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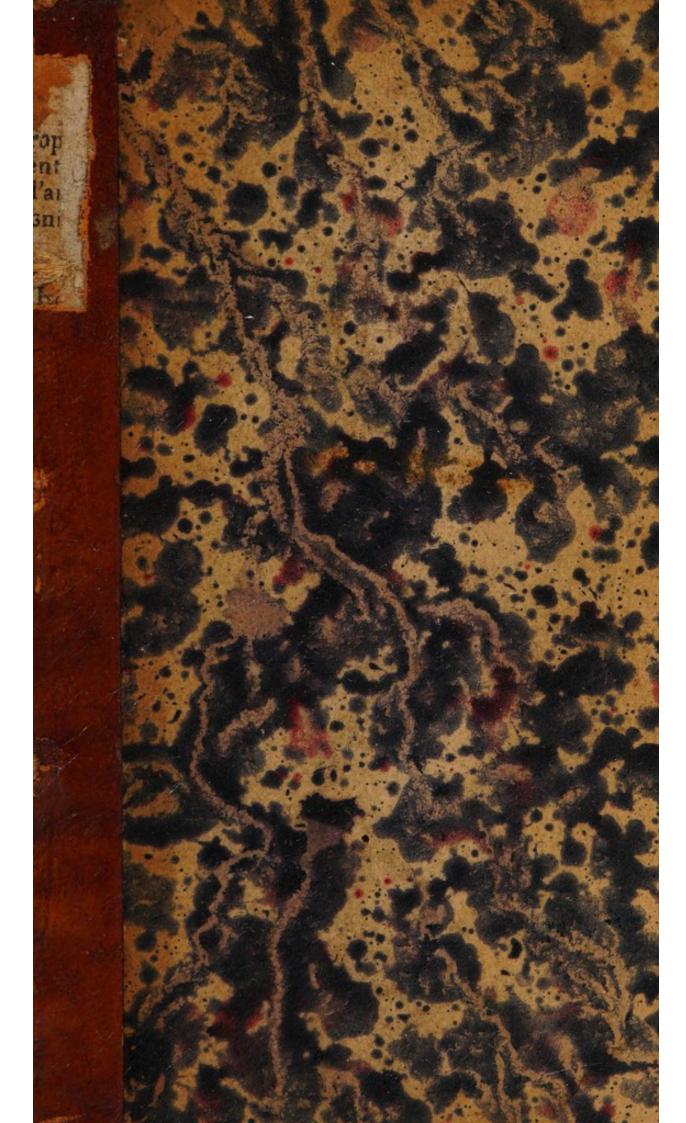
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CONSPECTUS

OF

THE PHARMACOPŒIAS

OF THE

LONDON, EDINBURGH, AND DUBLIN,

COLLEGES OF PHYSICIANS ;

BEING

A PRACTICAL COMPENDIUM

OF

MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACY.

BY

ANTHONY TODD THOMSON, F.L.S.

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and the Medico Chirurg. Society, London; and of the Medical, the Royal Physical, and the Speculative Societies of Edinburgh; and Lecturer on Botany, London:

"The pictures drawn in our minds are laid in fading colours; and if not sometimes refreshed, vanish and disappear."—Locke.

SECOND EDITION,

Corrected and greatly Improved.

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HENRY AINSLIE, M.D.

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS,
LONDON,

THIS LITTLE WORK

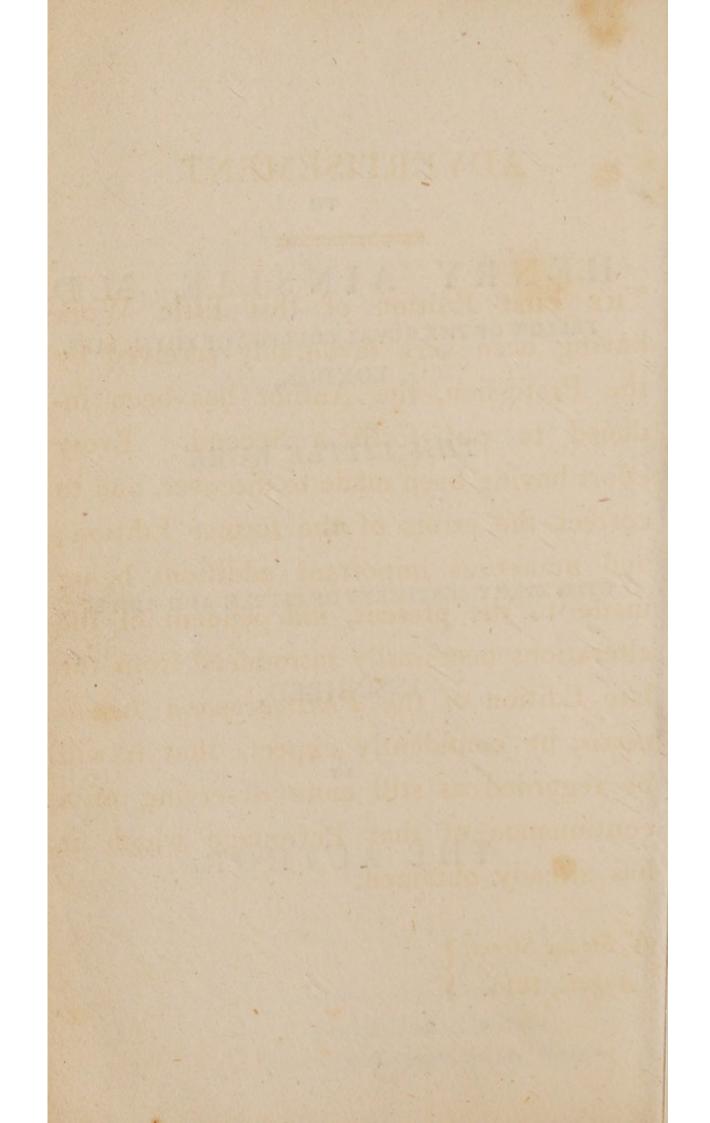
IS,

WITH EVERY SENTIMENT OF ESTEEM AND RESPECT,

INSCRIBED,

BY

THE AUTHOR.



ADVERTISEMENT.

THE First Edition of this little Work having been very favourably received by the Profession, the Author has been induced to put forth a Second. Every effort having been made to discover, and to correct the errors of the former Edition; and numerous important additions being made to the present, independent of the alterations necessarily introduced from the late Edition of the Pharmacopoeia Londinensis, he confidently expects that it will be regarded as still more deserving of a continuance of that Patronage which it has already obtained.

91, Sloane Street, }
August, 1815.

A DESCRIPTION OF DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON O

PREFACE

TO

THE FIRST EDITION.

THE multifarious and extended pursuits, in which both the study and the practice of medicine engage its followers, require that the memory be often refreshed, and the attention directed to circumstances, which, although in themselves of sufficient importance, yet might easily be forgotten or neglected. Every student of medicine, who wishes duly to qualify himself for the exercise of his profession, endeavours to become acquainted with Materia Medica and Pharmacy, without which he might justly be regarded as employing dangerous weapons against the human constitution, instead of holding in his hands the salutary means of correcting the aberrations from health, and removing the bad effects of the accidents to which it is liable. But however assiduously this part of medical science may be studied, and although by means of an intimate acquaintance with Natural History, Botany, and Chemistry, a correct knowledge of the nature and composition of each of the substances used in the cure of lisease be attained, yet it is impossible that all hese can be ever present in the memory, or always

rise in it, at the moment when they ought to be prescribed. Hence many valuable medicines, which are successfully employed at one time, are forgotten at another; and, as there is a fashion in medicine as well as in other things, we find one generation extolling a remedy which is altogether neglected by the succeeding, or until some accident again restores it to favour. The principal use, therefore, of such a production as the present, is to prevent this evil, by compressing into a small compass the most useful part of the information which is obtained from larger works and, by affording a facility of re-examination, to keep in view remedies not constantly nor generally employed. To the young practitioner, and to him particularly, who has not had every advantage of education, it is more confidently offered and the author hopes to such it will not be un acceptable.

It is intended to afford a compendious view of the improved editions of the three British Pharma copoeias, pointing out the circumstances in which they agree together, and those which are peculiar to each of them. The work of the London College has been taken as the text book, and the formulæ of the compound articles, consequently are quoted from it only; for, if those of each the Pharmacopoeias had been separately gives the character of the volume would have been

would have swollen to the size and form of Dispensatory.

Under each article of the vegetable kingdom, a place it holds in the systems of Linnæus and ussieu are stated, its original place of growth inted out, and the term of its existence marked the characters used by botanical writers. The emical components of the different substances at taken from the Systems of Chemistry of the thor's friends, Doctor J. Murray, and Doctor homson, the papers of Sir Humphrey Davy, a Annales de Chimie, and the valuable analyses Berzelius; and the properties of most of the getable productions from the Materia Medica a segno Vegetabili of Bergius; and from personal servation.

With regard to their medical properties and ses, the best writers have been consulted, and ery assistance derived from the Practical Sypsis of Doctor Pearson; while any peculiar ects observed in the course of the author's own actice have been cautiously adopted. In mark, the incompatible articles, those only are given ich are likely to enter into extemporaneous escriptions with the substance under which they nd; and it is to be wished that more attention re bestowed upon these by the majority of praconers; for, undoubtedly, many of the confused

and contradictory accounts which have been give of the effects of different remedies, have arisen fro the injudicious combinations into which they has been made to enter, as well as the improper constances of the cases in which they have been prescribed.

To make up for the shortness of the descritions in the body of the work, a more generand full account of each of the classes of sustances employed, is given in the introduction and to facilitate the art of prescription to the student, a few of the more common formulæ a introduced by way of example; besides a table graduating the doses of medicines to the ages the patients.

As the work is an acknowledged compilation very little of novelty can be expected in it, and the sole merit it can claim is that of correctness. As it is, he presents it to the public, whose decision must eventually stamp the value of every production, either of labour or of intellect; and therefore while he sets the rudder of his little bark, and commits it to the popular tide, he trusts, that if it worthy of attention, and can prove useful, it we be wafted to a safe port; but if not, it will quick founder, and be for ever forgotten.

^{92,} Sloane Street, London, 2 28th January, 1810.

INTRODUCTION.

the British Pharmacopæias, the articles of the steria Medica, which are simples, or are not preed by the apothecary, are arranged in alphabetical er, but the chemical and pharmaceutical preparans are arranged in different classes, so that all the stances compounded in a similar mode, or possess-similar chemical properties, are brought together ler the same title. We propose to give a general w of the peculiarities of each of these classes by y of introduction to the particular notices of the ividual articles contained in the Pharmacopæias; l as we have adopted the work of the London lege as our text book, we shall follow its method trrangement.

ACIDS.

These are compounds of oxygen with one or more stances, exhibiting generally the following proper: They are sour to the taste, change to red the purple, and green vegetable colours; form neucompounds with alkalies and earths, in which the perties of both the components are lost; and unite the metallic oxyds, forming a peculiar class of s.

he names of acids, formed from the same base, in their terminations, according to the quantity

of oxygen they contain. Thus, when sulphur is unit with its full portion of oxygen, the acid is named Staphuric, when with a smaller portion Sulphurous; terminations ic and ous marking the degree of acid cation; and when more than the full proportion present, the name of the acid is preceded by syllables Oxy, thus Acidum Oxymuriaticum.

The stronger acids should be kept in well-stopp glass bottles, and the name of the acid each bot contains engraved on the glass. They should also dispensed in glass-stopped phials; for cork blacke the sulphuric acid, and it is dissolved by the nitric at the muriatic acids.

Nitric acid is often adulterated with sulphuric as muriatic acids. These are discovered by droppe into the suspected acid a solution of nitrate of barytowhich is precipitated white, if sulphuric acid be posent; and a solution of nitrate of silver, the precipitation of a muriate of which shows the presence of mariatic acid. In the same manner sulphuric acide detected in acetic acid, by dropping into it a solution of muriate of barytes; copper, by the acid become blueish when supersaturated with ammonia; and leading a black precipitate being thrown down when suphuret of ammonia is added to it.

ALKALIES, AND THEIR SALTS.

The ALKALIES, by the splendid experiments Davy, appear to be compounds of oxygen with relative bases; but they possess properties the reverse of the acids. Their taste is urinous and acrid; the change to green the vegetable blue and red colour

are caustic, or inflame and corrode the skin, and dissolve animal matter; have a strong attraction for water, and by their greater solubility in it are distinguished from the earths; unite with oils and fat forming soap; and form neutral compounds with the acids. There are three alkalies; one is volatile, and cannot be obtained perfectly pure in a solid form; the other two are fixed. They should be kept in well-stopped glass bottles, and dispensed in glass-stopped phials.

Ammonia, the volatile alkali, is often over diluted with water, which may be known by the spec. grav. of the fluid; or a phial capable of containing 224 grains of distilled water, should hold 216 grains of iquor ammoniæ. Liquor potassæ often contains lime, which is known by the solution, diluted with distilled water, becoming milky when the breath is blown through it, the lime being thus formed into a carbonate. The purity of potass, in the solid form, is of ittle consequence, as it is used for external application only: pure soda is not used in medicine.

NEUTRAL ALKALINE SALTS should, strictly speaking, have neither alkaline nor acid properties, but occaionally the one or the other evidently predominates. When it is the acid which is in excess, super is added to the appellation of the salt, as supercarbonate of otass; when the alkali, sub, as subcarbonate of potass. They require for their solution various proportions of rater, from one half to 2000 times the weight of the alt. When they attract moisture they are said to be eliquescent; when they lose their water of crystallization, become opaque, dry, and easily fall to powder—

b

efflorescent; if, when exposed to heat, they gradually dry to a mass, they are said to undergo the watery fusion; and to decrepitate if they split, fly, and crackles when exposed to a high temperature.

The neutral salts, most commonly adulterated, are subcarbonas potassæ and subcarbonas sodæ. To try the first, make a solution of one part of the salt in eight of distilled water. If this becomes turbid, after being neutralized with pure nitric acid, it indicates the presence of silex; if a white precipitate is thrown down by muriate of barytes, or acetate of lead, sulphuric salts are indicated; and muriatic salts by a white precipitates being formed with nitrate of silver. If a white precipitate be produced by a solution of oxalate of potass, lime, or its carbonate is present. The same tests show the presence of similar substances in subcarbonate of soda, if added to a saturated solution of it in acetous acid. The addition of tartaric acid discovers potass by forming a precipitate of supertartrate of potass.

The deliquescent and efflorescent salts should be kept, and dispensed in stopped bottles; while those that are persistent will not suffer from being put up in paper.

EARTHS, AND THEIR SALTS.

The orths, like the alkalies, are probably compounds of oxygen with metallic bases. They are off very difficult fusicility; very sparingly soluble; and unite with the acids forming neutral salts. Those that are soluble in water possess properties very similar to

those of the alkalies; they are caustic; change to green, vegetable blues and reds; and combined with oils form soap.

Two earths only, in their pure state, are used in medicine; lime and magnesia. The former, which is chiefly employed in pharmaceutical operations, should be used as soon after it is burnt as possible; and the latter should be preserved in very closely-stopped bottles, as both attract, powerfully, the carbonic acid contained in atmospheric air. The solution of lime, or lime water, should be kept in small bottles, perfectly full and well corked; for, by the contact of air, the lime attracts carbonic acid, which forms an insoluble pelicle of carbonate of lime on the surface of the water.

The Neutral Earthy Salts do not require any particular care or management, except that they ought not to enter into extemporaneous prescriptions with substances which are likely to decompose them: or with those acids with which they form insoluble compounds; as, for example, chalk with sulphuric acid.

METALS, AND THEIR SALTS.

METALS, which are supposed to be simple substances, have a greater specific gravity than any other class of bodies; are dense, opaque, susceptible of a fine polish, tenacious; and are the best conductors of heat. They are, more or less, fusible, and may be volatilized by heat. In their metallic state they have affinities for each other, for oxygen, hydrogen, carbon, sulphur, and phosphorus; and, when united with oxygen, for acids, alkalies, and the earths.

None of the metals, except tin, are employed, in the metallic form, as remedies in the practice of medicine; but for pharmaceutical purposes it is of importance to obtain them in as pure a state as possible.

METALLIC SALTS are either simple combinations of the metals with oxygen; or combinations of these oxyds with acids.

Metals combine with various portions of oxygen, which are denoted and expressed by the colour of the oxyds, as grey oxyd of mercury, red oxyd of mercury, &c. Oxyds have not the lustre, opacity, tenacity, nor gravity of the metals; are uninflammable, generally insipid, nearly insoluble in water, and have an earthy appearance. They require to be kept in stopped bottles, as some of them are reduced by hydrogen, which is more or less constantly floating in the atmosphere:

The metallic salts, properly speaking, are oxydse combined with the acids. They are of a saline nature, generally soluble in water, and crystallizable. They are named from the acid and the metal with the oxyd of which it is combined, as sulphate of iron, nitrate of silver, muriate of mercury, &c. The active properties of metallic salts vary much according to the degree of previous oxydizement of the metals they contain: thus the same acid, united with an imperfect oxyd, will form an insipid, insoluble compound, while, with a more perfect oxyd, the compound will be acrid and soluble in water. In chemical language, although not strictly correct, the latter salt is distinguished by the syllable oxy—as oxymuriate of mercury, or corre-

sive sublimate, to distinguish it from muriate of mercury, or calomel*.

Metallic salts are not always perfect neutrals. When the acid is in excess, super is added to the name of the salt; when the oxyd, sub, as superacetas plumbi, subcarbonas plumbi, &c. Some of these salts, also, are oxyds united with sulphur, sulphuretted hydrogen, phosphate of lime, carbonate of lime, and carbonate of ammonia, and receive appellations, in the Pharmacopæias, correspondent to their supposed composition.

Many of the metallic salts effloresce, and attract oxygen from the atmosphere, others are altered in their properties by moisture, and some of them are decomposed by the action of light; hence, perhaps, it ought to be a general rule to keep all of them in well-stopped bottles, made of green glass, or otherwise rendered opaque. In forming those which are soluble into lotions, distilled water should be used; and in mixtures, attention should be paid not to unite them with incompatible substances.

PREPARATIONS OF SULPHUR.

The combinations of sulphur with the alkalies and the earths, are named sulphurets, and require to be carefully preserved from the atmosphere, as they attract moisture from it, deliquesce, and are decomposed. The oxygen of the water acidifies part of the sulphur, and forms sulphates; while one part of the bydrogen, uniting with a portion of the sulphur, vola-

^{*} The Edinburgh College has improperly named the former oreparation, murias hydrargyri; and the latter is as erroneously tyled submurias hydrargyri in all the British Pharmacopæias.

another assists in producing hydrogenetted sulphurets of the alkaline base. One test of the goodness of concrete sulphurets, therefore, is their want of odour, for whenever the fœtid gas is evident, decomposition must have already commenced.

VEGETABLES.

As the collection of vegetable substances cannot be attended to by the medical practitioner, the directions usually given relative to the mode and time of gathering plants are of less importance than a knowledge of their botanical characters, and their proper appearance when well, and recently dried; for many inert plantt are often introduced by the collectors among those which possess the most active and useful properties They are generally tied in bundles, and hung up in the air, without any regard to the action of light, whice often very materially affects both the colour and the efficacy of the vegetable; but it would be better to pick the flowers and leaves from the stems, when these are useless, and cut roots into small pieces after thee are well dried; and preserve them, in closely covered ti canisters, or oil jars, lined with paper. Some things, as for instance, the squill bulb, should always be dried the the apothecary. The bulb should be cut transversel the laminæ separated and dried by a heat under 219 Fah., after which the pieces ought to be friable, an nearly as bitter and acrid as the moist bulb.

GUM RESINS.

These are natural combinations of gum and resi

They have generally a strong odour, and pungent, bitter taste; are solid, brittle, opaque, almost all entirely soluble in diluted alcohol, and form emulsions, when triturated with water; but by standing, the resin is deposited, and, therefore, fluid preparations of these should always be extemporaneous. They soften by a gentle heat; but in a high temperature are decomposed.

The gum resins, particularly opium, should be well freed from extraneous matter: and, when it is wished to retain them in a soft state for making pills, they must be kept in the mass, wrapped in a bladder, in a well-covered opaque jar; but when they are to be powdered, they should be cut into small pieces, and

laid in an open drawer, or exposed to the air.

EXPRESSED OILS.

These oils are prepared by nature in the seeds and fruit of some vegetables, from which they are expressed, and hence their appellation; but, perhaps, as Dr. Duncan, jun. properly observes, the title, fixed oils, as used by the Edinburgh College, is preferable, as it implies their character, and as some of the volatile oils also are obtained by expression. Those which are expressed without heat are to be preferred, as, by heat, they are apt to acquire acrimony and an empyreumatic odour. They are, when pure, liquid in a moderate temperature, unctuous, perfectly transparent, colourless, or of a pale yellow or greenish tinge; inodorous; lighter than water, and not miscible with it; but they unite with alkalies, and form soap. Almond and olive oil should be insipid; linseed and castor oils have some taste, but they should not feel hot or acrid in the throat.

The rancidity of oils depends on the absorption of oxygen, on which account they should be kept in bulk as much as possible, and in narrow-necked bottles; so that a very small surface only will be exposed to the air.

DISTILLED OILS.

For similar reasons as those stated above, regarding expressed oils, we prefer the title of the Edinburgh Pharmacopæia, volatile oils, for these preparations. They are produced by nature in various parts of the vegetable system, either in the flowers, the fruit, the leaves, or the bark, and sometimes in all of these parts. The majority of them are obtained by distillation, but: some of them by expression. They possess the unctuosity, inflammability, and viscidity, of the fixed oils; but they are in general coloured, odoriferous, pungent, and acrid. The majority are lighter than water, but some of them are heavier, and some congeal at a moderate temperature. They are dissolved in small quantity, in distilled water, by simple agitation. Almost all of them are soluble in alcohol, and miscible with fixed oils, and with each other; hence they are often adulterated with alcohol, or with oil of olives or of almonds, or with oil of turpentine, which is the cheapest of the essential oils. The first is discovered by the oil becoming milky when it is mixed with water; the second, by a greasy stain being left on paper, on which the oil is dropped, after it is exposed to a considerable heat, and by not being soluble in alcohol; and the third, by its odour, when the suspected

oil is dropt on paper and heated, or sometimes even when rubbed between the fingers.

The odour and taste are the usual tests of their goodness; and to preserve them good, they should be kept in small bottles, quite full, well corked, and in a cool place.

DISTILLED WATERS.

In the distillation of essential oils, the water, which comes over during the process, contains dissolved in it a portion of the oil, and forms this class of preparations. They should, therefore, have the odour and taste, in a slight degree, of the oil, but, after a few days' exposure to the air, be free from empyreuma; and if again rectified, which enables them to be kept for two or three years, should appear nearly as transparent as pure water. They are seldom prepared by the apothecary, but generally in the large way, and often very carelessiy. When they appear ropy and thick, or have a feetid odour, they are unfit for use. To prevent their spoiling, a small portion of spirit is often added; but the second rectification is a preferable method.

Common distilled water is seldom used by the apothecary, owing to the trouble of preparing it. But this may be remedied by procuring the simple apparatus invented by Doctor Lamb, or by getting a pewter tube fitted to the spout of a common tea-kettle, which may be kept cool, when in use, by being wrapped round with wet rags. Neither boiled nor filtered water will answer the purposes for which distilled water should be used.

INFUSIONS.

Water at 212° extracts the gum, sugar, extractive, tannin, saline matters, and a portion of the essential oil, and of the resinous matter of vegetables; hence infusion, perhaps, is preferable in the majority of cases to decoction. Cold water also extracts many of the active principles of plants, but boiling water does it in a much shorter time; and the infusion, although, perhaps, less grateful, contains more active matter. In either case, infusions should be extemporaneous preparations, and therefore the London College properly directs half a pint only to be made at once.

MUCILAGES.

These are simple solutions of gum in water, of and thick consistence, and adhesive. They should be strained through a coarse cloth, in order to separate the extraneous matters which have adhered to the gum. When thick, they may be kept for a considerable time without undergoing any change. In an chemical point of view, the solution of starch is improperly styled a mucilage.

DECOCTIONS.

These are aqueous solutions of the active principles of vegetables obtained by boiling. The directions of the Pharmacopæias, particularly as to the time of boiling, should be strictly attended to; for, although, by boiling the solvent power of the water is increased, yet, the notion that long coction renders the preparation more active, is completely erroneous. Vegetables

cannot, with strict propriety, be subjected to decocion, as the first are dissipated by the boiling, and the second attracts oxygen with so much avidity at a temperature of 212°, that it is converted into an insipid nert matter, which is no longer soluble, and is precipiated in the decoction. This is the case with cinchona, senna, and some other vegetable matters, which are till, nevertheless, ordered to be prepared by decocion. When they are so prepared, the vessels should be very closely covered.

Decoctions should not be kept longer than twentyour hours, in warm weather, as they very soon ferment, become ropy, and spoil.

EXTRACTS.

These are prepared by evaporating vegetable soluions, till a tenaceous mass is obtained. An extract prepared from an infusion or decoction, is termed a vatery extract; from a tincture, a spiritous extract. Both kinds of extracts contain all the principles of the egetables soluble in the menstrua from which they re prepared; but the volatile matters are dissipated. nd some of the fixed parts are decomposed, the proer extractive is oxygenized, and the wirtues of the egetable substance consequently altered or destroyed. Ience this class of preparations might be altogether ejected. Extracts require to be kept in a hard and n a soft state; the consistence of the soft being such s to retain the round form of a pill without the addiion of any powder. Both should be preserved in a ry place to prevent them from becoming mouldy;

and the latter should be wrapped in oiled bladders in closely-covered pots*.

MIXTURES.

These are simple suspensions of insoluble substances in fluids, by means of mucilaginous matters. They should always be extemporaneous preparations; and the only attention required in ordering them, is not to bring together incompatible substances. These are pointed out in their places in the body of this work.

SPIRITS.

Under this title are placed spiritous solutions, prepared by simple mixture, by maceration, and by distillation. They are uniform, transparent, unchanging;
mixtures. In those which are distilled, proof or diluted spirit is employed, as pure alcohol is more volatile than
the essential oils, which are the parts of the plants held dissolved in these spirits. They should be perfectly
free from impurities and empyreuma, and have the
odour and taste of the essential oils of the substance
from which they are distilled.

TINCTURES.

These are spiritous solutions of vegetable, animal,, and some saline substances. They are either made with pure alcohol, or with proof spirit. The first kindle are precipitated by the addition of water, and therefore are less seldom employed; but the latter are very common additions to infusions and decoctions. They ought not to be united with any vehicle which

^{*} For a great improvement in making extracts, see Medical Repository, vol. iv. p. 184.

an decompose the tincture, " or separate any thing

rom it in a palpable form."

Tinctures should always be prepared by the apothecary, as the adulterations of them, which are daily practised by the druggist, are not easily detected. The ingredients should be reduced to a coarse powder, and the maceration made in close vessels, exposed to a heat of 80°, and frequently shaken. When completely made, they should not be put away upon the ingredients, but filtered through bibulous paper, and kept for use in close bottles, for although they are not iable to spoil, yet, by the evaporation of the menstruum, their strength is altered, which, if they contain opium, or other active matters, may be productive of bad effects. Parmentier* proposes that one half of the spirituous menstruum be added to the vegetable ingredients at first, and after digesting six days, this part to be poured off, and the remainder added. In six days more the whole is to be strongly expressed, and the two tinctures mixed together. By this method he imagines more of the active principles of the vegetables are extracted, and the tinctures obtained of a more uniform strength.

ÆTHERS.

Æthers are triple compounds of oxygen, carbon, and hydrogen, produced from a new arrangement of the elements of alcohol, by the agency of the acids, at a heat of 160°. They are extremely light and volatile; have a peculiar strong odour and taste; and when

^{*} Annales de Chimie, vol. lxii. p. 40.

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pure, boil at a temperature under 100°. They require to be kept in very closely-stopped bottles, and in cool place. In composition, ethers should not be added to mixtures till they are put into the phials and ready to be corked; and directions should be given that any ethereal mixture be taken immediately after it is poured from the phial.

WINES.

Wine is a tolerably good menstruum for many vegetable principles; but it is liable to the objection of inequality of strength; and medicated wines are more liable to suffer decomposition from keeping than tinctures. Parmentier* proposes that, instead of preparing medicated wines as they have been usually prepared the alcoholic tinctures should be added to wine in given quantities; by which means, he contends, the preparations are less nauseous, and always of the same determinate strength. They should be kept in well-corked bottles, in a cool place.

VINEGARS.

Vinegar, or diluted acetic acid, is found to be theelest solvent for squill, colchicum, and some aromatics; but its use cannot be extended, for it alters the powerse of some vegetables' principles, and does not accord with others in virtue.

Vinegars should be preserved in close-stopped glass bottles, and made in small quantities only at a time, as they are apt to spoil, notwithstanding an addition of spirit which is ordered.

^{*} Annales de Chimie, vol. lii. p. 46.

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PREPARATIONS OF HONEY.

Honey was formerly considered as a medicine of ome efficacy, particularly in pectoral affections; but nore correct views of these diseases have deservedly hrown it into neglect. It acts on the bowels, but in other respects possesses no advantages over syrup, and herefore its preparations have been rejected from the Edinburgh Pharmacopæia, although they are still coninued in those of the London and Dublin colleges. They are not apt to spoil, and therefore require less attention to preserve them than syrups.

SYRUPS.

These are solutions of sugar in water, either simple or united with some vegetable principle, with the view to colour, flavour, or medical virtue; but for the last intention this is perhaps the worst of all forms for obtaining the medical powers of substances; and syrups are used chiefly to render more active preparations palatable. Upon the whole, however, they do not even answer this intention well, few persons thinking that sweetness renders a nauseous drug more palatable; and they might therefore be easily dispensed with.

They quickly ferment, and spoil, if kept in a temperature above 60°; and therefore a small quantity only should be retained in the shop for immediate use; and the stock kept in a good cellar in a temperature not exceeding 55°. They should never be used after they

have begun to ferment.

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CONFECTIONS.

Under this title the London College comprehends the conserves and electuaries of the former London, and the present Edinburgh and Dublin Pharmacopæias. They consist of vegetable matters beaten, when recent, into an uniform pulpy mass, with sugar; and of vegetable and light earthy powders mixed with syrup and honey. They form a class of preparations of no great activity when compared with the other forms in which the same remedies may be given; but some vegetable matters can be thus preserved better than by drying; and they are useful as vehicles, and for giving form to more active remedies. They should be kept in closely-covered jars, to preserve their proper consistence and moisture.

POWDERS.

This class is the simplest, and perhaps may be thought the least objectionable form of exhibiting medicines; but it is, nevertheless, true, that this mode of preparation is hurtful to many remedies. Some substances cannot be reduced to powder, unless very much dried; and the heat necessary to effect this alters their properties; even the impalpable form given to powders is hurtful to some resinous substances; and if we reflect that many of these, when kept in the mass, have their surface altered by the action of the atmosphere, we will not wonder that a great alteration should be effected, in a short time, by so great an extension of surface as takes place in the formation

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of a fine powder: this is particularly the case with cinchona, rhubarb, and guaiacum. It would perhaps be a good general rule to keep all powders in opaque or green glass bottles, for, besides those which are generally known to be hurt by the action of light, almost every powder is in some degree affected by it; for we have observed, that the labelled sides of clear bottles, containing powders, which are always turned to the light, become, as it were, incrusted with the powder changed in its colour, while the other side remains clean.

PILLS.

These are masses of a proper consistence for forming into pills, and are preserved in this state, by being kept in covered pots, wrapped in bladders, and occasionally moistened. A pill should not exceed gr. v. in weight.

PREPARATIONS OF ANIMAL MATTERS.

The substances of this class are seldom prepared by the apothecary, and require little of his attention for their preservation.

PLASTERS.

A chemical union takes place between the semivitreous oxyd of lead and oil; and a solid, hard compound is formed, tenacious in a moderate degree of heat. This forms the base of the majority of the plasters: but some of them owe their consistence to wax and resin*. They should not adhere to the hand

* Deyeux, Annales de Chimie, vol. xxxiii. p. 52, proposes to confine the name plasters to the combinations of the oxyds,

when cold, be easily spread when heated, and remain tenacious and pliant after they are spread. Those that contain metallic oxyds ought to be melted by heat of boiling water, for in a greater degree of heat the fatty matter is apt to reduce the oxyd. All plasters become too consistent by age; when this is the case they may be remelted by a gentle heat, and some oil added to them. They are spread either on linen, silk, or leather.

CERATES, OINTMENTS, LINIMENTS.

These are preparations nearly resembling each other, but of a different degree of consistence. The first owe their greater firmness to wax, from which they are named, and exceed, in consistence, the ointments, which should have that of butter, while the liniments are scarcely thicker than common oil. The most important circumstance in these preparations, is the freshness of the fat, and oils employed, and the preservation of them in this state. The mercurial ointment, however, forms an exception to this rule, as a slight degree of rancidity of the lard facilitates the oxydizement of the mercury, and the formation of the ointment; and old mercurial ointment is always to be more depended upon than that which has been recently prepared.

CATAPLASMS.

These are extemporaneous preparations; and have a place in the pharmacopæias merely to fix the proportions of the ingredients.

and oils or fat; and to give to those not containing oxyds, the term solid ointments.

A few Examples of the most usual Forms of Prescriptions.

MIXTURES.

TONIC.

R Infusi Cinchonæ f\(\frac{7}{2}\v{y}\).

Pulveris ejusdem \(\frac{7}{2}\)j.

Tinct. cinchonæ comp.

Syrupi aurantii \(\alpha \) \(\alpha \) f\(\frac{7}{2}\)iv.

Ft. Mistura cujus cochlearia ij. majora 3tia. quaque hora sumantur.

ASTRINGENT.

R Catechu extracti 3ij.

Aquæ Cinnamomi f zviij.

Tincturæ Opii mlx.

Ft. Mistura, cujus sumantur cochlearia iij. magna post singulas dejectiones liquidas.

EFFERVESCING.

R Potassæ subcarbonatis Div.
Syrupi f3iij.
Spir. Myristicæ f3iv.
Aquæ distillatæ f3v.

Ft. Mist. cujus pars 4ta. cum succi limonis cochleari magno, in effervescentia, 2da. quaque hora sumatur. FURGATIVE.

R Magnesiæ sulphatis 3xij.
Mannæ 3vj.
Infusi sennæ f3vj.
Tinct. sennæ f3iv.

Sumantur cochl. iij. magna omni quadrihora donec plene dejiciatur alvus.

EMETIC.

R Antimonii tartarizati gr.
viij.
Aquæ distillatæ f\(\frac{7}{3} \text{vj.} \)
Syrupi Mori f\(\frac{7}{3} \text{j.} \)

Ft. Mistura, cujus cochlearia magna ij. quamprimum, et octavis minutis donec evomuerit, sumenda.

EXPECTORANT.

R Misturæ amygdalæ f3v. Vini ipecacuanhæ. Tinct. scillæ ā ā f3j. Syrupi tolutani f3vj.

Sumat. cochleare magnum urgente tussi.

DRAUGHTS.

EMETIC.

R Pulveris ipecacuanhæ Dj. Vini ejusdem f3ij. Aquæ communis f3vj.

Ft. Haustus emeticus vespere, vel quam primum, sumendus.

CATHARTIC.

R Potassæ tartratis 3j. Tinct. sennæ f3ij. Infusi sennæ f3xiv.

Ft. Haustus statim sumend. et cras mane, nisi prius soluta fuerit alvus, repetendus.

DIAPHORETIC.

ANODYNE.

R Liquoris ammoniæ acetatis R Liq. ammoniæ acetatis f3iv. f3iv. Potassæ nitratis gr. viij. Vini antimonii max. Syrupi tolutani f3ss. Aquæ menthæ viridis f3vij.

Aquæ puræ f3vj. Tincturæ opii mxx. Syrupi rhoeados 13i.

Ft. Haust. 3tia. vel 4ta. vel 5ta quaque hora sumendus.

Ft. Haustus hora somni, vel vespertino, vel sera nocte, sumendus.

GARGLES.

DETERGENT.

R Potassæ nitratis 3ij. Mellis rosæ f3iv. Infusi rosæ f\(\frac{7}{2} vss.

ASTRINGENT.

R Aluminis 9ss. Decocti quercus f 3vj. Acidi sulphurici diluti mxxx.

Ft. Gargarysma sæpe utendum.

Ft. Gargarysma subinde utendum.

EMBROCATIONS,

STIMULANT.

R Linimenti ammoniæ fortio- R Liniment. Camphoræ comp. ris f3vj. Olivæ Olei f3ij.

STIMULANT & ANODYNE.

f3ix. Tinctura lyttæ f3j. Tinctura opii f3ij.

Ft. Embrocatio, cum panno Parti dolenti applicandum. laneo faucibus externis applicanda.

PILLS.

PURGATIVE.

ANODYNE.

Hydrargyri submuriatis R Camphoræ gr. iij. gr. 11]. Pulveris Jalapæ gr. ix. Mucilaginis acaciæ q. s.

Opii gr. j. Spir. rectificati mj. Confect. rosæ q. s.

Pilulæ iij. hora somni su- Pilula hora somni sumenda. mendæ.

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POWDERS.

PURGATIVE.

R Hydrargyri submuriatis gr. ij.

Pulveris Jalapæ. Sacchari, Sing. gr. vij.

Sit pulvis vespere sumendus.

TONIC.

Ft. Pulvis bis quotidie sumendus.

For children.

EMETIC.

R Pulv. ipecacuanhæ 9j.
Antimonii tartarizati gr. j.

Ft. Pulvis emeticus.

DETERGENT.

R Superacetatis Plumbi 3j. Pulv. Cinchonæ 3vij.

Tene, ut p. pulvis, cujus pauxillum super ulceres omni mane spergatur.

For scrophulous ulcers.

XXXIV

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

WEIGHTS.

These, and the signs by which they are denoted, are the same in all the British Pharmacopæias.

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT.

Pound. Ounces. Drachms. Scruples. Grains.
$$1 = 12 = 96 = 288 = 5760$$
 $1 = 8 = 24 = 480$
 $1 = 3 = 60$
 $1 = 20$

MEASURE OF FLUIDS.

PROPORTIONS OF THE WINE GALLON.

The value of these measures is the same in all the Pharmacopæias, but the signs by which they are denoted are peculiar to the London. The Edinburgh

and Dublin Colleges retain the old signs, which are, for the gallon, cong., the pint lb., the ounce \mathfrak{Z} , the drachm 3, and the drop gt., which should be equal to the minim.

The Measure of Temperature used by all the Colleges, is Fahrenheit's thermometer, 212° on the scale of which marks the boiling pint of water, and 32° the freezing point; between 90° and 100° denote the gentle heat, (calor lenis) of the Pharmacopæias.

TEMPERATURE OF BATHS.

The hot bath (balneum calidum) from 97° to 100°. The tepid bath (balneum tepidum) from 62° to 96°.

TAB. LE showing the Ingredients of the principal British Mineral Waters.

STATE STATE OF	Temperature.		cold	cold	Cold	Cold	1114° 82° 74° 66°	
Windleson.	grains. Resins.			9 0		1	1	1111
C. delegation	.saims. Alumina.			3 1	1 11		14,1	1111
A STREET, SALES	grains. Silica.				111	- 1	1	4.111
District and a section of the second	MURIATES OF	Potass	grains.		111	1	1	11111
		Mag- nesia.	grains.	2.8	9.1	12.5	2.25	113511
-		Lime.	grains.	9.0	001	1	1	11111
ODERSTE ME		Soda.	grains.	6.	615.5	5.	0.5	6.6
	SULPHATES OF	Iron.	grains.	POL	11	1	1	111111
		Mag- nesia.	grains.	91.	0.5	1	1	111111
		Lime.	grains.	13.	11	40.	1,25	18. 2.5 11.7
-		Soda.	grains.	18.2	11	48.0	1	3.
	ARBOF (A)	Iron.	.saisag	¥6.	11	5.	1.	1001
TAME		Mag-	grains.	1.25	5.5	12.5	1.	11111
Door		Lime.	grains.	2.4	18.5	1	i	7.6 10.5 13.5 13.5
CA		soda.	snisrs	1	11	1	1	THIT
	-	Nitro gen.	eubic	1	5.4	12.	4.	10:111
GASES.		Sulph Hydr, Witro	cubic	36	19.	3.	1	11111
GA		Carb Acid	cubic ses	84.	1:	30.3	10.6	30.
-		Cer.	cubic	1	11	1	1.4	11111
N. Comments	grains. Quantity of water.			138240	103643 103643	103643	103643	15360 58309 58309 58309 58309
	NAMES OF THE SPRINGS.			Acidulous.	Sulphurous. Harrowgate. Moffat.	Saline. Cheltenham.	Chalybeate. Tanbridge.	Calcareous. Bath. Buxton. Bristol. Matlock.

XXXVII

TABLE showing the Doses of Medicine proper at the different periods of life.

Let the dose	for a	person	of middle	age	be	3j.
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Ages.	Common Dose 3j.	Proportionate Doses.
2 3 4 14 20 Above 21	The common do The gradation in	5 grains. 8 grains. 10 grains. 15 grains. 1 scruple. half a drachm. 2 scruples. ese.

The doses of medicines cannot, however, be reduced to any correct general rule, but are influenced by various circumstances, as sex, temperament, habit, disease, and idiosyncrasy. Women, for example, require smaller loses of any kind of medicine than men; those of a anguine temperament generally require smaller doses also than those of a melancholic; and the influence of the majority of medicines, particularly of narcotics and stimulants, is much diminished when they are aken for any considerable length of time. Disease ets at defiance all general calculations on this subject; and idiosyncrasy renders some individuals very susceptible of the action of medicines which produce very ttle effect in general, while others cannot be effected y the most active remedies.

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Explanation of the References.

L. London

E. Edinburgh

Pharmacopæias.

D. Dublin

N. O. Natural Orders.

L. Linnæus, Showing the names of the natural orders,

J. Jussieu, s as adopted by these botanists.

I Signifies that the plant is a shrub, or tree.

24 That it is a perennial.

That it is an annual.

d That it is biennial.

Comp. Implies components, showing the chemical constituents of the substance under consideration.

Prop. Its chemical and natural properties.

Oper. Its operation or medical effects.

Use. Its medical uses.

Incomp. The incompatibles, or those substances with which it cannot be combined in prescription, without altering either its chemical or medical properties.

Off. Prep. Officinal preparations into which the substance

under consideration enters as a part.

The circumflexes after the title of any article enclose the names of the substance from which it is obtained; if a plant, its class and order of the Linnean system; the natural order according to Linnæus and Jussieu, the place of its growth, and the kind of plant. If a compound, they enclose the formula of the London College.

CONSPECTUS, &c.

ABIETIS RESINA. L. Resin of the Spruce Fir. (Pinus Abies, The Spruce Fir. Monoecia Adelphia, N. O. Conifera. Europe, America. 12).

Comp. Resin and essential oil.—Prop. Solid, dry, brittle; externally brownish yellow; internally whitish.—Oper. Rubefacient.—Use. Externally as plasters, in catarrh, pertussis, and dyspnæa.—Off. Prep. Emplast. Aromat. D. Emp. Galbani Comp. L. Emp. Opii. L. Emplast. Thuris. D.

ABRÖTÄNI FOLÍA. D. Southernwood Leaves. (Artemisia Abrotanum. Class and order as Absinthium. 1.)

Prop. Odour strong, fragrant; taste, hot, bitter, nauseous; extracted by alcohol, partly by water.—Oper. Tonic, anthelmintic, diaphoretic, resolvent.—Use. In debilities of the stomach; and in glysters in worm cases; but more commonly externally as a stimulating fomentation, for tumors and gangrenous ulcers.—Dose. Di. to Ji.; or of an infusion made with Jvj, in water fzx. a cupful, twice or thrice a day.—Incomp. Sulphate of iron, acetate of lead.

ABSINTHIUM. L. Folia et summitates florentes Artemisiæ Absinthii, E. Fol. Cacumina Absinthii vulg. D. Wormwood. (Artemisia Absinthium, Common Wormwood, Syngen. Superfl. N. O. Compositæ Nucamentaceæ L. Corymbiferæ. J. Indigenous. 24).

Prop. Odour strong and unpleasant; taste bitter, nauseous.

— Oper. Tonic, anthelmintic, discutient, antiseptic. — Use.

In intermittents, dyspepsia, gout, hypochondriasis, dropsy. Clysters of the decoction in ascarides are useful. - Dose. In substance 9j. to 9ij. Infusion, (3vj. to water 0j.) f3iv. to f3xij, three or four times a day. - Incomp. Sulphates of iron and zinc; superacetate of lead.

ABSINTHII MARITIMI CACUMINA. D. The tops of Sea Wormwood. (Artemisia Maritima, class and order as Absinthium. 24) Properties, use, &c. the same as Absin-

thium.

ACACIÆ GUMMI. L. Gummi Mimosæ Niloticæ, E. Gummi Arabicum, D. Gum Arabic. (Acacia vera, Polygam. Monæcia. N. O. Lomentaceæ, L. Leguminosæ, J. Africa. b).

Comp. Carbon, Hydrogen, Oxygen, Nitrogen, and Lime. -Prop. Inodorous, insipid; in irregular pieces, colourless, or of a pale yellow colour, hard, brittle, fracture shining, transparent, soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol: spec. grav. 1.4523. - Oper. Demulcent. - Use. In catarrh, pertussis, ardor urinæ, &c .- Dose. In substance 3j. to 3ij. In decoctions, ad libitum. - Incomp. Goulard's extract, alcohol, sulphuric ether, muriated tincture of iron. - Off. Prep. Mucilago Acacia, L. E. D. Emulsio Mimosa Nilotica, E. Emulsio Arabica, D. Mistura Cornu usti, L. D. Mustura Cretæ, L. D. Mistura Moschi, L. Mistura Guaiaci, L. Confectio Amygdalarum, L. Pulvis Cretæ Comp. L. Pulv. Tragacanthæ Comp. L. Trochisci Carbonatis Calcis, E. Tro. Glycyrrhizæ, E. Tro. Glycyr. cum Opio, E. Tro. Gummosi, E.

ACETOSÆ FOLIA. L. Rumicis Acetosæ Folia, E. Leaves of Common Sorrel. (Rumex Acetosa. Common Sorrel. Hexandria, Trigynia, N. O. Holoracea, L. Polygonea, J.

Indigenous. 21).

Prop. Inodorous, taste acid and grateful, - Oper. Refrige-

rant, diuretic. — Use. In inflammatory complaints, and cutaneous diseases. — Dose. The recent leaves ad libitum; of the juice f zj. to f zij. Decoction in whey, a handful to Oij, ad libitum. — Their effects depend on the super oxalate of Potass which they contain.

ACETOSELLA. L. Wood Sorrel. (Oxalis Acetosella. Common Wood Sorrel. Decand. Pentagynia, N. O. Gruinales,

L. Gerania, J. Europe. 24.)

Prop. Inodorous, taste a sweetish acid, coagulates milk.—
Oper. Refrigerant, antiseptic.— Use. In bilious and putrid
fevers, and inflammatory complaints.— Dose. In infusion
of a handful to water Oij, or boiled in milk in the same
proportions, to form a whey, ad libitum.

ACETAS FERRI. D. Acetate of Iron. (Ferri carbonatis 3ss. acidi acetosi fort. f Ziij. Digest for three days, and

strain.)

Comp. Oxide of iron, acetic acid.—Prop. Taste styptic, sweetish.—Oper. Tonic, emmenagogue.—Use. In dyspepsia, hysteria, chlorosis, dropsy, and most cases of general debility.—Dose. mx. to mxxx.

ACETIS HYDRARGYRI. E. Acetas Hydrargyri, D. Acetite of Quicksilver. (Hydrargyri pur. Ziij. Acidi Nitrosi diluti Zivss. Acetitis Potassæ Ziij. Aquæ bullientis

thviij.)

Comp. Oxide of mercury, acetic acid. — Prop. Crystals small shining flakes, soluble in hot water, but scarcely in cold; taste acrid; insoluble in alcohol. — Oper. Antisyphilitic, alterative. — Use. In syphilis, but not to be depended upon; in cutaneous eruptions externally applied (gr. ij. dissolved in fzij. of rose water). — Dose. gr. j to gr. vj night and morning. — Should be kept in an opaque bottle, as light blackens it. It is the active ingredient of Keyser's Pills.

ACETUM L. Acidum Acetosum, E. Acetum vini, D. Vinegar. Impure Acetous Acid.

Comp. Acetic acid, water, alcohol, mucilage, tartaric acid, tartrate of potass, sugar, extractive. - Prop. Odour pungent, taste a pleasant acid, colour pale yellow, transparent: spec. grav. 1.0204. - Oper. Refrigerant, diaphoretic, antiseptic, astringent, antinarcotic; externally stimulant and discutient .- Use. In febrile complaints; Scorbutus; to counteract the effects of opium and other narcotics; steam inhaled in putrid sore throats and scurvy; in bruises, sprains, burns, and chronic ophthalmia. - Dose. f3j, to f3iv. In clysters f3j, to f3ij. Lotion. R Aceti f3j, spiritus ten. f3iv, Aquæ f3viij. - Off. Prep. Acidum acetosum aromaticum, E. Acid. acet. camphoratum, E. D. Acidum aceticum (dilutum) L. E. D. Acidum acetosum forte, E. D. Cataplasma Sinapis, L. D. Ceratum Saponis, L. D. Linimentum Æruginis, L. Syrupus acidi acetosi, E. Syr. Colchici Autumnalis, E.

ACETUM AROMATICUM. E. Aromatic Vinegar. (Rorismarini cacum: sic; folior. Salviæ sic. sing. Ziv. Lavandulæ flor. sic Zij. Caryophyllarum cont. Zij. Acidi acetici P. Hoviij. Macerate seven days, and filter the expressed liquor through paper.)

Comp. Vinegar holding in solution the essential oils of rosemary, sage, lavender, and cloves.—Prop. Odour pungent and aromatic.—Use. As a grateful perfume in sick rooms.

ACĒTUM COLCHICI. L. Vinegar of Meadow Saffron, (Colchici rad. recent. concisæ 3j. Acidi acetici 0j. Spir. ten. f Zj.)

Comp. The acrid principle of the bulb dissolved in diluted acetic acid. (f 3j. of proof spirit ordered to 0j. of the vinegar, simply makes it keep).—Prop. Diuretic, but very uncertain.—Use. In Ascites, and Hydrothorax.—Dose. f3ss. to f3jss. in any bland fluid.

ACETUM SCILLÆ. L. D. Acetum Scillæ Maritimæ, E. Vinegar of Squill. (Scillæ rad. recent. exsiccatæ lbj. Aceti Ovj. Spiritús ten. Oss. Macerate the squill in the acid with a gentle heat, in a covered vessel for twenty-four hours; then express the liquor, and set it aside that the feculencies may subside; lastly, add the spirit to the clear liquor.)

Comp. The acrid principle of the bulb dissolved in diluted acetic acid, with a small portion of spirit.—Prop. Taste bitter, acidulous.—Oper. Diuretic, expectorant, emetic.—Use. In dropsies, asthma, and chronic catarrh.—Dose. f3ss. to f3iv. in Cinnamon water, or Mint water.—Off.

Prep. Oxymel Scillæ, L. Syrupus Scillæ, E.

ACIDUM ACĒTICUM (dilutum?) L. Acid. Acetosum Distillatum, E. Acetum Distillatum, D. Distilled Vinegar. Comp. Acetic acid and water, with uncombined mucilage and extractive.—Prop. Odour less pungent than that of vinegar; taste acid; transparent; colourless.—Oper. The same as that of vinegar.—Use. The same as vinegar; but chiefly for pharmaceutical purposes.—Off. Prep. Liquor Ammoniæ acetatis, L. E. D. Potassæ Acetas, L. E. D. Acetas Ferri, D. Liquor Plumbi subacetatis, L. D. Plumbi Superacetas, L. E. D. Acetum Colchici, L. Acetum Scillæ, L. E. D. Oxymel, L. D. Emplast. Ammoniaci, L. Oxymel Colchici, D.

ACIDUM ACETICUM. D. Acidum Acetosum forte, E.

Acetic Acid.

Comp. Carbon, hydrogen, oxygen forming acetic acid, and water.—Prop. Odour very pungent and grateful; taste acid and acrid; spec. grav. 10.70, very volatile.—Oper. Stimulant, rubefacient, escharotic.—Use. Applied to the nostrils in syncope, asphyxia, and headachs; destroys corns and warts.—Off. Prep. Acidum Acetosum Camphoratum, E. D.

ACIDUM ACETICUM CAMPHORĀTUM, D. Acidum Acetosum Camphoratum, E. Camphorated Acetic Acid. (Acidi acetici f zvj. Camphoræ zss. Rub the Camphor to powder by means of a little alcohol; then dissolve it in the acid.)

Prop. Odour extremely pungent; volatile. — Oper. Stimulant. — Use. The vapour is snuffed up the nostrils in syncope.

ACIDUM BENZOICUM. L. E. D. Benzoic acid.

Comp. Carbon, hydrogen (predominating,) oxygen. (Obtained from benzoin).—Prop. Odour aromatic and fragrant; taste hot, slightly acidulous, and agreeable; soluble in boiling water and alcohol; crystals white flakes, brilliant, ductile, slender.—Oper. Stimulant; as an expectorant doubtful; errhine.—Use. In chronic catarrh, but of very little efficacy.—Dose. Gr. x. to 3ss.—Off. Prep. Tinctura Camphora composita, L. D. Tinct. Opii Ammoniata, E.

ACIDUM CITRICUM. L. Acidum Citricum Crystallis Concretum, D. Citric Acid.

Comp. Carbon, hydrogen, oxygen. (Obtained from lemon juice).—Prop. Sharp acidity of lemon juice; crystals rhomboidal prisms, persistent, white, semi-transparent; soluble in less than twice their weight of cold water, and in half their weight of boiling water.—Oper. Refrigerant, antiseptic.—Use. In febrile and inflammatory complaints; and scorbutus: and dissolved in water, instead of recent lemon juice for the effervescing draught. (Proportion 3x. to water 0j).—Dose. Gr. x. to 3ij. dissolved in water; or any bland fluid.—Incomp. Sulphuric acid, nitric acid, acetate of lead, nitrate and acetate of mercury.

ACIDUM MURIATICUM. L. E. D. Muriatic Acid.

Comp. Unknown base; real acid 22.18; water 77.82 pts. (from common salt).—Prop. Odour suffocating, taste intensely acid and caustic; colourless when very pure, but commonly of a pale yellow colour; volatile, the fumes

visible; spec. grav. 1.170. f zj. should dissolve 204 grains of lime stone. — Oper. Tonic, antiseptic, diuretic. — Use. In typhus; cutaneous eruptions; in gargles in inflammatory and putrid sore throats: in injections in gonorrhea. — Dose. mx. to mxx. properly diluted; in gargles f3ss. to f3ij. in f zvi. of fluid; injection mviij. to water f ziv. — Off. Prep. Murias Barytæ, E. Solutio Muriatis Calcis, E. D. Tinctura Ferri Muriatis, L. E. D. Hydro-sulphuretum Ammoniæ, E.

CIDUM MURIATICUM DILŪTUM. D. Diluted muriatic acid. (Acidi Muriatici; Aquæ distillatæ, sing. 0j. mix.) Spec. grav. 1.080. 130 parts contain 14 of real

acid.

CIDUM NITRICUM. L. E. Nitric Acid.

Nitrogen, by weight, 29.50; oxygen, 70.50. (from Nitre, Nitras Potassæ).—Prop. Odour suffocating, taste very acid and caustic, corrosive, liquid, colourless, transparent; absorbs water from the air; tinges the skin yellow. Spec. grav. 1.502.—Oper. Tonic, antiseptic, antisyphilitic.—Use. The strong acid is seldom used for any other than pharmaceutical purposes; in the form of vapour it is extricated from nitre 3iv. and sulphuric acid 3ij. in a saucer, placed on a pipkin of hot sand, for the purposes of fumigation.—Incomp. Spirit of lavender, in any large quantity; and the essential oils.—Off. Prep. Acidum Nitricum Dilutum, L. Argenti Nitras, L. Liquor Ferri Alkalini, L. Ung. Hydrarg. Nit. L. Hydrargyri Nitrico-oxydum, L. Spiritus Ætheris Nitrici. L.

CIDUM NITRICUM DILŪTUM. L. Diluted Nitric Acid.

comp. Nitric acid f3j; water f3ix.—Prop. The same as nitric acid in a weaker degree.—Oper. The same as that of nitric acid.—Use. As a drink, diluted largely, in fevers

of the typhoid kind; in chronic affections of the liver, attended with a redundant and hasty formation of bile; and in dyspepsia. As a remedy in venereal complaints; yet in this climate it is not to be depended on, but is a very useful adjunct to mercury, and allays the violent irritation induced by it. It is also very useful in the cure of old ulcerated legs.—Dose. Mx. to Mxxx. in f3iij. of water, twice or thrice a day.

ACIDUM NITRŌSUM. E. D. Nitrous Acid.

Comp. Nitric acid and nitric oxide, loosely combined.—
Prop. Odour very suffocating, very volatile; colour brown red.—Oper. Use, and Dose. The same as of nitric acid; and as a lotion to old fætid ulcers in the proportion of f3ij. to water 0j.—Off. Prep. Acidum Nitrosum Dilutum, E. D. Spir. Ætheris Nitrosi, E. D. Argentum Nitratum, D. Ung. Acidi Nitrosi, E. D. Ung. Nitratis Hydrargyri, E. D.

ACIDUM NITROSUM DILŪTUM. E. D. Diluted Nitrous Acid.

Comp. Nitric acid, with a smaller portion of nitric oxide and water.—Prop. Odour suffocating, colour blueish. Spec. grav. 1.911.—Oper. Use, and Dose. The same as diluted nitric acid.—Off. Prep. Nitras Argenti, E. Acetis Hydrargyri, E. D. Submurias Hydrargyri Præcipitatus, E. D. Submur. Hydrarg. Ammoniatus, D. Oxidum Hydrarg. Cinereum, E. D. Ox. Hyd. Rubrum. E. D.

ACIDUM SUCCINI. D. E. Succinic Acid.

Comp. Carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, (obtained from amber).

— Prop. Taste sour; crystals four-sided rhomboidal plates, white, transparent, soluble in hot water, and hot alcohol; volatile.— Incomp. Mucilage, oils. This acid is never, or very rarely, used in medicine.

ACIDUM SULPHÜRICUM. L. E. D. Sulphuric Acid. Comp. Of sulphur 61.51; of oxygen 38.51 pts.; and water:

or acid 79; water 21.—Prop. Inodorous; strong acid taste; corrosive; fluidity dense, apparently oily; transparent, colourless. Spec. grav. 1.850. It has a powerful attraction for water.—Oper. Escharotic, stimulant, rubefacient.—Use. In local pains, in the form of an ointment made of lard f3j. sulphuric acid 3j.; and in scabies, with 3ss. of the acid to lard 3j.—Off. Prep. Acid. Sulphuricum Dilutum, L. E. D. Acid. Sulphur. Aromaticum, E. Ferri Sulphas, L. E. D. Hydrarg. Oxymurias, L. E. D. Zinci Sulphas, L. Sulphas Potassæ, E. Subsulphas Hydrargyri Flavus, E. D.

ACIDUM SULPHÜRÏCUM DILŪTUM. L. E. D. Diluted Sulphuric Acid. (Acidi Sulphurici f\(\frac{7}{3}\)jss. Aquæ distillatæ f\(\frac{7}{3}\)xivss. mix gradually). (The present acid is stronger than the diluted acid of the former London Pharmacopæia nearly in the proportion of 9 to 6.)

Prop. Inodorous, strong acid taste, transparent, colourless.—
Oper. Tonic, astringent, refrigerant.—Use. In dyspepsia,
diabetes, menorrhagia, hæmoptysis, cutaneous eruptions,
hectic; in gargles in cynanche, and to check salivation.—
Dose. mx. to mxxx. largely diluted; in gargles f3j. to
f3iij. in f3viij. of fluid.—Off. Prep. Acidum Benzoicum,
E. Infusum Rosæ, L. E. D.

ACIDUM SULPHŪRICUM AROMATICUM. E. Aromatic Sulphuric Acid. (Spiritus rect. Ibij. Acidi Sulphurici Zvj. Cinnamomi cort. cont. Zjss. Zingiberis rad. cont. Zj. Drop the acid gradually into the spirit, and digest the mixture with a very gentle heat, in a close vessel, for three days, and then add the cinnamon and ginger; digest again in a close vessel for six days, and filter through paper.)

Comp. An imperfect æther, with sulphuric acid predominating, and holding dissolved the essential oil of cinnamon, and of

ginger. - Prop. Odour aromatic, taste acid and slightly ætherial, colour brownish. - Oper. Stimulant, tonic. - Use. In dyspepsia; the debility following intermittents, and other fevers, combined with vegetable bitters; and in chronic asthma. - Dose. mx. to mxxx. in fluids, twice or thrice a day.

ACONITI FOLIA. L. Aconitum Folia, D. Folia Aconiti Napelli, E. Aconite, or Monk's-hood Leaves. (Aconitum Neomontanum, Common Blue Monk's-hood; Polyand. Trigyn, N. O. Multisiliquæ, L. Ranunculaceæ, J. Moun-

tains of Germany and Siberia. 21).

Prop. Dried leaves inodorous, taste subacrid; bitterish; fresh very acrid. - Oper. Narcotic, sudorific, deobstruent. - Use. In chronic rheumatism, scrofula, schirrus, palsy, amaurosis, and venereal nodes. - Dose. gr. j. gradually increased to gr. v. twice or thrice a day. - Off. Prep. Extractum Aconiti, L. E.

ADEPS. L. E. Adeps Suillus, D. Hog's Lard. (Sus Scrofa, the Hog, Cl. Mammalia, Ord. Belluaæ, L. Pachyderma, Cuv.)

Prop. Inodorous, insipid, soft, unctuous, white. - Oper. Emollient. — Use. In the formation of ointments, cerates, plasters, and liniments. - Off. Prep. Adeps preparata. L. D.

ADEPS PREPARĀTA. L. D. Prepared Lard. (This preparation is seldom attempted by the apothecary, but the lard is bought ready prepared, run into bladders).

Off. Prep. Emplast. Lyttæ, L. Ceratum Sabinæ, L. Unguenta Varia.

ÆRŪGO. L. D. Subacetas Cupri, E. Verdigris, Subacetate of Copper.

Comp. Acetate of Copper, 43, black oxide of copper 27, water 30 pts. in 100 parts. - Prop. Mass difficult to break, dry, not deliquescent, foliaceous, of a fine blueish green colour; taste salt; completely soluble in sulphuric acid.— Oper. Tonic, emetic, escharotic, detergent.— Use. Scarcely ever used internally; applied to the callous edges of sores, and to consume fungous, but now seldom used. It is sometimes used as a lotion, gr. j. in rose or elder flower water fzj. in scorbutic ulcerations of the mouth, but it cannot be much recommended.— Dose. As a tonic under gr. ss.; as an emetic from gr. j. to gr. ij.— Off. Prep. Ærugo Preparata. D. Unguentum Subacetitis Cupri. E. Emplast. Meloes Vesicatorii Comp. E.

ÆRŪGO PREPARATA. D. Prepared Verdigris.—The former preparation freed from impurities, in a state of minute mechanical division.

Dose. Gr. \(\frac{1}{8}\) to gr. 1. Sugar is a certain antidote for verdigris taken as a poison.

ÆSCULI HIPPOCASTANI SEMEN, E. D. Cortex, D. The Horse Chesnut, and Bark of the Tree. (Heptand. Monogyn. N. O. Trihilatæ, L. Acera, J. Asia. b).

Prop. Taste of the fruit acrid, biting; of the bark, bitter, austere.—Oper. Of the fruit errhine; the bark tonic, astringent, antiseptic.—Use. In ophthalmia and head-ach an infusion of the fruit snuffed up the nostrils. The bark has cured ague; and, externally, is useful in gangrene.—Dose. 3ss. to 3j. of the bark in powder.

ÆTHER SULPHURICUS. L. D. Sulphuric Æther.

ÆTHER RECTIFICATUS. L. Æther Sulphuricus, E. Rectified Æther.

Comp. Oxygen 19, carbon 59, hydrogen 22 parts, (from alcohol and sulphuric acid).—Prop. A limpid, colourless, very inflammable, volatile liquor; odour penetrating and fragrant; taste hot and pungent; inflammable; spec. grav. 9.758; readily mixes with alcohol; soluble in ten parts of

water; produces cold during its evaporation.—Oper. Diffusibly stimulant, narcotic, antispasmodic; externally refrigerant.—Use. Hysteria, asthma, tetanus, epilepsy, and other spasmodic complaints; externally in head-ach; and dropped into the meatus in ear-ach; it has also been used in burns.—Dose mxx. to f3ijss. in water, or other fluid.

—Off. Prep. Spiritus Ætheris Sulphurici, L.

ÆTHER NITRÖSUS. D. Nitrous Æther.

Comp. Nitrogen 16.41, carbon 39.27, oxygen 34.73, hydrogen 9.59, in 100 pts. (from alcohol and nitrous acid).—

Prop. Nearly the same as those of sulphuric æther, but more volatile, and its odour is less fragrant; spec. grav. 900; little soluble in water; soluble in alcohol.—Oper. and Use. The same as those of sulphuric æther.

ÆTHER SULPHURICUS CUM ALCOHOLE AROMA-TICUS. E. Aromatic Sulphuric Æther with Alcohol.

Comp. Spirit of Sulphuric æther, holding in solution the essential oils of cinnamon, cardamoms, and long pepper.

— Prop. Odour fragrant, taste warm and aromatic.—

Oper. Stimulant, stomachic.— Use. In weakness of the stomach, flatulencies, and languor.— Dose. f3ss. to f3ij. in bitter infusions.

AGRIMONIA. D. Agrimony. (Agrimonia Eupatoria, Decandria, Digynia, N.O. Senticosa, L. Rosaceæ, J. Europe, America. 24).

Qual. Odour faintly aromatic, lost in drying; taste subaromatic, bitterish, slightly styptic.—Oper. Astringent,
stomachic.—Use. In dyspepsia; of little efficacy.—Dose.
In powder from 9j. to 3j. A cupful of the infusion occasionally.—Incomp. Sulphate of iron, potass.

ALCOHOL. L. E. D. Acohol. (Rectified Spirit distilled

from Subcarbonate of Potass dried).

Comp. Oxygen 65.05, carbon 18.22, hydrogen 16.73.—
Prop. Odour fragrant, penetrating; taste pungent, burn-

ing; colourless; transparent; boils at 176°; it dissolves all the vegetable secretions, either wholly or partially, except gum; dissolves also ammonia, potass, and soda. Spec. grav. 0.815.—Oper. Stimulant (powerful and diffusible); sedative.—Use. Scarcely ever used internally in its pure state, but often, and advantageously, in a highly diluted form; in cases of debility, and low fevers; externally as a fomentation in muscular pains; to burns; and to restrain hæmorrhagies.—Off. Prep. Spiritus Ammoniæ Succinatus, L. Spir. Ammoniæ Fætidus, D. Alcohol Ammoniatum, E. Æther Sulph. E. D. Æther Nitrosus, D. Æther Sulph. c Alcohole, E.

ALLII RADIX. (Bulbi). L. E. D. Garlic Bulbs. (Allium Sativum, Garlic, Hexand. Monogyn. N. O. Spathaceæ, L. Asphodeli, J. Sicily, Britain. 21).

Prop. Odour strong, offensive, and penetrating; taste sweetish, biting, and caustic; these are dissipated by coction. - Oper. Stimulant, diuretic, expectorant, emmenagogue, diaphoretic, and anthelmintic; externally rubefacient, maturaut, and repellent. - Use. In cold leucophlegmatic habits, dropsy, rheumatalgia, humoral asthma, and hysteria. Intermittents have been cured by it. The juice dropped into the ear, in atonic deafness, is a very effectual remedy; and it is also beneficial in herpetic eruptions, formed with oil into an ointment. A poultice of it over the pubis has been found useful in atony of the bladder. -Dose. One to six cloves, swallowed without chewing, twice or thrice a day. Of the juice f3ss. to f3ij. mixed with sugar or syrup. In pills, with soap or calomel, gr. xv. to Dij. The virtues of the genus Allium depend on an acrid principle, soluble in water, alcohol, acids, and alkalies.

ALOES SPICATÆ EXTRACTUM. L. Gummi Resina Aloes Soccotrinæ, E. D. (Aloë Spicata. The Soccotrine Aloe. Hexand. Monogyn. N. O. Coronariæ, L. Asphodeli, J. Cape of Good Hope. 21).

Comp. Resin 980, gummy matter 78 pts. in 1000. - Prop. Odour not unpleasant, rather fragrant; taste very bitter, not unlike that of animal bile, and slightly aromatic; colour reddish brown, with a shade of purple; mass hard, friable, fracture conchoidal and glossy; soluble in diluted alcohol; powder of a bright cinnamon yellow colour. - Oper. Cathartic, warm and stimulating, emmenagogue, anthelmintic, stomachic; hurtful in hæmorrhois. - Dose. For the first purpose gr. v. to 9j.; for the latter gr. ij. to gr. iij. twice or thrice a day. The form of pill is the most convenient mode of exhibition. - Off. Prep. Decoctum Alies Compositum, L. Extractum Albes, L. D. Ext. Colocynthidis Comp. L. D. Tinct. Alöes, L. E. D. Tinct. Alöes Comp. L. E. D. Tinct. Albes Ætherea, E. Tinct. Benzöini Comp. L. E. D. Tinct. Rhei et Alöes, E. Vinum Alöes, L. E. D. Pulvis Alöes Comp. L. Pilulæ Alöes Comp. L. Pil. Alöes cum Myrrha, L. E. D. Pil. Cambogiæ Comp. L. Pil. Alöes cum Assafætida, E. - Cum Colcynthide, E. - Rhei Comp. E. Pil. Scammonii Comp. cum Aloe, D. Pilulæ Alöes, E. D.

ALOES VULGARIS EXTRACTUM. L. Aloe Hepatica, E. D. Barbadoes Aloes. (Aloes perfoliata. Class and order as above. Barbadoes, Greece. 21).

Comp. As above, but with a larger portion of resin. — Prop. Odour very disagreeable, intensely bitter, and nauseous; powder a dull olive yellow. — Oper. As above, but not so frequently employed.

ALTHÆÆ FOLIA ET RADIX. L. E. Marsh Mallow Leaves and Root. (Althæa Officinalis, Marsh Mallow, Monadelp. Polyand, N. O. Columniferæ, L. Malvaceæ, J. Indigenous. 24).

Prop. Inodorous; taste sweetish, feeling mucilaginous when

chewed; yields its mucus to water by coction.—Oper. Emollient, lubricating, demulcent.—Use. In pulmonary and intestinal affections; ardor urinæ; calculus; externally in fomentations, clysters, and gargles.—Off. Prep. Decoctum Althææ Officinalis, E. Syrupus Althææ, L. E.

ALUMEN. L. Super Sulphas Aluminæ et Potassæ, E.

Alumen, D. Alum, (from Schistose Clays).

Comp. Sulphate of alumina, with excess of acid, 36.75; sulphate of potass 13.15; water 45.10 parts. (Berzelius). -Prop. Crystals regular octahedrons: but generally in large white semi-transparent masses; taste sweetish, styptic; effloresces in the air: 16 pts. water at 60° dissolve one part of alum. - Oper. Tonic, astringent; and, in some instances, laxative. - Use. In hæmorrhagies, leucorrhæa, diabetes, colica pictonum; externally in relaxation of the uvula, ophthalmia, gleet, and fluor albus. - Dose. grs. v. to xv. united with an aromatic; or as whey, made with 3ij. of the powder and hot milk Oj, a teacupfull occasionally; in gargles 3ss, in fluid f\(\frac{7}{2}\)iv.; in collyria and injections gr. xij.; in rose water f\(\frac{7}{3} vj. - Incomp. Potassa and potassa carbonas, sodæ carbonas, ammonia, lime, magnesia, superacetate of lead, infusion of galls .- Off Prep. Alumen Exsiccatum, L. E. D. Liquor Aluminis Comp. L. Pulv. Sulphatis Aluminæ Comp. E. Solutio Sulphatis Cupri Composita, E.

ALUMEN EXSICCATUM. L. Sulphas Aluminæ Exsiccatus, E. Alumen Ustum, D. Dried Alum. (Melt the alum in an earthen vessel over the fire, until the ebuilition cease).

Dry, friable, white, opaque.—Oper. Escharotic.—Use. To destroy fungous in ulcers; internally in colic.—Dose. gr. x. to ∂j .

MMONIÆ SUBCARBONAS. L. E. D. Carbonate of

Ammonia.

Comp. Ammonia 43, carbonic acid 45, water 12 parts, but the quantity of acid varies according to the heat employed in the preparation.—Prop. A white striated crystallized mass; odour and taste pungent and ammoniacal; soluble in 2 pts. of water; insoluble in alcohol; effloresces in the air.—Oper. Stimulant, antacid, diaphoretic, antispasmodic.—Use. In hysteria, dyspepsia, chronic rheumatism: applied to the nostrils in syncope.—Incomp. Potassa fusa, liquor potassæ, magnesia.—Dose. Gr. v. to xv. in pills, or in any bland fluid.—Off. Prep. Liquor Ammoniæ Carbonatis, L. E. D. Liquor Ammoniæ Acetatis, L. E. D. Cuprum Ammoniatum, L. E. D.

AMMONIÆ MURIAS. L. Murias Ammoniæ. E. Sal Ammoniacum, D. Muriate of Ammonia. Sal Ammoniac.

Comp. Muriatic acid 42.75, Ammonia 28.00, water 29.255 parts. - Prop. Inodorous; taste acrid, pungent, bitterish, urinous; 3 pts. of cold water dissolves 1 pt.; usually in form of a hard striated cake; soluble also in 4.5 pts. of alcohol. - Oper. Aperient, diuretic; externally to produce cold during its solution; stimulant. - Use. Seldom used internally: externally while dissolving, to abate the heat and pain of inflammation; to allay headach, in lotion, composed of the salt 3j. alcohol f3j. water f3ix. to indolent tumors, gangrene, scabies, and chilblains. - Incomp. Sulphuric and nitric acids, superacetate of lead, potass, carbonates of soda and potass, lime. - Off. Prep. Ammonia Carbonas, L. E. D. Liquor Ammonia, L. E. D. Aq. Carbonatis Ammonia, E. D. Alcohol Ammoniatum, E. D. Ferrum Ammoniatum, L. E. D. Aqua Cupri Ammoniati, D. Sull phuretum Ammoniæ, D. Murias Ammoniæ et Ferri, D.

AMMONIACUM. L. E. D. Ammoniac. (Heracleum Gummiferum, Willd. Barbary, Abyssinia).

Comp. Gum, resin, essential oil, proportions unknown.

Prop. Irregular dry masses and tears, yellow externally, whitish within; odour peculiar, not ungrateful; taste nauseous, sweet, and bitter; forms a white emulsion with water; soluble in vinegar; partially in alcohol, æther, and solutions of the alkalies. — Oper. Expectorant, deobstruent, antispasmodic, discutient, resolvent. — Use. In asthma and chronic catarrh; visceral obstructions, and obstinate colic from viscid matters lodged in the intestines; externally in schirus tumors and white swelling of the joints. — Dose. Gr. x. to 3ss. in pills, with squill, myrth, &c. or in emulsion, see Mist. Ammoniaci. — Off. Prep. Mistura Ammoniaci, L. D. Pilulæ Scillæ Compositæ, L. E. Emplast. Ammoniaci, L. Emplast. Gummosum, E. Emp. Ammoniaci cum Hydrargy, o, L.

AMYGDĂLÆ AMĀRÆ, DULCES. L. A—. Dulcis, E. D. Bitter and Sweet Almonds. (Amygdalus Communis, var. β . γ . Icosand. Monogyn. N. O. Pomaceæ, L. Rosaceæ, J. Africa. γ).

Prep. Taste of β soft and sweet, of γ bitter; kernels of both flat, long, with a brownish powdery cuticle; both yield by expression a sweet bland oil. The bitter is not used for emulsions, and contains prussic acid.— Oper. Demulcent; the bitter is narcotic.— Use. In inflammatory complaints; and as a medium for more active remedies.— Off. Prep. Oleum Amygdalæ, L. E. D. Mistura Amygdalarum, L. E. D. Emulsio Arabica, E. D. Emul. Camphorata, E. Confectio Amygdalarum, L.

AMYLUM. L. Tritici Hyberni Farina, E. Tritici Farina, D. Starch. (Triticum Hybernum, Wheat, Triand. Digynia, N. O. Gramina. Sicily? (1).

Comp. Oxygen, hydrogen, carbon. — Prop. Inodorous, insipid; in white, friable, hexagonal columnar pieces, emitting a peculiar sound when pressed; insoluble in cold water and alco-

hol, forming, with boiling water, a strong, opaline, semitransparent jelly. — Oper. Demulcent. — Use. In dysentery, tenesmus, and ulceration of the rectum, in the form of clyster; it is the common vehicle for exhibiting opium per anum. — Off. Prep. Mucilago Amyli, L. E. D. Pulv. Tragacanthæ. Comp. L. Pilulæ Hydrargyri, E. Trochisci Gummosi, E.

AMTRIDIS GILEADENSIS RESTNA. E. Balsam of Gilead. (Amyris Gileadensis. Octandria Monogyn. N. O. Dumosæ, L. Terebintaceæ, J. Arabia near Mecca. 12).

Prop. Odour somewhat fragrant; taste warm and bitter; colour golden yellow; of the consistence of syrup.—
Oper. Stimulant, expectorant.—Use. Scarcely ever used.
— Dose. 3j. to 3j. twice or thrice a day.

ANCHUSÆ TINCTORÍÆ RADIX. E. Anchusæ Rad. D. Alkanet Root. (Anchusa Tinctoria, Pentand. Monogyn. N. O. Asperifoliæ, L. Borragineæ, J. Europe. 21).

Prop. Inodorous and insipid when dried. The small roots are the best, and impart the finest and deepest red to oils, ointments, and plasters, for which purpose only they are used.

ANĒTHI SEMĬNA. L. Dill Seed. (Anethum Graveolens. Pentand. Digyn, N.O. Umbellatæ, L. South of Europe. (3).

Prop. Odour aromatic, but not agreeable; taste aromatic and pungent.—Oper. Stimulant, carminative.—Use. In flatulent colic, and hiccough, particularly of infants.—Dose. Gr. xv. to 3j.—Off. Prep. Aqua Anethi, L.

ANETHI FŒNICULI SEMINA ET RADIX. E. The Seeds and Root of Sweet Fennel. (Anethum Fœniculum, class, order, and place, as above. 21).

Prop. Odour aromatic; taste sweetish and grateful. — Oper.
Root diuretic; seed carminative. — Use. In the tormina of infants. — Dose. Gr. x. to 9jss. in powder. — Off. Prep.

Aqua Fæniculi, L. D. Oleum Volatile Seminum Fæniculi, D. Oleum Florum Fæniculi, D. Decoctum Chamæmeli, D. Spir. Juniperi Comp. D. L.

ANGELICA ARCHANGELICA, E. Angelica. (Pentand. Digyn, N. O. Umbellatæ. Northern Alps. 3).

Prop. Odour fragrant; taste aromatic, bitterish, very warm, equally in the root, leaves, and seeds.—Oper. Tonic, carminative, sudorific.—Use. In dyspepsia, and nausea, but rarely used.—Dose. 3ss. to 3iij.

ANISI SEMINA. L. D. Semen Pimpinellæ Anisi, E. Aniseed. (Pimpinella Anisi. Pentand. Digyn, N. O. Umbellatæ. Egypt. ①).

Prop. Odour aromatic; taste sweetish, warm, grateful. Figure oblong-ovate. — Oper. Carminative. — Use. In dyspepsia, and the tormina of infants. — Dose. Gr. xv. to 3i. bruised. — Off. Prep. Oleum Anisi, L. E. D. Spiritus Anisi, L.

MNTHEMIDIS FLORES, L. Anth. Nobilis Flores, E. Chamæmeli Fl. D. Chamomile Flowers. (Anthemis Nobilis, Common Chamomile. Syngen. Superfl. N. O. Compositæ Discoideæ, L. Corymbiferæ, J. Indigenous. 21).

Prop. Odour powerful, fragrant, grateful; taste bitter, warm; in the disk of the flower. — Oper. Tonic, stomachic; the warm infusion is emetic; externally discutient, emollient. — Use. In intermittents, dyspepsia, hysteria, flatulent colic, gout; to promote the operation of emetics; as fomentations in gripings, and to ripen suppurating tumours. — Dose. In powder 3ss. to 3ij. twice or thrice a day. — Off. Prep. Extractum Anthemidis, L. E. Decoctum Anthemidis Nobilis, E. D. Decoct. Malvæ Comp. L. Infusum Anthemidis, L. Oleum Anthemidis, L. The active constituents are bitter extractive, and an essential oil.

NTIMONII OXYDUM. L. Oxyd of Antimony.

Comp. Antimony 81.5, oxygen 18.5, parts in 100 of oxyd? potassæ 1-5th. - Prop. Powder white, insoluble in water, decomposed by the sulphuric and nitric acids. - Oper. Diaphoretic, alterative. - Use. In febrile affections. - Dose. Gr. j. to gr. v.

ANTIMONII SULPHURETUM. L. Sulphuretum Anti-

monii Preparatum, E. Sulphuret of Antimony.

Comp. Antimony 74, sulphur 26, in 100 pts. - Prop. Powders of a black or blueish grey colour; insoluble. - Oper. Slightly diaphoretic, alterative. - Use. In chronic rheumatism, scrofula, cutaneous diseases. - Dose. Gr. xv. to Bij. after evacuating the stomach and bowels. - Off. Prep. Oxydum Antimonii, D. Oxydum Antimonii cum Sulphure Vitrificatum, E. Antimonii Sulphuretum Præcipitatum, L. E. D. Pulv. Antimonialis, L. E. D. Antimonium Tartarizatum.

ANTIMONII SULPHURĒTUM PRÆCIPITĀTUM. L. E. Sulphur Antimoniatum Fuscum, D. Precipitated Sulphur of Antimony.

Comp. Oxyd of antimony 68.30, sulphuretted hydrogen 17.877, sulphur 12.00, and 1.823 of water; almost the same as thee old kermes minerale. - Prop. Powder of an orange colour, taste metalline and styptic; insoluble. - Oper. Emetic, diaphoretic, cathartic, according to the extent of the dose; alterative. - Use. In chronic rheumatism, and obstinated eruptions. - Dose. Gr. j. to iv. twice or thrice a day, in a pill. - Off Prep. Pilulæ Hydrargyri Submuriatis, L. It should have been named Oxidi Antimonii Hydro Sulphuretum? Murray.

ANTIMONIUM TARTARIZATUM. L. Tartris Antimonii (et Potassæ?) E. Tartarum Antimoniatum, D. Tartarized

Antimony, or Emetic Tartar.

Comp. Tartrate of antimony, and tartrate of potass. - Prop.

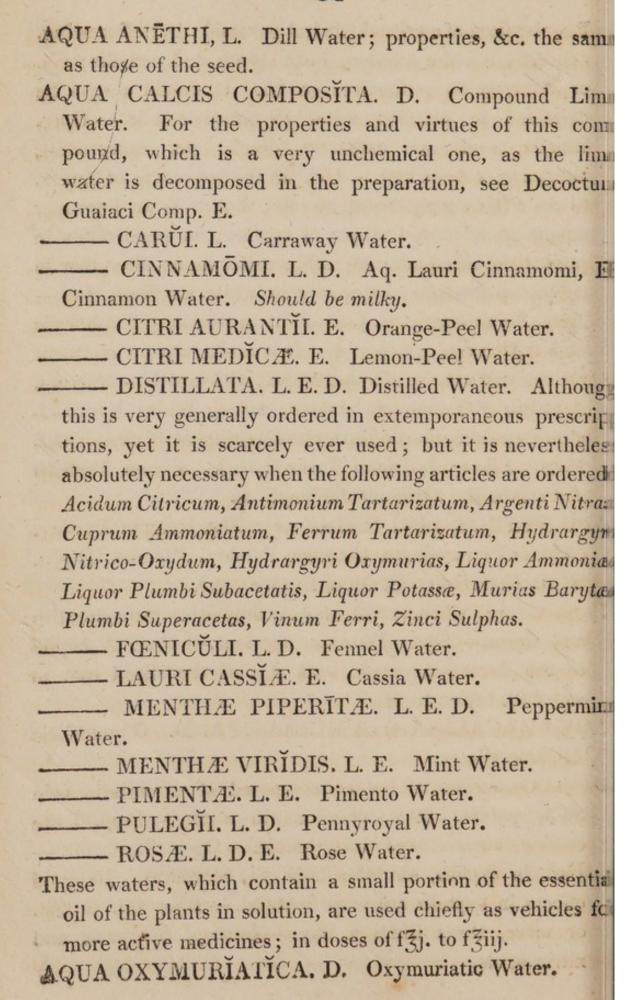
Regular form of a crystal triedral pyramid; but efflorescing, generally a white powder; taste styptic and metallic; f3j. of water, at 60°, dissolves gr. 25. It should always be dissolved in distilled water to prove emetic. - Oper. Emetic, sometimes cathartic, diaphoretic, expectorant, alterative, rubefacient. - Use. In the beginning of fevers, to clear the stomach and bowels; but it is an improper emetic in advanced stages of typhus; in small doses in pneumonic inflammations; still smaller as an alterative in cutaneous diseases; externally in white swellings, &c .-Dose. As an emetic gr. j. to gr. iv. in solution; diaphoretic and expectorant, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$. It is made into an ointment for external use, by rubbing up 3iii. with lard 3j. - Incomp. Alkalies, and their carbonates; strong acids; hydrosulphurets; decoctions of bitter and astringent plants. - Off. Prep. Liquor Antimonii Tartarizati, L. Vinum Tartritis Antimonii, E. Oxydum Antimonii, L.

(Apium Petroselinum, Common Parsley, Pentand. Digyn. N.O. Umbellatæ. South of Europe. 3).

rop. Odour, when recent, slightly aromatic; taste sweetish and warm.—Oper. Diuretic, aperient.—Dose. A cupful of the decoction, made with Zij. of the sliced root in water 0j. boiled to 0ss.

QUA ALCALINA OXYMURIATICA. D. Oxymuriatic Alkaline Water.

omp. Oxmuriate of potass, composed of oxmuriatic acid 58.3, potassa 39.2, dissolved in water.—Prop. Taste cooling, austere, and disagreeable.—Oper. Stimulant.—Use. In typhus, scarlatina maligna, scorbutus. Its good effects in syphilis are very doubtful.—Dose. f3j. to f3ij. or more, three times a day.—Incomp. Sulphuric and nitric acids.



Comp. Oxymuriatic acid and water. (The acid is composed of muriatic acid 84, oxygen 16 parts).—Prop. Odour suffocating; taste harsh, astringent; colour pale greenish yellow; sp. grav. 1003; decomposed by light; destroys vegetable colours.—Oper. Stimulant.—Use. In scarlatina maligna.—Dose. f3j. to f3ij. in a small cupful of fluid.

AQUA PICIS LIQUIDÆ. D. Tar Water. (Picis Oj. Aqua

Conj. j.)

Comp. Empyreumatic oil, vinegar, water. — Prop. Taste sharp and empyreumatic; colour of Madeira wine. — Oper. Stimulant, diuretic. — Use In scorbutus and cutaneous diseases. — Dose. Oj. to Oij. in the course of a day.

AQUA SULPHURĒTI AMMONIÆ. D. Water of Sul-

phuret of Ammonia.

Prop. Odour fœtid; taste acrid; colour deep yellowish red; consistence oily; decomposed by the air.—Oper. Sedative, inducing vertigo, drowsiness, nausea, disoxygenizing?—Use. In diabetes.—Dose. mv. to mx. twice or thrice a day.—Incomp. All the acids.

AQUA SULPHURĒTI KALI. D. Water of Sulphuretted-Kali. (A Sulphuretted Hydro-sulphuret of Potass.)

Prop. Odour fætid; taste nauseous and acrid; colour yellowish; feels soapy; stains the cuticle black; absorbs oxygen from the air, and is decomposed, requiring therefore to be kept closely stopped. — Oper. The same as potassa sulphuretum. — Use. In herpes; as an antidote to metallic poisons, and to check excessive mercurial salivation: externally in scabies and tinea capitis. — Dose. mxx. to f3ij. twice a day. — Incomp. All the acids.

AQUA SUPERCARBONATIS POTASSÆ. E. Solution of the Supercarbonate of Potass. (Aquæ Ox. Potassæ Carbonatis Zj. in Nooth's Apparatus.)

Comp. Supercarbonate of potass, uncombined carbonic acid,

water. - Prop. Taste pungent, acidulous; transparent, sparkling. - Oper. Diuretic, antacid. - Use. In dyspepsia and gravel; but the abundance of carbonic acid renders it nearly useless. - Dose. f3viij. three times a day.

AQUA SUPERCARBONATIS SODÆ. E. Water of Supercarbonate of Soda. Soda Water. (Aq. Ox. Soda Carbonas

Zij. saturated in Nooth's Apparatus.)

Comp. As above, with the supercarbonate of soda, instead of potass. - Prop. As above, but more pleasant and milder. -Oper. Tonic, lithontriptic, diuretic, antacid. - Use. In gravel, dyspepsia, and as a cooling beverage in common use; with lemon juice, a good effervescing draught.-Dose. Oss. to Oj. twice or thrice a day .- Incomp. Acids.

Mr. Brande's experiments have raised doubts whether the alkalis, in any form, act as solvents of ready formed

calculus.

ARI RADIX (bulbus) RECENS. D. The recent Bulb of Wake Robin. (Arum Maculatum, Monæc. Polyand. N. O. Piperitæ, L. Aroideæ, J. Indigenous. 21).

Prop. Inodorous; taste hot, acrid: its acrimony, which depends on a peculiar principle, is lost by drying .-Oper. Stimulant, diuretic, errhine. - Use. In paralysis, obstinate rheumatism, and cephalæa, but seldom used. . - Dose. Gr. vj. to 9j. in mucilage.

ARCTII LAPPÆ RADIX. E. Bardanæ Rad. D. Burdock Root. (Arctium Lappa, Burdock, Syngen. Polygam. Æqualis, N. O. Compositæ Capitatæ, L. Cinarocephalæ, J.

Indigenous. 1).

Prop. Inodorous, taste sweetish, slightly bitter, mucilaginous. - Oper. Aperient, sudorific, diuretic. - Use. In rheumatism, gout, aphthæ; in decoction made with 3ij. of the root in water Ojss. - Dose. A teacupful several times a day

ARGENTUM. L. E. D. Silver: used only to prepare the Nitrate.

ARGENTI NITRAS (fusa?). L. E. D. Nitrate of Silver.

Comp. Oxide of silver 64, nitric acid 22 pts.—Prop. Taste styptic, austere, bitter; decomposes animal matter. In little cylindrical pieces of a grey colour; fracture radiated; reduced by light; soluble in an equal weight of water at 60°, also in alcohol.—Oper. Tonic, antispasmodic, escharotic.—Use. In chorea and epilepsy; locally to relieve strictures; to fungous ulcers, warts, and venereal chancres; gr. ij. in distilled water f\(\frac{z}{3}\). is a good injection in fistulous sores; and as an application to spongy gums.—Dose. Gr. \(\frac{z}{8}\) to gr. jss. in a pill, with crumb of bread, three times a day; or in solution, increased to gr. iij.—Incomp. Sulphuric and muriatic acids, and their salts; alkalies; lime; astringent vegetable solutions.

ARMORĀCĪÆ RADIX. L. Raphani Rusticani Radix, D. Horse Radish Root. (Cochlearia Armoracia, Horse Radish, Tetradynamia Siliculosa, N.O. Siliquosæ, L. Cruciferæ, J.

Europe. 4).

Prop. Odour pungent; taste, sweetish, biting, acrid; lost in drying.—Oper. Stimulant, diuretic.—Use. In scorbutus, rheumatism, dropsy; and locally in hoarseness, in syrup, R Scraped root, 3j. boiling water Zij. sugar q. s. to the strained liquor.—Dose. Vide infusion; of the syrup a teaspoonful often, slowly swallowed.—Off. Prep. Infusum Armoraciæ Comp. L. Spir. Armoraciæ Comp. L. D.

ARNICÆ MONTANÆ HERBA. E. Arnicæ Herba, D. The Plant and Flower of Leopard's Bane. (Arnica Montana, Syngen. Polygam. Superfl. N. O. Compositæ Radiatæ,

L. Corymbifera, J. North of Europe. 24).

Prop. Odour slightly fætid; when rubbed aromatic, exciting sneezing; taste bitterish, acrid. — Oper. Narcotic, stimu-

lant, diaphoretic, emmenagogue. - Use. In amaurosis, paralysis, convulsive affections, rheumatism, gout, and chlorosis. The root has been used in intermittents. -Dose, Gr. v. to gr. x. in powder, or fzjss. of the following infusion, R 3jss. in water f zviij. twice or thrice a day. In large doses it produces very deleterious effects.

ARSENICI OXYDUM (impurum). L. E. Arsenicum, D. Oxyd of Arsenic. This is the arsenious acid as obtained from the roasting of cobalt ores, and is too impure for

internal use.

ARSENICI OXYDUM PRÆPARĀTUM. L. Prepared Oxyd of Arsenic.

Comp. Arsenic, the metal, 75.2, oxygen 24.8 parts. - Prop. In white, semivitreous, brittle, lumps; odour, when heated, that of garlic; taste acrid, sweetish. When heated with charcoal or fatty matter, in a close glass tube, sublimes in brilliant metallic scales, by which it may be detected when suspected as the cause of death: or to the diluted contents of the stomach, add a small quantity of carbonas potassæ, and then a warm solution of sulphas cupri; if arsenic be present, a lively green precipitate will be formed: or, which is a still better test, dissolve the contents of the stomach in hot distilled water, strain the solution, and touch the surface of it slightly with a stick of nitrate of silver: if oxide of arsenic be present, a sulphur yellow precipitate will fall from the point where the nitrate touches. - Oper. Tonic, escharotic. The most virulent of the mineral poisons. -Use. In intermittents, periodic headachs, and chronic rheumatisms. It is the best application to cancerous sores, in lotion. R Oxydi, carbonatis potassæ, ā ā gr. viij., aquæ fživ.; or in ointment, R Oxydi 3j. ung. cetacei 3xij. -Dose. In solution, vide liquor arsenicalis; or gr. 1-10th to gr. 1/4 in a pill. R Oxydi arsenici prep. gr. j. sacchari albi

gr. x. micæ panis gr. x. Tere saccharum cum oxydo, dein cum pane benessime contunde, et in pilul. æqual. decem divide.—Perhaps the best and most readily procured anti-dote, when it proves deleterious, is a solution of soap*.

—Off. Prep. Liquor Arsenicalis, L. Arsenias Kali, D.

ARSENIAS KALI. D. Arseniate of Kali. Virtues and use

the same as those of the Oxyd.

ARTEMISIÆ SANTONICÆ CACUMINA. E. Santonici Cacumina, D. Tartarian Southernwood Tops. (It is not certain that the seed called worm seed belong to this species of plant. Aleppo).

Prop. Smell strong and disagreeable; taste bitter; seed small, oblong, smooth, greyish yellow.—Oper. Stimulant, anthelmintic.—Use. In the lumbrici of children; but much is to be ascribed to the calomel, jalap, &c. administered at the same time.—Dose. Gr. x. to 3j. in powder, or made into an electuary with honey, twice a day.

ASARI FOLIA, L. D. Asari Europææ Folia. E. The Leaves of Asarabacca. (Asarum Europæum, Dodecandria Monogyn, N. O. Sarmentaceæ L. Aristolochiæ, J. Europe. 4).

Prop. Almost inodorous; taste, nauseous bitter, hot, acrid; loses much of its acrimony in drying.—Oper. Emetic, cathartic, diuretic, diaphoretic, errhine.—Use. Scarcely ever used but as an errhine in cephalæa and chronic ophthalmia.—Dose. Dj. to 3ss. vomits and purges; gr. ij. to gr. v. snuffed up the nostrils at bed time, occasion a plentiful mucous discharge.—Off. Prep. Pulv. Asari Comp. E.

ASSAFŒTIDÆ GUMMI RESĪNA. L. E. D. Assafætida. (Ferula Assafætida, Pentand. Digyn. N. O. Umbellutæ. Persia. 21).

^{*} Hahneman:

Comp. Gum 60, resin 30, essential oil 10 parts in 100.—
Prop. In small masses, of a whitish, reddish, and violetthue, adhering together; odour fætid and alliacious; tastebitter and subacrid; forms an emulsion with water.—
Oper. Antispasmodic, expectorant, emmenagogue; anthelmintic when injected into the rectum.—Use. Hysteria, tympanitis, asthma, dyspnæa, pertussis, worms.—Dose. In pill gr. v. to Jj.; in solution, vide Mistura; in clyster 3ij. dissolved in water fzviij.—Off. Prep. Mistura Assafætidæ, L. D. Tinct. Assafætidæ, L. E. D. Spiritus Ammoniæ Fætidus, L. E. D. Tinct. Castorei Comp. E. Pilulæ Assafætidæ Comp. E. Pilulæ Alöes cum Assafætidæ, E. Pil. Galbani Comp. L.

AURANTII BACCÆ, CORTEX (baccarum). L. Citri Aurantii Cortex Exterior, E. D. Citri Aur. Fructus Immaturus, D. The Seville Orange, and its Rind. The immature fruit. (Citrus Aurantium. Polyadelphia Icosand. N. O. Bicornes, L. Aurantii, J. Asia. b.).

Prop. Juice gratefully acid; rind aromatic, bitter; unripe fruit more bitter, but less aromatic.—Oper. Juice refrigerant, antiseptic; the rind and immature fruit tonic, carminative.—Use. The juice in febrile, inflammatory complaints, and scurvy, as a beverage; the rind and immature fruit in dyspepsia, particularly that of drunkards; the latter is also used in issues; and the juice as a lotion, and the pulp as a poultice to fætid sores.—Dose. Juice ad libitum: of the rind, &c. vide Off. Preparations.—Off. Prep. Of the juice, Succus Cochleariæ Comp. E. Of the rind, Aq. Distillata Corticis Aurantii, E. Conserva Cort. Aurantii, E. D. Syrupus Aurantii, L. D. Infusum Aurantii Comp. L. Infus. Gentianæ Comp. L. E. D. Tinct. Aurantii, L. D. T. Cinchonæ Comp. L. D. Tinct. Gentianæ Comp. L. Spiritus Armoraceæ Comp. L. D.

VENÆ SEMINA. L. Semina Avenæ Sativæ, E. Oats. (Avena Sativa, Triand. Digyn. N.O. Gramina. Island

of Juan Fernandez. ().

oper. Nutritive, emollient. — Use. The decoction of oats is excellent as a beverage in all acute diseases; and as a clyster in dysentery. The dry meal is sprinkled over parts affected with erysipelatous inflammation: boiled in water it forms the best common poultice; and, with yest, the fermenting poultice, for gangrenous sores.

BALSAMUM PERUVIANUM. L. D. Myroxyli Peruiferi Balsamum, E. Peruvian Balsam. (Myroxylon Peruiferum, Decand. Monogyn. N. O. Lomentaceæ, L. Leguminosæ, J.

South America. b).

Comp. Benzoic acid, resin, essential oil.—Prop. Odour fragrant and aromatic, taste hot and bitter, consistence that of honey, colour reddish brown, soluble in alcohol, miscible in water by means of mucilage.—Oper. Stimulant, tonic, expectorant.—Use. In palsy, chronic asthma, bronchitis, and rheumatism, gleet, leuchorrea: and externally for cleaning and stimulating foul indolent ulcers: 3j. mixed with fellis bovini 3iij, is dropped into the ear in cases of a fætid discharge, every day after syringing with a solution of soap.—Dose. Mv. to f3ss. twice or thrice a day.—Off. Prep. Pilulæ Guaiaci cum Alőe. D.

BALSAMUM TOLUTANUM. L. D. Toluiferæ Balsami Balsamum, E. Tolu Balsam. (Toluifera Balsamum, Decand. Monogyn. N. O. Dumosæ, L. Terebintaceæ, J.

America. b).

Comp. As above? but unascertained.—Prop. Odour very fragrant, taste warm, sweetish, communicated to boiling water; thick, colour reddish yellow.—Oper. Stimulant, expectorant?—Use. In coughs; but principally used on account of its flavour.—Dose. Gr. xv. to 3ij. triturated

with mucilage. - Off. Prep. Tinct. Benzoini Comp. L. E. D. Tinct. Toluiferæ Balsami, E. D. Syrupus Tolutani, L.

BECCABUNGÆ HERBA. D. Brooklime. (Veronica Beccabunga. Diand. Monogyn. N. O. Personata, L. Pediculares, J. Indigenous. 21).

Prop. Inodorous, taste bitterish, slightly styptic .- Operation Antiscorbutic? - Use. In scurvy, but has very little

efficacy. - Dose. f3ij. to f3iv. of the juice daily.

BELLADONNÆ FOLIA. L. D. Atropæ Belladonnæ Folia, E. The Leaves of Deadly Nightshade. (Atropa. Belladonna, Petand. Monogy. N. O. Luridæ, L. Solanaceæ, J. Indigenous. 21).

Prop. Odour slightly narcotic, taste subacrid, bitter, nauseous: does not lose its activity by drying .- Oper. Powerfully narcotic, diaphoretic, diuretic, repellent .--Use. In obstinate intermittents, tic douloureux, palsy, epilepsy, pertussis, and the cachexia; amaurosis; sprinkling the powdered leaves over cancerous sores, has been found to allay the pain; and the leaves form a good poultice. - Dose. Gr. ss. gradually increased to gr. iij. daily; or fzij. of this infusion. R Of the leaves 9j. hot water f\(\frac{7}{2}\text{x. strained cold.} \)—Off. Prep. Succ. Spiss. Atropæ Belladonnæ, E. Ext. Belladonnæ, L. As the deleterious effects of Belladonna depend on the narcotic principle, these are best counteracted by vinegar, after evacuating the stomach.

BENZOINUM. L. Benzoe, D. Styracis Benzoini Balsamum, E. Benzoin. (Styrax Benzoin, Decand. Monogyn, N. O. Bicornes, L. Guaiacina, J. Sumatra. 12).

Comp. Benzöic acid, resin. - Prop. Odour fragrant, taste slightly aromatic; in masses composed of white and brown pieces; volatile, soluble in alcohol, and æther. - Use. Principally for obtaining the acid it contains. - Incomp. Alkalies, acids: and so with all the balsams. - Off. Prep.

Acidum Benzoicum, L. E. D. Tinct. Benzoini Comp.

L. E. D.

STORTA. L. D. Polygoni Bistortæ Radix, E. Great Bistort. (Polygonum Bistorta, Icosand. Monogyn. N. O. Oloraceæ, L. Polygoneæ, J. Austria, Britain. 24).

rop. Dried root inodorous, taste austere, styptic. Its virtues are extracted by water. — Oper. Powerfully astringent, tonic. — Use. In internal hæmorrhagies, diarrhæa from debility; in ague, joined with calamus aromaticus — Dose. Gr. xv. to 3j. twice or thrice a day.

OLETUS IGNĀRIUS. E. Agaric of the Oak, or Touch-wood. (Cryptogamia Fungi, N. O. Fungi. Europe).

se. To stop external hæmorrhages.

AJUPŪTI OLEUM. L. Melaleucæ Leucadendri Ol. Vol. E. Oleum Cajeput, D. Cajuput Oil. (Melaleuca Cajuputi, Polydel. Polyand. N. O. Hesperidæ, L. Myrti,

J. Molucca Islands. 1).

aromatic; limpid, colour green, when rectified colourless. — Oper. Stimulant, antispasmodic, diaphoretic. — Use. In Hysteria, tympanitis, palsy of the tongue; and externally as an embrocation in rheumatism, gout, and to weak joints after luxations. Like other strong essential oils it relieves toothach when applied to the tooth. — Dose. Mij. to Mv. on a lump of sugar.

Radix, D. Sweet Flag-root. (Acorus Calamus, Hexand. Monogyn. N. O. Piperitæ, L. Aroideæ, J. Europe. 24).

Prop. Odour strong, rather fragrant; taste aromatic, warm, bitterish: affords some essential oil.—Oper. Stomachic, carminative.—Use. In anorexia; but seldom used.—Dose, Di. to 3j. in powder.

CALAMINA. L. Carbonas Zinci Impurus, E. Calaminaris,

D. Calamine. An Ore of Zinc.

- Comp. Oxide of zinc 65.2. carbonic acid 34.8. (Derbyshi Calamine).—Prop. Friable, fracture uneven, colour pareddish yellow, opaque, dull.—Use. Principally for pharmaceutical purposes.—Off. Prep. Calamina praparate L. E. D.
- CALAMINA PRÆPARĀTA. L. Carbonas Zinci Impure Præparatus, E. Lapis Calaminaris Præparatus, D. Prepared Calamine.
- The Calamine reduced to an impalpable powder, by roasing, &c. In this state it is sprinkled on excoriations, an ichorous ulcers.—Off. Prep. Ceratum Calaminæ, L. E. Unguent. Calaminaris, D.
- CALUMBÆ RADIX. L. Colomba Rad. E. Colombo, DO Calumba Root. (Plant undetermined, appears to be on the N.O. Menispermum. Africa).
- Prop. Odour slightly aromatic, taste an unpleasant bitter bark of the sections thick, dark olive; central part yellowish; contains cinchonnin. Water at 212 takes up \(\frac{1}{3} \) of the weight of the root. Alcohol also extracts its virtues.—

 Oper. Tonic, antiseptic.— Use. In bilious vomitings, and those attendant on pregnancy, dyspepsia, and cholera: in the mesenteric fever of infants, we have found the following powder, aided by daily long continued frictions of the abdomen with soap liniment, of great efficacy. R. Potassæ Sulphatis gr. x. Pulv. Calumbæ gr. vj. P. Rhei Rad. gr. iij. Misce; bis terve die sumend.— Dose. Gr. x. to \(\frac{1}{2}\)j. twice or thrice a day.— Incomp. Acetate and superacetate of lead; infusion of galls.— Off. Prep. Infusum Calumbæ, L. Tinct. Calumbæ, L. E. D.
- CALX. L. D. Calx Viva, E. Lime, or Quick Lime. (From native carbonate of lime, or oyster shells.)
- Comp. A metal denominated Calcium, and Oxygen. (Davy.) Prop. White, pulverulent; taste burning, urinous; decomposes animal matter; spec. grav. 2.3. infusible. Oper.

Escharotic; but not now used. — Off. Prep. Liquor Calcis, E. D. Potassa cum Calce, L.

MBŌGĬA. L. Gambogia, E. D. Camboge. (Stalagnitis Cambogiöides, Polygam. Monæc. N. O. Tricoccæ.

Cambodia. b).

np. Gum, resembling cherry-tree gum, and nearly insipid, resin, and an unknown principle. — Prop. Inodorous; colour of fragments orange yellow; opaque, brittle, fracture glassy. — Oper. Cathartic, (drastic) emetic, hydargogue, anthelmintic. — Use. In visceral obstructions and dropsy, in tape worm conjoined with subcarbonate of potass. — Dose. Gr. ij. to vj. in powder joined with calonel, squill, &c. — Off. Prep. Pilulæ Cambogiæ Comp. L. AMPHORA. L. E. D. Camphor. (Laurus Camphora, Enneandria Monogyn. Oloraceæ, L. Lauri, J. East Indies. 1).

mp. Unascertained. - Prop. Odour strong, peculiar, fragrant; taste bitterish aromatic, accompanied with the sensation of cold; volatile, white, semipellucid, brittle yet not easily pulverized; texture crystalline: soluble in alcohol, æther, oils, vinegar, and in a very small degree in water: lighter than water. — Oper. Narcotic, diaphoretic, sedative; externally anodyne. - Use. In typhus, cynanche maligna, confluent small-pox, and other exanthemata of the typhoid type; in atonic gout, and as an adjunct to bark and opium in checking gangrene. It produces its narcotic and sedative effects with very little increase of pulse, and therefore may be used in mania, pneumonia, and other inflammatory complaints, united with nitre and antimonials. Externally it allays the pains of rheumatism, and other deep-seated inflammations. - Dose. Gr. v. to 9j. in powder, with sugar, &c.; in pills; or in mixture with mucilage, or almond confection. The effects of an over-dose are

counteracted by opium. For external application it dissolved in oil or alcohol. - Off. Prep. Mistura Can phoræ, L. D. Emulsio Camphorata, E. Spir. Camphor L. E. D. Tinct. Camphoræ Comp. L. E. D. Acide Acetosum Camphoratum, E. D. Linimentum Camphor L. E. D. Lin. Camphoræ Comp. L. Lin. Hydrargyri, Lin. Saponis, L. E. Lin. Sapon. cum Opio, E. D.

CANELLÆ CORTEX. L. Canella Alba. Cortex, E. I Canella Bark. (Canella Alba, Dodecand. Monogyn. N.

Oloracea, L. Meliacea, J. West Indies. 1).

Prop. Pieces flattish, yellowish grey; odour aromatic, tas pungent; fracture starchy. Virtues partially extracted the water, entirely by alcohol. - Oper. Stimulant. - Use. A an aromatic addition to bitter tonics, and cathartics. - Dos Gr. x. to 3ss. in powder, or infusion. - Off. Prep. Tinco Gentianæ Comp. E. Vinum Aloes, L.

CANCRI ASTACI LAPILLI. E. Cancri Chelæ, II Crabs' Stones, or Eyes. (Cancer Astacus, the Crayfish

Insecta Aptera, L. Canceres, Cuv.)

Comp. Carbonate of lime, phosphate of lime, gelatine.-Prop. Size of large peas, hemispherical, laminated, whitt or reddish; digested in vinegar become soft, and transpar rent, but retain their form. - Off. Prep. Cancrorum Lapile Præparati, E.

CANCRI PAGŪRI CHĒLÆ. E. Crab Claws.

Pagurus, the black-clawed Crab.) As above.

CANCRORUM LAPILLI PRÆPARĀTI. E. Preparece Crabs' Eyes. (The stones reduced to an impulpable powder.)

Oper. Antacid. - Use. In dyspepsia, and during dentition, combined with purgatives in cases of costiveness .- Dose 3ss. to 3j. occasionally.

CAPSICI BACCÆ. L. D. Capsici Annui Fructus, E.

The Capsicum Berries. (Capsicum Annuum, Pentand., Monogyn. N. O. Luridæ, L. Solaneæ, J. South Ame-

rica. ().

Prop. Odour aromatic, pungent; taste very biting, hot, aromatic; yielded to alcohol and water.—Oper. Stimulant, rubefacient.—Use. In atonic gout, the flatulence of dyspepsia, lethargy. Its solution (Capsici pulv. 3j. Mur. Sodæ 9j. Aceti 3iv. Aquæ ferventis f3vj. Cola) forms the best gargle in cynanche maligna and scarlatina. Cataplasms of it in coma and the delirium of typhus.—Dose. Gr. vj. to gr. x. in pills; or f3j. to f3ij. of this tincture (Capsici 3iv. alcoholis f3viij.) in water.—Incomp. Nitrate of silver, oxymuriate of mercury, acetate of lead, sulphates of iron, zinc, and copper, and the carbonates of alkalies.

CARBO LIGNI. L. E. D. Charcoal of Wood.

Comp. Carbon 63.86. oxygen 36.14 parts; hydrogen?—
Prop. Inodorous, tasteless; black, brittle.—Oper. Antiseptic.—Use. In the putrid eructations of dyspepsia; as a
cataplasm with linseed meal to fætid ulcers; the best tooth
powder.—Dose. Gr. x. to 9j. united with rhubarb.

CARBONAS BARYTÆ. E. Carbonate of Baryta, Heavy

Spar.

Comp. Carbonic acid 22, baryta 62, water 16 parts. --

CARBONAS POTASSÆ PURISSIMUS. E. Pure Carbonate of Potass.

Comp. Carbonate of potass, and potass. This salt is the sub-

carbonate prepared from tartar, by fire.

CARDAMINES FLORES. L. D. Cardamines Pratensis.

Petalum et Folium, E. Cardamine Flowers. (Cardamine Pratensis, Tetradynam. Siliq. N. O. Siliquosæ, L. Cruciferæ, J. Europe. 24).

Prop. Almost inodorous; taste bitterish, slightly acrid. -

Oper. Stimulant, diaphoretic, antispasmodic. - Use. In the spasmi. - Dose. 3j. to 3ij. powdered, twice or thrice day.

CARDAMŌMI SEMINA. L. Cardamomum Min. Sem. Do Amomi Repentis Sem. E. Cardamom Seeds. (Elettaria

Cardamomum, Act. Soc. Linn. East Indies).

Prop. Odour agreeably aromatic; taste pungent, grateful. Oper. Carminative, stomachic. - Use. In the flatulent colic of children, united with rhubarb and magnesia; but principally to give warmth to other remedies .- Dose. Gr. v. to 9j. in powder. - Off. Prep. Ext. Colocynthidis Comp. L. D. Tinct. Cardamomi, L. E. D. Tinct. Cardam. Comp. L. D. Tinct. Cinnamomi, C. L. E. Tinct. Gentianæ Comp. L. Tinct. Rhei, L. E. D. Tinct. Rhei cum Aloe, E. Tinct. Sennæ, L. D. Spir. Ætheris Aromaticus, L. Vinum Aloes Soccotrina, E. Confect. Aromatica, L. Elect. Aromaticum, D. Pulv. Cinnamomi Comp. L. E. D. Pilul. Scilla Maritimæ, E. Infusum Sennæ, D. - cum Tamarindis, D.

CARICÆ FRUCTUS. L. D. Fici Caricæ Fructus, E. The Fig. (Ficus Carica, the Fig Tree, Polygam. Dioecia, N.O.

Scabridæ, L. Urticæ, J. Persia. 1).

Prop. Taste sweet and mucilaginous. - Oper. Demulcent, suppurative. - Use. In pulmonary and other inflammatory diseases, in decoctions; in cynanche tonsillaris during suppuration, as a gargle. (R. Caricarum Zij. aquæ f Zvi. coque et cola;) in gumboils roasted, then split, and applied to the part. - Off. Prep. Decoctum Hordei Comp. L. D. Confectio Sennæ, L. D.

CARUI SEMINA. L. Caruon, D. Cari Carui Semen, E. Carraway Seeds. (Carum Carui, Pentand. Digyn, N. O.

Umbellatæ. North of Europe. 3).

Prop. Odour aromatic; taste warm, grateful; ovate oblong.

striated. — Oper. Carminative. — Use. In flatulent colic; and to give warmth to purgatives. — Dose. Gr. x. to 3ij. swallowed whole. — Off. Prep. Ol. Carui, L. D. Aq. Carui, L. Decoct. Anthemid. Nob. E. Spir. Carui, L. E. D. Spir. Juniperi Comp. L. Tinct. Cardam. Comp. L. D. Tinct. Sennæ, L. D. Confectio Opii, L. Confectio Rutæ, L. Emplast. Cumini, L.

PARYOPHYLLI. L. Caryophyllus Aromaticus, E. Caryophyllus Aromatica, D. Cloves. (Eugenia Caryophyllata. Icosandria Monogyn. N. O. Hesperideæ, L. Myrti, J.

Moluccas. b).

Prop. Odour strong, aromatic, and peculiar; taste acrid, pungent: figure like a small nail with a notched head; colour deep brown. (The unexpanded bud).—Oper. Stimulant.—Use. As corrigents to other remedies.—Dose. Gr. v. to x. in powder.—Off. Prep. Infusum Caryophyllorum, L. Vinum Opii, L. Confectio Aromatica, L. Confect. Scammonii, L. D. Elect. Aromaticum, D. Pilulæ Aloes cum Colocynthide, E. D.

CARYOPHYLLI OLEUM, E. D. Oil of Cloves.

Comp. Carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen in a small proportion.

— Prop. Odour and taste of the clove; colour yellow, heavier than water. — Oper. and Use. The same as the clove: externally, diluted with olive oil, as an embrocation in hooping cough. — Dose. Mij. to Mvj. on sugar. — Off. Prep. Spir. Ammoniæ Aromat. L.

CASCARILLÆ CORTEX. L. D. Croton Eleutheria Cortex. E. Cascarilla Bark. (Croton Eleutheria, Monoec. Adelphia, N. O. Tricoceæ, L. Euphorbia, J. Bahamas. 1). Prop. Odour slightly aromatic; taste bitterish, aromatic; when burning, and the flame extinguished, the smoke has the odour of musk; active parts an essential oil, and bitter extractive: completely extracted by proof spirit.—Oper.

Tonic, stomachic. - Use. As an adjunct to cinchona in ague; in obstinate diarrhœa: and after dysentery; dyspepsia; flatulent colic. - Dose. Gr. xv. to 3ss. in powder. - Off. Prep. Infusum Cascarilla, L. Tinct. Cascarilla, L. D. Ext. Cascarilla, D.

CASSIÆ PULPA. L. Cassiæ Fistulæ Fruct. E. Cassia Fistularis; Fructus Pulpa, D. Cassia Pulp. (Cassia Fistula, Decand. Monogyn, N. O. Lomentacea, L. Legumi-

nosæ, J. India, Egypt. 12).

Prop. Pulp, black, bright, shining; sweet, slightly acid; inodorous. - Oper. Laxative. - Use. Where a gentle medicine is required in costive habits, combined with aromatics. - Dose. 3iv. to 3j. - Off. Prep. Pulpa Cassiæ Fistularis Expressa, E. L. Confectio Cassia, L. E. D. Confectio Sennæ, L. E.

CASTOREUM. L. E. Cast. Rossicum & Canadense, D. Castor, (Castor Fiber. The Beaver, Mammalia, Glires, L. Mammalia Rodentia, Cuv. Russia). A peculiar matter

found in bags, near the rectum of the animal.

Comp. Carbonate of potass, of lime, of ammonia, iron, resin, extractive mucilaginous matter, volatile oil. - Prop. Odour strong, unpleasant, peculiar; taste bitter, sub-acrid; colour orange brown, - Oper. Antispasmodic, emmenagogue? -Use. In typhus, hysteria, epilepsy, amenorrhœa. - Dose. Gr. x. to 9j. in a bolus; 3j. or more in clysters. - Off. Prep. Tinctura Castorei, L. E. D.

CATAPLASMA FERMENTI. L. Yest Cataplasm. (Farinæ Ibj. Cerevisiæ Fermenti Oss. M. calori leni expone).

Oper. Antiseptic .- Use. Applied to gangrenous sloughing sores.

CATAPLASMA SINAPIS, L. Cat. Sinapeos, D. Mustard Cataplasm. (Pulv. Sinapis Sem. Lini Ussitat. Sem. pulv. ā fbss. Aceti calidi, q. s. M.)

Oper. Rubefacient, stimulant, - Use. Applied to the soles of

the feet, in the delirium, coma, and sinking of typhus, &c. to the pained part in rheumatism.

ATECHU EXTRACTUM. L. D. E. Catechu, (Acacia Catechu, Polygam. Monoec, N. O. Lomentaceæ, Leguminosæ, J. East Indies. 24). An Extract of the Wood.

omp. Bombay Cat. tannin 54.5, extractive 34, mucilage 6.5, impurities 5 parts. Bengal, tannin 48.5, extractive 36.5, mucilage 8, impurities 7 parts.—Prop. Inodorous; taste astringent, mucilaginous, sweetish; colour reddish brown; soluble in water and in alcohol.—Oper. Astringent.—Use. In diarrhæa, from a relaxed state of the bowels; and intestinal hæmorrhagies; locally in aphthæ, ulceration of the gums, and in coughs and hoarseness from the relaxation of the uvula.—Dose. Gr. xv. to 9j. in powder; in the latter case, a piece is allowed to dissolve slowly in the mouth.—Off. Prep. Infusum Catechu, L. E. Tinct. Catechu, L. E., Elect. Mimosæ Catechu, E. D.

CENTAURÉÆ BENEDICTÆ HERBA, E. Cardui Benedicti Folia, D. Blessed Thistle. (Syngen. Polygam. Frustr. N.O. Compositæ Capitatæ, L. Cinarocephalæ, J. Greek

Islands. (1).

Prop. Odour unpleasant; taste bitter.—Oper. Strong decoction emetic; strong infusion diaphoretic; light infusion tonic, stomachic.—Use. For the two former purposes it is rarely used; but the light infusion, made with 3vj. of the plant in cold water 0j. is an excellent bitter in loss of appetite, and the dyspepsia of the irregular.—Dose. Gr. xv. to 3j. in powder; of the infusion f3ij. every three hours.

CENTAURII CACUMINA. L. Chironiæ Centaurii Summitas Florens, E. Centaurium Minus, D. Common Centaury Tops. (Chironia Centaurium, Pentand. Monogyn, N. O. Rutaceæ, L. Gentianæ, J. Europe. (1).

Prop. Taste bitter. Active principle extracted both by water and alcohol.—Oper. Use, &c. Similar to the Centaureæ Benedicta.

CERA FLAVA, ET ALBA. L. E. D. Yellow Wax and White. (An animal substance prepared by the Bee; and by some plants, as the Ceroxylon and Myrica cerifera.)

Comp. Carbon 03.12, hydrogen 16.91, oxygen 29.97 parts.

— Prop. Odour aromatic, resembling that of honey; tasteless; dry; brittle; colour yellow, when recent; but the odour and colour are lost by bleaching. — Oper. Demulcent, emollient. — Use. In diarrhea and dysentery; but principally used in the formation of cerates and ointments. — Dose. Jj. to 3ss. twice or thrice a day, in form of emulsion; melt the wax with a little oil; then triturate it with yolk of egg, and groat gruel fzij. — Off. Prep. Cera Flava Purificati, D. Ung. Cerata, Emp. Varia.

CERATUM, L. Linimentum Simp. E. Cerate. (Olei Olivæ Ziv. Ceræ Flav. (albæ, E.) Zj. Melt the wax, then add the oil, and mix.) Emollient. To excoriations, &c.

Off. Prep. Ung. Oxidi Zinci Impuri, E. Ung. Oxidi Zinci, E. CERATUM CALAMINÆ. L. Ceratum carbonatis Zinci impuri. E. Unguentum Calaminaris, D. Calamine Cerate. (Calaminæ Præp. Ceræ Flavæ ā floss. Ol. Olivæ 0j. The oil and wax being melted, mix; then remove them from the fire: as soon as they begin to thicken add the calamine, and stir until the whole is cold.)

Oper. Desiccative, epulotic.—Use. To ulcers, with a thin acrid discharge; to burns after the inflammation is abated; to the eyelids in ophthalmia tarsi.

CERATUM CETACEI. L. Ceratum Simplex, E. Spermaceti Cerate. (Cetacei 3iv. Ceræ Alb. Zij. Olivæ Ol. fZiv. The wax and oil being melted together, add the spermaceti, and stir until the whole is cold.)

er. Emollient, cooling. - Off. Prep. Ceratum Lyttæ, L.

Cerat. Carbonatis Zinci Imp. E.

RATUM LYTTÆ. L. Cerate of the Spanish Fly. (Cerati Cetacei 3vj. Lyttarum in pulv. sub. 3j. The cerate being softened by heat, stir in the flies).

ver. Irritative. - Use. For keeping up a discharge from a blistered surface; but few constitutions can support the

pain it induces.

ERĀTUM PLUMBI SUPERACĒTATIS. L. Ung. Acetatis Plumbi, E. Ung. Acetatis Plumbi, D. Cerate of Superacetate of Lead. (Plumbi Superacetatis cont. 3ij. Ceræ Alb. 3x. Olivæ Ol. Oss. Melt the wax in seven fluid ounces of the oil, then add the superacetate rubbed down with the remainder; and stir with a wooden spatula until the whole be united).

per. Cooling, astringent, resolvent. - Use. In inflamed sores,

excoriations, and burns.

ERATUM PLUMBI COMPOSITUM. L. Compound Lead Cerate. (Liq. Plumbi Acetatis f\(\) fijss. Ceræ Flavæ Ziv. Olivæ Ol. fZix. Camphoræ 3ss. Melt the wax in fZviij of the oil, then remove the mixture from the fire, and when it begins to thicken, add gradually the solution of acetate of lead, and assiduously stir the whole with a wooden spatula until it is cold; lastly, add the camphor dissolved in what remained of the oil, and mix).

Oper. and Use. The same as the former.

CERATUM RESINÆ. L. Resin Cerate. (Resinæ Flavæ, Ceræ Flavæ a lbj. Olivæ Ol. Oj. Melt the resin and wax over a slow fire, then add the oil, and strain while hot).

Oper. Digestive, cleansing, incarnating. - Use. To foul indolent ulcers .- Off. Prep. Linimentum Terebinthinæ, L.

CERATUM SABINÆ. L. Unguentum Sabinæ, D. Savine Cerate. (Sasinæ Fol. Recent. contus. Ibj. Ceræ Flavæ thiss. Adipis præp. thij. Having melted the wax and lard, boil therein the savine leaves, and strain through a linen cloth.)

Oper. Irritative, drawing. — Use. To keeping up a discharge from a blistered surface. It is much preferable to the Cerat. Lyttæ, occasioning less pain, and preserving a more

regular discharge.

CERATUM SAPONIS. L. Soap Cerate. (Sapon. Duri Zviij. Ceræ Flavæ Zx. Plumbi Oxydi Semevit. cont. Ibj. Olivæ Ol. Oj. Aceti Cong. Boil together the vinegar and oxide of lead, over a slow fire, stirring constantly until they combine; then add the soap, and boil again until the water be evaporated; lastly, mix in the oil and wax melted).

Oper. Desiccative, resolvent.— Use. Applied, spread on linen, round fractured limbs, after all inflammation is abated, and the bones united; and to strumous swellings.

CHĂMÆDRŤOS HERBA. D. Wall Germander. (Teucrium Chamædrys, Didynam. Gymnosp. N. O. Verticillatæ, L. Labiatæ, J. Indigenous. 21).

Prop. Odour slightly fragrant; taste bitter.— Oper. Tonic, stomachic, diuretic, emmenagogue.— Use. In intermittents? chlorosis, arthritis.— Dose. Gr. x. to 3ss. in powder.

CETACEUM. L. Spermaceti, E. D. (Physeter Macroce-phalus. The Spermaceti Whale, Mammalia, Cetaceæ, L.)

Comp. Carbon, hydrogen, oxygen.—Prop. Inodorous, insipid, white, crystallized, friable, semitransparent, unctuous. Sp. grav. 94.33; melts at 112° of heat.—Oper. Demulcent, emollient.—Use. In coughs and dysentery; and in the composition of ointments.—Dose. 3ss. to 3jss. rubbed up with sugar, or with an egg in emulsion.—Off. Prep. Ceratum Simplex, E. Ceratum Cetacei, L. Ung. Cetacei, L. D.

VARÆ SCOLYMI FOLIA. E. Artichoke Leaves. Cinara Scolymus, Syngen. Polygam. Æqual, N. O. Comositæ, L. Cinarocephalæ, J. South of Europe. 21). p. Inodorous; taste bitter; obtained in the expressed uice. - Oper. Diuretic, astringent. - Use. In ascites and masarca. - Dose. f3iv. to f3j. of the juice, three or four imes a day.

NCHONÆ CARIBÆÆ CORTEX. E. The Bark of Caribæan Cinchona. Pentandria Monogyn. N. O. Con-

tortæ, L. Rubiaceæ, J. Caribæan Islands. 1).

cop. Taste at first sweetish, but afterwards bitter and nauseous; in pieces a span long, a line thick, rolled; externally dark brown, fracture fibrous. - Oper. Tonic, antiseptic, astringent. - Use. In the same diseases as Cinchona Cordifolia. - Dose. Gr. x. to 3ij. in powder, infusion, or mixture.

INCHONÆ CORDIFOLÍÆ CORTEX. L. Cinchonæ Officinalis Cort. E. Cinchona, D. Yellow Bark. (Class and Order as above. South America. 24). Calasaya of

the Spaniards.

Prop. Odour aromatic; taste strong, bitter, astringent; in pieces a span long, not rolled, often without the epidermis, which is very thick and inert; light, friable, fracture fibrous;

internally of a yellowish cinnamon colour.

CINCHONÆ LANCIFOLÍÆ CORTEX. L. Pale Bark.

Prop. Odour aromatic; taste pleasant, less bitter, and astringent; pieces rolled in double or single quills, a span long, thin; epidermis brown, cracked; fracture resinous; internally of a cinnamon colour.

CINCHONÆ OBLONGIFOLÍÆ CORTEX. L. Red

Bark.

Prop. Odour and taste the same as the pale, but more intense; in large flat pieces, solid, heavy, dry; fracture short and

smooth; internally woody, fibrous, of a deep brownish recolour. - Oper. Of these three species nearly alike, strongl and permanently tonic, astringent, stomachic, febrifuge (The yellow is preferred in Peru, and its active principle. seem to be more concentrated; but the nature of these are not as yet accurately undetermined). - Use. In intermittents, after evacuating the stomach and bowels; in continued fevers, keeping the bowels clear; confluent smallpox; erysipelas; acute rheumatism; cynanche maligna; scarlatina; passive hæmorrhagies; and in every disease attended with deficient action. Externally in glysters, gargles, and lotions, in gangrenous ulcerations, &c. To check the nausea excited by it, wine, aromatics, and carbonic acid, are added; to prevent purging, opium; costiveness, rhubarb. - Dose. Gr. x. to 3iij. or more in milk, infusion of liquorice, or water. Vide Infusum, Tinct. &c .-Off. Prep. Decoctum Cinchona, L. E. D. Infusum Cinchonæ, L. E. D. Ext. Cinchonæ, L. E. D. Ext. Cinchonæ Resinosum, L. D. Tinct. Cinchonæ, L. E. D. Tinct. Cinch. Comp. L. D. Vinum Gentianæ Comp. E.

CINNAMOMI CORTEX. L. D. Lauri Cinnamomi Cortex, E. Cinnamon Bark. (Laurus Cinnamomum, Enneandr. Monogyn, N. O. Oleraceæ, L. Lauri, J. Ceylon. 24).

Prop. Odour aromatic; taste pleasantly pungent, sweetish, depending on essential oil; colour light yellow, brown; pieces quilled within each other, not thicker than paper; pliable; fracture fibrous and woody.—Oper. Stimulant, astringent, carminative, tonic.—Use. As a grateful aromatic in dyspepsia and diarrhæa; to cover the taste of nauseous remedies. The infusion checks vomiting. Chewed in palsy of the tongue.—Dose. Gr. x. to Hi in powder.—Off. Prep. Aq. Cinnamomi, L. E. D. Infusum Catechu, L. Spir. Cinnamomi, L. E. D. Spir. Lavandula Comp. L. E. D.

Tinct. Cardamomi Comp. L. D. Tinct. Catechu, L. E. Tinct. Cinnamomi, L. E. D. T. Cinnam. Comp. L. Spir. Ætheris Aromat. L. Vinum Opii, L. Acid. Sulphuric Aromat. E. Confect. Aromat. L. D. Elect. Catechu, D. Pulv. Cinnam. Comp. L. E. Pulv. Cretæ Comp. L. E. Pulv. Kino Comp. L. Emplast. Aromat. D.

NNAMOMI OLEUM, L. E. D. Oil of Cinnamon.

rop. Odour of the bark; taste pungent, hot; pale yellow colour; sinks in water; entirely soluble in alcohol. - Oper. Powerfully stimulant; stomachic. - Use. In cramps of the stomach, hiccough, and flatulent colic; inserted into a decayed tooth to allay toothach. - Dose. mj. to miij. on a lump of sugar.

OCCUS. L. Coccinella, D. Coccus Cacti, E. (Coccus Cacti. Insecta Hemiptera. Mexico). The Dried Female. rop. Faint heavy odour, taste acrid, bitterish, astringent; colour blackish red externally; purplish red within; small, irregular, roundish. - Use. Chiefly for giving a red colour

to tinctures, &c.

OCHLEARIÆ OFFICINALIS HERBA. E. Scurvy Grass. (Tetradyn. Silliculosa. N. O. Siliquosæ, L. Cruci-

feræ, J. North of Europe. (1).

Prop. Odour slightly pungent; taste saline acrid. -- Oper. Stimulant, diuretic, antiscorbutic. - Use. In cutaneous diseases; and the juice as a wash in scurvy of the gums, and in foul ulcers. - Dose. f3j. to f3iv. of the expressed juice. COCI BUTYRACEÆ, NUCIS OLEUM FIXUM. E.

Palm Oil. (Cocos Butyraceæ, the Mackaw Tree, N. O.

Palmæ. South America. b).

Prop. Odour that of violets; taste sweetish; consistence of butter; colour golden yellow; does not easily become rancid; but when so, has a dirty white hue, - Opera Emollient. - Use. Externally in sprains, &c.

COLCHICI RADIX (bulbus). L. D. Colchici Autum Radix, E. The Bulb of the Meadow Saffron. (Colch Autumnale, Hexand. Trigyn. N. O. Spathaceæ, L. Europe. 21). Dug in the spring when the leave.

Prop. Taste acrid, excoriating the mouth; acrimony led drying. — Oper. Diuretic, cathartic. — Use. In drop and gout. (It is supposed that it forms the active in dient of the Eau Medicinale). — Dose. Gr. ss. to grow of the recent bulb in a pill. — Off. Prep. Acetum chici, L. Oxymel Colchici, D. Syrup. Colchici Aunalis, E.

COLOCYNTHIDIS PULPA. L.—Fructus Medullaz Cucumis Colocynthidis Fructus, cortice seminibut abjectis, E. Bitter Cucumber Pulp. (Cucumis Coloc this, Monoec. Syngen. N. O. Cucurbitaceæ, L. J. of Good Hope. ①).

Prop. Taste bitter, nauseous, acrimonious; light, white pale yellow; spongy. — Oper. Strongly cathartic. — Too violent to be used alone. — Off. Prep. Extract. cynthidis, L. Ext. Colocynth. Comp. L. D. Pilul. ... cum Colocynthide, E. D.

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(Amygd. Dul. Zj. Acaciæ Gum. Zj. Sacch. Alb. Having bleached the almonds, beat the whole into an form paste.) This Preparation is merely a good most keeping Almonds in a state fit to make the Alm Mixture.

CONFECTIO AROMATICA. L. Elect. Aromatic E. D. Aromatic Confection. (Cinnamomi Cort., Matica Nuc. sing. Zij. Caryoph. Zj. Cardam. Sem. Zss. O. Stig. Zij. Testar. Prap. Zxvi. Sacch. Pur. Hij. Aqua Rub the dry substances to a fine powder, then mix, add the water gradually till the whole be incorporated.)

er. Stimulant, cordial. — Use. In the low stage of typhoid levers; atonic gout; hysteria; nervous languors. — Dose. to 3j. in bolus, or mixtures. — Incomp. Acids of any

NFECTIO AURANTII. E. Conserva Aurantii, E. D. Confection of Orange. (Aur. Cort. exter. recent. radulá separ. Ibj. Sacch. pur. Ibiij. Beat the rind in a stone mortar with a wooden pestle, gradually adding the sugar.) per. Stomachic.—Use. In dyspepsia of children; and as a vehicle for other remedies.—Dose. 3j. to 3j.

ONFECTIO CASSIÆ. L. Elect. Cassiæ Fistulæ, E. Elect. Cassiæ, D. Cassia Confection. (Cassiæ pulpæ fiss. Mannæ Zij. Tamarindi pulpæ Zi. Syr. Rosæ Oss. Bruise the manna; then dissolve it by heat, and, having mixed the pulp, evaporate to a proper consistence.)

per. Gently laxative. - Use. For habitual costiveness; and

as a purge for children. - Dose. 3j. to 3j.

ONII FOLIA. L. Conii Maculati Folium Semen, E. Cicuta, D. Hemlock Leaves. (Conium Maculatum, Pentand. Digyn. N. O. Umbellatæ. Indigenous. (**). Prop. Odour heavy and disagreeable; taste bitter, nauseous, herbaceous; colour a dull green; light destroys its virtues, therefore the powder should be kept in opaque bottles, well corked. — Oper. Narcotic, poisonous in an over-dose, resolvent. — Use. As a palliative in cancer, and schirrus; scrophulous and syphilitic ulcerations and swellings; pertussis. Externally, Ziij. of the dried herb boiled in Oj. of water as a fomentation to open scrofulous and cancerous ulcers; or as a cataplasm, by adding linseed and oatmeal. — Dose. Gr. ij. to Dj. of the powder, or from mxij. to lx. of the expressed juice, very gradually increased. — Off. Prep. Extractum Conii, L. E. D.

CONFECTIO OPII. L. Electuar. Opiatum, E. Opium

Confection. (Opii duri 3vj. Piper. Long. Zj. Zingi rad. Zij. Carui Sem. Ziij. Syrupi Oj. Rub the opiu with the syrup made warm; then add the others in the state of powder, and mix.) Gr. j. of Opium in gr. xxxvj.

Oper. Narcotic and stimulant. — Use. Atonic gout, flatules colic, coliquative diarrhæa in the chalk mixture. — Dos

Gr. x. to 3j. in a bolus, or mixture.

CONFECTIO ROSE CANINE. L. Conserva Rose Caninæ, E. Confection of Dog Rose. (Rosæ Can. Puli Ibj. Sacch. pur. Zxx. Heat the pulp in a water batt then add the sugar gradually, and rub into a uniformass.)

Use. Chiefly as a vehicle for other remedies.

Gallicæ, E. Conserva Rosæ, D. Confection of the Range. (Rosæ Gal. Petal. nondum explic. abject. ung. Its Sacch. pur. Ibiij. Beat the petals in a stone mortar, the add the sugar, and beat into a uniform mass).

Oper. Astringent, tonic. — Use. In diarrhœa. Rubbed with new milk it is useful in early convalescence from acut

diseases. A good vehicle. - Dose. 3j. to 3j.

CONFECTIO RUTÆ. L. Confection of Rue. (Rue Fol. exsic.; Carui Sem.; Lauri Bacc. sing. Zjss. Sagaper 3iv. Piper. Nig. 3ij.; Mellis Zxvj. Rub the dry substance to a very fine powder, then add the honey, and mix.)

Oper. Antispasmodic, carminative. — Use. In the convisive affections of children, given in clysters; 3j. to 3.

in Oss. of gruel.

CONFECTIO SCAMMONII. L. Elect. Scammonii, Confection of Scammony. (Scam. Gummi Resinæ 31 Caryoph. cont., Zingiber Rad., sing. 3vj. Olei Carui f3 Syr. Rosæ q. s. Rub the dry substances to a very fi powder, then again with the syrup; add the oil of carraw and mix.)

Oper. Warm Cathartic. - Dose. 3ss. to 3j. in a bolus.

CONFECTIO SENNÆ. L. Elect. Cassiæ Sennæ. E. Elect. Sennæ, D. Confection of Senna. (Sennæ Fol. Zviij. Caricæ Fruct. Ibj. Tamarindæ Pulpæ, Cassiæ Pulpæ, Prunorum Gall. Pulpæ sing. Ibss. Coriand. Sem. Ziv. Glyeyrrhizæ rad. Ziij. Sacch. pur. Ibijss. Rub the Senæa leaves and Coriander to powder, and sift; boil the residue with the figs, liquorice root, and Oiv. of water to one half, then press and strain. Evaporate the strained liquor to Ojss., then add the sugar. Finally, rub the syrup with the pulps, and, adding the sifted powder, mix the whole.)

Oper. Laxative. — Use. In habitual costiveness, and pregnancy. — Dose. 3j. to 3iv.

Rad. E. Contrajerva Root. (Dorstenia Contrajerva, Tetrand. Monogyn. N. O. Hesperideæ, L. Myrti, J. South America. 21).

Prop. Odour aromatic, heavy; taste bitter, styptic, sweetish.

— Oper. Tonic, stimulant, sudorific. — Use. In typhus; nervous fever; the fever of dentition in weak infants; and dysentery. — Dose. Gr. xij. to 3ss. — Off. Prep. Pulv. Contrajerva Comp. L.

COPAĪBA. L. Copaiferæ Officinalis, Resina Liquida, E. Balsamum Copaibæ. D. Copaiba. (Copaifera Officinalis, Decand. Digyn. N. O. Dumosæ, L. Leguminosæ, J. Brazils. 12).

Comp. Resin, volatile oil.—Prop. Odour peculiar, not unpleasant; taste pungent, bitter; consistence of syrup; wellowish, transparent; soluble in alcohol, ether, and the expressed oils; miscible in distilled water, by means of mucilage; spec. grav. 0.950.—Oper. Stimulant, diuretic, purgative in large doses; acts on the urethra.—Use. In gleet, leucorrhæa, hæmorrhoidal affections.—Dose. mx. to

mlx. in emulsion with gum or yolk of egg. - Incomp. Sulphuric acid, nitric acid.

CORIANDRI SEMINA. L. Coriandrum Sativum Semen. E. Coriandrum, D. Coriander Seed. (Coriandrum Sativum, Pentand. Digyn. N. O. Umbellatæ. Italy. (3).

Prop. Odour aromatic; taste grateful, pungent; seed hemispherical, ribbed. — Oper. Carminative. — Use. In flatulencies; but chiefly to cover the taste of other medicines. — Dose. Jj. to 3j. entire, or in powder. — Off. Prep. Infusum Tamarindi et Sennæ, E. Tinct. Sennæ Comp. E. Confection Sennæ, L. E. Aqua Calcis Composita, D.

CORNUA. L. Cervi Elaphi Cornu, E. Cornu Cervinum, D. Hartshorn. (Cervus Elaphus, Mammalia Ruminanitia. Europe.)

Prop. Hard, compact, bony; yields 27 parts gelatine for every 100 of the horn. — Oper. Emollient, nutritive. — Use. To infants deprived of the breast. Zvj. of the shavings, boiled in water 0iv. to 0ij. then strained, and the liquor again boiled, with fZj. of orange juice, Zvj. of sugar, and fZv. of sherry wine, form a light nutritious jelly for the sick. — Off. Prep. Cornu Ustum, L. D. Pulv. Antimonialis, L. E. D.

CORNU USTUM. L. Burnt Hartshorn.

Comp. Phosphate of lime 57.5, carbonate of lime 1, phosphate of magnesia.—Prop. White, friable.—Use. The knowledge of the components of this preparation proves that it possesses no antacid qualities, and therefore it might be altogether rejected.—Off. Prep. Mistura Cornu Usti, L.

CRETA. L. D. Carbonas Calcis, E. Chalk.

Comp. Lime 53, carbonic acid 45, in 100 parts; some argill. Spec. grav. from 2.3 to 2.6.—Prop. White, friable, effervescing with acids.—Use. To prepare the Creta Præparata.

CRETA PRÆCIPITĀTA. D. Precipitated Chalk. This is a very pure carbonate of lime, precipitated from Aq. Muriatis Calcis by Carbonas Sodæ; and is fitter for internal use than the common prepared chalk.

Off. Prep. Hydrargyrum cum Cretá, D. Elect. Aromaticum, D. Mistura Cretæ, D.

CRETA PRÆPARĀTA. L. D. Carbonas Calcis Præparatus, E. Prepared Chalk.

Comp. The same as those of creta.—Oper. Internally antacid; externally absorbent.—Use. In diarrhea from acidity: externally when sprinkled over burns, after the inflammation has subsided, and a poultice applied, the skinning over of the sore is much hastened.—Dose. Gr. x. to 3i. or more.—Off. Prep. Mistura Cretæ, L. E. Hydrargyrus cum Creta, L. Pulvis Cretæ Comp. L. E. Pulv. Opiatus, E. Trochisci Carbonatis Calcis, E.

CROCI STIGMATA. L. Croci Sativi Floris Stigma, E. Crocus, D. Saffron. (Crocus Sativus, Triand. Monogyn. N. O. Ensatæ, L. Irides, J. The East. 4.) The English is the best.

Prop. Odour diffusive, aromatic, narcotic; taste aromatic, pungent, bitter; colour deep orange red; residing in an essential oil and resin: yields its virtues to alcohol, wine, vinegar, and water. — Oper. Stimulant, exhilarating, diaphoretic. — Use. In hysteria, and other nervous affections. Of little use. — Dose. Gr. v. to 3ss. — Off. Prep. Syrupus Croci, L. Tinct. Croci Anglici, E. Confect. Aromatica, L. D. Pilulæ Aloes cum Myrrha, L. Tinct. Aloes Comp. L. E. D. Tinct. Cinchonæ Comp. L. D. Tinct. Rhei, L. Tinct. Rhei Comp. L.

CUMMINI SEMINA. L. Cumin Seed. (Cuminum Cyminum, Pentand. Monogyn. N. O. Umbellatæ. Egypt. (1).

Prop. Odour peculiar, heavy; taste warm, bitterish, dis-

agreeable. Water extracts their odour, but spirit both odour and taste. Seeds ovate striated. — Oper. Antispasmodic; externally stimulating. — Use. Scarcely ever employed internally; vide Emplastrum. — Off. Prep. Emplastrum Cumini L.

CUPRUM. E. D. Copper.

Prop. Odour peculiar and sensible when rubbed; taste disagreeable and metallic; colour red yellow; spec. grav. 7.87; ductile; very malleable; hardness less than that of iron; easily oxydized.—Use. For preparing the salts of the metal*.

CUPRUM AMMONIATUM. L. D. Ammoniaretum Cupri, E. Ammoniated Copper.

Prop. A crystalline powder of a rich violet colour; taste hot, styptic, metalline. Its colour is lost by keeping, if exposed to the air, and becomes green; being partly converted into carbonate of copper.—Oper. Tonic, antispasmodic.—Use. In epilepsy and chorea, after a course of purging.—Dose. Gr. ss. gradually increased to gr. iv. in a pill twice a day.

CUPRI SULPHAS. L. E. D. Sulphate of Copper.

Comp. Hydrate of copper 42.6, sulphuric acid 33, water 25.4, in 100 pts.— Prop. Crystals rhomboidal, rich blue, semitransparent, efflorescing, inodorous; taste harsh, styptic, corrosive; soluble in 4 parts of water, at 60°.— Oper. Tonic, emetic, astringent, escharotic.— Use. In epilepsy,

* Copper, when clean, produces no deleterious effects in the stomach, nor does it appear that the acids it meets with there, and in the bowels, render it very active when in a mass. We have seen two instances where halfpence were swallowed, and retained, in the one: case six months, and in the other two, without altering the state of health. Both the cases were boys under ten years of age; and the halfpence were much corroded when passed. hysteria, and intermittent fever; and to produce vomiting in incipient phthisis: externally as a stimulant, and to take down fungous in ulcers. A weak solution is sometimes used as a collyrium in ophthalmia, and an injection in gleets. It formed the base of a very unchemical preparation, Bates Aqua Camphorata, which Ware recommends, diluted with 16 parts of water in the purulent ophthalmia of infants. The following will answer instead of it. R Cupri sulp. gr. iij. mist. camphoræ f\(\frac{7}{3} v. \) cola.— Dose. Gr. \(\frac{1}{4} \) to g. ii. in a pill; gr. ij. to gr. x. in f\(\frac{7}{2} ij. \) of water, vomits.— Incomp. Alkalies, earths, and their carbonates; sodæ subboras; salts of lead; acetate of iron; astringent vegetable infusions.— Off. Prep. Solutio Cupri Sulphatis Comp. E.

CUSPARIÆ CORTEX. L. Angustura, E. D. Cusparia or Angustura Bark. (Cusparia Febrifuga, Plantæ equinoc.

Humboldt.)

Prop. Odour peculiar; taste intensely bitter, and slightly aromatic; externally grey, wrinkled; internally yellowish brown; fracture short, resinous. Yields its virtues to water and proof spirit.—Oper. Tonic, stimulant, aromatic.—Use. In dyspepsia, removing flatulence and acidity; chronic diarrhæa, dysentery.—Dose. Gr. v. to gr. xx. in powder.—Off. Prep. Infusum Caspariæ, L. Tinctura Angusturæ, D.

CYDÖNÍÆ SEMÍNA. L. Quince Seed. (Pyrus Cydonia, Icosandria Pentagynia, N. O. Pomaceæ, L. Rosaceæ, J.

Germany. b).

Prop. Shape ovate, angled, feruginous; the coriaceous external coat abounds with mucilage, to obtain which only they are used. — Off. Prep. Decoctum Cydoniæ, L.

DATURÆ STRAMONII HERBA. E. The herbaceous part of Thorn Apple. (Datura Stramonium, Pentand.

Monogyn. N. O. Solanaceæ, L. Solaneæ, J. America. Prop. Odour narcotic; taste bitter and nauseous; poisonous Its virtues are yielded to water and spirit.—Oper. Nat cotic, antispasmodic; externally sedative.—Use. In mania epilepsy, and convulsions. Fomentations of the leaves are useful in discussing hard indolent tumors; and an oint ment made with the powder allays the pain of hæmorrhoide Smoked like tobacco it relieves the paroxysms of asthmatical monograms.—Dose. Gr. j. gradually increased to gr. viij. in twenty hours; and of the inspissated juice gr. ss. to gr. iij. At the activity of the plant depends on the narcotic principle, the effects of an overdose are to be remedied by vinegar.—Incomp. Salts of lead; nitrate of silver.

DAUCI RADIX. L. Dauci Carotæ Semina, E. Dauce Sylvestris Semina, D. Carrot Root, and Seed. (Daucus Carota, Pentand. Digyn. N. O. Umbellatæ. Indigenous.

Prop. The root is sweet and mucilaginous; the seeds have are aromatic odour; and a moderately warm pungent taste.—

Oper. Of the root emollient; of the seeds stomachic, carminative, diuretic. The root is externally antiseptic.— Uses. The root is chiefly employed as a poultice to fætid and ill-conditioned sores. The seeds have very little efficacy in gravel, and other renal affections for which they have been extolled.— Dose. Of the bruised seed 9j. to 3j.

of Marsh Mallows. (Rad. Althaæ sic. Ziv. Uvarum Pass., demptis acin. Zij. Aquæ Ovij. Boil to O.v.)

Comp. The clear liquor, which is poured off after the fæces subside, is a solution of mucilage in water.—Prop. Odour peculiar, not unlike that of boiled turnips; taste sweetish; colour pale yellow; slightly viscid.—Oper. Demulcent, emollient.—Use. In nephritis and inflammation of the

bladder; and as a fomentation in abrasions, &c. - Dose.
Ad libitum.

ECOCTUM ALÕES COMPOSITUM. L. Compound Decoction of Aloes. (Ext. Glycyrrh. 3iv. Potassæ Subcarb. Dij. Aloes Spic. Ext. contrit. Myrrhæ contritæ, Croci Stig. sing. 3j. Aquæ Oj. Boil to fixij. and strain, then add Tinct. Card. Comp. fix.)

solved in water, which is enabled, by the alkali, to take up a little of the resin. The tincture keeps it unchanged.—
Oper. Gently cathartic; emmenagogue.— Use. In habitual costiveness from torpor of the bowels; jaundice, hypochondriasis, and chlorosis.— Dose. 13ss. to 13ij. taken in the morning.

ECOCTUM ANTHEMIDIS NOBILIS. E. Decoct. Chamæmeli Comp. D. Decoction of Chamomile. (Flor. Anthem. Nob. 3j. E. 3ss. D. Sem. Carui 3iv. E. Sem. Fæniculi 3ij. D. Aquæ Ov. E. Oj. D. Boil for 15 minutes, and strain.)

omp. Bitter extractive, and essential oil, dissolved in water.

— Use. As clyster, and fomentation; but for the latter purpose warm water is equally efficacious.

ECOCTUM CINCHONÆ. L. Decoct. Cinchonæ Officinalis, E. Decoct. Corticis Cinchonæ, D. Decoction of Cinchona. (Cinchonæ Cort. contusi Zj. Aqua Oj. L. D. Oss. E. Boil for ten minutes in a slightly-shut vessel, and strain while hot.)

omp. Resinous extractive dissolved in water. Long boiling oxygenates and precipitates this extractive.—Prop. Odour and taste that of the species of bark employed.—Oper. The same as that of the bark.—Use. When the powder does not sit easy on the stomach; and when large doses are necessary, or ingredients of a nature which cannot be

combined with powder, are required to be given with to bark.—Dose. fzj. to fziv. three or four times a day. Incomp. Oxymuriatic acid; tartarised antimony.

DECOCTUM CYDONIA. L. Decoction of Quince Section (Cydonia Sem. 3ij. Aqua Oj.; boil over a gentle fire to minutes, and strain.)

Comp. A solution of mucilage in water.—Prop. Inodorou taste slightly grateful; nearly colourless; transparent, vicid.—Oper. Demulcent.—Use. In aphthæ, united will borax and honey, or syrup of mulberries: injected beneathe eyelids in violent ophthalmia. Perhaps altogethe superfluous, as it does not keep.—Incomp. Acids, which coagulate it.

DECOCTUM DAPHNES MEZEREI. E. Decoction Mezereon. (Cort. Rad. Daphnes Mezer. 3ij. Rad. Gl cyrrh. contus. 3ss. Aqua Oiij; boil over a gentle fire to 00 and strain.)

*Comp. The acrimony of the mezereon, and the saccharia mucilage of the liquorice root, dissolved in water. — Open Stimulant, diaphoretic, alterative. — Use. In secondary syphilis, over which, however, it possesses little or a power; glandular swellings, chronic rheumatism. — Dose fziij. to fzvj. three or four times a day.

DECOCTUM DIGITALIS. D. Decoction of Foxglove (Fol. Digit. sic. 3j. Aqua q. s. ut colentur f\(\frac{7}{2} \)viij. If the liquor begin to boil over a slow fire, and then remove Digest fifteen minutes, and strain.)

Prop. Almost inodorous; taste bitter, nauseous.—Open Diuretic, sedative.—Use. In dropsy; and to reduce the frequency and force of the pulse in complaints of increase action.—Dose. f3ij. to f3iij. every six hours.—Income Sulphate of iron, superacetate of lead, infusion and decomposition of yellow cinchona bark.

ECOCTUM DULCAMĀRÆ. L. Decoction of Woody Nightshade. (Dulcamaræ Caulis concisi f3j. Aqua Ojss. Boil to Oj. and strain.)

seous, followed by a degree of sweetness. — Oper. Diuretic, diaphoretic. — Use. In dropsy? humoral asthma, lepra, and some other diseases of the skin. — Dose. f3iv. to f3j. with any aromatic tincture, twice or thrice a day.

ECOCTUM GEOFFRÆÆ INERMIS. E. Decoction of Cabbage Tree Bark. (Cort. Geoff. Inerm. in pulv. Zj. Aq. Oij. Boil over a slow fire to Oj. and strain.)

rop. Odour disagreeable; taste bitter and mucilaginous; colour of Madeira wine. — Oper. Anthelmintic, purgative, narcotic. — Use. In worms, in which it has been found very efficacious. — Dose. To children f3ij., to adults f3ss. to f3ij. An overdose and drinking cold water during its operation, produce violent vomiting, fever, and delirium. These effects are to be remedied by castor oil, warm water, and acids.

Decoction of Guaiacum, or of the Woods. (Sub. Ligni Guaiaci Ziij. Fruct. sic. Vitis Viniferæ Zij. Rad. Lauri Sassafras con. — Rad. Glycyrr. con. sing. Zj. Aquæ O.x. Boil the Guaiacum and Raisins with the water, over a slow fire, to O.v. adding the roots towards the end; strain without expression.)

per. Stimulant, diaphoretic.— Use. In venereal complaints, scrofula, cutaneous diseases, and chronic rheumatism. The Guaiacum, however, can have little effect, as the resin is insoluble in water.— Dose. fziij. to fzvj. every three hours, so that 0ij. or 0iij. may be daily taken.

Decoction of Barley. (Hordei Sem. Zij. Aquæ Oivss. First

wash the Barley well, then boil it for a few minutes in Oss. the water; which being strained off and thrown away, a the remainder boiling; boil to Oij. and strain.)

Oper. Nutritive, demulcent, - Use. As a diluent in febru affections; recent gonorrhea, and strangury; and to for

the bulk in clysters. - Dose. Ad libitum.

DECOCTUM HORDEI COMPOSITUM. L. D. pound Decoction of Barley. (Decoct. Hord. Oij. Cari Fruct. concisi Zij. Glycyrr. Rad. concisæ et contusæ 3 Uvarum Pass. demptis acinis Zij. Aquæ Oj. boil to Oij. az strain.)

Oper. Use, and Dose. The same as the former: its laxati effect, which may be sometimes hurtful, is obviated by few drops of tincture of opium.

DECOCTUM LICHENIS. L. Decoct. Lichenis Islandie D. Decoction of Liverwort. (Lichenis 3j. L. 3ss. 1) Aquæ Ojss. L. Oj. D. Boil to Oj. and strain.)

Comp. Bitter extractive, and fecula, dissolved in water .--Prop. Inodorous; taste bitter; mucilaginous; color yellow. - Oper. Tonic, demulcent. - Use. In protracte coughs, phthisis, emaciation from the great discharge ulcers, pertussis. - Dose. f3ij. to f3ij. three or four time a day. The bitter is completely extracted by steeping th lichen in several waters before it is boiled, adding to each water about half a scruple of subcarbonate of potass. II nutritive qualities are considerable.

DECOCTUM MALVÆ COMPOSITUM. L. Compount Decoction of Mallow. (Malvæ exsic. 3j. Anthemid Flor. exsic. 3ss. Aquæ Oj. boil for fifteen minutes, an

strain.)

Comp. Bitter extractive, and mucilage in water. - Use. For the purpose of clysters and fomentations.

DECOCTUM PAPAVERIS. L. Decoction of Poppy

- (Papav. Somniferi Capsul. concis. Ziv. Aquæ Oiv. Boil for fifteen minutes, and strain.)
- Comp. The narcotic principle and mucilage in water. Prop.
 Anodyne, emollient. Use. As a fomentation in painful swellings, excoriations arising from the thin acrid discharge of ulcers, and those common to infants.
- DECOCTUM QUERCUS. L. Decoction of Oak Bark. (Quercus Cort. Zj. Aquæ Oij. Boil to a pint, and strain.)
- Oper. Astringent. Use. As an injection in leucorræa; and the gleety discharge which frequently remains after miscarriages; a fomentation in local vitiated ulcer.
- DECOCTUM SARSAPARILLÆ. L. D. Decoctum Smilacis Sarsaparillæ, E. (Sarsaparillæ Rad. concis. Ziv. Aq. ferv. Oiv. Macerate for four hours near the fire, in a slightly-covered vessel; then bruise the root, and macerate again for two hours; then boil to Oij. and strain.)
- Comp. Bitter extractive, and mucilage in water.—Prop. Inodorous; taste bitter; glutinous.—Oper. Slightly diaphoretic and tonic; demulcent.—Use. In the sequelæ of syphilis after a mercurial course.—Dose. fziv. to Oss. twice or thrice a day alone, or united with milk.
- DECOCTUM SARSĂPĂRILLÆ COMPOSITUM. L. D. Compound Decoction of Sarsaparilla. (Decocti Sarsaparillæ ferv. Oiv. Sassafras Rad. concisæ, Guaiaci Ligni rasi, Glycyrr. Rad. cont., sing. Zj. Mezerei Rad. Cort. Ziij. Boil fifteen minutes, and strain.)
- Oper. Diaphoretic, alterative. Use. The same as the former; in secondary syphilis, chronic rheumatism, and lepra. Dose. fziv. to Oss. twice or thrice a day.
- ** This preparation is similar to the celebrated Lisbon Diet Drink.
- DECOCTUM SENEGÆ. L. Decoct. Polygalæ Senegæ, E.

Decoction of Senega. (Senega Rad. 3j. Aqua Oij. Boot to Oj. and strain.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste hot and pungent; colour brown olive—Oper. Diuretic, purgative, stimulant.—Use. In dropsy rheumatism, and "affections of the lungs, attended with debility, and inordinate secretion."—Dose. fziss. to fzii three or four times a day.

DECOCTUM ULMI. L. D. Decoction of Elm Barl (Ulmi Cort. recent. contusi Ziv. Aquæ Oiv. Boil to Oi and strain.)

Prop. Odour faint; taste slightly bitter; colour brown.—
Oper. Diuretic, alterative.— Use. In lepra, and herpetic
eruptions. Willan thinks it has little efficacy.— Dose
fziv. to Oss. twice or thrice a day.— Incomp. Alcohood and tinctures in any considerable quantity.

DECOCTUM VERATRI. L. Decoction of White Helle bore. (Veratri Rad. cont. Zj. Aquæ 0ij. Spir. Rect. fZi Boil the Watery Decoction to 0j. and when it is cold add

the Spirit.)

Oper. Stimulant, acrid, cathartic. — Use. The violent operation of veratrum confines it to external use. This decoction is employed, with benefit, in scabies, tinea capitis, and other foulnesses of the skin. It requires to be diluted when the skin is very irritable.

DIANTHI CARYOPHILLI FLOS. E. Clove Pink, co Gillyflower. (Decand. Digyn. N. O. Caryophylleæ, L. ...

Italy. 4.)

Prop. Odour grateful, similar to that of cloves; taste bitterish subastringent.— Oper. Aromatic.— Use. Discarded by judicious practitioners.— Incomp. Sulphate of iron, alkalies acids.

DIGITALIS FOLIA. L. D. Digitalis Purpurea. Folium E. Purple Foxglove Leaves. (Digitalis Purpurea, Diag nam, Angiosperm. N. O. Luridæ, L. Scrophulariæ, J. Indigenous. 3.)

rop. Inodorous; taste acrimonious, bitter, nauseous; injured by light both in colour and virtues. The leaves should be collected in July. - Oper. Sedative, diminishing the velocity and force of the pulse, and lessening the irritability, without previous excitement of the system; diuretic. In overdoses it occasions vomiting, purging, dimness of sight, vertigo, delirium, hiccough, convulsions, and death. These are obviated by cordials, opium, and blisters. — Use. In inflammatory diseases; phthisis; active hæmorrhagies; and dropsies, unattended by palsy, and unsound viscera; particularly, when combined with nitric acid, in dropsies which occur after long and harassing courses of mercury; most useful where there is a laxness of fibre, pale countenance, intermitting weak pulse, cold skin, and when the swelling pits. This state may be produced by bleeding, saline purges, &c. When nausea occurs, its use must be intermitted for a little time; but we are not of opinion that ourging counteracts its desired effects; for, although the kidneys may not act so powerfully, yet the absorbents are strongly excited, and the body is unloaded of the morbid luid by the intestines. Its use must be followed by a generous diet, and tonics; and, during its use, diluents are necessary. - Dose. Gr. j. to gr. iij. in a pill, united with mmoniacum, soap, calomel, or opium, every six or eight ours, till the remedy acts by the kidneys, when it must e discontinued; but may again be given, after an interval. -Off. Prep. Decoctum Digitalis, D. Infusum Digitalis, . E. Tinct. Digitalis, L. E. D.

LICHI PUBES. L. Dolichos Pruriens. Leguminis Pubes igida, E. Doliches, Setæ Leguminum, D. The stiff hairs the Dolichos Pods. (Diadelph. Decand. N. O. Papilioniceæ, L. Leguminosæ, J. India. b.)

Prop. Hairs stiff, brown, short, prurient; inodorous, insipid.

— Oper. A mechanical anthelmintic. — Use. Against lumbrici and ascarides. The ripe pods are dipped in syrupor or molasses, and scraped with a knife, till the syrup is saturated. — Dose. A teaspoonful of the prepared syrup; or gr. v. to gr. x. of the hairs scraped off, and mixed with syrup, in the morning fasting; a purgative being interposed once in three days.

DULCAMARÆ CAULIS. L. Dulcamara; Stipites Autumno Collecti, D. Woody Nightshade Stalks. (Solanum Dulcamara, Pentand. Monogyn. N. O. Solanaceæ.

Indigenous. 1.)

Prop. Dried inodorous; taste bitter, followed by a sweetness.

— Oper. Diuretic, sudorific. — Use. In chronic rheumatism humoral asthma, dropsy, lepra vulgaris and alphos; scrofula, leucorræa; and jaundice. — Dose. Əj. to 3j. ir powder; in the form of extract gr. v. to gr. x. An overdose produces vomiting and delirium*. — Off. Prep. Decoctum Dulcamaræ, L.

ELATERII POMA (Baccæ). L. Momordica Elaterium Fructus Recens Submaturus, E. Elaterium; Fructus, DO Wild Cucumber. (Monoecia Monadelph. N. O. Cucurbii

taceæ. South of Europe. (1).

Prop. Inodorous; taste scarcely bitter, acrid. — Oper. Vioc lently cathartic; hydragogue. — Use. In dropsies; but the extract is generally preferred. — Dose. Gr. ij. to gr. iij. ii

a pill. - Off. Prep. Extractum Elaterii, L. E. D.

techu Compositum, D. Electuary of Catechu. (Extension Catechu Ziv. Kino Ziij. Cort. Cinnam., Nuce Myrist. Mosch. sing. Zj. Opii in Vini Albi hispani q. s.

^{*} The effects of Dulcamara are regulated by the soil and temper ture of the climate where the plants grow; the warmer the better.

diffusi 3jss. Syr. Rosæ Gall. ad Mellis spis. — Boil to Hij. 1). 3iij. contains gr. j. of opium.

Oper. Astringent, cordial.—Use. In diarrhœas from weak bowels; and where an astringent stimulant can be applied.—Dose. 9j. to 3j. as a bolus, or dissolved in any fluid.

ELEMI. L. Elemi; Resina, D. Elemi. (Amyris Elemifera, Octand. Monogyn. N. O. Dumosæ, L. Terebintaceæ, J. Carolina. 12.)

Comp. Resin, volatile oil.— Prop. Odour fragrant, strong; taste bitter. In large solid masses of a yellow and greenish colour, semi-transparent; fusible, soluble in alcohol, partly also in essential oil.— Oper. Stimulant.— Use. Scarcely ever used internally; but chiefly for forming a pleasant digestive ointment for promoting the discharge from blisters, issues, and setons.— Off. Prep. Unguentum Elemi Compositum, L. D.

EMPLASTRUM AMMONIACI. L. Ammoniacum Plaster.

(Ammoniaci pur. Zv. Acidi Acetici Oss. after dissolving the Ammoniacum, the Plaster is formed by evaporating the mixture in an iron vessel in a water-bath.)

Prop. Adhesive. — Oper. Stimulant, resolvent. — Use. To scrofulous tumors: bronchocele; white swelling.

EMPLASTRUM AMMONIACI CUM HYDRARGYRO.

L. D. Ammoniacum Plaster with Mercury. (Ammoniaci pur. lbj. Hydrarg. pur. Ziij. Olei Sulph. f3j. Rub the mercury with the oil until the globules disappear, then add the ammoniac, previously melted, and mix.)

Oper. Resolvent, discutient. — Use. To indurated glands, hydarthus, nodes, tophi, bronchocele, and indolent tumors. The mercury is in the state of a protoxide, or with a minimum of oxygen.

EMPLASTRUM AROMĀTICUM. D. Aromatic Plaster. (Thuris Ziij. Ceræ Flavæ Zss. Pulv. Cort. Cinnamomi Zvj.

- Ol. Ess. Pimento, Ol. Ess. Limonum, Sing. 3ij. Melt the frankincense and wax together, and strain; then add, as it cools, the cinnamon, previously rubbed with the oils, and form a plaster.)
- Oper. Stimulating. Use. Applied over the stomach for pains of that viscus, to allay vomiting, and expel flatus. It requires to be frequently renewed, being not very adhesive.
- EMPLASTRUM ASSÆFŒTIDÆ. E. Assafætida Plaster. (Emp. Oxidi Plumbi Semivitrei, Gum. res. Ferulæ Assæfætidæ, sing. partes duas, Gum. Resinæ Bubonis Galbani, Ceræ Flav. sing. partem unam.)
- Oper. Antispasmodic, anodyne. Use. In flatulence and hysteria, applied over the umbilical region.
- EMPLASTRUM CALEFACIENS. D. Calefacient Plaster. (Emplast. Cantharidis partem unam, Picis Burgund. partes septem. Melt together, and form into a plaster.)
- Oper. Calefacient, rubefacient, stimulant. Use. In catarrh, pertussis, inflammatory affections of the chest; sciatica.
- EMPLASTRUM CĒRÆ. L. Emplastrum Simplex, E. Wax Plaster. (Ceræ Flavæ, Sevi prep. sing. Hij. Resinæ Flavæ lbj. Melt them together, and strain.)
- Oper. Irritative, drawing.—Use. Intended for supporting the discharge from a blistered surface; but, owing to the irritation it induces, now seldom employed.—Off. Prep. Emplastrum Lyttæ, L.
- EMPLASTRUM CUMINI. L. Cummin Plaster. (Cumini Sem., Carui Sem., Lauri Bac., sing. Ziij. Picis Aridæ Höiij. Ceræ Flavæ Ziij. Melt the pitch and wax together, then add the other ingredients.
- Oper. Discutient, calefacient, suppurative. Use. Applied to the hypogastric region in flatulence; and a cold feeling of the bowels; to indolent tumors.

IPLASTRUM GALBANI. D. Galbanum Plaster. Emplast. Lythargyri Ibij. Gum. Galbani Ibss. Rament. Ceræ Flavæ Ziv. Melt the Galbanum before adding the plaster and wax, then melt all together.)

er. Stimulant, suppurative. - Use. To strumous tumors; and to induce suppuration in phlegmons, but now rarely

used for the latter purpose.

IPLASTRUM GALBANI COMPOSĪTUM. L. Combound Plaster of Galbanum. (Galbani Gummi Res. pur. zviij. Emp. Plumbi fbiij. Terebinth. Vulg. 3x. Abietis Res. cont. Ziij. Melt the Galbanum and turpentine together, hen mix in the resin, and afterwards the plaster previously nelted.)

er. Stimulant, suppurative, digestive. — Use. To scrofulous umes; old arthritic joints; and to the lumber regions in ickets. For the purposes of a digestive in discharged bscesses, when induration remains.

IPLASTRUM GUMMÖSUM. E. Gum Plaster. (Emp. Oxidi Plumbi Semivit. partes octo, Gummi Res. Ammoniaci, Fummi Res. Bubonis Galbani, Ceræ Flavæ sing. partem nam.)

r. and Use. The same as the two former. - Off. Prep. Implastrum Saponis, E.

PLASTRUM HYDRARGYRI (protoxidi). L. E. Merurial Plaster. (Hydrarg. pur. pond. Ziij. Ol. Sulphureti 5j. Emplast. Plumbi Ibj. Rub the mercury with the oil ntil the globules disappear, then add the plaster.)

r. Stimulant, resolvent, discutient. - Use. To bubos and enereal tumors; nodes, when not painful to the touch; nd indurations; and to joints affected with syphilitic pains. PLASTRUM LYTTÆ. L. Emplast. Meloes Vesicarii, E. Emplast. Cantharidis, D. Plaster of the Spanish Blistering Fly. (Lyttarum in pulv. sub. Ibj. Emp.

Ceræ lijss. Adipis Præp. lij. Melt the plaster and lare together, and as the mixture becomes thick in coolings sprinkle in the flies, and mix.)

Oper. Epispastic.— Use. In every case where blisters are required. Heat destroys the acrimony of the flies, and therefore, this plaster fails when incautiously prepared It should be spread on leather, for a plaster, with the thumb, and never with a hot spatula: perhaps the most certain mode of raising blisters would be to sprinkle the finely powdered flies on some farinaceous paste, as suggested by Parmentier. In using this plaster, the particle of this plaster, to cover should be bathed with vinegar; and a piece of thin gauze pressed down on the surface of the plaster, to interpose between it and the skin, by which means it is easily and cleanly removed. It requires remain applied twelve hours, in order to produce a perfect blister.

TUM. E. Compound Plaster of Spanish Flies. (Resin Liq. Pini Laricis partes octodecem; Resinæ Concretæ. Abietis, Meloes Vesicat. sing. partes duodecem; Ceræ partes quatuor, Sub-acetatis Cupri partes duas, Sem. Sinap Albæ, Fruct. Piper. Nig. sing. partem unam. Melt to pitch and wax, then add the turpentine; and as these cas sprinkle in the other substances in the form of powder, soo to make a plaster.)

Oper. Powerfully stimulant, vesicant.—Use. The same the former; but supposed to be more certain and quick in producing its effects; hence useful in gout and cram in the stomach.

EMPLASTRUM OXIDI FERRI RÜBRI. E. Plaster Red Oxyd of Iron. (Emplast. Oxidi, Plumbi Semi partes xxvi. Resines Pini. partes sex, Ceres Fl., Olei O.

Europ. sing. partes tres, Oxidi Ferri Rubri partes octo. Rub the red oxyd of iron with the oil, and add the other ingredients melted.)

per. Strengthening, stimulant. — Use. In muscular relaxations; and in weaknesses of the joints after sprains. It acts chiefly in giving a mechanical support, by its stiff-

ness and adhesive quality.

MPLASTRUM OPII. L. Opium Plaster. (Opii dur cont. 3ss. Abietis Resinæ cont. 3ij. Emplast. Plumbi loj. The plaster and resin being melted together, add the opium.) per. Anodyne? stimulant.—Use. Against internal pains. Although it is undoubtedly certain that opium, in that state of minute division, in which it exists in the tincture, produces its specific effect on the system in a small degree, when externally applied; yet, we doubt whether the effects of this plaster will sanction the adoption of it by the London College.

MPLASTRUM PICIS COMPOSITUM. L. Compound Pitch Plaster. (Picis Aridæ Hij. Abietis Resinæ Hij. Resinæ Flavæ sing. Ziv. Myristicæ Olei expressi Zi. To the pitch, resin, and wax melted together, add the other

matters, and mix.)

per. Stimulant, rubefacient.— Use. In catarrh, and other pulmonary affections applied to the chest; and to the temples in pains of the head, and chronic ophthalmia. When any serous exudation takes place, the plaster should

be frequently renewed.

MPLASTRUM PLUMBI, (Oxydi?) L. Emp. Oxidi Plumbi Semivitrei, E. Emp. Lithargyri, D. Plaster of Lead, or Oxyd of Lead. (Plumbi Oxidi Semivit. in pulv. sub. trit. Ibv. Olivæ Olei Congium, Aqua Oij. Boil together over a slow fire, stirring constantly until the oil and oxide of lead cohere.)

Comp. Oxyd of lead, and the oil changed so as to approximate to the nature of volatile oil. The water is evaporated.—
Oper. Defensive, slightly adhesive.— Use. In excoriations; as a defence to slight wounds, and to retain their edges together; as a covering to corns; and to form the basis of some other plasters.—Off. Prep. Emplast. Hydrargyri, L.E. Emplast. Opii, L. Emplast. Assæfætidæ, E. Emplast. Gummosum, E. Emplast. Galbani, D. Emp. Galbani, Comp. L. Emp. Oxidi Ferri Rubri, E. Emp. Resinæ, L. E. D. Emp. Saponis, L. E. D. Emplast. Thuris, D.

EMPLASTRUM RESINÆ. L. Emplast. Resinosum, E. Emplast. Lithargyri cum Resina, D. Resin Plaster. (Resinæ Flavæ floss. Emplastri Plumbi floiij. Melt the plaster with a gentle heat, then add the resin and mix.)

Oper. Defensive, adhesive, slightly stimulant. — Use. In retaining the lips of recent wounds together, that they may heal by the first intention; and to give support to ulcerated parts, to assist their granulation, without rest, according to Mr. Baynton's excellent mode of curing sore legs. The plaster originally prepared by that gentleman contained less resin; 3vj. only to fbj. of the litharge plaster. This preparation, however, answers the purpose equally well, except in very irritable habits.

EMPLASTRUM SAPONIS. L. D. Emplast. Saponaceum, E. Soap Plaster. (Saponis Duri concisi Hoss. Emplast. Plumbi Hoij. Mix the soap with the melted plaster; and boil to a proper consistence.)

Oper. Mildly discutient. — Use. Applied to lymphatic tumors; and used with the same views as the mercurial
plaster, but with much less effect.

EMPLASTRUM THŪRIS. D. Frankincense Plaster. (Emplast. Lithargyri fbij. Thuris fbss. Oxydi Ferri Rubri Ziij.) Oper, and Use. The same as the Plaster of red oxyd of iron.

MULSIO MIMOSÆ NILOTICÆ. E. Gum Arabic Emulsion. (Nucleor. Amygd. Com. Zj. Aquæ Hijss. Mucilaginis Mim. Nilot. Zij. While beating the decorticated Almonds with the water, add the mucilage.)

rop. Inodorous; taste sweet, soft, mucilaginous; like milk.

— Oper. Diluent, demulcent. — Use. In febrile and inflammatory complaints, particularly those of the kidneys and urethra; as calculus, gonorrhæa, and strangury from the absorption of the acrid matter of Spanish Flies, or any other causes. A vehicle for other medicines. — Dose. Oss. or more, ad libitum. — Incomp. Acids, oxymel, and syrup of squills, spirits, tinctures, tartrate and supertartrate of potass, oxymuriate of mercury, and spirit of nitric ether.

MULSIO ARABICA. D. Gum Arabic Emulsion. (Gummi Arab. in pulv. 3ij. Amygd. Comp. pellicul. demp. Sacch. pur. sing. 3ss. Decocti Hordei Oj.) — Prop. Oper. and Use. The same as those of the former; drank ad libitum.

MULSIO CAMPHORĀTA. E. Camphorated Emulsion. (Camphoræ 9j. Nuc. Amygd. Com. decort. 3ij. Sacch. pur. 3j. Aqua Zvj.)

mp. Camphor mechanically suspended in emulsion; it separates in the course of a few days, and swims upon the surface of the mixture. — Oper. The same as camphor; and, consequently, this is only a convenient form of giving the remedy, as it proves always less nauseous when given in the liquid form. — Dose. fzss. to fzij. several times i day.

EMA CATHARTICUM. D. Purging Clyster. (Manæ Zj. Decocti Chamæmeli Comp. fzx. Ol. Olivæ Zj. Sulph. Magnesiæ Zss.) — Use. This is a good gently stimulating, and emollient glyster; but it does not possess any peculiar advantage over those every day ordered in extemporaneous

ENEMA FŒTIDUM. D. Fætid Clyster. (The form with the addition of 3ij. of the tincture of Assafætida.)

Oper. Emollient, antispasmodic, anodyne. — Use. In hysterical spasmodic colic; the convulsions of infants; and fallaying the irritation produced by Ascarides in the rectuments.

pane. Inula Helenium, (Syngenesia Superft. N. O. Corpositæ Radiatæ, L. Corymbiferæ, J. South of Europe. 24

Prop. Odour aromatic; taste glutinous, bitterish, act and pungent; contains an essential oil, on which its virt depends.—Oper. Stimulant, expectorant, diuretic, esmenagogue.—Use. In chronic coughs, and humos asthma; used more as a domestic medicine.—Dose. Esto 3j. in powder, twice or thrice a day.

** Rose discovered that this root contains a principle while seems to be intermediate between gum and starch, while Dr. Thomson afterwards named Enulin.—Nichol. Journ

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ERYNGII RADIX. D. Eryngo Root. (Eryngium Maztimum, Sea Eryngo, or Holly. Pentand. Monogyn. N. Umbellatæ. Europe. 24.)

Prop. Odour slightly aromatic; taste sweetish, warm. — Opportunity, expectorant; but its powers are so weak that

is scarcely ever used.

EUPHORBIÆ GUMMI-RESINA. L. Euphorbium. (El phorbia Officinarum, Dodecand. Trigynia. N. O. Tricocc

L. Euphorbiæ, J. Africa. 24.)

Comp. 37.0 resin, 19.0 wax, 20.5 malate of lime, 2.0 malate of potass, 5.0 water, and 16.5 woody matter and loss.

Prop. Inodorous; taste, when chewed for some time nauseous, burning; tears about the size of a large potential.

dry, friable, externally yellow, but paler within. Spec. grav. 1.129, partially soluble in alcohol; less so in water. — Oper. Errhine. — Use. Diluted with starch, or any mild powder, it is snuffed up the nostrils in amaurosis, lethargy, chronic ophthalmia, and all cases where a copious discharge is required from the pituitary membrane.

EXTRACTUM CACUMINUM ABSYNTHII. D. Extract of Wormwood. (A Decoction defecated and eva-

porated.)

Prop. Inodorous, the flavour being dissipated with the essential oil; taste bitter.—Oper. Tonic.—Use. In the same cases for which bitters are generally employed.—
Dose. Gr. x. to 9j. in pills twice or thrice a day.

EXTRACTUM ACONITI. L. Extract of Aconite. (The expressed juice inspissated without defecation.)

Prop. Odour disagreeable; taste acrid, slightly styptic; colour obscure green, brownish red. It loses its virtues when long kept.—Oper. Narcotic, diuretic.—Use. In obstinate chronic rheumatisms and agues; glandular swellings; convulsions; and chronic uterine hæmorrhagies.—

Dose. Gr. j. night and morning, gradually increased to gr. vj. in the form of pills.

EXTRACTUM ALOES COMPOSITUM. L. Extract of Aloes. (The gummy part extracted by boiling water,

defecated, and inspissated.)

Prop. Almost inodorous; taste bitter, but less unpleasant than the aloes. — Oper. Cathartic, emmenagogue. — Use. In same cases for which the gum-resin is employed. — Dose. Gr. v. to gr. xv. in pills. — Off. Prep. Pulv. Aloës Compositus, L. Pilulæ Aloes Comp. L. Pilulæ Aloes cum Myrrha, L. Pilulæ Gambogiæ Comp. L.

EXTRACTUM ANTHEMIDIS. L. Ext. Florum Anthemidis Nobilis, E. Extractum Florum Chamæmeli, D.

Extract of Chamomile. (The volatile oil is dissipated in this preparation.)

Prop. Almost inodorous; taste, a pure grateful bitter; colour dark brown. — Oper. Tonic, stomachic. — Use. In dyspepsia, chlorosis, and general debility. — Dose. Gr. x. to gr. xx. in pills, twice or thrice a day.

Atropæ Belladonnæ. E. Extract of Belladonna. (An expressed juice inspissated.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste bitterish. — Oper. The same as that of the plant, but much weaker; and it is therefore used in the same cases. — Dose. Gr. $\frac{1}{2}$. gradually increased to gr. v. in pills.

EXTRACTUM CASCARILLÆ RESINOSUM. D. Resinous Extract of Cascarilla. (Cort. Cascarillæ in pulv. cras. Hoj. Spir. Vin. Rect. Oiv. Digest for four days, then decant and strain; boil the residuum in ten pints of water to two; filter and evaporate the decoction, and distil the tincture in a retort, till both are thickened; then mix and evaporate them to a pilular consistence.)

Prop. Inodorous, the essential oil being dissipated; taste simply bitter. — Oper. Tonic, stomachic. — Use. In dyspepsia, diarrhæa, &c. but less efficacious than the medicine in substance. — Dose. Gr. x. to gr. xx. or more, in pills.

EXTRACTUM CASSIÆ SENNÆ. E. Extract of Senna.

(A decoction evaporated.)

Prop. Odour similar to that of wort; taste bitterish; colour black; shining, tenaceous, adhesive. — Oper. Scarcely at all purgative, the nauseous and volatile parts on which its virtues depend being dissipated in the preparation. — Use. Owing to the above circumstances, this extract can be of very little use; and might well be rejected.

EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ. L. D. E. Extract of Bark.

(A decoction evaporated.)

Prop. Odour sweetish; taste bitter, but less austere than the bark; fracture rough, dull; colour deep brown. - Oper. The same as the bark in substance; and consequently it is used in the same cases; but with much less certainty of effect, owing to the chemical change produced on the drug during the boiling. The active principle of the bark absorbs oxygen, when boiled in water, is precipitated and rendered inert; hence, although this principle is in a great degree soluble in water, yet, by the long boiling which is ordered for preparing the decoction for making the extract, a great part of it is destroyed. - Dose. Gr. x. to 3ss. dissolved in any distilled water. Formerly the dose of gr. x. was supposed to be equivalent to 3ss. of the bark powder; but Sir John Pringle's experiments first shewed that this opinion was unfounded; and the chemical analysis of the bark proves that the reverse is nearer the truth. It is kept both in a nara and soft state.

EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ RESINOSUM. L. Ext. Cinchonæ Officinalis, E. Extract. Cinchonæ Rubræ Resinosum, D. Resinous Extract of Bark. (An Aqua-Spiritous Extract, containing both the extractive and resin of

the bark.)

ture resinous; the Dublin extract more so, being red bark.

— Oper. The same as the bark in substance. — Use. In ague, and every complaint for which bark is used. This is altogether a preferable preparation to the watery extract; the rectified spirit contains water enough to enable it to take up all the active principles of the drug, less heat is required to evaporate the menstruum, and, owing to the

The expense of the spirit is the greatest objection to it. It is more grateful to the stomach than the other. — Dose. Gr. x. to gr. xxx. in pills, or dissolved in some distilled water.

EXTRACTUM COLOCYNTHIDIS. L. Extract of Colocynth. (A gummy extract, about Ziij. obtained by water

from Zviij. of the pulp.)

Oper. Cathartic, but milder in its operation than the resinous extract, which is apt to occasion gripings. — Use. For evacuating the bowels; and as an adjunct to other purgatives. It does not produce gripings. — Dose. Gr. v. to 3ss. in pills at bed time.

EXTRACTUM COLOCYNTHIDIS COMPOSITUM. L.D. Compound Extract of Colocynth. (Colocynth. Pulpæ con. 3vj. Aloes Spic. Ext. contriti Ziss. Scammon. Gummi-Res. cont. Zss. Cardamomi Sem. contrit. 3j. Spir. tenuioris 0j). Macerate the pulp in the spirit at a gentle heat for four days, strain, add the spirit at a gentle heat for four days, strain at a gentle heat for four days, strain at a gentle heat for four days at a gentle heat for f

Oper. Cathartic, stimulant. — Use. In obstinate visceral obstructions; habitual costiveness in leucophlegmatic habits;

dropsies; worms. - Dose. Gr. vj. to 3ss. in pills.

EXTRACTUM CONII. L. Succus Spissatus Conii Maculati, E. Succus Spissatus Cicutæ, D. Extract of Hemlock. (An expressed juice inspissated without defecation).

Prop. Odour fœtid; taste bitterish and saline; colour dark olive; it loses its virtues when kept, and a saline efflorescence appears on its surface. — Oper. Narcotic, alterative, resolvent. — Use. In scrofula, schirrus, and cancer, particularly for allaying the pain of uterine cancer, without producing costiveness as an opium does: a useful addition

to mercurial salts in cutaneous complaints. — Dose. Gr. iij. gradually increased to Dj. twice or thrice a day *.

Elaterii, E. Elaterium, D. Extract of Elaterium. (The facula of the expressed juice.)

per. Violently cathartic, hydragogue, sometimes emetic.—
Use. In ascites, when other remedies have failed; and in very obstinate costiveness.— Dose. Gr. ss. made into a pill, with extract of gentian every hour or two, till it operates; and this repeated every third day, till a cure is effected.

XTRACTUM CACUMINUM GENISTÆ. D. Extract of Broom Tops. (The Spartium Scoparium.)

Oper. Diuretic, stomachic. — Use. In dropsies, but seldom employed. — Dose. 3ss. to 3j. in pills.

EXTRACTUM GENTIANÆ. L. Ext. Gentianæ Luteæ, E. Ext. Radicis Gentianæ, D. Extract of Gentian. (The evaporated decoction.)

Prop. Inodorous, intensely bitter, black, shining, tenaceous. — Oper. Tonic, stomachic, in large doses aperient — Use. In dyspepsia, jaundice, &c. but it is chiefly used as a medium for giving the metallic oxides in the form of pills. — Dose. Gr. x. to 3ss. twice or thrice a day. — Off. Prep. Pilulæ Aloës Comp. L.

EXTRACTUM GLYCYRRHIZÆ. L. D. Ext. Glycyr-rhizæ Glabræ, E. Extract of Liquorice. (The evaporated decoction.)

Prop. Almost inodorous; taste sweet, mucilaginous; brittle.

— Oper. Demulcent. — Use. In the tickling cough of ca-

* Impotentiam virilem, says Bergius, sub usu Conii curatam obirvavi, in viro quodam plusquam quadragenario, qui omnem ereconem penis perdedirat, postinde tamen plures liberas procreavit.—« lat. Med. vol. i. 195.

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tarrh it is perhaps the most useful of the demulcents, as it hangs about and sheaths the fauces. — Dose. 3j. to 3ij. ad libitum. — Off. Prep. Pilula Opiata, E. Pilulæ Scilliticæ, E. Trochisci Glycyrrhizæ Glabræ, E. Trochisci Glycyrrhizæ cum Opio, E.

EXTRACTUM HÆMATOXÝLI. L. Ext. Ligni Hæmatoxyli Campechiani, E. Ext. Scobis Hæmatoxyli, D. Extract of Logwood.

tract of Logwood. (The evaporated decoction.)

Prop. Almost inodorous; taste sweet, austere; colour a deep reddish purple; soon hardens and becomes brittle. — Oper. Astringent. — Use. In diarrhœas; the protracted stage of dysentery; and internal hæmorrhagies. It may be given clysterways in solution. — Dose. Gr. x. to 3j. in pills, or dissolved in cinnamon water.

EXTRACTUM RADICIS HELLEBÖRI NIGRI. E. D. Extract of Black Hellebore Root. (The evaporated decoction.)

Prop. Taste bitterish, nauseous, acrid. — Oper. In large doses cathartic; in smaller diuretic, resolvent, emmenagogue. — Use. As a purgative in mania, melancholia, dropsy, and worms; an alterative in scabies; and in chlorosis; but it is not superior to aloes. This extract forms the basis of Bachers' hydragogue pills, with an equal quantity of myrrh, and a sixth part of carduus benedictus, beat up, and divided into one grain pills; 3, or 4, or 6, of which are given three or four times a day, according to the strength of the constitution. — Dose. As a cathartic gr. x. to \ni : as an emmenagogue, &c. gr. iij. to gr. x.

EXTRACTUM HUMULI. L. Extract of Hops. (The evaporated decoction.)

Prop. Inodorous, taste bitter, with the peculiar flavour of the hop. — Oper. Tonic, anodyne? diuretic. — Use. In gout; dyspepsia; and mania to procure rest; but its

virtues are very doubtful. - Dose. Gr. v. to 3j. in

pills.

XTRACTUM HYOSCIAMI. L. Succus Spissatus Hyosciami Nigri, E. Succ. Spiss. Hyosciami, D. Extract of (The expressed juice inspissated without defecation.)

Prop. Odour slightly fætid; taste nauseous, bitterish, subsaline. - Oper. Narcotic. - Use. In nervous affections, rheumatism, gout, chordees, obstinate ulcerations; and whenever it is required to allay pain, and avoid the costiveness which opium is apt to induce. - Dose. Gr. v. to Di. It has been increased to the extent of 3i, twice a day. EXTRACTUM JALAPÆ. L. Ext. Convolvuli Jalapæ, E. Ext. Radicis Jalapæ, D. Extract of Jalap. (A spirituous tincture distilled, and aqueous decoction evaporated, and the remains mixed together, kept both soft and hard.)

per. Cathartic, hydragogue. — Use. In costiveness, worms, dropsy, generally combined with soap or calomel. - Dose. Gr. x. to 9j. in pills. To children the hard extract is given, triturated with sugar or testaceous powders. - Off. Prep. Pulv. Scammoneæ Comp. L.

EXTRACTUM JALAPÆ RESINOSUM. D. Resinous Extract of Jalap. (Prepared as the Extractum Cascarilla.)

per. Cathartic, irritative. — Use. In the same cases as the former, but it occasions violent gripings, unless triturated with sugar and almonds, or mucilage, into an emulsion.

EXTRACTUM OPII. L. Ext. Opii Aquosum, D. Extract of Opium. (A watery solution, defecated, and evaporated.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste bitter; colour black; dissolved in water it is not precipitated by alcohol. - Oper. Narcotic, anodyne, sedative, antispasmodic, with less subsequent derangement of the nervous system than crude opium occasions.—Use. In all cases in which opium is useful; and better fitted for children, and very irritable habits.— Dose. Gr. ss. to gr. v. in pills.—Incomp. Solutions of astringent vegetables, carbonate of potass, muriate of mercury, sulphate of copper, sulphate of zinc, acetate of lead, nitrate of silver, all of which precipitate this extract from its solution altered in its nature.— Off. Prep. Syrupus Opii, D.

EXTRACTUM PAPAVERIS. L. Ext. Capitum Papaveris Somniferi, E. Extract of White Poppy. (The decoction evaporated.)

Oper. Narcotic, anodyne; without producing delirium, headach or nausea, as opium and its extract frequently do.—Use. As this extract possesses nearly the same virtues as opium, only in a weaker degree, so it is employed in the same instances. It is to be preferred when the head is much affected.—Dose. Gr. ij. to \Im j. in form of pills.—Incomp. As under Extractum \Im pil.

EXTRACTUM CORTICIS QUERCUS. D. Extract of Oak Bark. (The decoction evaporated.)

Oper. Astringent, tonic. — Use. In alvine hæmorrhagies, and immoderate fluxes.

EXTRACTUM RHEI. L. Extract of Rhubarb. (A decoction defecated, and evaporated.)

Oper. Purgative and stomachic; but as the extractive matter attracts oxygen in the humid state, and particularly when heated, much of the virtue of the medicine is destroyed in this preparation. — Use. In the same case for which the powdered root is employed; but chiefly "as a basis for pills to which more active matters are to be added."—Dose. Gr. x. to 3ss. in pills, or dissolved in peppermint water.

KTRACTUM FOLIORUM RÜLÆ GRÄVĒÖLENTIS.

E. Extractum Foliorum Rutæ, D. Extract of Rue. (A decoction evaporated.)

machic, emmenagogue? — Use. The active principle on which the stimulant and antispasmodic operation of rue depends, is its essential oil, which is dissipated in this preparation; as a bitter it is inferior to the extract of chamemile flowers. — Dose. Gr. x. to 9j. in pills.

KTRACTUM FOLIORUM SABĪNÆ. D. Extract of Savine. (A decoction evaporated.)

re. As in the rue extract, so in this preparation, much of the virtue of the plant is dissipated with the essential oil; and a simple acrid bitter remains, applicable to cases which require bitters. — Dose. Gr. x. to 3ss. in pills.

KTRACTUM SÄRSAPARILLÆ. L. Extract of Sarsaparilla. (A strained decoction evaparated.)

of which this extract is added, "to render it stronger and more efficacious." — Dose. Gr. x. to 3j. in pills, or dissolved in the decoction.

TRACTUM TARAXACI. L. Ext. Herbæ et Radicis, Taraxaci, D. Extract of Dandelion. (Astrained decoction evaporated.)

obstruent, laxative, diuretic.— Use. In jaundice, chronic inflammation, and incipient schirrous of the liver, chronic derangements of the stomach, hypochondriasis, and dropsy.— Dose. Gr. x. to 3j. united with sulphate of potass.

KTRACTUM VALERIANÆ. D. Extract of Valerian.

(An expressed decoction evaporated.)

is preparation is liable to the same objections as the extracts

of rue and savine, as its anti-hysterical virtues are lost with the essential oil, in preparing it. — Dose. Gr. x. to 9j. in pills.

FARINA. L. Triticum Hybernum, farina, E. Triticum Estivum; Farina, D. Flour. (Vide Amylum.)

Comp. Giuten, starch, albumen, sweet mucilage. — Use. The introduction of flour into the Pharmacopæias seems to be unnecessary, as it is scarcely ever used in the state of flour, except to parts affected with erysipelatous inflammations; bread is used in making cataplasms; and sometimes in forming pills.

FERRUM. L. E. D. Iron. (Ramenta et Fila; Squama.)

Prop. Colour bluish grey; texture fibrous; fracture brillians and fine grained; sp. grav. 7.6 to 7.8; hard, ductile malleable, magnetic. - Oper. Tonic, deobstruent; anthelmintic; producing fætid eructations, when it takes effect owing to its meeting with acid in the stomach, which oxydizes it, and evolves hydrogen gas. - Use. In general debility, dyspepsia, hysteria, chlorosis, worms, and in passive hæmorrhagies. It can prove useful only when it is oxydized, which is known by the eructations, and black fæces. - Dose. Of the filings, gr. v. to 9j. with some aromatic powder; or in the form of electuary with honey; or pills with extract of gentian. - Off. Prep. Ferri Limatura Purificata, E. Ferri Acetas, D. Ferri Carbonas, E. D. Ferri Sulphas, L. E. D. Ferrum Tartarizatum, L. Tinct. Acetatis Ferri, D. Liquor Ferri Alkalini, L. Vinum Ferri, L. D. Oxydum Ferri Rubrum, D. Ferri Oxydum Nigrum, E. D.

FERRUM AMMONIĀTUM. L. Murias Ammoniæ et Ferri, E. D. Ammoniated Iron.

Comp. Sub-muriate of ammonia; red muriate of iron.—
Prop. Odour resembling saffron; taste styptic; orange-

eoloured, deliquescent, soluble in alcohol.—Oper. Tonic, emmenagogue, aperient, attenuant.—Use. In epilepsy, hysteria, chlorosis, scrofula, rickets, and mesenteric obstructions; sometimes in cancer.—Dose. Gr. iij. to gr. xv. twice or thrice a day, in pills, with extract of gentian.—Off. Prep. Tinct. Ferri Ammoniati, L.

CRRI SUBCARBONAS. L. D. Carbonas Ferri Præcipitatus, E. Subcarbonate of Iron. (Precipitated from Sulphate of Iron by Subcarbonate of Soda.)

mp. Red oxyd of iron 76, carbonic acid 24 parts, in 100 of the subcarbonate.—Prop. Inodorous; taste styptic; colour reddish brown.—Oper. Tonic, emmenagogue, attenuant.—Use. This is the state in which iron is generally found in chalybeate waters, except that it is held in soution by an excess of carbonic acid. It is advantageously employed in dyspepsia, chlorosis, and lately has been much recommended in cancer.—Dose. Gr. iv. to gr. xx. united with myrrh, bitter extracts, or some aromatic.—Off. Prep. Tartarum Ferri, D. Tinct. Ferri Muriatis, L. D. Ferrum Ammoniatum, L.

RRI SULPHAS. L. Sulphas Ferri, E. D. Sulphate of ron. (A Protoxide, or at the Minimum of Oxydation.) up. Oxyd of Iron 28.3, sulphuric acid 26.7, water of rystallization 45 parts, in 100 of the crystallized salt.—Prop. Inodorous; taste strong, styptic; crystals light reen, transparent rhomboidal prisms; soluble in two parts rater; effloresces in the air.—Oper. Tonic, emmenagogue; inthelmintic; in large doses emetic.—Use. In diseases of eneral debility, amenorrhæa, with a weak languid pulse; iabetes; in clysters against ascarides.—Dose. Gr. j. to r. v. combined with myrrh, ammoniacum and bitter exacts.—Incomp. The earths, murias barytæ, alkalies and neir carbonates, boras sodæ, nitras argenti, superacetas

and subacetas plumbi. — Off. Prep. Sulphas Ferri Essicce tus, E. Pilulæ Ferri cum Myrrha, L.

FERRI RUBIGO. D. Carbonas Ferri, E. Rust or Carbonate of Iron. (A protoxide, oxydized by the decomposition of water, and the acid attracted from the air.)

Comp. Brown oxyd of iron, carbonic acid.—Prop. Indorous; taste styptic; reddish brown; pulverulent.—Oper. Tonic, aperient.—Use. In debility, &c. Culla was of opinion that the simple rust was equal to the other preparations of iron; and that the stomach bore it better—Dose. Gr. v. to 3ss. united with pulvis cinnamomi compositus, L.

FERRUM TARTARIZATUM. L. Tartarum Ferri, Il Tartarized Iron. (Ferri Ibj. Potassæ supertart. Ibi Aqua Oj. Rub them together, and expose to the air in flat glass vessel for eight days; then dry, and reduce to fine powder. Add a pint of water to the powder, and plan it aside for eight days; then dry it and pulverize.)

Comp. Tartrate of iron, tartrate of potass.—Prop. Indoorous; taste styptic; very soluble in water.—Open Tonic, deobstruent.—Use. This is one of the mildest the salts of iron; and so palateable, that children may I easily persuaded to take it. In scrofulous tumors, wear ened bowels, &c.—Dose. Gr. x. to 3ss. in powder, bolus, mixed with any aromatic, or with columba.—It comp. Potassæ sulphuretum, infusions of oak bark or galls, or other astringent vegetables.

FILICIS RADIX. L. Polypodium Filix Mas. Radix, I Filix Mas. Radix, D. Male Fern Root. (Aspidium Filix Mas. Cryptogamia Filicis, N. O. Filicis. Inc. genous. 21.)

Prop. Odour weak; taste sweet, mucilaginous; slightly bitt and austere. — Oper. Anthelmintic? — Use. In tenia lat

and cucurbitina; but perhaps more is to be attributed to the active purgatives with which it is generally followed. A much more active remedy has lately been suggested. Vide Ol. Terebinthina. — Dose. 3ij. to 3iij. of the solid part of the root powdered taken in the morning, and soon after it a strong cathartic of gamboge or jalap, worked off with green tea. This was Madame Nouffer's celebrated remedy.

ENICULI SEMINA. L. Anethum Fæniculum, Radix Semen, E. Fæniculum Dulce; Semina, D. Sweet Fennel Seed. (For class and order vide Anethi Semina.)

op. Odour aromatio; taste warm, sweetish; fruit ovate.

— Oper. Carminative, diuretic. — Use. In flatulencies. —
Dose. 9j. to 3j. bruised.

CUS. L. Quercus Marina; Herba Fructibus Præsentibus, D. Bladder Fucus. (Fucus Vesiculosus, Cryptogamia Algæ, N. O. Algæ. British Shores.)

er. Vide Pulvis Quercus Marinæ, D.

ALBANI GUMMI-RESINA. L. D. Bubon Galbanum; Gummi Resina, E. Galbanum Gum-Resin. (Bubon Galbanum, Pentandria Digyn. N. O. Umbellatæ. Cape of Good Hope. 1.)

Dodour fætid; taste bitter, acrid; the agglutinated tears of white colour, in a ground of reddish brown; forms an emulsion when triturated with water; soluble in proof pirit, wine and vinegar. Sp. grav. 1.212.—Oper. Internally antispasmodic, deobstruent, expectorant; externally esolvent, discutient.—Use. In hysteria, particularly that which attends irregular and deficient menstruation; chlosis; externally to indolent tumors.—Dose. Gr. x. to 3j. a pills, or emulsion.—Off. Prep. Pilulæ Galbani Comp. L. Pilulæ Myrrhæ Comp. D. Pilulæ Assæfætidæ Comp. E.

Tinct. Galbani, D. Emplast. Galbani, D. Empl. Assæfæti: B. Empl. Gummosum, E. Emplast. Galbani Comp. L.

GALLÆ. L. D. Quercus Cerris, Cyniphis Nidus, Galadictus, E. Galls. (Quercus Infectoria, Dyers' Oak; for class and order vide Quercus Cortex. Asia Minor.

The production of the Diplolepsis Gallæ Tinctoriæ .-Comp. Tannin 130, mucilage 12, gallic acid and extracti 31, calcareous earth and saline matter 12, insoluble matt 315 grains, in 500 of galls; (Davy;) but the goodness the galls varies these results .- Prop. Inodorous; tas very austere and astringent; hard, ligneous, 4 to 12 lin in diameter, covered with tubercles; colour of the bo blackish grey or blue; the unpierced the best. - Open Powerfully astringent, tonic .- Use. They have been use in diarrhœa, intestinal hemorrhagies, and intermittent but they are principally employed in gargles and injection and the powder to form an ointment for piles, in the pu portion of 3ij. to lard 3ij. powdered opium 3j. and wat of the superacetate of lead 3ij. - Dose. When exhibite internally gr. x. to 9j. twice or thrice a day. - Incom Lime water, potassæ subcarbonas, plumbi acetas, cup sulphas, argenti nitras, ferri sulphas, antimonium tartas zatum, hydrargyri nitras, infusum cinchonæ, and s lution of isinglass; all of which precipitate the infusiof galls.

GENTIANÆ RADIX. L. D. Gentiana Lutea. Radix Gentian Root. (Pentandria Digyn. N. O. Rosaceæ, Gentianæ, J. Mountains of Europe. 4.)

Prop. Almost inodorous, extremely bitter; externally brow wrinkled; internally yellow, spongy; flexible: virtuyielded to ether, alcohol and water.—Oper. Tonic, so machic, in large doses aperient; antiseptic.—Use. dyspepsia; hysteria; jaundice; gout, united with

matics; chlorosis, with chalybeates; and dropsies, with squill and neutral salts. Externally in putrid ulcers.—
Dose. Gr. x. to $\exists ij$. Vide Infusion, &c.—Off. Prep. Extractum Gentianæ, L. E. D. Infus. Gent. comp. L. E. D.
Tinct. Gent. comp. L. E. D. Vinum Gent. comp. E.

EOFFRÆA INERMIS. Cortex, E. Geoffroea; Cortex, D. Cabbage Tree Bark. (Diadelph. Decand. N. O. Pa-

pillonaceæ, L. Leguminosæ, J. Jamaica. 1.)

cop. Odour very unpleasant; taste sweetish, mucilaginous.

— Oper. Anthelmintic; cathartic; deleterious in large doses.— Use. Against lumbrici and ascarides. Cold water must not be drank during its operation.— Dose. Of the powder Jj. to Jij. but decoction is a preferable form.— Off. Prep. Decoctum Geoffrææ Inerm. E.

EUM URBANUM; Radix, D. Common Aven's Root. (Icosand. Monogyn. N. O. Senticosæ, L. Rosaseæ, J. In-

digenous. 24.)

rop. Odour not unlike that of cloves; taste bitterish, austere; externally dark red; internally white; virtues yielded to water and to alcohol. — Oper. Febrifuge, tonic. — Use. In intermittents, dysentery, chronic diarrhæa, flatulent colic, and general debility. — Dose. Of the powder 3ss. to 3j. four times a day; of a decoction 3j. every hour; of a tincture, with the root 3j. alcohol 0j. 3iij. three or four times a day.

LYCYRRHIZÆ RADIX. L. D. Glycyrrhiza Glabra; Radix, E. Liquorice Root. (Diadelphia Decand. N. O. Papilionaceæ, L. Leguminosæ, J. South of Europe. 24.)

Should be three years old.

unpeeled, a degree of bitterness in the mouth; flexible; cuticle brown. — Oper. Demulcent. — Use. In catarrh; put it is generally combined with other mucilages, and is

perhaps a more pleasant than useful demulcent. — Dose Of the powder 3ss. to 3j. — Off. Prep. Decoct. Sarsaparille comp. L. D. Infusum Lini, L. Ext. Glycyrrhizæ, L. E. D. Confectio Sennæ, L. E.

GRANĀTI CORTEX. L. Punica Granatum, Fructus Cortex, Flos Plenus, Vulgo, Balaustium, E. Granatum Flores, Pericarpii Cortex, D. Pomegranate Bark. (Ica sandria Monogyn. N. O. Pomaceæ, L. Myræ, J. Sout of Europe. 1.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste bitter, styptic; strike a permanent blue with sulphate of iron: virtues yielded to water.—
Oper. Astringent. — Use. In chronic and colliquative diarrheas, and the protracted stage of dysentery; but chiefly externally, as injection in leucorrhea, and gargles in angina. — Dose. In substance 3ss. to 3j. of a decorrection f3ss. every three hours.

GRATIOLA OFFICINALIS. Herba, E. Gratiola; Herba, D. Hedge Hyssop. (Decand. Monogyn. N. O. Personatæ, L. J. South of Europe. B.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste strong, bitter, nauseous.—Oper. And thelmintic; purgative; sometimes emetic; diuretic.—Use Against lumbrici and ascarides; in dropsy.—Dose. If substance gr. x. every hour till it operates. Vide Decoct.

GUAIACI RESINA ET LIGNUM. L. D. Guaiacum Officinale, Lignum, Resina, E. Guaiacum Resin and Wood.

Prop. Odour slightly fragrant; taste warm and bitter, the resin more so than the wood. The resin is concrete brittle; colour externally greenish, internally greyish water dissolves about one tenth, alcohol 95 parts in 100 soluble also in liquor potassæ 15 parts, liquor ammonia 38 parts. The powder is white, but changes to green in the air.— Oper, Stimulant; diaphoretic; in large dose

purgative. — Use. In chronic rheumatism, gout, cutaneous diseases, and the sequela of lues venerea. — Dose. To produce its first effects gr. v. to ∂j . in pills, or emulsion made with mucilage or yolk of egg; to purge gr. xv. to ∂j . in the same form. — Incomp. The mineral acids. — Off. Prep. Decoct. Guiaici comp. E. Decoct. Sarsæp. comp. L. D. Mixt. Guaiaci. L. Tinct. Guaiaci. L. E. D. T. Guaiaci Ammon. L. E. D.

** It is often adulterated with machineel gum; to discover which, add to the alcoholic solution a few drops of sweet spirit of nitre, and dilute with water; the guaiac is precipitated while the adulteration floats.

HÆMATOXÝLI LIGNUM. L. D. Hæmatoxylum Campechianum, Lignum, E. Log Wood. (Decand. Monogyn. N. O. Lomentaceæ, L. Leguminosæ, J. America. 16.)

Prop. Almost inodorous; taste sweetish, sub-astringent; colour deep red; firm, heavy. Its virtues extracted both by water and alcohol.— Oper. Astringent? tonic.— Use. In the protracted stage of diarrhea and dysentery, under the form of decoction. R Of the shavings 3j. water Oij. boil to Oj. and strain.— Dose. f3j. ad f3ij. every three or four hours.— Incomp. The mineral acids, acetic acid, solutions of alum, sulphate of iron, and of copper, acetate of lead, antimonium tartarizatum.— Off. Prep. Ext. Hæmatoxyli, L.

HELLEBORI FŒTIDI FOLIA. L. Helleboraster; Folia, D. The leaves of Stinking Hellebore. (Helleborus Fœtidus, Polyand. Polygynia. N. O. Multisilique, L.

Ranunculaceæ, J. Indigenous. 1.)

Prop. Odour fætid; taste acrid, bitter, nauseous.—Oper, Cathartic, anthelmintic.— Use. In worms, but now scarcely ever used.—Dose. f3j. of this decoction. R. Of the leaves 3ij. water 0ss. boil 15 minutes and strain.

HELLEBÖRI NIGRI RADIX. L. Helleborus Niger, Radix, E. Helleb. Niger (Melampodium); Radix, D. Black Hellebore Root. (Class and order as above. Austria. 12.)

Prop. Odour disagreeable; taste bitter, acrid, benumbing the mouth; impaired by drying and keeping. — Oper. Cathartic, hydragogue, emmenagogue. — Use. In mania and melancholia, dropsy, and in suppression of the menses in plethoric habits; but it may be questioned whether it is equal to jalap, &c. and is seldom got genuine. — Dose. Gr. x. to 9j. purge strongly; to produce its other effects gr. ij. to gr. iij. three times a day. Seldom used in substance. — Off. Prep. Tinct. Helleb. nig. L. E. D. Ext. Helleb. nig. E. D.

HIRŪDO MEDICINĀLIS. D. The Leach. (C. Vermes, O. Helmintheca.)

Prop. Body oblong, flattish; colour on the back olive green, with four longitudinal stripes, the two central yellow, broken with black; two lateral yellow, entire; two intermediate black and yellow chain; on the belly turkey blues maculated with yellow; mouth and bite triangular; and extremity a circular sucker.—Use. In every species oblocal inflammation, except the erysipelatous; particularly in ophthalmia, placed as near the eye as possible. The best mode of making them bite is to clean the part well with soap and water, then to dry it, and before applying the leach, to allow it to dry itself, by crawling on a clean cloth. They will not bite when casting their skins, which they often change.

HORDEI SEMINA. L. Hordeum Distiction; Semen omnu Cortice Nudatum, E. —— Semina, D. Pearl Barley (Triand. Digyn. N. O. Gramina. The river Tamara. (1))

Prop. Taste sweetish, viscid; granules roundish, of

pearly whiteness; consists almost entirely of starch.—
Use. Vide decoctum. As it is apt to get musty, barley should always be washed before being made into decoction.
—Off. Prep. Decoctum Hordei. L. E. D. Decoct. Hord.
Comp. L. D.

IUMULI STROBILI. L. Hops. (Humulus Lupulus, Dioceia Pentand. N. O. Scabridæ, L. Urticæ, J. Eu-

rope. 21.)

Prop. Odour fragrant, subnarcotic; taste bitter, aromatic; depending on a resin, extractive matter and essential oil, extracted equally by water and spirit, from the dried strobiles. — Oper. Narcotic, anodyne, diuretic. — Use. In gout and rheumatism; under the form of infusion in the proportion of 3ss. to 0j. of boiling water; but the extract already noticed is preferable. The powder formed into an ointment with lard, is said to ease the pain of open cancer. A pillow, stuffed with hops, is an old and successful mode of procuring sleep in the watchfulness of delirious fever. — Dose. Gr. iij. to 9j. united with cinnamon water 3ss. twice or thrice a day; of the infusion 3jss. — Off. Prep Ext. Humuli, L. Tinct. Humuli, L.

HYDRARGYRUM. L. E. Hydrargyrum, D. Quicksilver, Mercury. (In its metallic state uncombined.)

Prop. Eluid above 39°, and under 656° of Faht.; bright, shining, of a silvery whiteness; spec. grav. when liquid 13.568 (Brisson). Easily oxydized.— Oper. Metallic quicksilver does not act on the body, even when taken into the stomach; oxydized, and combined with acids, it acts powerfully.— Use. It has been exhibited in constriction of the bowels, and introsusception, but from a mistaken notion that it would pass through the bowels by its gravity.

^{**} Quicksilver is often adulterated; if it be dissolved in nitrie

acid, and water saturated with sulphuretted hydrogen gas added, a brown precipitate shews lead to be present; the addition of distilled water displays bismuth by a white precipitate; the diluted nitro-muriatic solution of gold added discovers tin by a purple precipitate; and zinc is discovered by heating the suspected quicksilver in an iron spoon.

HYDRARGYRUM PURIFICATUM. L. E. Hydrargyrum Purificatum, D. The purification is performed by distilling with iron filings, which have a stronger affinity for the metals, with which the quicksilver may be adulterated than it has for them. — Use. For pharmaceutical purposes

HYDRARGYRI NITRICO OXYDUM. L. Oxydum Hydrargyri Nitricum, D. Nitric Oxyd of Mercury. (2) Peroxide, probably containing some undecomposed acid.)

Comp. Quicksilver 82, oxygen 18 parts in 100; when we prepared.— Prop. Small bright red shining plates; inscelluble.— Oper. Stimulant, escharotic.— Use. In the proportion of gr. ss. to sugar gr. iv. it is blown into the eyy to remove specks on the cornea; applied to chancres and foul ulcers, to cleanse and stimulate them, either sprinkles on the part in fine powder, or united with lard into an ointment.— Off. Prep. Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitrical Oxydi, L. E. D.

HYDRARGYRI OXYDUM CINEREUM. L. Oxiduri Hydrargyri Cinereum, E. Pulvis Hydrargyri Cinereus, II Grey Oxyd of Mercury. (These preparations differ, but the London is to be preferred, being a real grey oxyd; the other two are sub-nitrates of mercury and ammonia, mixed

with an imperfect oxyd,)

Comp. Quicksilver 96, oxygen 4, in 100 parts, L. — Prop Colour grey; insoluble. — Oper. Stimulant, antisyphilitic — Use. This preparation is not apt to disorder the stomace and bowels, and is therefore often preferred in curin venereal complaints. — Dose. Gr. j. to iij. in a pill twice a day. — Off. Prep. Unguentum Oxydi Hydrargyri Cinerei, E.

HYDRARGYRI OXYDUM RUBRUM. L. Oxidum Hydrargyri, D. Red Oxyd of Mercury. (A Protoxide, oxydized by the air in a temperature of 600.)

Small crystalline scales, of a deep red colour, brilliant; soluble in some of the acids without decomposing them.—

Oper. Stimulant, escharotic, antisyphilitic; in large doses violently emetic.—Use. Owing to the violence of its operation it is now seldom given internally, except when other mercurials fail. It is principally used as an escharotic in the same manner as the nitric oxyd.—Dose, Gr. ss. to gr. ij. in a pill with opium gr. ss. every night and morning:—gr. iv. act as a violent emetic.

HYDRARGYRI OXYMŪRIAS. L. Murias Hydrargyri, E. Murias Hydrargyri Corrosivum, D. Oxymuriate of Mercury.

Comp. Quicksilver 69.7, oxygen 12.3, acid 18 parts; or oxyd 82, acid 18. Spec. grav. 5.1398.—Prop. Taste acrid, styptic, metallic, durable; a white compact semitransparent mass of prismatic crystals; soluble in 2 parts of water at 60°, in 3.8 of alcohol; partially decomposed by light.—Oper. Stimulant, antisyphilitic, alterative.—Use. In venereal complaints, with the greatest advantage, when a quick and general action is required; but its effects are often not permanent. In lepra, combined with an antimonial; old ulcers; and chronic rheumatism. Dissolved in the proportion of gr. iij. to water 0j. as a gargle in venereal sore throats, and an injection in gonorrhæa; and a little stronger we have found it useful in breaking the abscess in cynanche tonsillares; externally to tetters, and for destroying

fungous; gr. iv. in water Oj. is a good wash in scabies. It may be given clysterways, when the stomach will not bear it.— Dose. Gr. \(\frac{1}{8}\) to gr. j. made into a pill, with extract of poppies, once in twenty-four hours. When swallowed as a poison, the best antidote is white of egg. (Orfila.)—Incomp. Vide Liquor Hyd. Oxymuriatis.—Off. Prep. Liquor Hydrargyri Oxymuriatis, L.

HYDRARGYRI SUBMURIAS. L. E. Submurias Hydrargyri Sublimatum, D. Submuriate of Mercury, on Calomel. (A Protoxide by sublimation, combined with must

riatic acid.)

Comp. Quicksilver 79, oxygen 9.5, muriatic acid 11.5; on oxyd 88.5, mur-acid 11.5, in 100 parts of submuriate. -Prop. Inodorous, nearly insipid; requiring 1152 parts of water for its solution; formed in a compact, hard, shinings striated cake, which by pulverization and levigation i reduced to an impalpable, ivory coloured powder; sp grav. 7.1758. - Oper. Antisyphilitic, alterative; in large doses purgative. - Use. In venereal diseases and chronic hepatitis, combined with opium; in scrofula with cicutas in convulsive affections with opium, camphor, assæfætidd &c. in dropsies with squill and foxglove; and in rhee matism and lepra with antimonials, guaiacum, and oth sudorifics. As a purgative in any case not attended with intestinal inflammation; generally united with other purg tives. - Dose. Gr. j. to ij. night and morning, in a pill, it does not purge, gradually excites ptyalism; gr. iij. gr. vj. purge. Children bear larger doses than adults. Incomp. Nitric and oxymuriatic acids, alkalies and the carbonates, lime water.

** These preparations are improperly named. They are be muriates, and might be distinguished by the terms corrisioned mittis; but we are inclined to think, that, for practice

purposes, they would be still more distinguished, if the name Calomel, however unchemical, were still retained.

HYDRARGYRI SULPHURĒTUM NIGRUM, L. (Hydrarg. purif. lbj. Sulphuris sub. lbj. Rub them together until the globules disappear.)

Oper. Alterative. — Use. In scrofula and cutaneous diseases. — Dose. Gr. x. to 3ss.

HYDRARGYRI SULPHURĒTUM RUBRUM, L. D. Red Sulphuret of Mercury. (Quicksilver combined with sulphur.)

Inodorous, insipid; colour a rich deep red; insoluble in water and alcohol.— Oper. Antisyphilitic.— Use. As a fumigation against venereal ulcers of the nose, mouth, and throat; 3ss. being thrown on a red hot iron. It has also been used in cutaneous complaints, and gouty affections; but it is at best an uncertain remedy.— Dose. Gr. x. to 3ss. in an electuary or a bolus.

IYDRARGĞRUM CUM CRĒTA. L. Hydrargyrum cum Creta, D. Mercury with Chalk. (A Protoxide, formed by trituration with carbonate of lime.)

omp. Very uncertain, depending on the degree of trituration. Fourcroy states it to contain 4-100th of oxygen. — Prop. Inodorous, insipid, colour grey. — Oper. Alterative, antisyphilitic? — Use. In tinea capitis, and other cutaneous affections; but very little employed; and in venereal complaints its operation is so slow and weak as to merit no attention. — Dose. Gr. v. to 3ss. twice a day, in any viscid substance.

YDRARGYRUM CUM MAGNĒSĬA. D. Mercury with Magnesia. (A Protoxide, formed by trituration with carbonate of magnesia.)

every respect this preparation resembles the former; the

employment of the carbonate of magnesia instead of chalk does not alter the properties or the virtues of the remedy.

HYDRARGYRUM PRÆCIPITATUM ALBUM. L. Submurias Hydrargyri Ammoniatus, D. White Precipitatec
Mercury. (A Peroxide, combined with muriatic acid and

ammonia, forming a triple salt.)

Comp. Oxyd of mercury 81, muriatic acid 16, ammonia to parts.—Prop. Inodorous, tasteless, snowy white, ponderous, insoluble in water; it does not become black when triturated with lime water.—Oper. Detergent.—Use. At an external application, united with lard, in scabies, and some other cutaneous affections.—Off. Prep. Ung. Hydrargyri Præcip. Albi, L. D.

HYDRO-SULPHURĒTUM AMMONĪÆ. E. Hydrosu

phuret of Ammonia.

Prop. Odour very fætid; taste nauseous, styptic; coloudark yellowish green. — Oper. Sedative, nauseating, emetical disoxygenizing? — Use. In diabetes, and diseases of increased excitement. — Dose. Mv. gradually, to Mxv. three or four times a day, produce vomiting. — Incomp. At the acids and metallic solutions.

Niger, Herba, Semen. E. Hyosciamus; Herba, D. Herbane Leaves and Seeds. (Pentand. Monogyn. N.). L.

ridæ, L. Solaneæ, J. Europe. 3.)

Prop. Odour narcotic, peculiar; not unlike tobacco who bruised; taste insipid, mucilaginous; lost by drying virtues yielded to proof spirit. — Oper. Narcotic, anodyn antispasmodic, slightly stimulant. — Use. In epileps hysteria, palpitation, palsy, mania, and schirrus; as substitute for opium to procure sleep in nervous habit externally as a cataplasm in schirrus and glandular swelling.

or in fine powder sprinkled on cancerous sores, to allay pain. — Dose, Gr. iij. to gr. x. of the powder; but generally the extract is preferred. — Off. Prep. Extractum Hyosciami, L. E. D. Tinctura Hyosciami, L. E. D.

HYSSOPUS OFFICINALIS, HERBA. E. Hyssopus; Folia, D. Hyssop Leaves. (Didynam. Gymnosperm. N. O. Verticilatæ, L. Labiatæ, J. Germany. b.)

Prop. Odour aromatic, taste warm, pungent; depending on an essential oil. — Oper. Stimulant, expectorant, attenuant. — Use. In humoral asthma, and chronic catarrh; but it is seldom used. — Dose. Dj. to 3j. twice or thrice a day in substance or infusion.

Ruthenus, the Beluga and Sterlet. Pisces, Branchiostegi, Cuv. Russia.)

Comp. Soluble gelatin 28, insoluble fibre 2 parts, in 100.—

Prop. Inodorous, tasteless; dry, whitish, semi-transparent; when dissolved in boiling water it forms an opaline jelly.—Oper. Nutrient, demulcent; externally adhesive.—Use. As a diet for the sick and convalescent; and infants troubled with acidity of the primæ viæ. The English court plaster is made with it.—Incomp. Astringent vegetable infusions, carbonate of potass, alcohol.

NFUSUM ANTHEMIDIS. L. Infusion of Chamomile.

(A) themidis Flor. 3ij. Aq. Fervent. Oss. Macerate ten
minutes in a covered vessel, and strain.)

Prop. The odour and taste of the flowers.—Oper. Tonic; emetic when taken warm.—Use. The cold infusion in dyspepsia, hysteria, and other complaints attended with debility of the stomach; the warm, either alone to excite gentle vomiting, or to assist the operation of other emetics.—Dose. fzj. to fzij.—Incomp. Isinglass; infusion of einchona; solutions of sulphate of iron, nitrate of

silver, oxymuriate of mercury, acetate and superacetate of lead.

INFUSUM ARMORĀCIÆ COMPOSITUM. L. Compound Infusion of Horse Radish. (Armor. Rad. recent concisæ, Sinapis Sem. contus. sing. Zj. Aquæ Ferv. Oj. Macerate for two hours in a covered vessel, then strain, and

add Spir. Armoraciæ Comp. f3j.)

Prop. Little odour, maukish, acrid taste.—Oper. Stimulant diuretic.—Use. In paralysis, scorbutus, chronic rheumatism: and dropsies occurring after intermittents.—Dose fzij. to fziij. three or four times a day.—Incomp. Carbonates of alkalies, oxymuriate of mercury, nitrate of silver, infusions of galls, and of cinchona.

INFUSUM AURANTII COMPOSITUM. L. Compound Infusion of Orange Peel. (Aurant. Cort. sic. 3i Limon. Cort. recent. 3j. Caryophyll. contus. 3ss. Aq. Ferross. Macerate for fifteen minutes in a covered vessel, and

strain.)

Oper. Tonic, stomachic, stimulant, carminative.—Use. I dyspepsia, particularly that of drunkards; flatulent colice in gout united with absorbents; and the debility which follows acute diseases.—Dose. fzjss. to fzj. every for hours.—Incomp. Sulphas ferri, superacetas plumbi, infinion of yellow cinchona bark, lime water.

INFUSUM CALUMBÆ. L. Infusion of Calumba. (C. lumbæ Rad. concisæ 3j. Aq. Ferv. Oss. Macerate for tr

hours in a lightly covered vessel, and strain.)

spoiling.—Oper. Tonic without stimulating; antiseptic.

Use. In dyspepsia; and cholera, the vomiting of which checks; in bilious remittent fever; to check the naus and vomiting of pregnancy; and the severe diarrhound vomiting often attending dentition; in the hectical

phthisis to correct acrimony, and strengthen the digestion; and in the low state of puerperal fever. — Dose. f3jss. to f3j. three or four times a day. — Incomp. Antimonium tart. oxymurias hydrargyri, nitras argenti, acetas plumbi; infusion of cinchona.

NFUSUM CARYOPHYLLORUM. L. Infusion of Cloves. (Caryophyl. contus. 3j. Aq. Fervent. Oss. Macerate in a covered vessel for two hours, and strain.)

*rop. Odour fragrant; taste warm, aromatic; colour red. — Oper. Stimulant, tonic, stomachic. — Use. In atonic gout, when the stomach is affected; and flatulent colic. — Dose. fzjss. to fzj. three or four times a day. — Incomp. Sulphas ferri; sulphas zinci; antimonium tartarizatum; nitras argenti; superacetas plumbi; infusion of cinchona.

NFUSUM CASCARILLÆ. L. Infusion of Cascarilla. (Cascarillæ Cort. cont. 3ss. Aq. Fervent. 0ss. Macerate for two hours in a covered vessel, and strain.)

Tonic, stomachic. — Use. In alvine fluxes, particularly after measles; in the aphtha gangrenosa of children. — Dose. fzjss. to fzij. twice or thrice a day. — Incomp. Infusions of galls, and yellow cinchona; lime water; solutions of sulphate of iron, nitrate of silver, acetate and superacetate of lead.

NFÜSUM CATECHU. L. Infusum Mimosæ Catechu, E. Infusion of Catechu. (Catechu Extracti 3ijss. Cinnam. Cort. contusi 3ss. Aq. Fervent. Oss. Macerate for an hour, and strain.)

ner. Astringent, stomachic. — Use. In diarrhœas from a laxity of the bowels. — Dose. fzjss. to fzjj. every three hours, or after every loose stool. — Incomp. Tartarized antimony, sulphate of iron, sulphate of zinc, solution of isinglass, infusion of cinchona, the strong acids, oxymuriate of mercury.

INFUSUM CINCHONÆ. L. Infusum Cinchonæ Officinalis, E. Infusum Cinchonæ sine Calore, D. Infusion of Cinchona. (Cinch. Lancifoliæ Cort. contusi 3ss. Aq. Ferv. Oss. Macerate for two hours, and strain. L.)

Prop. The peculiar aromatic flavour and bitterness of the bark employed; the boiling water taking up these and its virtues unaltered. — Oper. Tonic, stomachic. — Use. In dyspepsia; and convalescencies. — Dose. f3j. to f3ij. united with some aromatic tincture, three or four times a day. — Incomp. Antimonium tartarizatum, sulphates of iron and zinc, nitrate of silver, and muriate of mercury. Decoction of galls, lime water, carbonates of alkalies, and infusions of almost all the vegetable bitters.

INFUSUM CUSPĀRIÆ. L. Infusion of Cusparia. (Cuspariae Cort. contusi 3ij. Aq. Fervent. Oss. Macerate for two hours, and strain.)

Prop. Almost inodorous, taste bitter, and slightly aromatic.

— Oper. Tonic, antiseptic. — Use. In febrile diseases obstinate bilious diarrhæa, and dysentery after proper evacuations. — Dose. fzj. to fziij. three or four times a day. — Incomp. Infusion of galls, and of catechu; and timonium tartarizatum; sulphates of iron and of zinc; nii trate of silver, oxymuriate of mercury, superacetate of leads

INFUSUM DIGITALIS. L. Infusum Digitalis Purpus reæ, E. Infusion of Foxglove. (Digitalis Fol. exsiccat. 3j Aq. Ferv. Oss. Macerate for four hours, strain, and add Spir. Cinnam. f3jv.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste bitter and nauseous.—Oper. Dim retic, sedative.—Use. In dropsies, humoral asthmas phthisis pulmonalis; and in diseases of increased action—Dose. f3j. every eight or ten hours, till it affects the kidneys, the pulse, stomach, or bowels; and then stopped—Incomp. Sulphas ferri, superacetas plumbi; infusion of yellow cinchona.

- INFUSUM GENTIANÆ COMPOSĪTUM. L. E. D. Compound Infusion of Gentian. (Gentianæ Rad. concisæ, Aurantii Cort. exsic. sing. 3j. Limonis Cort. recent. 3ij. Aq. Ferv. f\(\frac{7}{3}\text{xiij.} \)
- Oper. Tonic, stomachic. Use. In dyspepsia, and chlorosis, united with chalybeates, or with alkalies; diarrhæa and gout with absorbents and aromatic tinctures; and in dropsy with squill, and neutral salts. Dose. f3j. to f3ij. three times a day. Incomp. Acetate and superacetate of lead.
- ** The Edinburgh and Dublin colleges order the ingredients to be previously macerated in 13iv. of proof spirit.
- INFÜSUM LĪNI. L. Infusion of Linseed. (Lini Usitatis. Sem. contus. Zj. Glycyrrh. Rad. con. Ziv. Aq. Ferv. Oij. Macerate for four hours near the fire, and strain.)
- Prop. Inodorous, sweetish, mucilaginous. Oper. Demulcent. Use. In catarrh, pneumonic affections, strangury, gonorrhæa; and after operations on the urethra or bladder. Dose. A teacupful ad libitum. Incomp. Alcohol, acetate and superacetate of lead.
- INFUSUM MENTHÆ COMPOSITUM. D. Compound Infusion of Mint. (Fol. Menth. Sat. siccat. 3ij. Aq. Ferv. q. s. s. ut colentur f\(\frac{7}{3} vij. \) Macerate for half an hour, and when cold strain, then add Sacch. Albi \(\frac{7}{3} vij. \) Olei Menth. Sat. gtt. iij. dissolved in T. Card. Comp. \(\frac{7}{3} ss. \)
- Oper. Gently stimulating, diaphoretic.—Use. In anorexia nausea; and as a vehicle for disagreeable remedies.—
 Dose. f3ij. to f3iij. occasionally.
- INFUSUM QUASSIÆ. L. Infusion of Quassia. (Quassiæ Ligni concisi Jj. Aq. Ferv. Oss. Macerate for two hours, and strain.)
- Prop. Inodorous; taste a very pure bitter, limpid; possessing no astringency. Oper. Tonic, antiseptic. Use. In bilious

fevers united with alkaline salts; hysteria with camphor, and tinct. of valerian; gout with aromatics, and ginger; and in dyspepsia with sulphate of zinc, or with mineral acids.

— Dose. fzj. to fziv. twice or thrice a day. — Incomp. Superacetas plumbi.

INFUSUM RHEI. L. Infusum Rhei Palmati, E. Infusion of Rhubarb. (Rhei Rad. concisæ 3j. Aq. Ferv. Oss. Macerate for two hours in a covered vessel, and strain.)

Prop. Odour fragrant like that of the root; taste bitter and aromatic; limpid, red-yellow; not so astringent as the root. — Oper. Purgative, stomachic. — Use. In costiveness; and, united with ginger and aromatics, in diarrhœas from weakness of the bowels. — Dose. fzj. to fziv. united with neutral salts; fzss. with tinct. of cinnamon, when its stomachic effect only is required. — Incomp. Solution of isinglass, infusion of yellow cinchona, all the strong acids, nitrate of silver, muriate of mercury, acetate and superacetate of lead, sulphate of iron, antimonium tartarizatum.

INFUSUM ROSÆ. L. D. Infusum Rosæ Gallicæ, E. Infusion of the Rose. (Rosæ Gallicæ Petal. exsicc. 3iv. Aquæ Ferventis Oijss. Acidi Sulph. diluti f3iij. Sacch. Purif. Zjss. After pouring the water on the petals, in a glass vessel, add the acid, and macerate for half an hour; then strain, and add the sugar.)

Prop. Odour of the rose; taste slightly austere, acid, and I sweet. — Oper. Sub-astringent, refrigerant. — Use. In the colliquative sweats of phthisis; and with additional acid, and some nitre, in uterine and pulmonary hæmorrhagies; topically as a gargle in cynanche tonsillaris. This infusional is an elegant vehicle for many active remedies, particularly sulphate of magnesia, the nauseous taste of which it covers. — Dose. fzjss. to Oss. every three or four hours. — Incomp. Sulphates of iron, and of zinc.

INFUSUM SENNÆ. L. D. Infusion of Senna. (Sennæ Fol. Zjss. Zingiberis Rad. con. Zj. Aq. Ferv. Oj. Macerate for an hour in a covered vessel, and strain.)

Oper. Purgative. — Use. In costiveness, and to move the bowels in acute diseases. The ginger counteracts the griping quality of the Senna. It is generally united with neutral purgative salts and manna. — Dose. 13j. to 13iv. — Incomp. Strong acids, lime water, the alkaline carbonates, solutions of nitrate of silver, oxymuriate of mercury, superacetate of lead, tartarized antimony, and infusion of yellow cinchona.

INFUSUM SIMAROUBÆ. L. Infusion of Simaroubæ. (Simaroubæ Cort. contusi 3ss. Aq. Ferv. Oss. Macerate for two hours in a covered vessel, and strain.)

Prop. Inodorous; bitter, but not astringent.—Oper. Tonic, antiseptic; emetic in large doses.—Use. In diarrhæa, and the advanced stage of dysentery; dyspepsia; leucorrhæa; and intermittent fevers.—Dose. f3ij. united with opium or an aromatic, every three or four hours.—Incomp. Decoction of galls, infusions of catechu and yellow cinchona, solutions of nitrate of silver, oxymuriate of mercury, and superacetate of lead, alkaline carbonates, lime water.

INFUSUM TABACI. L. Infusion of Tobacco. (Tabaci Fol. 3j Aq. Ferv. 0j. Macerate for an hour in a covered vessel, and strain.)

Oper. Sedative, antispasmodic, — Use. As a clyster in ileus, colica pictonum, and cases of suspended animation.

INFUSUM TAMARINDI CUM SENNA. E. Infusum Sennæ cum Tamarindis, D. Infusion of Tamarind and Senna. (Fruct. Tamarindi Ind. cond. Zj. Fol. Cassiæ Sennæ Zj. Sem. Coriand. Sat. contus. 3ss. Sacch. non purif. 3ss. Aq. Bull. Zviij. Macerate in a vessel not glazed

with lead, agitating, occasionally, for four hours, and strain.)

Oper. Mildly purgative, and cooling. — Use. In delicated habits, and inflammatory diseases. — Dose. f3ij. to f3iv. — Incomp. The same as of infusion of senna, and besides all salts having potass for a base.

INFUSUM VALERIANÆ. D. Infusion of Valeriana (Rad. Valerianæ in crass. pulv. tritæ 3ij. Aq. Ferv. f\(\frac{7}{3}\) vij Macerate for an hour, and when cold strain.)

Oper. Tonic, antispasmodic. — Use. In hysteria, when the stomach will not bear the powder. — Dose. fzjss. to fzjj twice or thrice a day. — Incomp. Nitrate of silver, sulphate of iron, infusion of yellow cinchona.

IPECACUANHÆ RADIX. L. E. D. Ipecacuan Roote (Callicocca, or Cephælis, Ipecacuanha. Pentand. Moon nogyn. N. O. Aggregata. Brasils. Lin. Soc. Transsevol. vi.)

Prop. Odour faint and peculiar; taste bitter, subacrid, mu cilaginous; in small wrinkled pieces; externally brown internally whitish; both water and alcohol extract ital virtues. - Oper. Emetic in large doses; sudorific, exc pectorant, in smaller. — Use. To produce vomiting, in the commencement of fevers, inflammatory diseases, bubos swelled testicles, and before the paroxysms of ague; tt excite nausea in dysentery, asthma, pertussis, hæmorrhagies pneumonia; and, combined with opium, to produce dias phoresis in rheumatism, gout, and febrile disorders .-Dose. For the first intention gr. xx. to gr. xxx. alone, of united with antimonium tart. gr. j.; for the second gr. j to gr. iij.; and the third gr. ij. to gr. vj. with opium gr. - Incomp. Acetum; or vegetable acids. - Off. Prep Pulvis Ipecacuanha Compositus, L. D. Vinum Ipeca cuanhæ, L. E. D.

IRIS FLORENTINA, RADIX. E. Florentine Orris Root. (Triand. Monogyn. N. O. Ensatæ. South of Europe. 24.) This root is indebted to its agreeable odour only, for its

retention by the Edinburgh College.

JALAPÆ RADIX. L. D. Convolvulus Jalapa, Radix, E. (Convolvulus Jalapa, Pentand. Monogyn. N. O. Campa-

naceæ, L. Convolvuli, J. Mexico. 5.)

Prop. Odour slightly nauseous; taste sweetish, slightly pungent; solid, hard, heavy, brittle; fracture resinous; internally light grey, externally covered with a deep brown, wrinkled bark. Proof spirit is its proper menstruum. -Oper. Cathartic; the resinous part gripes violently. - Use. In costiveness, mania, worms, and as a hydragogue in dropsy. It is also a good adjunct to quicken the operation, of submuriate of mercury, and other purgatives of slow operation. A drop of essential oil prevents griping. -Dose. Gr. x. to 3ss. in pills or a bolus. - Off. Prep. Pulv. Jalapæ Comp. E. Extractum Jalapæ, L. E. D. Tinct. Jalapæ, L. E. D. Tinet. Sennæ Comp. E.

JUNIPERI BACCÆ ET CACUMINA. L. Juniperus Communis. Bacca. E. Juniperus; Baccæ, D. Juniper Berries and Tops. (Dioecia Monodelphia, N. O. Coni-

feræ. North of Europe. b.)

Prop. Odour strong, but not unpleasant; taste warm, pungent, sweetish, followed by a bitter; depending on an essential oil and sweet mucilage. They yield their active properties to both water and alcohol. - Oper. Diuretic, carminative, diaphoretic? - Use. In dropsies; but it cannot be depended on alone, although it is an admirable adjunct to Digitalis and Squill. - Dose. Dj. to 3ss. triturated with sugar, three or four times a day. The best form of exhibiting it is an infusion of Ziij. of the berries bruised in boiling water Oj. - Off. Prep. Oleum Juniperi, L. E. D. Spiritus Juniperi Compositus, L. E. D.

KINO. L. E. D. (The plant which yields it is yet undetermined; the Edinburgh College consider it Eucalyptus Resinifera, the Dublin Butea Frondosa. From a specimen sent home by Mungo Park it proves to be a Pterocarpus. Africa.)

Comp. Tannin, gallic acid, oxyd of iron, colouring matter.—
Prop. Inodorous; taste sweetish, bitter; sometimes gritty between the teeth; in fragments of a dark ruby red colour; easily pulverized; powder reddish brown; more soluble in warm than in cold water.—Oper. Astringent.—Use. In obstinate chronic diarrhœas; uterine, intestinal, and pulmonary hæmorrhagies; fluor albus.—Dose. Gr. x. to gr. xx. in powder; or in solution, of the powder 3j. mucilage of gum f3j. cinnamon water f3v. two table spoonfuls occasionally. Vide Tinct.—Incomp. The mineral acids, alkalies and their carbonates, ichthyocola, acetate of lead, nitrate of silver, antimonium tartarizatum, sulphate of iron, muriate of mercury, superacetate of lead.—Off. Prep. Tinctura Kino, L. E. D. Electuarium Catechu, E. D.

LACTUCA VIROSA, FOLIUM. E. The Leaves of Strong-scented Lettuce. (Syngenesia Æqualis, N.O. Compositæ Semiflosculosæ, L. Chicoraceæ, J. Indigenous. 3.)

Prop. Odour strong, narcotic, like opium; taste bitter.—
Oper. Narcotic, diuretic, diaphoretic, gently laxative.—
Use. In dropsies, from visceral obstructions; the leaves
are seldom used, but an extract is made from them.—
Dose. See Succus Spissatus.—Off. Prep. Succ. Spiss.
Lactucæ Virosæ, E.

LAURUS CASSIA. Cortex. Flos. Nondum Explicitus, E. Cassia Lignea; Cortex Flores nondum expliciti, D. The Bark and unopened Flower Buds of the Laurus Cassia. (For Class and Order, see Cinnamomi Cortex.)

Prop. Odour and taste of cinnamon, but the bark is mucilaginous; quills thicker and shorter, with a short smooth fracture; the buds have a brown colour, and shape something like a small nail. — Oper. and Use. The same as Cinnamon. — Off. Prep. Aq. Lauri Cassiæ distillata, E.

LAPIS CALCAREUS. L. Lime Stone.

Comp. Carbonic acid 25 to 35 parts, lime 65, united with argil, silex, magnesia, and oxide of iron. — Prop. Fracture compact, small scaly, or uneven and earthy; colour grey, dull; semi hard; sp. grav. 2.6. — Use. To form lime for pharmaceutical purposes.

LAVANDULÆ FLORES. L. D. Lavandula Spica, Spica Florens, E. Lavender Flowers. (Didynamia, Gynospermia, N. O. Verticillatæ. South of Europe. 1.)

Prop. Odour fragrant, agreeable; taste warm, bitterish; depending on an essential oil, which is taken up by alcohol.

— Oper. Stimulant, slightly errhine. — Use. When the oil is extracted and united with proof spirit, it is very useful in faintings, paralysis, and as an adjunct to stomachic bitters. The dried leaves were used, formerly, to produce a discharge from the mucous membrane of the nose, but are now neglected. — Off. Prep. Oleum Lavandulæ, L. E. D. Spir. Lavandulæ, L. E. D

LAURI BACCÆ ET FOLIA. L. Laurus Nobilis. Folium,
Bacca, E. Bay Berries and Leaves. (For Class and

Order, vide Cinnamomi Cort. Italy. 1.)

Prop. Odour slightly fragrant; taste pungent, aromatic; depending on an essential oil.—Oper. Stimulant, narcotic, carminative.—Use. Seldom used, except as an external application, and generally compounded with other stimulants.—Dose. Gr. x. to 3ss. in powder.—Off. Prep. Emplast. Cumini, L. Confectio Rutæ, L.

LICHEN. L. Lichen Islandicus, D. Liver Wort. (Lichen Islandicus, Cryptogamia, Algæ, N. O. Algæ. Iceland. 24.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste slightly bitter, mucilaginous. — Opporation, demulcent, nutrient. — Use. Vide Dococt. Licher — Dose. 3j. to 3iv. first steeped in water, holding solution some carbonate of potass to extract the bitter and then boiled in milk, chocolate, or cocoa. — Off. Predecoctum Lichenis, L. D.

LIMONES. L. Citrus Medica, Fructus, Cortex Fructus et Ejus Oleum Vol. E. Limon; Fructus Succus, Ejusque Oleum Essentiale, D. (For Class and Order, see Aurantii Baccæ. Asia. b.)

Prop. Odour of the fruit fragrant, depending on the essent oil, which gives the rind its warm bitter taste; the juice sharp but gratefully acid; spec. grav. 1.0384; containing tric acid, extract, saccharine mucilage, and water; soon spoil—Oper. Refrigerant, antiseptic.—Use. The juice as a biverage, diluted with water and sweetened, is useful in febric and inflammatory complaints, cooling and quenching thirst alone, or combined with wine, in scorbutus; with camphor mixture, decoction of cinchona, or wine, in putrisore throats, remittent fevers, diabetes, and lienteriand, with common salt, in dysentery and colics.—Dose figious or more, two or three times a day; diluted ad libitum Off. Prep. Acidum Citricum, L. D. Syrupus Limonis, L. I.

LIMONUM CORTEX. L. Lemon Peel, or External Rina Prop. Odour aromatic; taste warm, pungent, bitterish.—
Oper. Tonic, stomachic, stimulant.—Use. Chiefly as a adjunct to stomachic infusions and tinctures.—Off. Prepage. Citri Medica Distillata, E.

LINIMENTUM ÆRUGINIS. L. Oxymel Æruginis, II Liniment of Verdigris. (Æruginis cont. Zj. Aceti fzvi Mellis despumati pond. Zxiv. Liquified, strained; inspisated by boiling.)

Oper. Detergent, escharotic. - Use. Diluted with water as

gargle in venereal ulcerations of the mouth and fauces; but much caution is required that none of it be swallowed, and the mouth always well cleaned after using it:—to foul ulcers.

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ FORTIUS. L. Oleum Ammoniatum, E. Linimentum Ammoniæ, D. Strong Liniment of Ammonia. (Liquoris Ammoniæ f3j. Olivæ Olei f3j. Shake them together until they mix.) A Soap.

Oper. Stimulant, rubefacient. — Use. In cynanche tonsillaris, spread on a piece of flannel, and applied round the throat; when the skin is very irritable, a larger proportion

of oil is requisite.

LINIMENTUM AQUÆ CALCIS. E. Linimentum Calcis, D. Liniment of Lime Water. (Olei Lini Usitat., Aquæ Calcis, utriusque partes æquales. Mix.) A Soap.

Oper. Cooling, emollient. — Use. To burns and scalds, spread

thick upon lint, and applied over the affected parts.

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ SUB-CARBONĀTIS. L. Liniment of Sub-carbonate of Ammonia. (Liquoris Ammoniæ Sub-carbonatis f\(\frac{7}{2} \)j. Olivæ Olei f\(\frac{7}{2} \)iij. Shake them together until they mix.)

Oper. Rubefacient. — Use. The same as the strong liniment; but the oil and water are less perfectly united by the subcarbonate, and after a little time separate. This prepara-

tion is superfluous.

tum, E. D. Camphor Liniment. (Camphoræ 3iv. Olivæ Olei. f3ij. Dissolve.) 3j. contains gr. xv. of camphor.

Oper. Stimulant, anodyne. — Use. To glandular swellings, sprains, bruises, and joints affected with rheumatic pains, applied by friction. Mr. Ware recommends this liniment, with the addition of Liq. Potassæ Subcarbonatis 3iv. to be

applied to the edges of the eye-lids, night and morning, i

incipient amaurosis.

LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ COMPOSITUM. L. Compound Camphor Liniment. (Camphoræ Zij. Liq. Ammer niæ fZvj. Spir. Lavandulæ 0j.)

Oper. Stimulant, anodyne. - Use. To sprains, bruises, and

rheumatic pains. — Incomp. All acids, water.

LINIMENTUM HYDRARGYRI. L. Mercurial Linii ment. (Ung. Hydrarg. fort; Adipis Præparatæ sing. Zive Camphoræ Zj. Spir. Rect. mxv. Liquoris Ammoniæ fZive First rub the camphor with the spirit, then add the ointmen and lard, and lastly, gradually, the solution.)

Oper. Stimulant, discutient. — Use. To parts affected with chronic venereal pains, nodes, and tophi; to indolent swellings, and to discuss collections of fluids; 3j. rubbedon the effected parts pickt and marks in the effected with the effected parts pickt and tophi; to indolent and tophi; tophically and top

on the affected parts night and morning.

LINIMENTUM SAPONIS COMPOSITUM. L. Tinctura Saponis, E. Compound Soap Liniment. (Saponis
Duri Ziij. Camphoræ Zj. Spir. Rosmarini Oj.)

Oper. Stimulant, anodyne. — Use. Against local pains, rubbed on the part: with the addition of Tinct. of Spanish Flies, and of opium, we have found this liniment of great use in allaying the violent pains of colic, and procuring sleep.

LINIMENTUM TEREBINTHINÆ. L. Turpentine Liniment. (Cerati Resinæ lbj. Ol. Terebinthinæ 0j. Melt

the cerate, and stir in the oil.)

Oper. Stimulant. — Use. To burns; first used for this purpose by Dr. Kentish, then a surgeon in Newcastle.

LINUM CATHARTICUM. L. Linum Catharticum Herba. D. Purging Flax. (Pentand. Pentagyn. N. O. Gruinales, L. Caryophyllæ, J. North of Europe. ①).

Prop. Odour weak; taste bitter; subacrid; infusion yellow.
— Oper. Purgative. — Use. In costiveness. — Dose. 3j.
in substance, or an infusion in water or whey purges easily.

INI USITATISSIMI SEMINA. L. Linum Usitatissimum, Semen, Ejusque Oleum Fixum, E. Linum; Semina, D. Linseed. (For Class and Order, see the former article.)

Prop. Seed inodorous, almost tasteless; small, flat, oval, smooth, shining, brown; yielding mucilage to warm water, and oil by expression. Mucilage clear, colourless, inodorous, nearly insipid.—Oper. Demulcent, emollient.—Use. The infusion has been already noticed. In substance, the linseed is ground into powder, and used as poultices very advantageously. It is preferable on account of the facility with which it is made, the powder being simply stirred into boiling water. To phlegmons, and parts affected with pain and inflammation; and gout, the pain of which it has been found to relieve.—Off. Prep. Oleum Lini, L. E. D.

IQUOR ALUMINIS COMPOSITUS. L. Compound Solution of Alum. (Aluminis, Zinci Sulphatis sing. 3ss, Aq. Ferv. 0ij. Dissolve, and strain the solution through paper.)

per. Detergent, stimulant. — Use. As a collyrium properly diluted in ophthalmia, an injection in gleet, and in fluor albus; and as a lotion for cleaning wounds, and removing cutaneous eruptions.

QUOR AMMONIÆ. L. Aqua Ammoniæ, E. Aqua Ammoniæ Causticæ, D. Solution of Ammonia.

omp. Ammonia 25.37, (a compound of 80.36 nitrogen, and 19.64 hydrogen,) and 74.63 water, when of a spec. grav. 0.9054. The solution of a spec. grav. 0.936, fixed

by the Dublin College, consists of water 83, ammonia 17 - Prop. Odour pungent, strong, peculiar; taste hot pungent; is colourless, transparent, volatile; absorbs ras pidly carbonic acid from the atmosphere, so as to require to be kept well corked up. -- Oper. Stimulant, antacid rubefacient. - Use. Largely diluted in asphyxia; acidities of the primæ viæ; and in hysteria: externally it is applied to the nostrils in faintings; a rag moistened with it, and laid over the scrobiculus cordis, sometimes raises an in stantaneous blister, and always proves useful in spasms and gout of the stomach; a liniment made of camphor 3j dissolved in olive oil f3ss. and liq. ammon. f3ij. is an excellent application to parts affected with deep-seated inflammation. - Dose. mx. to mxx. diluted with water of milk. - Incomp. All the metallic salts; the acids; sulphas aluminis. - Off. Prep. Hydro Sulphuretum Ammoniæ, E. D) Oleum Ammoniatum, E. Spiritus Ammonia, L. D. Linii mentum Camphoræ Comp. L. Linimentum Ammoniæ, L. DO Spiritus Ammoniæ Succinatus, L.

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ ACETĀTIS. L. D. Aqua Acetitii Ammoniæ, E. Solution of Acetate of Ammonia. (Ammoniæ Carbonatis Zij. Acidi Acetici Oiv. L. or add the salt till the acid be saturated.)

Comp. Acetate of ammonia, water; proportions variable.—
Prop. Inodorous; taste neutral, nauseous; colourless.—
Oper. Sudorific; externally cooling, astringent.— User
Diluted in febrile and inflammatory complaints; as a
lotion to inflamed surfaces, sprains, and fractures; diluted
with rose water a good collyrium; and still more diluted
an injection in the commencement of gonorrhea.— Dose
f3ij. to f3xij. every three or four hours.— Incomp. Acids
alkalies, nitras argenti.

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ SUBCARBONĀTIS. L. E. D.

Solution of Subcarbonate of Ammoniæ. (Ammoniæ Carbonatis Zviij. Aquæ Distillatæ Oj. Dissolve and filter through paper.)

Use. &c. The same as the Subcarbonate of Ammonia.

LIQUOR ANTIMŌNII TARTĂRIZĀTI. L. Vinum Tartritis Antimonii, E. Solution of Tartarized Antimony. (Antimonii Tart. Əj. Aq. Distillatæ Ferv. fʒiv. Vini fʒvj. Dissolve the Tartarized Antimony in the water, and add the wine.) fʒi. contains gr. ij. of Tartarized Antimony.

Oper. Emetic in large doses; diaphoretic. — Use. To produce vomiting in children; in febrile and inflammatory diseases after purging, to produce sweat without heating; contraindicated in low fevers. — Dose. f3iij. to f3j. in teaspoonfuls every five minutes, produce full vomiting; mxv. to f3j. every two or three hours, in any proper vehicle, excite diaphoresis. — Incomp. Preparations of cinchona, and bitter and astringent vegetables, &c. vide Antimon. Tartarizatum.

LIQUOR ARSENICALIS. L. Arsenical Solution. (Arsenici Oxydi Prap. in pulverem subtil. triti, Potassæ Subcarbonatis ex Tartaro, sing, gr. lxiv. Aq. distil. Oj. Boil them together in a glass vessel until the arsenick be dissolved. When the solution is cold, add Spir. Lavand. comp. f3iv. and as much distilled water as will make up the whole to one pint.) f3j. contains gr. ss. of the oxyd of arsenick.

Comp. Arsenite of potass dissolved in water; the spirit of lavender gives only colour and taste. — Oper. Tonic. — Use. The same as the oxyd; and in protracted rheumatism, where there is much debility, and the ends of the bones much affected. We have given it with decided advantage in threatened apoplexy, after cuppings and purging, when the strength is diminished, and the complexion

pale. - Dose. miv. to mxx. gradually increased, twice: a day.

LIQUOR CALCIS. L. Aqua Calcis, E. D. Solution off Lime. (Calcis lbss. Aq. Distillatæ Ferv. Oxij. Pour thes water upon the lime, and stir; letting it stand in a covered l vessel three hours; then bottle it, lime and water, in stopped l bottles.)

Comp. The clear fluid consists of about gr. ij. of lime in every f3j. of water. - Prop. Inodorous; taste austere, acride sweetish; colourless, transparent. (For use it should be filtered in a covered funnel, not decanted, as ordered by the London College.) Changes vegetables colours green. - Oper. Astringent, tonic, antacid, anthelmintic; externally detergent. -- Use. Diarrhœa, diabetes, fluor albus; dyspepsia, when much acid is in the stomach; in slimy bowels, and worms; externally as a lotion to foul and cancerous ulcers; also in tinea capitis and scabies, but with little advantage. - Dose. fzij. to Oss. with milk. When long used in dyspepsia, it should! be discontinued at intervals. - Incomp. Acids, alkaline carbonates, antimonium tart. tartrates, and citrates. Infusions of orange peel, calumba, cinchona, rhubarb, and senna. - Off. Prep. Oleum Lini cum Calce, E. D. Aqua Calcis Composita, D.

LIQUOR CUPRI AMMONIĀTI. L. Aqua Cupri Ammoniati, D. Solution of Ammoniated Copper. (Cupri Ammoniati 3j. Aquæ Distil. Oj. Dissolve and filter the solution through paper.)

Oper. Corrosive, detergent. — Use. Externally to foul ulcers; and, diluted with an equal part of distilled water, it supplied by means of a hair pencil to specks and films on the eye.

LIQUOR FERRI ALKALINI. L. Solution of Alkaline

Iron. (Ferri 3ij.ss. Acidi Nitrici [3ij. Aq. Distil. f3vj. Liq. Potassæ Subcarbonatis f3vj. To the acid and water mixed, add the iron; and, after the effervescence, add the clear solution, gradually, to the Liq. Potassæ Subcarb. shaking it occasionally, till it assumes a deep brown red colour, and the effervescence stops. After six hours settling, pour off the clear solution.)

omp. Nitric acid, red oxyd of iron, potass; or a triple salt, a nitrate of iron and potass, dissolved in water.—

Prop. Inodorous; taste styptic, slightly alkalescent; clear, deep, brownish red colour.— Oper. Tonic.— Use. The same as of the other salts of iron.— Dose. f3ss. to f3j.ss.— Incomp. Water, alcohol.

IQUOR HYDRARGYRI OXYMURIATIS. L. Solution of Oxymuriate of Mercury. (Hydrarg. Oxymuriatis gr. viij. Aq. Distil. f\(\frac{7}{2}\text{xv. Spir. Rect. f\(\frac{7}{2}\text{j.} \) Dissolve in the water, and add the spirit.)

his preparation is superfluous, except that "it facilitates the administration of divisions of the grain of this active medicine; fzj. contains ½ grain of the salt."

Jose. f3j. to f3j. in any mucilage; or in syrup and water. — Incomp. Alkalies, and their carbonates, volatile oils, antimonium tartarizatum, superacetas plumbi, nitras argenti, infusion and decoction, astringent vegetables, albumen ovi, almond mixture.

IQUOR PLUMBI SUBACETATIS. L. Liquor Subacetatis Lithargyri, D. Solution of Subacetate of Lead. (Plumbi Oxydi Semivitrei Ibij. Ziv. Acidi Acetici Congium. Mix, and boil down to Ovj. constantly stirring; then, after the feculencies have subsided, strain.)

parts. — Prop. Odour acetous; taste austere, astringent, sweetish; a dense liquor of a deep golden brown colour.

— Oper. Externally cooling, astringent, discutient. — Use Diluted with forty times its quantity of distilled water it is a useful application to phlegmonous inflammation and burns; and still more diluted as a collyrium. — Incomp. Mucilaginous solutions or decoctions; common pum water. — Off. Prep. Liq. Plumbi Subacetatis Dilutus, L. D.

LIQUOR PLUMBI SUBACETĀTIS DILŪTUS. L. Li quor Subacetatis Lithargyri Compositus, D. Diluted Soc lution of Subacetate of Lead. (Liq. Plumbi Subacet. 13j Aq. Distill. 0j. Spir. Tenuioris f3j.)

The intention of the London and Dublin Colleges, in giving a formula for this mixture, appears to be chiefly with the view of shewing that distilled water is requisite.

LIQUOR POTASSÆ. L. Aqua Potassæ, E. Aqua Kallaustici, D. Solution of Potass. (Potassæ Subcarbonation His.) Calcis recentis Hiss. Aquæ Dist. Ferv. Congium Dissolve the Alkali in Oij. of the water, and add the recent mainder to the lime. Mix the whole; set it aside in close vessel, and when it is cold, filter through calico.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste caustic, alkalescent; colourless appearance oily when shaken; more dense than water feels soapy between the fingers, owing to the solution of the cuticle; will not effervesce with acids; spec. grave according to the Dublin formula 1100.—Oper. Lithon triptic in some cases; antacid; externally escharotice stimulant.—Use. The reputation of alkalies in calculus it not so high as formerly; potass acts on uric calculus; but it chief use is in preventing the formation of uric acid. It neutralizes acids in the stomach: and is useful in leprovulgaris, psoriasis, and some other cutaneous complaints. Externally diluted as a lotion in rachitis, and gouty swellings.—Dose. Mx. to f3ss. in chicken broth three or

four times a day. When used to counteract acidity, a bitter should be united to it.—Incomp. Acids, metallic salts.

Subcarbonatis Kali. D. (Potassæ Subcarbonatis Ibj. Aquæ Distillatæ f\(\frac{7}{2}\text{xij}. \) Dissolve and filter through paper.) per. Antacid, diuretic.—Use. In acidity of the stomach; most advantageous when united with myrrh. R Pulv. Myrrhæ \(\frac{7}{2}\text{j}. \) Liq. Potassæ subcarbon. f\(\frac{7}{2}\text{iv}. \) Infuse for four days, filter through paper, and give it in the same doses as the liquor.—Dose. \(\mathbf{m} \times. \) to f\(3\text{ss.} \) in any bitter infusion.

IQUOR VOLATILIS CORNU CERVINI. D. Volatile Liquor of Hartshorn. (A solution of subcarbonate of ammonia, impregnated with empyreumatic oil.)

Prop. Odour ammoniacal and fœtid; taste pungent, acrid; transparent, generally of a pale straw colour. — Use. See Liquor Ammoniæ Subcarbonatis, from which it differs only in containing the empyreumatic oil.

OBELIA SYPHILITICA, RADIX. E. Blue Cardinal Flower Root. (Pentandria Monogyn. N. O. Campanaceæ, L. Virginia. 21.)

rop. Odour rank; taste acrid; similar to that of tobacco.

— Oper. Diuretic, cathartic. — Use. It was supposed to be capable of curing syphilis, from which it was named; but it possesses no anti-venereal properties. It is given in the form of decoction, \$\frac{7}{2}\ss.\$ of the root, boiled in 0xij. of water to 0viij. and strained. — Dose, 0ss. twice a day; then three, and lastly, four times a day.

Archil. (Lichen Roccella, Cryptogamia Algæ, N. O. Algæ. Azores. 4.)

rop. Inodorous; taste saltish; and, when chewed, subacrid,

- Use. Colour blue or violet. As a test of great delicace for acids. To prepare it, the plant is reduced to powder some of the soda of commerce is then added to it; and it is repeatedly moistened with urine till it ferments, and gradually acquires a violet colour; it is then dried. The watery infusion of it, or paper stained with it, shews the presence of an otherwise imperceptible portion of acid it any fluid.

LYTHRUM SALICARIA; HERBA. D. Salicaria. Loose trife. (Dodecand. Monogyn. N. O. Calycanthemæ, I.

Europe. 24.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste herbaceous, sub-astringent. — Oper Astringent, tonic. — Use. In diarrhea, and chronic dy sentery. — Dose. fziij. of a decoction, made by boiling zj. of the herb in 0j. of water down to 0ss. twice or thrice a day.

LYTTA. L. Meloe Vesicatorius, E. Cantharis, D. The Blistering Fly. (Lytta Vesicatoria, Insecta, Coleopteras

L. Eleuterata, Fabric. South of Europe.)

Prop. Odour fætid; taste slightly acrid; contains a peculiaacrimony; body oblong, green gold, and shining; and
tennæ filiform black; retain their acrimony for many
years, if kept dry. — Oper. Stimulant, diuretic, rubes
facient, vesicant; both their internal use, and their external application, are apt to produce strangury. — Uses
Internally in dropsies, obstinate gleet, and leucorrhæa
retention of urine, owing to want of action in the bladder
and in incontinence of urine from debility of the bladder
but their internal use is often attended with danger. For
their external use, see Empl. Lyttæ, and Tinctura. — Dose
Gr. ss. to gr. j. in a pill, with opium, or the extract of
henbane and camphor, twice a day. — Off. Prep. Tinct.
Lyttæ, L. E. D. Emplast. Lyttæ, L. E. D. Emplast. Melses

Vesicat. Comp. E. Ceratum Lyttæ, L. Ung. Lyttæ, L. Ung. Infusi Meloes Vesicat. E. Ung. Cantharidis, D.

MAGNESIA. L. E. Magnesia Usta, D. Magnesia. (Obtained from Carbonate of Magnesia, by exposure to a strong heat.)

Comp. A metallic base, named by Mr. Davy, magnium, and oxygen. — Prop. Inodorous; taste very slightly bitter; in the form of a powder, white, light, spongy, soft; spec. grav. 2.3. requiring 7900 times its weight of water for its solution. — Oper. Antacid, laxative when it meets with acid in the stomach. — Use. In heartburn, aphthæ, and other acidities; preferable to chalk when the bowels are costive. Sometimes it is given in dysentery, combined with ipecacuanha and opium, and followed by successive draughts of lemonade. — Dose. Gr. x. to 3j. occasionally, in water or milk.

[AGNESIÆ SUBCARBONAS. L. E. Magnesia, D. (Prepared from Sulphate of Magnesia by Subcarbonate of Potass.)

omp. Carbonic acid 34, magnesia 45, water 21 parts in 100.

— Prop. Inodorous, insipid; light, white, spongy, opaque; effervescing with acids; insoluble in water; spec. grav. 0.2941. — Oper. Antacid, laxative when it meets with acid. — Use. The same as that of magnesia; but, owing to the carbonic acid, it sometimes occasions unpleasant distention. — Dose. 3ss. to 3ij. in water. — Off. Prep. Magnesia, L. E. D. Hydrargyrus cum Magnesia, D.

AGNESIÆ SULPHAS. L. E. D. Sulphate of Magnesia. (Generally-obtained from sea water.)

mp. Sulphuric acid 29.35, magnesia 17, water of crystallization 53.65 parts in 100.—Prop. Taste bitter, disagreeable; in acicular crystals, which, owing to an admixure of muriate of magnesia, deliquesce; the pure sulphate

water at 60°, increasing the volume of the water 4 tenth — Prop. Purgative, diuretic. — Use. In all cases which require purgatives. It operates without griping, and when united with infusion of roses acidulated, will sit of the stomach when all other things are rejected. The monit is diluted the better and more easily it operates. An adjunct to clysters. — Dose. Zss. to Zij. dissolved in grupor water Oj. or Zij: in any vehicle frequently repeated In clysters Zjss. to Ziij. — Incomp. The fixed alkalia lime water, muriate of barytes, nitrate of silver, aceta and superacetate of lead. — Off. Prep. Enema Catharacum, D. Enema Fætidum, D.

MALVA. L. Malva Sylvestris, Herba Flos. E. Common Mallow. (Monodelphia Polyand. N. O. Columniferæ,

Malvaceæ, J. Indigenous. 24.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste weak, herbaceous, mucilaginous.

Oper. Demulcent, lubricant. — Use. Dysenteries, ischun nephritis, strangury; but much inferior to althea.

clysters, in nephritic colic, and tenesmus. Externally cataplasms and fomentations. — Dose. The decoction libitum. — Incomp. Liquor plumbi acetatis, and other second libitum.

MAJORĀNA; HERBA. D. Sweet Marjorum. (Orinum Marjorana, Didynam Gymnosperm. N. O. Verti

latæ, L. Labiatæ, J. Portugal. (1).

Prop. Odour fragrant, strong; taste aromatic, warm, terish; yields its virtues in infusion both to water alcohol.—Oper. Tonic, stomachic, errhine.—Use. In composition of sternutatory powders; scarcely ever uninternally, except for culinary purposes.—Off. Prep. Pragratic Compositus, E. D.

MANNA. L. Fraxinus Ornus, Succus Concretus,

Manna, Succus Concretus, D. Manna. (Fraxinus Ornus, Polygam. Dioecia, N. O. Sepiareæ, L. Jasmineæ, J. South of Europe. 1.) Obtained by spontaneous exudation and incisions.

Comp. Saccharine matter, extractive, mucilage. — Prop. Inodorous; sweetish, with a very slight degree of bitterness; in friable flakes, of a whitish or pale yellow colour, opaque; soluble in water and alcohol. — Oper. Laxative; apt to gripe. — Use. As a purgative for children, who readily take it on account of its sweetness: more generally as an adjunct to other purgatives. — Dose. Zss. to Zij. alone, or dissolved in fluid purgatives. — Off. Prep. Confectio Cassiæ, L. E. D. Enema Catharticum, D. Enema Fætidum, D. Syrupus Sennæ, D.

MANGANESIUM. D. Native or Black Oxyd of Man-

ganese. (A peroxide.)

Comp. Manganese, a peculiar metal 60, oxygen 40, in 100 parts.—Prop. In friable dull black masses; becomes grey when exposed to great heat, and affords abundance of oxygen gas.—Use. In pharmaceutical operations; for procuring oxygen gas; and for fumigation in cases of infection. (R Sodæ muriatis ziv. manganesii oxydi zj. acidi sulphurici fzj. aquæ fzjj. Mix the acid and water, and pour the mixture over the other ingredients, in a china basin, placed in a pipkin of hot sand.) The doors and windows of the room under fumigation must be closely shut for an hour or two; then thrown open, and a current of air allowed to pass through it.

MARRUBIUM. L. Marrubium Vulgare, Herba, E. Marrubium Album; Folia, D. White Horehound. (Didynam. Gymnosperm. N. O. Verticillatæ, L. Labiatæ, J.

Europe. 24.)

Prop. Odour strong, not unpleasant; taste bitter. - Oper.

Tonic, diuretic, laxative; emmenagogue?—Use. In hysteria; chronic catarrh and pituitous asthma; obstruction of the catamenia; seldom used.—Dose. In powder 3ss. to 3j.: of the expressed juice f3ss. to f3jss.; or of this infusion (marrub. fol. 3ss. aq. ferv. 0j.) a large glass full twice or thrice a day.

MARUM SYRIACUM; HERBA. D. Syrian Herb Mastich. (Teucrium Marum, Didynam. Gymnosperm. N. O.

Verticillatæ, L. Labiatæ, J. Syria. 1.)

Prop. Odour, when rubbed, not unlike that of volatile alkali; taste aromatic, bitterish; depending on an essential oil.—
Oper. Sternutatory.— Use. As an adjunct to errhine powders.— Off. Prep. Pulvis Asari Comp. E. D.

MASTICHE. L. Pistacia Lentiscus, Resina, Vulgo Mastiche, E. Mastic. (Dioecia, Pentandria, N. O. Amen-

taceæ, L. Terebintaceæ, J. Spain, Chios. B.)

Comp. Resin, essential oil, and a matter resembling caoutchouc. — Prop. Odour agreeable when heated; almost;
insipid; in globular, irregular, yellowish, semi-transparent
masses: soluble in ether, partially in alcohol. — Oper. Stimulant, sialagogue? — Use. In old obstinate coughs; gleet;
and, chewed, in paralysis of the tongue. — Dose. Gr. x. to
3ss. twice a day.

MEL. L. D. Honey. (Collected from Flowers by the Apis Mellifica.)

comp. Saccharine matter, mucilage; some acid, occasionally essential oil; varying according to the kind of plants used by the bee.—Prop. Odour peculiar; taste sweet, and slightly acid; the best is limpid, containing little concretions; nearly colourless; and tenacious.—Oper. Aperient, externally detergent; stimulant.—Use. Seldom used internally as a medicine; when freely eaten it is apt to produce colic; externally, as an adjunct to gargles in

cynanche tonsillares; in aphthæ; sometimes applied to foul ulcers. — Off. Prep. Mel Despumatum, L. D.

MEL DESPUMATUM. L. Clarified Honey. (Melt the

honey in a water bath; then take off the scum.)

Prop. Limpid; so consistent, that when divided with the edge of the spoon, it does not again instantly unite; spec. grav. 1.31. — Use. The same as that of honey; for pharmaceutical purposes. — Off. Prep. Mel Boracis, L. Mel Rosæ, L. D. Oxymel, L. D. Oxymel Æruginis, D. Oxymel Colchici, D. Oxymel Scillæ, L. D.

MEL BORACIS. L. Honey of Borax. (Boracis Contriti

3j. Mellis Despumati 3j. Mix.)

Oper. Detergent. - Use. Applied to the tongue, and insides

of the cheeks, in apthous affections.

MEL ROSÆ. L. D. Rose Honey. (Rosa Gallica Petalorum Exsiccat. Ziv. Aqua Ferv. Oiij. Mellis Despum. Ibv. Infuse the roses six hours; add the strained liquor to the honey, and boil to a proper consistence in a water bath.)

Prop. Odour that of the rose; taste sweet, astringent; colour red; limpid, tenacious. — Oper. Astringent, detergent. — Use. Chiefly in gargles, in ulceration, and inflammation of the mouth and fauces; (R mel rosæ 3j. acidi muriatici gr. xxx.); form a good detergent in aphthæ gangrenosæ; as a vehicle for other remedies in infantine diseases. — Dose. 3j. to 3iv.

MELISSA OFFICINALIS; FOLIUM. E. Balm. (Didynam. Gymnospermia, N. O. Verticillatæ, L. Labiatæ, J.

Alps. 24.)

Prop. Odour pleasant, something like that of a lemon; taste austere, aromatic.—Oper. Stomachic, diuretic.—
Use. Made into tea, it is used as a diluent in febrile diseases; seldom used in substance.—Dose. Of the powder gr. x. to 9ij.

MENTHA PIPERITA. L. — Herba, E. Mentha Piperitis; Herba, D. Pepper Mint. (Didynamia Gymnospermia, N. O. Verticillatæ, L. Labiatæ, J. Indigenous. 24.)

Prop. Odour strong, agreeable; taste pungent, aromatic, and producing a sensation of coldness in the mouth; depending on an essential oil and camphor. — Oper. Stomachic, carminative. — Use. Vide, under Aqua and Oleum Menthæ Piperitæ. — Dose. Gr. x. to 3j. scarcely ever used in substance. — Off. Prep. Aqua Menthæ Piperitæ, L. E. D. Oleum Menthæ Piperitæ, L. E. D. Spir. Menthæ Piperitæ, L. E. D. Spir.

MENTHA VIRIDIS, L. Mentha Sativa; Folium, D. Spearmint (Class and Orden as above)

Spearmint. (Class and Order as above.)

Prop. Odour strong, aromatic; taste warm, austere, bitterish.

— Oper. Stomachic, carminative. — Use. Vide, under Aqua and Ol. Menthæ Viridis. An infusion of it is a good diluent in febrile diseases. — Dose. Gr. x. to 3j. scarcely ever used in substance. — Off. Prep. Aqua Menthæ Viridis, L. D. Ol. Menthæ Viridis, L. D. Spir. Menthæ Vir. L. Infusum Menthæ Compositum, D.

MENYANTHES. L. Menyanthes Trifoliata, Folium, E. Trifolium Paludosum, D. Buck Bean. (Pentandria Monogynia, N. O. Preciæ, L. Lysimachiæ, J. Eu-

rope. 21.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste intensely bitter; water extracts it.

— Oper. Tonic, diuretic, purgative, in large doses emetic.

— Use. In intermittents, arthritic, and rheumatic affections; and in cachectic and herpetic diseases. — Dose. Diseases, of this infusion (menya fol. sic. 3ss. anth. aquæ 0ss.)

MEZEREI CORTEX. L. Daphne Mezereum, Radicis Cortex, E. Mezereon; Radicis Cortex, D. Mezereon Bark. (Octand. Monogyn. N. O. Vepriculæ, L. Thy-

melææ, L. North of Europe. 12.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste, when chewed for some time, acrid, burning; yields its virtues to water, and vinegar. — Oper. Stimulant, diaphoretic; in large doses emetic. — Use. In venereal diseases, but its efficacy is doubtful. It is sometimes useful in the sequelæ of syphilis; in chronic rheumatism; lepra, and scrofulous swellings; and chewing frequently thin slices of the recent root has been found useful in palsy of the tongue. — Dose. Of the powder gr. j. gradually increased to gr. x. Vide decoctions. — Off. Prep. Decoctum Daphnes Mezerei, E. Decoct. Sarsaparillæ Comp. L. D.

MILLEPEDÆ; SPIRITUS VINI VAPORE ENE-CATÆ. D. Slaters, or Wood Lice, killed by the vapour of Spirit of Wine. (Oniscus Asellus, Insecta Aptera, L. In. Gnathaptera, Cuv. In houses, cellars,

under stones, &c.)

Prop. Odour faint, disagreeable; taste nauseous, sweetish.—
Use. Formerly in humoral asthma, and dropsy; but now deservedly rejected by every sensible practitioner.

MISTURA AMMONIACI. L. Lac Ammoniaci, D. Mixture of Ammoniac. (Ammoniaci 3ij. Aquæ 0ss. Ruh the Ammoniacum, adding the water gradually, until they be

perfectly mixed.)

Comp. Resin and oil suspended by means of gum in water; when kept the resin separates. — Oper. and Use. The same as of the ammoniac. — Dose. f3ss. to f3j. united with Ipecacuanha, &c. — Incomp. Oxymuriate of mercury, superacetate of potass, oxymel, ether, spirit of nitric ether.

MISTURA AMYGDALARUM. L. Emulsio Amygdalæ Communis, E. Lac Amygdalæ, D. Almond Mixture.

(Confectionis Amygdalæ Zij. Aq. Distillatæ 0j. Rub together, adding the water by degrees, and strain.)

Comp. The oil of the almond suspended in water by means of its mucilage; and fecula. — Oper. Demulcent, cooling. — Use. In catarrh, gonorrhæa, strangury, hectic fever. — Dose. fzjss. to Oss. or ad libitum. — Incomp. Oxymurias hydrargyri, acids, and all acidulous salts, spirits, tinctures, spirit of nitric ether, and common pump water.

MISTURA ASSAFŒTIDÆ. L. Lac Assafætidæ, D. Mixture of Assafætida. (Assafætidæ 3ij. Aquæ Oss. Rub

together, adding the water by degrees.)

Comp. Resin and essential oil, suspended by gummy extractive in water. — Oper. The same as of the gum resin. — Use. In hysteria; and in spasmodic and convulsive affections, when pills cannot be swallowed. As a clyster in the irritations of the bowels, which occur during dentition; and those produced by ascarides. — Dose. f3ss. to f3jss. frequently repeated during a paroxysm of hysteria, or the continuance of spasm.

MISTURA CAMPHORÆ. L. Emulsio Camphorata, E. Mistura Camphorata, D. Camphor Mixture. (Camphoræ 3ss. Spir. Rectif. mx. Aquæ 0j. Rub the camphor with

the spirit, then gradually add the water, and strain.)

Comp. Camphor g. j. 1-6th, in water f3j.?*—Oper. The same as that of the camphor, only in a weaker degree.—Use. In faintings, typhus, and nervous fevers; but seldom given alone, the quantity of camphor being too small.—Dose. f3ss. to f3ij. united with cordial tinctures.

MISTURA CORNU USTI. L. Decoctum Cornu Cervini, D. Mixture of Burnt Hartshorn. (Cornuum Ust. Zij, Acaciæ Gummi Cont. Zj. Aquæ Oiij. Boil to Oij. constantly stirring, and strain.)

^{*} Pewel's Trans. of Lond. Pharm,

This preparation is both unchemical and useless; none of

the hartshorn being dissolved.

MISTŪRA CRĒTÆ. L. D. Potio Carbonatis Calcis, E. Chalk Mixture. (Cretæ p. p. 3ss. Sacchari pur. 3iij. Acaciæ Gummi 3ss. Aquæ 0j. Mix.)

Oper. Antacid, absorbent.—Use. In acidities of the stomach, particularly those attending dentition, provided the bowels be kept open; in diarrheas, united with opium and catechu.—Dose. f3j. to f3ij. every three or four

hours; or after every liquid stool.

MISTŪRA FERRI COMPOSITA. L. Compound Mixture of Iron. (Myrrhæ cont. 3j. Potassæ Subcarb. gr. xxv. Aq. Rosæ fzvijss. Ferri Sulph. cont. Jj. Spir. Myristicæ fzss. Sacch. pur. 3j. Rub together the myrrh, subcarbonate of potass, and sugar; then add, while triturating, the rose water, spirit of nutmeg, and lastly the sulphate of iron. Pour the mixture directly into a glass bottle, and stop it close.)

Comp. The salts are decomposed, and the mixture contains subcarbonate of iron, and sulphate of potass, suspended with the other ingredients. — Oper. Tonic, emmenagogue. — Use. In all cases in which preparations of iron are useful; particularly in hysteria and chlorosis, depending on weak arterial action, after unloading the stomach and bowels. — Dose. fzj. to fzjj. twice or three times a day.

MISTURA GUAIACI. L. Mixture of Guaiacum. (Guaiaci Gummi res. 3jss. Sacch. pur. 3ij. Muc. Acaciæ Gum. f3ij. Aq. Cinnam. f3viij. Rub the Guaiacum with the sugar, then with the mucilage; and add gradually the cinnamon water.)

Oper. The same as the gum resin. — Use. In rheumatism, retrocedent gout, and dropsy. — Dose. f3ss. to f3ij. night and morning; diluting freely with tepid barley water or gruel.

MISTURA MOSCHI. L. Musk Mixture. (Moschi, Acade ciæ Gummi cont.; Sacch. purif. sing. 3j. Aq. Rosæ f3vjj Rub the musk with the sugar, then add the gum, and, by degrees, the rose water.)

Oper. Antispasmodic, diaphoretic. — Use. This is a convernient form of exhibiting musk. The late Mr. White, of Manchester, found the musk mixture, combined with ammoniæ 3ss. spirit of lavender f3j. and spirit of juniper f3j. of great utility in sloughing phagedenic ulcers, of a syphilitic and strumous nature. — Dose. f3ss. to f3jj every four or five hours. — Incomp. Oxymurias hydrargyri sulphas ferri, mineral acids, infusion of yellow cinchona.

MORI BACCÆ. L. Mulberries. (Morus Nigra, Monæs cia Tetrandria, N. O. Scabridæ, L. Urticæ, J. Italy. b.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste sweet, subacid; contains tartarical acid.—Oper. Cooling, laxative.—Use. Seldom used medicinally; as an article of food they are wholesome, unless eaten too freely, in which case they occasion diarrhea.—Off. Prep. Sprupus Mori, L.

MOSCHUS. L. D. Moschus Moschiferus. Materia in Folliculo prope Umbilicum Collecto, Moschus Dicta, E. Musk. (Moschus Moschiferus, the Musk Deer, Mam-

malia, Pecora, L. Ruminantia, Cuv. Asia.)

Prop. Odour peculiar, aromatic, strong, durable; taste bitterish; colour dark reddish brown; feel slightly unctuous; partially soluble in water, yielding to it its taste and smell; soluble in alcohol and sulphuric acid, with the loss of its odour. — Oper. Stimulant, antispasmodic, diaphoretic. — Use. In spasmodic affections, as hysteria, singultus; pertussis, trismus, and epilepsy; in which we have seen it, when given to the extent of 3ss. in the day, stop the fits in an old and confirmed case for three months. In typhus attended with subsultus tendinum; in cholera it

checks the vomiting; and it arrests the progress of gangrene. It raises the pulse, and excites the nervous system without heating. — Dose. Gr. ij. to 3ss. every three or four hours, in a bolus. — Off. Prep. Mistura Moschi, L. Tinct. Moschi, D.

Mus. Gummi Arabici, D. Mucilage of Acacia. (Acacia Gummi cont. Ziv. Aq. Ferv. Oss. Rub the gum with the

water gradually added, and strain.)

Oper. Demulcent. — Use. To allay the tickling, which keeps up the cough in catarrh; but chiefly to suspend insoluble matters in water, and thin fluids. — Dose. f3j. to f3j. united with syrup of poppies, occasionally. — Incomp. Alcohol, ether, the metallic salts. — Off. Prep. Emulsio Arabica, E. Mistura Guaiaci, L. Potio Carbonatis Calcis, E.

MUCILAGO ASTRAGALI TRAGACANTHÆ. E. Muc. Gummi Tragacanthæ, D. Mucilage of Tragacanth. (Gummi Astragali Tragacanthæ Triti Zj. Aq. Bull. fZviij. Macerate for twenty-four hours, then triturate till the gum is

dissolved, and press through linen cloth.)

Use. For pharmaceutical purposes. — Off. Prep. Pulv. Tra-

gacanthæ Comp. L.

MUCILAGO AMYLI, L. E. D. Mucilage of Starch. (Amyli 3iij. Aquæ 0j. Rub the starch with the water, gradually added, then boil till it forms a mucilage.)

Prop. A gelatinous, opaline coloured, insipid, inodorous solution; soluble in boiling water, insoluble in alcohol.—
Oper. Demulcent, sheathing.—Use. Seldom given by the mouth, except in abrasions of the stomach; but frequently as glysters in diarrhæa, dysentery, and other intestinal irritations; particularly as a vehicle for exhibiting opium in enema.

MURIAS ANTIMONII. E. Muriate of Antimony.

Comp. Muriatic acid, protoxyd of antimony, water. — Prod A heavy, dense, brown coloured liquid; extremely con rosive; decomposed by water, a submuriate being pred pitated. — Oper. Escharotic. — Use. For destroying fun gous, warts, and specks on the cornea; but it is not ver manageable.

MURIAS BARYTÆ. E. Muriate of Baryta. (From the carbonate, or the sulphate.)

Comp. Muriatic acid 20, baryta 64, water 16 parts, when in crystals; acid 23.8, baryta 76.2, when dried. — Prop. Inodorous; taste bitter, disagreeable; crystals colourless permanent tables; soluble in 5 parts of water at 60% scarcely at all in alcohol. — Use. For making the solution — Off. Prep. Solutio Muriatis Barytæ, E.

MURIAS SODÆ SICCATUM. D. E. Dried Muriate co Soda. (Common salt deprived of its water of crystallization by heat.)

Use. For the distillation of muriatic acid, which it afford colourless.

MYRISTICÆ NUCLEI. L. Myristica Moschata, Fructus Nucleus, E. D. Nux Moschata Dictus; Macis, et ejus Oleum Volatile, E. D. Nutmegs; Mace, and the Essentian Oil. (Dioecia, Monadelph. N. O. Lauri, J. The Mosluccas. 12.)

Prop. Nutmegs have a fragrant, aromatic odour, and are agreeable pungent taste; are round, greyish, brown streaked, unctuous, easily cut; alcohol extracts their active matter. The mace is membraneous, of a red yellow colour, unctuous, with the odour and taste of the nutmeg. The oil is colourless, possessing the odour and taste of the nutmeg in an eminent degree.—Oper. Stimulant, stomachic, narcotic in large doses.—Use. To relieve

nausea and vomiting, and to check diarrhæa; but chiefly to give flavour to other remedies. Being narcotic, they are hurtful in apoplectic and paralytic habits. — Dose. Of the nutmeg and mace gr. v. to Jj.; of the oil mij. to mvj. — Off. Prep. Of the Nutmeg, Spiritus Myristicæ, L. E. D. Spir. Lavandulæ Comp. L. E. D. Spir. Raphani Comp. D. Confectio Aromatica, L. D. Electuarium Catechu, E. D. Pulvis Carbonatis Calcis Comp. D. Troch. Carbonat. Calcis, E. D. Of the Oil, Spir. Ammoniæ Aromat. D. Pilulæ Scillæ, D. Emplast. Picis Comp. L.

IYRRHA. L. Myrrha, Gummi Resina, E. D. Myrrh. (The exudation of an unknown plant. Abyssinia, Arabia Felix.) Comp. Resin, muco-extractive essential oil. - Prop. Odour fragrant, peculiar; taste bitter, aromatic; in reddish yellow, light, brittle, irregular tears; partially soluble in distilled water, when aided by friction; alcohol dissolves only the resin; soluble in alkalies; spec. grav. 1.360: easily pulverized .- Oper. Stimulant, expectorant. - Use. In cachectic complaints, humoral asthma, chronic catarrh, and phthisis pulmonalis, unattended by hectic or much active inflammation. - Dose. Gr. x. to 3j. in powder, united with nitre, camphor, sulphate of potass, sulphate of zinc, or of iron. - Off. Prep. Tinct. Myrrhæ, L. E. D. Tinct. Aloes et Myrrha, E. Tinct. Aloes Ætherea, E. Pilulæ Aloes cum Myrrha, L. E. D. Pil. Ferri cum Myrrha, L. Pil. Galbani Comp. L. D. Pil. Assæfætidæ Comp. E. Pil. Rhei Comp. E.

OLEUM ÆTHEREUM. L. Æthereal Oil. (Formed in the distillation of Æther.)

Comp. The same as ether, with a larger proportion of carbon. (Vauquelin.) Prop. Odour and taste of æther; less volatile; oily, thick, of a yellow colour; insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol. — Use. As an ingredient in the com-

pound spirit of æther. - Off. Prep. Spiritus Ætheris Corpositus, L. D.

OLEUM AMYGDALARUM. L. Ol. Amygdalæ Comminis, E. Ol. Amygdalarum, D. Oil of Almonds. (El pressed from both sweet and bitter almonds.) Zxvj. of Almonds yield Zv. of Oil.

Prop. Inodorous, insipid; of a pale straw colour; unctuous limpid, lighter than water; insoluble in water and alcoholout miscible in distilled water by means of mucilage of yolk of egg; attracts oxygen from the atmosphere, and becomes dense, viscid, and rancid.—Oper. Demulcentemollient.—Use. In catarrh and coughs, united with water by means of mucilage and sugar, or a few drops of liquor ammoniæ. An injection composed of oil of almonds fziv. and solution of acetate of lead mviij. is said to be useful at the commencement of gonorrhæa.—Dose fzss. to fzj.

OLEUM ANISI. L. Ol. Volatile Pimpinellæ Anisi, E. Oll Seminum Anisi, D. Oil of Anise. (Obtained by distill lation from the seeds *.)

Prop. Odour that of the vegetable; taste pungent, bitterr sweetish; very pale yellow colour; crystallizes at 56°?

* All the essential oils are volatile at a low temperature; soluble in alcohol, and separated from it by water; highly inflammable; and decomposed in a high temperature, hydrogen being evolved, and charcoal obtained. Their components are carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen; and they differ from the fixed oils, in containing less carbon improportion to the hydrogen. They unite with difficulty with the alkalies, more easily with carbonates; and can be suspended in water by means of sugar or mucilage. Their adulteration with cheaper essential oils is detected by evaporating a drop on paper, and examining the odour; and observing whether a greasy stain be left on the paper, which is the case with fixed oil. With alcohol, they become milky on the addition of water to the suspected oil.

in flat tables. — Oper. Stimulant, carminative. — Use. In flatulent colic. — Dose. Mv. to Mxv. rubbed up with sugar and camphor mixture. — Off. Prep. Tinctura Opii Ammoniata, E. Tinctura Opii Camphorata, E.

OLEUM ANTHEMIDIS. L. Oil of Chamomile. (By

distillation from the flowers.)

Prop. Odour that of the flower; taste pungent; colour, when recent, cærulean blue; but when old, a dark yellow.

— Oper. Stimulant, antispasmodic. — Use. In colics, cramps of the stomach, and as an adjunct to purgative pills. — Dose. mv. to mx.

OLEUM CARUI. L. Oleum Seminum Carui, D. Oil of

Carraway. (By distillation from the seeds.)

Prop. Odour that of the seeds; taste pungent, sweetish; colour yellow; tenacious.—Oper. Stimulant, carminative.

— Use. In flatulent colic; and as an adjunct to purgative pills.—Dose. mj. to mx.—Off. Prep. Electuarium Sennæ, D. Confectio Scammonii, L. Pilulæ Alöes Comp. L. Pilulæ Alöes cum Myrrha, D.

OLEUM CORNU CERVINI RECTIFICATUM. D. Rectified Oil of Hartshorn. (Distilled from what ascends in

the preparation of ammonia from bones.)

Prop. Odour and taste pungent, subtile, not disagreeable; thin, limpid. — Comp. Hydrogen, carbon. — Oper. Antispasmodic, anodyne, diaphoretic, externally stimulant. — Use. At the accession of the paroxysm of intermittents; epilepsy and hysteria; externally to paralytic limbs. — Dose. Mx. to Mxxx. in water.

OLEUM SEMINUM FOENICULI DULCIS, D. Oil of

Fennel Seeds. (By distillation from the seeds.)

Prop. Odour that of fennel; taste pungent, sweetish, hot; colour aqueous; congeals under 32°. — Oper. and Use. The same as of the seeds. — Dose. mij. to mxx.

- OLEUM JUNIPERI. L. Ol. Volatile Juniperi Communis, E. Ol. Baccarum Juniperi, D. Oil of Juniper. (B. distillation from the berries.)
- Prop. Odour similar to that of turpentine; taste acrid, how similar to that of the berry; colour greenish yellow; desposites a fæculent matter when kept. Oper. Stimulant carminative, diaphoretic, diuretic. Use. In dropsies advantageously added to digitalis when it is given in the form of pills. Dose. Mij. to Mx. or more, rubbed us with sugar or mucilage and water.
- OLEUM LAVANDULÆ. L. Ol. Volatile Lavandulæ. Spicæ, E. Oleum Florum Lavandulæ, D. Oil of Lavender (By distillation.)
- Prop. Odour very fragrant, that of the flower; taste warms of a lemon colour. Oper. Stimulant. Use. In hysteria and nervous head-achs. Dose. Mj. to Mv. on a lump co sugar. Off. Prep. Unguentum Sulphuris, E.
- OLEUM VOLATILE LAURI SASSAFRAS. E. O. Corticis et Ligni Sassafras, D. Oil of Sassafras. (By distillation from the chips.)
- Prop. Odour fragrant, that of the wood; taste acrid, very hot, burning the lips when tasted; limpid, yellow, heavier than water. Oper. Stimulant, sudorific, diuretic. Use In scorbutus, chronic rheumatism, cutaneous diseases. Dose. mij. to mx. rubbed with sugar.
- OLEUM LINI. L. D. Ol. Lini Usitatissimi, E. Linseed Oil (Expressed from the bruised seeds.)
- cilage. Prop. Odour strong; taste unpleasant, nauseous does not congeal by cold; becomes easily rancid. Operation Demulcent, emollient; laxative. Use. It has been given with advantage in ileus, when purgatives have failed; but is chiefly used in the form of glyster, in flatulent colice

attended with costiveness; and in abrasions of the rectum:—externally in burns and wounds.—Dose, fzs. to fzj.; in glysters fziij. to fzvj.—Off. Prep. Linimentum Aquæ Calcis, E.

Piperitidis, D. Oil of Peppermint. (By distillation from

the dried plant.)

Prop. Odour strong, that of the plant; taste acrid, very hot and biting, with a peculiar sensation of coldness; lighter than water; colour brown yellow. — Oper. Stimulant, antispasmodic, carminative. — Use. In cramp of the stomach, and flatulent colic. — Dose. Mj. to Mij. rubbed up with sugar or mucilage. — Off. Prep. Pilulæ Rhei Comp. E. Pilulæ Alöes cum Zingibere, D.

OLEUM MENTHÆ VĬRĬDIS. Ol. Menthæ Sativæ, D. Oil of Spearmint. (By distillation from the dried plant.)
Prop. Odour that of the plant; taste warm, pungent. — Oper. Stimulant, carminative. — Use. In flatulence and anorexia. — Dose. mij. to mv. on a lump of sugar. — Off. Prep. Infusum Menthæ Comp. D.

OLEUM ORIGANI. L. D. Oil of Origanum. (By distil-

lation from the dried plant.)

Prop. Odour that of the plant; taste hot, very acrid; of a yellow colour. — Oper. Stimulant, narcotic. — Use. Scarcely ever given internally; a drop of it put into a carious tooth relieves the pain of toothach.

Carum Pimento, D. Oil of Pimenta. (By distillation

from the fruit.)

Prop. Odour very fragrant; taste that of the pimenta in an increased degree; colour a red brown; heavier than water.

— Oper. Stimulant. — Use. In debilities of the stomach, colic, and tympanitis. — Dose. mij. to mv. rubbed with sugar. — Off. Prep. Emplast. Aromaticum, D

OLEUM PULEGII. L. D. Oil of Penny Royal. (By distillation from the dried plant.)

Prop. Odour and taste those of the plant; colour a reddisyellow. — Oper. Stimulant, antispasmodic. — Use. II

hysteria - Dose. mj. to mv. on a lump of sugar.

OLEUM RICINI. L. Castor Oil. (Bruise the castor seed previously decorticated; then express the oil without the application of heat.) Zxiv. of the seeds yield about fZii of oil.

Prop. Recently drawn inodorous, nearly insipid; colourless or of a very pale straw colour; thick, but perfectly trans parent; lighter than water. It becomes soon rancid by keeping; thickens; deepens in colour to a reddish brown and has a hot, nauseous taste. - Oper. Purgative. - Use In all cases where much stimulant purgatives would be hurtful; particularly dysentery, colica pictonum; calculu complaints and ileus; and, as it operates very quickly in spasmodic affections. It is an excellent purge at as times for children, women in childbed, and after surgical operations in which the viscera are at all concerned. also a good adjunct to glysters. - Dose. f3ss. to f3jss either floated on a little water, and covered with a small quantity of spirit; or in the following draught. R Olec Ricini f3ss. vitelli ovi q. s. tere benessime et paulating adde, aquæ distillatæ f3j. spir. lavandulæ comp. mxx. syri tolutani f3ss. misce.

OLEUM ROSMARINI. L. Ol. Volat. Rorismarini Offin cinalis, E. Ol. Rorismarini, D. Oil of Rosemary. (By distillation from the tops of the dried plant.)

Comp. The same as other essential oils, with some camphor — Prop. Odour very fragrant, and taste like that of the plant; limpid like water; deposits crystals of camphor when long kept. — Oper. Stimulant. — Use. In nervous complaints, — Dose. Mij. to Mvj. rubbed up with sugar

-Off. Prep. Tinctura Saponis, E. Alcohol Ammoniature
Aromaticum, E.

OLEUM RUTA. D. Oil of Rue. (Distilled from the

dried plant.)

Prop. Odour that of the plant, but weaker; taste strong of the plant; sharp, hot; colour yellow; when kept it becomes brown, and deposits a brownish resinous sediment; easily congeals. — Oper. Antispasmodic; externally rubefacient. — Use. In hysteria; and the convulsive affections of infancy attendant on dentition; externally in palsy. — Dose. Mij. to Mv. rubbed with sugar, or mucilage.

OLEUM FOLIORUM SABINÆ. D. Oil of Savine. (By

distillation from the dried plant.)

Prop. Odour and taste of the plant; limpid like water; colour pale yellow. — Oper. Stimulant, emmenagogue; externally vesicant. — Use. In the same cases for which the plant is employed. — Dose. Mij. to Mvj.

OLEUM SUCCINI. L. Oleum Succini Purissimum, E. Ol. Succini Rectificatum, D. Oil of Amber. (Distilled

from amber with a very gentle heat, and rectified.)

Prop. Odour strong, fætid, bituminous; taste pungent, acrid; soluble in water; imperfectly in alcohol; nearly colourless at first, but it gradually becomes brown. — Oper. Stimulant, antispasmodic, diuretic, rubefacient. — Use. In hysteria, epilepsy, and deficient menstruation; externally in paralysis, and chronic rheumatism of the joints. The following is recommended as a friction in tic doloureux. R Ol. Succini fzj. tinct. opii fzss. misce. — Dose. mv. to mxij. rubbed up with mucilage. — Off. Prep. Spiritus. Ammoniæ Succinatus, L.

OLEUM SULPHURATUM. L. E. Sulphurated Oil. (Sulphuris Loti Zij. Olivæ Olei Oj. Heat the oil in a large

iron pot, and throw in the sulphur by degrees, stirring the mixture after each addition, till they unite.)

Prop. Odour extremely fætid; taste acrid; colour reddish brown; thick.—Oper. Stimulant, irritating; externally detergent.—Use. Now seldom given internally; but formerly it was much used in coughs, asthma, and other pulmonary complaints, and often proved hurtful. Externally it is applied to foul running ulcers.—Dose. mv. to mxx. in a glassful of water.—Off. Prep. Emplast. Ammoniaci cum Hydrargyro, L. Emplast. Hydrargyri, L.

OLEUM TEREBINTHINÆ RECTIFICATUM. L. D. Oleum Pini Purissimum, E. Rectified Oil of Turpentine. (Olei Terebinthinæ Oj. Aquæ Oiv. Distil over the oil.)

Prop. Odour penetrating; taste hot, pungent; colourless, limpid, lighter than water, volatile; sparingly soluble in alcohol. — Oper. Stimulant, diuretic, sudorific, anthelmintic, rubefacient. — Use. In chronic rheumatism, lumbago, and sciatica; and in passive uterine hæmorrhagies; dropped into the ear in deafness from defect of wax; applied to indolent tumors; and in embrocation in rheumatism, and bruises. It has lately been given in very large doses, alone, or united with honey, against the tænia solium, which it brings away entire, dead, after two or three doses. — Dose. Mx. to f3j. in the first cases; but for the expulsion of tænia f3ss. to f3ij. every eight hours. — Off. Prep. Liniment. Terebinthinæ, L.

** It forms the greater part of a reputed quack medicine, Whitehead's Essence of Mustard.

OLIBANUM. L. Juniperus Lycia, Gummi Resina, E. Olibanum Gummi Resina, D. Olibanum. (For class and order, see Juniperi Baccæ. Arabia.)

Comp. Gum, resin, essential oil. - Prop. Odour peculiar, aromatic: taste bitterish, slightly pungent; in grains of

different sizes, semi-transparent, brittle; colour reddish yellow; partly soluble in alcohol; forms a milky emulsion when triturated with water. — Oper. Stimulant. — Use. Seldom used, except as a perfume in sick rooms.

LIVÆ OLEUM. L. Olea Europea, Fructus Oleum Fixum, E. Oleum Olivarum, D. Olive Oil. (Olea Europea, Diand. Monogynia, N. O. Sepiariæ, L. Jassmineæ, J. South of Europe. 1.) Expressed from the fruit.

omp. Carbon 79, hydrogen 21 parts; perhaps some oxygen: or, according to Braconnot, of oil of a greenish yellow colour 72, very white suet 28 parts. - Prop. Inodorous, insipid; transparent, of the palest straw colour; lighter than water; cannot combine with it, nor with alcohol, but may be diffused through water by mucilage; boils at 6000 of Fah. hence not volatile; congeals at 380; attracts oxygen, and becomes rancid, when exposed to the air; forms soaps with the alkalies, and lime; plasters with oxides of lead. - Oper. Demulcent, emollient, gently laxative. - Use. In catarrhs and pulmonary complaints; in emulsion with mucilage; in a simple state, when acrid matters are taken into the stomach; externally it has been advantageously used as a friction in plague; as an injection in gonorrhœa; an adjunct to glysters in dysentery and abrasions; and in the formation of ointments and plasters. - Dose. f3ss. to f3j. triturated with mucilage, or mixed with water by means of a few drops of liq. ammoniæ. — Off. Prep. Liniment. Ammoniæ Fortius, L. E. D. Lin. Ammoniæ Carbonatis, L. Lin. Camphoræ, L. E. D. Ol. Sulphuratum, E. L. Emplast. Plumbi, L. E. D. Emp. Hydrargyri, E. Emplast. Oxidi Rubri Ferri, E. Enema Catharticum, D. Liniment. Calcis, D. Almost all the cerates and ointments.

OPIUM. L. Papaver Somniferum, Succus Spissatus Opius Dictus, E. Opium, Succus Concretus, D. Opium. (P. paver Somniferum, Polyand, Monogynia, N. O. Rhoodea, L. Papaveracea, J. South of Europe. (1).

Comp. G many matter, resin, a volatile oil, and a peculia salt, which can be obtained in white prismatic crystals besides which, opium generally contains 1/4 its weight impurities. - Prop. TURKEY OPIUM. - Odour heavy slightly fœtid; taste nauseous, bitter, acrid, warm; il flat pieces, solid, tenacious; of a dark brown colour, yes lowish when powdered; marks on paper a light brown interrupted streak. EAST-INDIAN .- Odour the same and empyreumatic; taste less bitter, but more nauseous colour darker. Opium is partially soluble in water, and in alcohol, and in vinegar - Oper. Stimulant in small doses, but in larger sedative, narcotic, anodyne; operating through the nerves on the living solid; externally its sti mulant effects are considerable, but soon followed by it sedative. - Use. In all painful affections, where the inflam matory diathesis is not very considerable; in diarrhee and dysentery; intermittents; in typhus, in smaller doses as a cordial, in larger to allay irritation and produce sleep cholera and pyrosis; retrocedent gout; and in convulsive and spasmodic diseases. When combined with calomer in syphilis; and to arrest the progress of gangrene. It is employed in a watery solution, containing gr. ij. in f3j of water; as an injection in gonorrhœa and spasmodic stricture; as an adjunct to glysters in diarrhæa; and by friction, united with oil, in tetanus and other spasms. -Dose. Gr. 1 to gr. ss. to produce its stimulant effects; gr. j to gr. iv. its narcotic; but in spasmodic complaints it has been given to a very great extent. - Incomp. Alkaline carbonates, muriate of mercury, nitrate of silver, sulphates of zinc, copper, and iron, astringent solutions; acetate and superacetate of lead precipitate the watery solution.

** When opium has been taken as a poison, the stomach should be first evacuated by emetics containing very little water, and afterwards acidulous fluids freely exhibited: but these, and all watery fluids, are hurtful if vomiting has not been induced.

Off. Prep. Opium Purificatum, D. Confectio Opii, L. E. Electuar. Catechu, E. Extractum Opii, L. E. D. Pilulæ Opii, E. Pil. Saponis cum Opio, L. Pulv. Opiatus, E. Pulv. Cornu Usti cum Opio, L. Pulv. Cretæ Comp. cum Opio, L. Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ Comp. L. E. D. Tinct. Opii, L. E. D. Tinct. Camphoræ Comp. L. D. Tinct. Opii Ammoniata, E. Troch. Glycyrrhizæ cum Opio, E.

opium Purificatum. D. Purified Opium. (Opii in frustula concisi lbj. Spir. Vinosi Ten. lbxij. Digest with a gentle heat, stirring frequently; filter the solution through paper; distil off the spirit, and evaporate the remainder to a proper consistence; soft for pills, hard

for powder.)

Prop. Oper. and Use. The same as opium. - Off. Prep. Pi-

lulæ e Styrace, D. Electuar. Catechu Comp. D.

OPOPONAX. L. Opoponax. (Pastinaca Opoponax, Pentand. Digyn. N. O. Umbellatæ. Italy. 24.) Exudes from the roots when wounded.

Comp. Gum, resin, an essential oil.—Prop. Odour strong, peculiar; taste bitter, acrid; in lumps of a reddish yellow colour, white within; forms a milky solution when triturated with water.—Oper. Antispasmodic, emmenagogue.—Use. In hysteria and chlorosis, but seldom used.—Dose. Gr. x. to 3ss.

ORIGANUM. L. Origanum; Folia, D. Common Mar-

joram. (Origanum Vulgare, Didynam. Gymnosperm. N. C. Verticillatæ, L. Labiatæ, J. Indigenous. 24.)

Prop. Odour fragrant; taste aromatic, pungent, not unlike that of mint. — Oper. Tonic, stomachic, emmenagoguee — Use. In debilities of the stomach, scarcely ever used — Dose. Gr. x. to 9j. in powder. — Off. Prep. Oleum Origani, L. D.

ORIGANUM MARJORANA, Herba. E. Marjorana Herba, D. Sweet Marjoram. (Class and order as aboves Portugal. (2)).

Prop. Odour strong, fragrant; taste aromatic, bitterish.—
Oper. Stomachic, errhine.— Use. Chiefly for culinary,
purposes; and as a snuff in headachs.— Off. Prep. Pulv.
Asari Comp. E. D.

OVUM. L. Egg. (Phasianus Gallus, the Common Fowl, Cl. Aves. Ord. Gallinæ.)

Oper. Nutritive. — Use. The yolk and white swallowed raw are said to be useful in jaundice; in convalescencies the yolk is given, beat up with sugar and wine; triturated with oils it renders them miscible with water.

OXIDUM FERRI RÜBRUM. E. D. Red Oxide of Iron. (The sulphate of iron exposed to a strong heat, till it becomes red. The Dublin College orders it to be washed and dried on blotting paper.) A peroxide.

Comp. Iron 52, oxygen 48 parts, in 100 of the oxyd: if it be not washed, it contains also a small portion of red sulphate of iron. — Prop. Taste styptic: the Edinburgh preparation deliquesces. — Oper. Tonic, stimulant. — Use. In the same cases as the other salts of iron; rarely used. — Dose. Gr. v. to gr. x. — Off. Prep. Murias Ammoniæ et Ferri, E. D.

OXIDUM PLUMBI RUBRUM. E. Red Oxide of Lead; Minium.

omp. Lead 88, oxygen 12 parts. A tritoxide, Thomson.)

— Prop. Inodorous, insipid, insoluble in water; a heavy
bright scarlet powder, formed of minute shining scales.—

Use. For pharmaceutical purposes.

Oxyd of Zinc. (Sublimed in roasting ores of zinc with

galena.)

Comp. Zinc 85, oxygen 15 parts: but these proportions are doubtful, and tutty contains some metallic zinc, and argill.

— Prop. Inodorous, insipid, hard, ponderous, rough, and brownish on the outside; smooth and yellow within.—

Use. For pharmaceutical purposes.— Off. Prep. Oxidum Zinci Impurum Praparatum, E. Unguentum Oxidi Zinci Impuri, E. D.

OXIDUM ZINCI IMPŪRUM PRÆPARĀTUM. E. Prepared Impure Oxide of Zinc. (Prepared as Chalk.)

Oper. Astringent. — Use. External in ophthalmia; as an

adjunct to ointments; and dusted on parts in superficial

inflammation.

OXYMEL SIMPLEX. L. D. Simple Oxymel. (Mellis Despumati lbij. Acidi Acetici Oj. Boil in a glass vessel, over a slow fire, to a proper thickness.)

Oper. Cooling, diaphoretic; externally detergent. — Use. In fevers and peripneumonia; as an adjunct to gargles in cynanche tonsillaris. — Dose. f3j. to f3j. dissolved in

barley water.

OXYMEL COLCHICI. D. Oxymel of Meadow Saffron. (Rad. Colchici rec. in laminas tenues sectæ Zj. Aceti distillati lbj. Mellis despum. pond. lbij. Macerate, in a gentle heat, for 48 hours. Strain by pressure, and boil the liquor with the honey, to the thickness of a syrup, stirring with a wooden spoon.) Much of the acrimony is destroyed by the boiling.

Oper. Expectorant, diuretic. — Use. In humoral asthmorphy, and gout; inferior to squill. — Dose. f3j. gradual increased to f3j. twice a day, dissolved in a cupful of grud

OXYMEL SCILLÆ. L. D. Oxymel of Squill. (Methodespumati fbiij. Aceti Scillæ 0ij. Boil in a glass vesse over a gentle fire, to a proper consistence.) The boiling hurtful, destroying the acrimony on which the virtue squill depends.

Oper. Expectorant, diuretic, aperient; in large dose emetic. — Use. In humoral asthma, chronic cought dropsy; to excite vomiting in pertussis. — Dose. f3ss. 1 f3ss. in cinnamon water, or any other aromatic water.

PAPAVERIS CAPSULÆ. L. E. Papaver Album; capsulæ, D. White Poppy Capsules. (Papaver Somn ferum. Class and order, see Opium.) The ripe dries seed vessels.

Oper. Relaxant, anodyne. — Use. Externally, as a fomental tion, (Ziv. of the dried heads being bruised and boilee in Oiv. of water to Oij.) to inflamed or ulcerated parts. — Off. Prep. Syrupus Papaveris, L. E. D.

PETROLEEM. L. Bitumen Petroleum, E. Petroleum Barr badense. D.

Prop. Odour fœtid; taste bitter, acrid; semi-liquid, tenas cious, semi-transparent; of a reddish brown colour; in soluble in water and alcohol; combines with fixed and essential oils, sulphur; and is partially soluble in ether.—
Oper. Antispasmodic, sudorific; externally stimulant and discutient.— Use. In asthma, and pulmonary complaints unattended with inflammation; externally in diseases of the hip joint, rheumatic pains, and paralytic limbs, applied by friction.— Dose. Mx. to f3ss.

PHOSPHAS SODÆ. E. D. Phosphate of Soda. (Pre-pared from bones and Sodæ Carbonas.)

Comp. Soda 19, acid 15, water 66 parts. Thenard.—Prop. Inodorous; taste nearly that of common salt: crystals rhomboidal prisms; efflorescent; soluble in 4 parts of water at 60°.—Oper. Purgative.—Use. In all cases where the bowels require to be opened; particularly adapted to those who are fastidious in taste, as, when dissolved in broth made without salt, the taste of the salt is not perceived.—Dose. Zj. to Zij.—Incomp. Alum, chalk, and all salts with an earthy base.

PILULÆ ALOĒTICÆ. E. Aloetic Pill. (Gummi Res. Alöes Socotrinæ in pulv. tritæ, Saponis, sing. partes æquales,

Syr. q. s. s.)

PILULÆ ALOES COMPOSITÆ. L. Compound Aloetic Pills. (Alöes Spic. Extracti cont. Zj. Ext. Gentianæ Zss.

Olei Carui mxl. Syr. q. s. s.)

PILULÆ ALOES CUM ZINGIBERE. D. Pills of Aloes and Ginger. (Alöes Hepat. 3j. Rad. Zingib. in pulv. tritæ 3j. Saponis Hispanici 3ss. Ol. Essent. Menthæ Pip. 3ss.

Oper. In their operation these three are alike, warm, stomachic, purgatives. — Use. In habitual costiveness. —

Dose. Gr. x. to 3j. made into pills.

PILŬLÆ ALOES CUM MYRRHA. L. E. D. Aloetic Pills with Myrrh. (Alöes. Spic. ext. Zij. Croci Stigmatum, Myrrhæ sing. Zj. Syr. q. s. s.)

Oper. Cathartic, emmenagogue. — Use. In chlorotic, hypochondriacal, and cachectic habits, to stimulate and open

the bowels. - Dose. Gr. x. to 9j. made into pills.

PILULÆ AMMONIARĒTI CUPRI. E. Pills of Ammoniaret of Copper. (Ammon. Cupri. in pulv. ten. triti. gr. xvj. Micæ Panis Div. Aquæ Carbonatis Ammoniæ q. s. Beat into a mass, and divide it into xxxij equal pills.)

- Oper. Antispasmodic, tonic. Use. In epilepsy, and other spasmodic complaints. Dose. One pill twice a day, gradually increasing the number till five are taken for dose.
- PILULÆ ALOES CUM ASSÆFŒTIDA. E. Aloet Pills with Assafætida. (Gum Res. Aloes Socotor. trital —— Assæfætidæ, Saponis, sing. partes æquales, Mucilan Mimosæ Nilot. q. s.)
- Oper. Purgative, stomachic, anodyne. Use. In dyspeps attended with flatulence and costiveness; hysteria; amonorrhœa. Dose. Gr. x. in pills twice a day; or at beet time.
- Myrrhæ Comp. D. Compound Pills of Assafætide.

 (Gum Res. Ferulæ Assæfætidæ, Bubonis Galbana
 Myrrhæ sing. partes viij. Ol. Succini Pur. partem j.)

PILULÆ GALBANI COMPOSITÆ. L. Compound Galbanum Pills. (Galbani Gum. Resinæ Zj. Myrrhæ, Sol gapeni, sing. Zjss. Assæfætidæ Gum. Res. Ziv. Syrupi q. s.)

Oper. Both these forms of pills operate as antispasmodics, and emmenagogues. — Use. In chlorosis, hysteria, and hypochondriasis. — Dose. Gr. x. to 9j. made into pills, ever night at bed time.

PILULÆ CAMBOGIÆ COMPOSITÆ. L. Compound Camboge Pills. (Cambogiæ contritæ, Alöes Spic. Ext contriti, Pulv. Cinnamomi Comp. sing. 3j. Saponis 3ij.)

Oper. Cathartic. — Use. In obstinate costiveness. — Dose Gr. x. to 9j. in pills, occasionally.

PILULÆ FERRI COMPOSITÆ. L. Compound Pills con. (Myrrhæ cont. 3ij. Sodæ Subcarbon. Ferri Sulphatis Sacch. sing. 3j.)

Oper. Tonic, emmenagogue. - Use. In dyspepsia, and

chlorosis. - Dose. Gr. x. to 9j. in pills, twice or thrice

a day.

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI. L. E. D. Mercurial Pills. (Hydrarg. Pur. 3ij. Confect. Rosæ Gallicæ 3iij. Glyeyr-rhizæ Rad. cont. 3j. Rub the quicksilver with the confection until the globules disappear; then add the liquorice-root powder, and beat the whole into a uniform mass.)

comp. Sub-oxyd of mercury, and the other ingredients, the mercury being converted into the black oxyd by the rubbing; hence the name should have been Pilulæ Sub-oxydi Hydrargyri.—Oper. Antisyphilitic, alterative; in large doses purgative.—Use. In syphilis, perhaps the best form of the remedy; in some cutaneous diseases and intermittents, attended with visceral and lymphatic obstructions; to purge in jaundice, dropsies, and ileus.—Dose. For the former objects gr. v. to ∂j . twice a day, united with opium, if the bowels are easily affected; for the latter gr. xij. to ∂j . every three or four hours.

ILULÆ HYDRARGÝRI SUBMURIĀTIS COMPOSÍ-TÆ. L. Compound Pills of Submuriate of Mercury. (Hydrargyri Submur., Antimonii Sulphureti Præcip. sing. 3j. Guaiaci Gum. Res. contritæ 3ij. After beating together these ingredients, form the mass with balsam of copaiva.)

syphilis affecting the skin; and old venereal ulcers. The decoction of elm bark, or of sarsaparilla, is generally ordered to be taken at the same time. — Dose. Gr. v. to gr. x. in pills, night and morning.

LULÆ RHĒI COMPOSITÆ. E. Compound Rhubarb Pills. (Rad. Rhei Palmati in pulv. tritæ 3j. Gum. Res. Alöes Soccot. 3vj. Myrrhæ 3iv. Ol. Vol. Menthæ Pip. 3ss. Beat them into a mass with syrup of orange-peel.) er. Laxative, stomachic.—Use. In dyspepsia attended with costiveness.— Dose. Gr. x. to 9j. twice a day.

PILULÆ SAPONIS CUM OPIO. L. Pills of Soap and Opium. (Opii Duri Contriti 3iv. Saponis Duri Zij.) Gr. v. contain gr. j. of opium.

PILULÆ OPIATÆ. E. Opiate Pills. (Opii partem unama Ext. Glycyrrhizæ Glab. partes vij. Fruct. Myrti Pimentær

partes ij.) Gr. v. contain gr. ss. of opium.

PILULÆ E STYRACE. D. Storax Pills. (Styracis Pur. 3iij. Opii Purif. Mellis, Croci, sing. 3j.) Gr. vj. contain

gr. j. of opium.

Oper. These three forms are intended to operate as sedatives, and anodynes. — Use. To procure sleep. The name given by the Dublin College is well adapted for cases where the patient or his friends may have an objection to opium, as it can thus be given without appearing in the prescription.

PILULÆ SCILLÆ COMPOSITÆ. L. Pilulæ Scilliticæ, El Pilulæ Scillæ cum Zingibere, D. Compound Squill Pillse (Scillæ Rad. recent. exsiccatæ et cont. 3j. Zingiberis Rada contritæ, Saponis Duri, sing. 3iij. Ammoniaci contriti 3ij.

Form the mass with syrup.)

Oper. Expectorant, diuretic. — Use. In asthma and chronic catarrh; as an adjunct to digitalis in hydrothorax, and other dropsies. — Dose. Gr. x. to 9j. twice or three times a day.

PIMENTÆ BACCÆ. L. D. Myrtus Pimenta, Fructus Vulgo, Piper Jamaicense, E. Pimenta Berries. (Myrtus Pimenta, Icosand. Monogyn. N. O. Hesperideæ, II

Myrti, J. West Indies. 12.)

Prop. Odour aromatic, resembling a mixture of cinnamon, numer, and cloves; taste pungent, but mixed like the odour colour reddish brown. (The unripe fruit dried.)—Open Stimulant, carminative.—Use. Chiefly as a condiment and as an adjunct to other medicines.—Dose. Gr. to 9j.—Off. Prep. Aqua Pimentæ, L. E. D. Oleum Popen and Property of the colour Property of the col

mentæ, L. E. D. Spir. Pimentæ, L. E. D. Pilulæ Opiatæ, E. Syrupus Rhamni, L.

PIPERIS LONGI FRUCTUS. L. Piper Longum; Fructus, E. D. Long Pepper. (Diand. Trigyn. N. O. Piperitæ, L. Amboyna. 24.) The unripe fruit dried in the sun.

Prop. Odour aromatic; taste warm, pungent; small round grains disposed spirally on a cylindrical receptacle. — Oper. Stimulant, carminative, tonic. — Use. In dyspepsia, attended with flatulence; retrocedent gout; and paralysis. As a domestic condiment. — Dose. Gr. v. to $\exists j. - Off.$ Prep. Confectio Opii. L. Pulv. Cinnamomi Comp. L. D. Pulv. Cretæ Comp. L. Tinctura Cinnamomi Comp. L. E. D.

PIPER NIGRUM. L. Piper Nigrum, Fructus, E. Piper Nigrum, Baccæ, Semen. D. Black Pepper. (Class and order as above. Ceylon. 1.) The unripe fruit dried in the sun.

Prop. Odour aromatic; taste pungent, fiery; colour black, corrugated on the surface. Its pungency depends on an essential oil.—Oper. Tonic, stimulant, carminative.—Use. To check nausea in gouty habits; remove hiccup; and increase excitement in palsy. A watery infusion of pepper has been found a useful gargle in relaxation of the uvula.—Dose. Gr. x. to gr. xv. variously combined.—Off. Prep. Emplast. Meloes Vesicatorii Comp. E. Ung. Piperis Nigri, D.

** White pepper is the same fruit, freed from its cuticle by a preparation of calcareous earth called Chinam, applied before it is dried. It is less pungent.

PIX ARIDA. L. Pinus Abies, (vide Abietis Resinam) Resina Sponte Concreta, vulgo, Pix Burgundica, E. Pix Burgundica, D. Dried Pitch, or Burgundy Pitch.

Comp. Resin, an essential oil. — Prop. Concrete, semi-transparent, unctuous, tenacious, fragrant. — Oper. Rube-

facient, generally exciting an exudation of serous fluid.—
Use. Externally spread on leather as plasters; in catarrh,
pertussis, dyspnæa.—Off. Prep. Emplast. Picis Comp. L. E.
Emplast. Meloes Vesic. Comp. E. Emplast. Calefaciens, D.

PIX LIQUIDA. L. D. Resina Empyreumatica, Pix. Liquida Dicta, E. Tar. (Obtained by heat from the Scotch fir.)

Comp. Resin, empyreumatic oil, charcoal, acetous acid.—
Prop. Of a deep brown colour, semi-fluid, tenacious;
odour empyreumatic.—Oper. Stimulant, diuretic, sudorific, externally detergent.—Use. Internally in ichthyosis:
externally it is applied to foul ulcers, and tinea capitis.—
Off. Prep. Unguentum Picis Liquidæ, L. E. D. Aqua
Picis Liquidæ, D.

PLUMBUM. L. E. Lead.

Prop. Colour light blue; shining, but becomes dull in the air; soft, not very elastic; has little ductility, but is very malleable; taste and odour, when rubbed, peculiar and disagreeable; sp. grav. 11.352. It is easily fused, and very susceptible of oxidizement. — Use. For formings oxyds and salts. Metallic lead exerts no action on the animal body.

PLUMBI CARBONAS. L. Oxidum Plumbi Album, E. Cerussa, D. Carbonate of Lead. (Prepared by exposing spiral rolls of lead to the fumes of vinegar, in vessels placed)

in dung.)

Comp. Yellow oxyd of lead 84, carbonic acid 14 parts.

(The yellow oxyd contains lead 90.5, oxygen 9.5 parts in 100.)—Prop. Inodorous; taste sweet; brittle, friable, snow white, of a minute scaly texture.—Oper. Astringent, sedative.—Use. Sprinkled on parts affected with local inflammation; in the formation of ointments and plasters.

—Off. Prep. Plumbi Superacetas, L. E. D. Unguentum Cerussæ, D.

PLUMBI OXYDUM SEMIVITREUM. L. E. Lithargyrum, D. Semi-vitrified Oxyd of Lead, or Litharge. (A Subcarbonate of lead prepared by heat; often adulterated with other oxyds.)

Comp. Yellow oxyd of lead 96, carbonic acid 4 parts in 100.—Prop. In scales of a whitish red colour; semi-vitrified.—Use. For pharmaceutical purposes.—Off. Prep. Liquor Plumbi Acetatis, L. D. Emplast. Plumbi, L. E. D. Ceratum Saponis, L.

PLUMBI SUPERACETAS. L. Acetis Plumbi, E. Acetas Plumbi, D. Superacetate of Lead. (Plumbi Carbon. Ibj. Acidi Acetici cong. jss. Boil the carbonate with the acid till it is saturated; then strain through paper, and evaporate to a pellicle, that crystals may be formed. Wash the crystals, and dry them in blotting paper.)

Comp. Oxyd of lead 58, acetic acid 26, water of crystallization 16 parts. — Prop. Inodorous; taste sweet, styptic; colour very white, with a silky lustre; crystals spicular; soluble in 24 parts of water, and partially decomposed even in distilled water, the solution becoming turbid; soluble also in alcohol; sp. grav. 2.345. - Oper. Astringent: in weak solutions cooling and sedative; in strong (3j. to water f\(\frac{7}{2} v \)j.) stimulant. — Use. Internal in visceral hæmorrhagies combined with opium, which seems to prevent its deleterious effects; but acids and ascesent food must be avoided. External, in solution in phlegmonous inflammations, burns, bruises, gonorrhœa, &c. - Dose. Gr. ss. to gr. jss. made into a pill with gr. ss. of opium and crumb of bread. Distilled water must be used for the solution, and a little acetic acid added. - Incomp. Alkalies, earths, acids. - Off. Prep. Ceratum Plumbi Superacetatis, L. E. D. Acidum Acetosum Forte, E. Solutio Acetatis Zinci, E.

PORRI RADIX, (bulbus?) L. Leek Root or Bulb. (For elass and order, see Alii Radix.)

- Prop. Odour peculiar, fragrant; taste sweetish, slightly acrid. Oper. Expectorant, diuretic. Use. The juice of the recent bulb expressed has been advantageously used in dropsies, and humorrhal asthma. Dose. f3j. to f3ss. rubbed up with sugar, and mixed in water.
- POTASSA IMPURA. L. Carbonas Potassæ Impurus, E. Cineres Clavellati, D. Impure Potass. (The Pearl Ashlof Commerce.)
- Comp. Subcarbonate of potass, sulphate of potass, muriate of potass, silex, oxide of iron, argil. Use. For preparing the subcarbonate for medical use.
- POTASSA FUSA L. Potassa, E. Kali Causticum, D. Fused Potass. (Prepared by evaporating the solution of potass to dryness in a glass vessel.)
- in 100 parts of pure potass; but fused potass contains also a little carbonate of potass, silex, lime, and oxyd or iron, which do not affect its medical properties.— Proposolid; of a grey colour; deliquescent in the air; feeld soapy between the fingers, owing to its dissolving the skin. (It is generally run into little cylindrical moulds which are covered with paper, and kept in well-corked phials.)— Oper. Powerfully escharotic.— Use. For forming issues. It has also been used to remove strictures.
- POTASSA CUM CALCE. L. E. Kali Causticum cum Calce, D. (Liquoris Potassæ 0iij. Calcis rec. Hoj. Boi the solution of potass to 0j. then add the lime, slaked with water, and mix.)
- Comp. Potass and lime, mechanically mixed. Oper. and Use. The same as the former, but more manageable, as it is less deliquescent.
- POTASSÆ ACETAS. L. Acetis Potassæ, E. Acetas Kali, D. Acetate of Potass. (Potassæ Subcarbon. Hojse

Acidi Acetici cong. j. Mix, and evaporate by heat to one half, adding by degrees enough of acetic acid to saturate the alkali. Again evaporate and strain; then evaporate in a water bath to dryness.)

taste sharp, pungent; white, shining; texture foliated, deliquescent; soluble in an equal weight of water; also in alcohol. The watery solution decomposes spontaneously.—Oper. Mildly cathartic, diuretic, deobstruent.—Use. In febrile diseases, dropsies, icterus, and visceral obstructions.—Dose. Dj. to 3j. or more; 3ij. to 3ij. open the bowels.—Incomp. Mineral acids, decoction of tamarinds, oxymuriate of mercury, nitrate of silver, sulphates of soda and magnesia, muriate of ammonia, tartrate of potass.—Off. Prep. Acetas Hydrargyri, E. D. Tinct. Acetatis Ferri, D. Acidum Aceticum, D.

POTASSÆ CARBONAS. L. Carbonate of Potass. (Potassæ Subcarb. ex Tartaro lbj. Ammoniæ Subcarb. Ziij. Aq. dist. Oj. Dissolve the subcarbonate, and add to it the ammonia; then expose it to a heat of 180 in a sand bath for three hours, and set it aside to crystallize. Treat the residuary fluid in the same manner, and again set it aside to

crystallize.)

Comp. Potass 40, carbonic acid 43, water of crystallization 17 parts. — Prop. Inodorous; taste alkalescent, but not caustic like the subcarbonate; crystals white, quadrangular prisms; permanent in the air; soluble in 4 parts of water at 60°. — Oper. Diuretic, antacid, deobstruent. — Use. In dropsy, acidities of the primæ viæ, and glandular obstructions. — Dose. Gr. x. to 3ss. properly diluted; Dj. dissolved in f3viij. of water, and mixed with f3iv. of lemon juice, forms a better effervescing draught than the subcarbonate. — Incomp. Lime, or lime water.

POTASSÆ NITRAS. L. E. Nitrum, D. Nitrate of Potass

or Nitre. (Formed in an impure state by nature in warm climates, as India; and by means of artificial composts in France.)

Comp. Potass 51.8, nitric acid 44, water 4.2, in 100 of nitrate.—Prop. Inodorous; taste cool, bitterish, penetrating; crystals six sided prisms; permanent in the air; brittle; soluble in 7 parts of water at 60°.—Oper. Diuretic, refrigerant; in large doses purgative; externally cooling, detergent.—Use. In fevers, dropsies, herpetice eruptions, active hæmorrhagies, mania, gonorrhæa. A small piece allowed to dissolve slowly in the mouth often removes incipient cynanche tonsillaris; hence its utility in gargles.—Dose. Gr. x. to 3ss. in almond mixture, or some other vehicle. In doses of 3j. it occasions hypercatharsis, bloody stools, and sometimes death.—Incomp. Sulphuric acid, sulphates of soda, and of magnesia, alum.—Off. Prep. Trochisci Nitratis Potassæ, E.

POTASSÆ SUBCARBONAS. L. Carbonas Potasæ, E. Subcarbonas Kali, D. Subcarbonate of Potass. (A jiltered is solution of the impure subcarbonate evaporated to dryness.)

Comp. Potass 60, carbonic acid 28, water 6, in 100 parts, the remainder being silex, sulphate of potass, and argil. Kirwan. — Prop. Inodorous; taste acrid; in the form off coarse white grains; deliquescent in the air. — Oper. and Use. The same as the carbonate. — Off. Prep. Liq. Potas Subcarbonatis, L. D.

POTASSÆ SULPHAS. L. E. Sulphas Kali, D. Sulphass of Potass. (The salt which remains after the distillation of nitric acid dissolved, and the excess of acid saturated, with subcarbonate of potass; and crystallized.)

Comp. Potass 67.6, acid 31, water 1.4, in 100 parts of suft phate. — Prop. Inoderous; taste bitter; crystals smalk, six-sided prisms, ended by six-sided pyramids, grouped;

hard, transparent, permanent in the air; soluble in 16 parts of water at 60°; insoluble in alcohol.—Oper. Purgative, deobstruent.—Use. In the visceral obstructions to which children are liable; and as an adjunct to other purgatives.—Dose. Dj. to 3j. acts as a deobstruent; 3ss. to 3vj. purge.—Incomp. Nitric and muriatic acids, salts of mercury, nitrate of silver.

POTASSÆ SULPHURĒTUM. L. E. Sulphuretum Kali, D. Sulphuret of Potass. (Sulphuris Loti Zj. Potassæ Subcarbonatis Zij. Rub them together, and place the mixture in a covered crucible upon the fire until they unite.) It is necessary first to dry the subcarbonate in a crucible exposed to a red heat.

Prop. Inodorous while dry, but when moistened, fætid; taste acrid, bitter; colour a liver brown; solid, brittle, deliquescent; decomposed by water.—Oper. Expectorant, diaphoretic; externally detergent.—Use. It has been given in chronic asthma, but without much benefit; chronic catarrh, and rheumatism; arthritic cases; herpetic, and other cutaneous diseases; and cancer. Its solution is useful as a wash in scabies, and tinea capitis. It also is an antidote against arsenical and saturnine poisons.—Dose. Gr. v. to gr. xv. combined with soap, or cicuta, in pills, twice or thrice a day.—Incomp. Acids.

Potass. (The salt remaining after the distillation of nitrie cid, dissolved, strained, and crystallized.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste a strong acid; soluble in two warts of water at 60°; insoluble in alcohol.—Oper. Rejerant and purgative.—Use. In cases where it is wished to exhibit sulphuric acid, and at the same time open the bowels.—Dose. Dj. to 3ij.

POTASSÆ SUPERTARTRAS. L. Supertartris Potass. Impurus, E. Tartarum Crystalli, D. Supertartrate Potass. (The tartar of wine purified.)

trate. Menard. — Prop. Inodorous; taste acid, harsh crystals small, irregular; require 60 parts of water at 600 to dissolve them; brittle, pulverulent; decomposed who kept in solution. — Oper. Mildly purgative, refrigerandiuretic. — Use. In ascites, proceeding from visceral obstructions; and to open the bowels in inflammatory habit Dissolved in water, with a small quantity of white win some sugar, and lemon peel, it forms an excellent beveragin febrile diseases, under the name of imperial. — Dose. 31 to 3iij. combined with 9j. of sodæ sub-boras, to excite the kidneys: to open the bowels 3iv. to 3j. diluting freely.—Off. Prep. Ferrum Tartarizatum, L. D. Pulv. Jalan Comp. E. Pulv. Scammonii Comp. E. Pulv. Sennæ Comp. Potassæ Tartras, L. E. D.

POTASSÆ TARTRAS. L. Tartris Potassæ, E. Tartari Kali, D. Tartrate of Potass. (Formed by saturating to excess of acid of the supertartrate with subcarbonate of potass

Prop. Inodorous; taste bitter, disagreeable; generally the form of a white granular powder; soluble in 4 pan of water at 60°, soluble in alcohol. — Oper. Purgative. Use. To open the bowels in febrile diseases, mania, and hypochondriasis; and as an adjunct to senna, and the resinous purgatives in solution, the griping effects of while it corrects. — Dose. Dj. to Zj. in solution. — Incommander influences in febrile diseases, mania, and the resinous purgatives in solution, the griping effects of while it corrects. — Dose. Dj. to Zj. in solution. — Incommander influences influences of soda, potass, and magnesia; nitrate of silver, acetate and superacetate of lead, and muriate ammonia.

PRUNA. L. Prunus Gallica, Fructus, E. D. Prune

(Frunus Domestica, Octand. Trigyn. N. O. Pomacea, L. Rosacea, J. South of Europe. b.)

Prop. Odour weak; taste sweet, acidulous.—Oper. Cooling, laxative, nutrient.—Use. In costiveness attended with heat and irritation; an article of diet in fever.—Off. Prep. Confectio Sennæ, L. E. D.

PTEROCARPI LIGNUM. L. Santalum Rubrum; Lignum, E. D. Red Saunder's Wood. (Pterocarpus Santalinus, Diadelph. Decand. N. O. Papilionaceæ. East Indies. 15.)

Prop. Inodorous, nearly insipid; colour deep bright red.—
Use. As a colouring material.

PTEROCARPUS DRACO; Resina vulgo Sanguis Draconis, E. (Class and order as above. South America. 1/2.)
An exudation from the bark.

Comp. Resin, colouring matter. — Prop. Inodorous; insipid; in small dark red masses; pulverulent; powder a bright crimson; soluble in alcohol, and expressed oils. — Oper. Supposed, improperly, to be astringent. — Use. Scarcely used for any purpose.

PULEGIUM. L. Pulegium; Herba, E. D. Penny Royal.

(Menthæ Pulegium. For Class and Order, see Menthæ.

Indigenous. 24.)

Prop. Odour aromatic; taste warm, pungent, not unlike that of spearmint. — Oper. Expectorant, diaphoretic. — Use. In asthma and pertussis, but of no value; seldom used. — Dose. Gr. x. to 3j. — Off. Prep. Aquæ Pulegii, L. E. D. Oleum Pulegii, L. D. Spiritus Pulegii, L.

PULVIS ALOES CUM CANELLA. D. Powder of Aloes with Canella. (Alöes Hepaticæ lbj. Canellæ Albæ Ziij. Rub them separately into a powder, and mix.)

per. Warm, cathartic. — Use. In costiveness, but not well adapted to be used as a powder. — Dose. Gr. x. to 9j.

PULVIS ALOES COMPOSITUS. L. Pulvis Aloes cum Guaiaco, D. Compound Powder of Aloes. (Alies Spic.) Ext. Zjss. Guaiaci Gum. Res. Zj. Pulv. Cinnam. Comp. 3ss. Rub the Aloes and Guaiacum separately, then mix the whole.)

Oper. Warm, cathartic, stomachic, sudorific. - Use. In dyspepsia, attended with a sluggish state of the bowels spasmodic affections of the intestinal canal; jaundice; and

obstinate costiveness. - Dose. Gr. x. to 9j.

* * All aloetic powders should be exhibited in the form of pills to lessen the taste of the aloes.

PULVIS ANTIMONIALIS. L. D. Oxidum Antimoni cum Phosphate Calcis, E. (A Protoxide, combined with

Phosphate of Lime.)

Comp. Oxyd of antimony 57, phosphate of lime 43, in 100 parts. - Prop. Inodorous, insipid; in the form of a whit powder; insoluble in water. - Oper. Febrifuge, diaphco retic, alterative; in large doses emetic, purgative. - Use In febrile diseases, and every case in which diaphores can be useful; and in small doses in cutaneous diseases. -Dose. Gr. iij. to gr. viij. in pills combined with opium camphor, every six or eight hours, diluting freely in the intervals.

PULV. CINNAMOMI COMPOSITUS. L. Pulv. Ari maticus, E. D. Compound Powder of Cinnamon. (Ci nam. Cort. Zij. Cardamomii Sem. Ziss. Zingiberis Rad. Piperis Longi Fructus 3ss. Rub them together to a ved fine powder.)

Oper. Stimulant, carminative. - Use. In cold, decaye phlegmatic habits to assist digestion, and expel flate but chiefly used to give warmth to other compositions.

Dose. Gr. x. to 9j. or more.

PULVIS ASĂRI COMPOSITUS. E. D. Compou

Powder of Asarabacca. (Folior. Asari Europæi partes tres. Fol. Origani Majoranæ, Florum Lavand. Spicæ, sing. partem unam. Rub into a powder.)

Oper. Errhine. — Use. In chronic headachs; serous apoplexy; and obstinate ophthalmia, avoiding exposure to cold. — Dose. Gr. v. to gr. viij. snuffed up the nostrils at bed time.

PULVIS CONTRAJERVÆ COMPOSITUS. L. Compound powder of Contrajerva. (Contrajervæ Rad. contritæ zv. Testarum præp. lbjss. Mix.)

Oper. Stimulant, sudorific. — Use. In typhus, and low fevers; the malignant exanthematæ; sinking stage of dysentery; and in atonic gout. — Dose. Gr. xv. to 3ss. generally rubbed up with mucilage and mint water.

PULVIS CORNU CERVINI USTI. D. Powder of Burnt Hartshorn. (The Hartshorn burnt, and rubbed to a powder.)

PULVIS CORNU USTI CUM OPIO. L. Pulv. Opiatus, E. Powder of Burnt Hartshorn with Opium. (Opii duri cont. 3j. Cornuum Ustor. et Præparatorum 3j. Coccorum cont. 3j. Mix.) Gr. x. contain gr. j. of opium.

It is chiefly adapted for children, as the opium can thus be exhibited in small quantities. — Dose. Gr. j. to gr. x. or more.

ULVIS CRĒTÆ COMPOSITUS. L. Pulvis Carbonatis Calcis Compositus, E. Compound Powder of Chalk. (Cretæ præp. lbss. Cinnamomi Cort. Ziv. Tormentillæ Rad. Acaciæ Gum sing. Ziij. Piperis Longi Fructus Ziv. Reduce them separately into a fine powder, and mix.)

per. Antacid, stomachic, absorbent. — Use. In acidity of the stomach; and the diarrheas attendant on low fevers.

- Dose. Gr. v. to 9j. rubbed up with mucilage and cinnamon water.

PULVIS CRETÆ COMPOSITUS CUM OPIO. L. Compound Powder of Chalk with Opium. (Pulv. Cretær Comp. Zvjss. Opii duri cont. Div. Mix.) Contains gr. j.

of opium in gr. 40.

Oper. Anodyne, absorbent. - Use. In the same cases as the former. As an anodyne to children affected with irritative diarrhea during dentition. - Dose. Dj. to Dij. for adults.

PULVIS JALAPÆ COMPOSITUS. E. Compound Powder of Jalap. (Pulv. Rad. Convolvuli Jalapæ partem j. Super-tartratis Potassæ partes ij. Rub them toge-

ther to a fine powder.)

Oper. Purgative. - Use. In costiveness, particularly of children with a tumid belly; in worm cases; and in dropsy - Dose. Dj. to Dij. for adults; gr. vij. to gr. xij. for chil dren.

PULVIS IPECACUANHÆ COMPOSITUS. L. D. Pul vis Ipecacuanhæ et Opii, E. Compound Powder of Ipec cacuanha. (Ipecacuanhæ Rad. cont., Opii duri cont

sing. 3j. Potassæ Sulphatis cont. 3j. Mix.)

Oper. Diaphoretic. - Use. In rheumatism, dropsy, gour fevers, dysentery, and diabetes. - Dose. Gr. v. to 9j. if pills or bolus, diluting freely with tepid fluids, but no immediately after taking it, as it is apt to produce vomiting

PULVIS KINO COMPOSITUS. L. Compound Powde of Kino. (Kino 3xv. Cinnam. Cort. 3iv. Opii duri 3 Rub each separately to a fine powder, and then mix.) G

xx. contain gr. j. of opium.

Oper. Astringent. - Use. In chronic diarrheas, leucorrheen and uterine and intestinal hæmorrhagies. - Dose. Gr. to Dj. in aqueous fluids.

- pound Powder of Scammony. (Scammoneæ Gum Resinæ, Ext. Jalapæ duri, sing. Zij. Zingiberis Rad. Zss. Rub each separately to a fine powder, and then mix.)
 - Oper. Cathartic. Use. In hydropic and worm cases; and to remove mucous obstructions in children. Dose. Gr. viij. to gr. xv.
 - PULVIS QUERCUS MARINÆ. D. Powder of Yellow Bladder Wrack. (The wrack, in fruit, dried, cleaned, exposed to a red heat in a crucible, with a perforated lid, and then reduced to powder, to be kept in close vessels.)

Oper. Deobstruent. — Use. In bronchocele, and other scrofulous swellings; cutaneous diseases. — Dose. Gr. x. to Bij. mixed in treacle or honey.

- PULVIS SENNÆ COMPOSITUS. L. Compound Powder of Senna. (Sennæ Foliarum, Potassæ Supertartratis, sing. Zij. Scammon. Gum. Res. Zss. Zingiberis Rad. Zij. Rub the Scammony alone, and the rest together to a fine powder; and mix.)
- Oper. Cathartic, hydragogue. Use. In costiveness, and in hydropic cases. Dose. Dj. to 3j. It is an inconvenient preparation, owing to the bulk of the dose.
- PULVIS SCILLÆ. D. Powder of Squills. (The bulb of Scilla Maritima sliced, dried, and reduced to a powder.)

 It should be kept in well stopped phials.
- Oper. Diuretic, emetic, expectorant.—Use. In the same cases for which the squill pill is employed.— Dose. Gr. iij. to gr. vj. combined with soap, and other substances, in pills, or bolus.
- PULVIS SPONGIÆ USTÆ. D. Powder of Burnt Sponge.
- Oper. Deobstruent. Use. In bronchocele, and other scro-

fulous swellings. - Dose. Dj. to 3j. mixed in honey or treacle.

PULVIS STANNI. D. Powder of Tin.

Oper. Mechanically anthelmintic. — Use. Against tænia solium; but it is not very efficacious. — Dose. 3j. in treacle, at first, on an empty stomach; 3iv. the two following mornings, and then a cathartic.

PULVIS SULPHATIS ALUMINÆ COMPOSITUS;
Olim Pulvis Stypticus, E. Compound Powder of Sulphate of Alumina. (Sulphatis Aluminæ partes iv. Kino

partem j. Rub into a fine powder.)

Oper. Astringent. — Use. In intestinal hæmorrhagies, and obstinate diarrhæa. — Dose. Gr. x. to gr. xv. It should be taken in a dry form, as the solution of alum is decomposed

by solution of kino.

PULVIS TRAGACANTHÆ COMPOSITUS. L. Compound Powder of Tragacanth. (Tragacanthæ cont., Acaciæ Gummi cont., Amyli, sing. Zjss. Sacch. pur. Ziij. Rub the starch and sugar together, then add the tragacanth and acacia gum, and mix.) The starch might be omitted, as it is not soluble in cold water.

Oper. Demulcent.—Use. In hectic fever; catarrh attended with tickling cough; combined with nitre, in gonorrhea and strangury; and with ipecacuanha powder, in dysentery.—Dose. 3ss. to 3iij. in distilled water, or any bland fluid. Gr. x. render fzij. of fluid mucilaginous.

PYRETHRI RADIX. L. D. Pellitory of Spain. (Anthemis Pyrethrum, Class and Order of Anthemis Nobilis.

Arabia. 3.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste hot and acrid, its acrimony residing; in a resin; the dried root more acrid than the recent.—

Oper. Stimulant, sialagogue.—Use. Chewed, it excites a

some affections of the head; in strumous swellings of the tonsils; toothach, and palsy of the muscles of the throat. It is also used in infusion as a gargle.

QUASSIÆ LIGNUM. L. D. Quassia Excelsa, Lignum, E. Quassia Wood. (Decand. Monogyn. N. O. Gruinalis, L. Magnoliæ, J. Jamaica. 1.) The Wood of the Root.

Prop. Inodorous; taste a very intense durable bitter; colour white, light yellow; has no astringency; bitter principle extracted by water and alcohol.— Oper. Tonic, stomachic.— Use. In intermittents; bilious fever, combined with neutral salts; lienteria and cachexia; in hysteria, united with tincture of valerian; and with cretaceous powder and ginger in gout.— Dose. Of the raspings gr. v. to 3ss. but infusion and extract are preferable forms of exhibiting it.— Incomp. Nitrate of silver, acetate and superacetate of lead.— Off. Prep. Infusum Quassiæ, L.

QUERCUS CORTEX. L. D. Quercus Robur; Cortex, E. Oak Bark. (Quercus Pedunculata, Monoecia Polyand. N. O. Amentaceæ, L. Europe. B.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste austere, styptic; differs from galls in not precipitating solutions of tartarized antimony.—
Oper. Tonic, astringent.—Use. In intermittents, combined with galls, bitters, and aromatics; fluor albus, and alvine fluxes. See Decoction.—Dose. Of the powder gr. x. to 3ss. twice or thrice a day.—Off. Prep. Decoctum Quercus, L.

RESINA ALBA. D. E. White Resin. (Pinus Sylvestris. The Scotch Fir. 1.) Exudes from wounds of the bark.

Prop. Little odour or taste; semi-transparent; insoluble in water; soluble in alcohol, in oils both fixed and volatile,

and alkalies; pulverulent. — Oper. Stimulant, diuretic, rubefacient. — Use. Almost never employed internally; but chiefly to render more adhesive, and stimulating various plasters.

RESINA FLAVA. L. Yellow Resin. (The residue after

the distillation of oil of turpentine.)

Oper. Stimulant. — Use. In the composition of plasters and ointments. — Off. Prep. Emplast. Ceræ, L. Emplast. Hydrargyri, E. Emplast. Meloes Vesicat. E. Emp. Oxidi. Ferri Rubri, E. Emp. Picis Compositum, L. Emp. Resinæ, L. E. D. Emp. Simplex, E. Ceratum Resinæ, L. E. Ung. Picis Aridæ, L. Ung. Infusi Meloes Vesicatorii, E.

Buckthorn Berries. (Rhamnus Catharticus, Purging Buckthorn, Pentand. Monogyn. N. O. Dumosæ, L. Rham-

ni, J. Indigenous. 1.)

Prop. Odour faint and disagreeable; taste bitterish and nauseous; the size of a pea; have four seeds; the juices stains paper green. — Oper. Cathartic. — Use. In the same cases as jalap and senna, which are superior medicines. Their operation must be assisted with copious dilution, as they excite much thirst, and griping. — Dose. Of the recent berries xx; of the dried 3j. to 3ij. — Off.. Prep. Syrupus Rhamni, L. E.

RHEI RADIX. L. Rhabarbarum, Radix, E. Rheum, Radix, Rheum Undulatum, Radix, D. Rhubarb Root.

(Rheum Palmatum, Palmated Rhubarb, Enneand. Monogynia, N. O. Holoraceæ, L. Polygoneæ, J. China. 24.)

The best comes through Russia, in round perforated

pieces.

Comp. Extractive, volatile odorous matter on which its virtues depends, oxalate of lime, tannin.—Prop. Odour aromatic, peculiar, rather nauseous; taste somewhat aromatic;

subacrid, bitterish, astringent; feels gritty between the teeth; colours the saliva and urine saffron yellow; not very mucilaginous. Pieces firm, but not flinty; external colour a clear yellow; fracture rugged, veined yellow, red, and white; easily pulverized, forming a powder of a fine bright buff yellow colour. Both water and spirit extract its virtues. - Oper. Purgative, stomachic, astringent. - Use. In costiveness, from laxity of bowels, particularly of children; and diarrheea. It is a useful adjunct to neutral salts and calomel, rendering their operation more easy. Externally the powder is sprinkled over ulcers, to assist their granulation and healing. - Dose. Dj. to 3ss. of the powder to open the bowels; gr. vj. to gr. x. to act as a stomachic. - Off. Prep. Infusum Rhei, L. E. Vinum Rhei Palmati, E. Tinct. Rhei, L. E. D. Tinct. Rhei Composita, L. Tinct. Rhei cum Aloe, E. Tinct. Rhei cum Gentiana, E. Pilulæ Rhei Compositæ, E.

RHOEADAS PETALA. L. Papaver Erraticum; Petala, D. Petals of the Red Poppy. (Papavar Rhæas, class and

order as Pap. Somniferum. Indigenous. (1).

Use. Chiefly to impart their fine red colour to a syrup. -

Off. Prep. Syrupus Rhaados, L. D.

RHÖDÖDENDRON CHRYSANTHUM, Folia, E. Yellow-flowered Rhododendron. (Decand. Monogyn. N. O. Bicornes, L. Rhodoraceæ, J. East Siberia. 1.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste rough, astringent, bitterish.—Oper. Stimulant, narcotic, diaphoretic; overdosed it produces nausea, vomiting, purging, and all the effects of violent intoxication.—Use. In rheumatism, and arthritic affections; avoiding the use of liquids while taking it.—Dose. f3j. of the following decoction twice a day. R Rhododendri Fol. 3iv. Aquæ f3x. coque per xij. horas, lento igne in vase clauso, et cola.

e Seminibus Expressum, D. Castor Seeds and Oil. (Ricinus Communis, The Castor, or Palma Christi, Monoecia Monadelph. N. O. Triccocæ, L. Euphorbiæ, J. Indies. (3).

Prop. Seed inodorous; taste acrid, slightly sweetish; kernel white, oily, with a thin dry cuticle; contained in a prickly, triangular capsule. — Oper. Cathartic, sometimes emetic. — Use. For obtaining the oil. One or two of the seeds swallowed entire operate briskly; but are not used in this country. See Oleum. — Off. Prep. Oleum Ricini, L.

ROSÆ CANINÆ PULPA, L. Rosa Canina; Fructus Recens, E. Dog Rose, or Hip Pulp. (Icosand. Polygn. N. O. Senticosæ, L. Rosaceæ, J. Indigenous. B.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste sweet, acidulous, depending on the presence of uncombined citric acid and sugar. — Oper. Cooling. — Use. Vide the Confection. — Off. Prep. Confection Rosæ Caninæ, L.

ROSÆ CENTIFOLIÆ PETALA. L. E. Rosa Damascena; Petala, D. Damask Rose Petals. (Class and order as above. Place unknown. 1.)

Prop. Odour extremely fragrant; taste sub-acidulous. — Oper. Laxative. — Use. Scarcely used for any purpose, except for the distillation of rose water; and the formation of a syrup. — Off. Prep. Aqua Rosæ, L. E. D. Syrupus Rosæ, L. E.

ROSÆ GALLICÆ PETALA. L. E. Rosa Rubra; Petala, D. Petals of the Red Rose. (Class and order as above. Europe. 1.)

Prop. Odour less fragrant than that of the damask; taste bitterish, astringent. — Oper. Astringent, tonic. — Use. See the preparations of it. — Off. Prep. Confectio Rosæ, L. E. D. Infusum Rosæ, L. E. D. Mel. Rosæ, L. D. Syrupus Rosæ, E.

ROSMARINI CACUMINA. L. Rosmarinus; Summitas Florens, E. Rosmarina; Herba, D. Rosemary. (Diandria Monogyn. N. O. Verticillatæ, L. Labiatæ, J. South of Europe. 24.)

Prop. Odour fragrant, grateful; taste aromatic, warm, bitterish; depending on an essential oil, combined with camphor. — Oper. Tonic, stimulant, emmenagogue, resolvent. — Use. In nervous headachs, and in chlorosis, under the form of infusion; but it is now scarcely ever used, unless as an adjunct, to give odour to sternutatory powders. — Dose. Of the powder gr. x. to 3ss. — Off. Prep. Oleum Rosmarini, L. E. D. Spiritus Rosmarini, L. E. D.

RUBĪÆ RADIX. L. D. Rubia Tinctorum, Radix, E. Root of Madder. (Tetrand. Monogyn. N. O. Stellatæ, L. Rubiaceæ, J. Montpelier. 21.)

Prop. Almost inodorous; taste bitterish, austere; colour red; imparted to water, alcohol, and essential oils.—Oper. Emmenagogue, astringent.—Use. In chlorosis and difficult or scanty menstruation; in the atrophia infantum; but its efficacy is very doubtful.—Dose. Gr. xv. to Jj. united with sulphate of potass, three or four times a day.

RUTÆ FOLIA. L. D. Ruta Graveolens; Herba, E. The Leaves of Rue. (Decand. Monogyn. N. O. Multisiliquæ,

L. Rutacea, L. South of Europe. 21.)

Prop. Odour strong, ungrateful; taste bitter, pungent; acrid, so as to blister the skin; contains a volatile oil.—
Oper. Tonic, stimulant, antispasmodic, emmenagogue?—
Use. In hysteria and flatulent colic; but chiefly in the form of strong infusion in glysters, in the convulsions of children.—Dose. Gr. xv. to $\exists ij.$ —Off. Prep. Oleum Rutæ, D. Extractum Rutæ Graveolentis, E. D.

SABĪNÆ FOLIA. L. E. D. Savine Leaves. (Juniperus Sabina. Class and order as Juniperus Communis. Siberia. 21.)

Prop. Odour strong, disagreeable; taste hot, acrid, bitter depending on an essential oil.—Oper. Stimulant, diaphoretic, emmenagogue, anthelmintic, escharotic.—Usee In amenorrhæa, with a languid pulse, but they require to be cautiously administered; in worms, and in gout. Exaternally the powder is applied to old ulcers, carious boness &c. and the infusion, as a lotion, to gangrene, scabies and tinea capitis.—Dose. Gr. x. to 3ss. of the powder.—Off. Prep. Ol. Volatile Juniperi Sabinæ, E. D. Extractum Sabinæ, D. Ceratum Sabinæ, L.

SACCHARUM. L. Sacch. non Purificatum, E. Sacch. Rus

brum, D. Moist Sugar.

Mum, E. Double Refined Sugar. (Saccharum Official narum, The Sugar Cane, Triand. Monogyn. N. O. Grad

mina. Egypt. 24.)

Comp. Oxygen 50.63, carbon 42.47, hydrogen 6.90 parts — Prop. In its pure state it is inodorous; taste perfect! sweet; of a brilliant white colour, hard; when impure i has a peculiar taste and flavour arising from extract, much lage, and oil; in shining grain of a yellow colour. Sugar is soluble in its own weight of water at 60°; also in a cohol; decomposed by the strong acids; but unites with lime and the alkalies; boiled with water forms syrup.—

Oper. Nutritive; the impure is laxative; externally the refined is escharotic.—Use. Seldom given internally with a medical intention, unless to conceal the unpleasant tast of some medicines. It is a certain antidote, however, for the poison of verdigris; and is said to be a preventive

worms. Externally it is applied to fungus ulcers. Hurtful to bilious and hypochondriacal habits; and dyspeptics.—
Off. Prep. Syrupi Omnes, L. E. D.

SAGAPENUM; GUMMI RESINA. L. E. D. Sagapenum. (Plant unknown, supposed to be the Ferula Persica. Willd.

Brought from Alexandria.)

Comp. Gum, resin, and essential oil. — Prop. Odour fœtid, alliaceous; taste pungent, bitterish, nauseous; in small agglutinated masses of a yellow colour; tenacious; breaking with a horny fracture. — Oper. Antispasmodic, emmenagogue. — Use. In hysteria, chlorosis, and the same cases as assafætida, to which it is inferior. — Dose. Gr. x. to 3ss. in pills. — Off. Prep. Pilulæ Galbani Compositæ, L.

SALICIS CORTEX. L. Salix; Cortex. — Salix Fragilis; Cortex, D. Willow Bark. (Salix Caprea, Great Roundleaved Willow; Salix Alba, The White Willow; Salix Fragilis, The Crack Willow. Dioecia Diandria, N. O. Amentaceæ. Europe. b.)

Prop. Odour slightly aromatic; taste bitter and astringent.

(All the species are nearly the same.) — Oper. Tonic, astringent. — Use. In intermittents and remittents; debilities of the intestinal canal; convalescency; and in hectic and phthisis. — Dose. Dj. to 3j. of the powder; or fzjss. of the decoction, made with zij. of the bark, in Oij. water, boiled down to Oj. — Incomp. Solution of isinglass, alkaline carbonates, lime water, sulphate of iron.

SALVIA OFFICINALIS. FOLIUM. E. Salvia, D. Sage. (Diand. Monogyn. N. O. Verticillatæ, L. Labiatæ, J. South of Europe. 24.)

Prop. Odour peculiar, aromatic; taste bitterish, warm, aromatic; depending on an essential oil.—Oper. Tonic, stimulant, carminative.— Use. In debilities of the stomach,

and intestines; and convalescencies, attended with night sweats. Its infusion is a useful gargle in relaxation of the uvula. Weak infusions are used as diluents in febrile diseases.—Dose. Gr. xv. to 9jss. fzjss. of the infusion, made with zj. of the dried leaves to 0j. of boiling water, three or four times a day.—Incomp. Sulphate of iron.

SAMBŪCI FLORES. L. Sambucus Nigra, Flos. Baccæ, Cortex, E. D. Common Elder Flowers, Berries, and Bark. (Pentand. Trigyn. N. O. Dumosæ, L. Caprifoliæ, J. Germany. 1.)

Prop. Odour of the flowers, sickly; of the fruit the same, but weaker; bark inodorous; taste of the flowers bitterish; the fruit sweetish, slightly acidulous, arising from malic acid; the bark at first sweetish, then bitter, acrid, nauseous. — Oper. Flowers diaphoretic, discutient; berries aperient, sudorific; bark purgative, hydragogue, deobstruent in small doses. — Use. The flowers in fomentations, to yield their flavour to water in distillation, and to form a cooling ointment; the berries, or their expressed juice, in febrile diseases, rheumatism, arthritic cases, and the exanthemata; the bark in dropsy and hæmorrhois. — Dose. Of the juice of berries fzj. to fzij.; of the bark gr. v. to Jj. three times a day. — Off. Prep. Succus Spiss. Sambuci Nigri, E. D. Unguentum Sambuci, L. D.

SAPO DURUS. L. Sapo, E. Sapo; Durus, Hyspanicus, D. Hard Spanish Soap.

Comp. Recent oil 60.44, soda 8.56, water 30.50, in 100 parts. — Prop. Inodorous; taste alkalescent, nauseous; hard, white, soluble in water, and in alcohol. — Oper. Purgative, diuretic; externally detergent, stimulant. — Use. In habitual costiveness and jaundice in pills, combined with rhubarb, or some bitter extract; but it is more useful externally to bruises and sprains. We have found

much advantage from rubbing the bowels of children in mesenteric fever, and with tumid bellies, with a strong lather of soap every morning. — Dose. Gr. v. to 3ss. in pills. — Incomp. Acids, earths, metallic salts, and alum, decompose solutions of soap. — Off. Prep. Pilulæ Saponis cum Opio, L. Emplast. Saponis, L. E. Ceratum Saponis, L. Liniment. Saponis Comp. L. Lin. Saponis cum Opio, E.

SAPO MOLLIS. L. Soft Soap. (Prepared by boiling oil

with caustic potash.)

Prop. Consistence of hog's lard; other properties the same as the hard.— Oper. and Use. As the hard; but scarcely ever given as an internal remedy.

SARSAPARILLÆ RADIX. L. E. D. Sarsaparilla. (Smilax Sarsaparilla, Dioecia Hexand. N. O. Sarmentaceæ, L.

Asparagi, J. Virginia. 1.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste bitterish, glutinous; fibrous; of a blackish colour externally, white within.—Oper. Diuretic, demulcent.—Use. In the sequelæ of syphilis, when, after a mercurial course, nocturnal pains, enlargements of the joints, and cutaneous ulcerations remain; scrofula; elephantiasis, or cutaneous affections resembling it; chronic rheumatism; but its efficacy is doubtful.—Dose. Dj. to 3j. of the powder, or made into an electuary three times a day: see Decoct.—Off. Prep. Decoctum Sarsaparillæ, L. E. D. Decoct. Sarsaparillæ Comp. D. Extractum Sarsaparillæ, L.

SASSAFRAS LIGNUM ET RADIX. L. D. Laurus Sassafras, Lignum, Radix, ejusque Cortex, E. Sassafras Wood, Bark, and Root. (Class and order, vide Lauri Baccæ.

Virginia. 4.)

Prop. Odour not unlike that of fennel; taste aromatic, sub-acrid, sweetish; depending on an essential oil.—
Oper. Stimulant, sudorific, diuretic.—Use. In cutaneous

diseases; chronic rheumatism; and as an adjunct to the decoctions of guaiac, &c. — Dose. See Decoction. — Off. Prep. Ol. Sassafras, L. E. D.

SCAMMONIÆ GUMMI RESINA. L. Convolvulus Scammonia, Gummi Resina, E. Scammonium; Gummi Resina, D. Scammony. (Class and order as Jalapa. Mexico. 1.) What we receive comes from Aleppo.

Prop. Odour trifling, but unpleasant; taste bitter, acrid; in small, blackish grey fragments, becoming whitish yellow when touched with the wet fingers; fracture shining.—Comp. Resin, gummy extract, nearly in equal proportions.—Oper. Drastic, purgative, hydragogue.—Use. In obstinate costiveness, worms, dropsy.—Dose. Gr. v. to gr. x. triturated with sugar, or with almonds.—Off. Prep. Confectio Scammoniæ, L. D. Pulvis Scam. Comp. L. E.

SCILLÆ RADIX. (bulbus?) L. D. Scilla Maritima; Radix, E. The Bulb of the Squill. (Scilla Maritima, Hexand. Monogyn. N. O. Coronariæ, L. Asphodeli, J. Austria. 24.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste bitter, nauseous, extremely acrid; inflames the skin when rubbed on it; the bulb is large and lamellated. Its acrimony, on which its virtue depends, is destroyed by heat, drying and keeping; extracted by vinegar, spirit, and water. — Oper. Emetic in large doses; purgative; in small doses expectorant and diuretic. — Use. In pulmonary complaints, after the inflammatory action is reduced; humoral asthma; pertussis; in dropsy, and more useful if combined with a mercurial. — Dose. Gr. j. to gr. v. of the dried root, powdered, and united with nitre or ipecacuanha; or in pills, to produce diuresis, united with the blue pill. — Incomp. Gelatin, lime water, alkaline carbonates, acetate of lead, nitrate of

silver. — Off. Prep. Acetum Scillæ, L. E. D. Oxymel Scillæ, L. D. Pilul. Scillæ Comp. L. E. D. Pulv. Scillæ, E. D. Syrupus Scillæ Maritimæ, E. Tinct. Scillæ, L. D.

* * To dry the squill it should be cut transversely, and the

dried sections kept in an opaque stopt bottle.

SCROPHULARIA; HERBA. D. Knotty Rooted Figwort. (Scrophularia Nodosa, Didynam. Angiosper. N. O. Personatæ, L. Indigenous. 24.)

Prop. Odour disagreeable; taste acrid; becomes almost inert by drying. — Oper. Externally anodyne, repellent.

- Use. As a fomentation in hæmorrhois.

SENEGÆ RADIX. L. Polygala Senega; Radix, E. Seneka, Senega Root. (Polygala Senega, Diadelph. Octand. N. O. Lomentaceæ, L. Pediculares, J. Virginia.

21.) The bark is the active part of the root.

Prop. Inodorous; taste sweetish at first, then acrid, hot, and pungent; depending on a resin; extracted by alcohol and ether. — Oper. Stimulant, expectorant, diaphoretic, diuretic. — Use. In peripneumonia, after the inflammatory action is reduced; humoral asthma; chronic rheumatism; dropsy; croup? The extract of it, with carbonate of ammonia, has been found useful in lethargy. — Dose. Gr. xxx. to $\exists ij$. of the powder; Madeira wine, if it can be ordered, covers the taste of the powder. — Off. Prep. Decoctum Senegæ, L. E.

SENNÆ FOLIA. L. D. Cassia Senna, Folium, E. Senna Leaves. (For class and order, see Cassia Pulpa.

Egypt. ().

Prop. Odour faint; taste bitterish; active part extracted by alcohol, and by water; its activity destroyed by boiling in water. (The leafit should be obtuse.) — Oper. Cathartic, hydragogue. (It is apt to gripe.) — Use. In

costiveness, and dropsy. — Dose. Of the powder \ni j. to \exists j rubbed with crystals of tartar, and united with ginger to prevent griping; but the best form is that of infusion. — Off. Prep. Confectio Sennæ, L. E. D. Extract. Cassian Sennæ, E. Infusum Sennæ, L. D. Infusum Tamarindi cum Senna, E. D. Pulv. Sennæ Comp. L. Tinct. Sennæ, L. E. D. Syrupus Sennæ, D.

SERPENTĀRIÆ RADIX. L. Aristolochia Serpentaria, Radix, E. Serpentaria Virginiana; Radix, D. Snakee Root. (Gynand. Hexand. N. O. Sarmentaceæ, L. Aristolochiæ, J. Virginia. 21.)

Prop. Odour aromatic, similar to that of valerian; tasted pungent, bitter; fibrous; its active part extracted only partially by water; altogether by proof spirit. — Oper. Stimulant, diaphoretic, diuretic. — Use. In typhoid fevers, and diseases of debility; to assist cinchona in the cure of intermittents; in the exanthemata; and dyspepsia; and externally as a gargle in cynanche maligna. — Dose. Off the powder gr. xx. to 3ss.; or of this infusion f3x. every four hours. Rad. contusi sepentariæ 3iv. aquæs ferv. f3xij. Macerate in a covered vessel for two hours. — Off. Prep. Tinctura Sepentariæ, L. E. D.

SEVUM. L. Adeps, Vulgo Sevum Ovillum, E. D. Mutton Suet. (Ovis Aries, The Sheep; Cl. Mammalia,, Ord. Ruminantia.)

SEVUM PRÆPARATUM. L. Prepared Suet. (Cut the suet in pieces, melt it over a slow fire, and strain it through linen.)

Oper. Emollient. — Use. It is sometimes boiled in milk, in the proportion of Zij. to Oj. of milk; and a cupful given occasionally in chronic diarrhea; but its principal use is to give consistence to ointments and plasters. — Off. Prep.

Emplastrum Ceræ, L. E. Emplast. Meloes Vesicatorii, E. Ung. Hydrargyri Fort. L. E. D. Ung. Picis Liquidæ, L. D.

Ung. Sambuci, D.

SIMAROŪBÆ CORTEX. L. Quassiæ Simarouba, Cortex, E. Simarouba; Cortex, Lignum, D. The Bark and Wood of Simarouba. (Class and order of Quassia.

Jamaica. b.) -

Prop. The bark is inodorous; taste bitter, not unpleasant; texture fibrous; yellow on the inside, darker on the outside, scaly, and warty. Both water and alcohol extract its virtues. It possesses no astringency.—Oper. Tonic.—Use. In dysentery, chronic diarrhæa, lienteria, and dyspepsia.—Dose. 3ss. to 3j. of the powder; but the infusion is a better form of exhibiting this remedy.—Off. Prep. Infusum Simaroubæ, L.

SINAPIS SEMINA. L. Sinapis Alba, Semen, E. D. Mustard Seed. (Sinapis Nigra et Alba, Common and White Mustard, Tetradynam. Siliquosa, N. O. Siliquosa, L. Cru-

cifera, J. Europe. (1).

Prop. Inodorous when entire, but when bruised the odour is very pungent; taste bitterish, acrid; yielded to water; the seeds give out a bland oil by expression. — Oper. Stimulant, diuretic, emetic, rubefacient. — Use. In dyspepsia; a torpid state of the bowels; and chlorosis. The seed is swallowed entire, or only slightly crushed; a strong infusion of the bruised seed is used to produce vomiting in apoplexy and paralysis; externally, the bruised seed is applied as a cataplasm to the soles of the feet in typhus, and comatose affections. — Dose. 3j. to 3ss.; or f3ij. of the following infusion. R Sinapis sem. contusi, armoraciæ rad. sing. 3ij. aq. ferventis 0ij. Infuse in a covered vessel for twelve hours; then strain, and add spir. menthæ piper. f3ij. — Off. Prep. Cataplasma Sinapis, L. D.

SISYMBRIUM NASTURTIUM, Herba, E. Commo Water Cress. (Tetradynamia, Siliquosa, N. O. Siliquosa, 1)

Crucifera, J. Indigenous. 21.)

Prop. Almost inodorous; taste pungent, acrid; the acri mony is destroyed by drying or boiling. - Oper. Slightl stimulant, and diuretic. - Use. In cutaneous diseases but to produce any effect it should be eaten largely as a salad herb, and for a considerable time. - Dose. Of the expressed juice fzij.

SIUM; HERBA. D. The Herbaceous Part of Sium (Sium Nodiflorum, Procumbent Water Parsnip, Pentanaa

Digyn. N. O. Umbellatæ. Indigenous. 21.)

Oper. Stimulant; supposed to be diuretic; and lithontrip tic. - Use. In cutaneous eruptions; but seldom used. -

Dose. Of the expressed juice f3ij. in milk.

SODA IMPURA. (Subcarbonas.) L. Carbonas Sodæ Ima purus, E. Barilla, D. Impure Subcarbonate of Sodaa (Prepared by nature in Egypt, &c.; artificially from the incineration of marine plants; and the decomposition of sulphate of soda.)

Comp. Subcarbonate of soda, potash, and muriate of soda; clay, and other earthy substances. - Use. For preparing the pure subcarbonate. - Off. Prep. Subcarbonas Sodæ, L. E. D.

SODÆ SUBCARBONAS. L. Carbonas Sodæ, E. D. Subcarbonate of Soda. (The impure subcarbonate dissolved in water; the solution strained and crystallized.)

Comp. Soda 21.58, carbonic acid 14.42, water of crystallization 64 parts. - Prop. Inodorous; taste alkaline, but not acrid; crystals octohedrons, efflorescent, requiring for their solution two parts of water at 60°; they undergo the watery fusion when exposed to heat. - Oper. Antacid, deobstruent. - Use. In dyspepsia and acidities of the

stomach, united with bitters; and in scrosulous affections.

— Dose. Gr. x. to 3ss. twice or thrice a day. — Incomp.

Lime; acids, unless as an effervescing draught. — Off.

Prep. Sodæ Subcarbonas Exsiccata, L. D. Sodæ Carbonas, L.

ODÆ SUBCARBONAS EXSICCATA. L. Carbonas Sodæ Siccatum, D. Dried Subcarbonate of Soda. (The subcarbonate made to undergo the watery fusion; and, when

dry, reduced to powder.)

omp. Soda 59.86, carbonic acid 40.04 parts. — Oper. Antacid, lithontriptic. — Use. In acidity of the stomach: but chiefly in calculus in the kidneys; and other affections of the urinary organs. — Dose. Gr. v. to gr. xv. made into

pills, with some aromatic powder and soap.

ODÆ CARBONAS. L. Carbonate of Soda. (Sodæ Sub-carbonatis Hoj. Ammoniæ Subcarbonatis Ziij. Aq. Distil. Oj. Dissolve the subcarbonate of soda, and add to it the ammonia; then subject the mixture to a heat of 180°, in a sand bath, till the ammonia is dissipated. Lastly, crystallize by rest, and subsequently by evaporation.)

Comp. Soda 38, carbonic acid 39, water of crystallization 28 parts. — Oper. and Use. The same as that of the

subcarbonate. - Dose. Gr. x. to 3ss.

SODÆ BORAS. L. Boras Sodæ, E. Sub-boras Sodæ, D. Sub-borate of Soda. (Found in an impure state in Thibet

and Persia.)

in 100 parts.—Prop. Inodorous; taste cool, somewhat alkaline, owing to its containing an excess of soda, as the Dublin College properly notices; soluble in 12 parts of cold water; slightly efflorescent; undergoes the watery fusion.—Oper. Diuretic, emmenagogue, externally detergent.—Use. Seldom used internally; chiefly as a

gargle or lotion in apththæ of the mouth; and excesalivation. — Dose. Gr. x. to 3ss. As a lotion — R. Sodar racis 3iv. mellis 3jss. aquæ f3vss.

SODÆ MURIAS. L. E. Sal Commune, D. Murian Soda, or Sea Salt. (In an impure state this is one of

most abundant productions of nature.)

Comp. Soda 53, muriatic acid 38.83, water of crystallizz 8.12 parts. — Prop. Inodorous; taste agreeable, crystals cubes; soluble in 3 parts water: permanent the air: decrepitate when exposed to heat. — Oper. To purgative, anthelmintic, externally stimulant. — Use. some cases of dyspepsia, and worms; in large doses check vomiting of blood; as an ingredient in glyst a fomentation to bruises; and, added to water, to for stimulant bath. — Dose. Gr. x. to 3ss. In clysters to 3j. — Off. Prep. Murias Sodæ Exsiccatus, E. D. dum Muriaticum, L. E. D.

** Sea water owes its laxative qualities to this salt. 100 po of water taken from the ocean, contain, at an average, 12 salt, or common salt 3.25, muriute of magnesia 0.64, sulph of lime 0.11.

SODÆ SULPHĀS. L. E. D. Sulphate of Soda, or Gh ber's Salts. (From the salt which remains after the distation of muriatic acid, the superabundant acid being salt rated with subcarbonate af soda.)

Comp. Soda 18.48, sulphuric acid 23.52, water of crystal zation 58 parts. — Prop. Inodorous; taste strongly salid and bitter, nauseous; crystals hexagonal channel prisms, with dihedral summits; efflorescent; soluble three parts of water at 60°; undergoes the watery fusion—Oper. Purgative; in small doses diuretic. — Use. costiveness, the most generally employed purgative; bilious colics, largely diluted. — Dose. Of the efflorescents

salt in powder 3iij. to 3vj.; of the crystallized salt in solution 3vj. to 3xij. — Incomp. Sulphas potassæ, sulphas

magnesiæ.

DA TARTARIZATA. L. Tartris Potassæ et Sodæ, E. Tartaras Sodæ et Kali, D. Tartarized Soda. (Sodæ Subcarbonatis Zxx. Potassæ Supertartratis cont. Ibij. Aq. Ferv. Ox. Dissolve the subcarbonate in the water, and add gradually the supertartrate. Filter the solution; then boil until a pelicle forms, and crystallize. The crystals must be washed, and dried on blotting paper.)

mp. Tartrate of potass 54, tartrate of soda 46, in 100 parts.—Prop. Inodorous; taste bitter; crystals eight-sided prisms, the ends truncated at right angles; efflorescent; soluble in five parts of water.—Oper. Cathartic.—Use. In costiveness; well suited to cases of jaundice, calculus, and puerperal fevers.—Dose. 3j. to 3jss.

OLUTIO ACETITIS ZINCI. E. Solution of Acetate of Zinc. (Sulphatis Zinci 3j. Aq. Distill. f\(\frac{7}{3}x\). Solve. Acetitis Plumbi \(\frac{7}{3}iv\). Aq. Distill. f\(\frac{7}{3}x\). Solve. Mix the solutions, and after they have remained at rest for a little time, filter the liquor.) A limpid fluid.

per. Astringent. — Use. Externally, as a collyrium in ophthalmia, after the vessels are unloaded; and as an injection

in gonorrhœa.

** In this preparation a double decomposition takes place; the sulphate of lead which is formed, is insoluble, and the acetate of zinc soluble, on which account they are thus easily separated.)

OLŪTIO MURIĀTIS BARYTÆ. E. Solution of Muriate of Barytes. (Muriatis Barytæ part. j. Aq. Distill.

partes iij. dissolve.) A limpid colourless fluid.

per. Stimulant, deobstruent, diuretic, in large doses emetic, purgative, and extremely deleterious; externally escharotic. — Use. In scrofulous affections; glandular structions; worms, and cutaneous diseases: but its cacy is doubtful. Externally to fungous ulcers, and so on the cornea. — Dose. Mv. to Mx. twice or thrice as and gradually increased till the nausea is produced Incomp. Sodæ sulphas, alumen, potassæ nitras, and an nitras.

SOLUTIO MURIATIS CALCIS. E. Liquor Calcis riatis, L. Aqua Muriatis Calcis, D. Solution of Mu of Lime. (Calcis Muriatis Zij. Aquæ Dist. fZiij. solve the muriate of lime in the water; then filter thr paper. Lond.) A colourless fluid.

Oper. Tonic, stimulant, deobstruent. — Use. In scroft tumours, glandular obstructions, general debility laxity of habit. — Dose. Mxxx. to f3j. in a cupft water, twice or thrice a day. — Incomp. Sulphuric nitric acids; potass, soda, and their carbonates; sul sodæ, sulphas potassæ, nitras potassæ, and boras sodæ.

SOLUTIO SULPHATIS CUPRI COMPOSITA; (
Aqua Styptica, E. Compound Solution of Sulphate Copper. (Sulphatis Cupri, —— Aluminæ, sing. Aquæ Oij. Acidi Sulphurici Zjss. Boil the sulphates water, to dissolve them, and to the filtered liquor addiacid.)

Oper. Astringent. — Use. External, to stop bleedings at nose, by the application of dossils steeped in it to part.

phate of Zinc. (Sulphatis Zinci gr. xvj. Aquæ f3 Acidi Sulphurici Diluti gr. xvj. Dissolve the sulph then add the water, and filter through paper.

Oper. Astringent. — Use. As a lotion in the latter stage ophthalmia; and an injection in gonorrhœa.

- SPARTII CACUMINA. L. Spartium Scoparium, Summitas, E. Genista; Semina, Cacumina, D. Broom Tops. (Diadelph. Decand. N. O. Papilionaceæ. South of Europe. 5.)
- Prop. Almost inodorous; taste bitter. Oper. Diuretic. Use. In dropsies, but very seldom depended on. Dose. Dj. to 3j. of the powder. Off. Prep. Ext. Cacuminum Genistæ, D.
- SPIGELIÆ RADIX. L. D. Spigelia Marilandica, E. Indian Pink Root. (Pentand. Monogyn. N. O. Stellatæ, L. Gentianæ, J. North America. 4.)
- Oper. Anthelmintic. Use. For the expulsion of lumbrici; in the remitting fever of infancy. Its use should be preceded by an emetic, and followed by a warm purgative. Dose. Gr. x. to 3ss. of the powdered root, every night and morning, till the worms are expelled.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS AROMATICUS. L. Æther Sulphuricus cum Alcohole Aromaticus, E. Aromatic Spirit of Æther. (Cinnam. Cort. cont. 3iij. Cardam. Semin. cont. 3jss. Piperis Longi Fruct. cont., Zingiberis Rad. concisæ, sing. 3j. Spiritus Ætheris Sulph. 0j. Macerate for fourteen days in a stopped glass vessel, and strain.)

Oper. Stimulant. — Use. In faintings and nervous affections. — Dose. f3ss. to f3j.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS SULPHURICI COMPOSITUS. L. Compound Spirit of Æther. (Spiritus Ætheris Sulph. 0j. Olei Ætherei f3ij. Mix.)

Oper. Stimulant, antispasmodic. — Use. In typhus fever, hysteria, and to allay irritation in painful diseases; in headach externally, when the part to which it is applied is kept covered with the hand, in which case it acts as a rubefacient. — Dose. f3ss. to f3ij. in any convenient vehicle.

PIRITUS ÆTHERIS NITRICI. L. Spiritus Ætheris

Nitrosi, E. Spiritus Æthereus Nitrosus, D. Spirit of Nitræther. (Spir. Rect. Oij. — Acidi Nitrici, Pondere 3 Mix by pouring the acid gradually on the spirit, becareful that the heat does not exceed 120°; then distil, by gentle heat, f3xxiv.)

Comp. Nitrous æther, alcohol, nitric acid.—Prop. Odifragrant; taste pungent; acidulous, colourless; light than water, volatile, inflammable; soluble in alcohol a water.—Oper. Refrigerant, diuretic, antispasmodic, of phoretic.—Use. In febrile diseases; spasmodic asthmand dropsies, as an assistant to more active remedies.

Dose. Mxx. to 3j. in any convenient vehicle.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS SULPHURICI. I. Æther : phuricus cum Alcohole, E. Liquor Æthereus Sulpricus, D. Spirit of Sulphuric Æther. (Ætheris Sulpricus, D. Spirit of Sulphuric Æther.

Oss. Spir. Rectif. Oj. Mix.)

Oper. Stimulant, diaphoretic, diuretic, antispasmodic. — I The same as of sulphuric æther: f3j. in f3vj. of bas water, and syrup of marshmallows f3iv. for a useful gain slight inflammations of the fauces. — Dose. f3ss. to

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ. L. D. Alcohol Ammoniatum (Spir. Tenuioris Oiij. Ammoniæ Muriatis Ziv. Pot Subcarbonatis Zvj. Mix, and with a gentle heat distil (into a cooled receiver.)

Prop. Odour pungent, ammoniacal; taste pungent, acrid Oper. Stimulant, diaphoretic, antispasmodic. — User paralysis, faintings, and nervous debilities. — Dose. to f3j. in water. — Off. Prep. Spir. Ammoniæ Aron cus, L. E. D. Spir. Ammoniæ Fætid. L. E. D.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ AROMATICUS. L. D. Ale Ammoniatum Aromaticum, E. Aromatic Ammoni Alcohol. (Cinnamomi Cort. cont., Caryoph. cont. sing Limonum Cort. Ziv. Potassæ Subcarbonatis Hoss. Amm Muriatis Zv. Spir. Rect. Oiv. Aquæ Congium. Mix, and distil six pints.)

Oper. Stimulant, diaphoretic. — Use. In the same cases as the spirit of ammonia; it is more grateful, and less acrimonious. — Dose. f3ss. to f3j. in any convenient vehicle. — Off. Prep. Tinct. Guaiaci Ammoniata, L. D. Tinct. Valerianæ Ammoniata, L. D.

SPIRITUS AMMÖNIÆ FŒTIDUS. L. D. Alcohol Ammoniatum Fœtidum, E. Fœtid Spirit of Ammonia. (Spir. Ammoniæ 0ij. Assafætidæ Zij. Macerate for twelve hours, then, by a gentle heat, distil a pint and a half into a cooled receiver.)

Prop. Odour fætid, and ammoniacal; taste alkalescent, acrid, and slightly aliaceous; pale when recent; coloured by age. — Oper. Stimulant, antispasmodic. — Use. In hysteria, atonic gout, and spasmodic asthma. — Dose. f3ss. to f3j. in water.

PIRITUS AMMONIÆ SUCCINATUS. L. Succinated Spirit of Ammonia. (Mastiches 3iij. Spir. Rect. f3ix. Lavandulæ Olei mxiv. Succini Ol. miv. Liquoris Ammoniæ f3x. Macerate the mastich in the alcohol, and pour off the clear tincture; then add the rest, and shake them together.)

per. Stimulant, antispasmodic.— Use. In the same cases as the spirit of ammonia; the receding of eruptions in the exanthemata; and in atonic gout. It is used in India, with success, against the bite of the rattlesnake.— Dose. mx. to f3ss.

PIRITUS ANISI. L. Spiritus Anisi Compositus, D. Spirit of Aniseed. (Anisi Sem. cont. Hoss. Spirit. Ten. Cong. Aquæ quod s. s. ad prohibendum Empyreuma. Macerate for twenty-four hours, and distil a gallon by a gentle heat.) A spiritous solution of the oil of aniseed.

Oper. Carminative. — Use. In flatulent states of the states mach; but it is often abused, and produces dram drinking

- Dose. f3ss. to f3ss.

SPIRITUS ARMORĀCIÆ COMPOSITUS. L. Spiritus Raphani Compositus, D. Compound Spirit of Horse Redish. (Armoraciæ Rad. recent. concisæ, Aurant. Conexicc., sing. fbj. Myristicæ Nuc. contus. 3ss. Spirit. Telescope. j. Aquæ q. s. s. ad prohibend. Empyreuma. Macrate for twenty-four hours, and distil a gallon.)

Oper. Stimulant, antiscorbutic. — Use. Scarcely ever no used in scorbutus; but it is a useful adjunct to infusion of foxglove, in dropsies attended with much debility.

Dose. f3j. to f3iv.

SPIRITUS CAMPHORÆ. L. Tinctura Camphoræ, Spirit of Camphor. (Camphoræ Ziv. Spirit. Rect. Oij.)

Oper. Stimulant, anodyne, discutient. — Use. Extern against rheumatic pains, paralytic numbnesses, gangree and for discussing tumors. — Incomp. Water, which properties the camphor.

SPIRITUS CARUI. L. D. Spiritus Cari Carui, E. Spirof Carraway. (Carui Sem. contus. Hojss. Spir. Ten. Congraquæ q. s. s. Macerate for twenty-four hours, and di

a gallon.) A spiritous solution of the oil.

Oper. Carminative. - Use. In flatulence; and as an adju-

to griping purgatives. - Dose. f3j. to f3ss.

SPIRITUS CINNAMOMI. L. D. Spiritus Lauri Cinmomi, E. Spirit of Cinnamon. (Made with Ibj. of Cinnamon, and one gallon of Proof Spirit.) A spiritous lution of the oil.

Oper. Stimulant. — Use. In diseases attended with managuor and debility. — Dose. f3j. to f3iv. — Off. Prep. fusum Digitalis, L.

SPIRITUS JUNIPERI COMPOSITUS. L. E. D. C.

pound Spirit of Juniper. (Juniperi Bac. cont. Ibj. Carui Sem. cont., Fæniculi Sem. cont., sing. 3jss. Spir. Ten. Cong. j. Aq. q. s. Macerate for twenty-four hours, and distil a gallon.)

Oper. Stimulant, diuretic. - Use. As an adjunct to diuretic

infusions in dropsies. - Dose. f3j. to f3ss.

SPIRITUS LAVANDULÆ. L. D. Spiritus Lavandulæ Spicæ, E. Spirit of Lavander. (Lavandulæ Florum recent. thij. Spir. Rect. Cong. j. Aquæ q. s. s. Macerate for twenty-four hours, and distil a gallon.) A spiritous solution of the oil.

Use. As a perfume, and to make the following articles .- Off. Prep. Spir. Lavandulæ Comp. L. E. D. Linimentum Cam-

phoræ Comp. L.

SPIRITUS LAVANDULÆ COMPOSITUS. L. E. D. Compound Spirit of Lavander. (Spir. Lavandulæ Oiij. Spiritus Rosmarini Oj. Cinnam. Cort. cont., Myristicæ Nucleor. cont. sing. 3ss. Pterocarpi Ligni con. 3j. Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.)

Oper. Stimulant. - Use. In languor and faintings; as an adjunct to stomachic infusions. - Dose. mxxx. to f3iv.

SPIRITUS MENTHÆ PIPERĪTÆ. L. D. Spirit of Peppermint. (Menthæ Pip. exsiccatæ flojss. Spiritus Ten. Cong. j. Aquæ q. s. s. Macerate, &c. and distil a gallon.)

Oper. Carminative, stimulant. - Use. In nausea, flatulence,

and faintings. - Dose. f3ss. to f3iv.

SPIRITUS MENTHÆ VIRIDIS. L. Spirit of Spearmint. (Menthæ Viridis exsicc. Hijss. Spir. Ten. Cong. j. Aquæ q. s. Macerate, &c. and distil a gallon.)

Oper. Carminative, stimulant. - Use. In nausea, flatulence, and faintings. - Dose. f3ss. to f3iv. in any proper vehicle.

SPIRITUS MYRISTICÆ. L. Spir. M. Moschatæ, E.

Spir. Nucis Moschatæ, D. Spirit of Nutmeg. (Myris ticæ Nucleor. cont. Zij. Spir. Ten. Cong. j. Aquæ q. s. s. Macerate, &c. and distil a gallon.)

Oper. Cordial, carminative. — Use. In faintings; and as an

adjunct to griping purgatives. - Dose. f3j. to f3iv.

SPIRITUS PIMENTÆ. L. Spiritus Myrti Pimentæ, E Spiritus Pimento, D. Spirit of Pimenta. (Pimentæ Bac car. contus. Zij. Spir. Ten. Cong. j. Aquæ q. s. s. Mace rate, &c. and distil a gallon.)

Oper. Cordial, carminative. - Use. In flatulent colic, atoni

gout, &c. - Dose. f3j. to f3iv.

SPIRITUS PULEGII, L. Spirit of Pennyroyal. (Pulego exsiccati lbjss. Spir. Ten. Cong. j. Aquæ q. s. s. Mace rate, and distil a gallon.)

Oper. and Use. The same as that of Spearmint. — Dose f3j. to f3iv.

SPIRITUS RECTIFICATUS. L. Spiritus Vinosus Rectificatus, D. Rectified Spirit. Spec. grav. 835.

Oper. Use, and Dose. The same as of Alcohol.

SPIRITUS TENUIOR, L. Alcohol Dilutum, E. Spiritu Vinosus Tenuior, D. Proof Spirit. Spec. grav. 930.

Comp. Alcohol 55, water 45 parts in 100.—Oper. Stimulant.—Use. In the same cases internally, as those is which alcohol is used; externally still more diluted is ophthalmia, superficial inflammation, and burns; chieffer employed as a solvent of vegetable matters in the formation of tinctures, &c.—Off. Prep. Tincturæ Variæ, L. E. I. Spiritus Omnes, L. E. D.

SPIRITUS RŌSMARĪNI. L. Spiritus Rorismarini Office nalis, E. Spiritus Rorismarini, D. Spirit of Rosemary (Rosmarini Cacum. recent. Hoj. Tenuior. Cong. j. Aqui q. s. s. Macerate, &c. and distil a gallon.)

Oper. Stimulant. - Use. In languors; externally to pair

and bruises: a fragrant perfume. — Dose. f3j. to f3iv. — Off. Prep. Linimentum Saponis Comp. L. E. D. Spiritus Lavandulæ Comp. L. E. D.

SPONGIA. L. D. Spongia Officinalis, E. Sponge. (Class Zoophita, Ord. Spongia. Mediterranean and Red Sea.)

Prop. Of a pale brownish yellow colour, light, soft, very porous; absorbing fluids by capillary attraction.—Use. External. For absorbing the acrid discharge from ulcers; suppressing hæmorrhages, when the bleeding-mouth of the vessel is compressed with it; to form tents for dilating wounds, in which case the sponge is immersed in melted wax, and cooled before being used.

SPONGIA USTA. L. Pulvis Spongiæ Ustæ, D. Burnt Sponge. (The sponge is cut into pieces, beat, burnt to a friable coal in a covered vessel; and rubbed to powder.)

Comp. Carbonate and phosphate of lime; carbonate of soda; charcoal. — Oper. Tonic, deobstruent, antacid. — Use. In bronchocele, scrofulous complaints, and herpetic eruptions. — Dose. 3j. to 3iij. made into an electuary, with honey and powdered cinnamon.

STANNUM. L. Stannum, (Limatura, Pulvis,) E. D. Tin

Filings and Powder.

Prop. Odour peculiar, when rubbed; insipid; colour white, softish; sp. grav. 7.291. — Oper. Mechanical. — Use. See Pulvis Stanni.

STAPHISĀGRĬÆ SEMĬNA. L. D. Staves Acre Seed, (Delphinium Staphisagra, Polyandria Trigynia, N. O. Multisiliquæ, L. Ranunculaceæ, J. Istria, Apulia, Crete. 3.)

Prop. Odour disagreeable; taste nauseous, bitterish, hot; figure an irregular triangle; externally black; white within. — Oper. Cathartic, emetic, vermifuge. — Use. Owing to the violence of its operation it is very seldom

given internally; and is only used as a powder, min with hair powder, to destroy pediculi. — Dose. Gr. iij.

gr. x. of the powder.

STYRĀCIS BALSĂMUM. L. Styrax Officinale; Barmum, E. Styrax Calamita; Resina, D. Balsam of Store (Styrax Officinale, Decand. Monogyn. N. O. Bicornes, Guaiacinæ, J. Syria. B.)

Comp. Resin, benzoic acid.— Prop. Odour fragrant, agrable; taste aromatic; in masses composed of distitears of a yellowish red or brownish colour. Often adterated with sawdust.— Oper. Stimulant, expectorant. Use. Seldom used alone, but as an adjunct, chiefly on count of its fragrance and aromatic properties.— Do Gr. x. to 3ss.— Off. Prep. Styrax Purificata, D. Pilule Styrace, D.

STYRAX PURIFICATA. D. Purified Storax. (Dig the storax in moderately warm water, till it be softene then express it between iron plates, heated by boiling wate and, lastly, separate it from the water.)

SUB-MURIAS HYDRARGYRI PRÆCIPITĀTUS. E. Precipitated Submuriate of Mercury. (A protoxide cobined with acid.)

Comp. Quicksilver 79, oxygen 9.5, muriatic acid 11.6.

Prop. Inodorous; insipid, in a fine white powder. — Op Antisyphilitic, alterative. — Use and Dose. The same as Calomel, from which it differs only in being in a fin powder than the other can be reduced to; on which count it can be more advantageously combined with last for external use.

SUB-SULPHAS HYDRARGYRI FLAVUS. E. Yell Sub-sulphate of Mercury, formerly Turpeth Miner (A protoxide, combined with acid.)

Comp. Quicksilver 76, oxygen 11, sulphuric acid 10, water

in 100 parts. Fourcroy.— Prop. Inodorous; taste acrid; of a bright yellow colour; soluble in 2000 parts of water at 60°, and 600 at 212°.— Oper. Emetic, discutient, errhine, alterative.— Use. Seldom employed internally, owing to its violent effects; it is, however, a useful emetic in swelled testicles; and, when mixed with liquorice root powder, and snuffed up the nose at bed-time, it forms an excellent errhine in chronic ophthalmia.— Dose. Gr. j. to gr. v.

SUCCINUM. L. E. D. Amber. (Found on the shores of

the Baltic.)

Comp. A resinous matter, essential oil, and an acid sui generis. — Prop. Inodorous, except when heated or rubbed; insipid; in fragments of a pale golden yellow colour; transparent; has a shining lustre; fracture conchoidal; brittle; sp. grav. 1.08; insoluble in water; slightly acted on by alcohol. — Use. To afford its essential oil and acid. — Off. Prep. Acidum Succinicum, E. D. Oleum Succini, L. E. D.

pound Juice of Scurvy Grass. (Succi Cochleariæ Off. Succi Sisymbrii Nasturtii, Ex. Herbis Recent. Carptis Expressi, Succi Fructus Citri Aurantii, sing. Hij. Spir. Myristicæ Moschatæ Hiss. Mix, and, after the fæces subside,

strain.)

Oper. Stimulant, aperient, diuretic. — Use. In scurvy; cutaneous eruptions; obstinate ulcers, owing to a bad state

of habit. - Use. f3j. to f3iij. three times a day.

SUCCUS SPISSATUS SAMBŪCI NIGRÆ. E. D. Inspissated Juice of Elder Berries, vulgarly called Elder Rob. (Succi Baccarum Sambuci Nig. matur. His. Sacch. Pur. Hij. Boil, with a gentle heat, to the consistence of honey.)

Prop. Odour that of the berries; taste acidulous, sweet. Oper. Cooling, laxative, diuretic. — Use. Diluted wi water as a beverage in cases of inflammatory fevers; an catarrh. — Dose. f3ss. to 3jss. diluted with water.

SULPHAS BARYTÆ. E. Sulphate of Barytes. (A no

tural production.)

Comp. Baryta 84, sulphuric acid 16, in 100 parts.— Pro-Foliated; spec. grav. 4.4; decrepitates when heated; il soluble in water; soluble in boiling concentrated sulphur

acid; used for preparing the muriate.

SULPHAS POTASSÆ CUM SULPHURE, E. Suplate of Potass with Sulphur. (Nitratis Potassæ pulv. triti, Sulphuris Sublimati, pondera æqualia. Gradually deflagrate in a red hot crucible, and, when cold, poit up in a well-stopped glass-vessel.) The nitrate is decomposed.

Oper. and Use. The same as the Sulphate of Potass, in which it is converted by attracting oxygen, when expose

to the atmosphere. - Dose. Gr. xv. to 3j.

SULPHUR. L. Roll Sulphur. (A volcanic production Sicily.) Impure sulphur, melted, and run into moulds.

Prop. Odorous, when heated or rubbed; insipid, solid brittle; sp. grav. 1.99; fusible at 226°, crystallizing; it cools; volatilized by heat, condensing unchanged.

SULPHUR SUBLIMATUM. L. E. D. Sublimed Su phur, commonly called Flowers of Sulphur. (The sulphur of commerce, which is obtained from Pyrites, sublimed a close vessels.)

Comp. Oxygen, hydrogen, and a peculiar base. Davy.Prop. Inodorous, unless rubbed between the fingers, o
heated; slightly acidulous; a fine powder, of a brigh
yellow colour; very inflammable; contains a small portio

- of sulphuric acid produced in the sublimation, from which it is freed by washing.
- SULPHUR LOTUM. L. Sulphur Sublimatum Lotum, E. D. Washed Sulphur. (Boiled water is poured on sublimed sulphur, so as to wash away any acid it may contain, and the sulphur is then dried.)
- Oper. Stimulant, laxative, diaphoretic, transpiring through the cutaneous exhalents. Use. As a laxative in chronic rheumatism, atonic gout, rachitis, asthma, and some pulmonary affections; in hæmorrhoidal affections it is the only laxative that should be employed, united with magnesia or supertartrate of potass. A specific in itch, and several cutaneous diseases; both internally and externally exhibited. Dose. 3ss. to 3ij. taken night and morning.
- SULPHUR PRÆCIPITĀTUM, L. Præcipitated Sulphur. (Sulphuris sublimati lbj. Calcis recentis lbiij. Boil the sulphur and the lime together in water; filter the solution through paper, and add to it as much muriatic acid as is necessary to precipitate the sulphur; then wash this by repeated effusions of water till it becomes insipid.)
- Prop. The same as sublimed sulphur, only whiter, owing to its combination with a portion of water. Oper. Use, and Dose. The same as sublimed sulphur.
- SULPHURETUM HYDRARGYRI NIGRUM. L. E. Black Sulphuret of Mercury. (Hydrargyri Purif., Sulphuris Sublimati, sing. lbj. Rub them together, until the globules disappear.)
- Comp. Uncertain; supposed to be black oxyd of quick-silver, chemically combined with the sulphur. Prop. Inodorous; nearly insipid; a very black powder, impalpable to the touch; completely volatilized by heat; should not ve a white colour to gold when rubbed on it. Oper. ti-venereal, alterative, anthelmintic. Use. In sy-

philis, but it is the most inactive of the mercurial parations; in glandular swellings; it is sometimes use against ascarides. — Dose. Gr. v. to 3ss.

SUPER-TARTRIS POTASSÆ IMPÜRUS. E. Imp. Super-Tartrate of Potass. (Deposited on the insides

wine casks.)

SWIETANIA MAHŌGĂNI CORTEX. E. The Magany Tree Bark. (Decandria Monogyn. N. O. Trihild. L. Meliaceæ, J. South America. 1.)

Prop. Odour aromatic; taste bitter, very austere; browning, scaly. — Oper. Tonic. — Use. In intermittents; neral debility. — Dose. Dj. to Dij. in powder, or decocti — Incomp. Antimon. tartarizatum, infusion of isingle potassæ carbonas, salts of iron.

SWIETENIA FEBRIFUGA. Cortex. E. D. Febrift Swietania Bark. (Class and order as above. East Indies. F.

Prop. Odour aromatic; taste bitter; red, brittle, compactored with a rough grey cuticle; contains no cinchon — Oper. Tonic, stomachic. — Use. In intermittents, a other diseases in which bitter tonics are useful. — Do Dj. to Dij. of the powder.

SYRUPUS SIMPLEX. L. E. D. Simple Syrup. (So chari Purif. Hijss. Aquæ Oj. Dissolve the sugar in water, by a water bath; then set it aside for twenty-for hours; take off the scum, and pour off the clear part fr

the faces.)

Prop. Inodorous, sweet, thickish, transparent. — Use. cover nauseous tastes; but it seldom renders medici more pleasant, and might well be altogether dispensed wi It is the base of most of the other syrups.

SYRŪPUS ACIDI ACETOSI. E. Syrup of Aceto Acid. (Acidi Acetosi fbijss. Sacch. Pur. fbiijss. B

them so as to form a syrup.)

Prop. Odour acetous; taste sweet, acidulous. — Oper. Refrigerant, antiseptic. — Use. In fevers, diluted with water, as a beverage; and in scorbutus. — Dose. f3j. to f3ij.

SYRUPUS ALII. D. Syrup of Garlic. (Radicis Alii concisæ lbj. Aquæ Ferventis lbij. Macerate, the garlic for twelve hours; and to the strained liquor add sugar so as to form a syrup.)

Prop. Odour and taste of garlic. — Oper. and Use. The same as those of garlic. — Dose. f3j. to f3iv.

SYRUPUS ALTHÆÆ. L. Syrupus Althææ Officinalis, E. Syrup of Marshmallows. (Althææ Rad. Recent. contus. lbss. Sacch. Pur. lbij. Aquæ Oiv. Boil the root in the water to one half, and press out the liquor when cold; defacate, and having added the sugar, boil down to a proper consistence.)

Oper. Emollient, demulcent. — Use. In catarrh, nephritic cases, and for sweetening demulcent drinks in acute fevers. — Dose. f3j. to f3iij.

SYRŪPUS AURANTIORUM. L. D. Syrupus Citri Aurantii, E. Syrup of Orange Peel. (Aurant. Cort. recent. Zij. Aquæ Ferv. Oj. Sacch. Pur. Ibiij. Macerate the peel in the water for twelve hours, in a covered vessel; then to the decanted fluid add the sugar.)

Oper. Slightly tonic; stomachic. — Use. An elegant adjunct to stomachic draughts and mixtures. — Dose. f3j. to f3ij.

SYRUPUS COLCHICI AUTUMNĀLIS. E. Syrup of Meadow Saffron. (Rad. Colchici Autumn. recent. in frusta tenuia sectæ Zj. Acidi Acetosi Zxvj. Sacch. Pur. Zxxvj. Macerate the root in the vinegar for two days, occasionally shaking the vessel; then strain with gentle expression; and to the strained fluid add the sugar, and boil to a syrup.) The bulb should be taken up in the beginning of summer.

Oper. Diuretic. — Use. As an adjunct to diuretic infusions in dropsy; and in humoral asthma. — Dose. f3j. to f3j. on more.

SYRUPUS CROCI. L. Syrup of Saffron. (Croci Stigman

tum Zj. Aquæ Fervent. Oj. Sacch. Purif. Ibijss.)

Oper. Cordial. — Use. As an adjunct to stomachic and cordial draughts; but chiefly used on account of its colour

- Dose. f3j. to f3ij.

SYRŪPUS DIANTHI CARYOPHYLLI. E. Syrupu Caryophylli Rubri, D. Syrup of Clove July-flower. (Petalorum Dianthi Caryophylli recent., unguibus resectis lbj. Aquæ Bull. lbiv. Sacch. Pur. lbvij.)

Oper. Aromatic. — Use. Chiefly to impart its colour to extern poraneous mixtures. — Dose. f3j. to f3ij. — Incomp. Alka

line solutions.

SYRŪPUS LIMŌNUM. L. D. Syrupus Citri Medici, I. Syrup of Lemons. (Limonis Succi colati Oj. Sacchar

Purif. Ibij.)

Oper. Cooling, antiseptic. — Use. To sweeten and acidular barley water, and other diluting fluids, in inflammaton and bilious fever. A useful addition to detergent gargle — Dose. f3j. to f3iij. or more.

SYRŪPUS MORI. L. Syrup of Mulberry. (Mori Suc

colati Oj. Sacch. Purif. tbij.)

Oper. Cooling. — Use. For acidulating and sweetening of luting fluids in febrile diseases; and as an adjunct

gargles. - Dose. f3j. to f3iij. or more.

SYRŪPUS OPII. D. Syrup of Opium. (Extracti O'
æquosi gr. xviij. Aquæ Fervent. f\(\frac{7}{2}\) viij. Dissolve the opiu
by maceration; and add the sugar so as to form a syrup
f\(\frac{7}{2}\) contains gr. j. of opium.

Oper. Anodyne. — Use. An elegant form of giving opium allay the irritation of catarrh after the inflammatory syn

toms are abated; for producing sleep in the diseases of

children. - Dose. f3j. to f3j. or more.

SYRUPUS PAPAVERIS. L. Syrupus Papaveris Somniferi, E. Syrupus Papaveris Albi, D. Syrup of Poppies. (Papaveris Capsul. exsiccat. et contus., exemptis seminibus Zxiv. Sacch. Pur. Hij. Aq. Ferv. Cong. ijss. Macerate the capsules in the water for twelve hours, boil to a gallon, and express strongly. Boil the liquor to Oij. and strain while hot. Defæcate by rest for twelve hours, and boil the clear liquor to Oj. adding the sugar so as to form a syrup.) f3j. contains about gr. j. of opium.

Oper. Anodyne. - Use. In catarrh, to abate coughing; and in children's diseases, to allay pain and procure sleep. The degree of strength of the preparation is very uncertain. R Olei olivæ, Oxymellis scillæ, Syr. papav. alb. sing. f3j. in doses of a teaspoonful in obstinate coughs and pertussis. - Dose. f3j. to f3j. according to the age of the patient.

* * It very readily ferments, in which state its narcotic qualities are said to be destroyed?

SYRUPUS RHOEADOS. L. Syrupus Papaveris Erratici, D. Syrup of Red Poppy. (Rhæados Petalorum recent. Ibj. Aquæ Ferv. f\(\) xviij. Sacch. Purif. Ibijss. the water, heated in a water bath, add the petals gradually, stirring occasionally; next remove the vessel, and macerate for twelve hours; then express the liquor; defæcate; and add the sugar so as to form a syrup.)

Use. As a colouring matter.

SYRUPUS RHAMNI. L. Syrupus Rhamni Cathartici, E. Syrup of Buckthorn. (Rhamni Baccar. Succi recent. Oiv. Zingiberis Rad. concisæ, Pimentæ Baccar. contrit., sing. 3ss. Sacch. Purif. Thiijss. Defacate the juice by rest, for three days, and strain. To a pint of the defacated juice add the ginger root and pimenta; then macerate, in a gentle

heat, for four hours, and strain; boil what remains to one: pint and a half, mix the liquors, and add sugar so as to form

a syrup.)

Oper. Cathartic, but attended with griping and dryness of the mouth and fauces. - Use. To open the bowels; but owing to its very unpleasant taste, it is seldom employed except in glysters. - Dose. f3iv. to f3ij. drinking freely of gruel, and other tepid fluids, during the operation.

SYRUPUS ROSÆ. L. Syrupus Rosæ Centifoliæ, E. Syrup of the Rose. (Rosæ Centifoliæ Petal. exsiccat. Zvij Sacch. Purif. Ibvj. Aqua Ferv. Oiv. Macerate the petal. in the water for twelve hours; evaporate the strained liquor to Oijss. and add the sugar so as to form a syrup.)

Oper. Gently laxative. - Use. In costiveness of weak habits

and of children. - Dose. f3ij. to f3jss. or more.

SYRUPUS ROSÆ GALLICÆ. E. Syrup of Red Roses (Petal. siccat. Rosæ Gallicæ Zvij. Aq. Bull. Hov. Sacch Pur. Hvj. Prepared in the same manner as the former.)

Oper. Mildly astringent. - Use. As an adjunct to stomach infusions, and to gargles; but it is on account of its color chiefly that it is valued. - Dose. f3j. to f3iv. or more.

SYRUPUS SENNÆ. L. D. Syrup of Senna. (Senna Folior. Zij. Fæniculi Sem. contus. Zj. Mannæ Zij. Sacci Pur. toj. Aquæ Ferv. Oj. Macerate the senna leaves an fennel seeds for twelve hours; strain, adding the man and sugar to the juice, to form a syrup.)

Oper. Purgative. - Use. For the costiveness of childre and persons of a delicate habit of body. - Dose. f3ij.

f3jss. or more.

SYRŪPUS SCILLÆ MARITIMÆ. E. Syrup of Squi (Aceti Scilla Marit. Thij. Sach. Pur. cont. Thiijss.)

Oper. Diuretic, expectorant, emetic. - Use. In the sai cases as those for which the oxymel is employe us an emetic it is given only to children. — Dose. 13j. to 13ij.

SYRŪPUS TOLUTĀNUS. L. Syrupus Toluiferæ Balsami, E. Syrup of Tolu. (Balsami Tolutani Zj. Aq. Ferv. Oj. Sacch. Pur. Ibij. Boil the balsam for half an hour in a covered vessel, occasionally stirring; strain when cold, and add sugar to the liquor so as to form a syrup.)

Use. Simply to give its agreeable flavour to draughts, mix-

tures, and emulsions. - Dose. f3j. to f3iv.

SYRŪPUS VIŎLÆ ODORĀTÆ. E. Syrupus Violæ, D. Syrup of Violets. (Florum recent. Violæ Odor. Ibj. Aq. Bull. Ibiv. Sacch. Pur. Ibvijss. Macerate in a covered vessel for twenty-four hours; strain, without expression, through linen; add the sugar so as to form a syrup.)

Oper. Very gently laxative. — Use. To children; and to impart its blue colour to fluid mixtures, &c. — Dose. f3j. to f3ij. — Incomp. Acidulated and alkalized fluids, if it be

wished to preserve the colour.

SYRŪPUS ZINGIBERIS. L. D. Syrupus Amomi Zingiberis, E Syrup of Ginger. (Zingiberis Rad. concisæ Zij. Aquæ Ferv. Oj. Sacch. Purif. Ibij. To the strained liquor add the sugar, so as to form a syrup.)

Oper. Cordial, stomachic, carminative. — Use. As an ad-

junct to bitter and tonic infusions. - Dose. 3j. to 3iij.

TABACI FOLIA. L. Nicotiana Tabacum, Felium, E. Nicotianæ Folia, D. The Leaves of Tobacco. (Pentand. Monogynia, N. O. Luridæ, L. Solanneæ, J. America. ①).

Prop. Odour, of the dried leaves, strong, fætid, narcotic; taste bitter, extremely acrid; burns with a sparkling light, owing to the nitrate of potass which it contains; its active property, an essential oil, is soluble both in water and alcohol. — Oper. Narcotic, sedative, diuretic, emetic,

cathartic, errhine, whether externally applied, or taken into the stomach.—Use. In ileus and incarcerated hernia, in the form of glyster of the infusion, or the smoke; indropsy and dysuria; chewing it relieves the pain of toothach; and, as an errhine, it forms the basis of all the snuffs in common use. The infusion has been used as a lotion in scabies, tinea capitis, and other eruptions; but it is aptroposed to induce sickness.—Dose. See Infusum Tabaci. For glysters 3j. to 3ij. of the plant, to be infused in 0j. of boiling water.—Off. Prep. Infusum Tabaci, L. Vinum Nicotianæ Tabaci, E.

TAMARINDI PULPA. L. Tamarindus Indica, Fructus Conditus, E. Tamarindus; Fructus, D. The Pulp of the Tamarind. (Tamarindus Indica, The Tamarind Tree Monadelph. Triand. N. O. Lomentaceæ, L. Leguminosæ, J.

East and West Indies. 1.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste acid, sweet; juicy, when fresh and good; the seeds hard; and the blade of a knife thrus into them should not become coated with copper. They contain citric and malic acids, acidulous tartrite of potass tartaric acid, gelatin, mucilage, and sugar.—Oper. Laxative, refrigerant.—Use. In dysentery and fevers, particularly those attended with an increased secretion of bild and putrid symptoms. Tamarind whey, made by boiling 3ij. of the fruit with Ojss. of milk, and straining, is an excellent diluent in fevers.—Dose. 3ss. to 3ij. often added to cassia, and to manna.—Incomp. Tartrites, and acetate of potass, and soda; the resinous cathartics; infusurence.

TANACETUM VULGARE. Folium Flos. E. Tanacetu Folia, D. Flower and Leaf of Tansy. (Syngen. Polygan Superfl. N. O. Compositæ Discoideæ, L. Corymbiferæ, Europe. 4.)

Prop. Odour peculiar, strong; taste warm, bitter.—Oper. Tonic, deobstruent, anthelmintic.—Use. In gout; hysteria, connected with suppression of the menses; in worms; seldom used.—Dose. 3ss. to 3j. It is drank as tea by gouty people.

TARAXICI RADIX. L. Leontodon Taraxicum, Herba, Radix, E. Taraxicum; (Dens Leonis) Radix; Folia, D. The Root of Dandelion. (Syngen. Polygam. Æqual. N. O. Compositæ Semiflosculæ, L. Cichoraceæ, J. Indigenous. 24.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste at first slightly sweetish, then bitter.—Oper. Aperient, diuretic, resolvent.—Use. In chronic inflammation, and incipient schirrous of the liver; chronic derangements of the stomach; dropsy; pulmonary tubercles; and jaundice.—Dose. fzij. of the following infusion three or four times a day. R The full grown roots sliced zij. water 0ij. boil gently to a pint, strain, and add supertartrate of potass ziij.

TEREBINTHINA CANADENSIS. L. Resina, Liquida; Vulgo, Balsamum Canadense, E. D. Canada Turpentine. (Pinus Balsamea, Norway Spruce Fir, Monoecia, Mona-

delphia, N. O. Conifera. Canada. 1.)

TEREBINTHINA CHIA. L. Cyprus Turpentine. (Pistacia Terebinthus, Dioecia, Pentand. N. O. Amentaceæ, L.

Terebintaceæ, J. South of Europe. 1.)

TEREBINTHINA VENETA. D. Resina Liquida; Vulgo, Terebinthina Veneta, E. Venice Turpentine. (Pinus Larix. The Larch. Class and order of P. Balsamea. South of Europe. 1.)

TEREBINTHINA VULGARIS, L. Terebinthina Vulgaris; Resina, D. Common Turpentine. (Pinus Silvestria Scotch Fin North of France I.)

tris, Scotch Fir. North of Europe. 1.)

All these turpentines have properties in common, with some-

thing peculiar to each; the three former are used internally

the latter only externally.

Comp. Resin, essential oil; the Canadian contains the largest proportion of oil.—Prop. Odour penetrating; taste warm, pungent, bitterish; colour pale yellow. The Canadian and Chian are thin, limpid, transparent; the other two thicker, viscid, and less transparent; soluble in ether and alcohol; combine with fixed oil: insoluble in water but impart to it their flavour.—Oper. Stimulant, diuretic cathartic.—Use. In gleet, leucorrhæa, nephritic affections and mucous obstructions of the urinary organs. United with water by means of yolk of egg, they are given glyster ways in colic, obstinate costiveness, and to destroy ascarrides. The latter kinds enter into the composition of plasters.—Dose. Dj. to 3j. in pills or bolus, united with powder of liquorice root; or emulsion, with mucilage or yolk of egg.—Off. Prep. Oleum Terebinthinæ, D.

TESTÆ. L. Oyster Shells. (Ostrea Edulis, The Oyster Cl. Vermes. Ord. Testacea, L. Molusca, Acephala, Cuv.

Comp. Carbonate of lime, and animal matter, the latter of which is destroyed when the shell is burnt, and pure limit remains.

TESTÆ PRÆPÄRĀTÆ. L. Prepared Shells. (The shell are to be well cleaned with boiling water, and then treated as in the preparation of chalk.)

Oper. Antacid, absorbent. — Use. Chiefly in the aciditie of infancy; and during dentition. — Dose. Gr. x. to 3ij.

TINCTURA ACETATIS FERRI. D. Tincture of Acetate of Iron. (Acetatis Kali Zij. Sulphatis Ferri Zj. Spir Rectif. Oij. Rub the acetate and sulphate into a soft mas then dry it with a moderate heat, and afterwards tritural with the spirit. Digest in a well corked phial for seve days, shaking occasionally. Pour off the clear liquor, after

the faces have subsided.) A spiritous solution of a mixed acetate.

Prop. Taste extremely styptic. — Oper. Tonic, astringent. — Use. In dyspepsia, chlorosis, hysteria, and rachitis. —

Dose. mxx. to f3j. in a glassful of water.

TINCTURA ACETATIS FERRI CUM ALCOHOL. D. Tincture of Acetate of Iron with Alcohol. (Sulphatis Ferri, Acetatis Kali, sing. 3j. Alcohol Oij. Prepared in the same manner as the former.)

Comp. Red oxyd of iron, acetate of potass, alcohol. - Prop.

Use, &c. The same as the former preparation.

TINCTŪRA ALOES. L. D. Tinctura Aloes Soccotrinæ, E. Tincture of Aloes. (Aloes Spicatæ Extracti cont. 3ss. Ext. Glycyrrhizæ 3jss. Aquæ 0j. Spir. Rect. f3iv. Macerate in a sand bath until the extracts are dissolved; then strain.)

Oper. and Use. The same as of the Extract of Aloes. - Dose.

f3ss. to f3jss.

TINCTURA ALOES ÆTHERËA. E. Ethereal Tincture of Aloes. (Gummi Res. Aloes Soccot., Gummi Res. Myrrhæ, sing. Zjss. Croci Anglici con. Zj. Ætheris Sulphurici cum Alcohole lbj. Digest the Myrrh in the Æthereal Spirit for four days, then add the Aloes and Saffron, and digest four days more.)

Oper. Stimulant, cathartic. — Use. In the same cases for which the other aloetic tinctures are used; and spasms of

the stomach. - Dose. f3j. to f3ij.

TINCTURA ALOES COMPOSITA. L. D. Tinctura Aloes et Myrrhæ, E. Compound Tincture of Aloes. (Aloes Spiccatæ Ext. cont., Croci Stigmatum sing. Ziij. Tinct. Myrrhæ 0ij. Digest fourteen days, and strain.)

Oper. Purgative, stomachic, emmenagogue. - Use. To open

the bowels in languid cold habits; in chlorosis. — Do f3ss. to f3ij.

TINCTURA ANGUSTURÆ. D. Tincture of Angustur (Cort. Angusturæ, in pulv. crass. redacti Zij. Spir. Vin Tenuioris Oij. Digest for seven days.)

Oper. and Use. The same as of the Bark, see Cuspariæ Corta

- Dose. 3j. to 3ij.

TINCTURA ASSÆFŒTĬDÆ. L. D. Tinctura Feru Assæfætidæ, E. Tincture of Assafætida. (Assafætidæ 31, Spir. Rectif. 0ij. Macerate for fourteen days.)

Oper. and Use. The same as of Assafætida. - Dose. m

to f3j.

TINCTURA AURANTII. L. D. Tincture of Orange Per (Aurantii Cort. recent. Ziij. Spir. Tenuior. Oij. Macera for fourteen days.) A solution of the essential oil will the bitter of the rind.

Oper. Stomachic. - Use. As an adjunct to bitter stomach

draughts. - Dose. f3j. to f3ij. or more.

TINCTŪRA BENZOINI COMPOSITA. L. T. Benzoin Composita, E. T. Benzoes Composita, D. Compour Tincture of Benzoin. (Benzoini Ziij. Styracis Balsami Zi Balsami Tolutani Zj. Alöes Spic. Ext. Zss. Spiritus Rect. Oi Macerate for fourteen days.)

Oper. Stimulant, expectorant, antispasmodic. — Use. In obasthmatic cases; chronic catarrh; phthisis with a langui circulation. It is applied to wounds and languid ulcer which it stimulates gently, and covers from the action the air. — Dose. f3ss. to f3ij. rubbed up with yolk of egg and any fluid.

TINCTURA CALUMBÆ. L. Tinct. Columbæ, E. Tinct. Colombæ, D. Tincture of Calumba. (Calumbæ Rad. con cisæ Zijss. Spir. Tenuior. Oij. Macerate for fourteen days.

- oper. and Use. The same as of the root; but more easily borne on the stomach than either the powder or the infusion. Dose. f3ss. to f3iv.
- TINCTURA CAMPHORÆ COMPOSITA. L. Tinct. Opii Camphorata, D. Compound Tincture of Camphor. (Camphoræ Jij. Opii Duri cont. Acidi Benzoici, sing. 3j. Spir. Ten. 0ij.)
- Oper. Anodyne. Use. In catarrh, after the inflammatory symptoms are abated, to allay the tickling cough; chronic asthma; pertussis; and in cases where quiet, rather than sleep, is required. Dose. f3j. to 3iij. at bed-time, using after it the inhaler; to children mv. to mxx. in almond mixture.
- TINCTURA CAPSICI. L. Tincture of Capsicum. (Capsici Baccarum 3j. Spir. Ten. 0ij.)
- Oper. Stimulant. Use. In the low stage of typhus, cynanche maligna, and other diseases of debility. Dose. f3ss. to f3ij. or more.
- FINCTURA CARDAMOMI. L. D. Tinct. Amomi Repentis, E. Tincture of Cardamom. (Cardamomi Sem. contus. Ziij. Spir. Ten. 0ij.)
- Oper. and Use. The same as of the seeds. Dose. f3j. to f3iv. or more.
- TINCTURA CARDAMOMI COMPOSITA. L. D. Compound Tincture of Cardamoms. (Cardam. Sem., Carui Sem. Cocci. sing. contrit. 3ij. Cinnam. Cort. cont. 3iv. Uvarum Passarum, demtis acinis Ziv. Spir. Ten. 0ij.)
-)per. Stomachic, carminative. Use. An elegant adjunct to stomachic infusions, and to juleps; a good corrective to griping, or cold purgatives. Dose, f3ij. to f3iv.
- INCTURA CASCARILLE. L. D. Tincture of Cascarillæ. (Cascarillæ Cort. contriti Ziv. Spir. Ten. Oij.)

Oper. and Use. The same as of the bark. - Dose. f3j. to

in any convenient vehicle.

TINCTURA CASTOREI. L. E. T. Castorei Rossici. Canadensis, D. Tincture of Castor. (Castorei cont. Spir. rectificati 0ij. Macerate for seven days.)

Oper. Tonic, antispasmodic. — Use. In the neurosis, teria; and spasmodic affections. — Dose. 111 xx. to f3;

more.

TINCTURA CASTOREI COMPOSITA. E. Comp Tincture of Castor. (Castor. Russici triti Zj. Gummi Ferulæ Assæfætidæ Zss. Alcoholis Ammoniati lbj.)

Oper. Antispasmodic. — Use. In hysteria; cramp of stomach; and flatulent colic. — Dose. f3j. to f3iv.

chu, E. Tincture of Catechu. (Catechu Extracti Cinnam. Cort. contusi Zij. Spir. Ten. Oij. Macerat fourteen days.)

Oper. Astringent. — Use. In chronic dysentery, and diarreleucorrhea, and debilities. — Dose. f3j. to f3ij. in wi

some bitter infusion.

TINCTURA CINCHONÆ. L. D. Tinct. Cinchonæ cinalis, E. Tincture of Cinchona. (Cinchonæ Lance

Cort. cont. Zvij. Spir. Ten. Oij.)

Oper. and Use. The same as of the bark; but owing to quantity required to be exhibited to produce the effection of the cinchona, it is generally added to the infusion or decompose. f3j. to f3iv. or more.

TINCT. CINCHONÆ AMMONIATA. L. Ammon Tincture of Bark. (Cinchonæ lancifol. Cort. cont. Spiritus Ammoniæ Arom. Oij. Macerate for ten days.

Use. In dyspepsia combined with acidity and langue Dose. mxxx. to f3iss.

- TINCTURA CINCHONÆ COMPOSITA. L. D. Compound Tincture of Cinchona. (Cinchonæ Lancifoliæ Cort. cont. Zij. Aurant. Cort. exsiccati Zjss. Serpentariæ Rad. cont. Zij. Croci Stigmat. Zj. Cocci. cont. Dij. Spir. Ten. f\(\frac{7}{3}xx. \)
- Oper. and Use. The same as the former; but it is more grateful, and more frequently, therefore, used in dyspepsia. Dose. f3j. to f3iij.
- TINCTURA CINNAMOMI. L. D. Tinct. Lauri Cinnamomi, E. Tincture of Cinnamon. (Cinnamomi Cort. contusi Ziij. Spirit. Tenuioris Oij.)
- Oper. Astringent, stomachic. Use. As an adjunct to the chalk mixture, and astringent infusions; in chronic diarrhæa and dysentery; in dyspepsia, added to bitter infusions. Dose. f3j. to f3iij.
- TINCTURA CINNAMOMI COMPOSITA. L. E. D. Compound Tincture of Cinnamon. (Cinnam. Cort. cont. 3vj. Cardam. Sem. cont. 3iij. Piperis Longi Fructus eont., Zingiberis Rad. con. sing. 3ij. Spir. Tenuior 0ij.)
- Oper. and Use. The same as the simple tincture; but it is more cordial, and is hence used in languors and weakness.

 Dose. f3j. to f3iij.
- TINCTURA CROCI ANGLICI. E. Tinctura Croci, D. Tincture of Saffron. (Croci Anglici con. 3j. Alcoholis diluti f3xv. Digest seven days, and filter through paper.)
- Oper. Stimulant, diaphoretic. Use. As an adjunct to mixtures in typhoid fevers, and to camphor mixture in nervous languors. Dose. f3j. to f3iij.
- TINCTURA DIGITALIS. L. D. Tinctura Digitalis Purpureæ, E. Tincture of Foxglove. (Digitalis Fol. exsiccat. Ziv. Spir. Tenuior. Oij.)
- Oper. and Use. The same as of the leaves. It is, perhaps, the best form under which this powerful remedy can be

used, and its virtues longest preserved. — Dose. mx. gradually increased to mxl.

TINCTURA FERRI AMMONIATI. L. Tincture of Ammoniated Iron. (Ferri Ammoniata Ziv. Spir. Ten. 0j.)

Oper. and Use. The same as of ammoniated iron. It is convenient mode of exhibiting the remedy to children afflicted with rachitis and strumous tumors. It has all been applied externally to schirrous tumors. — Dose. f35 to f3ij.

Muriate of Iron. (Ferrisubcarbonatis lbss. Acidi Muriat. (
Spir. Rectificati Oiij. Add the acid to the subcarbonate
a glass vessel, and shake it during three days. If there
any faces, let them subside; then pour off the clear lique
and add to it the spirit.) The Edinburgh College orde
the black oxyd.)

Comp. Muriate of iron, alcohol, water derived from the matric acid.—Prop. Taste very austere, styptic; color brownish yellow.—Oper. Tonic, antispasmodic.—U. Besides the cases for which salts of iron are usually employed, this tincture has been found serviceable in dysundepending on spasmodic stricture of the urethra, in small doses, repeated every fifteen minutes, till nausea be duced. It is also applied as a styptic to bleeding versels in cancerous and loose fungous sores.—Dose. Matrice of the urethra, in small case in cancerous and loose fungous sores.—Dose. Matrice of the urethra, in small case in cancerous and loose fungous sores.—Dose. Matrice of the urethra, in small case in cancerous and loose fungous sores.—Dose. Matrice of the urethra, in small case in cancerous and loose fungous sores.—Dose.

TINCTURA GALBANI. D. Tincture of Galbanum. (G. bani min. concisi Zij. Spir. Vin. ten. Oij.)

Oper. Stimulant, antispasmodic. — Use. In hysteria, flatul colic, and chronic asthma. — Dose. f3j. to f3iij.)

TINCTURA GALLARUM. D. Tincture of Galls. (Colorum in pulv. trit. Ziv. Spir. Vini ten. Oij.)

Oper. Astringent. — Use. In intestinal hæmorrhages;

stinate protracted diarrhœa; and dysentery. - Dose. f3j. to f3iij.

- TINCTURA GENTIANÆ COMPOSITA. L. E. D. Compound Tincture of Gentian. (Gentianæ Rad. concisæ Zij. Aurant. Cort. exsiccati Zj. Cardam. Sem. contus. Zss. Spir. Ten. 0ij.)
- Oper. Tonic, stomachic. Use. An elegant adjunct to stomachic infusions. — Dose. f3j. to f3iij.
- TINCTURA GUAIACI. L. D. Tinct. Guaiaci Officinalis, E. Tincture of Guaiacum. (Guaiaci Gum. Res. cont. Hoss. Spir. Rect. Oij.)
- Oper. Stimulant, sudorific, laxative. Use. In rheumatic and arthritic cases. Dose. f3j. to f3iv. triturated with mucilage or some viscid substance, as water alone precipitates the guaiacum.

TINCTURA GUAIACI AMMONIATA, L. E. D. Ammoniated Tincture of Guaiacum. (Guaiaci Gum. Resinæ cont. Ziv. Spir. Ammoniæ Aromat. Ojss.)

- Oper. Stimulant, sudorific, antispasmodic. Use. In chronic rheumatism, for which it is more particularly adapted than the former preparation. Dose. f3j. to f3ij. in milk, or any viscid fluid.
- TINCTURA HELLEBÖRI NIGRI. L. E. D. Tincture of Black Hellebore. (Hellebori Nigri Rad. concisæ Ziv. Spir. Ten. Oij.)
- Oper. Alterative, emmenagogue. Use. In uterine obstructions in full plethoric habits, where chalybeates would be hurtful; in cutaneous eruptions. Dose. f3ss. to f3j. in water, twice a day.
- TINCTURA HUMULI. L. Tincture of Hops. (Humuli Strobilorum Zv., Spir. Ten. Oij.)
- Oper. Tonic, sedative. Use. In gout and rheumatism. Dose. f3ss. to f3ij.

TINCTURA HYOSCIAMI. L. D. Tinctura Hyoscian Nigri, E. Tincture of Henbane. (Hyosciami Fol. exsicat. Ziv. Spir. Ten. 0ij.)

Oper. Narcotic, anodyne. — Use. To produce sleep and quiet in those cases for which laudanum is used. It do not affect the head, or occasion costiveness. — Dose. mxv to f3j.

TINCTURA JALAPÆ. L. D. Tinctura Convolvuli J. lapæ, E. Tincture of Jalap. (Jalapæ Rad. cont. 3vi

Spir. Ten. Oij.)

Oper. Cathartic. — Use. As an adjunct to purgative draught — Dose. f3j. to f3iv.

TINCTŪRA KINO. L. E. D. Tincture of Kino. (Kin contriti Ziij. Spir. Ten. 0ij.)

Oper. Astringent. — Use. In chronic diarrhæa, dysenter fluor albus, and lientery. — Dose. 3j. to 3j. It must lititurated with mucilage, in order to mix it with aqueous liquors.

TINCTURA LYTTÆ. L. Tinct. Meloes Vesicatorii, I Tinct. Cantharidis, D. Tincture of the Spanish Fl

(Lyttarum contus. 3iij. Spir. Ten. 0ij.)

Oper. Diuretic, stimulant, narcotic.—Use. In gleet an leucorrhæa; but it is chiefly used as an external application, united with Soap or Camphor Liniment, against rheatic and other pains. We have found it a useful application in that peculiar species of mortification of the extra mities which sometimes takes place without any apparer cause; and to frost-bitten parts.—Dose. mx. to f3j.

TINCTURA MOSCHI. D. Tincture of Musk. (Moschi)

pulv. redacti 3ij. Spir. Vini Rect. 0j.)

Oper. and Use. The same as of Musk. — Dose. f3j. to f3iv. TINCTŪRA MYRRHÆ. L. E. D. Tincture of Myrr (Myrrhæ contusæ 3iv. Spir. Rect. 0ij. Aquæ 0j.)

Oper. Tonic, deobstruent, antiseptic, detergent. — Use. In the same cases as the powder; but it is chiefly used externally, united to infusion of roses, and acids in gargles; applied to foul ulcers, and exfoliating bones; and as a wash for the mouth when the gums are spongy. — Dose. f3ss. to f3j.

TINCTURA MURIATIS FERRI CUM OXYDO RUBRO. D. Tincture of Muriate of Iron, with the Red Oxyd. (Oxydi Ferri Rubri Zj. Acidi Muriatici fziv. Spir. Vin. Rect. q. s. Digest the oxyd with the acid for twenty-four hours, then boil for half an hour; evaporate the filtered liquor to the thickness of syrup; and add to it, when cold, the spirit; agitate frequently, till the spec. grav. of the tincture is 1050.)

Oper. and Use. The same as of the former tincture of the muriate. It is altogether a superfluous preparation. — Dose. mx. to mxl. or more.

TINCTŪRA OPII. L. Tinctura Opii sive Thebaica, E. D. Tincture of Opium. (Opii duri contriti Zijss. Spirit Ten. 0ij.)

Oper. Anodyne. — Use. To allay pain, relax spasms, and procure sleep. Externally this tincture has a considerable effect when it is rubbed upon the skin, as we have seen in a case of repeated temporary lock jaw, which always yields to it. In fever it should be given when a moisture begins to appear on the skin. — Dose. Mx. to Mlx. or more.

*** In tetanus, and other violent affections, the quantity of laudanum that can be borne by the constitution is almost incredible. Currie gave f3vss. in twenty-six hours: see Reports on Cold Water, &c.

TINCTURA OPII AMMONIATA. E. Ammoniated Tincture of Opium. (Acidi Benzoici, Croci Anglici con-

cisi, sing. 3iij. Opii 3ij. Olei Vol. Pimpinella Anisi 3ss. Alcoholis Ammoniati 3xvj.) f3j. contains gr. j. of opium

Oper. Anodyne, antispasmodic. — Use. In pertussis; to allay the tickling cough in catarrh. — Dose. f3ss. to 3ij.

TINCTURA QUASSIÆ. D. Tincture of Quassia. (Scobi

Oper. Tonic. — Use. As an adjunct to stomachic infusions or taken, diluted with water, in dyspepsia; and other

cases of debility. - Dose. f3j. to f3ij.

TINCTURA RHEI. L. D. Tinctura Rhei Palmati, E Tincture of Rhubarb. (Rhei Rad. concisæ Zij. Carde momi Sem. contus. Zss. Croci Stigmat. Zij. Spir. Ten. Oij

TINCTURA RHEI COMPOSITA. L. Compound Tincture of Rhubarb. (Rhei Rad. concisæ Zij. Glycyrrhize Rad. contusæ Zss. Zingiberis Rad. concisæ, Croci Stij

sing., 3ij. Aquæ f3xij. Spir. Ten. 0j.)

TINCTURA RHEI ET ALOES. E. Tincture of Rhebarb with Aloes. (Rad. Rhei Palmati con. 3vij. Gun Res. Aloes Soccot. tritæ 3vj. Sem. Amomi Repentis cont. 3st Alcoholis diluti lbijss.

TINCTŪRA RHEI ET GENTIĀNÆ. E. Tincture Rhubarb with Gentian. (Rad. Rhei Palmati con. 35 — Gentianæ Luteæ con. 35s. Alcoholis diluti lbijss.)

Oper. All these tinctures of rhubarb are stomachic or pugative, according to the dose of them employed. — Use. dyspepsia, debility of the intestines, flatulent colic, directly and the costiveness of old people, or of cold phlamatic habits. — Dose. f3j. to f3iij.; to open the bowels f3. or more.

TINCTURA SAPONIS ET OPII. E. Tincture of So and Opium. (Made with the same ingredients as the si liniment, with the addition of Zj. of opium.)

Oper. Anodyne, rubefacient. - Use. An excellent exter

application to chronic rheumatic pains; and sprains, and bruises after the inflammation and tension have been abated by local bleeding and emollient fomentations.

TINCTURA SCILLÆ. L. D. Tincture of Squill. (Scillæ

Rad. recen. exsiccatæ Ziv. Spir. Ten. Oij.)

Oper. and Use. The same as of the bulb in substance. — Dose. mx. to f3j. in almond mixture, or mucilage. — Off. Prep. Mel. Scillæ, D.

TINCTURA SENNÆ. L. D. Tinctura Sennæ Composita, E. Tincture of Seuna. (Sennæ Fol. Ziij. Carui Sem. con. Ziij. Cardam. Sem. cont. Zj. Uvarum Pass. demtis acinis Ziv. Spir. Ten. 0ij.)

Oper. Stomachic, carminative, cathartic. — Use. In flatulent colic; and to open the bowels in those who labour under atonic gout; and whose bowels have been weakened by hard drinking. It is a useful adjunct to the infusion of senna. — Dose. f3ij. to f3j.

TINCTURA SERPENTARIÆ. L. D. Tincture of Snake

Poot. (Serpentariæ Rad. Ziij. Spir. Ten. 0ij.)

Oper Chonic, stimulant, sudorific. — Use. United with cinperiodic headach. — Dose. f3ss. to f3ij.

TINCTURA TOLUIFERÆ BALSAMI. E. Tincture of Balsam of Tolu. (Balsami Toluiferæ Bal. 3jss. Alco-

holis Ibj.)

Oper. Supposed to be expectorant; corroborant.—Use. Scarcely ever used except on account of its pleasant flavour. The following is an elegant form of giving the medicine in obstinate coughs, devoid of inflammatory symptoms. Re Tincturæ Balsami Tolutani f3ij. Mucilag. Gummi Acaciæ f3j. Aq. Distillatæ f3ivss. Tinct. Camph. Comp. f3iij. Syr. Tolutani f3iij. Take two table spoonfuls occasionally, when the cough is troublesome.—Dose. f3ss.

to f3j. or more. — Off. Prep. Syrup. Toluiferæ Balsa. E. Trochisci Glycyrrhizæ cum Opio, E.

TINCTŪRA VALERIĀNÆ. L. D. Tincture of Valeri (Valerianæ Rad. Ziv. Spir. Ten. 0ij.)

Oper. Stimulant, antispasmodic. — Use. In nervous a spasmodic affections; but it has less efficacy than the poder. — Dose. f3ss. to f3ij.

TINCTURA VALERIANÆ AMMONIATA. L. A moniated Tincture of Valerian. (Valerianæ Rad. 3 Spir. Ammoniæ aromat. Oij.)

Oper. and Use. The same as of the former; but, on account of the ammonia, this is more useful in hysteria. — Diffuse. to f3ij. in milk, or some bland fluid.

TINCTURA VERATRI ALBI. E. Tincture of WI Hellebore. (Rad. Veratri Albi cont. Zviij. Alcoh diluti fbijss.)

Oper. Emetic, cathartic; in small doses, alterative, destruent. — Use. To excite vomiting in maniacal and as plectic cases; it has been used in cutaneous eruptions; it is a very unmanageable remedy, producing sometime the most violent effects. — Dose. Mv. to Mx. course being very gradually increased.

TINCTURA ZINGIBERIS. L. D. Tincture of Ging (Zingiberis Rad. concisi Zij. Spir Ten. 0ij.)

Oper. Stimulant, carminative. — Use. In atonic gout, we it attacks the stomach; flatulencies; and as a corrigen griping purgatives. — Dose. f3j. to f3ij.

TORMENTILLÆ RADIX. L. D. Tormentilla Ere Radix, E. Common Tormentil Root. (Icosand. Polog N. O. Senticosæ, L. Rosaceæ, J. Europe. 24.)

Prop. Odour slightly aromatic; taste austere, styptic; 1 knotty; externally blackish, internally reddish.—O Astringent.—Use. In the same cases as other astringe

but as it does not increase the heat of the body, tormentil is preferred in phthisical diarrhoas. - Dose. Gr. x. to 3j. of the powder; or f3ij. of the following decoction. R Pulv. crass. Rad. Tormentillæ 3j. Aq. Puræ 0j. Decoque ad f3xij. et cola.

TOXICODENDRI FOLIA. L. E. Sumach Leaves. (Rhus Toxicodendron, Poison Oak, Pentand. Trigyn. N. O. Dumosæ, L. Terebintaceæ, J. America. 3.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste subacrid. - Oper. Stimulant, and narcotic. - Use. In paralytic affections, and herpetic eruptions; but, in the former, its efficacy is doubtful. -Dose. Gr. ss. to gr. iv. twice or thrice a day.

TRAGACANTHA. L. Gummi Tragacantha, D. Astragalus Tragacantha, Gummi, E. Tragacanth. (Astragalus verus, Diadelphia Decand. N. O. Papilionacea, or Legu-

minosæ, L. Persia. b.)

Prop. Inodorous; nearly insipid, impressing only a very slight bitter taste as it dissolves; colour whitish; semitransparent; striated; in thin vermiform pieces; completely pulverulent in frosty weather only; does not form a th, uniform mucilage with water. - Oper. Demulcent. - Use. Small quantities held in the mouth, and swallowed very slowly, sheathes the fauces and allays tickling cough; but it is chiefly used for pharmaceutical purposes. - Dose. Gr. x. to 3j. - Incomp. Cupri sulphas, plumbi superacetas, and sulphas ferri, precipitate its mucilage. - Off. Prep. Mucilago Astragali Tragacanthæ. E. D. Pulvis Tragacanthæ Comp. L.

TROCHISCI CARBONATIS CALCIS. E. Troches of Carbonate of Lime. (Carbon. Calcis prap. Ziv. Gummi Mimosæ Nilot. 3j. Nucis Myrist. Moschatæ 3j. Sacch. Pur. Zvj. Rub them together, and form them into troches with water.)

Oper. Antacid, absorbent. — Use. Against acidity of the stomach; cardialgia. — Dose. Two, three, or more, occ

sionally.

TRÖCHISCI GLYCYRRHIZÆ GLABRÆ. E. Liquice Troches. (Ex. Glycyrrh. Glabræ, Gummi Mima Nilot. sing. partem unam, Sacch. Pur. partes duas. Il solve in warm water, strain; evaporate by a gentle heat, a form into troches.)

Oper. Demulcent. - Use. To allay tickling cough. - De

Two, or more, occasionally.

TROCHISCI GLYCYRRHIZÆ CUM OPIO. E. quorice Troches with Opium. (Opii 3ij. Tinct. Toluife Bal. f3iv. Syr. Simp. Zviij. Ext. Glycyrrhizæ Glabræ, Calida Molliti, Gummi Mimosæ Niloticæ in pulv. tr sing. Zv. First rub the opium with the tincture; the add, by degrees, the syrup and extract; afterwards min the powdered gum arabic; lastly, dry them into a mand divide into troches, each weighing gr. x.)

Oper. Demulcent, anodyne. — Use. For allaying the irretion of the fauces producing cough, in protracted catara— Dose. One allowed to dissolve slowly in the mouth, r

and then. Six troches contain gr. j. of opium.

TROCHISCI GUMMOSI. E. Gum Troches. (Gun Mimosæ Niloticæ partes iv. Amyli partem j. Sacch. I. partes xij. Make up the troches with rose water.)

Oper. Demulcent. - Use. For allaying tickling cough

Dose. Two or more, ad libitum.

TRÖCHISCI NITRATIS POTASSÆ. E. Nitre Troc (Nitratis Potassæ partem unam, Sacch. Puriss. parter Form into troches, with mucilage of tragacanth.)

Oper. Refrigerant. — Use. In slight inflammatory throat, and fever, diluting largely during their use. — 1 One or two occasionally.

TUSSILAGO. L. D. Tussilago Farfara, Folium Flos. E. Coltsfoot. (Syngenesia Superflua, N. O. Compositæ Radiatæ, L. Corymbiferæ, J. Indigenous. 24.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste sweetish, glutinous, subacrid.—
Oper. Demulcent, expectorant. — Use. In coughs, phthisis,
other pulmonary complaints, and cutaneous diseases. —
Dose. 3ss. to 3j. in milk. It is more generally given in
decoctions, made with a handful of the leaves boiled in
two pints of water to one pint; strained and sweetened
with syrup; the dose, a teacupful occasionally.

ULMI CORTEX. L. D. Ulmus Campestris. Cortex Interior, E. The Inner Bark of Elm. (Pentand. Digynia, N. O. Hederaceæ, L. Amentaceæ, J. Europe. b.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste bitter, austere, mucilaginous. — Oper. Tonic, alterative, diuretic. — Use. In lepra, and other cutaneous affections; but it is generally combined with mercurials, as pilula submuriatis hydrargyri comp., to which the good effects are rather to be attributed. — Use. See Decection. — Off. Prep. Decoctum Ulmi, L. D.

UNGUENTUM ACIDI NITROSI. E. D. Ointment of Nitrous Acid. (Adipis Suis Scrofæ lbj. Acidi Nitrosi 3vj. Melt the fat, and rub into it the acid gradually, until the mixture is cold.)

Prop. Colour yellow, consistence firm. It contains a small portion of adipocire, fixed oil, and nitric and acetic acids.

— Oper. Stimulant.— Use. Applied to foul ulcers and herpetic eruptions.

Wax. (Ceræ Albæ lbj. Adipis Suillæ Prepar. lbiv.)

Oper. Emollient. — Use. As a mild covering to exceriations and benign ulcers. This is the basis of the majority of the compound ointments of the Dublin Pharmacopæia.

JNGUENTUM CERÆ FLAVÆ. D. Ointment of Yellow

Wax. This is prepared with the same proportions as former, and is applicable to the same uses.

UNGUENTUM CETĀCEI. L. Unguent. Spermatis Ceti, Ointment of Spermaceti. (Cetacei 3vj. Ceræ Albæ : Olivæ Olei f\(\) ij.)

Use. The ordinary dressing for blistered parts, and expriations.

UNGUENTUM ELEMI COMPOSITUM. L. Ungue tum Elemi, D. Compound Ointment of Elemi. (El Hoj. Terebinthinæ vulgaris Zx. Sevi Præp. Hoj. Olivæ (fij. Melt the elemi with the suet; remove it from fire, and mix in the turpentine and the oil; then strain mixture through a linen cloth.)

Oper. Stimulant, digestive. — Use. To keep open issues setons; and as a dressing to ulcers which do not account to the setons of the setons of

of the application of the adhesive straps.

Mercury. (Hydrargyri, Adipis Ovis Arietis, sing. pan unam, Adipis Suis Scrofæ partes tres.) 3j. contains gr of mercury.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI FORTIUS. L. Str. Mercurial Ointment. (Hydrarg. Pur. Hoij. Adipis P. Zxxiij. Sevi Prap. Zj.) 3ij. contain 3j. of mercury.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI MITIUS. L. D. Mi Mercurial Ointment. (Ung. Hydrarg. Fort. lbj. A.

Præp. Ibij.) 3vj. contain 3j. of mercury.

Comp. These three ointments differ in the quantity only their constituents, which are black oxyd of mercury, fat; and perhaps, in old ointments, some sebat of mercury — Oper. Antisyphilitic, alterative, discutient. — Use venereal affections, when it is wished to get speedily the system a large portion of mercury without affecting bowels; and where there are local affections, as I

The weaker ointments are chiefly used as topical dressings to venereal ulcers.— Dose. 3j. of the stronger ointment is introduced by friction upon the inside of the thigh, or the fore-arm, every night, till the system is affected; living upon a milk and gruel diet.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRĀTIS. L. E. Ung. Supernitratis Hydrargyri, D. Ointment of Nitrate of Mercury. (Hydrargyri Purif. Zj. Acidi Nitrici fZij. Adipis Præp. Zvj. Olivæ Olei fZiv. Dissolve the mercury in the acid; and to the liquor, while it is hot, add the fat, and oil melted together.)

UNGUENTUM NITRATIS HYDRARGYRI MITIUS. E. Milder Ointment of Nitrate of Mercury. (The same as the former, with triple the quantity of oil and lard.)

Prop. These two ointments are the same, except in point of strength; they are of a greenish golden colour; hard and short. — Oper. Stimulant, detergent. — Use. The stronger eintment is used as an application to herpes, tinea capitis, and other cutaneous eruptions. The weaker is applied, by means of a hair pencil, between the eyelids, in psorophthalmia, and ulcerations of the tarsi.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRICO OXYDI. L. Ung. Subnitratis Hydrargyri, D. Ung. Oxidi Hydrargyri Rubri, E. Ointment of Nitric Oxyd of Mercury. (Hydrargyri Nitrico Oxydi Zj. Ceræ Albæ Zij. Adipis Præparatæ Zvj. Add the oxyd, reduced to a fine powder, to the melted fat and oil.)

Oper. Stimulant, escharotic. — Use. To indolent foul ulcers; to inflammations of the tunica conjunctiva, with a thickening of the inner membrane of the palpebræ; and to specks of the cornea.

UNGUENTUM INFUSI MELOES VESICATORII. E. Ointment of Infusion of Spanish Flies. (Meloes Vesic.

Resinæ Pini, Ceræ Flavæ, Sing. partem unam., Resina Liquidæ Pini Laricis, Adipis Suis Scrofæ, Sing. parte duas; Aq. Bull. partes iv. Macerate the flies in the water for a night; press and strain strongly, and boil the liquor with the lard until the water be consumed; add the resin and wax; and when these are melted, take the oin ment from the fire and add the turpentine.)

Oper. Stimulant, epispastic. - Use. For keeping up a die

charge from a blistered surface.

UNGUENTUM OXIDI PLUMBI ALBI. E. Unguer tum Cerussæ, sive Subacetatis Plumbi, D. Ointment of White Oxyd of Lead. (Ung. Simplicis partes v. Oxid Plumbi Albi partem j.)

Oper. Cooling, desiccative. - Use. Applied to excoriate

surfaces, and burns.

UNGUENTUM OXIDI HYDRARGYRI CINEREI. I Ointment of Grey Oxide of Mercury. (Oxidi Hydran gyri Cinerei partem unam, Adipis Suis Scrofæ partes iij.)

Oper. and Use. The same as of the mercurial ointment, by

its efficacy is not sufficiently established.

UNGUENTUM OXIDI ZINCI IMPURI. E. Unguer tum Tutiæ, D. Ointment of Impure Oxyd of Zim Linimenti Simplicis partes v. Oxidi Zinci Impuri Præs partem j.)

oper. Slightly astringent, absorbent. — Use. In ophthalm tarsi, and inflammation of the eye, arising from weakness.

of the vessels.

**WNGUENTUM PICIS LIQUIDÆ. L. D. Tar Ointmen (Picis Liquidæ, Sevi Præp. sing. Hoj. Melt and strathrough linen.)

Oper. Stimulant, detergent .- Use. Against tinea capit

and other cutaneous, scabby, and foul eruptions.

UNGUENTUM PIPERIS NIGRI. D. Ointment of Bla

Pepper. (Adipis Suillæ Præp. Ibj. Piperis Nigri in pulv. triti Ziv.)

Oper. Stimulant, irritating.

- UNGUENTUM PULVERIS MELÕES VESĪCATO-RII. E. Ung. Cantharidum, D. Ointment of the Powder of Spanish Flies. (Unguenti Resinosi partes vij. Pulv. Meloes Vesicatorii partem unam.)
- **Prop.** Drawing, irritant. Use. To keep open issues and perpetual blisters; but few habits can support the irritation it induces.
- UNGUENTUM RESINOSUM. E. Unguentum Resina Albæ, D. Resinous Ointment. (Adipis Suis Scrofæ partes viij. Resini Pini partes v. Ceræ Flavæ partes ij.)
- Oper. Digestive, detergent. Use. For cleansing and incarnating old foul and indelent ulcers. Off. Prep. Unguentum Subacetitis Cupri, E. D.
- UNGUENTUM RESINÆ NIGRÆ. L. Black Resin Ointment. (Resinæ Nigræ, Ceræ Flavæ, Resinæ Flavæ sing. Zix. Olivæ Olei Oj.)
- Use. The same as the resinous ointment.
- UNGUENTUM SAMBUCI. L. D. Elder Ointment. (Sambuci Florum fbij. Adipis Præp. fbij.)
- Oper. Emollient. Use. As a covering to benign ulcers.
- UNGUENTUM SIMPLEX. E. D. Simple Ointment. (Olei Olivæ Europææ partes v. Ceræ Albæ partes ij.)
- Oper. Emollient.—Use. For softening the skin and healing chaps.—Off. Prep. Unguentum Oxidi Plumbi Albi, E. Ung. Acetitis Plumbi, E.
- UNGUENTUM SUBACĒTITIS CUPRI. E. Unguentum Æruginis, D. Ointment of Subacetite of Copper. (Unguenti Resinosi partes xv. Subacetitis Cupri partem unam.)
- Oper. Detergent, escharotic. Use. To foul, fungous, and flabby ulcers; and, diluted with lard, to scrofulous ulcerations of the palpebras.

WNGUENTUM SUB-MURIATIS HYDRARGYRI AM MONIATUM. D. Ointment of Ammoniated Sub-muriate of Mercury. (Ung. Ceræ Albæ fbj. Sub-muriate Hydrargyri Ammoniati 3jss.)

Oper. Stimulant, detergent. - Use. Against obstinate cute

neous eruptions.

UNGUENTUM SULPHÜRIS. L. E. D. Sulphur Oinment. (Sulphuris Sublimati Ziij. Adipis Præp. Hoss.)

Oper. Stimulant, antipsoric.— Use. In itch; the fourth part of the body should be well rubbed with the ointment ever night, till the symptoms disappear. Sulphur should be taken internally at the same time.

UNGUENTUM SULPHÜRIS COMPOSITUM. L. Compound Sulphur Ointment. (Sulphuris Sublimati Ibs Veratri Rad. cont. Zij. Potassæ Nitratis 3j. Saponis Mod

lis lbss. Adipis Prap. lbjss.)

Oper. and Use. The same as the former.

UNGUENTUM VERATRI. L. Unguentum Hellebor Nigri, D. Ointment of White Hellebore. (Veratri Rac contritæ Zij. Adipis Præparatæ Zviij. Limonis Olei mxx.

Oper. Stimulant. — Use. In scabies, and other cutaneou

affections.

UNGUENTUM ZINCI. L. Ung. Oxidi Zinci, E. D. Oin ment of Oxyd of Zinc. (Zinci Oxydi Zj. Adipis Præparatæ Zvj.)

Oper. Astringent, stimulant. — Use. In opththalmia, acr

scabby eruptions, and excoriated nipples.

UVÆ PASSÆ. L. E. Uvæ Passæ Sole Siccatæ, D. Raisin (Vitis Vinifera, The Vine, Pentand. Monogyn. N. O. Sc bridæ, L. Vites, J. Temperate Climates. 1.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste sub-acidulous, sweet, mucilaginou — Oper. Demulcent, nutritive. — Use. As the food of the phthisical, and as an acidulous adjunct to the beverages the sick.

UVÆ URSI FOLIÄ. L. D. Arbutus Uvæ Ursi, Folium, E. Leaves of Bear's Wortleberry. (Arbutus Uvæ Ursi, Redberried Trailing Wortleberry, Decand. Monogyn. N. O. Bicornes, L. Ericæ, J. North of Europe. 1.)

Prop. Nearly inodorous; taste styptic, bitterish; colour of the powder brownish, yellowish green; yields its virtues to alcohol.—Oper. Tonic, astringent.—Use. In chronic diarrhæa and dysentery; leucorrhæa and diabetes. It has been celebrated in calculous and nephritic complaints, but it appears to act in the same manner as other astringents, by merely allaying the pain and irritability of the bladder.—Dose. Of the powder gr. xv. to f3ss.

VALERIANÆ RADIX, L. D. Valerianæ Officinalis, Radix, E. Wild Valerian Root. (Triand. Monogyn. N. O. Aggregatæ, L. Dipsacæ, J. Europe. 4.)

Comp. An essential oil, extractive resin, starch, mucous.—
Prop. Odour strong, fætid; taste bitterish, subacrid, warm; consists of slender brownish fibres matted together, and attached to one head; virtues extracted by water, alcohol, pure alkalies.— Oper. Antispasmodic, tonic, emmenagogue.— Use. Hysteria, epilepsy, hemicrania, chlorosis.— Dose. Of the powder Jj. to Jj. three or four times a day, increasing it as far as the stomach can bear it.—
Off. Prep. Extractum Valerianæ, D. Infusum Valerianæ, D.
Tinctura Valerianæ, L. D. Tinct. Valerianæ Ammoniata, L. D.

VERĀTRI RADIX. L. Veratrum Album, Radix, E. Hel. leborus Albus, Radix, D. White Hellebore Root. (Polygam. Monæcia, N. O. Coronariæ, L. Junci, J. North of Europe. 1.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste bitterish, acrid, nauseous; the powder is of a greyish brown colour. — Oper. Violently emetic: purgative, even when applied externally to an issue; er-

rhine; externally stimulant. — Use. It is never given into nally, unless in maniacal cases, in which it is not more useful than other strong purges; and even its use to promote a discharge from the nose in apoplexy and lethan requires great caution. For its external use, see Decorate and Ointment. — Dose. As an errhine gr. iij. or gr. snuffed at bed-time. — Off. Prep. Decoctum Veratri, Tinctura Veratri Albi, E. Unguentum Veratri, L.

VINUM. L. E. Spanish White Wine, or Sherry.

Comp. All wines contain nearly the same components; an one wine differs from another only in the relative quatities of them which it contains. These are alcohol; water extractive matter, which precipitates with the tartar old wines; supertartrate of potass; malic and tartaro acids; a volatile oil, on which the flavour depends; an colouring matter derived from the husk .- Prop. TI odour of sherry is pleasant and aromatic; taste slights acidulous and warm, with the agreeable bitter of the peace kernel. The taste of port is austere and strong; claret - less austere, thinner, and higher flavoured; of the while wines Madeira is the strongest, Malaga the sweetest, an Hock the most acid; while Champaigne contains a larg quantity of loosely combined carbonic acid gas. - Ope-When good, and of a proper age, it is tonic, antispasmodic and nutritive; when new, flatulent, and purgative, soone intoxicating, and instead of strengthening, producing de bility. - Use. In the low and sinking stage of typhus fe ver the judicious exhibition of it fills the pulse, and restore its firmness, without increasing delirium; but it is hurtful if given when the skin is very hot and dry. It is useful also in tetanus, chorea, and some other convulsive affec tions; and in most cases in which tonics are indicated In the convalescencies from all severe diseases it is the

glassful to Oij. in twenty-four hours, according to the nature of the disease, the age, and the previous habits of the patient. — Off. Prep. Vini Medicati Sequentes.

VINUM ALOES. L. D. Vinum Aloes Socotorinæ, E. Wine of Aloes. (Aloes Spicat. Ext. Zviij. Canellæ Corticis Zij. Vini Ovj. Spiritus Tenuior. Oij. The aloes must be reduced to powder by means of pure white sand; and the canella also be powdered. Macerate fourteen days, shake often, and strain.)

Oper. Purgative, stomachic, according to the dose.— Use. In cold phlegmatic habits, in paralysis, and gout to clear the bowels; in dyspepsia, and chlorosis.— Dose. f3j. to f3ij.

to produce purging; f3j. to f3ij. as an alterant.

VINUM GENTIANÆ COMPOSITUM. E. Compound Wine of Gentian. (Rad. Gentianæ Luteæ 3ss. Cort. Cinchonæ Off. 3j. Cort. Siccatæ Fruct. Citri Aurantii 3ij.——Canellæ Albæ 3j. Alcoholis diluti 3iv. Vini Albi Hispani lbijss.)

Oper. Tonic, stomachic. — Use. In dyspepsia, and debilities of the stomach. — Dose. f3ij. to f3vj. twice or three times

a day.

VINUM FERRI. L. D. Wine of Iron. (Ferri ramentorum Zij. Vini Oij. Digest for a month, occasionally shaking the vessel; then filter through paper.)

Comp. Tartrate of iron and potass, dissolved in wine. — Oper. Tonic. — Use. In chlorosis, and the relaxed habits of young females. — Dose. f3j. to f3iv. twice or thrice a day.

VINUM IPECACUANHÆ. L. E. D. Wine of Ipecacuanhæ. (Ipecacuanhæ Rad. contusæ Zij. Vini 0ij.)

Oper. Emetic, diaphoretic. — Use. A good emetic for infants, as it operates more mildly than the antimonial wine: in coughs, diarrhæa, and dysentery; and hæmorrhages. —

Dose. For the former intention f3iv. to f3x. in divided doses; for the latter mx. to mxxx. in some proper vehicle every two or three hours.

VINUM NICOTIANÆ TABĂCI. E. Wine of Tobacco (Folior. Nicotianæ Tabaci Zj. Vini Albi Hispani lbj.)

Oper. Narcotic, diuretic, antispasmodic. — Use. In drop sical cases; colica pictonum; and ileus. — Dose. mxx. mxxxvj. twice a day.

VINUM OPII. L. Wine of Opium. (Extracti Opii 3 Cinnam. Cort. cont., Caryophyll. cont. sing. 3j. Vini Oj.)

Oper. Narcotic, anodyne. — Use. In the same cases for which tincture of opium is used: but it occasions less disturbance of the brain and nervous system; and is therefore better suited for very young patients; nervous habits; and where the head is much affected. — Dose. 111 x. to f3j.

VINUM RHEI PALMĀTI. E. Rhubarb Wine. (Rade Rhei Palmati concisæ Zij. Corticis Canellæ Albæ contusi Zj

Alcoholis diluti Zij. Vini Albi Hispani Zxv.)

Oper. Laxative, stimulant. — Use. In weakness of the stormach and bowels; and in diarrhea from viscid mucous — Dose. f3iv. to f3jss.

VINUM VERATRI. L. Wine of Hellebore. (Rad. Veratri con. Zviij. Vini Oijss. Macerate for fourteen days.)

Use. In cutaneous affection; and in gout, combined with opium. — Dose. f3s. to f3ij.

VIOLÆ FLORES. D. Viola Odorata, Flos, E. Flowers of the Sweet Violet. (Pentand. Monogyn. N. O. Campanaceæ, L. Cisti, J. Europe. 24.)

Prop. Odour pleasant, peculiar; has scarcely any taste; impart their colour to water. — Oper. Slightly laxative. — Use. In syrup; and, united with castor or with olive oil, to clear the bowels of infants, when the meconium is retained. It is a delicate test of uncombined acids and

alkalies. - Dose. f3j. to f3ij. for infants. - Off. Prep. Sy-

rupus Violæ, E. D.

VIRGA AUREA; FLORES, FOLIA. D. Golden Rod; the Flowers and Leaves. (Syngenesia Superflua, N. O. Compositæ Radiatæ, L. Corymbiferæ, J. Europe. 4.)

Prop. Odour weak, aromatic; taste bitter, austere, warm. — Oper. Astringent, tonic, diuretic. — Use. In a weak state

of the viscera. - Dose. Gr. x. to 3j.

WINTERA AROMATICA. Cortex. E. Winter's Bark. (Polyand. Tetragyn. N. O. Holoraceæ, L. Magellan. 1.)

Prop. Odour aromatic; taste warm, acrid, aromatic. — Oper. Carminative, tonic. — Use. As an adjunct to stomachie infusions in dyspepsia, and scorbutus.

ZEDOARIA; RADIX. D. Zedoary Root. (Amomum Zedoaria, Monand. Monogyn. N. O. Scitamineæ, L. Dry-

myrrhizæ, J. Ceylon. 21.)

Prop. Odour fragrant; taste warm, bitterish, aromatic; in wrinkled, grey ash-coloured, heavy, firm, short pieces; of a brownish red within. — Oper. Stimulant, carminative. — Use. In hysteria, and flatulent colics. — Dose. Dj. to 3j. of the powder.

ZINCUM. L. E. D. Zinc. (A metal obtained from Calamine and Blende; its ores, found in England and other parts.)

Prop. Colour bluish white; lustre of a fresh surface considerable, but it is soon dulled by the slight oxydation of its surface; hard; texture striated; spec. grav. 7.190; melts at 700° of Fah.; burns with a bright flame in a higher temperature, and is volatilized in the form of a white floculent oxyd.—Use. In pharmacy, to form the following preparations.

ZINCI OXYDUM. L. E. D. Oxyd of Zinc. (The zinc, in small pieces, is thrown, piece after piece, into a deep and large crucible, heated to whiteness; and another inverted

over it to receive the oxyd as it forms, the crucible by placed so as to expose it to the air; and permit the zime be stirred frequently with an iron rod. The oxyd must passed through a sieve, and well washed with distantant.)

Comp. Zinc 80, oxygen 20 parts, in 100 of oxyd.—Prop. Inodorous; insipid; of a snow white colour; soluble in alcohol or water; entirely soluble in acids. Oper. Tonic, antispasmodic, externally detergent, excative.—Use. In epilepsy, chorea, and other spasmodifections; for its external use, see Ung. Zinci.—Diff. j. to gr. vj. twice a day.—Off. Prep. Unguent Zinci, L. E. D.

ZINCI SULPHAS. L. E. D. Sulphate of Zinc. (Zinci frustula fracti Ziij. Acidi Sulphurici pondere Zv. Aquæ O Mix in a glass vessel; and when the effervescence is ov filter the solution through paper; boil it away until a peli form on the surface; and then crystallize.) A platezinc put into the solution purifies it from any iron, coppi or lead, it may contain.

Comp. Oxyd of zinc 20, acid 40, water of crystallization parts, in 100 of sulphur. — Prop. Inodorous; taste styrtic; in white, semi-transparent, efflorescent crystals, witetrahedral prisms accuminated by four plains; soluble a parts of water at 60°; insoluble in alcohol. — Ope Emetic, tonic, antispasmodic, externally astringent. — U. As it operates very quickly, it is used, combined with i fusion of ipecacuanha, to empty the stomach in the commencement of the cold stage of the intermittent paroxysm and in other cases where immediate vomiting is required As a tonic it is useful in phthisis, dyspepsia, and nervou affections. Externally in collyria; in ophthalmia, after the inflammatory action has subsided; in injections, in

gonorrhea, and as a lotion in external inflammations, and to stop inordinate discharges. — Dose. Gr. x. to 3ss. to produce vomiting; as a tonic gr. j. to gr. ij. twice or thrice a day. — Incomp. Alkalies, earths, hydro-sulphurets. — Off. Prep. Solutio Sulphatis Zinci, E. Solutio Acetitis Zinci, E.

ZINGIBERIS RADIX. L. D. Amomum Zingiber. Radix Siccata, E. Ginger Root. (Zingiber. Officinale, Rosa Trans. Lin. Soc. Monand. Monogyn. N. O. Scitaminosa, L.

Drymyrrhizæ, J. East Indies. 4.)

Prop. Odour aromatic; taste warm, aromatic, acrid; in small wrinkled greyish white pieces; giving a pale yellowish feculent powder when pulverized; yields its virtues to alcohol, and in a great degree to water.—Oper. Carminative, stimulant, sialagogue.—Use. In gout, flatulent colic, dyspepsia, and tympanitis; as an adjunct to griping purgatives; less heating than the pepper.—Dose. Gr. x. to $\exists j$: an overdose is apt to induce spasmodic stricture.—Off. Prep. Syrupus Zingiberis, L. E. D. Tinct. Zingiberis, L. D.

ZINGIBER; RADIX CONDITA. D. - Radix Con-

dita ex India Allata, E. Preserved Ginger Root.

A Condiment possessing all the virtues of ginger; and therefore a useful addition to cold summer fruits and vegetables, when eaten by those of gouty habits and dyspeptics.

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FINIS.

CORRIGENDA.

P. 31, l. 27 - for Acari, read Acori.

17, l. 6 from bottom, — dele Tritici Hyberni Farina, El Tritici Farina, D.

42, l. 14, - for Petroleem, read Petroleum.



