUCKLER. Pulverized gold ℈ij, clean levigated iron filings ℈ij, gum acacia powder ʒss; mix for one dose; to be given in water acidulated with a few drops of diluted sulphuric acid, *as an antidote for corrosive sublimate.*

PULVIS BASILICUS. BATE. Equal parts of calomel, calx of antimony, cream of tartar, and scammony, carefully triturated together. BATE directs *ceruss* of antimony, made by deflagrating the *metallic* antimony with nitre. The following is sometimes substituted:—Calomel ʒj, scammony ʒj, cream of tartar ʒj, jalap, ginger, and antimonial powder, of each ℈j. So also is Pulvis Scammonii cum Calomelane.

PULVIS BELLADONNÆ COMPOSITUS. HECKER. Belladonna gr. j to iij, musk gr. v, camphor gr. v, white sugar ʒss; mix, for 8 powders. KOPP. Belladonna root gr. ij, ipecac. gr. ij, sulphur gr. xxxij, sugar of milk gr. xxxij. Mix, and divide into 8 powders. 3 daily, in *hooping-cough.*

PULVIS BELLADONNÆ SACCHARATUS. WETZLER. Belladonna root gr. xv, pure sugar ʒj; mix, for 72 powders. One twice a day, or oftener, according to the age; *in hooping-cough,* &c.

PULVIS E BOLO COMPOSITUS, and P. e Bolo cum Opiô, are replaced by P. Cretæ Comp., and P. Cretæ Comp. cum Opiô.

PULVIS BUXI VERMIFUGUS. Mr. PERFECT. Dried leaves of tree box ʒj, white sugar ʒss; triturate to a powder. Dose, for a child of 4 months, gr. viij; of 6 to 8 months, gr. xv to xx; of 12 months, ℈j; twice or thrice a day.

PULVIS CALCIS PHOSPHATIS SACCHARATUS. Precipitated phosphate of lime gr. xv, white sugar gr. lxxxv; triturate and divide into 20 packets. 2 or more daily, according to age of child. *In rickets, &c.*

PULVIS CALOMELANOS ARSENICALIS. DUPUYTREN. One part of arsenious acid, intimately mixed with 199 parts of calomel. These are the proportions according to SOUBEIRAN, and HENRY and GUIBOURT; but they are differently stated by other authorities. PEREIRA, 1 part to 99; RICHARD, 4 parts to 96; MIALHE, 1 to 58.

PULVIS CAMPHORÆ. P. Camphor is readily pulverized by triturating it with the addition of a few drops of rectified spirit or ether.

PULVIS CAPUCINORUM. NIEMANN. Cevadilla, stavesacre, parsley seed, and snuff, of each equal parts; mix. *To destroy vermin in the head;* but requires caution.

PULVIS CARBONATIS CALCIS COMPOSITUS. E. 1817. Prepared chalk ʒiv, cinnamon ʒiss, nutmeg ʒss. Mix.

PULVIS CASTILLONI. CASTILLON'S *Powder.* Sago, salep, tragacanth, each ʒj, prepared oyster shells ℈j, cochineal q. s. to colour it. Boil ʒj, in Oj of milk, as diet, *in chronic diarrhœa.*

PULVIS PRO CATAPLASMATE. D. 1826. Linseed meal 1 part, oatmeal 2 parts.

PULVIS CATECHU COMPOSITUS. B. Pale catechu ʒiv, kino ʒij, rhatany ʒij, cinnamon ʒj, nutmeg ʒj. Reduce them separately to a fine powder; mix them thoroughly, and pass the powder through a fine sieve. Keep it in a stoppered bottle. Dose gr. xx—xl.

PULVIS CEPHALICUS. See Pulvis Asari Co. and P. Sternutatorius.

PULVIS CERUSSÆ COMPOSITUS. L. 1788. Carbonate of lead ʒv, sarcocol ʒiss, tragacanth ʒss. Mix. *For outward use.*

PULVIS CETACEI. Spermaceti is pulverized as camphor, by the aid of a few drops of spirit.

PULVIS CETACEI CUM SACCHARŌ. One part of spermaceti with two of sugar candy. *Pectoral.*

PULVIS E CHELIS COMPOSITUS. L. 1788. *Gascoign's Powder.* Prepared crab shells ℔j, prepared chalk ʒiij, prepared coral ʒiij. Mix.

PULVIS CINCHONÆ LAXANS. CLEGHORN. Peruvian bark ʒiv, sulphate of magnesia ʒvj. Mix, for 4 doses. One every 2 hours, *in the intermissions.*

PULVIS CINCHONÆ COMPOSITUS. GENEVA PH. Peruvian bark ʒj, rhubarb ʒiss, muriate of ammonia ʒiss. Mix. In Philadelphia the following is substituted: cinchona ʒiv, serpentary ʒj, carbonate of soda ʒss; a ¼ every 3 or 4 hours. [There are many other combinations of cinchona in the foreign Formularies; as, with an equal weight of magnesia, of rhubarb, or carbonate of soda; with half its weight of valerian; with 1-12th of camphor; with 1-8th or 1-16th of ginger or cinnamon.]

PULVIS CINNAMOMI COMPOSITUS. B. *Pulvis aromaticus.* E. Mix thoroughly ʒj each of powdered cinnamon bark, cardamom seeds, and ginger. Pass the powder through a fine sieve. Rub lightly in a mortar, and keep in a stoppered bottle. Dose gr. iij—x. U. S. *Pulv. Aromaticus.* Cinnam. 2, ginger 2, cardam. 1, nutmeg 1. G. Cinnam. 5, card. 3, ginger 2. P. as G.

PULVIS CITRICUS. See Limonadum Siccum.

PULVIS CONFECTIONIS AROMATICUS,—OPII,—PIPERIS. See Confectio Aromatica,—Opii,—Piperis.

PULVIS CONTRA RACHITEM. TEMPLE. Black oxide of iron gr. xv, rhubarb gr. xviij, sugar ʒj; mix, and divide into 6 doses. One, morning and night.

PULVIS CONTRAYERVÆ COMPOSITUS. L. 1824. Contrayerva root, ʒv, prepared oyster shells ʒxviij; mix.

PULVIS CARNACHINI. P. and E. 1744. *Warwick's Powder.* Scammony, diaphoretic antimony, cream of tartar, in equal parts. Triturate together.

PULVIS CORNU USTI CUM OPIÔ. L. 1824. *Pulvis Opiatus.* Opium ʒj, burnt hartshorn ʒj tr., cochineal ʒj; mix carefully. 1 grain of opium in 10.

PULVIS CRETÆ AROMATICUS. B. Mix thoroughly prepared chalk ʒxj, powdered cinnamon bark ʒiv, nutmeg and saffron, of each ʒiij, cloves ʒiss, cardamoms ʒj, refined sugar ʒxxv. Pass through a fine sieve, rub lightly in a mortar, and keep it in a stoppered bottle. Dose gr. x—

℥j. See Confectio Aromatica. This differs from Conf. Arom. only in the proportion of the ingredients and in being a powder instead of a confection.

PULVIS CRETÆ AROMATICUS CUM OPIÔ. B. Mix thoroughly aromatic powder of chalk ℥ix$\frac{3}{4}$, and opium in powder ℥$\frac{1}{4}$, pass the powder through a fine sieve, and finally rub lightly in a mortar. Keep it in a stoppered bottle. Dose gr. x—xl. 1 gr. opium in 40. P. same.

PULVIS CRETÆ COMPOSITUS. L. Prepared chalk ℥vj, cinnamon ℥iv, tormentil ℥iij, gum acacia ℥iij, long pepper ℥ss; reduce them separately into very fine powder, and mix. Dose, ℈j—ij.

PULVIS CRETÆ COMPOSITUS CUM OPIÔ L. Compound chalk powder ℥viss, tr. opium ℈iv; mix very accurately. 1 grain of opium in 40.

PULVIS PRO MISTURÂ CRETÆ. Prepared chalk ℥iv, white sugar ℥vij, acacia gum ℥iv, oil of cinnamon f℥iss; mix. [℥j of this powder to each f ℥j of water forms the Mistura Cretæ of the Pharmacopœia.]

PULVIS CUBEBÆ CUM ALUMINE. Dr. MATTHIEU. Cubebs ℥ij, alum ℥iv; mix, for 9 doses; 3 daily, in *gonorrhœa.*

PULVIS DENTIFRICIUS ABSORBENS. P. Chalk, carb. magnesia, and pale bark, of each ℥j, ol. peppermint 5 drops.

PULVIS DENTIFRICIUS. *P. Dentifricium acidulum.* Crem. tartar, sugar milk, of each ℥ij, carmine gr. lxxxviij. All in very subtle powder; ol. peppermint 4 drops. HAMB. PH. Charcoal 4 parts, cinchona 2, myrrh 1. RUS. PH. Cinchona ℥ij, orris ℥j, muriate of ammonia ℥ss, catechu ℥vj, myrrh ℥vj, oil of cloves ♏vij. [A great number of formulæ for tooth-powders will be found in the *Druggists' General Receipt Book.*]

PULVIS DEPILATORIUS. PLENK. Quicklime ℥xij, starch ℥x, yellow sulphide of arsenic ℥j; to be mixed with water when used, and the paste left on to dry. RAYER'S (*without arsenic*). Lime ℥j, carbonate of potash ℥ij, charcoal ℥j.

PULVIS DIAPENTE. E. 1744. Aristolochia root, gentian, bay berries, myrrh, ivory dust, each ℥ij. Mix.

PULVIS DIATESSARON. E. 1744. As Diapente, omitting the ivory dust.

PULVIS DIURETICUS. P. Acacia gum ℥vj, sugar of milk ℥vj, nitrate of potash ℥j, althæa root ℥j, liquorice root ℥ij. Mix.

PULVIS DOVERI. See Pulvis Ipecac. Compositus.

PULVERES EFFERVESCENTES. E. *Soda Powders.* Tartaric acid ʒj tr., divide it into 16 powders. Bicarbonate of soda 534 grains (or bicarbonate of potash 640 grains); divide it into 16 parts; keep the acid and alkaline powders in separate papers of different colours.

Powders for charging Gazogenes :

For 2 pints—Powd. Tartaric Acid, 14 scruples, Bicarb. Soda 17 scruples.

„ 3 „ —Powd. Tartaric Acid, 17 scruples, Bicarb. Soda, 21 scruples.

„ 5 „ —One of each charge 2 and 3 pints.

In different coloured papers.

PULVERES EFFERVESCENTES APERIENTES. *Seidlitz Powders.* Tartarized soda ʒij, bicarbonate of soda ℈ij; mix. The other paper contains ʒss of tartaric acid. Or the soda may be increased to ℈iiss, and the acid to ℈ij. U. S. 35 grs. acid.

PULVERES EFFERVESCENTES CITRATI. D. Citric acid ʒix; divide into 18 powders. Bicarbonate of soda ʒxj (or bicarbonate of potash ʒxiij); divide into 18 parts. The acid and alkaline powders should be kept in papers of different colours.

PULVERES EFFERVESCENTES CUM FERRO. P. Tartaric acid ʒij¾, bicarb. soda ʒij, powd. sugar ʒix, dried sulph. iron gr. xlvj. Mix the acid and the sulph. iron previously reduced to coarse powder, add the sugar, and lastly the soda, not in very fine powder. All the ingredients must be very dry. ¾ oz. of this powder is to be quickly added to Oij pure water contained in a bottle, which is to be immediately corked.

PULVERES EFFERVESCENTES TARTARIZATI. D. Tartaric acid ʒx; reduce to powder, and divide into 18 parts. Bicarbonate of soda ʒxj (or of potash ʒxiij); divide into 18 parts. Keep the acid and alkaline powders in papers of different colours.

PULVERES EFFERVESCENTES CUM ZINGIBERE. *Ginger Beer Powders.* Ginger ʒj, bicarbonate of soda ʒxj, refined sugar ʒxx, essence of lemon 6 drops. Mix, and divide into 12 powders. The other papers contain ʒss of tartaric acid in each.

PULVIS ECCOPROTICUS. GERM. PH. Bitartrate of potash

℥j, carbonate of magnesia ʒss, sulphur ʒss, nitrate of potash ʒij. Mix. Dose, ʒj to ʒiij.

PULVIS ECPHRACTICUS. SELLE. Chamomile, rhubarb, carbonate of potash, magnesia, sulphur, oleo-saccharum of fennel, of each equal parts.

PULVIS ELATERII COMPOSITUS. B. Elaterium 10 grs., sugar milk 90 grs. Rub them together to fine powder. Dose, ½ gr. to 5 grs.

PULVIS ERRHINUS. See Pulvis Sternutatorius.

PULVIS ESCHAROTICUS ARSENICALIS FORTIS. Red sulphuret mercury ʒv, burnt sponge ʒij, levigated arsenious acid ʒj; mix accurately. This is the *Poudre du frère Côme*, but contains more arsenic than other authorities direct. When required for use it is made into a paste with water.

PULVIS ESCHAROTICUS ARSENICALIS DEBILIS. P. White arsenic ʒj, dragons' blood ʒviij, vermilion ʒxvj; all in subtle powder. Made into a paste with water when required for use. The original formula is said to be white arsenic gr. v, cinnabar ʒss, burnt shoe-leather gr. xv. To be moistened, at the time of using, with saliva or mucilage. See Causticum Anticancrosum.

PULVIS ESCHAROTICUS ALUMINOSUS. SHARP'S *Pulvis Angelicus*. Burnt alum and red precipitate, equal parts.

PULVIS EUPHRASIÆ. FULLER. Powdered eyebright ʒiij, mace ʒj. Mix; half a teaspoonful before meals.

PULVIS FŒNICULI COMPOSITUS. *Pulvis Galactopæus*. BRUNSW. PH. Carbonate of magnesia ℥j, fennel seed ʒss, orange peel ʒij, white sugar ʒij; reduce each to a fine powder, and mix.

PULVIS FULMINANS. BATE. Nitre ʒivss, cream of tartar ʒiss, sulphur ʒij. Mix. Dose, as a diuretic and deobstruent, ℈j to ℈ij. But more frequently used to produce a loud explosion, ʒss being heated in an iron ladle or shovel.

PULVIS FUMALIS. RUSS. PH. Olibanum, mastic, amber, of each 3 parts, styrax 2, benzoin 1, labdanum 1. See Fumigatio Balsamica.

PULVIS GLUTENIS EMULSIVUS. TADDEI. Fresh vegetable gluten ℥x, soap ℥ij, water Oj; dissolve, evaporate the solution, dry it on plates, and reduce to powder. *As an antidote to corrosive sublimate.*

PULVIS GLYCYRRHIZÆ COMPOSITUS. B. Senna and liquorice

root, both in fine powder, of each ʒij ; sugar in fine powd. ʒvj. Mix thoroughly and pass through a fine sieve. Dose, ʒss—ʒj. G. *Pulvis Liquiritiæ Compositus.* Senna ʒvj, liquorice root ʒvj, fennel seed ʒiij, sulphur ʒiij, refined sugar ʒxviij. Mix the powders.

Pulvis Guaiaci Opiatus. Pereira. Guaiacum ʒj, orange leaves ʒss, acetate of morphia gr. ¾ ; mix, and divide into 6 powders. One every two hours, *in articular rheumatism.*

Pulvis Gummosus. G. Gum arabic ʒiij, liquorice ʒij, refined sugar ʒj. Mix.

Pulvis Gummo-mercurialis. Dr. Moulton. Calomel ʒj, gum acacia ʒiv. *For external use.*

Pulvis ad Guttetam. See Pulvis Antiepilepticus.

Pulvis Hæmostaticus. P. Resin ʒiv, acacia gum ʒj, powd. catechu ʒj ; mix. Mialhe. Alum, gum tragacanth, and tannin, of each ʒij ; mix.

Pulvis Iodinii cum Calomelane. Calomel gr. viij, iodine gr. j, white sugar ℈iv ; mix, and divide into 16 powders. [If the calomel be first rubbed with the iodine, biniodide of mercury is formed; if with the *sugar*, a proto-iodide results. The former is the more active.]

Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ Compositus. B. *Dover's Powder. Pulv. Ipecac. cum Opió*, 1864. Ipecacuanha in powder ʒss, opium ʒss, sulphate of potash ʒiv; mix the powders thoroughly, pass the powder through a fine sieve, rub lightly in a mortar, and keep in a stoppered bottle. Dose, gr. v—xv. [The Pulvis Doveri (P.) comes nearer to the original form. It consists of sulphate of potash ʒiv, nitrate of potash ʒiv, ipecacuanha ʒj, liquorice root ʒj, extract of opium ʒj.] U. S., P., and G. are the same.

Pulvis Jacobi. The Pulvis Antimonii Compositus (L.) is intended to resemble Dr. James's fever powder, but is not exactly identical with it. It is not known in what respect the processes differ. The following has been published in America (on the authority of Dr. R. E. Robinson) as the genuine recipe, derived from the family ; but it does not agree with the results of analysis :—Tartarized antimony ℈j, prepared burnt hartshorn ℈v, calx of antimony ℈v ; mix, and put gr. xxj in each powder.

Pulvis Jalapæ Compositus. B. Jalap in powder ʒv, acid

tartrate of potash ʒix, ginger in powder ʒj ; rub them well together, pass the powder through a fine sieve, and finally rub lightly in a mortar. Dose, gr. xx—xxx. U. S. Jalap 1, cream tart. 2.

PULVIS JALAPÆ AURANTIATUS. *Sucre Orangé purgatif.* Jalap ʒij, cream of tartar ʒj, refined sugar ʒxiij, oil of orange peel ♏ij ; mix. Dose, ʒj to ʒij.

PULVIS JUSTICIÆ COMPOSITUS. Dr. AINSLIE. Powdered root of panicled justicia gr. x, rhubarb gr. vj, black pepper gr. viij. To be taken at bedtime, in *dyspepsia.*

PULVIS KERMETIS CUM CAMPHORÂ. GERM. H. Kermes mineral gr. iij, camphor gr. vj, white sugar ʒij ; mix, for 12 doses.

PULVIS KERMETIS CUM IPECACUANHÂ. F. H. Kermes gr. ij, ipecacuanha gr. ij, crabs' eyes ℈ij, gum acacia ℈ij ; mix, for 12 doses, in *hooping-cough.*

PULVIS KINO COMPOSITUS. B. Kino ʒ3¾, cinnamon ʒj, opium ʒ¼. Mix, &c. Dose, gr. v to xx.

PULVIS MAGNESIÆ. P. Magnesia in squares is pulverized by rubbing them on a hair sieve placed over a sheet of paper. The powder should be then passed through a finer sieve.

PULVIS MAGNESIÆ CUM RHEÔ. G. Light carbonate of magnesia ʒvj, oleo-saccharum of fennel ʒiv, rhubarb ʒiss. Mix.

PULVIS MAGNESIÆ TARTARICUS. SW. PH. Tartaric acid ʒj, heavy carbonate of magnesia ʒj, refined sugar ʒiv, oil of peppermint 18 drops. The powders should be well dried before mixing, and the compound kept from the air. VAN MONS directs carbonate of magnesia ʒij, tartaric acid ʒij, cinnamon ʒj.

PULVIS MOSCHI COMPOSITUS. RUSS. PH. Musk 8, valerian 10, camphor 3.

PULVIS MYRRHÆ COMPOSITUS. L. 1788. Myrrh, savin, rue, and castor, of each ʒj. Mix. Dose, ℈j.

PULVIS NEPHRITICUS. FULLER. Powdered roots of small-age and saxifrage each ♏ij, crabs' eyes ʒj, sulphate of potash ℈iij, sal prunelle ℈ij, oil of juniper 4 drops. Mix. ℈j to ʒj. *Diuretic.*

PULVIS NITRO-CAMPHORATUS. SWEDIAUR. Nitre gr. x, camphor gr. iv, gum arabic gr. xxiv ; mix, for 2 or 3 doses.

PULVIS NUCIS VOMICÆ COMPOSITUS. VOGT'S *Stomachic Powder*. Nux vomica gr. xviij, ipecacuanha gr. xxiv, rhubarb ʒj, prepared oyster-shell gr. xlviij, oleo-saccharum of mint ʒj. Mix, and divide into 12 powders.

PULVIS OPIATUS. E. 1813. Opium ʒj, prepared carbonate of lime ʒix. Mix accurately.

PULVIS OPII COMPOSITUS. B. Mix thoroughly opium in powder ʒiss, with powdered black pepper ℥ij, ginger ʒv, caraways ʒvj, and tragacanth ℥ss; pass the powders through a fine sieve, rub it lightly in a mortar, and keep it in a stoppered bottle. This powder nearly represents the dry ingredients of Confectio Opii, L. Dose, 2 to 5 grs.

PULVIS AD PARTUM. E. 1744. Borax ʒiv, castor ʒiss, saffron ʒiss, oil of cinnamon 8 drops, oil of amber 6 drops; mix. Dose, ϑj to ʒss. [This name, and that of *Pulvis Parturifaciens*, have also been given to powdered ergot.] SCHMIDT'S *Poudre Ocytique* is ergot, borax, and oleo-saccharum of chamomile, of each gr. viij; divided into 6 powders. One every quarter of an hour.

PULVIS PANCHYMAGOGUS. FULLER. Cream of tartar ℥ss, senna ℥j, rhubarb ʒvj, scammony ʒij, mace ℥ss; beat them all into a powder. Dose, ϑij to ʒj.

PULVIS PAULLINIÆ COMPOSITUS. Dr. GAVRELLE. Guarana ʒj, compound cinnamon powder ʒiv. Mix.

PULVIS PEPTICUS. FULLER. Coriander seed ℥ss, aniseed ϑiv, sweet fennel ϑiv, nutmeg ʒss, cinnamon ϑj, cloves ϑj, long pepper ϑss, white sugar ℥j. Mix, and divide into 16 doses. One after meals.

PULVIS PICIS COMPOSITUS. Disinfecting powder of CORNE and DEMEAUX. 100 parts of plaster of Paris are triturated thoroughly with 1—5 parts of coal tar. Used as an absorbent and disinfectant, to fetid ulcers and wounds.

PULVIS PURGANS. See Pulv. Jalapæ comp., &c.; Pulv. Rhei, &c.; Pulv. Scammonii, &c.

PULVIS PURGANS ANTHELMINTICUS. BOERHAAVE. Jalap gr. xij; (or agaric gr. viij), Æthiops mineral gr. xij; for one dose. DUPUYTREN. Jalap ʒss, rhubarb gr. vj, calomel gr. ij; mix for a dose. See Pulvis Vermifugus.

PULVIS QUERCÛS MARINÆ. D. Yellow bladder wrack, in flower, is dried, cleansed, and heated in a crucible with a

perforated lid till vapours cease; and the carbonaceous residue reduced to powder. Dose, gr. x to ʒij.

PULVIS QUINIÆ AERATUS. Dr. MEIREU. Tartaric acid gr. xv, disulphate of quinia gr. iss; mix, and add bicarbonate of soda gr. xviij, refined sugar ʒss. Mix, for one dose, between the fits of *intermittent fever*.

PULVIS QUINIÆ SULPHATIS ET TABACI. HUG. Disulphate of quinine gr. xij, snuff ʒj; *for nervous headaches*.

PULVIS RESOLVENS STAHLII. Antimonial powder, nitre, prepared crabs' eyes, in equal parts. RICHTER. Oxysulphuret of antimony gr. vj, calomel gr. vj, hemlock powder ʒss, white sugar ʒij; mix, for 6 doses.

PULVIS RHEI COMPOSITUS. B. *Gregory's Powder*. Rhubarb in powder ℥ij, light magnesia ʒvj, ginger in powder ℥j; mix them thoroughly, and pass the powder through a sieve. Dose, gr. xx—lx. [Some private formulæ for Gregory's Powder contain chamomile:—Ginger ʒj, powdered chamomile ʒij, rhubarb ʒiv, magnesia ℥j. The compound rhubarb powders of the hosp. are different.] U. S. same. G. Magn. carb. 6, rhubarb 1½, eleosacch. fennel 4.

PULVIS RHEI USTI. See Rheum Ustum.

PULVIS SABINÆ CUM ÆRUGINE. J. HUNTER, *for warts*. Equal weights of savine and verdigris.

PULVIS SALEPÆ. The tuberous roots of orchis (orchis masculata, and some other species) are macerated in cold water for 24 hours, or dipped in hot water, rubbed with a coarse cloth, dried in an oven, reduced to powder, and passed through a sieve.

PULVIS SALICIS COMPOSITUS. HUFELAND'S *Quinquine factice*. Willow bark, chestnut bark, gentian, calamus, herb bennet, of each equal parts. Pulverize and mix.

PULVIS SALINUS COMPOSITUS. E. Pure chloride of sodium ℥iv, sulphate of magnesia ʒiv, sulphate of potash ℥iij; dry the salts separately, and triturate them together. Dose, ʒij—iv.

PULVIS SALINUS ANTICHOLERICUS. Dr. STEVENS. Chlorate of potash gr. vij, chloride of sodium ℈j, carbonate of soda ʒss; mix, for 1 dose. Dr. O'SHAUGHNESSY. Phosphate of soda gr. x, chloride of sodium gr. x, carbonate of soda gr. v, sulphate of soda ℈ss; mix, for 1 dose.

PULVIS SAPONIS. Soap, in thin shavings or scrapings, is dried gradually in a warm place, and afterwards rubbed to powder. [This should be done, not merely as a matter of convenience in dispensing, but in order to neutralize, by exposure to the air, any excess of caustic alkali which the soap may contain, the presence of which may be detected by the grey colour which it communicates to calomel.]

PULVIS SARZÆ CUM CINCHONÂ. See Pulvis Alterativus.

PULVIS SCAMMONII COMPOSITUS. B. Scammony ʒiv, jalap ʒiij, ginger ʒj. Reduce them separately to fine powder, mix them thoroughly, pass the powder through a fine sieve, and finally rub lightly in a mortar. Dose, gr. v to xx. P. same.

PULVIS E SCAMMONIO CUM ALOE. L. 1788. Scammony ʒvj, dried extract of jalap ʒxij, ginger ʒiv, aloes ʒxij. Mix.

PULVIS E SCAMMONIO CUM CALOMELANE. L. 1788. Scammony ʒiv, calomel ʒij, white sugar ʒij. Mix.

PULVIS SCAMMONII CUM FULIGINE. *Poudre d'Ailhaut.* Scammony ʒj, wood-soot ʒiss, resin ʒij. Mix. Dose, ʒss. *A once fashionable purgative.*

PULVIS SCILLÆ. D. Remove the membranous integuments from the bulb of the squill, cut it into thin slices, dry it at a heat between 90° and 100° F., reduce it to powder, and keep it in bottles with ground glass stoppers.

PULVIS E SCORDIO COMPOSITUS. L. 1746. Bole ʒiv, scordium ʒij, cinnamon ʒiss, styrax, tormentil, bistort, gentian, dittany, galbanum, gum acacia, red-rose petals, each ʒj, long pepper, ʒss ginger ʒss; make a powder.

PULVIS E SCORDIO CUM OPIÔ. Add to the preceding ʒiij of dry strained opium, and powder it with the other ingredients.

PULVIS SENNÆ COMPOSITUS. L. 1824. Senna ʒij, bitartrate of potash ʒij, scammony ʒss, ginger ʒij; mix. Dose, ℈j to ʒj.

PULVIS SODÆ MURIATIS COMPOSITUS. RUSH. Chloride of sodium ʒij tr., cochineal ℈ij; triturate together. Dose ʒss, before breakfast, *as a vermifuge.*

PULVIS SODÆ SULPHATIS COMPOSITUS. *Sel de Guindre.* Dried sulphate of soda ʒxviij, nitrate of potash ʒss,

potassio-tartrate of antimony gr. j. A third part to be taken in water or herb broth.

PULVIS SPECIFICUS ASTRINGENS. COLBATCHE'S *Specific*. Liquid chloride of iron (Liquor Ferri Perchloridi) ʒiv, acetate of lead ʒiv; evaporate to dryness. Dose, gr. iv to gr. x.

PULVIS SPLANCHNICUS. FULLER. Ash bark ℈ss, rhubarb gr. v, spikenard gr. ij, saffron gr. ij, long pepper gr. j; make a powder. Twice a day, *in visceral obstructions*, &c.

PULVIS SPONGIÆ. D. Beat the sponge, cut it into small pieces, and burn it in a covered iron vessel until it becomes black and friable; finally, reduce it to powder. [If overburnt its efficacy is impaired; it should only be burnt to a *brown black*.]

PULVIS SPONGIÆ COMPOSITUS. CLARUS. Burnt sponge ʒiv, carbonate of magnesia ʒij, nitre ʒij, white sugar ʒij; mix. Dose, a teaspoonful, three times a day. RUST. Burnt sponge ʒss, digitalis gr. iv to viij, oleo-saccharum of fennel ʒij; mix, for 12 doses. *Poudre de Sency* consists of 20 parts of burnt sponge, 1 of sal ammoniac, and 1 of vegetable charcoal. Dose, gr. xv, three times a day.

PULVIS STANNI. D. Melt tin in a black-lead crucible, and while it is cooling, stir it with a rod of iron until it is reduced to powder. Let the finer particles be separated by means of a sieve, and when, after having been several times in succession shaken with distilled water, the decanted liquor appears quite clear, let the product be dried and prepared for use. E. directs melted tin to be poured into an earthen mortar heated a little below redness, triturated, and sifted. Dose, ʒj—ij; Dr. ALSTON sometimes gave ʒj.

PULVIS STERNUTATORIUS. (See Pulvis Asari Comp.) PRUS. PH. Marjoram ʒiij, true marum ʒj, lily of the valley ʒiss, orris ʒj; mix. BOELI'S *Cephalic Snuff*. Valerian ʒij, tobacco ʒij, oil of lavender 3 drops, oil of marjoram 3 drops; mix. PEARSON. Asarabacca ʒiss, marum ʒiss, hellebore ʒj; make a very fine powder. Hellebore, with 4 or 5 parts of starch or orris powder, is also used. ST. ANGE. Asarabacca ʒj, hellebore ℈j. MIALHE. Sugar candy ʒj, veratrine gr. j to ij; mix exactly.. P. Dried leaves of asarum, bettony, and sweet marjoram, and flowers of the lily of the valley, p. æ.

PULVIS STERNUTATORIUS MERCURIALIS. WARE. Yellow subsulphate of mercury gr. j, liquorice powder gr. viij. A fourth part to be snuffed once or twice a day.

PULVIS STERNUTATORIUS CUM QUINIÂ RADIUS. Snuff ʒj, disulphate of quinine gr. xv. *In intermittent headache.*

PULVIS STYPTICUS HELVETII. Equal parts of dragon's blood and alum, melted together, and powdered.

PULVIS SULPHURIS COMPOSITUS. RATIER. Sulphur ʒj, cream of tartar ʒj, white sugar q. s. VAN MONS. *Anti-dysenteric Powder.* Sulphur ʒj, fennel seed ʒj, white sugar ʒij, gum arabic ʒij; mix. SWEDIAUR. *Pectoral Powder.* Sulphur ʒss, liquorice ʒj, orris ʒij, benzoic acid ℈j, white sugar ʒij, oil of anise and fennel, each 10 drops. The *Lausanne Compound*, according to Mr. INCE, consists of cream of tartar, carbonate of magnesia, precipitated sulphur, each ʒss, nitre ʒiss, sugar of milk ʒj, oleo-saccharum of peppermint ʒss.

PULVIS TEMPERANS. G. Nitrate of potash ʒj, crem. tartar ʒiij, sugar ʒvj.

PULVIS TONITRUANS. See Pulv. Fulminans.

PULVIS TRAGACANTHÆ COMPOSITUS. B. Rub well together tragacanth in powder ʒj, gum arabic in powder ʒj, starch ʒj, refined sugar in powder ʒiij. Dose, gr. xx—ʒj.

PULVIS DE TRIBUS. See Pulvis Cornachini. The same name is given by RECAMIER to a mixture of gentian ʒss, bistort ʒij, pœony ʒij.

PULVIS UVÆ URSI COMPOSITUS. Dr. FERRIAR. Uva ursi ʒij, cinchona ʒij, opium gr. iij; make 6 doses. One twice a day, washed down with lime water.

PULVIS UVULARIS. FULLER. Catechu ℈j, balaustines ℈j, alum gr. x, long pepper gr. x; powder, and mix. *To be blown upon the uvula.*

PULVIS VANILLÆ CUM SACCHARÔ. P. *Poudre de Vanille Sucrée.* Vanilla is reduced to powder by cutting it in pieces, and triturating it with 9 times its wt. of refined sugar.

PULVIS VERMIFUGUS. P. Corsican worm-moss ʒj, worm-seed ʒj, rhubarb ʒss; mix. F. H. Scammony ʒj, calomel ʒj, rhubarb ʒiij. (The doses of the above are not given.) BAUME. Quicksilver ʒiij, Æthiops mineral ʒij, white sugar ʒviij; triturate till the mercury disap-

pears. Dose, gr. v to ℈j, twice a day. P. 1818. Æthiops mineral ʒj, scammony ʒj; mix. SWEDIAUR. Tin filings ʒij, sulphate of iron gr. v; mix, for 6 doses. One every two hours. GERM. H. Male fern gr. xxiv, gamboge gr. ij.

PULVIS VIENNENSIS. Potassa cum Calce.

PULVIS VISCI COMPOSITUS. *Poudre de Carignan.* Poudre de guttète (pulvis antiepilepticus) ℥viij, amber ℥xij, coral ℥iv, sealed earth ℥iv, kermes mineral ʒiij, ivory black ʒiij Mix.

PULVIS ZINCI CYANIDI COMPOSITUS. GUIBOURT. Cyanide of zinc gr. ij, calcined magnesia gr. xxvij, cinnamon gr. x; mix, for 6 doses. *In cramp of the stomach.*

PULVIS ZINCI OXYDI CUM AMYLÔ. CAZENAVE. Starch ʒj, oxide zinc ʒj, camphor in powder ℥ss.

PYROXYLIN. Pyroxylin. *Gun Cotton.* B. Mix sulphuric acid and nitric acid of each f℥v in a porcelain mortar, immerse cotton ℥j in the mixture, and stir for 3 minutes with a glass rod, till it is thoroughly wetted with the acids. Transfer the cotton to a vessel containing water, stir it well with a glass rod, decant the liquid, pour more water upon the mass, agitate again, and repeat the affusion, agitation, and decantation, till the washing ceases to give a precipitate with chloride of barium. Drain the product on filtering paper, and dry in a water-bath. [In the manufacture of gun cotton it is of the first importance that the acids should be very pure, and of the official strength. Soluble in a mixture of ether and rectified spirit. Explodes without residue by heat.] U. S. Cotton ½, nitric acid 3½, sulphuric acid 4. P. (*Fulmicoton*). Cotton dried at 212° F., ℥vss, sulph. acid ℥c, nitric acid ℥l, all by wt. G. same as U. S.

QUASSINUM. *Quassin.* WIGGERS. Evaporate a decoction of quassia to 2-3rds the weight of the wood; add slaked lime, and in 24 hours filter. Evaporate, dissolve the extract in rectified spirit, and again evaporate.

QUINA, *vel* QUINIA. P. *Quinine, Quina,* or *Quinia.* To disulphate of quinine dissolved in 30 times its weight of boiling water, add solution of ammonia sufficient to throw down the quinine; wash this with warm distilled water, and dry it. [To procure it in *crystals,* dissolve it in the smallest possible quantity of alcohol, and let it evaporate spontaneously in a warm place.]

QUINETUM. This substance, which contains the alkaloids found in the East India Red Bark (*Cinchona succirubra*), is prepared by Mr. WHIFFEN, of Battersea, by the process of Dr. De Vrij. Many practitioners are of opinion that Quinine alone does not possess the whole of the medicinal virtues of Peruvian Bark; whilst it is asserted of Quinetum that it does so, and that consequently it is of superior remedial value to Quinine, added to which it is considerably cheaper. 3 grs. equivalent to 4 of the corresponding sulphates.

QUINETI SULPHAS. A *crystallizable* sulphate of the alkaloids of the East India Red Bark, is also manufactured by Mr. WHIFFEN, which is affirmed to be soluble in the same manner as Sulphate of Quinine.

QUINETI ET FERRI CITRAS. Under this title is prepared a very soluble compound, and it is claimed for it, that it not only possesses the advantage of cheapness over the corresponding preparation of quinine and iron, but that it additionally combines the remedial powers of the alkaloids found in the *Cinchona succirubra* and of citrate of iron. Dose, as Citrate of Iron and Quinine.

QUINIA IMPURA. *Coloured Quinine. Quinine Brute.* Exhaust Peruvian bark by boiling it in water acidulated with hydrochloric acid, nutralize the decoction with milk of lime, dry the precipitate, and boil it repeatedly with rectified spirit. Mix and filter the solutions, and distil off the spirit. The residue is impure quinine, which M. TROUSSEAU regards as preferable to the sulphate.

QUINIA AMORPHA. (*Quina Informis*, NELIGAN.) *Amorphous or Uncrystallizable Quinine. Quinidia.* LIEBIG. Dissolve purified quinoidine by digestion with pure sulphuric ether, decant the ethereal solution, aud evaporate it with a very gentle heat. Amorphous quinine remains, which may be neutralized with diluted acids to form the salts, which are not crystallizable, and are commonly used in solution. Its uses and doses are the same as those of the ordinary salts of quinine. For Mr. BULLOCK'S *patent* process, see *Pharmaceutical Journal*, vol. vi, page 271.

QUINIÆ ACETAS. P. Mix 100 parts of quinine with 150 of distilled water, heat the mixture, and add as much acetic acid as will dissolve the quinine and render the solution

slightly acid. Filter boiling, and set aside to crystallize. Concentrate the residuary liquor for more crystals. Dose, gr. j—v.

QUINIÆ ARSENIAS. BOURIERES. Dissolve ʒiss of arsenic acid in ʒvj of water, add ʒv of pure quinine, and boil till the quinine is dissolved. Let the clear solution cool, that crystals may form, which are to be purified by recrystallization. Dose, 1-5th of a grain [from gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$; NELIGAN].

QUINIÆ ARSENIS. *Arsenite of Quinine.* M. SOUBEIRAN. Dissolve 500 grains of disulphate of quinine in distilled water with a few drops of diluted sulphuric acid; precipitate by ammonia, wash the precipitated quinia, press it, and dissolve it in fʒviij of rectified spirit; then add 72 grains of arsenious acid, heat them together, and filter. The arsenite crystallizes on cooling.

QUINIÆ CITRAS. P. As the acetate, substituting citric for acetic acid. Dose, gr. j—v.

QUINIÆ DISULPHAS. See Quiniæ Sulphas.

QUINIÆ ET FERRI CITRAS. See Ferri et Quiniæ Citras.

QUINIÆ FERRO-PRUSSIAS. P. Boil 100 parts of sulphate of quinine and 31 of ferro-prussiate of potash with 2500 of distilled water for a few minutes. Let the solution cool, separate the oily compound, and wash it with a little water. It may be crystallized by dissolving it in boiling alcohol and cooling. [M. PELOUZE regards it as merely sulphate of quinine with a little Prussian blue.] Dose, gr. iij—v.

QUINIÆ ET FERRI IODIDUM. BOUCHARDAT. Pour a strong solution of acid sulphate of quinine into a fresh solution of iodide of iron. Collect the precipitate, dry it quickly by pressing it between blotting paper, and keep it from the air.

QUINIÆ IODIDUM. RIGHINI. Add, by drops, a solution of 24 parts of iodide of potassium in 8 of water to a strong solution of 20 parts of bisulphate of quinine. Wash the precipitate quickly, and dry it in the shade.

QUINIÆ HYDRIODAS IODURETA. BOUCHARDAT. Into an acid solution of quinine pour a solution of iodide of iron containing a slight excess of iodine. Boil the precipitate in alcohol, and filter while hot. The salt is deposited in fine scales. Dose, gr. ij.

QUINIÆ HYDROBROMAS. Prepared by decomposing bromide of barium by neutral sulphate of quinine. M. BOUILLE recommends it, because of its superior solubility, to all the other salts of quinine (it is soluble in 5 parts of water), its richness in quinine, and also because it combines the properties both of bromine and quinine.

QUINIÆ ET HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDUM. See Hydrarg. et Quiniæ Chloridum.

QUINIÆ KINAS. It may be made by saturating kinic acid with quinine, or by the mutual decomposition of sulphate of quinine and kinate of lime. [Kinate of lime is a residuary product in manufacturing sulphate of quinine. Kinic acid is obtained from it by carefully adding to its solution enough oxalic acid to throw down the lime, and evaporating the filtered liquid to the consistence of syrup.]

QUINIÆ LACTAS. PRINCE L. BONAPARTE. Saturate lactic acid with quinine, and leave the solution in a shallow vessel to evaporate spontaneously in a warm room till crystals are produced. [The prince recommends this, and all the salts of quinine, to be made by adding a strong alcoholic solution of quinine to a *cold* solution of the acid.] Dose, gr. iij—ix in the day, in *intermittent fevers*.

QUINIÆ HYDROCHLORAS. *Quiniæ Murias. Hydrochlorate of Quinine.* D. Dissolve 123 grains of chloride of barium in f℥ij of distilled water, and 437½ grains of sulphate of quinine in Oiss of boiling water. Mix, evaporate to half, filter, and again evaporate by steam or water heat, until crystalline spiculæ appear. Let it cool, and dry the crystals on blotting paper. Concentrate the liquid for an additional product. It may also be made by saturating dilute hydrochloric acid with quinine. PRUS. PH. (*Chinium Hydrochloratum.*) Dissolve ℥v of chloride of barium in ℔bj of boiling water, and gradually add ℥ij of sulphate of quinine. Boil for a few minutes, and filter whilst hot; dry the crystals which form. P. directs 100 parts of sulphate of quinine to 30 of cryst. chloride of barium.

QUINIÆ NITRAS. P. Nitrate of quinine is made in the same way as the hydrochlorate, substituting nitrate of baryta for chloride of barium. The neutral sulphate must be used.

QUINIÆ PHOSPHAS. Saturate dilute phosphoric acid with quinine, filter whilst hot, concentrate the solution, and crystallize by refrigeration.

QUINIÆ SALICYLAS. May be made by mixing an alcoholic sol. of quinine with an alcoholic sol. of salicylic acid to complete saturation, and afterwards allowing the alcohol slowly to evaporate.

QUINIÆ SULPHAS. There are two sulphates of quinine, differing in the proportion of acid they contain. Some confusion exists in the names by which they are distinguished. *Quiniæ Sulphas*, B., *Quinæ Disulphas*, L., is the *Quinæ Sulphas* of the E., D., P., U. S., and other pharmacopœias; the *subsulphate* or *basic sulphate* of KANE, &c.; and the *neutral sulphate* of SOUBEIRAN, GUIBOURT, and other Continental pharmacists. This is the *Sulphate of Quinine* of commerce, and the kind in general use. The other sulphate is the *Neutral Sulphate* of KANE, BULLOCK, &c.; and the *Bisulphate* or *Acid Sulphate* of SOUBEIRAN, GUIBOURT, and others.

QUINIÆ SULPHAS, B. *Quiniæ Disulphas*, L. (*Quinæ Sulphas*, E. & D.) B. Let hydrochloric acid f℥iij be diluted with Ox of water. Place yellow cinchona bark in coarse powder ℔j in a porcelain basin, and add to it as much of the dilute hydrochloric acid as will render it thoroughly moist. After maceration, with occasional stirring, for 24 hours, place the bark in a displacement apparatus, and percolate with the diluted hydrochloric acid, until the solution which drops through is nearly destitute of bitter taste. Into this liquid pour solution of soda Oiv, agitate well, let the precipitate completely subside, decant the supernatant fluid, collect the precipitate on a filter, and wash it with cold distilled water, until the washings cease to have colour. Transfer the precipitate to a porcelain dish containing distilled water Oj, and, applying to this a heat of a water-bath, gradually add dilute sulphuric acid until very nearly the whole of the precipitate has been dissolved, and a neutral liquid has been obtained. Filter the solution while hot through paper, wash the filter with boiling distilled water, concentrate till a film forms on the surface of the solution, and set it aside to crystallize. The crystals should be dried on filtering paper without the application of heat. The D.

process, according to Dr. PEREIRA, is the method followed by manufacturers. [This is the salt of quinine most frequently employed. The dose is from one grain to ten.] The U. S., P., and G. Pharmacopœias contain processes. G. *Chininum Sulphuricum.*

QUINIÆ SULPHAS NEUTRALIS. *Soluble Sulphate of Quinine, Acid Sulphate, Bisulphate of Quinia.* Dissolve ℥j of disulphate of quinine in distilled water acidulated with 53 grs. sulphuric acid (1·84), by the aid of heat; filter while hot, and crystallize by refrigeration.

QUINIÆ SULPHO-TARTRAS. By evaporating the solution (see Solutio Quiniæ Sulpho-tartratis) to dryness.

QUINIÆ TANNAS. To a solution of any soluble salt of quinine add a solution of tannic acid. Wash the precipitate with a little cold water, and dry it. Dose, &c., as the other salts of quinine.

QUINIÆ TARTRAS. P. As the acetate, substituting tartaric for acetic acid. Dose as above.

QUINIÆ VALERIANAS. D. Dissolve 124 grains of valerianate of soda in f℥ij of distilled water, and ʒvij of hydrochlorate of quinia in f℥xiv of water; and each solution being heated to 120° F. (not higher), mix them, and set aside for 24 hours. Let the crystals be pressed between folds of blotting paper, and dried without heat. Dose, gr. ss every 2 hours, *in epilepsy, hemicrania,* &c.

QUINOIDINA. (*Chinioideum.* PRUS. PH.) This is obtained from the mother-liquors of sulphate of quinine manufactories, by precipitation with a carbonated alkali. It is purified by dissolving it in diluted sulphuric acid, passing sulphuretted hydrogen through the solution, filtering, boiling, and precipitating by carbonate of soda, washing the precipitate, drying it, and reducing it to powder.

RADIX ANGELICÆ CONDITA. *Candied Angelica.* Slice the fresh roots, removing the pith, and soak them for 2 days in water several times changed; boil them a little, and pour off the water; cover them with syrup to the height of 2 inches. After a day or two boil them gently if necessary. In the same manner are candied the roots of Eringo, Elecampane, &c.; and the peels of orange, lemon, and citron.

RHAMNINUM. *Rhamnin.* Boil in water the cake left after pressing buckthorn berries, filter while hot, and set the liquor aside. Boil what is deposited in alcohol, filter, and set aside to crystallize. The crystals may be purified by macerating them first in cold water, then in a little cold weak spirit, and afterwards boiling them in alcohol with animal charcoal, and filtering.

RESINA. B. *Resin. Rosin.* The residue after distillation of turpentine from various species of *Pinus* and *Abies.*

RESINA ALOES. L. 1746. Boil aloes in 8 parts of water; set aside for a night, wash, and dry the resin which will be found at the bottom of the vessel.

RESINA CINCHONÆ. P. As Resina Jalapæ.

RESINA COPAIBÆ. See Extractum Copaibæ.

RESINA IRIDIS. Lixiviate powdered orris root with ether, and let the clear tincture evaporate spontaneously. Chiefly used as a perfume.

RESINA JALAPÆ. See Jalapæ Resina, B. P. Macerate the powdered root with repeated portions of rectified spirit till exhaused, filter and distil the mixed tinctures; mix the residue with 20 or 30 times its weight of warm water, wash the resinous matter, and dissolve it in a little rectified spirit; then spread it on plates and dry it on a stove until it becomes brittle. MOUCHON directs 1 part of ivory black to be put into a percolator, and over it 2 parts more, mixed with an equal weight of jalap powder; rectified spirit is then poured on till a tincture is obtained, equal in weight to the jalap, and twice its volume of water added to separate the resin, which is treated as above.

RESINA NUCIS VOMICÆ. See Extractum Nucis Vomicæ.

RESINA PODOPHYLLI. U. S. May apple in fine powder ℥xvj tr., hydrochlor. acid f℥ij, rect. sp., water, of each q. s. Macerate the may apple with Oj o. m. of the spirit for 4 days in a closed percolator, then let the percolation commence, and finish it by adding sp. until ℥xxiv o. m. have passed, or until the percolate ceases to render water turbid when dropped into it. Distil off the sp. by a water-bath, until the tincture is reduced to ℥vj o. m., and add this, constantly stirring, to Ovij o. m. of water, previously mixed

with the hydrochloric acid. Decant the supernatant liquid from the pp., and wash twice by decantation; place pp. on a strainer, press, and dry by a gentle heat.

RESINA SCAMMONII. See Scammonii Resina.

RESINA THAPSIÆ. P. Take the bark of the root of *Thapsia garganica*, slice it, wash it in warm water, dry it, and treat it several times with boiling rect. sp. Put the different alcoholic products into a retort, and distil off the sp. over a water-bath. To purify the residue (which is the impure resin) treat it with cold rectified spirit, filter, and draw off the sp. as before, stopping the operation when the resin has the consistence of honey.

RESINA TURPETHI. As Resina Jalapæ.

RHEINUM. *Rhein.* The crystalline supposed bitter and purgative principle of rhubarb is believed by SCHROFF to be Chrysophanic acid, which see. Dose, gr. j—ij. Some state that it is a simple tonic.

RHEUM USTUM. Mr. HOBLYN. Heat powdered rhubarb in an iron vessel, with constant stirring, till it becomes nearly black; then smother it in a covered jar. Dose, gr. v to x, as an astringent in *diarrhœa.*

ROB. The inspissated juice of fruits. See Extractum Sambuci, &c.

RUBIGO FERRI. Iron filings are moistened with water, and exposed to the air till rusted; then triturated with water, and prepared as chalk. The precipitated peroxide is now more generally used in pharmacy. See Ferri Peroxidum, and Ferrugo.

RUBINUS ANTIMONII. Fuse together 5 parts of black antimony with 1 of carbonate of potash, and preserve the lower layer of the fused mass for use.

SACCHARA. Medicated sugars, or Saccharides (*Saccharures* and *Saccharolés pulverulents* of BERAL) are usually made by moistening refined sugar with a strong alcoholic, ethereal, or aqueous solution of a medicinal substance, drying it very gradually, and afterwards reducing it to powder; or are mere mixtures of sugar with other dry substances. A mixture of an essential oil with sugar is termed Oleosaccharum or Elæosaccharum (which see), and by BERAL, *Saccharolé oleolique.*

SACCHARO-KALI. BLONDEAU. Bicarbonate of soda ℈viij, refined sugar ℥viij, carmine to colour; mix.

SACCHARUM ALUMINATUM. BAT. P. Equal parts of alum and white sugar triturated together.

SACCHARUM BELLADONNÆ. GUIBOURT. Tincture Belladonnæ, P., ℥j, refined sugar ℥viiiss; triturate them together, dry in the air, and then by a moderate heat in a stove; reduce again to a powder, and pass it through a sieve. The *Saccharures* of Castor, Digitalis, Ipecacuanha, Henbane, Hemlock, and Squill, are prepared in the same manner.

SACCHARUM CINCHONÆ. GUIBOURT. Resinous extract of bark ℥ij, refined sugar ℥xx. Dissolve the extract in the smallest possible quantity of alcohol, and proceed as above.

SACCHARUM CHONDRI. MOUCHON. Concentrate a decoction of carrageen to the consistence of thick syrup, add four times as much sugar as of the moss, and finish the operation on a sand-bath, stirring constantly till dry.

SACCHARUM CORNU CERVI. Jelly of hartshorn shavings 4 parts, syrup 3 parts; mix, and evaporate to dryness.

SACCHARUM FERRI CITRATIS. BERAL. Liquid citrate of iron (see Liquor Ferri Citratis) ℥j, white sugar ℥xj; mix, dry on a stove, and pulverize with a drop or two of oil of lemon. Dose, ℥j to ℥ij, daily.

SACCHARUM FERRI CARBONATIS. See Ferri Carbonas Saccharatum.

SACCHARUM FERRI IODIDI. Dr. A. T. THOMSON. Expose syrup of iodide of iron in a shallow vessel in a warm stove till it crystallizes. Rub the crystals to powder.

SACCHARUM HELMINTHOCORTI. M. DELESCHAMPS. To a clear and concentrated decoction of ℔j of Corsican moss, add ℔ij of white sugar, coarsely powdered, and evaporate, as Sacch. Lichenis.

SACCHARUM JALAPÆ. Tincture jalap ℥j, white sugar ℥j; triturate together, dry on a stove by a gentle heat, and again triturate.

SACCHARUM LICHENIS. P. Iceland moss ℔j, refined sugar ℔j; macerate the moss in water to extract the bitterness; express, boil in water for an hour, strain, settle, decant, add the sugar, evaporate to dryness with a gentle heat, constantly stirring, and powder.

SACCHARUM MARTIS. *Mars Saccharatus.* E. 1744. Put clean iron filings into a brass kettle suspended over a gentle fire, and add, by little and little, twice their weight of sugar boiled to a candy, agitating continually.

SACCHARUM MERCURII. See Mercurius Saccharatus, and Æthiops Saccharatus.

SACCHARUM MERCURII COMPOSITUM. BRUNS. PH. Quicksilver ʒiv, sugar ℥ij; triturate till the globules disappear, and add jalap ʒiv.

SACCHARUM CUM MOSCHŌ. GAUGER. Triturate ℥j of musk with ℥j or ℥iss of alcohol, and gradually add ℥iij of refined sugar. Set the mixture in a warm place till dry, and triturate it with more sugar, if required, to make up the weight ℥iv.

SACCHARUM NITRATUM. FULLER. Nitre ℥j, refined sugar ℥iij.

SACCHARUM ROSACEUM. L. 1746. Red-rose petals and refined sugar reduced to powder, of each ℔j; mix, and moisten it with water, to form tablets, to be dried with a gentle heat. E. 1744 directs it to be made with juice of red roses.

SACCHARUM CUM VANILLÂ. *Poudre de Vanille.* See Pulvis Vanillæ. But a weaker compound, prepared from the tincture, as Saccharum Jalapæ, is commonly intended when *saccharure* or *saccharolé de Vanille* is directed.

SACCHARUM CONDITUM. *Sugar Candy* is prepared by slowly evaporating syrup in vessels having threads stretched across, for the crystals to form on.

SACCHARUM HORDEATUM. *Barley Sugar* was directed, in the old pharmacopœias, to be made by boiling sugar in barley water until it became ductile; it is now only prepared by confectioners. Penidium was made by rapidly drawing out melted sugar and twisting it.

SACCHARUM LACTIS. B. *Sugar of Milk.* No formula. Clarify whey by white of egg, and carefully evaporate the strained liquid by a gentle heat, that it may crystallize on cooling. Purify by animal charcoal and repeated crystallizations.

SACCHARUM VANILLÆ ET CARYOPHILLI. From the tinctures, as Saccharum Jalapæ.

SACCULI. *Sachets.* Little bags containing dry substances,

commonly in coarse powder, used as local applications. Sometimes they are moistened with spirits, &c.

SACCULUS AMMONIACALIS. Equal parts of sal ammoniac and quicklime are mixed, and sprinkled between cotton wadding, which is to be quilted in muslin.

SACCULUS ANODYNUS. QUINCY. Chamomiles ℥j, bay berries ℥j, lavender flowers ℥ss, henbane seed ʒj, opium ʒj. To be dipped in hot spirits.

SACCULUS ANTIPHTHISICUS. Dissolve ℥j of aloes in ℥xij of strong decoction of rue. Fold a large piece of soft muslin in eight folds, large enough to cover the chest and part of the stomach. Steep it in the decoction, and dry it in the shade. Wear it on the chest constantly. *A celebrated domestic remedy for consumption.* [It is more properly a breastplate than a sachet.]

SACCULUS LATERALIS. FULLER. Bay-berries, cumin seed, fœnugreek seed, chamomiles, 1 handful each; common salt and bran, each 2 handfuls. Make 2 bags, to be applied hot alternately.

SACCULUS RESOLVENS. Dr. BRESLAU. Iodide of potassium ʒiiss, muriate of ammonia ℥iiss. Powder separately, mix, and put it into a linen bag. TANCHOU prescribes, for tumours of the breast—Iodide of potassium ℈iv, burnt sponge ʒij ℈ij, muriate of ammonia ʒx, muriate of soda ℈ij. DUMERIL directs ʒj each of sulphate of lime, sulphate of iron, and muriate of ammonia.

SACCULUS SPONGII. *Collier de Morand.* Muriate of ammonia, chloride of sodium, burnt sponge, of each ℥j; mix, sprinkle the powder on a piece of cotton wool, and quilt between muslin, in the form of a cravat. To be worn constantly in *goitre or bronchocele,* renewing it every month.

SACCULUS STOMACHICUS. FULLER. Mint ʒiv, wormwood, thyme, red roses, each ʒij, balaustines, angelica root, caraway seed, nutmeg, mace, cloves, each ʒj. Coarsely powder the ingredients, and put them into a bag; to be moistened with hot red wine when applied. *For flatulence, &c.*

Those which are merely employed as *perfumes* will be found in the *Druggists' General Receipt Book.*

SAL ABSINTHII. L. 1746. Burn wormwood in an iron

vessel for some hours, boil the ashes with water, filter, and evaporate to dryness. [Salt of wormwood is now considered identical with that obtained from the ashes of other plants; consequently carbonate of potash is usually sold for it.]

SAL AERATUS. Bicarbonate of potash is known by this name in the United States, where it is prepared by placing a solution of the carbonate near a brewer's vat.

SAL AMMONIACUS. See Ammonii Chloridum.

SAL AMMONIACUS VOLATILIS. See Ammoniæ Carbonas.

SAL ACETOSELLÆ. Formerly made by evaporating clarified juice of wood-sorrel; now by adding 7 parts of carbonate of potash to a solution of 13 of oxalic acid, and evaporating the solution that it may crystallize. See Potassæ Superoxalas.

SAL ESSENTIALIS CINCHONÆ. See Extractum Cinchonæ Siccum.

SAL CORNU CERVI. An impure carbonate of ammonia, produced in distilling hartshorn or bones.

SAL ENIXUM. The crude bisulphate of potash, which remains in the retort after distilling nitric acid.

SAL POLYCHRESTUM GLASERI. See Potassæ Sulphas cum Sulphure.

SAL PRUNELLÆ. Fused nitrate of potash. See Potassæ Nitras Fusa.

SAL SUCCINI PURIFICATUS. L. 1788. Salt of amber (see Acidum Succinicum) ℔ss, water ℔j; boil, and set aside to crystallize.

SAL TARTARI. *Salt of Tartar.* See Potassæ Carbonas.

SALICINUM. P. To a strong clear decoction of willow bark add milk of lime; filter, evaporate the liquor to a syrupy consistence, add alcohol to separate the gummy matter, filter, distil off the spirit, evaporate the residuum, and set aside to crystallize. KANE directs willow bark to be boiled four times in water, the decoction to be evaporated to three times the weight of the bark, the filtered liquor evaporated to the consistence of syrup, and set aside to crystallize. The crystals may be purified by animal charcoal if necessary. *Tonic and febrifuge.*

SANTONINUM. B. *Santonin.* Boil santonica bruised ℔j with Cj distilled water and ʒv of slaked lime, in a copper

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or tinned iron vessel, for an hour, strain through a stout cloth, and express strongly. Mix the residue with Css of distilled water and ℥ij of lime, boil for half an hour, strain and express as before. Mix the strained liquors, let them settle, decant the fluid from the deposit, and evaporate to the bulk of Oiiss. To the liquor while hot add, with diligent stirring, hydrochloric acid until the fluid has become slightly and permanently acid, and set it aside for five days that the precipitate may subside. Remove by skimming any oily matter which floats on the surface, and carefnlly decant the greater part of the fluid from the precipitate. Collect this on a paper filter, wash it first with cold distilled water till the washings pass colourless and nearly free from acid reaction, then with f℥ss solution of ammonia, previously diluted with f℥v of distilled water, and lastly with cold distilled water till the washings pass colourless. Press the filter containing the precipitate between folds of filtering paper, and dry it with a gentle heat. Scrape the dry precipitate from the filter, and mix it with purified animal charcoal gr. lx. Pour on them f℥ix of rectified spirit, digest for half an hour, and boil for ten minutes. Filter while hot, wash the charcoal with f℥j of boiling spirit, and set the filtrate aside for two days in a cool dark place to crystallize. Separate the mother liquor from the crystals, and concentrate to obtain a further product. Collect the crystals, let them drain, redissolve them in f℥iv of boiling spirit, and let the solution crystallize as before. Lastly, dry the crystals on filtering paper in the dark, and preserve them in a bottle protected from light. Dose, 2 to 6 grains, *as a vermifuge*. The U. S. and P. Pharmacopœias have processes.

Sapo Amygdalinus. P. Solution of caustic soda (1·334) ℥x by wt.; oil of almonds ℥xxj by wt.; add the ley to the oil in small portions, stirring frequently; leave the mixture for some days at a temperature of from 64° to 68° F., stirring occasionally, and when it has acquired the consistence of a soft paste put it into moulds until sufficiently solidified. It should be exposed to the air for 1 or 2 months before it is used.

Sapo Animalis. B. *Curd soap*. A soap made with soda and a purified animal fat, consisting principally of stearin.

P. Put 5 parts of beef marrow with 10 parts of water into a porcelain or silver basin, heat, and when melted, add by portions, with constant stirring, 2½ parts of liquor sodæ (1·33); when saponified, add 1 part of salt, stir, remove the soap from the surface, drain it, melt it with a gentle heat, and pour it into moulds.

SAPO ANTIMONIALIS. *Sapo Stibiatus.* PRUS. PH. Dissolve ℥j of oxysulphuret of antimony in liquor potassæ q. s. Dilute with 3 times the quantity of water, add ℥vj of scraped soap, and evaporate to a pilular consistence.

SAPO GAMBOGIÆ. SOUBEIRAN. Mix 1 part of gamboge with 2 of soap, dissolve it in a little spirit, and evaporate to a pilular consistence.

SAPO GUAIACINUS. PRUS. PH. Caustic soda ℥j, guaiacum resin ℥vj, water ℥iv; boil for four hours, replacing the water as it evaporates, and reduce to a due consistence.

SAPO HYDRARGYRI. M. HERBERT. Dissolve ℥iv of quicksilver in its weight of nitric acid, without heat; melt in a porcelain basin, by water-bath, ℥xviij of veal suet, and add the solution, stirring the mixture till the union is complete. To ℥v of this ointment add ℥ij of solution of caustic soda (density 1·330), and grind the mixture on a porphyry slab till a soap is formed which is completely soluble in water. For external use, alone or dissolved in water, in some *cutaneous diseases.*

SAPO HYDRARGYRI BICHLORIDI. Sir H. MARSH. Beat ℥ij of white Windsor soap in a marble mortar till perfectly smooth; add ℈j of corrosive sublimate previously triturated with f℥j of rectified spirit, and beat the whole into a uniform paste, adding six drops of otto of rose. *In some chronic forms of cutaneous disease.*

SAPO HYDRARGYRI PRECIPITATI ALBI. Sir H. MARSH. Beat ℥ij of white Windsor soap in a marble mortar, add f℥j of rectified spirit, ℥ij of white precipitate, and 10 drops of otto. Beat the whole to a uniform paste.

SAPO HYDRARGYRI PRECIPITATI RUBRI. Sir H. MARSH. White Windsor soap ℥ij, rectified spirit f℥j, powdered red precipitate ℥j, otto 6 drops. Proceed as in the last.

SAPO JALAPINUS. G. Resin of jalap, hard soap, of each ℥iv; dissolve in ℥viij by wt. of rectified spirit over a water-bath, and evaporate till ℥ix are obtained. Dose, gr. x to xv.

SAPO LARICIS. Dr. MOORE. Dissolve ℥xxiv of white curd soap in ℥xij of rose water on a steam-bath. Infuse ℥iv of wheat bran in ℥x of cold water for 24 hours, and express. Add to the last ℥iij of pure glycerine. Dissolve ʒvj of extract of larch bark in ℥j of boiling water, Mix these solutions with the dissolved soap. Evaporate over a steam-bath to a proper consistence, and pour into moulds to cool. For the local treatment of *psoriasis*, &c.

SAPO OLEI JECORIS ASELLI. DESCHAMPS. Cod-liver oil ℥ij, caustic soda ʒij, water ʒv; dissolve the soda in the water, and mix it with the oil. An ioduretted soap is made by mixing with ℥j of the above ʒj of iodide of potassium dissolved in ʒj of water.

SAPO POTASSII IODIDI. See Linimentum Ioduretum.

SAPO SATURNI. BRISTOL INFIRMARY. Boil ℔j of white soap in Oiv of rain water; when the soap is dissolved, add ℥j of camphor pulverized with spirit, and mixed with ℥ij of liquid subacetate of lead; stir the whole till cold.

SAPO SULPHURIS. Sir H. MARSH. Beat ℥ij of white Windsor soap in a marble mortar until smooth, add f℥j of rectified spirit coloured with alkanet root, beat to a uniform paste, and add ʒij of sublimed sulphur and 10 drops of otto of rose. Beat all well together. [FRANK prescribes ℥iv of sulphur, ʒss of oil of bergamot, and water q. s. to form a paste.] *In cutaneous diseases.*

SAPO TEREBINTHINÆ. G. Powd. of castile soap, oil of turpentine, of each ℥vj by wt., carb. potash ℥j; triturate together till they combine.

SAPO TIGLII. M. Croton oil 2 parts, solution of caustic soda (sp. gr. 1·330) 1 part; triturate together without heat till they combine; put it into paper moulds, and after a few days slice, and preserve in a well-stoppered bottle. Dose, gr. j to iij.

SAPONINUM. *Saponin.* Boil the root of soapwort with proof spirit, filter the solution while hot, and when cold collect the precipitate, which may be purified by digestion with animal charcoal.

SARSAPARILLINUM. See SMILACINUM.

SCAMMONIÆ RESINA. B. Macerate scammony root in coarse powder ℥viij with f℥xvj of rectified spirit in a covered vessel, at a gentle heat, for 24 hours; then transfer to a

percolator, and, when the tincture ceases to pass, pour into the percolator successive portions of spirit until the root is exhausted. Add to the tincture f ʒiv of distilled water, and distil off the spirit by a water-bath. Remove the residue while hot to an open dish, and allow it to become cold. Pour off the supernatant fluid from the resin, wash this several times with hot water, and dry it on a porcelain plate by a stove or water-bath. U. S. same. P. directs maceration instead of percolation.

Scilla Cocta. Remove the outer coat from the bulb, and bake the squill in flour until tender.

Seneginum. *Senegin*, or *Polygalic Acid*. Exhaust senega root with rectified spirit, evaporate the clear tincture to the consistence of treacle, agitate it with ether, and let the mixture stand at rest to deposit crystals. *Acrid, poisonous.*

Serum Acetosum. Gl. H. Milk ℔ij, water ℔j; boil, and add ʒj of diluted acetic acid. Remove the curds.

Serum Lactis. *Whey*. G. Mix 1 part by wt. of liquor Serîparus with 200 parts by wt. of fresh cow's milk; heat to between 95° and 105° F., and set aside, and when the coagulation is complete, strain off the whey from the curd.

Serum Lactis [cum Acido Citrico]. P. Milk Oij; boil it, adding by small quantities a sufficient quantity of a solution of 1 part of citric acid in 8 of water; when coagulated, strain without pressure. Replace the whey on the fire, after mixing it with the white of an egg previously beaten up with a little cold water. When it boils, add a little cold water to moderate the violence of the ebullition, strain through a sieve, and filter. Whey is also prepared by means of lemon or orange juice, and cream of tartar, &c.

Serum Aluminosum. L. 1746. Milk Oj, alum ʒij; boil, and strain.

Serum Antiscorbuticum. L. 1746. Milk Oj, scorbutic juices ʒiv; boil, and strain.

Serum Lactis Cerevisiatum. Boil Oj of milk with ʒiv of good beer, and strain.

Serum Chalybeatum. Bruns. Ph. Repeatedly quench red-hot iron in whey.

Serum Nitrosum. Boil ʒij of nitre in Oj of milk, and strain.

Serum Purgans. Germ. H. Manna ʒij, cream of tartar ʒiv, clarified whey ʒvj; a third part every 2 hours.

SERUM SINAPIS. Milk Oj, water Oj, bruised mustard seed ℥iss; boil till curdled, and strain.

SERUM CUM TAMARINDIS. G. Tamarinds ℥j, fresh milk ℥xxv by wt.; when the milk boils, add the tamarinds, and strain.

SERUM VINOSUM. SWEDIAUR. Milk lbij, water lbij, Rhenish wine ℥iss; boil, strain, and clarify.

SERUM LACTIS PULVERATUM. Sugar of milk ʒij, white sugar ℥j, gum arabic ℥ss. Mix.

SERUM DICTUM DE WEISSE. P. Senna ℥ss, sulphate of magnesia ℥ss, elder flowers, tops of St. John's wort, yellow bed-straw, of each ʒij. Infuse for half an hour in Ovj of boiling whey. Dose, ℥xvj, *to diminish the secretion of milk.*

SEVUM PRÆPARATUM. B. *Prepared Suet.* The internal fat of the abdomen of the sheep, purified by melting and straining.

SMILACINUM. *Smilacin.* Boil sarsaparilla in rectified spirit, distil off two thirds, filter, concentrate, and set aside to crystallize. Purify the crystals by digestion with animal charcoal, and recrystallize.

SODA CAUSTICA. B. *Caustic Soda.* Boil down solution of soda Oij rapidly in a silver or clean iron vessel, until there remains a fluid of oily consistence, a drop of which when removed on a warmed glass rod solidifies on cooling. Pour the fluid on a clean silver or iron plate, and, as soon as it has solidified, break it in pieces, and preserve it in stoppered green-glass bottles. It may also be run into moulds. U. S. same.

SODA PURA. *Caustic Soda.* P. Crystallized carbonate of soda ℥xx, quicklime ℥viij, water Ovj. Boil for half an hour, strain, evaporate rapidly in a silver dish to dryness, and melt as directed for Potassa Fusa.

SODÆ ACETAS. B. No formula. D. To Oj of commercial acetic acid, in a porcelain capsule, add gradually 16 ounces or q. s. of crys. carbonate of soda, and, taking care that there is a slight excess of acid, evaporate until a pellicle begins to form, and set aside to crystallize. [It is usually obtained by decomposing acetate of lime (made by saturating crude pyroligneous acid with chalk) by sulphate of

soda.] Dose, ℈j to ʒj, as a *diuretic*; in larger doses, as a *cathartic*.

SODÆ AQUA EFFERVESCENS. See Aqua Sodæ Effervescens.

SODÆ ARSENIAS. B. Arsenious acid ℥x, nitrate of soda ℥viiiss, dried carbonate of soda ℥vss, boiling distilled water f℥xxxv. Reduce the dry ingredients separately to fine powder, and mix them thoroughly in a porcelain mortar. Put the mixture into a large clay crucible, and cover it with the lid. Expose to a full red heat, till all effervescence has ceased, and complete fusion has taken place. Pour out the fused salt on a clean flagstone, and as soon as it has solidified, and while it is still warm, put it into the boiling distilled water, stirring diligently. When the salt has dissolved filter the solution through paper, and set it aside to crystallize. Drain the crystals, and, having dried them rapidly on filtering paper, enclose them in stoppered bottles.

SODÆ BENZOAS. P. Heat gently, benzoic acid and water, and add caustic soda q. s. to neutralize the acid; filter, evaporate, and crystallize over Sulph. Acid under a bell glass.

SODÆ BIBORAS. The native borax (*tincal*) is refined by calcination, solution, and crystallization. Borax is also made from the native boracic acid by saturating it with carbonate of soda. Dose, gr. xv—xxx.

SODÆ CARBOLAS. See Acid. Carbolic.

SODÆ CARBONAS. B. From the ashes of marine plants, or by chemical decomposition of chloride of sodium. [The chloride is first converted into sulphate by means of sulphuric acid. The sulphate so formed is next roasted with carb. lime and small coal, when there result carbonate of soda and sulphide of lime. Large quantities of carb. soda are now manufactured by means of the double decomposition of bicarb. ammonia and common salt, there being produced bicarb. soda and chloride of ammonium. The process is made continuous by decomposing the chloride of ammonium by lime, which expels the ammonia, and this is reconverted into the bicarbonate by the carbonic acid derived from heating the bicarbonate of soda and so reducing it to carbonate. By HARGREAVES' process the *salt cake* (sulphate of soda) is made by passing sulphurous

anhydride, air and steam over common salt.] Dose, gr. x to ʒss. 100 grains lose by a strong heat 63 grains; the same quantity, added to dil. sulphuric acid, gives off 15·28 grains of carbonic acid. G. *Natrum Carbonicum.*

SODÆ CARBONAS EXSICCATA. B. Expose carbonate of soda ʒviij in a porcelain capsule to a rather strong sand heat until the liquid which first forms is converted into a dry cake; and, having rubbed this to powder, enclose it in a stoppered bottle. Dose, gr. iij to x.

SODÆ BICARBONAS. (*Sesquicarbonas.* L. 1836.) B. Carbonate of soda ℔ij, dried carbonate of soda ℔iij, white marble in fragments ℔iv, hydrochloric acid Cj, water Cij, distilled water q. s. Fill with the marble a tubulated glass bottle having a few small holes drilled in the bottom, connect the tubulure tightly by a bent tube and corks with an empty two-necked bottle, and connect this with another bottle filled with the carbonates of soda well triturated together, and let the tube be long enough to reach the bottom of the bottle. Before fixing the cork in the bottle containing the carbonate of soda, partially immerse the bottle containing the marble in the hydrochloric acid previously diluted with the water and placed in any convenient vessel. When the whole apparatus is filled with carbonic acid gas, fix in tightly the cork of the bottle containing the carbonate of soda, and let the action go on until the gas ceases to be absorbed. Agitate occasionally for half an hour the damp salt which is formed, with half its weight of cold distilled water, drain the undissolved portion, and dry it by exposure to the air on filtering paper placed on porous bricks. Dose gr. x to lx.

SODA CHLORINATA. Dr. CHRISTISON. Pass chlorine gas (from 8 parts of black oxide of manganese, 10 of chloride of sodium, 14 of sulphuric acid, and 10 of water) into a vessel containing 19 parts of dried carbonate of soda mixed with 1 part of water. When the air of the apparatus is expelled the junctions should be secured. [It is more usually prepared in a liquid form. See Liquor Sodæ Chloratæ.]

SODÆ CITRO-TARTRAS EFFERVESCENS. B. Mix thoroughly powdered bicarbonate of soda ʒxvij, tartaric acid ʒviij, and citric acid ʒvj; place in a dish or pan of suitable form,

heated to between 200° and 220° F., and, when the particles begin to aggregate, stir assiduously till they assume a granular form. By means of suitable sieves separate the granules of uniform and most convenient size. Preserve in well-closed bottles. [Effervesces when mixed with water. Dose, gr. lx to ʒij. An improved form of the granular preparation sold in the shops as *Effervescing Citrate of Magnesia.*]

SODII SULPHIDUM CRYSTALLIZATUM. *Monosulfure de sodium crystallisé.* P. Prepare a solution of caustic soda sp. gr. 1·33, and pass into it sulphuretted hydrogen till no more gas is absorbed; leave the solution in close vessels till crystals form; drain them, and keep them in well-stopped bottles. Used in preparing some mineral waters. Dr. RINGER says it possesses the property of preventing and arresting *suppuration and of stopping the formation of pus.* Given for *boils and carbuncles* it also produces excellent results. Dose, $\frac{1}{10}$th gr. mixed with sugar of milk, every hour or two on the tongue.

SODÆ HYPOPHOSPHIS. Prepared in the same manner as hypophosphite of potash, substituting carb. soda for carb. potash. Medicinal properties as sodæ hypophosphis. Said to explode if too much heat be used in preparing it.

SODÆ HYPOSULPHIS. *Hyposulphite of soda.* P. Dissolve 8 parts of crystallized carb. soda in 16 parts of water, divide the solution into 2 parts, and pass into one excess of sulphurous acid; then add to it the remainder of the solution; mix in a large glass flask and boil to drive off excess of sulphurous acid; then add one part of sublimed sulphur; boil, agitate for a few minutes, filter and evaporate by a gentle heat to $\frac{1}{3}$rd its vol. and set aside in a cool place that the salt may crystallize.

SODÆ NITRAS. B. Native in Chili. *Chili Nitre.* Purified by crystallization.

SODÆ NITRIS. B. 1864. *Nitrite of Soda.* Mix nitrate of soda ℔j and charcoal recently burned and in fine powder ʒj¼ thoroughly in a mortar, and drop the mixture in successive portions into a clay crucible heated to dull redness. When the salt has become quite white, raise the heat so as to liquefy it, pour it out on a clean flagstone, and,

when it has solidified, break it into fragments, and keep it in a stoppered bottle.

Sodæ Phosphas. B. Place bone-ash in powder ℔x in a capacious earthenware or leaden vessel, pour on sulphuric acid f℥lvj, and stir with a glass rod until the whole powder is thoroughly moistened. After 24 hours add gradually and with constant stirring dist. water Cj; digest for 48 hours, and adding distilled water from time to time to replace what has evaporated. Add another gallon of the water, stirring diligently, digest for an hour, filter through calico, and wash what remains on the filter with successive portions of distilled water till it has almost ceased to have an acid reaction. Concentrate the filtrate to a gallon, let it rest for 24 hours, and filter again. Heat the filtrate to near the boiling-point, add carbonate of soda ℔xvj or q. s., previously dissolved in Cij of the water, till it ceases to form a precipitate and the fluid has acquired a feeble alkaline reaction. Filter through calico, evaporate the clear liquor till a film forms on the surface, and set it aside to crystallize. More crystals will be obtained by evaporating the mother liquor, a little carbonate of soda being added if necessary to maintain its alkalinity. Dry the crystals rapidly and without heat on filtering paper placed on porous bricks, and preserve them in stoppered bottles. Dose, ℥ij to ℥viij, *as a laxative*; or from ♈j to ℥ss, 3 times a day, in *uric gravel*.

Sodæ Pyrophosphas Crystallizata. P. By heating (gently at first) and afterwards to a red heat crystallized phosphate of soda in a platinum crucible until all the water is driven off and the salt has become fused. Dissolve the fused mass in water, filter and concentrate until it has a density of 1·20 and crystallize in the cold.

Sodæ et Ferri Pyrophosphas. G. *Natrum pyrophosphoricum ferratum.* Dissolve ℥xx pyrophosphate of soda in ℥xl cold dist. water and add gradually to the solution, and with constant stirring ℥viij sol. perchloride of iron by wt. (G.) previously diluted with ℥xxij dist. water as long as the pp. is redissolved. Filter and to the clear light green liquid thus obtained pour in ℥c by wt. of rectified spirit, wash the pp. with more spirit, press it between blotting paper and dry by a gentle heat.

SODÆ SALICYLAS. Made by neutralizing a sol. of pure salicylic acid with caustic soda, and evaporating to dryness. Must be purified by crystallization from alcohol. *Antipyretic. In acute rheumatism.* Dose gr. x to xx.

SODÆ SANTONAS. PARRISH. This salt is made by digesting an alcoholic sol. of the acid with carb. soda, evaporating, redissolving in strong alcohol, and crystallizing.

SODÆ SULPHO-CARBOLAS. PAREIRA. Mix two vols. of pure carbolic acid with one vol. of sulphuric acid in a flask and heat the mixture to 280° or 290° F. for five minutes. Let cool, dilute and saturate with carb. soda, evaporate and crystallize The other sulpho-carbolates may be prepared in the same manner. Dose grs. x to ʒss, *in phthisis and zymotic diseases; externally as a lotion in ozæna and fetid ulcers.*

SODÆ SULPHO-SALICYLAS. Mr. J. WILLIAMS obtains this salt by treating very pure salicylic acid with about twice its weight of sulphuric acid, then adding carb. barium, and decomposing the sulpho-salicylate of barium by sulphate of soda (See *Pharm. Journ.*, Sept. 30th, 1876.)

SODÆ SULPHOVINAS. Made by diluting sulphovinic acid with strong alcohol, and saturating directly with carbonate of soda in powder. Said to be a very *effective saline aperient*, unattended by *subsequent constipation.* Dose, ʒv to ʒvj.

SODÆ SULPHAS. *Glauber's Salt.* B. From the residue left in the manufacture of hydrochloric acid, after neutralizing with carbonate of soda, and crystallizing from solution in water.

SODÆ SULPHAS EXSICCATA. *Effloresced Glauber Salt.* Expose the crystals to a warm dry air till they fall into powder. They lose half their weight; the dose is reduced in the same proportion.

SODÆ BISULPHAS. Mix 10 parts of dried sulphate of soda with 7 of strong sulphuric acid, both by wt. Heat the mixture gently in a crucible.

SODÆ SULPHIS. *Sulphite of Soda.* Pass sulphurous acid to saturation through a solution of carbonate of soda. Used internally for *sarcina ventriculi*, and externally as an application *in skin diseases of fungous origin.* Hyposulphite of soda is employed in the same cases.

Sodæ Bisulphis. *Acid Sulphite.* Dissolve crys. carbonate of soda in twice its weight of water, and pass sulphurous acid in excess through the solution. Set aside to crystallize. Dose, ʒss to ʒj. Its solution is used to preserve *subjects.* The *neutral sulphite* (*sulphite*) may also be obtained by saturating the bisulphite with carbonate of soda.

Soda Tartarata. B. *Sodæ Potassio-tartras.* L. *Sodæ et Potassæ Tartras. Rochelle Salts.* B. Dissolve carbonate of soda ʒxij or q. s. in boiling distilled water Oiv, add gradually acid tartrate of potash in powder ʒxvj or q. s., and if, after being boiled for a few minutes, the liquid has an acid or alkaline reaction, add a little carbonate of soda or acid tartrate of potash till a neutral solution is obtained. Boil and filter; concentrate the liquor till a pellicle forms on the surface, and set it aside to crystallize. More crystals may be obtained by again evaporating as before. Dose, ʒij to ℥ss.

Soda Tartarizata Effervescens. *Acidulated Kali. Lemon and Kali.* Bicarbonate of soda ʒiv, tartaric acid ʒiv, refined sugar ʒxij, essence of lemon fʒss. The powders to be separately dried at a moderate temperature, and the whole uniformly mixed. [The above is one from the many private formulæ that might be given. It is to be regretted that the former name of the above pharmacopœial preparation (Soda Tartarizata) is sometimes given to this compound.]

Sodæ Tartras. To a solution of tartaric acid add carbonate or bicarbonate of soda q. s. to neutralize it; evaporate, and set aside to crystallize. Dose, as a *purgative,* ʒij—iv; as a *diuretic and antilithic* ℈j to ʒj, largely diluted. It is more frequently taken in the form of *Soda Powders.*

Sodæ Valerianas. B. Dilute fʒviss of sulphuric acid with Oss of water; dissolve ʒix of powdered bichromate of potash with the aid of heat in Oiiiss of water. When both solutions are cooled, put them into a matrass, and, having added fʒiv of fusel oil (Alcohol Amylicum), shake together repeatedly till the temperature has fallen to about 90° F. A condenser being connected, apply heat so as to distil over about Oiv of liquid. Saturate this exactly with caustic soda, separate from the oil which floats on the

surface, and evaporate till watery vapour ceases to escape, and then raise the heat cautiously so as to liquefy the salt. The heat should now be withdrawn, and when the salt has concreted, it is to be divided into fragments, and preserved in well-stopped bottles. [Chiefly used for obtaining the other valerianates.]

SODII AURO-TERCHLORIDUM. See Auri-chloridum Sodii.

SODII BROMIDUM. As Potassii Bromidum.

SODII CHLORIDUM. *Sodæ Murias. Common Salt.*

SODII CHLORIDUM PURIFICATUM. P. Common salt may be deprived of earthy chlorides by dissolving it in water, and adding to it drop by drop a sol. of carb. soda, until all the earthy salts are precipitated, filtering the sol. and evaporating till crystals begin to form.

SODII IODIDUM. *Sodæ Hydriodas.* By decomposing iodide of iron by carbonate of soda, and evaporating the filtered solution with a gentle heat, that crystals may be produced by cooling. It is very deliquescent.

SODII PLATINO-BICHLORIDUM. See Platino-chloridum Sodii.

SODII SULPHO-ANTIMONIAS. SCHLIPPE'S *Antimonial Salt.* See Antimonii et Sodii Sulphuretum.

SOLUTIO. *Solution.* This term is used as synonymous with LIQUOR. If the preparation sought for, cannot be found under the one name, look for it under the other.

SOLUTIO ACIDI CITRICI. Citric acid gr. xxxiv, water ℥j. This is about the strength of lemon juice. See Succus Limonis, B.

SOLUTIO ACONITIÆ. Dr. TURNBULL. Aconitia gr. j, rectified spirit f℥j. Externally, by a sponge on the unbroken skin, *in neuralgia and rheumatic affections.* (See LIQUOR.)

SOLUTIO ALKALINA CAUSTICA. See Liq. Potassæ Brandish.

SOLUTIO ANTISCROFULOSA. AUGUSTIN. Chloride of barium ℥ss, chloride of iron ℥ss, distilled water ℥ij.

SOLUTIO ARGENTI NITRAS CONCENTRATA. Mr. HIGGINBOTTOM. Dissolve ℈iv of nitrate of silver in f℥iv of distilled water. To be applied by a small sponge (1 inch by ⅓) on a silver probe. [Instead of solid caustic in *erysipelas*, &c.]

Solutio Arseniatis Ammoniæ and Solutio Arseniatis Sodæ. See Liquor Arseniatis Ammoniæ, &c.

Solutio Atropiæ. Mr. Wilde. Atropia gr. j, rectified spirit ♏iij, diluted nitric acid ♏j, distilled water f℥j. This forms No. 1; Nos. 2 and 3 contain respectively 2 and 3 grains of atropia. One drop applied to the conjunctiva of the lower lid dilates the pupil. Mr. W. Cooper's solution for the same purpose consists of atropia gr. ij, rectified spirit f℥j, water f℥vij. Dr. Pereira directs gr. j of atropia. See Liquor Atropiæ, B.

Solutio Auri Ammonio-chloridi. Furnari. Ammonio-chloride of gold gr. viij distilled water and rectified spirit, each ℥x. Dose, a teaspoonful, morning and evening, in sugared water; *against dysmenorrhœa* and *amenorrhœa*.

Solutio Barii Chloridi. L. See Liquor Barii Chloridi.

Solutio Bebeerinæ. Dr. Rodie's *Solution* contains impure sulphate of bebeerine, but the quantity is not known. The dose is from 20 to 30 drops.

Solutio Belladonnæ. Hahnemann's *Prophylactic Solution*. Extract of belladonna gr. iij, distilled water (or cinnamon water) ℥j. Dose, 3 drops, twice a day, to a child under 12 months, and 1 drop more for every year above.

Solutio Brominii. M. Pourche. *For internal use.* Bromine f℥j, distilled water f℥v; mix. Dose, 5 to 6 drops. [*For external use*, f℥iv of bromine to f℥v of water.]

Solutio Calcii Chloridi. *Solutio Calcis Muriatis.* E. See Liquor Calcii Chloridi.

Solutio Calcis Chlorinatæ. See Liquor Calcis Chloratæ.

Solutio Calcis Chloridi Spirituosa. Chevallier. Chloride of lime ℥iij, distilled water ℥ij, rectified spirit ℥ij; mix, and filter.

Solutio Camphoræ Carbonica. Swediaur. Water saturated with carbonic acid gas ℔ij, powdered camphor ℥iij.

Solutio Camphoræ e Chloroformô. Messrs. T. & H. Smith. Camphor ℥iij, chloroform f℥j. Dissolve. [For exhibiting camphor, with yolk of egg in emulsions.]

Solutio Camphoræ et Myrrhæ. Swediaur. Camphor ℥j, myrrh ℥j; rub together, and add gradually ℔j of hot distilled water. When cold, filter.

SOLUTIO CANTHARIDIS ÆTHERIALIS. Mr. TOYNBEE. Ether 3 parts, cantharides 1 part; exhaust by percolation.

SOLUTIO CAUSTICA COPAIBÆ *vel* CUBEBÆ. Dr. CATTELL. Oil of cubebs or copaiva ℥ij, solution of potash ℥j, water q. s. ℥ss to be used *as an injection.*

SOLUTIO CARBONIS SULPHURETI. OTTO. Sulphuret of carbon ℥ij, alcohol ℥j. Dose, 4 drops, every 4 hours.

SOLUTIO CHLOROFORMI. BOUCHARDAT. Chloroform ℥j, rectified spirit ℥j, water ℥x. Used chiefly as a lotion, to allay itching.

SOLUTIO COPAIBÆ ALKALINA. Copaiva ℥ij, solution of potash f℥iv, distilled water ℥x; boil together, and when cooled to 140° F. add spirit of nitric ether f℥j. Separate the clear solution from the sediment and what floats on the surface. Dr. CHRISTISON directs ℥iss of liquor potassæ and no water. Mr. BELL. Balsam of copaiva 2 parts, solution of potash or soda 8 parts, water 7 parts. Boil for a quarter of an hour, and add sweet spirit of nitre 1 part.

SOLUTIO CREASOTI. The *watery* solution consists of 1 part of creasote to 80 of water. A weaker solution, from 3 to 6 drops in Oj of water, is used for preserving pathological specimens. The alcoholic solution consists of 1 part of creasote to 16 [LAENNEC says 10] parts of rectified spirit.

SOLUTIO CUPRI SULPHATIS COMPOSITA. *Aqua Styptica.* E. 1817. Sulphate of copper ℥iij tr., alum ℥iij tr., water ℥xxxij tr., sulphuric acid ℥iss tr. Dissolve the sulphate by heat, filter, and add the acid.

SOLUTIO DELPHINIÆ. Dr. TURNBULL. Delphinia ℈j, rectified spirit f℥ij. *For outward use.*

SOLUTIO ELATERINI. Dr. G. BIRD. Elaterin gr. iv, rectified spirit f℥iv.

SOLUTIO ERGOTÆ ÆTHEREA. Dr. G. O. REES. As Essentia Secalis Cornuti Ætherea. Dose, ♏v to viij, *in menorrhagia;* from ♏xv to xxx, *to puerperal women.*

SOLUTIO FERRI ALUMINOSA. SWEDIAUR. Calcined sulphate of iron ℈x, alum ℈v, water q. s. to dissolve them, sulphuric acid 15 drops. Dose, 10 to 15 drops. [Once a celebrated nostrum in Germany, under the name of *Tinctura Nervosa.*]

SOLUTIO FERRI PERNITRATIS. See Ferri Pernitras.

SOLUTIO GAMBOGIÆ ALKALINA. VAN MONS. Gamboge ℥ss, solution of carbonate of potash ℥ss.

SOLUTIO HYDRARGYRI AMMONIO-NITRATIS; SOL. HYDR. DEUTO-NITRATIS; SOL. HYDR. BICYANIDI. See Liquor, &c.

SOLUTIO HYDRARGYRI DEUTO-IODIDI. M. The *Alcoholic Solution:* Deuto-iodide of mercury gr. xij, rectified spirit f℥iss Dose, 10 to 15 drops. *Æthereal Solution:* With sulphuric ether, in the same proportion.

SOLUTIO ÆTHEREA IODINII. M. Iodine ℈ij. rectified ether f℥iss.

SOLUTIONES IODINII *vel* IODURETÆ. LUGOL'S Solutions of Iodine.—*Ioduretted waters,* Nos. 1, 2, and 3: Iodine gr. iss, ij, and iiss, water Oj. *Drops*: Iodine ℈j, iodide of potassium ℈ij, water f℥ix. *Lotions, &c.:* Iodine gr. iss to iij, iodide of potassium gr. iij to vj, water Oj. *Rubefacient:* Iodine 1 part, iodide of potassium 2, water 12. *Caustic:* Iodine 1, iodide of potassium 1, water 2.

SOLUTIO IODINII CUM CONIÔ. Dr. SCUDAMORE'S Solution, *for inhaling.* Iodine gr. vj, iodide of potassium gr. vj, rectified spirit ℥ij, water ℥v ℥vj. From ℥ss to ℥v of this solution, with ℥ss of tincture of hemlock, to be added to warm water (120° F.) in a glass inhaler, and used twice a day. The preserved juice (succus conii) is often substituted for the tincture of hemlock. Two thirds of the ingredients are first put into the inhaler, and the rest added when half the time for inhaling has elapsed.

SOLUTIO IODHYDRARGYRATIS POTASSII. Dr. CHANNING. Iodide of potassium gr. iiiss, biniodide of mercury gr. ivss, distilled water f℥j. Dissolve first the iodide of potassium, and then the iodide of mercury, in the water. Dose, 2 to 5 drops, 3 times a day.

SOLUTIO MAGNESIÆ CARBONATIS. See Liquor Magnes. Carb.

SOLUTIO MAGNESIÆ SULPHATIS. A convenient solution for dispensing is one containing ℥j of the salt in f℥ij.

SOLUTIO MORPHIÆ ACETATIS—CITRATIS—SULPHATIS; see Liquor Morphiæ Acetatis, &c.

SOLUTIO MORPHIÆ BIMECONATIS. There is no standard formula; it is made about the same strength as Tinctura Opii. The following contains 1 grain in ♏84—Bimeconate of morphia ℈ss, rectified spirit f℥j, distilled water f℥xiij.

SOLUTIO MYRRHÆ ALKALINA. SWEDIAUR. Carbonate of

soda ʒj, myrrh ℥ij, boiling water ℥viij. Digest in a water-bath for 2 days, frequently *stirring, and strain.*

SOLUTIO OLEI CARYOPHYLLI. *Alcohol Caryophyllatum.* CH. Oil of cloves ʒj, alcohol ʒiij. *Applied to carious bones.*

SOLUTIO PHOSPHORI ÆTHEREA. M. Sliced phosphorus gr. v, rectified ether ℥j; mix, set the bottle in a dark place for three or four days, shaking occasionally, and decant.

SOLUTIO POTASSÆ. See Liquor Potassæ.

SOLUTIO POTASSÆ ALCOHOLICA. POL. PH. Hydrate of potash ℥j, alcohol ℥vj.

SOLUTIO POTASSII CYANIDI. For LAMING'S, see Liquor Pot. Cyanidi. M. directs a stronger solution (*Hydrocyanate de potasse médicinal.*) Cyanide of potassium ʒj, distilled water ℥j. It will not keep.

SOLUTIO POTASSII SULPHURETI. See Aqua Sulphureti Potassæ.

SOLUTIO QUINIÆ SULPHO-TARTRATIS. RIGHINI. Disulphate of quinine 45 grs., tartaric acid 67 grs., distilled water ʒiij to ʒv. Make a solution, of which from ♏xv to ʒj may be given in the day.

SOLUTIO SAPONIS ÆTHEREA. PELLETIER. White soap ʒv, camphor ʒv, oil of thyme ♃ij, acetic ether ℥v.

SOLUTIO SODÆ CARBONATIS. *Sodæ Carbonatis Aqua.* D. Crystallized carbonate of soda ℥j, water f℥xvj or q. s. to form a solution whose sp. gr. is 1·024.

SOLUTIO SODÆ HYPOPHOSPHITIS. *Swan's Solution.* Mr. SQUIRE says this contains 3 grs. of the salt in ʒj.

SOLUTIO STANNI CHLORIDI. NAUCHE. Chloride of tin gr. j, distilled water f℥xlvj. Dose, f℥ss, daily, in gum water. *And as a lotion to cancerous ulcers.*

SOLUTIO ZINCI ACETATIS. E. 1817. Sulphate of zinc ʒj, acetate of lead ʒiv; dissolve each separately in ℥x of distilled water, mix, and filter.

SOLUTIO ZINCI ÆTHEREA. HUFELAND. Chloride of zinc ʒiv, alcohol ℥j, sulphuric ether ℥ij.

SOLUTIO ZINCI SULPHATIS. E. 1817. Sulphate of zinc gr. xvj, water f℥viij, dilute sulphuric acid ♏xvj.

SOLUTIO VERATRIÆ. M. Veratria gr. j, distilled water, f℥iiss. Dr. TURNBULL'S *Solution for external use* is veratria ♃j, rectified spirit ℥ij.

Other solutions will be found under LIQUOR; and several *alcoholic* solutions under TINCTURA.

SPARADRAPUM CUM CERÂ. *Toile de Mai.* P. White wax ℥viij, oil of almonds ℥iv, Swiss turpentine ℥j, melt together, and dip into it strips of linen cloth, which are to be passed between wooden rules to remove the superfluous plaster. Spread on paper, it forms waxed paper.

SPARADRAPUM COMMUNE. *Common spread plaster.* P. directs, under this name, Emp. Gummosum spread on linen, which is the *Sparadrap* of the hospitals of Paris. With us, the Empl. Plumbi and Emp. Resinæ are commonly used. See Empl. Resinæ.

SPARADRAPUM ELEMI. See Charta pro Fonticulis.

SPARADRAPUM EPISPASTICUM. See Charta Epispastica. It may be spread on sarcenet or linen.

SPARADRAPUM ICTHYOCOLLÆ. See Emplastrum Icthyocollæ.

SPARADRAPUM OPII. M. SCHÆUFELLE. On a piece of black sarcenet, of a close and strong texture, properly stretched, spread with a brush 3 layers of extract of opium, softened with water to the consistence of treacle, and mixed with a sixth part of powdered gum. Keep the plaster dry.

SPARADRAPUM RESINÆ THAPSIÆ. P. Yellow wax ℥iv¼, resin ℥iss, Burgundy pitch ℥iss, boiled turpentine ℥iss, Swiss turpentine ℥ss, glycerine ℥ss, honey ℥ss, resin of thapsia ℥¾. Melt the first five substances together, and strain through linen. Keep them liquefied over a gentle fire, and add the glycerine, the honey, and the resin. When well mixed and of a proper consistence, spread on strips of linen cloth.

SPARADRAPUM VESICANS. P. Gum elemi ℥j, olive oil ℥ss, basilicon ointment ℥ij¼, resin ℥j, yellow wax ℥iij¾, cantharides in fine powder ℥iv¼. Melt the first five substances together, and stir in the cantharides; when sufficiently cold and well mixed, spread on waxed strips of linen.

SPECIES. Mixtures of dried plants, or parts of plants, in a divided state, which, for convenience, are kept mixed for use. The *Compound Powders* (which are sometimes included under this name) are mostly placed under PULVERES.

SPECIES AMARÆ. P. Dried leaves of holy thistle, flowering tops of germander, and lesser centaury, of each p. æ. cut and mixed.

SPECIES ANTHELMINTICÆ. P. Dried flowering tops of tansy, and wormwood, chamomile flowers, and wormseed, in equal parts.

SPECIES AROMATICÆ. P. Leaves and tops of sage, thyme, wild thyme, hyssop, peppermint, rosemary, origanum, and wormwood, of each ℥j.

SPECIES CARMINATIVÆ. P. Aniseeds, caraway seeds, coriander seeds, and fennel seeds, of each p. æ.

SPECIES PRO CONF. AROMATICÂ. See Conf. Aromatica.

SPECIES PRO CONF. OPII. See Conf. Opii.

SPECIES ASTRINGENTES. P. Bistort root ℥j, tormentil root ℥j, pomegranate rind ℥j.

SPECIES BECHICÆ. P. Leaves of Canadian maidenhair, ground ivy, hartstongue, speedwell, hyssop tops, and poppy capsules (freed from seeds) p. æ.; cut and mixed. [Dried flowers of mallow, catsfoot, coltsfoot, and petals of red poppy, each ℥j; mix.] The Fructûs Bechici are—Dates (stoned) ℥j, jujubes ℥j, figs ℥j, raisins ℥j.

SPECIES CORDIALES. *The 4 Cordial Flowers*, L. 1720. Flowers of borage, bugloss, roses, and violets.

SPECIES DIURETICÆ. (*The 5 opening roots*, E. 1744.) Dried roots of sweet fennel, butcher's broom, smallage, asparagus, and parsley, of each ℥j. [*The 5 lesser opening roots* are—Dog-grass, madder, eryngo, caper, and rest-harrow.]

SPECIES EMOLLIENTES. P. Dried leaves of mallow, marsh-mallow, great white mullein, and wall wort, of each ℥j; mix. *The 5 emollient herbs*, E. 1744. Mallow, marsh-mallow, mercury, pellitory, and violet. [Farinæ Emollientes, *Emollient meals* (P.), are the ingredients of species emollientes, P., powdered and passed through a hair sieve.]

SPECIES FUMALES. See Pulvis Fumalis, and Fumigatio Balsamica.

SPECIES AD DECOCTUM LIGNORUM. G. Guaiacum wood rasped ℥iv, cut burdoch root ℥ij, ononis root ℥ij, cut liquorice root ℥j, cut sassafras ℥j; mix.

SPECIES PECTORALIS. G. Cut marsh-mallow root ℥viij, liquorice root ℥iij, orris root ℥j, coltsfoot leaves ℥iv, mullein flowers ℥ij, aniseed ℥ij.

SPECIES NARCOTICÆ. P. Dried leaves of belladonna, hemlock, tobacco, poppy, black nightshade, and henbane, in equal parts.

SPECIES DICTÆ QUINQUE HERBÆ CAPILLARES. 5 *capillary herbs.* L. 1720. Black and white maidenhair, spleenwort, hartstongue, and golden maidenhair.

SPECIES PURGANTES. *Thé de Santé. Thé de St. Germain.* P. Senna ℥xij, elder flowers ℥v, fennel seeds ℥iij, aniseed ℥v, cream tartar ℥iij; 80 grs. of the above in a cup of boiling water for a dose. *In habitual constipation.*

SPECIES VULNERARIÆ. P. *Thé Suisse.* Leaves and tops of wormwood, bettony, bugle, calamint, germander, hyssop, ground ivy, milfoil, origanum, periwinkle, rosemary, self-heal, sage, hartstongue, water germander, thyme, speedwell, flowers of arnica, do. catsfoot, do. coltsfoot, of each p. æ., cut and mixed.

SPIRITÛS. *Spirits.* Under this head are placed distilled spirits, simple and compound; with a few alcoholic solutions, and ethereal spirits. B. For most distilled spirits is now substituted a solution of 1 part volatile oil in 49 of rectified spirit. Essences. See ESSENTIA. The spirit which forms the basis of these compounds is not prepared by pharmacists, but is a separate branch of manufacture. The Colleges, however, have indicated, by their densities, the strength of the spirits to be employed. The following table shows the specific gravity of the different varieties of spirit ordered by the B., U. S., P., and G. Pharmacopœias.

B.		U. S.		P.		G.	
Alcohol	·795	Alcohol fortius	·817	Alcohol absolu	·795	Spiritus	·830 to ·834
Spiritus rectificatus	·838	Alcohol	·835	Do. 95° centesimaux	·817		
Spiritus tenuor (rect. sp. 5 vols., dist. water 3 vols.)	·920	Alcohol dilutum (eq. vols. of alcohol ·835 and water)	·941	Do. 90° do.	·835	Spiritus dilutus (spiritus 7 pts. wt., water 3 parts' wt.)	·893
				Do. 80° do.	·864		
				Do. 60° do.	·914		

SPIRITUS [*vel* AQUA] ABSINTHII COMPOSITA. L. 1720. Dried wormwood lbss, cardamom seed ℥ss, coriander seed ℥iss, brandy Cj; distil.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS. B. Mix ether f℥x and rectified spirit Oj. Sp. gr. ·809. U. S. with ol. ether. P. Ether and sp. p. æ. G. 1 ether to 3 sp.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS ACETICI. PRUS. PH. Acetic ether ℥j, rectified spirit ℥iij.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS AROMATICUS. L. 1824. *Elixir Vitrioli dulce.* Cinnamon ℥iij, cardamom ℥iss, long pepper ℥j, ginger ℥j, spirit of ether f℥xvj. Macerate 14 days in a stopped bottle, and strain. Dose, f℥ss to f℥j.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS MURIATICI. *Dulcified Spirit of Salt.* E. 1744. To 3 parts of rectified spirit in a large vessel gradually add 1 part of hydrochloric acid; digest for some days, and distil cautiously by a sand heat.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS NITRICI. L. To Oij of rectified spirit add gradually f℥iiiss of nitric acid (sp. gr. 1·42); then distil f℥xxviij. [Sp. gr. ·884.] E. directs one measure of hyponitrous ether (see Æther Nitricus) with 4 of rectified spirit. Density, ·847. The above is apt to become acid, which is corrected by adding magnesia or alkalies, and redistilling; but it soon becomes acid again. [This, however, according to Klein, is not the case, if neutral tartrate of potash be used.] Dose, ♏xx to f℥j.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS NITROSI. *Sp. Ether. Nitrici.* L. and E. B. 1867. Mix gradually sulphuric acid f℥ij with Oj of rectified spirit. Add, in the same way, f℥iiss of nitric acid. Put the mixture into a retort into which copper in fine wire (about No. 25) ℥ij has been introduced, and to which a thermometer is fitted. Attach a fit condenser, and, applying a gentle heat, let the spirit distil at a temperature commencing at 170° F., rising to 175°, but not exceeding 180°, until f℥xij have passed into a bottle cooled, if necessary, with ice-cold water. Then withdraw the heat. Let the contents of the retort cool. Add f℥ss nitric acid, and distil again until the product measures f℥xv. Mix with Oij of rectified spirit, or to sp. gr. of ·845. Should contain 2 per cent. of nitrous ether separable by agitation with solution of chloride calcium. U. S. same. P. Acid. nitric (1·3) 1 part, Sp. rect. 3 parts; mix.

SPIRITUS ETHERIUS OLEOSUS. D. Mix Oiss of oil of vitriol with Oj of rectified spirit, in a glass matrass; connect this with a Liebig's condenser, apply heat, and distil till a

black froth begins to rise. Separate the uppermost stratum of the distilled liquid, and, having exposed it to the air for 24 hours, let the oil be transferred to a moist paper filter, and washed with a little cold water. Dissolve it in Oss of rectified spirit mixed with f℥v of sulphuric ether. [This is almost identical with the next.]

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS COMPOSITUS. L. (*Sp. Æth. Sulphurici Compositus*, 1836.) *Hoffmann's Anodyne Liquor.* Ether f℥viij, rectified spirit f℥xvj, ethereal oil f℥iij. Mix.

SPIRITUS ALEXITERIUS. (*Aqua Alexiteria Spirituosa.* L. 1746.) Mint lbss, angelica leaves ℥iv, tops of sea-wormwood ℥iv, proof spirit Cj old wine measure (Oviss imp.), water q. s. Distil Cj (Oviss imp.).

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ. L. 1836. Hydrochlorate of ammonia ℥x tr., carbonate of potash ℥xvj tr., rectified spirit Oiij, water Oiij; distil Oiij.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ AROMATICUS. B. *Spirit of Sal Volatile.* Mix carbonate of ammonia ℥viij, strong solution of ammonia f℥iv, volatile oil of nutmeg f℥iv, oil of lemon f℥vj, rectified spirit Ovj, water Oiij, and distil 7 pints. Sp. gr. ·870. Dose, ℥ss to f℥j. U. S. A sol. of carb. ammon. in rect. sp., water, and liq. ammoniæ, and containing oils of lemon, nutmeg, and lavender. P. Distilled from chloride of ammonium and carb. potash, with peel of orange and lemon, cinnamon, cloves, vanilla, and cinnamon water.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ COMPOSITUS. D. 1787. Spirit of ammonia f℥xxxij, oil of lemon ℥ij, oil of nutmeg ℥ij; mix.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ FŒTIDUS. B. Macerate assafœtida in small pieces ℥iss in a closed vessel for 24 hours, in f℥xv of rect. spirit; distil off the spirit, mix the product with strong solution of ammonia f℥ij, and add rect. spirit to make 1 pint. Dose, ℥ss to ℥j.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ SUCCINATUS. See Tinct. Ammoniæ Comp.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ ANISATUS. See Liquor Ammon. Anisatus.

SPIRITUS ANGELICÆ. G. Sliced angelica root ℥ij, sliced Valerian ℥ss, bruised juniper berries ℥ss; put into a retort and pour on rect. spirit ℥ix by wt. and water ℥xvss by wt.

and macerate for 24 hours; then draw over ℥xiiss by wt., in which dissolve camphor ℥¼.

SPIRITUS ANISI. L. Oil of aniseed f℥iij, proof spirit Cj; dissolve.

SPIRITUS ANISI COMPOSITUS. L. 1787. Aniseed ℔ss, angelica seed ℔ss, proof spirit Cj, water Oij; distil Cj. Dose, f℥ss to ℥ij.

SPIRITUS ANISI STELLATI. From Star Anisi as Sp. Cinnam. P.

SPIRITUS ARMORACIÆ COMPOSITUS. B. Horseradish root ℥xx, dried orange peel ℥xx, nutmegs ℥ss, proof spirit Cj, water Oij. Distil Cj with a gentle heat. Dose, f℥j—℥ij.

SPIRITUS AURANTII. P. The yellow part of fresh orange peel ℔j, spirit of wine (·864) ℔vj; macerate for 2 days, and distil by water-bath to dryness. Sp. flor. Aurant.; the same.

SPIRITUS BERGAMII. From bergamot peel, as Sp. Aurantii.

SPIRITUS BRYONIÆ COMPOSITUS. E. 1744. Bryony ℔ss, valerian ℥ij, pennyroyal ℥iij, rue ℥iij, mugwort, feverfew flowers, savin tops, each ℥iv, orange peel ℥j, lovage seed ℥j, brandy Cj; distil. [*Aqua Hysterica* is the same without the bryony.] Dose, f℥j.

SPIRITUS CAJUPUTI. B. Dissolve oil of cajuput f℥j in rectified spirit f℥xlix. [⅕th strength of B. 1864.] Dose, f℥ss—℥j.

SIRITUS CALAMI. P. Calamus root ℔j tr., sp. of wine (·863) ℔viij; macerate 4 days, and distil nearly to dryness.

SPIRITUS CARYOPHYLLI. P. As Spiritus Cinnamon. P.

SPIRITUS CAMPHORÆ. (*Tinctura Camphoræ*, L. and D.) B. Dissolve camphor ℥j in rectified spirit f℥ix. U. S. 1 in 7½. P. 1 in 10. G. 1 in 10.

Antidotes.—Strong Coffee.

SPIRITUS CARDAMOMI. L. 1746. Cardamom seed ℥v tr., proof spirit Cj, water q. s.; distil Cj.

SPIRITUS CARUI. L. Oil of caraway f℥ij, proof spirit Cj; dissolve. Dose, f℥ss to f℥iij.

SPIRITUS CASSIÆ. E. Cassia in coarse powder ℔j tr. Proceed as for Spirit of Caraway. Dose, f℥ss to ℥j.

SPIRITUS CHLOROFORMI. B. Dissolve chloroform f℥j in rectified spirit f℥xix. Sp. gr. ·871. Dose, ♏xx—lx. U. S. ℥j tr., proof sp. ℥xij o. m.

SPIRITUS CINNAMOMI. P. Cinnamon ℥x, sp. (·864), ℥lxxx wt.; draw over all the spirituous part.

SPIRITUS COCHLEARIÆ. G. Fresh leaves of flowering scurvy-grass ℔viij, rect. spirit ℔iij, water ℔iij. Distil ℔iv.

SPIRITUS COCHLEARIÆ COMPOSITUS. P. Fresh scurvy-grass ℔v, spirit (·864) ℔vj, horseradish ℥xss. Distil ℔v.

SPIRITUS CŒRULEUS. HAN. PH. Wormwood, scordium, savin, lavender flowers, of each ℥iiss; proof spirit Ov; distil Oiiss, and add ℥vj of verdigris, and water of ammonia ℥ix. *For outward use.*

SPIRITUS CITRI CORTICIS. P. With lemon peel as Sp. Aurantii.

SPIRITUS CORIANDRI. P. Seed ℥j, spirit (·864) ℥viij wt.; distil to dryness.

SPIRITUS CORNU CERVI. See Liquor Volatilis Cornu Cervi.

SPIRITUS DILUTIOR. E. See Spiritus Tenuior.

SPIRITUS FEBRIFUGUS CLUTTONI. See Spiritus Ætheris Muriatici. The original form is—Oil of sulphur by the bell, oil of vitriol, and sea-salt, of each ℥j, spirit of wine ℥vj. Let them digest for a month, then distil to dryness.

SPIRITUS FERRI CHLORATI ÆTHEREUS. PRUS. PH. See Tinct. Ferri Sesquichloridi Ætherea.

SPIRITUS FIORAVANTI. P. Swiss turpentine ℥v, elemi ℥j, resin of tacamahaca ℥j, amber ℥j, liquid styrax ℥j, galban. ℥j, myrrh, ℥j, aloes ℥ss, bay berries ℥j, galanga root ℥ss, ginger ℥ss, zedoary root ℥ss, cinnamon ℥ss, cloves ℥ss, nutmegs ℥ss, leaves of cretum marum ℥ss. Spirit (·864) ℥xxx wt. Macerate 6 days, and distil over a water-bath till ℥xxv come over.

SPIRITUS FORMICARUM. G. Ants (freshly collected and bruised) ℔ij, spirit of wine (at ·830) ℔iij, water ℔iij. Macerate for 2 days. Distil ℔iv. Dose, 20 to 60 drops; also *used outwardly.*

SPIRITUS FULIGINIS. An empyreumatic spirit was formerly distilled from wood-soot, as Liq. Vol. C. C. An alcoholic spirit is also made from 1 part wood-soot, 5 of proof spirit, 15 of water; distil 4 parts.

SPIRITUS GARI. P. Aloes ℥v, myrrh ℥ij, cloves ℥v, nutmegs ℥x, cinnamon ℥xx, saffron ℥v, spirit (·864) ℔xliij. Macerate 4 days, filter, add ℔ss of water, and distil by water-bath all the spirituous part.

SPIRITUS JUNIPERI. B. Dissolve English oil of juniper f℥j

in rectified spirit f℥xlix. [1-5th strength of B. 1864.] Dose, ʒss—ʒj. U. S. same. G. from the frujt.

Spiritus Juniperi Compositus. L. Oil of juniper f℥iss, oil of caraway ♏xij, oil of fennel ♏xij, proof spirit Cj. Dissolve. Dose, f℥j—ij.

Spiritus Lavandulæ. B. Dissolve English oil of lavender f℥j in rectified spirit f℥xlix. 1-5th strength of B. 1864 When used as a *perfume*, various additions are usually made. See Lavender Water, in the *Druggists' General Receipt Book*. U. S. same. P. and G. by distillation from recent plant.

Spiritus Lavandulæ Compositus. See Tinctura Lavandulæ Composita.

Spiritus Limonis. P. As Spiritus Aurantii.

Spiritus Marjoranæ. From sweet marjoram, as Spir. Salviæ.

Spiritus MasticHes Compositus. Mastic ℥j, myrrh ℥j, olibanum ℥j, rectified spirit Oj; distil.

Spiritus Melissæ Compositus. P. *Eau de Melisse des Carmes.* Fresh balm in flower ℥ix, lemon peel ℥iss, cinnamon ℥¾, cloves ℥¾, nutmeg ℥¾, coriander ʒij, angelica root ʒij. Spirit (·864) ℔iij ℥ij; macerate for 4 days, and distil in water-bath to dryness.

Spiritus Menthæ Piperitæ. B. Dissolve English oil of peppermint f℥j in rectified spirit f℥xlix. Dose, f℥ss—ʒj. U. S. 1 in 16. P. by distillation from the plant.

Spiritus Menthæ Viridis and Sp. Menthæ Piperitæ. L. Essential oil ʒiij, proof spirit Cj; dissolve.

Spiritus Mindererl. See Liquor Ammoniæ Acetatis.

Spiritus Myristicæ. B. Dissolve volatile oil of nutmeg f℥j in rectified spirit f℥xlix. Dose, ʒss—ʒj. U. S. same.

Spiritus Origani. From wild marjoram, as Spir. Salviæ.

Spiritus Pimentæ. L. Oil of pimento f℥ij, proof spirit Cj; dissolve.

Spiritus Pini Turionum. Buds of spruce fir ℔iij, proof spirit ℔vj, water ℔j; distil ℔iv.

Spiritus Pulegii. L. As Spiritus Menthæ.

Spiritus Pyroaceticus. *Acetone.* Obtained by the dry distillation of acetate of lime, by a moderate and gradually increased heat. The product is rectified by repeated dis-

tillation over lime. Sp. gr. ·921. See Napththa Medicinalis.

Spiritus Pyroxylicus. B. 1864. Omitted 1867. *Wood Spirit. Methylic alcohol*, with about 10 per cent. of water. A product of the destructive distillation of wood. When the acid liquor obtained by the dry distillation of wood, after separating the tar, is distilled, the first portions which come over are chiefly wood spirit with hydrate of methyl and acetone. This is rectified by distillation with chloride of calcium. It is further purified by redistilling it over lime. Sp. gr. ·841 to ·846. D. states its sp. gr. to be ·846, but it may be obtained as low as ·813. The purest kinds of pyroxylic spirit constitute Dr. Hastings' *Medicinal Naphtha*. Dose, ♏xij—xv, 3 times a day, increased as the patient can bear it. *In consumption and in nausea.*

Spiritus Rectificatus, and Sp. Rectificatissimus. See Spiritûs.

Spiritus Rosmarini. B. Dissolve English oil of rosemary f℥j in rectified spirit f℥xlix. P. Distils from fresh leaves.

Spiritus Rubi Idæi. Raspberries ℔iij, rectified spirit ℔ij; distil ℔ij.

Spiritus Salis Ammoniaci. L. 1746. Liquor Ammoniæ Sesquicarbonatis.

Spiritus Salis Ammoniaci Dulcis. Spiritus Ammoniæ.

Spiritus Salis Marini. Acidum Hydrochloricum.

Spiritus Salviæ. Flower sage ℔j, rectified spirit ℔iij, water ℔j; distil ℔iij.

Spiritus Salviæ Compositus. Sp. Vulnerarius.

Spiritus Sassafras. P. As Spiritus Calami.

Spiritus Spilanthi. Beral. Bruised Para cress (Spilanthes oleracea) in flower 1 part, spirit (·863) 2 parts; macerate 2 or 3 days, and distil two parts.

Spiritus Tenuior. B. *Proof Spirit.* Spirit of ·920 sp. gr. Mix Ov of rectified spirit with Oiij of distilled water. [Strength fixed by law.]

Spiritus Terebinthinæ Æthereus. Van Mons. Spirit of nitric ether, with as much rectified oil of turpentine as it will dissolve. [Rectified oil of turpentine is also termed *ethereal spirit of turpentine.*]

SPIRITUS TEREBINTHINÆ COMPOSITUS. See Balsamum Fiovarenti.

SPIRITUS THYMI. From Thyme, as Spiritus Salviæ.

SPIRITUS VANILLÆ. NIEMANN. Bruised vanilla 1 part, rectified spirit 12 parts, water 12; distil 12 parts.

SPIRITUS VINI GALLICI. B. *Brandy.* Spirit distilled from French wine.

SPIRITUS VOLATILIS AROMATICUS. See Sp. Ammoniæ Aromaticus.

SPIRITUS VULNERARIUS. P. *Arquebusade.* Fresh leaves of basil, calamint, hyssop, marjoram, balm, mint, origanum, savory, rosemary, sage, mother of thyme, common thyme, wormwood, angelica, fennel, rue, flowering tops of St. John's wort and of lavender, of each ℥j, proof spirit lbij¼. Macerate for 6 days, and distil ℥xxx by wt.

SPONGIA CERATA. Fine sponge, washed and dried, is dipped into melted bees-wax, pressed between heated tin plates, left till cold, the excess of wax being then removed.

SPONGIA PRÆPARATA. Washed sponge, still wet, is bound tightly with whipcord, and placed on a stove to dry.

SPONGIA USTA. Cut sponge into pieces, beat it, and burn it in a close iron vessel until it becomes black and friable. See Pulvis Spongiæ.

STANNI OXIDUM. SWEDIAUR. Keep pure tin melted in an open vessel till it is entirely converted into a grey powder; triturate, and sift it.

STANNI PROTOCHLORIDUM. It is obtained, in solution, by digesting by aid of heat, granulated tin in strong hydrochloric acid, as long as hydrogen gas is given off. [*Used as a test.*]

STANNI PULVIS. See PULVIS STANNI. Tin is also divided by rasping or filing.

STANNI SULPHURETUM. *Stanni Bisulphuretum. Aurum Musivum.* P. Melt 12 parts of tin with the lowest possible heat in an earthen crucible, add 6 parts of quicksilver, and triturate the amalgam with 7 parts of sulphur and 6 of sal ammoniac. Introduce the mixture into a glass matrass, and heat gradually in a sand-bath till white vapours are disengaged; maintain a gentle heat till these cease, then break the matrass, and remove the golden scales from the darker matter.

STIBIUM SULPHURATUM, &c. See Antimonii Sulphuretum, &c.

STRYCHNIA. *Strychnine* or *Strychnia*. B. Nux vomica. ℔j, acetate of lead 180 gr., solution of ammonia q. s., rectified spirit q. s., distilled water q. s. Subject the nux vomica for 2 hours to steam in any convenient vessel; chop or slice it; dry it in a water-bath or hot-air chamber, and immediately grind it in a coffee mill. Digest the powder at a gentle heat for 12 hours with Oij of the spirit and Oj of the water, strain through linen, express strongly, and repeat the process twice. Distil off the spirit from the mixed fluid, evaporate the watery residue to about ℥xvj, and filter when cold. Add now the acetate of lead, previously dissolved in distilled water, so long as it occasions any precipitate; filter; wash the precipitate with ℥x of cold water, adding the washings to the filtrate; evaporate the clear fluid to ℥viij, and when it has cooled add the ammonia in slight excess, stirring thoroughly. Let the mixture stand at the ordinary temperature for 12 hours; collect the precipitate on a filter, wash it once with a few ounces of cold distilled water, dry it in a water-bath or hot-air chamber, and boil it with successive portions of rectified spirit, till the fluid scarcely tastes bitter. Distil off most of the spirit, evaporate the residue to the bulk of about ℥ss, and set it aside to cool. Cautiously pour off the yellowish mother-liquor (which contains the brucia of the seeds) from the white crust of strychnia which adheres to the vessel. Throw the crust on a paper filter, wash it with a mixture of two parts of rectified spirit and one of water, till the washings cease to become red on the addition of nitric acid; finally, dissolve it by boiling it with ℥j of rectified spirit, and set it aside to crystallize. More crystals may be obtained by evaporating the mother-liquor. [Strychnine is more readily obtained, and in greater purity, from St. Ignatius's Bean.] The usual dose of strychnia and its salts to commence with is from $\frac{1}{30}$th to $\frac{1}{12}$th of a grain, to be very slowly increased, carefully watching its effects. MAGENDIE says the salts are more active than their base. U.S., P., and G. Pharmacopœias contain processes.

Antidotes.—Emetics first, followed by subcutaneous injection of Calabar bean, or Chloral in full doses, or Conium, or Tobacco enemas.

STRYCHNIÆ ACETAS. Mix 1 part of powdered strychnine with 5 of boiling distilled water, and add acetic acid till the strychnine is dissolved; filter, concentrate, and crystallize. A slight excess of acid favours the crystallization.

STRYCHNIÆ HYDRIODAS. M. Mix a solution of iodide of potsssium with a strong solution of acetate of strychnia; wash the precipitated powder with a little cold water, and dry it carefully.

STRYCHNIÆ HYDROCHLORAS. D. On ℥j of strychnia pour f℥j or q. s. of dilute hydrochloric acid, and, adding f℥iiss of distilled water, apply heat till a perfect solution is obtained. Let this cool, and let the crystals be dried on bibulous paper. By evaporating the residual liquid to $\frac{1}{3}$ of its bulk, and allowing it to cool, an additional quantity of the salt will be obtained.

STRYCHNIÆ IODAS. M. Saturate powdered strychnine with a concentrated solution of iodic acid; treat the mass with boiling alcohol, filter, and let it evaporate spontaneously.

STRYCHNIÆ NITRAS. Saturate warm diluted nitric acid with strychnia, filter, concentrate, and crystallize. A *binitrate* can be obtained by adding to the solution a portion of nitric acid equal to that first employed.

STRYCHNIÆ PHOSPHAS. As the sulphate, substituting phosphoric for sulphuric acid.

STRYCHNIÆ SULPHAS. P. Dissolve 1 part of powdered strychnine in 5 parts of boiling water, and add diluted sulphuric acid (P) just sufficient to dissolve the strychnine; filter, and crystallize by refrigeration. To form the *bisulphate*, use double the quantity of acid.

STYRAX PRÆPARATUS. B. (*Styrax Colata.*) No form. Dissolve ℔j of storax (liquid) in Oiv of rectified spirit, strain through linen, distil off most of the spirit, and evaporate what remains by water-bath to a due consistence.

SUCCI ÆTHERIZATI. M. BOUCHARDAT'S *Sucs éthérés*. To the expressed juice of plants so much ether is added that, after agitating them together, a thin layer of ether rises to the surface. After 24 hours, remove the supernatant ether, by means of a pipette, filter the juice, and return the ether. Preserve the etherized juice in well-stoppered bottles, and when any of the juice is required, reverse the

bottle, that the ether may remain behind. The etherized juices are said to retain their active properties for an indefinite period. The method is applied with marked advantage to the juice of aconite, anemone, black hellebore, and hemlock. It is probably applicable to many infusions, decoctions, and fluid extracts, as well as to expressed juices.

SUCCI ALCOHOLATI. Juices preserved with spirit. The *Alcoolatures* of M. BERAL. These are prepared from fresh plants, either by adding rectified spirit to the expressed juice, as in the B. P., or by digesting the bruised fresh plants with the spirit before pressing. The latter method, which is adopted in the Paris Codex, is noticed under TINCTURA ACONITI. The *preserved juices*, introduced into use into this country, are prepared according to the following process:—The leaves of the mature plants [when more than half the flowers are fully blown, Mr. SQUIRE] are bruised in a marble mortar, and placed in a powerful press. The expressed juice is allowed to stand for 24 hours; it is then poured off from the dregs, and rectified spirit added; after standing 24 hours the fluid is filtered. Mr. BENTLEY (whose process is followed by Mr. DAVENPORT) directs one measure of rectified spirit to be added to four of juice. The B. P., one to three of juice. Mr. SQUIRE, one of spirit to two of juice. GIESKE directs one part by weight of spirit to five of juice. BERAL and the SAXON PH. direct equal weights. The principal preserved juices used in this country are those of Aconite, Belladonna, Digitalis, Hemlock, Henbane, &c. These are all prepared according to the above directions, from the fresh plants. Three of these juices, Conii, Scoparii, and Taraxaci are introduced in the B. P.

SUCCI ANTISCORBUTICI. (*Succus Cochleariæ Compositus.*) L. 1788. Juice of scurvy-grass, oranges, water-cresses, each Oiss, spirit of nutmeg f℥viij. P. Leaves of water-cresses, scurvy-grass, and buck-bean, in equal parts. Bruise, express, and filter through paper.

SUCCI EXPRESSI. *Simple Expressed Juices.* The juices of plants are obtained by bruising them in a marble mortar, and expressing the juice by means of an iron or wooden press. Some plants having little juice (as the labiate plants), or of a viscous nature (as borage and cabbage),

require the addition of an eighth of their weight of water. The expressed juices should be filtered cold if practicable; but some (as red cabbage, &c.) require to be previously heated, so as to coagulate their albuminous matter.

The acid juices of fruits are allowed to clear themselves by a slight fermentation, in a cool place, before filtering. Buckthorn-berries, mulberries, and elder-berries, are left for 3 or 4 days, after being crushed between the hands, before pressing. Cherries, barberries, and grapes, are crushed in the hands over a hair sieve, the marc pressed, and the juices allowed to ferment for 2 days; it is then filtered, and preserved by Appert's process. Some juices, as those of currants and raspberries, have their clarification remarkably expedited by the addition of the juice of cherries. The expression of quinces, oranges, &c., is facilitated by mixing the crushed fruit with clean chopped rye straw. [Appert's mode of preserving vegetable juices is, to bottle them, secure the corks with wire, and place the bottles up to their necks in cold water, with straw between them to prevent breakage; heat to boiling, and when the water has boiled for a few minutes, remove the bottles, and when cool, cover the corks with wax or pitch. Juices are also preserved by the addition of alcohol or ether.] See Succi Alcoholati, and Succi Ætherizati.

Succi Spissati. Inspissated juices are now included among the extracts. See Extracta.

Succus Aconiti. See Succi Alcoholati. It is less active than the tincture of the dried root.

Succus Belladonnæ. B. Fresh leaves and young branches of belladonna ℔vij, rect. spirit q. s. Bruise the belladonna in a stone mortar, press out the juice, and to every 3 measures of juice add 1 of sp. Set aside for 7 days, and filter. Dose, ♏v to xv.

Succus Colchici. Mr. Bentley directs the cormi, gathered in August, to be bruised and pressed; after the juice has stood for 48 hours, f℥iv of rectified spirit are added to f℥xvj of juice, and afterwards filtered. Dose, from ♏v. See Tinct. Aconiti cum fol. recentib.

Succus Conii. B. Bruise fresh leaves of hemlock ℔vij in a stone mortar, press out the juice, and to every three

measures of juice add one of rectified spirit. Set aside for 7 days, and filter. Keep it in a cool place. Dose, f℥ss—℥j. U. S. 5 juice to 1 spirit.

Succus Digitalis. Vide Tinct. Aconiti cum fol. recent.

Succus Glycyrrhizæ. The foreign commercial extract of liquorice is so named. For a method of purifying it see Extractum Glycyrrhizæ.

Succus Herbarum Commixtarum. P. Leaves of wild succory, cress, fumitory, lettuce. Bruise, express, and filter in a cool place. A little oil poured on the surface of these juices, in small bottles, will preserve them for a considerable time.

Succus Hyoscyami. B. Fresh leaves and young branches of hyoscyamus lbvij, rect. sp. q. s. Bruise the plant in a stone mortar, press out the juice, and proceed as for Suc. Belladonnæ B. Dose, f℥ss to ℥j.

Succus Iridis Palustris. The fresh juice of the root of yellow flag. *Purgative.* Dose, 80 drops, in *dropsy.*

Succus Juniperi. G. Fresh juniper berries are bruised and mixed with 4 times as much hot water, and the infusion when cold is strained and evaporated to a thin ext.

Succus Lactucæ Viridis. See Tinct. Aconiti cum foliis recent.

Succus Limonis. Guibourt. Peel the lemon, remove the seeds, and press out the juice with the hands, mix the residue with chopped rye straw, and press; leave the juice to clarify and filter. Unless the seeds are removed the fruit should be pressed without delay, or the juice will be bitter. Dr. G. O. Rees gives lemon juice in ℥ss doses with camphor mixture, in *rheumatism.*

Succus Limonis Factitius. Dr. Pereira. Citric acid ℥viiiss, essence of lemon 4 drops, water f℥xvj.

Succus Malorum. Guy's H. *Verjuice.* Bruise crab apples in a mortar, and express the juice. The *Verjus* of the Paris Codex is expressed from sour grapes.

Succus Pulsatillæ. See Tinct. Aconiti cum foliis recent.

Succus Rhois Rudicantis. As Tinct. Aconiti cum foliis recent.

Succus Strammonii. As Succus Conii. U. S.

Succus Scoparii. B. As Succus Conii.

Succus Taraxaci. B. As Succus Conii. For Dr. Collier's mode, see Cremor Taraxaci.

The other simple and preserved juices are prepared according to the general directions above. See Succi Expressi, and Succi Alcoholati.

SUFFUMIGATIO. See Fumigatio.

SULPHAS POTASSÆ CUM SULPHURE. See Potassæ Sulphas, &c. See their respective bases for the other sulphates.

SULPHIDUM. A Sulphide (*Sulphidum*) was formerly called a Sulphuret (*Sulphuretum*), under which latter name it sometimes occurs in the present work.

SULPHOFORMUM. *Sulphoform.* An oily liquid, obtained by distilling one part of iodoform with three of sulphuret of mercury.

SULPHUR FUSCUM. This is sulphur in an amorphous state, obtained by melting sulphur, increasing the heat till it becomes brown and viscid, and continuing it at that temperature for half an hour. It may be made into pills by softening it with hot water. Three to four 2-grain pills daily.

SULPHUR LOTUM. L. 1824. Sublimed sulphur, washed with hot water till all acidity is removed, and dried.

SULPHUR PRÆCIPITATUM. B. Sublimed sulphur ℥v, slaked lime ℥iij, hydrochloric acid f℥viij, or q. s., distilled water q. s. Heat the sulphur and lime, previously well mixed, in Oj of water, stirring diligently with a wooden spatula, boil for 15 minutes, and filter. Boil the residue again in Oss of water, and filter. Let the united filtrates cool, dilute with Oij of water, and, in an open place, or under a chimney, add in successive quantities the hydrochloric acid previously diluted with Oj of water until effervescence ceases and the mixture acquires an acid reaction. Allow the precipitate to settle, decant off the supernatant liquid, pour on fresh distilled water, and continue the purification by affusion of distilled water and subsidence, until the fluid ceases to have an acid reaction and to precipitate with oxalate of ammonia. Collect the precipitated sulphur on a calico filter, wash it once with distilled water, and dry it at a temperature not exceeding 120° F. [A great number of pharmacists regard *Lac Sulphuris* and *Sulphur Precipitatum* as distinct substances, and assume that by *Milk of Sulphur* is intended a preparation made by an old pharmacopœial process, in which, sulphuric acid being employed, the sulphur so precipitated contains from 50 to

75 per cent. of sulphate of lime. Pereira, Royle, Atfield, and some other authorities, hold that *Lac Sulphuris* and *Sulphur Præcipitatum* are synonymous; whilst others, including Professor Redwood (the compiler of the B. P.) entertain a contrary opinion.

SULPHUR SUBLIMATUM. B. *Sublimed sulphur.* Crude sulphur is redistilled in an iron retort, the vapour being carried into a brick chamber, on the sides of which it is deposited as a pale yellow powder. Dose, ℈j to ʒj.

SULPHURIS CARBURETUM. See Carbonis Bisulphuretum.

SULPHURIS HYPOCHLORIDUM. The so-called hypochloride is prepared by passing chlorine over washed sulphur, spread thinly in a proper vessel or chamber till absorbed. The true hypochloride of sulphur (which is also termed chloride and subchloride of sulphur) is a volatile liquid obtained by passing dry chlorine into flowers of sulphur melted in a retort, and distilling the liquid. Dose, 10 drops (dissolved in ether), in wine. The powder is used in ointments, as is also the liquid, *in skin diseases.*

SULPHURIS IODIDUM. B. *Iodide of Sulphur.* Into a flask put ʒj of sublimed sulphur and ʒiv of iodine, previously mixed, and apply a gentle heat, so that the colour shall gradually darken; then increase the heat so as to produce liquefaction. Incline the flask, so as to return into the liquid any iodine that may have condensed on the inner surface of the vessel. Then withdraw the heat, and when the liquid has congealed, remove the mass by breaking the flask, reduce it to pieces, and keep in a well stoppered bottle.

SULPHURETUM ANTIMONII. See Antimonii Sulphuretum. For sulphides or the sulphurets, see their respective bases.

SUPPOSITORIA ACIDI CARBOLICI. U. S. Carbolic acid gr xij, oil theobroma gr. cccxlviij, water q. s. Dissolve the acid in a few drops of water and mix it with ʒj ol. theobroma, then add it to the remainder of the theobroma, previously melted, and cooled to the temperature of 95° F., and pour the whole immediately into moulds of 30 grs. each, standing in iced water.

SUPPOSITORIA. U. S. All difficulty in removing suppositories from the mould may be obviated by having the moulds previously dusted with lycopodium.

SUPPOSITORIA ACIDI CARBOLICI CUM SAPONE. B. Car-

bolic acid 12 grs., curd soap in powder 180 grs., starch q. s. Mix the carbolic acid with the soap, and add starch q. s. to make of a suitable consistence; divide into 12 equal parts, and make each suppository into a conical or other convenient form.

SUPPOSITORIA ACIDI TANNICI. B. Melt white wax gr. x, and oil of theobroma gr. xc, with a gentle heat, then add tannic acid gr. xxxvj and benzoated lard gr. xliv, previously rubbed together in a mortar, and mix thoroughly. Pour the mixture while fluid into suitable moulds of capacity of gr. xv, or allow it to cool, and then divide into 12 equal parts, each to be made into a conical or other convenient form for a suppository. U. S. 1 acid in 6 oil of theobroma, and makes 30 grs. suppositories.

SUPPOSITORIA ACIDI TANNICI CUM SAPONE. B. Tannic acid gr. xxxvj, glycerine of starch gr. l, curd soap in powder gr. c, starch q. s. Mix the tannic acid with the glycerine of starch and soap, and add starch q. s. to form a paste of suitable consistence, divide into 12 equal parts, each of which is to be made into a conical or other convenient form of suppository.

SUPPOSITORIA ALOES. U. S. Aloes in fine powder ʒj, ol. theobroma gr. ccc. Proceed as for Supposit. Acidi Carbol., omitting the water.

SUPPOSITORIUM ANTHELMINTICUM. SWEDIAUR. Powdered aloes ʒiv, chloride of sodium ʒiij, flour ʒij, inspissated honey q. s. Divide into suppositories of about gr. xv each. BOERHAAVE. Inspissated honey ℥iv, aloes ℥ss, sulphate of iron ʒij. Mix and divide into small suppositories.

SUPPOSITORIA ASSAFŒTIDÆ. U. S. Tinct. assafœt. ℥j o. m., ol. theobroma cccxx grs. Let the tincture evaporate by exposure to the air until of the consistence of a thick syrup, and proceed as for Suppositoria Acidi Carbolici, U. S.

SUPPOSITORIUM ASTRINGENS. REUSS. Powdered oak bark ʒij, tormentil ʒij, honey q. s. For 8 suppositories.

SUPPOSITORIA BELLADONNÆ. U. S. Alcoholic extract belladonna gr. vj, oil theobroma ccccliv grs. Proceed as for Supposit. Acidi Carbolici U. S.

SUPPOSITORIUM COLOCYNTHYDIS. SP. PH. Colocynth ʒss, salt ʒj. Evaporate to a due consistency.

SUPPOSITORIUM COMMUNE. Common salt and honey, boiled together till sufficiently stiff.

SUPPOSITORIUM COPAIBÆ. COLOMBAT. Solidified copaiva ʒj. butter of cacao ʒj, extract of opium gr. ss.

SUPPOSITORIUM ELATERII. ST. B. H. Extract of elaterium gr. ij, hard soap gr. x, water q. s. Mix.

SUPPOSITORIUM EMOLLIENS. Butter of cacao and spermaceti, in equal parts, melted together.

SUPPOSITORIA KRAMERIÆ. See Supposit. Rhatan.

SUPPOSITORIA HYDRARGYRI. B. Mix benzoated lard and white wax of each gr. xx and oil of theobroma gr. lxxx with a gentle heat, then add ointment of mercury gr. lx; mix thoroughly, and pour into moulds of the capacity of gr. xv, or divide into 12 parts, and make each into a cone or suitable shape.

SUPPOSITORIUM IRRITANS. RICHARD. Butter of cacao ʒij, aloes gr. iv, tartarised antimony gr. j. GAUBIUS. Aloes ℈j, salt ℈j, colocynth gr. v, honey q. s. *To restore the hæmorrhoidal flux.*

SUPPOSITORIUM IODIDII POTASSII. Mr. STAFFORD. Iodide of potassium gr. j—iv, extract of henbane gr. vj, extract of hemlock gr. vj. *In enlarged prostate.*

SUPPOSITORIUM LAXATIVUM. GAUBIUS. Soap ʒj, chloride of sodium ʒss, inspissated honey q. s.

SUPPOSITORIA MORPHIÆ. B. Melt white wax gr. xx and oil of theobroma gr. xc with a gentle heat, then add hydrochlorate of morphia gr. vj and benzoated lard gr. lxiv, previously rubbed together in a mortar, and mix thoroughly. Make into 12 suppositories, as in Supposit. Acidi Tannici.

SUPPOSITORIA MORPHIÆ CUM SAPONE. B. Hydrochlor. morphia gr. vj, glycerine of starch gr. l. Curd soap in powder gr. c, starch q. s. Mix the hydrochlorate with the glycerine of starch and soap, and add starch q. s. to form a paste of suitable consistence. Divide into 12 equal parts, each of which is to be made into a conical or other convenient form of suppository. U. S. Sulph. morphia grs. 6, ol. theobroma 354 grs., make into 30-grs. suppositories.

SUPPOSITORIUM OPII. U. S. Ext. opium gr. xij, ol. theo-

broma gr. cccxlviij, water q. s.; proceed as for Suppositoria Acidi Carbolici. U. S.

SUPPOSITORIA PLUMBI COMPOSITA. B. Melt white wax gr. x and oil of theobroma gr. lxxx with a gentle heat, then add, previously rubbing together in a mortar, acetate of lead gr. xxxvj, powdered opium gr. xij, and benzoated lard gr. xlij. Mix thoroughly, and pour into suitable moulds of the capacity of gr. xv, or divide into 12 equal parts. U. S. Acet. lead gr. xxxvj, ext. opium gr. vj, ol. theobroma gr. cccxviij; into 30-gr. suppositories.

SUPPOSITORIUM QUINIÆ. BOUDIN. Sulphate of quinine gr. xv, butter of cacao ʒiss. Mix.

SUPPOSITORIUM RHATANIÆ. P. Butter of cacao ʒj, extract of rhatany gr. xv, for one suppository.

SUPPOSITORIUM SAPONIS. A cone of hard soap is sometimes employed as a laxative suppository.

SUPPOSITORIUM SEDATIVUM. See Suppositorium Opii.

SUPPOSITORIUM SODÆ SULPHATIS. PHŒBUS. Dried sulphate of soda ʒij, powdered soap ʒiv, honey q. s. For 4 suppositories. To be smeared over with oil when applied.

SUPPOSITORIUM VAGINALE. GAUDRIOT. Liquid chloride of zinc ♏v, sulphate of morphia gr.ss; mix with ʒij of the following paste:—Thick mucilage of tragacanth 6 parts, white sugar 3, starch 9. Mr. DRUITT prescribes *in leucorrhœa*, tannin gr. x, mucilage of tragacanth q. s.

SYRUPI. Syrups are solutions of sugar in watery liquids. They should be kept in a cool place. Refined sugar is to be understood by sugar in the following formulæ. M. GUIBOURT states that the most perfect syrup consists of 30 parts of sugar to 16 of water. P. directs the specific gravity of syrups to be 1·261 boiling, and 1·321 cold, corresponding with 30° and 35° of Baumé's saccharometer. G. Sugar 9, water 5.

SYRUPUS. B. Dissolve refined sugar ℔v in distilled water Oij with the aid of heat. When cool, add distilled water to make weight of product up to ℔viiss. Sp. gr. 1·330. U. S. Sp. gr. 1·317.

SYRUPUS SIMPLEX ALBUS. P. Very white sugar ℔ij, water ℔j; dissolve without heat, and filter through paper.

SYRUPUS ABSINTHII. P. From dried leaves as Syrupus Tussiliginis. P.

SYRUPUS ACACIÆ. U. S. Gum arabic ℥ij tr., sugar ℥xiv tr., water f℥viij, o. m. Dissolve the gum in the water without heat, then the sugar with a gentle heat, and strain.

SYRUPUS ACETI. E. French vinegar f℥xj, white sugar ℥xiv; boil them together.

SYRUPUS ACETI RUBI IDÆI. P. Raspberry vinegar ℥x, by wt. sugar ℥xviiss; dissolve by a gentle heat in a glass vessel, and strain.

SYRUPUS ACETATIS MORPHIÆ. See Syrupus Morphiæ Ac.

SYRUPUS ACIDI CITRICI. P. Citric acid ℥j, water ℥ij, sugar ℔vj ℥j. Dissolve in the cold.

SYRUPUS CUM ACIDÔ HYDROCYANICÔ. P. The Codex orders a syrup in which 200 parts by weight contain one part by weight of official medicinal hydrocyanic acid, containing 10 per cent. of anhydrous acid.

SYRUPUS ACIDI PHOSPHORICI. Phosphoric acid (sp. gr. 1·454) ℥ss, syrup ℥xxxij. [Syrup of raspberries may be substituted for simple syrup.]

SYRUPUS ACIDI TARTARICI. P. As Syrupus Acidi Citrici, using half the quantity of water.

SYRUPUS ACONITI. P. Alcoholature of Aconite (see Tinct. Aconiti cum foliis recent) ℥j by wt., syrup ℥ix by wt.

SYRUPUS ADIANTI. *Capillaire.* P. Maidenhair ℥iv tr., boiling water Oiiss; infuse six hours, strain, add refined sugar ℔v tr., make a syrup by aid of a water-bath.

SYRUPUS ÆTHERIS. P. *Sirop d'Æther.* Sulphuric ether ℥j wt., white syrup ℥xvj wt.; rect. sp. ℥j wt.; water ℥ij; mix in a glass vessel having a tap at the lower part, and shake them occasionally for 5 or 6 days; when quite clear, draw it off into well stoppered bottles.

SYRUPUS ALLII. U. S. Garlic ℥vj tr., distilled vinegar f℥xvj tr.; macerate for 4 days, express, and form a syrup with the clear liquor and sugar ℔ij tr.

SYRUPUS ALLII COMPOSITUS. Dr. WILLIS'S Syrup. Garlic cut small ℥ss, bruised aniseed ℥ss, elecampane root ℥iij, liquorice root ℥ij, brandy f℥xxiv; digest for 2 or 3 days, strain, and form a syrup with ℔iss of sugar.

SYRUPUS ALTHÆÆ. L. Sliced althæa root ℥iss tr., distilled water Oj; macerate for 12 hours, express the liquid, and strain through linen; then add to the strained liquid twice its weight of sugar, and dissolve by a gentle heat.

Lastly, when the syrup has cooled, to each f℥j add f℥ss of rectified spirit. P. directs it to be made with cold water.

Syrupus Amygdalæ. U. S. Blanch ℔j tr. of sweet and ℥iv tr. of bitter almonds, and beat them to a paste with ℥iij o. m. of water and ℔j tr. of white sugar; mix the paste thoroughly with f℥xlv o. m. of water, strain with strong expression, and dissolve ℔v tr. of sugar in the strained emulsion by the aid of a gentle heat; strain the syrup through muslin, and keep it in well-closed bottles in a cool place. [P. *Sirop d'Orgeat.* Nearly the same, with the addition of ½ lb of orange-flower water. G. directs ℥viij of sweet and ℥ij of bitter almonds to be blanched after cold maceration, then beaten in a marble mortar with a wooden pestle, and ℥xxij of water and ℥ij of orange-flower water gradually added; after being strained through flannel, with strong pressure, ℔iiss of sugar are dissolved, by heat of a water-bath, in ℥xxij wt. of the emulsion.]

Syrupus Anisi. Infuse ℥ss of bruised aniseed in ℥iv of hot water; strain, and add ℥ij of sugar. *For infants.*

Syrupus Anthemidis. P. Chamomile flowers dried ℔j, boiling water ℔x; macerate, strain with expression, and form the infusion into a syrup with twice its weight of sugar.

Syrupus Antimoniatus. Kermes mineral ℈j, syrup of squills ℥iss, syrup of althæa ℥iss; mix.

Syrupus Antiscorbuticus. P. Scurvy-grass, watercresses, horseradish, all fresh, of each ℥x, buckbean ℥j, bitter orange peel ℥ij, cinnamon ℥ss, white wine ℥xl; macerate 2 days and distil off ℥x (wt.), then add to the distillate sugar ℥xxv; strain the residue left in the retort, decant and make into a syrup with another ℥xxv of sugar, clarify with white of egg, and when cold add to it the former syrup. Dose, ℥iv.

Syrupus Armoraciæ. Dr. Cullen. Scraped horseradish ℥j, hot water f℥viij; digest, strain, and dissolve in the liquor twice its weight of sugar. Dose, f℥j, frequently, *in hoarseness from relaxation.*

Syrupus Armoraciæ Compositus. See Syrupus Antiscorbuticus.

SYRUPUS ARTEMISIÆ. From dried Mugwort, as Syr. Absinthii. Dose, ʒij—xij.

SYRUPUS ARTEMISIÆ COMPOSITUS. P. Take of fresh tops of mugwort, pennyroyal, catmint, and savine, of each ʒij; fresh roots of elecampane, lovage, and fennel, of each gr. lxxxviij; fresh tops of wild marjoram, hyssop, feverfew, rue, and basil, of each ʒj; aniseed ʒ¼, cinnamon ʒ¼, all properly divided; rect. sp. ʒiiss, wt., water ʒxxx, syrup honey ʒxiiss, wt. Put the plants in a vessel over a water-bath, pour on the water mixed with the spirit, let stand 24 hours, and then distil over ʒiiiss by wt. On the other hand, press the residue of the distillation, clarify with white of egg, and add sugar ʒxxv, then make into a syrup which, when boiling, has the sp. gr. 1·26. Take the weight, and evaporate until it has lost weight equal to that of the distilled liquid, then add the syrup of honey, and lastly, when nearly cold, the distilled liquid, and strain. Dose, ʒij—xij.

SYRUPUS ASCLEPIADIS. Dr. HAMILTON. Expressed juice of the blood-flower plant (*asclepias curassavica*), boiled with twice its weight of sugar. Dose, fʒj to fʒiv. *Purgative, emetic, and vermifuge.*

SYRUPUS ASPARAGI. P. As Syrupus Fumariæ.

SYRUPUS ATROPIÆ. BOUCHARDAT. Atropine gr. iss, water (acidulated with a few drops of hydrochloric acid) ʒiiss, syrup fʒxxv. Dose, fʒiv, equivalent to gr. $\frac{1}{3\,4}$.

SYRUPUS AURANTII. B. Mix tincture of orange peel fʒj with syrup fʒvij. U. S. from peel of sweet orange. P. Juice ℔j, sugar ℔j¾. G. From peel, wine, and sugar.

SYRUPUS AURANTII FLORIS. B. Dissolve refined sugar ℔iij in distilled water ʒxvj or q. s. by means of heat; strain, and, when nearly cold, add orange-flower water ʒviij, with a sufficient quantity of distilled water, if necessary, to make the product ℔ivss. The specific gravity should be 1·330. U. S. Orange-flower water ʒxx o. m., sugar ℔iij tr. P. Sugar ℔ixss, orange-flower water ℔v. G. as P.

SYRUPUS E SUCCO AURANTIORUM. E. 1744. Orange-juice ℔j, sugar ℔ij; dissolve by heat.

SYRUPUS AURI. P. Powdered gold ϑj, syrup ʒj. *As a local application.*

SYRUPUS BALSAMI PERUVIANI. G. Balsam of Peru ʒj,

boiling water ℥xj; digest with frequent agitation till cold, and form ℥x of the filtered liquor into a syrup with ℥xviij of sugar.

SYRUPUS BALSAMI TOLUTANI. See Syrupus Tolutanus.

SYRUPUS BECHICUS. P. Species bechicæ ℥j, boiling water ℥xij, sugar ℥xx, cherry-laurel water ℥¼.

SYRUPUS BELLADONNÆ. P. Tinct. Belladon. P. ℥¾ wt., syrup ℥x wt.

SYRUPUS BERBERIDIS. As Syrupus Cydoniæ.

SYRUPUS BORAGINIS. P. As Syrupus Fumariæ.

SYRUPUS BRASSICÆ RUBRÆ. From juice of red cabbage, as Syrupus Persicæ flor.

SYRUPUS CAHINCÆ. SOUBEIRAN. Alcoholic extract of cahinca gr. lxiv, syrup ℥xvj; dissolve the extract in a little water, and add the solution to the boiling syrup. Dose, ℥j, daily.

SYRUPUS CAFFEÆ. Concentrated infusion of fresh-roasted coffee ℥iv, refined sugar ℥viij, dissolved in a closed vessel by a gentle heat.

SYRUPUS CAFFEINÆ CITRATIS. HANNON. Citrate of caffein ℈j, syrup ℥j. See Mistura Caffeinæ Citratis.

SYRUPUS CALCIS. TROUSSEAU. Slake ℥iiss of quicklime with f℥iij of water, and add it to f℥xxxij of simple syrup; boil 10 minutes, and filter. This is usually diluted with 4 parts of simple syrup. By spoonfuls, *in diarrhœa.*

SYRUPUS CALCIS HYPOPHOSPHITIS. CHURCHILL. Hypophosphite lime 1 part, syrup 100 parts.

SYRUPUS CALCIS LACTO-PHOSPHATIS. P. VINCENT. *Pharm. Journ.* Os Ustum 155 grs., hydrochloric acid 310 grs., liquid ammonia 200 grs, concentrated lactic acid, distilled water, of each q. s., sugar ℥xviiiss; leave together for some time the bone ash and the acid until effervescence ceases, then add distilled water 500 grs.; precipitate with the ammonia, filter and well wash the pp. with distilled water until the washings cease to give a pp. with sol. of nitrate of silver. Leave to drain for 12 hours, after gently heat in a porcelain capsule, and add sufficient lactic acid to dissolve the pp.; add sufficient distilled water to make the product weigh ℥ixss, filter and add the sugar; make dissolve with a gentle heat.

SYRUPUS CANNABINÆ. BOUCHARDAT. Tincture of canna-

bine (1 part of the resin to 10 of rect. spirit) 1 part, simple syrup 100 parts. By spoonfuls.

SYRUPUS CAPRIFOLII. P. From honeysuckle flowers, as Syrupus Violæ.

SYRUPUS CARYOPHYLLI. E. Clove July flowers ℥j tr., boiling water f℥iv; macerate for 12 hours, strain, and add sugar ℥vij; make a syrup. Used for its colour and flavour.

SYRUPUS CASTOREI COMPOSITUS. M. LEBROU. Valerian water ℥v, cherry-laurel water ℥iiss, castor (dissolved in spirit q. s.) ʒiij, white sugar ℥xv. *In spasmodic asthma*, &c.

SYRUPUS CATECHU. P. As Syr. Rhataniæ, P.

SYRUPUS CERASORUM. P. Depurated juice of cherries ℥xvj, sugar ℥xxviij; make a syrup.

SYRUPUS CEREFOLII. From the juice of cultivated chervil, as Syrupus Boraginis.

SYRUPUS CHIMAPHILÆ. Mr. PROCTER. Macerate ℥iv of bruised leaves of umbellate winter-green in f℥viij of water for 36 hours, then subject it to percolation till f℥xvj of liquid have passed; reduce to half, and dissolve in it ℥xij of sugar. Dose, ℥ss to ℥j.

SYRUPUS CHLORAL. B. Hydrate chloral grs. lxxx, distilled water fʒiv. Syr. q. s. to measure f℥j. Dose, fʒss—ʒij.

SYRUPUS CHLORIDI CALCIS. Dr. REID. Liquid chloride of lime ʒj, mucilage ʒij, syrup of orange peel ʒx.

SYRUPUS CHONDRI. MOUCHON. Boil ℥viij of carrageen in Oiij of water for half an hour, strain with pressure, and boil the clear liquor with ℔x of syrup till the whole is reduced to ℔x.

SYRUPUS CINCHONÆ. P. Calisaya bark ℥j, percolate with ℥x proof sp. (·966), and then with water so as to yield ℥x liquid; distil off spirit, filter, and add ℥x sugar; reduce by a gentle heat so as to obtain ℥xv¼ (wt.) of product.

SYRUPUS CINCHONÆ VINOSUS. P. Soft extract of bark ℥j, white wine Oij ℥iij; dissolve, filter, add ℔iiiss of white sugar, and dissolve by a water-bath.

SYRUPUS CINCHONINÆ. M. Sulphate of cinchonine ϑj, syrup ℥xvj wt.

SYRUPUS CINNAMOMI VINOSUS. Wine of cinnamon 2 parts, white sugar 3 parts, dissolve without heat, and filter.

SYRUPUS COCCI. L. Bruised cochineal ℈iv, boiling distilled water Oj; boil for ¼ of an hour, stirring it from time to time, then strain; dissolve in the strained liquor twice its weight of sugar, and to each f℥j of syrup add f℥ss of rectified spirit. [Chiefly intended as a colouring syrup.]

SYRUPUS COCCI ALKALINUS. Cochineal in powder ℈ij, carbonate of potash ℈iv; triturate, and add boiling distilled water f℥xvj; strain, add ℥iv of sugar candy. [A popular domestic remedy for hooping-cough. Dose, from a teaspoonful to a table-spoonful, according to the age of the child, 3 or 4 times a day.]

SYRUPUS COCHLEARIÆ. P. As Syr. Persicar.

SYRUPUS COCHLEARIÆ ARMORACIÆ. See Syr. Armoraciæ.

SYRUPUS CODEIÆ. P. Codeia gr. lxxxvij, water ℥xxxiv, sugar ℥lxvj. Dose, a teaspoonful, in *hooping-cough.*

SYRUPUS COLCHICI. E. 1817. Fresh colchicum ℥j, vinegar f℥xvj; macerate for 2 days, and strain with gentle expression; add to the clear liquor ℥xxvj of sugar, and boil.

SYRUPUS COPAIBÆ. PUCHE. Triturate ℥ij of copaiva with ℥ss of powdered gum and ℥iss of water; add 32 drops of essence of peppermint and ℥xij of simple syrup. Dose, ℥ij to ℥j.

SYRUPUS CRESCENTIÆ. Fresh juice of the pulp of calabash (*crescentia cujete*) boiled with sugar q. s. Prepared in the West Indies. *Pectoral, against inward bruises, and in large doses, purgative.*

SYRUPUS CROCI. L. Saffron ℥x, boiling distilled water Oj; macerate for 12 hours in a closed vessel; then strain the liquor, dissolve in it twice its weight of sugar by a gentle heat, and add to each f℥j of the syrup f℥ss of rectified spirit. [If glycerine be used instead of syrup a much more satisfactory preparation may be obtained. The saffron should be digested in the glycerine for 7 days, and then strained.]

SYRUPUS CROCI [VINOSUS]. P. Saffron ℥iiss, Malaga wine Oij¼; macerate for 48 hours, then strain, and add sugar ℔iiiss.

SYRUPUS CYDONIÆ. P. As Syr. Mori.

SYRUPUS CYNOGLOSSI. FULLER. Clarified juice of hounds-tongue boiled with its weight of sugar to a syrup. *In catarrhous humours.*

SYRUPUS DEPURATIVUS. See Syrupus Sarzæ Compositus (Cuisinier's). Some recipes add to each ℔j of the syrup gr. j of corrosive sublimate. See Syrupus Hydrargyri.

SYRUPUS DIANTHI CARYOPHYLLI. See Syr. Caryophylli.

SYRUPUS DICTAMNI. From dittany of Crete, as Syr. Hyssopi.

SYRUPUS DIGITALIS. P. Tinct. Digitalis. P. ʒss wt., syrup ʒxx wt.

SYRUPUS DULCAMARÆ. P. As Syrupus Helminthocorti, with dulcamara twigs.

SYRUPUS EMETINÆ. L'OFFICINE. Coloured emetine gr. xij, simple syrup ʒxviiss wt.; mix.

SYRUPUS ERGOTINÆ. BONJEAN. Ergotine (Extractum Ergotæ Aquosum) ʒij, orange-flower water ʒj; dissolve and add the solution to ʒxvj wt. of boiling syrup. Dose, 2 to 4 spoonfuls in the day.

SYRUPUS ERYSIMI. WALLER. From the expressed juice of hedge mustard, as Syr. Boraginis; or from a decoction of the dry plant. *In old coughs and hoarseness.*

SYRUPUS ERYSIMI COMPOSITUS. P. *Sirop de Vélar. Sirop de Chantre.* Pearl barley, raisins, liquorice-root, of each ʒ¾; cut and dried leaves of borage and chicory, of each ʒj; fresh hedge mustard ʒxv, dried elecampane root ʒj, maiden-hair ʒ¼, dried lavender and rosemary tops of each ʒ¼, green aniseeds ʒ¼, sugar ʒxx, honey ʒv. Boil the pearl barley in the water until it bursts, add the raisins and the sliced liquorice, the borage and the chicory, and after just boiling, strain and press. Then pour the strained liquid on to the other substances, properly bruised and cut, and let the mixture digest for 24 hours over a water-bath; then distil, drawing over ʒiiss liquid by wt. On the other hand, press and strain the liquor that remains in the retort, clarify with white of egg, add the sugar and honey, and make into a syrup that, when boiling, shall have the sp. gr. of 1·29; when nearly cold add the ʒiiss of distilled liquid and strain. Dose, ʒss to ʒij.

Syrupus Eucalypti Globuli. Dorvault. Distilled water of eucalyptus 50 parts, sugar 95 parts; dissolve. *An agreeable vehicle and corrective.*

Syrupus Fœniculi. G. Infuse bruised fennel seeds ℥ij in ℥xij boiling water for three hours, strain off ℥x, and dissolve in it ℥xviij sugar.

Syrupus Ferri Perchloridi. P. The Codex directs a syrup to be made containing 1 gr. of the salt in 200 grs. of syrup. It is very easily decomposable.

Syrupus Ferri et Quiniæ Citratis. A syrup is prepared by Mr. Bullock under this name, but its composition has not been made known. Another form is, citrate of iron and quinine ℥j, syrup of orange peel Oj. Dose, f℥j—ij.

Syrupus Ferri et Ammoniæ Citratis. P. Ammonio-citrate of iron ℥¼, syrup ℥ixss, cinnamon water ℥¼. Beral.

Syrupus Ferri Potassio-Citratis. Dr. Todd. Solution of potassio-citrate of iron (5 grs. of the salt in ℥j) f℥viij, white sugar ℥xvj. Dissolve. f℥j contains about gr. ij of potassio-citrate of iron.

Syrupus Ferri Iodidi. B. Fine iron wire ℥j, iodine ℥ij, refined sugar ℥xxviij, distilled water f℥xiij. Prepare a syrup by dissolving the sugar in ℥x of the water with the aid of heat. Digest the iodine and the iron wire in a flask, at a gentle heat, with the remaining ℥iij of the water, till the froth becomes white; then filter the liquid while still hot into the syrup, and mix. The product should weigh ℔ij ℥xj, and should have the sp. gr. 1·385. Dose, ℥ss—f℥j. U. S. stronger. P. 1 in 200. G. 5 grs. in 100. [After a time this syrup is prone to become coloured, but without any deposit if the air be excluded. The colour may be removed by just boiling with a little clean iron wire.]

Syrupus Ferri Iodidi Compositus. Ricord. This may be made by adding f℥j of the syrup to ℥ix of compound syrup of sarsaparilla, both by wt. It contains gr. iv of iodide of iron in ℥j.

Syrupus Ferri et Potassii Iodidi. Dissolve ℥j of iodide of potassium in f℥vj of hot water, add f℥xij¼ of Syrupus Ferri Iodidi, and sufficient simple syrup to make up

Oiss. [There is no authorised formula; this contains gr. ij of each salt in f℥j.]

Syrupus Ferri et Quiniæ Iodidi. Bouchardat. Digest ℥j of iodine with ℥ss of iron filings and ℥iv of water, with a gentle heat and frequent agitation, till the solution is colourless. Filter it rapidly into a vessel containing ℨxxviij of simple syrup. Dissolve also gr. xij of sulphate of quinine in ℥ij of water acidulated with sulphuric acid, and add to the former. Taken by table-spoonfuls in *scrofulous affections*. It contains 3 grains of iodide of iron in ℥j. There are other syrups containing iodine, iron, and quinine, but none of them are authorised by any pharmocopœia. Mr. Davenport's contains, in each f℥j, gr. j of iodide of quinia and gr. ij of iodide of iron. See Syr. Quiniæ Iodidi. Mr. Battley's contains, in each f℥, quinine gr. iss, iron gr. j, iodine gr. j.

Syrupus Ferri Lactatis. M. Cap. Lactate of iron ℥j, boiling distilled water ℨvj, pure sugar ℨxij. Dose, ℥ij—℥iv.

Syrupus Ferri Potassio-tartratis. M. Mialhe. Dissolve ℥iv of potassio-tartrate of iron in f℥iv of cinnamon water, and mix the solution with ℨxvj of simple syrup. A teaspoonful contains about 2 grains of the salt.

Syrupus Ferri Sulphatis. Willis. Sulphate of iron ℥j, water ℥ij, syrup of gum ℨxvj.

Syrupus Ferri Persulphureti. Bouchardat. Reduce ℨx of syrup by evaporation to ℨix, and add ℨij of hydrated persulphuret of iron in a gelatinous state. Mix, and keep it in a close bottle. Give a teaspoonful 2 or 3 times a day, in *scrofulous and cutaneous affections. As an antidote for poisoning by the salts of lead, mercury, and copper, give a table-spoonful frequently.*

Syrupus Ferri Hypophosphitis. Wood. Granulated sulphate of iron gr. ccccIxxx, hypophosphite of lime gr. cccxxvj, dil. phosphoric acid fℨj, water fℨiss, syrup ℥iij. Dissolve without heat the iron in the acid, mixed with the water; rub the hypophosphite to fine powder, and pour on it the sol. of sulphate of iron; rub together for 2 or 3 minutes; then pour the mixture on a piece of damp calico, and squeeze out the liquid; filter the solution so obtained, and add to it 7 times its vol. of syrup.

SYRUPUS FERRI PHOSPHATIS. B. Granulated sulphate of iron 224 grains, phosphate of soda 200 grains, acetate of soda 74 grains, dilute phosphoric acid f℥vss, refined sugar ℥viij, distilled water f℥viij. Dissolve the sulphate of iron in ℥iv of the water, and the phosphate and acetate of soda in the remainder; mix the 2 solutions, and, after careful stirring, transfer the precipitate to a calico filter, and wash it with distilled water, till the filtrate ceases to be affected by chloride of barium. Then press the precipitate strongly between folds of bibulous paper, and add to it the dilute phosphoric acid As soon as the precipitate is dissolved filter the solution, add the sugar, and dissolve without heat. The product should measure exactly f℥xij. Gr. j of phosphate of iron in f℥j. Dose, f℥j. [In the preparation of this syrup as much expedition as possible should be used in washing and pressing the pp. of phosphate of iron formed. It is best washed by decantation. The water employed should be just previously boiled to expel oxygen; the protosulphate of iron should be entirely free from persulphate, and clear crystals of phosph. of soda should be chosen. Mr. HOWIE (whose suggestions these are in substance) proposes the use of bicarb. soda instead of acetate, the phosphate of iron being soluble to a considerable extent in the acetic acid liberated, if acetate of soda be employed. Mr. H. W. JONES (*Pharm. Journ.*, 3rd series, vol. v, p. 541) gives a process for the preparation of this syrup, which consists in dissolving metallic iron in phosphoric acid and water, and then adding the solution to syrup.]

SYRUPUS FERRI PHOSPHATIS COMPOSITUS. PARRISH'S *Compound Syrup of the Phosphates. Chemical Food.* See Syrupus Phosphaticus.

SYRUPUS FERRI PHOSPHATIS CUM QUINIÂ ET STRYCHNIÂ. EASTON. Said to contain in each fl. dr., gr. j phosphate of iron, gr. j phosphate of quinia, and gr. $\frac{1}{32}$ strychnia. Dose, ℥j. A pp. sometimes forms in this syrup, which consists of phosphate of quinine. This may be obviated by avoiding as much as possible, exposure of the syrup to the air, caused by filtration of the quinine solution into the syrup.

SYRUPUS FERRI PYROPHOSPHATIS. PARRISH. Pyrophosphate of iron in scales gr. xvj, syrup f℥j.

SYRUPUS FERRI PYROPHOSPHATIS ET AMMONIÆ. P. Pyrophosphate of iron with citrate of ammonia ℥j, water ℥ij, syrup ℥xij.

SYRUPUS FERRI SUPERPHOSPHATIS. Mr. GREENISH. Superphosphate of iron (see Ferri Biphosphas) ℈ij, simple syrup f℥viij. Dose, ♏xij—xxiv.

SYRUPUS FERRI ET MANGANESII PHOSPHATIS. Dissolve glacial phosphoric acid ℥vj in a small quantity of water, add phosphate of iron gr. lxxij and phosphate of manganese gr. xlviij; apply heat till dissolved, add sugar ℥x, and water up to measure of ℥xij. Dose, ℥j—iv.

SYRUPUS FUMARIÆ. P. Clarified juice of fumitory ℔j, white sugar ℔ij; boil to a syrup.

SYRUPUS GENTIANÆ. P. As Syrupus Anthemid.

SYRUPUS GENTIANINÆ. M. Gentianine gr. xvj, syrup ℥xvj.

SYRUPUS GLECHOMÆ. P. From dried ground-ivy leaves. As Syrupus Boraginis, P.

SYRUPUS GEOFFROYÆ. Dr. WRIGHT. Decoction of cabbage-tree bark, made into a syrup with twice its weight of sugar. *Vermifuge.* Dose, 1 to 4 table-spoonfuls.

SYRUPUS GLYCYRRHIZÆ. Liquorice-root ℥iv, boiling water ℥xvj, digest, strain, and make a syrup with sugar q. s.

SYRUPUS SUCCI GRANATI FRUCTÛS. P. As Syr. Mori, P.

SYRUPUS [CORTICIS RADICIS] GRANATI. GUIBOURT. Obtain from ℔j of powdered bark of pomegranate root ℔iv of infusion by percolation. Boil this with ℥xxviiiss of syrup till reduced to ℔ij.

SYRUPUS GUAIACI LIGNI. P. Boil rasped guaiacum wood ℥iij twice, and for an hour each time in water ℥xxx; strain through a thick cloth; mix the 2 liquids, and concentrate until they are reduced to ℥vj by wt.; let cool, filter through paper, and add ℥x sugar.

SYRUPUS GUMMI AMMONIACI. WURT. PH. Dissolve ℥ij of gum ammoniacum in ℥viij of white wine, by the heat of a water-bath, and add sugar ℥xvj.

SYRUPUS GUMMI ARABICI. P. Gum arabic (picked and twice washed for an instant in cold water) ℔j, cold water ℔iss; stir them occasionally till the gum is dissolved,

strain without expression, and mix it with ℔x of syrup boiled till of sp. gr. 1·30.

Syrupus Gummi Tragacanthæ. Mouchon. Gum tragacanth ʒj, water ʒxxxij, macerate for 48 hours, press through linen cloth, and mix the mucilage with ℔viij of syrup heated to 176° F., and strain through coarse cloth. Guibourt directs ʒj of the gum to be made into a mucilage with ʒviij water, and mixed with ʒxxxiij of syrup. This is much thinner than the former.

Syrupus Hellebori Fœtidi. Sprinkle the fresh leaves of bear's-foot with vinegar, and express the juice. Boil this with twice its weight of sugar. Dose, a teaspoonful at bedtime, for 2 or 3 days, for children. But its use requires caution.

Syrupus Hemidesmi. B. Hemidesmus bruised ʒiv, refined sugar ʒxxviiij, boiling distilled water Oj. Infuse the hemidesmus in the water, in a covered vessel, for 4 hours, and strain. Set it by till the sediment subsides; then decant the clear liquor, add the sugar, and dissolve by means of a gentle heat. The product should weigh ℔ij ʒx, and should have the sp. gr. 1·335.

Syrupus Helminthocorti. P. Macerate ℔j of cleansed Corsican moss, in ℔iiss of boiling water; in 6 hours and strain. Macerate the residue in sufficient boiling water, so as to obtain, including the product of the first maceration, ℔ij$\frac{5}{4}$, in which dissolve ℔v of sugar. Dose, ʒss to ʒj.

Syrupus Hydrargyri. There are several forms for mercurial syrups; but they all appear liable to serious objections. Plenk. Quicksilver ʒj, powdered gum acacia ʒiij, syrup ʒij; triturate, and gradually add ʒj of water. Larrey. Sudorific syrup Oj, bichloride of mercury gr. v, muriate of ammonia gr. v, extract of opium gr. v, Hoffmann's anodyne liquor ʒss. Dose, ʒss to ʒiss. Creron's syrup consists of mercurial ether (gr. iv of sublimate to ʒij of ether) ʒij, syrup ʒviij.

Syrupus Hyoscyami. P. From the tincture, P., as Syrupus Belladonnæ.

Syrupus Hypophosphiticus. Syrup of the Hypophosphites. Hypophosphite of lime, potash, and soda, 1 part each, dissolved with heat in syrup 100 parts. Dose, ʒj.

Syrupus Hyssopi. P. As Syrupus Tussilaginis.

SYRUPUS INULÆ. P. As Syrupus Boraginis.

SYRUPUS IODINII. *Sirop Iodique.* FOY. Comp. tincture of iodine ʒiv, mint water ʒiv, syrup ℥xvj. Dose, ʒiv to ʒj.

SYRUPUS IPECACUANHÆ. E. Ipecacuanha in coarse powder ℥iv, rectified spirit f℥xv; digest for 24 hours at a gentle heat, strain, squeeze, and filter; digest the residuum in the same manner, first with f℥xiv of proof spirit, then with f℥xiv of water; unite the fluids, and distil off the spirit till the residuum amounts to f℥xij; add ℥v of rectified spirit, and mix with Ovij of syrup. It contains about 12 gr. of ipecac. in f℥j, or 10 gr. in ℥j. P. Alcoh. ext. ipecac. 1 in 100.

SYRUPUS IPECACUANHÆ COMPOSITUS. P. Bruised Ipecac. ℥iij, senna leaves ℥x, red poppy flowers ℥xiiss, mother of thyme ℥iij, sulph. magnesia ℥x, white wine ℥viiss, orange-flower water ℥viiss, boiling water ℥xxx; macerate the ipecac. and senna in the wine for 12 hours, strain, and filter. Add to the residue the mother of thyme and red poppy, and pour the boiling water upon them. Infuse 6 hours, strain, and press; add to the strained liquor the sulphate of magnesia and the orange-flower water, and filter. Mix the liquids and add sugar in the proportion of ℥ix to every ℥x of liquid. Make into a syrup over a water-bath.

SYRUPUS JALAPINUS. P. Jalap ʒx, coriander ʒss, fennel seed ʒss, water f℥xij; heat to 212° F. for 20 minutes, let it stand 24 hours, strain, and make a syrup with ℥xxiv of sugar.

SYRUPUS JUGLANDIS. P. As Syr. Persic. flor.

SYRUPUS KERMES. Kermes juice lbj, sugar lbij.

SYRUPUS KRAMERIÆ. P. Extract of rhatany ℥iiss, syrup lbvj; dissolve the ext. in double its weight of water and add to the syrup.

SYRUPUS LACTIS. Reduce skimmed milk by gentle evaporation to one half, and add twice its weight of sugar.

SYRUPUS LACTUCARII. U. S. Lactucarium ℥j, tr., syrup ℥xiv o. m., dil. alcohol, q. s. (see Spiritûs), rub the lactucarium with the dil. alcohol to a syrupy consistence, transfer to a percolator and percolate with dil. alcohol until ℥viij o. m. of tincture have been obtained. Evaporate this portion over a water-bath at 160° F. to ℥ij o. m. Mix it with the syrup made hot and strain immediately.

SYRUPUS LACTUCÆ. *Sirop de thridace.* Dissolve ʒij extract of lettuce in 8 times its weight of cold water, filter, and add ℔vj ʒij of syrup, which when boiling has sp. gr. 1·26.

SYRUPUS LEVISTICI. From Lovage, as Syr. Hyssopi.

SYRUPUS LICHENIS. Iceland moss deprived of its bitterness ʒj, syrup ʒxxxij. Make a concentrated decoction of the moss, strain, and add the syrup; boil to a proper consistence. [Iceland moss deprived of its bitterness ʒj, syrup ʒxxxij, boil the moss with 1¾lb of water for ½-hour, strain and add to the syrup, and boil to a proper consistence.]

SYRUPUS CUM LIMACIBUS. P. Vine snails deprived of their shells and of the black portions, and cut up ʒij, wash in cold water, and then boil with ʒx water to ʒvij, then add ʒx sugar.

SYRUPUS LIMONIS. B. Heat strained lemon juice Oj to boiling-point, put into a covered vessel with fresh lemon peel ʒij, when cold, filter and dissolve in it refined sugar ℔ij¼ with a gentle heat. The product should weigh ℔iiiss, and have sp. gr. 1·34. Dose, fʒj. U. S. No peel. P. with citric acid, and flavoured with tincture of lemon peel.

SYRUPUS LOBELIÆ. Mr. PROCTOR. Vinegar of lobelia fʒvj, sugar ʒxij. Dissolve by a gentle heat.

SYRUPUS LUPULINÆ. M. Tincture of lupuline ʒj, syrup ʒvij; mix.

SYRUPUS MAGNESIÆ. DORVAULT. Calcined magnesia ʒj, water ʒiiiss; triturate together, put them over a fire in a silver saucepan, and add ʒvj of fine sugar and ʒij of peppermint water.

SYRUPUS MALORUM. As Syrupus Cydoniæ.

SYRUPUS MANGANESII IODIDI. M. HANNON. Pure hydrated carbonate of manganese ʒj, concentrated hydriodic acid q. s. to dissolve it; mix this solution with ʒxviss of sudorific syrup (see Syr. Sudorificus). Dose, from 2 to 6 table-spoonfuls, daily.

SYRUPUS MANGANESII MALATIS. M. HANNON. Malate of manganese ʒj, simple syrup ʒxvj, spirit of lemon peel ʒij. Dose, ʒss to ʒj.

SYRUPUS MANGANESII PHOSPHATIS. M. HANNON. Phosphate of manganese ʒss, syrup of Tolu, ʒiij ʒiij, syrup of cinchona ʒv, spirit of lemon peel ʒiss, powdered tragacanth ϑss. Mix quickly, and preserve in a well-stopped bottle.

SYRUPUS MANGANESII TARTRATIS. It is made with tartrate of manganese, as Syr. Manganesii Malatis.

SYRUPUS MANNÆ. G. Manna ℥iij, dissolve in water ℥xij, strain and filter, then add ℥xvj sugar, and make into a syrup.

SYRUPUS MARRUBII. P. Dried horehound ℥j tr., horehound water Oij; digest in a water-bath for 2 hours, strain, and add sugar ℔iv.

SYRUPUS MENTHÆ. From the herb, as Syrupus Marrubii.

SYRUPUS MENTHÆ PIPERITIS. P. As Syr. Aurant. flor. P.

SYRUPUS MENYANTHIS. P. As Syr. Fumariæ.

SYRUPUS MEZEREI. CAZENAVE. Alcoholic extract of mezereum gr. j, simple syrup ℥x.

SYRUPUS MONESIÆ. DEROSNE. Extract of monesia ℥j, water ℥j, boiling syrup ℥xiiiss; mix.

SYRUPUS MORPHIÆ ACETATIS. D. Solution of acetate of morphia f℥j, simple syrup f℥xv; mix with agitation. Syr. of Hydrochlorate. D. the same. Dose, from 1 teaspoonful.

SYRUPUS MORPHIÆ HYDROCHLORATIS. P. Hydrochlorate Morphia 1 grain in 2000 grains of syrup.

SYRUPUS MORI. B. Strained juice of mulberries Oj, sugar ℔ij; dissolve with a gentle heat, and add f℥iiss of rectified spirit. The product should weigh ℔iij ℥vj, and have the sp. gr. 1·33. P. 1 juice to $1\frac{3}{4}$ sugar.

SYRUPUS MUSCI PYXIDATI, Cup-moss ℥j, boiling water Oj; macerate for a few hours, strain, and add sugar ℔iij.

SYRUPUS MYRTI. P. As Syr. Hyssopi.

SYRUPUS NARCISSI. DUFRESNOY. Dried flowers of wild narcissus ℥iv, water ℥xvj; boil for a few minutes, strain, add sugar ℔j, dissolve, clarify the syrup, and boil it down to ℔iss. By teaspoonfuls, *in whooping-cough.*

SYRUPUS NASTURTII. P. Clarified juice of water-cress ℔j, sugar ℔ij.

SYRUPUS NYMPHÆÆ. P. From the flowers of the white water-lily, as Syr. Violæ.

SYRUPUS OLEI JECORIS ASELLI. DUCLOS. Mix 5 parts of powdered gum with 4 of simple syrup; add 8 parts of cod-liver oil, triturate till perfectly mixed, gradually adding 12 parts of water; lastly, dissolve in the emulsion 24 ounces of sugar by means of a gentle heat. [In the same manner prepare syrups from oil of skate, castor oil, &c.]

SYRUPUS OPII. P. Ext. Opium. P. gr. lxxxviiss, dissolve in cold water ʒvj, and mix with syrup q. s. to make up ℔vj¼. (1 in 500.) G. 1 in 1000.

SYRUPUS OPII SUCCINATUS. *Sirop de Karabé.* Syrup of opium 200 parts, sp. amber 1 part.

SYRUPUS OVORUM. FULLER. Beat the whites of 3 eggs with ℥vj of plantain water, and work it in a mortar with ℥vj of finely powdered sugar till they form a syrup.

SYRUPUS PAPAVERIS. B. Mix poppy capsules, dried, free from the seed, and coarsely powdered, ℥xxxvj, with Oiv of boiling distilled water, and infuse for 24 hours, stirring frequently. Pack in a percolator, and, adding more water, allow the liquor slowly to pass till about Cij arecollected, or the poppies are exhausted. Evaporate on a water-bath to Oiij. When cold, add rectified spirit f℥xvj, let the mixture stand for 12 hours, and filter. Distil off spirit, evaporate remainder to Oij, then add refined sugar ℔iv. The product should weigh ℔viss, and have the sp. gr. 1·320. Dose, fʒj. [Mr. SOUTHALL prepares the syrup by percolating the bruised poppy-heads with cold water till exhausted, evaporating and dissolving the sugar by a sufficient heat.] P. (*Sirop diacode*) 1 gr. ext. in 2000. G. uses capsules 1 in 13 and contains St. John's bread and liquorice root.

SYRUPUS PAULLINIÆ *vel* GUARANÆ. Dr. GAVRELLE. Extract of guarana ʒiiss, syrup ℥xxxij.

SYRUPUS PECTORALIS. L. 1746. Black maidenhair ℥v tr., liquorice root ℥iv tr., boiling water Oiv; macerate for some hours, strain, add to the infusion twice its weight of sugar, and make a syrup.

SYRUPUS PEPSINÆ. CORVISART. Six parts of pepsine dissolved in 20 parts of cold water, and added to 70 parts of acidulated syrup of cherries. Dose, 1 to 3 teaspoonfuls.

SYRUPUS PERSICARUM FLORUM. P. Depurated juice of peach flowers ℔j tr.; refined sugar ℔ij; dissolve the sugar in the juice by the heat of a water-bath. Dose, ʒij to ℥j.

SYRUPUS PERSIMMONIS. Unripe persimmons (fruit of the *Diospyros Virginiana*) slightly crushed ℥viij, boiling water Oj; infuse till cold, and strain. Boil with ℥viij of sugar to the consistence of syrup. *Astringent.*

SYRUPUS PHELLANDRII. From dried leaves, as Syrupus Tussilag. Dose, ʒj—iv. *In bronchitis, &c.*

SYRUPUS PHOSPHATICUS. PARRISH. *Syrupus Ferri Phosphatis Compositus. Chemical food.* Dissolve sulphate of iron ʒx in boiling water ℥ij, and phosphate of soda ʒxij in boiling water ℥iv; mix, and wash precipitated phosphate of iron. Dissolve phosphate of lime ʒxij in ℥iv of boiling water, with enough hydrochloric acid to make a clear solution; precipitate with liquid ammonia, and wash precipitate. Add to the fresh precipitates glacial phosphoric acid ʒxx, dissolved in ʒiv water; when clear, add carbonate of soda ℈ij and carbonate of potassa ʒj, and then sufficient hydrochloric acid to dissolve the precipitate; add water to make solution measure f℥xxij o. m. Now add powdered cochineal ʒij, and sugar ℥xxxij (Troy); apply heat, and, when the syrup is formed, strain, and add orange-flower water f℥j. Dose, a teaspoonful. In addition to phosphate of iron and phosphate of lime, this syrup contains smaller quantities of the alkaline phosphates. Mr. HOWIE says that Parrish is incorrect in stating that this syrup contains 1 gr. of phosphate of iron and 2½ grs. phosphate of lime in the fluid drachm, if this statement be compared with his formula, which by calculation will be found to give ·715 gr. of phosphate of iron and 2 grs. of phosphate of lime for the fluid drachm, even if none of the former were wasted in the process. Mr. Howie deprecates the use of hydrochloric acid sometimes had recourse to in preparing the syrup, and he adds that the purest sugar only should be used, and that made from beet-root should be carefully avoided. See a valuable paper by Mr. Howie on this subject, *Pharmac. Journ.*, 3rd series. vol. 6, page 804.

SYRUPUS PICIS. P. Tar-water ℥v¼, sugar ℥x. Dissolve by water-bath, and filter through paper.

SYRUPUS PŒONIÆ. P. From dried leaves, as Syrupus Tussilaginis.

SYRUPUS POTASSII CYANIDI. M. *Sirop d'hydrocyanate de potasse.* Clarified syrup ℥xvj, medicinal hydrocyanate of potash (a solution of 1 part of cyanide of potassium in 8 of water) ʒj.

SYRUPUS POTASSE HYPOPHOSPHITIS. See Syrupus Hypophosphiticus.

SYRUPUS POTASSII IODIDI. P. Iodide potassium ¼oz., water ¼oz., syrup 9½oz. by wt. A teaspoonful 3 or 4 times a day.

SYRUPUS POTASSII SULPHURETI. P. Liver of sulphur gr. viij, water gr. xvj, syrup ℥j.

SYRUPUS IODHYDRARGYRATIS POTASSII. PUCHE. Iodhydrargyrate of potassium gr. xvj, tincture of saffron ℥iiss, syrup ℥xvj. [PUCHE'S Compound Antisyphilitic Syrup consists of—Iodhydrargyrate of potassium gr. xvj, iodine gr. xvj, iodide of potassium ℥v, syrup of red poppies ℥xvj.]

SYRUPUS PRUNI VIRGINIANÆ. U. S. Moisten ℥v tr. of coarsely powdered bark of wild cherry with water, let it stand 24 hours, then put it into a percolator, adding water till f℥xvj o. m. of liquid are obtained. To this add ℔ij¼ tr. of sugar, in a bottle, and agitate until it is dissolved.

SYRUPUS PULMONIBUS VITULINIS COMPOSITUS. P. Calf's lights ℥x, cut small and washed in cold water, dates ℥iss, jujube fruit ℥iss, raisins ℥iss, comfrey root ℥ss, liquorice root ℥ss, lungwort ℥iss, water ℥xx, sugar ℥xx. Digest in a covered vessel over a water-bath for 6 hours, strain, press, decant the liquid part, clarify by white of egg, add the sugar, and make a syrup having the sp. gr. when boiling 1·27.

SYRUPUS QUINIÆ CITRATIS. M. Acid citrate of quinine ℥ss, clarified syrup ℥xvj. Dissolve. Dose, f℥iv—viij.

SYRUPUS QUINIÆ IODIDI. Mr. DAVENPORT'S contains gr. j in each f℥j [perhaps held in solution by hydriodic acid ?].

SYRUPUS QUINIÆ SULPHATIS. P. Dissolve gr. xxx of sulphate of quinine in water ℥iv with ℥ss dil. sulph. acid, and mix the sol. with 13 oz. white syrup. [Dissolve gr. xxxij of sulphate of quinine in ℥ij of water with 8 drops of alcoholised sulphuric acid, and mix the solution with ℥xvj of white syrup, without heat.] Dose, ℥ss to ℥j.

SYRUPUS QUINIÆ SULPHO-TARTRATIS. Sulpho-tartrate of quinine, 1 water 3, hot syrup 20 parts.

SYRUPUS QUINIÆ LACTATIS. BOUCHARDAT. Lactate of quinine gr. xv, water ℥j. Dissolve, and add ℥ij of syrup. By teaspoonfuls, *in intermittents of children.*

SYRUPUS QUINIÆ CUM CAFFEÂ. Prepare Oiss of clear infusion from ʒiv of roasted coffee; dissolve in it ℔v of refined sugar, and add to the syrup ʒiss of sulphate of quinine dissolved in a little water, with the addition of a few drops of sulphuric acid.

SYRUPUS QUINQUE RADICUM. E. 1744. Of each of the 5 roots (see Species Diureticæ) ʒij, water Ov; boil to Oiij, strain, and boil to a syrup with ℔iv of sugar.

SYRUPUS RAPI. SOUBEIRAN. Boil 1 part of sliced turnip with 4 of water, and form the strained liquor into a syrup with 2 parts of sugar. *For hooping-cough.*

SYRUPUS RHAMNI. B. Evaporate buckthorn juice Oiv to Oiiss, add sliced ginger and bruised pimento, each ʒ$\frac{3}{4}$; digest at a gentle heat for 4 hours, and strain. When cold, add rectified spirit fʒvj, let it stand for 2 days, decant off the clear liquor, and dissolve in it, with a gentle heat, refined sugar ℔v, or q. s. to make sp. gr. 1·32. [Mr. Umney states that upon an examination of several commercial samples of Succus Rhamni Cathartici he found the juice largely weakened by dilution.] P. Juice and sugar p. æ. G. Neither pimento nor ginger.

SYRUPUS RHEI. B. Mix rhubarb root and coriander fruit, in coarse powder, of each ʒij, pack in a percolator, pass rectified spirit fʒviij mixed with dist. water fʒxxiv slowly through them, evaporate the liquid thus passed to fʒxiij, filter, and dissolve in it refined sugar ʒxxiv with a gentle heat. Dose, ʒj—iv. U. S. Fluid Ext. Rhubarb ʒiij o. m., syrup ʒxxix o. m. P. More complex; contains chicory. G. contains cinnamon, and carb. potash in small quantity.

SYRUPUS RHEI AROMATICUS. U. S. *Aromatic syrup of Rhubarb.* Rhubarb ʒiiss tr., cloves ʒss tr., cinnamon ʒss tr., nutmegs ʒij, dil. alcohol (see Spiritûs) q. s. Mix the ingredients, previously reduced to mod. fine powder, and moisten them with ʒij of the dil. alcohol, introduce into a percolator and pour on dil. alcohol until ʒxvj o. m. are obtained; add this to Ovj o. m. of syrup made hot, and mix.

SYRUPUS RHEI ET SENNÆ. E. 1744. Rhubarb ʒj, senna ʒij, fennel seed ʒij, cinnamon ʒij, boiling water Oiiss; macerate for 12 hours, strain, and boil with ℔iij of sugar to a syrup.

SYRUPUS RHŒADOS. B. Fresh red-poppy petals ʒxiij,

refined sugar ℔ij¼, distilled water Oj or q. s., rectified spirit f℥iiss. Add the petals gradually to the water heated in a water-bath, frequently stirring, and afterwards, the vessel being removed, macerate for 12 hours. Then press out the liquor, strain, add the sugar, and dissolve by means of heat. When nearly cold, add the spirit, and as much distilled water as may be necessary to make up for loss in the process, so that the product shall weigh ℔iij ℥x, and shall have the sp. gr. 1·330. Dose, ʒj. P. With dried leaves.

SYRUPUS RIBIUM (*Syrup of Currants*); SYRUPUS RUBI IDÆI (*Raspberries*); SYR. RUBI FRUTICOSI (*Blackberries*); &c. As Syrupus Mori P.

SYRUPUS ROSÆ. L. *Syrupus Rosæ Solutivus.* Dried petals of the damask rose ℥vij tr., boiling water Oiij; macerate for 12 hours, and strain. Evaporate the strained liquor in a water-bath to Oij, strain, and dissolve in it ℔vj tr. of white sugar. Lastly, mix with it f℥vss of rectified spirit. E. (*Syr. Rosæ Centifoliæ*) directs ℔j tr. of fresh petals to be infused for 12 hours in Oiij of boiling water, and ℔iij of sugar dissolved in the strained liquor by heat.

SYRUPUS ROSÆ GALLICÆ. B. Infuse dried red-rose petals ℥ij in boiling distilled water Oj for 2 hours, squeeze through calico, heat the liquor to the boiling point, and filter. Dissolve refined sugar ℥xxx in the liquor by means of heat. The product should weigh ℔ij ℥xiv, and should have the sp. gr. 1·335. U. S. percolates with dil. alcohol. P. Juice of fresh pale roses 10, sugar 19.

SYRUPUS RUTÆ. This syrup is not in the British pharmacopœias, though generally kept in the shops. It may be made by infusing ℥j of rue in Oj of boiling water, and adding to the strained liquor twice its weight of sugar. But it is often prepared, as Dr. PEREIRA observes, by triturating about 8 drops of the oil with Oj of simple syrup.

SYRUPUS SALICARIÆ. Infuse ℥iij of flowering tops of willow-herb in boiling water q. s. to obtain ℥v of infusion; add this to ℥xx of syrup previously evaporated to ℥xv.

SYRUPUS SALICINÆ. Salicine ʒj, boiling water ℥j, sugar ℥ij.

SYRUPUS SAMBUCI. Boil the juice of elder-berries for an instant with twice its weight of sugar.

SYRUPUS SAPONARIÆ. P. From the root, as Syr. Tussilaginis.

SYRUPUS SARSÆ. L. Boil ℔iiiss tr. of sarsaparilla in Cij of water to Cj, and strain while hot; boil the sarsaparilla again with Cj of water to Css, and strain. Evaporate the mixed liquors to Oij, dissolve in it ℥xviij tr. of sugar, and, when it has cooled, add f℥ij of rectified spirit. Dose, f℥j—iv. P. About 3½ times as strong.

SYRUPUS SARSAPARILLÆ COMPOSITUS. U. S. Sarsaparilla in mod. fine powder ℥xxiv tr., guaiacum wood in mod. fine powder ℥iij tr. Pale rose, senna, and liquorice root, all in mod. fine powder, of each ℥ij tr., oil of sassafras and oil of anise, of each ♏v, oil of gaultheria ♏iij, sugar ℔viij tr., water Oj o. m., dil. alcohol (see Spiritûs) q. s. Mix the solid ingredients, except the sugar, with Oiij o. m. of dil. alcohol, and let stand for 4 days. Then transfer to a percolator and pour on dil. alcohol until Ovj o. m. of tincture have passed. Evaporate to Oiij o. m. over a water-bath, add the water, filter, and, having added the sugar, dissolve by the aid of heat, and strain whilst hot. Lastly, rub the oils with a small portion of the solution, and mix them thoroughly with the remainder. [These are regarded as improved forms of the *Sirop de Cuisinier* of the French Codex, which is prepared by infusion from 2 ℔ of sarsaparilla, 2 ounces of dried borage flowers, 2 ounces of pale roses, 2 ounces of senna, 2 ounces of aniseed, 2 ℔ of sugar, and 2 ℔ of honey, the syrup being clarified by white of egg. For a process for a more concentrated sweet fluid extract, see Extractum Sarsæ Compositum Fluidum U. S.]

SYRUPUS SARSÆ IODURETUS. M. RICORD. Syrup of sarsaparilla 31 parts, iodide of potassium 1 part.

SYRUPUS SASSAFRAS. From root, as Syr. Tussilaginis.

SYRUPUS SCILLÆ. B. Dissolve refined sugar ℔iiss in vinegar of squill Oj, by the aid of heat. Dose ʒss—ʒj. U. S. Vinegar squills Oj o. m., sugar ℔ij tr.

SYRUPUS SCILLÆ COMPOSITUS. U. S. *Hive Syrup.* Squill in mod. fine powder, senega in mod. fine powder, of each ℥iv tr., tartrated antimony gr. xlviij, sugar ℥xlij tr. dil. alcohol (see Spiritûs) and water, of each q. s.; mix the squill

and senega with ʒviij o. m. dil. alcohol, and let stand 4 days. Transfer to a percolator and pour on dil. alcohol until ʒxvj o. m. of tincture have passed. Boil this for a few minutes, evaporate by water-bath to ʒviij o. m., add ʒxiv o. m. boiling water, and filter. Dissolve the sugar in the filtered liquid, heat to boiling point, and strain while hot. Dissolve the tartrated antimony in this hot solution, and add q. s. boiling water to make it measure Oiij o. m. Lastly, stir the whole together. Dose, ♏xx—xxx.

SYRUPUS SENEGÆ. U. S. Senega in mod. fine powder ʒiv tr., sugar ʒxv tr., dil. alcohol (see Spiritûs) Oij o. m. Introduce the senega into a percolator, and pour on the dil. alcohol; when finished, evaporate the percolate by a water-bath at 160° F. to ʒviij o. m., filter, add the sugar, dissolve by a gentle heat, and strain whilst hot.

SYRUPUS SENNÆ. B. Digest senna broken small ʒxvj in ʒlxx of distilled water for 24 hours at a temperature of 120° F.; press, and strain. Digest the mark in ʒxxx of water for 6 hours at same heat; press, and strain. Evaporate the mixed liquor to fʒx, and, when cold, add rectified spirit fʒij, previously mixed with oil of coriander ♏iij. Clarify by filtration, and wash what remains on the filter with distilled water, until the washings make up the filtrate to fʒxvj. Then add refined sugar ʒxxiv, and dissolve by means of a gentle heat. The product should weigh ℔ij ʒx, and should have the sp. gr. 1·310. Dose, for children, fʒj—ij.

SYRUPUS SENNÆ CONCENTRATUS. See Extractum Sennæ Fluidum. [Another method of preparing it is that of Mr. DUHAMEL. Macerate ʒviij of coarsely powdered senna with fʒxvj of proof spirit for 12 hours, put it into a displacement apparatus, and pour in water till fʒxlviij have passed. Evaporate to fʒv, and dissolve in it ʒv of sugar. Strain, and, when cold, add for each fʒj, two drops of oil of fennel dissolved in a little comp. spirit of sulphuric ether. Dose, for an adult, fʒss.]

SYRUPUS SENNÆ CUM MANNÂ. G. Infuse senna leaves ʒx, and bruised fennel seeds ʒj, for some hours in Oiiss hot water, strain, and dissolve in the strained liquor ʒxv manna. Pour off ʒlv by wt. of liquid from the sediment, and dissolve in it ℔iiij ʒij sugar.

SYRUPUS SODÆ HYPOPHOSPHITIS. See Syr. Hypophosphiticus.

SYRUPUS SODÆ HYPOSULPHITIS. MOUCHON. Hyposulphite of soda ʒj, water ʒxij, sugar ʒxxiij. Dissolve with a gentle heat, and filter. Dose, ʒj to ʒij.

SYRUPUS SODII MONOSULPHIDI. P. Crystallised monosulphide of sodium gr. xliv, dist. water ʒj, syrup ʒxcix wt.

SYRUPUS SORBI. SAUVAN. Boil Oj of juice of unripe service with ℔iij of sugar. *Astringent.*

SYRUPUS SPIGELIÆ ET SENNÆ CONCENTRATUS. See Extractum Spigeliæ et Sennæ Fluidum, U. S.

SYRUPUS STRAMONII. From the tincture, as Syr. Belladonnæ.

SYRUPUS STRYCHNIÆ. P. orders a syrup containing ¼ gr. of sulphate of strychnia in 1000 grs. of syrup.

SYRUPUS SUDORIFIUS. Foy. Sarasparilla ʒvj, guaiacum raspings ʒvj, water Oiij; macerate for 24 hours, evaporate to Oiss, strain, and make into a syrup with ℔iiss of sugar.

SYRUPUS SYMPHYTI. E. 1744. Mr. BOYLE'S Syrup. Fresh comfrey root ℔ss, plantain leaves ℔ss; bruise, express the juice, boil to half, and make a syrup with an equal weight of sugar.

SYRUPUS TANNINI. FOY. Tannin ʒij, water ʒxvj, sugar ʒxxxij.

SYRUPUS TOLUTANUS. B. Boil balsam of Tolu ʒj¼ in distilled water Oj or q. s., for half an hour, in a lightly covered vessel, stirring occasionally. Then remove from the fire, and add distilled water, if necessary, so that the liquid shall measure ʒxvj. Filter the solution when cold, add refined sugar ℔ij, and dissolve with the aid of a steam or water-bath. The product should weigh ℔iij, and should have the sp. gr. 1·330. Dose, f ʒj, P. directs ʒiv of the balsam to be digested in a covered water-bath with ʒxl of water for 2 hours, stirring it now and then; the liquor is then filtered, and twice its weight of very white sugar dissolved in it over a close water-bath. The syrup is then filtered through paper. U. S. Tinct. 1 in 22½.

SYRPUUS TRAGACANTHÆ. See Syr. Gummi Tragac.

SYRUPUS TUSSILAGINIS. P. Dried coltsfoot flowers ʒj,

boiling water ℥x, macerate for 6 hours, strain, press, filter, and add sugar ℥xix. P. prepares in the same manner syrups from hops, honeysuckle, wormseed, germander, and scabious.

SYRUPUS ULMI. P. Alcoholic extract of elm bark 88 grs., syrup ℥x. Dose, ʒiv, frequently, *in skin diseases.*

SYRUPUS URTICARIÆ. Clarified nettle juice boiled with an equal weight of sugar to a due consistence. *Diuretic.*

SYRUPUS VALERIANÆ. P. Infuse 1lb bruised valerian in ℔iv boiling water for 6 hours, strain and press; then pour upon the mark ℔ij more of boiling water, or q. s. so as to obtain ℔ivss of infusion including the product of the first infusion, filter and add 1lb Valerian water, and then dissolve in it, by aid of a water-bath, sugar ℔x.

SYRUPUS VANILLÆ. Vanilla ℥ij, white sugar ℥xviij, water ℥ix. Beat the vanilla with a few drops of spirit, then with part of the sugar, and water q. s. to form a soft paste; add the rest of the sugar and water, and digest for 18 or 20 hours in a glass vessel placed in a water-bath. Strain, and clarify with white of egg if required.

SYRUPUS VIOLÆ. L. Violets ℥ix, boiling distilled water Oj; macerate for 12 hours, express, and strain. Let the dregs subside, and dissolve in the clear liquor twice its weight of refined sugar. When cold add f℥ss of rectified spirit to each f℥j of syrup. Care should be taken in the selection of the sugar, as some samples have an alkaline reaction. The washing of the flowers is intended to remove a yellow colouring matter, which renders the syrup very liable to change.

SYRUPUS VIOLÆ TRICOLORIS. P. Wild pansy (the dried herb) ℥ij, boiling water, ℥xxv, ; infuse for 3 hours, strain, and dissolve in the clear infusion twice its weight of sugar.

SYRUPUS ZINGIBERIS. B. Mix with agitation strong tincture of ginger f℥vj, syrup f℥xix. E. Infuse ℥iiss of bruised ginger in Oj of boiling water for 4 hours, and to the strained liquor add ℔iiss of pure sugar, and dissolve it with the aid of heat. U. S. Fl. ext. ℥j o. m., carb. mag. 160 grs., sugar ℔vj tr., water ℥xlij o. m.

TABELLÆ. *Tablettes.* See TROCHISCI.

TAFFETAS ANGLICUM. *Court Plaster.* See Emplastrum Ichthyocollæ.

TAFFETAS VESICANS. ŒTTINGER. Stretch taffeta on a frame, and brush it over twice with a solution of isinglass; when quite dry brush it over twice, at short intervals and in the same direction, with the following solution, repeating the application a third and fourth time, at intervals of 24 hours:—Cantharidal ether, sulphuric ether, of each ʒx, boiled turpentine and black resin, of each ʒiiss; mix, and dissolve. It is recommended to apply over it, some days after the last coating of the cantharidal solution, a solution of isinglass of a gelatinous consistence. This is to be wiped off, before applying it to the skin, with a wet rag. [The same method answers for *paper*, which should be laid on a smooth plank.] See Charta Epispastica, B.

TAMARINDUS PRÆPARATUS. L. Tamarinds ℔j, water q. s. to cover them; macerate with a gentle heat for 4 hours, then finish as directed for Prunes. [See Pulpa Prunorum.]

TARAXACINUM. M. POLLEX. Boil the milky juice of dandelion with water, concentrate, and filter the liquid, and let it evaporate spontaneously in a warm place. Purify the crystalline matter by again dissolving, filtering, and crystallizing.

TARTARUS BORAXATUS. PRUSS. PH. To ℔ss of borax dissolved in ℔v of boiling water, in a porcelain vessel, add ℔iss of purified cream of tartar. Evaporate the filtered solution by a vapour-bath, to a tenacious mass, a portion of which becomes friable when cooled. Let the mass be removed while still hot from the vessel, and placed in flattened portions on paper, dried with a gentle heat, and immediately reduced to powder, and enclosed in a warm bottle. CAMBORNAC'S Soluble Cream of Tartar is—Bitartrate of potash ʒxij, borate of soda ʒvj, tartaric acid ʒiij. Dissolve in water, clarify the solution by white of egg, and proceed as for Potassæ Boro-tartras, P., which see.

TARTARUM FERRI. See FERRUM TART.

TELA VESICATORIA. *Blistering Tissue.* See Charta Epispastica, Taffetas, and Sparadrapum Vesicans. A similar composition may be spread on waxed paper, oiled silk, adhesive or isinglass plaster, sarcenet, or other convenient

material. ŒTTINGER directs the following composition to be spread with a brush on stretched sarcenet:—Powdered cantharides ʒiij, ether ℥j; digest for 24 hours, strain, add sandarach ʒiv, mastic ʒij, turpentine ♈j, oil of lavender 12 drops. Another method is to use the Extractum Cantharidis Aceticum, which may be spread on paper, waxed cloth, adhesive plaster, &c.

TEREBINTHINA COLATA. Common raw turpentine, melted in a still, and strained while warm.

TEREBINTHINA COCTA. P. Put Venice (larch) turpentine in a basin with water, and boil, until a portion thrown into cold water assumes a pilular consistence. When required to form it into pills, soften it by warm water, and roll the pills in powdered starch. PRUS. PH. describes Ter. Cocta as the resin left in distilling oil of turpentine.

TESTÆ PRÆPARATÆ. Wash oyster-shells with boiling water, reduce to a fine powder, and prepare them in the same way as Creta ppt.

THEINA. See CAFFEINA.

THERIACA ANDROMACHI. L. 1746. *Venice Treacle.* It consists of 61 ingredients, and contains 1 grain of opium in 75. The Theriaca of P. consists of 59 ingredients, and contains about gr. j of opium in 80. For these polypharmic electuaries (which are rarely prescribed in this country, and probably never made according to the authorised formulæ) may be substituted the following:—

THERIACA EDINENSIS. E. 1744. Serpentary, valerian, contrayerva, each ʒiv, aromatic powder ʒiij, guaiacum resin ʒij, castor ʒij, nutmeg ʒij, saffron ʒj, opium ʒj, clarified honey ʒlxxv. Dissolve the opium in a little wine, and mix it with the other dry ingredients in powder and the honey. It contains 1 gr. of opium in 100. Most of the foreign formulæ for Theriaca contain sulphate of iron.

THRIDACIUM. *Thridace.* This name is applied both to Lettuce Opium (Lactucarium) and to the extract of the stalks (Extr. Lactucæ Concentratum).

THUS PRÆPARATUM. L. Boil ℔j of frankincense in enough water to cover it, until it liquefies, and strain it through a hair sieve; then, when it has cooled, pour off the water, and keep the frankincense for use.

THYMOL. A crystalline substance constituting the oxidized portion of oil of thyme, horse-mint, and *ptychotis ajowan* (an East Indian plant), from all of which it may be obtained.

TINCTURÆ. *Spirituous and Ethereal Tinctures.* Tinctures may be made by maceration as follows:—In stoppered glass vessels, which should be frequently shaken during maceration, reducing the solid ingredients to small fragments, coarse powder, or fine powder, macerating them for 7 days or upwards, in proof spirit or rectified spirit, straining the solution through linen or calico, expressing the residuum strongly to obtain what fluid is still retained in the mass, and finally filtering through paper. A much superior method, however, has been introduced, which answers well for most tinctures—namely, the method of displacement by percolation (generally adopted in the B. P.). According to this process, the solid materials, usually in coarse or moderately fine powder, are moistened with a sufficiency of the solvent to form a thick pulp; in 48 hours as in B. P., or frequently without any delay, as in U. S., the mass is put into a cylinder of glass, porcelain, or tinned iron (when not acted on chemically), open at both ends, but obstructed at the lower end by a piece of calico or linen, tied tightly over it as a filter. U. S. advises the percolator to be provided internally with a porous or colander-like partition or diaphragm resting transversely immediately above its neck, for the support of the powder. The pulp being packed by pressure, varying as to degree with various articles, the remainder of the solvent is poured into the upper part of the cylinder, and allowed gradually to percolate. In order to obtain the portion of the fluid which is kept in the residuum, an additional quantity of the solvent is poured into the cylinder until the tincture which has passed through, equals in amount the spirit originally prescribed; and the spirit employed for this purpose is then recovered for the most part by pouring over the residuum as much water as there is of spirit retained in it, which may be easily known by an obvious calculation in each case. The method by percolation, where applicable, will be found much more convenient and expeditious than the mode hitherto commonly

followed, and it exhausts the solid materials in general much more completely. As considerable practice, however, is required for managing the details in different cases, more especially in regard to the degree of minuteness of division of the solids, and to the degree of firmness with which they are to be packed in the cylinder, we have thought it right to direct that the method by maceration may be followed as an alternative. But the method by percolation is now preferred by all who have made sufficient trial of it to apply it correctly. Although, to save space, the direction is sometimes omitted in the following formulæ, it is to be understood generally that the solid ingredients are to be reduced to powder or are to be divided by cutting or bruising, unless otherwise directed. U. S. directs the substance to be percolated, to be reduced to a uniform powder, to be put into a basin, and to be mixed with a small quantity of the menstruum, until uniformly moistened. When the whole of the powder is transferred to the percolator, it is to be compressed even and firmly, and the levelled surface covered with a circular piece of moistened muslin or paper, so that the liquid poured upon it may penetrate equably and not disarrange the powder. The menstruum is then to be poured on until the space above is nearly filled, and a layer of it must be constantly maintained above the powder, so as to prevent the access of air, until all has been added, or until the requisite amount of percolate has been obtained. When the dregs of a tincture are to be submitted to percolation after maceration with all the menstruum, the liquid portion should be drained off, the solid portion packed in a percolator as before described, and the liquid gradually poured on, until all has passed the surface, when immediately a sufficient quantity of the original menstruum should be poured on to displace the absorbed liquid until the prescribed quantity of tincture has been obtained. In moistening the ingredients the formation of a pulpy paste or mass should be avoided.

Tinctura Abelmoschi Seminum. Dr. R. Reece. Musk seed ℥ij, proof spirit f℥xvj. Digest 7 days, and strain. Dose, f℥j.

Tinctura Absinthii. G. Dried wormwood ℥vj, proof

spirit (·893) ℥xxx wt.; macerate for 8 days, and strain. Dose, f℥j.

TINCTURA ABSINTHII ALKALINA. See Essentia Absinthii.

TINCTURA ABSINTHII COMPOSITA. P. Dried wormwood tops ℥j, gentian, bitter orange peel, each ℥j, germander ℥j, rhubarb ℥ss, aloes ʒij, cascarilla ʒij, proof spirit Oij.

TINCTURA ACAROIDIS. Botany-bay resin ℥j, rectified spirit ℥viij.

TINCTURA ACONITI CUM FOLIIS RECENTIBUS. *Alcoolature d'Aconit.* P. directs the tincture to be prepared from fresh aconite leaves gathered at the commencement of florescence, by macerating the bruised leaves for 6 days with an equal weight of rectified spirit, expressing strongly, and filtering the tincture. This powerful tincture should only be dispensed when expressly ordered. The alcoholatures (*Alcoholaturæ*) of the Paris Codex are also prepared in a similar manner from the fresh leaves of pulsatilla, belladonna, hemlock, digitalis, hyoscyamus, spilanthes oleracea, green lettuce, rhus radicans, strammonium, arnica flowers, colchicum flowers and bulbs.

TINCTURA ACONITI. B. Aconite root in coarse powder ℥iiss, rectified spirit Oj. Macerate the aconite root for 48 hours with f℥xv, of the spirit, in a close vessel, agitating occasionally; then transfer to a percolator, and, when the fluid ceases to pass, pour into the percolator the remaining ℥v of the spirit. As soon as the percolation is completed, subject the contents of the percolator to pressure, filter the product, mix the liquids, and add sufficient rectified spirit to make Oj. Dose, ♏v—♏xv. [This tincture has one fourth of the strength of Tinctura Aconiti, D., and one third of the strength of Tinctura Aconiti, L. Dr. FLEMING. Macerate ℥xvj of the powdered root with f℥xvj of rectified spirit for 4 days; strain, and treat the aconite by percolation with more spirit, until the tincture obtained amounts to f℥xxiv. As an *anodyne, aneuralgic, and calmative*, Dr. F. gives ♏iij 3 times a day, increasing the dose ♏j daily, if required. As an *antiphlogistic*, he gives ♏v, repeated in 4 hours, and afterwards half the dose, if required. Its effects must be carefully watched. Dr. TURNBULL'S *Tinct. Radicis Aconiti Concentrata* is made by digesting the powdered root with twice its weight of rectified spirit, for 7 days. *For*

outward use. Dr. PEREIRA directs ℔j tr. of the root to Oiss of spirit, which is nearly identical with Dr. Turnbull's. Dr. TURNBULL has also described a weaker tincture—℥j of the powdered root to f℥vj of rect. spirit.] U. S. Root ℔j tr., percolate with rect. spir. till Oij o. m. are obtained. G. Tubers ℥j, spirit (·893) ℥x wt.; macerate 8 days.

TINCTURA ACONITI ÆTHEREA. P. Powdered aconite ℥iv, sulphuric ether ℥xvj (nearly f℥xxiv). It is best prepared by percolation.

TINCTURA ACTÆÆ RACEMOSÆ. See Tinct. Cimicifugæ.

TINCTURA ALOES. B. Macerate Socotrine aloes in coarse powder ℥ss and extract of liquorice ℥iss, in proof spirit f℥xv for 7 days; filter the liquor, and add sufficient proof spirit to make Oj. Dose, ʒj—ʒij. U. S. 1 in 30, P. 1 in 5, G. 1 in 5.

TINCTURA ALOES COMPOSITA. L. *Tinct. Aloes et Myrrhæ*, E. *Elixir Proprietatis.* Aloes (Soc. or hep., L.; Soc., E.) ℥iss, saffron ℥ij tr., tincture of myrrh Oij; macerate f℞r 7 days.

TINCTURA AMARA. G. Unripe oranges ℥ij, centaury ℥ij, gentian root ℥ij, zedoary root ℥j, proof spirit (·893) ℥xxxv by wt.; digest 8 days, and strain.

TINCTURA ALOES ALKALINA. SWEDIAUR. Aloes ℥ss, extract of liquorice ʒiss, cinnamon water f℥viij, proof spirit f℥viij, carbonate of soda ℥j; digest, and strain. Dose, ʒj—iv.

TINCTURA AMBERGRISEÆ. P. As Tinct. Castorei, P.

TINCTURA AMBERGRISEÆ ÆTHEREA. P. Ambergris ℥j, alcoholized ether (ether and sp. p. æ.) ℥x wt.; macerate in a stoppered bottle for 6 days, and filter.

TINCTURA AMMONIÆ COMPOSITA. L. *Eau de Luce.* Mastic ʒij, rectified spirit f℥ix; digest until dissolved, decant, add oil of lavender ♏xiv, stronger solution of ammonia Oj, and mix. With ♏iv of oil of amber it forms Spiritus Ammoniæ Succinatus. Dose, ♏x—xx.

TINCTURA GUMMI AMMONIACI. P. Gum ammoniac ℥iv, spirit (·864) ℥xx by wt.; digest 10 days, and strain.

TINCTURA ANGELICÆ. AUSTR. PH. Dried angelica root ℥j, proof spirit ℥vj; digest, and filter. Dose, f℥j.

TINCTURA ANGUSTURÆ. See Tinct. Cuspariæ.

TINCTURA ANISODI. Dried leaves of *anisodus luridus* ℥j,

proof spirit ℥viij; digest, and filter. Maximum dose, 20 drops. *It causes dilatation of the pupils.*

TINCTURA ANTHEMIDIS. AUSTR. PH. Dried chamomile flowers ℥ij, proof spirit ℔j.

TINCTURA ANTISCORBUTICA. P. *Tinctura Armoraciæ Composita.* Fresh horseradish root ℥viij, black mustard seed ℥iv, muriate of ammonia ℥ij, proof spirit ℥xvj wt., compound spirit of scurvy grass ℥xvj wt.; macerate 10 days.

TINCTURA ANTIARTHRITICA. Dr. GRAVES'S *Gout Tincture.* Orange peel ℥ij, rhubarb ℥j, powder of aloes and canella ℥ij, brandy Oij; digest for a week. A spoonful night and morning, with water.

TINCTURA ARNICÆ. B. Arnica root in coarse powder ℥j, rectified spirit Oj. As Tinct. Aconiti. U. S. 1 to 5, P. 1 to 5 (proof sp.), G. 1 to 10.

TINCTURA ARNICÆ ÆTHEREA. P. From the flowers, as Tinct. Aconiti Ætherea.

TINCTURA AROMATICA. Tinct. Cinnamomi Composita.

TINCTURA AROMATICA. G. Cinnamon ℥iv, cardamoms ℥j, cloves ℥j, galanga root ℥j, ginger ℥j, all in coarse powder; proof sp. (·893) ℔iij ℥ij. Macerate 8 days, and strain.

TINCTURA AROMATICA ACIDA. G. *Elixir Vitrioli Mynsichti.* Same as above, with addition of ℥ij wt. of sulphuric acid, mixed with the spirit.

TINCTURA AROMATICA ACIDA. PRUS. PH. Nearly as Acidum Sulphuricum Aromaticum, but with only ℥j of acid.

TINCTURA ASARI. P. One part of dried asarum to four of spirit at ·863.

TINCTURA ASSAFŒTIDÆ. B. Assafœtida broken small ℥iiss; rectified spirit Oj; macerate for 7 days, and filter. Dose, f℥ss to f℥j. U. S. same, P. 1 to 5, G. 1 to 5.

TINCTURA ASSAFŒTIDÆ ÆTHEREA. P. Assafœtida 1 part, alcoholized ether (see Tinct. Digit. Ether) 5 parts by wt.; macerate 10 days. Prepare in the same manner ethereal tinctures of the resins and gum resins.

TINCTURA ASTRINGENS. Dr. COPLAND, *for sponginess of the gums.* Catechu ℥ss, myrrh ℥ss, cinchona ℥ij, balsam of Peru ℥iss, spirit of horseradish ℥iss, rectified spirit of wine ℥iss; digest.

TINCTURA AURANTII. B. Bitter-orange peel cut small and

bruised ℥ij, proof spirit Oj. Macerate 7 days. Dose, f℥j —ij. U. S. 1 in 7½, P. 1 in 5; also as B. G. 1 to 5.

TINCTURA AURANTII RECENTIS. B. Bitter orange, rect. spirit, of each q. s. Carefully cut from the orange the coloured part of the rind in thin slices, and macerate ℥vj of this in Oj of the spirit for a week, with frequent agitation; then pour off the liquid, press the dregs, mix the liquid products, and filter; finally add spirit q. s. to make Oj. Dose, f ℥j—℥ij.

TINCTURA BALSAMICA. E. 1744. Copaiva ℥j, balsam of Peru ℥iij, balsam of Tolu ℥ij; benzoin ℥ss, saffron ℈j, rectified spirit f℥xvj; digest four days in a sand-bath, and strain.

TINCTURA BALSAMI COPAIBÆ. GUIBOURT. One part of copaiva to eight of alcohol. Macerate, and filter.

TINCTURA BALSAMI PERUVIANI. L. 1788. Balsam of Peru ℥iv, rectified spirit f℥xvj; digest until dissolved.

TINCTURA BALSAMI TOLUTANI. See Tinctura Tolutana.

TINCTURA BALSAMI GILEADENSIS. GUIBOURT. One part of balsam to eight of rectified spirit.

TINCTURA BELLADONNÆ. B. Belladonna leaves in coarse powder ℥j, proof spirit Oj. As Tinctura Aconiti. Dose, from ♏v to ♏xx. This tincture has about half the strength of Tinctura Belladonnæ, L. & D. U. S. ℥iv tr. to f ℥xxxij o. m. P. directs it to be made from the dried leaves in powder, 1 in 5. G. ℥v fresh leaves and stalks with ℥vj sp. rect., digested 8 days.

TINCTURA EXTRACTI BELLADONNÆ. Mr. BLACKETT. Extract of belladonna ℥x, proof spirit ℔j. Dose, ♏ij—iij.

TINCTURA BELLADONNÆ ÆTHEREA. P. As Tinctura Digitalis Ætherea P.

TINCTURA BENZOINI. G. Benzoin ℥ij, rectified spirit ℥x wt.; digest for 8 days, frequently shaking, then filter.

TINCTURA BENZOINI COMPOSITA. *Balsamum Traumaticum*, or FRYAR'S *Balsam*. B. Macerate benzoin in coarse powder ℥ij, prepared storax ℥iss, balsam of Tolu ℥ss, Socotrine aloes gr. clx, in rectified spirit Oj, for 7 days; filter, and add sufficient rectified spirit to make Oj. U. S. slight difference in proportions of aloes and tolu.

TINCTURA BRUCINÆ. M. Brucine gr. xvj, rectified spirit ℥j. Dose, 6 to 24 drops.

TINCTURA BUCHU. B. Buchu leaves in coarse powder ℥iiss, proof spirit Oj. As Tinct. Aconiti. Dose, f℥j—ij.

TINCTURA CAINCÆ. Cainca root ℥j, proof spirit Oss; macerate 15 days. A tincture is also prepared from 1 part of alcoholic extract and 11 of brandy. Dose, ℥j —ij.

TINCTURA CALAMI. G. As Tinct. Absinthii, G.

TINCTURA CALENDULÆ. A saturated tincture of the leaves and flowers of the garden marigold is prepared with whisky. Reputed to be of service as an application to *lacerated wounds.*

TINCTURA CALUMBÆ. B. Calumba cut small ℥iiss, proof spirit Oj. As Tinct. Aconiti. U. S. 1 to 7½ by percolation. P. 1 to 5.

TINCTURA CAMPHORÆ. See Sp. Camphoræ.

TINCTURA CAMPHORÆ COMPOSITA. B. (*Tinct. Camph. cum Opió.* B. 1864.) *Tinct. Opii Camphorata. Paregoric Elixir.* B. Macerate opium in coarse powder gr. xl, benzoic acid gr. xl, camphor gr. xxx, oil of anise f℥ss, proof spirit Oj, for 7 days; strain, express, and filter, then add sufficient proof spirit to make Oj. Dose, f℥ss to f℥ij. Gr. j of opium and gr. ¾ camphor in f℥ss. U. S. same, but contains honey. P. 1 gr. ext. opium in 200; G. 1 gr. powd. opium in 200.

TINCTURA CANNABIS INDICÆ. B. Extract of Indian hemp ℥j, rectified spirit Oj; dissolve. Dose, from 5 to 20 drops, in *neuralgia, cholera,* &c. In *tetanus* much larger doses are given. U. S. same, G. same.

TINCTURA CANTHARIDIS. B. Cantharides in coarse powder ℥¼, proof spirit Oj; macerate for 7 days; make up to Oj. Dose, ♏v to xx. A much stronger preparation is directed in the Continental pharmacopœias. P. Powdered flies 1 part, spirit (·864) 10 parts. G. Coarsely powdered cantharides ℥j, rectified spirit ℥x (by wt.). U. S. 1 in 30.

Antidotes for Cantharides.—℈j *sulph. zinc dissolved in water, demulcents and opium.*

TINCTURA CANTHARIDIS ÆTHEREA. P. Powdered cantharides ℥j; acetic ether ℥x wt.; macerate for 10 days in a stoppered bottle, express, and filter.

TINCTURA CANTHARIDIS NITRICA. M. RIGHINI. Cantha-

rides in fine powder 64 parts, nitric acid 32 parts; pour the acid on the flies, and, when the action has ceased, pour on it, by little and little, 750 parts of rectified spirit. Macerate for 8 hours, frequently stirring; then express, and filter. It should contain no free acid.

TINCTURA CAPSICI. B. Capsicum bruised ℥¾, rectified spirit Oj. As Tinct. Aconiti. U. S. as Tinct. Canth. U. S. G. as Tinct. Canthar. G.

TINCTURA CAPSICI ACETICA. VAN MONS. Capsicum ℥ij, vinegar ℥xij, proof spirit ℥xij; digest.

TINCTURA CAPSICI CONCENTRATA. Dr. TURNBULL, *for external use.* Capsicum ℥iv, rectified spirit ℥xij; macerate for 7 days; or prepare it by percolation. [It is also used instead of the pepper in cookery, under the name of Essence of Cayenne.]

TINCTURA CAPSICI CUM DELPHINIÂ. Dr. TURNBULL. Dissolve gr. iv of delphine in f℥j of the last tincture.

TINCTURA CAPSICI CUM VERATRIÂ. Dr. TURNBULL. Dissolve gr. iv of veratria in ℥j of concentrated tincture of capsicum. *For external use.*

TINCTURA CAPSICI ET CANTHARIDIS. Cantharides ʒx, capsicum ʒj, proof spirit Oj; macerate for 10 days.

TINCTURA CARDAMOMI. L. 1836. Cardamom seeds (without the capsules) ℥iiiss tr., proof spirit Oij; macerate 14 days.

TINCTURA CARDAMOMI COMPOSITA. B. Cardamoms freed from pericarps and bruised ℥¼, caraway bruised ℥¼, raisins freed from their seeds ℥ij, cinnamon bruised ℥ss, cochineal in powder 60 grains, proof spirit Oj. As Tinct. Aconiti B. [Dr. PEREIRA remarks that some druggists improperly weigh the capsules with the seeds. It may be added that some omit to remove the seeds from the raisins, the tannin of which precipitates quinia and other alkaloids when the tincture is added to mixtures containing them. Some employ sultana raisins, which are devoid of seeds.] Dose, f℥j—ij. U. S. Cardamoms gr. ccclx, caraway gr. cxx, cinnamon gr. ccc, all in mod. fine powder. Cochineal in fine powder gr. lx, honey ℥ij tr., dil. alcohol (see Spiritûs) q. s.; percolate until Oij ℥vj o. m. are obtained, add the honey and filter through paper.

TINCTURA CARYOPHILLI. GUIBOURT. Cloves ℥ij, rectified spirit ℥xvj. Dose, 20 to 40 drops.

TINCTURA CASCARILLÆ. B. Cascarilla bruised ℥iiss, proof spirit Oj. As Tinct. Aconiti. Dose, f℥ss to f℥ij. P. 1 to 5. G. 1 to 5.

TINCTURA CASSIÆ. E. Cassia in moderately fine powder ℥iiiss tr., proof spirit Oij. Proceed by percolation, the cassia being first macerated with a little of the spirit for 12 hours, or digest 7 days.

TINCTURA CASTOREI. B. Macerate castor ℥j in rectified spirit Oj for 7 days; strain, express, filter, and add sufficient rectified spirit to make Oj. Dose, f℥ss—℥j. U. S. 1 to 15. P. 1 to 10. G. 1 to 10.

TINCTURA CASTOREI AMMONIATA. E. Castor ℥iiss, assafœtida ℥x, spirit of ammonia Oij; digest for 7 days. [This is the Elixir Fœtidum of foreign pharm.; and, with the addition of ℥v of opium, it forms the Elixir Uterinum, or Elixir Castorei Thebaicum.] Dose, ℥ss to ℥j.

TINCTURA CASTOREI ÆTHEREA. P. Castor in powd. ℥j, alcoholized ether (see Tinct. Digit. Ether) ℥x wt.

TINCTURA CATECHU. B. Pale catechu in coarse powder ℥iiss, cinnamon bruised ℥j, proof spirit Oj. Macerate for 7 days. Make up to Oj. Dose, ℥ss—℥j. U. S. Catechu ℥iij tr., cinnamon ℥ij tr., dil. alcohol (see Spiritûs) Oij o. m. by percolation. P. 1 in 5. G. 1 in 5.

TINCTURA CATECHU GINGIVALIS. Catechu and myrrh, each ℥iv, balsam of Peru ℥j, spirit of scurvy grass ℥viij.

TINCTURA CENTAURII MINORIS. As Tinctura Absinthii.

TINCTURA CHENOPODII. SWEDIAUR. Mexican tea (*Ch. ambrosioides*) 1 part, proof spirit [or sp. of sulphuric ether, VAN MONS] 4 parts. Macerate 14 days.

TINCTURA CHINÆ CORTICIS. See Tinctura Cinchonæ.

TINCTURA CHIRATÆ, B. (CHIRETTÆ, D.) B. Chiretta cut small and bruised ℥iiss, proof spirit Oj. As Tinct. Aconiti. Dose, ℥ss—℥ij.

TINCTURA CHLOROFORMI COMPOSITA. B. Mix chloroform f℥ij with rectified spirit f℥viij and compound tincture of cardamoms f℥x. Dose, ♏xx—lx.

TINCTURA CIMICIFUGÆ. Dr. HILDRETH. Bruised root of *cimicifuga racemosa* (black snake-root) ℥iv, proof spirit ℥xvj. Dose, f℥j to ℥ij.

TINCTURA CINCHONÆ COMPOSITA. B. Pale cinchona bark in moderately fine powder ℥ij, bitter-orange peel cut small and bruised ℥j, serpentary bruised ℥ss, saffron gr. lx,

cochineal in powder gr. xxx, proof spirit Oj. As Tinct. Aconiti. HUXHAM'S Tincture of Bark was similar, except that French brandy was used. U. S. Red bark ℥iv tr., orange peel ℥iij tr., serpentary grs. cccIx, sp. (3 pts. to 1 water) to make Oiiss o. m. by percolation. P. same as B. G. contains yellow bark, gent., cinnamon, and orange, but no saffron nor cochineal.

TINCTURA CINCHONÆ FLAVÆ. B. Yellow-cinchona bark in moderately fine powder ℥iv, proof spirit Oj. As Tinct. Aconiti. Dose, f℥j—iij. U. S. 1 to 5. P. 1 to 5. G. 1 to 5.

TINCTURA CINCHONÆ AMMONIATA. L. 1824. Peruvian bark ℥iv troy, aromatic spirit of ammonia f℥xxxij; macerate for 10 days. Dose, ℥ss to ℥j.

TINCTURA CINCHONINÆ. *Alcohol de Cinchonine.* M. Sulphate of cinchonine gr. xij, rectified spirit f℥iss.

TINCTURA CINNAMOMI. B. As Tinct. Aconiti. Dose, ℥j—iij. U. S. 1 to 10, P. 1 to 5, G. 1 to 5.

TINCTURA CINNAMOMI COMPOSITA. L. Cinnamon ℥j, cardamom ℥iv, long pepper ℥iiss, ginger ℥iiss, proof spirit Oij: digest 7 days.

TINCTURA CARDUI BENEDICTI. BRUNS. PH. Blessed thistle ℥vj tr., rectified spirit Oij.

TINCTURA COCCI. B. Macerate cochineal in powder ℥iiss in proof spirit Oj; for 7 days strain, express, filter, and add sufficient proof spirit to make Oj. [Intended chiefly as a colouring tincture; but it is also prescribed as an *antispasmodic and sedative.*] Dose, f℥ss—ij. P. 1 to 10.

TINCTURA COCCI ILICIS. ELLIS. Kermes illicis ℥ij, brandy f℥vij; digest in a stoppered bottle.

TINCTURA COCCI AMMONIATA. Dr. EBERLE. Cochineal ℥ss, water of ammonia ℥ss, rectified spirit f℥viij. Dose, 5 drops, *in hooping-cough.*

TINCTURA COCHLEARIÆ COMPOSITA. See Tinct. Antiscorbutica.

TINCTURA COLCHICI SEMINUM. B. Colchicum seed bruised ℥iiss, proof spirit Oj. As Tinct. Aconiti. Dose, ♏x to f℥ss. U. S. 1 in 7½, P. 1 in 10, G. 1 in 10.

TINCTURA COLCHICI E RADICE. P. Macerate 1 part of the bulbs in 5 parts by weight of proof spirit.

TINCTURA CYNARÆ. Fresh artichoke leaves bruised ℔ij, rectified spirit ℔j; digest for 7 days, express, and filter.

TINCTURA FLORUM COLCHICI. Dr. WILSON'S *Eau Médicinale.* Mix two parts of fresh juice of colchicum flowers with one of brandy; after a few days filter or decant.

TINCTURA EXTRACTI COLCHICI. BATEMAN. Extract of colchicum gr. viij, proof spirit f℥j.

TINCTURA COLCHICI COMPOSITA. L. Colchicum seeds bruised ℥v tr., aromatic spirit of ammonia Oij. Macerate for 14 days. Dose, ♏xv to f℥ss.

TINCTURA COLOCYNTHIDIS. G. As Tinct. Canthar. G. Dose, 6 to 20 drops.

TINCTURA COLOMBÆ. See Tinctura Calumbæ.

TINCTURA CONII. B. Hemlock fruit bruised ℥iiss, proof spirit Oj. As Tinct. Aconiti. Dose, ♏xx—lx. P. directs a tincture to be prepared from the leaves, with five times their weight of proof spirit. U. S. powd. leaves 1 in 7½.

TINCTURA CONII ÆTHEREA. P. As Tinct. Digitalis Ætherea. P.

TINCTURA CONTRAYERVÆ. P. Contrayerva root ℥iv, spirit of wine (·863) Oj.

TINCTURA COPALCHI CORTICIS. Bruised copalche bark ℥j tr., proof spirit Oj. 1 or 2 teaspoonfuls, 2 or 3 times a day.

TINCTURA COPTIS. Dr. WOOD. Gold-thread root ℥j tr., proof spirit f℥xvj. Dose, ℥j. *Tonic.*

TINCTURA CORNÛS CIRCINATÆ. Dr. REECE. Extract of round-leaved cornel (dog-wood) ℥j tr., brandy Oj.

TINCTURA CROCI. B. Saffron ℥j, proof spirit Oj. As Tinct. Aconiti. P. 1 to 10.

TINCTURA CROTONIS. Croton seed 1 part, rectified spirit 5 parts.

TINCTURA CUBEBÆ. B. As Tinct. Aconiti. [A concentrated tincture (sold as essence of cubebs) may be conveniently made by percolation of any desired strength. Mix the ground berries with sufficient rectified spirit to moisten them; after 12 hours put the pulp into a percolator, and pour more spirit till the tincture equals the weight of the cubebs, or more, according to strength required.] U. S. same.

TINCTURA CURCUMÆ. Dr. WOOD. Turmeric ℥j tr., proof spirit ℥vj.

TINCTURA CUSPARIÆ. E. Cusparia bark ℥ivss tr., proof spirit Oij ; by digestion, or percolation, as Tinct. Cinchonæ.

TINCTURA DELPHINII. Dr. WOOD. Larkspur seed ℥j tr., proof spirit f℥vj ; digest. ♏x to xx, in *asthma*.

TINCTURA DELPHINIÆ. See Solutio Delphiniæ.

TINCTURA DIGITALIS. B. Digitalis leaves in coarse powder ℥iiss, proof spirit Oj. As Tinct. Aconiti. BONJEAN states that a weaker spirit (·975 to ·972) should be used; and that *ether* does not dissolve the active principle. Dose, from ♏x sometimes gradually increased to ♏xxx. U. S., as Tinct. Colchici Sem. U. S. P. 1 to 5. G. as Tinct. Belladonnæ, G.

TINCTURA DIGITALIS ÆTHEREA. P. Digitalis leaves in powder 1 part, alcoholized ether (sp. gr. ·76) 5 parts. Prepare by percolation. The alcoholized ether is made by mixing equal weights of ether and rect. sp.

TINCTURA DIGITALIS COMPOSITA. VAN MONS. Digitalis ℥ij, spirit of bitter almonds ℥xvj.

TINCTURA ELATERII. Extract of elaterium gr. viij, rectified spirit f℥viij. Dose, f℥ss to f℥ij.

TINCTURA ELATERINÆ. MORRIES. Elaterine gr. j, nitric acid 4 drops, rectified spirit f℥j. Dose, f℥ss.

TINCTURA ERGOTÆ. B. Ergot in coarse powder ℥v, proof spirit Oj. As Tinct. Aconiti. G. as Tinct. Aconiti G.

TINCTURA ERGOTÆ ÆTHEREA. L. Bruised ergot ℥xv tr., ether Oij. Macerate for 7 days, then express, and filter. For a stronger preparation see Essentia Secalis Cornuti Ætherea.

TINCTURA ERGOTÆ AMMONIATA. Mr. GORE. Bruised ergot ℥iv tr., aromatic spirit of ammonia Oss ; macerate for a month, express, and filter. Dose, 30 drops every 10 minutes till it excites *uterine contractions*.

TINCTURA ERIGERONIS. Dried Canada flea-bane (*Erigeron Canadense*) ℥iv tr., proof spirit Oj o. m. Macerate, express, and filter.

TINCTURA EUCALYPTI GLOBULI. DORVAULT. Eucalyptus leaves cut, one part, (alcohol 80 per cent.) five parts. Digest 5 days and filter. Dose, ℥j to ℥ij.

TINCTURA EUPHORBII. G. Euphorbium ℥j, rectified spirit ℥x wt., digest 8 days.

TINCTURA FEBRIFUGA. Dr. CLUTTON. Febrifuge spirit Oss, angelica root ℥iss, serpentary ℥iss, cardamom seed ℥iss; digest, and filter.

TINCTURA FELLIS. Inspissated ox-gall ℥ij tr., proof spirit Oj; digest until dissolved.

TINCTURA FERRI ACETATIS. B. Dissolve acetate of potash ℥ij in f℥x of rectified spirit, add solution of persulphate of iron f℥iiss to f℥viij of rectified spirit. Mix in a 2-pint bottle, shaking well together several times during an hour. Put the tincture with the precipitated salt in it on a filter. When the liquid has passed, pass rectified spirit through the filter to make the product measure 1 pint. Dose, ♏v—xxx.

TINCTURA FERRI ACETATIS ÆTHEREA. G. To 9 parts of solution of acetate of iron (Liquor Ferri Acetici) add 1 part of acetic ether and 2 of rectified spirit. Dose, from ♏v to xx.

TINCTURA FERRI AMMONIO-CHLORIDI. L. *Tinct. Ferri Ammoniati.* Ammonio-chloride of iron ℥viij, proof spirit and distilled water, of each Oj. We have ventured here to correct an obvious error. The College, in adding Oj of water to the previous tincture, has neglected to increase the quantity of ammonio-chloride. That the tincture was intended to be of the same strength as before is plain from the note—that "f℥j yields, potash being added, 5·8 grains of sesquioxide of iron." It is, therefore, evident that ℥viij of the ammonio-chloride were intended, though ℥iv only are ordered. Dose, ♏xxx to f℥ij.

TINCTURA FERRI AURANTIACA. WURT. PH. Iron filings ℥iv tr., Seville oranges deprived of their seeds No. 4; beat them together, leave them for 2 days, then add Madeira wine ℥x, spirit of orange peel ℥ij tr.; digest, express, and filter.

TINCTURA FERRI CYDONIATI. As Tinct. Ferri Pomati, substituting quince juice for apple juice in preparing the extract.

TINCTURA FERRI PERCHLORIDI. B. Mix strong solution of perchloride of iron f℥v with rect. spirit f℥xv. Dose, ♏x—xxx. U. S. same. G. 1 of the salt 10 sp. ten.

TINCTURA FERRI PROTO-IODIDI. CALLOUD. Sulphate of iron ℥j, iodide of potassium ℥x; powder them separately, triturate together, and add Oj of rectified spirit. Filter,

and keep it in well-closed bottles, quite filled; f℥j contains about 4 grains of dry iodide of iron.

TINCTURA FERRI POMATA. G. *Tinct. Ferri Malatis.* Extract of malate of iron (Ext. Ferri Pomati) ℥ij, spirituous cinnamon water ℥xviij. Dissolve and filter. Dose, ♏xv to xxx.

TINCTURA FERRI SESQUICHLORIDI. D. See Tinctura Ferri Perchloridi.

TINCTURA FERRI SESQUICHLORIDI ÆTHEREA. *Teinture de Bestuchef.* Dry perchloride of iron ℥j, spirit of sulphuric ether ℥vij. Dose, ♏v—xx. G. Sol. perchlor. iron 1 part wt., sp. ether 14 parts, wt.

TINCTURA FERRI TARTARIZATA. *Tinct. Martis Tartarizata.* Pure iron filings 100 parts, cream of tartar 250, rectified spirit 50 parts, wt.; put the filings and tartar into an iron kettle with sufficient water to form a soft paste, leave them for 24 hours, add 3000 parts of soft water, and boil for 2 hours, stirring constantly, and supplying the waste of water. Decant and filter the liquor, and evaporate it till it has the density of 1·286, and add the spirit. Dose, 3 to 6 drops.

TINCTURA FEVILLÆ CORDIFOLIÆ. Dr. HAMILTON. Macerate 8 or 10 bruised cocoons (seeds of the plant) in Oj of spirit for 2 or 3 days, and dilute the tincture with Oj of water. Dose, f℥ss. *Stomachic;* in larger doses, *purgative and emetic.*

TINCTURA FORMICARUM. G. Ants recently collected, cleansed and bruised ℥ij, rect sp. ℥iij by wt.; digest 8 days.

TINCTURA GALANGÆ. AMST. PH. Galangal root ℥j tr., proof spirit ℥vj. Dose, 30 to 60 drops.

TINCTURA GALBANI. Galbanum ℥ij, proof spirit f℥xxxij; digest for 7 days, and filter.

TINCTURA GALLÆ. B. Galls in coarse powder ℥iiss, proof spirit Oj. As Tinct. Aconiti. Dose, f℥ss to f℥ij. U. S. 1 in 7½. G. 1 to 5.

TINCTURA GEI COMPOSITA. Avens root ℥iss tr., angelica root ℥j tr., tormentil root ℥j tr. (all bruised), stoned raisins ℥ij tr., French brandy Oij. Macerate for a month in a warm place, and filter. Dose, f℥ss.

TINCTURA GELSEMII SEMPERVIRENS. Yellow jasmine ℥j, rect. sp. Oj. Dose, ♏xx to ♏lx. ST. B. H. Yellow jasmine ℥ij, rect. sp. ℥xvj.

TINCTURA GENTIANÆ COMPOSITA. B. Gentian cut small and bruised ℥iss, bitter-orange peel cut small and bruised ℥¾, cardamoms freed from pericarps and bruised ℥¼, proof spirit Oj.¾ As Tinct. Aconiti Dose, f℥ss—℥ij. U. S. 1 in 15, percolation. P. as B. G. a simple tincture, 1 in 5.

TINCTURA GENTIANÆ AMMONIATA. *Elixir Antiscrofuleux.* Gentian ℥j, carbonate of ammonia ℥ij, proof spirit ℥xxxij.

TINCTURA GERANII. Dried roots of geranium maculatum ℥v, proof spirit Oij. *Astringent;* chiefly used in gargles.

TINCTURA GINGIVALIS. PORT. PH. Myrrh ℥j tr., catechu ℥j tr., tincture of Peruvian balsam ℥j, spirit of scurvy-grass ℥iv, rectified spirit ℥iv: digest 4 days.

TINCTURA GRANI PARADISI. Grains of paradise ℥j tr., proof spirit Oj; macerate for 10 days.

TINCTURA GRATIOLÆ. Dr. REECE. Dried hedge-hyssop ℥iv, proof spirit f℥xxxij.

TINCTURA GUAIACI. L. Guaiacum resin ℥vij tr., rectified spirit Oij; macerate for 7 days. Dose, f℥j to f℥ij.

TINCTURA GUAIACI ALKALINA. Dr. DEWEES. Guaiacum ℥v tr., carbonate of potash (or of soda) ℥iij, pimento ℥ij tr., proof spirit Oij. A teaspoonful 3 times a day, *in dysmenorrhœa,* &c.

TINCTURA GUAIACI AMMONIATA. B. Macerate guaiacum resin in powder ℥iv, aromatic spirit of ammonia f℥xv, for 7 days, in a well-closed vessel, and filter, then add sufficient aromatic spirit of ammonia to make Oj. Dose, f℥ss to f℥j. U. S. same, G. same strength, but uses Liq. Ammonia and spirit.

TINCTURA GUAIACI FŒNICULATA. SWED. PH. Guaiacum resin ℥j tr., oil of fennel ℥ss tr.; digest with a gentle heat for 24 hours, and add lbj of spirit of wine of ·900 sp. gr.

TINCTURA GUMMI RUBRI. Mr. SQUIRE. Gum 1, rectified spirit 4; digest, and strain. Dose, ♏xx to ♏xl.

TINCTURA HAMAMELIS VIRGINICÆ. Tincture of the witch hazel. Dose, ♏j or ij every 2 or 3 hours. In *phlegmasia dolens.* Dr. PUSTON has employed it in bleeding from the nose. Given also in *hæmoptysis,* and in *dysentery* accom-

panied with much *discharge of blood;* also employed in *bleeding piles*, both externally and by mouth.

TINCTURA LIGNI GUAIACI. P. One part of the rasped wood to five parts, by weight, of proof spirit.

TINCTURA LIGNI GUAIACI COMPOSITA. PRUS P. *Essentia Lignorum.* Rasped guaiacum ʒiij tr., sassafras ʒij tr., rhodium ʒss tr., red and yellow santal, each ʒj tr., rectified spirit ℔ij.

TINCTURA HELLEBORI [NIGRI]. L. Black hellebore root ʒv tr., proof spirit Oij; macerate for 7 days, and filter. Dose, ♏xxx to fʒj, with caution.

TINCTURA HELLEBORI ALBI. See Tinctura Veratri.

TINCTURA HIPPOCASTANEI. Horse-chestnut bark ʒiv, proof spirit Oj; macerate for 10 days, and filter.

TINCTURA HUMULI. See Tinctura Lupuli.

TINCTURA HYOSCYAMI. B. Hyoscyamus leaves dried and in coarse powder ʒiiss, proof spirit Oj. As Tinct. Aconiti. Dose, ♏xx to fʒj. U. S. 1 in 7½ percol., P. 1 in 5.

TINCTURA HYOSCYAMA ÆTHEREA. As Tinctura Digitalis Æther.

TINCTURA HYPERICI. Flowering tops of St. John's wort ʒv, rectified spirit Oj; digest for 3 days.

TINCTURA IMPERATORIÆ. Masterwort root ʒij tr., proof spirit fʒxvj. Digest, and strain. (*Pharm. Journ.*)

TINCTURA INULÆ. P. Powdered elecampane ʒiv, proof spirit Oj. Digest for 10 days.

TINCTURA IODI. B. *Tinctura Iodinii Composita.* B. Dissolve iodine ʒss and iodide of potassium ʒ¼ in recsified spirit Oj. Dose, from ♏v to xx. U. S. 1 in 15, P. 1 in 12, no iodide. G. 1 in 10, no iodide.

TINCTURA IODINEI. E. Iodine ʒiiss tr., rectified spirit Oij; dissolve by gentle heat and agitation, and keep the tincture in well-closed bottles. It alters spontaneously, and is decomposed by water. Dose, 4 to 8 drops (COINDET).

TINCTURA IODI DECOLORATA. G. Iodine ʒx, hyposulphite of soda ʒx, dist. water ʒx; digest with gentle heat, occasionally shaking, and when the solution is completed, add liq. ammoniæ (·960) ʒxvj wt.; shake together, and add sp. rect. ʒlxxv by wt.

TINCTURA IODINII ÆTHEREA. M. Iodine ℈ij, sulphuric ether ʒj (fʒiss).

TINCTURA IODOFORMI ÆTHEREA. ODIN and LEYMAIRE. Crystallized iodoform gr. xv, ether at 60° Baumé ʒj by wt.

TINCTURA IPECACUANHÆ. P. Ipecac. ℥iv, proof spirit Oj. [The Vinum Ipecac. is so named in E. 1744.]

TINCTURA IRIDIS. Freshly-powdered orris-root 1 part, proof spirit 5 parts. (Sold as *Esprit de Violette.*)

TINCTURA JALAPÆ. B. As Tinct. Aconiti. Dose, ʒj—iv. U. S. 1 in 5. P. 1 in 5.

TINCTURA JALAPÆ COMPOSITA. E. 1744. Jalap root ʒvj, black hellebore root ʒiij, juniper berries ℥ss, guaiacum shavings ℥ss, French brandy f℥xxiv; digest for 3 days, and strain. [P. *Eau-de-Vie Allemande.* Jalap ℥viij, turpeth root ℥j, scammony ℥ij, proof spirit ℥xcvj by wt. Dose, fʒiv.]

TINCTURA JALAPÆ COMFORTANS. AMST. PH. Jalap ℥ij, lemon peel ℥j, cinnamon ℥ss, aniseed ʒij, rectified spirit ℥viij, proof spirit ℥viij. Macerate for 8 days.

TINCTURA JAPONICA. See Tinctura Catechu.

TINCTURA JUGLANDIS. DAN. PH. Green shells of walnut ℥vj, proof spirit f℥xxiv; digest for 6 days.

TINCTURA JUGLANDIS FOLIORUM. Mr. INCE. ℥xvj of dried walnut leaves macerated for 7 days in a gallon of proof spirit. Dose, 1 to 2 teaspoonfuls; to *prevent sickness or to cover the taste of cod liver-oil.*

TINCTURA JUSTICIÆ. Dr. AINSLIE. Root of panicled justicia ℥iij, proof spirit Oij. Used as Tinct. Calumbæ.

TINCTURA KALINA. See Solutio Potassæ Alcoholica.

TINCTURA KALMIÆ. Dr. STABLER. Leaves of mountain laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*) ℥ij, rectified spirit f℥xvj. Dose, 30 drops, 4 or 6 times a day; as *an arterial sedative.*

TINCTURA KINO. B. Macerate kino in coarse powder ℥ij in rect. spirit Oj, for 7 days, filter, and add sufficient rect. spirit to make Oj. Dose fʒss—ij. U. S. 1 in 7½. P. 1 in 5. G. 1 in 5.

TINCTURA KRAMERIÆ. B. As Tinct. Aconiti. P. 1 in 5. G. 1 in 5.

TINCTURA LACCÆ. E. 1744. Gum lac ℥j, myrrh ℥ss, solution of carbonate of potash q. s.; rub together to a soft paste, dry, and digest in Oiss of spirit of scurvy-grass.

TINCTURA LACTUCARII. E. Powdered lactucarium ℥iv tr., proof spirit Oij; digest, or percolate. Dose, ♏xx to ʒj.

TINCTURA LACTUCÆ VIROSÆ. P. From the fresh leaves, as Tinctura Aconiti Recentis.

TINCTURA LARICIS. B. Larch bark in coarse powder ℥iiss, rect. spirit Oj; macerate the bark for 48 hours in f℥xv of the spirit in a closed vessel, agitating occasionally; then transfer to a percolator, and when the fluid ceases to pass, continue the percolation with the remaining ℥v of spirit. Afterwards subject the contents of the percolator to pressure, filter the product, mix the liquids, and add rect. spirit q. s. to make Oj. Dose, ♏xx to ♏xxx.

TINCTURA LAVANDULÆ COMPOSITA. B. Oil of English lavender f℥iss, oil of rosemary ♏x, cinnamon bruised gr. cl, nutmeg bruised gr. cl, red sandal-wood gr. ccc, rectified spirit Oij. Macerate the cinnamon, nutmeg, and red sandal-wood in the spirit for 7 days, then press out and strain; dissolve the oils in the strained tincture, and add rectified spirit q. s. to make Oij. Dose, f℥ss to f℥ij. U. S. (*Sp. Lavand. Co.*) ol. lavender ℥j o. m., ol. rosemary f℥ij, cinnam. ℥ij tr., cloves ℥ss tr., red saunders gr. ccclx, sp. rect. Ovj o. m., water Oij o. m., dil. alcohol (see Spiritûs) q. s. Dissolve the oils in the spirit, and add the water. Put the powders into a percolator, and pour on the spirituous solution, and afterwards the diluted alcohol, until Oviij o. m. have passed.

TINTURA LIMONIS. B. Fresh lemon peel sliced thin ℥iiss, proof spirit Oj. Macerate for 7 days, press, and strain. Make up to Oj. Dose, ℥ss—℥ij.

TINCTURA LIRIODENDRI. Digest ℥iv of bruised tulip-tree bark in Oj of proof spirit for 7 days. *Tonic and diaphoretic.* Dose, f℥j.

TINCTURA LOBELIÆ. B. As Tinct. Aconiti. Dose, ♏x to f℥ss. U. S. 1 in 7½. P. 1 in 5. G. 1 in 10.

TINCTURA LOBELIÆ ÆTHEREA. B. Macerate lobelia bruised ℥iiss in spirit of ether Oj for 7 days, then press and strain, and add q. s. spirit of ether to make Oj. Dose, ♏x to xxx.

TINCTURA LUPULI. B. As Tinct. Aconiti.

TINCTURA LUPULINÆ. D. and U. S. (*Tinct. Lupuli, E.*) Lupuline ℥v, rectified spirit Oij; macerate for 14 days, and filter. [Or by percolation, E.] Dose, ℥ss to ℥ij.

TINCTURA LUPULI COMPOSITA. F. H. *Liqueur des teigneux.* Hops ℥j, smaller centaury ℥j, orange peel ʒij, carbonate of potash gr. xij, proof spirit ℥xviij wt.

TINCTURA MACIDIS. As Tinct. Aloes. G.

TINCTURA MAGNOLIÆ. Recent dried bark or cones of Magnolia glauca ℥iv, proof spirit or brandy Oj. *In chronic rheumatism.*

TINCTURA MARTIS CYDONIATA. Impure malate of iron (Extractum Martis Cydoniatum) ℥j, spirituous cinnamon water ℥vj.

TINCTURA MARTIS TARTARIZATA. See Tinct. Ferri Tartarizata.

TINCTURA MASTICHES. Mastic ℥ij tr., rectified spirit f℥ix. Used in making Eau de Luce or Tinctura Ammoniæ Composita. If for stopping hollow teeth, double the strength.

TINCTURA MATICO. D. Matico leaves in coarse powder ℥viij, proof spirit Oij. Macerate for 14 days, express, and filter. Dose, fʒss to ʒij. *Styptic and astringent in hæmorrhage.*

TINCTURA MONESIÆ. Mr. DONOVAN. Monesia ℥j, proof spirit f℥ixss, water f℥ij; macerate, and decant.

TINCTURA MOSCHI. D. 1826. Musk ʒij, rectified spirit f℥xvj; macerate for 7 days.

TINCTURA MOSCHI ARTIFICIALIS. VAN MONS. Artificial musk ʒj, rectified spirit f℥ij [ʒx, BERZELIUS].

TINCTURA MYRRHÆ. B. Myrrh in coarse powder ℥iiss, rectified spirit Oj. As Tinct. Aconiti. U. S. 1 in 10. P. 1 in 5. G. as Tinct. Aloes. G.

TINCTURA MYRRHÆ ÆTHEREA. P. As Tinct. Castorei Ætherea.

TINCTURA MYRRHÆ ET ALOES. E. 1744. Myrrh ℥ij, aloes ℥j, rectified spirit Oiss; digest for 8 days.

TINCTURA MYRRHÆ ALKALIZATA. E. 1744. Powdered myrrh ℥iss, solution of carbonate of potash q. s.; mix into a soft paste, dry it, and add rectified spirit Oj; digest for 6 days, and strain.

TINCTURA MYRRHÆ ET BORACIS. Myrrh ℥j, eau de cologne Oj, borax ℥j (dissolved in glycerine ℥j), syrup ½ oz.

TINCTURA NERVOSA RIEMERII. Volatile liquor of hartshorn ʒiv, rectified spirit ℥ij, oil of juniper ʒj.

TINCTURA NICOTIANÆ. PRUS. PH. Fresh leaves of tobacco ℔j, rectified spirit ℔j; bruise the leaves in an earthen mortar, and digest with the spirit for 4 days; express, and filter. Dose, not more than 30 drops.

TINCTURA NICOTIANÆ ÆTHEREA. P. Powdered tobacco leaves ℥iv, sulphuric ether ℥xvj wt. By percolation.

TINCTURA NUCIS VOMICÆ. B. Nux vomica ℥ij, rectified spirit Oj. Apply steam to the nux vomica until it is thoroughly softened, then dry rapidly, and reduce it to fine powder. Proceed as for Tinct. Aconiti. Dose, ♏x—xx. U. S. ℥viij tr., spirit Oij o. m. P. 1 in 5, G. 1 in 10.

Antidotes.—The same as for Strychnia.

TINCTURA NUCIS VOMICÆ ÆTHEREA. G. Coarsely powd. nux vomica ℥j, sp. ether ℥x by wt.; macerate for 8 days.

TINCTURA ODONTALGICA. Tincture of opium ℥j, sulphuric ether ℥iij, oil of cloves 3 drops. See Tinct. Pyrethri, and Guttæ Odontalgicæ.

TINCTURA OPII. B. Macerate opium in coarse powder ℥iss in proof spirit Oj for 7 days, strain, express, and filter; then add sufficient spirit to make Oj. 33 gr. of opium, nearly to f℥j. Dose, ♏v—xl. L. similar. U. S. 1 in 12. P. 1 ext. in 12; also as in B. G. 1 in 10.

Antidotes.—℈j sulph. zinc dissolved in water, then forced exercise so as to prevent sleep, cold water to the head and chest, and very strong coffee.

TINCTURA CUM EXTRACTÔ OPII. P. Extract of opium ℥j, proof spirit ℥xij wt.; dissolve, and filter.

TINCTURA OPII ACETATA. U. S. Opium ℥ij tr., dist. vinegar f℥xij o. m., rectified spirit f℥viij o. m.; rub the opium with the vinegar, then add the spirit, and, having macerated for 7 days, express and filter. *Vinaigre d' opium*, P., is identical, except that the liquids are by weight. ♏x, U. S., or gr. x, P., represent gr. j of opium.

TINCTURA OPII AMMONIATA. B. Macerate for 7 days in a well-closed vessel opium in coarse powder gr. 100, saffron cut small gr. 180, benzoic acid gr. 180, oil of anise f℥j, strong solution of ammonia f℥iv, and rectified spirit f℥xvj. Agitate occasionally, strain, express, filter, and add sufficient rectified spirit to make 1 pint. Dose, f℥ss—j. E. *Scotch Paregoric.* Similar.

TINCTURA OPII AROMATICA. *Alcoolé d'opium cinnamomé.*

GUIBOURT. Extract of opium 2 parts, rectified spirit 11 parts, cinnamon water 11 parts; dissolve, and filter.

TINCTURA OPII CAMPHORATA. E. *Paregoric Elixir.* See Tinctura Camphoræ Composita.

TINCTURA OPII CROCATA. See Vinum Opii.

TINCTURA OPII DEODORATA. U. S. Opium dried and in mod. fine powd. ℥iiss tr., ether, rect. sp., of each ℥viij o. m., water q. s. Macerate the opium with Oss o. m. of the water for 24 hours, and express. Repeat this operation twice with the same quantity of water, mix the expressed liquids and evaporate to ℥iv o. m.; let cool and shake repeatedly in in a bot. with the ether. When it has separated by standing pour off the ethereal solution and evaporate the remaining liquid till all the ether has disappeared. Mix the residue with ℥xx o. m. of water, and filter. When the liquid has ceased to pass, add enough water to make the filtrate measure Oiss o. m. Lastly, mix in the spirit.

TINCTURA OPII ECCARDI. ECCARD'S or BAMBERG'S *Thebaic Tincture.* Opium ℥ij, cloves ʒj, cinnamon water f℥viij, rectified spirit ℥iv. Digest in a warm room for 6 days, and strain.

TINCTURA OPII FŒTIDA. *Elixir Fétida.* FULDA PH. Castor ℥iv, assafœtida ℥ij, salt of hartshorn ℥j, dry opium ʒiv, rectified spirit (sp. gr. ·850) ℥xxxij. Dose, ♏xv to ʒj.

TINCTURA OREOSELINI. VAN MONS. Fresh spignel leaves ℥ij, spignel seeds ℥j, proof spirit ℥xiv; macerate for some days.

TINCTURA PAREIRÆ. Sir B. BRODIE. Pareira brava root ℥ij, French brandy Oj; digest for 7 days.

TINCTURA PAULLINIÆ. DORVAULT. Alcoholic extract of paullinia ℥j, proof spirit ℥xvj; dissolve.

TINCTURA PHELLANDRII. NIEMANN. Seeds of water-fennel (*phellandrium aquaticum*) ℥ss, rectified spirit ℥vj; digest for 24 hours, and add burgundy wine ℥vj; digest, and filter. Dose, 10 to 60 drops.

TINCTURA PHOSPHORI ÆTHEREA. P Sliced phosphorus ʒj, sulphuric ether ʒl by wt.; macerate for a month in the dark, and decant. Dose, 5 drops.

TINCTURA PHYSALIS ALKAKENGÆ. Take of the whole plant dried ℥iv, rect. spirit, Oj. Digest for 10 days, strain and filter. Dose, f ʒss—ʒj. *Diuretic and febrifuge.*

TINCTURA PIMPINELLÆ. G. As Tinct. Absinthii G. Dose, 20 to 40 drops.

TINCTURA PINI. P. Buds of spruce fir ℥j, proof spirit ℥v wt.

TINCTURA PINI COMPOSITA. G. Buds of spruce fir ℥iij, rasped guaiacum ℥ij, sassafras ℥j juniper berries ℥j, rectified spirit ℥xxxvj by wt.; digest, and filter. Dose, ʒss to ʒj.

TINCTURA PIPERIS. Black pepper ℥j, rectified spirit ℥vj.

TINCTURA PIPERIS STOMACHICA. *Essentia Stomachica Polychresta.* SPIELMAN. Capsicum ℥j, black pepper ʒij, long pepper ʒij, white pepper ʒij, solution of acetate of potash ℥vj, spirit of ammonia ℥j; digest, and filter.

TINCTURA PIPERIS ANGUSTIFOLIÆ. See Tinct. Matico.

TINCTURA PISCIDIÆ ERYTHRINÆ. Dr. HAMILTON. Jamaica dogwood ℥j, rectified spirit f℥iv; digest for 7 days. Full dose, *as a narcotic*, fʒj.

TINCTURA POPULI. VAN MONS. Poplar buds ℥iv, rectified spirit ℥xxiv; macerate, and filter.

TINCTURA POTASSII SULPHURETI. *Tinctura Sulphuris.* QUINCY. Sulphuret of potassium ℥iv, spirit of wine ℥xvj; digest 24 hours, and strain.

TINCTURA PRUNI VIRGINIANÆ. Wild cherry bark bruised ℥ij, proof spirit Oj; digest 14 days, press, and filter. May also be made by percolation.

TINCTURA PYRETHRI. B. Pellitory root in coarse powder ℥iv, rect. spirit 1 pint. As Tinctura Aconiti. P. Pellitory ℥iv, spirit of wine (·863 sp. gr.) Oj.

TINCTURA PURGANS. See Tinctura Jalapæ Comp.

TINCTURA QUASSIÆ. B. Quassia wood in chips ℥¾, proof spirit Oj. As Tinctura Aurantii. Dose, fʒss—ʒij. U. S. 1 to 15. P. 1 to 5.

TIINCTURA QUASSIÆ COMPOSITA. E. Cardamom seed ʒiv, cochineal ʒiv, cinnamon ʒvj, quassia ʒvj, raisins ℥vij tr., proof spirit Oij. Digest for 7 days.

TINCTURA QUINIÆ. B. Sulphate of quinia gr. clx, tincture of orange peel Oj. Digest the sulphate of quinia in the tincture with the aid of a gentle heat, then allow the solution to remain for 3 days in a closed vessel, shaking occasionally. Filter. fʒj should contain gr. j of the sulphate. Doss, fʒss—ʒij.

TINCTURA QUINIÆ AMMONIATA. B. Sulph. of quinine gr. clx, sol. ammonia f℥iiss, proof spirit f℥xviiss; dissolve

the quinine in the sp. with a gentle heat, and add the sol. of ammonia. Dose, f℥ss to ℥ij.

TINCTURA RHATANIÆ. See Tinctura Krameriæ.

TINCTURA RHEI. B. Rhubarb in coarse powder ℥ij, cardamoms freed from pericarps and bruised ℥¼, coriander bruised ℥¼, saffron ℥¼, proof spirit Oj. As Tinct. Aconiti. Dose, f℥j—℥ij. U. S. Rhubarb ℥iij tr., cardam. ℥ss tr., percolate with dil. alcohol (see Spiritûs) to make Oij. P. 1 (Rhei only) in 5, and as in B. G. made with cardam., orange peel, sugar, and sherry.

TINCTURA RHEI COMPOSITA. L. Rhubarb ℥iiss tr., liquorice root ℥vj, ginger ℥iij, saffron ℥iij, proof spirit Oij; macerate for 7 days, and strain. Dose, f℥j to ℥ss.

TINCTURA RHEI ET ALOES. E. *Elixir Sacrum.* Rhubarb in moderately fine powder ℥iss tr., aloes (E. I. or Soc.) ℥vj, cardamom seed bruised ℥v, proof spirit Oij. Mix the powders, and proceed as directed for Tinctura Cinchonæ. Dose, f℥iv to f℥j.

TINCTURA RHEI AQUOSA. G. Rhubarb ℥x, borax ℥j, carb. potash ℥j, boiling water ℥lxxxv. Infuse for ¼ hour, then add rect. sp. ℥x by wt., let stand 2½ hours, and add cinnamon water ℥xv.

TINCTURA RHEI ET GENTIANÆ. E. Rhubarb (in moderately fine powder, if by percolation) ℥ij tr., gentian (coarsely powdered) ℥ss tr., proof spirit Oij. By percolation or digestion. Dose, ℥j—ij, *as a stomachic.*

TINCTURA RHEI ET SENNÆ. U. S. *Warner's Gout Cordial.* Rhubarb ℥j tr., senna ℥ij tr., coriander seed ℥j, fennel seed ℥j, liquorice (ext.) ℥ss, raisins (stoned) ℥vj tr., proof spirit f℥xlviij, o.m.; macerate for 7 days, express, and filter. Dose, f℥iv to f℥iss.

TINCTURA RHODII. GRAY. Rhodium wood ℥iv, rectified spirit f℥xvj; digest for 14 days.

TINCTURA RHODODENDRI. NIEMANN. Leaves of rhododendron chrysanthum ℥ij, French brandy ℔ss, sherry ℔ss; digest for 15 days.

TINCTURA RHOIS [TOXICODENDRI *vel* RADICANTIS]. P. From the fresh leaves, as Tinct. Aconiti cum fol. rec. Dose, 5 to 10 drops, gradually increasing to 25. It may also be made from the dried leaves, as Tinct. Aconiti, P.

TINCTURA RICINI. Castor-oil seeds, bruised, are digested, in five times their weight of rectified spirit. This tincture is stated to be four times the strength of the oil.

TINCTURA ROSÆ. Dried red rose ℥iv, proof spirit Oj; digest for 10 days.

TINCTURA ROSMARINÆ. BRUNS. PH. Flowering tops of rosemary ℥iss, spirit of rosemary ℥vj; digest, express, and filter.

TINCTURA SABADILLÆ. Dr. TURNBULL. Digest the seeds of cevadilla (freed from their capsules [as directed in preparing Veratria, E.] and bruised) for 10 days in as much rectified spirit as will cover them; express, and filter. *For exernal use only, in rheumatism, &c.*

TINCTURA SABINÆ. B. Savin tops dried and coarsely powdered ℥iiss, proof spirit Oj. As Tinct. Aconiti. Dose, ♏xx—℥j.

TINCTURA SALUTIFERA. E. 1744. Angelica root, calamus aromaticus, galangal, gentian, zedoary, bay berries, cardamom seed, cinnamon, long pepper, of each, ℥j, French brandy Oij.

TINCTURA SANGUINARIÆ. U. S. Blood root in mod. fine powder, ℥iv tr., dil. spirit f℥xxxij o.m.; by percolation. Dose, as a *stimulant and alterative*, 30 to 60 drops; *as an emetic*, f℥iij—iv.

TINCTURA SAPONIS. P. White soap ℥iij, carbonate of potash ℥j, proof spirit ℥xv by wt.; dissolve.

TINCTURA SAPONIS CAMPHORATA. U. S. Soap shavings ℥iv tr., camphor ℥ij tr., oil of rosemary f℥iv, rectified spirit f℥xxxij o. m., water f℥iv. Dissolve the soap in the water and spirit by water-bath, filter, and add the camphor and oil.

TINCTURA SAPONIS TEREBINTHINATA. *Baume de vie externe.* White soap ℥iij, oil of turpentine ℥iij, spirit of wild thyme ℔ij, water of ammonia ℥ij.

TINCTURA SARCOCOLLÆ. SARD. PH. Sarcocol ℥ij, rectified spirit ℥xvj; digest for 7 days, and strain.

TINCTURA SARZÆ COMPOSITA. *Liqueur dépurative.* FRANCOIS. Sarsap., guaiacum, China root, sassafras, of each ℥j, proof spirit f℥xvj. A table-spoonful every morning.

TINCTURA SCAMMONII. P. Scammony ℥iv, rectified spirit (·864) ℥xx by wt.

TINCTURA SCILLÆ. B. As Tinct. Aconiti. Dose, ♏x—xxx. U. S. 1 in 7½. P. 1 in 5. G. 1 in 5.

TINCTURA SCILLÆ ALKALINA. G. Squill 8 parts, caustic potash 1 part, rectified spirit 50 parts; macerate 8 days.

TINCTURA SEMINIS COLCHICI. See Tinct. Colchici.

TINCTURA SENEGÆ. B. Senega bruised ℥iiss, proof spirit Oj. As Tinct. Aconiti. Dose, f℥ss—℥ij.

TINCTURA SENNÆ. B. Senna broken small ℥iiss, raisins freed from seeds ℥ij, caraway ℥ss, coriander ℥ss, proof spirit Oj. As Tinct. Aconiti. Dose, f ℥j—℥iv. P. has a simple tinct.; also as B.

TINCTURA SENNÆ COMPOSITA. L. Senna ℥iiiss, caraway seed ℥iiiss, cardamom ℥j, raisins ℥v, proof spirit Oij; macerate for 7 days, and strain. [The old Elixir Salutis contained guaiacum wood, which is said to increase the activity of senna.] Dose, f℥ij to f℥j.

TINCTURA SENNÆ COMPOSITA. E. *Tinctura Sennæ et Jalapæ.* Sugar ℥iiss, coriander seed bruised ℥j, jalap in moderately fine powder ℥vj, senna ℥iv, caraway seed ℥v, cardamom seed ℥v, raisins bruised ℥iv, proof spirit Oij; digest for 7 days, or percolate.

TINCTURA SENNÆ AROMATICA. See Tinct. Rhei et Sennæ.

TINCTURA SERPENTARIÆ. B. As Tinct. Aconiti. Dose, f ℥ss—℥ij. U. S. 1 in 7½.

TINCTURA SOLANI ÆTHEREA. P. Powdered leaves of garden nightshade ℥iv, sulphuric ether ℥xvj; by percolation.

TINCTURA SPARTII. Dr. PEARSON. Spanish broom seeds ℥ij, proof spirit f℥viij; macerate for 10 days. Dose, from f℥j to f℥ij or f℥iij daily.

TINCTURA SPILANTHI COMPOSITA. Paracress dried and bruised ℥ij, pyrethrum root in coarse powder ℥ij, spirit ·893, ℥x, by wt.; digest 8 days. *Sialagogue.*

TINCTURA STAPHISAGRIÆ CONCENTRATA. Dr. TURNBULL. Digest stavesacre seeds in twice their weight of rectified spirit. *For external use only, in neuralgic and rheumatic affections,* as a substitute for Solutio Delphiniæ.

TINCTURA STRAMONII. B. Stramonium seeds bruised ℥iiss, proof spirit Oj. As Tinct. Aconiti. Dose, ♏x—xxx. U. S. 1 in 7½. P. 1 to 5. G. 1 to 10.

TINCTURA STYPTICA. L. 1746. Calcined sulphate of iron ℥j, French brandy coloured by the cask lbij.

TINCTURA SUCCINI. P. Amber in fine powder ʒj, rectified spirit ʒvj; digest for 6 days, and filter. [The *Ethereal* tincture, as Tinct. Castorei Ætherea.] Dose, 20 to 30 drops.

TINCTURA SUCCINI ALKALINA. E. 1744. Rub ʒij of amber with q. s. solution of carbonate of potash to form a soft paste; dry this, and digest it in fʒxvj of rectified spirit for 8 days. See also Potestates Succini.

TINCTURA SUDORIFICA. E. 1744. Serpentary root ʒv, cochineal ʒiv, castor ʒj, saffron ℈ij, opium ℈j, spirit of mindererus fʒxvj; digest for 3 days, and strain.

TINCTURA SUMBUL. B. As Tinct. Aconiti. Dose, ♏x—xxx.

TINCTURA SUMBULI ÆTHEREA. As the last, substituting spirit of sulphuric ether for rectified spirit. Dose, ♏x—xx.

TINCTURA TEREBINTHINÆ. P. Venice turpentine ʒiv, rectified spirit Oj.

TINCTURA THEBAICA. See Tincture Opii. P.

TINCTURA TOLUTANA. B. Balsam of Tolu ʒiiss, rectified spirit Oj; macerate for 6 hours in fʒxv of the sp., or until the balsam is dissolved, then filter, and add rectified spirit q. s. to make Oj. Dose, ♏xx—xl. U. S. 1 to 10. P. 1 to 5.

TINCTURA TOLUTANA ÆTHEREA. As Tinct. Assafœtid. Æther.

TINCTURA TOXICODENDRI. See Tinctura Rhois Toxicodendri.

TINCTURA TUYAYÆ. Tuyaya root in powder ʒxij, proof sp. ʒxxxvj; macerate 14 days. If for internal use it must be diluted with 4 times its vol. of sp. Dose, ♏j to ♏x. *In syphilis.*

TINCTURA VALERIANÆ. B. Bruised valerian ʒiiss, proof spirit Oj. As Tinct. Aconiti. Dose, ʒj—iij. U. S. 1 in 7½. P. 1 in 5. G. 1 in 5.

TINCTURA VALERIANÆ AMMONIATA. B. Valerian root ʒiiss, aromatic spirit of ammonia Oj; macerate for 7 days. Make up to Oj. Dose, ʒss to ʒj. U. S. 1 in 7½.

TINCTURA VALERIANÆ ÆTHEREA. P. As Tinct. Digitalis Æther. Dose, 20 to 50 drops.

TINCTURA VANILLÆ. G. As Tinct. Absinth., G., with pods. Dose, ʒss to ʒj.

TINCTURA VERATRI. E. *Tinct. Hellebori Albi.* White hellebore ʒiv tr., proof spirit Oj. Dose, from ♏x.

TINCTURA VERATRIÆ. M. Veratria gr. iv, rectified spirit ℥j. Dose, 10 to 25 drops. [For *external use*, Dr. TURNBULL dissolves from ℈j to ℈iij in f℥ij of rectified spirit.]

TINCTURA VERATRI VIRIDIS. B. Green hellebore root in coarse powder ℥iv, rectified spirit Oj. As Tinctura Aconiti. Dose, ♏v—xx. U. S. American Hellebore 16 oz. tr., rect. sp. Oij by percol. G. 1 in 10.

TINCTURA VETIVERIÆ. Vittie-vayr (roots of *Andropogon muriaticum*) ℥j, proof spirit Oss. Dose, a teaspoonful; *stimulant and sudorific.*

TINCTURA VULNERARIA. P. Fresh leaves of wormwood, angelica, basil, calamint, fennel, hyssop, marjoram, balm, peppermint, origanum, rosemary, rue, savory, sage, wild thyme, St. John's wort tops, lavender tops, of each ℥j (all cut up), spirit (·860) ℥xx, by wt. Digest 10 days.

TINCTURA WARBURGII. WARBURGH'S *Fever Drops.* A secret remedy, said to be exactly imitated by the following:—Aloes, zedoary, each ℈ij, camphor, angelica root, each gr. ij, saffron gr. iij, proof spirit ℥iij. Put the tincture into 5-drachm bottles, adding to each gr. vj of sulphate of quinine.

TINCTURA ZEDOARIÆ. AMST. PH. Zedoary root 1 part, rectified spirit 8; digest and filter.

TINCTURA ZEDOARIÆ COMPOSITA. (WEDEL'S *Essentia Carminativa.*) Zedoary ℥iv, calamus, galangal, each ℥ij, chamomile, aniseed, caraway seed, each ℥j, bay-berries and cloves, each ʒvj, orange peel and mace, each ʒiv, peppermint water and rectified spirit, each ʒxxiv. In 6 days strain, and add hydrochloric ether ℥iv.

TINCTURA ZINCI ACETATIS. D. 1806. Sulphate of zinc 1 part, acetate of potash 1 part, rub together, and add 16 parts of rectified spirit; macerate for a week, agitating occasionally, and filter.

TINCTURA ZINGIBERIS. B. Ginger in coarse powder ℥iiss, rectified spirit Oj. As Tinct. Aconiti. Dose, ♏xv—ʒj. [D. directs a stronger tincture:—Ginger in coarse powder ℥viij, rectified spirit Oij. This is the *Essence of Ginger* of the shops]. U. S. 8 to 30. P. 1 to 5. G. 1 to 5.

TINCTURA ZINGIBERIS FORTIOR. B. *Essence of Ginger.* Pack tightly in a percolator ginger in fine powder ℥x, and pour over it carefully ½ pint of rectified spirit. After 2 hours add more spirit, and let it percolate slowly till one pint of tincture has been collected. Dose, ♏v—xx.

TROCHISCI. *Troches,* or *Lozenges.* These are small dry masses of confectionery of a determinate form; such as the flat *lozenges* (Tabellæ, *Tablettes,* P.); the hemispherical *drops* (Pastilli, *Pastilles,* P.); pipes, comfits, *grains,* &c. Double refined sugar should be used, and (except for *drops*) should be reduced to a fine powder, as should also the other dry ingredients. Some French pharmaciens apply the term *Pastilles* as a general name for these compounds. Another form of lozenge will be found under PASTA. Only those lozenges which are *medicated* require notice in this work. Ten valuable forms have found a place in the B. P. A considerable number of other formulæ will be found in the *Druggists' General Receipt Book.*

Several compounds, not containing sugar, were formerly prepared in a similar form, but are now obsolete, except a few which are used as external applications (to which alone the word *Trochisci* is now applied in the French Codex), and which are here placed after the rest.

TROCHISCI ACACIÆ. E. *Troch. Amyli vel Gummosi.* Gum arabic ℥iv tr., white starch ℥j tr., pure sugar ℔j tr.; pulverize them, and make them into a proper mass with rose water for forming lozenges. P. Powdered gum ℔j, sugar ℔ix, orange-flower water ℥xij. Make a mucilage with the orange-flower water and part of the gum; add the rest of the gum previously mixed with the sugar, and make into lozenges weighing 15½ grs. each. For another form of gum lozenge, see Pasta Gummi. The *transparent* gum paste or lozenges may be thus made:—Dissolve ℔vj of picked gum arabic without heat in ℔viij of water, and add the solution to ℔vij of simple syrup. Evaporate by a gentle heat to a very thick syrup, adding towards the end f℥iv of orange-flower water. Finish as directed for Pasta Jujubæ.

TROCHISCI ACIDI BENZOICI. TH. H. Benzoic acid in powder gr. clxxv, tragac. in powd. gr. lxx, refined sugar in powd. gr. cclxxx, red currant paste q. s. to make ℔j; divide into

350 lozenges, and dry at a mod. heat in a hot air-chamber *A valuable stimulant and voice lozenge in nervo-muscular weakness of the throat.*

TROCHISCI ACIDI CARBOLICI. TH. H. Carbolic acid gr. cccl, gum acacia ccxx, refined sugar ℥xiiss, mucilage ℥j, dist. water q. s. to make ℔j. Divide into 350 loz., finish as Troch. Acidi Benzoici. *Antiseptic and stimulant.*

TROCHISCI ACIDI CITRICI. P. Citric acid ʒiij, sugar ℥xvj tr., essence of lemon 16 drops, mucilage of tragacanth q. s. Mix, and divide into 10-grain lozenges.

TROCHISCHI ACIDI OXALICI. SOUBEIRAN. Oxalic acid in fine powder ʒj, sugar ℥viij tr., oil of lemon 12 drops, mucilage of tragacanth q. s. In 10-grain lozenges.

TROCHISCI ACIDI TANNICI. B. *Tannin Lozenges.* Tannic acid gr. ccclx, tincture of Tolu f℥ss, refined sugar in powder ℥xxv, gum arabic in powder ℥j, mucilage of gum arabic f℥ij, distilled water f℥j. Dissolve the tannic acid in the water, add this solution to the tincture of Tolu previously mixed with the mucilage; and with the gum and sugar, also previously well mixed, form a proper mass; divide into 720 lozenges, and dry these in a hot-air chamber with a moderate heat. Each lozenge contains gr. ss of tannin. U. S. Double the strength.

TROCHISCI ACIDI TARTARICI. E. Tartaric acid ʒij, sugar ℥viij, oil of lemon ♏x, mucilage q. s.

TROCHISCI ALTHÆÆ. *Tablettes de Guimauve.* P. Cut marshmallow root ℥ij, sugar ℥xx, tragac. gr. lxxxviij; boil the marshmallow with 4 times its wt. of water, strain, and reduce to ℥ij, with which prepare the mucilage of tragacanth, which add to the sugar. Divide into 15½-gr. loz.

TROCHISCI ALUMINIS. Dr. T. THOMSON. Alum ʒij, catechu ʒiij, p. acacia, white sugar, each ʒiij, p. tragacanth ʒiss, rose water q. s. To form a mass for 60 lozenges. *In hæmoptysis, relaxed sore throat, &c.*

TROCHISCI AMMONII BROMIDI. Lozenges are made containing about 2 grs. of the salt. *Given in pertussis.*

TROCHISCI AMMONII CHLORIDUM. These loz. usually contain 3 grs. of the salt.

TROCHISCI AMYLI. L. 1788. *Troch. Bechici Albi.* Starch ℥iss, liquorice powder ʒvj, orris ʒiv, sugar ℔ss, mucilage of tragacanth q. s.

TROCHISCI ANTHELMINTICI. PIDERIT. Sulphate of iron ʒss, worm-seed ʒiss, sugar ʒvj, mucilage q. s. For 32 lozenges. PHŒBUS. Worm-seed ℥j, chocolate ℥j, sugar ℥ij, mucilage of tragacanth q. s. See Troch. Santonini. [Lozenges containing calomel are also employed to destroy worms. The following are said to be the formulæ for CHING'S Worm Lozenges :—*Yellow.* Calomel 1 part sugar 28 parts, mucilage of tragacanth (made with infusion of saffron) q. s. Each lozenge to contain 1 grain of calomel. *Brown.* Calomel ʒj, resinous extract of jalap ℥j, white sugar ℥iss, mucilage of tragacanth q. s. For 120 lozenges.]

TROCHISCI ANISI. DORVAULT directs them to be prepared from the oil as orange drops. See Tro. Aurantii. They are more frequently sold in the form of pipes, for which Mr. BARTLETT gives the following form :—Sugar ℔iij, umber (to colour) ʒiij, oil of aniseed 50 drops, mucilage q. s.

TROCHISCI ANTIMONII. *Tablettes de Kunkel.* Levigated black antimony ℥j, sweet almonds ℥ij, sugar ℥xiij, cardamoms ℥j, cinnamon ʒiv; beat the blanched almonds with the sugar, add the other powders, mix intimately, and make a mass with mucilage of tragacanth. Divide into lozenges of 15½ grains each.

TROCHISCI ANTI-CATARRHALES. *Tablettes de Tronchin.* Gum acacia ℥viij, oil of aniseed 6 drops, extract of opium gr. xij, mineral kermes ʒj, extract of liquorice ℥ij, sugar ℥xxxij, mucilage of tragacanth q. s. In 10-grain lozenges. VANDAMME'S *Tablettes Anticatarrhales.* Benzoic acid ʒij, sugar ℥xxxij, orris ʒiv, gum acacia ℥ij, starch ℥iv, water ℥iv. Divide into lozenges of 15½ grains each.

TROCHISCI AURANTII. Orange lozenges may be made as Troch. Limonis, flavouring with oil of orange peel, and colouring with a little infusion of saffron. The Drops (Pastilli, P.) are thus made:—Sugar in coarse powder (prepared by first passing it through a hair sieve, and then removing the finer powder by a lawn sieve) ℥xij, oil of orange flowers ʒj, orange-flower water q. s. Make a paste with part of the sugar and the water; heat it to boiling, stir in the rest of the sugar, and, lastly, the oil;

then drop it from a metal rod in small portions on a tinned plate.

TROCHISCI AURI. CHRESTIEN. Auro-chloride of sodium. gr. iv, sugar ʒj, mucilage of tragacanth q. s. For 60 lozenges, 2 daily.

TROCHISCI AURI CYANIDI. CHRESTIEN. Cyanide of gold gr. ij, chocolate paste ʒj tr. Make into 24 lozenges. From 1 to 4 in the day.

TROCHISCI BALSAMICÆ. See Troch. Tolutani.

TROCHISCI BECHICI. (Albi et nigri.) See Troch. Amyli, and Troch. Glycyrrhizæ.

TROCHISCI BISMUTHI. B. Subnitrate of bismuth gr. mccccxl, carbonate of magnesia ʒiv, precipitated carbonate of lime ʒvj, refined sugar ʒxxix, gum arabic in powder ʒj, mucilage of acacia fʒij, rose water q. s.; add the dry ingredients to the mucilage, and form into a proper mass with rose water. Divide the mass into 720 lozenges, and dry these in a hot-air chamber with a moderate heat. Each lozenge contains two grains of bismuth. P. gr. iss of subnitrate in each loz.

TROCHISCI BORACIS. Borax ʒij, sugar ʒiv, mucilage of tragacanth q. s. In 30 lozenges.

TROCHISCI BUTYRI CACAO. Concrete oil of cacao ʒij, sugar ʒivss, mucilage of tragacanth made with rose water q. s.

TROCHISCI CÆRULEI. RODRIGUEZ. Pure Prussian blue ʒj, p. gum acacia ʒj, sugar ʒij, cinnamon xv gr., syrup of lemon peel q. s. Divide into 20 pastilles.

TROCHISCI CAFFEINÆ. Citrate of caffein ʒj, sugar ʒj tr., mucilage of tragacanth q. s. Mix, and divide into 60 lozenges.

TROCHISCI CALOMELANOS. P. Calomel ʒj, sugar ʒix, muc. tragac. ʒj, colour with carmine, and make into 8-gr. loz.

TROCHISCI CAMPHORÆ. Powdered camphor ʒj, sugar ʒj, mucilage of tragacanth q. s.; for 60 lozenges. They should be kept in a stoppered bottle. They are frequently made with a less proportion of camphor.

TROSCHISCI CANNABIS. M. EBRIARD. Extract of Indian hemp gr. xij, sugar ʒiij tr., mucilage of tragacanth q. s.; divide into 144 lozenges.

TROCHISCI CARBONATIS CALCIS. See Tro. Cretæ.

TROCHISCI CARBONIS. P. Vegetable charcoal ʒiv, sugar

℥xij, mucilage of tragacanth ℥ij; in lozenges of 15½ gr. each.

TROCHISCI CARBONIS CUM CHOCOLATÂ. M. CHEVALLIER. Prepared charcoal ℥j, sugar ℥j, chocolate ℥iij, mucilage of tragacanth q. s.

TROCHISCI CARDIALGICI. See Tro. Cretæ.

TROCHISCI CATECHU. B. Pale catechu in powder gr. 720, refined sugar in powder ℥xxv, gum arabic in powder ℥j, mucilage of acacia f℥ij, distilled water q. s.; add to the catechu, sugar, and gum arabic, previously mixed, the mucilage and distilled water q. s. to make a proper mass. Divide into 720 lozenges, and dry these in a hot-air chamber with a moderate heat. Each lozenge contains gr. j of catechu. P. *Tablettes de Cachou.* About gr. iss of ext. in each loz. *Grains de Cachou* are the same mass variously aromatized with essential oil and tincture of ambergris and musk, and formed into small globules or pills; they are frequently silvered. See the *Druggists' General Receipt Book.*

TROCHISCI CATECHU ET MAGNESIÆ. Pure magnesia ℥ij, powdered catechu ℥j, p. sugar ℥xiij, mucilage of tragacanth made with cinnamon water q. s.; make 480 lozenges.

TROCHISCI CHOCOLATE ET IPECACUANHÆ. P. Ipecacuanha ℥j, vanilla chocolate ℥xij; liquefy the chocolate by a gentle heat, incorporate with it the ipecac.; roll it into small balls of gr. xiij each, and flatten them on a warm tinned plate.

TROCHISCI CHOCOLATÆ ET FERRI. BOUCHARDAT. Fine chocolate ℥xiv, iron reduced by hydrogen ℥j. Soften the chocolate by heat, mix with the iron, and divide into lozenges of 15½ grains each. Levigated iron filings are sometimes substituted for reduced iron. Others direct the peroxide. See Chocolata Martis.

TROCHISCI CINCHONÆ. P. Powdered bark ℥ij, cinnamon ℥ij, sugar ℥xiv, mucilage of tragacanth q. s.; into 15½-gr. lozenges.

TROCHISCI CRETÆ. U. S. *Heartburn Lozenges.* Prepared chalk ℥iv tr., gum acacia ℥j tr., nutmeg in fine powder ℥j, sugar ℥vj tr., water q. s.; make into 480 loz. [These are substituted for the old Tabellæ Cardialgicæ (*Heartburn Lozenges*).

TROCHISCI CUBEBÆ. U. S. Oleoresin of cubeb ℥ss o. m.,

oil sassafras f℥j, liquorice ext. in powd. ℥iv tr., gum arabic in powd. ℥iij tr., sugar in fine powder ℥iij tr., syr. Tolu q. s. Divide into 480 loz.

TROCHISCI EMETINÆ PECTORALES. M. Sugar ℥iv, coloured emetine gr. xxxij (or pure emetine gr. viij), mucilage q. s.; divide into 256 lozenges. They may be coloured with carmine. One every hour.

TROCHISCI EMETINÆ EMETICI. M. Coloured emetine gr. xxxij, sugar ℥ij, mucilage q. s.; in 64 lozenges. Dose, 1 for children, 3 or 4 for adults.

TROCHISCI FERRI. P. Levigated iron filings ℥j, sugar ℥x, cinnamon ℥ij, mucilage of tragacanth q. s.; in 480 lozenges. See Troch. Chocolatæ et Ferri.

TROCHISCI FERRI CITRATIS. Ammonio-citrate of iron gr. xv, sugar of vanilla ℥iv, mucilage q. s. Mix, and divide into 12-grain lozenges.

TROCHISCI FERRI IODIDI. Syrup of iodide of iron (E.) f℥iij, gum ℥j, sugar ℥xiss; in 240 lozenges, each containing gr.ss of iodide of iron.

TROCHISCI FERRI LACTATIS. M. CAP. Lactate of iron ℥ss, sugar ℥vj, mucilage q. s. in 10-gr. lozenges.

TROCHISCI FERRI REDACTI. B. Mix reduced iron 720 grs., refined sugar in powder ℥xxv, and gum acacia in powder ℥j, and add mucilage of acacia f℥ij, and dist. water ℥j, or q. s. to form a proper mass. Divide into 720 lozenges, and dry in hot-air chamber with moderate heat. Each lozenge contains gr. j of iron.

TROCHISCI GLYCYRRHIZÆ. E. *Tro. Bechici Nigri.* Extract of liquorice ℥vj, gum acacia ℥vj, sugar lbj; dissolve them in hot water, and evaporate to a paste. See Pasta Glycyrrhizæ Alba, Fusca, Opiata, and Nigra.

TROCHISCI GLYCYRRHIZÆ ET OPII. This was the name of Tro. Opii in E. 1817. U. S. Ext. of opium in fine powder gr. xxiv, ext. liquorice in powd. ℥ij tr., gum arabic ℥j tr., sugar ℥iij tr., ol. anise ♏xv; divide into 480 loz. See also Trochisci Opii.

TROCHISCI GUAIACI. TH. H. Guaiacum resin in powder 700 grains, tragac. 70 grains, sugar 280 grs., black currant paste q. s.; divide into 350 loz. and finish as Troch. Acidi Benzoici.

TROCHISCI GUMMI ARABICI. See Tro. Acaciæ.

Trochisci Gummi Tragacanthæ. E. 1744. Sugar ℔j, compound powder of tragacanth ʒiij, rose water ʒiv.

Trochisci Ipecacuanhæ. B. Mix ipecacuanha in powder 180 grs., refined sugar in powder ʒxxv, gum acacia in powder ʒj; add mucilage of acacia fʒij, and distilled water ʒj or q. s. to form a proper mass. Divide into 720 lozenges, and dry in a hot-air chamber with a moderate heat. Each lozenge contains gr. ¼ of ipecacuanha. U.S. Similar. P. contain 1-7th gr., and are flavoured with aq. flor. aurant. G. $\frac{1}{14}$th gr. in each.

Trochisci Ipecacuanhæ et Camphoræ. Ipecac. gr. xv, camphor ℈j, sugar ʒj, mucilage of tragacanth q. s. Make 60 lozenges. [Each contains 1 grain of camphor and ¼ of a grain of ipecac.]

Trochisci Iridis. P. Orris powder ℈j, sugar ʒij, mucilage of tragacanth q. s. Into 15½-gr. loz.

Trochisci Jujubæ. See Pasta Jujubæ.

Trochisci Kermetis. P. Kermes mineral ʒj, sugar ʒxlv, gum acacia ʒiv, orange-flower water ʒiv; mix, and divide into 8-gr. lozenges.

Trochisci Krameriæ. Th. H. Ext. rhatany in powder 1050 grs., tragac. 70 grs., sugar 280 grs., red currant paste q. s.; mix, and divide into 350 lozenges and finish as Troch. Acidi Benzoic.

Trochisci Lactucæ. Sprague. Concentrated extract of lettuce, extract of liquorice, gum acacia, of each equal parts. Mix, and divide into lozenges.

Trochisci Lactucarii. E. & Dr. Duncan. Prepared as Tro. Opii, substituting lactucarium for opium.

Trochisci Lichenis. P. Saccharated Iceland moss ʒss, sugar ʒj, gum arabic gr. xxij, water q. s. Into 15½-gr. lozenges.

Trochisci Limonis. Oil of lemon ℈j sugar ʒxij; mix, and form into lozenges with mucilage of tragacanth; or into drops, as those of orange. See Troch. (Pastilli) Aurantii.

Trochisci Magnesiæ [Carbonatis]. E. Carbonate of magnesia ʒvj, sugar ʒiij, nutmeg ℈j; pulverize them, and form a mass with mucilage of tragacanth.

Trochisci Magnesiæ [Calcinatæ]. U.S. Magnesia ʒiij tr., sugar ʒix tr., nutmeg ℈j, mucilage of tragacanth q. s. Mix, and divide into 480 lozenges.

Trochisci Magnesiæ Citratis. M. Marchand. Soluble

citrate of magnesia ʒxiiss, sugar (aromatized with a little oil of lemon peel) ʒxiiss, mucilage of tragacanth q. s. Divide into 100 tablets.

TROCHISCI MANNÆ. P. Gum arabic ℥ss, sugar ℥viij, manna ℥iss, orange-flower water ℥¾. (Mannite may be substituted for manna.) Make into 15½-gr. loz.

TROSCHISCI MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ. U. S. Sugar ℔j tr., oil of peppermint fʒj, mucilage of tragacanth q. s. Rub the oil with the sugar until they are thoroughly mixed, then with the mucilage to form a mass to be divided into 480 lozenges. P. Sugar ℥x, oil of peppermint ♏xliv, mucilage of tragacanth q. s.; make into 15½-gr. loz. [The drops (pastilli) are made with sugar ℥xij, oil ʒj, peppermint water q. s.; as those of orange.]

TROCHISCI MORPHIÆ. B. Hydrochlorate of morphia gr. xx, tincture of Tolu fʒss, refined sugar in powder ʒxxiv, gum arabic in powder ʒj, mucilage of gum arabic q. s., distilled water fʒss. Dissolve the hydrochlorate of morphia in the water; add this solution to the tincture of Tolu, previously mixed with f ʒij of the mucilage; then add the gum and the sugar, also previously well mixed, and more mucilage if necessary to form a proper mass. Divide into 720 lozenges, and dry these in a hot-air chamber with a moderate heat. Each lozenge contains 1-36th of a grain of hydrochlorate of morphia. G. $\frac{1}{14}$ gr. acetate in each loz.

TROCHISCI MORPHIÆ ET IPECACUANHÆ. B. As the last, adding gr. lx of ipecacuanha. U. S. $\frac{1}{40}$ gr. morph. sulph., and $\frac{1}{12}$ ipecac., each loz. flavoured with ol. gaultheria.

TROCHISCI NAPHTHALINÆ. DUPASQUIER. Naphthaline ϑv, sugar ℥xx, oil of aniseed to flavour; form a mass with mucilage of tragacanth, and divide into lozenges of gr. xv each. [Expectorant; may be taken to the extent of 20 in the day.]

TROCHISCI E NITRO. E. 1783. Nitre ℥iij, sugar ℥ix, mucilage of tragacanth q. s.

TROCHISCI NITRI CAMPHORATI. CHAUSSIER. Opium gr. vj, camphor gr. xxiv, nitre gr. xlviij, sugar ʒiij, mucilage q. s.; mix, and divide into 48 lozenges.

TROCHISCI OPII. B. Extract of opium gr. lxxij, tincture of Tolu fʒss, refined sugar in powder ℥xvj, gum arabic in powder ℥ij; extract of liquorice ℥vj; distilled water q. s.

Add the extract of opium, first softened by means of a little water, and the tincture of Tolu, to the extract of liquorice heated in a water-bath. When the mixture is reduced to a proper consistence remove it to a slab, add the sugar and gum previously rubbed together, and mix thoroughly. Divide the mass into 720 lozenges, and dry these in a hot-air chamber with a moderate heat. Each lozenge contains 1-10th of a grain of extract of opium. U. S. $\frac{1}{2\,1\,0}$ gr. in each.

Trochisci Papaveris. Extract of poppies ℥ij, sugar ℥viij, tragacanth powder ℥iv, water q. s.

Trochisci Paullinia. Dr. Gavrelle. Extract of paullinia (guarana) ℥j, sugar with vanilla ℥xxiv, mucilage of tragacanth q. s. Divide into lozenges of gr. xij each. 16 to 20 daily.

Trochisci Potassæ Chloratis. B. Mix chlorate of potash in powder 3600 grs. with same ingredients as in Troch. Ferri Redacti, divide into 720 lozenges, and dry. Each lozenge contains 5 gr. There would probably be danger of an explosion in making these on a large scale. P. gr. 1½ in each.

Trochisci Pyrethri. Lacombe. Tinct. Pellitory ℥j, sugar ℥xss; mix, dry, and make into 150 loz., with muc. of tragac.

Trochisci Quiniæ Sulphatis. Soubeiran. Sulphate of quinine gr. xxxij, sugar ℥xvj tr., mucilage of tragacanth q. s. Divide into lozenges of 10 grains each.

Trochisci Rhei. P. Rhubarb ℥j, sugar ℥xj, mucilage of tragacanth q. s. Divide into lozenges of 10 grains each.

Trochisci Rhei Aromatici. Turkey rhubarb ℥ij, cinnamon ℥j, sugar ℥xj, mucilage of tragacanth q. s. In 480 lozenges.

Trochisci Santonini. P. Santonin ℥j, sugar ℥l, carmine 11 grs., muc. tragac. ℥ivss; make into 8-gr. loz.

Trochisci Scammonii. Bourières. Resin of scammony ℥iv, calomel ℥iv, sugar ℥vj, tragacanth ℥ss, tincture of vanilla f℈ij. In 300 lozenges. One or two for a child; 2 to 4 for an adult.

Trochisci Scillæ. Squill in powder ℥j, extract of liquorice ℥j tr., sugar ℥x tr., mucilage of tragacanth q. s. For 480 lozenges. Eight lozenges contain gr. j of squill.

TROCHISCI SODÆ BICARBONATIS. B. Mix bicarbonate of soda in powder 3600 grs. with same ingredients as in Troch. Ferri Redacti, dry, and divide into 720 lozenges. Each lozenge contains 5 gr. E. Similar. *Pastilles de Vichy*, P., bicarb. soda ℥ss, sugar ℥xixss, muc. tragacanth ℥j$\frac{3}{4}$; make into 15½-gr. loz., with the addition either of oils of aniseed, lemon-peel, mint, orange-flower, rose, or vanilla. U. S. 3 grs. in each loz.

TROCHISCI SODÆ CHLORINATÆ. Solution of chloride of soda ℥j, sugar ℥x, gum arabic ℥ij, mucilage of tragacanth q. s. [℥ss of camphor may be added.] To be held in the mouth when exposed to infection.

TROCHISCI SODÆ CUM ZINGIBERE. Bicarbonate of soda ℥ij to ℥iv tr., ginger ℥j tr., sugar ℥x tr., mucilage of tragacanth q. s. For 480 lozenges.

TROCHISCI SPONGIÆ. P. Burnt sponge ℥iv, sugar ℥xvj, mucilage of tragacanth q. s. with cinnamon water, to form a mass. Divide into 8-grain lozenges.

TROCHISCI E SULPHURE. L. 1788. Washed sulphur ℥ij, sugar ℥iv, mucilage q. s. P. Sulphur ℥j, sugar ℥ix, tragacanth grs. xliv, orange-flower ℥j; make into 15½-grain loz.

TROCHISCI TARTARI SOLUBILIS. GUIBOURT. Borotartrate of potash ℥j, sugar ℥vij, mucilage of tragacanth q. s.; flavoured with lemon.

TROCHISCI TOLUTANI. P. Balsam of Tolu ℥j; digest in ℥ij of water for 2 hours, in a water-bath; filter; and make a mucilage with the filtered liquor and ℈iv gum tragacanth, add sugar ℥xx, and form a paste for lozenges of 15½ grs.

TROCHISCI VANILLÆ. GUIBOURT. Vanilla ℥j, sugar ℥vij, mucilage of tragacanth q. s. The vanilla must be powdered with the sugar.

TROCHISCI VIOLARUM. SARD. PH. Sugar ℔viij, juice of violets ℥iij, orris powder ℥j.

TROCHISCI ZINCI. Dr. COPLAND. Sulphate of zinc ℥iv, sugar ℥xvj, mucilage of tragacanth q. s. Mix, and divide into 480 lozenges.

TROCHISCI ZINGIBERIS. U. S. Tinct. ginger. (U. S.) ℥ij o. m., tragac. in powder ℥ss tr., sugar ℥xx tr., syrup ginger (U. S.) q. s. to make into 480 loz.

The following are for outward use:

TROCHISCI ALBI RHASIS. E. 1744. White lead ʒx, sarcocol ʒiij, tragacanth ʒij, starch ʒij, camphor ʒss, rose water q. s. Make them into troches, S. A.

TROCHISCI ESCHAROTICI. P. Bichloride of mercury ʒij, starch ℥iv, mucilage of tragacanth q. s. Porphyrize the sublimate, add the rest, and form the paste into 3-gr. troches of the form of a grain of oat.

TROCHISCI MINII. E. 1744, and P. 1837. Bichloride of mercury ʒij, red lead ʒj, crumb of bread ℥j tr., distilled water (rose water, E.) q. s. As the last.

TROCHISCI ESCHAROTICI ZINCI. See Causticum Zinci.

UNGUENTA. *Ointments.* As a general rule, the fats, resins, and wax should be melted by the heat of a water-bath, then the powders, liquors, &c., added, and the whole stirred with a wooden spatula till cool. Note—by *lard* is here intended hog's lard properly prepared and washed; by *suet*, prepared mutton suet; and by *wax*, yellow bees' wax. Both the *Pommades* and the *Onguents* of the Paris Codex are placed under this division of the work.

UNGUENTUM. U. S. *Ointment.* Lard ℥viij, yellow wax ℥ij.

UNGUENTUM ACETI. Dr. CHESTON. White wax ℥iv tr., olive oil ℔j tr.; melt together, add ℥ij of vinegar, and stir till cold.

UNGUENTUM ACIDI CARBOLICI. U. S. Carbolic acid gr. lx, ointment gr. ccccxx.

UNGUENTUM ACIDI MURIATICI. Dr. CORRIGAN. Hydrochloric acid ʒj, spermaceti ointment ℥j. Mix. For *scald heads*, night and morning, after the scabs have been removed by a poultice.

UNGUENTUM ACIDI NITRICI. P. *Pommade Oxygénée.* Lard ℥l, nitric acid (1·42), ℥vj by wt.

UNGUENTUM ACIDI PHOSPHORICI. SOUBEIRAN. Phosphoric acid (sp. gr. 1·454) ʒj, lard ℥j. *In frictions on osseous tumours.*

UNGUENTUM ACIDI SULPHURICI. D. 1826. Sulphuric acid ʒj (by weight), lard ℥j tr.; mix.

UNGUENTUM ACIDI TANNICI. U.S. Tannic acid ʒss, lard ℥j tr.

UNGUENTUM ACONITI. Dr. TURNBULL. Alcoholic extract of aconite ʒj, lard ʒij. *In neuralgia*, as a substitute for Ung. Aconitiæ.

Unguentum Aconitiæ. B. Aconitia gr. viij, rectified spirit f℥ss, prepared lard ℥j. Dissolve the aconitia in the spirit, add the lard, and mix thoroughly. [Dr. Turnbull. Aconitine gr. ij, triturate with 6 drops of alcohol, and add ℥j of lard.] It must not be used where there is the slightest abrasion of the skin.

Unguentum Adipis. L. 1787. Beat lbij of prepared lard with f℥iij of rose water; melt with a gentle heat, set aside, pour off the lard from the water, and stir it till cold.

Unguentum Æruginis. E. Resinous ointment ℥xv, verdigris in fine powder ℥j. D. Ointment of white wax ℥viiss, prepared verdigris ℥ss.

Unguentum Album. That of L. 1746 is Unguentum Cetacei; that of E. 1744, Ung. Plumbi Carbonatis.

Unguentum Album Camphoratum. L. 1746. Spermaceti ointment lbij, camphor (rubbed with a little oil) ℥iss. E. White lead ointment lbviss, powdered camphor ℥j.

Unguentum Alkalinum. Cazenave. Carbonate of potash ℥ij, lard ℥ij. Cullerier. Carbonate of soda ℥ij, wine of opium ℥j, lard ℥j. Devergie uses from 9 to 15 grains of carbonate of soda with ℥j of lard, in *lichen*; 15 to 30 in *lepra*, *ichthyosis*, and *psoriasis*; and 30 to 60 in *porrigo favosa*.

Unguentum Allii. Equal parts of fresh garlic and lard beaten together. It is applied to the feet in *hooping-cough*.

Unguentum Aloes. Dupuytren. Aloes ℥j, lard ℥iv.

Unguentum Aloes Compositum. Bat. Ph. Aloes ℥ij, ox-gall ℥iij, petroleum ℥iij, lard ℥iij. *Vermifuge*. Applied over the abdomen of children.

Unguentum Althææ. L. 1746. *Diaithæa*. Oil of mucilages lbij, yellow wax lbss, resin ℥iij, Venice turpentine ℥ss.

Unguentum Aluminis. Sundelin. Alum ℥j, fresh butter washed ℥ij; mix. *For hæmorrhoids*.

Unguentum Aluminis Compositum. Banyer's *Ointment*. Powdered litharge lbss, burnt alum ℥ij, calomel ℥iss, Venice turpentine lbss, lard lbij. To be ground together till perfectly smooth, and diluted with more lard at the time of using.

Unguentum Ammoniacale. P. *Pommade de Gondret*. Mutton suet ℥j, lard ℥j; melt together in a wide-mouthed

bottle, and when nearly cold add ʒij of solution of ammonia (sp. gr. ·923), close the bottle, and shake till cold. *Rubefacient*, and, if covered with a compress, *vesicant*, in from 3 to 5 minutes.

UNGUENTUM AMMONIÆ HYDRIODATIS. ELLIS. Iodide of ammonium ℈j, lard ʒj tr. [GIBERT, ʒj to ʒj.]

UNGUENTUM ANTHEMIDIS. M. BAZIN. Freshly powdered chamomile flowers, olive oil, and lard, in equal quantities. For the cure of *itch*.

UNGUENTUM ANTHRAKOKALI. Dr. POYLA. Anthrakokali 1 part, lard 30 parts.

UNGUENTUM ANTIMONII TARTARATI. B. (POTASSIO-TARTRATIS, L.). (*Ung. Antimoniale*, E.) B. Mix thoroughly tartarated antimony in fine powder ʒ¼ and simple ointment ʒj. U. S. same. P. (*Pomade stibiée.*) 1 to 3 benz. lard. G. 1 to 4.

UNGUENTUM ANTIHÆMORRHOIDALE. See Ung. Hæmorrhoidale.

UNGUENTUM ANTI-HERPETICUM. CHEVALLIER. Chloride of lime ʒiij, subsulphate of mercury ʒij, oil of almonds ʒvj, lard ʒij. ALIBERT. Red sulphuret of quicksilver ʒiss, camphor ʒss, cerate ʒij.

UNGUENTUM ANTIPERIODICUM. Lard ʒiij, sulphate of quinine ʒj, subcarbonate of iron ℈ss, opium gr. iij. To be rubbed on the skin previously washed with soap.

UNGUENTUM ANTIPSORICUM. E. 1744. Elecampane root ʒiij tr., sharp-leaved dock ʒiij tr.; bruise and boil with water Oiiss, vinegar f ʒxvj, till reduced to half; add to the liquor ʒx tr. of watercress and ℔iv tr. of lard; boil till the moisture is exhaled, express, and add ʒiv tr. of wax and ʒiv tr. of oil of bay. [With ʒviij of strong mercurial ointment it forms Unguentum Antipsoricum Compositum. The Ung. Sulphuris was substituted in E. 1792.]

UNGUENTUM AQUÆ ROSÆ. U. S. Oil of almonds ʒiiiss tr., spermaceti ʒj tr., white wax ʒij; melt together, add f ʒij o. m. of rose water, and stir constantly until it is cold.

UNGUENTUM ARAROBÆ. Araroba in powder (see Appendix) 20 grains, acetic acid ♏x, benzoated lard ʒj.

UNGUENTUM ARCÆI. Ung. Elemi.

UNGUENTUM ARGENTI NITRATIS. GUY'S H. Nitrate of silver ℈j, lard ʒj; mix. M. JOBERT'S Ointments (for

white swellings), Nos. 1, 2, and 3, contain respectively 4, 8, and 12 parts of nitrate of silver to 30 of lard. Mr. MACDONALD prescribes 1 part of the nitrate with 7 and a half of lard to smear bougies in *gonorrhœa*. Mr. GUTHRIE'S ophthalmic ointment consists of—nitrate of silver gr. x, liquid subacetate of lead ♏xv, lard ʒj. VELPEAU'S; gr. j of the nitrate to ℥j of lead. MACKENZIE'S; gr. v to ℥j.

UNGUENTUM ARGENTI OXYDI. SERRE. Oxide of silver gr. xvj, lard ℥j tr.

UNGUENTUM ARSENICI IODIDI. BIETT. Iodide of arsenic gr. iiss, lard ℥j tr. Not more than ʒj should be used.

UNGUENTUM ARSENIATIS SODÆ. F. H. Arseniate of soda ʒj, lard ℥ij.

UNGUENTUM ASTRINGENS. GUIBOURT. Cypress and gall-nuts, pomegranate peel, sumach, and mastic, of each ℥j, rose ointment ℥xix. For *hernia*.

UNGUENTUM AURI. M. LEGRAND. Powdered gold gr. xij, lard ℥j tr. M., *for endermic use*. Gold divided by mercury ʒj, lard ℥j tr.; when the blisters become dry, substitute auro-chloride of gold gr. viij, lard ℥ss tr. The latter form is used to relieve *rheumatic pains*.

UNGUENTUM ATROPIÆ. B. Atropia gr. viij, rectified spirit fʒss, prepared lard ℥j. Dissolve the atropia in the spirit, add the lard, and mix thoroughly.

UNGUENTUM BALSAMI PERUVIANI. Balsam of Peru ʒj, lard ℥j troy. *Very effective in cracked nipples*.

UNGUENTUM BALSAMI PERUVIANI COMPOSITUM. Dr. COPLAND. Lard ℥ij, white wax ʒiv; melt in a water-bath, and add balsam of Peru ʒij, oil of lavender ♏xij. *To restore the hair*.

UNGUENTUM BARII IODIDI. FOY. Iodide of barium gr. iij to iv, lard ℥j.

UNGUENTUM BASILICUM. See Unguentum Resinæ.

UMGUENTUM BASILICUM NIGRUM. See Ung. Picis Nigræ.

UNGUENTUM BASILICUM VIRIDE. L. 1746. Prepared verdigris ℥j, olive oil ℥iij, resin ointment ℥viij.

UNGUENTUM BELLADONNÆ. B. Extract of Belladonna gr. lxxx, prepared lard ℥j. Rub the extract smooth with a few drops of distilled water, then add the lard, and mix thoroughly. U. S. 1 in 8, aq. q. s. G. 1 to 9.

UNGUENTUM BELLADONNÆ ANTIMONIATUM. M. ROLLOT. Antimonial ointment ℥j, extract of belladonna ℥j.

UNGUENTUM BENZOINI. U.S. Tinct. benzoin ℥ij o.m., lard ℥xvj tr.; melt the lard over a water-bath, add the tincture, stirring constantly, and when the spirit has evaporated, remove from water-bath, and stir whilst cooling.

UNGUENTUM BISMUTHI. PEREIRA. Trisnitrate of bismuth ℥j, spermaceti cerate ℥iv. Mix.

UNGUENTUM BORACIS. Powdered borax ℥j to ℥ij, lard ℥j. Mix.

UNGUENTUM BROMINII COMPOSITUM. M. Bromide of potassium ℈j, bromine 10 drops, lard ℥j. Mix.

UNGUENTUM CADINUM. SULLY. *Huile de cade* (see Oleum Cadinum) ℥iv, lard ℥vj, with a few drops of oil of anise, or other oil, to conceal the smell. *In ringworm.*

UNGUENTUM CADMII. RADIUS. Sulphate of cadmium gr. j to ij, lard ℥j. *For removing specks from the cornea.*

UNGUENTUM CADMII IODIDI. B. Mix thoroughly iodide of cadmium in fine powder gr. lxij with simple ointment ℥j.

UNGUENTUM CÆRULEUM. Mercurial ointment is so termed; so also is Ung. Cobalti Oxydi.

UNGUENTUM CAFFEINÆ. Citrate of caffeine gr. viij, lard ℥j. mix.

UNGUENTUM CALAMINÆ. See Ceratum Calaminæ.

UNGUENTUM CALCIS OPIATUM. GUIBOURT. Cucumber ointment ℥ij, slaked lime ℥ij, wine of opium ℥ij. Mix. *For piles.*

UNGUENTUM CALCIS CHLORIDI. Chlorinated lime ℈j to ℥j, lard or fresh butter ℥j. Mix.

UNGUENTUM CALCIS MURIATIS. *Unguentum Calcii Chloridi.* SUNDELIN. Chloride of calcium ℥j, digitalis powder ℥ij, concentrated vinegar ℈ij, lard ℥j. *For chronic glandular swellings.*

UNGUENTUM CALOMELANOS. B. 1864. See Ung. Hyd. Subchloridi.

UNGUENTUM CALOMELANOS COMPOSITUM. BANYER'S *ointment for milk scall.* Calomel ℥ij, burnt alum ℥iv, carbonate of lead ℥iv, Venice turpentine ℥vj, spermaceti ointment ℥iss.

UNGUENTUM CAMPHORÆ. CUT. H. Camphor ℥ss, powder

with spirit of wine q. s., and add lard ℥xxxss. RASPAIL. Powdered camphor ℥j, lard ℥iij.

UNGUENTUM CANTHARIDIS. B. Cantharides ℥j, yellow wax ℥j, olive oil f℥vj. Digest the cantharides in the oil, in a covered vessel for 12 hours, then place the vessel in a water-bath at 212° for 15 minutes, strain through muslin with strong pressure, add the product to the wax previously melted, and stir constantly until the mixture solidifies. U. S. 1 to 9. P. (*Pomatum viride cum Canthar.*) 1 in 33. G. 1 in 7.

UNGUENTUM CUM EXTRACTÔ CANTHARIDIS. M. CAP. Alcoholic extract of cantharides gr. viij, oil of roses ʒj, beef marrow ℥ij, oil of lemon ♏xl. *To promote the growth of the hair.*

UNGUENTUM TINCTURÆ CANTHARIDIS. DUPUYTREN. Tincture of cantharides [P.] ʒj, lard ʒix. It may be coloured and perfumed at pleasure.

UNGUENTUM CANTHARIDIS CUM HYDRARGYRÔ. Lard 65 parts, powdered flies 29, strong mercurial ointment 6 parts. Mix. Used in Normandy to *indolent tumours.*

UNGUENTUM CANTHARIDINÆ. SOUBEIRAN. Cantharidine gr. j, lard ℥j¼. Mix accurately.

UNGUENTUM CAPSICI. Dr. TURNBULL. Evaporate concentrated tincture of capsicum to the consistence of a jelly, and mix ʒiij of the extract with ʒvj of lard. For external use, as a stimulant. Dr. T. states that it is of importance that the capsicum be free from salt, otherwise it will vesicate.

UNGUENTUM CARBONIS. ALIBERT. Charcoal ʒiij, lard ℥j troy. *For scalled head.*

UNGUENTUM CATECHU. Catechu ℥iv tr., alum ʒix, resin ℥iv tr., olive oil ℥x tr., water q. s. Used in India to *ulcers.*

UNGUENTUM CERÆ ALBÆ. D. White wax ℔j, lard ℔iv.

UNGUENTUM CERÆ FLAVÆ. D. 1826. Purified yellow wax ℔j, lard ℔iv.

UNGUENTUM CERUSSÆ ACETATIS. Ceratum Plumbi Acetatis.

UNGUENTUM CETACEI. B. Spermaceti ℥v, white wax ℥ij, almond oil Oj or q. s.; melt together with a gentle heat, remove the mixture, and stir constantly until it solidifies.

UNGUENTUM CHLORINII. Solution of chlorine ʒij, lard ℥j tr.

UNGUENTUM CHLOROFORMI. P. Chloroform ℥ij by wt., white wax ℥j, lard ℥ix. *In neuralgia.*

UNGUENTUM CHLORAL HYDRAS. DORVAULT. Chloral 5 parts, water 2 parts, lard 20 parts. *Stimulant*, stronger, if required as a *rubefacient.*

UNGUENTUM CITRINUM. E. Ung. Hydrargyri Nitratis.

UNGUENTUM CINCHONÆ. BIETT. Red bark ʒij, almond oil ʒij, beef marrow ʒvj. *In porrigo decalvans.*

UNGUENTUM COBALTI OXYDI. AMST. PH. Simple cerate ℥xvj, liquid subacetate of lead ℥iv, powdered smalt ℥iv.

UNGUENTUM COCCULI. B. 1864. The seeds of cocculus indicus gr. lxxx, prepared lard ℥j; beat the seeds well in a mortar, and rub them with the prepared lard. *To destroy pediculi.*

UNGUENTUM COLOCYNTHIDIS. Powdered colocynth ℥j, lard ℥viij; mix. *In frictions on the abdomen as a purgative.*

UNGUENTUM CONII. L. Fresh hemlock ℔j, lard ℔j; boil the leaves in the lard until they begin to become crisp, and strain through linen.

UNGUENTUM COSMETICUM. QUINCY. Oil of almonds ℥ij, spermaceti ʒiij, trisnitrate of bismuth ʒj, oil of rhodium 6 drops. See also Ceratum Cosmeticum.

UNGUENTUM CREASOTI. B. Creasote f℥j, simple ointment ℥j; mix thoroughly. U. S. ½ strength.

UNGUENTUM CRETÆ. Prepared chalk ℥j, lard ℥iv.

UNGUENTUM CRINISCUM. QUINCY. Labdanum ʒvj, bear's grease ℥ij tr., powdered southernwood ʒiij, oil of mace ʒj, balsam of Peru ʒij.

UNGUENTUM CROTONIS. CAVENTOU'S *Rubefacient Pommade:* Lard 2½, wax ½; melt together, and, when cool, scrape it, and mix without heat with one part of croton oil.

UNGUENTUM CUCUMIS. P. *Pomade de Concombres.* Lard ℥x, veal suet ℥vj, bals. Tolu grs. ix, rosewater ♏xliv, cucumber juice ℥xij by wt. Melt the lard and the suet over a water-bath, and add the Tolu previously dissolved in a little alcohol, and then the rosewater. When clear decant it into a tinned basin; then add to a third of the cucumber juice, and stir continually for 4 hours; pour off the juice and add another third, stir as before, then pour off, and add the remainder of the juice; separate as much as possible the fat from the liquid, melt by a water-bath,

and after some hours skim and pour into pots. [Beat when in a semi-liquid state with a wooden spatula, when it will become much lighter and nearly double in bulk.]

UNGUENTUM CUPRI SUBACETATIS. D. Prepared verdigris ʒss, ointment of white wax ʒviiss; triturate till they are intimately mixed. See Ung. Æruginis for E.

UNGUENTUM DELPHINIÆ. Dr. TURNBULL. Delphine gr. x to xxx, olive oil ʒj; rub together, and add ℥j of lard.

UNGUENTUM DEPILATORIUM. CAZENAVE. Carbonate of soda 6, slaked lime 4, lard 30.

UNGUENTUM DIGESTIVUM. P. Swiss turpentine ℥ij, yolk of egg ℥j; mix, and add ʒss olive oil. With an equal weight of mercurial ointment it forms *Digestif Mercuriel;* or, with an equal weight of liquid styrax, *Digestif Animé.* ℥iv of simple digestive with ʒj of Vinum Opii form *Digestif Opiacé* of F. H.

UNGUENTUM DIGESTIVUM VIRIDE. Dr. KIRKLAND. Yellow resin ℥j, elemi ℥j, wax ℥j, green oil ℥vj; melt together, and, when nearly cool, add ʒij of oil of turpentine.

UNGUENTUM DIGITALIS. As Ung. Conii.

UNGUENTUM ECTROTICUM. F. H. Mercurial ointment 12 parts, wax 5, black pitch 3. *To prevent the pitting of smallpox pustules.*

UNGUENTUM ELEMI. B. Elemi ℥¼, simple ointment ℥j; melt, strain through flannel, and stir constantly until the ointment solidifies. P. (*Ung. Arcæi.*) Elemi 1½, Swiss turpent. 1½, mutton suet 2, lard 1. G. 1 in 4.

UNGUENTUM EMETINÆ. Dr. TURNBULL. Emetine gr. xv, rectified spirit q. s., lard ℥ss. *As a rubefacient.*

UNGUENTUM EPISPASTICUM. See Ung. Cantharidis.

UNGUENTUM ESCHAROTICUM. Sir P. BRODIE. Prepared verdigris ʒij, sulphate of copper ʒij, nitric oxide of mercury ʒij, bichloride of mercury ʒj, lard q. s.

UNGUENTUM EUPHORBII. Dr. NELIGAN. Powdered euphorbium gr. xxv to xxx, lard ℥j; mix. *To keep up a discharge from issues.*

UNGUENTUM FERRI ARSENIATIS. PEREIRA. Arseniate of iron ℈j to ʒss, spermaceti ointment, or lard, ℥j tr.

UNGUENTUM FERRI IODIDI. PIERQUIN. Iodide of iron ʒj, lard ℥j tr.

UNGUENTUM FERRI OXIDI NIGRI. BREFELD. Beef suet

℥xvj, lard ℥xvj, black oxide of iron ℥ij; heat them together in an iron vessel, constantly stirring them with an iron rod till the mixture becomes black; let the sediment subside, pour off the liquid ointment, and add to it Venice turpentine ℥ij, oil of bergamot ʒj, bole (rubbed with a little olive oil) ℥j; mix thoroughly. (A modification of Wahler's *Ointment for Chilblains.*)

Unguentum Ferri Sulphatis. M. Velpeau. Sulphate of iron from ʒj to ʒij, lard ℥j. *In erysipelas.*

Unguentum dictum Flos Unguentorum. Resin, frankincense, wax, suet, each lbss, olibanum ℥iiss, common turpentine ℥iiss, camphor ʒij, myrrh ℥j, wine Oss; boil together.

Unguentum Fuliginis. M. Blaud. Wood soot ʒij, lard ℥ij; mix. *In cutaneous diseases.*

Unguentum Fuliginis Compositum. Acetic extract of wood soot ʒiv, dried salt ʒx, lard ℥xiv. *For tinea.*

Unguentum Fuligokali. Deschamps. Fuligokali ʒj to ʒiij, lard ℥iv.

Unguentum Fuligokali Sulphureti. Sulphuretted fuligokali ʒij, water ʒij; mix, and add lard ℥iv; mix.

Unguentum Fuscum. P. Levigated nitric oxide of mercury ʒj, resin ointment ʒxv; mix.

Unguentum Gallæ. B. Galls in fine powder gr. lxxx, benzoated lard ℥j; mix thoroughly. U. S. 1 in 8.

Unguentum Gallæ cum Opio. B. Ointment of galls ℥j, opium in powder gr. xxxij; mix thoroughly.

Unguentum Gallæ cum Camphorâ. Galls ʒij, camphor ʒss, lard ℥j tr.

Unguentum Gallæ cum Cupri Sulphate. Galls ʒj, sulphate of copper ℈j, lard ℥j tr. *An Indian remedy for ringworm of the scalp.*

Unguentum Glycerini. Glycerine ℥iv, oil almonds ℥viij, yellow wax and spermaceti, of each ℥ss.

Unguentum Gnidii Extracti. P. Ethereal extract mezereon gr. clxxvj, lard ℥ix, white wax ℥j, rect. sp. ℥j; dissolve the extract in the alcohol, add the lard and wax, heat moderately, stir until the sp. is driven off, strain and stir till cold.

Unguentum Graphitis. Van Mons. Black lead ℥j, lard ℥ij. [Dr. Pereira says ʒj or ʒij to ℥j of lard.]

Unguentum Hæmorrhoidale. [See Ung. Gallæ, &c.]

Dr. GEDDING'S. Carbonate of lead ʒiv, sulphate of morphia gr. xv, stramonium ointment ℥j, olive oil q. s. VALLEZ. Extract of elder leaves gr. xvj, burnt alum gr. viij, poplar ointment ʒiv. [See Linimentum Hydrargyri Nitratis, Ung. Calcis Opiatum, &c.]

UNGUENTUM HEDERÆ. Bruise fresh ivy leaves and boil them with 2 or 3 times their weight of lard until the leaves become crisp; then strain and press. A stimulating application to *indolent ulcers* and to *corns*.

UNGUENTUM HELLEBORI COMPOSITUM. RAYER. White hellebore ℥j, muriate of ammonia ʒiv, lard ℥viij. [See Ung. Veratri, and Ung. Sulph. Comp.]

UNGUENTUM HELLMUNDI. Vide Ung. Narcotico-balsamic. Hellmundi.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI. B. Mercury ℔j, prepared lard ℔j, prepared suet ℥j. Rub them together until metallic globules cease to be visible. [The extinction of the quicksilver may be greatly facilitated by triturating it with a portion of *old* mercurial ointment, as recommended by Mr. HIGGINBOTTOM of Northampton in 1814, and as adopted in the last edition of the Prussian Pharmacopœia; or otherwise by employing lard which has been long exposed in a finely divided state to the action of the air. See Adeps Oxygenatus. Several other modes of abridging the time and labour required in accomplishing this object have been proposed; but none of them are more effectual, or freer from objection, than these.] U. S. same. P. (*Onguent Napolitain*) the same. G. 6 in 19.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI COMPOSITUM. B. Melt yellow wax ℥iij, with a gentle heat, add olive oil f℥iij, and when the mixture is nearly cold add camphor in powder ℥iss, and ointment of mercury ℥vj. Mix thoroughly. [SCOTT'S contains soap cerate instead of oil and wax.]

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI MITIUS. L. 1836. Stronger mercurial ointment ℔j, lard ℔ij; mix. P. 1 to 3 benz. lard.

UNGUENTUM HYDRAYGYRI CUM AMYLO. M. BRIQUET. Mercurial ointment ℥j, powdered starch ʒij. Mix. To prevent pitting in smallpox; smeared over the face night and morning.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI CUM AMMONIÆ MURIATE. DUPUYTREN. Stronger mercurial ointment ℥ij tr.; muriate

of ammonia in fine powder ℥j. *Applied to chronic glandular enlargements.*

Unguentum Hydrargyri cum Sodâ. F. H. *Savon Mercuriel.* Mercurial ointment ℥iiiss, solution of caustic soda ℥iij; triturate until they combine.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Ammoniati. B. Ammoniated mercury gr. lxij, simple ointment ℥j; mix thoroughly. U. S. 1 to 12. G. 1 to 9.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Chloridi. See Ung. Hyd. Subchlor.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Bichloridi. Guy's H. Bichloride of mercury gr. iij, spermaceti ointment ℥j tr. The powdered sublimate should be rubbed perfectly smooth with a little of the ointment, and the rest added, and well mixed. The *Pommade de Cirillo*, P., is made with ℥j of sublimate, ℥ij chloride ammonium, to ℥j of lard, well ground together. Dr. Corrigan uses an ointment containing gr. v of sublimate to ℥j of lard, in the treatment of *porrigo.*

Unguentum Hydrargyri Chloro-Iodidi. M. Recamier. Chloro-iodide of mercury gr. iij, lard or cerate ℥v; mix accurately.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Cyanidi. Cazenave. Cyanide of mercury gr. viij, lard ℥j tr. A few drops of essence of lemon or bergamot are sometimes added.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Iodidi. L. (Green) iodide of mercury ℥j, white wax ℥ij, lard ℥vj; melt the wax and lard together, and add the iodide in fine powder. P. 1 to 20 benzoat. lard.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Iodidi Rubri. B. Red iodide of mercury in fine powder gr. xvj, simple ointment ℥j. Mix thoroughly. U. S. 1 to 30.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitratis. B. *Ung. Citrinum.* Mercury by weight ℥iv, nitric acid f℥xij, prepared lard ℥xv, olive oil f℥xxxij. Dissolve the mercury in the nitric acid with the aid of a gentle heat; melt the lard in the oil, by a steam or water-bath, in a porcelain vessel capable of holding six times the quantity, and, while the mixture is hot, add the solution of mercury, also hot, mixing them thoroughly. If the mixture do not froth up, increase the heat till this occurs. Keep it stirred until cold. [The

principal causes of failure in making this ointment are, an insufficient quantity of acid (increased in B. 1867) and too low a temperature. (See Mr. SCHACHT's paper, *Pharm. Journ.*, vol. iv.) The heat, however, should not exceed 212° F. Some prefer fresh butter to lard and oil.] U. S. Mercury ℥iss tr., nitric acid ℥iiiss tr., lard ℥xviss tr. P. Lard ℥iv, olive oil ℥iv wt., mercury 175 grs., nitric acid 350 grs.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRATIS MITIUS. L. One part of the nitrated ointment to 7 of lard. It should be used recently prepared.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI OLEATIS. *Linimentum Hydrargyri Oleatis.* (10 per cent.) U. C. H. Yellow peroxide mercury ℥j, pure oleic acid ℥x. To the oleic acid, kept agitated in a mortar, sprinkle in the peroxide gradually, and triturate frequently during 24 hours, until the peroxide is dissolved and a gelatinous sol. is formed. 20 per cent. as above, using double the quantity of yellow oxide. To be applied with a brush or spread lightly over the part with the finger. *In persistent inflammation of the joints* Professor Marshall adds to ℥j of the above preparation one gr. of morphia—the pure alkaloid, not one of its salts, which are insoluble in oleic acid.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI OXYDI FLAVI. U. S. Yellow oxide of mercury ℥j, ointment 420 grains.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI OXIDI RUBRI. B. Red oxide of mercury in very fine powder gr. lxij, yellow wax ℥¼, oil of almonds ℥¾. U. S. 1 to 7. P. 1 to 15. G. 1 to 9.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI OXIDI CINEREI. E. 1817. Grey oxide of quicksilver 1 part, lard 3 parts; mix.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDI. B. Calomel gr. lxxx, prepared lard ℥j. Mix thoroughly. GUY'S H. Calomel ℥j, wax ointment ℥j.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI SUBSULPHATIS. BIETT. Turpeth's mineral ℥j, sulphur ℥ij, lard ℥xv. *In herpes.*

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI BIPHOSPHATIS. ALBANO. Biphosphate of mercury ℥j, lard ℥xj. Mix accurately.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI SULPHURETI RUBRI. ALIBERT. Red sulphuret of mercury ℥j, lard ℥xvj.

UNGUENTUM HYOSCYAMI. G. Ext. 1. Wax ointment 9.

Unguentum Inulæ. Fresh elecampane root (boiled till soft and pulped) ℥iss, lard ℥j ; mix. *In itch.*

Unguentum Iodi. B. Iodine gr. xxxij, iodide of potassium gr. xxxij, proof spirit f℥j, prepared lard ℥ij. Rub the iodine and the iodide of potassium well together with the spirit, in a glass or porcelain mortar, add the lard gradually, and mix thoroughly. U. S. double the quantity of iodide.

Unguentum Iodinii. U. S. Iodine ℈j, Iodide Potassium gr. iv, rub together with water ♏vj, and add ℥j of lard. [Guy's H. Iodine gr. xv, lard ℥j.]

Unguentum Iodohydrargyratis Potassii. Dorvault. Iodohydrargyrate of potash ℈j, lard ℥j tr. Mix.

Unguentum Iodo-Narcoticum. F. H. Iodide of potassium ℈j, lard ℥j tr.

Unguentum Iodoformi. Dr. Glover. Iodoform ℥ss to ℥j, simple cerate ℥viij. Mix.

Unguentum Jatrophæ. Dr. Hamilton. The milky juice of the English physic nut (*Jatropha Curcas*), mixed with half its weight of lard. *In piles.*

Unguentum Juglandis. Negrier. Extract of walnut leaves ℥iij, lard ℥iv, oil of bergamot 1 drop. Mix.

Unguentum Juniperi. Juniper leaves 1 part, resinous ointment 6 parts, boil gently, and strain.

Unguentum Lauro-cerasi. James. Oil of cherry-laurel ℥j, lard ℥j.

Unguentum Laurinum. P. Fresh bay-leaves ℔j, bay berries ℔j, lard ℔ij ; heat the bruised leaves and berries with the lard till the moisture is consumed, and express.

Unguentum Lavandulæ. Baume. Lard ℔iiss, lavender-flowers ℔x, white wax ℥iij ; melt the lard, digest with ℔ij of the flowers for 2 hours, and strain ; repeat this with fresh flowers till all are used ; melt the ointment, and leave it at rest to cool ; separate the moisture and dregs, and melt the ointment with wax.

Unguentum Lupuli. Van Mons. Dried hops ℥ij ; lard ℥x ; as Ung. Conii.

Unguentum Lupulinæ. Freake. Lupulin ℥j, lard ℥iij

Unguentum Lycopodii. Lycopodium ℥j, lard ℥j. *In excoriations.*

Unguentum Manganesii Oxidi. Virey. Oxide of manganese ℥ij, lard ℥j.

UNGUENTUM MATICO. Mr. YOUNG. Powdered matico ʒiij, opium gr. iij, lard ʒj. Mix.

UNGUENTUM MATURANS. CANQUOIN. Acetic infusion of mezereon, treacle, olive oil, each ʒiss, ox-gall ℥ij, evaporate to the consistence of honey, and add basilicon and emplastrum fuscum, each ʒiss, calomel ʒj. *For indolent ulcers, &c.*

UNGUENTUM MEZEREI. U. S. Fluid ext. mezereon ʒiv o.m., lard ʒxiv tr., yellow wax ʒij tr. Mix s. a. G. Mix ʒj of the extract of mezereon with ʒix of wax ointment. *To keep up a discharge from blistered surfaces.*

UNGUENTUM MONESIÆ. Oil of almonds 4 parts, white wax 2, extract of monesia 1, water 1.

UNGUENTUM NAPHTHALINI. M. EMERY. Naphthalin ʒss, lard ʒviiss; mix. *In psoriasis, lepra, &c.*

UNGUENTUM NARCOTICO-BALSAMICUM HELLMUNDI. G. Acetate lead ʒx, extract of hemlock ʒxxx, wax ointment ʒxxxiij, balsam of Peru ʒxxx, vin. opii ʒv.

UNGUENTUM NERVINUM. P. *Pommade baume nerval.* Purified beef marrow ʒiiiss, oil of almonds ʒj wt., expressed oil of mace ʒivss, oil of rosemary ʒij, oil of cloves ʒj, camphor ʒj, balsam tolu ʒij, rectified spirit ʒv wt. Liquefy with a gentle heat the marrow, the almond oil, and the oil of mace; strain into a warm mortar. Triturate till it becomes of the consistence of a thick oil, then add the volatile oils, the camphor, and the tolu previously dissolved in the spirit.

UNGUENTUM NUTRITUM. P. Litharge ʒiij, vinegar ʒiij, olive oil ʒix; heat gently, and stir constantly until they combine.

UNGUENTUM OLEI ASELLI. This may be made with cod-liver oil, white wax, and spermaceti, in the same proportions as Ung. Cetacei. If the *stearin* of cod-liver oil can be obtained, it may be melted with a fourth of its weight of wax. A little camphor may be added. [M. DESCHAMPS employs a *soap* of cod-liver oil as a plaster or ointment, and as the basis of other preparations. Dissolve ʒj of caustic soda in ʒiiss of water, and mix it with f ʒviij of the oil.] BREFELD. Oil 10, lard 10, extract of lead 5.

UNGUENTUM OPHTHALMICUM. The following are selected from the many magistral and hospital formulæ bearing

this name. [N.B. The dry ingredients should be very finely powdered, and triturated with the fatty matters till perfectly smooth.]

1. Ackermann's. Nitric oxide of mercury ℈j, camphor gr. vj, fresh butter ʒij.
2. Dessault's Red oxide of mercury ʒj, tutty ʒj, acetate of lead ʒj, burnt alum ʒj, corrosive sublimate ℈ss, rose ointment ℥j. Grind for a long time on porphyry.
3. Dupuytren's. Red oxide of mercury gr. x, sulphate of zinc ℈j, lard ℥ij.
4. Fricke's. Nitrate of silver gr. x, balsam of Peru ʒss, zinc ointment ʒij.
5. Hufeland's. Black oxide of mercury gr. ij, oil of walnut ʒij.
6. Janin's. Tutty ʒij, bole ʒij, white precipitate ʒj, lard ℥ss.
7. Lohsse's. Iodine gr. iss, iodide of potassium ℈j, lard ℥ss. *In opacity of the cornea.*
8. Pellier's. Nitric oxide of mercury ʒiss, calamine ʒiss, tutty ʒss, vermilion ℈j, balsam of Peru 15 drops, lard ℥ij.
9. Regent's. Red oxide of mercury ʒj, acetate of lead ʒj, camphor gr. v, washed butter ʒxviij.
10. Rust's. Liquid subacetate of lead ʒss, wine of opium ʒss, washed fresh butter ʒij.
11. Spielmann's. Acetate of lead ℈j, spermaceti cerate ʒv, compound tincture of benzoin ℈ij.
12. St. Yves'. Nitric oxide of mercury ℈j—℈ij, oxide of zinc ℈j, fresh butter ℥j, wax ℈iv, camphor gr. xv.
13. H. des Enfans. Oxide of zinc gr. xv, calomel gr. xij, camphor gr. viij, fresh butter ℥j, tincture of catechu ʒss. *In scrofulous ophthalmia.*
14. Scarpa. Tutty ʒj, aloes gr. xvj, calomel gr. ij, butter ʒiiiss. See also Ung. Argenti Nitratis, Ung. Hydr. Nitratis Mitius, Ung. Zinci, &c.

Unguentum Opii. L. Powdered opium ℈j, lard ℥j. Rub together. G. Extract of opium ʒj, water ʒj, wax ointment ʒxviij.

Unguentum Opiatum cum Felle. Augustin. Opium ʒij. Calves' gall ʒij, digest for 2 days, add lard ℥ij, bergamot ♏x.

Unguentum Ovorum. Soubeiran. Yolk of 1 egg, wax

℥iv, oil of almonds ℥iss. BEHRENDS. Yolk of egg, honey, fresh linseed oil, of each q. p. Mix.

UNGUENTUM OXYGENATUM. G. Nitric acid ℥iij by wt., add to ℔iij ℥ij lard, when melted. This ointment should have no acid reaction.

UNGUENTUM PAULLINIÆ. Extract of paullinia (guarana) 1 to 8 lard.

UNGUENTUM AD PERNIONES. *Chilblain ointment.* KAPELER. Oil of almonds ℥ij, white wax ʒj, spermaceti ʒij, hydrochloric acid ʒij, Peruvian balsam ʒj. DEVERGIE. Lard ʒviiss, creasote 10 drops, solution of subacetate of lead 10 drops, extract of opium gr. j. Mix.

UNGUENTUM PHOSPHORATUM. P. Phosphorus 1 part, lard 100 parts; put them into a bottle loosely corked, and heat gradually by means of a water-bath; when the phosphorus melts, take out the bottle, stop it close, and shake it briskly till the ointment is cooled.

UNGUENTUM PHYTOLACCÆ. Dr. WOOD. Powdered leaves or root of *Phytolacca decandra* (American poke) ʒj, lard ℥j. *In psora, tinea capitis, &c.*

UNGUENTUM OLEI PICIS. GIRAUD. Distilled oil of tar ʒj, lard ℥j.

UNGUENTUM PICIS LIQUIDÆ. B. Melt yellow wax ℥ij, with a gentle heat, add tar ℥v, and stir the mixture briskly while it cools.

UNGUENTUM PICIS. L. (*Ung. Picis Nigræ*, 1836.) *Black Basilicon.* Black pitch, wax, resin, of each ℥xj, olive oil Oj; melt together, and strain through linen.

UNGUENTUM PICROTOXINI. JAEGER. Picrotoxin gr. x, lard ℥j; mix.

UNGUENTUM PIPERIS NIGRI. D. 1826. Lard ℔j, black pepper ℥ix; mix.

UNGUENTUM PIPERIS COMPOSITUM. BATE. Elecampane ℥ij, sulphur ℥ij, black pepper ℥iss, rose-water ointment ℥xvj, oil of rhodium (or other scent) ℈ij. *For the cure of itch.*

UNGUENTUM PLATINI. HOEFER. Perchloride of platinum gr. xv, extract of belladonna ʒss, lard ℥j.

UNGUENTUM PLUMBI ACETATIS. B. Mix thoroughly acetate of lead in fine powder gr. xij, and benzoated lard ℥j.

UNGUENTUM PLUMBI CARBONATIS. B. Carbonate of lead in fine powder gr. lxij, simple ointment ℥j; mix thoroughly. U. S. 1 to 8. P. 1 to 5 benzoated lard. G. 1 to 2.

UNGUENTUM PLUMBI CAMPHORATUM. *Ung. Album. Camphoratum.* E. 1744. Add to the last ℈ij of camphor ground with a little oil.

UNGUENTUM PLUMBI COMPOSITUM. L. KIRKLAND'S *Neutral Ointment.* Melt ℔iiij of lead plaster in f℥xviij of olive oil with a gentle heat. Then add ℥vj of prepared chalk, and afterwards f℥vj of diluted acetic acid, and stir constantly until they are cold.

UNGUENTUM PLUMBI CUM AQUÂ LAURO-CERASI. GIACOMINI'S *Pommade* for *chilblains, &c.* Lard ℥j, cherry-laurel water ℥ij, acetate of lead ℥ij. COTTERAU adds—camphor ℥j, tar ℥iss.

UNGUENTUM PLUMBI CHLORIDI. Mr. TUSON. Chloride of lead, ℥j, simple cerate ℥j tr.

UNGUENTUM PLUMBI IODIDI. B. Mix thoroughly iodide of lead in fine powder gr. lxij, and simple ointment ℥j. U. S. 1 to 7. P. 1 to 9 benzoated lard.

UNGUENTUM PLUMBI SUBACETATIS COMPOSITUM. B. Solution of subacetate of lead f℥vj, camphor gr. lx, white wax ℥viij, almond oil Oj. Melt the wax with ℥xvj of the oil on a water-bath, remove the vessel, and, as soon as the mixture begins to thicken, gradually add the solution of subacetate of lead, and stir the mixture constantly until it cools; then add the camphor dissolved in the rest of the oil, and mix thoroughly. G. 1 to 12 about.

UNGUENTUM PLUMBI TANNATIS. SUNDELIN. Decoction of oak bark (from ℥j of bark) ℥vj, liquid subacetate of lead ℥iss; mix, set aside for an hour, collect the precipitate on a filter, and mix it, still moist, with ℥j of lard; gr. x of camphor may be added. Dr. TOTT, for *bed-sores*, Fresh tannate of lead 12 parts, lard 30.

UNGUENTUM PLUMBAGINIS. PEREIRA. Black lead ℥j to ℥ij, lard ℥j. MAERKER. Black lead ℥ij, sulphate of zinc ℥ss, lard ℥j. Mix.

UNGUENTUM POMATUM. L. 1746. See Ung. Simplex.

UNGUENTUM POPULEUM. M. DESCHAMPS. Buds of poplar 2 parts, water 1 part, fresh lard 12 parts; boil in a

tinned vessel till the moisture is evaporated, strain through linen, and stir now and then whilst cooling. See Ung. Benzoini.

Unguentum Populeum Compositum. P. Recently dried and bruised buds of poplar ℥viij, lard ℥xl, bruised fresh leaves of poppy, belladonna, henbane, black nightshade, of each ℥v; boil all gently together till they become crisp, strain and press.

Unguentum Potassæ Sulphuratæ. B. Triturate sulphurated potash gr. xxx, in a porcelain mortar, and gradually add prepared lard ℥j, rubbing together till the ointment is smooth and free from grittiness. (To be used when recently prepared.)

Unguentum Potassii Bromidi (*vel* Potassæ Hydrobromatis). M. Bromide of potassium ʒss, lard ℥j. Guibourt directs 1 part to 12. See also Ung. Brominii Compositum.

Unguentum Potassii Cyanidi. Lombard. Cyanide of potassium gr. ij, lard ℥j. To be rubbed upon the sound skin, to relieve *neuralgic* and *rheumatic pains*.

Unguentum Potassii Iodidi. B. Iodide of potassium gr. lxiv, distilled water f℥j, carbonate of potash gr. iv, prepared lard ℥j. Dissolve the iodide of potassium and carbonate of potash in the water, and mix thoroughly with the lard. [By dissolving the salt in water a smooth ointment is procured. But in mixing this salt with mercurial ointment this expedient must not be adopted, unless a reaction between them is desired.]

Unguentum Precipitati Albi. See Ung. Hydrarg. Ammoniat.

Unguentum Propolis. Strained propolis ʒj, olive oil ʒiss. Melt together. *In hæmorrhoidal disorders.*

Unguentum Purgativum. See Ung. Colocynthidis. Boerhaave's Ung. Purgans contains aloes ʒj, ox-gall ʒj, althæa ointment ℥j. *To be applied about the navel.*

Unguentum Quiniæ Sulphatis. Antonini. Sulphate of quinine ʒj, alcohol ʒij, sulphuric acid 10 drops, lard ℥ss. To be rubbed on the groin, *in intermittents.*

Unguentum Quiniæ Fortius. Sulphate of quinine ʒj, lard ʒij. Used in frictions for the cure of *intermittents.*

Unguentum Resinæ. B. Melt with a gentle heat resin in

coarse powder ℥viij, yellow wax ℥iv, and simple ointment ℥xvj; strain the mixture, while hot, through flannel, and stir constantly until it cools. P. 1 resin in 7.

UNGUENTUM RESOLVENS. HUFELAND. Marsh-mallow ointment ℥j, fresh ox-gall ℥ss, soap ℥ss, oil of petroleum ʒj, camphor ʒj; mix.

UNGUENTUM RHATANIÆ. M. TROUSSEAU. Extract of rhatany ʒiss, butter of cacao ʒv; mix.

UNGUENTUM ROSATUM. P. *Pommade Rosat.* Lard ℥x, bruised alkanet gr. cxxx, white wax gr. xxxv, otto rose 9 drops. Digest the alkanet in the lard over a water-bath for an hour, strain, add the wax, melt, and stir till quite cold, and then add the otto. [That of E. 1744 is Ung. Pomatum; see also Ung. Aquæ Rosæ.]

UNGUENTUM ROSMARINI COMPOSITUM. G. Lard ℥xvj, suet ℥viij, yellow wax ℥ij, oil mace ℥ij; liquefy in a vapour-bath, and when nearly cold, add oil rosemary and oil juniper, of each ℥j by wt.

UNGUENTUM RUTÆ. SPAN. H. Fresh rue ℥ij, wormwood ℥ij, nitre ℥ij, lard ℥xvj; boil till the moisture is expelled.

UNGUENTUM SABADILLINÆ. Dr. TURNBULL. Sabadilline gr. xv to xx, lard ℥j. Used as Ung. Veratriæ, but less efficient.

UNGUENTUM SABINÆ. B. Fresh savin tops bruised ℔ss, yellow wax, ℥iij, lard ℔j. To the lard and wax melted together, mix the savin, digest for 20 minutes, and express through calico. G. 1 ext. to 9.

UNGUENTUM SAMBUCI. L. Elder flowers, lard, of each ℔j; boil the flowers in the lard until they are crisp, then express through linen. [Care must be taken to keep the heat moderate towards the end of the process.]

UNGUENTUM SCILLÆ. Powdered squills ʒss, lard (mercurial ointment, BRERA) ʒj; mix.

UNGUENTUM SCROPHULARIÆ. D. Fresh leaves of knotty fig-wort ℔ij, lard ℔ij, suet ℔j; boil together till the leaves become crisp, and strain with expression. A specific in *pemphigus gangrenosus.* Dr. W. STOKES.

UNGUENTUM SIMPLEX. B. White wax ℥ij, prepared lard ℥iij, almond oil f℥iij. Melt the wax and lard in the oil on a water-bath; then remove the mixture, and stir con-

stantly while it cools. U. S. see Unguentum. P. 1 ol. almonds, 3 wax.

UNGUENTUM SINAPIS COMPOSITUM. Dr. FERRIAR. Resin ointment ℥j, soap ℥ss, mustard flour ℈j, camphor ℈ij.

UNGUENTUM STANNI CHLORIDI. M. NAUCHE. Perchloride of tin gr. iss, lard ℥j; mix. ℥j to be rubbed in daily.

UNGUENTUM STANNI OXIDI. BATE. Oxide of tin rubbed with oil of St. John's-wort was formerly applied for the cure of *blindness;* with Locatelli's balsam and honey, for *indolent ulcers.*

UNGUENTUM STAPHISAGRIÆ. SWEDIAUR. Powdered staves-acre ℥j, lard ℥iij; digest for 3 hours, and strain.

UNGUENTUM STRAMONII. U. S. Extract strammonium ʒj, water f℥ss, lard gr. ccccxx.

UNGUENTUM STRYCHNIÆ NITRATIS. WENDT. Nitrate of strychnia gr. iss, lard ʒij.

UNGUENTUM STYRACIS. P. Olive oil ℥xij, liquid storax ℥viij, resin ℥xivss, elemi ℥viij, yellow wax ℥viij; melt together, and strain.

UNGUENTUM SUBERIS USTI. Burnt cork gr. iv, acetate of lead gr. xv, fresh butter q. s. *For piles.*

UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS. B. Sublimed sulphur ℥j, benzoated lard ℥iv, mix thoroughly. U. S. 1 to 2 lard. P. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in $5\frac{1}{2}$. G. 1 to 2 lard.

UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS COMPOSITUM. L. *Itch ointment.* Sulphur ℥iv tr., white hellebore ʒx, nitre ℈ij, soft soap ʒiv, lard ℔j; mix. P. Washed and sublimed sulphur ℥j, carb. potash ℥ss, dist. water ℥ss, ol. almonds ℥ss wt., lard ℥iiiss.

UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS ALKALINUM. BATEMAN. Carbonate of potash ʒiv, rose water ℥j, vermilion ʒj, oil of bergamot ʒss, sulphur ℥xj, lard ℥xj.

UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS SAPONACEUM. F. H. Soap ℥j, water q. s. Dissolve, and add ℥j of sulphur.

UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS CUM ZINCÔ. SAX. PH. JASER'S *Ointment for Tinea Capitis.* Sulphur ℥ij, sulphate of zinc ℥j, bay ointment ℥j, lard ℥vj.

UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS HYPOCHLORIDI. Dr. COPLAND. Hypochloride of sulphur ʒj, spermaceti ointment ℥j; mix. PROF. E. WILSON prescribes—hypochloride of sulphur ʒij,

carbonate of potash gr. x, lard ʒj, essential oil of bitter almonds ♏x. Mix.

Unguentum Sulphuris Iodidi. B. Iodide of sulphur ʒss, lard ʒj; rub the iodide with a little of the lard, then add the remainder, and mix them. U. S. same. P. 1 to 20.

Unguentum Tabaci. U. S. Tobacco in fine powder ʒss tr., lard ʒviij tr., water q. s.; moisten the tobacco with a little water, put into a percolator, and pour water on until ʒiv o. m. of liquid have passed; evaporate to a soft ext., and mix with the lard. *In frictions for neuralgia.*

Unguentum Tartari Emetici. See Ung. Antimonii Tartarati.

Unguentum Terebinthinæ. B. Oil of turpentine fʒj, resin in coarse powder gr. lx, yellow wax ʒss, prepared lard ʒss. Mix together by the heat of a steam or water-bath. When they are melted remove the vessel, and stir until the mixture becomes solid. G. Oil turp., yellow wax, and Venice turpentine, p. æ.

Unguentum ad Tineam. F. H. Ointment of nitrate of quicksilver ʒiv, tar ointment ʒj. H. of St Louis. Carbonate of soda ʒiij, sulphuret of potassium ʒiij, lard ʒiij. Mix. Henke. Hydrochloric acid ʒiv, althæa ointment ʒiv, juniper ointment ʒij; mix.

Unguentum Tripharmicum. L. 1746. Lead plaster ʒiv, olive oil fʒij, vinegar fʒj; melt, and stir till they combine.

Unguentum Tutiæ. D. 1826. *Ung. Zinci Oxydi Impuri.* Prepared tutty ʒij, white wax ointment ʒx; mix.

Unguentum Veratri. L. White hellebore powder ʒij, lard ʒviij, oil of lemon ♏xx; mix. D. ʒiij of hellebore to ℔j of lard.

Unguentum Veratriæ. B. Veratria gr. viij, prepared lard ʒj, olive oil fʒss; rub the veratria and the oil together, then mix them thoroughly with the lard. M. Veratria gr. iv, lard ʒj; mix. U. S. 20 grs. to ʒj troy.

Unguentum Vermifugum. Batavian Ph. Aloes ʒj, inspissated ox-gall ʒiss, lard ʒiss. Doerffurt. Inspissated ox-gall, extract of walnut, each ℈iv, lard ʒj; melt together, and add ♏xv oil of tansy. To be rubbed over the belly.

Unguentum Viride. L. 1746. Green oil ℔iij, yellow wax ℥x; melt together, and stir till cool.

Unguentum Zinci. B. Add oxide of zinc gr. lxxx to benzoated lard ℥j, previously melted with a gentle heat, and stir the mixture constantly while it cools. U. S. 80 grs. to 400 grs. Ung. Benz. P. 1 to 9. G. 1 to 9 Ung. Rosæ.

Unguentum Zinci Cyanidi. Cunier. Cyanide of zinc gr. xij, lard ℥v, butter of cacao ℥v; mix.

Unguentum Zinci Iodidi. Dr. Ure. Iodide of zinc ℥j, lard ℥j.

Urea. Evaporate urine to the consistence of a syrup; when cold, add nitric acid until a crystallized mass is obtained, wash this repeatedly with cold water, and press it between blotting-paper. Neutralize by a solution of carbonate of potash in three parts of water, and evaporate to dryness. Treat the residue with alcohol, and concentrate, that the urea may crystallize. *Diuretic.* Dose, ℈ss to ℥j. See the next article.

Urea Factitia. Mix 28 parts of well-dried ferro-cyanide of potash with 14 of black oxide of manganese (both in fine powder), and heat them to dull redness on an iron plate. Lixiviate with cold water; add 20½ parts of dry sulphate of ammonia, concentrate by evaporation with a heat not exceeding 212° F., decant the concentrated liquid, treat it with rectified spirit, and crystallize. [As a cleanly substitute for the preceding.]

Ureæ Nitras. Nitric acid throws down this salt from a concentrated solution of urea. Dose, gr. iss, 3 times a day, *in anasarca.*

Vapor Acidi Carbolici. Th. H. Carbolic acid gr. ccccxx, water ℥j; 20 drops in Oj water at 140° F. for each inhalation, *for syphilitic and carcinomatous ulcerations.*

Vapor Acidi Hydrocyanici. P. Mix dilute hydrocyanic acid ♏x to ♏xv, with cold water f℥j, in a suitable apparatus, and let the vapour that arises be inhaled.

Vapor Acidi Lactici. Th. H. Lactic acid ♏xx, dist. water ℥j; mix. For spray inhalation. *Dissolves the membranous exudation in diphtheria.*

Vapor Acidi Sulphurosi. Th. H. Sulphurous acid ♏v, water ℥j. For spray inhalation, *stimulant, and antiseptic.*

VAPOR AMMONIÆ. TH. H. Sol. ammoniæ (·959), water p. æ.; a teaspoonful in Oj water at 80° F., for each inhalation; *in chronic laryngitis and functional aphonia.*

VAPOR AMYL NITRITIS. TH. H. Nitrite amyl ♏viij, sp. rect. ℥j; a teaspoonful in Oj water at 100° F., for each inhalation. *In asthma and spasm of the glottis.*

VAPOR BENZOINI. TH. H. Compd. tinct. benzoin ℥j; a teaspoonful to Oj water at 140° F. *In acute inflammation of the pharynx and larynx.*

VAPOR CHLORI. B. Put chlorinated lime ℥ij into a suitable apparatus, moisten it with cold water, and let the vapour that arises be inhaled.

VAPOR CONIÆ. B. Mix extract of hemlock gr. lx, solution of potash f℥j, and distilled water f℥x. Put ♏xx of the mixture on a sponge in a suitable apparatus, that the vapour of hot water passing over it may be inhaled.

VAPOR CREASOTI. B. Mix creasote ♏xij, and boiling water f℥viij, in an apparatus so arranged that air may be inhaled through the solution.

VAPOR IODI. B. Mix tincture of iodine f℥j, and water f℥j, and having applied a gentle heat, let the vapour that arises be inhaled.

VAPOR JUNIPERI ANGLICI. TH. H. English oil juniper ♏xx, light carb. magnesia gr. x, water ℥j; a teaspoonful to Oj of water at 140° F. for each inhalation; *for vocal weakness.*

VAPOR LUPULI. TH. H. Ol. hops ♏vj, light carb. magnesia gr. x, water ℥j; a teaspoonful to Oj of water at 140° F. for each inhalation. *Sedative.*

VAPOR MYRTI. TH. H. Ol. myrtle ♏vj, light carb. magnesia gr. vj, water ℥j; a teaspoonful in Oj water at 140° F. for each inhalation. *In acute tonsillitis.*

VAPOR PINI PLUMILIONIS. TH. H. Ol. mountain pine ℥ss, light carb. magnesia gr. xv, water ℥j; ℥j to Oj water at 140° F. for each inhalation. *In chronic laryngitis.*

VAPOR PINI SYLVESTRIS. TH. H. Oil Scotch pine (fir-wool oil) ♏xl, light carb. magnesia grs. xx, water ℥j; ℥j to Oj of water at 140° F. for each exhalation. *In chronic laryngitis.*

VAPOR THYMOLIS. TH. H. Thymol. gr. vj, rect. sp. ℥j, light carb. magnesia gr. iij, water ℥j—℥j to Oj water at

140° F. for each inhalation. *In pharyngitis and laryngitis, when associated with exanthemata.*

THE THROAT HOSPITAL PHARMACOPŒIA contains instructions for administering a great variety of inhalations, such as hot, cold, dry, spray, and fuming.

VASELIN. *Vaselin.* The patentee of this preparation states that "it is the residue of the distillation of petroleum, purified by filtration through animal charcoal." He terms it "petroleum jelly." Its indisposition to change by exposure to the air, as well as its negative properties, commend it as a substitute for lard in the preparation of ointments, &c. Cosmolin appears to be, if not the same, a variety of the same substance.

VEGETABILIA PRÆPARATA. L. The purified gum-resins and the pulps of fruit are noticed elsewhere. See Cassia Præparata, Pulpæ, &c. The mixture should be *constantly stirred.* Mr. BRANDE recommends reducing the gum-resins to powder in cold weather, and passing the product through a sieve. M. GOBLEY heats them in a tinned copper vessel, with 3-8ths their weight of proof spirit, stirring with a wooden spatula, and strains through a linen cloth.

VEGETABILIA DECERPENDA ET CONSERVANDA. The following are the general directions given in the L. Pharmacopœia for collecting and preserving vegetable substances. A few additions from other sources are included in brackets. No directions are given in the British Pharmacopœia.

Vegetables should be collected in dry weather, when neither wet with dew nor rain. They should not be kept longer than a year.

Most *Roots and Rhizomes* should be dug up when the old leaves and stalks have fallen off, and before the new ones shoot forth. [*Annual* roots, just before the time of flowering; *biennial*, after the vegetation of the first year has ceased; *perennial*, in the spring, before vegetation has commenced. Dr. WOOD.] Lay up the roots that are to be kept fresh, in sand. Cut the cormi of meadow-saffron, and the bulbs of squill, before drying them, into thin transverse slices, after removing their dry coats. L. 1836. [Fleshy roots may be sliced, and, after drying in the air,

exposed to a heat of 100° F.; the sliced bulbs should be dried at the same temperature. Dr. WOOD. Dr. HOULTON says that colchicum may be dried by placing the cormi, without slicing them, in a dry situation, after removing the loose coats, and carefully extracting the eye or bud, the rudiment of the future plant.]

Barks are to be collected at the season in which they are most readily separated from the wood. [This, with few exceptions, is late in the spring, or early in the summer. BRANDE.]

Herbs and leaves are to be gathered after the flowers are fully blown, and before the seeds ripen. *Fruits and seeds* when fully ripe [and kept in their seed vessels. 1836.] *Flowers* when recently blown.

Keep the parts of vegetables dry for use, unless otherwise directed. Let those you wish to dry be placed, soon after they are gathered, in shallow wicker trays, exposed to a gentle heat in a current of air, the light being excluded; then as the moisture evaporates, gradually raise the heat to 150°F., that they may be dried. Keep the more delicate parts, as the flowers and leaves, in well-stopped black glass bottles, and the rest in suitable vessels, protected from damp and light.

[Opium should be carefully freed from extraneous substances; and kept *soft* for pills, and *hard* (dried by water bath) for powders. L. 1836.]

VERATRIA. B. Cevadlila ℔ij, distilled water q.s., rectified spirit q. s., solution of ammonia q. s., hydrochloric acid q. s., purified animal charcoal gr. lx. Macerate the cevadilla with half its weight of boiling distilled water in a covered vessel for 24 hours. Remove the cevadilla, squeeze it, and dry it thoroughly with a gentle heat. Beat it now in a mortar, and separate the seeds from the capsules by brisk agitation in a deep narrow vessel, or by winnowing it gently on a table with a sheet of paper. Grind the seeds in a coffee-mill, and form them into a thick paste with rectified spirit. Pack this firmly in a percolator, and pass rectified spirit through it till the spirit ceases to be coloured. Concentrate the spirituous solution by distillation, so long as no deposit forms, and pour the residue, while hot, into 12 times its volume of cold distilled water. Filter through

calico, and wash the residue on the filter with distilled water, till the fluid ceases to precipitate with ammonia. To the united filtered liquids add the ammonia in slight excess, let the precipitate completely subside, pour off the supernatant fluid, collect the precipitate on a filter, and wash it with distilled water till the fluid passes colourless. Diffuse the moist precipitate through f℥xij of distilled water, and add gradually, with diligent stirring, sufficient hydrochloric acid to make the fluid feebly but persistently acid. Then add the animal charcoal, digest at a gentle heat for 20 minutes, filter, and allow the liquid to cool. Add ammonia in slight excess, and, when the precipitate has completely subsided, pour off the supernatant liquid, collect the precipitate on a filter, and wash it with cold distilled water till the washings cease to be affected by nitrate of silver acidulated with nitric acid. Lastly, dry the precipitate first by imbibition, with filtering paper, and then by the application of a gentle heat. *For external use.* The sulphate, tartrate, and other salts of veratria are obtained in the same manner as the corresponding salts of morphia. The Pharmacopœias of U.S., P. and G. contain processes.

VINA. The medicated wines are prepared in the same manner as tinctures: they should be made in well-closed glass vessels, and shaken frequently during maceration. The L. College, in the pharmacopœia of 1824, substituted a *diluted spirit* for wine, still retaining the name; but the wine (*sherry*) was restored in that of 1836.

VINUM ABSINTHII. P. Dried wormwood leaves ℥iij, white wine Ov, proof spirit ℥vj. Macerate the leaves in the spirit; in 24 hours add the wine, macerate for 10 days, and strain.

VINUM ALKALINUM DIURETICUM. SYDENHAM. Ashes of broom ℥xij, Rhenish wine Oiv. Dose, f℥iij, twice a day.

VINUM ALOES. *Tinct. Sacra. Tinct. Hieræ Picræ.* B. Socotrine aloes ℥iss, cardamoms bruised gr. lxxx; ginger in coarse powder gr. lxxx, sherry Oij. Digest for 7 days, filter, and make up to Oij. Dose, f℥j to ℥ij. U.S. 1 in 15.

VINUM ALOETICUM ALKALINUM. L. 1746. Carbonate of potash ℥viij, aloes ℥j, myrrh ℥j, saffron ℥j, muriate of

ammonia ℥vj, white wine f℥xxxij; macerate for a week, and filter. Dose, f℥j, *as a stomachic.*

VINUM ANTIMONIALE. B. Tartarated antimony gr. xl, sherry Oj; dissolve. Dose, ♏xv to xxx, as a *diaphoretic and expectorant;* or as an *emetic*, f℥ss to f℥j. U.S. same. P. 1 in 300, also as B. G. 1 in 250.

VINUM ANTISCORBUTICUM. P. Fresh horseradish root ℥iij, scurvy-grass ℥iss, watercress leaves ℥iss, buckbean ℥iss, mustard seed ℥iss, chloride of ammonium ℥vss, wine Ov, compound spirit scurvy-grass ℥j¾.

VINUM AROMATICUM. P. Aromatic species ℥j, vulnerary tincture ℥j, red wine ℥x. *For outward use.* M. RICORD sometimes adds from 1 to 6 per cent. of tannin.

VINUM AURANTII. B. Orange wine. Made in Britain by the fermentation of a saccharine solution, to which the fresh peel of the bitter orange has been added. (Contains 12 per cent. of alcohol, and is but slightly acid to test paper.)

VINUM BUCHU. BRANDES. Buchu leaves ℥iiss, white wine Oj.

VINUM CAINCÆ. Cachina (bruised) ℥j, Malaga wine ℥xvj; macerate for 6 days, and strain.

VINUM CAMPHORATUM. G. Camphor and gum acacia in powder, each ℥ss; mix accurately, and gradually add ℥xxiv by wt. of white wine.

VINUM CASCARILLÆ. M. BERNARDEAU. Cascarilla ℥j, Malaga wine Oj. Dose, f℥j, twice a day, *in consumption.*

VINUM CATECHU. SOUBEIRAN. Tincture of catechu 1 part, red wine 12½ parts. Mix, and after a few days filter.

VINUM CENTAURII COMPOSITUM. HOFFMANN'S *Elixir Viscerale.* Centaury, orange peel, extract of blessed thistle, gentian, myrrh, cascarilla, each ℥j, sherry Oij.

VINUM CEPÆ. SOUBEIRAN. Two onions sliced, white wine Oiss; digest, and strain. *For gravel.*

VINUM CHALYBEATUM. See Vinum Ferri.

VINUM CINCHONÆ. P. Yellow Bark ℥iij, proof sp. ℥vj by wt., macerate for 24 hours and add red wine Ov. Macerate for 10 days, shaking it occasionally, strain with expression, and filter.

VINUM CINCHONÆ COMPOSITUM. P. Yellow bark ℥j, bitter orange peel gr. xliv, chamomiles gr. xliv, alcohol (·864) ℥j wt., white wine ℥ix wt. Macerate for 10 days.

VINUM CINCHONÆ MARTIATUM. Ammonio-citrate of iron ℥ss, wine of pale Peruvian bark Ov (made with double the quantity of bark contained in the yellow); dissolve the ammonio-citrate in twice its wt. of dist. water, and add to the wine.

VINUM CINNAMOMI. BERAL. Cinnamon ℥j, Alicant wine ℥xvj. Macerate, and filter. Sugar is sometimes added.

VINUM COLCHICI. B. Sliced and dried colchicum cormus ℥iv, sherry wine Oj; macerate for 7 days, and filter. Make up to Oj. Dose, ♏x—♏xxx. U.S. 1 in 2½.

Antidotes for Colchicum.—℈j *Sulph. zinc dissolved in water followed by a brisk dose of castor oil, and then stimulants and also charcoal. "Subcutaneous injection of* $\frac{1}{60}$th *gr. of atropia."*—GARROD.

VINUM COLCHICI SEMINIS. U.S. Colchicum seeds bruised ℥iv tr., o.m., white wine ℥xxxij o.m.; macerate for 7 days, occasionally shaking; express, and filter. [Dr. WILLIAMS says it is unnecessary to bruise the seeds, and that British wines will not answer.] Dose, f℥ss to f℥j.

VINUM COLOCYNTHIDIS. VAN MONS. Colocynth ℥ij, white wine ℥xxiv; macerate for 8 days, and filter.

VINUM CORNÛS CIRCINATÆ. REECE. Extract of round-leaved dogwood (by cold water) ℥iij, white wine Oiss.

VINUM DIGITALIS. PORT. PH. Dried foxglove ℥j, good white wine f℥xxxij. Macerate for 4 days, and strain.

VINUM DULCAMARÆ. Dr. CURRIE. Dulcamara stalks and leaves ℔j, sherry Oij; macerate for 14 days, and strain.

VINUM ERGOTÆ. U.S. Fluid ext. ergot ℥ij o.m., white wine ℥xiv o.m.; mix, and filter.

VINUM EUPATORII. GESNER. Hemp agrimony ℥j, white wine Oj; digest, and strain.

VINUM FERRI. B. Fine iron wire (about No. 35) ℥j, sherry Oj. Macerate for 30 days in a closed vessel, the iron being almost but not quite immersed in the wine, the vessel frequently shaken, and the stopper removed. Then filter. Dose, f℥j—℥iv. B. 1864. Dissolve tartarated iron gr. clx in sherry Oj. L. Iron wire ℥j, sherry wine Oij. Digest for 30 days, and strain.

VINUM FERRI ACETATIS. M. SOUBEIRAN. Acetate of iron gr. xxxij, white wine ℥xvj.

VINUM FERRI CITRATIS. B. Dissolve citrate of iron and ammonia gr. clx in orange wine Oj, let the solution remain for 3 days in a closed vessel, shaking occasionally; then filter. Dose, f℥j—iv.

VINUM FERRI IODIDI. PIERQUIN. Iodide of iron ℥iv, Bourdeaux wine Oj.

VINUM FERRI MALATIS. Iron wire steeped in cyder.

VINUM GENTIANÆ. E. Gentian ℥ss tr., yellow bark ℥j tr., canella ℥j (each in coarse powder), dried orange peel sliced ℥ij, proof spirit f℥ivss; digest for 24 hours, add f℥xxxiv of sherry, digest for 7 days, express, and filter. Dose, ℥ss to ℥j.

VINUM GLYCYRRHIZÆ. FULLER'S *Sweet Tincture.* Liquorice (Italian juice) ℥j, cochineal ℈ij, canary wine Oij. Sometimes ℥j of saffron is added.

VINUM GRATIOLÆ. NIEMANN. Hedge hyssop ℥ij, white wine ℥xvj. Digest at a gentle heat for 4 hours, and strain. Dose, f℥j, frequently, *in hypochondriasis.*

VINUM ILICIS. M. ROUSSEAU. Powdered holly leaves ℥ij, white wine ℥vj; infuse for 12 hours.

VINUM INULÆ. P. As Vin. Absinthii.

VINUM IPECACUANHÆ. B. Ipecacuanha bruised ℥j, sherry Oj. Macerate for 7 days, with occasional agitation, strain, express, and filter. Make up to Oj. U.S. Fluid ext. of ipecac. ℥ij tr. Sherry ℥xxx o.m. P. same as B. G. 1 in 10.

VINUM LIRIODENDRI. Fresh bark of tulip wood ℥ij, rectified spirit ℥ij, white wine Oj. Macerate for 8 days.

VINUM OLIVÆ. LOUIS. Fresh olive leaves ℥ij, white wine ℥xxxij. Half a glass twice a day.

VINUM OPII. B. SYDENHAM'S *Liquid Laudanum.* B. Macerate extract of opium ℥j, cinnamon bark bruised and cloves bruised, of each, gr. lxxv, in sherry Oj, for 7 days in a closed vessel, with occasional agitation, and filter. SYDENHAM'S was the same, with the addition of ℥j of saffron, and he directed it to be digested in a water-bath for 2 or 3 days, until it acquired a due consistence. P. 1 in 9½. G. *Tinct. Opii Crocata,* with saffron 1 gr. opium in 10. Dose, ♏x to ♏xl.

VINUM OPII FERMENTATIONE PARATUM. P. ROUSSEAU'S *Laudanum.* Choice opium ℥iv, honey ℥xij, hot water Oiij, yeast ℥viss. Dissolve the opium and honey separately in

hot water, mix and add the yeast. Keep it at about 80° F. until fermentation is complete, express, filter, and evaporate the residuum to ℥xij, add to it ℥iv proof spirit, mix and filter; 4 drops are considered equivalent to ½ grain of extract of opium, or nearly 1 grain of crude opium. [This must not be confounded with Dr. LANE'S preparation. See Liquores Vinosi.]

VINUM PEPSINI. G. Remove by hard scraping by means of a bone knife the pepsin from the mucous membrane of a previously washed, freshly killed, pig's or ox's stomach, and mix ʒx of it with ʒv by wt. of glycerine diluted with ʒv of water; put into a large flask and shake up vigorously with ℥xiiiss by wt. of white wine and ʒss (by wt.) of hydrochloric acid. Macerate for 3 days at 68° F., frequently shaking, and filter. PHARMAC. JOURN. Bullock's pepsin gr. cclvj, hydrochloric acid ʒj, sherry ℥xvj. Mix.

VINUM PERSIMMONIS. Crushed persimmons (green fruit of the *Diospyros Virginiana*) ℔j, port wine Oiss; place it daily in the sun for 14 days, strain, and filter. Dose, f ʒij to f ʒiv; *astringent.*

VINUM PIMPINELLÆ. SOBERNHEIM. Burnet saxifrage ℥iss, white wine Oj.

VINUM QUINIÆ. B. *Quinine Wine.* Dissolve citric acid gr. xxx in orange wine Oj, then sulphate of quinia gr. xx; let it rest for 3 days in a closed vessel, shaking occasionally. Finally, filter. [A more palateable wine is made with ʒss quinine to a bottle of sherry.] Dose, ℥ss—℥j.

VINUM QUINIÆ AROMATICUM. Dr. COLLIER'S *Aromatic Quinine Wine.* Disulphate of quinine gr. xviij, citric acid gr. xv, sound orange wine 1 bottle (f ℥xxiv).

VINUM RHEI. B. *Rhubarb Wine.* Macerate for 7 days in a closed vessel, with occasional agitation, rhubarb root in coarse powder ℥iss and canella bark in coarse powder gr. lx in sherry Oj; strain, press, filter, and make up with sherry to Oj. Dose, f ʒj—ij. U.S. Rhub. ℥ij tr., canella ʒj, sherry to yield by percol. Oj o.m. G. see Tinct. Rhei.

VINUM SARSAPARILLÆ. BERAL. Alcoholic extract of sarsaparilla ℥j, white wine ℥xvj. f ʒiv equal to f ℥ij of the decoction.

VINUM SENNÆ. SWED. PH. Senna ℥iv, coriander seed ʒij,

fennel seed ʒij, sherry ℔iiss; digest for 3 days, add stoned raisins ʒiij; macerate for 24 hours, and strain with expression. For Dr. LANE'S, see Liquores Vinosi.

VINUM SCILLÆ. P. Dried squill ʒiij, Malaga wine Oiiss. Macerate for 10 days.

VINUM SCILLÆ COMPOSITUM. RICHTER. Dried squill ʒj, orange peel ʒiij, juniper berries ʒij, white wine Oiiss, digest for 3 days, filter, and add ʒij of oxymel of squills.

VINUM SCILLITICUM AMARUM. P. Pale Peruvian bark ʒvj, winter's bark ʒvj, lemon peel ʒvj, swallow wort ʒiss, angelica root ʒiss, squill ʒiss, wormwood ʒiij, balm ʒiij, juniper berries ʒiss, mace ʒiss, white wine 2½ gals., proof spirit Oj. Macerate 10 days.

VINUM STIBIATUM. See Vinum Antimonii Potassio-tartratis (Vinum Antimoniale).

VINUM STRAMONII. BATAV. PH. Stramonium seeds ʒij, Malaga wine ʒviij, rectified spirit ʒj; digest, and filter.

VINUM TABACI. E. Tobacco leaves ʒiiiss tr., sherry wine Oij; digest for 7 days, express strongly, and filter. Dose, from ♏x to xl.

VINUM VERATRI. L. White hellebore root ʒviij, white wine (sherry) Oij; macerate for 7 days, and strain. Dose, ♏v—x.

VINUM VERATRI OPIATUM. Mr. MOORE'S substitute for *Eau Médicinale*. Wine of white hellebore ʒiij, tinct. opium ʒj.

VINUM VIPERINUM. L. 1746. Dried vipers ʒij, white wine ℔iij; macerate for 7 days.

VITRIOLUM CAMPHORATUM. PORT. PH. Nearly identical with Lapis Divinus, P.

VITRUM ANTIMONII. See Antimonium Vitrifactum.

ZINCI ACETAS. B. Add carbonate of zinc ʒij in successive portions to ʒiij of acetic acid previously mixed with distilled water ʒvj in a flask; heat gently, add by degrees ʒij of acid or q. s. till the carbonate is dissolved; boil for a few minutes, filter while hot, and set it aside for two days to crystallize. Decant the mother liquor; evaporate to one half, and again set it aside for two days to crystallize. Place the crystals in a funnel to drain, then spread them on filtering paper on a porous tile, and dry them by exposure to the air at ordinary temperatures.

ZINCI CARBONAS. B. Dissolve carbonate of soda ʒxss with

Oj of boiling distilled water in a capacious porcelain vessel, and pour into it sulphate of zinc ℥x, also dissolved in Oj of water, stirring diligently. Boil for 15 minutes after effervescence has ceased, and let the precipitate subside. Decant the supernatant liquor, pour on the precipitate Oiij of boiling distilled water, agitating briskly; let the precipitate again subside, and repeat the process of affusion of hot distilled water and subsidence till the washings are no longer precipitated by chloride of barium. Collect the precipitate on calico, let it drain, and dry it with a gentle heat.

ZINCI CHLORIDUM. B. Put granulated zinc ℥xvj into a porcelain basin, add by degrees hydrochloric acid f℥xliv, previously mixed with Oj of distilled water, and aid the action by gently warming it on a sand-bath until gas is no longer evolved. Boil for half an hour, supplying the water lost by evaporation, and allow it to stand on a cool part of a sand-bath for 24 hours, stirring frequently. Filter the product into a gallon bottle, and pour in solution of chlorine q. s. by degrees, with frequent agitation, until the fluid acquires a permanent odour of chlorine. Add carbonate of zinc ℥ss or q. s., in small quantities at a time, and with renewed agitation, until a brown sediment appears. Filter through paper into a porcelain basin, and evaporate until a portion of the liquid, withdrawn on the end of a glass rod and cooled, forms an opaque white solid. Pour it out now into proper moulds, and, when the salt has solidified, but before it has cooled, place it in closely stoppered bottles.

ZINCI CHLORIDI LIQUOR. D. Sheet zinc lbj tr., hydrochloric acid Oiiss, water Oiiss; heat in a porcelain capsule until the metal is dissolved; filter through calico, and, having added f℥j of solution of chlorinated lime, boil down to Oj. When the solution has cooled, place it in a bottle with ℥j tr. of prepared chalk, and, having added sufficient distilled water to make up Oij, shake the mixture occasionally for 24 hours. Finally filter, and preserve the product in a well-stopped bottle. Sp. gr. 1·593.

ZINCI CYANIDUM. P. *Cyanide of Zinc.* To a solution of pure sulphate of zinc gradually add a solution of cyanide

of potassium; collect the precipitate, and carefully wash and dry. Dose, from a quarter of a grain.

ZINCI FERROCYANIDUM. To a strong solution of sulphate of zinc add a solution of ferro-prussiate of potash or of ferro-cyanic acid; collect the precipitate, wash it, and dry it. The solutions should be hot. Dose, gr. j.

ZINCI IODIDUM. Digest iodine with half its weight of finely divided zinc with a little water, and agitate frequently till the solution is colourless. Evaporate with a gentle heat. M. directs it to be prepared by sublimation, from 170 parts of iodine and 20 of zinc. It must be kept from the air.

ZINCI LACTAS. P. Obtained by saturating a warm solution of lactic acid with moist hydro-carbonate of zinc well washed, filtering the hot liquor, and concentrating if needful by evaporation.

ZINCI OXIDUM. B. Heat the carbonate in a covered crucible at a low red heat, until a portion taken from its centre ceases to effervesce when dropped into dilute sulphuric acid. Dose, gr. ij to x. KELLER asserts that it is inert.

ZINCI OXIDUM HYDRATUM. The *hydrated* oxide is obtained by precipitating a solution of pure sulphate of zinc by solution of potash, avoiding excess.

ZINCI SULPHAS. B. Pour sulphuric acid f ℥xij, previously mixed with distilled water, Oiv, on granulated zinc ℥xvj, contained in a porcelain basin, and, when effervescence has nearly ceased, aid the action by a gentle heat. Filter the fluid into a gallon bottle, and add gradually, with constant agitation, solution of chlorine until the fluid acquires a permanent odour of chlorine. Add now, with continued agitation, carbonate of zinc ℥ss or q. s. until a brown precipitate appears; let it settle, filter the solution, evaporate till a pellicle forms on the surface, and set aside to crystallize. Dry the crystals by exposure to the air on filtering paper placed on porous tiles. More crystals may be obtained by again evaporating the mother liquor. Dose, gr. j—iij; *as an emetic*, from gr. x to xxx.

ZINCI SULPHO-CARBOLAS. The acid prepared as in Sodæ Sulpho-carbolas is saturated by aid of a gentle heat with oxide of zinc, filtered, and crystals allowed to form. The crystals should be dried by exposure to the air.

ZINCI TANNAS. Saturate a solution of tannic acid with hydrated oxide of zinc, freshly precipitated and still moist; filter the solution, and evaporate to dryness. *Astringent;* chiefly used in *injections.*

ZINCI VALERIANAS. B. Dissolve sulphate of zinc ℥v$\frac{3}{4}$ and valerianate of soda ℥v each in Oij of distilled water; raise both solutions to near the boiling-point, mix them, cool, and skim off the crystals which are produced. Evaporate the mother liquor at a heat not exceeding 200° F., till it is reduced to ℥iv; cool again, remove the crystals which have formed, and add them to those which have been already obtained. Drain the crystals on a paper filter, and wash them with a small quantity of cold distilled water, till the washings give but a very feeble precipitate with chloride of barium. Let them now be again drained, and dried on filtering-paper at ordinary temperatures. Dose, gr. j to gr. iij.

XYLOL. One of the products of the fractional distillation of tar, coming over at about 284° F. Dr. ZUELZER states that he has given it with considerable advantage in *small-pox.* 3 to 5 drops to children, 10 to 15 to adults. Its most convenient form of administration is in capsules.

TESTS.

List of articles employed in Chemical Testing. From the British Pharmacopœia.

Alcohol; Benzol; Boracic Acid; Chloride of Barium; Copper Foil; Ferridcyanide of Potassium; Fine Gold; Hyposulphite of Soda; Indigo; Isinglass; Litmus; Blue and Red Litmus Paper, and Litmus Tincture; Oxalic Acid; Oxalate of Ammonia, Plaster of Paris, Platinum Black; Platinum Foil; Commercial Verdigris; Sulphate of Copper, anhydrous; Sulphide of Iron; Sulphuretted Hydrogen Gas; Granulated Tin; Turmeric; Turmeric Paper and Tincture.

Test solutions. From the British Pharmacopœia.

Sol. Subacetate of Copper (verdigris, 1 part) previously dissolved in 2 parts of acetic acid (in 10 of distilled water); Sol. Acetate Potash (1 in 10); Sol. Acetate Soda (1 in 10); Sol. Albumen (fresh white of 1 egg, in ℥iv); Sol. Ammonio-nitrate Silver (℥¼, and ℥ss liq. ammoniæ in ℥x); Sol. Ammonio-sulphate Copper (℥ss, and liq. ammoniæ q. s. in ℥x); Sol. Ammonio-sulphate Magnesia (sulph. magnesia ℥j, chloride ammonium ℥ss, liq. ammoniæ ℥ss in ℥x); Sol. Chloride of gold 60 grs. (dissolved in aqua regia, in ℥v); Sol. Boracic Acid (gr. 50 in f ℥j rect. spirit); Sol. Bromine (♏x in ℥v); Sol. Carbonate Ammonia (℥ss in ℥x); Sol. Chloride Ammonium (1 in 10); Sol. Chloride Barium (1 in 10); Sol. Chloride Calcium (1 in 10); Saturated ditto (4 in 5); Sol. Chloride Tin (tin ℥j, hydrochloric acid ℥iij, to ℥v); Sol. Ferridcyanide Potassium (℥¼ in ℥v); Sol. Ferrocyanide Potassium (℥¼ in ℥v); Sol. Gelatine (isinglass gr. 50, warm water ℥v); Sol. Sulphide Ammonium (liq. ammoniæ, saturated with sulphuretted hydrogen gas); Sol. Iodate Potash (iodine gr. 50, chlorate potash gr. 50, nitric acid ♏viij, distilled water ℥ss, heated to dryness, and dissolved in ℥x); Sol. Iodide Potassium (1 in 10); Sol. Oxalate Ammonia (℥ss in Oj); Sol. Perchlor. Platinum (℥¼ in ℥v); Sol. Phosphate Soda (1 in 10); Sol. Sulphate Indigo (gr. v, dissolved in sulph. acid f ℥x); Sol. Sulphate Iron (gr. x in ℥j, to be recently prepared); Sol. Sulphate Lime (℥¼ in Oj); Sol. Tartaric Acid (℥j, water ℥viij, rectified spirit ℥ij); Sol. Terchloride Gold (leaf gold gr. 60, dissolved in aqua regia, in ℥v).

The vehicle for all these test solutions, except where otherwise specified, is to be distilled water.

Test solutions for Volumetric Analysis. British Pharmacopœia.

Volumetric solutions, before being used, should be shaken, in order that they may be throughout of uniform strength. They should also be preserved in stoppered bottles.

The apparatus used with these solutions is a graduated cylindrical glass jar, which, when filled to 0, holds 10,000 grs.

of distilled water at 60° F., and is divided into 100 parts of equal capacity; a flask holding 10,000 grain measures of distilled water at 60° F., and a burette holding 1000 grain measures of distilled water, and which is divided into 100 parts.

VOLUMETRIC SOLUTION OF BICHROMATE OF POTASH. Used to estimate the amount of Protoxide of Iron. (Bichromate of potash, KO, $2CrO_3 = 147{\cdot}5$.) 147·5 gr. dissolved in dist. water to make 10,000 grain-measures.

VOLUMETRIC SOLUTION OF HYDROSULPHITE OF SODA. Used to estimate the amount of Iodine. (Hyposulphite of Soda, crystallized, $NaO, {}_2S_2O + 5HO = 124$.) Take of hyposulphite of soda in crystals 280 grains, and dissolve in 10,000 grain-measures dist. water.

VOLUMETRIC SOLUTION OF IODINE. Used to estimate Sulphurous and Arsenious Acids. (Iodine, $I = 127$.) Take iodine 127 grains, iodide of potassium 180 grains, and make up with dist. water to 10,000 grain measures.

VOLUMETRIC SOLUTION OF NITRATE OF SILVER. Used to estimate Hydrocyanic Acid in solution. (Nitrate of Silver, $AgO, NO_5 = 170$.) Take of nitrate of silver 170 grains, and make up with dist. water 10,000 grain-measures.

VOLUMETRIC SOLUTION OF OXALIC ACID. Used to estimate Alkalies. (Oxalic Acid, crystallized, $2HO, C_4O_6 + 4HO = 126$.) Take of purified oxalic acid in crystals, quite dry, but not effloresced, 630 grains, and make up with dist. water to 10,000 grain-measures.

VOLUMETRIC SOLUTION OF SODA. Used to estimate Acids. (Soda, $NaOHO = 40$.) 40 grains of hydrate of soda in each 1000 grain-measures.

For further particulars consult B.P. The above are given in the old notation, but B.P. contains them also in the new.

APPENDIX I.

N.B.—*Unless otherwise stated, the Weights and Measures in the foregoing Formulæ are those of the British Pharmacopœia* 1867.

Weights and Measures.

The weights and measures of the British Pharmacopœia, with their symbols, are as follows :

Weights.

(Avoirdupois Weight.)

1 pound	lb.	=	16 ounces	=	7000 grains.
1 ounce	oz.	=	. . .	=	437·5 grains.
1 grain	gr.	=	. . .	=	1 grain.

(The drachm and scruple weights to be no longer used. B. P.)

Measures of Capacity.

(Imperial Measure.)

1 gallon	C.	= 8 pints	O. viij.
1 pint	O.	= 20 fluid ounces	fl. oz. xx.
1 fluid ounce	fl. oz.	= 8 fluid drachms	fl. drs. viij.
1 fluid drachm	fl. drm.	= 60 minims	min. lx.
1 minim	min.	= 1 minim	min. j.

Measures of Length.

1 line	=	$\frac{1}{12}$ inch.
1 inch	=	$\frac{1}{39\cdot1393}$ seconds pendulum.
12 „	=	1 foot.
36 „	= 3 „	= 1 yard.

Length of pendulum vibrating seconds of mean time in the latitude of London, in a vacuum at the level of the sea . . . } 39·1393 inches.

Relation of Measures to Weights.

1 minim is the measure of			0·91 grs.	of water
1 fluid drachm	,,		54·68	,,
1 fluid ounce	,,	1 ounce or	437·5	,,
1 pint	,,	1·25 pounds or	8750·	,,
1 gallon	,,	10 pounds or	70,000·	,,

The imperial gallon = 277·276 cubic inches of distilled water at 60° F.; which temperature (unless stated to the contrary) is that at which all fluids are to be determined, and also that at which specific gravities are to be taken.

All liquids by measure, unless otherwise stated.

To find the weight of any given measure of a liquid, multiply the weight of water it will contain by the specific gravity, water being 1·000. The weight of a gallon of any liquid in avoirdupois lbs. and decimal parts is at once seen from its density, merely removing the decimal point one place to the right. Thus a gallon of ether at ·750 weighs 7·50 (7½) lbs.; a gallon of nitric acid at 1·50 weighs 15 lbs.

*** For the conversion of avoirdupois into troy weights, and of imperial into old measure, see "Weights and Measures of other countries, United States," below.

Weights and Measures of Other Countries Employed in the Preparation of Medicines.

The Weights and Measures of the United States Pharmacopœia are derived from the troy lb. and the old wine gallon, and are exhibited in the following table:

Weights.

The pound . lb.	contains	twelve ounces	℥
The ounce		eight drachms	ʒ
The drachm		three scruples	℈
The scruple		twenty grains	gr.

The ounce is always printed *troy ounce*, and contains four hundred and eighty grains.

Avoirdupois weights can be made available as substitutes for troy weights, by bearing in mind that 42·5 grains added to the avoirdupois ounce will make it equal to the troy

ounce; and that 1240 grains deducted from the avoirdupois pound will reduce it to the troy pound.

Measures.

These are derived from the *wine gallon*, and are given in the following table, with their signs annexed.

The gallon . C	contains	eight pints	O
The pint		sixteen fluid ounces	f℥
The fluid ounce		eight fluid drachms	f ʒ
The fluid drachm		sixty minims	♏

At the temperature of 60° F. a pint of distilled water weighs 7291·2 grains; a fluid ounce 455·7 grains.

*** The fluid ounce o. m. = one fluid ounce imperial measure and 20♏.

In France the decimal system is now the only legal one, and the weights of substances employed in the Paris Codex are expressed in grammes.

Weights and Measures of the Metrical System.

Weights.

1 milligramme	= the thousandth part of 1 grm.	or 0·001	grm.
1 centigramme	= the hundredth ,, ,,	0·01	,,
1 decigramme	= the tenth ,, ,,	0·10	,,
1 gramme	= weight of a cubic centimetre of water at 4° C.	1·0	,,
1 decagramme	= ten grammes ,, ,,	10·0	,,
1 hectogramme	= one hundred grammes ,,	100·0	,,
1 kilogramme	= one thousand grammes ,,	1000·0	,,

Measures of Capacity.

1 millilitre	=	1 cub. centim.	or the meas. of 1 grm. of water.	
1 centilitre	= 10	,,	,, 10	,,
1 decilitre	= 100	,,	,, 100	,,
1 litre	= 1000	,,	,, 1000	(1 kilo.)

Measures of Length.

1 millimetre = the thousandth part of 1 metre or 0·001 metre.
1 centimetre = the hundredth „ „ 0·010 „
1 decimetre = the tenth „ „ 0·10 „
1 metre = the tenth millionth part of a quarter of the meridian of the earth.

Relation of the Weights of the British Pharmacopœia to the Metrical Weights.

1 pound	=	453·5925	grammes
1 ounce	=	28·3495	„
1 grain	=	0·0648	„

Relation of Measures of Capacity of the British Pharmacopœia to the Metrical Measures.

1 gallon	= 4·543487	litres	
1 pint	= 0·567936	„	or 567·936 cubic centimetres.
1 fluid ounce	= 0·028396	„	28·396 „
1 fluid drachm	= 0·003549	„	3·549 „
1 minim	= 0·000059	„	0·059 „

Relation of the Metrical Weights to the Weights of the British Pharmacopœia.

1 milligramme	=	0·015432 grains.
1 centigramme	=	0·15432 „
1 decigramme	=	1·5432 „
1 gramme	=	15·432 „
1 kilogramme	= 2 lbs. 3 oz. 119·8 grs.	or 15432·348 „

Relation of the Metrical Measures to the Measures of the British Pharmacopœia.

1 millimetre	= 0·03937	inches.
1 centimetre	= 0·39371	„
1 decimetre	= 3·93708	„
1 metre	= 39·37079	„ or 1 yard 3·7 inches.
1 cubic centimetre	=	15·432 gr. measures.
1 litre	= 1 pint 15 oz. 2 drs. 11ɱ	or 15432·348 grain-measures.

The medical weights previously in use in France, and

which were finally abolished in 1840, were the *grain;* the *scrupule* (scruple) of 24 grains; the *gros* (drachm) of 3 scruples; the *once* (ounce) of 8 drachms; and the *livre* (pound) of 16 ounces.

The unit of the BRITISH INDIA ponderary system is the *tola,* equal to 180 troy grains. 32 tolas are equal to 1 lb. troy. The *maund* is equal to 100 troy ounces.

The GERMAN PHARMACOPŒIA directs parts or proportions, solids and liquids, alike by weight.

The *Loth* (in GERMANY, &c.) is half an ounce. The *quentchen,* a drachm. The *obolo* (Spanish) half a scruple. The Turkish *killo* is 4 grains, or the $\frac{1}{18}$ of a drachm.

The Prussian *quart* is equal to Oij f ʒiij imp. The Austrian *mass* $2\frac{1}{2}$ imp. pints, within 40 minims. The *mass* of Wurtemberg Oiij f ʒiv$\frac{3}{4}$ imp. The *Kanna* of Sweden about Oiv f ʒxij imp.

APPENDIX II.

GAUBIUS' TABLE.

Regulating the ordinary Proportion of Doses according to the Age of the Patient.

For an adult, suppose the dose to be				1,	or	1 drachm.
Under 1 year will require				$\frac{1}{12}$	„	5 grains.
„ 2	„	„		$\frac{1}{8}$	„	8 „
„ 3	„	„		$\frac{1}{6}$	„	10 „
„ 4	„	„		$\frac{1}{4}$	„	15 „
„ 7	„	„		$\frac{1}{3}$	„	1 scruple.
„ 14	„	„		$\frac{1}{2}$	„	½ drachm.
„ 20	„	„		$\frac{2}{3}$	„	2 scruples.
From 21	„	to 60 the full dose		1	„	1 drachm.

Above 60 years an inverse gradation should be observed.

Dr. YOUNG gives the following simple formula:

For children under 12 years the doses of most medicines must be diminished in the proportion of the age to the age increased by 12. Thus, at 2 years, the dose will be 1-7th of that for an adult, viz.—

$$\frac{2}{2+12} = \text{1-7th.}$$

Sex, temperament, constitutional strength, and the habits and idiosyncrasies of individuals must be taken into account. Nor does the same rule apply to all medicines. *Calomel*, for instance, is generally borne better by children than by adults; while *Opium* affects them more powerfully, and requires the dose to be diminished considerably below that indicated in the Table.

APPENDIX III.

Showing the Proportion of Active Ingredients in certain potent Medicinal Preparations.

TARTARATED ANTIMONY.

One grain in f ʒiv of the *Wine;* and in gr. v of the *Ointment.*

ARSENIOUS ACID.

One grain of arsenious acid is contained in f ʒij (110 grains) of *Solution of Arsenite of Potash* (*Liq. Arsenicalis,* B.); in 320 minims of VALANGIN'S Solution (*Liquor Arsenici Chloridi,* L.); in 100 grains *Solution d'Arsenite de Potasse,* P.; in 13 grs. *Asiatic Pills;* in gr. xxij of the *Cerate* (U. S.).

IODIDE OF ARSENIC.

One grain is contained in 116 ♏ of DONOVAN'S Solution (*Liq. Hydriodatis Arsenici et Hydrargyri*); in f ℥j of WACKENRODER'S (*Liq. Arsenici Periodidi*); and in 192 grains of BIETT'S *Ointment.*

ARSENIATES.

One grain of Arseniate of Ammonia is contained in f ℥j of BIETT'S *Solution* (H. ST. LOUIS); and one of Arseniate of Soda in f ℥j of PEARSON'S, or ʒij of the *Liquor Sodæ arseniatis,* B.

CHLORIDE OF BARIUM, OR MURIATE OF BARYTES.

One grain is contained in ♏viij, of the *Solution* (*Liquor Barii Chloridi,* L. & D.; *Solutio Barytæ Muriatis,* E.).

MERCURY AND ITS SALTS.

One grain of Quicksilver is contained in 3 grains of *Mercurial Pill,* B., in 3 grains of *Quicksilver with Chalk,* B.

One grain is also contained in 2 of the stronger B. and in 6 of the weaker *Ointment;* in 6 of the Mercurial *Liniment*, B., and 4 of the *Plaster*, B.

One grain of Perchloride of Mercury is contained in f ʒij (or 875 grains) of the Solution (*Liquor Hydrargyri perchloridi*, B.), and in 1000 grains of that of P.

Three-fourths grain of the Periodide in 10 pills (M.).

One grain of Iodide of Mercury is contained in gr. v of the pills (L.).

One grain of the Red Iodide of Mercury is contained in 27 of the Ointment of the Red Iodide (B.).

OPIUM AND MORPHIA.

One grain of opium is used in making ♏x of the U. S., and gr. x of P. *Acetated Tincture of Opium.* It is probable that the whole of the active principles of the Opium are not taken up either in the Tincture, Wine, or Vinegar of Opium; and that, consequently, the above quantities do not exactly represent one grain of Crude Opium. Dr. CHRISTISON says that f ʒj of good Tincture of Opium should leave on evaporation, from 17 to 22 grains of extract.

Confectio Opii, B., 1 in 40, nearly. *Emp. Opii*, B., 1 in 10. *Enema Opii*, B., f ʒss *Tinct.* to f ʒij; *Ext. Opii* about 1 part from 2; *Extract Opii Liquidum*, B., 22 grs. ext. in f ʒj, nearly; *Lin. Opii*, B., 1 vol. of *Tinct.* in 2 vols.; *Morphiæ Acetas* about 1 part from 8 or 10; *Liq. Morphiæ Acetat*, B., 4 grains in f ʒj; *Syr. Morphiæ Acet.*, D., 1 gr. in f ʒiv; *Syr. Morphiæ Hydrochl.*, D., 1 gr. in about f ʒiv; *Morphiæ Hydrochloras*, about 1 part from 8 or 10; *Liq. Morphiæ Hydrochlor.*, B., 4 grs. in f ʒj; *Pil. Ipecac. cum Scilla*, B., 1 part in 23½, nearly; *Pil. Plumbi cum Opió*, B., 1 in 8; *Pil. Sapon. Co.*, B., 1 in 6, nearly; *Pulv. Cretæ Arom. c. Opió*, B., 1 in 40; *Pulv. Ipecac. Co.*, B., 1 in 10; *Pulv. Kino Co.*, B., 1 in 20; *Pulv. Opii Co.*, B., 1 in 10; *Tinct. Camph. Co.*, B., gr. ij to the f ʒj; *Tinct. Opii*, B., 33 grs. to f ʒj, nearly; *Tinct. Opii Ammoniata*, B., 5 grs. to f ʒj; *Troch. Opii*, B., $\frac{1}{10}$ gr. in each; *Ung. Gallæ c. Opió*, B., 32 grs. to ʒj; *Vin. Opii*, B., 22 grs. of fluid ext. in f ʒj nearly.

The other preparations of Opium and Morphia must be sought for in the body of the work.

PRUSSIC ACID (*Hydrocyanic Acid*).

One grain of (anhydrous) Prussic Acid is contained in 50 grains (about 55 ♏) of *Diluted Hydrocyanic Acid*, L., D. & B.; in about 30 grains of *Hydrocyanic Acid*, E. The acid of the UNITED STATES is of the same strength as the B. P. The Medicinal Prussic Acid of MAGENDIE and of PARIS CODEX contains 1 grain of acid in 10 grains, or 10 per cent. Mr. LAMING'S Acid contains 1 grain in f℥j.

Bitter Almond Water is uncertain in strength. *See* Aq. Amygd. Amar. G. and U. S.

STRYCHNIA.

One grain of *Strychnia* in 120 ♏; 5 ♏ = $\frac{1}{24}$th gr. Strychnia.

APPENDIX IV.

List of English and French Synonyms, showing under what Latin names they are placed in this work.

The alphabetical arrangement of *The Pocket Formulary* renders a general Index unnecessary. The following list is intended to facilitate reference in those instances in which the Latin names attached to the compounds in the body of the work do not represent the English or French names by which they are generally known. The French names are printed in *Italics*. This table also includes some other formulæ, not placed in their proper alphabetical order.

Abernethy's Pills. See Pil. Aloes et Hydrarg.
Acid of Sugar. See Acid. Oxalic.
Acid Phenic. See Acid. Carbolic.
Alcoolés. Tinctures. See Tincturæ.
Alcool Sulphurique Alcoolisé. See Acidum Suphuricum Alcoholisatum.
Alcoolats. Distilled Spirits. See Spiritûs.
Alcoolatures. See Succi Alcoholati.
Algaroth's Powder. See Antimonii Oxychloridum.
Alibert's Anti-herpetic Cerate. See Ceratum Cinnabaris.
Alibert's Purgative Pills. See Pil. Jalapæ cum Cal.
Althein. See Asparaginum.
Antidotes. These must be sought for under the different poisons in the body of the work.
Antimonii Cerussa Solaris. See Antimonii Cerussa.
Aqua Anthos. See Aqua Rosmarini.
Aqua Benedicta Comp. See Aq. Calcis Comp.
Aqua Cinnamomi Vinosa. See Aqua Cinnamomi Spirituosa.
Aqua Styptica. See Sol. Cupri Sulph. Co.
Aqua Vulneraria Thedin. See Mist. Vulneraria Acida.
Arquebusade. Spiritus Vulnerarius.
Arnica Opodeldoc. See Liniment. Arnicæ.
Aromatic Spirit of Vinegar. See Acet. Arom.
Aromatic Syrup. See Syr. Rhei Arom.
Artificial Goat's Milk. See Decoctum Sevi.
Artificial Musk. See Oleum Succini Oxydat.

Asiatic Pills. See Pil. Arsenici.
Bains Antisyphilitiques. See Bal. Hydrarg. Bichlor.
Balsamum traumaticum. See Tinct. Benzoini Co.
Barèges water. See Aqua Sodii Sulphuret.
Bates' Camphorated Lotion. See Lotio Cupri Sulph. Camphorata.
Bath Electuary. See Electuar. Anticachecticum.
Battley's Sedative Solution. See Liquor Opii Sedat.
Baume de Lausanne. Linimentum Ioduretum Gelatinosum.
Baume de Vie. See Dec. Aloës Compositum.
Baume de Vie externe. See Tinct. Saponis Terebinthinat.
Bayner's Ointment. See Ung. Aluminis Co.
Beef Tea. See Infusum Carnis Bubulæ.
Black Drops. See Guttæ Nigræ, and Vinum Opii Fermentatione Paratum.
Blistering Tissue. See Sparadrapum Vesicans, and Tela Vesicatoria.
Bouchardat's *Eau Iodurée.* See Liq. Potassii Iodidi Comp.
Boyle's Syrup. See Syr. Symphyti.
Café Quininé. See Mist. Quiniæ et Caffeæ.
Calx of Antimony. See Antimonium Calcinatum.
Calx Lunæ. See Argenti Chloridum.
Camera's Sudorific Infusion. See Inf. Ayæ-Panæ Compositum.
Canquoin's Caustic. Causticum Zinci.
Capillaire. Syrupus Adianti.
Carron Oil. See Lin. Calcis.
Carton Antiasthmatique. See Charta fumifera.
Cataplasme neutrale. See Cataplasm. Potasse Acetat.
Cataplasme Galvanique. Cataplasma Galvanicum.
Caustiques de Filhos. See Pasta Viennensis.
Caventou's Rubefacient Pomade. See Unguent. Crotonis.
Cephalic snuff. Pulvis Asari Compositus, and Pulvis Sternutatorius.
Ceratum Cretæ Acetatis. See Ceratum Neutrale.
Charpie. See Lint.
Chelsea Pensioner. See Electuarium Anti-rhuematicum.
Cheselden's Sticking Plaster. See Emp. Lithargyri Burgund.
Cire vert. See Emp. Œruginis.

Coagulum Aluminis. See Cataplasma Aluminis.
Cobbs's Tonquin Powder. See Pulv. Antilyss. Tunquin.
Colbatche's Specific. See Pulvis Specificus Astringens.
Cold Cream. Ceratum Galeni.
Collier de Morand. See Sacculus Spongii.
Collyre de Brun. See Collyrium Aloeticum.
Confectio Japonica. See Elect. Catechu.
Confection d'Hyacinthe. See Electuar. Croci.
Conserva Cynorrhodon. See Conf. Rosæ Caninæ.
Corn Plaster. Emplastrum Æruginis.
Court Plaster. Emplastrum Ichthyocollæ.
Cream of Taraxacum. See Succus Taraxaci.
Crême de Tronchin. Linctus Cacao.
Dalby's Carminative. Mistura Carminativa Infantilis.
Debreyne's Pills. See Pil. Belladonnæ et Camph.
Degland's Mixture. See Apozema Anti-cholic.
Devergie's Alkaline Powder, Pulv. Amyli et Sodæ.
De Valangin's Mineral Solvent. Liquo Arsenici Hydrochloridi.
Dialthæa. See Ung. Althææ.
Diaphoretic Antimony. See Antimonium Calcinatum.
Diascordium. See Elect. e Scordiô.
Digestif Animé. See Unguent. Digestivum.
Digestif Mercuriel. Ditto, ditto.
Donovan's Solution. See Liq. Arsenici et Hydrargyri Hydriodat.
Dupuytren's Pommade. Unguentum Tincturæ Cantharidis.
Dupuytren's Poudre Aromatique. See Pulvis Aromaticus.
Dupuytren's Poudre Caustique. See Pulvis Calomelanos Arsenicalis.
Eau d'Arquebusade. Spiritus Vulnerarius.
Eau de Carmes. Spiritus Melisæ Compositus.
Eau de Casse. See Mistura Cassiæ.
Eau de Casse Emetisée. See Mist. Cassiæ Antimoniat.
Eau de Javelle. Liquor Potassæ Chlorinatæ.
Eau de Luce. Tinctura Ammoniæ Composita.
Eau Magnesienne Gazeuse. See Liquor Magnesiæ Carbonatis Aerat.
Eau Phagedenique. Lotio Hydrargyri Flava.
Eau de Rabel. Acidum Sulphuricum Alcoholisatum.

Eau Sedative de Raspail. See Aqua Sedativa.
Eau Sulfurée. See Aqua Sodii Sulphureti.
Eau de Trévez. Apozema Emeto-catharticum.
Eau de Vichy. Aqua Vicensis.
Eau de Vie Allemande. See Tinct. Jalapæ Co.
Eccard's Thebaic Tincture. See Tinct. Opii Ecard.
Elder Rob. See Ext. Sambuci.
Electuary of Clinkers. See Electuarium Anticachecticum.
Elixir Antiscrofuleux. See Tinct. Gentianæ Ammoniat.
Elixir Fœtida. See Tinct. Opii Fœtida.
Elixir Proprietatis. See Tinct. Aloes Co.
Elixir Sacrum. See Tinct. Rhei et Aloes.
Elixir of Vitriol. Acidum Sulphuricum Aromaticum.
Elixir, Haller's Acid. Elixir Acidum Halleri.
Emplastrum Adhærens. See Emp. Saponis Co.
Emplastrum Aromaticum. See Emp. Stomachicum.
Emplâtre d'André de la Croix. See Emp. Glutinans.
Emplâtre de Canet. See Emp. Ferri.
Emplâtre des quatre fondants. See Emp. Resolvens.
Emplâtre du Pauvre Homme. See Charta Picata.
Epispasticum. See Acetum Cantharid.
Essence of Mustard. Linimentum Sinapis.
Essentia Stomachica Polychresta. See Tinct. Piperis Stomachica.
Essential Salt of Bark. Extractum Cinchonæ Siccum.
Exeter Oil. See Oleum Excestrense.
Farine Emolliente. See Species Emollientes.
Fluid Magnesia. Liquor Magnesiæ Carbonatis.
Four Thieves' Vinegar. See Acid. Acetic. Arom.
Frankfort Pills. See Pilula Angelic.
Fuller's Sweet Tincture. See Vin. Glycyrrh.
Gall, Inspissated. Extractum Fellis.
Gascoigne's Powder. See Pulvis e Chelis Compositus.
Gazogene powders. See Pulveres Effervesc.
Gelée pour le Goître. Linimentum Ioduretum Gelatinosum.
Goat's Milk, artificial. Decoctum Sevi.
Gout Cordial. Tinctura Rhei et Sennæ.
Gowland's Lotion. Lotio Hydrargyri Amygdalina.
Grains de Cachou. See Trochisci Catechu.
Grains de Santé. Pilulæ Aloes Rosatæ.
Grains de Vie. Pilulæ Aloes cum Mastiche.

Granules de Digitaline. See Pilulæ Digitalini.
Granville's (Dr.) Counter-irritant. Linimentum Ammoniæ Compositum.
Gregory's Mixture. See Mistura Rhei Composita.
Gregory's Powder. Pulvis Rhei Compositus.
Hahnemann's Soluble Mercury. Hydrargyri Precipitatum Nigrum.
Hahnemann's Prophylactic Solution. Solutio Belladonnæ.
Haller's Acid Elixir. Elixir Acidum Halleri.
Heberden's Ink. Mistura Ferri Aromatica.
Hive Syrup. Syrupus Scillæ Compositus.
Hoffman's Elixir Viscerale. See Tinct. Centaurii Co.
Huile de Morue. Oleum Morrhuæ.
Hufeland's Quinquine factice. See Pulv. Salicis Compositus.
Huxham's Tincture of Bark. See Tinctura Cinchonæ Composita.
Ioduretted Sarsaparilla. Mistura Iodinii cum Sarzâ.
Jadelot's Anti-croupal Mixture. Sec Mist. Senegæ.
James's Pills. See Pilula Analeptica.
Jarave Spanish. See Cerevisia Sarzæ.
Jesuits' Drops. See Elixir Antivenereum.
Johnson's Lotion for Nipples. See Lotio Boracis et Cretæ.
Juices (preserved). See Succi Alcoholati.
Jujubes. See Pasta Jujubæ.
Julep Calmant. See Mistura Anodyna.
Justamond's Caustic. Arsenicum Antimoniatum.
Kentish's Liniment. Linimentum Terebinthinatum.
Kimbel's Anticroupal Mixture. Mistura Scillæ et Valerianæ.
Kirkland's Cerate. Ceratum Neutrale.
Kirkland's Neutral Ointment. See Ung. Plumbi Co.
Kirkland's Volatile Plaster. See Emp. Ammoniæ.
Kirschwasser. See Aq. Amygdalar. Amar. G.
Kitchener's Peristaltic Persuaders. Pil. Rhei et Carui.
Kopp's Anti-herpetic Pills. See Pil. Hydrarg. Bichlor cum Coniô.
Labarraque's Solution. Liquor Sodæ Chlorinatæ.
Lagaraye's Essential Salt of Bark. See Ext. Cinchon. Siccum.
Lady Hesketh's, or Lady Webster's Pills. See Pilula Aloes et Mastiches.
Lancaster Black Drop. Guttæ Nigræ.

Lane's Medicated Wines. See Liquores Vinosi.
Lartigue's Gout Pills. See Pil. Coloc. et Colchici.
Lausanne Compound. See Pulvis Sulphuris Compositum.
Lemon and Kali. See Soda tartarizata Effervescens.
Lip Salve. Ceratum Rosatum, P.
Liquamen Silicum. See Liq. Potass. Silicat.
Liqueur Dépurative. Tinct. Sarzæ Composita.
Liqueur des Teigneux. See Tinct. Lupuli Comp.
Liqueur Mercurielle Normale. See Liq. Hydrarg. Perchloridi Comp.
Liquid Blister. Acetum Cantharidis.
Liston's Plaster. See Emplastrum Icthyocollæ.
Marmalade de Zanetti. Lohoc Expectorans.
Marschall's Iodized Oil. See Ol. Iodatum.
Matiere Perlée de Kerkringuis. See Antimonium Calcinatum.
Mineral Crystal. See Potassæ Nitras fusa.
Mithridate. See Confect. Damocritis.
Napoleon's Medicine. See Mistura Laxativa.
Neutral Mixture. See Liquor Potassæ Citratis
Nichol's Muriate of Opium. See Liq. Opii Hydrochlor.
Oil of Flints. Liquor Potassæ Silicatis.
Olivier's Biscuits. Panes Biscoti Mercuriales.
Onguent de la Mère. Empl. Fuscum.
Onguent Napolitain. See Unguentum Hydrargyri.
Pastilles de Vichy. See Trochici Sodæ Bicarb.
Pâte Contre les Epididymites. See Pasta Tormentitllæ Composita.
Pâte de Guimauve. Pasta Althææ.
Pearson's Arsenical Solution. See Liq. Sodæ Arseniatis.
Perhylis Elixir. See Tinct. Gent. Ammon.
Phenol. See Acid. Carbolic.
Pilules Angeliques. See Pil. Aloes Rosata.
Pilules Fondantes. See Pil. Resolvens.
Pilules Gaziferes. See Pil. Acidi Carbonici.
Pilulæ Gummosæ. See Pilula Galbani Composita.
Pilulæ Italicæ Nigræ. See Pil. Aloes et Ferri.
Pilulæ Majores Hoffmanni. See Pil. Hydrargyri Bichloridi.
Pilulæ Martiales. See Pil. Ferri cum Absinthiô.
Pilules de Sainte Marie. See Pil. Hydrargyri Proto-nitratis.
Pilula Pacifica. See Pil. Matthei.
Pilulæ Thebaicæ. See Saponis Comp., E.

Plummer's Pills. Pil. Hydrargyri Subchloridi Composita.
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Pommades. See Unguenta.
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Tinctura Sulphuris. See Tinct. Potassii Sulphur.
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APPENDIX V.

Eclectic Remedies.

These are medicines chiefly employed by a sect of American practitioners self-styled "Eclectics." The medicinal properties appended to each of these preparations are those ascribed to them by the Eclectics themselves.

Apocynin. From the root of *Apocynum* and *rosæmifoliam*. In jaundice, hepatic torpor, and constipation. Dose ½ to 2 grains.

Asclepedin. From *Asclepias tuberosa*. Expectorant, diaphoretic, and tonic. 1 to 5 grains, 3 times a day.

Baptistin. From *Wild Indigo*. In liver affections. ¼ to ½ grain.

Barosmin. From *Buchu*. Diuretic, alterative, antispasmodic. 2 to 4 grains.

Caulophyllin. From *Caulophyllum thalictroides*. Tonic and alterative, acts on the uterus. ¼ to 1 grain 3 times a day; as a parturient, from 2 to 4 grains.

Cerasein. From the *Cerasus virginiana*. As a substitute for quinine where this latter is inadmissible. 5 to 10 grains.

Cimicifugin—*Macrotin*. From Black Snakeroot. Tonic, alterative, nervine, antiperiodic, and in chorea. 1 to 6 grains.

Cornine. From *Cornus florida* (Dogwood). Antiperiodic. 10 grains.

Eupatorine. From *Eupatoreum purpureum*. Duretic. 3 to 5 grains.

Euphorbin. From *Euphorbia corollata*. Emetic, cathartic, expectorant, and vermifuge. 1 grain or less.

Gelsemin. From *Gelsemium sempervirens*. In pneumonia, hysteria, and dysmenorrhœa. ¼ to 2 grains. Must not be confounded with the powerful alkaloid Gelsimia.

Geranin or Geraniin. From *Geranium maculatum*. Astringent. 1 to 5 grains.

Hamamelin. From *Hamamelis virginica* (Witch hazel). Astringent. 5 grains.

HYDRASTIN. From *Hydratis Canadensis.* Tonic. 3 to 5 grains. This must not be confounded with the alkaloid Hydrastia.

IRIDIN. From the *Blue flag.* Alterative, sialagogue, anthelmintic. ½ to 5 grains.

JUGLANDIN. From *Butter Nut.* In chronic hepatic disorders and constipation. 2 to 4 grains.

LEPTANDRIN. From *Leptandra virginica.* In liver affections, chronic dysentery, diarrhœa, and typhus. 2 to 4 grains.

LYCOPIN. From *Lycopus virginicus.* In hemorrhage, diabetes, and dysentery. 2 to 3 grains.

MYRICIN. From *Myrica cerifera.* Stimulant, astringent, and antispasmodic. 2 to 10 grains.

POPULIN. From *Populus tremuloides.* Tonic and febrifuge. 4 to 8 grains.

PRUNIN. From *Wild cherry bark.* Stimulant, tonic, and expectorant. 1 to 2 grains.

RUMIN. From *Rumex crispus.* Action like rhubarb. 3 grains.

SANGUINARIN. From *Sanguinaria Canadensis.* Hepatic and alterative. ½ to 2 grains.

STILLINGIN. From *Stillingia sylvatica.* In bronchitis and laryngitis. Externally, as a stimulant; internally, one drop with mucilage. In croup, bronchitis, and laryngitis.

APPENDIX VI.

Materia Medica.

The following list of articles of Materia Medica contains those remedies which have been more or less recently introduced into medical practice. For convenience of reference, the order of arrangement—viz. that of placing the Latin title first—has been reversed, and priority has been given to the native or English name.

Agave. *American Aloe. The Agave Americana.* The juice of this plant, after it has undergone fermentation, is said to possess valuable antiscorbutic properties.

Ailanthus. The inner bark of the *Ailanthus Glandulosa*, a common tree growing in Northern China, is said by Dr. Dudgeon, of Pekin, to have been found very successful in dysentery. The natives employ it in gonorrhœa and spermatorrhœa. Given in the form of infusion.

Areca Nut. The seed of *Areca Catechu* (Linn.), the Betel-nut tree. Imported from the East Indies. Dose in powder, ℥ss to ℥ss. Said to be more effective in coarse than in fine powder. In tapeworm. Also used as a tooth powder.

Aroroba. *Aroroba powder. Bahia powder. Goa powder.* The pith or medulla of the stem and branches of a leguminous tree (a species of *Centrolobium*) growing in Brazil. It has been found of essential service in chloasma, herpes circinatus, ringworm, intertrigo, and mentagra. Used in the form of an ointment. (See Ung. Ararobæ.) Dr. Attfield found the powder to contain from 80 to 84 per cent. of crysophanic acid, to which substance its remedial powers are doubtless due. Crysophanic acid is now chiefly obtained from Aroroba.

Blue Gum Tree (The Tasmanian). Nat. order *Myrtaceæ.* The leaves and bark of the *Encalyptus Globulus* possess stimulant and antiperiodic properties, and have been given with advantage in intermittent fever, bronchitis, and asthma. In the two latter maladies the leaves may be rolled into cigarettes and smoked. Dr. Gimbert employs them instead of lint for dressing wounds, and says that, so used,

they are excellent deodorizers. In the preparations made from this substance Dr. Bentley advises the use of the narrow leaves. Dose, ʒj to ʒiv of the leaves in powder. For the various preparations of Eucalyptus see the body of the book,

Boldo. A shrub growing in the Chilian Andes. Reported to be useful in liver affections, and as a digestive; and also as a tonic in cases where quinine is inadmissible. The powder of the dried leaves is a sternutatory.

Carnauba Root. The root of the *Corypha cerifera* (a palm growing in Brazil) has been employed as an alterative and as a substitute for sarsaparilla.

Cocoa Leaves. The leaves of the *Coca Erythroxylon.* Sir R. Christison asserts from his personal experience that by chewing these leaves he was hardly sensible of the fatigue of a mountain ascent; that hunger and thirst were suspended for a long time, but that eventually neither appetite nor digestion were affected. He made trial of from 60 to 90 grains. On the contrary, Mr. Dowdeswell says that the results he obtained after a long series of experiments with cocoa leaves were entirely negative.

Condurango. The bark of a South American plant, introduced into Europe as a specific against cancerous and syphilitic ulcers. Dr. De Morgan says that he found it utterly useless. Dr. Granuzzi asserts that it is a strong poison, utterly unfit for therapeutical purposes.

Coto Bark. A South American drug, employed in Bolivia in powder, and in the form of an alcoholic extract in diarrhœa, neuralgic toothache, rheumatism, and gout.

Damiana. (Nat. order, *Turneraceæ.*) A Mexican drug reputed to be a powerful nervous stimulant and aphrodisiac.

Golden Seal. The *Hydrastis Canadensis* (*Ranunculaceæ*). Largely employed in medical practice in America (see Ext. Hydrastis fluid, U. S.). Given in atony, and said to be a palliative in cancer. A decoction is made by boiling 1 oz. of hydrastis in 16 oz. water. A substance termed hydrastin has been extracted from the plant, which is said, when combined with bitters, to have the effect of restoring the normal condition of the stomach in cases of intemperance, and to remove the appetite for stimulants. See *Hydrastin.*

GUARANA. The seeds of the *Paulinia sorbilis*, a climbing plant growing in Brazil. The Indians reduce the seeds to powder, after previously roasting them over a charcoal fire. The powder is mixed with water into a paste, which is then rolled into cakes and dried by exposure to the air and sun; and in this form it is exported into Europe. Guarana contains between 4 and 5 per cent. of caffein, a very much larger proportion than exists either in tea or coffee. In taste Guarana somewhat resembles chocolate. Two kinds are met with in the European market, one of which is said to be considerably adulterated. Stimulant and restorative. 30 grains of the powder, repeated every two hours if necessary, has been found of great service in severe headache. Dr. Wilks directs an extract to be made by first pulverizing the rolls of guarana, and treating the powder with alcohol, and evaporating to an extract, which should be dried and powdered. Dose, ʒij to ʒiv.

GUTTA PERCHA. The concrete juice of *Isonandra gutta* (Hooker) In tough, flexible pieces, of a light brown or chocolate colour. Soluble, or nearly so, in chloroform.

JABORANDI. Under this name several plants are used remedially by the natives of South America, and have lately been importod into Europe; many of which, according to M. Hardy, are possessed of different properties, whilst some are nearly inert. The Jaborandi employed by Drs. Coutinho, Gubler, and Sydney Ringer appears to have belonged to the genus *Pilocarpus*. M. Hardy, whose experiments confirm the reports of the physiological action of this drug, as given by the three former practitioners, states that the plant he employed was the *Pilocarpus pinnatus* (*Pilocarpus pennatifolious*). 45 to 60 grains of the stem and leaves administered in the form of infusion produce the most profuse perspiration and salivation. Messrs. Ringer and Gould have found it increase the secretion of milk, and Dr. Gübler has employed it in dropsy, diabetes, and bronchitis. In excessive doses it decreases the power of accommodation of the eye at certain distances. Dr. Coutinho recommends the infusion to be drunk with the suspended leaves. Dr. Laycock prescribes the following in diabetes mellitus:—Leaves and twigs ʒj, boiling water

℥vj. ℥ij every four hours. In its physiological action Jaborandi is very antagonistic to the salts of atropine.

KAVA KAVA-AVA. (*Piper methysticum.*) A plant growing in Tahiti, the Marquesas and Tonga islands. An infusion of this root has been used by the French physicians in gonorrhœa. Scrape ℥j of the root; macerate for 5 minutes in a quart of water, and filter.

LARCH BARK. The bark deprived of its outer layer, of *Larix Europœa*, the common larch.

MUDAR. The bark of the root of a tree belonging to the species *Caloptris* has been used in India in obstinate skin diseases, and in syphilis, dropsy, and rheumatism. Dose from grs. iij to grs. xij.

BITTER ORANGE. The ripe fruit of *Citrus Bigaradia.* Imported from the South of Europe.

TAYUYA. The root of a Brazilian plant, purgative, resolutive; given in syphilis. An injection of it has been used in gonorrhœa. Tincture. Root in powder ℥xij, proof spirit ℥xxxvj; macerate 14 days. If for internal use it must be diluted with four times its weight of water, when the dose may be made to vary from 1 to 14 drops.

YELLOW JASMINE. The *Carolina jasmine*, or *Woodbine. Gelsemium sempervirens* (*Loganiaceæ*, De Candolle). A native of North America. The root only is employed in medicine. Given in intermittent, remittent, and typhoid fevers, obscure nervous affections, rheumatism, and obstinate facial neuralgia. Dose, 1 to 2 grains. Dr. Spencer Thompson gives ♏xx of the tincture (which see) in severe headache, and repeats, if necessary, in two hours. A large dose produces double vision, paralysis of the voluntary muscles, and unconsciousness; an overdose, death. For the different preparations of gelsemium see the body of the book.

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