

A series of botanical tables, and tables of the materia medica, designed for the use of students preparing for examination at Apothecaries' Hall : illustrated with numerous engravings on wood, and four coloured medico-botanical maps of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, showing the geographical situation of all the plants of the Pharmacopoeia / by W.K. Toase.

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A SERIES
OF
BOTANICAL TABLES,
AND
TABLES OF THE MATERIA MEDICA,

DESIGNED FOR THE
USE OF STUDENTS PREPARING FOR EXAMINATION AT APOTHECARIES' HALL.

ILLUSTRATED
WITH NUMEROUS ENGRAVINGS ON WOOD,
AND FOUR COLOURED MEDICO-BOTANICAL MAPS OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AND AMERICA,
SHOWING THE
GEOGRAPHICAL SITUATION

OF
ALL THE PLANTS OF THE PHARMACOPEIA.

BY

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LICENTIATE OF THE SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES, LECTURER ON BOTANY AND ANATOMY,
&c. &c.

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ERRATA IN THE MAPS.

EUROPE.

France, *for galica* *read gallica*
Austria, — apomonax — opomonax

ASIA.

Asia Minor, *for Stryax* *read Styra*
Persia, — Modrus — Morus
Hindoostan — Pterocarpus — Pterocarpus
Ceylon — cassia — cassia
Sumatra — beuzoin — benzoin

AFRICA.

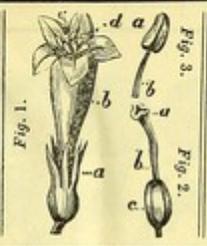
Egypt, *for usitalissimum* *read usitatissimum*
Senegambia, — Plerocarpus — Pterocarpus

AMERICA.

United States, *for marylandica* *read marilandica*
Peru, — triandria — triandra

LINNÆUS has divided all plants into two grand classes, namely, those bearing conspicuous flowers, or *Phanerogamous* plants; and those without conspicuous flowers, or *Cryptogamous* plants. The last, or 24th class of his system, comprehends the latter; while, to the former division, belong all the preceding 23 classes.

Now, to understand these, a knowledge of the sexual organs of plants only is necessary; these are the *Stamens*, and *Pistils*, which are situated immediately within the centre of the flower. To illustrate them, let us take an example from a perfect flower,—the *Nicotiana tabacum*, or Tobacco plant (fig. 1.) The parts of this flower are (a) the *calyx*, or most external envelope, surrounding (b) the *corolla*, or blossom, which, in its turn



encloses (c) the *Stamens*, these being arranged around the most central part of the flower (d), the *Pistil*. The *Pistil* (fig. 2) is the female organ of reproduction, and consists of three parts; 1st, the *Stigma*, or summit, (fig. 2. a.); 2nd, the *Style* (fig. 2. b.) supporting the *Stigma*; and 3rd, the *Germen* or *Ovary* (fig. 2. c.) which ultimately becomes the seed vessel of the plant. The *Stamen* (fig. 3.) or male organ, consists of two parts; 1st, the *Anther* (fig. 3. a.) which contains a fine dust, called the *Pollen*, or fructifying principle; and 2nd, the *Filament*, (fig. 3. b.) or thread which supports the anther.—These parts being understood, the Student is prepared to comprehend the Linnæan Classification, which may be arranged as follows.

CLASS I.—MONANDRIA.
 FIG. 4.—Flowers having one stamen (fig. 4. a.)
ORDER 1. MONOGYNIA.
 With one pistil (fig. 4. b.)
 1. *Curcuma longa.*
 2. *Elettaria cardamomum.*
 3. *Zingiber officinale.*

CLASS II.—DIANDRIA.
 FIG. 5.—Flowers having two stamens (fig. 5. a.)
ORDER 1. MONOGYNIA.
 With one pistil (fig. 4. b.)
 4. *Gratiola officinalis.*
 5. *Olea europæa.*
 6. *Rosmarinus officinalis.*
 7. *Salvia officinalis.*
ORDER 3. TRIGYNIA.
 With three pistils (fig. 5. b.)
 8. *Piper cubeba.*
 9. ——— *longum.*
 10. ——— *nigrum.*

CLASS III.—TRIANDRIA.
 FIG. 6.—Flowers having three stamens (fig. 6. a.)
ORDER 1. MONOGYNIA.
 With one pistil (fig. 4. b.)
 11. *Crocus sativus.*
 12. *Iris florentina.*
 13. *Valeriana officinalis.*
ORDER 2. DIGYNIA.
 With two pistils (fig. 6. b.)
 14. *Avena sativa.*
 15. *Hordeum distichon.*
 16. *Saceparum officinarum.*
 17. *Secale cornutum.*
 18. *Triticum hybernum.*

CLASS IV.—TETRANDRIA.
 FIG. 7.—Flowers having four stamens (fig. 7.)
ORDER 1. MONOGYNIA.
 With one pistil (fig. 4. b.)
 19. *Dorstenia contrajerva.*
 20. *Krameria triandra.*
 21. *Rubia tinctorum.*

CLASS V.—PENTANDRIA.
 FIG. 8.—Flowers having five stamens (fig. 8. a.)
ORDER 1. MONOGYNIA.
 With one pistil (fig. 4. b.)
 22. *Anchusa tinctoria.*
 23. *Atropa belladonna.*
 24. *Bomplandia trifoliata.*
 25. *Cephaelis ipeacuanha.*
 26. *Cinchona cordifolia.*
 27. ——— *lanatifolia.*
 28. ——— *oblongifolia.*
 29. *Capsicum annuum.*
 30. *Chironia centaurium.*
 31. *Convolvulus jalapa.*
 32. ——— *scammonia.*
 33. *Datura stramonium.*
 34. *Diosma crenata.*
 35. *Hyoscyamus niger.*
 36. *Menyanthes trifoliata.*
 37. *Nicotiana tabacum.*
 38. *Rhamnus catharticus.*
 39. *Solanum dulcamara.*
 40. *Spigelia marilandica.*
 41. *Strychnos nux vomica.*
 42. *Vitis vinifera.*
 43. *Viola odorata.*
ORDER 2. DIGYNIA.
 With two pistils (fig. 6. b.)
 44. *Anethum graveolens.*
 45. ——— *feniciculum.*
 46. *Angelica archangelica.*
 47. *Bubon galbanum.*
 48. *Carum carui.*
 49. *Conium maculatum.*
 50. *Coriandrum sativum.*
 51. *Cuminum cyminum.*
 52. *Daucus carota.*
 53. *Ferula assafetida.*
 54. *Gentiana lutea.*
 55. *Heracleum gummiferum.*
 56. *Pastinaca opopanax.*

57. *Pimpinella anisum.*
 58. *Ulmus campestris.*
ORDER 3. TRIGYNIA.
 With three pistils (fig. 5. b.)
 59. *Rhus toxicodendron.*
 60. *Sambucus nigra.*
ORDER 5. PENTAGYNIA.
 With five pistils (fig. 5. b.)
 61. *Linum catharticum.*
 62. ——— *usatissimum.*

CLASS VI.—HEXANDRIA.
 FIG. 9.—Flowers having six stamens (fig. 9.)
ORDER 1. MONOGYNIA.
 With one pistil (fig. 4. b.)
 63. *Acorus calamus.*
 64. *Allium cepa.*
 65. ——— *porrum.*
 66. ——— *sativum.*
 67. *Aloe spicata.*
 68. ——— *vulgaris.*
 69. *Scilla maritima.*
ORDER 2. DIGYNIA.
 With two pistils (fig. 6. b.)
 70. *Rumex acetosa.*
ORDER 3. TRIGYNIA.
 With three pistils (fig. 5. b.)
 71. *Colchicum autumnale.*

CLASS VII.—HEPTANDRIA.
 FIG. 10.—Flowers having seven stamens (fig. 10.)
ORDER 1. MONOGYNIA.
 With one pistil (fig. 4. b.)
 72. *Æsculus hippocastanum.*

CLASS VIII.—OCTANDRIA.
 FIG. 11.—Flowers having eight stamens (fig. 11.)
ORDER 1. MONOGYNIA.
 With one pistil (fig. 4. b.)
 73. *Amyris clemifera.*
 74. ——— *gileadensis.*
 75. *Daphne mezereum.*
ORDER 3. TRIGYNIA.
 With three pistils (fig. 5. b.)
 76. *Polygonum bistorta.*

CLASS IX.—ENNEANDRIA.
 FIG. 12.—Flowers having nine stamens (fig. 12.)
ORDER 1. MONOGYNIA.
 With one pistil (fig. 4. b.)
 77. *Laurus cassia.*
 78. ——— *cinnamomum.*
 79. ——— *camphora.*
 80. ——— *nobilis.*
 81. ——— *sassafras.*
ORDER 3. TRIGYNIA.
 With three pistils (fig. 5. b.)
 82. *Rheum palmatum.*
 83. ——— *undulatum.*

CLASS X.—DECANDRIA.
 FIG. 13.—Flowers having ten stamens (fig. 13.)
ORDER 1. MONOGYNIA.
 With one pistil (fig. 4. b.)
 84. *Arbutus uva ursi.*
 85. *Boswellia serrata.*
 86. *Cassia fistula.*
 87. ——— *senna.*
 88. *Copifera officinalis.*
 89. *Guaiaacum officinale.*
 90. *Hæmatoxylois campechianum.*
 91. *Myroxylon peruiferum.*
 92. *Pyrola umbellata.*
 93. *Quassia excelsa.*
 94. ——— *simaruba.*
 95. *Rhododendron chrysanthum.*
 96. *Ruta graveolens.*
 97. *Styrax benzoin.*
 98. ——— *officinale.*
ORDER 5. PENTAGYNIA.
 With five pistils (fig. 5. b.)
 99. *Oxalis acetosella.*

CLASS XI.—DODECANDRIA.
 FIG. 14.—Flowers having from twelve to nineteen stamens (fig. 14. a.)
ORDER 1. MONOGYNIA.
 With one pistil (fig. 4. b.)
 100. *Asarum europæum.*
 101. *Canella alba.*
 102. *Lythrum salicaria.*
ORDER 3. TRIGYNIA.
 With three pistils (fig. 5. b.)
 103. *Euphorbia officinarum.*

CLASS XII.—ICOSANDRIA.
 FIG. 15.—Flowers having twenty or more stamens, which are inserted either upon the calyx or corolla (fig. 15.)
ORDER 1. MONOGYNIA.
 With one pistil (fig. 4. b.)
 104. *Amygdalus communis.*
 105. *Eugenia caryophyllata.*
 106. *Myrtus pimenta.*
 107. *Prunus domestica.*
 108. ——— *lauro-cerasus.*
 109. *Punica granatum.*
ORDER 5. PENTAGYNIA.
 With five pistils (fig. 5. b.)
 110. *Pyrus cydonia.*

ORDER 8. POLYGYNIA.
 With many pistils (fig. 14. b.)
 111. *Geum urbanum.*
 112. *Rosa canina.*
 113. ——— *centifolia.*
 114. ——— *gallica.*
 115. *Tormentilla erecta.*

CLASS XIII.—POLYANDRIA.
 FIG. 16.—Flowers having many stamens, all of which are inserted upon the Receptacle (fig. 16.)
 N.B. The *Receptacle* is where all the different parts of the flower unite.
ORDER 1. MONOGYNIA.
 With one pistil (fig. 4. b.)
 116. *Dryobalanops camphora.*
 117. *Papaver somniferum.*
 118. ——— *rheas.*
ORDER 3. TRIGYNIA.
 With three pistils (fig. 5. b.)
 119. *Aconitum napellus.*
 120. *Delphinium staphisagria.*
ORDER 6. POLYGYNIA.
 With many pistils (fig. 14. b.)
 121. *Helleborus fetidus.*
 122. ——— *niger.*

CLASS XIV.—DIDYNAMIA.
 FIG. 17.—Flower with four stamens, two of which are longest (fig. 17.)
ORDER 1. GYMNASPERMIA.
 FIG. 18.—Having naked seeds, generally four in number, situated at the bottom of the calyx (fig. 18.)
 124. *Lavandula spicata.*
 125. *Hyssopus officinalis.*
 126. *Marrubium vulgare.*
 127. *Melissa officinalis.*
 128. *Mentha piperita.*
 129. ——— *pulegium.*
 130. ——— *sativa.*
 131. *Origanum majorana.*
 132. ——— *vulgare.*
ORDER 2. ANGIOSPERMIA.
 FIG. 19.—Having the seeds enclosed in a seed vessel (fig. 19.)
 133. *Digitalis purpurea.*
 134. *Scrophularia nodosa.*

CLASS XV.—TETRADYNAMIA.
 FIG. 20.—Flowers with six stamens, four of which are longest (fig. 20.)

ORDER 1. SILIQUOSA.
 FIG. 21.—The seed vessel being a short round pod (fig. 21.)
 135. *Cochilaria armoracea.*
ORDER 2. SILIQUOSA.
 FIG. 22.—The seed vessel being a long tapering pod (fig. 22.)
 136. *Cardamine pratensis.*
 137. *Sinapis alba.*
 138. ——— *nigra.*

CLASS XVI.—MONADELPHIA.
 FIG. 23.—Flowers with the stamens united into one bundle by their filaments (fig. 23.)
ORDER 1. TRIANDRIA.
 Having three stamens (fig. 6. a.)
 139. *Tamarindus indica.*
ORDER 6. POLYANDRIA.
 Having many stamens (fig. 16.)
 140. *Althæa officinalis.*
 141. *Malva sylvestris.*

CLASS XVII.—DIADELPHIA.
 FIG. 24.—Flowers with their stamens united into two bundles (fig. 24.)
ORDER 3. OCTANDRIA.
 Having eight stamens (fig. 11.)
 142. *Polygala senega.*
ORDER 4. DECANDRIA.
 Having ten stamens (fig. 13.)
 143. *Astragalus verus.*
 144. *Dolichos pruriens.*
 145. *Glycyrrhiza glabra.*
 146. *Geoffroya inermis.*
 147. *Pterocarpus erinacea.*
 148. ——— *santalinus.*
 149. *Spartium scoparium.*

CLASS XVIII.—POLYADELPHIA.
 FIG. 25.—Flowers with their stamens united into three or more bundles (fig. 25.)
ORDER 3. ICOSANDRIA.
 Having twenty or more stamens attached to the calyx or corolla (fig. 15.)
 150. *Citrus aurantium.*
 151. ——— *medica.*
 152. *Melaleuca cajaputi.*

CLASS XIX.—SYNGENESIA.
 FIG. 26.—Compound flowers having their anthers united into a tube (fig. 26.)
ORDER 1. POLYGYNIA ÆQUALIS.
 Each floret bearing both stamens and pistils (fig. 26.)
 153. *Arctium lappa.*
 154. *Lactuca sativa.*
 155. ——— *virosa.*
 156. *Leontodon taraxacum.*

ORDER 2. POLYGYNIA SUPERFLUA.
 FIG. 27.—The florets in the centre of the flower bearing stamens and pistils, while those round the circumference bear pistils only (fig. 27.)
 158. *Anthemis nobilis.*
 159. ——— *pyrethrum.*
 160. *Arnica montana.*
 161. *Artemisia absinthium.*
 162. ——— *chinensis.*
 163. ——— *santonica.*
 164. *Inula helenium.*
 165. *Tussilago farfara.*
 166. *Tansetum vulgare.*

CLASS XX.—GYNANDRIA.
 FIG. 28.—Flowers with their stamens united with the pistil (fig. 28.)
ORDER 4. HEXANDRIA.
 Having six stamens (fig. 9.)
 167. *Aristolochia serpentaria.*

CLASS XXI.—MONOGECIA.
 FIG. 29.—Having the stamens in one flower, and the pistils in another, but both on the same plant (fig. 29.)
ORDER 4. TETRANDRIA.
 With four stamens (fig. 7.)
 168. *Morus nigra.*
ORDER 7. POLYANDRIA.
 With many stamens (fig. 16.)
 169. *Arum maculatum.*
 170. *Quercus infectoria.*
 171. ——— *pedunculata.*

ORDER 8. MONADELPHIA.
 With the stamens united into one bundle (fig. 23.)
 172. *Croton cascarrilla.*
 173. ——— *tigleum.*
 174. *Cucumis colocynthis.*
 175. *Momordica elaterium.*
 176. *Pinus abies.*
 177. ——— *balsamea.*
 178. ——— *larix.*
 179. ——— *sylvestris.*
 180. *Ricinus communis.*

CLASS XXII.—DICECIA.
 FIG. 30.—Having the stamens in one flower, and the pistils in another, but each on separate plants (fig. 30.)
ORDER 2. DIANDRIA.
 With two stamens (fig. 5.)
 181. *Salix caprea.*
ORDER 5. PENTANDRIA.
 With five stamens (fig. 8.)
 182. *Humulus lupulus.*
 183. *Pistacia lentiscus.*
 184. ——— *terebinthus.*
ORDER 6. HEXANDRIA.
 With six stamens (fig. 9.)
 185. *Smilax sarsaparilla.*

ORDER 10. DODECANDRIA.
 With from twelve to nineteen stamens (fig. 14.)
 186. *Cocculus palmatus.*
ORDER 13. MONADELPHIA.
 With the stamens united into one bundle (fig. 23.)
 187. *Juniperus communis.*
 188. ——— *sabina.*
 189. *Myristica moschata.*

CLASS XXIII.—POLYGYMIA.
 FIG. 31.—Having three kinds of flowers, some with stamens only, others with pistils, and a third with both, which may either be all situated on the same plant, or scattered on different ones (fig. 31.)
ORDER 1. MONOGECIA.
 With male and female flowers on the same plant (fig. 29.)
 190. *Acacia catechu.*
 191. ——— *vera.*
 192. *Stalagmites cambogioides.*
 193. *Veratrum album.*

ORDER 2. DICECIA.
 With male and female flowers on different plants (fig. 30.)
 194. *Ficus carica.*
 195. *Fraxinus ornus.*

CLASS XXIV.—CRYPTOGAMIA.
 FIG. 32.—Plants having their parts of fructification indistinct (fig. 32.)
ORDER 1. FILICES.
Ferns (fig. 32.)
 196. *Aspidium filix mas.*
ORDER 3. ALGÆ.
 FIG. 33.—Flags (fig. 33.)
 197. *Fucus vesiculosus.*
 198. *Lichen islandicus.*

TABLE, No. 2, CONTAINING A KEY TO THE JUSSIEUAN SYSTEM, WITH A CORRESPONDING ARRANGEMENT OF MEDICAL PLANTS.

PLANTS are naturally divided, according to their structure, into two grand divisions, namely, CELLULAR and VASCULAR, or ACOTYLEDONOUS and COTYLEDONOUS plants. Acotyledonous, or cellular plants, are the same as the Linnæan Cryptogamous; while Cotyledonous, or vascular, represent Phanerogamous plants.

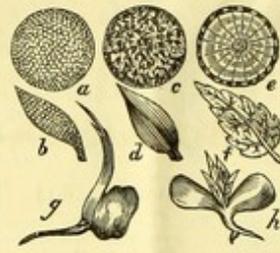
Cellular plants are so named from their structure being entirely cellular, and devoid both of woody fibre and spiral vessels. If a transverse section (a) be made of a cellular plant, no regular succession of bark, woody fibre, and pith, is observed, as in Dicotyledones (c), but the whole structure seems analogous to the pith or central medulla of those plants; consequently their leaves, when present, are untraversed by nerves, being destitute of spiral vessels (b).

Vascular plants, on the contrary, are composed of cellular tissue, spiral vessels, and woody fibre; consequently their leaves are traversed by nerves: and another distinguishing feature is, that they all bear perfect flowers, that is, flowers furnished either with stamens or pistils, or both.

Vascular plants are divided into MONOCOTYLEDONES and DICOTYLEDONES.

The Cotyledons (g, h) are the seed leaves of the embryo, which involve, and for some time assist, in the nutrition of the young plant.

Monocotyledonous plants (g) are those which have but one of these seed leaves, or cotyledones.



a. A transverse section of the stem of an Acotyledonous plant.
 b. A leaf of an Acotyledonous plant.
 c. A transverse section of the stem of a Monocotyledonous plant.
 d. A leaf of a Monocotyledonous plant.
 e. A transverse section of the stem of a Dicotyledonous plant.
 f. A leaf of a Dicotyledonous plant.
 g. A Monocotyledonous seed beginning to sprout.
 h. A Dicotyledonous seed beginning to sprout.

Dicotyledonous (h), those which have two or more: it is quite unnecessary, however, to dissect the seed of a plant to ascertain whether it is Mono- or Di-cotyledonous, for both may be easily and accurately distinguished by their anatomical structure.

In Monocotyledones there is no distinction between wood and bark, the cellular tissue and woody fibre being mingled together without any distinct circular layers (c). Again, there are no radiations to be seen in a transverse section of a monocotyledonous stem, as in a dicotyledonous (c, e); and moreover, in the former, the veins or nerves of the leaves are unbranched (d), and pass in parallel directions from the base to the apex; while, in the latter, they are branched (f), and form various angles, with the midrib or central prolongation of the petiole, or leaf stalk.

Thus then are distinguishable three grand classes in the natural arrangement of plants; viz. DICOTYLEDONES, MONOCOTYLEDONES, and ACOTYLEDONES.

Dicotyledonous plants, being by far the most numerous, are subdivided into 1st, those bearing flowers with both a calyx and corolla, (DICHLAMYDEÆ); 2nd, those in which the calyx and corolla are not distinct, (MONOCHLAMYDEÆ); and, 3rd, those in which the flowers are destitute of both calyx and corolla, (ACHLAMYDEÆ). The former sub-division is again still further divided according to the relative situation of the stamens; so also are Monocotyledonous plants; as may be seen in the following Table.

VASCULARES.

I.—DICOTYLEDONES.
 DIV. I. DICHLAMYDEÆ.



Plants bearing flowers with both a calyx and corolla.

SUB-DIV. I. THALAMIFLOREÆ.



Having their stamens situated on the receptacle under the Pistil.

RANUNCULACEÆ.

1. Aconitum napellus.
2. Delphinium staphisagria.
3. Helleborus foetidus.
4. — niger.
5. Ranunculus acris.
6. — flammula.

MENISPERMEÆ.

7. Cocculus palmatus.

PAPAVERACEÆ.

8. Papaver rhoeas.
9. — somniferum.

CRUCIFEREÆ.

10. Cardamine pratensis.
11. Cochlearia armoracia.
12. Sinapis alba.
13. — nigra.

VIOLARIEÆ.

14. Viola odorata.

POLYGALAEÆ.

15. Krameria triandra.
16. Polygala senega.

CARYOPHYLLEÆ.

17. Dianthus caryophyllus.

LINEÆ.

18. Linum catharticum.
19. — usitatissimum.

MALVACEÆ.

20. Althæa officinalis.
21. Malva sylvestris.

HIPPOCASTANEÆ.

22. Esculus hippocastanum.

GUTTIFEREÆ.

23. Dryobalanops camphora.
24. Stalagmites cambogioides.

VINIFEREÆ.

25. Vitis vinifera.

OXALIDEÆ.

26. Oxalis acetosella.

ZYGOPHYLLEÆ.

27. Guaiacum officinale.

MELIACEÆ.

28. Canella alba.

AURANTIACEÆ.

29. Citrus aurantium.
30. — medica.

RUTACEÆ.

31. Diosma crenata.
32. Ruta graveolens.

SIMARUBEÆ.

33. Bomplandia trifoliata.
34. Quassia excelsa.
35. — simaruba.

SUB-DIV. 2. CALYCIFLOREÆ.



Having their stamens situated on the calyx.

RHAMNEÆ.

36. Rhamnus cathartica.

TEREBINTHACEÆ.

37. Amyris elemifera.
38. — gileadensis.
39. Boswellia serrata.
40. Pistacia lentiscus.
41. — terebinthus.
42. Rhus toxicodendron.

LEGUMINOSÆ.

43. Acacia vera.
44. — catechu.
45. Astragalus verus.
46. Cassia fistula.
47. — senna.
48. Copaifera officinalis.
49. Dolichos puriens.
50. Geoffroya inermis.
51. Glycyrrhiza glabra.
52. Haematoylon campechianum.
53. Myroxylon peruiferum.
54. Pterocarpus santalinus.
55. — erinacea.
56. Spartium scoparium.
57. Tamarindus indica.

ROSACEÆ.

58. Agrimonia eupatoria.
59. Amygdalus communis.
60. Geum urbanum.
61. Prunus domestica.
62. — lauro-cerasus.
63. Pyrus cydonia.
64. Rosa canina.
65. — centifolia.
66. — gallica.
67. Tormentilla erecta.

SALICARIEÆ.

68. Lythrum salicaria.

MYRTACEÆ.

69. Eugenia caryophyllata.
70. Melaleuca cajaputi.
71. Myrtus pimenta.
72. Punica granatum.

CUCURBITACEÆ.

73. Cucumis colocythis.
74. Momordica elaterium.

UMBELLIFEREÆ.

75. Angelica archangelica.
76. Anethum graveolens.
77. — feniculum.
78. Bubon galbanum.
79. Carum carui.
80. Cicuta virosa.
81. Coriandrum sativum.
82. Conium maculatum.
83. Cuminum cyminum.
84. Daucus carota.
85. Ferula assafotida.
86. Heracleum gummiferum.
87. Pastinaca opoponax.
88. Pimpinella anisum.

CAPRIFOLIACEÆ.

89. Sambucus nigra.

RUBIACEÆ.

90. Rubia tinctorum.

CINCHONACEÆ.

91. Cinchona lancifolia.
92. — cordifolia.
93. — oblongifolia.
94. Coffea arabica.
95. Cephaelis ipecacuanha.

VALERIANEÆ.

96. Valeriana officinalis.

COMPOSITEÆ.

97. Anthemis nobilis.
98. — pyrethrum.
99. Arnica montana.
100. Arctium lappa.
101. Artemisia absinthium.
102. — chinensis.
103. — santonica.
104. Centaurea benedicta.
105. Inula helenium.
106. Lactuca sativa.
107. — virosa.
108. Leontodon taraxacum.
109. Tussilago farfara.
110. Tansetum vulgare.

ERICEEÆ.

111. Arbutus uva-ursi.
112. Pyrola umbellata.
113. Rhododendron chrysanthum.

SUB-DIV. 3. COROLLIFLOREÆ.



Having their stamens situated upon the corolla.

EBENACEÆ.

114. Styrax benzoin.
115. — officinale.

OLEACEÆ.

116. Fraxinus ornus.
117. Olea europæa.

APOCYNÆÆ.

118. Strychnos nux vomica.

GENTIANEÆ.

119. Chironia centaurium.
120. Gentian lutea.
121. Menyanthes trifoliata.
122. Spigelia marilandica.

CONVOLVULACEÆ.

123. Convolvulus scammonia.
124. — jalapa.

BORAGINEÆ.

125. Anchusa tinctoria.

SOLANÆÆ.

126. Atropa belladonna.
127. Capsicum annuum.
128. Datura stramonium.
129. Hyoscyamus niger.
130. Nicotiana tabacum.
131. Solanum dulcamara.

SCROPHULARINEÆ.

132. Digitalis purpurea.
133. Gratiola officinalis.
134. Scrophularia nodosa.

LABIATEÆ.

135. Hyssopus officinalis.
136. Lavandula spicata.
137. Marrubium vulgare.
138. Melissa officinalis.
139. Mentha piperita.
140. — pulegium.
141. — sativa.
142. Origanum vulgare.
143. — majorana.
144. Rosmarinus officinalis.
145. Salvia officinalis.

DIV. II. MONOCHLAMYDEÆ.



Plants bearing flowers with but one floral envelope.

POLYGONEÆ.

146. Rumex acetosa.
147. Rheum palmatum.
148. — undulatum.
149. Polygonum bistorta.

LAURINEÆ.

150. Laurus cassia.
151. — camphora.
152. — cinnamomum.
153. — nobilis.
154. — sassafras.

MYRISTICÆ.

155. Myristica moschata.

THYMELLEÆ.

156. Daphne mezereum.

ARISTOLOCHIEÆ.

157. Aristolochia serpentaria.
158. Asarum europæum.

EUPHORBIAEÆ.

159. Croton cascariilla.
160. — tigillum.
161. Euphorbia officinarum.
162. Ricinus communis.

URTICEÆ.

163. Dorstenia contrajerva.
164. Ficus carica.
165. Humulus lupulus.
166. Morus nigra.

ULMACEÆ.

167. Ulmus campestris.

PIPERACEÆ.

168. Piper cubeba.
169. — longum.
170. — nigrum.

DIV. III. ACHLAMYDEÆ.



Plants bearing flowers destitute of both calyx and corolla.

AMENTACEÆ.

171. Salix caprea.

CUPULIFEREÆ.

172. Quercus infectoria.
173. — pedunculata.

CONIFEREÆ.

174. Pinus abies.
175. — balsamea.
176. — larix.

177. Pinus sylvestris.
178. Juniperus communis.
179. — sabina.

II.—MONOCOTYLEDONES.

DIV. I. MONOEPHYGNEÆ.



Plants bearing flowers having their stamens epigynous, i. e. situated above the seed organ.

SCITAMINEÆ.

180. Eleteria cardamomum.
181. Curcuma longa.
182. Zingiber officinale.

IRIDEÆ.

183. Crocus sativus.
184. Iris florentina.

DIV. II. MONOPERIGYNEÆ.



Plants bearing flowers having their stamens perigynous i. e. situated around the seed organ.

ASPHODELEÆ.

185. Allium sativum.
186. — porrum.
187. — cepa.
188. Aloe spicata.
189. — vulgaris.
190. Scilla maritima.

SMILACEÆ.

191. Smilax sarsaparilla.

MELANTHACEÆ.

192. Colchicum autumnale.
193. Veratrum album.

PALMEÆ.

194. Cocos butyracea.

DIV. III. MONOHYPOGYNEÆ.



Plants bearing flowers having their stamens hypogynous i. e. situated under the seed organ.

GRAMINEÆ.

195. Avena sativa.
196. Hordeum distichon.
197. Secale cornutum.
198. Saccharum officinarum.
199. Triticum hybernum.

AROIDÆ.

200. Acorus calamus.
201. Arum maculatum.

CELLULARES.

III.—ACOTYLEDONES.

FILICES.

202. Aspidium filix-mas.

ALGÆ.

203. Fucus vesiculosus.

LICHENEÆ.

204. Lichen islandicus.

FUNGI.

205. Boletus ignarius.

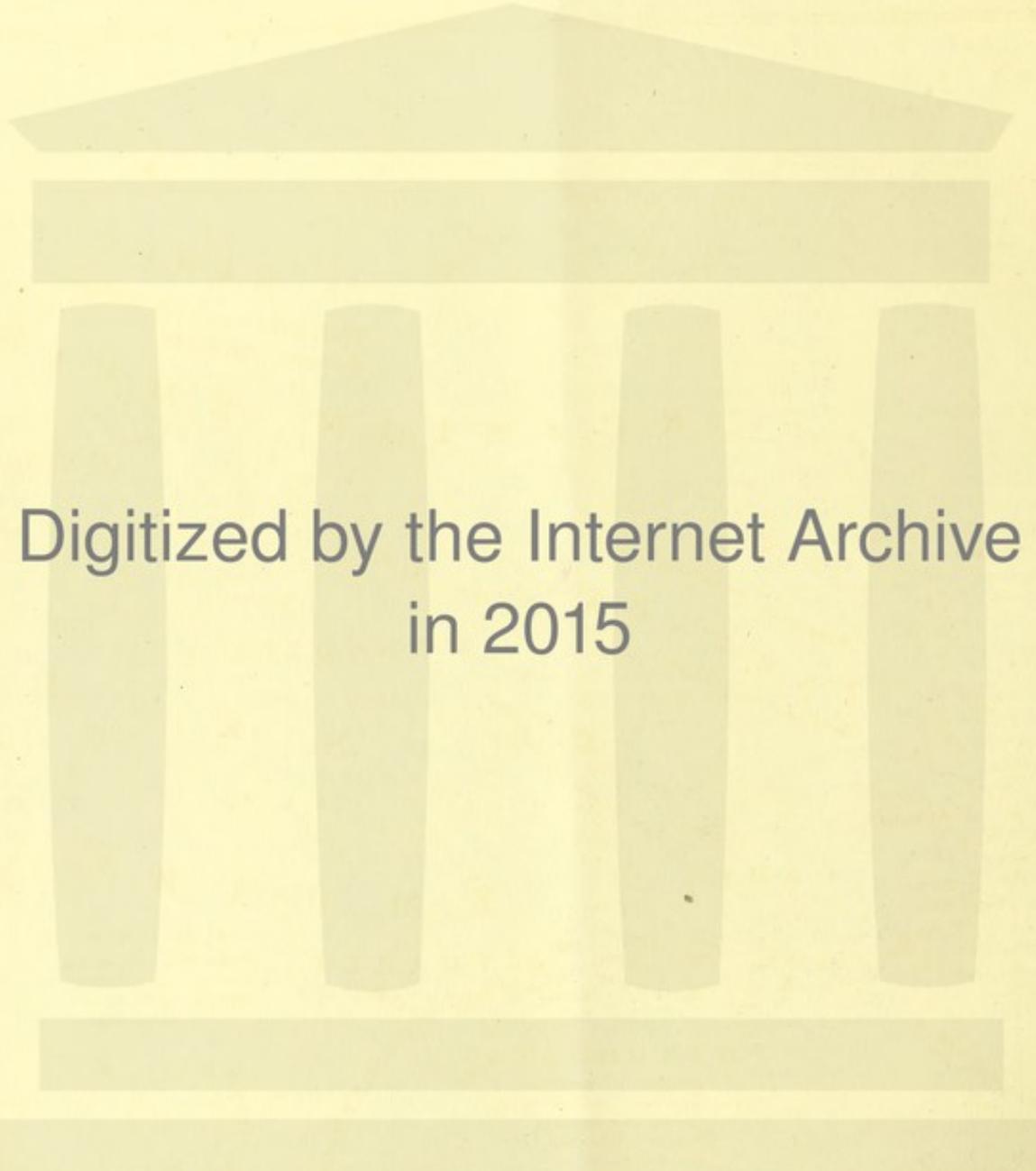
MEDICO-BOTANICAL CHART OF EUROPE.



Plants indigenous to Britain.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <i>Acorus calamus.</i> | <i>Mentha piperita, viridis et pulegium.</i> |
| <i>Agrimonia eupatoria.</i> | <i>Marrubium vulgare.</i> |
| <i>Althaea officinalis.</i> | <i>Malva sylvestris.</i> |
| <i>Anethum feniculum.</i> | <i>Menyanthes trifoliata.</i> |
| <i>Angelica archangelica.</i> | <i>Oxalis acetosella.</i> |
| <i>Anthemis nobilis.</i> | <i>Papaver rhoeas.</i> |
| <i>Arbutus uva ursi.</i> | <i>Pinus sylvestris.</i> |
| <i>Arctium lappa.</i> | <i>Polygonum bistorta.</i> |
| <i>Artemisia absinthium.</i> | <i>Quercus pedunculata.</i> |
| <i>Arum maculatum.</i> | <i>Rhamnus catharticus.</i> |
| <i>Asarum europaeum.</i> | <i>Rosa canina.</i> |
| <i>Atropa belladonna.</i> | <i>Rumex acetosa.</i> |
| <i>Cardamine pratensis.</i> | <i>Sambucus nigra.</i> |
| <i>Chironia centaurium.</i> | <i>Sclanum dulcamara.</i> |
| <i>Ochlearia arvenacia.</i> | <i>S. dia caprea et alba.</i> |
| <i>Celastium autumnale.</i> | <i>Sinapis alba et nigra.</i> |
| <i>Carum carui.</i> | <i>Tormentilla erecta.</i> |
| <i>Orcus salutaris.</i> | <i>Tussilago farfara.</i> |
| <i>Daucus carota.</i> | <i>Spartium scoparium.</i> |
| <i>Daphne mezerium.</i> | <i>Ulmus campestris.</i> |
| <i>Datura stramonium.</i> | <i>Valeriana officinalis.</i> |
| <i>Digitalis purpurea.</i> | <i>Uola odorata.</i> |
| <i>Ficus vesiculosus.</i> | |
| <i>Geon urbanum.</i> | |
| <i>Helleborus foetidus.</i> | |
| <i>Humulus lupulus.</i> | |
| <i>Hyoscyamus niger.</i> | |
| <i>Inula helenium.</i> | |
| <i>Juriperus communis.</i> | |
| <i>Lactuca virosa.</i> | |
| <i>Limon catharticum.</i> | |
| <i>Leontodon taraxacum.</i> | |





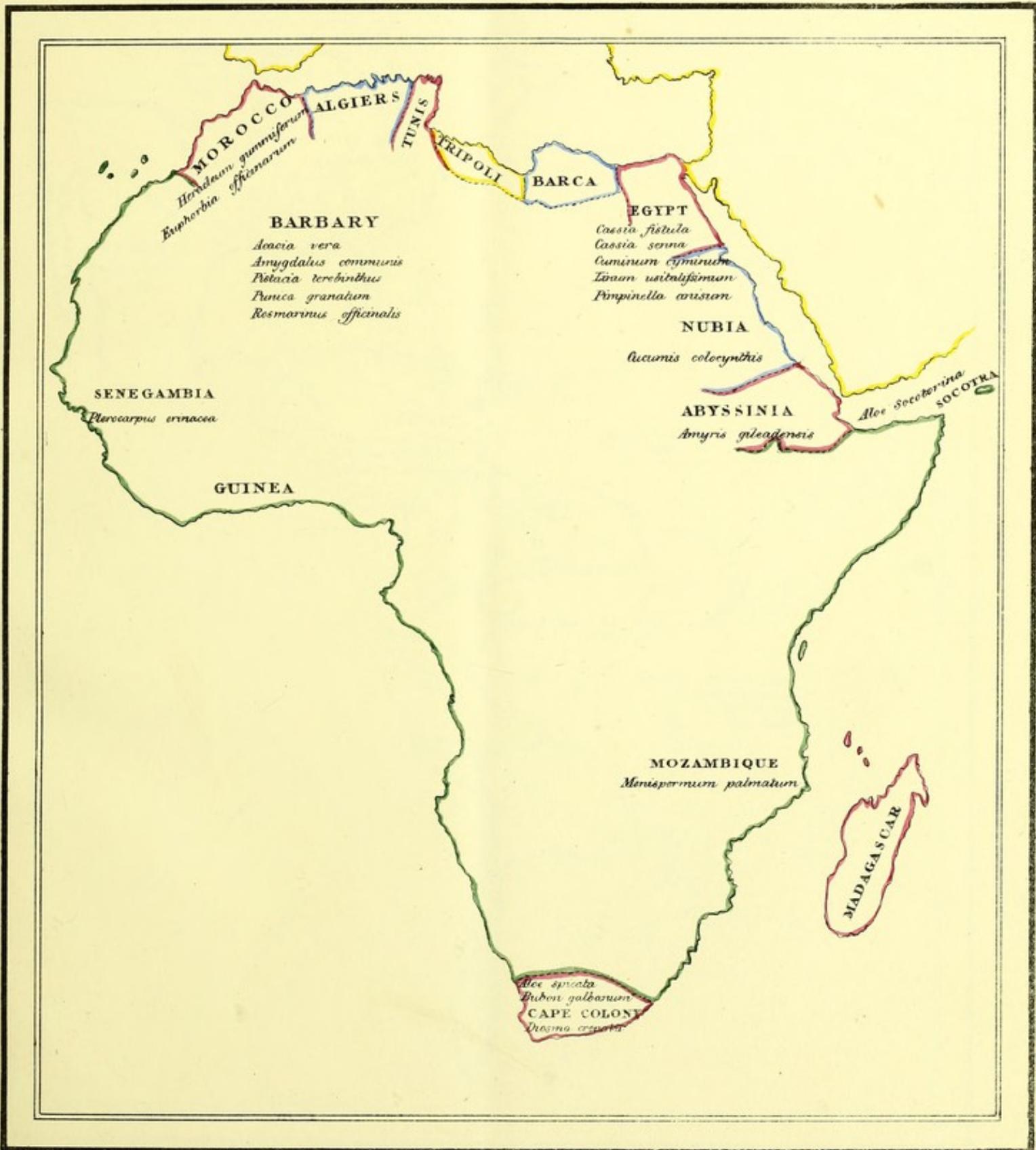
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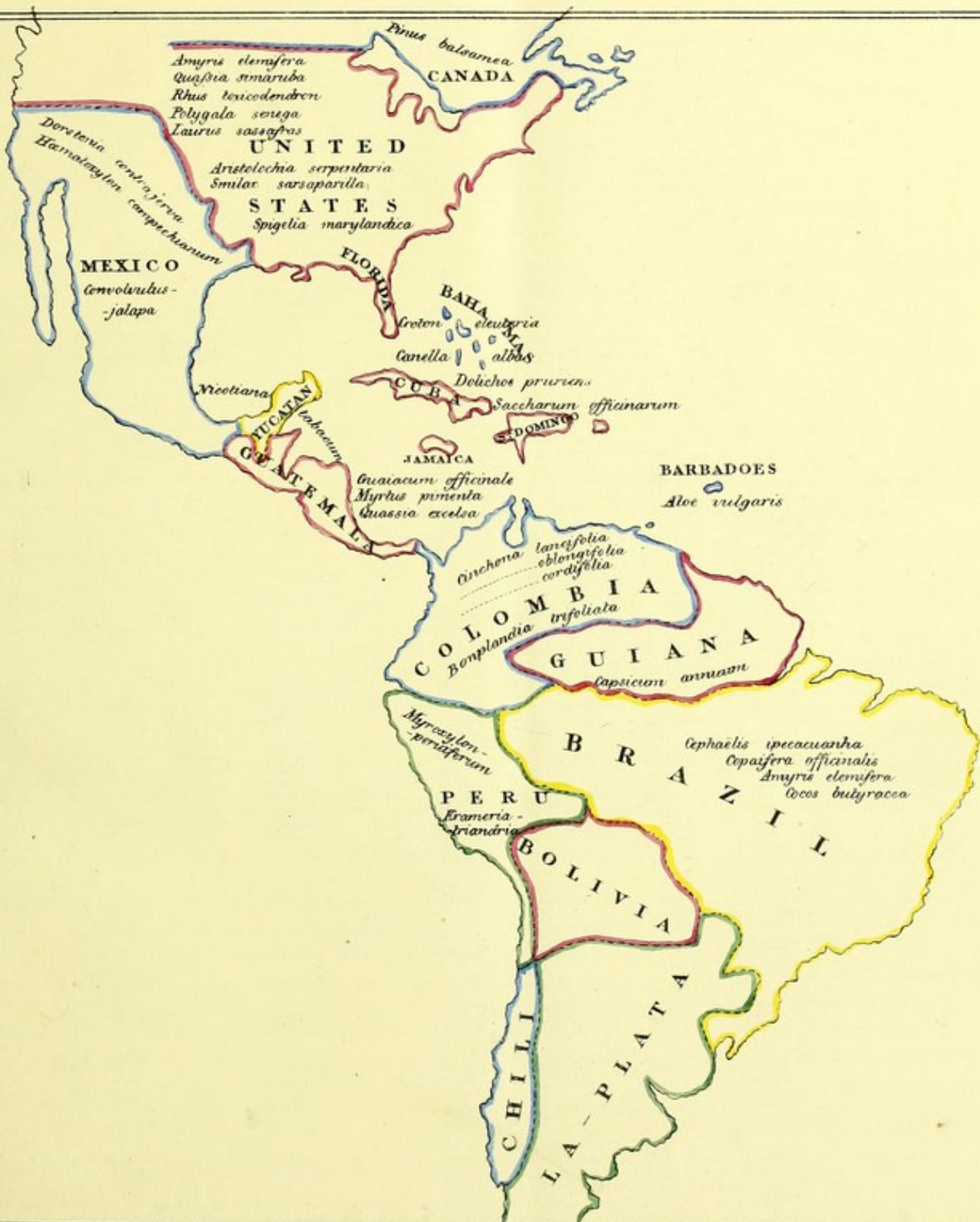
MEDICO-BOTANICAL CHART OF ASIA.



MEDICO-BOTANICAL CHART OF AFRICA.



MEDICO-BOTANICAL CHART OF AMERICA.



TABLE, No. 3, SHOWING THE PARTS USED, PROPERTIES, DOSES, ACTIVE PRINCIPLES, PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS, AND FORMS OF EXHIBITION OF MEDICAL PLANTS, WITH A REFERENCE TO THEIR LINNÆAN AND JUSSIEUAN CLASSIFICATION.

Name of Plant.	Lin.	Jus.	Part used.	Properties.	Dose.	Active principle.	Pharmaceutical Preparations, and Forms of Exhibition.
Acacia catechu	190	44	Extract	Astringent	gr. x.—ʒij.	Tannin	Inf. catechu. Tinct. catechu.
vera	191	43	Gum	Demulcent	Ad libitum	Mucilage	{ Muc. acaciæ. Mist. cretæ, cornu. usti, guaiaci, et moschi. Pulv. cretæ co., et trag. co. Conf. amygdalarum.
Aconitum napellus	119	1	Leaves	Narcotic	gr. j.—iv.	Aconita	Extractum aconiti.
Acorus calamus	63	200	Rhizoma	Aromatic and tonic	ʒj.—ʒj.	Volatile oil and bitter matter.	Given in the form of powder or infusion.
Esculus hippocastanum	72	22	Bark	Tonic	ʒj.—ʒj.	Not known	Given in powder.
Allium cepa	64	187	Bulb	Stimulant and diuretic	ʒss.—ʒj.	Volatile oil	Given in substance.
porrum	65	186	Bulb	Stimulant and diuretic	ʒss.—ʒj.	Volatile oil	Given in the form of expressed juice.
sativum	66	185	Bulb	Stimulant and diuretic	ʒss.—ʒj.	Volatile oil	Given in substance, or in the form of expressed juice.
Aloe spicata	67	188	Extract	} Stimulating purgative	gr. v.—gr. xv.	Resin	{ Decoct. aloes co. Tinct. aloes, aloes co., et benzoini co. Vin. aloes. Pil. aloes c. myrrhæ, et cambogiæ co. Pulv. aloes co. Ex. aloes pur., et colocynthidis co.
vulgaris	68	189	Extract				
Althæa officinalis	140	70	Leaves and root	Demulcent	Ad libitum	Mucilage	Syrupus althææ.
Amygdalus communis	104	59	Kernel	Demulcent	Ad libitum	Fixed oil	Ol. amygdalæ. Mist. amygdalæ. Conf. amygdalæ.
Myrris elemifera	73	37	Resin	Stimulant	Used externally.	Resin and volatile oil	Unguentum elemi comp.
gleadensis	74	38	Liquid resin	Stimulant	Not used	Volatile oil	Not used.
Anchusa tinctoria	22	125	Root	Colouring		Colouring matter	Used for colouring oils and ointments.
Anethum fœniculum	45	77	Seeds	Carminative	ʒj.—ʒj.	Volatile oil	Aqua fœniculi. Spiritus juniperi comp.
graveolens	44	76	Seeds	Carminative	ʒj.—ʒj.	Volatile oil	Aqua anethi.
Angelica archangelica	46	75	Seeds and root	Carminative	ʒj.—ʒj.	Volatile oil	Given in substance.
Anthem. nobilis	158	97	Flowers	Tonic and carminative	ʒj.—ʒj.	Piperina and volatile oil	Inf. anthemidis. Extr. anthemidis. Ol. anthemidis.
pyrethrum	159	98	Root	Sialagogue	gr. v.—x.	Fixed oil	Chewed, to excite the flow of saliva.
Arbutus uva-ursi	84	111	Leaves	Astringent	ʒj.—ʒj.	Tannin and Gallic acid	Given in powder.
Arctium lappa	153	100	Seeds and root	Diuretic	ʒj.—ʒj.	Inuline	Given in powder.
Aristolochia serpentaria	167	137	Root	Stimulating tonic	gr. x.—ʒss.	Volatile oil and resin	Tinct. serpentariæ, et cinchonæ comp.
Arnica montana	160	99	Flowers and root	Narcotic and stimulant	gr. v.—x.	Cytisina and resin	Given in powder or infusion.
Artemisia absinthium	161	101	Leaves and tops	Tonic and anthelmintic	ʒj.—ʒj.	Volatile oil and resin	Given in powder or infusion.
chinensis	162	102	Leaves	Counter irritant		Moxa	Used for preparing Moxa.
santonica	163	103	Seeds and tops	Anthelmintic	ʒj.—ʒj.	Volatile oil and resin	Given in powder or infusion.
Asarum europæum	100	158	Leaves	Erhine	gr. ij.—v.	Cytisina and volatile oil	Snuffed up the nose.
Aspidium filix-mas.	196	202	Root	Astringent and anthelmintic	ʒj.—ʒj.	Volatile oil and tannin	Given in powder.
Astragalus verus	143	45	Gum	Demulcent	gr. x.—ʒj.	Cerasin	Pulv. tragacanthæ comp.
Atropa belladonna	23	126	Leaves	Narcotic	gr. j.—x.	Atropia	Extractum belladonnæ.
Avena sativa	14	195	Seeds	Demulcent	Ad libitum	Fecula	Used for preparing grits.
Bomplandia trifoliata	24	33	Bark	Stimulant and tonic	gr. x.—ʒss.	Volatile oil and resin	Infusum cuspariæ.
Boswellia serrata	85	39	Gum resin	Stimulant and diaphoretic	gr. v.—ʒj.	Volatile oil and resin	Used to perfume sick rooms.
Babon galbanum	47	78	Gum resin	Stimulant and anti-spasm	gr. x.—ʒss.	Gum-resin	Pilule galbani comp. Emplastrum galbani comp.
Camella alba	101	28	Bark	Stimulant and tonic	gr. x.—ʒss.	Volatile oil and resin	Vinum aloes.
Capsicum annuum	29	127	Fruit	Stimulant	gr. v.—x.	Fixed oil	Tinctura capsici.
Cardamine pratensis	136	10	Flowers	Diuretic and anti-spasm	ʒss.—ʒj.	Acrid oil	Given in powder.
Carum carui	48	79	Seeds	Carminative	gr. x.—ʒj.	Volatile oil	{ Tinct. sennæ, et cardamomi co. Ol. carui. Aqua carui. Sp. carui, et juniperi co. Conf. opii, et rutæ. Emp. cumini.
Cassia fistula	86	46	Pulp of the pods	Laxative	ʒij.—ʒj.	Sugar and mucus.	Confectio cassiæ, et sennæ.
senna	87	47	Leaves	Purgative	ʒj.—ʒj.	Cathartine	{ Tinc. sennæ, Inf. sennæ, Conf. sennæ, Syr. sennæ, Pulv. sennæ co.
Cephaelis ipecacuanha	25	95	Root	Expectorant and emetic	gr. ss.—ʒss.	Emetina	Vin. ipec., Pulv. ipec. co.
Chironia centaurium	30	119	Flowering tops	Tonic	ʒj.—ʒj.	Bitter resin	Given in powder.
Cinchona cordifolia	26	92	Bark	Tonic	ʒss.—ʒj.	Quinia	{ All the pharmaceutical preparations are made with the Cin- chona lancifolia, Inf. cinchonæ, Decoc. cinchonæ, Ex. cin- chonæ, et cinchonæ resinostum. Tinct. cinchonæ, et cin- chonæ co.
lancifolia	27	91	Bark	Tonic	ʒss.—ʒj.	Cinchonia	
oblongifolia	28	93	Bark	Tonic	ʒss.—ʒj.	Quinia and cinchonina	
Citrus aurantium	150	29	Rind of the fruit	Tonic and stomachic	ʒj.—ʒj.	Bitter principle & volatile oil	{ Inf. aurantii co., et gent. co. Tinct. aurantii, cinchonæ co., et gent. co., Conf. aurantii, Sp. armoraciæ co. Syr. aurantii.
medica	151	30	{ Juice of the fruit Rind of the fruit	Refrigerant Tonic and stomachic	Ad libitum ʒj.—ʒj.	Citric acid Bitter principle & volatile oil	Acidum citricum. Syr. limonium.
Cocculus palmatus	186	7	Root	Tonic	gr. x.—ʒj.	Colombina	Inf. aurantii co., et gentianæ co.
Cochlearia armoraciæ	135	11	Root	Stimulant and diuretic	ʒj.—ʒj.	Volatile oil	Inf. calumbæ. Tinct. calumbæ.
Colechicum autumnale	71	192	{ Bulb Seeds	} Narcotic and purgative	gr. ij.—gr. viij.	Veratria	{ Acet. colchici. Vin. colchici. Sp. colchici ammoniati.
Conium maculatum	49	82	Leaves				Narcotic
Convulvulus jalapa	31	124	Root	Cathartic	gr. x.—ʒss.	Resin	Tinctura jalapæ. Ex. jalapæ.
sammonia	32	123	Gum resin	Cathartic	gr. v.—ʒj.	Resin	Pulv. scammi co., et sennæ co., Conf. scammi. Ex. colocynth. co.
Copaifera officinalis	88	48	Liquid resin	Diuretic and stimulant	M. x.—ʒss.	Volatile oil	Given in substance.
Coriandrum sativum	50	81	Seeds	Carminative	ʒj.—ʒj.	Volatile oil	Confectio sennæ.
Crocos sativus	11	183	Stigmas	Stimulant	gr. x.—ʒss.	Volatile oil and polychroite	{ Tinct. aloes co., cinchonæ co., rhei, et rhei co. Pil. aloes c. myrrhæ, Syr. croci. Conf. aromatica. Decoc. aloes co.
Croton cascariilla	172	139	Bark	Tonic	ʒj.—ʒj.	Volatile oil	Inf. cascariillæ. Tinct. cascariillæ.
tigleum	173	160	Oil of the seeds	Drastic cathartic	M. j.—M. ij.	Fixed oil	Given in substance.
Cucumis colocynthis	174	73	Pulp of the fruit	Drastic cathartic	gr. ij.—gr. vj.	Colocoyntine	Ex. colocynthidis, et colocynthidis comp.
Cuminum cyminum	51	83	Seeds	Carminative and stimulant	ʒj.—ʒj.	Volatile oil	Emplastrum cumini.
Curcuma longa	1	181	Root	Carminative and tonic	gr. x.—ʒss.	Volatile oil	Given in powder.
Daphne mezereum	75	156	Bark of the root	Stimulating diaphoretic	gr. j.—gr. x.	Daphnin	Decoctum sarsaparillæ co.
Datura stramonium	33	128	Leaves and seeds	Narcotic	gr. ss.—gr. x.	Daturia	Extractum stramonii.
Daucus carota	52	84	Seeds	Carminative	ʒj.—ʒj.	Volatile oil	The root is used in the form of poultice.
Delphinium staphisagria	120	2	Seeds	Cathartic	gr. ij.—gr. x.	Delphinia	Rarely used, excepting to destroy Pediculi.
Digitalis purpurea	133	132	Leaves	Diuretic and sedative	gr. j.—gr. ij.	Digitalia	Tinct. digitalis. Inf. digitalis.
Diosma crenata	34	31	Leaves	Tonic and diuretic	ʒj.—ʒj.	Volatile oil and extractive	Given in the form of infusion.
Dolichos pruriens	144	49	Hairs of the pods	Anthelmintic	gr. v.—gr. x.	Mechanical	Given in substance.
Dorstenia contrajerva	19	163	Root	Tonic and sudorific	gr. x.—ʒij.	Acrid principle	Pulvis contrajervæ comp.
Dryobalanops camphora	116	23	Camphor	Stimulant and diaphoretic	gr. ij.—gr. x.	Camphor	{ Tinct. camph. co., Mist. camph., Sp. camph., Lin. camphoræ, camphoræ co., saponis co., et hydrargyri.
Elettaria cardamomum	2	180	Seeds	Carminative	gr. v.—ʒj.	Volatile oil	{ Tinct. card. co., cinnam. co., gent. co., rhei, et sennæ. Sp. Æthis aromati., Ex. colocynthidis co., Conf. aromatica, Pulv. cinnam. co.
Eugenia caryophyllata	105	69	Flower buds	Stimulant and aromatic	gr. v.—ʒj.	Volatile oil	{ Inf. caryoph., et aurant. co. Vinum opii. Conf. aromati., et scammoniæ.
Euphorbia officinarum	103	161	Gum resin	Erhine	gr. j.—gr. ij.	Acrid resin	Snuffed up the nose.
Ferula assafetida	53	85	Gum resin	Anti-spasm and expectorant	gr. v.—ʒj.	Gum resin	{ Tinct. assafetidæ. Mist. assafetidæ. Sp. ammon. fetidus, Pil. galbani co.
Ficus carica	194	164	Fruit	Demulcent	Ad libitum	Sugar	Decoctum hordei co. Conf. sennæ.
Fraxinus ornus	195	116	Manna	Laxative	ʒss.—ʒj.	Sugar	Confectio cassiæ.
Fucus vesiculosus	197	203	Whole plant	Deobstruent	gr. x.—ʒij.	Iodine	The burnt plant given in powder.
Gentiana lutea	54	120	Root	Tonic	gr. x.—ʒj.	Bitter extractive	Tinct. gentianæ co., Inf. gentianæ co., Ex. gentianæ.
Geoffroya inermis	146	50	Bark	Anthelmintic	ʒj.—ʒss.	Resin	Given in powder.
Geum urbanum	111	60	Root	Astringent	ʒss.—ʒj.	Tannin	Given in powder.
Glycyrrhiza glabra	145	51	Root	Demulcent	ʒj.—ʒj.	Sarcocoll	Decoct. sarsapa. co., Inf. lini, Ex. glycyrrhizæ, Conf. sennæ.
Gratiola officinalis	4	133	Herb	Cathartic	gr. x.—ʒss.	Bitter principle	Given in powder.
Guaiacum officinale	89	27	Resin	Diaphoretic	gr. x.—ʒss.	Guaiac	{ Tinct. guaiaci, et guaiaci ammon., Decoct. sarsapa. co., Mist. guaiaci, Pil. hyd. submur. co., Pulv. aloes co.
Hæmatoxylin campechia	90	52	Wood	Astringent	ʒj.—ʒj.	Tannin	Extractum hæmatoxyli.
Helleborus foetidus	121	3	Leaves	Anthelmintic	gr. v.—gr. xv.	Acrid principle	Given in powder.
niger	122	4	Root	Cathartic	gr. v.—ʒj.	Acrid principle	Tinctura hellebori nigri.
Heracleum gummiferum	55	86	Gum resin	Stimulating expectorant	gr. x.—ʒss.	Gum resin	{ Mist. ammoniaci, Pil. scillæ co., Emp. ammoniaci, et ammo- niaci c. hydrargyro.

TABLE, No. 3, (continued.)

Name of plant.	Lin.	Jus.	Part used.	Properties.	Dose.	Active principle.	Pharmaceutical Preparations, and Forms of Exhibition.
Hordeum distichon	15	196	Seeds	Demulcent	Ad libitum	Fecula	Decoctum hordei, et hordei comp.
Humulus lupulus	182	165	Strobiles	Narcotic and tonic	gr. ij.—gr. xv	Lupuline	Tinct. humuli, Ex. humuli.
Hyoscyamus niger	35	129	Leaves and seeds	Narcotic	gr. ij.—gr. xij	Hyoscyama	Tinct. hyoscyami, Ex. hyoscyami.
Hyssopus officinalis	123	135	Herb	Stimulant	ʒj.—ʒj	Volatile oil	Given in powder.
Inula helenium	164	105	Root	Tonic	ʒj.—ʒj	Inuline and volatile oil	Confectio pipris nigri.
Iris florentina	12	181	Rhizoma	Demulcent	Not used	Fecula	A frequent ingredient in tooth powders.
Juniperus communis	187	178	Berries and tops	Diuretic	ʒss.—ʒj	Volatile oil	Ol. juniperi, Sp. juniperi co.
— sabina	188	179	Leaves	Emmenagogue	gr. v.—gr. x	Volatile oil	Ceratum sabinae.
Krameria triandra	20	15	Root	Astringent	gr. x.—ʒss	Tannin	Given in powder.
Lactuca sativa	154	106	Herb	Narcotic	gr. j.—gr. vj	Lactucarium	Given in the form of inspissated juice.
— virosa	155	107	Herb	Narcotic	gr. j.—gr. vj	Lactucarium	Given in the form of inspissated juice.
Laurus camphora	79	151	Camphor	Stimulant and diaphoretic	gr. ij.—gr. x	Camphor	See Dryobalanos camphora.
— cassia	77	150	Bark	Stimulant	gr. x.—ʒj	Volatile oil	Given in powder.
— cinnamomum	78	152	Bark	Stimulant	gr. x.—ʒj	Volatile oil	(Tinct. cinnam., cinnam. co., catechu, et cardam. co., Aq. cin- nam., Sp. cinnam., et lavand. co., Inf. catechu, Pulv. cin- nam. co.)
— nobilis	80	153	Berries	Stimulant and narcotic	gr. v.—ʒj	Prussic acid	Conf. rutae, Emp. cumini.
— sassafras	81	154	Wood	Stimulant	ʒj.—ʒj	Volatile oil	Ol. sassafras, Decoct. sarsap. co., et guaiaci co.
Lavandula spicata	124	136	Flowering tops	Stimulant	gr. v.—ʒj	Volatile oil	Ol. lavand., Sp. lavand., et lavand. co.
Leontodon taraxacum	156	108	Root	Diuretic	Ex. gr. v.—ʒj	Bitter principle	Extractum taraxaci.
Lichen islandicus	198	204	Whole plant	Demulcent	ʒj.—ʒss	Mucilage	Decoctum lichenis.
Linum catharticum	61	18	Whole plant	Purgative	ʒss.—ʒj	Extractive	Given in powder.
— usitatissimum	62	19	Seeds	Demulcent	Ad libitum	Mucus	Infusum lini, Oleum lini.
Lythrum salicaria	102	68	Root	Astringent	ʒss.—ʒj	Galic acid	Given in powder.
Malva sylvestris	141	21	Whole plant	Demulcent	Ad libitum	Mucus	Given in decoction.
Marrubium vulgare	126	137	Herb	Tonic and diuretic	ʒj.—ʒj	Volatile oil	Given in powder or infusion.
Melaleuca cajuputi	152	70	Oil	Stimulant	M. v.—M. x	Volatile oil	The best form of exhibition is on lump sugar.
Melissa officinalis	127	138	Leaves	Stimulant	Ad libitum	Volatile oil	Given in infusion.
Mentha piperita	128	139	Herb	Carminative	gr. x.—ʒj	Volatile oil	Aq. menth. pip., Ol. menth. pip., Sp. menth. pip.
— pulegium	129	140	Herb	Carminative	gr. x.—ʒj	Volatile oil	Aq. pulegii, Ol. pulegii, Sp. pulegii.
— viridis	130	141	Herb	Carminative	gr. x.—ʒj	Volatile oil	Aq. menth. vir., Ol. menth. vir., Sp. menth. vir.
Menyanthes trifoliata	36	121	Leaves	Tonic	ʒj.—ʒj	Extractive	Given in powder or infusion.
Momordica elaterium	175	74	Fruit	Drastic cathartic	gr. ʒ.—gr. j	Elatin	Extractum elaterii.
Morus nigra	168	166	Fruit	Laxative	Ad libitum	Tartaric acid	Syrupus mori.
Myristica moschata	189	155	Kernels	Stimulant	gr. v.—ʒj	Volatile oil	Sp. myristicæ, et lavandulæ co., Conf. aromat., Emp. picis comp.
Myroxylon peruiferum	91	53	Balsam	Stimulant	ʒss.—ʒj	Benzoic acid	Given in substance.
Myrtus pimenta	106	71	Berries	Stimulant	gr. v.—ʒj	Volatile oil	Aq. pimentæ, Sp. pimentæ, Ol. pimentæ, Syr. rhamnii.
Nicotiana tabacum	37	130	Leaves	Narcotic and emetic	gr. ʒ.—gr. ij	Nicotin	Infusum tabaci.
Olea europæa	5	117	Fruit	Demulcent	ʒj.—ʒss	Fixed oil	Olivæ oleum, Linimentum ammoniæ fortius.
Origanum majorana	131	143	Herb	Tonic and stimulant	gr. j.—ʒj	Volatile oil	Not used.
— vulgare	132	142	Herb	Tonic and stimulant	gr. v.—ʒj	Volatile oil	Oleum origani.
Oxalis acetosella	99	26	Leaves	Refrigerant	Ad libitum	Superoxalate of potassa	Given in the form of expressed juice, or eaten as a salad.
Papaver rhæas	118	8	Petals	Colouring		Colouring matter	Syrupus rhæados.
— somniferum	117	9	Capsules	Stimulant and narcotic	gr. ʒ.—gr. ij	Morphia and narcotine	(Tinct. opii, et camph. co., Vinum opii, Pulv. cornu usti c. opio, cretæ co. c. opio, ipecac. co., et kino co., Ex. opii, Conf. opii, Pil. saponis c. opio, Emp. opii.)
Pastinaca opoponax	56	87	Gum resin	Anti-spasmodic	gr. x.—ʒss	Gum resin	Given in the form of pills.
Pimpinella anisum	57	88	Seeds	Carminative	gr. x.—ʒj	Volatile oil	Sp. anisi, Ol. anisi.
Pinus abies	176	174	Resin	Rubefacient	Used externally	Resin	Emp. picis co., galb. co., et opii.
— balsamea	177	175	Canada turpentine	Stimulant	M. x.—ʒss	Resin and volatile oil	Given in the form of pills.
— larix	178	176	Venice turpentine	Stimulant	M. x.—ʒss	Resin and volatile oil	Given in the form of pills.
— sylvestris	179	177	Turpentine	Stimulant	Used externally	Resin and volatile oil	Emp. resinæ, Ceratum resinæ.
Piper cubeba	8	168	Fruit	Stimulant	ʒj.—ʒss	Volatile oil	Ol. terebinthinae, Lin. terebinthinae.
— longum	9	169	Fruit	Stimulant	gr. v.—gr. x	Piperin	Given in powder.
— nigrum	10	170	Berries	Stimulant	gr. v.—gr. x	Piperin	Conf. opii, Pulv. cinnam. co., et cretæ co., Tinct. cinnam. comp.
Pistacia lentiscus	183	40	Mastic	Astringent	gr. x.—ʒss	Mastic	Confectio piperis nigri.
— terebinthus	184	41	China turpentine	Stimulant	M. x.—ʒss	Resin and volatile oil	Used for stopping carious teeth.
Polygala senega	142	16	Root	Stimulating expectorant	gr. x.—ʒj	Polygalina	Given in the form of pills.
Polygonum historta	76	149	Root	Astringent	gr. x.—ʒss	Tannin and Gallic acid	Decoctum senegæ.
Prunus domestica	107	61	Dried fruit	Laxative	Ad libitum	Saccharine matter	Given in powder.
— lauro-cerasus	108	62	Leaves	Sedative	Not used	Prussic acid	Confectio sennæ.
Pterocarpus erinacea	147	55	Kino	Astringent	gr. x.—ʒss	Tannin	Aqua lauro-cerasi.
— santalinus	148	54	Wood	Colouring	Not used	Colouring matter	Tinct. kino, Pulv. kino comp.
Punica granatum	109	72	Rind of the fruit	Astringent	ʒj.—ʒj	Tannin	Given in powder, or infusion.
Pyrola umbellata	92	112	Herb	Diuretic and tonic	gr. x.—ʒss	Gum resin and tannin	Given in the form of decoction.
Pyrus cydonia	110	63	Seeds	Demulcent	Ad libitum	Mucus	Decoctum cydoniæ.
Quassia excelsa	93	34	Wood	Tonic	gr. x.—ʒss	Quassine	Infusum quassiæ.
— simaruba	94	35	Bark	Tonic	gr. x.—ʒss	Quassine	Infusum simarubæ.
Quercus infectoria	170	172	Galls	Astringent	gr. v.—gr. xv	Tannin and Gallic acid	Given in powder, and used as an injection.
— pedunculata	171	173	Bark	Astringent	gr. x.—ʒss	Tannin and Gallic acid	Decoctum quercus.
Rhamnus catharticus	38	36	Berries	Cathartic	ʒj.—ʒj	Not known	Syrupus rhamnii.
Rheum palmatum	82	147	Root	Astringent and purgative	gr. x.—ʒss	Rheumine and Gallic acid	Inf. rhæi, Tinct. rhæi, et rhæi co., Extractum rhæi.
— undulatum	83	148	Root	Astringent and purgative	gr. x.—ʒss	Rheumine and Gallic acid	Given in the form of decoction.
Rhododendron chrysanth.	95	113	Leaves	Stimulant and narcotic	gr. ij.—gr. xv	Not known	Given in the form of a bolus.
Rhus toxicodendron	59	42	Leaves	Stimulant and narcotic	gr. ʒ.—gr. iv	Not known	Given in the form of a bolus.
Ricinus communis	180	162	Seeds	Purgative	ʒlv.—ʒiʒ	Fixed oil	Oleum ricini.
Rosa canina	112	64	Fruit	Cooling	Ad libitum	Citric acid	Confectio rosæ caninæ.
— centifolia	113	65	Petals	Laxative	Ad libitum	Volatile oil	Aqua rosæ, Syrupus rosæ.
— gallica	114	66	Petals	Astringent	ʒj.—ʒj	Galic acid	Conf. rosæ gallicæ, Inf. rosæ co., Mel rosæ.
Rosmarinus officinalis	6	144	Flowering tops	Stimulant	gr. x.—ʒss	Volatile oil	Oleum rosmarini, Spiritus rosmarini.
Rubia tinctorum	21	90	Root	Emmenagogue	ʒj.—ʒj	Alizarine	Used only as a colouring matter.
Rumex acetosa	70	146	Leaves	Refrigerant	Ad libitum	Bin-oxalate of potas. & tar. acid	Given in the form of expressed juice.
Ruta graveolens	96	32	Leaves	Stimulant	gr. x.—ʒss	Volatile oil	Confectio rutæ, Oleum rutæ.
Saccharum officinarum	16	198	Sugar	Laxative	Ad libitum	Sugar	Syrupi et Confectiones omnes, Pil. ferri. co.
Salix caprea	181	171	Bark	Tonic and astringent	gr. x.—ʒss	Salicina	Given in powder.
Salvia officinalis	7	145	Leaves	Stimulant	gr. x.—ʒj	Volatile oil	Given in powder.
Sambucus nigra	60	89	Flowers	Diaphoretic	gr. v.—ʒj	Volatile oil	Unguentum sambuci.
Scilla maritima	69	190	Bulb	Stimulating expectorant	gr. i.—gr. v	Scillitina	Tinct. scillæ, Pil. scillæ co., Acet. scillæ, Oxym. scillæ.
Secale cornutum	17	197	Ergot of rye	Stimulant	gr. x.—ʒss	Not known	Given in powder.
Sinapis alba	137	12	Seeds	Stimulant	gr. x.—ʒss	Sinapisine	Not used.
— nigra	138	13	Seeds	Stimulant	gr. x.—ʒss	Volatile oil	Cataplasma sinapis, Inf. armoracine comp.
Smilax sarsaparilla	185	191	Root	Demulcent	ʒj.—ʒj	Parilina	Decoct. sarsap. co., Ex. sarsaparillæ.
Solanum dulcamara	39	131	Stalks	Narcotic and diuretic	ʒj.—ʒj	Solanina	Decoctum dulcamaræ.
Spartium scoparium	149	56	Tops	Diuretic	ʒj.—ʒj	Not known	Given in the form of decoction.
Spigelia marilandica	40	122	Root	Anthemelmintic	ʒj.—ʒj	Not known	Given in powder.
Stalagmites cambogioides	192	24	Gamboge	Cathartic	gr. ij.—gr. v	Gum resin	Pilule cambogiæ compositæ.
Strychnos nux vomica	41	118	Seeds	Narcotic and stimulant	gr. ij.—gr. xv	Strychnia	Strychnia is given in doses from gr. ʒ to gr. ʒ.
Styrax benzoin	97	114	Balsam	Expectorant	gr. x.—ʒss	Benzoic acid	Acidum benzoicum, Tinct. benzoïni co.
— officinale	98	115	Balsam	Stimulant	gr. x.—ʒss	Benzoic acid	Tinct. benzoïni composita.
Tamarindus indica	139	57	Pulp of the fruit	Laxative	Ad libitum	Citric, tartaric, & malic acids	Given in substance.

TABLE, No. 3, (continued.)

Name of Plant.	Lin.	Jus.	Part used.	Properties.	Dose.	Active principle.	Pharmaceutical Preparations, and Forms of Exhibition.
Tanacetum vulgare	166	110	Leaves	Anthelmintic	ʒj.—ʒj.	Volatile oil	Given in powder.
Formentilla erecta	115	67	Root	Astringent	gr. x.—5ʒ.	Tannin	Pulv. cretæ comp.
Friticum hybernium	18	199	Seeds	Demulcent	Ad libitum	Starch	Mucilago amyli. Pulv. tragacanth. co.
Fussilago farfara	165	109	Leaves	Demulcent	5ʒ.—ʒj.	Mucus	Given in the form of decoction.
Ulmus campestris	58	167	Bark	Diuretic	ʒj.—ʒj.	Mucus	Decoctum ulmi.
Valeriana officinalis	13	96	Root	Anti-spasmodic	ʒj.—ʒj.	Volatile oil	Tinct. valerianæ, et valerianæ ammoniata.
Vitis vinifera	42	25	Dried fruit	Laxative	Ad libitum	Saccharine matter	Tinctura sennæ.
Veratrum album	193	193	Root	Cathartic	gr. ʒ.—gr. iij.	Veratria	Decoet. veratri, Tinct. veratri, Ung. sulphur. co.
Viola odorata	43	14	Flowers	Laxative	Ad libitum	Violine	Syrupus viola.
Zingiber officinale	3	182	Rhizoma	Stimulant	gr. v.—5ʒ.	{ Volatile oil and resino-ex- tractive matter..... }	{ Syr. zingib. et rhamni, Tinct. zingib. et cinnam. co., Conf. scammonii, et opii, Inf. sennæ, Pulv. cinnam. co., sammonii co., et sennæ co., Pil. scillæ co., Vinum aloes.

TABLE, No. 4, SHOWING THE ATOMIC COMPOSITIONS, PROPERTIES, DOSES, PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS, AND METHODS OF OBTAINING, THOSE ARTICLES OF THE MATERIA MEDICA, WHICH ARE NOT CONTAINED IN THE PRECEDING TABLE.

Name.	How obtained.	Composition.	Properties.	Dose.	Pharmaceutical Preparations, and Practical Remarks.
Acetum	{ By exposing an infusion of malt to a tempera- ture between 75° and 90°, in vessels to which the air has access, thereby exciting the acetous fermentation..... }	{ 4 Carbon = 24 } { 3 Oxygen = 24 } 50 { 2 Hydrogen = 2 }	Refrigerant	ʒj.—ʒiv.	{ Acid. acet. dil., Cerat. saponis, Cataplas. sinapis, Lin. aruginis. Of the distilled vinegar: Acet. col- chici, et scillæ, Oxymel simplex, et scillæ, Emp. ammoniaci, Liq. plumbi subacetatis.
Acidum aceticum fortius	By the destructive distillation of wood		Antiseptic		Potassæ acetatis, Plumbi acetatis, Cupri subacetatis.
Acidum citricum	{ By decomposing lemon juice with carbonate of lime, a citrate of lime being formed, and again decomposing this with sulphuric acid, producing sulphate of lime, and liberating citric acid..... }	{ 4 Carbon = 24 } { 4 Oxygen = 32 } 58 { 2 Hydrogen = 2 } { The crystals contain 2 prop. of water = 18, then 58 + 18 = 76..... }	Refrigerant	gr. x.—ʒij.	{ A pint of Lemon juice contains about nine drachms and a half of Citric acid, consequently thirty- five grains of the acid dissolved in one ounce of distilled water, will give a solution, equal in strength to lemon juice.
Acidum sulphuricum	{ By burning a mixture of eight parts of sulphur with one of nitrate of potassa, in leaden cham- bers containing water, to which the atmos- pheric air has access..... }	{ 3 Oxygen = 24 } 40 { 1 Sulphur = 16 } { The liquid acid contains 1 prop. of water = 9, then 40 + 9 = 49..... }	Escharotic		{ Acid. sulph. dil., citric., muriat., nitric., et tarta- ric., Antim. sulph. præcip., Sulphates potassæ, sodæ, magnesiæ, zinci, ferri, et cupri. Potassæ, supersulphas, Hydrarg. oxy-mur., et. submur., Ether sulph., Alumen, Inf. Rosæ comp.
Adeps	The lard obtained from the Sus scrofa	Elaine and Stearine	Emollient		Adeps præparata, and most of the ointments.
Ærugo	By exposing sheets of copper to the fumes of vinegar	{ Acetic acid & peroxide of Cop- per in variable proportions..... }	Tonic	gr. ʒ.—gr. ʒ.	Linimentum Æruginis.
Alumen	{ By a peculiar management of pyriticous clay, which, containing sulphur and alumina, by proper exposure to the atmosphere, attracts oxygen, forming a sulphate of alumina, to which some salt of potassa is finally added..... }	{ 3 Sulphate of alum. = 174 } 262 { 1 Sulphate of potass = 88 } { The crystals contain 25 prop. of water = 225, then 262 + 225 = 487 }	Astringent	gr. v.—gr. xv.	Alumen exsiccatum. Liquor aluminis comp.
Ammonia murias	{ By the destructive distillation of animal matter; decomposing the ammoniacal liquor thus pro- duced, first with sulphuric acid, and then chlo- ride of sodium..... }	{ 1 Ammonia = 17 } { 1 Muriatic acid = 37 } 54	Used externally		{ Ammonia subcarbonas, Liquor ammonia, Hyd- rarg. præcip. alb. Ferrum ammoniatum, Spiritus ammonia.
Antimonii sulphuretum	A natural production	{ 1 Sulphur = 16 } { 1 Antimony = 44 } 60	Diaphoretic	gr. x.—ʒa.	{ Pulv. antimonialis, Antimonii vitrum, Antimonii sulphuretum præcipitatum.
Antimonii vitrum	{ From the sulphuret by fusion, sulphur being driven off, and oxygen attracted from the at- mosphere..... }	{ A silicated protoxide of Anti- mony, with a little peroxide of iron, and sulphure of antimony }	Not used		Antimonium tartarizatum.
Argentum	Found native, and mineralized	Atomic weight, 110	Not used		Argentum nitras.
Arsenicum album	{ By roasting the Arseniuret of cobalt, from which } { arsenic sublimes..... }	{ 1 Arsenic = 38 } 50 { 1½ Oxygen = 12 }	Tonic	gr. 1-16th—gr. ʒ.	Liquor arsenicalis.
Bismuthum	Found native, and mineralized	Atomic weight, 72	Not used		Bismuthi subnitras.
Calamina	Found native	Impure Carbonate of Zinc	Used externally		Calamina præparata.
Cantharis	The insect Cantharis vesicatoria	{ Its vesicating properties de- pend on Cantharidin..... }	Stimulant	gr. ʒ.—gr. iij.	{ Tinctura cantharidis, Emplastrum cantharidis, Ceratum cantharidis.
Carbo ligni	By burning wood unexposed to the atmosphere	Carbon. Atomic weight, 6	Antiseptic	gr. x.—ʒj.	
Castoreum	From the Castor fiber	{ It contains a peculiar principle } { called Castorine..... }	Antispasmodic	gr. v.—ʒj.	Tinctura castorei.
Cera alba	From the Apis mellifica	Cerin and Myricin	{ Used externally }		Unguenta et Cerata varia.
— flava			{ Demulcent..... }	gr. x.—ʒa.	Cataplasma fermenti.
Cerevisia fermentum	Generated during vinous fermentation	Yeast	Antiseptic	ʒa.—ʒj.	Unguenta et Cerata varia.
Cetaceum	From the Physeter macrocephalus	Fluid oil and Cetine	Demulcent	ʒa.—ʒa.	Cornu astutum, Pulvis antimonialis.
Cornua	The horns of the Cervus elaphus	Gelatine and Phosphate of Lime	Demulcent	Ad libitum.	{ Creta præparata, Mistura cretæ, Pulvis cretæ comp., et cretæ comp. c. opio.
Creta	Found native	{ 1 Lime = 28 } 50 { 1 Carbonic acid = 22 }	Antacid	ʒj.—ʒj.	
Cupri sulphas	{ Principally obtained by evaporating the water from copper mines: it is formed by the action of the atmosphere on the native sulphuret..... }	{ 1 Peroxide of copper = 80 } 160 { 2 Sulphuric acid = 80 } { The crystals contain 10 prop. of water = 90, then 160 + 90 = 250 }	Tonic Emetic	gr. ʒ.—gr. 1. gr. v.—gr. x.	{ Cuprum ammoniatum. This salt is strictly a Bisulphate, not a Sulphate.
Ferrum	Found native, and mineralized	Atomic weight, 28	Not used		{ Ferri sulphas, et carbonas, Ferrum tartarizatum, et ammoniatum, Liq. ferri alkalini, Vinum ferri, Tinct. ferri. ammon. et ferri. mur. Mist. ferri co. Hydrargyri nitrico oxydum, oxyd. ciner., oxyd. rub., submur., oxy-mur., sulphuret. rub., et sul- phuret. nig., Hydrargyrum purif., c. cretæ, et præcip. alb., Ung. hyarg. fort., hydrarg. mit., hydrarg. nitrat., hydrarg. nitrico-oxydi, hydrarg. præcip. alb., Lin. hydrarg., Pil. hydrarg., et hy- drarg. submur. co., Liq. hydrarg. oxy-muriatis.
Hydrargyrum	{ Found native, and mineralized; but principally } { obtained from cinnabar..... }	Atomic weight, 200	Not used		
Magnesia subcarbonas	{ Chiefly by the decomposition of bittern with } { Carbonate of potassa..... }	{ A compound of hydrate and of } { carbonate of magnesia..... }	Antacid	ʒa.—ʒj.	Magnesia, Magnesiæ sulphas.
Magnesia sulphas	{ By the action of dilute sulphuric acid on mag- nesian limestone; a native carbonate of lime and magnesia..... }	{ 1 Magnesia = 28 } 68 { 1 Sulphuric acid = 40 } { The crystals contain 7 prop. of water = 63, then 68 + 63 = 131 }	Purgative	ʒj.—ʒa.	Magnesia carbonas.
Marmor album	Found native	Fide Creta	Not used		Principally employed for obtaining carbonic acid.
Moschus	From the Moschus moschiferus	{ Resin, Volatile oil, albumen, with some salts and extractive matter..... }	Antispasmodic	gr. v.—ʒa.	Mistura moschi.
Ovum	The egg of the Phasianus gallus	{ Albumen, Gelatine, Fixed oil and water, with some salts..... }	Nutrient	Ad libitum	{ The yolk is used for rendering Balsams and Oils miscible with water.
Petroleum	Found native	Naphtha and impurities	Antispasmodic	gr. x.—ʒa.	In Germany it is considered a specific for Tænia.
Plumbi subcarbonas	{ By exposing lead to the fumes of vinegar and } { refuse animal matter..... }	{ 1 Protoxide of lead = 112 } 134 { 1 Carbonic acid = 22 }	Not used		{ Plumbi superacetatis. This is strictly a Carbonate, { and not Subcarbonate.
Plumbi oxydum semi- vitreum	{ By exposing lead to the combined action of heat and air..... }	{ 1 Lead = 104 } 112 { 1 Oxygen = 8 }	Not used		{ Emp. plumbi, Liq. plumbi subacetatis, Ceratum saponis.
Potassæ nitras	{ By the spontaneous decomposition of animal and vegetable matter, acting on calcareous earths contained in nitre-beds..... }	{ 1 Potassa = 48 } 102 { 1 Nitric acid = 54 }	Refrigerant	gr. v.—ʒa.	Acidum nitricum, Potassæ sulphas, et supersulphas.

TABLE, No. 4, (continued.)

Name.	How obtained.	Composition.	Properties.	Dose.	Pharmaceutical Preparations, and Practical Remarks.
Potassæ sulphas	{ Prepared from the residue after the distillation } { of Nitric acid. }.	{ 1 Potassa = 48 } { 1 Sulphuric acid = 40 } 88	Cathartic	gr. x.—5j.	Pulvis ipecacuanhæ compositus.
— supertartras	Purified Tartar, <i>vide</i> Tartarum	{ 1 Potassa = 48 } { 2 Tartaric acid = 132 } 180	Purgative	5ij.—5vj.	{ Acidum tartaricum, Ferrum tartarizatum, Potassæ tartras, Sodæ tartarizata, Antimonium tartarizatum.
Potassa impura	{ By lixiviating the ashes of land plants, and evaporating the solution to dryness	Impure carbonate of potassa	Not used		Potassæ subcarbonas.
Sapo durus	{ By boiling olive oil with Barilla, and a small quantity of quicklime.	{ Margaric and Oleic acids, with soda	Laxative	gr. v.—5ñ.	{ Pil. saponis c. opio, et scillæ co., Emp. saponis, Ceratum saponis, Lin. saponis co., Ex. colocynthidis co.
Sapo mollis	By boiling fat or oil with potassa	Margaric & Oleic acids, with potassa	Used externally.		Used in frictions to sprains and bruises.
Sevum	The suet obtained from the Ovis aries	Elaine and Stearine	Used externally.		Sevum præparatum, Emplastra et Unguenta varia.
Sodæ murias	A natural production	{ 1 Sodium = 24 } 60 { 1 Chlorine = 36 }	{ Tonic } { Purgative	gr. x.—5j. 5ñ.—5j.	{ This salt is strictly a Chloride of sodium.
— subboras	{ A natural production, found in Persia and Thibet; and imported into this country under the name of <i>Tincal</i> .	{ 1 Soda = 32 } 80 { 2 Boracic acid = 48 } { The crystals contain 10 prop. of water = 90, then 80 + 90 = 170 }	Detergent	gr. x.—5ñ.	{ Mel boracis. This salt is strictly a Bi borate of soda.
Soda impura	{ By burning marine plants, with a sufficient degree of heat to cause the ashes to enter into a state of semifusion	Impure carbonate of soda	Not used		Sodæ subcarbonas.
Spiritus rectificatus	From sugar, by exciting the vinous fermentation	{ 1 Oxygen = 8 } { 2 Carbon = 12 } 23 { 3 Hydrogen = 3 }	Stimulant	Not used	{ Alcohol, Sp. camph., ammon., ammon. arom., ammon. succin., cinnam., menth. p., menth. v., et lavand., Tinct. aloes, aloes co., assafoetid., benzoini co., castor., ferri. mur., gualaci, myrrhæ, et zingiberis, Liq. hydrarg. oxymercurialis.
— tenuior	{ By mixing 4 parts, by measure, of rectified spirit, with 3 of water				{ All the Tinctures and Spirits which are not prepared with rectified spirit.
Spongia	Found in the Mediterranean and Red Seas	Principally gelatine and albumen	Deobstruent	5ñ.—5ij.	Spongia usta, its properties depending on Iodine.
Stannum	Found native, and mineralized	Atomic weight, 59	Anthelmintic	5j.—5ij.	Stanni limatura.
Succinum	Found on the coast of the Baltic	{ Volatile oil, Succinic acid, Resin, and Bituminous matter }	Not used		Oleum succini.
Sulphur	Found native, and mineralized	Atomic weight, 16	Laxative	5ñ.—5ij.	{ Sulphur lotum, sublimatum, et præcip., Ol. sulphur., Potassæ sulphur., Ung. sulphur. et sulphur. co., Hydrarg. sulphur. nigrum, et rubrum.
Tartarum	Deposited on the sides of wine casks	{ Impure supertartrate of potassa, <i>vide</i> Potassæ supertartras	Not used		Potassæ supertartras.
Testæ	The shells of the <i>Ostrea edulus</i>	{ Carbonate of lime, and animal matter	Antacid	5j.—5ij.	Testæ præparatæ.
Zincum	From the native Carbonate, or Sulphuret	Atomic weight, 34	Not used		Zinci sulphas.

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