

**Conspectus of the pharmacopoeias of the London, Edinburgh, and Dublin
Colleges of Physicians ... / [Anthony Todd Thomson].**

Contributors

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THOMSON'S
CONSPICUOUS
OF
THE PHARMACOPOLIA.

NEW EDITION

REVISED AND CORRECTED

BY THE

THE NEW FRENCH AND AMERICAN REMEDIES

*including Poisons, &c. &c. of the most celebrated Prescriptions
and an Appendix of General Rules, &c. &c.*

By J. S. P.

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Batterson

June 1867

7

THOMSON, A.T.





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A
CONSPECTUS,

&c. &c.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

WE, THE PEOPLE, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do hereby establish this Constitution.

ARTICLE I

SECTION 1

All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SECTION 2

The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not, when elected, have seven Years Residence in the United States, and, when elected, be seven Years of Age.

SECTION 3

Senators of the United States shall be chosen by the People of the several States, for six Years; and each State shall have two Senators.

SECTION 4

The Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

A. W. Todd Thomson
183-8

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, M.D. F.L.S.

Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy in the University of London, &c.

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

NINTH EDITION,

CONTAINING THE NEW FRENCH AND AMERICAN REMEDIES,
CORRECTED AND GREATLY IMPROVED.

L O N D O N :

PRINTED FOR THOMAS AND GEORGE UNDERWOOD, FLEET
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WINDMILL STREET.

MDCCCXXX.

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London :
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Lincoln's-Inn Fields.



TO

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.

114247 114248 114249

The first volume of the series, which was published in 1881, contains the history of the city of New York from its first settlement in 1609 to the year 1880. It is a very valuable work, and is highly recommended to all who are interested in the history of the city.

THE AUTHOR

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE former Editions of this little Work having been favourably received by the Profession, the Author has endeavoured to maintain its character in the present Edition. He has introduced the alterations and additions of the last edition of the *Dublin Pharmacopœia*; and added, in an Appendix, the best of the new French chemical medicines; and also the American remedies inserted in the edition of the Work lately published in America.

3, *Hinde Street, Manchester Square,*
February 6, 1828.

ADVERTISING

The above advertisement is for the purpose of
advertising the sale of the property of the
estate of the late John Doe, deceased, and
the same is to be sold at public auction
on the 1st day of January, 1880, at the
court house in the city of New York.
The property consists of a certain lot of
land situated in the city of New York,
and also a certain sum of money.
The same is to be sold in accordance
with the provisions of the will of the
deceased, and the same is to be sold
for the benefit of the estate of the
deceased.

Witness my hand and seal this 1st day of
January, 1880.

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 diseases may be attained, yet it is impossible that all these 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 informa-

tion 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 that to such it will not be unacceptable.

It is intended to afford a compendious view of the improved Editions of the three British Pharmacopœias, 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 of the Pharmacopœias had been separately given, the character of the volume would have been altered ; and instead of being a pocket manual, it would have swollen to the size and form of a Dispensatory.

Under each article of the vegetable kingdom, the place it holds in the systems of *Linnæus* and *Jussieu* is stated, its original place of growth pointed out, and the term of its existence marked in the characters used by botanical writers. The chemical components of the different substances are taken from the Systems of Chemistry of the author's friends, *Doctor J. Murray*, and *Doctors Thomas Thomson*, the papers of *Sir Humphry Davy*, the *Annales de Chimie*, and the valuable analyses of *Berzelius* ; and the properties of most of the vegetable productions from the *Materia Medica à Regno Vegetabili* of *Bergius* ; and from personal observation.

With regard to their medical properties and doses, the best writers have been consulted, and every assistance derived from the Practical Synopsis of *Doctor Pearson* ; while any peculiar effects observed in the course of the author's own practice have been cautiously adopted. In marking the incompatible articles, those only are given which are likely

to enter into extemporaneous prescriptions with the substance under which they stand ; and it is to be wished that more attention were bestowed upon these by the majority of practitioners ; for, undoubtedly, many of the confused and contradictory accounts which have been given of the effects of different remedies, have arisen from the injudicious combinations into which they have been made to enter, as well as the improper circumstances of the cases in which they have been prescribed.

To make up for the shortness of the descriptions in the body of the work, a more general and full account of each of the classes of substances employed is given in the Introduction ; and to facilitate the art of prescription to the student, a few of the more common formulæ are introduced by way of example ; besides a Table, graduating the doses of medicines to the ages of 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 be worthy of attention, and can prove useful, it will be wafted to a safe port ; but if not, it will quickly founder, and be for ever forgotten.

London, 28th January 1810.

INTRODUCTION.

IN the British Pharmacopœias, the articles of the *Materia Medica*, which are simples, or are not prepared by the apothecary, are arranged in alphabetical order; but the chemical and pharmaceutical preparations are arranged in different classes, so that all the substances compounded in a similar mode, or possessing similar chemical properties, are brought together under the same title. We propose to give a general view of the peculiarities of each of these classes, by way of introduction to the particular notices of the individual articles contained in the Pharmacopœias; and as we have adopted the work of the London College as our text book, we shall follow its method of arrangement.

ACIDS.

All the acids employed in Pharmacy, with the exception of the muriatic acid, are supposed to be compounds of *oxygen* with *one* or *more* combustible substances: but the muriatic acid is a compound of *chlorine* and *hydrogen*. Acids are characterised by the following properties. They are sour to the taste, change to red the blue, purple, and vegetable colours; form neutral compounds with alkalies and earths, in which the properties of both the components are lost; and unite with the metallic oxyds, constituting a peculiar class of salts. They unite, also, with water in any proportion.

The names of acids, formed from the same base, vary in their terminations, according to the quantity of oxygen they are presumed to contain. Thus, when sulphur is united with its full portion of oxygen, the acid is named *sulphuric*, when with a smaller portion, *sulphurous*; the terminations *ic* and *ous* marking the degree of acidification. Although chlorine is now acknowledged to be a simple substance, yet the Pharmacopœias term it *oxymuriatic acid*, as if it were a compound of muriatic acid and an excess of oxygen.

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

Sulphuric acid is sometimes adulterated with sulphate of potass; which may be detected by saturating the acid with ammonia, and

exposing it in a crucible to a red heat, so as to expel the sulphate of ammonia:—the sulphate of potass, when present, will remain in the crucible.

Nitric acid is often adulterated with *sulphuric* and *muriatic* acids. These adulterations are discovered by dropping into the sulphuric acid a solution of nitrate of barytes, which is precipitated white, if sulphuric acid be present; and a solution of nitrate of silver, the precipitation of a muriate of which shows the presence of muriatic acid. In the same manner *Sulphuric acid* is detected in acetic acid, by dropping into it a solution of acetate of barytes; copper, by the acid becoming bluish when supersaturated with ammonia; and lead, by a black precipitate being thrown down when sulphuretted hydrogen gas is added to it.

ALKALIES, AND THEIR SALTS.

Two of the ALKALIES employed in Pharmacy are compounds of oxygen with metallic bases; the other is a compound of hydrogen and azote. They possess properties the reverse of the acids. Their taste is urinous and acrid; they change to green the vegetable blue and red colours; are caustic, or inflame and corrode the skin, and dissolve animal matter; have a strong affinity for water, and by their greater solubility in it are distinguished from the earths; unite with oils and fat forming soap; and form neutral salts with the acids. There are three mineral 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 liquor ammonia. *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 *potash*, in the solid form, is of little consequence, as it is used for external application only: pure *soda* is not used in medicine.

ALKALINE SALTS should, when neutral, have neither alkaline nor acid properties; but occasionally 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 potash; when the alkali, *sub*, as subcarbonate of potash. They require for their solution various proportions of water, from one-half to 2,000 times the weight of the salt. When they attract moisture they are said to be *deliquescent*; when they lose their water of crystallization, become opaque, dry, and easily fall to powder, *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 spilt, fly, and crackle, when exposed to a high temperature.

The 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 become turbid after being neutralized with pure nitric acid, it indicates the presence of *silex*; if a white precipitate be thrown down by muriate of barytes, or acetate of lead, *sulphuric salts* are indicated; and *muriatic salts* by a white precipitate being formed with nitrate of silver. If a white precipitate be produced by a solution of oxalate of potash, *lime*, or its *carbonates*, is present. The same tests show the presence of similar substances in *subcarbonate of soda*, if added to a saturated solution of it in acetic acid. The addition of *tartaric acid* discovers *potash*, by forming a precipitate of supertartrate of potash.

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 earths, like the alkalies, are probably compounds of *oxygen* with *metallic bases*. They are of very difficult fusibility; 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 each 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, loses its solubility and forms a pellicle 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 their 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 uninflamable, 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*, which, properly speaking, are oxyds combined with the acids, 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 pharmaceutical language, although not strictly correct, the latter salt is distinguished by the syllable *oxy*—as *oxymuriate of mercury*, or corrosive sublimate, to distinguish it from *submuriate of mercury*, or calomel.

Metallic salts are not always perfect neutrals. When the oxyd is in excess, the syllable *sub* is added to the name of the salt, as *subnitras bismuthi*, *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 Pharmacopœias, 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 hydrogen, uniting with a portion of the sulphur, volatilizes it in the form of sulphuretted hydrogen gas, and another assists in producing hydroguretted sulphurets of the alkaline base. One test of the goodness of concrete sulphurets, therefore, is their want of odour; for whenever the foetid gas is evident, decomposition has 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 plants 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, which 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 they are well dried; and preserve them in closely covered tin canisters, or oil jars, lined with paper. Some things, as, for instance, the squill bulb, and the colchicum bulb, should always be dried by the apothecary. The bulb should be cut transversely, the laminæ separated and dried by a heat under 212° Fahr., after which the pieces ought to be friable, and have as bitter and acrid a taste as the moist bulb.

GUM RESINS.

These are natural combinations of gum and resin; the former predominating in some, the latter in others. They have generally a strong odour, and a 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 gum resins 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 matters; 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 compounds of oxygen, hydrogen, and carbon. They 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. The greater number of them, when pure, are 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: they unite with alkalies and form soap; and with oxyd of lead and form plasters. Almond and olive oil should be insipid; linsseed and castor oils have some taste, but they should not feel hot nor acrid in the throat. Palm oil is a soft solid.

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 Pharmacopœia, *volatile oils*, for these preparations. They are compounds of oxygen, hydrogen, and carbon; and 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 unctuousity, inflammability, and viscosity 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 an increase of temperature and a milky appearance, when the oil is mixed with water; the second, by a greasy stain being left on paper on which the oil is dropped and exposed to a considerable heat, and by not being soluble in alcohol; and the third, by its odour, when the suspected oil is dropped 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, they should be kept in a cool place, in small bottles, quite full, and well corked.

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; free from empyreuma; and if again rectified, which enables them to be kept for two or three years, they should appear nearly as transparent as pure water. They are seldom prepared by the apothecary, but generally in the large way, and often very carelessly. When they appear ropy and thick, or have a fœtid odour, they are unfit for medicinal 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 equivalent in the majority of cases to decoction. Cold water also extracts many of the active principles of plants. The infusion made with boiling water, although, perhaps, less grateful, yet 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. The substances infused should be coarsely powdered only, for when the powder is fine, the infusion never can be rendered perfectly clear.

MUCILAGES.

These, which are simple solution of gum in water, are of a 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 a chemical point of view, the *solution of starch* and of *tragacanth* are improperly styled mucilages.

DECOCTIONS.

These are aqueous solutions of the active principles of vegetables obtained by boiling. The directions of the Pharmacopœias, 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 erroneous. Vegetables containing volatile principles and extractive matter cannot, with strict propriety, be subjected to decoction, 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 inert matter*, which is no longer soluble, and is precipitated in the decoction. This is the case with *cinchona*, *senna*, and some other vegetable matters, which are still, nevertheless, ordered to be prepared by decoction. When they are so prepared, the vessels should be very closely covered.

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

EXTRACTS.

These are prepared by evaporating vegetable solutions till a tenacious mass is obtained. An extract prepared from an infusion or decoction is termed a *watery extract*; from a tincture, a *spirituous extract*. Both kinds of extracts contain all the principles of the vegetable soluble in the menstrua with which they are prepared; but the volatile matters are dissipated, and some of the fixed parts are decomposed, the proper extractive is oxygenized, and the virtues of the vegetable substance consequently altered or destroyed. Hence this class of preparations might be altogether rejected. Extracts are ordered to be kept in a *hard* and in a *soft* state; the consistence of the soft being such as to retain the round form of a pill without the addition of any powder. Both should be preserved in a dry place, to prevent them from becoming mouldy; and the latter should be wrapped in oiled bladders, and kept in closely-covered pots.*

MIXTURES.

These are chiefly 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.

This title comprehends spirituous solutions, prepared by simple mixture, by maceration, and by distillation. They are uniform, transparent, unchanging solutions. 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 substances from which they are distilled.

* For a great improvement in making Extracts, see *London Medical Repository*, vol. iv. p. 184. A patent, also, has been taken out by Mr. Barry, for preparing them by evaporation *in vacuo*.—See *Quarterly Journal of Sciences*, vol. viii. p. 360.

TINCTURES.

Tinctures are spirituous solutions of vegetable, animal, and some saline substances. They are made either with pure alcohol, or with proof spirit. The first kind are precipitated by the addition of water, and therefore are more seldom employed; but the latter are very common additions to infusions and decoctions. They ought not to be united with any vehicle which can decompose the tincture, "or separate any thing from 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 liable 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 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.

ETHERS.

Ethers 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 pure, boil at a temperature under 100° . They require to be kept in very closely-stopped bottles, and in a cool place. In composition, ethers should not be added to mixtures until 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

* Annales de Chimie, vol. lxii. p. 40.

† Ibid. vol. lii. p. 46.

bottles, in a cool place. The London College has substituted dilute spirit for wine, although the term wines (*vina*) be still retained for these preparations.

VINEGARS.

Vinegar, or diluted acetic acid, is found to be the best solvent for squill, colchicum, and some aromatics; but its use cannot be extended, for it alters the powers 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.

PREPARATIONS OF HONEY.

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

SYRUPS.

These are saturated 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 medicinal powers of substances; and syrups are used chiefly to render the 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.

As they quickly ferment, and spoil, if kept in a temperature above 60°, 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.

CONFECTIONS.

Under this title the London College comprehends the *conserves* and *electuaries* of the former London, and the present Edinburgh and Dublin Pharmacopœias. They consist of vegetable matters, beaten, when recent, into a 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 ye-

getable matters can be thus preserved better than by drying; and they are useful as vehicles, and for giving form to more active medicines. 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, nevertheless, 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 powers 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 shall 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 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: thence the labelled sides of clear bottles, containing powders, which are always turned to the light, become, as it were, incrustated 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 when cold, should be easily spread when heated, and remain tenacious and pliant after they are spread. Those that contain metallic oxyds ought to be melted by the heat of

* Deyeux, Annales de Chimie, vol. xxxiii. p. 52, proposes to confine the name plasters to the combinations of the oxyds, and oils or fat; and to give to those not containing oxyds the term *solid ointments*.

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 re-melted 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 their preservation 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 more to be depended upon than that which has been recently prepared.

CATAPLASMS.

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

Explanation of the References.

L. London
E. Edinburgh
D. Dublin

} Pharmacopœias.

N. O. Natural Orders.

L. Linnæus,
J. Jussieu, } Showing the names of the natural orders, as
 } adopted by these botanists.

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

⌘ That it is a perennial.

⊙ That it is annual.

♂ 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 medicinal properties.

Off. Prep. Official preparations into which the substance under consideration enters as a part.

The circumflexes after the title of any article inclose the name of the substance from which it is obtained; if a plant, its class and order in 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 inclose the formula of the London College.

The old name of each article is placed in italics, after its botanical arrangement.

CONSPLECTUS,

&c.

ABIËTIS RĒSĪNA. L. Resin of the Spruce Fir. (*Pinus Abies*.

The Spruce Fir. *Monocia Adelphia*, N. O. *Coniferæ*. Europe, America. $\frac{1}{2}$).—*Thus*.

Comp. Resin and essential oil.

Prop. Solid, dry, brittle; externally brownish yellow; internally whitish.

Oper. Rubefacient.

Use. Externally, as plasters, in catarrh, pertussis, and dyspnœa.

Off. Prep. *Emplast. Aromat.* D. *Emp. Galbani Comp.* L. D. *Emp. Opii.* L. *Emplast. Thuris.* D.

ABSINTHIUM. L. *Artemisiæ Absinthii folia*, Summitates, E. D. Wormwood. (*Artemisia Absinthium*, Common Wormwood, *Syngen Superfl.* N. O. *Compositæ*, *Nucamentaceæ*, L. *Corymbifera*, J. Indigenous. $\frac{1}{2}$.) *Absinthium vulgare*.

Prop. Odour strong and unpleasant; taste bitter, nauseous: extracted by water and alcohol.

Oper. Tonic, anthelmintic, discutient, antiseptic.

Use. In intermittents, dyspepsia, gout, hypochondriasis, dropsy. Clysters of the decoction are useful in ascarides.

Dose. In substance, \mathfrak{zj} . to \mathfrak{zj} . Infusion, (\mathfrak{zvj} . to water \mathfrak{oj} .) $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}iv$. to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}xij$., three or four times a day.

Incomp. Sulphates of iron and of zinc; superacetate of lead.

ACACIÆ GUMMI. L. *Acaciæ Arabicæ Gummi*, E. D. Gum Arabic. (*Acacia vera*, *Polygam.* *Monocia*. N. O. *Lomentaceæ*, L. *Leguminosæ*, J. Africa. $\frac{1}{2}$.) *Arabicum Gummi*.

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. 1.4317.

Oper. Demulcent.

Use. In catarrh, pertussis, ardor urinæ, &c.

Dose. In substance \mathfrak{zj} . to \mathfrak{zj} . In decoctions, ad libitum.

Incomp. Goulard's extract, alcohol, sulphuric ether, muriated tincture of iron.

Off. Prep. *Mucilago Acaciæ*, L. E. D. *Emulsio Acaciæ Arabicæ*, E. *Emulsio Arabica*, D. *Mistura Cornu usti*, L. *Mistura Cretæ*, L. D. *Mistura Moschi*, L. *Mistura Guaiaci*, L. *Confectio Amygdalarum*, L. D. *Pulvis Cretæ Comp.* L. D. *Pulv. Tragacanthæ Comp.* L. D. *Trochisci Carbonatis Calcis*, E. *Tro. Glycyrrhizæ*, E. *Tro. Glycyrr. cum Opio*, E. *Tro. Gummosi*, E.

ACETOSÆ FOLIA. L. *Rumicis Acetosæ Folia*, E. Leaves of Common Sorrel. (*Rumex Acetosa*. Common Sorrel. *Hexandria*, *Dygynia*, N. O. *Holoraceæ*, L. *Polygoneæ*, J. Indigenous. $\frac{1}{2}$.) *Acetosa pratensis*.

Prop. Inodorous, taste acid and grateful.

Oper. Refrigerant, diuretic.

Use. In inflammatory complaints, and cutaneous diseases.

Dose. The recent leaves ad libitum; of the juice fʒj. to fʒij. Decoction in whey (a handful to ʒij. of milk), ad libitum.

Their effects depend on the super-oxalate of Potash which they contain.

ACETOSĒLLA. L. Wood Sorrel. (*Oxalis Acetosella*. Common Wood Sorrel. *Decand. Pentagynia*, N. O. *Gruinales*, L. *Gerania*, J. Europe. ʒ.) *Luzula, folium.*

Prop. Inodorous, taste a sweetish acid; juice coagulates milk.

Oper. Refrigerant, antiseptic.

Use. In bilious and putrid fevers, and inflammatory complaints.

Dose. An infusion of a handful in ʒij. of water, or boiled in milk in the same proportions to form a whey, ad libitum.

ACĒTAS FERRI. D. Acetate of Iron. (*Ferri carbonatis partem j. acidi acetici fort. partes vj.* Digest for three days, and filter.)

Comp. Oxide of iron, acetic acid.

Prop. Taste styptic, warm.

Oper. Tonic, emmenagogue.

Use. In dyspepsia, hysteria, chlorosis, dropsy, and most cases of general debility.

Dose. ℥x. to ℥xxx.

ACĒTAS HYDRARGYRI. E. D. Acetate of Quicksilver. (*Hydrargyri pur. ʒij. Acidi Nitrici diluti ʒivss. Acetatis Potassæ ʒij. Aquæ bullientis lbvij.* Mix the mercury with the acid, and digest until it be dissolved; then mix the solution still hot with the acetate of potash dissolved in the water, and crystallize.) *Hydrargyrus acetatus.*

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. Antisymphilitic, alterative.

Use. In syphilis, but not to be depended on; in cutaneous eruptions externally applied gr. ij. dissolved in fʒij. of rose water.

Dose. gr. j. to gr. vj. night and morning.

Incomp. The alkalies.

Should be kept in an opaque bottle, as light blackens it. It is the active ingredient of Keyser's Pills.

ACĒTUM. L. E. Acetum vini, D. Vinegar.

Comp. Acetic acid, water, alcohol, mucilage, tartaric acid, tartrate of potash, sugar; extractive.

Prop. Odour pungent, taste a pleasant acid, colour pale yellow, transparent: spec. grav. 1.0204.

Oper. Refrigerant, diaphoretic, antiseptic, astringent, anti-narcotic; externally stimulant and discutient.

Use. In febrile complaints and scorbutus; to counteract the effects of opium and other narcotics, after the stomach has been cleared; steam of it inhaled in putrid sore throats and in scurvy: as a lotion in bruises, sprains, burns, and chronic ophthalmia.

Dose. fʒj. to fʒiv. In clysters fʒj. to fʒ ij. Lotion. ℞ Aceti fʒj., spiritus ten, fʒiv., Aquæ fʒvij.

Off. Prep. *Acid. acet. camphoratum*, E. D. *Acidum aceticum* (dilutum), E. D. *Acidum acetosum forte*, E. *Cataplasma Sinapis*, L. D. *Ceratum Saponis*, L. D. *Linimentum Æruginis*, L. *Syrupus aceti*, E. *Syr. Colchici Autumnalis*, E.

ACIDUM ACĒTICUM ARŌMATICUM. E. Aromatic Vinegar, (*Rorismarini cacum. sic., folior. Salviæ sic., sing. ʒi. Lavandulæ flor. sic. ʒiv. Caryophyllorum cont. ʒs. Acidi acetici, P.*

- ℥ij. Macerate seven days, and filter the expressed liquor through paper.) *Acetum aromaticum*.
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. D. Vinegar of Meadow Saffron. (*Colchici rad. recent. concisæ* ℥j. *Acidi acetici* 0j. *Spir. ten.* f℥j.)
Comp. The acrid principle of the bulb dissolved in diluted acetic acid. (f℥j. of proof spirit ordered to 0j. of the vinegar, is to make it keep.)
Prop. Diuretic, but very uncertain; purgative.
Use. In ascites, hydrothorax, and gout.
Dose. f℥ss. to f℥jss. in any bland fluid.

ACĒTUM SCILLÆ. L. D. Acidum Aceticum Scilliticum, F. Vinegar of Squill. (*Scillæ rad. recent. exsiccatae* ℥bj. *Aceti* 0vj. *Spiritus ten.* 0ss. 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 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. f℥ss to f℥ij. in cinnamon water, or mint water.
Off. Prep. *Oxymel Scillæ*, L. *Syrupus Scillæ*, E.

ACĪDUM ACETĪCUM DILUTUM. L. Acidum Aceticum tenue, E. Acetum Distillatum, D. Distilled Vinegar. *Acetum Distillatum*.
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 Ammoniae acetatis*, L. E. D. *Potasse 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. Ammoniæ*, L. *Oxymel Colchici*, D.

ACĪDUM ACĒTĪCUM FORTIUS. L. Acidum Aceticum, D. Acidum Aceticum forte, E. Acetic acid. *Acidum aceticum è ligno distillatum*.
Comp. Carbon, hydrogen, oxygen forming acetic acid, and water.
Prop. Odour very pungent and grateful; taste acid and acrid; spec. grav. 1.046, very volatile. 87 grs. of crystallized subcarbonate of soda should saturate 100 grains of this acid.
Oper. Stimulant, rubefacient, escharotic.
Use. Applied to the nostrils in syncope, asphyxia, and headaches; destroys corns and warts.
Off. Prep. *Acidum Aceticum Camphoratum*, E. D.

ACĪDUM ACĒTĪCUM CAMPHORĀTUM, D. Acidum Aceticum Camphoratum, E. Camphorated Acetic Acid. (*Acidi acetici* f℥vj. *Camphoræ* ℥ss. 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 BENZOÏCUM. L. E. D. Benzoic acid. *Flores Benzoës.*
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 Camphoræ composita*, L. D. *Tinct. Opii Ammoniata*, E.

ACIDUM CITRICUM. L. Acidum Citricum, D. Citric Acid. *Crystalli.*

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 21.51; water 78.49 pts. (*from common salt.*)

Prop. Odour suffocating, taste intensely acid and caustic; nearly colourless when pure, but commonly of a pale yellow colour; volatile; the fumes visible; spec. grav. 1.160 to 1.100. f3j. or 100 grains should saturate 124 grains of subcarbonate of soda.

Oper. Tonic, antiseptic, diuretic.

Use. In typhus; cutaneous eruptions; in gargles in inflammatory and putrid sore throats; in injections in gonorrhœa.

Dose. ℥x. to ℥xx. properly diluted; in gargles f3ss. to f3ij. in f3vi. of fluid; injection ℥viii. to water f3iv.

Off. Prep. *Murias Barytæ*, E. *Solutio Muriatis Calcis*, E. D. *Tinctura Ferri Muriatis*, L. E. D. *Hydro-sulphuretum Ammoniacæ*, E.

ACIDUM MURIATICUM DILUTUM. D. Diluted Muriatic Acid. (*Acidi Muriatici, partes x.; Aquæ distillatæ, partes xi.*)
Spec. grav. 1.080. 100 parts contain 14 of real acid.

ACIDUM NITRICUM. L. E. D. Nitric Acid. *Acidum nitrosum.*
Comp. Nitrogen, by weight, 25.97; oxygen, 74.33 (*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.* 1.500. 100 grains should saturate 124 of subcarbonate of soda.

Oper. Tonic, antiseptic, antisyphilitic.

Use. The strong acid is seldom used for any other than pharmaceutical purposes; in the form of vapour, it is extracted 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.

ACIDUM NITRICUM DILUTUM. L. D. Diluted Nitric Acid.

Comp. Nitric acid fʒj.; water fʒix.

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. ℥x. to ℥xxx. in fʒiij. of water, twice or thrice a day.

ACIDUM NITROSUM. E. 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 fœtid ulcers in the proportion of fʒij. to water ʒj.

Off. Prep. *Acidum Nitrosum Dilutum*, E. *Spir. Ætheris Nitrosi*, E. D. *Argenti Nitras*, D. *Ung. Acidi Nitrosi*, E. D. *Ung. Nitratris Hydrargyri*, E.

ACIDUM NITROSUM DILUTUM. E. Diluted Nitrous Acid.

Comp. Nitric acid, with a smaller portion of nitric oxide and water.

Prop. Odour suffocating, colour bluish. Spec. grav. 1.911.

Oper., Use, and Dose. The same as diluted nitric acid.

Off. Prep. *Nitras Argenti*, E. D. *Acetas Hydrargyri*, E. *Submurias Hydrargyri Præcipitatus*, E. *Submur. Hydrarg. Ammoniatum*, D. *Oxidum Hydrarg. Cinereum*, E. *Ox. Hyd. Rubrum*, E.

ACIDUM NITROMURIATICUM. D. Nitromuriatic Acid. (*Acidi*

Nitrici, mensura, partem; Acidi Muriatici, mensura, partes ij.

Mix them in a vessel kept cool, and preserve the mixture in a well stopped bottle, in a cool obscure place.)

Prop. Odour suffocating; colour pale yellow.

Oper. Stimulant, antiseptic.

Use. Largely diluted it has been strongly recommended in Malignant Scarlatina, in chronic affections of the liver, and in syphilis: and still more diluted as a bath in chronic derangement of the hepatic secretion, which it improves, and acts gently on the bowels.

Dose. ℥viiij. to ℥xxx. in fʒiij. of water, twice or thrice a day. When used as a bath, the mixed acid should be added to the water until it taste as sour as weak vinegar.

Incomp. Oxides, earths, alkalies, the sulphurets, and the acetates of potass and of lead.

ACIDUM PRUSSICUM. D. Prussic Acid. (*Cyanureti Hydrargyri*

ʒj. *Acidi Muriatici mensura* ʒviij., *Aquæ mensura* ʒviiij. Distil

eight ounces from a glass retort into a receiver kept cool. Let the acid be preserved in a closely stopped phial, in a cool and obscure place.) The sp. grav. is .998.

Prop. Colourless, transparent, with the odour of bitter almonds; taste sweetish and bland at first, afterwards pungent and acrimonious; very volatile; decomposed by a high temperature and light; contains one part of pure Hydrocyanic Acid, and eight and a half parts of water.

Oper. Sedative.

Use. In spasmodic coughs; asthma, and whooping cough; hiccough, and in allaying the irritability of the stomach in dyspepsia. As a local application, properly diluted, it is useful in abating the itching in impetigo and pruriginous affections.

Dose. ℥ij. gradually increased to ℥viiij., in a glassful of water, almond emulsion, or Infusion of Cinchona. When an overdose has

been taken, the effects are best counteracted by ammonia and brandy.

ACIDUM SUCCINICUM. D. E. Succinic Acid. *Sal Succini.*

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 SULPHURICUM. L. E. Acidum Sulphuricum venale, D. Sulphuric Acid. *Acidum vitriolicum.*

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 fʒj. sulphuric acid ʒj.; and in scabies, with ʒss. of the acid to lard ʒj.

Off. Prep. *Acidum Sulphuricum Purum.* D. *Acid. Sulphuricum Dilutum*, L. E. D. *Acid. Sulphur. Aromaticum*, E. *Ferri Sulphas*, L. E. D. *Hydrarg. Oxyurias*, L. E. D. *Zinci Sulphas*, L. *Sulphas Potassæ*, E. *Subsulphas Hydrargyri Flavus*, E. D.

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM PURUM. D. Pure Sulphuric Acid.

(*Acidi Sulphurici venalis libram.* Pour it into a colourless glass retort, and having luted to it a receiver of the same kind, apply heat to the retort until the twelfth part of the fluid has distilled over, which is to be rejected as watery. The receiver being again joined distil to dryness. Put some thin slips of Platina in the retort with the acid to prevent it from boiling over.) The sp. gr. is 1.845. The acid should be preserved in a stopped bottle.

Prop. and Med. Use. The same as the common acid.

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM DILUTUM. L. E. D. Diluted Sulphuric Acid. (*Acidi Sulphurici fʒjss. Aquæ distillatæ fʒxivss.* mix gradually.) (The present acid is stronger than the diluted acid of the former London Pharmacopœia 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. ℥x. to ℥xxx. largely diluted; in gargles fʒj. to fʒiiij. in fʒviiij. of fluid.

Off. Prep. *Acidum Benzoicum*, E. *Infusum Rosæ*, L. E. D.

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM AROMATICUM. E. Aromatic Sulphuric Acid. (*Spiritus rect. ℔ij. Acidi Sulphurici ʒvj. Cinnamomi cort. cont. ʒjss. Zingiberis rad. cont. ʒj.* 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.) *Acidum vitriolicum aromaticum.*

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. ℥x. to ℥xxx. in fluids, twice or thrice a day.

ACIDUM TARTARICUM. L. D. Tartaric Acid. (*℞ Potassæ*

Supertartratis lbjss., *Aquæ distillatæ ferventis* Cong. iij., *Cretæ præparatæ* lbj., *Acidi Sulphurici* lbj. Boil the supertartrate of potass with two gallons of the water, and add the prepared chalk by little and little, until no more bubbles appear: let the tartrate of lime subside, then pour off the fluid and wash the tartrate of lime with distilled water, until it is tasteless. Then pour upon it the sulphuric acid, diluted with a gallon of boiling distilled water, and set the mixture aside for twenty-four hours, occasionally stirring it. Filter the supernatant fluid, and evaporate it in a water bath until it crystallize.)

Prop. Crystals white, imperfectly transparent, in irregular groups, Spec. grav. 1.5962. They do not effloresce nor deliquesce when exposed to the air; they melt into a transparent mass when heated above 212°; and after this process they deliquesce. They dissolve readily in water, combine with earths, alkalies, and metallic oxides; and consist of 85.3 parts of real acid, and 15.5 of water.

Oper. Refrigerant, antiseptic.

Use. In inflammatory affections, fevers, and scorbutus.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒss. dissolved in water.

ACONITI FOLIA. L. *Aconitum paniculatum*; Folia, D. Folia *Aconiti Napelli*, E. Aconite, or Monk's-hood Leaves. (*Aconitum Neomontanum*, *paniculatum*. Common Blue Monk's-hood; *Polyand. Trigyn. N. O. Multisiliquæ*, L. *Ranunculaceæ*, J. Mountains of Germany and Siberia. 4.) *Aconitum*, herba.

Prop. Dried leaves inodorous, taste subacid; bitterish; fresh very acid.

Oper. Narcotic, sudorific, deobstruent.

Use. In chronic rheumatism, scrofula, scirrhus, 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. *Belluæ*, 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 PREPARATA. 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*.

ÆRÛGO. L. *Subacetas Cupri*, E. D. Verdigris, Subacetate of Copper.

Comp. Acetate of copper 43, black oxide of copper 27, water 30 pts. in 100.

Prop. Mass difficult to break, dry, not deliquescent, foliaceous, of a fine bluish 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 fungus, but now seldom used. It is sometimes used as a lotion, (gr. j. in rose or elder flower water fʒj.) 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 Subacetatis Cupri*, E.

ÆTHER SULPHURĪCUS. L. D. Sulphuric Æther.

ÆTHER RECTIFICĀTUS. L. Æther Sulphuricus, E. Rectified Æther. *Æther vitriolicus.*

Comp. Oxygen 17.62, carbon 67.98, hydrogen 14.40 parts, (from alcohol and sulphuric acid.) Sp. gr. 765.

Prop. A limpid, colourless, very inflammable, volatile liquor; odour penetrating and fragrant; taste hot and pungent; inflammable; spec. grav. .765: 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. ℥xx. to fʒjss. in water, or other fluid.

Off. Prep. *Spiritus Ætheris Sulphurici*, L.

ÆTHER NITRŌSUS. 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 SULPHURĪCUS CUM ALCŌHOLE AROMATICUS. E. Aromatic Sulphuric Æther with Alcohol.

Comp. Spirit of sulphuric æther, holding in solution the essential oil 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. fʒss. to fʒij. in bitter infusions.

ALCŌHOL. L. D. Alcohol. (*Rectified Spirit distilled from Sub-carbonate of Potash dried.*)

Comp. Oxygen 65.05, carbon 18.22, hydrogen 16.73.

Prop. Odour fragrant, penetrating; taste pungent, burning: colourless; transparent; boils at 176°; it dissolves all the vegetable secretions, either wholly or partially, except gum; dissolves also ammonia, potash, 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 hæmorrhages.

Off. Prep. *Spiritus Ammoniae Succinatus*, L. *Spir. Ammoniae Foetidus*, D. *Alcohol Ammoniatum*, E. *Æther Sulph.* E. D. *Æther Nitrosus*, D. *Æther Sulph. c. Alcohole*, E.

ALLĪ RADIX. (Bulbi). L. E. Alii sativæ Bulbus, D. Garlic Bulbs. (*Allium Sativum*, Garlic, *Hexand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Spathaceæ*, L. *Asphodeli*, J. Sicily, Britain. 4.)

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, maturant, and repellant.

Use. In cold leucophlegmatic habits, dropsy, rheumatism, 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 fʒss. to fʒij. mixed with sugar or syrup. In pills with soap or calomel, gr. xx. to ʒij.

The virtues of the genus Allium depend on an acrid principle, soluble in water, alcohol, acids, and alkalies.

ALLII CEPÆ BULBUS. D. The bulb of the Onion. (*Allium Cepa.* The Onion. *Hexand. Monogyn. N. O. Spathaceæ. L. Asphodeli, J. Europe. ʒ.*)

Prop. Odour strong, offensive, and penetrating; taste sweetish, pungent. These are dissipated by coction.

Oper. Stimulant, diuretic, expectorant.

Use. On account of the free phosphoric acid it contains, it is supposed to be useful in calculous cases: but it is chiefly used as a cataplasm in suppurating tumours.

ALÖES SPICATÆ EXTRACTUM. L. Aloes Extractum. E. Aloes Socotrina. D. (*Aloë Spicata.* The Socotrine Aloe. *Hexand. Monogyn. N. O. Coronariæ, L. Asphodeli, J. Cape of Good Hope. ʒ.*) *Aloe.*

Comp. Resin 930, gummy matter 70 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 hæmorrhoids.

Dose. For the first purpose gr. v. to ʒj.; for the latter gr. ij. to gr. iij. twice or thrice a day. The form of a pill is the most convenient mode of exhibition.

Off. Prep. *Decoctum Alöes Compositum, L. Extractum Alöes, L. D. Ext. Colocynthis Comp. L. D. Tinct. Alöes, L. E. D. Tinct. Alöes Comp. L. E. D. Tinct. Alöes Ætherea, E. Tinct. Benzöini Comp. L. E. D. Tinc. Rhei et Alöes, E. Vinum Alöes, L. E. D. Pulvis Alöes Comp. L. Pil. Alöes cum Myrrha, L. E. D. Pil. Cambogiæ Comp. L. Pil. Alöes et Assafœtidæ, E.—Cum Colocynthide, E.—Rhei Comp. E. Pil. Scammonii Comp. cum Alöe, D. Piluli Alöes, E. D.*

ALOE HEPATICA; EXTRACTUM. E. D. Barbadoes Aloes. (*Alöes perfoliata.* Class and order as above. Barbadoes, Greece. ʒ.) *Alöe Barbadosis.*

Comp. As above, but with a larger portion of resin.

Prop. Odour very disagreeable, intensely bitter, and nauseous; powder of a dull olive yellow.

Oper. As above, but not so frequently employed.

ALTHÆÆ FOLIÆ ET RADIX. L. E. D. Marsh Mallow Leaves and root. (*Althæa Officinalis, Marsh Mallow, Monadelph. Polyand. N. O. Columniferæ, L. Malvaceæ, J. Indigenous. ʒ.*)

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.*

ALŪMEN, L. E. D. Alum (*from Schistose Clays*).

Comp. Sulphate of alumina, with excess of acid, 36.85: sulphate of potash, 18.15; water, 45.00 parts (*Berzelius*).

Prop. Crystals regular octahedröns; 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 hæmorrhages, leucorrhœa, diabetes, colica pictorum; externally in relaxation of the uvula, ophthalmia, gleet, and fluor albus.

Dose. grs. v. to xv. united with an aromatic; or in whey, made with ℥ij. of the powder and ʒj. of hot milk, a teacupful occasionally; in gargles ℥ss. in f℥iv. of fluid; in collyria and injections gr. xij.; in f℥vj. of rose water.

Incomp. Potassa and Potassæ 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 EXSICCĀTUM. L. E. *Alumen Siccatum* D. Dried Alum. (Melt the alum in an earthen vessel over the fire, until the ebullition cease.)

Comp. As above, without the water of crystallization.

Prop. Dry, friable, white, opaque.

Oper. Escharotic.

Use. To destroy fungus in ulcers; internally in colic.

Dose. gr. x. to ʒj.

AMMŌNĪÆ SUBCARBŌNAS. L. E. *Ammonia Carbonas*, D. Carbonate of Ammonia.

Comp. Ammonia 39, carbonic acid 50, water 11 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 potassiae, magnesia.

Dose. Gr. v. to xv. in pills, or in any bland fluid.

Off. Prep. *Ammoniaë Bicarbonas.* *Liquor Ammoniaë Carbonatis*, L. E. D. *Liquor Ammoniaë Acetatis.* L. E. D. *Cuprum Ammoniatum*, L. E. D.

AMMŌNĪÆ CARBONATIS AQUA. D. Solution of Carbonate of Ammonia. (*Ammoniaë Carbonatis partes quatuor, Aquæ distillatæ partes quindecim.* Dissolve the Carbonate of Ammonia and filter through paper.) Sp. gr. 1090.

Prop. and Use. The same as that of the subcarbonate.

AMMŌNĪÆ BICARBONAS. D. Bicarbonate of Ammonia. (*Ammoniaë Carbonatis Aquæ quantum velis.* Expose the solution in a proper apparatus to a stream of carbonic acid gas, procured from white marble, dissolving in sulphuric acid, until the alkali be saturated; then let it remain at rest until crystals form: to be dried without heat and preserved in a close vessel.)

Prop. and Use. The same as the subcarbonate.

AMMŌNĪÆ MURIAS. L. *Murias Ammoniaë*, E. D. *Muriate of Ammonia.* *Sal Ammoniac.* *Sal ammoniacus.*

Comp. Muriatic acid 9.55, ammonia 31.95, water 18.50 parts.

Prop. Inodorous; taste acid, pungent, bitterish, urinous: 3 pts. of cold water dissolve to 1 pt.; usually in the 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 ʒj. alcohol fʒj. water fʒix. to indolent tumours, gangrene, scabies, and chilblains.

Incomp. Sulphuric and nitric acids, superacetate of lead, potash; carbonates of soda and potash, lime.

Off. Prep. *Ammoniac Carbonas*, L. E. D. *Liquor Ammoniac*, L. E. D. *Aq. Carbonatis Ammoniac*, E. D. *Alcohol Ammoniacum*, E. D. *Ferrum Ammoniacum*, L. E. D. *Aqua Cupri Ammoniaci*, D. *Sulphuretum Ammoniac*, D. *Murias Ammoniac et Ferri*, D.

AMMONIACUM. L. E. D. Ammoniac. (*Heracleum Gummi-ferum*, 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 so in alcohol, æther, and solutions of the alkalies.

Oper. Expectorant, deobstruent, antispasmodic, discutient, resolvent.

Use. In asthma and chronic catarrh; visceral obstruction, and obstinate colic from viscid matter lodged in the intestines; externally in scirrhus tumours and white swelling of the joints.

Dose. Gr. x, to ʒss. in pills, with squill, myrrh, &c., or in emulsion, see *Mist. Ammoniaci*.

Off. Prep. *Mistura Ammoniaci*, L. D. *Pilula Scilla Composita*, L. E. *Emplast Ammoniaci*, L. *Emplast. Gummosum*, E. *Emp. Ammoniaci cum Hydrargyro*, L.

AMYGDALÆ AMARÆ, DULCES, L. E. D. Bitter and Sweet Almonds. (*Amygdalus Communis* var. β . γ . *Icosand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Pomoceæ*, L. *Rosaceæ*, J. Africa. η .)

Prop. 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 now used for emulsions, and contains prussic acid.

Oper. Demulcent; the bitter is sedative.

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.

AMYGDALI PERSICÆ FOLIA. D. Peach Leaves. (*Amygdalus Persica*, *Icosand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Pomaceæ*, L. *Rosaceæ*, J. Persia. η .) They contain Prussic acid.

Prop. Taste bitter and aromatic; odour agreeable.

Oper. Sedative.

Use. In inflammatory and spasmodic affections.

AMYLUM. Farina. L. E. *Tritici Farina*, D. Starch. (*Triticum Hybernium*, Wheat. *Triand. Digynia*, N. O. *Gramina*, Sicily? \odot .)

Comp. Oxygen, hydrogen, carbon.

Prop. Inodorous, insipid; in white, friable, hexagonal columnar pieces, emitting a peculiar sound when pressed; insoluble in cold water and alcohol; forming, with boiling water, a strong, opaline, semi-transparent 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. *Pilula Hydrargyri*, E. *Trichist Gummosi*, E.

AMŸRIDIS GILEĀDENSIS RESĪNA LIQUIDA. E. Balsam of Gilead. (*Amyris Gileadensis*. *Octandria Monogyn.* N. O. *Dumosæ*, L. *Terebintaceæ*, J. Arabia near Mecca ½.) *Balsamum Gileadense*.

Prop. Odour somewhat fragrant; taste warm and bitter; colour golden yellow; of the consistence of syrup.

Oper. Stimulant, expectorant.

Use. Scarcely ever used.

Dose. ʒj. to ʒj. twice or thrice a day.

ANCHŪSÆ TINCTORIÆ RADIX. E. *Anchusæ Rad.* D. Alkanet Root. (*Anchusa Tinctoria*, *Pentand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Asperifoliæ*, L. *Borragineæ*, J. Europe. ¼.) *Anchusæ radix*.

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 SEMĪNA. L. Dill Seed. (*Anethum Graveolens*. *Pentand. Digyn.* N. O. *Umbellatæ*, L. South of Europe. ☉.)

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 ʒj.

Off. Prep. *Aqua Anethi*, L.

ANĒTHI FŒNICULI SEMINA. E. D. The Seeds of Sweet Fennel. (*Anethum Fœniculum*: class, order, and place, as above. ¼.) *Fœniculum dulce*.

Prop. Odour aromatic; taste sweetish and grateful.

Oper. Root diuretic: seed carminative.

Use. In the tormina of infants.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒjss. in powder.

Off. Prep. *Aqua Fœniculi*, L. D. *Oleum Volatile Seminum Fœniculi*, D. *Oleum Florum Fœniculi*, D. *Decoctum Chamæmeli*, D. *Spir. Juniperi Comp.* D. L.

ANGELICÆ ARCHANGĒLICÆ RADIX. E. D. Angelica Root. *Pentand. Digyn.* N. O. *Umbellatæ*. Northern Alps. ♂.)

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. ʒss. to ʒiij.

ANĪSI SEMĪNA. L. D. Semen Pimpinellæ Anisi, E. Aniseed, (*Pimpinella Anisi*. *Pentand. Digyn.* N. O. *Umbellatæ*. Egypt. ☉.)

Prop. Odour aromatic; taste sweetish, warm, grateful. Figure oblong-ovate.

Oper. Carminative.

Use. In dyspepsia, and the tormina of infants.

Dose. Gr. xv. to ʒi. bruised.

Off. Prep. *Oleum Anisi*, L. E. D. *Spiritus Anisi*, L.

ANTHEMĪDIS FLORES, L. E. D. Chamomile Flowers. (*Anthemis Nobilis*, Common Chamomile. *Syngen. Superfl.* N. O. *Compositæ Discoideæ*, L. *Corymbiferæ*, J. Indigenous. ¼.) *Chamæmelum*, *flos simplex*.

Prop. Odour powerful, fragrant, grateful; taste bitter, warm: these properties reside in the disc 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 ʒss, to ʒij. 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.

ANTIMONII OXYDUM NITROMURIATICUM. D. Nitromuriatic Oxyd of Antimony. (*Antimonii Sulphureti præparati partes viginti, Acidi Muriatici partes centum, Acidi Nitrici partem unam.* Add the sulphuret by degrees to the acids previously mixed in a glass vessel, guarding against the vapours; then digest with a gradually increased heat until the mixture ceases to effervesce, then boil for an hour. Cool the solution, and having filtered it, dilute it with a gallon of water. Wash the precipitate in water, until litmus paper detects no acid in the washings: finally, dry the oxyd upon blotting paper.)

Prop. and Use. A peroxide, used merely for preparing tartar-emetic.

ANTIMONII SULPHURETUM. L. E. D. Sulphuret of Antimony. *Antimonium.*

Comp. Antimony 74, sulphur 26, in 100 pts.

Prop. Powder of a black or blueish grey colour; insoluble.

Oper. Slightly diaphoretic, alterative.

Use. In chronic rheumatism, scrofula, cutaneous diseases.

Dose. Gr. xv. to ʒij. after evacuating the stomach and bowels.

Off. Prep. *Oxydum Antimonii*, D. *Antimonii Sulphuretum Præcipitatum*, L. E. D. *Pulv. Antimonialis*, L. E. D.

ANTIMONII SULPHURETUM PRÆCIPITATUM. L. E. Sulphur Antimoniatum Fuscum, D. Precipitated Sulphur of Antimony. *Sulphur Antimonii præcipitatum.*

Comp. Oxyd of antimony 68.30, sulphuretted hydrogen 17.877, sulphur 12.00, and 1.823 of water; almost the same as the 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 obstinate 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.

ANTIMONII SULPHURETUM PRÆPARATUM. D. Prepared Sulphuret of Antimony. *Antimonii Sulphureti quantum velis.* Let it be reduced into powder, and treated in the manner ordered for the preparation of chalk.)

Prop. and Use. The same as those of the Sulphuret.

ANTIMONIUM TARTARIZATUM. L. Tartris Antimonii (*et Potassæ* ?) E. Antimonii et Potassæ Tartras, D. Tartarized Antimony, or Emetic Tartar.

Comp. Tartrate of antimony, and tartrate of potash.

Prop. Regular form of the crystal, a triedal pyramid; but, as it effloresces, generally a white powder; taste styptic and metallic; fʒj. 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 fever, to clear the stomach and bowels; but it is an improper emetic in advanced stages of typhus; in small doses in pneumonic inflammations; and in 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. $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$. It is made into an ointment for external use, by rubbing up $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii}$. with lard $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$.

Incomp. Alkalies and earths with their carbonates; strong acids; hydro-sulphurets; decoctions of bitter and astringent plants.

Off. Prep. *Liquor Antimonii Tartarizati*, L. *Vinum Tartritis Antimonii*, E.

ANTIMONII VITRUM. L. E. Glass of Antimony. *Antimonii Oxydum Sulphuretum Vitrifactum*.

Comp. Antimony, oxygen, sulphuret of antimony.

Prop. A transparent glass, of a reddish brown colour: taste harsh: when dissolved in muriatic acid, gives out sulphuretted hydrogen gas.

Use. For preparing the tartarized antimony.

APII PETRÖSĒLINI RADIX. E. The Root of Parsley. (*Apium Petroselinum*, Common Parsley, *Pentand. Digyn. N. Ö. Umbellatæ. South of Europe. ♂.*)

Prop. Odour, when recent, slightly aromatic; taste sweetish and warm.

Oper. Diuretic, aperient.

Dose. A cupful of the decoction, made with $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$. of the sliced root in water Oj . boiled to Oss .

AQUA BARYTÆ MURIATIS. D. Solution of Muriate of Barytes. *Vide Solutio Muriatis Barytæ.*

AQUA ANĒTHI, L. Dill Water; properties, &c., the same as those of the seed.

AQUA CALCIS. D. Lime Water. *Vide Liquor Calcis.*

AQUA CALCIS COMPOSITA. D. Compound Lime Water. (*Ramentorum Ligni Guaiaci*, lbss , *Glycyrrhizæ radicis incisæ et contusæ*, $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$. *Corticis sassafras, contusi*, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$. *Semen Coriandri*, $\mathfrak{z}\text{vj}$. *Aquæ Calcis*, mensura lbvj . Macerate without heat for two days occasionally shaking the closed vessel, and strain.)

For the use and virtues of this very unchemical preparation, see *Decoctum Guaiaci Compositum*.

AQUA CALCIS MURIATIS. D. Solution of Muriate of Lime. *See Liquor Calcis Muriatis.*

— **CARBONATIS SODÆ ACIDULA.** D. Acidulous Solution of Carbonated Soda. (*Carbonatis Sodæ quantum velis.* Dissolve it in the water, so that each pint may contain a drachm of carbonate of soda, then in a proper vessel expose the solution to a stream of carbonic acid gas, *ev. icated* from white marble by muriatic acid diluted with six parts of water; until the carbonic acid be in excess in the solution.)

Prop. and Use. The same as those of soda water.

AQUA CUPRI AMMONIATI. D. *Vide Liquor Cupri Ammonciati.*

— **CARUI.** L. D. Carraway Water.

— **CINNAMOMI.** L. D. Aq. Lauri Cinnamomi, E. Cinnamon Water. *Should be milky.*

— **CITRI AURANTII.** E. Orange-Peel Water.

— **CITRI MEDICÆ.** E. Lemon-Peel Water.

— **DISTILLATA.** L. E. D. Distilled Water. Although this is very generally ordered in extemporaneous prescriptions, yet it is scarcely ever used; but it is nevertheless absolutely necessary when the following articles are ordered: *Acidum Citricum*, *Antimonium Tartarizatum*, *Argenti Nitras*, *Cuprum Ammoniatum*,

Ferrum Tartarizatum, Hydrargyri Nitrico-Oxydum, Hydrargyri Oxyurias, Liquor Ammonia, Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis, Liquor Potassæ, Murias Barytæ, Plumbi Superacetis, Vinum Ferri, Zinci Sulphas.

—— FŒNICŪLI. L. D. Fennel Water.

—— LAURICASSIÆ. E. Cassia Water.

—— LAURŌ-CERASI. D. Laurel Water.

Prop. Taste and odour resembling those of bitter almonds.

Oper. Sedative.

Use. In spasmodic affections and dyspepsia.

Dose. From ℥x. to fʒi. or more.

AQUA MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ. L. E. D. Peppermint Water.

—— MENTHÆ VIRIDIS. L. E. D. Mint Water.

—— PIMENTÆ. L. E. D. Pimento Water.

—— PULEGI. L. D. Pennyroyal Water.

—— ROSÆ. L. E. D. Rose Water.

These waters, which contain a small portion of the essential oil of the plants in solution, are used chiefly as vehicles for more active medicines; in doses of fʒj. to fʒiij.

AQUA CHLORINI. D. Chlorine Water.

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. fʒj. to fʒiij. in a small cupful of fluid.

AQUA PICIS LIQUIDÆ. D. Tar water. (*Picis* ʒij. *Aquæ* Cong. 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. ʒj. to ʒij. in the course of a day.

AQUA SULPHURĒTI POTASSÆ. D. Water of Sulphuretted Kali. (*A Sulphuretted Hydro-sulphuret of Potash.*)

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 potassæ sulphuretum.

Use. In herpes; as an antidote to metallic poisons, and to check excessive mercurial salivation: externally in scabies and porrigo.

Dose. ℥xx. to fʒij. twice a day.

Incomp. All the acids.

AQUA SUPERCARBONATIS POTASSÆ. E. Solution of the Supercarbonate of Potash. (*Aquæ Acc. Potassæ Carbonatis* ʒj. in *Nooth's Apparatus.*)

Comp. Supercarbonate of potash, uncombined carbonic acid, water.

Prop. Taste pungent, acidulous; transparent, sparkling.

Oper. Diuretic, antacid.

Use. In dyspepsia and red gravel.

Dose. fʒviij. three times a day.

AQUA SUPERCARBONATIS SODÆ. E. Carbonatis Soda.

Aqua Acidula, D. Water of Supercarbonate of Soda. Soda Water. (*Aquæ Acc. Sodæ Carbonatis* ʒij. saturated in Nooth's Apparatus.)

Comp. As above with the supercarbonate of soda, instead of potash.

Prop. As above, but more pleasant and milder.

Oper. Tonic, lithontriptic, diuretic, antacid.

Use. In red gravel, dyspepsia, and as a cooling beverage; with lemon juice, a good effervescing draught.

Dose. ʒss. to ʒj. twice or thrice a day.

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

ARCTII LAPPÆ SEMINA ET RADIX. E. D. Burdock Root. (*Arctium Lappa*, Burdock, *Syngen. Polygam. Æqualis*, N. O. *Compositæ Capitatæ*, L. *Cinarocephalæ*, J. Indigenous. ʒ.)

Prop. Inodorous, taste sweetish, slightly bitter, mucilaginous.

Oper. Aperient, sudorific, diuretic.

Use. In rheumatism, gout, aphthæ; in decoction made with ʒij. of the root in ʒjss. of water.

Dose. A teacupful several times a day.

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

ARGENTI NITRATIS CRYSTALLI. D. Crystals of Nitrate of Silver. (*Argenti in laminas extensi, atque concisi partes triginta septem, acidi nitrici diluti partes sexaginta.* Let the silver be put into a glass vessel, and the acid previously diluted with water poured over it. Dissolve the metal, with heat gradually increased; then crystallize by evaporation and cooling, and preserve the crystals, dried without heat, in a glass vessel in an obscure place.)

Comp. Oxide of silver 68·61, nitric acid 31·39, in 100 pts.

Prop. Taste intensely bitter and metallic; crystals transparent, brilliant, irregular thin plates, not deliquescent, but becoming brown and the silver partly reduced when exposed to light. Soluble in an equal weight of water at 60°, and in alcohol.

Oper. Tonic, antispasmodic, escharotic.

Use. In chorea and epilepsy; externally to cicatrize ulcers; as an application to erysipelas; and as a gargle in ulcerations of the fauces.

Dose. Gr. one-sixth to gr. i. in a pill with crumb of bread.

Incomp. Alkalies, alkaline earths, sulphuric, sulphurous, muriatic, phosphoric acids, and their salts.

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

Comp. Silver 64, oxygen 6, nitric acid 30 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 ʒj. is a good injection in fistulous sores; and as an application to spongy gums.

Dose. Gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ increased to gr. iv. in a pill, with crumb of bread, three times a day; or in solution, increased to gr. iij.

Incomp. Sulphuric, muriatic, and arsenious acids and their salts; alkalies, except ammonia; lime; astringent vegetable solutions; aqueous solutions of salts of mercury, or of copper.

ARMORACIÆ RADIX. L. E. D. Horse Radish Root. (*Cochlearia Armoracia*, Horse Radish. *Tetradynamia Siliculosa*, N. O. *Siliculosæ*, L. *Cruciferae*, J. Europe. ʒ.)

Prop. Odour pungent; taste sweetish, biting, acrid; lost in drying.

Oper. Stimulant, diuretic.

Use. In scorbutus, rheumatism, dropsy; and locally in hoarseness.

Dose. Vide infusion; of the following syrup a teaspoonful often, slowly swallowed in hoarseness. (℞ of the scraped root, ʒj.; boiling water, ʒij. sugar q. s. to the strained liquor.)

Off. Prep. *Infusum Armoracæ Comp.* L. *Spir. Armoracæ Comp.* L. D.

ARNICÆ MONTANÆ HERBA. E. Arnicæ Flores, Folia, Radix, D. The Flowers, Leaves, and Root of Leopard's Bane. (Arnica Montana, *Syngen. Polygam. Superfl. N. O. Compositæ Radiatæ*, L. *Corymbifera*, J. North of Europe. ʒ.)

Prop. Odour slightly fœtid; when rubbed aromatic, exciting sneezing; taste bitterish, acrid.

Oper. Narcotic, stimulant, 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 fʒjss. of the following infusion, (℞ of the root ʒjss. water fʒviij.) twice or thrice a day. In large doses it produces very deleterious effects.

ARSENICUM ALBUM. L. Arsenici Oxydum Album, D. White Arsenic. *Acidum Arseniosum.* This is the crude acid as obtained from the roasting of the Cobalt ores.

ARSENICUM ALBUM SUBLIMATUM. L. D. Sublimed Oxyd of arsenic.

Comp. Arsenic, the metal, 75·2, oxygen 24·8 parts.

Prop. In white, semivitreous, brittle lumps; odour, when heated with charcoal, 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. (See also Appendix.)

Oper. Tonic, escharotic. The most virulent of the mineral poisons.

Use. In intermittents, periodic headaches, and chronic rheumatisms.

It is the best application to cancerous sores, in lotion. (℞ Arsenici albi, sub. carbonatis potassæ, ā ā gr. viij, aquæ fʒiv; or, in ointment, ℞ Arsenici albi sub. ʒj. ung. cetacei ʒxij.)

Dose. In solution, vide liquor arsenicalis; or gr. 1-10th to gr. ¼ in a pill. (℞ Arsenici albi prep. gr. j. sacchari albi, gr. x. micæ panis, gr. x. Tere saccharum cum arsenico, dein cum pane optimo contunde, et in pilul. æqual. decem divide.) Perhaps the best and most readily procured antidote, when it proves deleterious, is a solution of soap.* Lime water is also useful.

Off. Prep. *Liquor Arsenicalis*, L.

ARTEMISIA CHINENSIS, et **A. INDICA**, **FOLIA**, **MOXA.** The leaves of the Chinese and Indian Wormwood. Moxa. (*Syngen. Superflua.* N. O. *Compositæ Nucamentacæ*, L. *Corymbifera*, J. China and India. ʒ.) The Moxa is prepared by beating the tops of these plants in a mortar, until they become like tow. The *A. Vulgaris* will answer.

Prop. Leaves—odour fragrant, taste bitter. *Moxa* soft like cotton wool.

Oper. Leaves—stomachic, tonic, antispasmodic.

Use. The leaves in dyspepsia, hysteria, and obstructed menstruation. The *Moxa* burnt upon a part, relieves rheumatic pains, and other local affections requiring counter-irritation.

Dose. A cupful of an infusion, made with ℥iv of the leaves in f℥viij of boiling water.

ARTĒMISIA SANTONICÆ CACUMINA. E. A. Santonicæ Cacumina, D. Tartarian Southernwood Tops.

Prop. Smell strong and disagreeable; taste bitter.

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. G. x. to ℥j. in powder, or made into an electuary with honey, twice a day.

ASĀRI FOLĪA. L. E. D. 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. ℥j. to ℥ss. 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. Assafœtida. (Fœcula Assafœtida, Pentand. Dygyn. N. O. Umbellatæ. Persia. 4.)

Comp. Gum 60, resin 30, essential oil 10 parts in 100.

Prop. In small masses, of a whitish, reddish, and violet hue, adhering together; odour fœtid and alliaceous; taste bitter and sub-acrid; forms an emulsion with water.

Oper. Antispasmodic, expectorant; emmenagogue; anthelmintic when injected into the rectum.

Use. Hysteria, tympanitis, asthma, dyspnœa, pertussis, worms.

Dose. In pill gr. v. to ℥j.; in solution, vide *Mistura*; in clyster ℥ij. dissolved in water f℥viij.

Off. Prep. *Mistura Assafœtidæ*, L. D. *Tinct. Assafœtidæ*, L. E. D. *Spiritus Ammoniac Fœtidus*, L. E. D. *Tinct. Castorei Comp* E. *Pilulæ Assafœtidæ Comp* E. *Pilulæ Albes cum Assafœtida*, E. *Pil. Galbani Comp* L.

AURANTII BACCÆ, CORTEX, L. D. Citri Aur. Fructus Succus, tunica exterior, flores, folia, D. The Seville Orange and its rind, flowers, leaves, and immature fruit. (Citrus Aurantium. Polyadelphia Icosand. N. O. Bicornes, L. Aurantii, J. Asia. 2.)

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 fœtid 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. Citri Aurantii*, L. D. *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 Armoracæ Comp.* L. D.

AVENÆ SEMĪNA. L. E. D. 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 a good common poultice; and, with yeast, the fermenting poultice, for gangrenous sores.

BALSĀMUM PERUVIĀNUM. L. D. Myroxyli Peruviani Balsamum, E. D. Peruvian Balsam. (*Myroxylon Peruvianum*, Decand. Monogyn. N. O. Lomentacæ, L. Leguminosæ, J. South America. ♀.)

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. Ii. palsy; chronic asthma, bronchitis, and rheumatism; gleet; leucorrhæa; and externally for cleansing and stimulating foul, indolent ulcers: ℥j. with fellis bovini ℥iij. forms a mixture which is dropped into the ear in cases of a fœtid discharge, every day after syringing with a solution of mild soap.

Dose. ℥v. to f℥ss. twice or thrice a day.

Off. Prep. *Pilulæ Guaiaci cum Albæ.* D.

BALSĀMUM TOLUTĀNUM. L. Toluiferæ Balsami Balsamum, E. Toluifera Balsamum Resina, D. Tolu Balsam. (*Toluifera Balsamum*, Decand. Monogyn. N. O. Dumosæ, L. Terebintacæ, J. America. ♀.)

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 ℥ij. 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. Personatæ, L. Pediculares, J. Indigenous. ♀.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste bitterish, slightly styptic.

Oper. Antiscorbutic?

Use. In scurvy, but has very little efficacy.

Dose. f℥ij. to f℥iv. of the juice daily.

BELLADŌNNÆ FOLĪA. L. Atropæ Belladonnæ Folia, E.—et Radix, D. The Leaves and Root of Deadly Nightshade. (*Atropa Belladonna*, Pentand. Monogyn. N. O. Luridæ, L. Solanacæ, J. Indigenous. ♀.)

Comp. Albumen, salts of potash, and a narcotic principle, which is an alkali that has been named Atropia, discovered by Messrs. Meissner and Brandes, in Germany: its crystals are circular, white, shining, tasteless, and scarcely soluble in water.

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 cachexiæ; amaurosis :—sprinkling the powdered leaves over cancerous sores has been found to allay the pain : and the leaves form a good poultice. The root is used for the same purpose as the leaves.

Dose. Gr. ss. gradually increased to gr. iij. daily; or f̄ij. of this infusion. R̄ Of the leaves ʒj. hot water f̄x. strained cold.

Off. Prep. *Succ. Spiss. Atropæ Belladonnæ*, E. *Ext. Belladonnæ*, L. The deleterious effects of Belladonna are best counteracted by vinegar, after freely evacuating the stomach.

BENZOÏNUM. L. Benzoe, D. Styracis Benzoini Balsamum, E. Benzoin. (Styrax Benzoin, *Decand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Bicornes*, L. *Guaiacinæ*, J. Sumatra. ʒ.)

Comp. Benzoic 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.

BISMŪTHUM. L. D. Bismuth.

Prop. In spicular plates of a yellowish white colour, pulverizable, moderately hard; spec. grav. 9.822 : fusible at 400° Fah. : volatile in a high temperature. It has a sensible colour and taste.

Use. For preparing the subnitrate.

BISMŪTHI SUBNITRAS. L. D. Subnitrate of Bismuth. (R̄ *Bismuthi* ʒj., *Acidi Nitrici* f̄jss., *Aquæ Distillatæ* ʒiij. Dissolve the bismuth in the nitric acid, mixed with f̄vj. of the water; and strain. Add the remainder of the water to the filtered fluid, and set aside the mixture till the powder subsides. Finally, having poured off the supernatant fluid, and washed the subnitrate with distilled water, dry it, rolled in blotting paper, with a gentle heat.)

Comp. A hydrated oxyde of bismuth, combined with a little nitric acid.

Prop. A white, inodorous, tasteless powder: insoluble in water.

Oper. Tonic, antispasmodic.

Use. In dyspepsia attended with cardialgia.

Dose. From gr. j. to gr. xij.

BISTORTÆ RADIX. L. *Polygoni Bistortæ Radix*, E. D. Great Bistort. (*Polygonum Bistorta*, *Octand. Trigyn.* N. O. *Oloracæ*, L. *Polygoneæ*, J. Austria, Britain. ʒ.)

Prop. Dried root inodorous; taste austere, styptic. Its virtues are extracted by water.

Oper. Powerfully astringent, tonic.

Use. In internal hæmorrhages, diarrhœa from debility; in ague, joined with *Calamus aromaticus*.

Dose. Gr. xv. to ʒj. twice or thrice a day.

BOLEŦUS IGNĀRIŦUS. E. Agaric of the Oak, or Touchwood. (*Cryptogamia Fungi*, N. O. *Fungi.* Europe.)

Use. To stop external hæmorrhages.

CAJUPŪTI OLĒUM. L. *Melaleucæ Leucadendri Ol. Vol.* E. Cajeput Oil, (*Melaleuca Cajuputi*, *Polydel. Icosand.* N. O. *Hesperidæ*, L. *Myrti*, J. Amboyna. ʒ.)

Prop. Odour strong, fragrant like camphor; taste pungent, 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 tooth-ach when applied to the decayed tooth.

Dose. ℥iij. to ℥v. on a lump of sugar.

CALAMI RADIX. L. *Acori Calami Radix*, E. Sweet Flag-root. (*Acorus Calamus*, *Hexand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Piperitæ*, L. *Aroidæ*, J. Europe. $\frac{1}{2}$.)

Prop. Odour strong, rather fragrant; taste aromatic, warm bitterish: affords some essential oil.

Oper. Stomachic, carminative.

Use. In anorexia; but seldom used.

Dose. ʒj. to ʒj. in powder.

CALAMINA. L. *Carbonas Zinci Impurus*, E. D. Calamine. *An Ore of Zinc.*

Comp. Oxide of zinc 65.2, carbonic acid 34.8. (*Derbyshire Calamine.*)

Prop. Friable, fracture uneven; colour pale reddish yellow, opaque, dull.

Use. Principally for pharmaceutical purposes.

Off. Prep. *Calamina Præparata*, L. E. D.

CALAMINA PRÆPARATA. L. *Carbonas Zinci Impurus Præparatus*, E. D. Prepared Calamine.

The Calamine reduced to an impalpable powder, by roasting, &c. In this state it is sprinkled on excoriations and ichorous ulcers.

Off. Prep. *Ceratum Calaminæ*, L. E. *Unguent. Calaminaris*, D.

CALŪMBA. L. *Columbæ Radix*, E. *Colombæ Radix*, D. Calumba Root. *Cocculus Palmatus*, N. O. *Menispermum*. Africa. $\frac{1}{2}$.)

Prop. Odour slightly aromatic, taste an unpleasant bitter; bark of the sections thick, dark, olive; central part yellowish; contains cinchonia. Water at 212 takes up one-third 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. \mathcal{R} Potassæ Sulphatis gr. x. Pulv. Calumbæ gr. vj. P. Rhei Rad. gr. iij. Misce: bis terve die sumend.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒj. 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 marble, or native carbonate of Lime.*)

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*, L. E. D. *Potassa cum Calce*, L.

CALX E TESTIS. L. Lime from Shells. (*Prepared from oyster shells.*)

Comp. Prop. and Oper. The same as lime from marble.

CALCIS MURIAS. L. D. Muriate of Lime. (\mathcal{R} of the salt which remains after the sublimation of subcarbonate of ammonia lbj., water ʒj. Mix and filter through paper, and evaporate the fluid until the salt is dry.) It must be kept in a stopped bottle.

Comp. Muriatic acid 50 parts, lime 50 parts, in 100 parts.

Prop. Inodorous; taste bitter, acrid: soluble in half its weight of cold water, and to any extent in boiling water. Deliquesces.

Oper. and Use. See *Liquor Calcis Muriatis*.

CALCIS CARBONAS PRÆCIPITATUM. D. Precipitated

Carbonate of Lime. 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 Cretâ.* D. *Elect. Aromaticum,* D. *Mistura Cretæ,* D.

CALCIS PHOSPHAS PRÆCIPITATUM. D. Precipitated Phosphate of Lime. (*Ossium crematorum et in pulverem tritorum partem unam, Acidi Muriatici diluti, Aquæ utriusque partes duas.* Digest for twelve hours and filter the solution: add to it as much of the water of Caustic Ammonia as will be required to throw down the Phosphate of Lime. Wash this with a sufficiency of water, and finally dry it.)

This is merely the earth of bones separated from the animal matter. As it is an insoluble substance, little advantage can be expected from its administration.

CAMBŌGĪA. L. Gambogia, E. D. Camboge. (*Stalagmitis Cambōgioides, Polygam. Monœc. N. O. Tricoccæ. Cambodia. ʒ.*)

Comp. 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, hydragogue, anthelmintic.

Use. In visceral obstructions and dropsy; in tape-worm, conjoined with subcarbonate of potash.

Dose. Gr. ij. to vj. in powder joined with calomel, squill, &c.

Off. Prep. *Pilulæ Cambogiæ Comp.* L.

CAMPHŌRA. L. E. D. Camphor. (*Laurus Camphora, Encandria Monogyn. N. O. Oloraceæ, L. Lauri, J. East-Indies. ʒ.*) Chiefly from *Dryobalanops Camphora*.

Comp. 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 ʒj. 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 is dissolved in oil or in alcohol.

Off. Prep. *Mistura Camphoræ,* L. D. *Emulsio Camphorata,* E. *Spir. Camphoræ,* L. E. D. *Tinct. Camphoræ Comp.* L. E. D. *Acidum Acetosum Camphoratum,* E. D. *Linimentum Camphoræ,* L. E. D. *Lin. Camphoræ Comp.* L. *Lin. Hydrargyri,* L. *Lin. Saponis,* L. E. *Lin. Sapon. cum Opio,* E. D.

CANELLÆ CORTEX. L. *Canellæ Albæ Cortex,* E. D. Canella Bark. (*Canella Alba, Dodecand. Monogyn. N. O. Oloraceæ, L. Meliaceæ, J. West Indies. ʒ.*)

Prop. Pieces flattish, yellowish-grey; odour aromatic, taste pungent; fracture starchy. Virtues partially extracted by water, entirely by alcohol.

Oper. Stimulant.

Use. As an aromatic addition to bitter tonics and cathartics.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒss. in powder, or in infusion.

Off. Prep. *Tinct. Gentianæ Comp.* E. *Vinum Aloës*, L.

CANCRI CHELÆ, *Lapilli Cancrorum*, E. D. Crab's Stones; or Eyes. (Cancer *Astacus*, the Crayfish. *Insecta Aptera*, L. *Canceres*, Cuv.)

Comp. Carbonate of lime, phosphate of lime, alumen.

Prop. Size of large peas, hemispherical, laminated, white, or reddish; digested in vinegar they become soft and transparent, but retain their form.

Off. Prep. *Cancrorum Lapilli Præparati*, E.

CANTHARIS. L. *Cantharis Vesicatoria*, E. D. The Blistering Fly. (*Lytta Vesicatoria*, *Insecta*, *Coleoptera*, L. *Eleuterata*, Fabric. South of Europe.) *Cantharis*.

Prop. Odour foetid; taste slightly acrid; contains a peculiar acrimony; body oblong, green gold, and shining; antennæ filiform, black. They retain their acrimony for many years, if kept dry.

Oper. Stimulant, diuretic, rubefacient, vesicant; both their internal use, and their external application, are apt to produce strangury.

Use. Internally in dropsies, obstinate gleet, and leucorrhœa; 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 requires caution. For their external use, see *Empl. Cantharidis*, 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. Cantharidis*, L. E. D. *Emplast. Cantharidis*, L. E. D. *Emplast. Cantharidis Vesicat.* Comp. E. *Ceratum Cantharidis*, L. *Ung. Cantharidis*, L. *Ung. Infusi Canth. Vesicat.* E. *Ung. Cantharidis*, D.

CHÊLÆ CANCRORUM. E. D. Crab Claws. (Cancer *Pagurus*, the black-clawed crab.) As above.

CANCROURUM LAPILLI PRÆPARATI. E. Prepared Crabs' Eyes. (*The stones reduced to an impalpable powder.*)

Oper. Antacid.

Use. In dyspepsia, and during dentition, combined with purgatives in cases of costiveness.

Dose. ʒss. to ʒj. occasionally.

CAPSICI BACCÆ. L. *Capsici Annui Fructus*, E. *Capsici Annui Capsulæ c. Seminibus*. D. The Capsicum Berries. (*Capsicum Annuum*. *Pentand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Luridæ*, L. *Solanææ*, J. South America. ☉.)

Prop. Odour aromatic, pungent; taste very biting, hot, aromatic; yielded to æther, alcohol, and water.

Oper. Stimulant, rubefacient.

Use. In atonic gout, the flatulence of dyspepsia, lethargy. Its solution (*Capsici pulv.* ʒj., *Mur. Sodæ* ʒj. *Aceti* ʒiv., *Aquæ fermentis* f ʒvj. *Cola*) forms the best gargle in cynanche maligna and scarlatina. Cataplasms of it are used in coma and the delirium of typhus.

Dose. Gr. iij. to gr. x. in pills; or f ʒss. to f ʒi. of this tincture (*Capsici ʒiv. alcoholis* f ʒviiij.) in water.

Incomp. Nitrate of silver, oxymuriate of mercury, acetate of lead, sulphates of iron, zinc, and copper, and the carbonates of alkalis.

CARBO LIGNI. L. E. D. Charcoal of Wood, (*Recens.*)

Comp. Carbon 68.4, hydrogen 1.5, a minute portion of oxygen, salts, earths, &c.

Prop. Inodorous, tasteless, black, brittle.

Oper. Antiseptic.

Use. In the putrid eructations of dyspepsia: as a cataplasm with linseed meal to foetid ulcer; the best tooth powder.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒj. united with rhubarb.

CARBŌNAS BARŪTÆ. E. Carbonate of Baryta.

Comp. Carbonic acid 21.6, baryta 78.4. *Berzelius.*

Use. For preparing the muriate.

CARBŌNAS POTASSÆ PURISSIMUS. E. Pure Carbonate of Potash.

Comp. Carbonate of potash, and potash.

This salt is the subcarbonate prepared from tartar, by fire.

CARBONATIS SODÆ AQUA. D. Solution of Carbonate of Soda. (*Sodæ Carbonatis quantum velis.* Let it be dissolved in the water, and let the specific gravity of the solution be to that of distilled water as 1024 to 1000.) *This requires ʒj. of the carbonate of soda for ʒj. of water.*

Prop. and Use. The same as that of the solid salt.

CARDAMĪNES FLORES. L. E. D. Cardamine Flowers. (*Cardamine Pratensis, Tetradynam. Siliq. N. O. Siliquosæ, L. Cruciferae, J. Europe. ʒ.*)

Prop. Almost inodorous; taste bitterish, slightly acrid.

Oper. Stimulant, diaphoretic, antispasmodic.

Use. In the spasms.

Dose. ʒj. to ʒij. in powder, twice or thrice a day.

CARDAMŌMI SEMĪNA. L. Cardamomum Amomum; Sem. D. Amomi Repentis Sem. E. Cardamom Seeds. (*Matonia Cardamomum, Rees' Cyclop. 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 ʒj. in powder.

Off. Prep. Ext. Colocynthidis Comp. L. D. Tinct. Cardamomi, L. E. D. Tinct. Cardam. Comp. L. D. Tinct. Cinnam. Comp. L. E. Tinct. Gentianæ Comp. L. Tinct. Rhei, L. E. D. Tinct. Rhei cum Aloe, E. Tinct. Sennæ, L. E. Spir. Ætheris Aromaticus, L. Vinum Aloes Soccotrinæ, E. Confect. Aromatica, L. Elect. Aromaticum, D. Pulv. Cinnamomi Comp. L. E. D. Pilul. Scillæ Maritimæ, E. Infusum Sennæ, D. ——— cum Tamarindis, D.

CARĪCÆ FRUCTUS. L. D. Fici Caricæ Fructus, E. The Fig. (*Ficus Carica, the Fig Tree, Polygam. Diœcia, N. O. Scabridæ, L. Urticæ, J. Persia. ʒ.*)

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 ʒij. aquæ fʒvj. coque et cola;*) in gumboils, roasted, then spilt and applied to the part.

Off. Prep. Decoctum Hordei Comp. L. D. Confectio Sennæ, L. D.

CARŪI SEMĪNA, L. E. D. Carraway Seeds. (*Carum Carui, Pentand. Digyn. N. O. Umbellatæ. North of Europe. ♂.*)

Prop. Odour aromatic; taste warm, grateful; figure ovate-oblong, striated.

Oper. Carminative.

Use. In flatulent colic; and to give warmth to purgatives.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒi . 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.

CARYŎPHÏLLI. L. D. *Caryophyllus Aromaticus*, E. Cloves.
(Eugenia Caryophyllata. Icosandria Monogyn. N. O. Hesperideæ, L. Myrti, J. Moluccas. h.)

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.

CARYŎPHÏLLORUM OLEUM. E. D. Oil of Cloves.

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

Prop. Odour and taste of the clove; colour pale yellow; heavier than water.

Oper. and Use. The same as the clove; externally, diluted with olive oil, as an embrocation in hooping cough; as an application in tooth-ach.

Dose. ʒij . to ʒvi . on sugar.

Off. Prep. *Spir. Ammoniac Aromat.* L.

CASCARILLÆ CORTEX. L. D. *Croton Eleutheriæ Cortex*, E. Cascarilla Bark. (*Croton Eleutheria, Monoec. Adelfia, N. O. Tricoccæ, L. Euphorbia, J. Bahamas. h.*)

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; in dyspepsia and flatulent colic.

Dose. Gr. xv. to ʒss . in powder.

Off. Prep. *Infusum Cascarillæ*, L. *Tinct. Cascarillæ*, L. D. *Ext. Cascarillæ*, D.

CASSIÆ PULPA. L. *Cassiae Fistulæ Fruct.* E. Cassia Fistula; *Pulpa Liguminis.* D. Cassia Pulp. (*Cassia Fistula, Decand. Monogyn. N. O. Lomentaceæ, L. Leguminosæ, J. India. Egypt. h.*)

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. ʒiv . to ʒj .

Off. Prep. *Pulpa Cassiæ Fistularis Expressa*, E. L. *Confectio Cassiæ*, L. E. D. *Confectio Sennæ*, L. E.

CASTOREÛM. L. E. 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. Carbonates of potash, of lime, of ammonia, and of iron; resin; extractive mucilaginous matter, volatile oil.

Prop. Odour strong, unpleasant, peculiar; taste bitter, subacid; colour orange-brown.

Oper. Antispasmodic, emmenagogue?

Use. In typhus, hysteria, epilepsy, amenorrhœa.

Dose. Gr. x. to ℥j. in a bolus; ℥j. or more in clysters.

Off. Prep. *Tinctura Castorei*, L. E. D.

CATĀPLASMA ALUMINIS. D. Cataplasm of Alum. (Ovorum duorum albumen, Aluminis ℥j. Agitate them together until they form a coagulum.)

Use. In ecchymosis of the eye.

CATĀPLASMA CARBONIS LIGNI. D. Cataplasm of Charcoal. (Carbonas ligni, ab igne candentis, arenā siccā superfusā recens extincti, et in pulverem subtilissimum triti, *quan. suf.* It may be added to the simple Cataplasm in a tepid state.)

Use. In gangrene and fœtid ulcers.

CATĀPLASMA CONII. D. Hemlock Cataplasm. (Foliorum Conii maculati exsiccatorum ℥j. Aquæ, *mensura*, ℥jss. Boil to a pound, and add to the strained liquor enough of the powder of Conium to make a cataplasm.)

Use. In cancer and painful sores.

CATĀPLASMA DAUCI. D. Carrot Cataplasm. (Dauci Carotæ hortensis Radicis. *q. s.* Boil the root in the water until it be soft enough to make a poultice.)

Use. In gangrene and foul ulcers.

CATĀPLASMA FERMENTI. L. Cataplasma Fermenti Cerevisiæ, D. Yeast Cataplasma. (*Farinæ* ℥bj. *Cerevisiæ Fermenti* Oss. *M. calori leni expone.*)

Oper. Antiseptic.

Use. Applied to gangrenous sloughing sores.

CATĀPLASMA SIMPLEX. D. Simple poultice. (Pulveris pro Cataplasmate *q. v.* Aquæ ferventis *q. s.* to make a poultice to be anointed whilst hot with olive oil.)

Use. In inflammatory tumor, and irritable sores.

CATĀPLASMA SINĀPIS. L. D. Mustard Cataplasm. (*Pulv. Sinapis Sem., Lini Usitat. Sem. Pulv. ā ā* ℥ss. *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.

CATĒCHU EXTRACTUM. L. E. D. Catechu. (Acacia Catechu, *Polygam. Monoec. N. O. Lomentaceæ, L. Leguminosæ, J. East-Indies. 2.*) *An extract of the wood.*

Comp. *Bombay Catechu*, tannin 54.5, extractive 34, mucilage 6.5, impurities 5 parts. *Bengal Catechu*, 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 diarrhœa, from a relaxed state of the bowels; and intestinal hæmorrhages; locally in aphthæ, ulceration of the gums, and in coughs and hoarseness from the relaxation of the uvula.

Dose. Gr. xv. to ℥j. 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.

CENTAURĒÆ BENEDICTÆ HERBA. E. Cnici Benedicti Folia, D. Blessed Thistle. (*Syngen. Polygam. Frustr. N. O. Compositæ Capitatæ, L. Cinarocephalæ, J. Greek Islands. ☉.*)

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 ℥vj. of the plant in 0j. of cold water, is an

excellent bitter in loss of appetite, and in the dyspepsia of the irregular.

Dose. Gr. xv. to ʒj. in powder; of the infusion fʒij. every three hours.

CENTAURII CACUMINA. L. *Chironia Centaurii Summitates.* E. *Erythræx Centaurii folia*, D. Common Centaury Tops. (*Chironia Centaurium*, *Pentand.* *Monogyn.* N. O. *Rutaceæ*, L. *Gentianæ*, J. Europe. ☉.)

Prop. Taste bitter. Active principle extracted both by water and alcohol.

Oper., Use, &c. Similar to the *Centaurea 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 19.97 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 diarrhœa and dysentery; but principally used in the formation of cerates and ointments.

Dose. ʒj. to ʒss. 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 fʒij.

Off. Prep. *Cera Flava Purificata*, D. *Ung. Cerata*, *Emp. Varia.*

CĒRĀTUM. L. Cerate. (*Olei Olivæ ʒiv. Cera Flav. ʒj.* Melt the wax, then add the oil, and mix.) Emollient. To excoriations, &c.

Off. Prep. *Ung. Oxidi Zinci Impuri*, E. *Ung. Oxidi Zinci*, E.

CĒRĀTUM CALĀMİNÆ. L. *Ceratum Carbonatis Zinci impuri*, E. *Unguentum Calaminæ*, D. Calamine Cerate. (*Calaminæ Præp. Cera Flavæ ā ā lbss. Ol. Olivæ ʒj.* 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 be 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.

CĒRĀTUM CETĀCĒI. L. *Ceratum Simplex*, E. *Unguentum Cetacei*, D. *Spermaceti Cerate*. (*Cetacei ʒiv., Cera Alb. ʒij., Olivæ Ol. fʒiv.* The wax and oil being melted together, add the spermaceti, and stir until the whole is cold.)

Oper. Emollient, cooling.

Off. Prep. *Ceratum Cantharidis*, L. *Cerat. Carbonatis Zinci, Imp.* E.

CĒRĀTUM CANTHARIDIS. L. D. Cerate of the Spanish Fly. (*Cerati Cetacei ʒvj., Cantharidum in pulv. sub. ʒj.* The cerate being softened by heat, stir in the flies.)

Oper. Irritative.

Use. For keeping up a discharge from a blistered surface; but few constitutions can bear the irritation it induces.

CĒRĀTUM PLUMBI ACETATIS. L. *Ung. Acetatis Plumbi*, E. *Ung. Acetatis Plumbi*, D. Cerate of Acetate of Lead. (*Plumbi Acetatis cont. ʒij., Cera Alb. ʒij., Olivæ Ol. ʒss.* Melt the wax in seven fluid ounces of the oil, then add the acetate rubbed down with the remainder; and stir with a wooden spatula until the whole be united.)

Oper. Cooling, astringent, resolvent.

Use. In inflamed sores, excoriations, and burns.

CĒRĀTUM PLUMBI COMPŌSĪTUM. L. Compound Lead

Cerate. (*Liq. Plumbi Acetatis* f̄ijss., *Ceræ Flavæ* ʒiv., *Olivæ Ol.* f̄ix., *Camphoræ* ʒss. Melt the wax in f̄ʒviiij. 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.

CERĀTUM RESINÆ. L. Resin Cerate. (*Resinæ Flavæ*, *Ceræ Flavæ* ā ā lbj., *Olivæ Ol.* ʒj. 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.

CERĀTUM SABINÆ. L. Unguentum Sabinæ, D. Savine Cerate. (*Sabinæ Fol. Recent. contus.* lbj., *Ceræ Flavæ* lbss. *Adipis præp.* lbij. Having melted the wax and lard, boil therein the savine leaves, and strain through a linen cloth.)

Oper. Irritative, drawing.

Use. To keep a discharge from a blistered surface. It is much preferable to the Cerat. Cantharidis, occasioning less pain, and preserving a more regular discharge.

CERĀTUM SAPONIS. L. Soap Cerate. (*Sapon. Duri* ʒviiij., *Ceræ Flavæ* ʒx., *Plumbi Oxydi Semevit. cont.* lbj., *Olivæ Ol.* ʒj., *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 together.)

Oper. Desiccative, resolvent.

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

CEREVISIÆ FERMENTUM. D. Yeast. The frothy matter collected on the surface of beer during fermentation.

Use. To produce fermentation in poultices. It has also been given internally with advantage, in combination with sugar and wine in typhus.

CETACEUM. L. D. Spermaceti, E. (*Physeter Macrocephalus.* The Spermaceti Whale. *Mammaliæ*, *Cetaceæ*, L.)

Comp. Carbon, hydrogen, oxygen.

Prop. Inodorous, insipid, white, crystallized, friable, semitransparent, unctuous. Sp. grav. 9.433; melts at 112° of heat.

Comp. Demulcent, emollient.

Use. In coughs and dysentery; and in the composition of ointments.

Dose. ʒss. to ʒjss. rubbed up with sugar, or with an egg in emulsion.

Off. Prep. *Ceratum Simplex*, E. *Ceratum Cetacei*, L. *Ung. Cetacei*, L. D.

CINCHONÆ CORDIFOLIÆ CORTEX. L. E. D. Yellow Bark. (*Pent. Monogynia*, N. O. *Contortæ*, L. *Rubiaceæ*, J. South America. 4.) *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. Its active principle is an alkali named *Quinia*.

CINCHONÆ LANCIFOLIÆ CORTEX. L. E. D. Pale Bark.

Prop. Odour aromatic; taste pleasant, less bitter, and astringent; pieces rolled in double or single quills, a span long, thin; epi-

dermis brown, cracked; fracture resinous; internally of a cinnamon colour. Its active principle is an alkali, which has been named *Cinchonia*.

CINCHONÆ OBLONGIFOLIÆ CORTEX. L. E. D. 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 red colour. Its active principles two alkalies, *Quinia* and *Cinchonia*.*

Oper. These three species, nearly alike, are strongly and permanently tonic, astringent, stomachic, and febrifuge (the yellow is preferred in Peru); the red is apt to nauseate.

Use. In intermittents, after evacuating the stomach and bowels; in continued fevers, keeping the bowels clear; confluent small-pox; erysipelas; acute rheumatism; cynanche maligna; scarlatina; passive hæmorrhages; 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. The red is the most useful in gangrene.

Dose. Gr. x. to ℥ij. or more in milk, infusion of liquorice, or water. Vide *Infusum*, *Tinctura*.

Off. Prep. *Decoctum Cinchonæ*, 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.*

CINNAMOMI CORTEX. L. D. Lauri Cinnamomi Cortex, E. Cinnamon Bark. (*Laurus Cinnamomum*, *Enneandr. Monogyn.* N. O. *Oleraceæ*, L. *Lauri*, J. Ceylon. 4.)

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 diarrhœa; to cover the taste of nauseous remedies. The infusion checks vomiting. Chewed in palsy of the tongue.

Dose. Gr. x. to ℥j. in powder.

Off. Prep. *Aq. Cinnamomi*, L. E. D. *Infusum Catechu*, L. *Spir. Cinnamomi*, L. E. D. *Spir. Lavandulæ Comp.* L. E. D. *Tinct. Cardamomi Comp.* L. D. *Tinct. Caiechu*, 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.

CINNAMOMI OLEUM. L. E. D. Oil of Cinnamon.

Prop. Odour of the bark; taste pungent, hot; pale yellow colour; sinks in water; soluble in alcohol.

Oper. Powerfully stimulant; stomachic.

Use. In cramps of the stomach, hiccough, and flatulent colic; inserted into a decayed tooth to allay tooth-ach.

Dose. ℥j. to ℥iij. on a lump of sugar.

COCCULUS SUBEROSUS. Fructus. Vulg. *Cocculus Indicus*, D. *Cocculus Indicus*. (*Cocculus Suberosus*. De Candolle. *Diœcia Dodecandria*. N. O. *Sarmentaceæ*, L. *Menispermæ*, J. *Malabar.* 4.) Contains *Picrotoxine*.

* For an account of *Cinchonia* and *Quinia*, see Appendix, No. 1.

Prop. Blackish purple, not unlike a small cherry.

Oper. Stimulant, narcotic, poisonous.

COCCUS. L. *Coccus Cacti*, E. D. (*Coccus Cacti. Insecta Hemiptera. Mexico.*) *The Dried Female.*

Prop. Faint heavy odour; taste acrid, bitterish, astringent; colour blackish red externally, purple red within; small, irregular, roundish.

Use. Chiefly for giving a red colour to tinctures, &c.

COCHLEARIÆ OFFICINALIS RADIX. D. Common scurvy grass. (*Cochlearia Officinalis. Tetradynamia Siliculosa, N. O. Siliquosa. L. Crucifera, J. ☉.*)

Of little value, and scarcely ever used.

COCI BUTYRACEÆ, NUCIS OLEUM FIXUM. E. Palm Oil. (*Cocos Butyraceæ, the Mackaw Tree, N. O. Palmæ. L. South America. ♀.*)

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 appearance.

Oper. Emollient.

Use. Externally in sprains, &c.

COLCHICI RADIX (bulbus) ET SEMINA. L. *Colchici Autumnalis bulbus, Semina. D. Colchici Autumnalis Radix, E. The Bulb of the Meadow Saffron. (Colchicum Autumnale, Hexand. Trigyn. N. O. Spathaceæ, L. Junci, J. Europe. 4.) Dug in July and August when the seed appears. Contains veratrine.*

Prop. Taste acrid, excoriating the mouth; acrimony lost in drying.

Oper. Narcotic, diuretic, cathartic.

Use. In dropsies, gout, and rheumatism. (*It is supposed that it forms the active ingredient of the Eau Medicinale.*)

Dose. Gr. j. to gr. vj. of the recent bulb in pills.

Off. Prep. *Acetum Colchici, L. Oxytel Colchici, D. Syrup. Colchici Autumnalis, E. Vinum Colchici, L.*

CŒLOCYNTHIDIS PULPA. L. *Fructus Medulla. D. Cucumeris Colocynthis fructus Pulpa, E. Bitter Cucumber Pulp. (Cucumis Colocynthis, Monoec. Syngen. N. O. Cucurbitaceæ, L. J. Cape of Good Hope. ☉.)*

Prop. Taste bitter, nauseous, acrimonious; light, white or pale yellow; spongy.

Oper. Strongly cathartic.

Use. Too violent to be used alone.

Off. Prep. *Extract. Colocynthis, L. Ext. Colocynth. Comp. L. D. Pilul. Aloes cum Colocynthide, E. D.*

CONFECTIO AMYGDALARUM. L. D. Confection of Almonds. (*Amygd. Dul. 3j., Acaciæ Gum. 3j., Sacch. Alb. 3iv. Having bleached the Almonds, beat the whole into an uniform paste.*) This preparation is merely a good mode of keeping almonds in a state fit to make the almond Mixture.

CONFECTIO AROMATICA. L. D. Elect. Aromaticum, E. Aromatic Confection. (*Cinnamomi Cort., Myristicæ Nuc. sing. 3ij. Caryoph. 3j., Cardam. Sem. 3ss., Croci Stig. 3ij., Testar. Præp. 3xvi., Sacch. Pur. lbij., Aquæ 0j. Rub the dry substances to a fine powder, then mix, adding the water gradually till the whole be incorporated.*)

Oper. Stimulant, cordial.

Use. In the low stage of typhoid fevers; atonic gout; hysteria; nervous languors.

Dose. Gr. x. to 3j. in bolus or mixtures.

Incomp. Acids of any kind.

CONFECTIO AURANTIORUM. L. Conserva Aurantii, E. Confection of Orange. (*Aur. Cort. exter. recent. rudulâ separ. lbj., Sacch. pur. lbij.* Beat the rind in a stone mortar with a wooden pestle, gradually adding the sugar.)

Oper. Stomachic.

Use. In dyspepsia of children; and as a vehicle for other remedies.

Dose. ʒj. to ʒj.

CONFECTIO CASSIÆ. L. Elect. Cassiæ Fistulæ, E. Elect. Cassiæ, D. Cassia Confection. (*Cassiæ pulpæ lbss., Manna ʒij. Tamarindi pulpæ ʒj., Syr. Rosæ Oss.* Bruise the manna; then dissolve it by heat, and, having mixed in the pulp, evaporate to a proper consistence.)

Oper. Gently laxative.

Use. For habitual costiveness; and as a purge for children.

Dose. ʒj. to ʒj.

CONII FOLIA ET SEMINA. L. Conii Maculati Folia, E. D. Hemlock Leaves and Seeds. (*Conium Maculatum, Pentand. Digyn. N. O. Umbellatæ. Indigenus. (⊙.)*)

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 schirrous, scrofulous and syphilitic ulcerations and swellings; pertussis. Externally ʒij. of the dried herb boiled in ʒj. of water, as a fomentation to open scrofulous and cancerous ulcers; or as a cataplasm, by adding linseed and oatmeal.

Dose. Gr. ij. to ʒj. of the powder, or from ʒxij. to lx. of the expressed juice, very gradually increased.

Off. Prep. *Extractum Conii.* L. E. D.

CONFECTIO OPII. L. D. Electuar. Opiatum, E. Opium Confection. (*Opii duri ʒvj., Piper. Long. ʒj., Zingib. rad. ʒij., Carui Sem. ʒij., Syrupi ʒj.* Rub the opium with the syrup made hot; then add the other articles in the state of powder, and mix.)
Gr. j. of Opium in gr. xxxvj.

Oper. Narcotic and stimulant.

Use. Atonic gout, flatulent colic, colliquative diarrhœa, in the chalk mixture.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒj. in a bolus, or mixture.

CONFECTIO ROSÆ CANINÆ. L. Conserva Rosæ Caninæ, E. Confection of Dog Rose. (*Rosæ Can. Pulpæ, lbj., Sacch. pur. ʒxx.* Rub them together until they be well incorporated.)

Use. Chiefly as a vehicle for other remedies.

CONFECTIO ROSÆ GALLICÆ. L. Conserva Rosæ Gallicæ, E. Conserva Rosæ, D. Confection of the Red Rose. (*Rosæ Gal. Petal nondum explic. abject. ung. lbj., Sacch. pur. lbij.* Beat the petals in a stone mortar, then add the sugar, and beat into a uniform mass.)

Oper. Astringent, tonic.

Use. In diarrhœa. Rubbed up with new milk, it is useful in early convalescence from acute diseases. A good vehicle.

Dose. ʒj. to ʒj.

CONFECTIO RUTÆ. L. D. Confection of Rue. (*Rutæ Fol. exsic.; Carui Sem.; Lauri Bacc. sing. ʒjss., Sagapeni ʒiv., Piper. Nig. ʒij.; Mellis ʒxvj.* Rub the dry substances to a very fine powder, then add the honey, and mix.)

Oper. Antispasmodic, carminative.

Use. In the convulsive affections of children, given in clysters; ℥j. to ℥j. in 0ss. of gruel.

CONFECTIO SCAMMONIÆ. L. Elect. Scammonii, D. Confection of Scammony. (*Scammonia pulv.* ℥jss., *Caroyph. cont.*, *Zingiber. Rad. pulv. sing.* ℥vj., *Olei Carui* f℥ss., *Syr. Rosæ, q. s.* Rub the dry substances to a very fine powder, then rub them again with the syrup; add the oil of carraway, and mix.)

Oper. Warm cathartic.

Dose. ℥ss. to ℥j. in a bolus.

CONFECTIO SENNÆ. L. Elect. Cassiæ Sennæ, E. Elect. Sennæ, D. Confection of Senna. (*Sennæ Fol.* ℥viiij., *Caricæ Fruct.* ℥ij., *Tamarindæ Pulpæ, Cassiæ Pulpæ, Prunorum Gall. Pulpæ sing.* ℥ss., *Coriand. Sem.* ℥iv., *Glycyrrhizæ rad.* ℥iij., *Sacch. pur.* ℥ijss. Rub the Senna leaves and Coriander seeds to powder, and sift; boil the residue with the figs, liquorice root, and ℥iv. of water to one half, then press and strain. Evaporate the strained liquor to 0jss. then add the sugar. Finally, rub the syrup with the pulp, and adding the sifted powder, mix the whole.)

Oper. Laxative.

Use. In habitual costiveness, and that attending pregnancy.

Dose. ℥j. to ℥iv.

CONTRÆRVÆ RADIX. L. *Dorsteniæ Contrayervæ Rad.* E. Contrajerva Root. (*Dorstenia Contrajerva, Tetrand. Monogyn. N. O. Scabridæ, L. Urticæ, J. South America.* 4.)

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 ℥ss.

Qff. Prep. *Pulv. Contrajerva Comp. L.*

COPAIBA. L. *Copaiferæ Officinalis Resina,* E. D. Copaiba. (*Copaifera Officinalis, Decand. Digyn. N. O. Dumosæ, L. Leguminosæ, J. Brazils.* 1.)

Comp. Resinous extract, green volatile oil.

Prop. Odour peculiar, not unpleasant; taste pungent, bitter; consistence of syrup; yellowish, transparent; soluble in alcohol, æther, 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, leucorrhœa, hæmorrhoidal affections.

Dose. ℥x. to ℥lx. in emulsion with gum or yolk of egg.

Incomp. Sulphuric acid, nitric acid.

CORIANDRI SEMINA. L. *Coriandri Sativi Semina,* E. D. Coriander Seed. (*Coriandrum Sativum. Pentand. Digyn. N. O. Umbellatæ. Italy.* ☉.)

Prop. Odour aromatic; taste grateful, pungent; seed hemispherical; ribbed.

Oper. Carminative.

Use. In flatulencies; but chiefly to cover the taste of other medicines.

Dose. ℥j. to ℥j. entire, or in powder.

Qff. Prep. *Infusum Tamarindi et Sennæ, E. Tinct. Sennæ Comp. E. Confectio Sennæ, L. E. Aqua Calcis Composita, D.*

CORNUA. L. *Cervi Elaphi Cornu,* E. Cornua Cervina. Ramenta, D. Hartshorn. (*Cervus Elaphus, Mammalia Pecora. 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. $\bar{3}$ vj. of the shavings, boiled in $\bar{0}$ iv. of water to $\bar{0}$ ij. then strained, and the liquor again boiled with \bar{f} 3j. of orange juice, $\bar{3}$ vj. of sugar, and \bar{f} 3v. of sherry wine, form a light nutritious jelly for the sick.

Off. Prep. *Cernu 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. Creta alba, D. Carbonas Calcis, *a.* mollior, E. Chalk.

Comp. Lime 53, carbonic acid 45, in 100 parts; some argil. Spec. grav. from 2.3 to 2.6.

Prop. White, friable, effervescing with acids.

Use. To prepare the Creta Præparata.

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

Comp. The same as those of creta.

Oper. Internally antacid; externally absorbent.

Use. In diarrhœa 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 3j. or more.

Off. Prep. *Mistura Cretæ*, L. E. *Hydrargyrum cum Cretâ*, L. *Pulvis Cretæ Comp.* L. E. *Pulv. Opiatus*, E. *Trochisci Carbonatis Calcis*, E.

CROCI STIGMATA. L. Croci Sativi Stigmata, E. D. Saffron. (*Crocus Sativus*, *Triand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Ensata*, 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 extractive essential oil and resin; yields its virtues to alcohol, wine, vinegar, and water.

Oper. Stimulant, exhilarating, diaphoretic.

Use. In hysteria, and other nervous affections.

Dose. Gr. v. to 3ss.

Off. Prep. *Syrupus Croci*, L. *Tinct. Croci*, E. *Confect. Aromatica*, L. D. *Pilulæ Aloes cum Myrrhâ*, L. *Tinct. Aloes Comp.* L. E. D. *Tinct. Cinchonæ Comp.* L. D. *Tinct. Rhei*. L. *Tinct. Rhei Comp.* L.

CUBEBA, L. D. Cubebs. (*Piper Cubebæ*, *Diand. Trigyn.* N. O. *Piperitæ*, L. *Urticæ*, J. Java and Guinea. 4.) *Baccæ.*

Prop. Odour aromatic; taste cooling at first, afterwards pungent: active principle an essential oil.

Oper. Stimulant, purgative.

Us. In gonorrhœa.

Dose. From 3j. to 3j. of the powder, every six hours.

CUMINI SEMINA. L. Cummin Seed. (*Cuminum Cyminum*, *Pentand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Umbellatæ.* Egypt. ☉.)

Prop. Odour peculiar, heavy; taste warm, bitterish, disagreeable. Water extracts their odour; spirit takes up 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.*

CUPRI ACETAS. D. Acetate of Copper.

Comp. Oxide of copper 39, acid and water 61, in 100 pts.

Prop. Crystals four-sided truncated pyramids, of a bluish green colour, efflorescent : sp. gr. 1.779 : taste disagreeably metallic. Sparingly soluble in water ; moderately soluble in alcohol.

Oper. Tonic, stimulant, escharotic.

Use. In epilepsy, chorea, and other spasmodic affections.

Dose. Gr. $\frac{1}{4}$, gradually increased to gr. ij.

Incomp. Alkalies, chalk mixture, sulphuric acid.

CUPRUM AMMONIATUM. L. D. Ammonia retum Cupri, E. Ammoniated Copper.

Comp. Subsulphate of copper, subsulphate of ammonia.

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 it becomes green ; being partly converted into carbonate of copper.

Oper. Tonic, antispasmodic.

Use. In epilepsy and chorea, after a course of purging.

Dose. Gr. $\frac{1}{4}$, gradually increased to gr. iv. in a pill twice a day.

CUPRI AMMONIATI AQUA. D. Solution of Ammoniated Copper. (*Cupri Ammoniaci partem ; Aquæ distillatæ partes 100.* Dissolve the ammoniated copper in the water and filter through paper.)

Prop. and Use. The same as those of the salt.

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, semi-transparent, efflorescing, inodorous ; taste harsh, styptic, corrosive ; soluble in 4 parts of water, at 60°.

Oper. Tonic, emetic, astringent, escharotic.

Use. In epilepsy, hysteria, and intermittent fever ; and to produce vomiting in incipient phthisis : externally as a stimulant to ulcers, and to take down fungus. A weak solution is sometimes used as a collyrium in ophthalmia, and as an injection in gleet. 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. \mathcal{R} Cupri sulph. gr. iij. mist. camphoræ, f $\frac{3}{4}$ v. cola.

Dose. Gr. $\frac{1}{4}$, to gr. ij. in a pill : gr. ij. to gr. x. in f $\frac{3}{4}$ ij. of water vomits.

Incomp. Alkalies, earths, and their carbonates ; sodæ subboras : salts of lead : acetate of iron ; acetate and superacetate of lead ; astringent vegetable infusions and tinctures.

* 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 patients were boys under ten years of age ; and the halfpence were much corroded when passed.

Off. Prep. *Solutio Cupri sulphatis comp.* E.

CURCUMÆ LONGÆ RADIX. D. The Root of Turmeric. (*Curcuma Longa*, *Monand.* *Monogyn.* N. O. *Scitamineæ*, L. *Dymyrrhizæ*. J. India. 2.) *A tuberosæ root.*

Prop. Colour pale yellow; taste bitter and aromatic; odour slightly aromatic. It tinges the urine reddish, after being taken for a short time.

Oper. Stimulant, tonic.

Use. In debilitated states of the stomach; intermittent fever; dropsy.

Dose. From ʒss. of the powder to ʒij. : three table spoonsful, three times a day, of an infusion made with ʒiij. of the root in ʒj. of water.

CUSPARIÆ CORTEX. L. *Bonplandiæ Trifoliatæ Cortex*, E. D. *Cusparia*, or *Angustura Bark.* (*Cusparia febrifuga.* *Pentandria Monogynia*, N. O. *Quassia*, J. South America. 2.)

Prop. Odour peculiar; taste intensely bitter, and slightly aromatic; pieces thin, externally grey, wrinkled; internally yellowish-fawn; fracture short, resinous. Yields its virtues to water and proof spirit.

Oper. Tonic, stimulant, aromatic.

Use. In dyspepsia, removing flatulence and acidity; chronic diarrhœa, dysentery.

Incomp. Sulphate of iron and of copper, nitrate of silver, tartarized antimony, acetate and superacetate of lead, muriate of mercury, pure potash, and infusions of galls and yellow cinchona bark.

Dose. Gr. v. to gr. xx. in powder.

Off. Prep. *Infusum Cuspariæ*, L. *Tinctura Angusturæ*, D.

CYANURETUM HYDRARGYRI. (D.) Cyanuret of Mercury. (*Ferri Cyanureti partes vj.*, *Hydrargyri Oxydi Nictrici partes v.*, *Aquæ Distil. partes xl.* Let the cyanuret of iron and the oxyd of mercury be mixed together, then add the hot water. Let the mixture be boiled for half an hour, stirring it all the time, and then filter through blotting paper. Let the residue be well washed with distilled water. Finally, evaporate the filtered solutions, and crystallize in cooling.)

Prop. and Use. The same as those of hydrocyanic acid: but more fitted for external application.

CYDŌNĪÆ SEMĪNA, L. Quince Seed. (*Pyrus Cydonia*, *Icosandria Pentagynia*, N.O., *Pomacæ* L. *Rosacæ*, J. Germany. 2.)

Prop. Shape ovate, angled, ferruginous; the coriaceous external coat abounds with mucilage, to obtain which only they are used.

Off. Prep. *Decoctum Cydoniæ*, L.

DATŪRÆ STRAMONĪ HERBA ET SEMINA, D. The herbaceous part and the seed of Thorn Apple. (*Datura Stramonium*, *Pentand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Solanacæ*, L. *Solaneæ*, J. America. 2.)

Prop. Odour narcotic; taste bitter and nauseous; poisonous. Its virtues are yielded to water and spirit.

Oper. Narcotic, antispasmodic; externally sedative.

Use. In mania, epilepsy, convulsions, and severe chronic pains. Fomentations of the leaves are useful in discussing hard indolent tumours; and an ointment made with the powder allays the pain of hæmorrhoids. Smoked like tobacco, it relieves the paroxysms of asthma.

Dose. Gr. j. gradually increased to gr. viij. in twenty hours; and of the inspissated juice gr. ss. to gr. ij. As the activity of the plant depends on the narcotic principle, the effects of an overdose are to be remedied by vinegar, after the stomach has been cleared.

Incomp. Salts of lead; nitrate of silver.

DAUCI RADIX. L. D. *Dauci Carotæ Radix*, E. *Dauci 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 an aromatic odour, and a moderately warm pungent taste.

Oper. Of the root emollient; of the seeds stomachic, carminative, diuretic. The root is externally antiseptic.

Use. The root is chiefly employed as a poultice to fœtid 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 ʒj. to ʒj.

DECOCTUM ALTHÆÆ OFFICINALIS. E. D. Decoction of Marsh Mallows. (*Rad. Althææ sic.* ʒiv., *Uvarum Pass. demptis acin.* ʒij., *Aquæ* ʒvij., Boil to five pints and decant.)

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.

DECOCTUM ALŒES COMPOSITUM. L. D. Compound Decoction of Aloes. (*Ext. Glycyrrh.* ʒiv., *Potassæ Subcarb.* ʒij., *Aloes Spic. Ext. contriti*, *Myrrhæ contritæ*, *Croci Stig. sing.* ʒj., *Aquæ* ʒj. Boil to fʒxij. and strain, then add *Tinct. Card. Comp.* fʒiv.)

Comp. The gummy and extractive matter of the plants dissolved 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. fʒss. to fʒij. taken in the morning.

DECOCTUM ANTHEMIDIS NOBILIS. E. Decoct. Chamæmeli Comp. D. Decoction of Chamomile. (*Flor. Anthem. Nob.* ʒj. E. ʒss. D. *Sem. Carui* ʒiv. E. *Sem. Fœniculi* ʒij. D. *Aquæ* lbv. E. ʒj. D. Boil for 15 minutes and strain.)

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

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

DECOCTUM CINCHONÆ. L. D. Decoct. *Cinchonæ Lancifoliæ*, E. Decoction of Cinchona. (*Cinchonæ Lancifoliæ Cort. contusi* ʒj. *Aquæ* ʒj. L. D. ʒjss. E. Boil for ten minutes in a slightly covered vessel, and strain while hot.)

Comp. Cinchonia and resinous extractive dissolved in water. Long boiling oxygenates and precipitates the 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 the powder are required to be given with the bark.

Dose. fʒj. to fʒiv. three or four times a day.

Incomp. Oxymuriatic acid, tartarized antimony, infusion of galls.

DECOCTUM CYDONIÆ. L. Decoction of Quince Seed. (*Cydoniæ Sem.* ʒij., *Aquæ* ʒj. Boil over a gentle fire ten minutes, and strain.)

Comp. A solution of mucilage in water.

Prop. Inodorous; taste slightly grateful; nearly colourless; transparent, viscid.

Oper. Demulcent.

Use. In aphthæ, united with borax and honey, or syrup of mulberries; injected beneath the eyelids in violent ophthalmia. Perhaps altogether superfluous, as it does not keep.

Incomp. Acids, which coagulate it.

DECOCTUM DAPHNES MEZERËI. E. D. Decoction of Mezezeon. (*Cort. Rad. Daphnes Mezer.* ʒij., *Rad. Glycyrrh. contus.* ʒss., *Aquæ* 0ijj. Boil over a gentle fire to 0ij. and strain.)

Comp. The acrimony of the mezezeon, and the saccharine mucilage of the liquorice root, dissolved in water.

Oper. Stimulant, diaphoretic, alterative.

Use. In secondary syphilis, over which, however, it possesses little or no power; glandular swellings, chronic rheumatism.

Dose. fʒijj. to ʒvj. three or four times a day.

DECOCTUM DULCAMARÆ. L. D. Decoction of Woody Night-shade. (*Dulcamaræ Caulis concisi* fʒj., *Aquæ* 0jss. Boil to one pint and strain.)

Prop. Odour strong and unpleasant; taste bitter and nauseous, followed by a degree of sweetness.

Oper. Diuretic, diaphoretic.

Use. In dropsy? humoral asthma, lepra, and some other diseases of the skin.

Dose. fʒiv. to fʒj. with any aromatic tincture, twice or thrice a day.

DECOCTUM GEOFFRÆÆ INERMIS. E. D. Decoction of Cabbage Tree Bark. (*Cort. Geoff. Inerm. in pulv.* ʒj., *Aq.* 0ij. Boil over a slow fire to one pint and strain.)

Prop. Odour disagreeable; taste bitter and mucilaginous; colour that of Madeira wine.

Oper. Anthelmintic, purgative, narcotic.

Use. In worms, in which it has been found very efficacious.

Dose. To children fʒij. to adults fʒss. to fʒij. An overdose, or the drinking cold water during its operation, produces violent vomiting, fever, and delirium. These effects are to be remedied by castor oil, warm water, and acids.

DECOCTUM GLYCYRRHIZÆ. D. Decoction of Liquorice. (*Radicis Glycyrrhizæ contusæ* ʒjss., *Aquæ, mensura* lbj. Boil for ten minutes and strain.)

Use. An agreeable demulcent, and vehicle for the administration of other remedies.

DECOCTUM GUAIACI COMPOSITUM. E. D. Compound Decoction of Guaiacum, or of the Woods. (*Scob. Ligni Guaiaci* ʒijj., *Fruct. sic. Vitis Viniferæ* ʒij., *Rad. Lauri Sassafras con.* *Rad. Glycyrr. con. sing.* ʒj., *Aquæ* 0x. Boil the Guaiacum and Raisins with the water over a slow fire, to five pints, adding the roots towards the end, then strain.)

Oper. 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. fʒijj. to fʒvi. every three hours, so that 0j. or 0ij. may be daily taken.

DECOCTUM HÆMATOXYLI. D. Decoction of Logwood. (*Ramentorum ligni Hæmatoxyli* ʒjss. *Corticis Cinnamomi contusi* ʒj., *Aquæ mensura* lbj. Boil the wood in the water till it eva-

porate the decoction to ℥bj; towards the end of the coction add the cinnamon, then strain.)

Prop. Taste sweetish, subastringent; nearly inodorous; colour deep red.

Oper. Tonic; astringent?

Use. In diarrhœa, and some cases of dyspepsia, where the secretions of the intestines are acrid.

Dose. fʒj. to fʒiij. frequently.

Incomp. The mineral acids, solution of alum, sulphates of iron and of copper, acetate of lead, tartarized antimony.

Off. Prep. *Ext. Hamatoxyli.* L. D.

DECOCTUM HORDEI. L. D. Decoct. Hordei Distichi. E.

Decoction of Barley. (*Hordei Sem.* ʒij., *Aquæ* 0ivss. First wash the Barley well, then boil it for a few minutes in 0ss. of the water; which being strained off, and thrown away, add the remainder boiling; boil to two pints and strain.)

Oper. Nutritive, demulcent.

Use. As a diluent in febrile affections; recent gonorrhœa, and strangury; and to form the bulk in clysters.

Dose. Ad libitum.

DECOCTUM HORDEI COMPOSITUM. L. D. Compound

Decoction of Barley. (*Decoct. Hord.* 0ij., *Caricæ Fruct. concisi* ʒij. *Glycyrr. Rad. concisæ et contusæ* ʒss. *Uvarum Pass. demptis acinis* ʒij., *Aquæ* 0j. Boil to two pints and strain.)

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

DECOCTUM LICHENIS. L. Decoct. Lichenis Islandici. E. D.

Decoction of Liverwort. (*Lichenis* ʒj. L. *Aquæ* 0jss. L. Boil to 0j. and strain.)

Comp. Bitter extractive, and fecula, dissolved in water.

Prop. Inodorous; taste bitter; mucilaginous; colour yellow.

Oper. Tonic, demulcent.

Use. In protracted coughs, phthisis, emaciation from the great discharge of ulcers, pertussis.

Dose. fʒiv. to fʒij. three or four times a day. The bitter is completely extracted by steeping the lichen in several waters before it is boiled, adding to each water about half a scruple of subcarbonate of potash. Its nutritive qualities are considerable.

DECOCTUM MALVÆ COMPOSITUM. L. Compound De-

coction of Mallow. (*Malvæ exsic.* ʒj., *Anthemidis Flor. exsic.* ʒss., *Aquæ* 0j. Boil for fifteen minutes, and strain.)

Comp. Bitter extractive and mucilage in water.

Use. For the purpose of clysters and fomentations.

DECOCTUM PAPAVERIS. L. D. Decoction of Poppy. (*Papav.*

Somniferi Capsul. concis. ʒiv., *Aquæ* 0iv. 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 PYROLÆ. D. Decoction of Winter Green. (*Py-*

rolæ umbellatæ ʒj., *Aquæ*, *mensura* ℥ij. Macerate for six hours, then bruise and return the Pyrola to the liquor, and reduce the mixture by evaporation, when strained and expressed, to ℥bj. by measure.)

Prop. Taste bitter.

Oper. Diuretic, tonic.

Use. In ascites and other dropsies; acute rheumatism and hysteria.

Dose. f ʒj. to f ʒij. three times a day.

DECOCTUM QUERCUS. L. Decoctum Quercus Roboris, E. Decoction of Oak Bark. (*Quercus Cort.* ʒj., *Aquæ* ʒij. Boil to a pint, and strain.)

Oper. Astringent.

Use. As an injection in leucorrhœa, and the gleet discharge which frequently remains after miscarriages; a fomentation in local vitiated ulcer.

DECOCTUM SARSÄPÄRILLÆ. L. D. Decoctum Smilacis Sarsaparillæ, E. Decoction of Sarsaparilla. (*Sarsaparillæ Rad. concis.* ʒiv., *Aq. ferv.* ʒiv. 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 ʒij. 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. f ʒiv. to ʒss. twice or thrice a day alone, or united with milk.

DECOCTUM SARSÄPÄRILLÆ COMPOSITUM. L. D. Compound Decoction of Sarsaparilla. (*Decocti Sarsaparillæ ferv.* ʒiv., *Sassafras Rad. concisæ*, *Guaiaci Ligni rasi*, *Glycyrr. Rad. cont. sing.* ʒj., *Mezerei Rad. Cort.* ʒij. Boil fifteen minutes, and strain.)

Oper. Diaphoretic, alterative.

Use. The same as the former; in secondary syphilis, chronic rheumatism, and lepra.

Dose. f ʒiv. to ʒss. twice or thrice a day.

* * * This preparation is similar to the celebrated *Lisbon Diet Drink*.

DECOCTUM SENEGÆ. L. D. Decoct. Polygalæ Senegæ, E. Decoction of Senega. (*Senegæ Rad.* ʒj., *Aquæ* ʒij. Boil to ʒj. 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. f ʒjss. to f ʒij. three or four times a day.

DECOCTUM TARAXICI. D. Decoction of Dandelion. (*Leontodontis Taraxici recentis herbæ et radicis* ʒiv., *Aquæ* lbj. Boil to lbj. and express the strained liquor.)

Prop. Taste bitter.

Oper. Purgative; tonic.

Use. In deficient and irregular action of the hepatic organs.

Dose. f ʒj. to f ʒij. twice or thrice a day.

DECOCTUM ULMI. L. D. Decoctum Ulmi Campestris, E. Decoction of Elm Bark. (*Ulm Cort. recent. contusi* ʒiv., *Aquæ* ʒiv. Boil to ʒij. 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. f ʒiv. to ʒss. twice or thrice a day.

Incomp. Alcohol, and tinctures in any considerable quantity.

DECOCTUM VERÄTRI. L. D. Decoction of White Hellebore. (*Veratri Rad. cont.* ʒj., *Aquæ* ʒij., *Spir. Rect.* f ʒij. Boil the Watery Decoction to ʒj. and, when it is cold, add the Spirit.) *Decoctum Hellebori albi.*

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 FLORES. E. D. Clove Pink, or Clove Gilly-flower. (*Decand. Digyn. N. O. Caryophyllæ, L. J. Italy. 2.*) *Caryophylla rubra.*

Prop. Odour grateful, similar to that of cloves; taste bitterish, sub-astringent.

Oper. Aromatic.

Use. Discarded by judicious practitioners.

Incomp. Sulphate of iron, alkalies, acids.

DIGITALIS FOLIA ET SEMINA. L. *Digitalis Purpurea* Folia, E. D. Purple Foxglove Leaves. (*Digitalis Purpurea, Didynam. Angiosperm. N. O. Luridæ, L. Scrofulariæ, J. Indigenous. ♂.*) *Digitalis, herba.*

Prop. 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; diuretic. In overdoses it occasions vomiting, purging, dimness of sight, vertigo, delirium, hiccough, convulsions, and death. These symptoms of poisoning are obviated by cordials, opium, and blisters.

Use. In inflammatory diseases; phthisis; active hæmorrhages; 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, intermittent, 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 purging 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 fluid by the intestines. Its use must be followed by a generous diet, and tonics; and, during its employment, diluents are necessary.

Dose. Gr. j. to gr. iij. in a pill, united with ammoniacum, soap, calomel, or opium, every six or eight hours, till the remedy acts by the kidneys, when it must be discontinued; but it may again be given, after an interval.

Off. Prep. *Decoctum Digitalis, D. Infusum Digitalis, L. E. Tinct. Digitalis, L. E. D.*

DISOMÆ CRENATÆ (Buchu), FOLIA. D. The leaves of *Diosma Crenata.* (*Pentandria Monogyn. N. O. Diosmæ, L. I. Cape of Good Hope. 2.*)

Prop. Taste cool and aromatic, resembling peppermint; odour aromatic. The dried leaves stiff, of a yellow olive hue on the upper disk, pale and rugose on the lower: studded with glands.

Oper. Sudorific, diuretic.

Use. In rheumatism, gout, and catarrhal affections, affections of the mucous membrane of the bladder of urine.

Dose. See *Decoctum Buchu.*

DOLICHİ PUBES. L. *Dolichi Prurientis Pubes, E. Doliches, Setæ Leguminum, D.* The stiff hairs of the *Dolichos* Pods. (*Diadelph. Decand. N. O. Papilionaceæ, L. Leguminosæ, J. India. 2.*)

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

Oper. A mechanical anthelmintic.

Use. Against lumbrici and ascarides. The ripe pods are dipped in syrup 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 CAULES. L. E. Dulcamara; Stipites Autumnno Collecti, D. Woody Nightshade Twigs. (*Solanum Dulcamara*, *Pentand. Monogyn. N. O. Solanæ.* Indigenous. $\frac{1}{2}$.)

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

Oper. Diuretic, sudorific.

Use. In chronic rheumatism, humoral asthma, dropsy, lepra vulgaris and alphas; scrofula and jaundice.

Dose. \mathfrak{z} j. to \mathfrak{z} j. in powder; in the form of extract gr. v. to gr. x. An overdose produces vomiting and delirium.*

Off. Prep. *Decoctum Dulcamaræ*, L.

ELATĒRĪI PEPONES (*Baccæ*). L. Elaterium, E. D. Wild Cucumber. (*Monoecia Monadelph. N. O. Cucurbitaceæ.* South of Europe. \odot .) *Cucumis Agrestis, fructus recens.*

Prop. Inodorous; taste scarcely bitter, acrid.

Oper. Violently cathartic; hydragogue.

Use. In dropsies; but the extract is generally preferred.

Dose. Gr. ss. to gr. j. in a pill.

Off. Prep. *Extractum Elaterii*, L. E. D.

ELECTUĀRĪUM CATĒCHU COMPOSITUM, E. D. Electuary of Catechu. (*Ex. Mim. Catechu* \mathfrak{z} iv., *Kino* \mathfrak{z} iiij., *Cort. Cinnam.*, *Nucis Myrist. Mosch. sing.* \mathfrak{z} j., *Opii in Vini Albi Hispani q. ss. diffusi* \mathfrak{z} jss., *Syr. Rosæ Gall. ad Mellis spis.* Boil to \mathfrak{l} bj. $\frac{1}{4}$.) \mathfrak{z} iiij. contain gr. j. of opium.

Oper. Astringent, cordial.

Use. In diarrhœas from weak bowels; and where an astringent stimulant can be applied.

Dose. \mathfrak{z} j. to \mathfrak{z} j. as a bolus, or dissolved in any fluid.

ELĒMI. L. Amyris Elemifera; Resina, D. Elemi. (*Amyris elemifera*, *Octand. Monogyn. N. O. Dumosæ*, L. *Terebintaceæ*, J. Carolina. $\frac{1}{2}$.)

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 AMMŌNIĀCI. L. E. D. Ammoniacum Plaster. (*Ammoniaci pur.* \mathfrak{z} v., *Acidi Acetici* Oss. After dissolving the Ammoniacum, the Plaster is formed by evaporating the mixture in an iron vessel in a water-bath, constantly stirring.)

Prop. Adhesive.

Oper. Stimulant, resolvent.

Use. To scrofulous tumours, bronchocele, white swelling.

EMPLASTRUM AMMŌNIĀCI CUM HYDRARGYRO. L. D. Ammoniacum Plaster with Mercury. (*Ammoniaci pur.* \mathfrak{l} bj., *Hy-*

* The effects of Dulcamara are regulated by the soil and temperature of the climate where the plants grow; the warmer the better.

drarg. pur. ℥iij., *Olei Sulph.* f℥j. 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, hydrarthrus, nodes, tophi, bronchocele, and indolent tumours.

The mercury is in the state of a protoxide, or with a minimum of oxygen.

EMPLASTRUM AROMATICUM. D. Aromatic Plaster. (*Thuris* ℥iij., *Ceræ Flavæ* ℥ss., *Pulv. Cort. Cinnamomi* ℥vi., *Ol. Ess. Pimento*, *Ol. Ess. Limonum*, sing. ℥ij. 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 the pains of that viscus, to allay vomiting, and expel flatus. It requires to be frequently renewed, being not very adhesive.

EMPLASTRUM ASSÆFETIDÆ. E. Assafœtida Plaster. (*Emp. Oxidi Plumbi Semivitrei*, *Gum. Res. Ferulæ Assafœtidæ*, 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 BELLADONNÆ. D. Plaster of Belladonna. (*Succi Spissati Belladonnæ* ℥j., *Emplastri Saponis* ℥ij.)

Oper. Sedative.

Use. In chronic rheumatism, and local pains.

EMPLASTRUM CALEFACIENS. D. Calefacient Plaster. (*Emplasti. 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; and sciatica.

EMPLASTRUM CANTHARIDIS. L. Emplast. Cantharidis Vesicatorii, E. Emplast. Cantharidis, D. Plaster of the Spanish or Blistering Fly. (*Cantharidis in pulv. sub.* lbj., *Emp. Ceræ* lbjss., *Adipis Præp.* lbj. Melt the plaster and lard together, and as the mixture becomes thick in cooling, 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 part which it is to cover should be bathed with vinegar; and a piece of thin gauze pressed down on the surface of the plaster interposed between it and the skin, by which means it is easily and cleanly removed. It requires to remain applied twelve hours, in order to produce a perfect blister.

EMPLASTRUM CANTHARIDIS VESICATORII COMPOSITUM. E. Compound Plaster of Spanish Flies. (*Resinæ Liq. Pini Laricis partes octodecim*; *Resinæ Concretæ Pini Abietis*, *Meloes Vesicat.* sing. partes duodecim; *Ceræ F.* partes quatuor, *Subacetatis Cupri partes duas*, *Sem. Sinapis Albæ*, *Fruct. Piper. Nig.* sing. partem unam. Melt the pitch and wax, then add the turpentine; and as these cool, sprinkle in the other substances in

the form of powder, so as to make a plaster.) *Emplastrum Vesicatorium*.

Oper. Powerfully stimulant, vesicant.

Use. The same as the former; but supposed to be more certain and quicker in producing its effects; hence useful in gout and cramps in the stomach.

EMPLASTRUM CERÆ. L. *Emplastrum Simplex*, E. Wax Plaster. (*Ceræ Flavæ*, *Sevi præp. sing.* ℥iij., *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 Cantharidis*, L.

EMPLASTRUM CUMINI. L. Cummin Plaster. (*Cumini Sem.*, *Carui Sem.*, *Lauri Bæc.*, *sing.* ℥iij., *Picis Aridæ* lbij., *Ceræ Flavæ* ℥iij. 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 tumours.

EMPLASTRUM GALBĀNI. D. Galbanum Plaster. (*Emplast. Lithargyri* lbij., *Gum. Galbani* lbss., *Rament. Ceræ Flavæ* ℥iv. Melt the Galbanum before adding the plaster and wax, then melt all together.)

Oper. Stimulant, suppurative.

Use. To strumous tumours; and to induce suppuration in phlegmons, but now rarely used for the latter purpose.

EMPLASTRUM GALBĀNI COMPOSITUM. L. Compound Plaster of Galbanum. (*Galbani Gummi Res. pur.* ℥viiij., *Emp. Plumbi* lbij., *Terebinth. Vulg.* ℥x., *Abietis Res. cont.* ℥iij. Melt the Galbanum and turpentine together, then mix in the resin, and afterwards the plaster, previously melted.) *Emplastrum Lithargyri Compositum*.

Oper. Stimulant, suppurative, digestive.

Use. To scrofulous tumours; old arthritic joints; and to the lumbar regions in rickets. For the purposes of a digestive in discharged abscesses, when induration remains.

EMPLASTRUM GUMMÖSUM. E. Gum Plaster. (*Emp. Oxidi Plumbi Semivit. partes octo*, *Gummi Res. Ammoniaci*, *Gummi Res. Bubonis Galbani*, *Ceræ Flavæ sing. partem unam.*)

Oper. and Use. The same as the two former.

Off. Prep. *Emplastrum Saponis*, E.

EMPLASTRUM HYDRARGYRI (protoxidi). L. E. Mercurial Plaster. (*Hydrarg. pur. pond.* ℥iij., *Ol. Sulphureti* f℥j., *Emplast. Plumbi* lbj. Rub the mercury with the oil until the globules disappear, then add the plaster.) *Emplastrum Lithargyri cum Hydrargyro*.

Oper. Stimulant, resolvent, discutient.

Use. To buboes and venereal tumours; nodes, when not painful to the touch; and indurations; and to joints affected with syphilitic pains.

EMPLASTRUM OXIDI FERRI RŪBRI. E. Plaster of Red Oxyd of Iron. (*Emplast. Oxidi Plumbi Semivit. partes xxiv.*, *Resinæ Pini partes sex*, *Ceræ Fl.*, *Olei Oleæ Europ. sing. partes tres*, *Oxidi Ferri Rubri partes octo*. Rub the red oxyd of iron with the oil, and add the other ingredients melted.) *Emplastrum Roborans*.

Oper. Strengthening, stimulant.

Use. In muscular relaxations; and in weaknesses of the joints after sprains. It acts chiefly in giving a mechanical support, by its stiffness and adhesive quality.

EMPLASTRUM OPII. L. D. Opium Plaster. (*Opii dur. cont. ʒss., Abietis Resinæ cont. ʒiij., Emplast. Plumbi lbj.* The plaster and resin being melted together, add the opium.)

Oper. Andoyne? 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.

EMPLASTRUM PICIS COMPOSITUM. L. Compound Pitch Plaster. (*Picis Aridæ lbij., Abietis Resinæ lbj., Resinæ Flavæ sing. ʒiv., Myristicæ Olei expressi ʒj.* To the pitch, resin, and wax melted together, add the other matters, and mix.)

Oper. 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 places, the plaster should be frequently renewed.

EMPLASTRUM 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. lbv., Olivæ Olei, Congium, Aqua ʒij.* Boil together over a slow fire, stirring constantly until the oil and oxide of lead cohere.) *Emplastrum Lithargyri.*

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. Assafoetidæ*, 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 lbss., Emplastri Plumbi lbij.* Melt the plaster with a gentle heat, then add the resin, and mix.) *Emplastrum Lithargyri cum Resina.*

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; ʒvj. only to lbj. 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 lbss., Emplast. Plumbi lbij.* Mix the soap with the melted plaster; and boil to a proper consistence.)

Oper. Mildly discutient.

Use. Applied to lymphatic tumours; and used with the same views as the mercurial plaster, but with much less effect.

EMPLASTRUM SAPONIS COMPOSITUM, vel ADHÆRENS.

D. Compound Soap Plaster. (*Emplastri Saponis* ℥ij., *Emplastri Lithargyri cum Resina* ℥iij.)

Use. To support the parts in the cure of ulcers.

EMPLASTRUM THŪRIS. D. Frankincense Plaster. (*Emplast.*

Lithargyri lbij., *Thuris* lbss., *Oxydi Ferri Rubri* ℥iij.)

Oper. and Use. The same as the Plaster of red oxide of iron.

EMULSIO ACACIÆ ARABICÆ. E. Emulsio Arabica, D. Gum

Arabic Emulsion. (*Nucleor. Amygd. Com.* ℥j., *Aquæ* lbijss., *Mucilaginis Mim. Nitot.* ℥ij., *Sacch.* ℥iv. While beating the decorticated Almonds with the sugar and water, add the mucilage.)

Prop. 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, gonorrhœa, and strangury from the absorption of the acrid matter of Spanish Flies, or any other causes. A vehicle for other medicines.

Dose. ℥ss. or more, ad libitum.

Incomp. Acids, oxymel, and syrup of squills, spirits, tinctures, tartrate and supertartrate of potash, oxymuriate of mercury, and spirit of nitric æther.

EMULSIO CAMPHORÆ. E. Camphor Emulsion. (*Camphoræ*

℥j., *Nuc. Amygd. Com. Decort. Sacch. pur. sing.* ℥iv., *Aquæ* ℥vj.)

Emulsio Camphorata.

Comp. 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. f℥ss to f℥ij. several times a day.

ENĒMA CATHARTICUM. D. Purging Clyster. (*Mannæ* ℥j.,

Decocti Chamæmeli Comp. f℥x., *Ol. Olivæ* ℥j., *Sulph. Magnesiae* ℥ss.)

Use. This is a good, gently stimulating, and emollient clyster; but it does not possess any peculiar advantage over those which are every day ordered in extemporaneous prescriptions.

ENĒMA FÆTIDUM. D. Fætid Clyster. *The former, with the additioⁿ of ℥ij. of the Tincture of Assafœtida.*

Oper. Antispasmodic, anodyne.

Use. In hysteria; spasmodic colic; the convulsions of infants; and for allaying the irritation produced by ascarides in the rectum.

ENĒMA OPII. D. Clyster of Opium. (*Tincturæ Opii* ℥j., *Aquæ Tepidæ* ℥ij.)

Use. In irritable bladder, diseases of the prostate gland, and dysentery.

ENĒMA TEREBINTHINÆ. D. Turpentine Clyster. (*Tere-*

binthinæ vulgaris ℥iv., *Ovi unius vitellum.* Rub together and add gradually f℥x. of tepid water, not exceeding 100° Fahrenheit in temperature.)

Use. In affections of the urinary organs.

EUPHORBIÆ GUMMI-RESINA. L. D. Euphorbium. (*Euphorbia Officinarum, Dodecand. Trigynia, N. O. Tricoccæ, L. Euphorbia, J. Africæ.* 4.)

Comp. 37.0 resin, 19.0 wax, 20.5 malate of lime, 2.0 malate of potash, 5.0 water, and 13.5 woody matter and loss.

Prop. Inodorous; taste, when chewed, nauseous, burning; tears about the size of a large pea, 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 ARTEMISIÆ ABSYNTHII. D. Extract of Wormwood. (A decoction defecated and evaporated.)

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 ʒj. 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 hæmorrhages.

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

EXTRACTUM ALÖES PURIFICATUM. L. D. 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 the same cases for which the gum-resin is applied.

Dose. Gr. v. to gr. xv. in pills.

Off. Prep. *Pulv. Aloes Compositus*, L. *Pilulæ Aloes Comp.* L. *Pilulæ Aloes cum Myrrha*, L.

EXTRACTUM ANTHEMIDIS. L. Ext. Anthemidis Nobilis, E. *Extractum Chamæmeli*, D. Extract of Chamomile. (The volatile oil is dissipated in this preparation.) *Extractum Chamæmeli*.

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.

EXTRACTUM BELLADONNÆ. L. *Succus Spissatus 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. ʒ, gradually increased to gr. v. in pills.

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 absorbing oxygen when boiled in water, it 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 \mathfrak{z} ss. dissolved in any distilled water. Formerly the dose of gr. x. was supposed to be equivalent to \mathfrak{z} ss. of the bark powder; but Sir John Pringle's experiments first showed 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 hard and soft state.

EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ RESINOSUM. L. Ext. Cinchonæ Lancifoliæ, E. Extract. Cinchonæ, D. Resinous Extract of Bark. (An Aqua-Spirituos Extract, containing both the extractive and resin of the bark.) *Extractum Cinchonæ Resinæ.*

Prop. Taste bitter, with the austereness of the bark; fracture 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 presence of the alcohol, the extract absorbs less oxygen. 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 COLÖCYNTHĪDIS. L. D. Extract of Colocynth. (A gummy extract, about \mathfrak{z} ij., obtained by water from \mathfrak{z} vij. of the pulp.)

Oper. Cathartic, and mild in its operation, as it is not apt to occasion gripings.

Use. For evacuating the bowels; and as an adjunct to other purgatives.

Dose. Gr. v. to \mathfrak{z} ss. in pills at bed-time.

EXTRACTUM COLÖCYNTHĪDIS COMPOSITUM. L. D. Compound Extract of Colocynth. (*Colocynth. Pulpæ con.* \mathfrak{z} vj., *Aloes Spic. Ext. contriti* \mathfrak{z} jss., *Scammon. Gummi-Res. cont.* \mathfrak{z} ss., *Cardamomi Sem. contrit.* \mathfrak{z} j., *Water* \emptyset ij. Macerate the pulp in the spirit at a gentle heat for four days, strain, add the Aloes and Scammony; then distil off the spirit, and mix in the powdered Cardamom Seeds.)

Oper. Cathartic, stimulant.

Use. In obstinate visceral obstructions; habitual costiveness in leucophlegmatic habits; dropsies; worms.

Dose. Gr. vj. to \mathfrak{z} ss. in pills.

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

Prop. Odour fætid; 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 opium does; a useful addition to mercurial salts in cutaneous complaints.

Dose. Gr. iij. gradually increased to \mathfrak{z} j. twice or thrice a day.*

* Impotentiam virilem, says *Bergius*, sub usu Conii curatam

EXTRACTUM ELATĒRII. L. D. Extract of Elaterium. (The fæcula of the expressed juice.)

Oper. 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 operate; and this is repeated every third day till a cure be effected.

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

Prop. Inodorous, intensely bitter, black, shining, tenacious.

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 ʒss. twice or thrice a day.

Qff. Prep. *Pilulæ Aloes Comp.* L.

EXTRACTUM GLYCYRRHIZÆ. L. D. Extract of Liquorice. (The evaporated decoction.)

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

Oper. Demulcent.

Use. In the tickling cough of catarrh it is perhaps the most useful of the demulcents, as it hangs about and sheaths the fauces.

Dose. ʒj. to ʒij. ad libitum.

Qff. Prep. *Pilulæ Opiatæ*, E. *Pilulæ Scilliticæ*, E. *Trochisci Glycyrrhizæ Glabræ*, E. *Trochisci Glycyrrhizæ cum Opio*, E.

EXTRACTUM HÆMATOXYLI. L. Ext. Hæmatoxyli Campechiani, E. Ext. Hæmatoxyli Campechiani, D. Extract 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 hæmorrhages. It may be given clysterwise in solution.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒj. in pills, or dissolved in cinnamon water.

EXTRACTUM RADICIS HELLĒBÖRI NIGRI. E. Extract of Black Hellebore Root. (The evaporated decoction.) *Extractum Hellebori Nigri.*

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 ʒj. : as an emmenagogue, &c. gr. iij. to gr. x.

EXTRACTUM HUMŪLI. L. D. Extract of Hops. (The evaporated decoction.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste bitter, with the peculiar flavour of the hop.

Oper. Tonic, anodyne? diuretic.

observavi, in viro quodam plusquam quadragenario, qui omnem erectionem penis perdiderat, postinde tamen plures liberos procreavit.—Mat. Med. vol. i. 195.

Use. In gout; dyspepsia; and mania, to procure rest; but its virtues are very doubtful.

Dose. Gr. v. to ʒj. in pills.

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

Prop. Odour slightly foetid; taste nauseous, bitterish, sub-saline.

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 ʒj. It has been increased to the extent of ʒj. twice a day.

EXTRACTUM JALAPÆ. L. Ext. Convolvuli Jalapæ, E. Ext. Jalapæ, D. Extract of Jalap. (A spirituous tincture distilled, and an aqueous decoction evaporated, and the remains mixed together, kept both soft and hard.) *Extractum Jalapi.*

Oper. Cathartic, hydragogue.

Use. In costiveness, worms, dropsy, generally combined with soap or calomel.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒj. in pills. To children the hard extract is given, triturated with sugar or testaceous powders.

Off. Prep. *Pulv. Scammoneæ Comp.* L.

EXTRACTUM LACTUCÆ. L. Extract of Lettuce. (R the leaves of fresh lettuce lbj.; beat them in a stone mortar, sprinkling them with water; then express the juice, and evaporate it without allowing it to subside, until it acquire a proper degree of consistence.)

Prop. Odour narcotic like opium; taste bitter.

Oper. Narcotic, diaphoretic.

Use. In the same cases as opium.

Dose. From gr. iij. to gr. x. in form of pills.

EXTRACTUM NUCIS VOMICÆ. D. Extract of Nux Vomica. (*Nucis Vomicae rasæ ʒviiij.*, *Spiritus tenuioris, mensurâ lbij.* Digest in a covered vessel for three days, strain the liquor, and express what remains in a press; to this residue add lbjss. of proof spirit, digest for three days and express the residue. Consume the mixed liquors by distillation, and reduce to a proper consistence.)

Oper. Stimulant.

Use. In paraplegia, and other cases of partial paralysis.

Dose. From Gr. ¼ to gr. jss.

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

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 potash, 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. Papaveris Somniferi. E.
Extract of White Poppy. (The decoction evaporated.) *Extractum Papaveris Albi.*

Oper. Narcotic, anodyne; without producing so generally delirium, headach, or nausea, as opium and its extract produce.

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 ℥j. in form of pills.

Incomp. As under Extractum Opii.

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

Oper. Astringent, tonic.

Use. In alvine hæmorrhages and immoderate fluxes.

EXTRACTUM RHEI. L. D. 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 ℥ss. in pills, or dissolved in peppermint water.

EXTRACTUM RUTÆ GRÆVĒOLENTIS. E. Ext. Rutæ, D. Extract of Rue. (A decoction evaporated.) *Extractum Rutæ.*

Prop. Inodorous; taste bitter, acrid.

Oper. Tonic, stomachic, 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 chamomile flowers.

Dose. Gr. x. to ℥j. in pills.

EXTRACTUM SARSAPARILLÆ. L. Extract of Sarsaparilla. (A strained decoction evaporated.)

Oper. The same as the powder of the root, to the decoction of which this extract is added, "to render it stronger and more efficacious."

Dose. Gr. x. to ℥j. in pills, or dissolved in the decoction.

EXTRACTUM SARSAPARILLÆ FLUIDUM. D. Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla. (*Radicis Sarsaparillæ incisæ* ℥bj., *Aquæ mensurâ* ℥xij. Let them be boiled together for an hour and the liquor poured off. Then add twelve pints of water and repeat the boiling and effusion. Express the liquor strongly from the residuary matter. Set the mixed liquors aside that the fæces may subside; then by continued boiling evaporate the mixture to f℥xxx., and add f℥ij. of rectified spirit.)

Use. In the same cases as the powder of the root.

Dose. From f℥ij. to f℥iv., twice or thrice a day.

EXTRACTUM SPARTII SCOPARII. D. Extract of Broom Tops. (*The Spartium Scoparium.*)

Oper. Diuretic, stomachic.

Use. In dropsies, but seldom employed.

Dose. ℥ss. to ℥j. in pills.

EXTRACTUM STRAMONII. L. D. Extract of Stramonium. (*R. Seminorum Stramonii* ℥bj., *Aquæ ferventis*, Cong. j. Macerate for four hours in a vessel slightly covered, near the fire; then take them out, and bruise them in a stone mortar, and return

them again to the fluid when they are bruised. Then boil the liquor down to four pints, and strain it while it is hot. Finally, evaporate it to a proper thickness.)

Prop. Odour narcotic; taste bitter.

Use. In asthma and other spasmodic affections.

Dose. From gr. ij. to gr. x., in the form of pill, twice or thrice a day.

EXTRACTUM TARAXACI. L. Ext. Taraxaci, D. Extract of Dandelion. (A strained decoction evaporated.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste bitter, mucilaginous.

Oper. Deobstruent, laxative, diuretic.

Use. In jaundice, chronic inflammation, and incipient scirrhus of the liver, chronic derangements of the stomach, hypochondriasis, and dropsy.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒj. united with sulphate of potash.

FARĪNA. L. E. Triticum Estivum; Farina, D. Flour. (Vide Amylum.)

Comp. Gluten, starch, albumen, gum, phosphate of lime.

Use. The introduction of Flour into the Pharmacopœias 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; Scobs. Oxydi, Squamæ.*)

Prop. Colour blueish grey; texture fibrous; fracture brilliant and fine grained; sp. grav. 7.6 to 7.8; hard, ductile, malleable, magnetic.

Oper. Tonic, deobstruent; anthelmintic; producing foetid 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 hæmorrhages. 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 ʒj. 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.

FERRI ACETAS. D. Acetate of Iron. (*Ferri Carbonatis partem unam, Acidi Acetici partes sex.* Digest for three days and strain.) *To be kept in stoppered bottles.*

Prop. Small green prismatic crystals; taste styptic; sp. grav. 1.368. Converted into peracetate by exposure to the air, or a high temperature.

Oper. Tonic, astringent.

Use. In dyspepsia, chlorosis, hysteria, and rachitis.

Dose. Gr. iv. to gr. xij.

FERRUM AMMONIATUM. L. Murias Ammoniaë et Ferri, E. D. Ammoniated Iron. *Ferrum Ammoniacale.*

Comp. Submuriate of ammonia, red muriate of iron.

Prop. Odour resembling saffron; taste styptic; 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 Ammoniaci, L.

FERRI CYANURETUM. D. Prussian Blue.

Use. For the preparation of the cyanuret of mercury.

FERRI OXYDUM NIGRUM. D. Black Oxyd of Iron. (Let scales of the oxyd of iron, collected round the anvils of smiths, be washed, dried, and purified from dross by the application of a magnet. Then reduce them to powder, the finer parts of which are to be separated in the manner prescribed for the preparation of chalk.)

Use. In the same case as the rust.

Dose. Gr. v. to ʒj.

FERRI SULPHURETUM. D. Sulphuret of Iron. (Let an iron rod be heated in a wind furnace to a white heat, and immediately on taking it from the fire let it be rubbed upon a roll of sulphur. Let the sulphuret of iron drop into water, and be separated from the sulphur, and dried; keep it in a stoppered bottle.)

Use. The same as the hydro-sulphuret of ammonia.

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

Comp. Red oxyd of iron, carbonic acid.

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 solution by an excess of carbonic acid. It is advantageously employed in tic douloureux, dyspepsia, chlorosis, and lately has been much recommended in cancer.

Dose. Gr. iv. to gr. xv. united with myrrh, bitter extracts, or some aromatic.

Off. Prep. Tartarum Ferri, D. Tinct. Ferri Muriatis, L. D. Ferrum Ammoniatum, L.

FERRI SULPHAS. L. Sulphas Ferri, E. D. Sulphate of Iron. (A protoxide, or at the minimum of oxydation) *Ferrum Vitriolatum.*

Comp. Oxyd of iron 28.3, sulphuric acid 26.7, water of crystallization 45 parts, in 100 of the crystallized salt.

Prop. Inodorous; taste strong, styptic; crystals light green, transparent rhomboidal prisms; soluble in two parts water; effloresce in the air.

Oper. Tonic, emmenagogue; anthelmintic; in large doses emetic.

Use. In diseases of general debility, amenorrhœa, with a weak languid pulse; diabetes; in clysters against ascarides.

Dose. Gr. j. to gr. v. combined with myrrh, ammoniacum, and bitter extracts.

Incomp. The earths,urias barytæ, alkalies, and their carbonates, boras sodæ, nitras argenti, acetas plumbi.

Off. Prep. Sulphas Ferri Exsiccatus, E. Pitulæ Ferri cum Myrrha, L.

FERRI RUBIGO. L. D. Subcarbonas Ferri Præparatus. 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. Inodorous; taste styptic; reddish-brown; pulverulent.

Oper. Tonic, aperient.

Use. In debility, &c. Cullen 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 ʒss. united with pulvis cinnamomi compositus, L.
FERRUM TARTARIZATUM. L. Tartras Potassæ et Ferri, E. Tartarum Ferri, D. Tartarized Iron (*Ferri lbj., Potassæ supertart. lbij., Aquæ ʒj.* Rub them together, and expose to the air in a flat glass vessel for eight days; then dry, and reduce to a fine powder. Add a pint of water to the powder, and place it aside for eight days, then dry it and pulverize.)

Comp. Tartrate of iron, tartrate of potash.

Prop. Inodorous; taste styptic; very soluble in water.

Oper. Tonic, deobstruent.

Use. This is one of the mildest of the salts of iron; and so palatable, that children may be easily persuaded to take it. In scrofulous tumours, weakened bowels, &c.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒss. in powder, or bolus, mixed with any aromatic, or with columba.

Incomp. Potassæ sulphuretum, infusions of oak bark, galls, or other astringent vegetables.

FILICIS RADIX. L. Aspidii Filicis Maris Radix, E. D. Male Fern Root. (*Aspidium Filix Mas. Cryptogamia Felices, N. O. Filices.* Indigenous. ʒ.)

Prop. Odour weak; taste sweet, mucilaginous; slightly bitter and austere.

Oper. Anthelmintic?

Use. In tinea lata, 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. Terebinthinæ.

Dose. ʒij. to ʒiij. of the solid part of the powdered root, taken in the morning, and soon after it a strong cathartic of gamboge or jalap, worked off with green tea. This was Madame Nouffier's celebrated remedy.

FENICULI SEMINA. L. E. D. Fennel Seed. (*For class and order vide Anethi Semina.*)

Prop. Odour aromatic; taste warm, sweetish; fruit ovate.

Oper. Carminative, diuretic.

Use. In flatulencies.

Dose. ʒj to ʒj. bruised.

FUCUS. L. Fuci Vesiculosi Herba cum fructu. D. Bladder Fucus. (*Fucus Vesiculosus, Cryptogamia Algæ, N. O. Algæ. British Shores.*)

Oper. Vide Pulvis Quercus Marinæ, D.

GALBANI GUMMI-RESINA. L. D. Bubonis Galbani Gummi Resina, E. Galbanum Gum-Resin. (*Bubon Galbanum, Pentandria Digyn. N. O. Umbellatæ. Cape of Good Hope. ʒ.*) Galbanum.

Comp. Resin, gummy extractive, essential oil.

Prop. Odour fætid; taste bitter, acrid; the agglutinated tears of a white colour, in a ground of reddish-brown: forms an emulsion when triturated with water; soluble in proof spirit, wine, and vinegar. Sp. grav. 1.212.

Oper. Internally antispasmodic, deobstruent, expectorant; externally resolvent, discutient.

Use. In hysteria, particularly that which attends irregular and deficient menstruation; chlorosis; externally to indolent tumours.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒj. in pills, or emulsion.

Off. Prep. *Pilulæ Galbani Comp. L. Pilulæ Myrrhæ Comp. D. Pilulæ Assafœtidæ Comp. E. Tinct. Galbani, D. Emplast. Galbani, D. Empl. Assafœtidæ, B. Empl. Gummosum, E. Emplast. Galbani Comp. L.*

GALLÆ. L. E. D. Galls. (*Quercus Infectoria*, Dyer's Oak. *For class and order, vide Quercus Cortex.* Asia Minor. $\frac{1}{2}$.) *Galla.* The production of the *Diplolepis Gallæ Tinctoriæ*.

Comp. Tannin 130, mucilage 12, gallic acid and extractive 31, calcareous earth and saline matter 12, insoluble matter 315 grains, in 500 of galls (*Davy*); but the goodness of the galls varies these results.

Prop. Inodorous; taste very austere and astringent; hard, ligneous, 4 to 12 lines in diameter, covered with tubercles; the colour of the best is blackish grey or blue; the unpierced are the best.

Oper. Powerfully astringent, tonic.

Use. They have been used in diarrhœa, intestinal hæmorrhages, and intermittents; but they are principally employed in gargles and injections; and the powder to form an ointment for piles, in the proportion of \mathfrak{z} ij. to lard \mathfrak{z} ij., and powdered opium \mathfrak{z} j.

Dose. When exhibited internally, gr. x. to \mathfrak{g} j. twice or thrice a day.

Incomp. Lime water, potassæ subcarbonas, plumbi acetas, cupri sulphas, argenti nitras, ferri sulphas, antimonium tartarizatum, hydrargyri nitras, infusum cinchonæ, and solution of isinglass; all of which precipitate the infusion of galls.

GENTIÂNÆ RADIX. L. *Gentianæ Luteæ Radix, E. D.* Gentian Root. (*Pentandria Digyn.* N. O. *Rosaceæ, L. Gentianæ, J.* Mountains of Europe. $\frac{1}{4}$.)

Prop. Almost inodorous, extremely bitter; externally brown, wrinkled; internally yellow, spongy; flexible; virtues yielded to ether, alcohol, and water.

Oper. Tonic, stomachic, in large doses aperient; antiseptic.

Use. In dyspepsia; hysteria; jaundice; gout, united with aromatics; chlorosis, with chalybeates; and dropsies, with squill and neutral salts. Externally in putrid ulcers.

Dose. Gr. x. to \mathfrak{g} 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.*

GEOFFRÆÆ INERMIS CORTEX. E. D. Cabbage Tree Bark. (*Diadelph. Decand.* N. O. *Papilionactæ, L. Leguminosæ, J.* Jamaica. $\frac{1}{2}$.)

Prop. 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 \mathfrak{g} j. to \mathfrak{g} ij., but decoction is a preferable form.

Off. Prep. *Decoctum Geoffrææ Inermis, E.*

GĒUM URBANUM; RADIX, D. Common Aven's Root. (*Icosand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Senticosæ, L. Rosaceæ, J.* Indigenous, $\frac{1}{4}$.)

Prop. 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 diarrhœa, flatulent colic, and general debility.

Dose. Of the powder \mathfrak{z} ss. to \mathfrak{z} j. four times a day; of a decoction \mathfrak{z} j. every hour; of a tincture formed with the root \mathfrak{z} j. alcohol \mathfrak{g} j. — \mathfrak{z} ij. three or four times a day.

GLYCYRRHĪZÆ RADIX. L. D. *Glycyrrhizæ Glabræ Radix, Extractum, E.* Liquorice Root. (*Diadelphia Decand.* N. O. *Papilionaceæ, L. Leguminosæ, J.* South of Europe. $\frac{1}{4}$.) Should be three years old.

Prop. Inodorous; taste sweet, mucilaginous, leaving, when un-

peeled, a degree of bitterness in the mouth; flexible; cuticle brown.

Oper. Demulcent.

Use. In catarrh; but it is generally combined with other mucilages, and is a pleasant and useful demulcent.

Dose. Of the powder ʒss. to ʒj.

Off. Prep. *Decoct. Sarsaparillæ comp.* L. D. *Infusum Lini*, L. *Ext. Glycyrrhizæ*, L. E. D. *Confectio Sennæ*, L. E.

GRANĀTI CORTEX. L. Granatum; Baccæ tunica exterior, Flores, Radicis Cortex, D. Pomegranate Bark and Flowers, and bark of the roots. (*Icosandria Monogyn.* N. O. *Pomaceæ*, L. *Myrtæ*, J. South of Europe. ʒ.) *Balaustium*.

Prop. Inodorous; taste bitter, styptic; strike a permanent blue with sulphate of iron: virtues yielded to water.

Oper. Astringent.

Use. In chronic and colliquative diarrhœas, and the protracted stage of dysentery; but chiefly externally, as an injection in leucorrhœa, and gargles in angina.

Dose. In substance ʒss. to ʒj. of a decoction fʒss. every three hours.

Incomp. Sulphate of iron.

GRATIOLÆ OFFICINALIS HERBA. E. Hedge Hyssop (*Decand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Personatæ*, L. J. South of Europe. ʒ.) *Gratiola*; *Radix*.

Prop. Inodorous; taste strong, bitter, nauseous.

Oper. Anthelmintic; purgative; sometimes emetic; diuretic.

Use. Against lumbrici and ascarides; in dropsy.

Dose. In substance gr. x. every hour till it operate. Vide *Decoct.*

GUAIACI RESĪNA ET LIGNUM. L. E. D. Guaiacum Resin and Wood. *Guaiacum*.

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, in liquor ammoniæ 38 parts. The powder is whitish, but changes to green in the air.

Oper. Stimulant, diaphoretic; in large doses purgative.

Use. In chronic rheumatism, gout, cutaneous diseases, and the sequelæ of lues venerea.

Dose. To produce its first effects gr. v. to ʒj. in pills, or in emulsion made with mucilage or yolk of egg; to purge, gr. xv. to ʒij. in the same form.

Incomp. The mineral acids.

Off. Prep. *Decoct. Guaiaci comp.* E. *Decoct. Sarsap. 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.

HÆMATOXYLI LIGNUM. L. E. D. Log Wood. (*Decand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Lomentaceæ*, L. *Leguminosæ*, J. America. ʒ.)

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 diarrhœa and dysentery, under the form of decoction. ʒ of the shavings ʒj., water ʒij. Boil to ʒj. and strain.

Dose. fʒj. and fʒij. 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.

HELENIUM. L. *Inula Helenium*, Radix, D. The Root of Elecampane. (*Inula Helenium*, *Syngenesia Superfl.* N. O. *Compositæ Radiatæ*, L. *Corymbiferæ*, J. South of Europe. 4.)

Prop. Odour aromatic; taste glutinous, bitterish, acrid, and pungent; contains an essential oil, on which its virtue depends.

Oper. Stimulant, expectorant, diuretic, emmenagogue.

Use. In chronic coughs, and humoral asthma; used more as a domestic medicine.

Dose. ʒj. to ʒj. in powder twice or thrice a day.

HELLEBORI FÆTIDI FOLIÆ. L. The leaves of Stinking Hellebore. (*Helleborus Fætidus*, *Polyand. Polygynia*, N. O. *Multisiliquæ*, L. *Ranunculacæ*, J. Indigenous. 4.) *Helleborastis Folia*.

Prop. Odour fætid; taste acrid, bitter, nauseous.

Oper. Cathartic, anthelmintic.

Use. In worms, but now scarcely ever used.

Dose. fʒj. of this decoction. ʒ of the leaves ʒij., water ʒss.; boil 15 minutes, and strain.

HELLEBORI NIGRI RADIX. L. E. D. Black Hellebore Root. (Class and order as above. Austria. 4.)

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 ʒj. 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.

HIRUDO MEDICINALIS. D. The Leech. (*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 blue, maculated with yellow; mouth and bite triangular; anal extremity a circular sucker.

Use. In every species of local inflammation, except the erysipelalous; 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 leech, to allow it to dry itself by crawling on a clean cloth: or the part may be scratched with the point of the lancet. Leeches will not bite when casting their skins, which they often change.

HORDEI SEMĪNA. L. *Hordei Distichi Semina*. E. D. Pearl Barley. (*Triand. Digyn.* N. O. *Gramina*. The river Tamara. 6.) *Semina, tunicis nudata*.

Prop. Taste sweetish, viscid; granules roundish, of a pearly whiteness; consists almost entirely of starch.

Use. Vide Decoctum. As it is apt to get musty, barley should always be washed before it is made into decoction.

Off. Prep. *Decoctum Hordei*. L. E. D. *Decoct. Hard. Comp.* L. D.

HUMŪLI STROBĪLI. L. E. Hops. (*Humulus Lupulus*, *Dioecia Pentand.* N. O. *Scabridæ*, L. *Urticæ*, J. Europe. 4.)

Prop. Odour fragrant, sub-narcotic; taste bitter, aromatic; depending on a peculiar principle named lupuline, extractive, 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 ℥ss. to ℥j. 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. ij. to ℥j. united with ℥ss. of cinnamon water, twice or thrice a day; of the infusion ℥jss.

Off. Prep. *Ext. Humuli*, L. *Tinct. Humuli*, L.

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

Prop. Fluid above 39° , and under 656° of Fahr.; bright, shining, of a silvery whiteness; spec. grav. when liquid 13.568 (*Cavendish*). 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 intussusception, but from a mistaken notion that it would pass through the bowels by its gravity.

* * * *Quicksilver is often adulterated; if it be dissolved in nitric acid, and water saturated with sulphuretted hydrogen gas added, a brown precipitate shows 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. D. The purification is performed by distilling the crude metal in an iron retort.

Use. For pharmaceutical purposes.

HYDRARGYRI NITRICO OXYDUM. L. Oxydum Hydrargyri Rubrum per acidum Nitricum, E. Oxydum Hydrargyri Nitricum, D. Nitric Oxyd of Mercury. (A Peroxide, probably containing some undecomposed acid.) *Hydrargyrus Nitratus Ruber*.

Comp. Quicksilver 82, oxygen 18 parts in 100; when well prepared.

Prop. Small bright red shining plates; insoluble.

Oper. Stimulant, escharotic.

Use. In the proportion of gr. ss. to sugar gr. iv. it is blown into the eye to remove specks on the cornea; applied to chancres and foul ulcers, to cleanse and stimulate them, either sprinkled on the part in fine powder, or united with lard into an ointment.

Off. Prep. *Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitrico-Oxydi*, L. E. D.

HYDRARGYRI OXYDUM CINEREUM. L. Oxidum Hydrargyri Cinereum, E. Pulvis Hydrargyri Cinereus, D. Grey Oxyd of Mercury. (These preparations differ, but the London is to be preferred, being a real grey oxyd; the other two are subnitrates of mercury and ammonia, mixed with an imperfect oxyd.)

Comp. Quicksilver 96.16, oxygen 3.84, in 100 parts, L.

Prop. Colour grey; insoluble.

Oper. Stimulant, antisyphilitic.

Use. This preparation is not apt to disorder the stomach and bowels, and is therefore often preferred in curing venereal complaints.

Dose. Gr. j. to ij. in a pill twice a day.

Off. Prep. *Unguentum Oxydi Hydrargyri Cinerei*, E.

HYDRARGYRI OXYDUM NIGRUM. D. Black Oxyd of Mercury. (*Calomelanos sublimati partem unam, Potassæ Causticæ*

Aquæ califactæ partes quatuor. Rub them together until the oxyd assume a black colour, and wash it often in water: finally, dry the oxyd upon blotting paper, in a moderate heat.) *A protoxide.*

Comp. Mercury 100, oxygen 3.39.

Prop. Taste coppery; insoluble in water.

Use. In scrofula, cutaneous affections, and as an alterative in venereal diseases.

Dose. Gr. viij. to ʒj.

HYDRARGYRI OXYDUM RUBRUM. L. D. Red Oxyd of Mercury. (A Peroxide, oxydized by the air in a temperature of 600.) *Hydrargyrus Calcinatus.*

Comp. Quicksilver 92.6, oxygen 7.4., in 100 parts.

Prop. 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 OXYMURIAS. L. Murias Hydrargyri Corrosivus, E. Murias Hydrargyri Corrosivum, D. Oxymuriate of Mercury. *Hydrargyrus Muriatus.*

Comp. Peroxide of mercury 79.42, acid 20.58; or chlorine 26.48, mercury 73.52 in 100 parts. Spec. grav. 5.1398.

Prop. Taste acrid, styptic, metallic, durable; a white compact semi-transparent mass of prismatic crystals; soluble in 11 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 ʒj. as a gargle in venereal sore throats, and an injection in gonorrhœa; and a little stronger we have found it useful in breaking the abscess in cynanche tonsillaris. It is applied externally to tetters, and for destroying fungus; gr. iv. in water ʒj. is a good wash in scabies. It may be given clysterways, when the stomach will not bear it.

Dose. Gr. ʒ 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 PERSULPHAS. D. Persulphate of Mercury. (*Hydrargyri purificati, Acidi Sulphurici utriusque partes sex, Acidi Nitrici partem unam.* Expose to heat in a glass vessel, and augment the heat until the substance be completely dried and become white.)

Comp. Sulphuric acid 26.23, peroxide of mercury 70.82 water 2.95.

Prop. Colour white; soluble in 2006 pts. cold water, 600 pts. of boiling water; sp. grav. 6.444.

Oper. Emetic, alterative.

Use. Seldom used, except for preparing the following:—

HYDRARGYRI OXYDUM SULPHURICUM. D. Sulphuric Oxyd of Mercury. (*Hydrargyri Persulphatis partem unam. Aquæ Calidæ partes viginti.* Rub them together in an earthenware

mortar, and pour off the supernatant liquor: wash the yellow powder with hot distilled water, as long as the effused fluid yields a precipitate with the solution of caustic potass: finally, dry the sulphuric oxyd of mercury.) *Turpeth mineral.*

Comp. Sulphuric acid 15.62, peroxide of mercury 84.38 in 100 pts.

Use. Emetic, stimulant; but seldom used, except occasionally in a sternutatory, in very small quantities combined with starch.

HYDRARGYRI SUBMURIAS. L. Submurias Hydrargyri Mitis, E. Calomelas Sublimatum, D. Submuriate of Mercury, or Calomel. (A Protochloride by sublimation.) *Calomelas.*

Comp. Quicksilver 79, oxygen 9.5, muriatic acid 11.5; or chlorine 15.25, mercury 84.75, in 100 parts of submuriate.

Prop. Inodorous, nearly insipid; requiring 1152 parts of water at 212° for its solution; formed in a compact, hard, shining, striated cake, which by pulverization and levigation is reduced to an impalpable, ivory-coloured powder; sp. grav. 7.175.

Oper. Antisyphilitic, alterative; in larger doses purgative.

Use. In venereal diseases and chronic hepatitis, combined with opium; in scrofula with cicuta; in convulsive affections with opium, camphor, assafoetida, &c.: in dropsies with squill and foxglove; and in rheumatism and lepra with antimonials, guaiacum, and other sudorifics. As a purgative in any case not attended with intestinal inflammation; generally united with other purgatives.

Dose. Gr. j. to ij. night and morning in a pill—if it do not purge, gradually excites ptyalism; gr. iij. to gr. vj. purge. Children bear larger doses than adults.

Incomp. Nitric and oxymuriatic acids, alkalies, and their carbonates, lime water, soaps, sulphurets of alkalies, iron, lead, copper.

* * * *These preparations are improperly named. They are both muriates, and are therefore correctly distinguished by the Edinburgh College, by the terms corrosivus and mitis; but we are inclined to think, that, for practical purposes, the name Calomelas, however unchemical, is properly retained for the milder muriate, by the Dublin College.*

CALOMELAS PRÆCIPITATUM. D.* Precipitated Calomel. (*Hydrargyri purificati partes septemdecem, Acidi Nitrici diluti partes quindecim.* The mercury being put into a glass vessel, pour the acid upon it, and as soon as the mixture ceases to effervesce, digest with a gentle heat, agitating occasionally, for six hours; then augment the heat and let the liquor boil a little: pour it off from the undissolved mercury, and let it be quickly mixed with forty parts of boiling water, containing seven parts of muriate of soda in solution: wash the precipitated powder with hot distilled water as long as the effused liquid affords a precipitate with the solution of caustic potash: let it be then dried.)

Prop., Comp., and Use. The same as those of the sublimed preparation.

HYDRARGYRI SULPHURÆTUM NIGRUM. L. D. (*Hydrarg. purif. ℥j., Sulphuris sub. ℥j.* Rub them together until the globules disappear.)

Oper. Alterative.

Use. In scrofula and cutaneous diseases.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒss.

HYDRARGYRI SULPHURÆTUM RUBRUM. L. D. Red Sulphuret of Mercury. (Quicksilver combined with sulphur.) *Hydrargyrus Sulphuratus Ruber.*

* This preparation is placed here, although not in alphabetical order, that it may be among the other mercurial preparations.

Comp. Quicksilver unoxydized 86.2, sulphur 13.8. pts. in 100.

Prop. 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; \mathfrak{z} ss. 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 \mathfrak{z} ss. in an electuary or a bolus.

HYDRARGYRUM CUM CRĒTA. L. D. Mercury with Chalk. (A Protoxide, formed by trituration with carbonate of lime.)

Comp. 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 porrigo, 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 \mathfrak{z} ss. twice a day, in any viscid substance.

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

In 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. Submuriat Hydrargyri Ammoniatum, D. White Precipitated Mercury. (A Peroxide, combined with muriatic acid and ammonia, forming a triple salt.)

Comp. Oxyd of mercury 81, muriatic acid 16, ammonia 3 parts.

Prop. Inodorous, tasteless, snowy white, ponderous, insoluble in water; it does not become black when triturated with lime water.

Oper. Detergent.

Use. As an external application, united with lard, in scabies, and some other cutaneous affections.

Off. Prep. *Ung. Hydrargyri Præcip. Albi*, L. D.

HYDRIODAS POTASSÆ. D. Hydriodate of Potass. (*Iodinit partem unam, Ferri Sulphureti in pulverem crassum triti partes quinque, Acidi Sulphurici partes septem, Aquæ Distillatæ partes quadraginta octo, Potassæ Carbonatis aquæ quantum satis sit, Spiritus rectificati partes sex.* Mix the iodine by the aid of friction with sixteen parts of the water, and pour the mixture into a glass vessel. Pour the acid diluted with thirty-two parts of the water upon the sulphuret put into a matrass, and by a tube, fitted to the neck of the matrass and reaching to the bottom of the vessel containing the iodine and water, let the gas pass through the mixture until the iodine altogether disappears. Evaporate the strained liquor immediately with a greater heat, and strain it again. Then add enough of the solution of carbonate of potass to saturate the acid, which is known by the effervescence ceasing. Then expose the mixture to a gentle heat until the residuary salt become dry and of a white colour; pour the spirit upon this and dissolve with heat. Finally, evaporate the liquor poured off from the residuary salt, and having evaporated to dryness, let it be preserved in a stoppered bottle.)

Comp. Hydriodic acid 100 pts., potass 38.9 parts.

Prop. Crystals opaque milky; very soluble in water and in alcohol: deliquescent in air.

Use. The same as that of iodine: but chiefly as an external application.

Dose. Of the saturated solution from ℥vj. to ℥xx., of the dry salt from gr. j. to gr. iij.

HYDRO-SULPHURĒTUM AMMONIÆ. E. D. Hydrosulphuret of Ammonia.

Prop. Odour very foetid; taste nauseous, styptic; colour dark yellowish-green.

Oper. Sedative, nauseating, emetic; disoxygenizing?

Use. In diabetes, and diseases of increased excitement.

Dose. ℥v. gradually to ℥xv. three or four times a day; larger doses produce vomiting.

Incomp. All the acids and metallic solutions.

HYOSCYAMI FOLIĀ ET SEMĪNA. L. D. Hyoscyami Nigri Herba; Semina, E. Henbane Leaves and Seeds. (*Hyosciamus Niger*. *Pentand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Luridæ*, L. *Solaneæ*, J. Europe. ♂.)

Prop. Odour narcotic, peculiar; not unlike tobacco when bruised; taste insipid, mucilaginous; lost by drying: virtues yielded to proof spirit.

Oper. Narcotic, anodyne, antispasmodic, slightly stimulant.

Use. In epilepsy, hysteria, palpitation, palsy, mania, and scirrhus as a substitute for opium to procure sleep in nervous habits: externally as a cataplasm in cancer and glandular swellings; 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 Hyoscyami*, L. E. D. *Tinctura Hyoscyami*, L. E. D.

HYSSÖPUS OFFICINĀLIS HERBA. E. Hyssop Leaves. (*Didynam. Gymnosperm.* N. O. *Verticillatæ*, L. *Labiataæ*, J. Germany. ♀.)

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. ℥j. to ℥j. twice or thrice a day in substance or infusion.

INFŪSUM ANTHEMĪDIS. L. E. Infusion of Chamomile. (*Anthemidis Flor.* ℥ij., *Aq. Fervent.* Oss. Macerate for 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 is employed either alone to excite gentle vomiting, or to assist the operation of other emetics.

Dose. f℥j. to f℥ij.

Incomp. Isinglass; infusion of cinchona; solutions of sulphate of iron, nitrate of silver, oxymuriate of mercury, acetate of lead.

INFŪSUM ARMORĀCIÆ COMPOSITUM. L. D. Compound Infusion of Horse Radish. (*Armor. Rad. recent. concisæ*, *Sinapis Sem. contus. sing.* ℥j., *Aquæ Ferv.* 0j. Macerate for two hours in a covered vessel, then strain, and add *Spir. Armoraciæ Comp.* f℥j.)

Prop. Little odour, mawkish, acrid taste.

Oper. Stimulant, diuretic.

Use. In paralysis, scorbutus, chronic rheumatism, and dropsies occurring after intermittents.

Dose. f℥j. to f℥iij. 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. D. Compound Infusion of Orange Peel. (*Aurant. Cort. sic.* ʒij., *Lemon. Cort. recent.* ʒj., *Caryophyll. contus.* ʒss., *Aq. Ferv.* 0ss. Macerate for fifteen minutes in a covered vessel, and strain.)

Oper. Tonic, stomachic, stimulant, carminative.

Use. In dyspepsia, particularly that of drunkards; flatulent colic; in gout united with absorbents; and the debility which follows acute diseases.

Dose. fʒjss. to fʒij. every four hours.

Incomp. Sulphas ferri, acetas plumbi, infusion of yellow cinchona bark, lime water.

INFUSUM BUCHU. D. Infusion of Buchu. (*Foliorum Diosmæ crenatæ* ʒss., *Aquæ Ferventis* mensurâ lbss. Digest for four hours and strain through cloth.)

Prop. Odour aromatic; taste slightly bitter, aromatic, and cooling, resembling peppermint.

Oper. Sudorific, stimulant.

Use. In chronic inflammation of the mucous membrane of the bladder.

Dose. fʒj. to fʒij. twice or thrice a day.

INFUSUM CALUMBÆ. L. Infusion Calumbæ, E. D. Infusion of Calumba. (*Calumbæ Rad. concisæ* ʒij., *Aq. Ferv.* 0ss. Macerate for two hours in a lightly covered vessel, and strain.)

Prop. Odour and taste of the root; mucilaginous. It soon spoils.

Oper. Tonic without stimulating; antiseptic.

Use. In dyspepsia; and cholera, the vomiting of which it checks; in bilious remittent fever; to check the nausea and vomiting of pregnancy; and the severe diarrhœa and vomiting often attending dentition; in the hectic of phthisis, to correct acrimony, and strengthen the digestion; and in the low state of puerperal fever.

Dose. fʒjss. to fʒiij. three or four times a day.

Incomp. Antimonium tart., oxymurias hydrargyri, nitras argenti, acetas plumbi; infusion of cinchona.

INFUSUM CARYOPHYLLORUM. L. D. Infusion of Cloves. (*Caryophyll. contus.* ʒj., *Aq. Fervent.* 0ss. Macerate in a covered vessel for two hours, and strain.)

Prop. Odour fragrant; taste warm, aromatic; colour red.

Oper. Stimulant, tonic, stomachic.

Use. In atonic gout, when the stomach is affected; and flatulent colic.

Dose. fʒjss. to fʒij. three or four times a day.

Incomp. Sulphas ferri; sulphas zinci; antimonium tartarizatum; nitras argenti; acetas plumbi; infusion of cinchona.

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

Prop. Odour aromatic; taste bitter and aromatic.

Oper. Tonic, stomachic.

Use. In alvine fluxes, particularly after measles; in the aphtha gangrenosa of children.

Dose. fʒjss. to fʒij. twice or thrice a day.

Incomp. Infusions of galls, and yellow cinchona; lime water; solutions of sulphate of iron, nitrate of silver, acetate of lead.

INFUSUM CATĒCHU COMPOSITUM. L. D. Infusum Acaciæ Catechu, E. Infusion of Catechu. (*Catechu Extracti* ʒijss., *Cin-nam. Cort. contusi* ʒss., *Aq. Fervent.* 0ss. Macerate for an hour, and strain.) *Infusum Catechu,*

Oper. Astringent, stomachic.

Use. In diarrhœas from a laxity of the bowels.

Dose. f̄jss. to f̄ij. 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, oxy-muriate of mercury.

INFUSUM CINCHONÆ. L. D. Infusum Cinchonæ Lancifoliæ, E. Infusion of Cinchona. (*Cinch. Lancifoliæ Cort. contusi* f̄ss., *Aq. Ferv.* Oss. Macerate for two hours, and strain. L.)

Prop. The peculiar aromatic flavour and bitterness of the bark employed.

Oper. Tonic, stomachic.

Use. In dyspepsia; and convalescencies.

Dose. f̄j. to f̄ij. united with some aromatic tincture, or a mineral acid, 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 CUSPARIÆ. L. Infusum Angusturæ, D. Infusion of Cusparia. (*Cuspariæ Cort. contusi* f̄ij., *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 diarrhœa, and dysentery, after proper evacuations.

Dose. f̄j. to f̄ij. three or four times a day.

Incomp. Infusion of galls and of catechu; antimonium tartarizatum; sulphates of iron and of zinc; nitrate of silver, oxymuriate of mercury, acetate of lead.

INFUSUM DIGITALIS. L. D. Infusum Digitalis Purpureæ, E. Infusion of Foxglove. (*Digitalis Fol. exsiccata.* f̄j., *Aq. Ferv.* Oss. Macerate for four hours, strain, and add *Spir. Cinnam.* f̄iv.)

Prop. Inodorous, taste bitter and nauseous.

Oper. Diuretic, sedative.

Use. In dropsies, humoral asthmas, phthisis pulmonalis; and in diseases of increased action.

Dose. f̄j. every eight or ten hours, till it affects the kidneys, the pulse, stomach, or bowels; and then stopped.

Incomp. Sulphas ferri, acetate plumbi; infusion of yellow cinchona.

INFUSUM GENTIANÆ COMPOSITUM. L. E. D. Compound Infusion of Gentian. (*Gentianæ Rad. concisæ, Aurantii Cort. exsic. sing.* f̄j., *Limonis Cort. recent.* f̄ij., *Aq. Ferv.* f̄xiiij.)

Oper. Tonic, stomachic.

Use. In dyspepsia and chlorosis, united with chalybeates, or with alkalies; diarrhœa and gout, with absorbents and aromatic tinctures; and in dropsy, with squill and neutral salts.

Dose. f̄j. to f̄ij. three times a day.

Incomp. Acetate of lead.

*** The Edinburgh and Dublin Colleges order the ingredients to be previously macerated in f̄iv. of proof spirit.

INFUSUM LINI COMPOSITUM. L. D. Infusum Lini Usitatis-simi, E. Infusion of Linseed. (*Lini Usitatis, Sem. contus.* f̄j., *Glycyrrh. Rad. con.* f̄iv., *Aq. Ferv.* Oij. Macerate for four hours near the fire, and strain.)

Prop. Inodorous, sweetish, mucilaginous.

Oper. Demulcent.

Use. In catarrh, pneumonic affections, strangury, gonorrhœa; and after operations on the urethra or the bladder.

Dose. A teacupful ad libitum.

Incomp. Alcohol, acetate of lead.

INFUSUM MENTHÆ SIMPLEX. D. Simple Infusion of Mint. (*Foliorum Menthæ Viridis siccatorum* ʒij., *Aquæ Ferventis* q. s. ut colentur mensurâ ʒvj.)

Use. A good diluent in febrile diseases.)

INFUSUM MENTHÆ COMPOSITUM. D. Compound Infusion of Mint. (*Fol. Menth. Sat. sicc.* ʒij., *Aq. Ferv.* q. s. s. ut colentur fʒvj. Macerate for half an hour in a covered vessel, and when cold, strain; then add *Sacch. Albi* ʒij., *Olei Menth. Sat.* gtt. iij. dissolved in *T. Card. Comp.* ʒss.)

Oper. Gently stimulating, diaphoretic.

Use. In anorexia, and as a vehicle for disagreeable remedies.

Dose. fʒi. to fʒiij. occasionally.

INFUSUM QUASSIÆ. L. D. Infusum Quassiæ Excelsæ, E. Infusion of Quassia. (*Quassiæ Ligni concisi* ʒss., *Aq. Ferv.* ʒss. 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 tincture of valerian; gout, with aromatics and ginger; and in dyspepsia with sulphate of zinc, or with mineral acids.

Dose. fʒj. to fʒiv. twice or thrice a day.

Incomp. Acetas plumbi, nitras argenti.

INFUSUM RHĒI. L. E. D. Infusion of Rhubarb. (*Rhei Rad. concisæ* ʒj., *Aq. Ferv.* ʒss. 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. fʒj. to fʒiv. united with neutral salts; fʒss. with tinct. of cinnamon, where 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 of lead, sulphate of iron, antimonium tartarizatum.

INFUSUM ROSÆ COMPOSITUM. L. Infusum Rosæ Gallicæ, E. Infusum Rosæ Acidum, D. Infusion of the Rose. (*Rosæ Gallicæ Petal. exsicc.* ʒiv., *Aquæ Ferventis* ʒijss., *Acidi Sulph. diluti* fʒij., *Sacch. Purif.* ʒjss. 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 sweet.

Oper. Sub-astringent, refrigerant.

Use. In the colliquative sweats of phthisis; and, with additional acid and some nitre, in uterine and pulmonary hæmorrhages; topically as a gargle in cynanche tonsillaris. The infusion is an elegant vehicle for many active remedies, particularly sulphate of magnesia, the nauseous taste of which it covers.

Dose. fʒjss. to ʒss. every three or four hours.

Incomp. Sulphates of iron and of zinc.

INFUSUM SARSAPARILLÆ COMPOSITUM. D. Compound Infusion of Sarsaparilla. (*Radicis Sarsaparillæ, prius aqua frigida mundatæ et dein incisæ* ʒj., *Aquæ calidæ* mensurâ lbj. Macerate for twelve hours in a closed vessel, occasionally agitating, then strain.)

Prop. and Use. The same as the decoction.

Dose. f̄ij. to f̄viij. twice a day.

INFUSUM SENNÆ COMPOSITUM. L. D. Infusum Cassiæ Sennæ, E. Infusion of Senna. (*Sennæ Fol.* ʒjss., *Zingiberis. Rad. con.* ʒj., *Aq. Ferv.* 0j. Macerate for an hour in a covered vessel, and strain.) *Infusum Sennæ Simplex.*

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. f̄ij. to f̄ij.

Incomp. Strong acids, lime water, the alkaline carbonates, solutions of nitrate of silver, oxymuriate of mercury, acetate of lead, tartarized antimony, and infusion of yellow cinchona.

INFUSUM SENNÆ COMPOSITUM. E. Infusum Sennæ cum Tamarindis, D. Infusion of Tamarind and Senna. (*Fruct. tamarindi Ind. cond.* ʒj., *Fol. Cassiæ Sennæ* ʒj., *Sem. Coriand. Sat. contus.* ʒss., *Sacch. non purif.* ʒss., *Aq. Bull.* ʒviij. Macerate in a vessel not glazed with lead, agitating occasionally for four hours, and strain.)

Oper. Mildly purgative, and cooling.

Use. In delicate habits, and inflammatory diseases.

Dose. f̄ij. to f̄ij.

Incomp. The same as of infusion of senna, and also all salts having potash for a base.

INFUSUM SIMAROUBÆ. L. D. Infusion of Simarouba. (*Simaroubæ Cort. contusi* ʒss., *Aq. Ferv.* 0ss. 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 diarrhœa, and the advanced stage of dysentery; dyspepsia; leucorrhœa; and intermittent fevers.

Dose. f̄ij. 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. D. Infusion of Tobacco. (*Tabaci Fol.* ʒj., *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 VALERIANÆ. D. Infusion of Valerian. (*Rad. Valerianæ in cras. pulv. tritæ* ʒij., *Aq. Ferv.* f̄viij. Macerate for an hour, and when cold, strain.)

Oper. Tonic, antispasmodic.

Use. In hysteria, when the stomach will not bear the powder.

Dose. f̄jss. to f̄ij. twice or thrice a day.

Incomp. Nitrate of silver, sulphate of iron, infusion of yellow cinchona.

IODINIUM. D. Iodine.

Prop. Crystals small, feebly tenacious; in colour and general aspect resemble black lead (*plumbago*): fuses at 338° Fahr.: volatilizes at 347° Fahr. producing a violet-coloured vapour. Soluble in ether and alcohol. Water dissolves 1-7000th only of its weight.

Oper. Stimulant, absorbent, emmenagogue.*

* I have ascertained that it passes through the kidneys unaltered. T.

Use. In bronchecele and other glandular swellings, not of scirrhus nature: to bring on menstruation in young females in whom it has not occurred; to assist the cicatrization of venereal ulcers.

Dose. From 1-6 gr. to gr. iv. made into pills with crumbs of bread.

Off. Prep. *Tinct. Iodinii*, D. *Ung. Iodinii*, D.

IPECACUANHÆ RADIX. L. E. D. Ipecacuan Root. (*Cephalis Ipecacuanha*. *Pentand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Aggregatæ*. *Brazils.* *Linn. Soc. Trans.* vol. vi.)

Prop. Odour faint and peculiar; taste bitter, subacid, mucilaginous; in small wrinkled pieces; externally brown, internally whitish: both water and alcohol extract its virtues, which have been found to depend on a peculiar principle, named emetine.

Oper. Emetic in large doses; sudorific, expectorant, in smaller.

Use. To produce vomiting, in the commencement of fevers, inflammatory diseases, bubos, swelled testicles, and before the paroxysms of ague; to excite nausea in dysentery, asthma, pertussis, hæmorrhages, pneumonia; and combined with opium, to produce diaphoresis in rheumatism, gout, and febrile disorders.

Dose. For the first intention gr. xx. to gr. xxx. alone, or 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. j.

Incomp. Acetum; or vegetable acids.

Off. Prep. *Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ Compositus*, L. D. *Vinum Ipecacuanhæ*, L. E. D.

IRIDIS FLORENTINÆ RADIX. E. Florentine Orris Root. (*Triand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Ensateæ*. South of Europe. 4.)

This root is indebted to its agreeable odour only for its retention by the Edinburgh College.

JALAPÆ RADIX. L. *Convolvuli Jalapæ Radix*, E. D. (*Convolvulus Jalapa*. *Pentand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Campanacææ*, L. *Convolvuli*, J. 2.) *Jalapium*, Radix.

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 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. *Tinct. Sennæ Comp.* E.

JUNIPERI BACCÆ ET CACUMINA. L. D. Juniperi Communis Baccæ, E. Juniper Berries and Tops. (*Dioecia Monodelphia*, N. O. *Coniferææ*. North of Europe. 2.)

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 they cannot be depended on alone, although they are an admirable adjunct to digitalis and squill.

Dose. ʒj. to 3ss. triturated with sugar, three or four times a day. The best form of exhibiting it is an infusion of ʒiij. of the berries bruised in boiling water ʒj.

Off. Prep. *Oleum Juniperi*, L. E. D. *Spiritus Juniperi Compositus*, L. E. D.

KINO. L. E. D. *Pterocarpus Erinacea*. (The Edinburgh Col-

- lege consider it *Eucalyptus Resinifera*; the Dublin, *Butea Frondosa*. Africa.) *Kino Resina*.
- 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 hæmorrhages; fluor albus.
- Dose.* Gr. x. to gr. xx. in powder; or in solution of the powder ℥i., mucilage of gum f℥j., cinnamon water f℥v., two tablespoonsful 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.
- Off. Prep.* *Tinctura Kino*, L. E. D. *Electuarium Catechu*, E. D.
- KRAMERIÆ RADIX.** L. D. Ratanhy Root. (*Krameria Triandra*, *Tetrand. Monogynia*. Java. ½.)
- Prop.* Taste bitter; communicates a deep red colour both to water and spirit.
- Oper.* Astringent, diuretic, detergent.
- Use.* In dysentery attended with bloody stools; in ulceration of the gums, and as a stomachic in dyspepsia.
- Dose.* ʒj. to ʒj. in powder.
- LACTŪCA.** L. *Lactucæ Sativæ*, Herba: *Lactucarium*, E. D. Garden Lettuce, and its inspissated juice. (*Lactuca Sativa*, *Syngenesia Æqualis*, N. O. *Compositæ Semiflosculæ*, L. *Chicoracæ*, J. Europe. ♂.)
- Prop.* The herb has no odour; its taste is slightly bitter, when not blanched. Odour and colour of the extract the same as that of opium; soluble in water; contains resin, extractive mucilage, and probably morphia.
- Oper.* Narcotic, diaphoretic.
- Use.* In coughs, phthisis pulmonalis, and all painful affections.
- Dose.* Of the inspissated juice from gr. j. to gr. vj.
- LACTŪCA VIRŌSA. FOLIUM.** E. D. The leaves of Strong-scented Lettuce. (*Syngenesia Æqualis*, N. O. *Compositæ Semiflosculosæ*, L. *Chicoracæ*, J. Indigenous. ♂.)
- 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.
- LAURI CASSIÆ, CORTEX;** *Flos nondum Explicitus*, E. 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 CALCĀREUS.** L. Lime Stone.
- Comp.* Carbonic acid 25 to 35 parts, lime 65, united with argil, silex, magnesia, and oxide of iron.
- Prop.* Fracture compact, scaly, or uneven and earthy; colour grey, dull; semi-hard; sp. grav. 2.6.
- Use.* To form lime for pharmaceutical purposes.

LAVANDULÆ FLORES. L. *Lavandulæ Spicæ Flores*, E. D. Lavender Flowers. (*Didynamia Gymnospermia*, N. O. *Verticillatæ*. South of Europe. $\frac{1}{2}$.)

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. *Spir. Lavandulæ Comp.* L. E. D. *Pulv. Asari Comp.* E. D.

LAURI BACCÆ ET FOLIÆ. L. D. *Lauri Nobilis Folia, Baccæ*, *Oleum Fixum*, E. Bay Berries, Leaves, and Oil. (*For Class and Order, vide Cinnamomi Cort.* Italy. $\frac{1}{2}$.)

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 \mathfrak{z} ss. in powder.

Off. Prep. *Emplast. Cumini*, L. *Confectio Rutæ*, L.

LEONTODON TARAXACUM. *Herba, Radix*. D. *Vide Taraxici Radix.*

LICHEN. L. *Lichen Islandicus*, E. *Cetraria Islandica*, *Planta*, D. Liver Wort. (*Lichen Islandicus*, *Cryptogamia*, *Algæ*, N. O. *Algæ*. Iceland. $\frac{1}{4}$.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste bitter, mucilaginous.

Oper. Tonic, demulcent, nutrient.

Use. *Vide Decoct. Lichenis.*

Dose. \mathfrak{z} j. to \mathfrak{z} iv. first steeped in water, holding in solution some carbonate of potash to extract the bitter; and then boiled in milk, chocolate, or cocoa.

Off. Prep. *Decoctum Lichenis*, L. D.

LIMONES: LIMONUM BACCÆ ET CORTEX: OLEUM. L. *Citri Medicæ Fructus, Cortex et Oleum Vol* E. Lemon; *Fructus Succus*, tunicæ exterior, ejusque *Oleum Volatile*, D. Lemons, the bark and oil. (*Citrus Medica. For Class and Order, see Aurantii Baccæ.* Asia. $\frac{1}{4}$.)

Prop. Odour of the fruit fragrant, depending on the essential oil; which gives the rind its warm bitter taste; the juice is sharp, but gratefully acid; spec. grav. 1.0384. It contains citric acid, extract, saccharine mucilage, and water: soon spoils.

Oper. Refrigerant, antiseptic.

Use. The juice as a beverage, diluted with water and sweetened, is useful in febrile and inflammatory complaints, cooling and quenching thirst: alone, or combined with wine, in scorbutus; with camphor mixture, decoction of cinchona, or wine, in putrid sore throats, remittent fevers, diabetes, and hienteria; and with common salt, in dysentery and cholics.

Dose. f \mathfrak{z} ij. or more, two or three times a day; diluted ad libitum.

Off. Prep. *Acidum Citricum*. L. D. *Syrupus Limonis*, L. E.

LINIMENTUM ÆRUGINIS. L. *Oxymel Cupri Subacetatis*, D. Liniment of Verdigris. (*Æruginis cont.* \mathfrak{z} j., *Aceti* f \mathfrak{z} vij., *Mellis despumati*, pond. \mathfrak{z} xiv. Liquified, strained; inspissated by boiling.) *Oxymel Æruginis.*

Oper. Detergent, escharotic.

Use. Diluted with water it is useful as a gargle in venereal ulcera-

tions of the mouth and fauces ; but much caution is required that none of it be swallowed, and the mouth should always be well cleaned after using it :—to foul ulcers.

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ FORTIUS. L. Oleum Ammoniatum, E. Linimentum Ammoniaë, D. Strong Liniment of Ammonia. (*Liquoris Ammoniaë f̄ij.*, *Olivæ Olei f̄ij.* 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 ANODYNUM. D. Vide *Linimentum Saponis et Opii*.

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 SUBCARBONATIS. L. Liniment of Subcarbonate of Ammonia. (*Liquoris Ammoniaë Subcarbonatis f̄ij.*, *Olivæ Olei f̄ij.* Shake them together until they mix.) *Linimentum Ammoniaë*.

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 preparation is superfluous.

LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ. L. Oleum Camphoratum, E. D. Camphor Liniment. (*Camphoræ ℥iv.*, *Olivæ Olei f̄ij.* Dissolve.) ℥j. contains gr. xv. of camphor.

Oper. Stimulant, anodyne.

Use. To glandular swellings, sprains, bruises, and joints affected with chronic rheumatic pains, applied by friction. Mr. Ware recommends this liniment, with the addition of Liq. Potassæ Subcarbonatis ℥iv. to be applied to the edges of the eyelids, night and morning, in incipient amaurosis.

LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ COMPOSITUM. L. D. Compound Camphor Liniment. (*Camphoræ ℥ij.*, *Liq. Ammoniaë f̄vj.*, *Spir. Lavandulæ 0j.*)

Oper. Stimulant, anodyne.

Use. To sprains, bruises, and chronic rheumatic pains.

Incomp. All acids, water.

LINIMENTUM HYDRARGYRI. L. Mercurial Liniment. (*Ung. Hydrarg. fort.*, *Adipis Præparatæ sing. ℥iv.*, *Camphoræ ℥j.*, *Spir. Rect. ℥xv.*, *Liquoris Ammoniaë f̄ij.* First rub the camphor with the spirit, then add the ointment 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 ; ℥j. rubbed on the affected parts night and morning.

LINIMENTUM SAPONIS COMPOSITUM. L. D. Tinctura Saponis Camphorata, E. Compound Soap Liniment. (*Saponis Duri ℥ij.*, *Camphoræ ℥j.*, *Spir. Rosmarini 0j.*)

Oper. Stimulant, anodyne.

Use. Against local pains, rubbed on the part : with the addition of Tincture 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 SAPONIS ET OPII. E. Linimentum Anodynum, vel Saponis cum Opio. D. Soap and Opium Liniment. (*Saponis Duri* ℥iv., *Opii* ℥j., *Camphoræ* ℥ij., *Olei Rosmarini* ℥ss., *Alcoholis* ℔ij.)

Oper. Anodyne.

Use. In chronic rheumatism and local pains.

LINIMENTUM TEREBINTHINÆ. L. D. Turpentine Liniment. (*Cerati Resinæ* ℔j., *Ol. Terebinthinæ* ʒj. 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. Purging Flax. (*Pentand. Pentagyn.* N. O. *Gruinales*, L. *Caryophyllæ*, J. North of Europe. ☉.)

Prop. Odour weak; taste bitter, subacid; infusion yellow.

Oper. Purgative.

Use. In costiveness.

Dose. ℥j. in substance, or an infusion in water or whey, purges easily.

LINI USITATISSIMI SEMINA. L. E. — Semina, Oleum ex seminibus expressum, D. Linseed. (*For Class and Order, see the former article.*) *Linum Semen.*

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 to gout, the pain of which it has been found to relieve.

Off. Prep. *Oleum Lini*, L. E. D.

LIQUOR ALUMINIS COMPOSITUS. L. Compound solution of Alum. (*Aluminis*, *Zinci Sulphatis* sing. ℥ss., *Aq. Ferv.* ʒij. Dissolve, and strain the solution through paper.) *Aqua Aluminis Composita.*

Oper. 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.

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ. L. Aqua Ammonia, E. Aqua Ammonia Caustica, D. Solution of Ammonia. *Liquor Ammonia puræ.*

Comp. Ammoniacal gas 10 (a compound of 82.36 nitrogen, and 17.64 hydrogen), and 90 water, when of a spec. grav. 0.960. The solution of a spec. grav. 0.936, fixed by the Dublin College, contains more ammoniacal gas.

Prop. Odour pungent, strong, peculiar; taste hot, pungent; is colourless, transparent, volatile; absorbs rapidly 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 instantaneous blister, and always proves useful in spasms, and gout of the stomach; a liniment composed of camphor ℥j. dissolved in olive oil f ℥ss. and liq. ammon. f ℥ij. is an excellent application to parts affected with deep-seated inflammation.

Dose. ℥x. to ℥xx. diluted with water or milk.

Incomp. All the metallic salts; the acids; sulphas aluminis.

Off. Prep. *Hydro-Sulphuretum Ammoniae*, D. *Oleum Ammoniatum*, E. *Spiritus Ammoniae*, L. D. *Linimentum Camphoræ Comp.* L. *Linimentum Ammoniae*, L. D. *Spiritus Ammoniae Succinatus*, L.

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ ACETATIS. L. *Aqua Acetatis Ammoniae*, E. D. Solution of Acetate of Ammonia. (*Ammoniae Carbonatis* ℥ij., *Acidi Acetici* ℥iv. L., or add the salt till the acid be saturated.) *Liq. Ammoniae Acetatae*.

Comp. Acetate of ammonia, water; proportions variable.

Prop. Inodorous; taste neutral, nauseous; colourless.

Oper. Sudorific; externally cooling, astringent.

Use. 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 gonorrhœa.

Dose. f℥ij. to f℥xij, every three or four hours.

Incomp. Acids, alkalies, nitras argenti.

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ SUBCARBONATIS. L. E. *Aquæ Carbonatis Ammoniae*, D. Solution of Subcarbonate of Ammonia. (*Ammoniae Carbonatis* ℥viiij., *Aquæ Distillatæ* ℥j. Dissolve and filter through paper. Spec. grav. 1150.)

Use, &c. The same as the Subcarbonate of Ammonia.

LIQUOR ARSENICALIS. L. D. *Solutio Arsenicalis*, E. Arsenical Solution. (*Arsenici Oxydi Præp. in pulverem subtil. triti, Potassæ Subcarbonatis ex Tartaro sing. gr. lxiv., Aq. Distil. ℥j.* Boil them together in a glass vessel until the arsenic be dissolved. When the solution is cold, add *Spir. Lavand. comp. f℥iv.* and as much distilled water as will make up the whole to one pint.) f℥j. contains gr. ss. of the oxyd of arsenic.

Comp. Arseniate of potash 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 cupping and purging, when the strength is diminished, and the complexion pale.

Dose. ℥iv. gradually increased to ℥xx. twice a day.

LIQUOR CALCIS. L. *Solutio Calcis*, E. *Aqua Calcis*, D. Solution of Lime. (*Calcis lbss., Aq. Distillatæ Ferv. ℥xij.* Pour the water upon the lime, and stir; letting it stand in a covered vessel three hours; then bottle it, lime and water, in stopped bottles; and when it is to be used take the clear solution.) *Aqua Calcis*.

Comp. The clear fluid consists of about gr. j. of lime in every f℥j. of water.

Prop. Inodorous; taste austere, acrid, sweetish; colourless, transparent. (For use it should be filtered in a covered funnel, not decanted, as ordered by the London College.) Changes vegetable 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. f℥ij. to 0ss. 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, rhu-barb, and senna.

Off. Prep. *Oleum Lini cum Calce*, E. D. *Aqua Calcis Composita*, D. **LIQUOR CALCIS MURIATIS**. L. D. Solution of Muriate of Lime. (See *Solutio Muriatis Calcis*.)

LIQUOR CUPRI AMMONIATI. L. *Aqua Cupri Ammoniat*i, D. Solution of Ammoniated Copper. (*Cupri Ammoniat*i ℥j., *Aquæ Distil.* 0j. Dissolve and filter the solution through paper.) *Aqua Cupri Ammoniat*i.

Oper. Corrosive, detergent.

Use. Externally to foul ulcers; and diluted with an equal part of distilled water, it is applied by means of a hair pencil to specks and films on the eye.

LIQUOR FERRI ALKALINI. L. Solution of Alkaline Iron. *Ferri* ℥ijss., *Acidi Nitrici* f℥ij., *Aq. Distil.* f℥vj., *Liq. Potassæ Subcarbonatis* f℥vj. To the acid and water mixed, add the iron; and, after effervescence, add the clear solution, gradually, to the *Liq. Potassæ Subcarbonatis*, shaking it occasionally, till it assumes a deep brown red colour, and the effervescence stops. After six hours' settling, pour off the clear solution.)

Comp. Nitric acid, red oxyd of iron, potash; or a double salt, a pernitrate of iron and carbonate of potash dissolved in water.

Prop. Inodorous; taste styptic, slightly alkalescent; clear, of a deep brownish-red colour.

Oper. Tonic.

Use. The same as of the other salts of iron.

Dose. f℥ss. to f℥jss.

Incomp. Water, alcohol.

LIQUOR HYDRARGYRI OXYMURITIS. L. Solution of Oxymuriate of Mercury. (*Hydrarg. Oxymuriatis* gr. viij., *Aq. Distil.* f℥xv., *Spir. Rect.* f℥j. Dissolve in the water, and add the spirit.)

This preparation is superfluous, except that "it facilitates the administration of minute divisions of a grain of this active medicine: f℥j. contains $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of the salt.

Dose. f℥j. to f℥ss. in any mucilage; or in syrup and water.

Incomp. Alkalies, and their carbonates, volatile oils, antimonium tartarizatum, acetas plumbi, nitras argenti, infusion and decoctions of astringent vegetables, albumen ovi, almond mixture.

LIQUOR PLUMBI SUBACETATIS. L. D. Solution of Subacetate of Lead. (*Plumbi Oxydi Semivitrei* lbij., *Acidi Acetici congium*. Mix, and boil down to 0vj. constantly stirring; then, after the feculencies have subsided, filter.) *Liquor Lythargyri Acetati*.

Comp. Oxyd of lead 23, acetic acid 5.9, water 71.1 in 100 parts.

Prop. Odour acetous; taste austere, astringent, sweetish; a dense fluid 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 inflammations and burns; and still more diluted, it forms a good collyrium.

Incomp. Mucilaginous solutions or decoctions; common pump water.

Off. Prep. *Liq. Plumbi Subacetatis Dilutus*, L. D.

LIQUOR PLUMBI SUBACETATIS DILUTUS. L. *Liquor Subacetatis Plumbi Compositus*, D. Diluted Solution of Subacetate of Lead. (*Liq. Plumbi Subacet.* f℥j., *Aq. Distil.* 0j., *Spir. Tenuioris* f℥j.) *Aqua Lithargyri Acetatis Composita*.

The intention of the London and Dublin Colleges, in giving a formula for this mixture, appears to be chiefly with a view of showing that distilled water is requisite. The proportion of spirit is too small.

LIQUOR POTASSÆ. L. Aqua Potassæ, E. Aqua Potassæ Causticæ, D. Solution of Potash. (*Potassæ Subcarbonatis* lbj., *Calcis recentis* lbss., *Aquæ Dist. Ferv. conjium.* Dissolve the alkali in 0ij. of the water, and add the remainder to the lime. Mix the whole; set it aside in a close vessel, and when it is cold filter through calico.) *Aquæ Kali puri* 0j. should weigh 3xvj.

Prop. Inodorous; taste caustic, alkaliescent; 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. grav. according to the Dublin formula 1100.

Oper. Lithontriptic in some cases; antacid; externally escharotic, stimulant.

Use. The reputation of alkalies in calculus is not so high as formerly; potash acts on uric calculi, and therefore may be useful in nephritic calculus; but its chief use is in preventing the formation of uric acid. It neutralizes acids in the stomach, and allays irritability of that organ; and is useful in lepra vulgaris, psoriasis, and some other cutaneous complaints. Externally diluted, as a lotion in rachitis and gouty swellings.

Dose. ℥x. 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.

LIQUOR POTASSÆ SUBCARBONATIS. L. Aqua Potassæ Carbonatis, D. (*Potassæ Subcarbonatis* lbj., *Aquæ Distillatæ* f3xij. Dissolve and filter through paper.) *Aqua Kali Præparatæ.*

Oper. Antacid, diuretic.

Use. In acidity of the stomach; most advantageous when united with myrrh. *R. Pulv. Myrrhæ* 3j., *Liq. Potassæ Subcarbon.* f3iv. Infuse for four days, filter through paper, and give it in the same doses as the liquor.

Dose. ℥x. to f3ss. in any bitter infusion.

LIQUOR TARTARI EMETICI. D. Solution of Emetic Tartar. (*Antimonii Potassæ Tartratis* ʒj., *Aquæ distillatæ serpentis* mensura 3viii., *Spir. vini rectificati* mensura 3ij. Dissolve the tartrate of antimonii and potass in water, filter the solution, and add the spirit.)

Oper. Emetic, sudorific.

Use. In the febrile affections of infancy and youth; in whooping-cough, and whenever it is necessary to clear the stomach or determine to the skin.

Dose. As an emetic from f3ss. to f3liij., every five or ten minutes until it operates; as a diaphoretic from ℥vj. to f3j. every three or four hours.

Incomp. Alkalies, astringent vegetable solutions, cinchona.

LITMUS, D. Litmus or Archil. (*Lichen Roccella*, *Cryptogamia Algæ*, N. O. *Algæ*. Azores. ʒ.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste saltish; and, when chewed, subacid.

Use. Colour blue or violet. As a test of great delicacy 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 in any fluid.

LYTHRUM SALICARIA; HERBA. D. *Salicaria*. Loosetrife.

(*Dodecand. Monogyn. N. O. Calycanthemæ, L. Europe. 4.*)

Prop. Inodorous; taste herbaceous, subastringent.

Oper. Astringent, tonic.

Use. In diarrhœa, and chronic dysentery.

Dose. fʒiij. of a decoction, made by boiling ʒj. of the herb in ʒj. of water down to ʒss., twice or thrice a day.

MAGNESIA. L. E. *Magnesia Usta*, D. *Magnesia*. (Obtained from Carbonate of Magnesia, by exposure to a strong heat.) *Magnesia Usta*.

Comp. A metallic base, named by Sir H. Davy magnesium 60, and oxygen 40, in 100 parts.

Prop. Inodorous; taste very slightly bitter; in the form of a powder, white, light, spongy, soft; spec. grav. 2.3, requiring 2,000 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 ʒj. occasionally, in water or milk.

MAGNESIÆ SUBCARBONAS. L. *Magnesia Subcarbonas*, E. *Magnesia Carbonas*, D. (Prepared from Sulphate of Magnesia by Subcarbonate of Potash.) *Magnesia Alba*.

Comp. Carbonic acid 49, magnesia 43, water 17 parts in 100. (*Dalton.*)

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 distension.

Dose. ʒss. to ʒij. in water.

Off. Prep. *Magnesia*, L. E. D. *Hydrargyrus cum Magnesia*, D.

MAGNESIÆ SULPHAS. L. E. D. *Sulphate of Magnesia*. (Generally obtained from sea water.) *Magnesia Vitriolata*.

Comp. Sulphuric acid 29.35, magnesia 17, water of crystallization 53.65 parts in 100. (*Bergman.*)

Prop. Taste bitter, disagreeable; in acicular crystals, which occasionally, owing to an admixture of muriate of magnesia, deliquesce; the pure sulphate effloresces; sp. grav. 1.66; soluble in an equal part of water at 60°, increasing the volume of the water 4-tenths.

Prop. Purgative, diuretic.

Use. In all cases which require purgatives. It operates without griping, and, when united with infusion of roses acidulated, will sit on the stomach when all other things are rejected. The more it is diluted, the better and more easily it operates. An adjunct to clysters.

Dose. ʒss. to ʒij. dissolved in gruel or water ʒj.: or ʒij., in any vehicle, frequently repeated. In clysters ʒjss. to ʒiij.

Incomp. The fixed alkalies and their carbonates, lime water, muriate of barytes, nitrate of silver, acetate of lead.

Off. Prep. *Enema Catharticum*, D. *Enema Fœtidum*, D.

MALVA. L. *Malvæ Sylvestris Herba*, Flores, E. Common Mallow. (*Monodelphia Polyand. N. O. Columniferæ, L. Malvaceæ, J. Indigenous. 4.*)

Prop. Inodorous; taste weak, herbaceous, mucilaginous.

Oper. Demulcent, lubricant.

Use. Dysenteries, ischuria, nephritis, strangury; but much infe-

rior to decoction of Althea. In clysters, in nephritic colic, and tenesmus. Externally in cataplasms and fomentations.

Dose. The decoction ad libitum.

Incomp. Liquor plumbi subacetatis, and other salts of lead.

MĀNNA. L. E. Manna, Fraxini orni Succus Concretus, D. Manna. (Fraxinus Ornus, *Polygam. Dioecia*, N. O. *Sepiarea*, L. *Jasmineæ*, J. South of Europe. $\frac{1}{2}$.) Obtained by spontaneous exudation and incisions.

Comp. Saccharine matter, nauseous 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; but more generally as an adjunct to other purgatives.

Dose. \mathfrak{z} ss. to \mathfrak{z} ij. alone, or dissolved in fluid purgatives.

Off. Prep. *Confectio Cassiæ*, L. E. D. *Enema Catharticum*, D. *Enema Fœtidum*, D. *Syrupus Sennæ*, D.

MANGANESII OXYDUM. D. Native or Black Oxyd of Manganese. (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. (*R̄ Sodæ Muriatis* \mathfrak{z} iv., *Manganesii Oxydi* \mathfrak{z} j., *Acidi Sulphurici* f \mathfrak{z} j., *Aquæ* f \mathfrak{z} ij. 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.

MARMOR ALBUM. L. D. White Marble. *Carbonas Calcis dura*.

Prop. Colour, various shades of white; internal lustre vitreous; fracture foliated; brittle; spec. grav. from 2.7 to 2.84. It has scarcely any taste, and is composed of 43.14 of carbonic acid, and 56.86 of lime.

MARRŪBĪUM. L. Marrubii Vulgaris Herba, E. Marrubium. Vulgare, D. White Horehound. (*Didynam. Gymnosperm.* N. O. *Verticillatæ*, L. *Labiatæ*, J. Europe. $\frac{1}{2}$.)

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 \mathfrak{z} ss to \mathfrak{z} j.: of the expressed juice f \mathfrak{z} ss. to f \mathfrak{z} jss.; or of this infusion (*Marrub. Fol.* \mathfrak{z} sss., *Aq. Ferv.* \mathfrak{v} j.) a large glassful twice or thrice a day.

MASTICHE. L. D. Pistacia Lentisci Resina, E. Mastic. (*Dioecia*, *Pentandria*, N. O. *Amentaceæ*, L. *Terebintaceæ*, J. Spain, Chios. $\frac{1}{2}$.)

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 æther, partially in alcohol.

Oper. Stimulant, sialagogue?

Use. In old obstinate coughs; gleet; and, chewed, in paralysis of the tongue.

Dose. Gr. x. to \mathfrak{z} ss. 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 kinds of plants used by the bee.

Prop. Odour peculiar; taste sweet, and slightly acrid; the best is limpid, containing small concretions; nearly colourless; and tenacious.

Oper. Aperient, externally detergent; stimulant.

Use. Seldom used internally as a medicine; but when freely eaten it is apt to produce colic: externally as an adjunct to gargles in cynanche tonsillaris; in aphthæ; sometimes applied to foul ulcers.

Off. Prep. *Mel Despumatum*, L. D.

MEL DESPUMATUM. L. D. 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. D. Honey of Borax. (*Boracis contriti*, ʒj., *Mellis Despumati* ʒj. Mix.)

Oper. Detergent.

Use. Applied to the tongue, and insides of the cheeks, in aphthous affections, and in ptyalism.

MEL ROSÆ. L. D. Rose Honey. (*Rosæ Gallicæ Petalorum Exsiccata*, ʒiv., *Aqua Ferv.* Olij., *Mellis Despum.* lbv. 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; (℞ *Mellis Rosæ*, ʒj., *Acidi Muriatici* ℥xxx.) ; form a good detergent in aphtha gangrenosa; as a vehicle for other remedies in infantine diseases.

Dose. ʒj. to ʒiv.

MELISSÆ OFFICINALIS FOLIA. E. D. Balm. (*Didynamia Gymnospermia*, N. O. *Verticillatæ*, L. *Labiatæ*, J. Alps. ʒ.) *Melissa folia*.

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 ℥ij.

MENTHA PIPERITA, L. E. D. Peppermint. (*Didynamia Gymnospermia*, N. O. *Verticillatæ*, L. *Labiatæ*, J. Indigenous. ʒ.) *Mentha Piperitis*.

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 et Ol. *Menthæ Piperitæ*.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒj. scarcely ever used in substance.

Off. Prep. *Aqua Menthæ Piperitæ*, L. E. D. *Oleum Menthæ Piperitæ*, L. E. D. *Spir. Menthæ Piperitæ*, L. E.

MENTHA VIRIDIS. L. D. Spearmint. (*Class and order as above.*) *Mentha Sativa.*

Prop. Odour strong, aromatic; taste warm, austere, bitterish.

Oper. Stomachic, carminative.

Use. Vide under Aqua et Ol. *Menthæ Viridis.* An infusion of it is a good diluent in febrile diseases.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒj. 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.

MENTHA PULEGIUM, vide *Pulegium.*

MENYANTHES. L. *Menyanthis Trifoliatæ Folia*, E. D. Buck Bean. (*Pentandria Monogynia*, N. O. *Preciæ*, L. *Lysimachia*, J. Europe. ʒ.) *Trifolium Paludosum.*

Prop. Inodorous; taste intensely bitter; water extracts it.

Oper. Tonic, diuretic, purgative; in large doses emetic.

Use. In intermittents, arthritic and chronic rheumatic affections, and in cachectic and herpetic diseases.

Dose. ʒj. to ʒj. of the dried leaves powdered; f ʒj. to f ʒjss. of this infusion. (*Menyanth. fol. sic.* ʒss., *Aquæ Oss.*)

MEZERĚI CORTEX. L. *Daphnes Mezerei Cortex*, E. D. Mezereon Bark. (*Octand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Vepriculæ*, L. *Thymalææ*, L. North of Europe. ʒ.)

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: externally, the fresh bark soaked in vinegar is useful for keeping open issues.

Dose. Of the powder gr. j. gradually increased to gr. x. *Vide Decoctions.*

Off. Prep. *Decoctum Daphnes Mezerei*, E. *Decoct. Sarsaparillæ Comp.* L. D.

MISTŪRA AMMONIACI. L. *Lac Ammoniaci*, D. Mixture of Ammoniac. (*Ammoniaci* ʒij., *Aquæ Oss.* Rub the Ammoniacum, adding the water gradually, until they be perfectly mixed.) *Lac Ammoniaci.*

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. f ʒss. to f ʒj. united with ipecacuanha, &c.

Incomp. Oxymuriate of mercury, acetate of potash, oxymel, æther, spirit of nitric æther.

MISTŪRA AMYGDALARUM. L. D. *Emulsio Amygdalæ Communis*, E. Almond Mixture. (*Confectionis Amygdalæ* ʒij., *Aq. Distillatæ* ʒj. Rub together, adding the water by degrees, and strain.) *Lac Amygdalæ.*

Comp. The oil of the almond suspended in water by means of its mucilage; and fecula.

Oper. Demulcent, cooling; if the bitter almond be used, sedative.

Use. In catarrh, gonorrhœa, strangury, hectic fever.

Dose. f ʒjss. to ʒss. or ad libitum.

Incomp. Acids, and all acidulous salts, spirits, tinctures, spirit of nitric æther, and common pump water.

MISTŪRA ASSAFŒTIDÆ. L. D. Mixture of Assafœtida. (*Assafœtidæ* ʒij., *Aquæ Oss.* Rub together, adding the water by degrees.) *Lac Assafœtidæ.*

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 ascari-rides.

Dose. f̄ss. to f̄jss. frequently repeated during a paroxysm of hysteria, or the continuance of spasm.

MISTŪRA CAMPHORÆ. L. D. Emulsio Camphoræ, E. D. Camphor Mixture. (*Camphoræ* ʒss., *Splr. Rectif.* ℥x., *Aquæ*, ʒj. Rub the camphor with the spirit, then gradually add the water, and strain.)

Comp. Camphor gr. j. 1-6th, in water f̄j.?^{*}

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. f̄ss. to f̄ij. united with cordial tinctures.

MISTURA CAMPHORÆ c. MAGNESIA, D. Mixture of Camphor with Magnesia. (*Camphoræ*, gr. xij., *Magnesiæ Carbonatis*, ʒss., *Aquæ* f̄vj. Rub the camphor with the magnesia, the water being added, and mix.)

Comp. Camphor part dissolved, part mixed, magnesia, water.

Oper. Gently stimulant.

Use and Dose. The same as of camphor mixture.

MISTURA CORNU USTI. L. Mixture of Burnt Hartshorn. (*Cornuum Ust.* ʒij., *Acaciæ Gummi Cont.* ʒi., *Aquæ* ʒiij. Boil to ʒij., constantly stirring, and strain.) *Decoctum Cornu Usti.*

This preparation is both unchemical and useless; none of the hartshorn being dissolved.

MISTURA CRĒTÆ. L. D. Potio Carbonatis Calcis, E. Chalk Mixture. (*Cretæ p.* ʒss., *Sacchari pur.* ʒiij., *Acaciæ Gummi* ʒss., *Aquæ* ʒj. Mix.) *Mistura Cretacea.*

Oper. Antacid, absorbent.

Use. In acidities of the stomach, particularly those attending dentition, provided the bowels be kept open; in diarrhœas, united with opium and catechu.

Dose. f̄j. to f̄ij. every three or four hours; or after every liquid motion.

MISTURA FERRI COMPOSITA. L. D. Compound Mixture of Iron. (*Myrrhæ cont.* ʒj., *Potassæ Subcarb.* gr. xxv., *Aq. Rosæ* f̄vijss., *Ferri Sulph. cont.* ʒj., *Spir. Myristicæ* f̄ss., *Sacch. pur.* ʒj. Rub together the myrrh, subcarbonate of potash, 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 potash, 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. f̄j. to f̄ij. twice or three times a day.

MISTURA FERRI AROMATICA. D. Aromatic Mixture of Iron. (*Pulveris Cinchonæ lancifoliæ in pulverem crassum redacti*

^{*} *Powell's Transactions of Lon. Phar.*

℥j., *Radiciſ Colombæ concisæ* ℥ij., *Caryophylli Aromatici contuſi* ℥j., *Limaturæ Ferri* ℥ss. Digest for three days in a covered veſſel, occaſionally agitating, with a ſufficient quantity of pepper-mint water to permit twelve ounces to be obtained by ſtraining; then add *Tincturæ Cardamomi compoſitæ* f℥ij., *Tincturæ aurantii* f℥ij.)

Comp. Kinate of iron? bitter and aromatic principles.

Oper. Tonic.

Use. In dyspepsia, and all caſes of debility.

Dose. From f℥iv. to f℥ij.

MISTŪRA GUAIACI. L. Mixture of Guaiac. (*Guaiaci Gummi Res.* ℥jss., *Sacch. pur.* ℥ij., *Muc. Acaciæ Gum.* f℥ij., *Aq. Cinnam.* f℥viij. Rub the Guaiacum with the ſugar, then with the mucilage; and add gradually the cinnamon water.) *Lac Guaici.*

Oper. The ſame as the guaiacum in ſubſtance.

Use. In rheumatism, retrocedent gout, and dropsy.

Dose. f℥ss. to f℥ij. night and morning; diluting freely with tepid barley water or gruel.

MISTŪRA MOSCHI. L. Musk Mixture. (*Moschi, Acaciæ Gummi cont.*, *Sacch. purif. ſing.* ℥j., *Aq. Rosæ* f℥vj. Rub the muſk with the ſugar, then add the gum, and by degrees, the roſe water.) *Mistura Moschata.*

Oper. Antispasmodic, diaphoretic.

Use. This is a convenient form of exhibiting muſk. The late Mr. White, of Manchester, found the muſk mixture, combined with ammonia ℥ss. ſpirit of lavender f℥j. and ſpirit of juniper f℥j., of great utility in ſloughing phagedenic ulcers, of a ſyphilitic and ſtrumous nature.

Dose. f℥ss. to f℥ij. every four or five hours.

Incomp. Oxymurias hydrargyri, ſulphas ferri, mineral acids, infusion of yellow cinchona.

MORI BACCÆ. L. *Mori Nigræ Baccæ*, D. Mulberries. (*Morus Nigra, Monoecia Tetrandria*, N. O. *Scabridæ*, L. *Urticæ*, J. Italy. h.)

Prop. Inodorous; taſte ſweet, ſubacid; contains tartaric acid, jelly, and mucus.

Oper. Cooling, laxative.

Use. Seldom uſed medicinally; as an article of food they are wholeſome, unleſs eaten too freely, in which caſe they occaſion diarrhœa.

Off. Prep. *Syrupus Mori*, L.

MOSCHUS. L. E. D. Muſk. (*Moschus Moschiferus*, the Muſk Deer. *Mammalia, 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 its taſte and ſmell; ſoluble in alcohol and ſulphuric acid, with the loſs of its odour.

Oper. Stimulant, antispasmodic, diaphoretic.

Use. In ſpasmotic affections, as hysteria, ſingultus, pertuſſis, trismus, and epilepsy; in which we have ſeen it, when given to the extent of ℥ss. three times a 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 ℥j. every three or four hours, in a bolus.

Off. Prep. *Mistura Moschi*, L. *Tinct. Moschi*, D.

MUCILAGO ACACIÆ. L. *Muc. Acaciæ Arabicæ*, E. *Muc. Gummi Arabici*, D. Mucilage of Acacia. (*Acaciæ Gummi cont.* ℥iv. *Aq.*

Ferv. Oss. Rub the gum with the water gradually added, and strain.) *Mucilago Gummi Arabici.*

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. fʒj. to fʒj. united with syrup of poppies, occasionally.

Incomp. Alcohol, æther, the metallic salts.

Off. Prep. *Mistura Guaiaci*, L. *Potio Carbonatis Calcis*, E.

MUCILAGO ASTRAGALI TRAGACANTHÆ. E. Muc. Gummi Tragacanthæ, D. Mucilage of Tragacanth. (*Gummi Astragali Tragacanthæ Triti* ʒij., *Aq. Bull.* fʒviiij. Macerate for twenty-four hours; then triturate till the gum is dissolved, and press through linen cloth.) *Mucilago Gummi Tragacanthæ.*

Use. For pharmaceutical purposes.

Off. Prep. *Pulv. Tragacanthæ Comp.* L.

MUCILAGO AMYLI. L. E. D. Mucilage of Starch. (*Amyli* ʒliij., *Aquæ* ʒj. 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: as clysters in diarrhœa, dysentery, and other intestinal irritations; particularly as a vehicle for exhibiting opium in enema.

Incomp. Iodine and its preparations.

MURIAS BARYTÆ. E. D. Muriate of Barytes. (From the carbonate.)

Comp. Muriatic acid 23.35, baryta 61.85, water 14.80 parts, when in crystals. (*Berzelius.*)

Prop. Inodorous; taste bitter, disagreeable; crystals colourless, permanent tables: soluble in three parts of water at 60°, scarcely at all in alcohol.

Use. For making the solution.

Off. Prep. *Solutio Muriatis Barytæ*, E.

MURIAS SODÆ SICCATUM. E. Dried Muriate of Soda. (Common salt deprived of its water of crystallization by heat.) *Soda Muriata.*

Use. For the distillation of muriatic acid, which it affords colourless.

MYRISTICÆ NUCLĒI. L. Myristicæ Moschatæ Nuclei, Involutum, *vulgo* Macis, E. D. Nux Moschata *Dictus*; *Macis*, et *ejus Oleum Volatile*, E. D. Nutmegs; Mace, and the Essential Oil. (*Dioecia Monadelph.* N. O. *Lauri*, J. The Moluccas. ʒ.)

Prop. Nutmegs have a fragrant, aromatic odour, and an agreeable pungent taste; are roundish, greyish brown, streaked, unctuous, and easily cut. Alcohol extracts their active matter. The mace is membranous, 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 diarrhœa; 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 ʒj.; of the oil ℥ij. to ℥vj.

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 Carbo-*

natis Calcis Comp. D. Troch. Carbonat. Calcis, E. D. Of the Oil, Spir. Ammoniae Aromat. D. Pilulae Scillae, D. Emplast. Picis Comp. L.

MYRRHA. L. 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 pulverised.

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 ʒj. in powder, united with nitre, camphor, sulphate of potash, sulphate of zinc, or of iron.

Off. Prep. *Tinct. Myrrhae, L. E. D. Tinct. Aloes et Myrrhae, E. Tinct. Aloes Aetherea, E. Pilulae Aloes cum Myrrha, L. E. D. Pil. Ferri cum Myrrha, L. Pil. Galbani Comp. L. D. Pil. Asafoetida Comp. E. Pil. Rhei. Comp. E.*

MYRTUS PIMENTA. Vide Pimenta.

NUX VOMICA. Vide Strychnes.

OLEUM ÆTHEREUM. L. Æthereal Oil. (Formed in the distillation of Æther.) *Oleum Vini.*

Comp. The same as æther, 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 compound spirit of æther.

Off. Prep. *Spiritus Ætheris Compositus, L. D.*

OLEUM AMYGDALARUM, L. Ol. Amygdalæ Communis, E. Ol. Amygdalarum, D. Oil of Almonds. (Expressed from both sweet and bitter almonds.) ʒxvj. of Almonds yield ʒv. of oil. *Oleum Amygdalæ.*

Prop. Inodorous, insipid; of a pale straw colour; unctuous, limpid, lighter than water; insoluble in water and alcohol, but miscible in distilled water by means of mucilage or yolk of egg; attracts oxygen from the atmosphere, and becomes dense, viscid, and rancid.

Oper. Demulcent, emollient.

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 fʒiv. and solution of subacetate of lead ℥viiij. is said to be useful at the commencement of gonorrhœa.

Dose. fʒss. to fʒj.

OLEUM ANISI. L. D. Ol. Volatile Pimpinellæ Anisi, E. Oil of Anise. (Obtained by distillation from the seeds.*)

* 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 in proportion to the hydrogen. They unite with difficulty with the alkalies, more easily with their carbonates; and can be suspended in water by means of sugar and mucilage. Their adulteration with fixed and cheaper essential oils is detected by evaporating a drop on paper, and examining the odour; and observing whether
a greasy

Prop. Odour that of the vegetable: taste pungent, bitter, sweetish; very pale yellow colour; crystallizes at 50°, in flat tables.

Oper. Stimulant, carminative.

Use. In flatulent colic.

Dose. ℥v. to ℥xv. rubbed up with sugar and camphor mixture.

Off. Prep. *Tinctura Opii Ammoniata*, E. *Tinctura Opii Camphorata*, E.

OLĒUM ANTHEMĪDIS. L. E. Oil of Chamomile. (By distillation from the flowers.) *Oleum Chamomeli*.

Prop. Odour that of the flower; taste pungent; colour when recent cerulean 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. ℥v. to ℥x.

OLĒUM CARŪI. L. 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. ℥j. to ℥x.

Off. Prep. *Electuarium Sennæ*, D. *Confectio Scammonii*, L. *Pilulæ Alōes Comp.* L. *Pilulæ Alōes cum Myrrha*, D.

OLĒUM FĒNICŪLI 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. ℥ij. to ℥xx.

OLĒUM JUNIPĒRI. L. D. Ol. Volatile Juniperi Communis, E. Oil of Juniper. (By distillation from the berries.) *Ol. Juniperi Baccæ*.

Prop. Odour similar to that of Turpentine; taste acrid, hot, similar to that of the berry; colour greenish yellow; deposits a feculent 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. ℥ij. to ℥x. or more, rubbed up with sugar or mucilage and water.

OLĒUM LAVANDŪLÆ. L. D. Ol. Volatile Lavandulæ Spicæ, E. Oil of Lavender. (By distillation.)

Prop. Odour very fragrant, that of the flower; taste warm; of a lemon colour,

Oper. Stimulant.

Use. In hysteria and nervous headaches.

Dose. ℥j. to ℥v. on a lump of sugar.

Off. Prep. *Unguentum Sulphuris*, E.

OLĒUM VOLATILE LAURI SASSĀFRAS. E. Ol. 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.

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.

Use. In scorbutus, chronic rheumatism, cutaneous diseases.

Dose. ℥ij. to ℥x. rubbed with sugar.

OLĒUM LĪNI. L. D. Ol. Lini Usitatissimi, E. Linseed Oil.
(Expressed from the bruised seeds.)

Comp. Nearly the same as those of olive oil, with some mucilage.

Prop. Odour strong; taste unpleasant, nauseous; does not congeal by cold; becomes easily rancid.

Oper. Demulcent, emollient, laxative.

Use. It has been given with advantage in ileus, when purgatives have failed; but it is chiefly used in the form of glyster, in flatulent colic, attended with costiveness; and in abrasions of the rectum:—externally in burns and wounds.

Dose. f̄ss. to f̄j. in clysters f̄ij. to f̄vj.

Off. Prep. *Linimentum Aquæ Calcis*, E.

OLĒUM MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ. L. E. Ol. Menthæ Piperitidis. D. Oil of Peppermint. (By distillation from the dried plant.) *Ol. Menthæ Piperitidis*.

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. ℥j. to ℥ij. rubbed up with sugar or mucilage.

Off. Prep. *Pilulæ Rhei Comp.* E. *Pilulæ Alōes cum Zinzibere*, D.

OLĒUM MENTHÆ VIRIDIS. L. 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. ℥ij. to ℥v. on a lump of sugar.

Off. Prep. *Infusum Menthæ Comp.* D.

OLĒUM ORIGĀNI. L. D. Oil of Origanum. (By distillation 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.

OLĒUM PIMENTÆ. L. D. Ol. Myrti Pimentæ, E. Oil of Pimento. (By distillation from the fruit.)

Prop. Odour very fragrant; taste that of the pimento in an increased degree: colour a red brown; heavier than water.

Oper. Stimulant.

Use. In debilities of the stomach, colic, and tympanitis.

Dose. ℥ij. to ℥v. rubbed with sugar.

Off. Prep. *Emplast. Aromaticum*, D.

OLĒUM PULĒGII. L. D. Oil of Pennyroyal. (By distillation from the dried plant.)

Prop. Odour and taste those of the plant; colour a reddish-yellow.

Oper. Stimulant, antispasmodic.

Use. In hysteria.

Dose. ℥j. to ℥v. on a lump of sugar.

OLĒUM RICINI. L. E. D. Castor Oil. (Bruise the castor seeds, previously decorticated; then express the oil without the application of heat.) ̄xiv. of the seeds yield about f̄ij. of oil.

Ol. e. Seminibus Ricini.

Prop. Recently drawn inodorous, nearly insipid; colourless, or of a very pale straw colour; thick, but perfectly transparent;

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 stimulant purgatives would be hurtful; particularly in dysentery, colica pictonum; calculous complaints and ileus; and, as it operates very quickly, in spasmodic affections. It is an excellent purge at all times for children, women in child-bed, and after surgical operations in which the viscera are at all concerned. It is also a good adjunct to clysters.

Dose. fʒss. to fʒjss. either floated on a little water, and covered with a small quantity of spirit, or in the following draught: ℞ Olei ricini fʒss., mucilaginis q. s. tere optime, et paulatim adde, aquæ distillatæ fʒss., spir. lavandulæ comp. ℥xx., syr. tolutani fʒss. Misce.

OLEUM ROSMARINI. L. D. Ol. Volat. Rorismarini Officinalis. E. Oil of Rosemary. (By distillation from the tops of the dried plant.) *Oleum Roris Marini.*

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. ℥ij. to ℥vj. rubbed up with sugar.

Off. Prep. *Tinctura Saponis*, E. *Alcohol Ammoniatum Aromaticum*, E.

OLEUM RUTÆ. 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. ℥ij. to ℥v. rubbed with sugar or mucilage.

OLEUM 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. ℥ij. to ℥vj.

OLEUM SUCCINI. L. E. D. Ol. Succini Rectificatum, D. Oil of Amber. (Distilled from amber with a very gentle heat, and rectified.)

Prop. Odour strong, foetid, 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 douloureux: ℞ Ol. succini fʒj. tinct. opii fʒss. misce.

Dose. ℥v. to ℥xij. rubbed up with mucilage.

Off. Prep. *Spiritus Ammoniae Succinatus*, L.

OLEUM SULPHURATUM. L. E. Sulphurated Oil. (*Sulphuris loti* ʒij., *Olivæ Olei* ʒj. 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 foetid; taste acrid; colour reddish-brown; thick.

Oper. Stimulating, 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. ℥v. to ℥xx. in a glassful of water.

Off. Prep. *Emplast. Ammoniæ cum Hydrargyri*, L. *Emplast. Hydrargyri*, L.

OLEUM TEREBINTHINÆ RECTIFICATUM. L. D. Oleum Pini Purissimum, E. Rectified Oil of Turpentine. (*Olei Terebinthinæ* 0j. *Aquæ* 0iv. 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 hæmorrhages; dropped into the ear in deafness from defect of wax; applied to indolent tumours; 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. ℥x. to fʒj. in the first cases; but for the expulsion of *tænia* fʒss. to fʒij. every eight hours.

Off. Prep. *Linimentum Terebinthinæ*, L.

*** It forms the greater part of a reputed quack medicine, *Whitehead's Essence of Mustard*.

OLIBANUM. L. *Juniperus Lycia*, *Gummi Resina*, E. *Boswellia Serrata*. *Gummi Resina*, D. *Olibanum*. (*Boswellia Serrata*. *Decandria*, *Monogynia*. India.) *Olibanum*, *Gummi Resina*.

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.

OLIVÆ OLĒUM. L. D. *Olea Europea*, *Fructus Oleum Fixum*, E. Olive Oil. (*Olea Europea*, *Diand. Monogynia*, N. O. *Sepiaria*, L. *Jasminæ*, J. South of Europe. h.) Expressed from the ripe fruit.

Comp. 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 means of mucilage; boils at 600° of Fah., therefore not volatile; congeals at 38°; 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 clysters in dysentery and abrasions; and in the formation of ointments and plasters.

Dose. fʒj. to fʒj. triturated with mucilage, or mixed with water by means of a few drops of liq. potassæ or — ammoniæ.

OPIUM. L. E. D. Opium. (*Papaver Somniferum*, *Polyand. Monogynia*, N. O. *Rhoedæ*, L. *Papaveraceæ*, J. South of Europe. ☉.)

Comp. Gummy matter, resin, a volatile oil, narcotine, and morphia, a peculiar alkali, which can be obtained in white acicular crystals; besides which, opium generally contains $\frac{1}{3}$ its weight of impurities.

Prop. TURKEY OPIUM.—Odour heavy, slightly fœtid; taste nauseous, bitter, acrid, warm; in flat pieces, solid, tenacious; of a dark brown colour, yellowish 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; very soluble in vinegar, and in oil.

Oper. Stimulant in small doses, but in larger, sedative, narcotic, anodyne; operating through the nerves on the living solid; externally its stimulant effects are considerable, but soon followed by its sedative.

Use. In all painful affections, where the inflammatory diathesis is not very considerable; in diarrhœa 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 calomel, in syphilis, and to arrest the progress of gangrene. It is employed in a watery solution, containing gr. ij. in f℥j. of water; as an injection in gonorrhœa and spasmodic stricture, as an adjunct to clysters in diarrhœa; and by friction, united with oil, in tetanus and other spasms.

Dose. Gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ 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 of lead precipitates the watery solution.

*** When opium has been taken as a poison, the stomach should be first evacuated by the stomach-pump, or 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.

OPÖPÖNACIS GUMMI RESINA. L. D. *Opoponax*. (*Pastinaca Opoponax*, *Pentand. Digyn.* N. O. *Umbellatæ*. Italy. 2.) Exudes from the roots when wounded. *Opoponax*, *Gummi Resina*.

Comp. Gum, resin, a trace of caoutchouc, 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 is seldom used.

Dose. Gr. x. to 3ss.

ORIGANUM. L. *Origanum oleum*, D. Common Marjoram. (*Origanum Vulgare*, *Didynam. Gymnosperm.* N. O. *Verticillatæ*, L. *Labiata*, J. Indigenous. 2.)

Prop. Odour fragrant; taste aromatic, pungent, not unlike that of thyme.

Oper. Tonic, stomachic, emmenagogue?

Use. In debilities of the stomach: scarcely ever used.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒj. in powder.

Off. Prep. *Oleum Origani*, L. D.

ORIGANI MARJORANÆ HERBA. E. *Origani Marjoranæ Herba*, D. Sweet Marjoram. (*Class and order as above.* Portugal. ☉.) *Marjorana*.

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 RŪBRUM. 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. *Ferrum Vitriolatum Ustum*.

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 Ammoniac et Ferri*, E. D.

OXIDUM ZINCI IMPŪRUM. E. D. Impure 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 argile.

Prop. Inodorous, insipid, hard, ponderous, rough, and brownish on the outside; smooth and yellow within.

Use. For pharmaceutical purposes.

Off. Prep. *Oxidum Zinci Impurum Præparatum*, E. *Unguentum Oxidi Zinci Impuri*, E. D.

OXIDUM ZINCI IMPŪRUM PRÆPARĀTUM. E. Prepared Impure Oxide of Zinc. (Prepared in the same manner as impure carbonate of zinc.)

Comp. Astringent.

Use. External in ophthalmia; as an adjunct to ointments; and crusted on parts in superficial inflammation.

OXŸMEL SIMPLEX. L. D. Simple Oxymel. (*Mellis Despumati* lbj., *Acidi Acetici* ʒj. Boil in a glass vessel, over a slow fire, to a proper thickness.) *Mel Acetatum*.

Oper. Cooling, diaphoretic; externally detergent.

Use. In fevers and peripneumonia; as an adjunct to gargles in cynanche tonsillaris.

Dose. fʒj. to fʒj. dissolved in barley water.

OXŸMEL COLCHICI. D. Oxymel of Meadow Saffron. (*Rad. Colchici rec. in laminas tenues sectæ* ʒj., *Aceti distillati* lbj., *Mellis despum. pond.* lbj. 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 asthma, dropsy, and gout; inferior to squill.

Dose. fʒj. gradually increased to fʒj., twice a day, dissolved in a cupful of gruel.

OXŸMEL SCILLÆ. L. D. Oxymel of Squill. (*Mellis desputati* lbij., *Aceti Scillæ* 0ij. Boil in a glass vessel, over a gentle fire, to a proper consistence.) The boiling is hurtful, destroying the acrimony on which the virtue of squill depends.

Oper. Expectoiant, diuretic, aperient; in large doses emetic.

Use. In humoral asthma, chronic coughs, dropsy, &c. excite vomiting in pertussis.

Dose. fʒss. to fʒss. in cinnamon water, or any other aromatic water.

PAPĀVERIS CAPSULÆ. L. E. Papaver Album; Capsulæ, D. White Poppy Capsules. (*Papaver Somniferum*. Class and order, see Opium.) The ripe, dried seed vessels. *Papaver Album, Capsula.*

Oper. Relaxant, anodyne.

Use. Externally, as a fomentation (ʒiv. of the dried heads being bruised and boiled in 0iv. of water to 0ij.) to inflamed or ulcerated parts.

Off. Prep. *Syrupus Papaveris*, L. E. D.

PAPAVER RHŒADOS, petala. See Rhœados petala.

PETRŌLĒUM. L. Bitumen Petroleum, E. D. Barbadoes Tar.

Prop. Odour fœtid; taste bitter, acrid; semi-liquid, tenacious, semi-transparent; of a reddish-brown colour; insoluble in water and alcohol: combines with fixed and essential oils, and sulphur; and is partially soluble in æther.

Oper. Antispasmodic, sudorific; externally stimulant and discutient.

Use. In asthma, and coughs unattended with inflammation; externally in diseases of the hip joint, rheumatic pains, and paralytic limbs, applied by friction.

Dose. ℥x. to fʒss.

PHOSPHAS SODÆ. E. D. Phosphate of Soda. (Prepared 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 three parts of water at 60°.

Oper. Purgative.

Use. In all cases where the bowels require to be opened. When dissolved in broth made without salt, the taste of phosphates not perceived.

Dose. ʒj. to ʒij.

Incomp. Alum, chalk, and all salts with an earthy base.

PILŪLÆ ALOËTICÆ. E. Aloetic Pill. (*Gummi Res. Aloes Socotrinæ in pulv. tritæ, Saponis, sing. partes æquales, Syr. q. s. s.*)

PILŪLÆ ALOES COMPOSITÆ. L. D. Compound Aloetic Pills. (*Alōes Spic. Extracti cont. ʒj., Ext. Gentianæ ʒss., Olei Carui ℥xl. Syr. q. s. s.*)

PILŪLÆ ALOES CUM ZINGIBĒRE. D. Pills of Aloes and Ginger. (*Alōes Hepat. ʒj. Rad. Zingib. in pulv. tritæ ʒj., Saponis Hispanici ʒss., Ol. Essent. Menthæ Pip. ʒss.*)

Oper. In their operation these three are alike, warm stomachic purgatives.

Use. In habitual costiveness.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒj. made into pills.

PILŪLÆ ALOES CUM MYRRHA. L. E. D. Aloetic Pills with Myrrh. (*Alōes Spic. ext. ʒij., Croci Stigmatum, Myrrhæ sing. ʒj., Syr. q. s. s.*)

Oper. Cathartic, emmenagogue.

Use. In chlorotic, hypochondriacal, and cachectic habits, to stimulate and open the bowels.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒj. made into pills.

PILŪLÆ ALOES ET ASSAFÆTIDÆ. E. Aloetic and Assafœtida Pills. (*Gum. Res. Alōes Socotor. tritæ, — Assafœtidæ, Saponis, sing. partes æquales. Mucilag. Mimosa Nilot. q. s.*)

Oper. Purgative, stomachic, anodyne.

Use. In dyspepsia attended with flatulence and costiveness; hysteria; amenorrhœa.

Dose. Gr. x. in pills twice a day; or at bed-time.

PILŪLÆ AMMONIARĒTI CUPRI. E. Pills of Ammoniac of Copper. (*Ammon. Cupri in pulv. ten. triti gr. xvj., Micæ Panis ʒiv., Aquæ Carbonatis Ammoniacæ q. s.* Beat into a mass, and divide it into xxxij. equal pills.) *Pilulæ Cupri.*

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 a dose.

PILŪLÆ ASSÆFETIDÆ COMPOSITÆ. E. *Pilulæ Myrrhæ Comp. D.* Compound Pills of Assafœtidæ. (*Gum. Res. Ferulæ Assafœtidæ, — Bulbonis Galbani, — Myrrhæ, sing. partes viij., Ol. Succini Pur. partem j.*)

PILŪLÆ COLOCYNTHIDIS COMPOSITÆ. D. Compound Pills of Colocynth. (*Alōes Hepaticæ, Scammonii utriusque ʒj., Medullæ Colocynthidis ʒss., Saponis Hispanici ʒij., Potassæ Sulphatis, Olei volatilis Eugeniæ Caryophyllatæ utriusque ʒj., Syrupi Empyreumatici, q. s. s.* Reduce the aloes, the scammony, and the sulphate of potass to powder; then mix the pulp of the colocynth with the oil; and, lastly, rub the whole with the soap and the syrup into a mass.)

Oper. Cathartic, emmenagogue.

Use. In habitual costiveness; in chlorosis and hysteria.

Dose. From gr. viij. to ʒj.

PILŪLÆ GALBĀNI COMPOSITÆ. L. D. Compound Galbanum Pills. (*Galbani ʒj., Myrrhæ, Sagapeni, sing. ʒjss., Assafœtidæ ʒiv., Syrupi q. s.*)

Oper. Both these forms of pills operate as antispasmodics and emmenagogues.

Use. In chlorosis, hysteria, and hypochondriasis.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒj. made into pills, every night at bed-time.

PILŪLÆ CAMBŌGIÆ COMPOSITÆ. L. E. D. Compound Camboge Pills. (*Cambogiæ contritæ, Alōes Spic. Ext. contriti, Pulv. Cinnamomi Comp. sing. ʒj., Saponis ʒij.*)

Oper. Cathartic.

Use. In obstinate costiveness.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒj. in pills, occasionally.

PILŪLÆ FERRI COMPOSITÆ. L. D. Compound Pills of Iron. (*Myrrhæ cont. ʒij., Sodæ Subcarbon., Ferri Sulphatis, Sacch. sing. ʒj.*)

Oper. Tonic, emmenagogue.

Use. In dyspepsia and chlorosis.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒj. in pills, twice or thrice a day.

PILŪLÆ HYDRARGŸRI. L. E. D. Mercurial Pills. (*Hydrarg. Pur. ʒij., Confect. Rosæ Gallicæ ʒiij., Glycyrrhizæ Rad. cont. ʒj.* 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-oxyde of mercury, and the other ingredients, the mer-

cury being converted into the black oxyd by the rubbing; hence the name should have been *Pilulæ Sub-oxidi Hydrargyi*.

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 gr. x. twice a day, united with opium, if the bowels are easily affected; for the latter gr. xij. to ʒj. every three or four hours.

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI SUBMURIATIS COMPOSITÆ.

L. E. D. Compound Pills of Submuriate of Mercury, (*Hydrargyri Submur.*, *Antimonii Sulphureti Præcip. sing.* ʒij., *Guaiaci Gum. Res. contritæ* ʒiv., *Spir. Rect.* ʒss. After beating together these ingredients, form them into a mass.)

Oper. Alterative, diaphoretic.

Use. In lepra; secondary 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.

PILULÆ RHËI COMPOSITÆ. E. Compound Rhubarb Pills.

(*Rad. Rhei Palmati in pulv. tritæ* ʒj., *Gum. Res. Albes Soccot.* ʒvj., *Myrrhæ* ʒiv., *Ol. Vol. Menthæ Pip.* ʒss. Beat them into a mass with syrup of orange-peel.)

Oper. Laxative, stomachic.

Use. In dyspepsia attended with costiveness.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒj. twice a day.

PILULÆ SAPONIS CUM OPIO. L. D. Pills of Soap and

Opium. (*Opii Durii Contriti* ʒiv., *Saponis Duri* ʒij.) Gr. v. contains gr. j. of opium. *Pilulæ Opii*.

PILULÆ OPIATÆ. E. Opiate Pills. (*Opii partem unam, Ext.*

Glycyrrhizæ Glab. partes vij., *Fruct. Myrti Pimentæ partes ij.*)

Gr. v. contain gr. ss. of opium.

PILULÆ E STYRACE. D. Storax Pills. (*Styracis Pur.* ʒiij.

Opii Purif., *Mellis, Croci.*, sing. ʒj.) 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. D. *Pilulæ Scilliticæ*, E.

Compound Squill Pills. (*Scillæ Rad. recent. exsiccatae et cont.* ʒj., *Zingiberis Rad. contritæ*, *Saponis Duri*, sing. ʒiij., *Ammoniæ contriti* ʒij. Form the mass with syrup.) *Pilulæ Scillæ*.

Oper. Expectorant, diuretic.

Use. In asthma and chronic catarrh; as an adjunct to digitalis in hydrothorax, and other dropsies.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒj. twice or thrice a day.

PIMENTÆ BACCÆ. L. D. Myrtus Pimenta, *Fructus, vulgo,*

Piper Jamaicense, E. Pimento Berries. (*Myrtus Pimenta*, *Icosand. Monogyn*, N. O. *Hesperidæ*, L. *Myrti*, J. West Indies. ʒ.) *Pimento. Bacca*.

Prop. Odour aromatic, resembling a mixture of cinnamon, nutmeg, and cloves; taste pungent, but mixed like the odour; colour reddish-brown. (The unripe fruit dried.)

Oper. Stimulant, carminative.

Use. Chiefly as a condiment; and as an adjunct to other medicines.

Dose. Gr. v. to ʒij.

Off. Prep. *Aqua Pimentæ*, L. E. D. *Oleum Pimentæ*, L. E. D. *Spir. Pimentæ*, L. E. D. *Pilulæ Opiatæ*, E. *Syrupus Rhamni*, L.

PÍPERIS LONGI FRUCTUS. L. E. D. Long Pepper. (*Diand. Trigyn. N. O. Piperitæ*, L. *Urticæ*, J. Amboyna. 4.) 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 ʒj.

Off. Prep. *Confectio Opii*, L. *Pulv. Cinnamomi Comp.* L. D. *Pulv. Cretæ Comp.* L. *Tinctura Cinnamomi Comp.* L. E. D.

PÍPERIS NIGRI BACCÆ. L. *Piperis Nigri Fructus.* E. *Piper Nigrum*, 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 ʒj. 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 *Chunam*, applied before it is dried. It is less pungent.

PIPERIS NIGRI CONFECTIO. L. Confection of Black Pepper. (Black pepper, root of Elecampane, of each lbj., fennel seed lbij., honey, purified sugar, of each lbij.; rub the dry articles into very fine powder; then add the honey, and beat the whole into one body.)

Oper. Stimulant, carminative.

Use. In hiccough, paralysis of the intestines, and gout affecting the stomach.

Dose. From ʒss. to ʒj.

PIX ABIETINA. L. *Pinus Abies* (vide *Abietis Resinam.*) *Pix Burgundica*, E. D. Dried Pitch, or Burgundy Pitch.

Comp. Resin, an essential oil.

Prop. Concrete, semi-transparent, unctuous, tenacious, fragrant.

Oper. Rubefacient, generally exciting an exudation of serous fluid.

Use. Externally, spread on leather as plasters; in catarrh, pertussis, dyspnœa.

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.

PIX NIGRA. L. Black Pitch. (*Pinus sylvestris.* For *Class and Order*, vide *Abietis Resinam.*) The solid prepared resin.

Prop. Solid, dry, brittle.

Oper. Stimulant.

Use. For preparing the ointment.

Off. Prep. *Unguentum Picis Nigræ*, L.

PLUMBUM. 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 forming oxyds and salts. Metallic lead exerts no action on the animal body.

PLUMBI SUBCARBONAS. L. E. Plumbi Carbonas, 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 83.5, carbonic acid 16.5 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 Acetas*, L. E. D. *Unguentum Cerussæ*, E.

PLUMBI OXYDUM SEMIVITREUM. L. E. D. Semi-vitrified Oxyd of Lead, or Litharge. (A yellow protoxyd of lead, prepared by heat and combined with carbonic acid; often adulterated with other oxyds.) *Lithargyrus*.

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 ACĒTAS. L. Acetas Plumbi, E. D. Acetate of Lead. (*Plumbi Carbon. lbj.*, *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 on blotting paper.) *Cerussa Acetata*.

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 f3vj.) stimulant.

Use. Internal, in visceral hæmorrhages combined with opium, which seems to prevent its deleterious effects; but acids and aced-scent food must be avoided. External, in solution in phlegm-nous 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, alum; borax, soaps, tartarized iron, and antimony; lime water, hard water, sulphuretted hydrogen.

Off. Prep. *Ceratum Plumbi Acetatis*, L. E. D. *Acidum Acetosum Forte*, E. *Solutio Acetatis Zinci*, E.

PLUMBI SUBACETATIS LIQUOR COMPOSITUS. D. Compound Solution of Subacetate of Lead. (*Plumbi Subacetatis Liquoris*, 3j., *Aquæ distillatæ lbj.*, *Spiritus tenuioris 3j.* Mix.)

Use. The same as that of the simple solution.

PORRI RADIX (*bulbus?*) L. Leek Root or Bulb. (*For Class 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 humoral asthma.

Dose. fʒj. to fʒss. rubbed up with sugar, and mixed in water.

POTASSA IMPURA. L. Subcarbonas Potassæ Impurus, E. Potassæ carbonas, a lixivo cineres, D. Impure Potass. (The Pearl Ash of commerce.) *Cineres Clavellati.*

Comp. Subcarbonate of potass, sulphate of potass, muriate of potass, silex, oxide of iron, argil.

Use. For preparing the subcarbonate for medical purposes.

POTASSA FUSA. L. Potassa, E. Potassa caustica, D. Fused Potass. (Prepared by evaporating the solution of potass to dryness in an iron vessel.) *Kali Purum.*

Comp. A peculiar metal named potassium 63.3, oxygen 17.6, in 100 parts of pure potass; but fused potass contains also a little carbonate of potass, silex, lime, and oxyd of iron, which do not affect its medicinal properties.

Prop. Solid; of a grey colour; deliquescent in the air; feels 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. Potassa Caustica cum Calce. D. (*Liquoris Potassæ* ʒiij. *Calcis rec.* lbj. Boil the solution of potass to ʒj.; then add the lime slaked with water, and mix.) *Calx cum Kali Puro.*

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. D. Acetas Potassæ, E. Acetate of Potass. (*Potassæ Subcarbon.* lbj. *Acidi Acetici fort.* ʒij., *Aquæ* ʒij. Mix, and add by degrees enough of acetic acid to saturate the alkali. Then evaporate until a pellicle is formed, which is to be dried upon bibulous paper: then evaporate again in a water-bath, and removing the pellicles, dry them.) *Kali Acetatum.*

Comp. Potass 51, acid 49.

Prop. Inodorous; taste sharp, pungent; white, shining; texture foliated, deliquescent; soluble in an equal weight of water; also in four times its weight of alcohol. The watery solution decomposes spontaneously.

Oper. Mildly cathartic, diuretic, deobstruent.

Use. In febrile diseases, dropsies, icterus, and visceral obstructions.

Dose. ʒj. to ʒj. or more; ʒij. to ʒiij. open the bowels.

Incomp. Mineral acids, decoction of tamarinds, oxymuriate of mercury, nitrate of silver, sulphates of soda and of magnesia, muriate of ammonia, tartrate of potass.

Off. Prep. *Acetas Hydrargyri*, E. D. *Tinct. Acetatis Ferri*, D. *Acidum Aceticum*, D.

POTASSÆ CARBONAS. L. E. Potassæ Bicarbonas. D. Carbonate of Potass. (*Solutio Potassæ Subcarb. cong.* j. Pass carbonic acid through the solution until it is saturated, and filter. Evaporate it at a heat not exceeding 120°, and dry the crystals on bibulous paper.)

Comp. Potass 43.56, carbonic acid 47.53, water of crystallization 8.91 parts.

Prop. Inodorous; taste alkalescent, but not caustic like the subcarbonate; crystals white, quadrangular prisms; permanent in the air; soluble in four parts of water at 60°.

Oper. Diuretic, antacid, deobstruent.

Use. In dropsy, acidities of the primæ viæ, and glandular obstructions.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒss. properly diluted: ʒj. dissolved in fʒviij. of water, and mixed with fʒiv. of lemon juice, forms a better effervescing draught than the subcarbonate.

Incomp. Mineral acids, borax, muriate and acetate of ammonia, alum, sulphate of magnesia, lime, or lime water, all the metallic salts.

POTASSÆ NITRAS. L. E. 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.) *Nitrum.*

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, herpetic eruptions, active hæmorrhages, mania, gonorrhœa. A small piece allowed to dissolve slowly in the mouth often removes incipient cynanche tonsillaris; hence its utility in gargles.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒss. in almond mixture, or some other vehicle. In doses of ʒj. it occasions hypercatharsis, bloody stools, and sometimes death.

Incomp. Sulphuric acid, sulphates of soda and magnesia, alum, the metallic sulphates.

Off. Prep. *Trochisci Nitratis Potassæ*, E.

POTASSÆ NITRAS PURIFICATUM. D. Purified Nitrate of Potass.

The above dissolved in boiled water and crystallized by cooling.

POTASSÆ SUBCARBONAS. L. Carbonas Potassæ, E. Carbonas Potassæ e Tartari crystallis. D. Subcarbonate of Potass. (A filtered solution of the subcarbonate evaporated to dryness.) *Kali Præparatum.*

Comp. Potass 68.57, carbonic acid 31.43 in 100 parts, the remainder being silex, sulphate of potass, and argil. *Kirwan.*

Prop. Inodorous; taste acrid; in the form of coarse white grains; deliquescent in the air.

Oper. and Use. The same as the carbonate.

Off. Prep. *Liq. Potassæ Subcarbonatis*, L. D.

POTASSÆ SULPHAS. L. E. D. Sulphate 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.) *Kali Vitriolatum.*

Comp. Potass 54.55, acid 45.45, in 100 parts of sulphate.

Prop. Inodorous; taste bitter; crystals small, 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. ʒj, to ʒj. acts as a deobstruent; ʒss. to ʒvj. purge.

Incomp. Nitric and muriatic acids, tartaric acid, muriate of lime, salts of mercury, nitrate of silver.

POTASSÆ SULPHURĒTUM: L. E. D. Sulphuret of Potass. (*Sulphuris Loti* ℥j., *Potassæ Subcarbonatis* ℥ij. 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 foetid; taste acrid, bitter; colour 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 has also been used as 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, acidulous salts, metallic and earthy salts.

POTASSÆ SULPHURETI AQUA. D. Solution of Sulphurated Potass. (*Sulphureti loti partem unam, Potassæ Causticæ aquæ partes undecim.* Boil for ten minutes, and strain through paper. Preserve the solution in a close-stopped vessel. The sp. grav. should be 1117.)

Use. The same as that of the solid sulphuret: chiefly used as an external application.

Dose. From ℥xx. to f℥jss. twice a day.

POTASSÆ SUPER-SULPHAS. L. Potassæ Bisulphas, D. Supersulphate of Potass. (The salt remaining after the distillation of nitric acid, dissolved, strained, and crystallized.)

Comp. Potass 32.37, acid 54.80, water 12.33 parts.

Prop. Inodorous; taste a strong acid; soluble in two parts of water at 60°; insoluble in alcohol.

Oper. Refrigerant and purgative.

Use. In cases where it is wished to exhibit sulphuric acid, and at the same time open the bowels.

Dose. ℥j. to ℥ij.

POTASSÆ SUPERTARTRAS, L. E. Potassæ Bitartras, D. Supertartrate of Potass. (The tartar of wine purified.) *Tartari Crystalli.*

Comp. Potass 33, acid 57, water 10 parts in 100 of supertartrate. *Thenard.*

Prop. Inodorous; taste acid, harsh; crystals small, irregular; require 120 parts of water at 60° to dissolve them; brittle, pulverulent; decomposed when kept in solution.

Oper. Mildly purgative, refrigerant, diuretic.

Use. In ascites, proceeding from visceral obstructions; and to open the bowels in inflammatory habits. Dissolved in water, with a small quantity of white wine, some sugar, and lemon peel, it forms an excellent beverage in febrile diseases, under the name of imperial.

Dose. ℥j. to ℥iij., combined with ℥j. of sodæ sub-boras, to excite the kidneys: and to open the bowels ℥iv. to ℥j. are required.

Incomp. Alkalies, alkaline earths, mineral acids.

Off. Prep. *Ferrum Tartarizatum,* L. D. *Pulv. Jalapæ Comp.* E. *Pulv. Scammonii Comp.* E. *Pulv. Sennæ Comp.* E. *Potassæ Tartras,* L. E. D.

POTASSÆ TARTRAS. L. D. Tartras Potassæ, E. Tartrate

of Potass. (Formed by saturating the excess of acid of the super-tartrate with subcarbonate of potass.) *Kali Tartarizatum*.

Prop. Inodorous; taste bitter, disagreeable; generally in the form of a white granular powder; soluble in 4 parts 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 which it corrects.

Dose. ℥j. to ʒj. in solution.

Incomp. Acids; infusion of tamarinds, and other acid fruits; lime, magnesia, sulphates of soda, of potass, and of magnesia; nitrate of silver, acetate of lead, and muriate of ammonia.

PRUNA. L. Pruni Domesticæ Fructus, E. D. Prunes. (*Prunus Domestica*, *Octand. Trigyn.* N. O. *Pomaceæ*, L. *Rosaceæ*, J. South of Europe. h.)

Prop. Odour weak; taste sweet, acidulous.

Oper. Cooling, laxative, nutrient.

Use. In costiveness attended with heat and irritation; an article of diet and fever.

Off. Prep. *Confectio Sennæ*, L. E. D.

PRUNI LAURO-CERASI FOLIA. D. Laurel Leaves. (*Prunus Lauro-Cerasus*. *Icosandria Monogynia*, N. O. *Pomaceæ*, L. *Rosaceæ*, J. ʒ.)

Prop. Taste bitter; odour, when bruised, that of bitter almonds: contains prussic acid and an essential oil.

Oper. Sedative, diuretic.

Use. In spasmodic coughs, and all affections in which hydrocyanic acid is useful.

PTEROCARPI LIGNUM. L. E. D. Red Saunder's Wood, (*Pterocarpus Santalinus*, *Diadelph. Decand.* N. O. *Papilionaceæ*, Eest-Indies. h.)

Prop. Aromatic odour, nearly insipid; colour bright deep red.

Use. As a colouring material.

PULĒGIUM. L. Pulegii Herba, E. D. Pennyroyal. (*Mentha Pulegium*. *For Class and Order, see Menthae*. Indigenous. ʒ.)

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 ʒj.

Off. Prep. *Aquæ Pulegii*, L. E. D. *Oleum Pulegii*, L. D. *Spiritus Pulegii*, L.

PULVIS ALOËS CUM CANELLA. D. Powder of Aloes with Canella. (*Alōes Hepaticæ* lbj., *Canellæ Albæ* ʒiij. Rub them separately into a powder, and mix.)

Oper. Warm, cathartic.

Use. In costiveness, but not well adapted to be used as a powder.

Dose. Gr. x. to ℥j.

PULVIS ALOËS COMPOSITUS. L. D. Compound Powder of Aloes. (*Alōes Spic. Ext.* ʒjss., *Guaiaci Gum. Res.* ʒj., *Pulv. Cinnam. Comp.* ʒss. 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 ℥j.

* * * All aloetic powders should be exhibited in the form of pills, to lessen the taste of the aloes.

PULVIS ANTIMONIALIS. L. D. Oxidum Antimonii cum Phosphate Calcis, E. (A peroxide, 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 white powder; insoluble in water.

Oper. Febrifuge, diaphoretic, alterative; in large doses emetic, purgative: a very uncertain and useless preparation.

Use. Intended to be used in febrile diseases, and every case in which diaphoresis can be useful; and in small doses in cutaneous diseases.

Dose. Gr. iij. to gr. viij. in pills, combined with opium or camphor, every six or eight hours, diluting freely in the intervals.*

PULV. CINNAMOMI COMPOSITUS. L. Pulv. Aromaticus. E. D. Compound Powder of Cinnamon. (*Cinnam. Cort.* ʒij, *Cardamomi Sem.* ʒjss., *Zingiberis Rad.* ʒj., *Piperis Longi Fructus* ʒss. Rub them together to a very fine powder.)

Oper. Stimulant, carminative.

Use. In cold, decayed, phlegmatic habits, to assist digestion, and expel flatus; but chiefly used to give warmth to other compositions.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒj. or more.

PULVIS ASARI COMPOSITUS. E. D. Compound 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 headaches, serous apoplexy, and obstinate ophthalmia, avoiding exposure to cold.

Dose. Gr. v. to gr. viij. snuffed up the nostrils at bed-time.

PULVIS PRO CATAPLASMATE. D. Powder for a Poultice. (*Semenum Lini, quæ restant post oleum expressum, partem unam. Farinæ avenaræ partes duas.* Mix.)

Use. In all cases requiring poultices; which are prepared with this powder by merely mixing it with boiling water.

PULVIS CONTRAJĖRVÆ COMPOSITUS. L. Compound Powder of Contrajerva. (*Contrajervæ Rad. contritæ ʒv., Testarum Præp.* ʒjss. Mix.)

Oper. Stimulant, sudorific.

Use. In typhus and low fevers; the malignant exanthemata; sinking stage of dysentery; and in atonic gout.

Dose. Gr. xv. to ʒss. 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.* ʒj., *Cornuum Ustor. et Præparatorum* ʒj., *Coccorum cont.* ʒj. Mix.) Gr. x. contain gr. j. of opium.

Oper. Anodyne.

Use. To procure sleep and allay pain. It is chiefly adapted for children, as the opium can thus be exhibited in small quantities.

Dose. Gr. j. to gr. x. or more.

PULVIS CRĖTÆ COMPOSITUS. L. D. Pulvis Carbonatis Calcis Compositus, E. Compound Powder of Chalk. (*Cretæ*

* 100 grains have been given without producing any effect.

Præp. lbss., *Cinnamomi Cort.* ℥iv., *Tormentillæ Rad.*, *Acaciæ Gum. sing.* ℥iij., *Piperis Longi Fructus* ℥iv. Reduce them separately into a fine powder, and mix.)

Oper. Antacid, stomachic, absorbent.

Use. In acidity of the stomach, and the diarrhœa attendant on low fevers.

Dose. Gr. v. to ℥j. rubbed up with mucilage and cinnamon water.

PULVIS CRĒTÆ COMPOSITUS CUM OPIO, L. D. Compound of Powder Chalk with Opium. (*Pulv. Crētæ Comp.* ℥vjss., *Opii duri cont.* ℥iv. 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 diarrhœa during dentition.

Dose. ℥j. to ℥ij. for adults.

PULVIS JALAPÆ COMPOSITUS. E. D. Compound Powder of Jalap. (*Pulv. Rad. Convolvuli Jalapæ partem j.*, *Supertartratis Potassæ partes ij.* Rub them together to a fine powder.)

Oper. Purgative.

Use. In costiveness, particularly of children with a tumid belly; in worm cases, and in dropsy.

Dose. ℥j. to ℥ij. for adults; gr. viij. to gr. xij. for children.

PULVIS IPECACUANHÆ COMPOSITUS. L. D. Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ et Opii. Compound Powder of Ipecacuanha. (*Ipecacuanhæ Rad. cont.*, *Opii duri cont. sing.* ℥j., *Potassæ Sulphatis cont.* ℥j. Mix.)

Oper. Diaphoretic.

Use. In rheumatism, dropsy, gout, fevers, dysentery, and diabetes.

Dose. Gr. v. to ℥j. in pills or bolus, diluting freely with tepid fluids, but not immediately, as they are apt to produce vomiting.

PULVIS KINO COMPOSITUS. L. D. Compound Powder of Kino. (*Kino* ℥xv., *Cinnam. Cort.* ℥iv., *Opii duri* ℥j. Rub each separately to a fine powder, and then mix.) Gr. xx. contains gr. j. of opium.

Oper. Astringent.

Use. In chronic diarrhœa, leucorrhœa, and uterine and intestinal hæmorrhages.

Dose. Gr. v. to ℥j. in aqueous fluids.

PULVIS SALINUS COMPOSITUS. D. Compound Saline Powder. (*Sodæ Muriatis purioris*, *Magnesiæ Sulphatis utriusque partes iv.*, *Potassæ Sulphatis partes iij.* First rub the dried salts separately into fine powder, then rub them together, and preserve the mixture in a closely-stopped bottle.)

Oper. Purgative, resolvent.

Use. In all cases in which sea water is ordered: externally applied in scrofulous tumours.

Dose. From ℥iij. to ℥vj. dissolved in a large quantity of water: for external use a saturated solution.

PULVIS SCAMMONEÆ COMPOSITUS. L. E. D. Compound Powder of Scammony. (*Scammoneæ Gum. Resinæ*, *Ext. Jalapæ duri*, *sing.* ℥ij., *Zingiberis Rad.* ℥ss. 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 SENNÆ COMPOSITUS. L. Compound Powder of Senna. (*Sennæ Foliorum*, *Potassæ Supertartratis*, *sing.* ℥ij., *Scammon. Gum. Res.* ℥ss., *Zingiberis Rad.* ℥ij. Rub the Scammony alone, and the rest together to a fine powder, and mix.)

Oper. Cathartic, hydragogue.

Use. In costiveness, and hydropic cases.

Dose. ℥j. to ℥j. 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 scrofulous swellings.

Dose. ℥j. to ℥j. mixed in honey or treacle.

PULVIS STANNI. D. Powder of Tin. (*Stanni purissimi quantum velis.* Melt the tin, and stir it briskly, until it passes into a powder, which, when cold, may be passed through a sieve.)

Oper. Mechanically anthelmintic.

Use. In worm cases, in which the tænia and lumbricus teres are to be dislodged.

Dose. From ℥j. to ℥ij, in treacle, on an empty stomach, for several successive mornings, increasing the dose to ℥iij. or ℥iv.—It should be followed by a purgative.

PULVIS ALUMINIS COMPOSITUS. E. Compound Powder of Sulphate of Alumina. (*Sulphatis Aluminæ partes iv., Kino partem j.* Rub to a fine powder.)

Oper. Astringent.

Use. In intestinal hæmorrhages and obstinate diarrhœa.

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. ℥jss., Sacch. pur. ℥iij.* 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 gonorrhœa and strangury; and with ipecacuanha powder, in dysentery.

Dose. ℥ss. to ℥iij. in distilled water, or any bland fluid. Gr. x. render f℥ij. of fluid mucilaginous.

PYRÆTHRI RADIX. L. D. Pellitory of Spain. (*Anthemis Pyrethrum, Class and Order of Anthemis Nobilis. Arabia. ♂.*)

Prop. Inodorous; taste hot and acrid, its acrimony residing in a fixed oil; the dried root more acrid than the recent.

Oper. Stimulant, sialogogue.

Use. Chewed, it excites a copious flow of saliva, hence it has been found useful in some affections of the head; in strumous swellings of the tonsils; tooth-ache, and palsy of the muscles of the throat. It is also used in infusion as a gargle.

PYROLÆ UMBELLATÆ HERBA. D. The Herbaceous part of Winter Green. (*Pyrola Umbellata. Decandria Monogyn. 4. North America.*)

Prop. Bitter, slightly aromatic.

Oper. Astringent, tonic, diuretic.

Use. In affections of the kidney and in dropsy.

Dose. Of a decoction, made with \mathfrak{z} j. of the dried herb and two pints of cold water, boiled down to one pint and strained, from $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ j. to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ ij. three times a day.

QUASSIÆ LIGNUM. L. E. D. Quassia Wood. (*Quassia excelsa*. Decand. *Monogyn.* N. O. *Gruinalis*, L. *Magnoliæ*, J. Jamaica. \mathfrak{h} .) The wood of the root.

Prop. Inodorous; taste a very intense, durable bitter; colour whitish yellow; has no astringency; bitter principle (or *Quassine*) extracted by water and alcohol.

Oper. Tonic, stomachic.

Use. In intermittents; bilious fever, combined with neutral salts; lenteria and cachexia; in hysteria, united with tincture of valerian; and with cretaceous powder and ginger in gout.

Dose. Of the raspings gr. v. to \mathfrak{z} ss., but infusion and extract are preferable forms of exhibiting it.

Incomp. Nitrate of silver, acetate of lead.

Off. Prep. *Infusum Quassiæ*, L.

QUERCUS CORTEX. L. *Quercus Ruboris*; Cortex, E. D. Oak Bark. (*Quercus Pedunculata*. *Monoecia Polyand.* N. O. *Amentaceæ*, L. Europe. \mathfrak{h} .)

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; useful also in fluor albus, and alvine fluxes. See *Decoction*.

Dose. Of the powder gr. x. to \mathfrak{z} ss. twice or thrice a day.

Off. Prep. *Decoctum Quercus*, L.

RANUNCULUS ACRIS FOLIA. D. Leaves of Upright Meadow Crowfoot. (*Polyandria Polygynia*, N. O. *Ranunculaceæ*, J. Indigenous. \mathfrak{h} .)

Prop. Acrid, bitter.

Oper. Rubefacient, epispastic.

RANUNCULUS FLAMMULA. *Herba recens*, D. Recent Herbaceous part of Lesser Spear Wort. (*Class and order as above*.)

Prop. and Oper. The same as those of *ranunculus acris*.

Use. Both these species of *Ranunculus* are occasionally employed as counter-irritants, and to cause vesication.

RESINA ALBÆ. D. E. White Resin. (*Pinus Sylvestris*. The Scotch Fir. \mathfrak{h} .) 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. Cerae*, 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.

RHAMNI BACCÆ. L. D. *Spinæ Cervinæ*, *Baccæ Succus*, E. Buckthorn Berries. (*Rhamnus Catharticus*, Purging Buckthorn.

*Pentand. Monogyn. N. O. Dumosæ, L. Rhamni, J. Indigen-
nous. ʔ.)*

Prop. Odour faint and disagreeable; taste bitterish and nauseous; the size of a pea; have four seeds; the juice 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 ʒj. to ʒij.

Off. Prep. *Syrupus Rhamni, L. E.*

RHĒI RADIX. L. E. D. Rhubarb Root. (*Rheum Palmatum et Undulatum. Palmated and undulated Rhubarb. Enneand. Monogynia. N. O. Holoracæ, L. Polygoneæ, J. China, ʔ.)* The best comes through Russia in round perforated pieces.

Comp. Extractive, volatile odorous matter, on which its virtues depend, oxalate of lime, tannin.

Prop. Odour aromatic, peculiar, rather nauseous; taste somewhat aromatic, subacid, 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 diarrhœa. 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. ʒj. to ʒss. 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.*

RHŒĀDOS PETALA. L. D. Petals of the Red Poppy. (*Papaver Rhœas. Class and order as Pap. Somniferum. Indigenous. ☉.)*

Use. Chiefly to impart their fine red colour to syrup.

Off. Prep. *Syrupus Rhœados, L. D.*

RHÖDÖDENDRI CHRYSANTHI FOLIA. E. Yellow-flowered Rhododendron. (*Decand. Monogyn. N. O. Bicornes, L. Rhododendra, J. East Siberia. ʔ.)*

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. fʒj. of the following decoction twice a day. ʔ Rhododendri fol. ʒiv., aquæ fʒx. Coque per xij. horas, lento igne, in vase clauso, et cola.

RICINI SEMINA ET OLEUM. L. E. Ricinus communis; Oleum e Seminibus Expressum, D. Castor Seeds and Oil. (*Ricinus Communis, the Castor, or Palma Christi. Monoecia Monadelph. N. O. Tricoccæ, L. Euphorbiæ, J. Indies. ☉.)*

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.

ROCELLA TINCTORIA. Litmus, D. Dyer's Lichen. (*Cryptogamia algæ*, N. O. *Algæ*. 4. Portland Island.)

Use. For preparing litmus, which is chiefly employed as a dye stuff, and a test of acids: it has been exhibited internally in phthisis pulmonalis.

RŌSÆ CANINÆ PULPA. L. Rosæ Caninæ; Fructus, E. D. Dog Rose, or Hip Pulp. (*Icosand. Polygyn.* N. O. *Senticosæ*, L. *Rosaceæ*, J. Indigenous. 4.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste sweet, acidulous, depending on the presence of uncombined citric acid and sugar.

Oper. Cooling.

Use. Vide the Confection.

Off. Prep. *Confectio Rosæ Caninæ*, L.

RŌSÆ CENTIFŌLIÆ PETALA. L. E. D. Damask Rose Petals. (*Class and Order as above.* Place unknown. 4.)

Prop. Odour extremely fragrant; taste subacidulous.

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.

RŌSÆ GALLICÆ PETALA. L. E. D. Petals of the Red Rose. (*Class and Order as above.* Europe. 4.)

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 CACŪMINA. L. Rosmarini Officinalis Cacumina, E. Rosmarina; Herba, D. Rosemary. (*Diandria Monogyn.* N. O. *Verticillatæ*, L. *Labiataæ*, J. South of Europe. 4.)

Prop. Odour fragrant, grateful; taste aromatic, warm, bitterish; depending on an essential oil, combined with camphor.

Oper. Tonic, stimulant, emmenagogue, resolvent.

Use. In nervous headaches, 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.

RUBIÆ RADIX. L. D. Rubiæ Tinctorum, Radix, E. Root of Madder. (*Tetrand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Stellatæ*, L. *Rubiaceæ*, J. Montpellier. 4.)

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 atrophiam infantum; but its efficacy is very doubtful.

Dose. Gr. xv. to ʒj. united with sulphate of potass, three or four times a day.

RUMEX ACETOSA. See *Acetosa Folia*.

RUMEX AQUATICUS. Radix. D. Root of the Water Dock. (*Hexandria Trigynia*, N. O. *Holoraceæ*, L. *Polygoneæ*, J. Indigenous. 4.)

Prop. Bitterish, slightly acidulous.

Oper. Purgative.

Use. In some cutaneous affections, particularly ichthyosis.

Dose. Of a decoction of ʒj. of the dried root, in ʒj. of water, fʒij. twice or thrice a day.

RUTÆ FOLIA. L. D. Rutæ Graveolentis Herba, E. The Leaves of Rue, (*Decand. Monogyn. N. O. Multisiliquæ, L. Rutaceæ, L. South of Europe. ʒ.*)

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 clysters, in the convulsions of children.

Dose. Gr. xv. to ʒij.

Off. Prep. Oleum Rutæ, D. Extractum Rutæ Graveolentis, E. D.

SABINÆ FOLIA. L. E. D. Savine Leaves. (*Juniperus Sabina. Class and Order as Juniperus Communis. Siberia. ʒ.*)

Prop. Odour strong, disagreeable; taste hot, acrid, bitter; depending on an essential oil.

Oper. Stimulant, diaphoretic, emmenagogue, anthelmintic, escharotic.

Use. In amenorrhœa, with a languid pulse, but they require to be cautiously administered; in worms, and in gout. Externally, the powder is applied to old ulcers, carious bones, &c.; and the infusion, as a lotion, to gangrene, scabies, and tinea capitis.

Dose. Gr. v. to gr. x. of the powder.

Off. Prep. Ol. Volatile Juniperi Sabinæ, F. D. Extractum Sabinæ, D. Ceratum Sabinæ, L.

SACCHĀRUM. L. Sacch. non Purificatum, E. D. Moist Sugar.

SACCHĀRUM PURIFICATUM. L. E. D. Refined Sugar. (*Saccharum Officinatum. The Sugar Cane. Triand. Monogyn. N. O. Gramina. Egypt. ʒ.*)

Comp. Oxygen 50.63, carbon 42.47, hydrogen 6.90 parts.

Prop. In its pure state it is inodorous; taste perfectly sweet, of a brilliant white colour, hard; when impure it has a peculiar taste and flavour arising from extract, mucilage, and oil; in shining grains of a yellow colour. Sugar is soluble in its own weight of water at 60°; also in alcohol; 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 taste of some medicines. It is an antidote, however, for the poison of verdigris; and is said to be a preventive of worms. Externally it is applied to fungous 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 for which assafœtida is given, but to which it is inferior.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒss. in pills.

Off. Prep. Pilulæ Galbani Compositæ, L.

SALICIS CORTEX. L. D. Salix; Cortex. Salix Fragilis; Cor-

tex, D. Willow Bark. (*Salix Caprea*, Great Round-leaved Willow; *Salix Alba*, the White Willow; *Salix Fragilis*, the Crack Willow. *Dioecia Diandria*, N. O. *Amentaceæ*. Europe. 7.)

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. ʒj. to ʒj. of the powder; or fʒjss. of the decoction, made with ʒij. of the bark, in ʒij. water, boiled down to ʒj.

Incomp. Solution of isinglass, alkaline carbonates, lime water, sulphate of iron.

SALVIA OFFICINALIS FOLIA. E. Sage. (*Diand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Verticillatæ*, L. *Labiatæ*, J. South of Europe. 4.)

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 in 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 ʒjss.; or fʒjss. of the infusion, made with ʒj. of the dried leaves to ʒj. of boiling water, three or four times a day.

Incomp. Sulphate of iron.

SAMBŪCI FLORES. L. Sambuci Nigræ Flores, Baccæ, Cortex, E. D. Common Elder Flowers, Berries, and Bark. (*Pentand. Trigyn.* N. O. *Dumosæ*, L. *Caprifoliæ*, J. Germany. 2.)

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 hæmorrhoids.

Dose. Of the juice of the berries fʒj. to fʒij.; of the bark gr. v. to ʒss. three times a day.

Off. Prep. *Succus Spiss. Sambuci Nigræ*, E. D. *Unguentum Sambuci*, L. D.

SAPO DURUS. L. Sapo, E. D. Hard Soap.

Comp. Recent oil 60.94, soda 8.56, water 30.50, in 100 parts.

Prop. Inodorous; taste alkaline, 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 attended with tumid bellies, with a strong lather of soap every morning.

Dose. Gr. v. to ʒss. in pills.

Incomp. Acids, earths, metallic salts, and alum; astringent vegetables and hard water 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. D. 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. 2.*)

Prop. Inodorous; taste bitterish, feculacious; 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. ʒj. to ʒj. 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. Lauri Sassafras. *Lignum Radix, E. Sassafras Wood and Root. (Class and Order, vide Lauri Baccæ. Virginia. 2.)*

Prop. Odour not unlike that of fennel; taste aromatic, subacid, 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.*

SCAMMŌNIÆ GUMMI RESINA. L. E. D. Scammony. (*Class and Order as Jalapa. Mexico. 2.*) 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 wet fingers; fracture shining.

Comp. Resin 11 parts, gummy extract 3½.

Oper. Drastic, purgative, hydragogue.

Use. In obstinate costiveness, worms, dropsy.

Dose. Gr. iii. to gr. xv. triturated with sugar, or with almonds.

Off. Prep. *Confectio Scammoniae, L. D. Pulvis Scam. Comp. L. E.*

SCILLÆ RADIX. (bulbus?) L. Scillæ Maritimæ; Radix, E.—Bulbus, D. The Bulb of the Squill. (*Scilla Maritima. Hexand. Monogyn. N. O. Coronariæ, L. Asphodeli, J. Austria. 2.*)

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. It owes its properties to a peculiar principle, which has been named *Scillitin*.

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. Gelatine, lime water, alkaline carbonates, acetate of lead, nitrate of silver.

Off. Prep. *Acetum Scillæ, L. E. D. Oxytel Scillæ, L. D. Pilulæ Scillæ Comp. L. E. D. Pulv. Scillæ, E. D. Syrupus Scyllæ Maritimæ, E. Tinct. Scillæ, L. D.*

*** To dry the squill it should be cut transversely, and the dried sections kept in an opaque stopped bottle.

SCROPHULARIA NODOSA; HERBA. D. Knotty Rooted Figwort. (*Scrophularia Nodosa*. *Didynam. Angiospermia*, N. O. *Personatæ*, L. Indigenous. 4.)

Prop. Odour disagreeable; taste acrid; becomes almost inert by drying.

Oper. Externally anodyne, repellent.

Use. As a fomentation in hæmorrhoids.

SENĖGÆ RADIX. L. D. *Polygalæ Senegæ Radix*, E. Senega Root. (*Polygala Senega*. *Diadelph. Octand.* N. O. *Lomentaceæ*, L. *Pedicularis*, J. Virginia. 4.) 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 æther.

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 ʒij. 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. E. D. 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 water. (The leaflet should be obtuse.)

Oper. Cathartic, hydragogue. (It is apt to gripe.)

Use. In costiveness and dropsy.

Dose. Of the powder ʒj. to ʒj. 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. Cassiæ Sennæ*, E. *Infusum Sennæ*, L. D. *Infusum Tamarindi cum Senna*, E. D. *Pulv. Sennæ Comp.* L. *Tinct. Sennæ*, L. E. D. *Syrupus Sennæ*, D.

SERPENTARIÆ RADIX. L. *Aristolochiæ Serpentariæ Radix*, E. D. (Snake Root. *Gynand. Hexand.* N. O. *Sarmentaceæ*, L. *Aristolochiæ*, J. Virginia. 4.) *Serpentaria Virginiana*.

Prop. Odour aromatic, similar to that of valerian; taste pungent, bitter; fibrous; its active part extracted partially only 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. Of the powder gr. x. to ʒss.; or of this infusion fʒx. every four hours. R Rad. contusi Serpentariæ ʒiv., Aquæ ferv. fʒxij. Macerate in a covered vessel for two hours.

Off. Prep. *Tinctura Serpentariæ*, L. E. D.

SEVUM. L. *Adeps Ovilli*, E. D. Mutton Suet. (*Ovis Arles*, the Sheep; Cl. *Mammalia*, Ord. *Ruminantia*.)

SEVUM PRÆPARATUM. L. *Adeps Ovillus Præparatus*. D. Prepared Suet. (Cut the suet in pieces, melt it over a slow fire, and strain it through linen.) *Ovilli Sevum Præparatum*.

Oper. Emollient.

Use. It is sometimes boiled in milk, in the proportion of ʒij. to ʒj. of milk; and a cupful given occasionally in chronic diarrhœa; but its principal use is to give consistence to ointments and plasters.

Off. Prep. *Emplastrum Cerae*, L. E. *Emplast. Meloes Vesicatorii*, E. *Ung. Hydrargyri Fort.* L. E. D. *Ung. Picis Liquidæ*, L. D. *Ung. Sambuci*, D.

SIMAROUBÆ CORTEX. L. D. *Quassia Simaroubæ Cortex*, E. The Bark and Wood of Simarouba. (*Class and Order of Quassia*. Jamaica. h.)

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 diarrhœa, lenteria, and dyspepsia.

Dose. ʒss. to ʒj. of the powder; but the infusion is a better form of exhibiting this remedy.

Off. Prep. *Infusum Simaroubæ*, L.

SINAPIS SEMINA. L. D. *Sinapis Albæ Semina*, E. Mustard Seed. (*Sinapis Nigra et Alba*, Common and White Mustard. *Tetradynam. Siliquosa*, N. O. *Siliculosæ*, L. *Cruciferae*, J. Europe. \odot .)

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 fine powder of the seed is applied as a cataplasm to the soles of the feet in typhus, and comatose affections.

Dose. ʒj. to ʒss. ; or fʒij. of the following infusion. $\text{R Sinapis sem. contusi, Armoraciæ rad. sing. ʒij., Aq. ferventis Oij.}$ Infuse in a covered vessel for twelve hours; then strain, and add spir. menthæ piper. fʒij.

Off. Prep. *Cataplasma Sinapis*, L. D.

SODÆ ACETAS. D. Acetate of Soda. (*Sodæ carbonatis quantum opus erit, Aceti Distillati q. s. s. ut saturetur alkali.* Evaporate the strained solution until it acquire the sp. gr. 1276. The crystals formed by cooling are to be cautiously dried and preserved in stopped bottles.) *Striated prismatic crystals.*

Comp. Acetic acid 36.95, soda 22.94, water 40.11, in 100 parts.

Prop. Taste sharp, bitterish, soluble in 2.86 parts of water at 60° ; sp. gr. 2.1 effloresces in heat, but not in the air; melts in a high temperature.

Oper. Purgative.

Use. In all cases requiring a mild purgative.

Dose. From ʒj. to ʒiv. in any bland fluid.

Incomp. Carbonate of lime, sulphuric, nitric, and muriatic acids.

SODA IMPURA. (*Subcarbonas*. L. *Subcarbonas Sodæ Impurus*, E. *Sodæ Carbonas, venale, Barilla*, D. Impure Subcarbonate of Soda. Prepared by nature in Egypt: artificially from the incineration of marine plants; and the decomposition of chloride of sodium.)

Comp. Subcarbonate of soda, potash, and chloride of sodium; clay, and other earthy substances.

Use. For preparing the pure subcarbonate.

Off. Prep. *Subcarbonas Sodæ*. L. E. D.

SODÆ SUBCARBONAS. L. E. D. Subcarbonate of Soda. (The impure subcarbonate dissolved in water; the solution strained and crystallized.)

Comp. Soda 20.92, carbonic acid 14.38, water of crystallization 64.7 parts.

Prop. Inodorous; taste alkaline, but not acrid; crystals octohedrous, 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 biters; and in scrofulous affections.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒss. twice or thrice a day.

Incomp. Lime; acids, unless as an effervescing draught.

Off. Prep. *Sodæ Subcarbonas Exsiccata*, L. D. *Sodæ Carbonas*, L.

SODÆ 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.)

Comp. Soda 59.86, carbonic acid 40.14 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.

SODÆ CARBONAS. L. *Sodæ bicarbonas*, D. Carbonate of Soda. (*Sodæ Subcarbonatis* lbj., *Aq. Distill.* ʒiij.) Dissolve the subcarbonate of soda, and pass carbonic acid through the solution; then set the solution aside to crystallize. Dry the crystals in bibulous paper, and then evaporate by a heat of 120°, that crystals may again be formed.

Comp. Soda 38.55, carbonic acid 39.76, water of crystallization 21.69 parts.

Oper. and Use. The same as that of the subcarbonate.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒss.

SODÆ CARBONATIS AQUA. D. Water of Carbonate of Soda. (*Sodæ Carbonatis quantum velis.* Dissolve it in distilled water, and evaporate the solution to the sp. gr. 1024. A solution of the same specific gravity may be made by dissolving an ounce of carbonate of soda in a pint of distilled water.)

Prop. and Use. The same as those of the solid salt.

SODÆ MURIAS. D. Muriate of soda.

Use. For preparing the exsiccated salt.

SODÆ SUB-BORAS. L. E. *Sodæ Boras*, D. Subborate of Soda. (Found in an impure state in Thibet and Persia.) *Borax*.

Comp. Soda 17, boracic acid 34, water of crystallization 49 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 apthæ of the mouth; and excessive salivation.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒss. as a lotion. *R* Sodæ boracis ʒiv., mellis ʒjss., aquæ f ʒvss.

SODÆ MURIAS. L. E. Muriate of Soda, or Sea Salt. (In an impure state this is one of the most abundant productions of nature.)

Comp. Soda 54.26, muriatic acid 45.74 (*Berzelius*.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste agreeable, salt; crystals cubes; soluble in 3 parts of water; permanent in the air; decrepitate when exposed to heat.

Oper. Tonic, purgative, anthelmintic, externally stimulant.

Use. In some cases of dyspepsia and worms; in large doses to check vomiting of blood; as an ingredient in clysters; a fomentation to bruises; and, added to water, to form a stimulant bath.

Dose. Gr. x. to \mathfrak{zss} . In clysters \mathfrak{ziv} . to \mathfrak{zj} .

Off. Prep. *Murias Sodæ Exsiccatus*, E. D. *Acidum Muriaticum*, L. E. D.

*** *Sea water owes its laxative qualities to this salt. 100 parts of water taken from the ocean contain at an average 1-24th of salt, or common salt 3.25, muriate of magnesia 0.64, sulphate of lime 0.11.*

SODÆ SULPHĀS. L. E. D. Sulphate of Soda, or Glauber's Salts. (From the salt which remains after the distillation of muriatic acid, the superabundant acid being saturated with subcarbonate of soda.)

Comp. Soda 19.75, sulphuric acid 24.69, water of crystallization 55.56 parts.

Prop. Inodorous; taste strongly saline, and bitter, nauseous; crystals hexagonal channelled prisms, with dihedral summits; efflorescent; soluble in 3 parts of water at 60° ; undergo the watery fusion.

Oper. Purgative; in small doses diuretic.

Use. In costiveness, the most generally employed purgative; in bilious colics, largely diluted.

Dose. Of the effloresced salt in powder \mathfrak{zij} . to \mathfrak{zvj} .: of the crystallized salt in solution \mathfrak{zvj} . to \mathfrak{zxij} .

Incomp. Sulphas potassæ, sulphas magnesiae.

SODA TARTARIZĀTA, L. Tartras Potassæ et Sodæ, E. Tartras Sodæ et Potassæ, D. Tartarized Soda. (*Sodæ Subcarbonatis part. i.*, *Potassæ Supertartaricæ part. iij.*, *Aq. Ferr. part. xv.* Dissolve the subcarbonate in the water, and add gradually the supertartrate. Filter the solution; then boil until a pellicle forms, and crystallize. The crystals must be washed, and dried on blotting paper.) *Soda Tartarizatum.*

Comp. 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. \mathfrak{zj} . to \mathfrak{zjss} .

SOLUTIO ACETATIS ZINCI. E. Solution of Acetate of Zinc. (*Sulphatis Zinci \mathfrak{zj} .*, *Aq. Distill. f $\mathfrak{z}x$.* Solve. *Acetatis plumbi \mathfrak{ziv} .*, *Aq. Distill. f $\mathfrak{z}x$.* Solve. Mix the solutions, and after they have remained at rest for a little time, filter the liquor.) A limpid fluid.

Oper. 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.*)

SOLUTIO MURIATIS BARYTÆ. E. D. Solution of Muriate of Barytes. (*Muriatis Barytæ part. j.*, *Aq. Distill. partes iij.* Dissolve.) A limpid colourless fluid.

Oper. Stimulant, deobstruent, diuretic; in large doses emetic, purgative, and extremely deleterious; externally escharotic.

Use. In scrofulous affections; glandular obstructions; worms, and

cutaneous diseases; but its efficacy is doubtful. Externally, to fungous ulcers, and specks on the cornea.

Dose. ℥v. to ℥x. twice or thrice a day, and gradually increased till the nausea is produced.

Incomp. Sodæ sulphas, alumen, potassæ nitras, and argenti nitras.

SOLUTIO MURIATIS CALCIS. E. Liquor Calcis Muriatis, L. Aqua Muriatis Calcis, D. Solution of Muriate of Lime. (*Calcis Muriatis* ℥ij., *Aquæ Dist.* f℥ij. Dissolve the muriate of lime in the water; then filter through paper. *Lond.*) A colourless fluid.

Oper. Tonic, stimulant, deobstruent.

Use. In scrofulous tumors, glandular obstructions, general debility, and laxity of habit.

Dose. ℥xxx. to f℥j. in a cupful of water, twice or thrice a day.

Incomp. Sulphuric and nitric acids; potass, soda and their carbonates; sulphas sodæ, sulphas potassæ, nitras potassæ, and boras sodæ.

SOLUTIO SULPHATIS CUPRI COMPOSITA; Olim *Aqua Styptica*, E. Compound Solution of Sulphate of Copper. (*Sulphatis Cupri*, — *Aluminæ*, sing. ℥ij., *Aquæ* 0ij., *Acidi Sulphurici* ℥jss. Boil the sulphates in water to dissolve them, and to the filtered liquor add the acid.) *Aqua Cupri Vitriolata*.

Oper. Astringent.

Use. External, to stop bleedings at the nose, by the application of dossils steeped in it to the part.

SOLUTIO SULPHATIS ZINCI. E. Solution of Sulphate of Zinc. (*Sulphatis Zinci* gr. xvj., *Aquæ* f℥vii., *Acidi Sulphurici Diluti* gr. xvj. Dissolve the sulphate, then add the water, and filter through paper.)

Oper. Astringent.

Use. As a lotion in the latter stage of ophthalmia; and an injection in gonorrhœa.

SPARTII CACUMINA. L. D. Spartii Summitates, E. Broom Tops. (*Diadelph. Decand.* N. O. *Papilionaceæ*. South of Europe. *h.*) *Genistæ Cacumina*.

Prop. Almost inodorous; taste bitter.

Oper. Diuretic.

Use. In dropsies.

Dose. ʒj. to ℥j. of the powder.

Off. Prep. *Ext. Cacuminum Genistæ*, D.

SPIGÆLIÆ RADIX. L. E. D. 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 ℥ss. 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.* ℥ij., *Cardam. Semin. cont.* ℥jss., *Piperis Longi Fruct. cont.*, *Zingiberis Rad. concisæ*, sing. ℥j., *Spiritus Ætheris Sulph.* 0j. Macerate for fourteen days in a stopped glass vessel, and strain.) *Elixir Vitrioli Dulce*.

Oper. Stimulant.

Use. In faintings and nervous affections.

Dose. f℥ss. to f℥j.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS SULPHURICI COMPOSITUS. L. Compound Spirit of Æther. (*Spiritus Ætheris Sulph.* 0j., *Olei Ætherei* f℥ij. Mix.) *Spiritus Ætheris Vitriolici*.

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. fʒss. to fʒij. in any convenient vehicle.

SPIRĪTUS ÆTHERĪS NITRĪCI. L. Spiritus Ætheris Nitrosi, E. Spiritus Æthereus Nitrosus, D. Spirit of Nitric Æther.* (*Spir. Rect.* ʒij., *Acidi Nitrici*, *pondere* ʒiij. Mix by pouring the acid gradually on the spirit, being careful that the heat does not exceed 120°; then distil, by a gentle heat, fʒxxiv.)

Comp. Nitrous æther, alcohol, nitric acid.

Prop. Odour fragrant; taste pungent; acidulous, colourless; volatile, inflammable; soluble in alcohol and water; sp. grav. 0.834.

Oper. Refrigerant, diuretic, antispasmodic, diaphoretic.

Use. In febrile diseases; spasmodic asthma; and dropsies, as an assistant to move active remedies.

Dose. ℥xx. to fʒj. in any convenient vehicle.

SPIRĪTUS ÆTHERĪS SULPHURĪCI. L. Æther Sulphuricus cum Alcohole, E. Liquor Æthereus Sulphuricus, D. Spirit of Sulphuric Æther. (*Ætheris Sulph.* ʒss., *Spir. Rectif.* ʒj. Mix.)

Oper. Stimulant, diaphoretic, diuretic, antispasmodic.

Use. The same as sulphuric æther: fʒj. in fʒvj. of barley water, and syrup of marshmallows fʒiv. form a useful gargle in slight inflammation of the fauces.

Dose. fʒss. to fʒiij.

SPIRĪTUS AMMŌNIÆ. L. D. Alcohol Ammoniatum, E. (*Spir. Tenuioris* ʒiij., *Ammoniae Muriatis* ʒiv., *Potassæ Subcarbonatis* ʒvj. Mix, and with a gentle heat distil ʒjss. into a cooled receiver.)

Prop. Odour pungent, ammoniacal; taste pungent, acrid; colourless.

Oper. Stimulant, diaphoretic, antispasmodic.

Use. In paralysis, faintings, and nervous debilities.

Dose. fʒss. to fʒj. in water.

Off. Prep. *Spir. Ammoniae Aromaticus*, L. E. D. *Spir. Ammoniae Fœtid.* L. E. D.

SPIRĪTUS AMMŌNIÆ AROMATĪCUS. L. D. Alcohol Ammoniatum Aromaticum, E. Aromatic Ammoniated Alcohol. (*Cinnamomi Cort. cont.*, *Caryoph. cont. sing.* ʒij., *Limonum Cort.* ʒiv., *Potassæ Subcarbonatis* ℥ss., *Ammoniae Muriatis* ʒv., *Spir. Rect.* ʒiv., *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. fʒss. to fʒj. in any convenient vehicle.

Off. Prep. *Tinct. Guaiaci Ammoniata*, L. D. *Tinct. Valerianæ Ammoniata*, L. D.

SPIRĪTUS AMMŌNIÆ FŒTĪDUS. L. D. Spiritus Assa-fœtidæ Ammoniatum, E. Fœtid Spirit of Ammonia. (*Spir. Ammoniae* ʒij., *Assæfœtidæ* ʒij. Macerate for twelve hours, then, by a gentle heat, distil a pint and a half into a cooled receiver.)

Prop. Odour fœtid and ammoniacal; taste alkaliescent, acrid, and slightly alliaceous; pale when recent; coloured brown by age.

Oper. Stimulant, antispasmodic.

Use. In hysteria, atonic gout, and spasmodic asthma.

Dose. fʒss. to fʒj. in water.

SPIRĪTUS AMMŌNIÆ SUCCINATUS. L. Succinated Spirit of Ammonia. (*Mastiches* ʒiij., *Spir. Rect.* fʒix., *Lavandulæ*

Olei ℥iv., *Succini* Ol. ℥iv., *Liquoris Ammoniacæ* f 3x. Macerate the mastich in the alcohol, and pour off the clear tincture; then add the rest, and shake them together.)

Oper. 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 said to be used in India, with success, against the bite of the rattlesnake.

Dose. ℥x. to f 3ss.

SPIRITUS ANISI. L. Spiritus Anisi Compositus, D. Spirit of Aniseed. (*Anisi Sem. cont. lbss., Spirit. Ten. Cong., Aquæ quod s. s. ad prohibendum Empyreuma.* Macerate for twenty-four hours, and distil a gallon by a gentle heat.) A spirituous solution of the oil of aniseed.

Oper. Carminative.

Use. In flatulent states of the stomach; but it is often abused, and produces dram-drinking.

Dose. f 3j. to f 3iv.

SPIRITUS ARMORACIÆ COMPOSITUS. L. D. Compound Spirit of Horse Radish. (*Armoraciæ Rad. recent. concisæ, Aurant. Cort. exsicc., sing. lbj., Myrlsticæ Nuc. contus. 3ss., Spirit. Ten. Cong. j., Aquæ q. s. s. ad prohibendum Empyreuma.* Macerate for twenty-four hours, and distil a gallon.)

Oper. Stimulant, antiscorbutic.

Use. Scarcely now used in Scorbutus; but it is a useful adjunct to infusion of foxglove, in dropsies attended with much debility.

Dose. f 3j. to f 3iv.

SPIRITUS CAMPHORÆ. L. Tinctura Camphoræ, E. Spiritus Camphoratus, D. Spirit of Camphor. (*Camphoræ 3iv., Spirit. Rect. 0ij*)

Oper. Stimulant, anodyne, discutient.

Use. External, against rheumatic pains, paralytic numbness, chilblains, gangrene, and for discussing tumors.

Incomp. Water, which precipitates the camphor.

SPIRITUS CARUI. L. D. Spiritus Cari Carui, E. Spirit of Carraway. (*Carui Sem. contus. lbjss., Spir. Ten. Cong. j., Aquæ q. s. s.* Macerate for twenty-four hours, and distil a gallon.) A spirituous solution of the oil.

Oper. Carminative.

Use. In flatulence; and as an adjunct to griping purgatives.

Dose. f 3j. to f 3ss.

SPIRITUS CINNAMOMI. L. D. Spiritus Lauri Cinnamomi, E. Spirit of Cinnamon. (Made with ʒv. of Oil of Cinnamon, and 0ivss. of Rectified Spirit.) A spirituous solution of the oil.

Oper. Stimulant.

Use. In diseases attended with much languor and debility.

Dose. f 3j. to f 3iv.

Off. Prep. Infusum Digitalis, L.

SPIRITUS COLCHICI AMMONIATUS. L. Ammoniated Spirit of Colchicum. (*℞ Seeds of Colchicum bruised 3ij., Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia 0j.* Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.)

Oper. Narcotic, cathartic, diuretic.

Use. In gout, rheumatism, and dropsies.

Dose. From ℥xxx. to f 3j., in any mild fluid.

SPIRITUS JUNIPERÆ COMPOSITUS. L. E. D. Compound Spirit of Juniper. (*Juniperi Bac. cont. lbj., Carui Sem. cont., Fœnieuli 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. f ʒj. to f ʒss.

SPIRĪTUS LAVANDŪLÆ. L. D. Spiritus Lavandulæ Spicæ, E. Spirit of Lavender. (*Lavandulæ Florum recent.* lbij., *Spir. Rect. Cong.* j. *Aquæ q. s. s.* Macerate for twenty-four hours, and distil a gallon.) A spirituous solution of the oil.

Use. As a perfume, and to make the following articles:—

Off. Prep. *Spir. Lavandulæ Comp.* L. E. D. *Linimentum Camphoræ Comp.* L.

SPIRĪTUS LAVANDŪLÆ COMPOSITUS. L. E. D. Compound Spirit of Lavender. (*Spir. Lavandulæ* Oij., *Spiritus Rosmarini* Oj., *Cinnam. Cort. cont.*, *Myristicæ Nucleor. cont. sing.* ʒss., *Pterocarpi Ligni con.* ʒj. Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.)

Oper. Stimulant.

Use. In languor and faintings; as an adjunct to stomachic infusions.

Dose. ℥xxx. to f ʒij.

SPIRĪTUS MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ. L. D. Spirit of Peppermint. (*Olei Menthæ Pip.* ʒvjss., *Spiritus Rectificati* Oivss., *Aquæ q. s. s.* Mix and distil a gallon.)

Oper. Carminative, stimulant.

Use. In nausea, flatulence, and faintings.

Dose. f ʒss. to f ʒij.

SPIRĪTUS MENTHÆ VIRĪDIS. L. D. Spirit of Spearmint. (*Olei Menthæ Viridis* ʒvjss., *Spir. Rectif.* Oivss. Mix, and pour in water to prevent empyreuma, and distil a gallon.)

Oper. Carminative, stimulant.

Use. In nausea, flatulence, and faintings.

Dose. f ʒss. to f ʒij., in any proper vehicle.

SPIRĪTUS MYRISTICÆ. L. Spir. M. Moschatae, E. Spir. Nucis Moschatae, D. Spirit of Nutmeg. (*Myristicæ Nucleor. cont.* ʒij., *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. f ʒss. to f ʒiv.

SPIRĪTUS PIMENTÆ. L. D. Spiritus Myrti Pimentæ, E. Spirit of Pimento. (*Pimentæ Baccar. contus.* ʒij., *Spir. Ten. Cong.* j., *Aquæ q. s. s.* Macerate, &c. and distil a gallon.)

Oper. Cordial, carminative.

Use. In flatulent colic, atonic gout, &c.

Dose. f ʒj. to f ʒiv.

SPIRĪTUS PULEGII. L. D. Spirit of Pennyroyal. (*Olei Pulegii* ʒvj., *Spir. Rectif.* Oivss., *Aquæ q. s. s.* Mix, and distil a gallon.)

Oper. and Use. The same as that of spearmint.

Dose. f ʒj. to f ʒiv.

SPIRĪTUS RECTIFICATUS. L. D. Rectified Spirit. Spec. grav. 835.

Oper., Use, and Dose. The same as of Alcohol.

SPIRĪTUS RŌSMARINI. L. D. Spiritus Rosmarini Officinalis. E. Spirit of Rosemary. (*Olei Rosmarini* ʒj., *Spir. Rectif. Cong.* j., *Aquæ q. s. s.* Mix, and, with a slow fire, distil a gallon.)

Oper. Stimulant.

Use. In languors; externally to pains and bruises: a fragrant perfume.

Dose. f ʒj. to f ʒiv.

Off. Prep. *Linimentum Saponis Comp.* L. E. D. *Spiritus Lavandulæ Comp.* L. E. D.

SPIRĪTUS TENUIOR. L. D. Alcohol Dilutum, E. Proof Spirit. Spec. grav. 930, L. D. 935, E.

Comp. Alcohol 44, water 56 parts in 100, according to the London and the Dublin; and alcohol 42, water 58, according to the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia.

Oper. Stimulant.

Use. In the same cases internally, as those in which alcohol is used; externally, much diluted in ophthalmia, superficial inflammation, and burns; chiefly employed as a solvent of vegetable matters in the formation of tinctures, &c.

Off. Prep. *Tincturæ Variæ*, L. E. D. *Spiritus*, L. E. D.

SPONGIA. L. D. *Spongia Officinalis*, E. Sponge. (Class *Zoophyta*. 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, burnt to a friable coal in a covered vessel, and rubbed to a powder.)

Comp. Carbonate and phosphate of lime; carbonate of soda; charcoal, iodine.

Oper. Tonic, deobstruent, antacid.

Use. In bronchocele, scrofulous complaints, and herpetic eruptions.

Dose. ʒj. to ʒiij., 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; spec. grav. 7.291.

Oper. Mechanical?

Use. See *Pulvis Stanni*.

STAPHISAGRIÆ SEMINA. L. E. D. Staves Acre Seed. (*Delphinium Staphisagra*, *Polyandria Trigynia*, N. O. *Multisiliquæ*, L. *Ranunculaceæ*, J. Istria, Apulia, Crete. ♂.)

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 mixed with hair-powder to destroy pediculi.

Dose. Gr. iij. to gr. x. of the powder.

STRAMONII SEMINA FOLIA. L. D. The Leaves and Seeds of Thorn Apple. (See *Daturæ Stramonium Herba*.)

STYRACIS BALSAMUM. D. *Styrax Officinale*; *Balsamum*, E. *Styraxis Resina*, D. Balsam of Storax. (*Styrax Officinale*, *Decand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Bicornes*, L. *Guaiacinæ*, J. Syria, ♀.)

Comp. Resin, benzoic acid.

Prop. Odour fragrant, agreeable; taste aromatic: in masses composed of distinct tears of a yellowish-red or brownish colour. Often adulterated with sawdust.

Oper. Stimulant, expectorant.

Use. Seldom used alone, but as an adjunct, chiefly on account of its fragrance and aromatic properties.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒss.

Off. Prep. *Styrax Purificata*, D. *Pilula e Styrace*, D.

STRYCHNOS NUX-VOMICA. D. Ratsbane. (Strychnos Nux-Vomica, *Pentand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Luridæ.* India. 4.)

Prop. Inodorous, taste bitter: poisonous. Its efficacy as a remedy depends on a peculiar alkali which has been named strychnia.

Oper. Tonic, stimulant; when taken in large doses, it produces tetanic spasms.

Use. In dyspepsia; gout; rheumatism; and especially in paralysis of the lower extremities.

Dose. From gr. iij. to gr. xvj.

For its poisonous properties, see Appendix No. I.

SUB-MURIÆS HYDRARGYRI PRÆCIPITATUS. E. Calomelas precipitatum, D. Precipitated Submuriate of Mercury. (A protoxide combined with acid.)

Comp. Quicksilver 79, oxygen 9.5, muriatic acid 11.6.

Prop. Inodorous; insipid, in a fine white powder.

Oper. Antisymphilitic, alterative.

Use and Dose. The same as of calomel, from which it differs only in being in a finer powder than the other can be reduced to; on which account it can be more advantageously combined with lard, for external use.

SUB-SULPHAS HYDRAGYRI FLÄVUS. E. Yellow Sub-sulphate of Mercury, formerly Turpeth Mineral. (A protoxide, combined with acid.) *Hydrargyri Vitriolatus Flavus.*

Comp. Quicksilver 76, oxygen 11, sulphuric acid 10, water 3, 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. iv.

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.

SUCCUS SPISSATUS SAMBUCI NIGRÆ, E. D. Inspissated Juice of Elder Berries, vulgarly called Elder Rob. (*Succi Baccharum Sambuci Nig. matur. partes v., Sacch. Pur. partem j.* 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 with water as a beverage in cases of inflammatory fevers; and catarrh.

Dose. f ʒss. to f ʒjss. diluted with water.

SULPHAS BARYTÆ. E. D. Sulphate of Barytes. (A natural production.)

Comp. Baryta 66, sulphuric acid 34, in 100 parts. (*Berzelius.*)

Prop. Foliated; spec. grav. 4.4; decrepitates when heated; insoluble in water; soluble in boiling concentrated sulphuric acid; used for preparing the muriate.

SULPHAS POTASSÆ CUM SULPHÛRE. E. Sulphate of Potass with Sulphur. (*Nitratis Potassæ in pulv. triti, Sulphuris*

Sublimati, pondera æqualia. Gradually deflagrate in a red hot crucible, and when cold, preserve it in a well stopped glass vessel.) The nitrate is decomposed. *Lixivia Vitriolata Sulphurea.*

Oper. and Use. The same as the sulphate of potass, into which it is converted by attracting oxygen, when exposed to the atmosphere.

Dose. Gr. xv. to ʒj.

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 as it cools; volatilized by heat, condensing unchanged.

SULPHUR SUBLIMATUM. L. E. D. Sublimed Sulphur, commonly called Flowers of Sulphur. (The sulphur of commerce, which is obtained from pyrites, sublimed in close vessels.)

Comp. Oxygen, hydrogen, and a peculiar base. (*Davy.*)

Prop. Inodorous, unless rubbed between the fingers, or heated; slightly acidulous; a fine powder, of a bright yellow colour; very inflammable; contains a small portion of sulphuric acid produced in the sublimation, from which it is freed by washing; soluble in linseed oil.

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.) *Sulphuris Flores Loti.*

Oper. Stimulant, laxative, diaphoretic, transpiring through the cutaneous exhalants.

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 super-tartrate of potass. A specific in itch, and several cutaneous diseases; when either internally or externally exhibited.

Dose. ʒss. to ʒij. taken night and morning.

SULPHUR PRÆCIPITATUM. L. Precipitated Sulphur. (*Sulphuris sublimati lbj., Calcis recentis lbij., Aquæ Cong. iv.* 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 become 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. D. Black Sulphuret of Mercury. *Hydrargyri Purif., Sulphuris Sublimati, sing. lbj.* Rub them together, until the globules disappear.) *Æthiops Mineralis.*

Comp. Sulphuret of mercury 58, sulphur 42, in 100 parts.

Prop. Inodorous; nearly insipid; a very black powder, impalpable to the touch; completely volatilized by heat; should not give a white colour to gold when rubbed on it; soluble in solution of pure potass.

Oper. Anti-venereal, alterative, anthelmintic.

Use. In syphilis, but it is the most inactive of the mercurial preparations; in glandular swellings; it is sometimes useful against ascarides.

Dose. Gr. v. to ʒss.

SUPER-TARTRIS POTASSÆ IMPURUS. E. Impure Super-Tartrate of Potass. (Deposited on the insides of wine casks.) *See Tartar.*

SULPHAS QUININÆ. D. Sulphate of Quinine. (*Corticis Cin-*

chona cordifoliae in pulverem crassum tritae lbiv., *Aquae distillatae mensura* lbviiij., *Acidi Sulphurici diluti* ℥ij. Mix in a proper vessel, and in a high temperature, agitating frequently, digest for four hours, then strain: the residue of the bark is then to be again mixed with an equal quantity of water and strained: this should be done three times. To the mixed solutions add a quantity of fresh burnt lime sufficient to saturate the acid. Separate the precipitate by means of blotting paper; and add to it three pints of rectified spirit, then digest with frequent agitation for six hours, and strain; again digest the residuary powder with an equal quantity of rectified spirit, and strain. Let this be done three times. Mix the spirituous solutions and evaporate to dryness in a water-bath. To the residue add gradually as much diluted sulphuric acid as will make it just sensibly acid; then evaporate and crystallize.)

Comp. Quinia, or quinina 79.0, acid 11.3, water 9.7, in 100 parts.

Prop. Inodorous; taste powerfully bitter; minute white crystals—not very soluble in cold water—unless acidulated.

Oper. Tonic.

Use. In intermittent fever, debility, and every case in which cinchona has been employed.

Dose. From gr. j. to gr. x. in the course of a day.

Incomp. All the alkalies, and alkaline earths.

SWIETENIA FEBRIFUGA. *Cortex*, E. *Drymys Aromatica*. *Cortex*, D. Febrifuge Swietenia Bark. (*Decandria Monogynia*, N. O. *Trihilatae*, L. *Meliaceae*, J. East-Indies. h.)

Prop. Odour aromatic; taste bitter; red, brittle, compact, covered with a rough grey cuticle; contains no cinchonia.

Oper. Tonic, stomachic.

Use. In intermittents, and other diseases in which bitter tonics are useful.

Dose. ℥j. to ℥ij. of the powder.

SYRŪPUS SIMPLEX. L. E. D. Simple Syrup. (*Sacchari Purif.* lbijss., *Aquae* ℔j. Dissolve the sugar in the water, by a water bath; then set it aside for twenty-four hours; take off the scum, and pour off the clear part from the fæces.)

Prop. Inodorous, sweet, thickish, transparent.

Use. To cover nauseous tastes; but it seldom renders medicine more pleasant, and might well be altogether dispensed with. It is the base of most of the other syrups.

SYRŪPUS ACĪDI ACETŌSI. E. Syrup of Acetous Acid. *Acidi Acetosi* lbijss., *Sacch. Pur.* lbijss. Boil them so as to form a syrup.) *Syrupus Aceti*.

Prop. Odour acetous; taste sweet, acidulous.

Oper. Refrigerant, antiseptic.

Use. In fevers, diluted with water, as a beverage: and in scorbutus.

Dose. f℥j. to f℥ij.

SYRŪPUS ALTHÆÆ. L. Syrupus Althææ Officinalis, E. Syrup of Marshmallows. (*Althææ Rad. recent. contus.* lbss., *Sacch. Par.* lbij., *Aquae* ℔iv. Boil the root in the water to one-half, and press out the liquor when cold; defæcate, and having added the sugar, boil down to a proper consistence.) Very susceptible of decomposition when kept.

Oper. Emollient, demulcent.

Use. In catarrh, nephritic cases, and for sweetening demulcent drinks in acute fevers.

Dose. f℥j. to f℥ij.

SYRŪPUS AURANTIŌRUM. L. D. Syrupus Citri Aurantii, H 5

E. Syrup of Orange Peel. (*Aurant. Cort. recent. ʒij., Aquæ Ferv. ʒj., Sacch. Pur. lbij.* 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. fʒj. to fʒij.

SYRŪPUS COLCHICI AUTUMNALIS. E. Syrup of Meadow Saffron. (*Rad. Colchici Autumn. recent. in frusta tenuia sectæ ʒj., Acid. Acetosi ʒxvj., Sacch. Pur. ʒxxvj.* 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 July. *Syrupus Colchici.*

Oper. Diuretic.

Use. As an adjunct to diuretic infusions in dropsy, gout, and humoral asthma.

Dose. fʒj. to fʒss. or more.

SYRŪPUS CROCI. L. Syrup of Saffron. (*Croci Stigmatum ʒj., Aquæ Fervent. ʒj. Sacch. Purif. lbjss.*)

Oper. Cordial.

Use. As an adjunct to stomachic and cordial draughts; but chiefly used on account of its colour.

Dose. fʒj. to fʒij.

SYRŪPUS DIANTHI CARYOPHILLI. E. Syrupus 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 extemporaneous mixtures.

Dose. fʒj. to fʒij.

Incomp. Alkaline solutions.

SYRŪPUS LIMONUM. L. D. Syrupus Citri Medicæ, E. Syrup of Lemons. (*Limonis Succ. colati ʒj., Sacchari Purif. lbij.*) *Syrupus Succ. Limonum.*

Oper. Cooling, antiseptic.

Use. To sweeten and acidulate barley water, and other diluting fluids, in inflammatory and bilious fever. A useful addition to detergent gargles.

Dose. fʒj. to fʒiij. or more.

SYRŪPUS MŌRI. L. Syrup of Mulberry. (*Mori Succ. colati ʒj., Sacch. Purif. lbij.*)

Oper. Cooling.

Use. For acidulating and sweetening diluting fluids in febrile diseases; and as an adjunct to gargles.

Dose. fʒj. to fʒiij. or more.

SYRŪPUS OPII. D. Syrup of Opium. (*Extracti Opii aquosi gr. xvij., Aquæ Fervent. fʒviij.* Dissolve the opium by maceration; and add the sugar so as to form a syrup.) fʒj. contains gr. j. of opium.

Oper. Anodyne.

Use. An elegant form of giving opium to allay the irritation of catarrh after the inflammatory symptoms are abated; for producing sleep in the diseases of children.

Dose. fʒj. to fʒj. or more.

SYRŪPUS PAPAVERIS. L. Syrupus Papaveris Somniferi, E. D. Syrup of Poppies. (*Papaveris Capsul. exsicc. et contus., exemptis seminibus ʒxiv., Sacch. Pur. lbij., Aq. Ferv. cong. ijss.*)

Macerate the capsules in the water for twelve hours, boil to a gallon, and express strongly. Boil the liquor to 0ij., and strain while hot. Defæcate by rest for twelve hours, and boil the clear liquor to 0j. adding the sugar so as to form a syrup.) f 3j. 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. R̄ Olei olivæ, oxymellis scillæ, syr. papav. alb. sing. f 3j. in doses of a teaspoonful, in obstinate coughs and pertussis.

Dose. f 3j. to f 3j. according to the age of the patient.

*** It very readily ferments, and therefore should be kept in a cool place.

SYRÛPUS RHÆADOS. L. D. Syrup of Red Poppy. (*Rhæados Petalorum recent.* lbj., *Aquæ Ferv.* f 3xviij., *Sacch. Purif.* lbijss. To 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 colouring matter.

SYRÛPUS RHAMNI. L. D. Syrupus Rhamni Cathartici, E. Syrup of Buckthorn. (*Rhamni Baccar. Succ. recent.* 0iv., *Zingiberis Rad. concisæ*, *Pimentæ Baccar. contrit. sing.* 3ss., *Sacch. Purif.* lbijss. Defæcate the juice by rest, for three days, and strain. To a pint of the defæcated juice add the ginger root and pimento; 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.) *Syrupus Spinæ Cervinæ.*

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 clysters.

Dose. f 3iv. to f 3ij. drinking freely of gruel, and other tepid fluids, during the operation.

SYRÛPUS ROSÆ. L. D. Syrupus Rosæ Centifoliæ, E. Syrup of the Rose. (*Rosæ Centifoliæ Petal. exsicc.* 3vij., *Sacch. Purif.* lbvj., *Aquæ Ferv.* 0iv. Macerate the petals in the water for twelve hours; evaporate the strained liquor to 0ijs. and add the sugar so as to form a syrup.)

Oper. Gently laxative.

Use. In costiveness of weak habits, and of children.

Dose. f 3ij. to f 3jss. or more.

SYRÛPUS ROSÆ GALLICÆ. E. Syrup of Red Roses. (*Petal. sicc.* *Rosæ Gallicæ* 3vij., *Aq. Bull.* lbvj., *Sacch. Pur.* lbvj. Prepared in the same manner as the former.)

Oper. Mildly astringent.

Use. As an adjunct to stomachic infusions, and to gargles; but it is on account of its colour chiefly that it is valued.

Dose. f 3j. to f 3iv. or more.

SYRÛPUS SARSAPARILLÆ. L. D. Syrup of Sarsaparilla. (R̄ Bruised root of sarsaparilla one pound, boiling water a gallon, purified sugar one pound. Macerate the root in water for twenty-four hours; then boil down to four pints, and strain the liquor while it is yet hot; then add the sugar, and boil down to a proper consistence.)

Use. In the same cases as the root.

Dose. From f 3j. to f 3iv.

SYRÛPUS SENNÆ. L. Syrupus Cassiæ Sennæ, E. Syrup of

Senna. (*Sennæ Folior.* ʒij., *Fœniculi Sem. contus.* ʒj., *Mannæ* ʒiij., *Sacch. Pur.* lbj., *Aquæ Ferv.* 0j. Macerate the senna leaves and fennel seeds for twelve hours; strain, adding the manna and sugar to the juice, to form a syrup.)

Oper. Purgative.

Use. For the costiveness of children, and persons of a delicate habit of body.

Dose. fʒij. to fʒss. or more.

SYRŪPUS SCILLÆ MARITIMÆ. E. Syrup of Squill. (*Aceti Scillæ Marit.* lbiv., *Sacch. Pur. cont.* lbvij.)

Oper. Diuretic, expectorant, emetic.

Use. In the same cases as those for which the oxymel is employed; as an emetic it is given only to children.

Dose. fʒj. to fʒij.

SYRŪPUS TOLUTĀNUS. L. D. Syrupus Toluiferæ Balsami, E. Syrup of Tolu. (*Balsami Tolutani* ʒj., *Aq. Ferv.* 0j., *Sacch. Pur.* lbij. 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, mixtures, and emulsions.

Dose. fʒj. to fʒiv.

SYRŪPUS VIOLÆ ODORĀTÆ. E. Syrupus Violæ, D. Syrup of Violets. (*Florum recent. Violæ Odor.* lbij., *Aq. Bull.* lbvij., *Sacch. Pur.* lbxv. Macerate in a covered vessel for twenty-four hours; strain, without expression, through linen; add the sugar so as to form a syrup.) *Syrupus Violarum.*

Oper. Very gently laxative.

Use. To children, and to impart its blue colour to fluid mixtures, &c.

Dose. fʒj. to fʒij.

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,* ʒij. *Aquæ Ferv.* 0j. *Sacch. Purif.* lbij. To the strained liquor add the sugar, so as to form a syrup.)

Oper. Cordial, stomachic, carminative.

Use. As an adjunct to bitter and tonic infusions.

Dose. ʒj. to ʒiij.

TABĀCI FOLIA. L. E. Nicotianæ Tabaci Folia, D. The Leaves of Tobacco. (*Pentand. Monogynia*, N. O. *Luridæ*, L. *Solanneæ*, J. America. ☉.)

Prop. Odour, of the dried leaves, strong, fœtid, narcotic; taste bitter, extremely acrid; burns with a sparkling light, owing to the nitrate of potass which it contains; an essential oil, which is soluble both in water and alcohol, and *nicotin*, a peculiar substance, on which its virtues are supposed to depend.

Oper. Narcotic, sedative, diuretic, emetic, cathartic, errhine, a violent poison, whether externally applied, or taken into the stomach.

Use. In ileus, and incarcerated hernia, in the form of clyster of the infusion, or the smoke; in dropsy 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 apt to induce sickness.

Dose. See Infusum Tabaci. For clysters ʒj. is infused in 0j. of boiling water.

Off. Prep. *Infusum Tabaci*, L. *Vinum Nicotianæ Tabaci*, E.

TAMARINDI PULPA. L. *Tamarindi Indicæ, Fructus Conditus*, E. *Tamarindus*; *Leguminis Pulpa*, D. The Pulp of the Tamarind. (*Tamarindus Indica*, the Tamarind Tree. *Monadelph. Triand.* N. O. *Lomentaceæ*, L. *Leguminosæ*, J. East and West Indies. $\frac{1}{2}$.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste acid, sweet; juicy, when fresh and good; the seeds are hard; and the blade of a knife thrust into the pulp should not become coated with copper. One ounce contains citric acid 45, malic acid 2, acidulous tartrate of potass 15 gr., gelatine, mucilage, fecula, and sugar.

Oper. Laxative, refrigerant.

Use. In dysentery and fevers, particularly those attended with an increased secretion of bile, and putrid symptoms. Tamarind whey, made by boiling \mathfrak{z} ij. of the fruit with \mathfrak{v} ss. of milk, and straining, is an excellent diluent in fevers.

Dose. \mathfrak{z} ss. to \mathfrak{z} ij. often added to cassia and to manna.

Incomp. Tartrates, and acetates of potass, and soda; the resinous cathartics; *infusum sennæ*.

TANACETI VULGARIS FLORES, FOLIA. E. *Tanacetum, Folia*, D. Flower and Leaf of Tansy. (*Syngen. Polygam. Superfl.* N. O. *Compositæ Discoideæ*, L. *Corymbifera*, J. Europe. $\frac{1}{4}$.)

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. \mathfrak{z} ss. to \mathfrak{z} j. It is drunk as tea by gouty people.

TARAXICI RADIX. L. E. D. *Taraxicum (Dens Leonis)*; *Radix*; *Folia*, D. The Root of Dandelion. (*Syngen. Polygam. Equal.* N. O. *Compositæ Semiflosculæ*, L. *Cichoraceæ*, J. Indigenous. $\frac{1}{4}$.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste at first slightly sweetish and acidulous, then bitter.

Oper. Aperient, diuretic, resolvent.

Use. In chronic inflammation, and incipient scirrhus of the liver; chronic derangements of the stomach; dropsy; pulmonary tubercles; and jaundice.

Dose. \mathfrak{f} \mathfrak{z} ij. of the following infusion three or four times a day. \mathfrak{R} the full grown roots sliced \mathfrak{z} j. water \mathfrak{v} ij. Boil gently to a pint, strain, and add supertartrate of potass \mathfrak{z} ij.

Incomp. Infusion of galls, nitrate of silver, oxymuriate of mercury, acetate of lead, sulphate of iron.

TARTARUM. L. *Tartari crystalli*, D. Tartar. (*Potassæ Supertartras impura*.) Encrusted on wine casks.

Comp. Potass, tartaric acid, and, generally, lime.

Prop. Taste acid, rather unpleasant; colour dirty white, red, or brown, according to the nature of the wine depositing in it. It is brittle, soluble in cold water, but much more so in boiling water; decomposed by heat.

Use. For the preparation of supertartrate of potass.

TEREBINTHINA CANADENSIS. L. *Resina liquida Pinî balsameæ*, D. Canada Turpentine. (*Pinus Balsamea*, Norway Spruce Fir, *Monoclea Monadelphia*, N. O. *Coniferæ*, Canada. $\frac{1}{2}$.)

TEREBINTHINA CHIA. L. *Resina liquida Pistaciæ Terebinthini*, D. Cyprus Turpentine. (*Pistacia Terebinthus*, *Dioecia Pentand.* N. O. *Amentaceæ*, L. *Terebintaceæ*, J. South of Europe. $\frac{1}{2}$.)

TEREBINTHINÆ OLĒUM. L. Oil of Turpentine. The crude oil.

TEREBINTHINA VENETA. E. Resina Liquida Pini Laricis. D. Venice Turpentine. (Pinus Larix. The Larch. Class and Order of P. Balsamea. South of Europe. $\frac{1}{2}$.)

TEREBINTHINA VULGARIS. L. E. Terebinthina Vulgaris; Resina, D. Common Turpentine. (Pinus Silvestris, Scotch Fir. North of Europe. $\frac{1}{2}$.)

All these turpentines have properties in common, with something 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 æther and alcohol; combine with fixed oil; insoluble in water, but impart to it their flavour.

Oper. Stimulant, diuretic, cathartic.

Use. In chronic rheumatism, gleet, leucorrhœa, nephritic affections, and mucous obstructions of the urinary organs. United with water by means of yolk of egg, they are given clysterways in colic, obstinate costiveness, and to destroy ascarides. The latter kinds enter into the composition of plasters.

Dose. \mathfrak{zj} . to $\mathfrak{3j}$. 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. Mollusca, Acephala, Cuv.)

Comp. Carbonate of lime, and animal matter, the latter of which is destroyed when the shell is burnt, and pure lime remains.

TESTÆ PRÆPARATÆ. L. Prepared Shells. (The shells are to be well cleaned with boiling water, and then treated as in the preparation of chalk.) *Ostrea Testa Præparata.*

Oper. Antacid, absorbent.

Use. Chiefly in the acidities of infancy; and during dentition.

Dose. Gr. x. to $\mathfrak{3ij}$.

TIGLII OLĒUM. L. Croton Tiglii. Oleum ex Seminibus expressum, D. Oil of Tiglium. (Croton Tiglium, *Monoecia Monadelphica*, N. O. *Tricocca*, L. *Euphorbia*, J. Moluccas. $\frac{1}{2}$.) An expressed oil.

Prop. Colour pale brownish-yellow; odour none; taste hot, biting, and extremely permanent.

Oper. Drastic, purgative.

Use. In apoplexy, obstinate costiveness, and whenever a quick and powerful action on the bowels is required.

Use. From $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{j}$. to $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{v}$. made into pills with crumb of bread; or rubbed up with mucilage and syrup.

TINCTURA ACETATIS FERRI. D. Tincture of Acetate of Iron. (*Acetatis Kali* $\mathfrak{3ij}$., *Sulphatis Ferri* $\mathfrak{3j}$., *Spir. Rectif.* \mathfrak{Oij} . Rub the acetate and sulphate into a soft mass, then dry it with a moderate heat, and afterwards triturate with the spirit. Digest in a well-corked phial for seven days, shaking occasionally. Pour off the clear liquor, after the fæces have subsided.) A spirituous solution of a mixed acetate.

Prop. Taste extremely styptic.

Oper. Tonic, astringent.

Use. In dyspepsia, chlorosis, hysteria, and rachitis.

Dose. \mathfrak{mxx} . to $\mathfrak{f3j}$. in a glassful of water.

TINCTŪRA ACETĀTIS FERRI CUM ALCOHOLE. D.

Tincture of Acetate of Iron with Alcohol. (*Sulphatis Ferri, Acetatis Kali, sing. ʒj., Alcoholis ʒij.* Prepared in the same manner as the former.)

Comp. Red oxide of iron, acetate of potass, alcohol.

Prop., Use, &c. The same as the former preparation.

TINCTŪRA ACETĀTIS ZINCI. D. Tincture of Acetate of

Zinc. (*Zinci Sulphatis, Potassæ acetatis utriusque partem j., Spir. rectificati partes xvj.* Rub together the sulphate and acetate, and add the spirit. Macerate for a week, occasionally agitating, and filter through paper.)

TINCTŪRA ALOES. L. D. Tinctura Aloes Soccotrinæ, E.

Tincture of Aloes. (*Aloes Spicatæ Extracti cont. ʒss., Ext. Glycyrrhizæ ʒjss., Aquæ ʒj., Spir. Rect. fʒiv.* Macerate in a sand bath until the extracts are dissolved: then strain.)

Oper. and Use. The same as of the extract of Aloes.

Dose. fʒss. to fʒjss.

TINCTŪRA ALOES ÆTHERÆA. E. Ethereal Tincture of

Aloes. (*Gummi Res. Aloes Soccot., Gummi Res. Myrrhæ, sing. ʒjss., Croci Anglici con. ʒj., 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.) *T. Aloes Vitiolata.*

Oper. Stimulant, cathartic.

Use. In the same cases for which the other aloetic tinctures are used; and spasms of the stomach.

Dose. fʒj. to fʒij.

TINCTŪRA ALOES COMPOSITA. L. D. Tinctura Aloes et

Myrrhæ, E. Compound Tincture of Aloes. (*Aloes Spicatæ Ext. cont., Croci Stigmatum sing. ʒiij., Tinct. Myrrhæ ʒij.* Digest fourteen days and strain.)

Oper. Purgative, stomachic, emmenagogue.

Use. To open the bowels in languid cold habits; in chlorosis.

Dose. fʒj. to fʒij.

TINCTŪRA ANGUSTURÆ. D. Tincture of Angustura.

(*Cort. Angusturæ, in pulv. crass. redacti ʒij., Spir. Vinosi Tenuioris ʒij.* Digest for seven days.)

Oper. and Use. The same as of the Bark, see *Cuspariæ Cortex*.

Dose. ʒj. to ʒij.

TINCTŪRA ASSÆFÆTIDÆ. L. D. Tinctura Ferulæ Assæ-

fætidæ, E. Tincture of Assafoetida. (*Assæfætidæ ʒiv., Spir. Rectif. ʒij.* Macerate for fourteen days.)

Oper. and Use. The same as of Assafoetida.

Dose. ℥x. to fʒj. (It becomes turbid when mixed with water.)

TINCTŪRA AURANTI. L. Tincture of Orange Peel. (*Au-*

rantii Cort. recent. ʒiij., Spir. Rectif. ʒij. Macerate for fourteen days.) A solution of the essential oil with the bitter of the rind.

Oper. Stomachic.

Use. As an adjunct to bitter stomachic draughts.

Dose. fʒss. to ʒij. or more.

TINCTŪRA BENZOINI COMPOSITA. L. Tinct. Benzoes

Composita, D. T. Benzoini Composita, E. Compound Tincture of Benzoin. (*Benzoini ʒiij., Styracis Balsami fʒij., Balsami Tolutani ʒj., Albes Spic. Ext. ʒss., Spiritus Rect. ʒij.* Macerate for fourteen days.)

Oper. Stimulant, expectorant, antispasmodic.

Use. In old asthmatic cases; chronic catarrh; phthisis with a languid circulation. It is applied to wounds and languid ulcers, which it stimulates gently, and covers from the action of the air.

Dose. f℥ss. to f℥ij. rubbed up with yolk of egg, and any fluid.

TINCTŪRA BUCHU. D. Tincture of Buchu. (*Foliarum Diosmæ crenatæ* ℥ij., *Spiritus tenuioris* mensura ℔bj. Macerate for seven days and strain.)

Use. The same as that of the leaves.

Dose. From f℥j. to f℥iv.

TINCTŪRA CALUMBÆ. L. Tinct. Colombæ, E. Tinct. Colombo, D. Tincture of Calumba. (*Calumbæ Rad. concisæ* ℥ijss., *Spir. Tenuior.* 0ij. 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. f℥ss. to f℥iv.

TINCTŪRA CAMPHORÆ. D. Vide *Spiritus Camphoræ*.

TINCTŪRA CAMPHORÆ COMPOSITA. L. (Tinct. Opii Camphorata, E. D. Compound Tincture of Camphor. (*Camphoræ* ℥ij., *Opii Duri cont.*, *Acidi Benzoini, sing.* ℥j., *Spir. Ten.* 0ij.) *T. Opii Camphorata.* f℥j. contains nearly gr. ij. of opium.

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. f℥j. to ℥iij. at bed-time, using after it the inhaler; to children ℥v. to ℥xx. in almond mixture.

TINCTŪRA CANTHARIDIS. L. D. Tinct. Cantharidis Vesicatoriæ, E. Tincture of the Spanish Fly. (*Cantharidum contus.* ℥iij., *Spir. Ten.* 0ij.)

Oper. Diuretic, stimulant, narcotic.

Use. In gleet, hydrops ovarii, and leucorrhœa; but it is chiefly used as an external application, united with *Soap* or *Camphor Liniment*, against rheumatic and other pains. We have found it a useful application in that peculiar species of mortification of the extremities which sometimes takes place without any apparent cause: and to frost-bitten parts.

Dose. ℥x. to f℥j.

TINCTŪRA CAPSICI. L. D. Tincture of Capsicum. (*Capsici Baccarum* ℥j., *Spir. Ten.* 0ij.)

Oper. Stimulant.

Use. In the low stage of typhus, cynanche maligna, and other diseases of debility.

Dose. f℥ss. to f℥ij. or more.

TINCTŪRA CARDAMOMI. L. Tinct. Amomi Repentis, E. Tincture of Cardamoms. (*Cardam. Sem., contus.* ℥iij., *Spir. Ten.* 0ij.)

Oper. and Use. The same as of the seeds.

Dose. f℥j. to f℥iv. or more.

TINCTŪRA CARDAMOMI COMPOSITA. L. D. Compound Tincture of Cardamoms. (*Cardam. Sem., Carui Sem., Gocci. sing. contrit.* ℥ij., *Cinnam. Cort. cont.* ℥iv., *Uvarum Passarum, demtis acinis* ℥iv., *Spir. Ten.* 0ij.)

Oper. Stomachic, carminative.

Use. An elegant adjunct to stomachic infusions, and to juleps; a good corrective to griping, or cold purgatives.

Dose. f℥ij. to f℥iv.

TINCTŪRA CASCARILLÆ. L. D. Tincture of Cascarilla. (*Cascarillæ cort. contriti,* ℥iv., *Spir. Ten.* 0ij.)

Oper. and Use. The same as of the bark.

Dose. f℥j. to f℥iv. in any convenient vehicle.

TINCTŪRA CASTOREI L. E. T. Castorei Rossici, D. Tinc-

Croci ℥i

ture of Castor. (*Castorei cont.* ʒij., *Spir. Rectificati* ʒij. Macerate for seven days.)

Oper. Tonic, antispasmodic.

Use. In the neurosis, hysteria, and spasmodic affections.

Dose. ʒxx. to f ʒij. or more.

TINCTŪRA CASTŌREI COMPOSITA. E. Compound Tincture of Castor. (*Castor. Russici triti* ʒj., *Gummi Res. Ferulæ Assæfoetidæ* ʒss., *Alcoholis Ammoniaci* ʒbj.)

Oper. Antispasmodic.

Use. In hysteria; cramp of the stomach; and flatulent colic.

Dose. f ʒj. to f ʒiv.

TINCTŪRA CATĒCHU. L. D. Tinct. *Mimosæ Catechu*, E. Tincture of Catechu. (*Catechu Extracti* ʒiij., *Cinnam Cort. contusi* ʒij., *Spir. Ten.* ʒij. Macerate for fourteen days.)

Oper. Astringent.

Use. In chronic dysentery and diarrhœa; leucorrhœa, and debilities.

Dose. f ʒj. to f ʒij. in the chalk mixture, wine, or some bitter infusion.

TINCTŪRA CINCHONÆ. L. E. D. Tincture of Cinchona. (*Cinchonæ Lancifoliæ Cort. cont.* ʒviij., *Spir. Ten.* ʒij.)

Oper. and Use. The same as of the bark; but owing to the quantity required to be exhibited to produce the effect of cinchona, it is generally added to the infusion or decoction.

Dose. f ʒj. to f ʒiv. or more.

TINCT. CINCHONÆ AMMONIATA. L. Ammoniated Tincture of Bark. (*Cinchonæ Lancifol. Cort. cont.* ʒiv., *Spiritus Ammoniaci Arom.* ʒij. Macerate for ten days.)

Use. In dyspepsia combined with acidity and languor.

Incomp. Acids: acidulous, earthy, and metallic salts.

Dose. ʒxxx. to f ʒiss.

TINCTŪRA CINCHONÆ COMPOSITA. L. D. Compound Tincture of Cinchona. (*Cinchonæ Lancifoliæ Cort. cont.* ʒij., *Aurant. Cort. exsiccati* ʒjss., *Serpentariæ Rad. cont.* ʒiij., *Croci Stigmat.* ʒj., *Cocci cont.* ʒij. *Spir. Ten.* f ʒxx.)

Oper. and Use. The same as the former; but it is more grateful, and therefore more frequently used in dyspepsia.

Dose. f ʒj. to f ʒiij.

TINCTŪRA CINNAMŌMI. L. D. Tinct. *Lauri Cinnamomi*, E. Tincture of Cinnamon. (*Cinnamomi Cort. contusi* ʒiij., *Spir. Tenuioris* ʒij.)

Oper. Astringent, stomachic.

Use. As an adjunct to the chalk mixture, and astringent infusions; in chronic diarrhœa and dysentery; in dyspepsia, added to bitter infusions.

Dose. f ʒj. to f ʒiij.

TINCTŪRA CINNAMŌMI COMPOSITA. L. E. D. Compound Tincture of Cinnamon. (*Cinnam. Cort. cont.* ʒvj., *Cardam. Sem. cont.* ʒiij., *Piperis Longi Fructus cont.*, *Zingiberis Rad. con. sing.* ʒij., *Spir. Ten.* ʒij.)

Oper. and Use. The same as the simple tincture; but it is more cordial, and therefore more useful in languors and weakness.

Dose. f ʒj. to f ʒiij.

TINCTŪRA SEMINUM COLCHICI. D. Tincture of the Seeds of Colchicum. (*Seminum Colchici autumnalis* ʒij., *Spiritus tenuioris* ʒbj. Macerate for fourteen days; and then strain.)

Oper. and Use. The same as those of the dried bulb.

Dose. From ʒxx. to f ʒjss.

TINCTŪRA CONII MACULATI. E. Tinct. Conii, D. Tincture of Hemlock. (*Conii Fol. sic.* ℥ij., *Cardamomi Sem. contus.* ℥iv., *Spir. Ten.* f ℥xv.)

Use. The same as that of the leaves.

TINCTŪRA CROCI SATIVI. E. Tinctura Croci, D. Tincture of Saffron. (*Croci Anglici con.* ℥j., *Alcoholis diluti* f ℥xv. 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. f ℥j. to f ℥iij.

TINCTŪRA DIGITALIS. L. D. Tinctura Digitalis Purpureæ, E. Tincture of Foxglove. (*Digitalis Fol. exsiccata.* ℥iv., *Spir. Ten.* ʒij.)

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. ℥x. gradually increased to ℥xl.

TINCTŪRA FERRI AMMONIATI. L. Tincture of Ammoniated Iron. (*Ferri Ammoniaci* ℥iv., *Spir. Ten.* ʒj.)

Oper. and Use. The same as of ammoniated iron. It is a convenient mode of exhibiting the remedy to children afflicted with rachitis and strumous tumours. It has also been applied externally to schirrous tumours.

Dose. f ℥ss. to f ℥j.

TINCTŪRA FERRI MURIATIS. L. E. Muriatis Ferri Liquor, D. Tincture of Muriate of Iron. (*Ferri Subcarbonatis* ℥ss., *Acidi Muriat.* ʒj., *Spir. Rectificati* ʒiij. Add the acid to the subcarbonate in a glass vessel, and shake it during three days. If there be any fæces, let them subside; then pour off the clear liquor, and add to it the spirits.) The Edinburgh College orders the black oxyd.

Comp. Muriate of iron, alcohol, water derived from the muriatic acid.

Prop. Taste very austere, styptic; colour brownish yellow.

Oper. Tonic, antispasmodic.

Use. Besides the cases for which salts of iron are usually employed, this tincture has been found serviceable in dysury, depending on spasmodic stricture of the urethra, in small doses repeated every fifteen minutes, till nausea be induced. It is also applied as a styptic to bleeding vessels in cancerous and loose fungous sores.

Dose. ℥x. gradually increased to f ℥j.

TINCTŪRA GALBANI. D. Tincture of Galbanum. (*Galbani min. concisi* ℥ij., *Spir. Vin. Ten.* ʒij.)

Oper. Stimulant, antispasmodic.

Use. In hysteria, flatulent colic, and chronic asthma.

Dose. f ℥j. to f ℥iij.

TINCTŪRA GALLARUM. E. D. Tincture of Galls. (*Gallarum in pulv. trit.* ℥ij., *Spir. Vini Ten.* ℥xvj.)

Oper. Astringent.

Use. In intestinal hæmorrhages, obstinate protracted diarrhœa, and dysentery.

Dose. f ℥j. to f ℥iij.

TINCTŪRA GENTIANÆ COMPOSITA. L. E. D. Compound Tincture of Gentian. (*Gentianæ Rad. concisæ* ℥ij., *Aurant. Cort. exsiccata* ℥j., *Cardam. Sem. contus.* ℥ss., *Spir. Ten.* ʒij.)

Oper. Tonic, stomachic.

Use. An elegant adjunct to stomachic infusions.

Dose. f ℥j. to f ℥iij.

TINCTŪRA GUAIACI. L. D. Tincture Guaiaci Officinalis, E.
Tincture of Guaiacum. (*Guaiaci Gum. Res. cont. ℥ss., Spir. Rect. 0ij.*)

Oper. Stimulant, sudorific, laxative.

Use. In rheumatic and arthritic cases.

Dose. fʒj. to fʒiv. triturated with mucilage, or some viscid substance, as water alone precipitates the guaiacum.

TINCTŪRA GUAIACI AMMONIATA. L. E. D. Ammoniated Tincture of Guaiacum. (*Guaiaci Gum. Resinæ cont. ʒiv., Spir. Ammonia Aromat. 0jss.*)

Oper. Stimulant, sudorific, antispasmodic.

Use. In chronic rheumatism, for which it is more particularly adapted than the former preparation.

Dose. fʒss. to fʒij. in milk, or any viscid fluid.

Incomp. Nitrous acid, spirit of nitric æther, oxymuriatic acid.

TINCTŪRA HELLEBORI NIGRI. L. E. D. Tincture of Black Hellebore. (*Hellebori Nigri Rad. concisæ ʒiv., Spir. Ten. 0ij.*)

Oper. Alterative, emmenagogue.

Use. In uterine obstructions in full plethoric habits, where chalybeates would be hurtful; in cutaneous eruptions.

Dose. fʒss. to fʒj. in water, twice a day.

TINCTŪRA HUMULI. L. E. D. Tincture of Hops. (*Humuli Strobilorum ʒv., Spir. Ten. 0ij.*)

Oper. Tonic, sedative.

Use. In gout and rheumatism?

Dose. fʒss. to fʒiij.

TINCTŪRA HYOSCIAMI. L. D. Tinctura Hyosciami Nigri, E. Tincture of Henbane. (*Hyosciami Fol. exsiccata. ʒiv., Spir. Ten. 0ij.*)

Oper. Narcotic, anodyne.

Use. To produce sleep and quiet in those cases for which laudanum is used. It does not affect the head, nor occasion costiveness.

Dose. ℥xvj. to fʒij.

TINCTŪRA JALAPÆ. L. D. Tinctura Convolvuli Jalapæ, E. Tincture of Jalap. (*Jalapæ Rad. cont. ʒviij., Spir. Ten. 0ij.*)

Oper. Cathartic.

Use. As an adjunct to purgative draughts.

Dose. fʒj. to fʒiv.

TINCTŪRA IODINII. D. Tincture of Iodine. (*Iodinii ʒij., Spiritus rectificati ʒj.* Mix and dissolve the iodine by heat. Preserve the mixture in a closely stoppered vessel.)

Use. In scrophula, bronchocele, and chlorosis.

Dose. From ℥x. to ℥xx. in a little syrup and water three times a day.

TINCTŪRA KINO. L. E. D. Tincture of Kino. (*Kino contriti ʒiij., Spir. Ten. 0ij.*)

Oper. Astringent.

Use. In chronic diarrhœa, dysentery, fluor albus, and lientery.

Dose. fʒj. to fʒij. It must be triturated with mucilage, in order to mix it with aqueous liquors.

TINCTŪRA MOSCHI. D. Tincture of Musk. (*Moschi in pulv. redacti ʒij., Spir. Vini Rect. 0j.*)

Oper. and Use. The same as of Musk.

Dose. fʒj. to fʒjss.

TINCTŪRA MYRRHÆ. L. E. D. Tincture of Myrrh. (*Myrrhæ contusæ ʒiv., Spir. Rect. 0ij.*)

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. fʒss. to fʒj.

TINCTŪRA NUCIS VOMICÆ. D. Tincture of Nux Vomica. (*Fructus Strychnos Nucis Vomicæ rasi* ʒij., *Spiritus rectificati* ʒviij. Macerate for seven days; then strain.)

Dose. From ℥v. to ℥xx.

TINCTŪRA OPII. L. D. Tinctura Opii, sive Thebaica, E. Tincture of Opium. (*Opii duri contriti* ʒijss., *Spir. Ten.* ʒij. xix minims contain one grain of opium.)

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 yielded to it. In fever it should be given when moisture begins to appear on the skin.

Dose. ℥x. to ℥xi. or more.

*** In tetanus, and other violent affections, the quantity of laudanum that can be borne by the constitution is almost incredible. Currie gave fʒvss. in twenty-six hours; see *Reports on Cold Water, &c.*

TINCTŪRA OPII AMMONIATA. E. Ammoniated Tincture of Opium. (*Acidi Benzoici, Croci Anglici concisi sing.* ʒiij., *Opii* ʒij., *Olei Vol. Pimpinellæ Anisi* ʒss., *Alcoholis Ammoniaci* ʒxvi. fʒj. contains gr. j. of opium.)

Oper. Anodyne, antispasmodic.

Use. In pertussis; and to allay the tickling cough in catarrh.

Dose. fʒss. to ʒij.

TINCTŪRA PIPERIS CUBEBAE. D. Tincture of Cubebs. (*Fructus Piperis Cubebæ* ʒiv., *Spiritus tenuioris* lbij. Macerate for fourteen days and strain.)

Use. The same as that of the entire pepper.

Dose. From ℥x. to fʒj.

TINCTŪRA QUASSIÆ. E. D. Tincture of Quassia. (*Scob. Ligni Quassiæ* ʒj., *Spir. Vin. Ten.* ʒij.)

Oper. Tonic.

Use. As an adjunct to stomachic infusions; or taken, diluted with water, in dyspepsia, and other cases of debility.

Dose. fʒj. to fʒij.

TINCTŪRA RHEI. L. Tinctura Rhei Palmati, E. Tincture of Rhubarb. (*Rhei Rad. concisæ* ʒij., *Cardamomi Sem. contus.* ʒss. *Croci Stigmat.* ʒij., *Spir. Ten.* ʒij.)

TINCTŪRA RHEI COMPOSITA. L. D. Compound Tincture of Rhubarb. (*Rhei Rad. concisæ* ʒij., *Glycyrrhizæ Rad. contusæ* ʒss., *Zingiberis Rad. concisæ, Croci Stig. sing.* ʒij., *Aquæ* fʒxij. *Spir. Ten.* ʒij.)

TINCTŪRA RHEI ET ALOES. E. Tincture of Rhubarb with Aloes. (*Rad. Rhei Palmati con.* ʒvij., *Gum. Res. Aloes Soccot, tritæ* ʒvj., *Sem. Amomi Repentis cont.* ʒss., *Alcoholis diluti* lbijss.)

TINCTŪRA RHEI ET GENTIANÆ. E. Tincture of Rhubarb with Gentian. (*Rad. Rhei Palmati con.* ʒij., — *Gentianæ Luteæ con.* ʒss., *Alcoholis diluti* lbijss.)

Oper. All these tinctures of rhubarb are stomachic or purgative, according to the dose of them employed.

Use. In dyspepsia, debility of the intestines, flatulent colic, diarrhoea; and the costiveness of old people, or of cold phlegmatic habits.

Dose. fʒj. to fʒij. as a stomachic; fʒiv. to fʒj. as a purgative.

TINCTŪRA SAPONIS ET OPII. E. Tincture of Soap and Opium. (Made with the same ingredients as the soap liniment; with the addition of ʒj. of opium.)

Oper. Anodyne, rubefacient.

Use. An excellent external application to chronic rheumatic pains; and sprains and bruises, after the inflammation and tension have been abated by local bleeding and emollient fomentations.

TINCTŪRA SCILLÆ. L. E. D. Tincture of Squill. (*Scillæ Rad. recens. exsiccata* ʒiv., *Spir. Ten.* 0ij.)

Oper. and Use. The same as of the bulb in substance.

Dose. ʒx. to fʒj. in almond mixture, or mucilage.

Off. Prep. *Mel. Scillæ*, D.

TINCTŪRA SENNÆ. L. Tinctura Sennæ Composita, E. D. Tincture of Senna. (*Sennæ Fol.* ʒiij., *Curui S m. con.* ʒiij., *Cardam. Sem. cont.* ʒj., *Uvarum Pass. dentis acinis* ʒiv., *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. fʒij. to fʒj.

TINCTŪRA SERPENTARIÆ. L. D. Tincture of Snake Root. (*Serpentariæ Rad.* ʒiij., *Spir. Ten.* 0ij.)

Oper. Tonic, stimulant, sudorific.

Use. United with infusion of cinchona in typhoid and putrid fevers; in gout; and periodic headach.

Dose. fʒss. to fʒj.

TINCTŪRA TOLUIFÆRÆ BALSAMI. E. Tinctura Balsami Tolutani, D. Tincture of Balsam of Tolu. (*Balsami Toluiferæ Bal.* ʒjss., *Alcoholis* lbj.)

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. R̄ Tincturæ balsami tolutani fʒij., mucilag. gummi acaciæ fʒj., aq. distillatæ fʒivss., tinct. camp. comp. fʒiij., syr. tolutani fʒiij. Take two table-spoonsful occasionally, when the cough is troublesome.

Dose. fʒss. to fʒj. or more.

Off. Prep. *Syrup Toluiferæ Balsami*, E. *Trochisci Glycyrrhizæ cum Opio*, E.

TINCTŪRA VALERIANÆ. L. D. Tincture of Valerian. (*Valerianæ Rad.* ʒiv., *Spir. Ten.* 0ij.)

Oper. Stimulant, antispasmodic.

Use. In nervous and spasmodic affections; but it has less efficacy than the powder.

Dose. fʒss. to fʒij.

TINCTŪRA VALERIANÆ AMMONIATA. L. D. Ammoniated Tincture of Valerian. (*Valerianæ Rad.* ʒiv., *Spir. Ammoniacæ Aromat.* 0ij.)

Oper. and Use. The same as of the former; but, on account of the ammonia, this is more useful in hysteria.

Dose. fʒss. to fʒij. in milk, or some bland fluid.

TINCTŪRA VERATRI ALBI. E. Tincture of White Hellebore. (*Rad. Veratri Albi cont.* ʒviiij., *Alcoholis diluti* lbjss.)

Oper. Emetic, cathartic ; in small doses alterative, deobstruent.

Use. To excite vomiting in maniacal and apoplectic cases : it has been used in cutaneous eruptions ; but it is a very unmanageable remedy, producing sometimes the most violent effects.

Dose. ℥v. to ℥x., the dose being very gradually increased.

TINCTŪRA ZINGIBERIS. L. D. Tincture of Ginger. (*Zingiberis Rad. concisi* ℥ij., *Spir. Ten.* 0ij.)

Oper. Stimulant, carminative.

Use. In atonic gout, when it attacks the stomach ; flatulencies ; and as a corrigent to griping purgatives.

Dose. f℥j. to f℥iij.

TORMENTILLÆ RADIX. L. E. D. Common Tormentil Root. (*Icosand. Polygyn. N. O. Senticosæ, L. Rosaceæ, J. Europe.* 4.) *Tormentilla Officinalis.*

Prop. Odour slightly aromatic ; taste austere, styptic ; roots knotty ; externally blackish, internally reddish.

Comp. Its active principle is tannin.

Oper. Astringent.

Use. In the same cases as other astringents ; but as it does not increase the heat of the body, tormentil is preferred in phthisical diarrhœas.

Dose. Gr. x. to ℥j. of the powder ; or f℥ij. of the following decoction. ℞ Pulv. crass. rad. tormentillæ ℥j., aq. puræ 0j., decoque ad f℥xij. et cola.

TOXICODENDRI FOLIA. L. E. D. Sumach Leaves. (*Rhus Toxicodendron, Poison Oak. Pentand. Trigyn. N. O. Dumosæ, L. Terebintaceæ, J. America.* ♂.)

Prop. Inodorous ; taste subacid.

Comp. Gallic acid, tannin, and an acrid matter.

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. Astragalus Creticus Gummi, D. Astragalus Tragacantha, Gummi, E. Tragacanth. (*Astragalus verus. Diadelphia Decand. N. O. Papilionaceæ, or Leguminosæ, L. Persia.* ½.)

Prop. Inodorous ; nearly insipid, impressing only a very slight bitter taste as it dissolves ; colour whitish ; semi-transparent ; striated ; in thin vermiform pieces ; completely pulverent in frosty weather only ; does not form a smooth, uniform mucilage with water.

Oper. Demulcent.

Use. Small quantities held in the mouth, and swallowed very slowly, sheath the fauces and allay tickling cough ; but it is chiefly used for pharmaceutical purposes.

Dose. Gr. x. to ℥j.

Incomp. Cupri sulphas, plumbi acetas, and sulphas ferri precipitate its mucilage.

Off. Prep. *Mucilago Astragali Tragacanthæ, E. D. Pulvis Tragacanthæ Comp. L.*

TRÖCHISCHI CARBONATIS CALCIS. E. Troches of Carbonate of Lime. (*Carbon. Calcis præp. ℥iv., Gummi Mimosæ Nilot. ℥j., Nucis Myrist. Moschatæ ℥j., Sacch. Pur. ℥vj.* 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 occasionally.

TRÖCHISCI GLYCYRRHIZÆ GLABRÆ. E. Liquorice

Troches. (*Ex. Glycyrrh. Glabræ, Gummi Mimosæ Nilot. sing. partem unam, Sacch. Pur. partes duas.* Dissolve in warm water, strain; evaporate by a gentle heat, and form into troches.)

Oper. Demulcent.

Use. To allay tickling cough.

Dose. Two, or more, occasionally.

TRÖCHĪSCI GLYCYRRHĪZÆ CUM OPIŌ. E. *Liquorice Troches with Opium.* (*Opīi ʒij., Tinct. Toluiferæ Bal. f ʒiv, Syr. Simp. ʒviij., Ext. Glycyrrhizæ Glabræ, Aq. Calida Molliti, Gummi Mimosæ Niloticæ in pulv. triti, sing. ʒv.* First rub the opium with the tincture; then add, by degrees, the syrup and extract; afterwards mix in the powdered gum arabic; lastly, dry them into a mass, and divide into troches, each weighing gr. x.)

Oper. Demulcent, anodyne.

Use. For allaying the irritation of the fauces producing cough, in protracted catarrhs.

Dose. One, allowed to dissolve slowly in the mouth, now and then. Six troches contain gr. j. of opium.

TRÖCHĪSCI GUMMOSI. E. *Gum. Troches.* (*Gummi Mimosæ Niloticæ partes iv., Amyli partem j., Sacch. pur. partes xij.* Make up the troches with rose-water.)

Oper. Demulcent.

Use. For allaying tickling cough.

Dose. Two, or more, ad libitum.

TRÖCHĪSCI NITRATIS POTASSÆ. E. *Nitre Troches.* (*Nitratis Potassæ partem unam, Sacch. Puriss. partes iij.* Form into troches with mucilage of tragacanth.)

Oper. Refrigerant.

Use. In slight inflammatory sore throat, and fever, diluting largely during their use.

Dose. One or two occasionally.

TUSSILAGO. L. *Tussilago Farfara, Folium Flos, E. D.* Colts-foot. (*Syngenesia Superflua, N. O. Compositæ Radiatæ, L. Corymbiferæ, J. Indigenus. 4.*)

Prop. Inodorous; taste sweetish, glutinous, subacid.

Oper. Demulcent, expectorant.

Use. In coughs, phthisis, other pulmonary complaints, and cutaneous diseases.

Dose. ʒss. to ʒj. 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 tea-cupful occasionally.

ULMI CORTEX. L. *Ulmus Campestris; Cortex Interior, E.* The Inner Bark of Elm. (*Pentand. Digynia, N. O. Hederaceæ, L. Amentaceæ, J. Europe. 2.*)

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.

Dose. See Decoction.

Off. Prep. Decoctum Ulmi. L. D.

UNGUENTUM ACĪDI NITROSI. E. D. *Ointment of Nitrous Acid.* (*Adipis Suis Scrofæ lbj., Acidi Nitrosi ʒvj.* 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.

UNGUENTUM ACIDI SULPHURICI. D. Ointment of Sulphuric Acid. (*Acidi Sulphurici* ℥j., *Adipis Suilli* ℥j. Mix.)

Oper. Stimulant.

Use. Applied on the skin in scabies.

UNGUENTUM CERÆ ALBÆ. D. Ointment of White Wax. (*Ceræ Albæ* lbj., *Adipis Suillæ Præpar.* lbiv.)

Oper. Emollient.

Use. As a mild covering to excoriations and benign ulcers. This is the basis of the majority of the compound ointments of the Dublin Pharmacopœia.

UNGUENTUM CERÆ FLAVÆ. D. Ointment of Yellow Wax. This is prepared with the same proportions as the former, and is applicable to the same uses.

UNGUENTUM CETACEI. L. D. Ointment of Spermaceti. (*Cetacei* ℥vj., *Ceræ Albæ* ℥ij., *Olivæ Olei* f ℥iij.)

Use. The ordinary dressing for blistered parts and excoriations.

UNGUENTUM CONII. D. Ointment of Hemlock. (*Foliorum Conii recentium*, *Adipis Suilli præparati* utriusque lbj. Boil the leaves of the Conium in the fat until they are crisp; then express through cloth.)

Use. As an application to cancerous and irritable or painful sores.

UNGUENTUM ELEMI COMPOSITUM. L. Unguentum Elemi. D. Compound Ointment of Elemi. (*Elemi* lbj., *Terebinthinæ vulgaris* ℥x., *Sevi Præp.* lbij., *Olivæ Olei* f ℥ij. Melt the elemi with the suet; remove it from the fire, and mix in the turpentine and the oil; then strain the mixture through a linen cloth.)

Oper. Stimulant, digestive.

Use. To keep open issues and setons; and as a dressing to ulcers which do not admit of the application of the adhesive straps.

UNGUENTUM GALLARUM. D. Ointment of Galls. (*Gallarum in pulverem subtilissimum tritarum* ℥j, *Adipis Suilli præparati* ℥vij. Mix into an ointment.)

Use. As an application in piles.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI. E. D. Ointment of Mercury. (*Hydrargyri*, *Adipis Ovis Arietis*, sing. partem unam, *Adipis Suis Scrofæ partes tres*.) One drachm contains twelve grains of mercury.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI FORTIUS. L. Strong Mercurial Ointment. (*Hydrarg. Pur.* lbij., *Adipis Præp.* ℥xxiij., *Sevi Præp.* ℥j.) ℥ij. contain ℥j. of mercury.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI MITIUS. L. D. Milder Mercurial Ointment. (*Ung. Hydrarg. Fort.* lbj., *Adipis Præp.* lbij.) ℥vj. contain ℥j. of mercury.

Comp. These three ointments differ in the quantity only of their constituents, which are black oxide of mercury, metallic mercury, and fat; and perhaps, in old ointments, some sebat of mercury. Mr. Donovan has proved, that as the efficacy of these ointments depends on the black oxide they contain, the best mode of preparing them would be by using the oxide instead of metallic mercury. By his mode of preparation, each ℥j. of ointment contains gr. 21 of oxide.

Oper. Antisymphilitic, alterative, discutient.

Use. In venereal affections, when it is wished to get speedily into the system a large portion of mercury without affecting the bowels; and where there are local affections, as bubo. The weaker ointments are chiefly used as topical dressings to venereal ulcers.

Dose. ℥j. 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 NITRATIS. L. E. D. Ointment of Nitrate of Mercury. (*Hydrargyri Purif.* ʒj., *Acidi Nitrici* fʒij., *Adipis Præp.* ʒvj., *Olivæ Olei* fʒiv. 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 ointment is used as an application to herpes, porrigo larvalis, and other cutaneous eruptions. The weaker is applied, by means of a hair pencil, to the edges of the eyelids, in psorophthalmia, and ulcerations of the tarsi.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRICO OXYDI. L. D. Ung. Oxidi Hydrargyri Rubri, E. Ointment of Nitric Oxyd of Mercury. (*Hydrargyri Nitrico Oxydi* ʒj., *Ceræ Albæ* ʒij., *Adipis Præparatæ* ʒvj. 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 specs of the cornea.

UNGUENTUM IODINII. D. Ointment of Iodine. (*Iodinii* ʒj., *Adipis Suilli præparati* ʒj. Rub together into an ointment.)

Use. As an application to scrophulous tumors and bronchocele.

UNGUENTUM CANTHARIDIS. L. D. Unguentum Infusi Meloes Vesicatorii, E. Ointment of Infusion of Spanish Flies. (*Meloës Vesic.*, *Resinæ Pini*, *Ceræ Flavæ*, sing. partem unam; *Resinæ Liquidæ Pini Laricis*, *Adipis Suis Scrofæ*, sing. partes 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 ointment from the fire, and add the turpentine.)

Oper. Stimulant, epispastic.

Use. For keeping up a discharge from a blistered surface.

UNGUENTUM OXIDI PLUMBI ALBI. E. Unguentum Cerrussæ, sive Subacetatis Plumbi, D. Ointment of White Oxyd of Lead. (*Ung. Simplicis partes* v., *Oxidi Plumbi Albi partem* j.)

Oper. Cooling, desiccative.

Use. Applied to excoriated surfaces and burns.

UNGUENTUM OXIDI HYDRARGYRI CINEREI. E. Ointment of Grey Oxide of Mercury. (*Oxidi Hydrargyri Cinerei partem unam*, *Adipis Suis Scrofæ partes* iiij.)

Oper. and *Use.* The same as of the mercurial ointment, but its efficacy is not sufficiently established.

UNGUENTUM OXIDI ZINCI IMPURI. E. Unguentum Tuttiæ, D. Ointment of Impure Oxide of Zinc. (*Linimenti Simplicis partes* v., *Oxidi Zinci Impuri Præp. partem* j.)

Oper. Slightly astringent, absorbent.

Use. In ophthalmia tarsi, and inflammation of the eye arising from weakness of the vessels.

UNGUENTUM PICIS LIQUIDÆ. L. D. Tar Ointment. (*Picis Liquidæ*, *Sevi Præp.* sing. lbj. Melt and strain through linen.)

Oper. Stimulant, detergent.

Use. Against tinea capitis, and other cutaneous, scabby, and foul eruptions.

UNGUENTUM PICIS NIGRA. L. Ointment of Black Pitch.

(*R. Picis nigræ, Cerae flavæ, Resinæ flavæ, sing. ʒix., Olei Olivæ ʒj.* Melt the whole, and express it through a cloth.)

Oper. Stimulant, detergent.

Use. In porrigo favosa, and other foul eruptions.

UNGUENTUM PIPERIS NIGRI. D. Ointment of Black Pepper. (*Adipis Suillæ Præp. lbj., Piperis Nigri in pulv. triti ʒiv.*)

Oper. Stimulant, irritating.

UNGUENTUM PLUMBI CARBONATIS. D. Ointment of Carbonate of Lead. (*Plumbi Carbonatis, in pulverem subtilissimum redacti ʒij., Unguenti Cerae Albæ lbj.* Make into an ointment.)

Use. In burns and irritable sores.

UNGUENTUM POTASSÆ HYDRIODATIS. D. Ointment of Hydriodate of Potass. (*Potassæ Hydriodatis ʒj., Adipis Suilli præparati ʒj.* Mix into an ointment.)

Use. As an application to scrofulous tumors and bronchocele.

UNGUENTUM PULVERIS MELŒS VESICATORII. 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 Resinæ Albæ, D. Resinous Ointment. (*Adipis Suis Scrofæ partes viij., Resini Pini partes v., Cerae Flavæ partes ij.*)

Oper. Digestive, detergent.

Use. For cleansing and incarnating old foul and indolent ulcers.

Off. Prep. Unguentum Subacetatis Cupri, E. D.

UNGUENTUM RESINÆ NIGRÆ. L. Black Resin Ointment. (*Resinæ Nigræ, Cerae Flavæ, Resinæ Flavæ, sing. ʒix., Olivæ Olei ʒj.*) Ung. Basilicum Nigrum.

Use. The same as the resinous ointment. Stimulant.

UNGUENTUM SAMBUCL. L. D. Elder Ointment. (*Sambuci Florum lbj., Adipis Præp. lbj.*)

Oper. Emollient.

Use. As a covering to benign ulcers.

UNGUENTUM SCROPHULARIÆ. D. Ointment of Scrophularia. (*Foliorum recentium Scrophulariæ nodosæ, Adipis Suilli præparati, utriusque lbj., Adipis Ovilli præparati lbj.* Boil the leaves in the fat until they are crisp, then strain with expression.)

UNGUENTUM SIMPLEX. E. D. Simple Ointment. (*Olei Olivæ Europææ partes v., Cerae Albæ partes ij.*)

Oper. Emollient.

Use. For softening the skin and healing chaps.

Off. Prep. Unguentum Oxidi Plumbi Albi, E. Ung. Acetatis Plumbi, E.

UNGUENTUM SABACĒTĀTIS CUPRI. E. D. Ointment of Subacetate of Copper. (*Unguenti Resinosi partes xv., Subacetatis Cupri partem unam.*)

Oper. Detergent, escharotic.

Use. To foul, fungous, and flabby ulcers; and, diluted with lard, to scrofulous ulcerations of the palpebræ.

UNGUENTUM SUB-MURIATIS HYDRARGYRI AMMO-

NIATUM. D. Ointment of Ammoniated Submuriate of Mercury. (*Ung. Cerae Albæ lbj.*, *Submuriatis Hydrargyri Ammoniatæ ℥jss.*)

Oper. Stimulant, detergent.

Use. Against obstinate cutaneous eruptions.

UNGUENTUM SULPHŪRIS. L. E. D. Sulphur Ointment. (*Sulphuris Sublimati ℥iij.*, *Adipis Præp. lbss.*)

Oper. Stimulant, antipsoric.

Use. In itch; the fourth part of the body should be well rubbed with the ointment every night, till the symptoms disappear. Sulphur should be taken internally at the same time. When the smell is objected to, the following may be used: potassæ subcarb. ℥iv., aq. rosæ ℥j., hydrar. sulph. rubri ℥j., ol. lavand. f℥ss., sulph. sublimati ℥xj., adipis lbjss., misce.

UNGUENTUM SULPHŪRIS COMPOSITUM. L. Compound Sulphur Ointment. (*Sulphuris Sublimati lbss.*, *Veratri Rad. cont. ℥ij.*, *Potassæ Nitratis ℥j.*, *Saponis Mollis lbss.*, *Adipis Præp. lbjss.*)

Oper. and Use. The same as the former. It is more stimulant.

UNGUENTUM TARTARI EMETICI. D. Ointment of Tartar Emetic. (*Antimonii Potassæ Tartratis ℥j.*, *Adipis Suilli præparati ℥j.* Rub the salt into a fine powder, then mix it with the fat.)

Oper. Rubefacient, ulcerative.

Use. As a counter irritant in all cases of deep-seated inflammation. About the size of a nutmeg to be rubbed on a portion of the skin until pustules are produced.

UNGUENTUM VERATRI. L. Unguentum Hellebori Albi, D. Ointment of White Hellebore. (*Veratri Rad. contritæ ℥ij.*, *Adipis Præparatæ ℥viij.*, *Limonis Olei ℥xx.*)

Oper. Stimulant.

Use. In scabies, and other cutaneous affections.

UNGUENTUM ZINCI. L. Ung. Oxidi Zinci, E. D. Ointment of Oxyd of Zinc. (*Zinci Oxydi ℥j.*, *Adipis Præparatæ ℥vj.*)

Oper. Astringent, stimulant.

Use. In ophthalmia, acrid scabby eruptions, and excoriated nipples.

UVÆ PASSÆ. L. E. Vitis Viniferæ fructus siccatus, D. Raisins. (*Vitis Vinifera*, The Vine. *Pentand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Scabridæ*, L. *Vites*, J. Temperate climates. h.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste subacidulous, sweet, mucilaginous.

Oper. Demulcent, nutritive.

Use. As the food of the phthisical, and as an acidulous adjunct to the beverages of the sick.

UVÆ URSI FOLIÆ. L. E. D. Leaves of Bear's Wortleberry. (*Arbutus Uvæ Ursi*, Red-berried Trailing Wortleberry. *Decand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Bicornes*, L. *Ericæ*, J. North of Europe. h.)

Prop. Nearly inodorous; taste styptic, bitterish; colour of the powder brownish, yellowish-green; yields its virtues to alcohol.

Comp. Tannin, gallic acid, mucilage, resin, extractive, traces of lime.

Oper. Tonic, astringent.

Use. In chronic diarrhœa and dysentery; leucorrhœa 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 f℥ss.

VALERIANÆ RADIX. L. Valerianæ Officinalis Radix, E. D.

Wild Valerian Root. (*Triand. Monogyn. N. O. Aggregatæ, L. Dipsacæ, J. Europe 4.*)

Comp. An essential oil, extractive, resin, starch, mucus.

Prop. Odour strong, fœtid; taste bitterish, subacid, 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 ℥j. to ʒj. three or four times a day, increasing it as far as the stomach can bear it.

Incomp. Salts of iron.

Off. Prep. *Extractum Valerianæ, D. Infusum Valerianæ, D.*

Tinctura Valerianæ, L.D. Tinctura Valerianæ Ammoniata, L. D.

VERATRI RADIX. *L. D. Helleborus Albus Radix, D. White Hellebore Root. (Polygam. Monoecia, N. O. Coronariæ, L. Junci, J. North of Europe. 4.)*

Comp. Veratrine, a peculiar alkaline principle; fecula; wax.

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; errhine; externally stimulant.

Use. It is never given internally, 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 lethargy requires great caution. For its external use, see *Decoct.* and *Ointment.*

Dose. As an errhine, gr. iij. or gr. iv. snuffed at bed-time.

Off. Prep. *Decoctum Veratri, L. Tinctura Veratri Albi, E. Unguentum Veratri, L.*

VERBASCUM THAPSUS. *Folia, D. Leaves of Great Mullein. (Pentandria Monogynia.)*

Prop. Taste bitterish and sweet, odour sweetish.

Oper. Discutient, emollient, subnarcotic.

Use. Chiefly as a fomentation.

VINUM. *E. Vinum Album Hispanum. D. Spanish White Wine, or Sherry.*

Comp. All wines contain nearly the same components; and one wine differs from another only in the relative quantities of them which it contains. These are alcohol; water; extractive matter, which precipitates with the tartar in old wines; supertartrate of potass; malic and tartarous acids; a volatile oil, on which the flavour depends and colouring matter, derived from the husk.

Prop. The odour of sherry is pleasant and aromatic; taste slightly acidulous and warm, with the agreeable bitter of the peach kernel. The taste of port is austere and strong; claret is less austere, thinner, and higher-flavoured; of the white wines Madeira is the strongest, Malaga the sweetest, and hock the most acid, but the least fermentable; while Champagne contains a larger quantity of loosely-combined carbonic acid gas.

Oper. When good, and of a proper age, it is tonic, antispasmodic, and nutritive; when new, flatulent and purgative, sooner intoxicating, and instead of strengthening, producing debility.

Use. In the low and sinking stage of typhus fever the judicious exhibition of it fills the pulse, and restores 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 affections; and in most cases in which tonics are indicated. In the convalescences from all severe diseases it is the remedy on which we have most dependence. Hock is the best wine for dyspeptics.

Dose. One glassful to ʒij. in twenty-four hours, according to the nature of the disease, the age, and the previous habits of the patient.

Off. Prep. *Vini Medicati*, E. D.

VINUM ALOES. L. D. *Vinum Aloes Socotorinæ*, E. Wine of Aloes. (*Aloes Spicat. Ext.* ʒviiij., *Canellæ Corticis* ʒij., *Vini* ʒvj., *Spiritus Tenuioris* ʒij. 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. fʒj. to fʒij. to produce purging; fʒj. to fʒij. as a stomachic.

VINUM ANTIMONII TARTARIZATI. L. *Vinum Tartratis Antimonii*, E. *Liquor Tartari Emetici*, D. Solution of Tartarized Antimony. (*Antimonii Tart.* ʒj., *Aq. Distillatæ Ferv.* fʒviiij., *Spiritus Rectificati* fʒij. Dissolve the Tartarized Antimony in the water, and add the spirit.) fʒj. contains gr. ij. of Tartarized Antimony. *Vinum Antimonii Tartarizati*.*

Oper. Emetic in large doses; diaphoretic.

Use. To produce vomiting in children; in febrile and inflammatory diseases after purging, to produce sweat without heating; contra-indicated in low fevers.

Dose. fʒij. to fʒj. in teaspoonsful every five minutes, produce full vomiting; ʒxv. to fʒj. every two or three hours, in any proper vehicle, excite diaphoresis.

Incomp. Preparations of cinchona, and bitter astringent vegetables, &c. Vide *Antimon. Tartarizatum*.

VINUM COLCHICI. L. Wine of Colchicum. (*ʒ Colchici Radicis recentis concisæ* lbj., *Spir. Ten.* fʒiv., *Aquæ Distillatæ* ʒj. Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.)

Comp. Veratrine, spirit, and water.

Oper. Diuretic; sedative; purgative.

Use. In gout, rheumatism, and all inflammatory affections.

Dose. From ʒxxx. to fʒj. in any mild fluid.

VINUM GENTIANÆ COMPOSITUM. E. Compound Wine of Gentian. (*Rad. Gentianæ Luteæ* ʒss., *Cort. Cinchonæ* ʒj., *Cort. Siccatae Fruct. Citri Aurantii* ʒij., — *Canellæ Albæ* ʒj., *Alcoholis diluti* ʒiv., *Vini Albi Hispani* lbjss.)

Oper. Tonic, stomachic.

Use. In dyspepsia, and debilities of the stomach.

Dose. fʒij. to fʒvj. twice or thrice a day.

VINUM FERRI. L. Wine of Iron. (*ʒ Ferri* ʒj., *Supertartratis potassæ in pulv. redacti* ʒvj., *Aquæ distillatæ* ʒij. vel. q. s., *Spiritus tenuioris* fʒxxx. Rub the iron and supertartrate of potass together, and expose it to the air, in a flat glass vessel, moistened with a fluid ounce of water, for a fortnight, agitating every day with a spatula, and sprinkling it with water to keep it moist. Then dry it in a gentle heat, and mix it with fʒxxx. of distilled water. Filter the fluid, and add to it the spirit.)

Comp. Tartrate of iron and potass, dissolved in water; as the spirit is usually sufficient to preserve it.

Oper. Tonic.

Use. In chlorosis, and the relaxed habits of young females.

Dose. fʒj. to fʒiv. twice or thrice a day.

* Nothing can be more absurd than the application of the term *vini* to those preparations to which it is applied by the London College.

VINUM IPECACUANHÆ. L. E. D. Wine of Ipecacuanha.

(*Ipecacuanhæ Rad. contusæ* ʒij., ~~5iij.~~ *Spts. Lemn.* ʒxij.)
as distilled ʒxx

Oper. Emetic, diaphoretic.

Use. A good emetic for infants, as it operates more mildly than the antimonial wine: in coughs, diarrhœa, and dysentery; and hæmorrhages.

Dose. For the former intention fʒiv. to fʒx. in divided doses; for the latter ʒx. to ʒxxx. in some proper vehicle, every two or three hours.

VINUM NICOTIANÆ TABACI. Wine of Tobacco. (*Foliorum Nicotianæ Tabaci* ʒj., *Vini Albi Hispani* lbj.)

Oper. Narcotic, diuretic, antispasmodic.

Use. In dropsical cases, colica pictonum, and ileus.

Dose. ʒx. to ʒxxxvj. twice a day.

VINUM OPII. L. D. Wine of Opium. (*Extracti Opii* ʒj., *Cinnam.*

Cort. cont., Caryophyll. cont. sing. ʒj., *Vini* 0j.)

Oper. Narcotic, anodyne.

Use. In the same cases in 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. ʒx. to fʒj.

VINUM RHEI PALMATI. E. Rhubarb Wine. (*Rad. Rhei*

Palmati concisæ ʒij., *Corticis Canellæ Albæ contusi* ʒj., *Alcoholis diluti* ʒij., *Vini Albi Hispani* ʒxv.)

Oper. Laxative, stimulant.

Use. In weakness of the stomach and bowels; and in diarrhœa from viscid mucus.

Dose. fʒiv. to fʒss.

VINUM VERATRI. L. Wine of Hellebore. (*Rad. Veratri con.*

ʒviiij., *Spir. Ten.* 0j., *Aq. Dist.* 0jss. Macerate for fourteen days.)

Use. In cutaneous affections; and in gout, combined with opium.

Dose. fʒss. to fʒij.

VIOLÆ ODORATÆ FLORES. E. D. Flowers of the Sweet

Violet. (*Pentand. Monogyn. N. O. Campanacæ, L. Cisti, J. Europe.* 4.)

Prop. Odour pleasant, peculiar: has scarcely any taste; impart their colour to water.

Oper. Slightly laxative.

Use. In syrup; and united with castor oil or olive oil, to clear the bowels of infants when the meconium is retained. It is a delicate test of uncombined acids and alkalies.

Dose. fʒj. to fʒij. for infants.

Off. Prep. *Syrupus Violæ*, E. D.

WINTERA AROMATICA; *Cortex.* E. Drymys Aromatica,

Cortex. D. Winter's Bark. (*Polyand. Tetragyn. N. O. Holoracæ, L. Magellan.* 4.)

Prop. Odour aromatic; taste warm, acrid, aromatic.

Oper. Carminative, tonic.

Use. As an adjunct to stomachic infusions, in dyspepsia, and scorbutus.

ZINCUM. L. E. D. Zinc. (A metal obtained from calamine and blende; its ores are found in England and other parts.)

Prop. Colour bluish white; lustre of a fresh surface considerable, but it is soon dulled by the facility of its oxydation; 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 flocculent 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 being placed so as to expose it to the air, and permit the zinc to be stirred frequently with an iron rod. The oxyd must be passed through a sieve, and well washed with distilled water.) *Zincum Calcinatum.*

Comp. Zinc 80, oxygen 20 parts, in 100 of oxyd.—*Prout.*

Prop. Inodorous; insipid; of a snow-white colour; insoluble in alcohol or water; entirely soluble in acids.

Oper. Tonic, antispasmodic, externally detergent, exsiccative.

Use. In epilepsy, chorea, and other spasmodic affections; for its external use, see *Ung. Zinci.*

Dose. Gr. j. to gr. vj. twice a day.

Off. Prep. *Unguentum Zinci*, L. E. D.

ZINCI SULPHAS. L. E. D. Sulphate of Zinc. (*Zinci in frustula fracti* ℥ij., *Acidi Sulphurici pondere* ℥v., *Aquæ* Oiv. Mix in a glass vessel; and when the effervescence is over, filter the solution through paper; boil it away until a pellicle form on the surface; and then crystallize.) A plate of zinc put into the solution purifies it from any iron, copper, or lead it may contain. *Zincum Vitriolatum.*

Comp. Oxyd of zinc 20, acid 40, water of crystallization 40 parts in 100 of the sulphate.

Prop. Inodorous; taste styptic; in white, semi-transparent, efflorescent crystals, which are right rhombic prisms; soluble in 3 parts of water at 60°; in less than its own weight of boiling water; insoluble in alcohol.

Oper. Emetic, tonic, antispasmodic, externally astringent.

Use. As it operates very quickly, it is used, combined with infusion 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 nervous affections. Externally in collyria, in ophthalmia, after the inflammatory action has subsided; in injections, in gonorrhœa; and as a lotion in external inflammations, and to stop inordinate discharges.

Dose. Gr. x. to ℥ss. to produce vomiting; as a tonic, gr. j. to gr. ij. twice or thrice a day.

Incomp. Alkalies, earths, hydro-sulphurets, astringent vegetable infusions, milk.

Off. Prep. *Solutio Sulphatis Zinci*, E. *Solutio Acetatis Zinci*, E.

ZINGIBERIS RADIX. L. E. D. Ginger Root. (*Zingiber Officinale.* Roscoe, *Trans. Linn. Soc. Monand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Scitaminosæ*, L. *Drymyrrhizæ*, J. East-Indies. 2.)

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 pepper.

Dose. Gr. x. to ℥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 Condita 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 and dyspeptic habits.

APPENDIX.

No. I.

CONTAINING SOME USEFUL REMEDIES EMPLOYED IN
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, AND
IN FRANCE.

A C E——D E C

ACETUM OPII. U. S. Vinegar of Opium. (*Opii* ℥ss., *Aceti* ℥ij, *Myristicæ contusæ* ℥jss, *Croci* ℥ss., *Sacchari* ℥iv., *Cerevisiæ fermentis* f ℥j. Boil the four first mentioned articles to a proper consistence, then add the sugar and yeast. Digest for seven weeks, and then decant; filter and bottle up, adding a little sugar to each bottle.

Oper. Anodyne.

Dose. From ℥v. to ℥xx.

CORNUS FLORIDA. *Cortex.* U. S. Dogwood. (*Tetrand. Monogyn. N. O. Stellatæ, L. Caprifolia, J. 2.* North America.)

Comp. Cinchonine and quinine? gum.

Oper. Astringent, tonic.

Use. In cases in which cinchona is indicated.

Dose. ℥j. to ℥ij. of the powder.

CINCHONINA. Cinchonia* or cinchonine. (Take any quantity of powder of Cinchona lancifolia, boil it in alcohol until it lose all bitterness, and distil the tincture to dryness. Dissolve the residue in boiling water acidulated with muriatic acid, then add an excess of magnesia, and boil for some minutes. Filtrate when cold; wash the magnesian residue with cold water, and dry it in a stove; then digest repeatedly in boiling alcohol, and mix the alcoholic liquors, which, cooling, will yield crystals of Cinchonia.)

Prop. Inodorous; bitter; in white, translucent needleform crystals, soluble in 700 parts of cold water; very soluble in alcohol, ether, and volatile oils.

Comp. Carbon 76.97, azote 9.02, hydrogen 6.22, oxygen 7.97, in 100 parts.

Oper. Tonic.

Use. In all cases in which bark is useful.

Dose. From gr. ij. to gr. x.

Prep. *Syrupus Cinchoninæ, Tinctura Cinchoninæ, Vinum Cinchoninæ.*

DECOCTUM CALUMBÆ COMPOSITUM. U. S. Compound Decoction of Calumba. (*Calumbæ contusæ, Quassiæ in scobes rasæ, āā* ℥ij, *Aurantii corticis* ℥j., *Rhei in pulv.* ℥j., *Potassæ carbonatis* ℥ss., *Aquæ* f ℥xx. Boil to a pint, and add T. Lavand. f ℥ss.)

* In translating the French names for the alkaloids, and their salts, I have employed the termination in *ia* or *a*, to make them conform with the names of the other alkalies.

Oper. Tonic.

Use. In convalescence from fever.

Dose. fʒij. thrice a day.

DECOCTUM SCILLÆ. U. S. Decoction of Squill. (*Scillæ* ʒij, *Juniperi* ʒiv., *Senegæ* ʒiij, *Aqua* Oiv. Boil to one half, then strain, and add *Spiritus Ætheris Nitrici* fʒiv.)

Oper. Diuretic.

Use. Dropsy.

Dose. From fʒj. to fʒij. frequently repeated.

DRACONTIUM. U. S. Skunk Cabbage. (*Dracontium fœtidum.* *Tetrand.* *Monogyn.* N. O. *Piperitæ*, L. *Aroideæ*, J. United States. ʒ.) The root.

Prop. Taste acrid and biting; odour rank and disagreeable.

Oper. Antispasmodic, expectorant.

Use. It has been highly commended in asthma; and in hysteria, epilepsy, hooping-cough, and chronic rheumatism.

Dose. Of the powder of the dried root gr. x. to ʒss. thrice a day.

EMETINA. Emet. (Take of powdered root of ipecacuanha, any quantity; digest it several times in ether, at 60° Fahr.; and then in alcohol. Evaporate the alcoholic tincture in a water bath, and dissolve the residue in cold water: then add magnesia, and macerate; and, after drying the magnesian precipitate, digest it in pure alcohol, and evaporate the solution to dryness.)

Prop. Nearly inodorous; taste slightly bitter; white; pulverulent when pure; permanent in the air; scarcely soluble in water; soluble in ether and alcohol.

Comp. Carbon 64.57, azote 4, hydrogen 7.77, oxygen 22.95 in 100 parts.

Oper. Emetic, narcotic, purgative.

Use. In all cases in which ipecacuanha may be used.

Dose. From gr. one-third to gr. iij. in any bland fluid.

Incomp. Preparations of nut galls, and all vegetable astringent infusions or decoctions.

Prep. *Syrupus Emetinæ.*

EUPATORIUM PERFOLIATUM. U. S. Thoroughwort. (*Syngen.* *Polygam.* N. O. *Compositæ Discoidæ*, L. *Corymbifera*, J. North America. ʒ.) The herb.

Prop. Intensely bitter, with a slight astringency, but no acrimony.

Oper. Tonic, sudorific, cathartic; according to the dose and mode of exhibiting it.

Use. In intermittents, continued fevers, and inflammatory diseases, given in cold infusion: to produce vomiting or purging, in hot infusion: as a tonic in substance.

Dose. As a tonic ʒj. to ʒj. of the powdered leaves, three or four times a day; as a sudorific, fʒj. to fʒij. of the warm infusion every two hours: as an emetic and cathartic, fʒij. to fʒiv. of the warm infusion at short intervals.

Prep. *Infusum Eupatorii*, U. S.

EUPHORBIA IPECACUANHA. U. S. Ipecacuanha Spurge. (*Dodecandria Trigyn.* N. O. *Triccocæ*, L. *Euphorbiæ*, J. United States. ʒ.) The root.

Comp. Caoutchouc, resin, mucus, and probably fæcula.

Prop. Taste sweetish.

Oper. Emetic, cathartic.

Dose. Gr. x. to gr. xv. produces full vomiting.

FERRI PRUSSIÆ. U. S. Prussiate of Iron. Prussian Blue.

Comp. Prussic acid 35.1, red oxide of iron 53, water 11.9 in 100 parts.

Prop. Inodorous; insipid; of a deep blue colour; insoluble in water and alcohol.

Oper. Tonic.

Use. In intermittents, scrophula, chorea, epilepsy.

Dose. Gr. iij. to gr. viij. in syrup thrice a day.

Incomp. Solutions of potass and soda; lime, barytes.

FRASERA. U. S. American Calumba. (*Frasera Walteri*, *Tetrand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Gentianæ*, J. United States. ♂.) The root.

Prop. Bitter without aroma.

Oper. Tonic.

Dose. Gr. x. to ℥j. twice or thrice a day.

GERANIUM. U. S. Cranes bill. (*Geranium Maculatum*, *Monodelph. Decand.* N. O. *Gruinales*, L. North America. ♀.) The root.

Comp. Tannin, gallic acid.

Prop. Astringent (one of the most powerful of the vegetable kind).

Use. In the second stage of dysentery and diarrhœa, after evacuates; in hæmorrhages of the alimentary canal; and as a styptic in external bleedings.

Dose. From gr. x. to ℥ss. of the powder: f ℥ss. to f ℥j. of a decoction made with *Rad. Geranii* ℥j., *Aquæ ferventis* ℥ss.

HEUCHERA. U. S. Alum Root. (*Heuchera Cortusa*, *Pentand. Digyn.* N. O. *Succulentæ*, L. *Saxifraga*, J. North America. ♀.) The root.

Prop. Intensely astringent.

Oper. Styptic.

Use. In external hæmorrhages, and in cancerous sores.

INFUSUM CINCHONÆ CUM SUCCO LIMONUM. U. S. Infusion of Cinchona with Limon Juice. (*Cinchonæ in pulvere* ℥j., *Succi Limonum* f ℥ij., *Tinct. Camph. Comp.* f ℥iij., *Aquæ frigida* ℥j. Macerate for twelve hours in a covered vessel and strain.)

Use. In cases requiring bark, attended with great irritability of stomach.

Dose. From f ℥j. to f ℥iij.

INFUSUM EUPATORII. U. S. Infusion of Thoroughwort. (*Eupatorii* ℥j., *Aquæ ferventis* ℥j. Infuse for two hours in a covered vessel and strain.)

Oper. Emetic, diaphoretic, tonic, when given cold.

Use. In fevers and inflammatory diseases.

Dose. From f ℥j. to f ℥viij.

LINIMENTUM TABACI. U. S. Liniment of Tobacco. (*Tabaci concisi* ℥j., *Adipis* lbj. Simmer the tobacco in the lard over a gentle fire until it become crisp, and strain.)

Oper. Stimulant, narcotic.

Use. In tinea capitis, scabies, hæmorrhoids.

LIQUOR LABARRAQUII CHLORO-SODAICUS. Chloro-Sodaic Solution of Labarraque. (Dissolve gr. 2187.5 of pure crystallized carbonate of soda in f ℥xx. of distilled water, and saturate the solution with chlorine gas.)

Prop. Colour pale yellow, transparent; odour that of chlorine gas; taste pungent; sp. gr. 1.064.

Comp. Chloride of sodium 73.53; chlorate of soda 36.46, with an excess of chlorine.

Oper. Antiseptic; astringent, tonic.

Use. For disinfecting foul air, destroying animal putrefaction; an excellent lotion for chilblains, fœtid ulcers, and gangrenous sores; and the best lotion in pytalism yet discovered. Internally, in dysentery.

Dose. From ℥xx. to f ʒj. in a cupful of water: for a lotion or a gargle f ʒxij. in f ʒvj. of distilled water.

LIQUOR MORPHINÆ ACETATIS. Solution of Acetate of Morphia. (Take of acetate of morphia gr. xvj., distilled water f ʒvj. Dilute acetic acid f ʒij.; mix.)

Use. The same as that of the solid acetate.

Dose. From ℥vj. to ℥xxxvj. in any bland vehicle.

LIRIODENDRON. U. S. Tulip Tree. (*Liriodendron tulipifera*. *Monoec.* *Polyand.* N. O. *Coadunctatæ*, L. *Magnolia*, J. United States.) The bark.

Comp. Contains resin, gum, fecula, and mucus.

Prop. Bitter, aromatic, slightly astringent.

Oper. Stimulant, tonic.

Use. In intermittents; chronic rheumatism.

Dose. Of the powder ʒj. to ʒij.

LOBELIA. U. S. Indian Tobacco. (*Lobelia inflata*. *Monodelph.* *Pentand.* N. O. *Campanacæ*, L. *Lobeliacæ*, J. United States. ☉.) The herb.

Comp. An acrid principle, caoutchouc, extractive.

Prop. Taste acrid, pungent, and nauseous.

Oper. Emetic, narcotic; in small doses expectorant. Poisonous when overdosed.

Use. In asthma, croup, pertussis.

Dose. From gr. v. to ʒj. of the powdered leaves for an emetic.

Prep. *Tinctura Lobeliæ*.

MISTURA STRYCHNINÆ. Mixture of Strychnia. (Take of strychnia gr. j., white sugar ʒij, distilled water f ʒij; mix.)

Use. The same as of strychnia.

Dose. A dessert spoonful f ʒij. every morning and evening.

MORPHINA, MORPHIUM, MORPHIA. Morphine. Morphia. (Take a concentrated solution of opium, and boil it with magnesia, in the proportion of ten grains for each pound of opium used. Filtrate and wash the deposit on the filter with cold rain or distilled water, and when it is dried, digest it in a heat under 212°, with weak alcohol. Filtrate and wash this deposit with a little cold alcohol; then boil it in a large quantity of rectified alcohol, and filtrate whilst the liquor is hot. The crystals are deposited as the liquor cools, and may be purified by repeated solutions and crystallizations.*)

Prop. Inodorous; colourless, or pure white; taste intensely bitter. Crystals small, rectangular four-sided prisms; sparingly soluble in water and cold spirit of wine.

Comp. Carbon 72.02, nitrogen 5.53, hydrogen 7.60, oxygen 14.8 in 100 parts.†

Oper. Operation sedative.

Use. Chiefly to prepare the more soluble salts. Dissolved in oil, and rubbed upon the skin, it produces narcotic effects.

Prep. *Morphiæ acetas*; *Syrupus Morphiæ acetatis*; *Liquor Morphiæ acetatis*; *Morphiæ sulphas*; *Syrupus Morphiæ sulphatis*.

MORPHIÆ ACETAS. Acetate of Morphia. (Take of morphia 4 parts, distilled water 8 parts, mix them in a porcelain dish; and then add acetic acid; sp. gr. 1.075, until litmus paper is slightly reddened. Evaporate slowly to dryness, and reduce to powder.‡) It must be kept in a ground stoppered phial.

* Robiquet's method.

† Dumas and Pelletier.

‡ Codex Medicamentarius.

Prop. Inodorous, taste bitter; crystals soft silky prisms, very soluble in cold water.

Oper. Powerfully narcotic and sedative.

Use. In all cases in which opium is used.

Dose. From gr. $\frac{1}{4}$., to gr. iij.

MORPHIÆ SULPHAS. Sulphate of Morphia. (Take of morphia 6 parts, distilled water 12 parts; sulphuric acid diluted with twice its bulk of water, a quantity sufficient to saturate the morphia. Evaporate slowly, and crystallize.*) To be kept in a stoppered phial.

Prop. Inodorous; taste bitter; crystals silky tufts, soluble in two parts of water at 60°.

Oper. Powerfully narcotic and sedative.

Use. In all cases requiring the use of opium.

Dose. From gr. j. to gr. iij.

* * It is distinguished from sulphate of quinia, which it resembles, by becoming red when treated with concentrated nitric acid.

OLEUM CHENOPODII. U. S. Oil of Wormseed. (By distillation from the seed.)

Prop. Odour strong; taste bitter, with considerable aromatic acrimony.

Oper. Anthelmintic.

Dose. From ℥v. to ℥x. on sugar.

OLEUM SUCCINI OXIDATUM. U. S. Oxidated Oil of Amber. (*Olei Succini* f3j., *Acidi Nitrici* f3ijss. Put the oil of amber in a glass vessel, and gradually drop the acid into it, at the same time stirring the mixture with a glass rod. Let it stand for thirty-six hours, then separate the supernatant resinous matter from the acid fluid beneath, and wash it repeatedly, first with cold, and, lastly, with hot water, till the acid taste be removed.)

Use. Recommended as a substitute for musk, to which it is analogous in its properties.

OPII EXTRACTUM NARCOTINA PRIVATUM. Extract of Opium freed from Narcotine. (Macerate coarsely powdered opium in cold water, filtrate and evaporate to the consistence of syrup; then digest in rectified ether, and repeat this as long as any crystals of narcotine appear in the residue of the distilled ether. Lastly, evaporate the solution which has been thus treated to an extract.)

Comp. Morphia, gum, and extractive.

Use. In all cases requiring a narcotic, in which stimulants are injurious.

Dose. From gr. j. to gr. vj.

SABBATIA. U. S. American Centaury. (*Sabbatia angularis*, *Pentandria Monogynia*. N. O. *Rosaceæ*, L. *Gentianæ*, J. United States. ☉.) The plant.

Prop. Bitter: both water and alcohol extract its properties.

Oper. Tonic.

Dose. Of the powder from ʒj. to ʒj.

SANGUINARIA. U. S. Blood root. (*Sanguinaria Canadensis*. *Polyandria Monogynia*. N. O. *Rhæodeæ*, L. *Papaveraceæ*, J. North America. ♄.) The root.

Comp. Contains gum, resin, and a saponaceous extractive matter.

Prop. Acrid, bitter, slightly escharotic.

Oper. In small doses tonic, stimulant, and expectorant: in larger doses, an acrid narcotic, diminishing the pulse similar to digitalis; and emetic when pushed to the extent of twenty grains.

Use. Highly recommended in the stage of congestion of pneumonia typhoides, in the commencement of phthisis pulmonalis, in hepatitis, cynanche trachæalis, icterus, and pertussis.

Dose. As a tonic, stimulant, and expectorant, gr. j. to gr. ij. of the powder, every six hours; as an emetic from gr. viij. to ℥j. infused in warm water.

Off. Prep. *Tinctura Sanguinariæ*, U. S.

SECALE CORNUTUM. U. S. Spurred Rye. Ergot. (*A Parasitic fungus growing in the ears of rye.*)

Prop. Inodorous; of a brown colour; taste nauseous, subacid.

Oper. In large doses emetic; in smaller a specific action on the uterus.

Use. In protracted cases of parturition, dependent on deficient action of the uterus; and in uterine hæmorrhages.

Dose. From gr. x. to gr. xv. every fifteen minutes until uterine contraction follows.

STATICE. U. S. Marsh Rosemary. (*Statice Caroliniana. Pentand. Pentagyn. N. O. Aggregatæ, L. Plumbagines, J. United States. 2.*) The root.

Comp. Tannin and gallic acid.

Prop. Taste austere, bitter, intensely astringent.

Oper. Astringent, antiseptic.

Use. In gargles in apthous and malignant sore throat; and, internally, in chronic dysentery.

STRYCHNINA, STRYCHNIUM, STRYCHNIA. Strychnia. (To a solution of extract of nux vomica in water, add a solution of subacetate of lead, as long as any precipitate is formed. Filtrate and separate any excess of the subacetate of lead from the solution by sulphuretted hydrogen, then filtrate again and boil the solution with magnesia; wash the precipitate with cold distilled water; re-dissolve it in alcohol, and evaporate. The residue of the evaporation is strychnia, which may be purified by dissolving it in muriatic acid, and precipitating by means of magnesia.) A virulent poison.

Prop. Inodorous; insupportably bitter; granular, or in very minute white prismatic crystals; scarcely soluble in water, neither fusible nor volatile; but easily decomposed by even a low heat.

Comp. Oxygen 6.38, hydrogen 6.54, carbon 78.22, azote 8.06 in 100 parts.

Oper. Powerfully stimulant.

Use. In paralysis of lower extremities.

Dose. From gr. one-twelfth to gr. one-eighth made into a pill with crumb of bread.

SYRUPUS CINCHONINÆ. Syrup of Cinchonia. (Take of sulphate of cinchonia gr. xxxix., simple syrup f ̄xvj.)

Dose. From f ̄j. to f ̄ij.

SYRUPUS EMETINÆ. Syrup of Emeta. (Take of pure Emeta gr. iv., simple syrup .lbj.; mix.)

Use. In catarrh, hooping cough, and all cases in which ipecacuanha is useful.

Dose. f ̄j. to f ̄ij.

SYRUPUS MORPHIÆ ACETATIS. Syrup of Acetate of Morphia. (Take of clarified syrup .lbj., sulphate of morphia gr. iv. Make into a syrup.)

Use. The same as that of syrup of poppies.

Dose. From f 3j. to f 3iv.

SYRUPUS MORPHIÆ SULPHATIS. Syrup of Sulphate of Morphia. (Take of clarified syrup lbj., sulphate of morphia gr. iv. Make into a syrup.)

Use. For varying the narcotic, when patients have become accustomed to the action of the acetate.

Dose. From f 3j. to 3iv.

SYRUPUS CINCHONINÆ. Syrup of Cinchonia. (Take of simple syrup lbj., sulphate of cinchonia gr. xlvij. Make a syrup.)

Use. In scrophula.

Dose. From f 3ij. to f 3iv.

SYRUPUS QUININÆ. Syrup of Quinia. (Take sulphate of Quinia gr. lxiv., simple syrup lbij.; mix.)

Use. In all cases in which the sulphate of quinia is useful.

Dose. From f 3ij. to f 3iv.

TINCTURA CAPSICI ET CANTHARIDUM. U. S. Tincture of Cayenne Pepper and Blistering Flies. (*Cantharidum contusum* 3x., *Capsici* 3j., *Alcoholis diluti* 0j. Digest for ten days and filter.)

Oper. Stimulant and rubefacient.

Use. As a counter-irritant in deep-seated painful affections.

TINCTURA CINCHONINÆ. Tincture of Cinchonia. (Take of sulphate of cinchonia gr. viij., alcohol f 3j.)

Dose. From f 3j. to f 3iv.

TINCTURA LOBELIÆ. U. S. Tincture of Indian Tobacco. (*Lobeliæ* 3ij., *Alcoholis diluti* 0j. Digest for ten days, and filter.)

Oper. Emetic, diuretic, expectorant.

Use. In asthma, croup, pertussis.

Dose. f 3j. to f 3ij. as an emetic for an adult.

TINCTURA QUININÆ. Tincture of Quinia. (Take of sulphate of quinia gr. vj., alcohol (.847) f 3j.)

Dose. f 3j. to f 3ij.

TINCTURA SANGUINARIÆ. U. S. Tincture of Blood Root. (*Sanguinariæ contusæ* 3ij., *Alcoholis diluti* 0j. Digest for ten days and filter.)

Use. In the same cases as the powder.

Dose. From ℥x. to f 3jss.

TINCTURA STRYCHNINÆ. Tincture of Strychnia. (Take of strychnia gr. iij., alcohol (at .837) f 3j.; dissolve.)

Use. In the same cases as those for which strychnia is used.

Dose. From ℥vj. to ℥xxiv.

VINUM CINCHONINÆ. Wine of Cinchonia. (Take of cinchonia gr. xiv., Madeira wine f 3xxxj.)

Use. In intermittents.

Dose. From f 3ij. to f 3ij.

VINUM QUININÆ. Wine of Quinia. (Take of sulphate of quinia gr. ix., Madeira wine lbij.)

Dose. From f 3iv. to f 3iv.

XANTHORIZA. U. S. Yellow Root. (*Xanthoriza Apiifolia*. *Pentandria Polygynia*. N. O. *Ranunculaceæ*, J. North America. ʒ.) The root.

Comp. Resin, gum.

Prop. Taste, intensely bitter.

Oper. An excellent tonic.

Dose. ʒij. of the powdered root.

XANTHOXYLUM. U. S. Prickly Ash. (*Xanthoxylum Fraxi-*

neum. *Pentandria Pentagynia*. N. O. *Dumosæ*, L. *Terebin-*
taciis affinia, J. United States. $\frac{1}{2}$.) The bark.

Prop. Acrid; bitter taste with a slightly aromatic flavour.

Oper. Stimulant, diaphoretic.

Use. In chronic rheumatism.

Dose From gr. x. to \mathfrak{z} j. of the powder; of a decoction made by
boiling \mathfrak{z} j. of the bark in \mathfrak{o} ij. of water, for fifteen minutes; f \mathfrak{z} iv.
to f \mathfrak{z} viiij. every three or four hours.

APPENDIX.

No. II.

OF POISONS.

POISONS are substances of an animal, a vegetable, or a mineral nature, which produce effects deleterious to the animal economy when they are taken into the stomach in certain doses; and, in some instances, even when they are applied to the surface of the body. Many poisonous substances, however, are daily employed as medicines; and with the best results, when they are administered in proper doses, and with due precaution.

Writers who professedly treat of poisons have arranged the substances which they regard as such, according to their effects on the animal economy; but as the following memoranda are intended merely as references from which the practitioner may refresh his memory when his assistance is suddenly required in cases of poisoning, the author conceives the alphabetical arrangement will be the most useful, and has consequently adopted it. A similar reason has also induced him to place the English name as the title of each article.*

ACONITUM; see *Monkshood*.

ACETATE OF LEAD; see under *Superacetate of Lead*.

AGARIC; see *Fungi*.

AMMONIA; (*Liquor Ammoniacæ*.) A corrosive mineral poison.

Symptoms. Excoriations of the mouth and fauces; sensation of burning in the throat, chest, and stomach; followed by vomiting and purging, the ejected matter being mixed with blood. When the dose is large, the immediate feeling is that of strangulation, attended with convulsions and high delirium. If the result be fatal, it very quickly follows the administration of the poison.

Morbid Appearances. Marks of strong inflammatory action in the œsophagus and cardiac portion of the stomach.

Tests. The aqueous solution of ammonia is readily recognized, especially when heated, by its pungent odour, and changing the vegetable blues and reds to green; by not changing the transparency of a solution of nitrate of silver; and by a blue colour being produced when a piece of copper is immersed in it; or on the addition of a dilute solution of any of the salts of copper.

Treatment. The immediate exhibition of vinegar, lemon juice, or solution of citric acid; and afterwards of milk, mucilages, and demulcent fluids; bleeding, if symptoms of intestinal inflammation supervene.

* * * These instructions apply equally to cases of poisoning by *Sub-carbonate of Ammonia* and by *Hartshorn*.

* Many poisonous substances are purposely not noticed, because they are not likely to be employed as such; and, consequently, do not demand general attention.

AMMONIATED COPPER; (*Cuprum Ammoniatum.*) A corrosive metallic poison.

Symptoms and Morbid Appearances nearly the same as those produced by the other salts of copper. (See *Verdigris.*)

Test. This poison is readily known by its beautiful blue colour, and ammoniacal odour. When mixed in fluids which partially decompose it, as, for instance, coffee, port wine, or malt liquors, it may be detected by adding to the suspected fluid a few drops of a spirituous solution of guaiac. If the vehicle be coffee, and a salt of copper be present, it will instantly produce a beautiful deep greenish-blue precipitate. If the vehicle be port wine, the colour evolved by the tincture of guaiac will be nearly an indigo blue, with a slight shade of green; and if beer, that of verditer.

Treatment. Sugar in the solid state, and also in solution, (in coffee, if it can be obtained,*) should be freely exhibited; and vomiting excited by drinking large quantities of mucilaginous fluids, if the poison have been very recently taken; but if it have already passed into the bowels, give castor oil in coffee, combined with opiates and other narcotics; bleed both generally and locally; and employ the warm bath and fomentations with emollient clysters.

ANTIMONIUM TARTARIZATUM; see *Tartrate of Antimony and Potass.*

ARGENTI NITRAS; see *Nitrate of Silver.*

ARSENIC—WHITE OXYD OF ARSENIC, (*Oxydum Arsenici.*)

A corrosive mineral poison,

Symptoms. Metallic, austere taste; constant spitting of saliva devoid of the mercurial fætor; constriction of the pharynx and œsophagus; nausea and vomiting, sometimes of a brown matter, which is occasionally mixed with blood; fainting, with excessive thirst; a sensation of great heat at the throat and the præcordia; and severe pain in the stomach, which is generally so irritable as to reject the mildest fluids; gripings, purging, and tenesmus, the stools being deep green or black, and horribly offensive; the urine scanty, red, and often bloody; the pulse, small, frequent, and often intermitting, accompanied with palpitation of the heart and syncope, difficult respiration, and cold sweats; swelling and itching of the whole body, which occasionally becomes covered with livid blotches; great prostration of strength, and paralysis of the feet and hands; delirium; convulsions; strenuous priapism; and death.

Morbid Appearances. The mouth and œsophagus are seldom inflamed; but the stomach most commonly, although not always, presents appearances of intense inflammation amounting to erosion or abrasion of the villous coat; and it is on the surface of such erosions that pieces of the oxyd are generally found, when the poison has been swallowed in a solid state. The inflammation is evident also in the duodenum, jejunum, and ilium; but almost disappears in the colon, although the mucous membrane of the rectum is often found not only highly inflamed, but ulcerated. The lungs are sometimes black and turgid with blood; but the chief morbid appearances are to be looked for in the stomach and intestines. The contents of the former of these, and of portions of the latter, ought in every case to be carefully preserved, and washed in tepid distilled water.

Tests. If any solid particles be found in the stomach, mix one part of them with three of a mixture, consisting of one part of finely powdered charcoal, and two parts of dry carbonate of potass; put

* Coffee instantly decomposes the salts of copper.

this into a small glass tube, the upper inner surface or empty part of which clean with a feather, and stop the open end loosely with a little tow, or piece of soft paper: then place the closed end among red hot coals for a few minutes, or in the flame of a spirit lamp; when, if arsenic be present, a brilliant metallic crust will be found lining the upper part of the tube; and which, when placed on hot coals, will exhale dense fumes and a strong smell of garlic.

If no solid particle be found, strain the washings of the stomach through a piece of linen rag; and dividing the fluid into different portions, test each portion separately by the following re-agents:—

1. Touch the surface of the fluid with a stick of lunar caustic (*nitras argenti fusa*); a beautiful yellow precipitate, as seen by reflected light, will proceed from the point of contact, if arsenic be present.
2. Drop some of the suspected fluid on a piece of white paper, so as to make a broad line; then draw several times along this line a stick of lunar caustic, and brush the streak lightly over with liquid ammonia. If arsenic be present, a bright queen's yellow is produced, which remains *permanent* for nearly an hour.
3. Dissolve in two drachms of the suspected fluid three grains of subcarbonate of ammonia, and add a warm solution of five grains of sulphate of copper; if arsenic be present, a lively grass green precipitate will be produced.
4. Into the fluid stir a moderate quantity of charcoal in fine powder; allow it to settle; then filter; and to the powder, when dry, add a little carbonate of potass, and sprinkle some of this mixture on a red hot poker: if arsenic be present, the smell of garlic will be perceptible. No single test should be relied on; and it should also be understood that the vehicle in which the poison has been exhibited often alters the results of re-agents. (See *London Dispensatory*, 2d edition, p. 55.)

Treatment. Evacuate the stomach by administering large draughts of tepid mucilaginous fluids, or sugar and water, or chalk and water, or lime water. Afterwards combat the inflammatory symptoms by bleeding freely, both generally and locally; by tepid baths, emollient enemas, and narcotics. If the immediate fatal symptoms be averted, let the patient for a long time subsist wholly on farinaceous food, milk, and demulcents.

*** All arsenical poisons operate nearly in the same manner as the white oxyd; and consequently similar means are required for detecting their presence and counteracting their effects.

ATROPA BELLADONNA; see *Deadly Nightshade*.

BELLADONNA; see *Deadly Nightshade*.

BLISTERING FLIES, (*Cantharis* seu *Lytta Vesicatoria*.) An acrid animal poison.

Symptoms. Nausea; vomiting and purging, the matter ejected in either case being frequently bloody and purulent; acute epigastralgia; writhing colic; great heat and irritation of the bladder and urinary organs, accompanied with the most painful priapism; the pulse is quick and hard; and although thirst is often great, yet there is occasionally a horror of liquids. If these symptoms be not soon relieved, they are followed by convulsions, tetanus, delirium, syncope, and death. Throughout the attack, the breath of the patient has a very peculiar, faint, sickly odour.

Morbid Appearances. Inflammation and erosion of the stomach; the green shining particles of the powdered flies being sometimes seen adhering to the inner coat of the viscus, or mixed with its contents. The intestines also and the kidneys exhibit marks of inflammation; and these are still more evident in the bladder, particularly when the fatal result does not immediately supervene.

Tests. The poisonous properties of the blistering fly depend on a peculiar principle which has been named *canthariden*; but the poison can be recognized only by the appearance of the green shining particles, which are visible in the finest powder, and by the symptoms.

Treatment. Copious dilution with milk and demulcent fluids, bleeding, the warm bath, opiate frictions, and clysters of mutton broth and oil.

BRYONY ROOT, (*Bryoniæ Dioicæ Radix.*) An acrid vegetable poison.

Symptoms. Violent vomitings, with severe colic pains and purging; great thirst; difficulty of breathing; and sometimes convulsions.

Morbid Appearances. Evidences of inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach and rectum, and congestion of blood in the lungs.

Test. This poison can only be recognised when the root itself, or a portion of it, can be obtained. It is large, fleshy, fusiform, of a yellowish-white colour, and has a sweetish, yet acrid and bitter, disagreeable taste.

Treatment. Excite vomiting by copious draughts of tepid demulcent fluids, and by irritation of the fauces; then administer milk and mucilaginous diluents, with opiates and emollient enemas. The lancet may be sometimes requisite.

CAMPHOR (*Camphora.*) A narcotic vegetable poison.

Symptoms. Violent excitement of the brain and nervous system; vomiting; vertigo, preceded by pallid countenance; great anxiety; small pulse; difficult respiration, syncope, cold sweats, and convulsions. In some instances it has occasioned death.

Morbid Appearances. Too few opportunities have occurred for ascertaining these with any degree of accuracy.

Test. Camphor is always readily discovered by its peculiar odour.

Treatment. Wine and opium, exhibited at short intervals until the symptoms abate.

CARBONATE OF BARYTES, (*Carbonas Barytæ;*) see under *Muriate of Barytes.*

CARBONATE OF LEAD, (*Plumbi Carbonas.*) An astringent metallic poison.

Symptoms. Obstinate costiveness; violent colic, with retraction of the abdomen; vomiting; the pulse small and hard; laborious breathing and tremors, terminating in paralysis of the extremities, and occasionally in death.

Morbid Appearances. Inflammation of the mucuous membrane of the intestines, sometimes attended with blotches of extravasated blood. When the death of the patient is not sudden, the mesenteric and lymphatic glands are inflamed and obstructed; and all the viscera bear more or less evidence of having suffered from increased vascular action.

Test. When the poison has been swallowed in the solid form, and any of it can be obtained, it may be known in some degree by its colour and weight, or by rubbing it in a mortar with a little spirituous solution of guaiac, and a few drops of liquid ammonia, which produce a beautiful grass green, passing to glaucous when lead is present; but is still more certainly detected by reducing it to a metallic state upon charcoal, by means of the blowpipe.

When it has been taken in syrup, or in wine, or in Hollands, to improve which it is often ignorantly and improperly used, first render the coloured fluids colourless by chlorine, and then add to different portions the following re-agents;—Sulphate of potass, which will produce a white; hydrosulphate, which will throw

down a black : and chromate of potass, which will exhibit a canary yellow precipitate, if any salt of lead be present. Or drop into the suspected liquid a watery solution of sulphuretted hydrogen gas, which will form a dark brown precipitate, insoluble in tartareous acid, if a salt of lead be present.

Treatment. Bleed, if the pulse be hard; then freely exhibit cathartics, particularly castor oil, and sulphate of magnesia combined with opium or extract of hyoscyamus; use the warm bath, and throw up repeatedly injections of mutton broth and demulcents. The patient should dilute very freely with mucilaginous liquids. When convalescent he should live almost entirely on a milk diet.

* * The action of acetate of lead, and of red oxyd of lead or litharge, on the animal economy, is nearly the same as that of the carbonate of lead, consequently, the above observations apply to all the salts of lead.

CARBONIC ACID GAS. This gas is often extricated very largely in various processes of art, and in burning charcoal in close rooms, so as to produce suspended animation and death. As it is also very heavy, it remains in fermenting vats and cellars long after the liquor has been drawn off, so as to destroy individuals who incautiously enter them.

Symptoms. Great drowsiness, difficulty of respiration, and suffocation. The features appear swelled and the face bluish, as in cases of strangulation.

Test. Invert immediately, before the air of the place has been disturbed, a bottle filled with lime water in the atmosphere which has occasioned the suspended animation or the death of the person immersed in it, until one-half of the fluid runs out; and at the same introduce a lighted taper into the same atmosphere. If the taper be extinguished, and lime water, on being shaken in the bottle become milky, the deleterious gas is carbonic acid gas.

Treatment. Remove the body into the open air; apply friction, particularly over the thorax; then endeavour to stimulate the organs of respiration to a renewed action, by inflating the lungs with common air, or, if it can be procured, oxygen gas, by means of the double bellows, and a flexible tube introduced into the trachea through the nostrils.

COCCULUS INDICUS, (*Menispermii Cocculi fructus.*) An acro-narcotic vegetable poison.

Symptoms. These closely resemble those of intoxication from ardent spirits.

Morbid Appearances. There is no instance of the examination of a human body destroyed by this poison on record.

Test. That this poison has been the cause of death, or of powerfully deleterious effects on the human body, cannot be ascertained by any test. The fruit is externally blackish, about the size of a pea, whitish within, and has a very bitter taste, not easily removed from the palate.

Treatment. Encourage vomiting, and purge freely; bleed if the pulse indicate it, or if symptoms resembling apoplexy supervene.

COLCHICUM; see *Meadow Saffron.*

COLOQUINTIDA, (*Fructus Cucumeris Colocynthis.*) An acrid vegetable poison.

Symptoms. Violent pains in the epigastrium, with vomiting and purging, the stools being mixed with blood. The sight soon becomes obscured, and this state is succeeded by vertigo and delirium.

Morbid Appearances. Death has seldom occurred from this poison; but when it has taken place, the stomach and bowels have been found inflamed, particularly the rectum.

Test. A strong infusion of colocintida gelatinises as it cools, resembling in appearance mucilage of quince seed; but it has a very bitter, nauseous taste. Solution of potash renders it greenish, and throws down a precipitate; ammonia dissolves the mucilage. But no test can be relied on: the only certainty of this poison having been taken is the seeing the substance itself.

Treatment. Emetics to evacuate the whole of the deleterious substance; local blood-letting on the abdomen; afterwards opiates, and copious dilution with milk and oily demulcents.

CONGER.

Symptoms. This fish, although it is frequently eaten with impunity, yet has, in some instances, produced all the symptoms of cholera morbus, succeeded by paralysis of the lower extremities.

Treatment. Evacuate the contents of the stomach and bowels, after having allayed their irritability by opium. Dilute freely with saccharine and acidulous liquids; and bleed, if symptoms of inflammation of the lower bowels supervene.

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE, (*Hydrargyri Oxymurias*). A corrosive metallic poison.

Symptoms. An acrid, styptic, metallic taste, with the sensation of fulness and burning in the throat; copious salivation, but not always; great anxiety; tearing pains of the stomach and intestines; nausea; frequent vomiting of a fluid occasionally mixed with blood; diarrhoea; tenesmus; the pulse small, quick, and hard; frequent faintings; universal debility; difficult respiration; cold sweats; cramps of all the members; convulsions; and death.

Morbid Appearances. General inflammation of the first passages; constriction of the intestinal canal, with marks of gangrene, sometimes with perforation of the viscus; and in general the mucous membrane of the stomach is detached.

Tests. 1. If the poison be found in the solid state, its nature may be suspected by its sensible qualities; but to ascertain the truth, mix the suspected substance with an equal weight of very dry subcarbonate of potass; then put the mixture into a small glass tube, and heat it gradually to redness: if it be corrosive sublimate, mercury will be obtained in metallic globules.

2. If the suspected poison be a fluid and a colourless liquid, place in it a small piece of clean polished copper, and allow it to remain for a short time, when it will be covered with a white coating that will acquire a metallic lustre when rubbed, if corrosive sublimate be the poison; or pour into it lime-water, which will produce an orange yellow precipitate, if the salt be present.

The following test proposed by Mr. Silvester, may also be employed:—Bend a piece of iron wire, three inches long, into the shape of the Greek letter Π , and tie the two ends to the sides of a plain gold or wedding ring. On a plate of glass not less than three inches square, laid horizontally, drop some diluted sulphuric acid, till it spreads the size of a shilling. At a little distance, next drop some of the suspected solution, until the edges of the two liquids touch one another: then lay the wire and the ring, united as above described, in such a manner that the wire may touch the acid, and the gold ring be in contact with the suspected liquid. If corrosive sublimate be present, the ring in a few minutes will be covered with mercury on the part which touches the fluid.

3. If the solvent be wine, coffee, or any coloured liquid, agitate it slowly for ten minutes in a phial, with two or three drachms of sulphuric ether; then, after the fluids have separated by rest, pour off the ether, and evaporate it in a small porcelain capsule. If corrosive sublimate be present, it will remain in a solid form in the capsule; and that it is that salt, may be proved by dis-

solving the residue in water, and precipitating, as already described, with lime water.

Treatment. Give large quantities of white of egg diluted in water, in repeated doses. The albumen decomposes the corrosive muriate and reduces it to the state of calomel, which, acting on the bowels, carries itself off by purging. Bleeding is requisite if the pulse be quick and hard. The warm bath may also be employed; and during convalescence the patient should subsist altogether on broths, milk, and demulcent fluids.

CYCLAMEN: see *Sow Bread*.

DEADLY NIGHTSHADE or DWALE, (*Atropa Belladonna*). An acro-narcotic vegetable poison.

Symptoms. A sense of great dryness and stricture of the pharynx and œsophagus; sickness, vertigo, dilated pupils and dimness of sight; laughter, derilium, redness and tumefaction of the face; convulsions. The stomach and bowels become sometimes so paralysed, that vomiting can scarcely be produced by the most powerful emetics; and death follows.

Morbid Appearances. The body swells greatly after death, whilst blood flows from the nose, mouth, and ears, and rapid putrefaction ensues. The stomach and intestines display marks of high inflammatory action, and the vessels of the brain are generally found turgid with blood.

Test. There is no chemical test for ascertaining the presence of this poison in food; but the botanical characters both of the leaves and the fruit should be familiar to every practitioner. The berries, which are most likely to be eaten by children, are large, roundish, with a longitudinal furrow on each side, of a very deep purple colour, smooth, shining, and seated within a green flower cup or calyx. Their taste is sweet and agreeable.

Treatment. Give emetics of sulphate of zinc or of copper; then evacuate the bowels by active purgatives and clysters; and follow these by large doses of vinegar and water, or other vegetable acids. The previous use of vinegar has been recommended, and it is said the emetics act with more certainty after its use.*

DIGITALIS; see *Foxglove*.

ELATERIUM, (*Momoridicæ Elaterii, fructus et fecula*). An acro-narcotic poison.

Symptoms. Violent sickness, vomiting, and hypercatharsis; the stools being of the most watery consistence; and followed by sudden and excessive debility, cold clammy sweats, and death.

Morbid Appearances. When the extract has been taken, and the dose very large, the whole mucous membrane of the stomach and intestines appears in some degree inflamed; but when the fruit has been eaten, or the dose of the extract which has been taken is small, the rectum only presents marks of inflammatory action.

Test. No tests are known for detecting this poison, unless the extract has been employed, and some of it has been left, when it can be recognized, both by its physical qualities and its chemical analysis.†

Treatment. Little is to be done except supporting the habit by cordials and opium, and the exhibiting emollient enemata; as, for example, of starch and opium.

EUPHORBIIUM; see *Spurge*.

FOXGLOVE, (*Digitalis Purpureæ folia*.) An acro-narcotic vegetable poison.

* Pharmacologia, 3d edit. p. 150.

† Ibid. 3d edit. p. 223.

Symptoms. Intermitting pulse, vertigo, indistinct vision, nausea, hiccough, cold sweats, delirium, syncope, convulsions, and death.

Morbid Appearances. The stomach and intestinal canal display scarcely any morbid alteration; but the lungs are crepitant, and the blood contained in the ventricles is generally in a fluid state.

Test. Unless the plant or the entire leaves be found in the recent or dried state, it is impossible to determine that this poison has been employed.

Treatment. Exhibit cordials, as for example, brandy, aromatic confection, and opium; and apply a blister to the pit of the stomach.

FOOLS' PARSLEY, (*Æthusa Cynapium*.) An acro-narcotic vegetable poison.

Symptoms. Heat of throat, thirst, vomiting, and occasionally diarrhoea; difficult respiration; a small, frequent pulse; cephalalgia, vertigo, and delirium.

Morbid Appearances. Marks of inflammation in the œsophagus and stomach, the spleen livid, and the ventricles of the heart filled with black fluid blood.

Test. This plant is distinguished by the involucels, consisting of three long linear leaflets, pendant on one side of each umbellule.

Treatment. Give emetics and demulcent fluids, in sufficient quantity to excite vomiting; bleeding and aperients.

FUNGUSES, comprehending AGARICS and POISONOUS MUSHROOMS, (*Fungi*.) Acro-narcotic vegetable poisons.

Symptoms. Different funguses produce different effects on the animal system; but the more general symptoms are, pains of the stomach, nausea, vomiting, and purging; colic; cramp of the lower extremities; convulsions, both general and partial; an unquenchable thirst, vertigo, delirium, and death. These symptoms do not occur immediately on swallowing the poison, and sometimes not until ten or twelve hours afterwards.

Morbid Appearances. Numerous black blotches on the skin over the whole surface of the body; the abdomen much blown up; the pupils contracted; the stomach and intestines inflamed, gangrenous, and strongly contracted in many places; the lungs inflamed, and gorged with black blood; the liver and spleen in the same state; the membranes of the brain, also, present marks of inflammation; and sphacelated spots are seen on almost every viscus. The blood is, almost always, found coagulated; and, in every instance, there is a remarkable flexibility of the members.

Test. There are no means of ascertaining that a person has been poisoned by these vegetables, unless some of the plants be found; in which case their deleterious properties are known by their botanical characters.

Treatment. First evacuate the poisonous substances by emetics and purgatives, or by combinations of these; for example, three or four grains of tartar emetic, or twenty-four of ipecacuanha powder, in solution with two ounces of sulphate of soda. Castor oil is a valuable purgative in these cases. The lancet is sometimes necessary. After the stomach and bowels have been emptied, give small but repeated doses of ether in mucilage, and dilute with vinegar or other acidulated liquids. The debility subsequent to the effects of these poisons, when the fatal issue is averted, must be treated with cinchona and other tonics.

GAMBOGE, (*Cambogia*.) An acrid vegetable poison.

Symptoms. Violent vomitings and hypercatharsis, followed by great prostration of strength, and death.

Morbid Appearances. Slight inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach and intestines, and marks of strong vascular action in the rectum.

Test. This poison is easily detected by its beautiful yellow colour, and the tinge it communicates to the whole mucous membrane of the intestines.

Treatment. Demulcent and mucilaginous liquids and milk should be freely administered; and after the poison is supposed to be wholly evacuated, small doses of opium at short intervals.

HELLEBÖRE ROOT—BLACK, (*Hellebori Nigri Radix*). An acrid vegetable poison.

Symptoms. Severe pain of the stomach and intestines, violent vomiting, vertigo, excessive delirium, and death.

Morbid Appearances. Evident signs of inflammation in the alimentary canal, but more particularly in the larger intestines. The limbs remain remarkably flexible after death.

Test. None.

Treatment. The poison is generally thrown out of the stomach by the vomiting it occasions. This should be assisted, however, by copious dilution with mild mucilaginous fluids; and be followed by bleeding, and other antiphlogistic measures.

HELLEBÖRE ROOT—WHITE, (*Veratri Albi Radix*). An acrid vegetable poison.

Symptoms. Vomiting and hypercatharsis, with bloody stools; great anxiety, tremors, vertigo, syncope, sinking of the pulse, cold sweats, convulsions, and death. Nearly the same symptoms are produced by the application of the root to an ulcerated surface.

Morbid Appearances. Slight inflammation of the stomach and bowels. Considerable inflammation of the rectum, which often presents sphacelated spots. The lungs are generally gorged with blood.

Test. None.

Treatment. Evacuate the stomach by copious draughts of oily and mucilaginous liquids, and exhibit emollient enemas to sheath and soothe the rectum. Then administer acidulous fluids, coffee, and camphor, and bleed, in conjunction with other antiphlogistic measures. Allay the action of the poison on the rectum by emollient clysters.

* * * The same instructions will serve in cases of poisoning by *Fætid Hellebore*, *Bryony*, *Ranunculus*, *Arum*, &c.

HEMLOCK, (*Conii Maculati, folia et radix*). A narcotic vegetable poison.

Symptoms. Sickness and difficulty of respiration, great anxiety, vertigo: delirium, which often rises to phrensy; dilatation of the pupils, stupor, convulsions, and death.

Morbid Appearances. Scarcely any marks of inflammation are perceptible in the stomach or the intestines, except in the rectum, in which red blotches are observed. The vessels of the brain are gorged with blood, and other evidences of strong inflammation having existed in that organ present themselves.

Test. None.

Treatment. Evacuate the stomach by a scruple of sulphate of zinc, dissolved in an ounce of water, or by some other powerful emetic; and having reduced the cerebral excitement by bleeding and purging, administer freely vinegar and water, or any other acidulous liquid.

HENBANE, (*Hyosiami, folia et semina*). A narcotic vegetable poison.

Symptoms. Sickness, stupor, dimness of sight, and delirium, followed by coma, and great dilatation of the pupils; the pulse is at first hard, but becomes gradually weaker and tremulous; petechiæ often make their appearance as the forerunners of death.

Morbid Appearances. Inflammation of the stomach, the intestines, and the membranes of the brain.

Test. None.

Treatment. If the poison have been recently taken, evacuate the stomach by a powerful emetic, and afterwards administer vinegar and acidulous drinks; but if the poison have already entered the system, bleed and purge freely to reduce the inflammatory symptoms, exhibiting at the same time acidulous liquids.

LAUDANUM; see *Opium*.

LAUREL WATER, (*Aqua Distillata Pruni Lauro-cerasi*). A narcotic vegetable poison.

Symptoms. Sudden death, without vomiting, convulsions, or any of the other symptoms which usually precede it in cases of poisoning. In some instances violent pain of the stomach has been complained of immediately before the fatal event.

Morbid Appearances. Very slight appearances of redness in the stomach; but all the other organs are in a natural state.

Test. Strong smell of bitter almonds.—See *Prussic Acid*.

Treatment. The fatal effect of this poison is so quickly produced, that little opportunity is afforded for the trial of antidotes. Brandy and other cordials may prove useful.

LIME, (*Calx*). A corrosive mineral poison.

Symptoms. Great heat of the throat, nausea, vomiting, epigastralgia and insupportable colic, with all the symptoms which characterize inflammation of the stomach and intestines.

Morbid Appearances. Intense inflammation of all the membranes with which the poison has come in contact.

Test. If any of the poison be found, pour over it distilled water; then stop the vessel closely from the atmospherical air, and after some time filter the supernatant fluid. If this have a strong acrid styptic taste, change to green the vegetable blues, and be precipitated by oxalic acid, and on exposure to the air a pellicle be formed which is soluble with effervescence in vinegar or any acid, we may pronounce the poison to be lime. If none of the poison be found, and nevertheless it is suspected to be lime, calcine the contents of the stomach and bowels, and treat the residue as above directed.

Treatment. Vinegar, lemon juice, or any vegetable acid, should be freely administered, and then demulcents; employing bleeding; and every means that can reduce the inflammatory action excited in the abdominal viscera.

MEADOW SAFFRON, (*Colchici Autumnalis, semina et bulbus*). An acro-narcotic vegetable poison.

Symptoms. Nausea and vomiting, violent griping and hypercatharsis, sinking of the pulse and cold sweats.

Morbid Appearances. Slight inflammation of the stomach and intestines; but the effect is chiefly produced on the nervous system.

Test. None.

Treatment. Evacuate the stomach by bland demulcent fluids taken in large doses; then exhibit opium in small doses, with cordials.

MONKSHOOD, (*Aconiti, folia et flores*).

Symptoms. Nausea and violent vomiting; hypercatharsis, vertigo, cold sweats, delirium, and convulsions, which terminate in death.

Morbid Appearances. Very slight appearances of inflammation in the stomach, its effects appearing to depend altogether on its action on the nervous system.

Test. None.

Treatment. Evacuate the substance from the stomach, and then administer, freely, acidulous fluids and cordials.

MURIATIC ACID, (*Acidum Muriaticum*). A corrosive mineral poison.

Symptoms. Sensation of burning in the throat, the œsophagus, and the stomach; styptic taste in the mouth; great thirst: the eyes red and sparkling; the pulse very frequent and tense; and the skin hot and dry; the tongue red and glazed; the lips black; vomiting of blood and yellow matter, having the pungent odour of the acid; cold sweats, delirium, and death. These are also the symptoms attending poisoning by any of the mineral acids; but it is said by *Orfila*, that when the muriatic acid is the poison, a thick white fume of a sharp penetrating odour, similar to that exhaled by the acid, issues from the mouth.

Morbid Appearances. The mouth, œsophagus, and stomach, are of a deep red colour, and partially covered with extravasated blood; they are also often perforated in many places.

Test. When any of the acid which has been used as the poison remains, it is readily detected by its sensible qualities, and by the white dense fumes of muriate of ammonia, which are formed when a glass rod dipped in ammonia is approached to it. If mixed with wine, or other coloured fluids, it may be detected by distilling the suspected fluid from a small retort over a candle, into a phial containing a solution of nitrate of silver; the muriate of silver will be thus formed, which is known by its solubility in ammonia and its insolubility in nitric acid. If the contents of the stomach or the vomited matter only can be procured, boil these for three-quarters of an hour in combination with a dilute solution of pure potass, and precipitate the filtered fluid with nitrate of silver, which will form the muriate of silver, if the poison be muriatic acid.

Treatment. Administer immediately soap and calcined magnesia, mixed in bland demulcent fluids. Give, freely, emollient diluents, and employ antiphlogistic means to overcome the inflammatory symptoms that supervene, when the poison does not prove very soon fatal.

MURIATE OF BARYTES, (*Murias Barytæ*). A corrosive mineral poison.

Symptoms. Violent vomiting, accompanied with excruciating pains of the stomach and bowels; vertigo, stupor, paralysis, of the lower extremities, convulsions, and death. Independent of its corrosive property, it acts on the brain and nervous system.

Morbid Appearance. Evidences of inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach throughout its whole extent.

Tests. If any of the poison be found, muriate of barytes may be detected in it by dropping into it a little sulphuric acid, when a white precipitate will be formed, which is insoluble in nitric acid, or by the suspected fluid yielding with nitrate of silver a white curdled or clotted precipitate, insoluble in water and in nitric acid. If the menstruum be red wine or coffee, the mixture should be filtered, and its colour destroyed by chlorine before testing it. The excess of chlorine, however, must be previously dissipated by heat, when the nitrate of silver is employed as a test.

Treatment. As soon as possible dilute largely with bland fluids, holding in solution sulphate of soda or of magnesia; for these salts decompose the muriate of barytes and form an inert insoluble sulphate in the stomach; then excite vomiting by irritating the fauces.

* * The other soluble barytic salts produce nearly the same effects on the animal economy as the muriate; and therefore these instructions refer equally to cases of poisoning by the nitrate and the carbonate of barytes, or by pure barytes.

MURIATE OF ANTIMONY—BUTTER OF ANTIMONY, (*Murias Antimonii*). A corrosive mineral poison.

Symptoms. Excruciating pains of the stomach, violent vomiting, hypercatharsis, convulsions, syncope, and death.

Morbid Appearances. The mucous membrane of the stomach and intestines is inflamed throughout, and in some places eroded and gangrenous. The brain also presents evidences of having suffered from strong inflammatory excitement.

Test. Mix the suspected substance with subcarbonate of potass and charcoal, and calcine the mixture; the result should be muriate of potass, metallic antimony, and carbonic acid gas. The butter of antimony is decomposed by water, which forms a white precipitate; and by the hydro-sulphurets, which precipitate it of an orange-colour.

Treatment. See *Tartarized Antimony*.

MURIATE OF TIN, (*Murias Stanni*). A corrosive metallic poison.

Symptoms. An austere metallic taste; constriction of the œsophagus; impeded respiration; violent vomiting, with cramp of the stomach and excruciating colic pains, purging, the pulse small, but sharp and quick; convulsions, sometimes paralysis, and death.

Morbid Appearance. Inflammation and erosion of the stomach and intestines.

Test. This salt, in the solid state, is in small acicular crystals, of a yellowish-white colour; deliquescent in the air, and reddening the vegetable blues. Mix the solid salt in a crucible, with charcoal and caustic potass (*potassa fusa*), and, covering the crucible with charcoal, expose it to a strong heat for 20 minutes. The result should be metallic tin and muriate of potass. If the poison be in solution, precipitate separate portions of it by the following reagents: solution of potass, or of prussiate of potass, which throw down white precipitates; and the hydro-sulphurets, which form yellow precipitates. If the solvents be wine or coffee, the solutions must be freed from colour by chlorine before being tested.

Treatment. Dilute copiously with milk, which appears to decompose the muriate; then excite vomiting by large draughts of tepid water and irritating the fauces. Bleed, and employ the warm bath, fomentations, and emollient enemas, to combat the inflammatory symptoms; administering, at the same time, opiates and antispasmodics to soothe the nervous irritation.

THE MUSSEL (*Mytilis Edulis*). A septic animal poison.

Symptoms. Sensation of weight at the stomach, nausea, constriction of the throat, immoderate thirst, vertigo, itching, and sometimes an eruption all over the skin; low tremulous pulse, subsultus and coldness of the extremities, occasionally terminating in death.

Morbid Appearances. Slight evidences of inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach. A dark fœtid fluid is present in the stomach; and the whole rapidly undergoes putrefaction.

Test. None.

Treatment. Evacuate the stomach by a powerful emetic, and by irritating the fauces with the finger or a feather, until full vomiting be excited; purge with castor oil; and, at the same time, dilute freely with acidulous liquids, giving, at short intervals, from 20 to 40 drops of ether in half an ounce of simple syrup.

* * * These remarks apply generally to all cases of poisoning by fish. (For a list of the fish most to be dreaded, see *London Medical Repository*, vol. iii. p. 451.) But it is probable, as suggested by Dr. Burrows in the paper referred to, that the poisonous properties of fish depend chiefly on an unhealthy state of the fish itself,

NITRATE OF COPPER; see under *Sulphate of Copper*.

NITRE—NITRATE OF POTASS (*Nitras Potassæ*). An acrid mineral poison.

Symptoms. When taken in doses of an ounce, which has too frequently happened from the salt being sold by mistake for sulphate of soda, it excites nausea, vomiting, and hypercatharsis; bloody stools, excruciating tormina of the lower bowels, the sensation of fire in the stomach, laborious respiration, syncope, convulsions, and sometimes death. If the patient live, he remains paralytic.

Morbid Appearances. Inflammation and sphacelation of the mucous membrane of the stomach, which has been occasionally found perforated. The evidences of inflammation extend throughout the intestinal canal.

Test. The form of its crystals, if any of the salt remain, instantly distinguishes nitre from sulphate of soda; but, if it be in powder, it may be known by deflagrating when it is thrown upon hot coals, and by giving out nitrous acid fumes when hot sulphuric acid is poured on it.

Treatment. Dilute freely with milk and bland demulcents; exhibit emollient enemas; and, after bleeding when the pulse is hard and quick, administer opium and aromatics.

NITRATE OF SILVER, or LUNAR CAUSTIC (*Argenti Nitras*). A corrosive metallic poison.

Symptoms. Nearly the same as those produced by corrosive sublimate.

Morbid Appearance. The organs of deglutition and the stomach present evident marks of inflammation and erosion.

Tests. If the poison have been taken in solution in water, it is detected by the oxyd of arsenic precipitating a yellow arseniate of silver. Ammonia does not render the solution turbid, but it is precipitated by all the other alkalies. A stick of phosphorus placed in it precipitates the silver in a metallic state. All the muriates decompose it, and throw down a white precipitate, which is changed to black by the light.

Treatment. Administer, instantly, a strong solution of common salt, to form an insoluble muriate of silver in the stomach. Then evacuate the contents of the stomach by an emetic; and, if symptoms of inflammation nevertheless sepervene, employ local and general bleeding, tepid baths, and emollient fomentations and clysters.

SUBNITRATE OF BISMUTH, (Subnitras Bismuthi). A corrosive metallic poison.

Symptoms. Nearly the same as those of corrosive sublimate, with a sensation of great heat in the chest, and difficulty of breathing.

Morbid Appearances. Inflammation and erosion of the mucous membrane of the stomach, which is almost reduced to a state of pulp, and is separated by the slightest friction. The inflammation extends throughout the intestines, and the lungs also show traces of it.

Tests. The best test is chromate of potass, which precipitates it from its aqueous solution of a beautiful orange-yellow colour. It may be detected in the solid contents of the stomach by calcination.

Treatment. Exhibit large draughts of milk, which is firmly coagulated into clots by the subnitrate of bismuth, and involving the poison, affords time and opportunity to expel it from the stomach. If symptoms of inflammation show themselves, combat them by bleeding, and other antiphlogistic measures.

NITRIC ACID, NITROUS ACID—AQUAFORTIS (*Acidum Nitricum et Nitrosum*). Corrosive mineral poisons.

Symptoms. Sensation of burning in the throat, œsophagus, and stomach; excessive vomiting, and almost immediate death, if the acid be strong, and the dose large; but if it be weak, the patient may linger for a considerable time, in which case he vomits at intervals shreds of membrane, which have an insupportable fœtor; the constipation of the bowels is the most obstinate: and when dejections are obtained, they are attended with excruciating torture.

Morbid Appearances. When death has quickly taken place, the most characteristic feature displayed on dissection is a layer of yellow matter, which covers the mucous membrane of the œsophagus, the stomach, and every part over which the poison has passed. This membrane is also converted into a fatty substance, and the stomach is often found perforated. The lips, chin, and hands of the patient are also stained with orange-coloured spots.

Tests. Boil the fluid, if any remain unswallowed, over copper filings, when orange-coloured fumes will be extricated if aquafortis or nitric acid be present. When none of the poison remains, and death has taken place, the appearances presented by dissection afford the best evidences that nitric acid has been the poison.

Treatment. Give large doses of a solution of soap, or a mixture of calcined magnesia in water or any bland fluid. Then evacuate the stomach by large draughts of demulcent fluids; and bleed, purge, and employ other antiphlogistic measures, if the symptoms indicate inflammation.

NUX VOMICA (*Strychnos Nux Vomica*). An acro-narcotic vegetable poison.

Symptoms. Sensations of inebriety; vertigo; tetanic rigidity of the limbs and arms, alternating with subsultus tendinum; extreme difficulty of respiration; asphyxia; and death.

Morbid Appearances. Scarcely any evidences of membranous inflammation in the stomach or intestines; the lungs appear natural; but the left ventricle of the heart is generally gorged with blood. It is supposed that this poison acts chiefly on the medulla spinalis.

Test. None.

Treatment. Evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then dilute freely with vinegar and water, and other acidulous drinks.

OXYD OF COPPER; see under *Verdigris*.

OPIUM (*Opium*). A narcotic vegetable poison.

Symptoms. Drowsiness and stupor, which are followed by delirium, pallid countenance, sighing, deep and stertorous breathing, cold sweats, convulsions, apoplexy, and death.

Morbid Appearances. Those which indicate inflammation of the stomach and intestines: but there are no evidences of an inflammatory state of the brain or its membranes.

Test. None, if we except the peculiar and familiar odour of the drug.

Treatment. An emetic consisting of ℥j. of sulphate of zinc, or from gr. v. to gr. x. of sulphate of copper dissolved in an ounce of water, should be exhibited as soon as possible, and the vomiting kept up by irritating the fauces. After the stomach is emptied, give large draughts of vinegar and water, and other acidulous fluids; with coffee, brandy, and cordials; keeping awake and constantly rousing the attention of the sufferer, until the effects of the poison subside. Immersion in the tepid bath is a useful means of subduing the drowsiness.

OXALIC ACID (*Acidum Oxalicum*). A corrosive mineral poison.

Symptoms. Burning pain of the stomach; nausea, and severe but

ineffectual efforts to vomit; great dilatation of pupils; vertigo, convulsions, and death.

Morbid Appearances. The tongue and fauces are covered with a viscid white mucus; the stomach is partially inflamed, and exhibits in some places, evidently those to which the acid has been more immediately applied, a pulpy character. Evidences of inflammation in the lungs.

Tests. Its small, needle-form, lamellar crystals have occasioned it to be mistaken for Epsom salts: but it is easily distinguished from these by its strong acid taste, by its volatilizing when heated in a phial, and subliming in small crystals, and by lime-water throwing down, in its solution, a copious precipitate of oxalate of lime.

Treatment. Administer, as soon as possible after the poison has been taken, a mixture of chalk and water, and then evacuate the oxalate of lime thus formed, by exciting vomiting, by copious dilution and irritating the fauces.

POTASS (Caustic)—SOLUTION OF POTASS (*Potassa fusa, Liquor Potassæ*). A corrosive mineral poison.

Symptoms. Acrid urinous taste in the mouth; great heat of the throat: nausea, and vomiting of bloody alkaline matter; acute epigastralgia and insupportable colic; hypercatharsis, convulsions, and death.

Morbid Appearances. Evidences of inflammation the most extensive of the whole alimentary canal, and perforations of the stomach.

Tests. If any of the poison remain, it is known by feeling soapy to the touch, changing to green the vegetable reds and blues: and precipitating nitric of silver in form of a dark-coloured oxyd, which is soluble in nitric acid. Water impregnated with carbonic acid produces no precipitate or opacity, which distinguishes it from the caustic earths. Potass is distinguished from soda by evaporating the solution to dryness in a silver spoon, and exposing the mass to the air. If it deliquesces, the alkali is potass. If none of the poison remain, the vomited matter must be tested in the above manner.

Treatment. Vinegar and the vegetable acids should be instantly and freely administered. Dilute freely with demulcents, and employ bleeding and other antiphlogistic means to reduce the inflammatory symptoms.

* * Cases of poisoning by soda and the alkaline carbonates require the same treatment.

PHOSPHORUS (*Phosphorus*). A corrosive mineral poison.

Symptoms. Phosphorus taken even in moderate quantities produces immediate death; and as it has been exhibited as a remedy, in this manner it may prove poisonous. The symptoms are violent pain of the stomach, with a hot alliaceous taste in the mouth; great excitement of the arterial system, and horrible convulsions, which are the forerunners of death.

Morbid Appearances. A general inflammatory aspect of the stomach and intestines, with sphacelated spots in various parts.

Test. Phosphorus is readily known by its alliaceous smell and combustible properties.

Treatment. Dilute largely so as to fill the stomach with liquid, by which the combustion of the phosphorus in it is impeded and vomiting induced, without increasing the irritation of the viscus. Magnesia, mixed with the fluid exhibited, is useful by neutralizing phosphorus and phosphoric acid, which are rapidly formed in these cases.

PRUSSIC ACID (*Acidum Hydro-cyanicum*). A narcotic poison.

Symptoms. When the dose is large, death is the immediate result ; but if the dose do not exceed from 10 to 20 minims, it is succeeded by stupor and weight in the head ; nausea, faintness, and vertigo, with loss of sight ; followed by difficulty of respiration, dilated pupils, a small vibrating pulse, and syncope, which terminate insensibly in death, if no curative means be employed.

Morbid Appearances. No change of structure nor any trace of inflammatory action is evident ; but a strong odour of bitter almonds pervades every part of the body.

Tests. Perhaps the only certain test is the odour of the acid exhaled from the body ; but the following have been recommended :—Agitate the blood found in the ventricles of the heart, and the fluids found in the stomach, brain, and other cavities, with distilled water ; and having filtered, add to a portion of the liquid a few drops of sulphuric acid, and distil into a recipient cooled by ice and water, then add to the products a solution of persulphate of iron. If prussic acid be present, a precipitate of a burnt brown colour will fall, which, on adding a little sulphuric acid, instantly changes to a bluish green, and gradually deepens to a beautiful full blue.

Treatment. Administer as quickly as possible hot brandy and water, or camphor mixture, combined with liquid ammonia, or the aromatic spirit of ammonia. Oil of turpentine also, and the whole range of diffusible stimuli, will prove useful.

RUE, and OIL OF RUE (*Rutæ Graveolentis folia et Oleum Volatile*). Acro-narcotic vegetable poisons.

Symptoms. Great dryness of the mouth and throat, accompanied with a sensation of heat and pain of the stomach and bowels, headache and delirium.

Morbid Appearances. We know of no recorded instance of death in the human species from the administration of rue or its oil ; but in dogs, who have been killed by it, the stomach affords evidences of considerable inflammation.

Test. None ; but the odour of the oil, which resembles that of the plant, leads to its detection.

Treatment. Emetics, and afterwards dilution with acidulous drinks and demulcents.

SABINE or SAVINE (*Sabinæ folia*). An acro-narcotic vegetable poison.

Symptoms. All those of high excitement, with very acute pain of the stomach and bowels, nausea, vomiting, dyspercatarsis, and convulsions.

Morbid Appearances. Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach and rectum ; but the symptoms depend chiefly on the action which the poison exerts on the nervous system.

Test. None.

Treatment. Evacuate the stomach by copious dilution with mucilaginous fluids, and keep down the inflammatory symptoms by the use of the lancet and other antiphlogistic measures.

SOW BREAD (*Cyclamen Europæum*). An acrid vegetable poison.

Symptoms. Violent tormina and purging ; bloody stools, accompanied with cold sweats and convulsions, frequently terminating in death.

Test. None.

Morbid Appearances. Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach and bowels.

Treatment. Induce vomiting by large draughts of demulcent fluids ;

and combat the secondary symptoms by antiphlogistic or other means, as may be required.

SPURGE. (*Euphorbiæ Saccus proprius, fructus et Gummi Resina*).
An acrid vegetable poison.

Symptoms. A burning sensation in the mouth, throat, and stomach; vomiting; hypercatharsis, producing bloody stools, convulsions, and death.

Test. None.

Morbid Appearances. Evidences of violent inflammation of the stomach and the bowels; but more particularly of the rectum, which is always ulcerated, the surfaces of the abraded spots being covered with a brown or blackish fluid, which is probably extravasated blood.

Treatment. Excite vomiting by large draughts of tepid water, and then exhibit alternately and repeatedly, a few table-spoonsful of olive oil, and a cupful of milk. Soothe the rectum with mutton broth and starch clysters, and bleed, if the excitement run high, after the stomach and bowels are evacuated.

STRAMONIUM, or THORN APPLE (*Daturæ Stramonii Herba*).
A narcotic vegetable poison.

Symptoms. Vertigo, delirium, sometimes furious madness, stupor, convulsions, paralysis, cold sweats, and death.

Test. None.

Morbid Appearances. Evidences of inflammation in the mucous membrane of the stomach and the meninges of the brain. The lungs are generally gorged with very dark-coloured blood, and blotches of extravasated blood are seen in various parts of the alimentary canal.

Treatment. The same as in cases of poisoning by opium.

STRONG SCENTED LETTUCE (*Lactucæ Virosæ Herba*). A narcotic vegetable poison.

Symptoms. Inebriety, followed by the other symptoms that characterize poisoning by opium.

Test. None.

Morbid Appearances and Treatment. The same as in cases of poisoning by opium.

SUGAR OF LEAD; see under *Carbonate of Lead*.

SULPHATE OF COPPER; see under *Verdigris*.

SULPHATE OF ZINC; see *White Vitriol*.

SULPHURIC ACID, (*Acidum Sulphuricum*). A corrosive mineral poison.

Symptoms. Austere styptic taste in the mouth; a sensation of burning pain in the throat, gullet, and stomach; nausea, vomiting, and a horrible fœtor of the breath. The matter vomited is tinged both by arterial and by venous blood, and bubbles upon the spot where it falls. Symptoms of general inflammation of the abdominal viscera soon supervene, with difficult respiration, and a cough resembling croup; a frequent, small, concentrated, irregular pulse; constant horripilation: extreme anxiety and restlessness; convulsions of the face and lips; and sometimes a papulous eruption precedes death. The intellect remains entire until the last.

Morbid Appearances. The stomach contains a large quantity of dark grumous matter, and is much distended with fœtid gas: its coats are ulcerated, black, and covered with deep corroded spots, an appearance that extends almost through the whole of the alimentary canal, which, in many places, also, is as it were dissolved. The mouth and œsophagus present evidences of the highly corrosive properties of the poison.

Test. If any of the dose remain, it can be readily recognized by its

great specific weight, by its property of evolving heat when mixed with water, and by its decomposition and the evolution of sulphuric acid gas on boiling it over mercury. If it be combined with wine or vinegar, add chalk to the mixture; and having washed the precipitate, boil a portion of it with distilled water, and to clear the solution add barytic water. If this acid be present, a sulphate of barytes, insoluble in nitric acid, will be formed. The contents of the stomach may be tested by boiling them with metallic mercury, which will produce sulphurous acid gas, if sulphuric acid have been the poison.

Treatment. Having ascertained the nature of the poison, dilute instantly and largely with milk mixed with calcined magnesia, or soap, or the fixed alkalies; and treat the secondary symptoms by the means usually employed in inflammation of the intestines.

TARTARIC ACID, *Acidum Tartaricum.* (A corrosive poison.)

Symptoms. Nearly the same as those from poisoning by the oxalic acid.

Morbid Appearances. Very similar to those produced by the oxalic acid.

Tests. When heated in a phial, instead of subliming like oxalic acid, it is decomposed, blackens, swells, smokes, and exhales an acrid vapour. It burns with a blue flame, and leaves a spongy charcoal. When its solution is treated with lime-water, the white precipitate is soluble in an excess of the acid.

Treatment. Solutions of the alkalies, or chalk and water, should be instantly administered, and the secondary symptoms treated by bleeding and other antiphlogistic measures.

TARTARIZED ANTIMONY—TARTAR EMETIC (*Antimonium Tartarizatum*). A corrosive metallic poison.

Symptoms. Nausea and severe vomiting, hiccough, cardialgia, a sensation of burning heat at the epigastrium; twisting colic and hypercatharsis; small, frequent, hard pulse; syncope, difficult respiration, vertigo, insensibility to external stimulants, most painful cramps in the lower limbs, great prostration of strength, and death.

Morbid Appearances. The stomach and intestines much inflated with gas; and the mucous membrane of the stomach red, tumefied, and covered with a viscid layer easily separated; the peritoneum is generally of a dark brick-red hue; and the membranes of the brain display marks of having been the seat of great inflammatory excitement; the lungs and lower intestines are not altered.

Tests. If the poison be found in its solid form, reduce it by heating it in a coated tube. The odour of burnt vegetable matter will be exhaled; the powder will first blacken then resume its white colour, and finally display the metallic antimony. If the poison be found in a state of solution, the presence of tartar emetic may be detected by pouring into the fluid a few drops of alcoholic infusion of galls, which produce an instantaneous, copious, clotted, whitish-yellow precipitate. If the poison be a vinous solution of emetic tartar, the precipitate formed by the tincture of galls is a bright violet; if the solvent be tea, hydro-sulphuret of ammonia produces a red precipitate.

Treatment. Dilute freely with tepid fluids to evacuate the whole of the poison, and then allay the vomiting by opium; but if the whole of the poison be not evacuated, large doses of the decoction of yellow cinchona bark should be administered. It would perhaps be well to give this decoction, in the first instance, in doses sufficient to excite vomiting by their bulk.

TOBACCO (*Nicotianæ Tabaci folia*). A narcotic vegetable poison.

Symptoms. Severe nausea, vomiting, headach, and other sensations of inebriety; sudden sinking of the strength, cold sweats, convulsions, and death. The external application of a strong infusion is attended with similar symptoms, and proves nearly as virulent.

Morbid Appearances. The mucous membrane of the stomach presents very slight traces of inflammation; but no alteration is perceptible in the intestines. The lungs are generally found gorged with blood; but the morbid appearances are altogether obscure; the poison producing its deleterious effects evidently by its action on the nervous system.

Test. None.

Treatment. If the practitioner be called immediately after the poison has been swallowed, evacuate the stomach by two or three grains of tartar emetic, and assist its action by irritating the fauces. If, however, some time have elapsed, administer castor oil and purgatives, and immediately afterwards lemon juice, or vinegar and water; but if the sedative effects be already produced, nothing can be done until the habit be roused by brandy, camphor, and cordials.

VERATRUM; see *Hellebore Root—White*.

VERDIGRIS (*Ærugo, Subacetas Cupri*). A corrosive metallic poison.

Symptoms. Dry, parched tongue, accompanied with a sensation of strangulation in the throat; nausea, and constant spitting, with coppery eructations; vomiting, or fruitless effort to vomit, with a feeling of dragging at the stomach; dreadful colic, and tenesmus; black, and occasionally, bloody stools; the pulse, small, hard, quick, and irregular; ardent thirst, difficult respiration, precordial anxiety, cold sweats, vertigo, great prostration of strength, cramps, convulsions, and death. The more prominent and most frequent symptoms are the spitting, colic, and vomitings.

Morbid Appearances. Stomach inflamed, and its coats much thickened, so as almost to obliterate the pyloric orifice, and tinged green; intestines inflamed, and in many places gangrenous, and even pierced so as to allow the poison to escape into the abdominal cavity. The rectum is generally found ulcerated.

Tests. It is readily recognized when any of the poison remains unswallowed. If in solution in wine or any coloured fluid, discharge the colour by chlorine, and precipitate the filtered fluid by prussiate of potash, which throws down a chestnut-brown precipitation, if any salt of copper be present; or decompose the verdigris in the solution by placing in it a clean knife, or a stick of phosphorus, which will appear after some minutes coated with metallic copper.

Treatment. Administer large doses of syrup, or copious draughts of sugar and water, until the stomach is evacuated by the bulk of the liquid; and, afterwards, continue the exhibition of sugar or syrup in more moderate doses, combating any inflammatory symptoms that may supervene, by bleeding and other antiphlogistic measures.

WHITE LEAD: see under *Sugar of Lead*.

Test. None.

WHITE VITRIOL (*Sulphas Zinci*). A corrosive metallic poison.

Symptoms. An acerb taste in the mouth, with a sensation of choking; nausea and severe vomiting, frequent stools, pains of the epigastrium and lower belly, difficult respiration, quickened pulse, paleness and shrinking of the features, and coldness of the extremities. Death but rarely follows, owing to the vomiting excited in the first instance by the poison.

Morbid Appearances. Evidences of intense inflammation of the

mucous membrane of the stomach and bowels, and occasionally patches of black extravasated blood on the muscular coats of these viscera.

Test. Chromate of potass, which throws down in the solution an orange-yellow chromate of zinc.

Treatment. Let the patient drink freely of milk, which, besides acting as an emollient, partially decomposes the poison, rendering it more inert. Exhibit emollient clysters, if the poison be not ejected from the stomach, and have passed the pylorus; and treat the secondary symptoms by antiphlogistic measures.

WOLFSBANE: see *Monkshood*.

APPENDIX.

No. III.

ART OF PRESCRIBING MEDICINES.

IN prescribing a medicine, the following circumstances should always be kept in view:—AGE, SEX, TEMPERAMENT, HABIT, CLIMATE, STATE OF STOMACH, and IDIOSYNCRASY.

AGE.

For an Adult, suppose the dose to be ONE or 1 drachm.

Under	1 year,	will require only	1-12th	5 grains.
	2	.....	1-8th	8 grains.
	3	.....	1-6th	10 grains.
	4	.....	1-4th	15 grains.
	7	.....	1-3d	1 scruple.
	14	.....	half	half drachm.
	20	.....	2-3ds	2 scruples.
Above	21	The full dose	one	1 drachm.
	65	The inverse gradation of the above.		

SEX. Women require smaller doses than men, and the state of the uterine system must never be overlooked.

TEMPERAMENT. Stimulants and purgatives more readily affect the sanguine than the phlegmatic, and consequently the former require smaller doses.

HABITS. The knowledge of these is essential; for those in the habitual use of stimulants and narcotics require larger doses to affect them when labouring under disease, whilst those who have habituated themselves to the use of saline purgatives are more easily affected by these remedies.

CLIMATE. Medicines act differently on the same individual in summer and in winter, and in different climates.

STATE OF STOMACH, AND IDIOSYNCRASY. The least active remedies operate very violently on some individuals, owing to a peculiarity of stomach, or rather disposition of body, unconnected with temperament. This state can be discovered only by accident or time; but when it is known, it should always be attended to by the practitioner.

In prescribing, the practitioner should always so regulate the intervals between the doses, that the next dose may be taken before the effect produced by the first is altogether effaced; for, by not attending to this circumstance, the cure is always commencing, but never proceeding. It should, however, also be kept in mind, that medicines, such as the mercurial salts, arsenic, &c., are apt to accumulate in the system; and danger may thence arise if the doses too rapidly succeed to one another. The action also of some remedies, elaterium and digitalis for example, continues long after the remedy is left off; and therefore much caution is requisite in avoiding too powerful an effect, by a repetition of them even in diminished doses.

Examples of the most useful Forms of Extemporaneous Prescriptions.

POWDERS.

NARCOTIC.

- ℞ Pulveris conii, gr. v,
 — glycyrrhizæ radicis, gr. vi.
 Sit pulvis, ter quotidie sumendus.
 In schirrous affections, scrofula, painful old ulcers, &c.
- ℞ Pulveris Belladonnæ foliorum, gr. i,
 — potassæ nitratis, gr. xvi,
 — sacchari, gr. ix.
 Fiat pulvis, hora somni omni nocte sumendus.
 In chronic rheumatism, extensive ulcerations, mania, and epilepsy.

ANTISPASMODIC.

- ℞ Pulveris valerianæ radicis, ℥i,
 — cinnamomi comp. gr. x.
 Fiat pulvis, ter quaterve quotidie sumendus.
 hysteria, hemicrania, chlorosis.
- ℞ Pulveris ipecacuanhæ radicis, gr. i,
 — sodæ subcarbonatis, gr. xii,
 — opii, gr. i.
 Fiat pulvis, octava quaque hora sumendus.
 Spasmodic asthma, hooping cough.

TONIC.

- ℞ Pulveris cinchonæ, ℥ss,
 — cinnamomi comp. gr. x.
 Sit pulvis secundis horis in cyatho lactis, absente parox-
 ysmo, sumendus.
 In intermittents, after the stomach and bowels have been cleared.
- ℞ Ferri tartarizati, gr. viii,
 Pulveris calumbæ, ℥i.
 Fiat pulvis, quarta quaque hora sumendus.
 After diarrhœa, in scrofulous tumours and dyspepsia.

ASTRINGENT.

- ℞ Pulveris catechu extracti, gr. xv.
 — cretæ comp. cum opio, ℥i.
 Sit pulvis, post dejectiones singulas liquidas sumendus.
 In diarrhœa, from a weakened state of the bowels.
- ℞ Pulveris kino compositi, gr. x.
 Pulvis ex cyatho aquæ menthæ viridis sexta quaque hora
 sumatur.
 In chronic diarrhœa and intestinal hæmorrhages.

EMETIC.

- ℞ Pulveris ipecacuanhæ, ℥i,
 Antimonii tartarizati, gr. i.
 Fiat pulvis emeticus.

CATHARTIC.

- Hydrargyri submuriatis, gr. iii,
 Pulveris jalapæ,

Sacchari, sing. gr. x.

Sit pulvis, vespere vel primo mane sumendus.

In bilious fevers, and slimy and obstructed bowels.

℞ Hydrargyri submuriatis, gr. iii,

Pulveris scammoniae compositi, gr. xii.

Tere in pulverem, quamprimum sumendum.

In worm cases.

EMMENAGOGUE.

℞ Pulveris foliorum sabinæ,

——— zingiberis, ā ā gr. vii,

Sodæ boracis, gr. xv.

Fiat pulvis, bis die sumendus.

In amenorrhœa with a languid pulse.

DIURETIC.

℞ Supertartratis potassæ, ℥ss,

Pulveris scillæ siccatae, gr. ii,

——— zingiberis, gr. iv.

Sit pulvis, octava quaque hora sumendus.

In ascites.

DIAPHORETIC.

℞ Pulveris antimonialis, gr. iii,

——— tragacanthæ comp. gr. x.

Sit pulvis, quarta vel sexta quaque hora sumendus.

In the commencement of febrile diseases, after emptying the stomach and bowels.

℞ Antimonii tartarizati, gr. ii,

Testarum præparatarum, ℥ij.

Intime misceantur in pulverem, et divide in doses æquales decem, quarum sumat unam tertia quaque hora.

In puerperal fever, after bleeding and the exhibition of a clyster.

EXPECTORANT.

℞ Pulveris ipecacuanhæ, gr. vi,

——— potassæ nitratis, ℥iss,

——— myrrhæ, gr. xii.

Misce, et divide in doses æquales quatuor, quarum sumat unam quartis horis.

In asthma, and the earlier stage of phthisis pulmonalis.

REFRIGERANT.

℞ Potassæ nitratis, gr. viii,

Pulveris tragacanthæ comp. ℥j.

Tere in pulverem, quartis horis, in cyatho aquæ vel infusi lini sumendum.

In gonorrhœa.

PILLS.

NARCOTIC.

℞ Opii, gr. i.

Fiat pilula, hora somni sumenda.

To procure sleep in ordinary cases.

℞ Pulveris digitalis, gr. iv,

Camphoræ, gr. xii,

Extracti hyosciami, gr. xviii.

Fiant pilulæ duodecim. Sumat tres omni nocte.

In maniacal and spasmodic affections.

SEDATIVE.

℞. Plumbi acetatis, gr. x,
Pulveris colchici, gr. xx,
—— opii, gr. iii,
Mucilaginis acaciæ, q. s.

Misce optime, et divide in pilulas æquales decem, quarum sumat unam sexta quaque hora.

In active hæmorrhages. They have also been given in phthisis; one pill twice a day, after bleeding.

ANTISPASMODIC.

℞ Opii, gr. ss,
Castorei Rossici, gr. viiss,
Pulveris digitalis, gr. i,
Syrupi, q. s.
Fiant piluæ duæ, bis vel ter die sumendæ.

In spasmodic asthma, and dyspnœa.

℞ Cupri ammoniati, gr. ii,
Micæ panis, q. s.
Fiant pilulæ quatuor. Sumat unam bis quotidie.

In epilepsy, gradually increasing the dose.

STIMULANT.

℞ Assæfœtidæ gummi resinæ, ℥i,
Pulveris zingiberis, ℥ss,
Syrupi, q. s.
Ut fiant pilulæ triginta, quarum sumat tres tertiis horis.

In palsy.

TONIC.

℞ Pulveris rhei,
—— zingiberis, ā ā ℥ss,
Extracti anthemidis, ℥i,
Fiat massa, in pilulas æquales triginta dividenda, quarum capiat tres ante prandium quotidie.

In dyspepsia and chlorosis.

℞ Ferri carbonatis,
Extracti conii, ā ā ℥i.
Distribue in pilulas æquales viginti-quatuor. Sumat duas bis die.

In fluor albus and scrofula.

℞ Arsenici oxydi, gr. ij,
Opii in pulverem triti, gr. viij,
Saponis, ʒj.
Fiat massa, in pilulas xxiv æquales dividenda, quarum sumat unam ter die.

In intermittents, periodical headach, neuralgia, and lepra vulgaris.

ASTRINGENT.

℞ Extracti cinchonæ, ℥ii,
Aluminis, ℥i,
Syrupi, q. s.
Ut fiant pilulæ triginta-sex. Sumat quatuor quarta vel sexta quaque hora.

In passive hæmorrhages.

CATHARTIC.

℞ Scammoniæ in pulv. gr. iv,
Extracti Taraxaci, gr. xiv.
Fiant pilulæ sex, quarum sumat tres bis die.

In hypochondriasis and chronic hepatitis.

℞ Hydrargyri submuriatis, gr. iii,

Pulveris jalapæ, gr. ix,
Mucilaginis acaciæ, q. s.
Fiant pilulæ tres hora somni sumendæ.

To empty the bowels in bilious affections.

EMMENAGOGUE.

℞ Ferri sulphatis, ℥j,
Potassæ subcarbonatis, gr. vj,
Myrrhæ, ℥j,
Pulveris aloes compositi, ℥ss.
Contunde simul, et divide massam in pilulas æquales tri-
ginta. Sumat tres bis quotidie.

In amenorrhœa with a languid pulse.

℞ Pilulæ hydrargyri, ℥i.
Divide in pilulas æquales quindecim. Sumat unam omni
mane et nocte.

In suppression of the menstrual discharge.

DIURETIC.

℞ Pulveris digitalis, gr. xii,
Hydrargyri submuriatis, gr. iv,
Opii, gr. iv,
Confectionis rosæ, q. s.
Fiant pilulæ duodecim. Sumat unam octava quaque hora.

In hydrothorax, and ascites depending upon visceral obstruction.

℞ Pilulæ hydrargyri, ℥i,
Pulveris scillæ, ℥i,
Confectionis rosæ, q. s.
Fiant pilulæ viginti. Sumat unam octava quaque hora.

In ascites and anasarca.

DIAPHORETIC.

℞ Antimonii tartarizati, gr. ʒ,
Opii,
Hydrargyri submuriatis, ā ā gr. iss,
Confectionis rosæ, q. s.
Fiant pilulæ duæ hora somni sumendæ.

In acute rheumatism.

℞ Antimonii tartarizati, gr. ii,
Opii, gr. vi,
Camphoræ, gr. xxxvi,
Spiritus rectificati, min. iii,
Confectionis rosæ, q. s.
Fiant pilulæ æquales duodecim, quarum sumat unam quarta
quaque hora.

In fevers.

EXPECTORANT.

℞ Pulveris scillæ, gr. xxx,
Ammoniaci gum. res. ℥iss,
Extract. conii, gr. xxx.
Contunde simul, et divide massam in pilulas æquales tri-
ginta quarum sumat duas sextis horis.

In asthma and chronic catarrh.

SIALAGOGUE.

℞ Pilulæ hydrargyri, ℥i,
Divide in pilulas æquales duodecim. Sumat unam mane
nocteque.

In syphilis, herpetic eruptions, and chronic hepatitis.

℞ Submuriatis hydrargyri, ʒi,
Opii, gr. v,
Confectionis rosæ, q. s.

Fiant pilulæ viginti. Sumat unam omni mane et nocte.
In syphilitic cases.

LITHONTRIPTIC.

℞ Sodæ subcarbonatis exsiccatae, ℥iiss,
Pulveris, cinnamomi comp. ℥ss,
Saponis, ℥ss,
Balsami Peruviani, q. s.

Fiant pilulæ æquales triginta. Sumat tres ter quotidie.
In calculous affections.

TONIC AND PURGATIVE COMBINED.

℞ Ferri ammoniati, ℥i,
Extracti aloes,

— gentianæ, ā ā ℥ss.

Contunde simul, et divide massam in pilulas triginta, quarum
sumat duas ter quotidie.

In dyspepsia, hysteria, scrofula, and mesenteric obstructions.

DIAPHORETIC AND ALTERATIVE.

℞ Hydrargyri sulphureti rubri,
Serpentariæ radice in pulv. ā ā ℥i,
Syrupi aurantii, q. s.

Misce, et divide in pilulas viginti-quatuor, quarum sumat
quatuor ter quotidie.

In herpetic and other obstinate cutaneous affections.

DRAUGHTS.

NARCOTIC.

℞ Misturæ camphoræ, f ℥iiss,
Tincturæ opii, ℥xxxv,
Ætheris sulphurici, f ℥i,
Syrupi croci, f ℥i.

Fiat haustus in promptu habendus, et urgente febris pa-
roxysmo sumendus.

In intermittent headach.

℞ Ammoniacæ subcarbonatis, gr. xv,
Succi limonis recentis, f ℥iv,
Aquæ distillatæ, f ℥i,
Spiritus myristicæ, f ℥i,
Syrupi aurantii, f ℥ss,
Extracti conii, gr. iv.

Fiat haustus ter die sumendus, addendo de die in diem ex-
tracti conii, gr. i.; donec dosis ad gr. vii. pervenerit in
singulis haustibus.

In diseases of increased irritability.

ANTISPASMODIC.

℞ Misturæ moschi, f ℥xiv,
Liquoris ammoniacæ, min. xvi.
Tincturæ castorei, f ℥i,
Syrupi papaveris, f ℥ss.

Fiat haustus, quarta quaque hora sumendus.

In hysteria and convulsive affections, after the bowels have been
effectually cleared.

℞ Olei anisi, ℥x,
Magnesiæ, ℥j,
Tincturæ sennæ, f ℥ii,
Aquæ menthæ piperitæ, f ℥x.
Fiat haustus, urgente flatu sumendus.

In spasm of the stomach arising from flatulence.

TONIC.

- ℞ Infusi cinchonæ cordifoliæ, f℥iss,
Tincturæ cinchonæ compositæ, f℥j,
Pulveris cinchonæ cordifoliæ, ℥ij,
Syrupi aurantii, f℥ss.

Fiat haustus, secunda quaque hora sumendus.

In intermittents and acute rheumatism, after purging.

- ℞ Infusi cascarillæ, f℥iss,
Tincturæ cascarillæ,
——— zingiberis, ā ā f℥i.

Fiat haustus bis quotidie sumendus.

In dyspepsia arising from intemperance.

ASTRINGENT.

- ℞ Extracti hæmatoxyli, gr. xii,
Aquæ cinnamomi, f℥xv,
Tincturæ catechu, f℥i.

Fiat haustus, quarta quaque hora vel post dejectiones singulas liquidas sumendus.

In diarrhœas and protracted dysentery.

EMETIC.

- ℞ Pulveris ipecacuanhæ, ℥i,
Vini ipecacuanhæ, f℥ii,
Aquæ communis, f℥vi.

Fiat haustus emeticus, quamprimum vel vespere sumendus.

For unloading the stomach in ordinary cases.

- ℞ Zinci sulphatis, ℥j,
Aquæ distillatæ, f℥ii.

Fiat haustus, quamprimum sumendus.

In the commencement of the paroxysm of intermittent fever, or in cases of poisons having been taken into the stomach.

CATHARTIC.

- ℞ Potassæ tartratis, ℥i,
Tincturæ sennæ, f℥i,
Infusi sennæ, f℥xviss,
Syrupi croci, f℥ss.

Fiat haustus, quamprimum vel primo mane sumendus.

In acute diseases.

- ℞ Magnesiæ sulphatis, ℥ii,
Infusi rosæ, f℥xiv,
Acidi sulphurici diluti, ℥x,
Mannæ, ℥ii.

Fiat haustus quartis horis sumendus.

In inflammatory affections.

DIURETIC.

- ℞ Tincturæ jalapæ, f℥ij,
Aceti scillæ, f℥i,
Aquæ menthæ piperitæ, f℥viii.
Fiat haustus ter in die sumendus.

- ℞ Potassæ nitratis, gr. viii,
Tincturæ digitalis, ℥xvi,
Infusi rosæ, f℥xiii,
Syrupi rosæ, f℥i.

Fiat haustus ter in die sumendus.

In dropsy.

DIAPHORETIC.

- ℞ Potassæ subcarbonatis, ℥i,
Succi limonis recentis, f℥iv,
Antimonii tartarizati, gr. 1-6th, 1

Aquæ distillatæ, f 3i,
 Syrupi papaveris, f 3i.
 Fiat haustus, quarta vel sexta quaque horo sumendus.

℞ Liquoris ammoniæ acetatis, f 3vi,
 Misturæ Camphoræ, f 3x,
 Vini ipecacuanhæ, ℥x,
 Syrupi tolutani, f 3ss.
 Fiat haustus sextis horis sumendus.

In fevers and inflammatory diseases.

REFRIGERANT.

℞ Potassæ nitratis, gr. xii,
 Misturæ amygdalæ, f 3iss,
 Syrupi totulani, f 3i.
 Fiat haustus quarta quaque hora sumendus.

℞ Potassæ subcarbonatis, ʒi,
 Syrupi f 3ss,
 Spiritus myristicæ, f 3ss,
 Aquæ distillatæ, f 3xi.
 Fiat haustus, in effervescentia cum succi limonis cochleari magno, secunda quaque hora sumendus.

In fevers and inflammatory diseases.

ANTACID.

℞ Magnesiæ, 3i,
 Aquæ menthæ piperitæ, f 3iss,
 Tincturæ aurantii, f 3i.
 Fiat haustus pro re nata sumendus.

In heartburn, and other cases of acidity of the stomach.

℞ Liquoris ammoniæ, ℥xvi,
 Misturæ amygdalæ amaræ, f 3ii,
 Tincturæ opii, ℥x.
 Fiat haustus ter die sumendus.

In acidities of the primæ viæ.

MIXTURES.

TONIC.

℞ Infusi calumbæ, f 3vss,
 Tincturæ cinnamomi compositæ, f 3ii,
 Syrupi aurantii, f 3ii,
 Fiat mistura, cujus cochlearia duo majora quarta quaque hora sumantur.

In debilities of the digestive organs, and to check the severe vomiting which often occurs during pregnancy.

ASTRINGENT.

℞ Catechu extracti, 3ii,
 Aquæ cinnamomi, f 3viii,
 Tincturæ opii, ℥x.
 Fiat mistura, cujus sumantur cochlearia tria magna post singulas dejectiones liquidas.

In the last stage of diarrhœa or dysentery.

EMETIC.

℞ Antimonii tartarizati, gr. viii,
 Aquæ distillatæ, f 3vi,
 Syrupi mori, f 3i.
 Fiat mistura cujus cochlearia magna duo quamprimum, et octavis minutis donec evomuerit, sumenda.

- ℞ Pulveris ipecacuanhæ, ℥ss,
Antimonii tartarizati, gr. i,
Tincturæ scillæ, f ℥i.
Aquæ distillatæ, f ℥viiss.

Fiat mistura, cujus sumat quamprimum cochlearia majora quatuor, et cochlearia duo sexta quaque parte horæ, donec supervenerit vomitus.

In dropsies, before exhibiting the foxglove.

CATHARTIC.

- ℞ Potassæ sulphatis, ℥ii,
Aquæ fontanæ, f ℥vss,
Tincturæ jalapæ, f ℥iv.

Sit mistura, cujus sumat cochlearia duo magna omni bihorio.

EXPECTORANT.

- ℞ Misturæ amygdalæ amaræ, f ℥v,
Vini ipecacuanhæ,
Tincturæ scillæ, ā ā f ℥i,
Syrupi tolutani, f ℥vi. Misce.

Sumat cochleare magnum urgente tussi.

In humoral asthma, and the latter stage of catarrh.

- ℞ Misturæ ammoniaci, f ℥iv,
Liquoris antimonii tartarizati, f ℥iv,
Tincturæ camphoræ comp. f ℥ss,
Syrupi tolutani, f ℥i. Misce.

Cochleare modicum urgente tussi sumendum.

In chronic or old asthmas.

DEMULCENTS.

- ℞ Decocti althææ officinalis, f ℥vi,
Syrupi, f ℥i.

Fiat mistura, cujus sumatur tertia pars, sexta quaque hora.

In calculous cases, and inflammation of the kidneys.

DETERGENT GARGLE.

- ℞ Potassæ nitratis, ℥ii,
Mellis rosæ, f ℥iv,
Infusi rosæ, f ℥vss. Misce.
Fiat gargarisma sæpe utendum.

In inflammatory sore throat.

ASTRINGENT GARGLE.

- ℞ Infusi rosæ, f ℥vii,
Tincturæ catechu, f ℥vi.
Acidi sulphurici diluti, f ℥i.
Tincturæ opii, f ℥lss.

Sit gargarisma sæpe utendum.

In relaxtions of the uvula.

EXTERNAL APPLICATIONS.

LOTIONS.

- ℞ Ammoniæ muriatis, ℥i,
Aquæ fontanæ, f ℥v,
Spiritus rectificati, f ℥i.
Misce, ut fiat lotio tumori applicanda.

In swelled testicle, and other inflammatory tumors.

- ℞ Opii, ℥ii,
Aceti distillati, f ℥vi.

Tere ut fiat lotio, parti dolenti applicanda.

To painful affections of the joints, and in colic.

STIMULANT EMBROCATION.

℞ Linimenti ammoniæ fortioris, f ʒvi,
Olivæ olei, f ʒii.

Fiat embrocatio, cum panno laneo faucibus externii applicanda.

In cynanche tonsillaris.

STIMULANT AND ANODYNE EMBROCATION.

℞ Linimenti camphoræ compositi, f ʒix,
Tincturæ lyttæ, f ʒi,
—— opii, f ʒii.

Parti dolenti applicandum.

To be rubbed over the bowels in colic, cramp, and in painful affections of the joints.

POWDERS.

℞ Pulveris gummi acaciæ, ʒss,
Aluminis, gr. v.

Misce diligentur ut fiat pulvis, cujus inspergatur pauxillum super mamillas pro re nata.

In sore nipples, to be applied after suckling.

℞ Acetatis plumbi, ʒi.
Pulveris cinchonæ, ʒvii.

Tere, ut fiat pulvis, cujus pauxillum super ulceres omni mane spergatur.

For scrofulous ulcers.

OINTMENTS.

℞ Hydrargyri nitrico-oxydi, ʒj,
Adipis, ʒi.

Tere diligenter in mortario donec bene miscentur.

In ulcerations of the eyelids.

℞ Zinci oxydi, ʒj,
Adipis, ʒi.

Tere optime in mortario, ut fiat unguentum.

In porrigo scutulata.

℞ Iodinii, ʒss,
Adipis, ʒj.

Tere optime ut fiat unguentum cujus pauxillum tumori manequē nocte applicandum.

In glandular swellings and incipient bronchocele.

℞ Antimonii tartarizati, ʒj,
Adipis, ʒj.

Tere ut fiat unguentum. Magnitudo glandis, parti dolenti, omni mane et nocte, ope fricationis, applicanda.

As a counter-irritant in the inflammation of internal organs.

APPENDIX.

No. IV.

Comparative View of the Chemical Affinity between the Principal Acids and ten of the Alkaline and Earthy Bases; that between Sulphuric Acid and Barytes being taken at 1000 as a standard.—Compiled from Ure's Chemical Dictionary.

ACIDS.	BASES.									
	arytes.	Strontites.	Lime.	Potass.	Soda.	Magnesia.	Ammonia.	Glucynum.	Alumina.	Circonia.
Sulphuric	1000	903	868	894	885	810	808	718	709	700
Nitric	849	754	741	812	804	732	731	642	934	626
Muriatic	840	748	736	804	797	728	729	639	632	625
Phosphoric . .	906	827	865	801	796	736	628	648	542	636
Oxalic	930	825	960	650	645	820	611	600	504	588
Fluoric	706	708	734	671	666	620	613	534	529	524
Tartaric	760	756	867	616	611	618	609	520	515	510
Arsenic	733	733	733	614	609	733	609	580	575	570
Citric	730	618	731	610	605	615	603	415	410	405
Lactic	725	603	752	609	604	575	601	410	405	400
Sulphurous . .	592	527	516	488	484	439	433	355	351	347
Acetic	594	480	470	486	482	430	432	395	391	387
Boracic	515	513	537	482	479	459	430	388	385	382
Nitrous	450	430	425	440	437	410	400	340	336	332
Carbonic	420	419	423	306	304	366	339	325	323	321
Prussic	400	..	290	298	280	279	270	260	258	256

APPENDIX.

No. V.

*Table, showing the proportions of Spirit and of Water contained in the Preparations termed VINA in the London Pharmacopœia.**

	PROOF SPIRIT.	WATER.
Vinum Ferri	1 part	1½ part.
—— Aloes	1 part	1 part.
—— Colchici.....	1 part	2 parts.
—— Ipecacuanhæ	1 part	1⅔ part.
—— Opii	1 part	1⅔ part.
—— Veratri	1 part	1½ part.

* Phillips's Transl. of the Pharm. 1824.

APPENDIX.

No. VI.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

WEIGHTS.

The pound,	lb	} contains {	Twelve ounces.
ounce,	℥		Eight drachms.
drachm,	ʒ		Three scruples.
scruple,	ʒ		Twenty grains.
grain,	gr.		

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

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT.

Pound.	Ounces.	Drachms.	Scruples.	Grains.
1	= 12	= 96	= 228	= 5760
	1	= 8	= 24	= 480
		1	= 3	= 60
			1	= 20

MEASURE OF FLUIDS.

The gallon, <i>Cong.</i>	} contains {	Eight pints.
pint, (<i>Octarius</i>) 0		Sixteen fluid ounces.
fluid ounce, f℥		Eight fluid drachms.
fluid drachm, fʒ		Sixty minims.
minim, ℥		

PROPORTIONS OF THE WINE GALLON.

Gallons.	Pints.	Fluid Ounces.	Fluid Drachms.	Minims.	Grains.
1	8	= 128	= 1024	= 61440	= 58327.5
	1	= 16	= 128	= 7680	= 7291
		1	= 8	= 480	= 455.6
			1	= 60	= 57.

The value of these measures is the same in all the Pharmacopœias, but the signs by which they are denoted are peculiar to that of London. The Edinburgh and Dublin Colleges retain the old signs, which are, for the gallon, *cong.*, the pint *lb.*, the ounce *℥*, the drachm *ʒ*, 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 point of water, and 32° the freezing point; between 90° and 100° denote the gentle heat (*calor lenis*) of the Pharmacopœias.

TEMPERATURE OF BATHS.

The hot bath (*balneum calidum*) from 97° to 100°.

The tepid bath (*balneum tepidum*) from 62° to 96°.

The vapour bath (*balneum vaporis*) from 100° to 136°.

TABLE of the more celebrated Mineral Waters, showing the Ingredients contained in each Water.

NAMES OF THE SPRINGS.	Quantity of water. grs.	GASES.				CARBONATES OF				SULPHATES OF				MURIATES OF				Silica.	Ammonia.	Resin.	Temperature.
		Oxy- gen.	Carb. acid.	Sulph. Hydr.	Nitro- gen.	Soda.	Lime.	Mag- nesia.	Iron.	Soda.	Lime.	Mag- nesia.	Pot- ash.	Soda.	Lime.	Mag- nesia.	Pot- ash.				
		in.	in.	in.	in.	grs.	grs.	grs.	grs.	grs.	grs.	grs.	grs.	grs.	grs.	grs.	grs.				
Acidulous.	Seltzir	8949	435	13.063	..	5.22	78.3	6.32	..	..	..	..	..	13.74	..	..	..	..	..	..	cold
	{ Pyrmont	8950	..	19.6	..	..	4.3	9.8	0.70	..	8.38	5.44	..	1.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	cold
	{ Spa	8933	..	9.8	..	1.85	1.85	4.35	0.70	..	..	..	..	0.21	..	..	..	..	..	..	cold
	{ Carlsbad	25320	..	50.	..	38.5	12.5	..	0.14	66.75	..	..	..	32.5	..	..	2.25	..	..	..	cold
	{ Kilburn	138240	..	84.	36.	..	2.4	1.25	0.3	18.2	13.0	91.0	..	6.0	0.6	2.8	..	..	6.	..	165°
Sulphu- reous.	Harrowgate	103643	..	8.	19.	..	18.5	5.5	..	..	..	6.5	..	615.5	3.	9.1	..	..	..	..	cold
	{ Moffat	103643	..	1.	10.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	cold
	{ Aix-la-Chapelle	8940	..	..	13.96	..	15.25	5.89	..	..	..	..	..	6.21	..	..	..	..	..	..	cold
	{ Enghien	92160	..	18.5	70.	..	21.4	1.35	..	..	33.3	5.8	..	2.4	..	8.0	..	..	..	..	143°
Saline.	Seidlitz	58309	..	8.	..	..	6.7	21.	..	..	41.1	14.44	..	..	..	36.5	..	..	..	..	cold
	{ Cheltenham	103643	..	30.3	3.	..	..	12.5	5.	48.0	40.	..	..	5.	..	12.5	..	..	..	..	cold
	{ Plombieres .....	..	..	..	..	4.4	1.	..	..	4.7	..	..	..	0.5	..	..	..	2.6	..	..	cold
	{ Leamington	5760	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.83	..	..	..	53.75	28.64	20.16	..	..	..	..	cold
Chaly- beate.	Tunbridge	103643	1.4	10.6	..	..	..	..	1.	..	1.25	..	..	0.5	..	2.25	..	..	15.1	..	cold
	{ Toplitz	22516	..	..	..	13.5	16.5	..	32.5	..	..	..	..	61.3	28.5	..	..	..	..	..	cold
Calcareous, nearly pure.	Bath	15360	..	2.4	..	..	1.6	..	..	3.	18.	..	..	6.6	..	..	..	0.4	..	..	114°
	{ Buxton	58309	..	..	..	..	10.5	..	..	..	2.5	..	..	1.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	82°
	{ Bristol	58309	..	30.3	13.5	11.2	11.7	4.	..	7.25	74°
	{ Matlock	58309	{ min. } per.	96°
	{ Malvern	58309	cold

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Cough Mixture

℞ Mucilag Gummi 3i

℞ Ole Amygd.

℞ Sy. Turbani 3ss

℞ Cinnamon 3ij - Distillat 3v

℞. - ℞. Mith. sumatur

parum subinde

vel

℞ Ole. Amygd. 3ss

℞ aque Rosa 3ij

℞ Reg. Turbani 3i

Miscatur & inspiratione

℞ add. Sy. Turbani 3ss

℞ aque Distillat 3v

℞ pro cap. 3ys - 3ij pr.

In case of Catarrh with

hoarseness Reg. Turbani is

substituted for Reg. Turbani

If required, add T. Scilla 3ij

Bath tepid gr. 84 to 90

Do. to produce perspiration 100.

to 112. when in vapour Do. at 96

Argemone Vide Med &
Chir. Rev. Oct. 1820. P. 370
in 303 - Ser R. Dobson's Lat.

By Leg. Ammon each 3iv
Sp. Carrot. 3j
Ag. Pina 3iij

℞ Jh. Lolio. -

Burns & Scalds -
Brandy 336

℞ Ol. Olive 3iv
- Turb. 3ij

Jh. Lin. - of Ol. Turb.
cannot be procured

Sp. Vin. Gin, Rum or
Brandy may be used

℞ Ol. Olive 3ij
Ag. Calcis 3iij

Lolio Tuscum

℞ Sp. Vin. R. Lig Ammon
each Aguid a 3iv ℞
Cook's Duck 5737

In Chron. Rheumatism

By Dilut Hydrag.

℞ L. Hyoscyame
Omn. Ips. Comp. a ʒv

℥℥. Pulv. iij. h. s. s.
L may be rep. 6 or 8.

To allay Uric Disatⁿ

By L. Hyoscy.

Soda subcarb
℞ succa a ʒviij
℞. Gum. Mij
in Ole. Oliv. h. s. s.

In Coughs & Asthma
By Dr. Davis

℞ L. Hyos. Conii
a ʒv. Mucil. Acac. ʒij

For some of time
Conc muscannus
add ʒg. Ammon. Act.

aq. Ros. a ʒij
ss Rhoad ʒij

For some of time
Conc muscannus
add ʒg. Ammon. Act.

Tic Douleur -
Mr. White, Westm. Hosp.
after trying several other
proposed following -

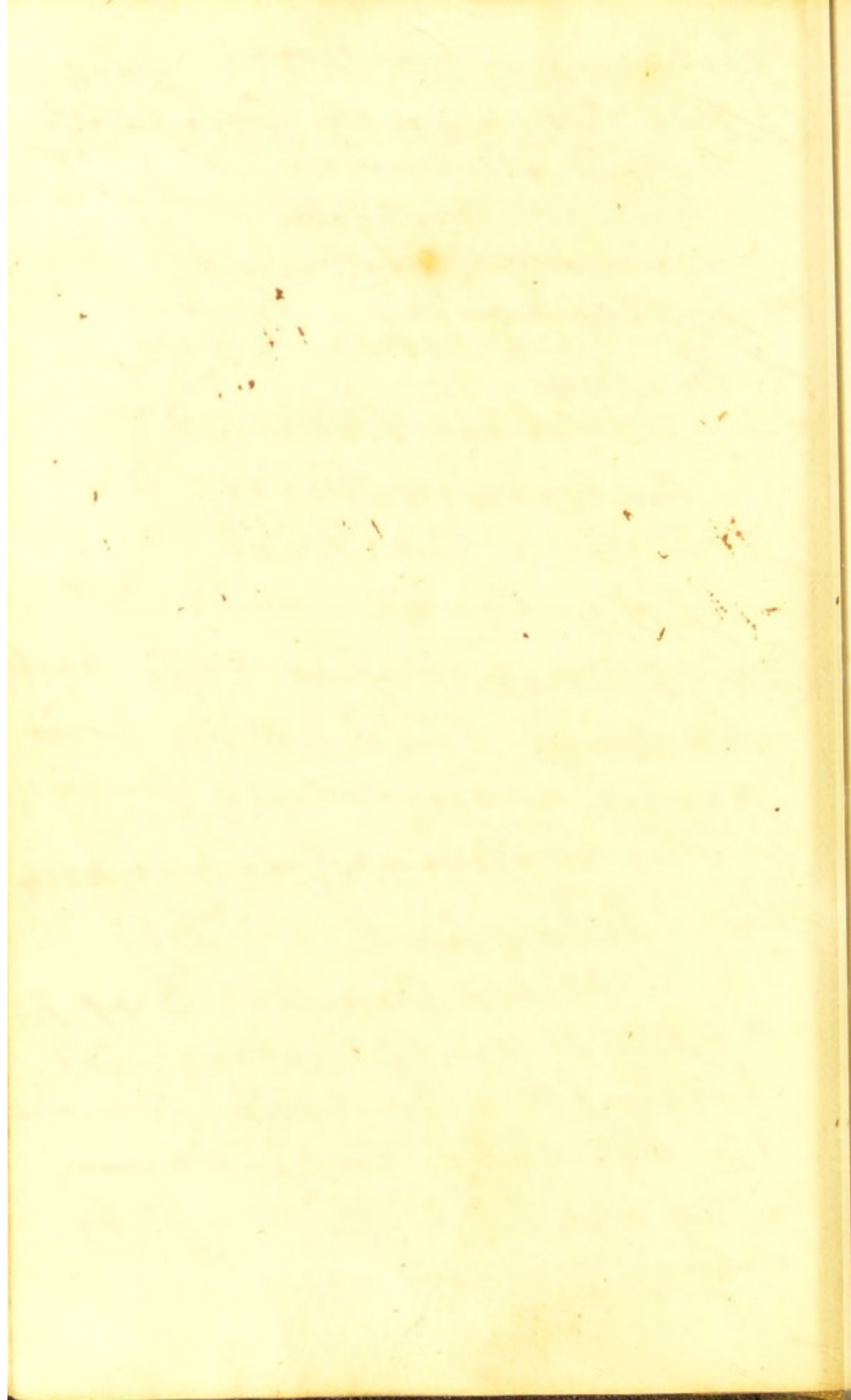
Rx Hyd. for Ung. 3j
Noche Manque in ung.

also -
Rx Hyd. Sulphur 3ij
Pulv Opic 3ij - ij
finds it gave no relief
he added; - R. to the
former - Sum. 4 Lā
quaque hora. Cont. Ung.

Scindamon on *Gout* p. 276.
R. Ol. Colocynth Comp. *Div*
Hyd. Submur. *g^{iv}*
Pulv. Antimon. *g^{ij}*
Sapon. Aur. *g^{ij}*
R. ft. Oculi iij - R. S. S. -
R. Magnes - Div
- Sulphat 3vj
Aq. Menth. Virid 3v
Muri. Colchici
R. Croci - 3j

R. ft. Must. cibus cap. part.
quartam Ovis u. Ovis h. uis
prout alius soluta Juris
This evaporat. do Comp. 254

R. Alcohol - 3ij
Mixt. Camph. 3vj R.
at the time of using add
boiling Water cond. to make
it agreeably lukewarm.
to be appl'd to the pt. aff. by
means of linen rag.



Ung: Plumbi: Co

R. Empl: Plumbi: ℥xii

Ol Olivæ ℥ivss

Crete Pp ℥ip

Acid: Acet: dil ℥ip
Mist. Sa P 27

