

**The pharmacopoeias of the London, Edinburgh, and Dublin colleges, translated into English : with an appendix, containing a systematic arrangement of the materia medica, tables of changes names, and a posological table.**

**Contributors**

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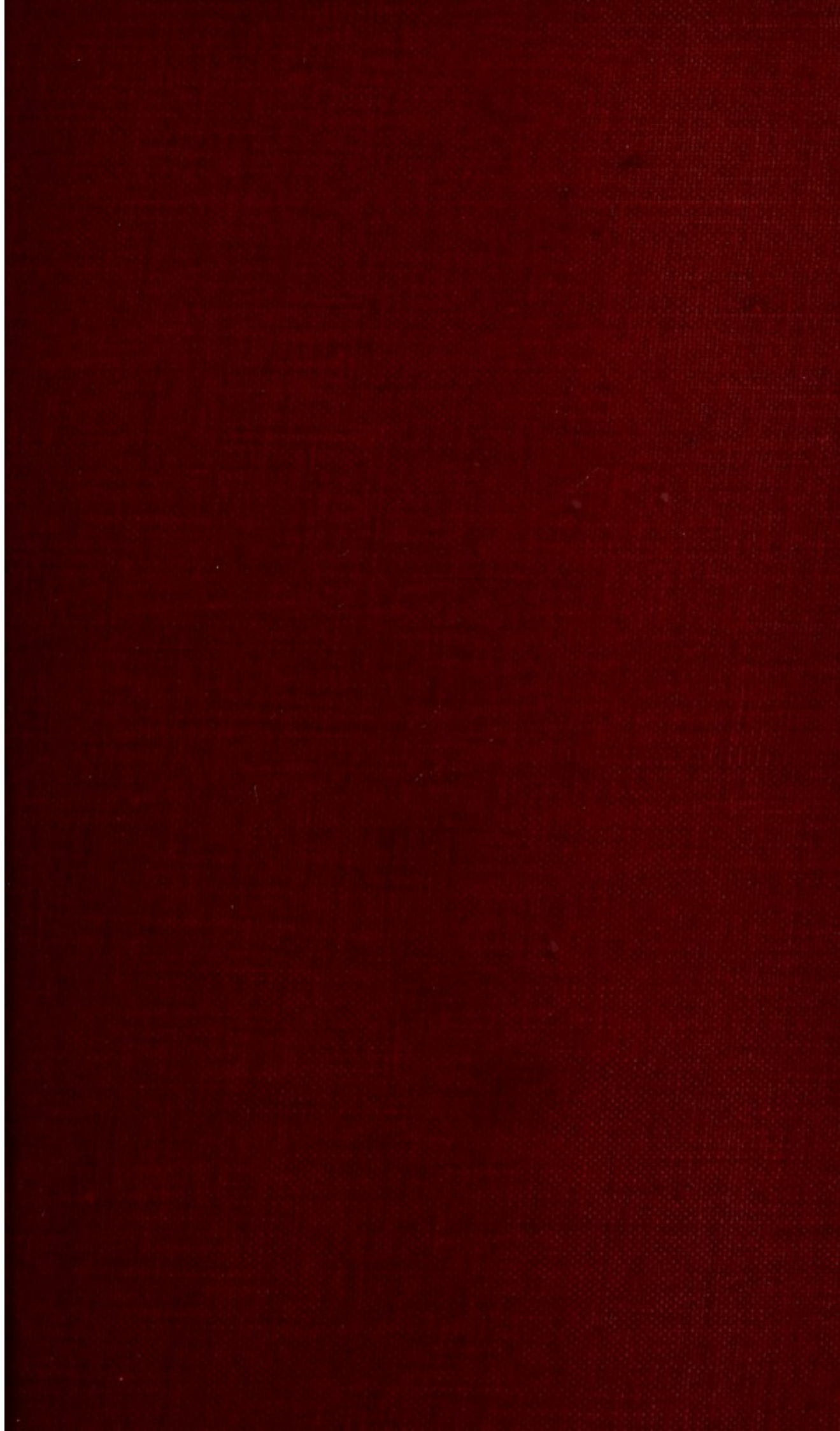
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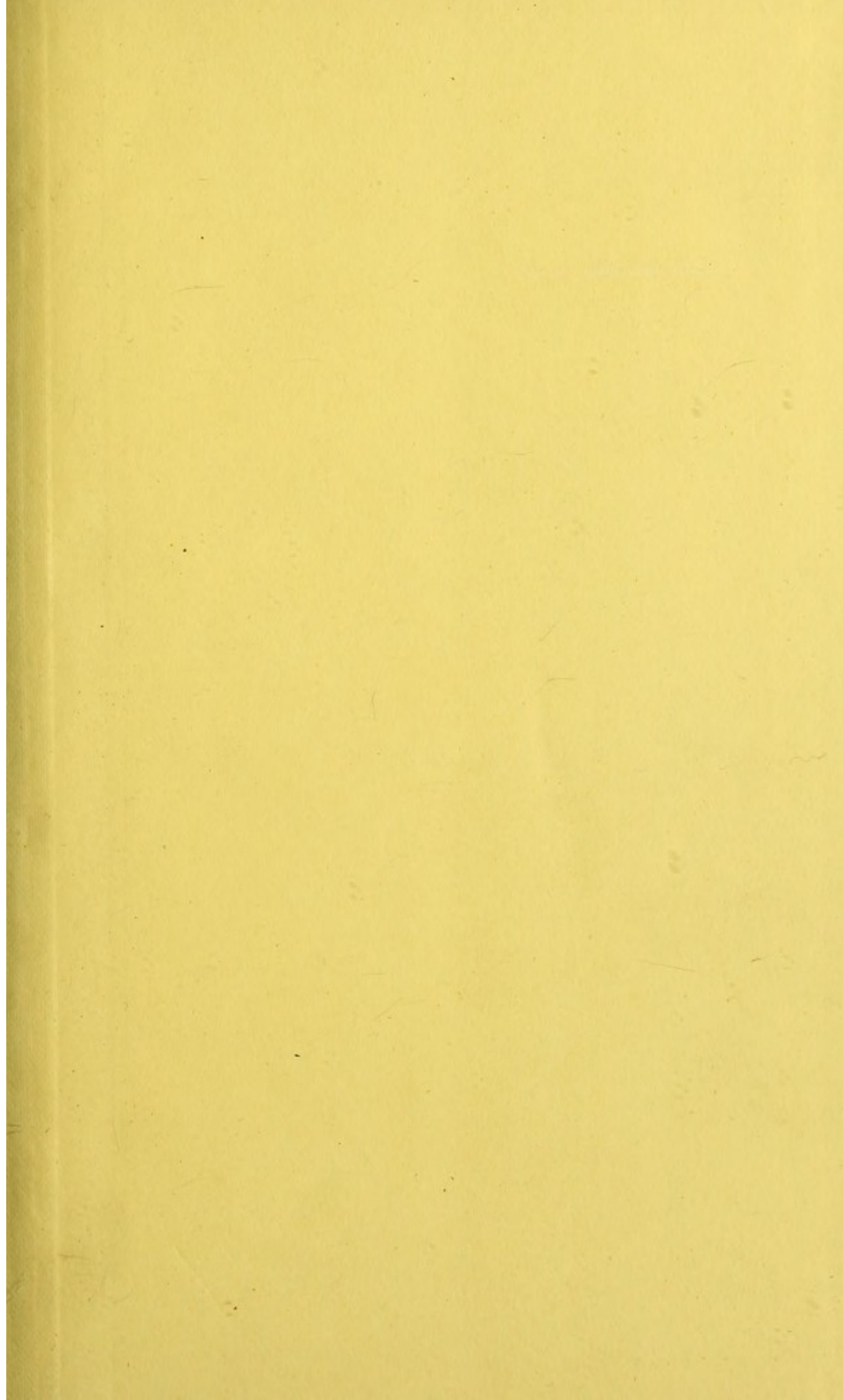


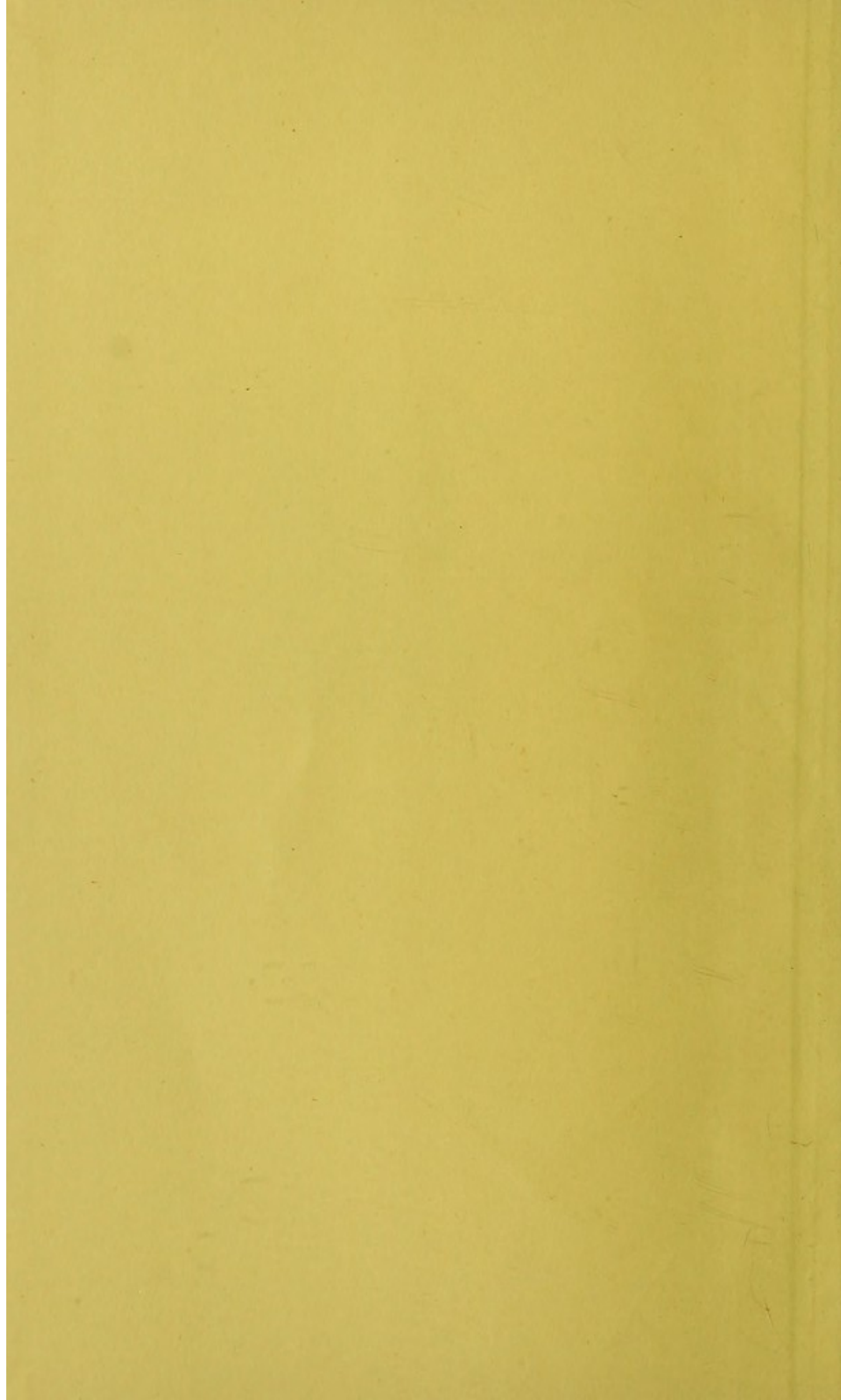


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Buckley.  
new Derry

THE  
PHARMACOPŒIAS.

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e-6-6

PHARMACOPŒIAS

OF THE

LONDON, EDINBURGH, AND DUBLIN  
COLLEGES,

TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH.

THE

AN APPENDIX,

**PHARMACOPŒIAS.**

A SYSTEMATIC ARRANGEMENT OF THE MATERIA  
MEDICA, TABLES OF CHANGED NAMES,  
AND A TOXICOLOGICAL TABLE.

By JOHN THOMSON, M.D.

EDINBURGH;

PRINTED FOR JOHN ARNOLDSON AND CO. EDINBURGH, AND  
LONGMAN, HURST, REES, ORME, AND BROWN,

LONDON.

1815.



PHARMACOPŒIA

OF THE

LONDON, EDINBURGH, AND DUBLIN

COLLEGES

TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH

THE

AN APPENDIX

PHARMACOPŒIA.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENT OF THE MATERIA

MEDICA, TABLE OF CHINESE AND

AND A PHOTODUPLICATION TABLE

—————

BY JOHN THOMSON, M.D.

—————

EDINBURGH

AT THE SIGN OF THE BELL, IN THE MARKET, AND AT THE SIGN OF THE

KEY, IN THE ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.

1825.

THE  
**PHARMACOPŒIAS**  
OF THE  
LONDON, EDINBURGH, AND DUBLIN  
COLLEGES,  
TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH;  
WITH  
AN APPENDIX,  
CONTAINING  
A SYSTEMATIC ARRANGEMENT OF THE MATERIA  
MEDICA, TABLES OF CHANGED NAMES,  
AND A POSOLOGICAL TABLE.

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*By* JOHN THOMSON, M. D.

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EDINBURGH:

PRINTED FOR JOHN ANDERSON AND CO. EDINBURGH; AND  
LONGMAN, HURST, REES, ORME, AND BROWN,  
LONDON.

*Alex. Smellie, Printer.*

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1815.



PHARMACOPŒIAS

OF THE

LONDON, EDINBURGH, AND DUBLIN

COLLEGES,

TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH

WITH

AN APPENDIX

CONTAINING

A SYSTEMATIC ARRANGEMENT OF THE MATERIALS  
MEDICA, TABLES OF CHANGED NAMES,  
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BY JOHN THOMSON, M.D.

EDINBURGH:

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LONGMAN, HURST, REES, ORME, AND BROWN,

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Price 2s. 6d. f. n. s.

1815.

PHARMACOPŒIA

LONDON, EDINBURGH, AND DUBLIN

COLLATORS

THE

LONDON

**PHARMACOPŒIA.**



238/245c

PHARMACOPŒIA.

LONDON

THE

THE

**LONDON PHARMACOPŒIA.**

**WEIGHTS, MEASURES, &c.**

Two kind of weights are used in England, by one of which gold and silver, and by the other almost all other kinds of merchandise, are valued; we employ the former, which is also called *Troy-weight*, and divide the pound in the following manner;—

The pound, lb.	CONTAINS	Twelve ounces, ℥
The ounce		Eight drachms, ʒ
The drachm		Three scruples, ʒ
The scruple		Twenty grains, gr.

We have added the signs by which the several weights are denoted.

The measure of liquids also differs, one being used for beer, and another for wine; we adopt the latter, and employ for liquids measures which are derived from the wine gallon.



The wine gallon is defined by the statutes of the kingdom; and we divide it for medical purposes in the following manner:—

The gallon, <i>Cong.</i>	} CONTAINS {	Eight pints,	○
The pint		Sixteen fluidounces,	f℥
The fluidounce		Eight fluidrachms,	f℥
The fluidrachm		Sixty minims,	℥.

*That no error may arise from the indiscriminate use of the same terms to express both weights and measures, we have, after due consideration, devised certain new ones, which use will in a short time render easy. Moreover, we measure the smaller divisions of liquids by a glass measure marked at equal distances; for the number of drops is a fallacious and uncertain mode of division, since, compared with those of water, almost double the number of drops of any tincture are required to fill the same measure.*

We have added the signs by which we denote the several measures.

In addition to this explanation, it is further to be observed, that we define the quantity of *dry* articles by weight, and that of *liquids* by measure—unless it be otherwise observed.

Care is to be taken that neither copper nor lead enter into the composition of the substances from which are made mortars, measures, funnels, or other vessels, in which medicines are either prepared or kept. Moreover, vessels of earthen-ware, whose surfaces are glazed by lead, are improper.

Preparations of the acids, alkalies, earths, or metals, and also salts of every kind, ought to be kept in stopped glass bottles.

We measure degrees of temperature by Fahrenheit's thermometer; and when we direct a boiling heat (*calor fervens*), we mean a temperature of 212°. A gentle



heat (*calor lenis*) denotes a temperature between  $90^{\circ}$  and  $100^{\circ}$ .

When we speak of specific gravity, we suppose the substance mentioned to be of the temperature of  $55^{\circ}$ .

A water-bath is applied when any substance contained in its proper vessel is exposed either to boiling water, by immersion in it, or to the steam thereof, that it may be heated.

A sand-bath consists of sand which is to be gradually heated, and into which any substance, contained in a proper vessel, is immersed.



## MATERIA MEDICA.

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IN the second column, *Vegetables* are named according to Willdenow's edition of the *Species Plantarum* of Linnæus; *Animals*, according to Gmelin's edition of the *Systema Naturæ* of Linnæus; and *Chemical Substances*, according to the modern nomenclature, unless it be otherwise expressed.

ABIETIS RESINA.

Pinus Abies. *The concrete resin.*

ABSINTHIUM.

Artemisia Absinthium.

ACACIÆ GUMMI.

Acacia vera. *The gum.*

ACETOSÆ FOLIA.

Rumex Acetosa. *The leaves.*

ACETOSELLA.

Oxalis Acetosella.

ACETUM.

*Impure acetic acid.*

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM.

*Sulphuric acid.*

The specific gravity is to that of distilled water as 1.850 to 1.000, (*i. e.* as 37 to 20).

ACONITI FOLIA.

Aconitum Nappellus. *The leaves.*

ADEPS.

Sus Scrofa. *The lard.*

AERUGO.

*Impure subacetate of copper.*

ALLII RADIX.

Allium sativum. *The root.*



ALDES SPICATÆ EXTRAC- TUM.	Aloë spicata. <i>The extract.</i>
ALDES VULGARIS EXTRAC- TUM.	Aloë vulgaris. <i>The extract.</i> SIBTHORP, <i>Flor. Graeca.</i>
ALTHAEAE FOLIA ET RADIX.	Althæa officinalis. <i>The leaves and root.</i>
ALUMEN.	<i>Supersulphate of alumina and potassa.</i>
AMMONIAE MURIAS.	<i>Muriat of ammonia.</i>
AMMONIACUM.	Heracleum gummiferum. WILDENOW, <i>Hort. Berol- lin.</i>
AMYGDALÆ AMARÆ.	<i>The gum-resin.</i>
— DULCES.	{ Amygdalus communis. The kernels.
AMYLUM.	{ Var. γ. Var. β. Triticum hybernum. <i>Starch of wheat.</i>
ANETHI SEMINA.	Anethum graveolens. <i>The seeds.</i>
ANISI SEMINA.	Pimpinella Anisum. <i>The seeds.</i>
ANTHEMIDIS FLORES.	Anthemis nobilis. <i>The single flowers.</i>
ANTIMONII SULPHURE- TUM.	<i>Sulphuret of antimony.</i>
ARGENTUM.	<i>Refined silver.</i>
ARMORACIÆ RADIX.	Cochlearia armoracia. <i>The root.</i>
ARSENICI OXYDUM.	<i>White oxyd of arsenic.</i>
ASARI FOLIA.	Asarum Europæum. <i>The leaves.</i>
ASSAFŒTIDÆ GUMMI-RE- SINA.	Ferula Assafoetida. <i>The gum-resin.</i>
AVENÆ SEMINA.	Avena sativa. <i>The decor- ticated seeds called Grits.</i>
AURANTII BACCÆ.	Citrus Aurantium (His- palense.) <i>The berries.</i>
AURANTII CORTEX.	<i>The external rind of the berry.</i>



BALSAMUM PERUVIANUM.	Myroxylon peruiferum. <i>The balsam.</i>
BALSAMUM TOLUTANUM.	Toluifera Balsamum. <i>The balsam.</i>
BELLADONNÆ FOLIA.	Atropa Belladonna. <i>The leaves.</i>
BENZOINUM.	Styrax Benzöin. <i>The balsam.</i>
BISTORTÆ RADIX.	Polygonum Bistorta. <i>The root.</i>
CAJUPUTI OLEUM.	Melaleuca Cajuputi. <i>The essential oil.</i>
CALAMINA.	<i>Impure carbonate of zinc.</i>
CALAMI RADIX.	Acorus Calamus. <i>The root.</i>
CALUMBÆ RADIX.	<i>The root of a plant not yet named.</i>
CAMBOGIA.	Stalagmitis Cambogiöides. <i>The gum-resin.</i>
CAMPHORA.	Laurus Camphora. <i>A peculiar concrete substance prepared by distillation.</i>
CANELLE CORTEX.	Canella alba. <i>The bark.</i>
CAPSICI BACCÆ.	Capsicum annuum. <i>The berries.</i>
CARBO LIGNI.	<i>Fresh burnt charcoal.</i>
CARDAMINES FLORES.	Cardamine pratensis. <i>The flowers.</i>
CARDAMOMI SEMINA.	Elettaria Cardamomum. <i>The seeds.</i> Maton in Act. Soc. Linn.
CARICÆ FRUCTUS.	Ficus Carica. <i>The preserved fruit.</i>
CARUI SEMINA.	Carum Carui. <i>The seeds.</i>
CARYOPHYLLI.	Eugenia caryophyllata. <i>The unopened flowers dried.</i>
CARYOPHYLLI OLEUM.	<i>The essential oil of the cloves.</i>
CASCARILLÆ CORTEX.	Croton Cascarilla. <i>The bark.</i>
CASSIÆ PULPA.	Cassia Fistula. <i>The pulp of the pods.</i>



CASTOREUM.	Castor Fiber (Rosicus). <i>A peculiar concrete substance.</i>
CATECHU EXTRACTUM.	Acacia Catechu. <i>The extract.</i>
CENTAURII CACUMINA.	Chironia Centaurium. <i>The tops.</i>
CERA ALBA.	<i>White wax.</i>
CERA FLAVA.	<i>Yellow wax.</i>
CEREVISIÆ FERMENTUM.	<i>Yeast.</i>
CETACEUM.	Physeter macrocephalus. <i>A peculiar concrete substance.</i>
CINCHONÆ CORDIFOLIÆ CORTEX.	Cinchona cordifolia. <i>The bark.</i>
CINCHONÆ LANCIFOLIÆ CORTEX.	Cinchona lancifolia. <i>The bark.</i>
CINCHONÆ OBLONGIFOLIÆ CORTEX.	Cinchona oblongifolia. <i>The bark.</i>
CINNAMOMI CORTEX.	Laurus Cinnamomum. <i>The bark.</i>
CINNAMOMI OLEUM.	<i>Its essential oil.</i>
COCCI.	Coccus Cacti.
COLCHICI RADIX.	Colchicum autumnale. <i>The fresh root.</i>
COLOCYNTHIDIS PULPA.	Cucumis Colocynthis. <i>The pulp of the pome.</i>
CONII FOLIA.	Conium maculatum. <i>The leaves.</i>
CONTRAJERVÆ RADIX.	Dorstenia Contrajerva. <i>The root.</i>
COPAIBA.	Copaifera officinalis. <i>The liquid resin.</i>
CORIANDRI SEMINA.	Coriandrum sativum. <i>The seeds.</i>
CORNUA.	Cervus Elaphas. <i>The horns.</i>
CRETA.	<i>Friable carbonate of lime.</i>
CROCI STIGMATA.	Crocus sativus (English). <i>The stigmata.</i>

See, in "Anal. de  
"Hist. Nat."



CUMINI SEMINA.	Cuminum Cyminum. <i>The seeds.</i>
CUPRI SULPHAS.	<i>Sulphate of copper.</i>
CUSPARIAE CORTEX.	Cusparia febrifuga. <i>The bark.</i> BONPLAND, <i>Voy.</i>
CYDONIAE SEMINA.	Pyrus Cydonia. <i>The seeds.</i>
DAUCI RADIX.	Daucus Carota ( <i>cultivated.</i> ) <i>The root.</i>
DAUCI SEMINA.	Daucus Carota ( <i>wild.</i> ) <i>The seeds.</i>
DIGITALIS FOLIA.	Digitalis purpurea. <i>The leaves.</i>
DOLICHI PUBES.	Dolichos pruriens. <i>The bristles of the pods.</i>
DULCAMARAE CAULIS.	Solanum Dulcamara. <i>The stalks.</i>
ELATERII POMA.	Momordica Elaterium. <i>The fresh fruit.</i>
ELEMI.	Amyris Elemifera. <i>The resin.</i>
EUPHORBIAE GUMMI-RESINA.	Euphorbia officinalis. <i>The gum-resin.</i>
FARINA.	Triticum hybernum. <i>The flour.</i>
FERRUM.	<i>Iron filings and wire.</i>
FILICIS RADIX.	Aspidium Filix Mas. <i>The root.</i> SMITH, <i>Flor. Brit.</i>
FOENICULI SEMINA.	Anethum foeniculum. <i>The seeds.</i>
FUCUS.	Fucus vesiculosus.
GALBANI GUMMI-RESINA.	Bubon Galbanum. <i>The gum-resin.</i>
GALLAE.	Cynips Quercûs folii. <i>The nut.</i>
GENTIANAE RADIX.	Gentiana lutea. <i>The root.</i>
GLYCYRRHIZAE RADIX.	Glycyrrhiza glabra. <i>The root.</i>
GRANATI CORTEX.	Punica Granatum. <i>The bark of the fruit.</i>



GUAIACI RESINA ET LIG- NUM.	Guaiacum officinale. <i>The resin and wood.</i>
HÆMATOXYLI LIGNUM.	Hæmatoxylum Campechi- anum. <i>The wood.</i>
HELLEBORI FOETIDI FOLIA.	Helleborus foetidus. <i>The leaves.</i>
HELLEBORI NIGRI RADIX.	Helleborus niger. <i>The root.</i>
HORDEI SEMINA.	Hordeum distichon. <i>The husked seed.</i>
HUMULI STROBILI.	Humulus Lupulus. <i>The dried strobiles.</i>
HYDRARGYRUS.	<i>Quicksilver.</i>
HYOSCYAMI FOLIA ET SEMINA.	Hyoscyamus niger. <i>The leaves and seed.</i>
JALAPAE RADIX.	Convolvulus Jalapa. <i>The root.</i>
IPECACUANHAE RADIX.	Callicocca Ipecacuanha. <i>The root.</i> BROTERO, in Act. Soc. Linn. vol. vi.
JUNIPERI BACCAE ET CACUMINA.	Juniperus communis. <i>The berries and tops.</i>
KINO.	<i>The gum-resin of a non-de- script African tree.</i>
LAPIS CALCARIUS.	<i>"Hard" carbonate of lime.</i>
LAVANDULAE FLORES.	Lavandula Spica. <i>The flowers.</i>
LAURI BACCAE ET FOLIA.	Laurus nobilis. <i>The ber- ries and leaves.</i>
LICHEN.	Lichen Islandicus.
LIMONES.	Citrus medica. <i>The fruit.</i>
LIMONUM CORTEX.	<i>Their external rind.</i>
LINUM CATHARTICUM.	Linum catharticum.
LINI USITATISSIMI SEMI- NA.	Linum usitatissimum. <i>The seeds.</i>
LYTTA.	Lytta vesicatoria.
MAGNESIAE SULPHAS.	<i>Purified sulphate of magnesia.</i>
MALVA.	Malva sylvestris.
MANNA.	Fraxinus Ornus. <i>The juice concreted.</i>



MARRUBIUM.	Marrubium vulgare.
MASTICHE.	Pistachia Lentiscus. <i>The resin.</i>
MEL.	
MENTHA PIPERITA.	Mentha piperita. SMITH, Act. Soc. Linn. vol. v.
MENTHA VIRIDIS.	Mentha viridis. SMITH. Act. Soc. Linn. vol. v.
MENYANTHES.	Menyanthes trifoliata.
MEZEREI CORTEX.	Daphne Mezereum. <i>The bark of the root.</i>
MORI BACCAE.	Morus nigra. <i>The berries.</i>
MOSCHUS.	Moschus moschiferus. <i>A peculiar substance.</i>
MYRISTICAE NUCLEI.	Myristica moschata. <i>The kernels.</i>
MYRRHA.	<i>The gum-resin of a non-descript tree.</i>
OLIBANUM.	Juniperus Lycia. <i>The gum-resin.</i>
OLIVAE OLEUM.	Olea Europæa. <i>The expressed oil of the fruit.</i>
OPIUM.	Papaver somniferum. <i>The concreted juice of the unripe capsules (Turkey).</i>
OPOPONAX.	Pastinaca opoponax. <i>The gum-resin.</i>
ORIGANUM.	Origanum vulgare.
OVUM.	Phasianus Gallus. <i>The egg.</i>
PAPAVERIS CAPSULAE.	Papaver somniferum. <i>The ripe capsules.</i>
PETROLEUM.	
PIMENTAE BACCAE.	Myrtus Pimenta. <i>The berries.</i>
PIPERIS LONGI FRUCTUS.	Piper longum. <i>The unripe fruit dried.</i>
PIPERIS NIGRI BACCAE.	Piper nigrum. <i>The berries.</i>
PIX ARIDA.	Pinus Abies. <i>The prepared resin. Burgundy pitch.</i>



- PIX LIQUIDA.** *Pinus sylvestris. The prepared resin.*  
**PLUMBI CARBONAS.** *Subcarbonate of lead. Astringent.*  
**PLUMBI OXYDUM SEMIVITREUM.** *Litharge.*  
**PORRI RADIX.** *Allium Porrum. The root.*  
**POTASSAE NITRAS.** *Purified nitrate of potassa.*  
**POTASSAE SUPERTARTRAS.** *Purified supertartrate of potassa.*  
**POTASSA IMPURA.** *Impure carbonate of potassa.*  
**PRUNA.** *Prunus domestica. The fruit.*  
**PTEROCARPI LIGNUM.** *Pterocarpus santalinus. The wood.*  
**PULEGIUM.** *Mentha Pulegium.*  
**PYRETHRI RADIX.** *Anthemis Pyrethrum. The root.*  
**QUASSIAE LIGNUM.** *Quassia excelsa. The wood.*  
**QUERCUS CORTEX.** *Quercus pedunculata. The bark.*  
**RESINA FLAVA.** *Pinus sylvestris. The residue after the distillation of oil of turpentine.*  
**RHAMNI BACCAE.** *Rhamnus catharticus. The berries.*  
**RHEI RADIX.** *Rheum palmatum. The root.*  
**RHOEADOS PETALA.** *Papaver Rhoeas. The petals.*  
**RICINI OLEUM ET SEMINA.** *Ricinus communis. The seeds and their expressed oil.*  
**ROSAE CANINAE PULPA.** *Rosa canina. The expressed pulp of the berry.*  
**ROSAE CENTIFOLIAE PETALA.** *Rosa centifolia. The petals.*  
**ROSAE GALLICA PETALA.** *Rosa Gallica. The petals.*  
**ROSMARINI CACUMINA.** *Rosmarinus officinalis. The tops.*



RUBIAE RADIX.	Rubia Tinctorum. <i>The root.</i>
RUTAE FOLIA.	Ruta graveolens. <i>The leaves.</i>
SABINAE FOLIA.	Juniperus Sabina. <i>The leaves.</i>
SACCHARUM.	} Saccharum officinale. <i>Preparation from the expressed juice.</i>
SACCHARUM PURIFICATUM.	
SAGAPENUM.	<i>The gum-resin of a non-descript plant.</i>
SALICIS CORTEX.	Salix Caprea. <i>The bark.</i>
SAMBUCI FLORES.	Sambucus nigra. <i>The flowers.</i>
SAPO DURUS.	<i>Soap made of olive oil and soda. (Spanish.)</i>
SAPO MOLLIS.	<i>Soap made of oil and potassa.</i>
SARSAPARILLAE RADIX.	Smilax Sarsaparilla. <i>The root.</i>
SASSAFRAS LIGNUM ET RADIX.	Laurus Sassafras. <i>The wood and root.</i>
SCAMMONEAE GUMMI-RESINA.	Convolvulus Scammonea. <i>The gum-resin.</i>
SCILLAE RADIX.	Scilla maritima. <i>The root.</i>
SENEGAE RADIX.	Polygala Senega. <i>The root.</i>
SENNAE FOLIA.	Cassia Senna. <i>The leaves.</i>
SERPENTARIAE RADIX.	Aristolochia Serpentaria. <i>The root.</i>
SEVUM.	Ovis Aries. <i>The suet.</i>
SIMAROUBAE CORTEX.	Quassia Simarouba. <i>The bark.</i>
SINAPIS SEMINA.	Sinapis nigra. <i>The seed.</i>
SODAE MURIAS.	<i>Borax. Sub-Borate of soda.</i>
SODAE BORAS.	
SODAE SULPHAS.	<i>Impure sub-carbonate of soda.</i>
SODA IMPURA.	
SPARTH CACUMINA.	Spartium scoparium. <i>The tops.</i>
SPIGELIAE RADIX.	Spigelia Marilandica. <i>The root.</i>

*used in Herms D + 38*



## SPIRITUS RECTIFICATUS.

Its specific gravity is to that of distilled water as .835 to 1.000.

## SPIRITUS TENUIOR.

Its specific gravity is to that of distilled water as .930 to 1.000.

## SPONGIA.

*Spongia officinalis.*

## STANNUM.

*Tin filings.*

## STAPHISAGRIÆ SEMINA.

*Delphinium Staphisagria.*

*The seed.*

## STYRACIS BALSAMUM.

*Styrax officinale. The balsam.*

## SUCCINUM.

*Amber.*

## SULPHUR.

## SULPHUR SUBLIMATUM.

## TABACI FOLIA.

*Nicotiana Tabacum. The dried leaves. (Virginian.)*

## TAMARINDI PULPA.

*Tamarindus Indica. The pulp of the pod.*

## TARAXACI RADIX.

*Leontodon Taraxacum. The root.*

## TEREBINTHINA CANADENSIS.

*Pinus Balsamea. The liquid resin.*

## TEREBINTHINA CHIA.

*Pistachia Terebinthus. The liquid resin.*

## TEREBINTHINA VULGARIS.

*Pinus sylvestris. The liquid resin and oil distilled from it.*

## TEREBINTHINAE OLEUM.

## TESTÆ.

*Ostrea edulis. The shells.*

## TORMENTILLÆ RADIX.

*Tormentilla officinalis. The root. SMITH, Flor. Brit.*

## TOXICODENDRI FOLIA.

*Rhus Toxicodendron. The leaves.*

## TRAGACANTHA.

*Astragalus verus. The gum. OLIVIER, Voy. dans l'Empire Ottoman.*

## TUSSILAGO.

*Tussilago Farfara.*



VALERIANAE RADIX.

Valeriana officinalis(sylvestris.) *The root.*

VERATRI RADIX.

Veratrum album. *The root.*

VIOLAE FLORES.

Viola odorata. *The recent flowers.*

VINUM.

Spanish White Wine, called in English, *Sherry.*

ULMI CORTEX.

Ulmus campestris. *The inner bark.*

UVAE PASSAE.

Vitis vinifera. *The prepared fruit.*

UVAE URSI FOLIA.

Arbutus Uva Ursi. *The leaves.*

ZINCUM.

ZINGIBERIS RADIX.

Zingiber officinale. *The root.* Roscoe Trans. Linn. Soc.



## PREPARATIONS AND COMPOSITIONS.

### ACIDS.

#### ACIDUM ACETICUM.

Take of Vinegar, a gallon.

Distil the acetic acid in a sand-bath, from a glass retort, into a glass receiver kept cool ; then, having thrown away the first pint, preserve the next six.

#### ACIDUM BENZOICUM.

Take of Benzoin, one pound and a half ; lime fresh burnt, four ounces ; water, a gallon and a half ; muriatic acid, four fluidounces.

Rub the benzoin with the lime ; then boil them for half an hour in a gallon of the water, stirring it assiduously with a spatula, and decant the liquor when cold. Boil the residuum again in four pints of water, and decant the liquor as before ; then boil down the liquors mixed together to one half ; filter through paper, and gradually drop in the muriatic acid until there be no more precipitate. Lastly, having poured off the liquor, dry the powder by a gentle heat ; put it in a proper vessel placed in a sand-bath, and sublime the benzoic acid with a moderate fire.

#### ACIDUM CITRICUM.

Take of lemon juice, one point ; prepared chalk, one ounce, or a quantity sufficient to saturate the juice ; diluted sulphuric acid, nine fluidounces.



Add the chalk by degrees to the lemon juice brought to a boiling heat, and mix them; then pour off the liquor. Wash the citrate of lime which remains, in repeated portions of water, and dry it. Then pour upon the dried powder the diluted sulphuric acid, and boil for ten minutes; strain it through a cloth with strong expression, and filter through paper. Evaporate the filtered liquor with a gentle heat, so that crystals may form as it cools.

To obtain the crystals pure, dissolve them in water a second and a third time; filter each solution, boil it down, and put it apart to crystallize.

### ACIDUM MURIATICUM.

Take of dried muriate of soda, two pounds; sulphuric acid, one pound and a half; distilled water, a pint and a half.

First mix the acid with half a pint of the water in a glass retort, and add to the mixture, after it has cooled, the muriate of soda. Pour the rest of the water into a receiver; then having fitted on the retort, distil the muriatic acid over into this water, with the heat of a sand-bath gradually increased until the retort become red.

The specific gravity of this acid is to that of distilled water as 1.170 to 1.000.

If a piece of limestone be put into a fluidounce of this acid, diluted with water, half an ounce should be dissolved.

### ACIDUM NITRICUM.

Take of dried nitrate of potassa, sulphuric acid, of each, two pounds.

Mix them in a glass retort, and distil the nitric acid from a sand-bath, until red fumes appear. Then, having previously added another ounce of dried nitrate of potassa, redistil the acid in the same manner.

The specific gravity of nitric acid is to that of distilled water as 1.500 to 1.000. If a piece of limestone be put into a fluidounce of it diluted with water, seven drachms should be dissolved.



### ACIDUM NITRICUM DILUTUM.

Take of nitric acid, one fluidounce, distilled water, nine fluidounces.

Mix.

### ACIDUM SULPHURICUM DILUTUM.

Take of sulphuric acid, one fluidounce and a half; distilled water, fourteen fluidounces and a half.

Add the acid by degrees to the water, and mix.

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## ALKALIES AND THEIR SALTS.

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### AMMONIÆ CARBONAS.

Take of muriate of ammonia, one pound; prepared chalk dried, two pounds.

Pulverize them separately, then mix them, and sublime with a gradually increased heat, until the retort becomes red hot.

### LIQUOR AMMONIÆ ACETATIS.

Take of Carbonate of ammonia, two ounces; acetic acid, four pints.

Add the acid to the carbonate of ammonia until the effervescence cease, and mix.

### LIQUOR AMMONIÆ CARBONATIS.

Take of Carbonate of ammonia, eight ounces; distilled water, a pint.

Dissolve the carbonate of ammonia in the water, and filter through paper.

### LIQUOR AMMONIÆ.

Take of Muriate of ammonia, lime newly burnt, of each two pounds; water, a pint and a half.



Triturate the muriate of ammonia and lime into a powder separately; then mix them, and introduce them into a large glass retort, into which a pint of water has been previously put. To the retort placed in a sand-bath join a tubulated receiver, through which the ammonia may pass into a third vessel containing eight fluidounces of water and kept cool. Lastly, apply at first a gentle heat, and gradually increase it until the retort becomes red.

#### POTASSÆ ACETAS.

Take of Subcarbonate of potass, a pound and a half; acetic acid (*diluted*), a gallon.

Mix them together in a large glass vessel, and having evaporated the mixture over the fire to one-half, add gradually as much more (*diluted*) acetic acid as may be sufficient to saturate the alkali completely: evaporate again to one-half, and filter. Then evaporate in a water-bath, so that, on being removed from the fire, it shall crystallize.

#### POTASSÆ SULPHAS.

Take of the salt which remains after the distillation of nitric acid, two pounds; boiling water, two gallons. Mix them so as to dissolve the salt, and add as much subcarbonate of potassa as will saturate the acid. Then boil till a pellicle forms on the surface, and, after filtration, set it aside to crystallize. Decant off the water, and dry the crystals on blotting paper.

#### POTASSÆ SUPERSULPHAS.

Take of the salt which remains after the distillation of nitric acid, two pounds; boiling water, four pints. Mix, dissolve, and filter. Then boil until a pellicle be formed, and set it aside to crystallize. Pour off the water, and dry the crystals on blotting paper.

#### POTASSÆ TARTRAS.

Take of Subcarbonate of potassa, one pound; super-



tartrate of potassa, three pounds; boiling water, one gallon.

Dissolve the subcarbonate of potassa in the water, and gradually add the supertartrate of potassa in powder, until it cease to effervesce. Filter the liquor through paper: then evaporate until a pellicle be formed, and set it aside to crystallize. Pour off the water, and dry the crystals on blotting paper.

#### POTASSÆ SUBCARBONAS.

Take of Impure potash reduced to powder, three pounds; boiling water, three pints and a half.

Dissolve the potash in the water, and filter; then pour the solution into a clean iron vessel, and evaporate the water by a gentle heat until the liquor thickens; having removed it from the fire, stir it constantly with an iron spatula until the salt concretes into small grains.

A purer subcarbonate of potassa may be prepared in the same manner from tartar, previously burnt until it is of an ash colour.

#### POTASSÆ CARBONAS.

Take of Subcarbonate of potassa prepared from tartar, one pound; carbonate of ammonia, three ounces; distilled water, one pint.

Add the carbonate of ammonia to the potassa dissolved in the water; then expose it for three hours to the heat of  $180^{\circ}$  in a sand-bath, or until the ammonia be expelled: lastly, set it aside to crystallize. The residuary liquor may be evaporated in the same manner, so as again to afford crystals.

#### LIQUOR POTASSÆ SUBCARBONATIS.

Take of Subcarbonate of potassa, one pound; distilled water, twelve fluidounces.

Dissolve the subcarbonate of potassa in the water, and filter the solution through paper,



## LIQUOR POTASSÆ.

Take of Subcarbonate of potassa, fresh burnt lime, of each one pound; boiling distilled water, a gallon. Dissolve the potassa in two pints of the water; add the rest of the water to the lime. Mix the hot liquors, then set the mixture aside in a covered vessel, and when it is cold, filter it through cotton cloth. If any diluted acid dropt into it excite effervescence, more lime must be added, and the filtration repeated. A pint of this solution should weigh sixteen ounces.

## POTASSA FUSA.

Take of Liquor of potassa, one gallon. Evaporate the water in a clean iron vessel over the fire, until after the cessation of the boiling the potassa melt. Pour this out upon an iron plate into proper forms.

## POTASSA CUM CALCE.

Take of Liquor of potassa, three pints; lime fresh burnt, one pound. Boil the solution down to one pint, then add the lime previously slaked, and mix them intimately.

## SODA TARTARIZATA.

Take of Subcarbonate of soda, twenty ounces; supertartrate of potassa in powder, two pounds; boiling water, ten pints. Dissolve the subcarbonate of soda in the water, and gradually add the supertartrate of potassa. Filter the solution through paper; evaporate until a pellicle be formed, and set it aside to crystallize. Pour off the liquor, and dry the crystals on blotting paper.

## SODÆ SULPHAS.

Take of the salt which remains after the distillation of muriatic acid, two pounds; boiling water, two pints and a half.



Dissolve the salt in the water, and gradually add as much subcarbonate of soda as will saturate the acid. Evaporate until a pellicle appear; and, after filtering the liquor, set it aside to crystallize. Pour off the liquor, and dry the crystals on blotting paper.

### SODÆ SUBCARBONAS.

Take of Impure soda (barilla) in powder, one pound; boiling distilled water, a gallon.

Boil the soda in the water for half an hour, and filter.

Evaporate the solution to two pints, and set it aside to crystallize. Throw away the liquor that remains.

### SODÆ SUBCARBONAS EXSICCATA.

Take of Subcarbonate of soda, one pound.

Apply a boiling heat to the subcarbonate of soda in a clean iron vessel until it be perfectly dry, stirring it continually with an iron spatula; lastly, reduce it to powder.

### SODÆ CARBONAS.

Take of Subcarbonate of soda, one pound; subcarbonate of ammonia, three ounces; distilled water, a pint.

Add the ammonia to the solution of subcarbonate of soda; then expose the mixture in a sand-bath to a heat of  $180^{\circ}$  for three hours, or until the ammonia be expelled; lastly, set it aside to crystallize. In the same manner evaporate the residuary liquor, and again set it apart to crystallize.

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## EARTHS AND THEIR SALTS.

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### ALUMEN EXSICCATUM.

Melt alum in an earthen pot over the fire, and increase the heat until the ebullition cease.



## LIQUOR ALUMINIS COMPOSITUS.

Take of Alum, sulphate of zinc, of each half an ounce ;  
boiling water, two pints.

Dissolve the alum and sulphate of zinc in the water,  
then filter the solution through paper.

## CALX.

Take of Limestone, one pound.

Break it into small pieces, and expose it for an hour in  
a crucible to a very strong fire, or until the carbonic  
acid be so completely expelled, that, on the addition  
of acetic acid, no air bubbles are formed.

Lime may be made in the same manner from *shells*,  
after they have been washed in boiling water, and  
freed from all impurities.

## LIQUOR CALCIS.

Take of Lime, half a pound ; boiling distilled water,  
twelve pints.

Pour the water upon the lime, and agitate them together ;  
immediately cover the vessel and set it aside for three  
hours ; then preserve the solution upon the undis-  
solved lime in well corked glass bottles ; and decant  
off the clear fluid when it is wanted for use.

## CRETA PRÆPARATA.

Take of Chalk, one pound.

Add a little water to the chalk, and triturate it to a fine  
powder. Throw this into a large vessel filled with  
water : then agitate them, and, after a short interval,  
decant off the supernatant liquid, still turbid, into  
another vessel, and set it by, that the powder may  
subside. Lastly, having poured off the water, dry  
this powder.

## MAGNESIÆ CARBONAS.

Take of Sulphate of magnesia ; subcarbonate of potassa,  
of each, one pound ; water, three gallons.



Dissolve separately the subcarbonate in three pints of the water, and the sulphate in five, and filter. Then add the rest of the water to the solution of the sulphate; boil it, and, while it is boiling, mix with it, by constant stirring, the solution of the subcarbonate, and strain through linen. Lastly, wash the powder repeatedly with boiling water, and dry upon blotting paper with a heat of 200°.

### MAGNESIA.

Take of Carbonate (subcarbonate) of magnesia, four ounces.

Burn it in a very strong fire for two hours, or until no effervescence is excited, when acetic acid is dropped into it.

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## PREPARATIONS OF SULPHUR.

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### SULPHUR LOTUM.

Take of Sublimed sulphur, a pound.

Pour on boiling water, so that the acid, if there be any, may be entirely washed away; then dry.

### SULPHUR PRAECIPITATUM.

Take of Sublimed sulphur, one pound; fresh burnt lime, three pounds.

Boil the sulphur and lime together in water, then filter the liquor through paper, and drop into it as much muriatic acid as may be necessary to precipitate the sulphur. Lastly, wash this precipitate by repeatedly pouring upon it water till it becomes insipid.

### OLEUM SULPHURATUM.

Take of Washed sulphur, four ounces; olive oil, a pint.



Gradually project the sulphur upon the oil, heated in a very large iron vessel, and stir continually with a spatula till they unite.

### SULPHURETUM POTASSAE.

Take of Washed sulphur, one ounce ; subcarbonate of potassa, five ounces.

Rub them together, and place the mixture in a covered crucible over the fire until they unite.

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## METALS AND THEIR SALTS.

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### *PREPARATIONS FROM ANTIMONY.*

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#### ANTIMONII OXYDUM.

Take of Sulphuret of antimony in powder, two ounces ; muriatic acid, eleven fluidounces ; nitric acid, one fluidounce.

Gradually add the antimony to the acids previously mixed in a glass vessel, and boil briskly for an hour ; then filter, and pour the filtered solution into a gallon of water, in which two ounces of subcarbonate of potassa have been previously dissolved. Wash the precipitated powder with repeated affusions of water, until no acid remain ; then dry it upon blotting paper.

#### ANTIMONII SULPHURETUM PRAECIPITATUM.

Take of Sulphuret of antimony in powder, two pounds ; liquor of potassa, four pints ; distilled water, three pints.



Mix and boil over a gentle fire for three hours, constantly stirring, and adding, from time to time, as much distilled water as may keep up the original quantity. Strain the solution directly through double linen, and gradually drop into it, when still hot, as much diluted sulphuric acid as may be sufficient to precipitate it; then wash away the sulphate of potassa by hot water; dry the precipitated sulphuret of antimony, and triturate it to powder.

### ANTIMONIUM TARTARIZATUM.

Take of Oxyd of antimony, two ounces; supertartrate of potassa in powder, three ounces; distilled water, eighteen fluidounces.

Gradually throw the antimony and supertartrate of potassa, mixed together, into the water heated to the boiling point in a glass vessel, and boil for half an hour; then filter the solution through paper, and evaporate it in a glass vessel by a gentle fire, so as to crystallize by slow cooling.

### PULVIS ANTIMONIALIS.

Take of Sulphuret of antimony in powder, one pound; hartshorn shavings, two pounds.

Mix, and throw them into a wide iron pot heated to whiteness, stirring them assiduously until they become of an ash-gray colour. Take them out and pulverize them. Put the powder into a coated crucible, to which another crucible, having a small hole in its bottom, and inverted over it, is luted. Then apply heat, and gradually increase it, so that it may be kept white for two hours. Triturate the residuum into a very fine powder.

### LIQUOR ANTIMONII TARTARIZATI.

Take of Tartarized antimony, a scruple; boiling distilled water, four fluidounces; wine (*sherry*), six fluidounces. Dissolve the tartarized antimony in the boiling distilled water; then add the wine.



## *PREPARATION OF SILVER.*

### ARGENTI NITRAS.

Take of Silver, one ounce; nitric acid, a fluidounce and a half; distilled water, two fluidounces.

Mix the nitric acid with the water, and dissolve the silver in the mixture on a sand bath. Then gradually increase the heat, that the nitrate of silver may be dried. Melt this in a crucible over a gentle fire, until the water being expelled, the ebullition ceases; then pour it out immediately into proper moulds.

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## *PREPARATIONS OF ARSENIC.*

### ARSENICI OXYDUM PRAEPARATUM.

Reduce oxyd of arsenic to powder; then put it into a crucible; expose it to the fire, and sublime it into another crucible inverted over the former.

### LIQUOR ARSENICALIS.

Take of Prepared oxyd of arsenic in very fine powder, subcarbonate of potassa from tartar, of each sixty-four grains; distilled water, a pint.

Boil them together in a glass vessel, until the arsenic be entirely dissolved. Add to the solution when cold,

Compound spirit of lavender four fluidrachms.

Lastly, add as much distilled water as will make the whole amount exactly to a pint.

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## *PREPARATIONS OF COPPER.*

### CUPRUM AMMONIATUM.

Take of Sulphate of copper, half an ounce; subcarbonate of ammonia, six drachms.

Rub them together in a glass mortar until the efferves-



cence cease ; then wrap up the ammoniated copper in blotting paper, and dry it with a gentle heat.

### LIQUOR CUPRI AMMONIATI.

Take of Ammoniated copper, one drachm; distilled water, one pint.

Dissolve the ammoniated copper in the water, and filter the solution through paper.

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## PREPARATIONS OF IRON.

### FERRUM AMMONIATUM.

Take of Carbonate of iron, muriate of ammonia, of each one pound.

Mix them accurately, and instantly sublime, by the application of a strong fire ; lastly, reduce to powder.

### FERRI CARBONAS.

Take of Sulphate of iron, eight ounces ; subcarbonate of soda, ten ounces ; boiling water, one gallon.

Dissolve the sulphate of iron and subcarbonate of soda separately, each in four pints of the water ; mix the solutions, and set the mixture aside until the precipitate falls ; having poured off the supernatant liquor, wash the carbonate of iron in warm water, and dry it, wrapped up in bibulous paper, with a gentle heat.

### FERRI SULPHAS.

Take of Iron, sulphuric acid, of each, by weight, eight ounces ; water, four pints.

Mix the sulphuric acid with the water in a glass vessel, and to these add the iron ; then, when the effervescence has ceased, filter the solution through paper, and after due evaporation set it aside to crystallize. Pour off the liquid, and dry the crystals on blotting paper.



**FERRUM TARTARIZATUM.**

Take of Iron, one pound; supertartrate of potassa in powder, two pounds; water, one pint.

Rub them together, and expose the mixture to the action of the air for eight days in a wide glass vessel; then dry it in a sand bath, and reduce it to a very minute powder. Add another pint of water to this powder, and set it aside for eight days; then dry the mass, and powder it again.

**LIQUOR FERRI ALKALINI.**

Take of Iron, two drachms and a half; nitric acid, two fluidounces; distilled water, six fluidounces; solution of subcarbonate of potassa, six fluidounces.

Mix the acid and water, and pour the mixture upon the iron. As soon as the effervescence has ceased, pour off the acid solution; add this gradually, and at intervals, to the solution of subcarbonate of potassa, shaking it occasionally, until it become of a dark red colour, and no more effervescence be excited. Lastly, let it stand for six hours, and pour off the solution.

**TINCTURA FERRI AMMONIATI.**

Take of Ammoniated iron, four ounces; proof spirit, one pint.

Macerate and strain.

**TINCTURA FERRI MURIATIS.**

Take of Carbonate of iron, half a pound; muriatic acid, a pint; rectified spirit, three pints.

Pour the muriatic acid on the carbonate of iron in a glass vessel, and shake the mixture occasionally during three days. Then set it by, that the sediment, if any, may subside, and pour off the liquor; add the spirit.

**VINUM FERRI.**

Take of Iron filings, two ounces; wine, two pints.



Mix them, and set the mixture aside for a month, often shaking the vessel; then filter it through paper.

## PREPARATIONS OF MERCURY.

### HYDRARGYRI OXYMURIAS.

Take of Purified mercury, by weight, two pounds; sulphuric acid, by weight, thirty ounces; dried muriate of soda, four pounds.

Boil the mercury with the sulphuric acid in a glass vessel, until the sulphate of mercury be dried; rub this, when cold, in an earthen-ware mortar, with the muriate of soda; then sublime in a glass cucurbit with a gradually increased heat.

### LIQUOR HYDRARGYRI OXYMURIATIS.

Take of Oxymuriate of mercury, eight grains; distilled water, fifteen fluidounces; rectified spirit, one fluidounce.

Dissolve the oxymuriate of mercury in the water, and add to it the spirit.

### HYDRARGYRUS CUM CRETA.

Take of Purified mercury, by weight, three ounces; prepared chalk, five ounces.

Rub them together until the globules disappear.

### HYDRARGYRI SUBMURIAS.

Take of Oxymuriate of mercury, one pound; purified mercury, by weight, nine ounces.

Rub them together until the globules disappear, and sublime. Take out the sublimed matter, powder and sublime it a second and a third time. Afterwards triurate the matter into a very fine powder, to be prepared as directed for chalk.



**HYDRARGYRI NITRICO-OXYDUM.**

Take of Purified mercury, by weight, three pounds; nitric acid, by weight, one pound and a half; distilled water, two pints.

Mix them in a glass vessel, and boil until the mercury be dissolved, and a white mass remains after the evaporation of the water. Rub this to powder, and put it into another vessel which must be very shallow; then apply a gentle heat, and gradually increase it until it cease to emit red vapours.

**HYDRARGYRI OXYDUM CINEREUM.**

Take of Submuriate of mercury, an ounce; limewater, a gallon,

Boil the submuriate of mercury in the limewater, with constant stirring, until the gray oxyd subside; wash this with distilled water, and then dry it.

**HYDRARGYRI OXYDUM RUBRUM.**

Take of Purified mercury, one pound by weight.

Put it into a glass vessel, with a narrow mouth and broad bottom. Expose this open to about the six-hundredth degree of heat, until the metal be converted into red scales; then reduce it to a very fine powder.

**HYDRARGYRUS PRÆCIPITATUS ALBUS.**

Take of Oxymuriate of mercury, muriate of ammonia, of each half a pound; solution of subcarbonate of potassa, half a pint; distilled water, four pints.

Dissolve first the muriate of ammonia, then the oxymuriate of mercury, in the distilled water, and add to these the solution of subcarbonate of potassa. Wash the precipitate until it become insipid, and then dry it.

**HYDRARGYRUS PURIFICATUS.**

Take of Mercury, by weight, six pounds; iron-filings, one pound,



Rub them together, and distil the mercury from an iron retort.

### HYDRARGYRI SULPHURETUM RUBRUM.

Take of Purified mercury, forty ounces by weight; sublimed sulphur, eight ounces.

Mix the mercury over the fire with the melted sulphur; and as soon as the mass swells up, remove the vessel from the fire, and cover it strongly, to prevent inflammation: then powder it, and sublime.

## PREPARATIONS OF LEAD.

### LIQUOR PLUMBI ACETATIS.

Take of Semivitrified oxyd of lead, two pounds and four ounces; acetic acid (distilled vinegar), one gallon.

Mix them, and boil down to six pints, constantly stirring; then set it by, until the impurities have subsided, and strain it.

### PLUMBI SUPERACETAS.

Take of Carbonate of lead, one pound; acetic acid (distilled vinegar), one gallon and a half.

Boil the carbonate of lead in the acid until it be saturated; then filter the solution through paper; and, after evaporation till a pellicle be formed, set it aside to crystallize. Pour off the liquid, and dry the crystals on blotting paper.

### LIQUOR PLUMBI ACETATIS DILUTUS.

Take of Solution of acetate of lead, one drachm; distilled water, one pint; proof spirit, one fluidrachm.

Mix.



## PREPARATIONS OF ZINC.

### CALAMINA PRÆPARATA.

Burn the calamine, and beat it to powder; lastly, reduce it to a very fine powder, in the manner directed for the preparation of chalk.

### ZINCI OXYDUM.

Inject successively small pieces of zinc into a large deep crucible, heated to whiteness, and inclined to one side, with another crucible placed over it, so that the zinc may be exposed to the action of the air, and frequently stirred with an iron rod. Remove from time to time the oxyd which arises, and pass its white and lighter part through a sieve. Pour water upon this, and reduce it to a very fine powder, as directed for chalk.

### ZINCI SULPHAS.

Take of Zinc broken into bits, three ounces; sulphuric acid, by weight, five ounces; water, four pints. Mix them in a glass vessel, and after the effervescence has finished, filter the solution through paper; then evaporate to a pellicle, and set it aside to crystallize,

## VEGETABLES.

Vegetables are to be gathered in their native soil and situation, and in a dry season, when they are neither wet with showers nor dew; they are to be collected every year, and what are older must be thrown away.

*Roots*, for the most part, are to be dug up before their leaves or stalks shoot up.

*Barks* ought to be gathered when they can be separated most easily from the wood,



*Leaves* are to be plucked after the flowers have faded, and before the seeds are ripe.

*Flowers* are to be gathered when just opened.

*Seeds* are to be collected when ripe, and before they fall; they are to be kept in their proper coverings.

### VEGETABILIMUM PRAEPARATIO.

Vegetables, soon after they are gathered, except those which are to be used fresh, are to be loosely spread out, and dried as quickly as possible, with a heat so gentle as not to alter the colour. They are then to be preserved from the action of light and moisture in proper situations or vessels.

Roots, which are required to be preserved fresh, are to be buried in dry sand. The *SQUILL* ROOT, before drying it, is to have its dry coat peeled off, and to be cut transversely into thin slices.

Expose pulpy fruits, if they be unripe, or ripe and dry, in a moist place, that they may become soft; then express the pulp through a hair sieve: afterwards boil with a gentle heat, and stir frequently; and, lastly, evaporate the water in a water bath, until the pulp acquires a proper consistence.

Pour boiling water on the bruised pods of *Cassia*, so as to wash out the pulp; then press the matter, first through a coarse, and afterwards through a hair sieve; lastly, evaporate the water in a water bath, so as to reduce the pulp to a proper consistence.

Express the pulps of ripe and recent fruits through a sieve without boiling them.

### GUMMI-RESINAE.

Separate opium very carefully from all extraneous matters, especially those adhering to its outside. Opium is to be kept in two states; one *soft* fit for making pills, and another *hard*, dried in a water bath, until it become pulverizable.



Those gum-resins are to be preferred which are selected so pure that they require no purification. But if they seem impure, boil them in water until they soften; then squeeze them through a canvas bag by means of a press. Let them remain at rest till the resinous part subside; then evaporate, in a water bath, the part of the water decanted off; and, towards the end of the evaporation, mix the resinous part with the gummy, so as to form one mass.

You may also purify any gum-resin which melts easily by putting it into an ox bladder, and holding it in boiling water till it becomes so soft, that it can be separated from its impurities by pressing it through a hempen bag.

Dissolve storax balsam in rectified spirit, and strain the solution: then distil over the spirit in a gentle heat, until the balsam has acquired a proper consistence.

### EXPRESSED OILS.

#### OLEUM AMYGDALAE.

Macerate almonds, either sweet or bitter, in cold water, for twelve hours, and bruise them. Then express the oil, without heat.

#### OLEUM LINI.

Bruise the seeds of common flax, and afterwards express the oil without heat.

#### OLEUM RICINI.

Bruise castor seeds, previously decorticated, and express the oil without heat.

### DISTILLED OILS.

#### OIL OF ANISE.

#### CHAMOMILE.



## OIL OF CARRAWAY.

JUNIPER.

LAVENDER.

PEPPERMINT.

SPEARMINT.

ORIGANUM.

PIMENTA.

PENNYROYAL.

ROSEMARY.

The seeds of anise and carraway, the flowers of chamomile and lavender, the berries of juniper and pimenta, the tops of rosemary, and the entire plants of other articles dried, are to be used.

Each of these is to be put into an alembic, and covered with water, and the oil distilled into a large refrigerator.

The water which distils over with the oils of carraway, peppermint, mint, pimenta, and pennyroyal, is to be kept for use.

## OLEUM SUCCINI.

Put the amber into an alembic, and distil from a sand bath, with a gradually increased heat, an acid liquor, oil, and salt impregnated with oil. Then re-distil the oil twice.

## OLEUM TEREBINTHINAE RECTIFICATUM.

Take of Oil of turpentine, one pint; water, four pints, Distil.

DISTILLED WATERS.

The waters are to be distilled from the dried herbs, unless otherwise ordered, because they are not to be had fresh at all times of the year. Whenever the herbs are used fresh, the weights are to be doubled.



To every gallon of these waters add five fluidounces of proof spirit, to preserve them.

### AQUA DISTILLATA.

Take of Water, ten gallons.

First distil four pints, which are to be rejected, and then distil four gallons. This water is to be kept in a glass bottle.

### AQUA ANETHI.

Take of Dill seeds bruised, one pound.

Pour upon them so much water that, after the distillation, enough may be left to prevent empyreuma.

Distil one gallon.

### AQUA CARUI.

Take of Caraway seeds bruised, one pound.

Pour on them so much water, that during the distillation there may be sufficient to prevent empyreuma.

Distil one gallon.

### AQUA CINNAMOMI.

Take of Cinnamon bark bruised, one pound; water, one pint.

Macerate the bark in the water for twenty-four hours; then add a sufficient quantity of water to prevent empyreuma during the distillation. Distil one gallon.

### AQUA FOENICULI.

Take of Fennel seeds bruised, one pound.

Pour upon them so much water, that, after the distillation, enough may remain to prevent empyreuma.

Distil one gallon.

### AQUA MENTHAE PIPERITAE.

Take of Peppermint, one pound and a half.

Pour over it as much water as will prevent empyreuma during the distillation. Distil one gallon.



## AQUA MENTHAE VIRIDIS.

Take of Spearmint, one pound and a half.

Pour over it as much water as will prevent empyreuma during the distillation. Distil one gallon.

## AQUA PIMENTAE.

Take of Pimenta berries bruised, half a pound; water, one pint.

Macerate the berries in the water for twenty-four hours, and, with a sufficient quantity of water to prevent empyreuma, distil one gallon.

## AQUA PULEGII.

Take of Pennyroyal, a pound and a half.

Pour over it a sufficient quantity of water to prevent empyreuma, and distil a gallon.

## AQUA ROSAE.

Take of the fresh petals of the hundred leaved rose, eight pounds.

Pour over them as much water as will prevent empyreuma during the distillation. Distil one gallon.

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DECOCTIONS.

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DECOCTUM ALOES COMPOSITUM.

Take of Extract of liquorice, half an ounce; subcarbonate of potassa, two scruples; extract of spiked aloes in powder, myrrh in powder, saffron stigmata, of each one drachm; water, one pint.

Boil them to twelve fluidounces, and strain; then add four fluidounces of the compound tincture of cardamoms.

## DECOCTUM CINCHONAE.

Take of Lance-leaved cinchona bark bruised, one ounce; water, one pint.



Boil for ten minutes in a vessel slightly covered, and strain the liquor while it is hot.

### DECOCTUM CYDONIAE.

Take of Quince seeds, two drachms ; water, one pint. Boil them over a gentle fire for ten minutes ; then strain.

### DECOCTUM DULCAMARAE.

Take of Woody nightshade stalks sliced, one ounce ; water, one pint and a half. Boil down to a pint, and strain.

### DECOCTUM HORDEI.

Take of Pearl barley, two ounces ; water, four pints and a half.

First wash off all extraneous matter from the barley with cold water ; then add half a pint of the water, and boil a little. Throw this water away, and pour on the remaining water boiling hot ; boil down to two pints, and strain.

### DECOCTUM HORDEI COMPOSITUM.

Take of Decoction of barley, two pints ; figs sliced, two ounces ; liquorice root sliced and bruised, half an ounce ; raisins stoned, two ounces ; water, one pint.

Boil down to two pints, and strain.

### DECOCTUM LICHENIS.

Take of Iceland moss, one ounce ; water, a pint and a half.

Boil down to a pint, and strain.

### DECOCTUM MALVAE COMPOSITUM.

Take of Mallow dried, one ounce ; chamomile flowers dried, half an ounce ; water, one pint.

Boil for fifteen minutes, and strain.



## DECOCTUM PAPAVERIS.

Take of the capsules of the white poppy bruised, four ounces ; water, four pints.

Boil for a quarter of an hour, and strain.

## DECOCTUM QUERCUS.

Take of Oak bark, one ounce ; water, two pints.

Boil down to one pint, and strain.

## DECOCTUM SARSAPARILLAE.

Take of Sarsaparilla root sliced, four ounces ; boiling water, four pints.

Macerate for four hours in a lightly covered vessel, and placed near the fire ; then take out the sarsaparilla, and bruise it. When bruised, put it again into the liquor ; macerate for two hours more, then boil it down to two pints, and strain.

## DECOCTUM SARSAPARILLAE COMPOSITUM.

Take of Decoction of sarsaparilla boiling, four pints ; sassafras root sliced, guaiac raspings, liquorice root bruised, of each one ounce ; bark of mezereon root, three drachms.

Boil for a quarter of an hour, and strain.

## DECOCTUM SENEGAE.

Take of Senega root, one ounce ; water, two pints.

Boil to one pint, and strain.

## DECOCTUM ULMI.

Take of the fresh elm bark bruised, four ounces ; water, four pints.

Boil to two pints, and strain.

## DECOCTUM VERATRI.

Take of the root of white hellebore powdered, one ounce ; water, two pints ; rectified spirit, two fluidounces.



Boil the root in the water down to one pint, and strain; after the liquor is cold, add to it the spirit.

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## INFUSIONS.

### INFUSUM ANTHEMIDIS.

Take of Chamomile flowers, two drachms; boiling water, half a pint.

Macerate in a vessel loosely covered for ten minutes, and filter.

### INFUSUM ARMORACIAE COMPOSITUM.

Take of Fresh horseradish root sliced, mustard seed bruised, of each an ounce; boiling water, a pint.

Macerate for two hours in a lightly covered vessel, and strain; then add one fluidounce of compound spirit of horseradish.

### INFUSUM AURANTII COMPOSITUM.

Take of dried orange-peel, two drachms; fresh lemon-peel, one drachm; bruised cloves, half a drachm; boiling water, half a pint.

Macerate for fifteen minutes, in a vessel lightly covered, and strain.

### INFUSUM CALUMBAE.

Take of Calumba root sliced, one drachm; boiling water, half a pint.

Macerate for two hours in a lightly covered vessel, and strain.

### INFUSUM CARYOPHYLLORUM.

Take of Cloves bruised, one drachm; boiling water, half a pint.

Macerate for two hours in a vessel lightly covered, and strain.



## INFUSUM CASCARILLAE.

Take of Cascarilla bark bruised, half an ounce ; boiling water, half a pint.

Macerate for two hours in a lightly covered vessel, and strain.

## INFUSUM CATECHU.

Take of Extract of catechu, two drachms and a half ; cinnamon bark bruised, half a drachm ; boiling water, half a pint.

Macerate for an hour in a lightly covered vessel, and strain.

## INFUSUM CINCHONAE.

Take of Lance-leaved (*common pale*) cinchona bark bruised, half an ounce ; boiling water, half a pint.

Macerate for two hours in a loosely covered vessel, and strain.

## INFUSUM CUSPARIAE.

Take of Cusparia bark bruised, two drachms ; boiling water, half a pint.

Macerate for two hours in a loosely covered vessel, and strain.

## INFUSUM DIGITALIS.

Take of Foxglove leaves dried, a drachm ; boiling water, half a pint.

Macerate for four hours in a lightly covered vessel, and strain ; then add of spirit of cinnamon, half a fluid-ounce.

## INFUSUM GENTIANAE COMPOSITUM.

Take of Gentian root sliced, dried orange peel, of each one drachm ; fresh lemon peel, two drachms ; boiling water, twelve fluidounces.

Macerate for an hour in a lightly covered vessel, and strain.



## INFUSUM LINI.

Take of Linseed bruised, an ounce; liquorice root sliced, half an ounce; boiling water, two pints. Macerate for four hours, near the fire, in a vessel lightly covered, and strain.

## INFUSUM QUASSIÆ.

Take of Quassia wood chipped, a scruple; boiling water, half a pint. Macerate for two hours in a lightly covered vessel, and strain.

## INFUSUM RHEI.

Take of Rhubarb root sliced, one drachm; boiling water, half a pint. Macerate for two hours in a lightly covered vessel, and strain.

## INFUSUM ROSAE.

Take of Dried petals of the red rose, half an ounce; boiling water, two pints and a half; diluted sulphuric acid, three fluidrachms; refined sugar, one ounce and a half. Pour the water on the petals in a covered glass vessel; then add the acid, and macerate for half an hour; strain the liquor, and add the sugar.

## INFUSUM SENNAE.

Take of Senna leaves, an ounce and a half; ginger root sliced, one drachm; boiling water, one pint. Macerate for an hour in a lightly covered vessel, and strain.

## INFUSUM SIMAROUBAE.

Take of Simarouba bark bruised, half a drachm; boiling water, half a pint. Macerate for two hours in a lightly covered vessel, and strain.



## INFUSUM TABACI.

Take of Tobacco leaves, a drachm; boiling water, a pint.  
Macerate for an hour in a lightly covered vessel, and strain.

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*MUCILAGES.*

## MUCILAGO ACACIAE.

Take of Acacia gum in powder, four ounces; boiling water, half a pint.  
Rub the gum with the water gradually added, until it be dissolved.

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## MUCILAGO AMYLI.

Take of Starch, three drachms; water, one pint.  
Triturate the starch with the water gradually added, and boil till it become a mucilage.

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*EXTRACTS.*

In preparing all the extracts, evaporate the fluid as quickly as possible in a broad shallow dish placed in a water bath, until it become of a proper thickness for forming pills; stirring it constantly towards the end with a spatula.

Sprinkle a little rectified spirit on all softer extracts.

## EXTRACTUM ACONITI.

Take of Aconite leaves fresh, one pound.  
Bruise them in a stone mortar, sprinkling a little water upon them; then express the juice, and without separating the sediment, evaporate it to a proper thickness.



## EXTRACTUM ALÖES.

Take of Extract of spiked alöe in powder, half a pound; boiling water, four pints.

Macerate for three days with a gentle heat; then strain, and set it at rest till the impurities subside. Pour off the purified liquor, and evaporate to a proper thickness.

## EXTRACTUM ANTHEMIDIS.

Take of Chamomile flowers dried, one pound; water, one gallon.

Boil to four pounds, and strain the liquor while it is hot; then evaporate to a proper consistence.

## EXTRACTUM BELLADONNAE.

Take of Deadly nightshade leaves fresh, one pound.

Bruise them in a stone mortar, sprinkling a little water over them; then express the juice, and, without any separation of the sediment, evaporate it to a proper consistence.

## EXTRACTUM CINCHONAE.

Take of Lance-leaved cinchona (*common pale*) bark bruised, one pound; water, a gallon.

Boil down to six pints, and strain the liquor while it is warm. In the same manner boil it down again four successive times in an equal quantity of water, and strain. Finally, mix the solutions, and evaporate the mixture to a proper consistence.

This extract must be kept in a *soft* state fit for making pills, and in a *hard* state that it may be reduced to powder.

## EXTRACTUM CINCHONAE RESINOSUM.

Take of Lance-leaved cinchona bark bruised, one pound; rectified spirit, four pints.

Macerate for four days, and strain; distil the tincture in a water bath, until the extract has acquired the due consistence.



## EXTRACTUM COLOCYNTHIDIS.

Take of Pulp of colocynth, a pound ; water, a gallon.  
Boil down to four pints, and strain the liquor while it is hot ; then evaporate to a proper consistence.

## EXTRACTUM COLOCYNTHIDIS COMPOSITUM.

Take of Pulp of colocynth sliced, six drachms ; extract of the spiked alöe powdered, one ounce and a half ; scammony gum-resin powdered, half an ounce ; cardamom seeds powdered, a drachm ; hard soap, three drachms ; boiling water, two pints.

Macerate the colocynth pulp in the water with a gentle heat for four days. Strain the liquor, and add to it the aloes, scammony, and soap ; then evaporate to a proper consistence, and towards the end of the inspissation mix in the cardamom seeds.

## EXTRACTUM CONII.

Take of Fresh hemlock, a pound.

Bruise it in a stone-ware mortar, sprinkling over it a little water ; then express the juice, and, without separating the sediment, evaporate it to a proper consistence.

## EXTRACTUM ELATERII.

Slice ripe wild cucumbers, express the juice very gently, and pass it through a very fine hair sieve into a glass vessel ; then set it at rest for some hours, until the thicker part subside : throw away the thinner supernatant fluid, and dry the thicker part with a gentle heat.

## EXTRACTUM GENTIANÆ.

Take of Gentian root sliced, one pound ; boiling water, one gallon.

Macerate for twenty-four hours ; then boil down to four pints ; strain the liquor while it is hot, and evaporate it to a proper consistence.



## EXTRACTUM GLYCYRRHIZÆ.

Take of Liquorice root sliced, one pound; boiling water, one gallon.

Macerate for twenty-four hours; boil down to four pints; then strain the hot fluid, and evaporate it to a proper consistence.

## EXTRACTUM HAEMATXYLI.

Take of Logwood rasped, one pound; boiling water, one gallon.

Macerate for twenty-four hours; then boil down to four pints, strain the hot liquor, and evaporate to a proper consistence.

## EXTRACTUM HUMULI.

Take of Hops, half a pound; water, one gallon.

Boil down to four pints; strain the hot liquor, and evaporate to a proper consistence.

## EXTRACTUM HYOSCYAMI.

Take of Fresh leaves of henbane, one pound.

Bruise them in a stone mortar, sprinkling on them a little water; then press out the juice, and without separating the sediment evaporate it to a proper consistence.

## EXTRACTUM JALAPAE.

Take of Jalap root powdered, one pound; rectified spirit, four pints; water, ten pints.

Macerate the jalap root in the spirits for four days, and pour off the tincture. Boil the residuum in the water down to two pints. Then strain the tincture and the decoction separately; distil the former, and evaporate the latter, until both begin to thicken. Lastly, mix the extract with the resin, and evaporate the mixture to a proper consistence.

This extract should be kept in a *soft* state fit for making pills, and in a *hard* state so that it may be reduced to powder.



## EXTRACTUM OPII.

Take of Opium sliced, half a pound; water, three pints.

Pour a small quantity of the water upon the opium, and macerate for twelve hours, that it may soften; then, adding gradually the rest of the water, triturate them until they be thoroughly mixed, and set the mixture at rest, that the impurities may subside; then strain the liquor, and evaporate it to a proper thickness.

## EXTRACTUM PAPAVERIS.

Take of Capsules of the poppy bruised, one pound; boiling water, one gallon.

Macerate for twenty-four hours; then boil down to four pints: strain the hot liquor, and evaporate it to a proper consistence.

## EXTRACTUM RHEI.

Take of Rhubarb root bruised, one pound; proof spirit, one pint; water, seven pints.

Macerate with a gentle heat for four days; then strain the solution, and set it aside until the impurities fall: pour off the clear liquor, and evaporate to a proper consistence.

## EXTRACTUM SARSAPARILLÆ.

Take of Sarsaparilla root sliced, one pound; boiling water, one gallon.

Macerate for twenty-four hours; then boil to four pints, and strain the liquor while hot; lastly, evaporate to a proper thickness.

## EXTRACTUM TARAXACI.

Take of Fresh dandelion root bruised, one pound; boiling water, one gallon.

Macerate for twenty-four hours; then boil down to four pints; strain the hot liquor, and evaporate it to a proper consistence.



*MIXTURES.**MISTURA AMMONIACI.*

Take of Ammoniacum, two drachms ; water, one pint.  
Triturate the ammoniacum with the water poured on it  
gradually, until they are perfectly mixed.

*MISTURA AMYGDALÆ.*

Take of Almond confection, two ounces ; distilled wa-  
ter, a pint.  
Gradually add the water to the confection, and triturate,

*MISTURA ASSAFOETIDÆ.*

Take of Assafoetida, two drachms ; water, half a pint.  
Triturate the assafoetida, gradually adding the water un-  
til they be thoroughly mixed.

*MISTURA CAMPHORÆ.*

Take of Camphor, half a drachm ; rectified spirit, ten  
minims ; water, one pint.  
Rub the camphor with the spirit, then add the water  
gradually, and strain.

*MISTURA CORNU USTI.*

Take of Burnt hartshorn, two ounces ; acacia gum in  
powder, one ounce ; water, three pints.  
Boil down to two pints, constantly stirring, and strain.

*MISTURA CRETÆ.*

Take of Prepared chalk, half an ounce ; refined sugar,  
three drachms ; acacia gum powdered, half an ounce ;  
water, one pint.  
Mix them.

*MISTURA FERRI COMPOSITA.*

Take of Myrrh in powder, one drachm ; subcarbonate  
of potassa, twenty-five grains ; rose-water, seven  
fluidounces and a half ; sulphate of iron in powder,  
one scruple ; spirit of nutmeg, half a fluidounce ;  
refined sugar, a drachm.



Rub together the myrrh, the subcarbonate of potassa, and the sugar; during the trituration, add first the rose-water and the spirit of nutmeg, and lastly the sulphate of iron. Immediately put the mixture into a proper glass bottle, and keep it closely corked.

#### MISTURA GUAIACI.

Take of Guaiac, one drachm and a half; refined sugar, two drachms; mucilage of acacia gum, two fluid-drachms; cinnamon water, eight fluidounces.

Rub the guaiac with the sugar; then with the mucilage; during the trituration with these add gradually the cinnamon water.

#### MISTURA MOSCHI.

Take of Musk, acacia gum powdered, refined sugar, of each one drachm; rose-water, six fluidounces.

Rub the musk with the sugar, then with the gum, and add the rose-water by degrees.

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### SPIRITS.

#### ALCOHOL.

Take of Rectified spirit, one gallon; subcarbonate of potassa, three pounds.

Put one pound of the subcarbonate, previously heated to 300°, into the spirit, and macerate for twenty-four hours, frequently stirring them; then decant the spirit, and add the remainder of the subcarbonate of potassa, heated to the same degree; and, lastly, distil off in a water bath the alcohol, which is to be kept in a well corked bottle. The specific gravity of alcohol is to that of distilled water as .815 to 1.000.

#### SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ.

Take of Rectified spirit, two pints; liquor of ammonia, one pint.

Mix them.



## SPIRITUS AMMONIAE AROMATICUS.

Take of Spirit of ammonia, two pints; oil of lemons,  
oil of cloves, of each two fluidrachms.

Mix them.

## SPIRITUS AMMONIAE FOETIDUS.

Take of Spirit of ammonia, two pints; assafoetida, two  
ounces.

Macerate for twelve hours; then by a gentle fire distil  
one pint and a half into a receiver kept cool.

## SPIRITUS AMMONIAE SUCCINATUS.

Take of Mastich, three drachms; alcohol, nine fluid-  
drachms; oil of lavender, fourteen minims; oil of  
amber, four minims; solution of ammonia, ten fluid-  
ounces.

Macerate the mastich in the alcohol, that it may be dis-  
solved, and pour off the clear tincture: then add the  
other ingredients, and mix them all by agitation.

## SPIRITUS ANISI.

Take of Aniseeds bruised, half a pound; proof spirit,  
one gallon; water, a sufficient quantity to prevent  
empyreuma.

Macerate for twenty-four hours; then distil one gallon  
by a gentle fire.

## SPIRITUS ARMORACIAE COMPOSITUS.

Take of Fresh horseradish root sliced, orange peel dried,  
of each one pound; nutmegs bruised, half an ounce;  
proof spirit, one gallon; water, sufficient to prevent  
empyreuma.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, and distil one gallon  
by a slow fire.

## SPIRITUS CAMPHORAE.

Take of Camphor, four ounces; rectified spirit, two  
pints.



Mix so as to dissolve the camphor.

### SPIRITUS CARUI.

Take of Caraway seeds bruised, one pound and a half; proof spirit, one gallon; water, sufficient to prevent empyreuma.

Macerate for twenty-four hours; then distil a gallon by a gentle fire.

### SPIRITUS CINNAMOMI.

Take of Cinnamon bark bruised, one pound; proof spirit, one gallon; water, sufficient to prevent empyreuma.

Macerate for twenty-four hours; then distil one gallon by a gentle fire.

### SPIRITUS JUNIPERI COMPOSITUS.

Take of Juniper berries bruised, one pound; caraway seeds bruised, sweet fennel seeds bruised, of each one ounce and a half; proof spirit, one gallon; water, sufficient to prevent empyreuma.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, then distil a gallon by a gentle fire.

### SPIRITUS LAVANDULAE.

Take of Fresh lavender flowers, two pounds; rectified spirit, one gallon; water, sufficient to prevent empyreuma.

Macerate for twenty-four hours; then distil a gallon by a moderate heat.

### SPIRITUS LAVANDULAE COMPOSITUS.

Take of Spirit of lavender, three pints; spirit of rosemary, one pint; cinnamon bark bruised, nutmegs bruised, of each half an ounce; red saunders wood chipped, one ounce.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

### SPIRITUS MENTHAE PIPERITAE.

Take of Peppermint dried, one pound and a half; proof



spirit, a gallon ; water, sufficient to prevent empyreuma.

Macerate for twenty-four hours ; then distil a gallon by a gentle heat.

### SPIRITUS MENTHAE VIRIDIS.

Take of spearmint dried, one pound and a half ; proof spirit, one gallon ; water, sufficient to avoid empyreuma.

Macerate for twenty-four hours ; then distil one gallon by a gentle heat.

### SPIRITUS MYRISTICAE.

Take of nutmegs bruised, two ounces ; proof spirit, one gallon, water, sufficient to prevent empyreuma.

Macerate for twenty-four hours ; then distil a gallon by a gentle heat.

### SPIRITUS PIMENTAE.

Take of Pimenta berries bruised, two ounces ; proof spirit, one gallon ; water, sufficient to prevent empyreuma.

Macerate for twenty-four hours ; then distil one gallon by a gentle heat.

### SPIRITUS PULEGII.

Take of Pennyroyal dried, one pound and a half ; proof spirit, one gallon ; water sufficient to avoid empyreuma.

Macerate for twenty-four hours ; then distil a gallon by a gentle fire.

### SPIRITUS ROSMARINI.

Take of Fresh rosemary-tops, two pounds ; proof spirit, one gallon ; water, sufficient to prevent empyreuma.

Macerate for twenty-four hours ; then distil one gallon by a gentle fire.



## *TINCTURES.*

All Tinctures ought to be prepared in stopped glass bottles, and to be frequently shaken during the time the articles are macerating.

### TINCTURA ALÖES.

Take of Extract of spiked alöe in powder, half an ounce; extract of liquorice, one ounce and a half; water, a pint; rectified spirit, four fluidounces. Macerate in a sand bath until the extracts are dissolved; then strain.

### TINCTURA ALÖES COMPOSITA.

Take of Extract of spiked alöe powdered; saffron, of each three ounces; tincture of myrrh, two pints. Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

### TINCTURA ASSAFOETIDÆ.

Take of Assafoetida, four ounces; rectified spirit, two pints. Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

### TINCTURA AURANTII.

Take of Fresh orange peel, three ounces; proof spirit, two pints. Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

### TINCTURA BENZÖINI COMPOSITA.

Take of Benzöin, three ounces; purified storax, two ounces; balsam of Tolu, one ounce; extract of spiked alöe, half an ounce; rectified spirit, two pints. Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

### TINCTURA CALUMBÆ.

Take of Calumba root sliced, two ounces and a half; proof spirit, two pints. Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.



## TINCTURA CAMPHORÆ COMPOSITA.

Take of Camphor, two scruples; hard opium in powder, benzoïc acid, of each one drachm; proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

## TINCTURA CAPSICI.

Take of Capsicum berries, an ounce; proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

## TINCTURA CARDAMOMI.

Take of Lesser cardamom seeds bruised, three ounces; proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

## TINCTURA CARDAMOMI COMPOSITA.

Take of Lesser cardamom seeds bruised, caraway seeds powdered, cochineal in powder, of each two drachms; cinnamon bruised, half an ounce; raisins stoned, four ounces; proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

## TINCTURA CASCARILLÆ.

Take of the bark of cascarilla powdered, four ounces; proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

## TINCTURA CASTOREI.

Take of Russian castor powdered, two ounces; proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for seven days, and strain.

## TINCTURA CATECHU.

Take of Extract of catechu, three ounces; cinnamon bark bruised, two ounces; proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.



## TINCTURA CINCHONÆ.

Take of Lance-leaved cinchona bark in powder, seven ounces; proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

## TINCTURA CINCHONÆ COMPOSITA.

Take of Lance-leaved cinchona bark powdered, two ounces; orange peel dried, one ounce and a half; Virginian snake root bruised, three drachms; saffron, one drachm; cochineal in powder, two scruples; proof spirit, twenty fluid ounces.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

## TINCTURA CINNAMOMI.

Take of Cinnamon bark bruised, three ounces; proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

## TINCTURA CINNAMOMI COMPOSITA.

Take of Cinnamon bark bruised, six drachms; cardamom seeds bruised, three drachms; long pepper powdered, ginger root sliced, of each two drachms; proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, then filter.

## TINCTURA DIGITALIS.

Take of Leaves of foxglove dried, four ounces; proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

## TINCTURA GENTIANÆ COMPOSITA.

Take of Gentian root sliced, two ounces; orange peel dried, one ounce; cardamom seeds bruised, half an ounce; proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.



## TINCTURA GUAIACI.

Take of Guaiacum gum-resin powdered, half a pound ;  
rectified spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

## TINCTURA GUAIACI AMMONIATA.

Take of Guaiac in powder, four ounces ; compound  
spirit of ammonia, one pint and a half.

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

## TINCTURA HELLEBORI NIGRI.

Take of Black hellebore root sliced, four ounces ; proof  
spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

## TINCTURA HUMULI.

Take of Hops, five ounces ; proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

## TINCTURA HYOSCYAMI.

Take of Dried leaves of henbane, four ounces ; proof  
spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

## TINCTURA JALAPÆ.

Take of Jalap root in powder, eight ounces ; proof  
spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

## TINCTURA KINO.

Take of Kino in powder, three ounces ; proof spirit,  
two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

## TINCTURA LYTTÆ.

Take of Blistering flies bruised, three drachms ; proof  
spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.



## TINCTURA MYRRHÆ.

Take of Myrrh bruised, three ounces; rectified spirit, twenty-two fluidounces; water, a pint and a half. Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

## TINCTURA OPII.

Take of Hard opium powdered, two ounces and a half; proof spirit, two pints. Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

## TINCTURA RHEI.

Take of Rhubarb root sliced, two ounces; cardamom seeds bruised, half an ounce; saffron, two drachms; proof spirit, two pints. Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

## TINCTURA RHEI COMPOSITA.

Take of Rhubarb root sliced, two ounces; liquorice root bruised, half an ounce; ginger root sliced, saffron, of each two drachms; water, one pint; proof spirit, twelve fluidounces. Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

## TINCTURA SCILLAE.

Take of Squill root (bulb) recently dried, four ounces; proof spirit, two pints. Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

## TINCTURA SENNAE.

Take of Senna leaves, three ounces; caraway seeds bruised, three drachms; cardamom seeds bruised, one drachm; raisins stoned, four ounces; proof spirit, two pints. Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

## TINCTURA SERPENTARIAE.

Take of Serpentry root, three ounces; proof spirit, two pints. Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.



## TINCTURA VALERIANAE.

Take of Valerian root, four ounces ; proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

## TINCTURA VALERIANÆ AMMONIATA.

Take of Valerian root, four ounces ; aromatic spirit of ammonia, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

## TINCTURA ZINGIBERIS.

Take of Ginger root sliced, two ounces ; proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

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*PREPARATIONS OF ETHERS.*

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AETHER SULPHURICUS.

Take of Rectified spirit, sulphuric acid, of each, by weight, one pound and a half.

Put the spirit into a glass retort, and gradually add the acid, shaking them frequently, and taking care that the temperature, during the mixture, does not exceed 120°. Then cautiously place the retort in a sand bath previously heated to 200°, so that the liquor may boil as quickly as possible, and the ether may be distilled over into a tubulated receiver, to which a vessel kept cold by snow or ice is fitted. Continue the distillation until a heavier fluid begins to come over, which is seen in the bottom of the receiver below the ether.

Pour twelve fluidounces more of rectified spirit upon the liquor remaining in the retort, and repeat the distillation in the same manner.

## AETHER RECTIFICATUS.

Take of Sulphuric ether, fourteen fluidounces ; fused



potassa, half an ounce; distilled water, two fluid-ounces.

Dissolve the potassa first in the water, and add the ether, shaking them constantly until they are mixed. Lastly, distil from a large retort, with a heat of about  $120^{\circ}$ , twelve fluidounces of rectified ether into a receiver kept cool.

### OLEUM AETHEREUM.

After the distillation of sulphuric ether, continue the distillation with a reduced heat, until a black froth swell up. Immediately remove the retort from the fire, and pour water upon the liquor which remains in the retort, that the oily part may float upon the surface. Skim off the oily matter, and mix it with as much limewater as will saturate the acid in it. Shake them together; and, lastly, collect the ethereal oil which separates.

### SPIRITUS AETHERIS AROMATICUS.

Take of Cinnamon bark bruised, three drachms; cardamom seeds powdered, one drachm and a half; long pepper powdered, ginger root sliced, of each one drachm; spirit of sulphuric ether, one pint.

Macerate for fourteen days, in a stopped glass bottle, and strain.

### SPIRITUS AETHERIS COMPOSITUS.

Take of Spirit of sulphuric ether, one pint; ethereal oil, two fluidrachms.

Mix.

### SPIRITUS AETHERIS NITRICI.

Take of Rectified spirit, two pints; nitric acid, three ounces by weight.

Mix them by pouring the acid gradually upon the spirit, taking care that the heat does not exceed  $120^{\circ}$ ; then distil by a gentle heat twenty-six fluidounces.



**SPIRITUS AETHERIS SULPHURICI.**

Take of Sulphuric ether, half a pint ; rectified spirit, a pint.

Mix.

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**WINES.**

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**VINUM ALÖES.**

Take of Extract of spiked alöe, eight ounces ; canella bark, two ounces ; wine, six pints ; proof spirit, two pints.

Triturate the alöe to powder with white sand washed clean ; powder the canella also, and pour the wine and spirit upon these powders mixed together. Macerate for fourteen days, frequently shaking the mixture, and strain.

**VINUM IPECACUANHAE.**

Take of Ipecacuan root bruised, two ounces ; wine, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

**VINUM OPII.**

Take of Extract of opium, one ounce ; cinnamon bark bruised, cloves bruised, of each one drachm ; wine, one pint.

Macerate for eight days, and filter.

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**PREPARATIONS OF VINEGAR.**

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**ACETUM COLCHICI.**

Take of Fresh meadow saffron root (bulb) sliced, one ounce ; acetic acid, a pint ; proof spirit, a fluidounce, Macerate the root in the vinegar, in a corked glass bottle, for twenty-four hours ; then express, and set it at rest to settle ; lastly, add the spirit to the clear liquor.



## ACETUM SCILLAE.

Take of Squill root (bulb) recently dried, one pound ;  
acetic acid, six pints ; proof spirit, half a pint ;  
Macerate the squill in the vinegar, in a covered glass  
vessel, with a gentle heat, for twenty-four hours ;  
then express the liquor, and set it aside until the  
dregs fall ; lastly, add the spirit to the clear liquor.

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*PREPARATIONS OF HONEY.*

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## MEL DESPUMATUM.

Melt the honey in a water bath ; then remove the  
scum.

## MEL BORACIS.

Take of Borate of soda powdered, one drachm ; clarified  
honey, one ounce.  
Mix.

## MEL ROSAE.

Take of Red rose petals dried, four ounces ; boiling  
water, three pints ; clarified honey, five pounds.  
Macerate the petals in the water for six hours ; then  
add the honey to the filtered liquor, and boil down  
to a proper consistence by means of a water bath.

## OXYMEL.

Take of Clarified honey, two pounds ; acetic acid, one  
pound.  
Boil them in a glass vessel, by a gentle heat, to a pro-  
per consistence.

## OXYMEL SCILLAE.

Take of Clarified honey, three pounds ; vinegar of  
squill, two pints.  
Boil in a glass vessel over a gentle fire to a proper con-  
sistence.



## SYRUPS.

Syrups are to be kept in a place, the temperature of which never exceeds 55°.

### SYRUPUS.

Take of Refined sugar, two pounds and a half; water, one pint.

Dissolve the sugar in the water, in a water bath; let it stand for twenty-four hours, then skim it, and decant off the pure syrup from the dregs, if there be any.

### SYRUPUS ALTHÆÆ.

Take of Fresh root of marshmallow bruised, half a pound; refined sugar, two pounds; water, four pints. Boil the water with the marshmallow root down to one-half, and express the liquor when cold. Set it by for twenty-four hours; and after the impurities have subsided, pour off the decoction. Add the sugar, and boil it to a proper consistence.

### SYRUPUS AURANTII.

Take of Fresh orange peel, two ounces; boiling water, one pint; refined sugar, three pounds.

Macerate the orange peel in the water in a covered vessel for twelve hours; then pour off the liquor, and add to it the sugar.

### SYRUPUS CROCI.

Take of Saffron, one ounce; boiling water, one pint; refined sugar, two pounds and a half.

Macerate the saffron in the water for twelve hours in a lightly covered vessel; then filter the liquor, and add to it the sugar.

### SYRUPUS LIMONIS.

Take of Lemon juice strained, one pint; refined sugar, two pounds.



Dissolve the sugar in the lemon juice in the manner directed for syrup.

### SYRUPUS MORI.

Take of Mulberry juice strained, one pint; refined sugar, two pounds.

Dissolve the sugar in the mulberry juice, as directed for syrup.

### SYRUPUS PAPAVERIS.

Take of the dried capsules of the white poppy bruised and freed from their seeds, fourteen ounces; refined sugar, two pounds; boiling water, two gallons and a half,

Macerate the capsules in the water for twelve hours; then boil it down in a water bath to one gallon, and express strongly. Reduce this by boiling to two pints, and strain it while hot. Set it by for twelve hours that the impurities may subside. Boil the clear liquor to one pint, and dissolve the sugar in it in the manner directed for syrup.

### SYRUPUS RHOEADOS.

Take of the fresh petals of red poppy, one pound; boiling water, one pint and two fluidounces; refined sugar, two pounds and a half.

Gradually put the petals into the water heated in a water bath, stirring them in occasionally; then, having removed the vessel from the fire, macerate for twelve hours; express the liquor, and set it aside that the impurities may settle at the bottom: then add the sugar in the manner directed for syrup.

### SYRUPUS RHAMNI.

Take of the fresh juice of buckthorn berries, four pints; ginger root sliced, pimenta berries powdered, of each half an ounce; refined sugar, three pounds and a half.

Set by the juice for three days that the impurities may



subside ; then strain it. To one pint of the strained juice add the ginger root and pimenta berries ; then macerate in a gentle heat for four hours, and strain. Boil the rest of the juice to one pint and a half ; mix the liquors, and add the sugar as directed for syrup.

### SYRUPUS ROSAE.

Take of the dried petals of the hundred-leaved rose, seven ounces ; refined sugar, six pounds ; boiling water, four pints.

Macerate the petals in the water for twelve hours, and strain ; evaporate the strained liquor in a water bath down to two pints and a half ; then add the sugar as directed for syrup.

### SYRUPUS SENNAE.

Take of Senna leaves, one ounce ; fennel seed bruised, one drachm ; manna, refined sugar, of each one pound ; boiling water, a pint.

Macerate the senna leaves and fennel seeds in the water for twelve hours ; strain the liquor, and mix with it the manna and sugar.

### SYRUPUS TOLUTANUS.

Take of the balsam of Tolu, one ounce ; boiling water, one pint ; refined sugar, two pounds.

Boil the balsam in the water for half an hour in a close vessel, frequently stirring it, and strain the liquor when cold ; then add the sugar as for syrup.

### SYRUPUS ZINGIBERIS.

Take of Ginger root sliced, two ounces ; boiling water, one pint ; refined sugar, two pounds.

Macerate the ginger root in the water for four hours, and strain ; then add the sugar as directed for making syrup.



## CONFECTIONS.

If confections have by long keeping become hard, they are to be moistened with water, so that their proper consistence may be restored.

### CONFECTIO AMYGDALAE.

Take of Sweet almonds, one ounce ; acacia gum in powder, one drachm ; refined sugar, half an ounce. Having first blanched the almonds by macerating them in water and peeling them, beat the whole ingredients into an uniform mass.

### CONFECTIO AURANTII.

Take of External rind of the fresh orange separated by rasping, a pound ; refined sugar, three pounds. Beat the rind with a wooden pestle in a stone mortar ; then add the sugar, and continue the beating until they be thoroughly incorporated.

### CONFECTIO CASSIAE.

Take of Fresh cassia pulp, half a pound ; manna, two ounces ; tamarind pulp, an ounce ; syrup of roses, half a pint. Bruise the manna ; then dissolve it in the syrup by the heat of a water bath ; lastly, mix in the pulps, and evaporate to a proper consistence.

### CONFECTIO AROMATICA.

Take of Cinnamon bark, nutmegs, of each two ounces ; cloves, one ounce ; cardamom seeds, half an ounce ; dried saffron, two ounces ; prepared shells, sixteen ounces ; powdered refined sugar, two pounds ; water, one pint. Rub the dry substances mixed together into a very fine powder, then gradually add the water, and mix them until they be thoroughly incorporated.



## CONFECTIO OPII.

Take of Hard opium powdered, six drachms; long pepper, one ounce; ginger root, two ounces; caraway seed, three ounces; syrup, one pint.

Rub the opium with the syrup previously heated; then add the other ingredients reduced to powder, and mix.

## CONFECTIO ROSAE CANINAE.

Take of the pulp of the dog-rose, one pound; refined sugar in powder, twenty ounces.

Rub them together until they be well incorporated.

## CONFECTIO ROSAE GALLICAE.

Take of the unblown petals of the red rose freed from their claws, one pound; refined sugar, three pounds.

Beat the petals in a stone mortar; then add the sugar, and reduce the whole to a uniform mass.

## CONFECTIO RUTAE.

Take of Rue leaves dried, caraway seeds, bay berries, of each one ounce and a half; sagapenum, half an ounce; black pepper, two drachms; clarified honey, sixteen ounces.

Rub the dry substances into a very fine powder; then add the honey, and mix the whole.

## CONFECTIO SCAMMONEAE.

Take of Scammony gum-resin in powder, one ounce and a half; cloves bruised, ginger root in powder, of each six drachms; oil of caraway, half a fluidrachm; syrup of roses, a sufficient quantity.

Rub the dry substances together into a very fine powder, then gradually add the syrup, and rub them again; lastly, add the oil of caraway, and mix.

## CONFECTIO SENNAE.

Take of Senna leaves, eight ounces; figs, one pound; pulp of tamarinds, pulp of cassia, pulp of prunes,



of each half a pound ; coriander seeds, four ounces ; liquorice root, three ounces ; refined sugar, two pounds and a half.

Powder the senna leaves with the coriander seeds, and sift out ten ounces of the mixed powder ; boil the remainder with the figs and liquorice root in four pints of water to one-half ; express and strain the liquor, which is then to be evaporated to about a pint and a half ; dissolve the sugar in it ; add this syrup by degrees to the pulps ; and, lastly, mix in the sifted powder.

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## POWDERS.

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### PULVIS ALÖES COMPOSITUS.

Take of Extract of spiked alöe, one ounce and a half ; guaiacum gum-resin, one ounce ; compound powder of cinnamon, half an ounce.

Powder the aloes and guaiac separately ; then mix them with the compound powder of cinnamon.

### PULVIS CINNAMOMI COMPOSITUS.

Take of Cinnamon bark, two ounces ; cardamom seeds, an ounce and a half ; ginger root, an ounce ; long pepper, half an ounce.

Reduce them together to a very fine powder.

### PULVIS CONTRAYERVAE COMPOSITUS.

Take of Contrayerva root powdered, five ounces ; prepared shells, one pound and a half.

Mix.

### PULVIS CORNU USTI CUM OPIO.

Take of Hard opium powdered, one drachm ; hartshorn burnt and prepared, one ounce ; cochineal powdered, one drachm.

Mix.



**PULVIS CRETAE COMPOSITUS.**

Take of Prepared chalk, half a pound ; cinnamon bark, four ounces ; tormentil root, acacia gum, of each three ounces ; long pepper, half an ounce.

Reduce them separately into a very fine powder, then mix.

**PULVIS CRETAE COMPOSITUS CUM OPIO.**

Take of Compound powder of chalk, six ounces and a half ; hard opium powdered, four scruples.

Mix.

**PULVIS IPECACUANHAE COMPOSITUS.**

Take of Ipecacuanha root powdered, hard opium powdered, of each one drachm ; sulphate of potassa powdered, an ounce.

Mix.

**PULVIS KINO COMPOSITUS.**

Take of Kino, fifteen drachms ; cinnamon bark, half an ounce ; hard opium, one drachm.

Reduce them separately to a very fine powder, then mix.

**PULVIS SCAMMONEAE COMPOSITUS.**

Take of Scammony gum-resin, hard extract of jalap, of each two ounces ; ginger root, half an ounce.

Rub them separately to a very fine powder, and then mix.

**PULVIS SENNAE COMPOSITUS.**

Take of Senna leaves, supertartrate of potassa, of each two ounces ; scammony gum-resin, half an ounce ; ginger root, two drachms.

Triturate the scammony by itself, reduce the rest together into a very fine powder, and then mix.



**PULVIS TRAGACANTHAE COMPOSITUS.**

Take of Tragacanth powdered, acacia gum powdered, starch, of each an ounce and a half; refined sugar, three ounces.

Powder the starch and sugar together; add the tragacanth and acacia gum, and mix.

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**PILLS.**

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**PILULAE ALÖES COMPOSITAE.**

Take of Extract of spiked alöe powdered, one ounce; extract of gentian, half an ounce; oil of carraway, forty minims; syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Beat them together until they form an uniform mass.

**PILULAE ALÖES CUM MYRRHA.**

Take of Extract of spiked aloes, two ounces; myrrh, saffron, of each one ounce; syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Powder the alöe and myrrh separately; and afterwards beat all the ingredients together, until they become an uniform mass.

**PILULAE CAMBOGAE COMPOSITAE.**

Take of Camboge in powder, extract of spiked alöe in powder, compound powder of cinnamon, of each one drachm; soap, two drachms.

Mix the powders, then add the soap, and beat the whole into an uniform mass.

**PILULAE FERRI CUM MYRRHA.**

Take of Myrrh powdered, two drachms; subcarbonate of soda, sulphate of iron, sugar, of each a drachm.

Rub the myrrh with the subcarbonate of soda; then, having added the sulphate of iron, rub again; lastly, beat the whole into an uniform mass.



## PILULAE GALBANI COMPOSITAE.

Take of Galbanum gum-resin; an ounce; myrrh, saganum, of each one ounce and a half; assafoetida gum-resin, half an ounce; syrup, as much as is sufficient.

Beat them together into an uniform mass.

## PILULAE HYDRARGYRI.

Take of Purified mercury, two drachms; confection of red roses, three drachms; liquorice root powdered, one drachm.

Rub the mercury with the confection until the globules disappear; then add the liquorice powder, and beat the whole into an uniform mass.

## PILULAE HYDRARGYRI SUBMURIATIS.

Take of Submuriate of mercury, precipitated sulphuret of antimony, of each one drachm; guaiacum gum-resin powdered, two drachms.

Rub the submuriate of mercury with the sulphuret of antimony and then with the guaiac, and add as much copaiba as will give the mass a proper consistence.

## PILULAE SAPONIS CUM OPIO.

Take of Hard opium powdered, half an ounce; hard soap, two ounces.

Beat them together into an uniform mass.

## PILULAE SCILLAE COMPOSITAE.

Take of Squill root (bulb) recently dried and powdered, one drachm; ginger root powdered, hard soap, of each three drachms; amoniacum powdered, two drachms.

Mix the powders together, then beat them with the soap, adding as much syrup as will give them a proper consistence.



## *PREPARATIONS FROM ANIMALS.*

### *ADEPS PRAEPARATA.*

Cut the lard into pieces, melt it over a slow fire, and express it through linen.

### *CORNU USTUM.*

Burn pieces of hartshorn in an open fire until they become perfectly white; then powder them, and prepare them in the manner directed for the preparation of chalk.

### *SEVUM PRAEPARATUM.*

Cut the suet into pieces; then melt it by a gentle heat, and press it through linen.

### *SPONGIA USTA.*

Cut the sponge into small pieces and bruise it, so as to free it from foreign matters; burn it in a covered iron vessel until it becomes black and friable; then rub it to a very fine powder.

### *TESTAE PRAEPARATAE.*

Wash the shells, previously well cleaned, in boiling water; then prepare them in the same manner as chalk is prepared.

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## *PLASTERS.*

### *EMPLASTRUM AMMONIACI.*

Take of Purified ammoniacum, five ounces; acetic acid, half a pint.

Dissolve the ammoniacum in the acid, then evaporate the solution in an iron pot by the heat of a water bath, stirring it constantly until it acquires a proper thickness.



### EMPLASTRUM AMMONIACI CUM HYDRARGYRO.

Take of Purified ammoniacum, one pound; purified mercury, three ounces; sulphurated oil, a fluidrachm. Rub the mercury with the sulphurated oil, until the globules disappear; then gradually add the ammoniacum previously melted, and mix them.

### EMPLASTRUM CERAE.

Take of Yellow wax, prepared suet, of each three pounds; yellow resin, one pound. Melt them together, and strain.

### EMPLASTRUM CUMINI.

Take of Cumin seeds, carraway seeds, bay berries, of each three ounces; dried pitch, three pounds; yellow wax, three ounces. Melt the pitch and wax together, then add the other ingredients in powder, and mix.

### EMPLASTRUM GALBANI COMPOSITUM.

Take of Purified galbanum gum-resin, eight ounces; plaster of lead, three pounds; common turpentine, ten drachms; resin of the spruce fir powdered, three ounces. Having melted the galbanum and turpentine together, mix first the resin of the spruce fir, and then the plaster of lead previously melted by a slow fire, and mix the whole.

### EMPLASTRUM HYDRARGYRI.

Take of Purified mercury, three ounces; sulphurated oil, one fluidrachm; lead plaster, one pound. Rub the mercury with the sulphurated oil, until the globules disappear; then gradually add the lead plaster melted, and mix the whole.



## EMPLASTRUM LYTTAE.

Take of Blistering flies in very fine powder, one pound ; wax plaster, one pound and a half ; prepared lard, a pound.

Melt the plaster and the lard together, and having removed them from the fire, when the mixture is just about to become solid, sprinkle in the flies, and mix the whole.

## EMPLASTRUM OPII.

Take of Hard opium powdered, half an ounce ; resin of the spruce fir powdered, three ounces ; lead plaster, one pound.

Having melted the plaster, mix in the resin of the spruce fir and opium, and mix the whole.

## EMPLASTRUM PICIS COMPOSITUM.

Take of Dried pitch, two pounds ; resin of the spruce fir, one pound ; yellow resin, yellow wax, of each four ounces ; expressed oil of nutmegs, one ounce.

To the pitch, resin, and wax, melted together, add first the resin of the spruce fir, then the oil of nutmegs, and mix.

## EMPLASTRUM PLUMBI.

Take of Semivitrified oxyd of lead in very fine powder, five pounds ; olive oil, a gallon ; water, two pints.

Boil them together over a slow fire, stirring constantly, until the oil and oxyd of lead unite into the consistence of a plaster. But it will be necessary to add a little more boiling water, if that employed at first be almost all consumed before the end of the process.

## EMPLASTRUM RESINAE.

Take of Yellow resin, half a pound ; lead plaster, three pounds.

Melt the lead plaster by a gentle heat, add the resin in powder, and mix.



## EMPLASTRUM SAPONIS.

Take of Hard soap sliced, half a pound ; lead plaster, three pounds.

Mix the soap with the melted plaster ; then boil it down to a proper consistence.

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CERATES.

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CERATUM.

Take of Olive oil, four fluidounces ; yellow wax, four ounces.

Add the oil to the melted wax, and mix.

## CERATUM CALAMINAE.

Take of Prepared calamine, yellow wax, of each half a pound ; olive oil, one pint.

Mix the oil with the melted wax : then remove the mixture from the fire, and as soon as it begins to thicken, add the calamine, stirring constantly until it be cold.

## CERATUM CETACEI.

Take of Spermaceti, half an ounce ; white wax, two ounces ; olive oil, four fluidounces.

Melt the spermaceti and the wax together, then add the oil, and stir them until they be cold.

## CERATUM LYTTAE.

Take of Spermaceti cerate, six drachms ; blistering flies in very fine powder, one drachm.

Add the flies to the cerate softened by the fire, and mix them together.

## CERATUM PLUMBI SUPERACETATIS.

Take of Superacetate of lead powdered, two drachms ; white wax, two ounces ; olive oil, half a pint.

Melt the wax in seven fluidounces of oil ; then add



gradually the superacetate of lead separately triturated with the rest of the oil, and stir with a wooden spatula till they unite.

### CERATUM PLUMBI COMPOSITUM.

Take of Solution of acetate of lead, two fluidounces and a half; yellow wax, four ounces; olive oil, nine fluidounces; camphor, half a drachm.

Melt the wax, and mix it with eight fluidounces of the oil; then remove them from the fire, and as soon as the mixture begins to thicken, pour in, by degrees, the solution of acetate of lead, and stir constantly with a wooden spatula until it be cold; then mix with these the camphor previously melted in the rest of the oil.

### CERATUM RESINÆ.

Take of Yellow resin, yellow wax, of each one pound; olive oil, one pint.

Melt the resin and the wax together over a slow fire; then add the oil, and strain the cerate while it is still hot through a linen cloth.

### CERATUM SABINÆ.

Take of Fresh leaves of savine bruised, one pound; yellow wax, half a pound; prepared lard, two pounds.

Melt the lard and wax together, and boil the savine leaves in the mixture; then strain through a linen cloth.

### CERATUM SAPONIS.

Take of Hard soap, eight ounces; yellow wax, ten ounces; semivitrified oxyd of lead powdered, one pound; olive oil, one pint; vinegar, one gallon.

Boil the vinegar on the oxyd of lead over a slow fire, constantly stirring until they unite; then add the soap, and boil again in the same manner until the water be entirely evaporated; lastly, mix with them the wax previously melted in the oil.



## OINTMENTS.

### — UNGUENTUM CETACEI.

Take of Spermaceti, six drachms; white wax, two drachms; olive oil, three fluidounces.

Melt them together over a slow fire, and stir them constantly until they be cold.

### UNGUENTUM ELEMI COMPOSITUM.

Take of Elemi, one pound; common turpentine, ten ounces; prepared suet, two pounds; olive oil, two fluidounces.

Melt the elemi with the suet; and having removed it from the fire, immediately mix with it the turpentine and oil; after which strain the mixture through linen.

### UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI FORTIUS.

Take of purified mercury, two pounds; prepared lard, twenty-three ounces; prepared suet, one ounce.

First rub the mercury with the suet and a little of the lard, until the globules disappear; then add the rest of the lard, and mix.

### UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI MITIUS.

Take of the strong mercurial ointment, one pound; prepared lard, two pounds.

Mix.

### UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRATIS.

Take of Purified mercury, one ounce; nitric acid, two fluidounces; prepared lard, six ounces; olive oil, four fluidounces.

First dissolve the mercury in the acid, and then mix the solution, while hot, with the lard and oil previously melted together.



UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRICO-  
OXYDI.

Take of Nitric-oxyd of mercury, an ounce ; white wax, two ounces ; prepared lard, six ounces.  
Add the nitric-oxyd in very fine powder to the wax and lard previously melted together, and mix.

## UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI PRÆCIPITATI ALBI.

Take of White precipitate of mercury, one drachm ; prepared lard, one ounce and a half.  
Add the precipitated mercury to the lard melted over a gentle fire, and mix.

## UNGUENTUM PICIS ARIDÆ.

Take of Dry (*Burgundy*) pitch, yellow wax, yellow resin, of each nine ounces ; olive oil, one pint.  
Melt them together, and strain the mixture through a linen cloth.

## UNGUENTUM PICIS LIQUIDÆ.

Take of Tar, prepared suet, of each one pound.  
Melt them together, and express the mixture through a linen cloth.

## UNGUENTUM SAMBUCI.

Take of Elder flowers, prepared lard, of each two pounds.  
Boil the flowers in the lard until they become friable ; then express through linen.

## UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS.

Take of Sublimed sulphur, three ounces ; prepared lard, half a pound.  
Mix.

## UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS COMPOSITUM.

Take of Sublimed sulphur, half a pound ; white helle-



bore root powdered, two ounces; nitrate of potassa, a drachm; soft soap, half a pound; prepared lard, a pound and a half.

Mix.

### UNGUENTUM VERATRI.

Take of White hellebore root powdered, two ounces; prepared lard, eight ounces; oil of lemons, twenty minims.

Mix.

### UNGUENTUM ZINCI.

Take of Oxyd of zinc, one ounce; prepared lard, six ounces.

Mix.

## LINIMENTS.

### LINIMENTUM ÆRUGINIS.

Take of Verdigrise powdered, one ounce; vinegar, seven fluidounces; clarified honey, fourteen ounces. Dissolve the verdigrise in the vinegar, and strain it through a linen cloth; then add the honey, and boil the mixture to a proper consistence.

### LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ FORTIUS.

Take of Liquor of ammonia, one fluidounce; olive oil, two fluidounces.

Shake them together until they unite.

### LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ CARBONATIS.

Take of Liquor of carbonate of ammonia, one fluidounce; olive oil, three fluidounces.

Shake them together until they unite.

### LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ.

Take of Camphor, half an ounce; olive oil, two fluidounces.



Dissolve the camphor in the oil.

### LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ COMPOSITUM.

Take of Camphor, two ounces ; liquor of ammonia, six fluidounces ; spirit of lavender, a pint.

Mix the liquor of ammonia with the spirit ; then, from a glass retort, by a gentle fire, distil one pint. Dissolve the camphor in this.

### LINIMENTUM HYDRARGYRI.

Take of Strong mercurial ointment, prepared lard, of each four ounces ; camphor, one ounce ; rectified spirit, fifteen minims ; liquor of ammonia, four fluidounces.

First rub the camphor with the spirit, then with the lard and mercurial ointment ; lastly, add gradually the liquor of ammonia, and mix the whole.

### LINIMENTUM SAPONIS COMPOSITUM.

Take of Hard soap, three ounces ; camphor, one ounce ; spirit of rosemary, one pint.

Dissolve the camphor in the spirit ; then add the soap, and macerate in a sand bath until it is dissolved.

### LINIMENTUM TEREBINTHINÆ.

Take of Resin cerate, one pound ; oil of turpentine, half a pint.

Melt the cerate, then add to it the oil of turpentine, and mix.

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## CATAPLASMS.

### CATAPLASMA FERMENTI.

Take of Flour, one pound ; yeast, half a pint.

Mix, and expose the mixture to a gentle heat until it begin to swell.



## CATAPLASMA SINAPIS.

Take of Mustard seed, linseed, of each powdered half a pound; hot vinegar, a sufficient quantity.  
Mix them to the thickness of a cataplasm.

## LINIMENTUM HYDRARGYRI.

Take of Strong mercurial ointment, prepared last of each four ounces; camphor, one ounce; rectified spirit, fifteen minims; liquor of ammonia, four fluid ounces.  
First rub the camphor with the spirit, then with the last and mercurial ointment; lastly, add gradually the liquor of ammonia, and mix the whole.

## LINIMENTUM SAPONIS COMPOSITUM.

Take of Hard soap, three ounces; camphor, one ounce; spirit of rosemary, one pint.  
Dissolve the camphor in the spirit; then add the soap, and macerate in a sand bath until it is dissolved.

## LINIMENTUM TEREBINTHINÆ.

Take of Resin terebinth, one pound; oil of turpentine, half a pint.  
Melt the resin, then add to it the oil of turpentine, and mix.

## CATAPLASMS.

## CATAPLASMA FERMENTI.

Take of Flour, one pound; yeast, half a pint.  
Mix, and expose the mixture to a gentle heat until it begins to swell.



# TABLE

SHEWING

IN WHAT PROPORTION OPIUM AND CERTAIN PREPARATIONS OF  
ANTIMONY, ARSENIC, AND MERCURY, ARE CONTAINED IN  
SOME COMPOUND MEDICINES.

CONFECTIO OPII (*Confection of Opium*), in about thirty-six grains contains one grain of opium.

LIQUOR ANTIMONII TARTARIZATI (*Solution of tartarized Antimony*), in a fluidounce contains two grains of tartarized antimony.

LIQUOR ARSENICALIS (*Arsenical Solution*), in a fluidounce contains four grains of oxyd of arsenic.

LIQUOR HYDRARGYRI OXYMURIATIS (*Solution of Oxymuriate of Mercury*), in a fluidounce contains half a grain of oxymuriate of mercury.

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI (*Mercurial Pills*), in three grains contain one grain of mercury.

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI SUBMURIATIS (*Pills of Submuriate of Mercury*), in about five grains contain one grain of submuriate of mercury.

PILULÆ SAPONIS CUM OPIO (*Soap Pills with Opium*), in five grains contain one grain of opium.

PULVIS CORNU USTI CUM OPIO (*Powder of burnt Hartshorn with Opium*), in ten grains contains one grain of opium.

PULVIS CRETÆ COMPOSITUS CUM OPIO (*Compound Powder of Chalk with Opium*), in two scruples contains one grain of opium.

PULVIS IPECACUANHÆ COMPOSITUS (*Compound Powder of Ipecacuanha*), in ten grains contains one grain of opium.



PULVIS KINO COMPOSITUS (*Compound Powder of Kino*),  
in one scruple contains one grain of opium.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI FORTIUS (*Strong Mercurial Ointment*), in two drachms contains one drachm of mercury.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI MITIUS (*Mild Mercurial Ointment*), in six drachms contains one drachm of mercury.

IN WHAT PROPORTION OPIUM AND CERTAIN OTHERS  
ARE CONTAINED IN  
SOME COMPOUND MEDICINES.

Confectio Opi (Confection of Opium), in about three  
drachms contains one grain of opium.  
Liquor Antimonii Tartarizatus (Solution of tar-  
tarized Antimony), in a fluidounce contains two  
grains of tartarized antimony.  
Liquor Aromaticus (Aromatic Solution), in a fluid-  
ounce contains four grains of oil of anise.  
Liquor Hydrargyri Oxidatus (Solution of Ox-  
idized Mercury), in a fluidounce contains half a  
grain of oxidized mercury.  
Pulvis Hydrargyri Mercurialis (Pulver of Sub-  
limed Mercury), in one grain of mercury  
contains one grain of mercury.  
Pulvis Hydrargyri Sublimatus (Pulver of Sublimed  
Mercury), in about five grains contains one  
grain of sublimed mercury.  
Pulvis Sativus (Pulver of Saffron), in five grains  
contains one grain of opium.  
Pulvis Scammonii (Pulver of Scammony), in ten grains  
contains one grain of opium.  
Pulvis Castorei Compositus cum Opi (Compound  
Pulver of Castoreum with Opium), in two scruples con-  
tains one grain of opium.  
Pulvis Ipecacuanhe Compositus (Compound Pul-  
ver of Ipecacuanha), in ten grains contains one grain  
of opium.



# INDEX

OF

## NEW NAMES,

*Shewing to what Name of the Former Pharmacopæia each Respectively belongs.*

### NEW NAMES.

Abietis Resina.  
Absinthium.  
Acaciæ Gummi.  
Acetosa.  
Acidum aceticum.  
    benzoicum.  
    nitricum.  
    sulphuricum.  
Aloës spicatæ Extractum.  
    vulgaris Extractum.  
Ammonia Murias.  
    Subcarbonas.  
Athemidis Flores.  
Antimonii Sulphuretum.  
Antimonii Sulphuretum præcipitatum.  
Argenti Nitras.  
Armoraciæ Radix.  
Benzöinum.  
Calami Radix.  
Calamina.  
Calumbæ Radix.  
Cambogia.  
Canellæ Cortex.  
Capsici Baccæ.  
Caryophylli.  
  
Cassia Pulpa.  
Castoreum.  
Ceratum Plumbi compositum.  
  
    Resinæ.  
Cetaceum.  
Cinchonæ lancifoliæ Cortex.  
    cordifoliæ Cortex.  
    oblongifoliæ Cortex.

### FORMER NAMES.

Thus.  
Absinthium vulgare.  
Arabicum Gummi.  
Acetosa pratensis.  
Acetum distillatum.  
Flores Benzöes.  
Acidum nitrosum.  
    vitriolicum.  
Aloë socotorina, *Succus spissatus*.  
    barbadensis, *Succus spissatus*.  
Sal ammoniacus.  
Ammonia præparata.  
Chamæmelum, *Flos simplex*.  
Antimonium.  
Sulphur Antimonii præcipitatum.  
Argentum nitratum.  
Raphanus rusticanus, *Radix*.  
Benzoë.  
Calamus aromaticus, *Radix*.  
Lapis Calaminaris.  
Columba, *Radix*.  
Gambogia.  
Canella alba, *Cortex*.  
Piper Indicum, *Capsula*.  
Caryophyllus aromatica, *Pericarpium immaturum*.  
Cassia fistularis, *Fructus*.  
Castoreum Rossicum.  
Ceratum Lithargyri acetati compositum.  
Unguentum Resinæ flavæ.  
Sperma Ceti.  
Cinchonæ Cortex.  
Vulgo Cortex flavus.  
Vulgo Cortex ruber.



- Coccus.**  
**Confectio Aurantii Hispalensis corticis exterioris.**  
     Cassia.  
     Opii.  
     Rosæ caninæ,  
     Rosæ gallicæ.  
     Scammonæ.  
     Sennæ.  
**Conii Folia.**  
**Copaiba.**  
**Cupri Sulphas.**  
**Cuspariæ Cortex.**  
**Cydoniæ Semina.**  
**Decoctum Cydoniæ.**  
     Malvæ compositum.  
     Papaveris.  
**Elaterii Poma.**  
**Emplastrum Ceræ.**  
     Galbani compositum.  
     Hydrargyri.  
**Emplastrum Picis compositum.**  
     Lyttæ.  
     Plumbi.  
     Resinæ.  
**Ferri Sulphas.**  
**Ferrum ammoniatum.**  
**Fœniculi Semina.**  
**Hellebori fœtidi Folia.**  
**Hydrargyri Nitrico-oxydum.**  
     Oxydum rubrum.  
     Oxymurias.  
     Submurias.  
     Sulphuretum rubrum.  
**Hydrargyrus præcipitatus albus.**  
**Jalapæ Radix.**  
**Linimentum Ammoniæ Subcarbonatis.**  
     Æruginis.  
**Lini usitatissimi Semina.**  
**Liquor Aluminis compositus.**  
     Ammoniæ.  
     Ammoniæ Acetatis.  
     Antimonii tartarizati.  
     Calcis.  
     Cupri ammoniati.  
     Plumbi Acetatis.  
     Plumbi Acetatis dilutus.  
     Potassæ.  
**Lytta.**  
**Magnesia.**  
**Magnesia Carbonas.**  
     Sulphas.  
**Marrubium.**  
**Mentha piperita.**  
     viridis.  
**Menyanthes.**
- Coccinella.**  
**Conserva Aurantii.**  
**Electuarium Cassiæ.**  
**Confectio opiata.**  
**Conserva Cynosbati.**  
     Rosæ.  
**Electuarium Scammonii.**  
     Sennæ.  
**Cicuta, herba.**  
**Balsamum Copaiva.**  
**Vitriolum cæruleum.**  
**Vulgæ Cortex Angusturæ.**  
**Cydonia malus, semen.**  
**Mucilago Seminis Cydonii mali.**  
**Decoctum pro Enemate.**  
     pro Fomento.  
**Cucumis agrestis, Fructus recens.**  
**Emplastrum Ceræ compositum.**  
     Lithargyri compositum.  
     Lithargyri cum Hydrargyro.  
**Emplastrum Picis Burgundicæ compositum.**  
     Cantharidis.  
     Lithargyri.  
     Lithargyri cum Resinâ.  
**Ferrum vitriolatum.**  
     ammoniacale.  
**Fœniculum dulce, Semen.**  
**Helleboraster, folium.**  
**Hydrargyrus nitratus ruber.**  
     calcinatus.  
     muriatus.  
**Calomelas.**  
**Hydrargyrus sulphuratus ruber.**  
**Calx Hydrargyri alba.**  
**Jalapium, Radix.**  
**Linimentum Ammoniæ.**  
**Oxymel Æruginis.**  
**Linum, Semen.**  
**Aqua Aluminis composita.**  
     Ammoniæ puræ.  
     Ammoniæ acetatæ.  
**Vinum Antimonii tartarizati.**  
**Aqua Calcis.**  
     Cupri ammoniati.  
     Lithargyri acetati.  
     Lithargyri acetati composita.  
     Kali puri.  
**Cantharis.**  
**Magnesia usta.**  
     alba.  
     vitriolata.  
**Marrubium album.**  
**Mentha piperitis.**  
     sativa.  
**Trifolium paludosum.**



- Mistura Amygdalæ.  
     Ammoniacy.  
     Assafœtidæ.  
     Camphoræ.  
     Cretæ.  
     Guaiacy.  
     Moschi.  
 Oleum Succini.  
 Oxymel.  
 Papaveris somniferi Capsulæ.  
 Pilulæ Saponis cum Opio.  
     Scillæ compositæ.  
 Pix arida.  
 Plumbi Superacetæ.  
     Carbonas.  
     Oxydum semivitreum.  
 Potassæ Acetas.  
 Potassa cum Calce.  
     fusa.  
     impura.  
 Potassæ Nitras.  
     Subcarbonas.  
     Tartras.  
     Sulphas.  
     Sulphuretum.  
     Super-tartras.  
 Pterocarpi Lignum.  
 Pulvis Aloës compositus.  
     Cinnamomi compositus.  
     Cornu usti cum Opio.  
 Rhœados Petalæ.  
 Rhamni Baccæ.  
 Rhei Radix.  
 Rosæ caninæ Pulpa.  
     centifoliæ Petalæ.  
     gallicæ Petalæ.  
 Saccharum.  
 Scammoneæ Gummi-resina.  
 Senegæ Radix.  
 Serpentariæ Radix.  
 Sodæ Boras.  
     Murias.  
     Sulphas.  
     Subcarbonas.  
 Soda impura.  
     tartarizata.  
 Spartii Cacumina.  
 Spiritus Camphoræ.  
     rectificatus.  
     tenuior.  
 Sulphur lotum.  
     sublimatum.  
 Terebinthina canadensis.  
 Tinctura Camphoræ composita.  
     Ferri Muriatis.  
 Veratri Radix.  
 Unguentum Picis liquidæ.  
     Cetacei.  
 Zinci Oxydum.  
     Sulphas.  
 Lac Amygdalæ.  
     Ammoniacy.  
     Asafœtidæ.  
 Mistura camphorata.  
     cretacea.  
 Lac Guaiacy.  
 Mistura moschata.  
 Oleum Succini rectificatum.  
 Mel acetatum.  
 Papaver album, *Capsula*.  
 Pilulæ Opii.  
     Scillæ.  
 Pix burgundica.  
 Cerussa acetata.  
 Cerussa.  
 Lithargyrus.  
 Kali acetatum.  
 Calx cum Kali puro.  
 Kali purum.  
 Cineres clavellati.  
 Nitrum.  
 Kali præparatum.  
     tartarizatum.  
     vitriolatum.  
     sulphuratum.  
 Tartari Crystalli.  
 Santalum rubrum, *Lignum*.  
 Pulvis Aloës cum Guaiaco.  
     aromaticus.  
     opiatus.  
 Papaver erraticum, *Flor*.  
 Spina cervina, *Bacca*.  
 Rhabarbarum, *Radix*.  
 Cynosbatus, *Fructus*.  
 Rosa damascena, *petalum*.  
     rubra, *petalum*.  
 Saccharum non purificatum.  
 Scammonium, *Gummi-resina*.  
 Seneka, *Radix*.  
 Serpentaria virginiana, *Radix*.  
 Borax.  
 Sal muriaticus.  
 Natron vitriolatum.  
     præparatum.  
 Barilla.  
 Natron tartarizatum.  
 Genista, *Cacumen*.  
 Spiritus camphoratus.  
     vinosus rectificatus.  
     vinosus tenuior.  
 Flores Sulphuris loti.  
 Sulphuris Flores.  
 Balsamum canadense.  
 Tinctura Opii camphorata.  
     Ferri muriati.  
 Helleborus albus, *radix*.  
 Unguentum Picis.  
     Spermatis Ceti.  
 Zincum calcinatum.  
     vitriolatum.



# INDEX

OF

## FORMER NAMES,

*Shewing to what Name of the Present Pharmacopæia each Respectively belongs.*

### FORMER NAMES.

Absinthium vulgare.  
 Acetosa pratensis.  
 Acetum distillatum.  
 Acidum nitrosum.  
     vitriolicum.  
 Aloë barbadensis.  
     socotorina.  
 Ammonia præparata.  
 Antimonium.  
 Aqua Aluminis composita.  
     Ammonia puræ.  
     Ammonia acetatæ.  
     Calcis.  
     Cupri ammoniati.  
     Lithargyri acetati.  
     Lithargyri acetati composita.  
     Kali puri.  
 Arabicum Gummi.  
 Argentum nitratum.  
 Balsamum canadense.  
 Balsamum Copaiva.  
 Barilla.  
 Benzoë.  
 Borax.  
 Calamus aromaticus, *Radix*.  
 Calomelas.  
 Calx cum Kali puro.  
 Calx Hydrargyri alba.  
 Cantharis.  
 Canella alba, *Cortex*.  
 Caryophyllus aromatica, *Pericarpium*  
     immaturum.  
 Cassia fistularis, *Fructus*.  
 Castoreum Rossicum.  
 Ceratum Lithargyri acetati compositum.  
 Cerussa.

### NEW NAMES.

Absinthium.  
 Acetosa.  
 Acidum aceticum.  
     nitricum.  
     sulphuricum.  
 Aloës vulgaris Extractum.  
     spicatæ extractum.  
 Ammonia Subcarbonas.  
 Antimonii Sulphuretum.  
 Liquor Aluminis compositus.  
     Ammonia.  
     Ammonia Acetatis.  
     Calcis.  
     Cupri ammoniati.  
     Plumbi Acetatis.  
     Plumbi Acetatis dilutus.  
     Potassæ.  
 Acacia Gummi.  
 Argenti Nitras.  
 Terebinthina canadensis.  
 Copaiba.  
 Soda impura.  
 Benzoïnum.  
 Sodæ Boras.  
 Calami Radix.  
 Hydrargyri Submurias.  
 Potassa cum Calce.  
 Hydrargyrus præcipitatus albus.  
 Lytta.  
 Canellæ Cortex.  
 Caryophylli.  
 Cassia Pulpa.  
 Castoreum.  
 Ceratum Plumbi compositum.  
 Plumbi Carbonas.



- Cerussa acetata.  
 Chamæmelum, *Flos simplex*.  
 Cicuta, *Herba*.  
 Cineres clavellati.  
 Cinchona, *Cortex*  
     flavus.  
     ruber.  
 Coccinella.  
 Columba.  
     Cynosbati.  
     Rosæ.  
 Confectio opiata.  
 Conserva Aurantii.  
 Cortex Angusturæ.  
 Cucumis agrestis, *Fructus recens*.  
 Cydonia Malus, *Semen*.  
 Cynosbatus, *Fructus*.  
 Decoctum pro Enemate.  
     Fomento.  
 Electuarium Cassiæ.  
     Scammonii.  
     Sennæ.  
 Emplastrum Cantharidis.  
     Ceræ compositum.  
     Lithargyri.  
     Lithargyri compositum.  
     Lithargyri cum Hydrargyro  
     Lithargyri cum Resinâ.  
     Picis Burgundicæ compositum.  
 Ferrum vitriolatum.  
     ammoniacale.  
 Flores Benzoës.  
     Sulphuris loti.  
 Fœniculum dulce, *Semen*.  
 Gambogia.  
 Genista, *Cacumen*.  
 Helleboraster, *Folium*.  
 Helleborus albus, *Radix*.  
 Hydrargyrus calcinatus  
     nitratus ruber.  
     muriatus.  
     sulphuratus ruber.  
 Jalapium, *Radix*.  
 Kali acetatum.  
     purum.  
     præparatum.  
     sulphuratum.  
     tartarizatum.  
     vitriolatum.  
 Lac Amygdalæ.  
     Ammoniæ.  
     Assa fœtidæ.  
     Guaiaci.  
 Lapis calaminaris.  
 Linimentum Ammoniæ.  
 Plumbi Superacetas.  
 Anthemidis Flore.,  
 Conii Folia.  
 Potassa impura.  
 Cinchonæ lancifoliæ *Cortex*.  
     cordifoliæ *Cortex*.  
     oblongifoliæ *Cortex*.  
 Coccus.  
 Calumbæ Radix.  
     Rosæ caninæ.  
     Rosæ Gallicæ.  
 Confectio Opii.  
 Confectio Aurantii Hispalensis corticis exterioris.  
 Cuspariæ Cortex.  
 Elaterii Poma.  
 Cydoniæ Semina.  
 Rosæ caninæ Pulpa.  
 Dococtum Malvæ compositum.  
     Papaveris.  
 Confectio Cassiæ.  
     Scammonæ.  
     Sennæ.  
 Emplastrum Lyttæ.  
     Ceræ.  
     Plumbi.  
     Galbani compositum.  
     Hydrargyri.  
     Resinæ.  
     Picis compositum.  
 Ferri Sulphas.  
 Ferrum ammoniatum.  
 Acidum benzoïcum.  
 Sulphur lotum.  
 Fœniculi Semina.  
 Cambogia.  
 Spartii Cacumina.  
 Hellebori fœtidi Folia.  
 Veratri Radix.  
 Hydrargyri Oxydum rubrum.  
     Nitrico-oxydum.  
     Oxymurias.  
     Sulphuretum rubrum.  
 Jalapæ Radix.  
 Potassæ Acetas.  
 Potassa fusa.  
 Potassæ Subcarbonas.  
     Sulphuretum.  
     Tartras.  
     Sulphas.  
 Mistura Amygdalæ.  
     Ammoniæ.  
     Assa fœtidæ.  
     Guaiaci.  
 Calamina.  
 Linimentum Ammoniæ Subcarbonatis.



- Linum, *Semen*.  
 Lithargyrus.  
 Magnesia alba.  
     usta.  
     vitriolata.  
 Marrubium album.  
 Mel acetatum.  
 Mentha piperitis.  
     viridis.  
 Mistura camphorata.  
     cretacea.  
     moschata.  
 Mucilago Seminis Cydonii mali.  
 Natron præparatum.  
     tartarizatum.  
     vitriolatum.  
 Nitrum.  
 Oleum Succini rectificatum.  
 Oxymel Æruginis.  
 Papaver album, *Capsula*.  
     erraticum, *Flos*.  
 Pilulæ Opii.  
     Scillæ.  
 Pix burgundica.  
 Pulvis Aloës cum Guaiaco.  
     aromaticus.  
     opiatus.  
 Raphanus rusticanus, *Radix*.  
 Rhabarbarum, *Radix*.  
 Rosa damascena, *Petalum*.  
     rubra, *Petalum*.  
 Saccharum non purificatum.  
 Sal ammoniacus.  
     muriaticus.  
 Santalum rubrum.  
 Scammonium, *Gummi-resina*.  
 Seneka, *Radix*.  
 Serpentaria virginiana, *Radix*.  
 Sperma Ceti.  
 Spina cervina, *Bacca*.  
 Spiritus camphoratus.  
     vinosus rectificatus.  
     vinosus tenuior.  
 Sulphur Antimonii præcipitatum.  
 Sulphuris Flores.  
 Tartari Crystalli.  
 Tinctura Opii camphorata.  
     Ferri muriati.  
 Thus.  
 Trifolium paludosum, *Herba*.  
 Vinum Antimonii tartarizati.  
 Vitriolum cæruleum.  
 Unguentum Picis.  
     Resinæ flavæ.  
     Spermatis Ceti.  
 Zincum calcinatum.  
     vitriolatum.
- Lini usitatissimi Semina.  
 Plumbi Oxydum semivitreum.  
 Magnesiae Carbonas.  
 Magnesia.  
 Magnesiae Sulphas.  
 Marrubium.  
 Oxymel.  
 Mentha piperita.  
     sativa.  
 Mistura Camphoræ.  
     Cretæ.  
     Moschi.  
 Decoctum Cydoniæ.  
 Sodæ Subcarbonas.  
 Soda tartarizata.  
 Sodæ Sulphas.  
 Potassæ Nitras.  
 Oleum Succini.  
 Linimentum Æruginis.  
 Papaveris somniferi Capsulæ.  
 Rhæados Petala.  
 Pilulæ Saponis cum Opio.  
     Scillæ compositæ.  
 Pix arida.  
 Pulvis Aloës compositus.  
     Cinnamomi compositus.  
     Cornu usti cum Opio.  
 Armoraciæ Radix.  
 Rhei Radix.  
 Rosæ centifoliæ Petala.  
     Gallicæ Petala.  
 Saccharum.  
 Ammonizæ Murias.  
 Sodæ Murias.  
 Pterocarpi Lignum.  
 Scammonæ Gummi-resina.  
 Senegæ Radix.  
 Serpentariæ Radix.  
 Cetaceum.  
 Rhamni Baccæ.  
 Spiritus Camphoræ.  
     rectificatus.  
     tenuior.  
 Antimonii Sulphuretum præcipitatum.  
 Sulphur sublimatum.  
 Potassæ Supertartras.  
 Tinctura Camphoræ composita.  
     Ferri Muriatis.  
 Abietis Resina.  
 Menyanthes.  
 Liquor Antimonii tartarizati.  
 Cupri Sulphas.  
 Unguentum Picis liquidæ.  
 Ceratum Resinæ flavæ.  
 Unguentum Cetacci.  
 Zinci Oxydum.  
     Sulphas.



THE  
EDINBURGH  
PHARMACOPŒIA.  
1813.

G



PHARMACOPŒIA  
EDINBURGH

1813.



THE  
EDINBURGH  
MATERIA MEDICA  
PHARMACOPŒIA.

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WEIGHTS.

SINCE important mistakes often occur in the practice of medicine, from the promiscuous use of measures and of different weights, we have directed all the ingredients of our prescriptions, both fluids and solids, to be weighed. Nevertheless, we allow wine, water, and other liquids, to be measured, provided vessels, particularly glass vessels, be employed, whose capacities and divisions correspond exactly with the medical pound, with its divisions and multiplications. We use *Troy weight*, which we divide thus:—

A pound	} CONTAINS	twelve ounces.
An ounce		eight drachms.
A drachm		three scruples.
A scruple		twenty grains.



## MATERIA MEDICA.

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ACIDUM Acetosum.

*Acetum.*

ACIDUM Sulphuricum.

*Acidum vitriolicum.*

*Its specific gravity, at the temperature of 60°, ought to be to that of distilled water as 1850 to 1000.*

Aconitum Napellus.

*The leaves.*

Acorus Calamus.

*The root.*

*Calamus aromaticus.*

Æsculus Hippocastanum.

*The seed and bark.*

*Hippocastanum.*

Alcohol.

*Spiritus vinosus rectificatus, sive purissimus.*

*The spirit distilled from wine, or other fermented liquors, free from any unpleasant smell, and of which the specific gravity is to that of water as 835 to 1000 ; such as may be easily procured.*

Alcohol dilutum.

*Spiritus vinosus tenuior, sive dilutus.*



*Alcohol mixed with an equal quantity of water, being somewhat weaker than proof spirit; its specific gravity is to that of water as 935 to 1000.*

Allium sativum.	<i>The root.</i>
Aloe perfoliata.	<i>The gum-resin.</i>
	a. <i>Aloe hepatica.</i>
	b. <i>Aloe Socotorina.</i>
Althæa officinalis.	<i>The root and leaves.</i>
Ammoniacum.	<i>The gum-resin.</i>
Amomum repens.	<i>The seed.</i>
<i>Cardamomum minus.</i>	<i>Sonnerat's voyage.</i>
Amomum Zingiber.	<i>The dried root, and the pre-</i>
<i>Zingiber.</i>	<i>served root brought from</i>
	<i>India.</i>
Amygdalus communis.	<i>The kernel.</i>
<i>Amygdalus dulcis.</i>	
Amyris Gileadensis.	<i>A liquid resin, commonly</i>
	<i>called Balsam of Gilead.</i>
Anchusa tinctoria.	<i>The root.</i>
Anethum Fœniculum.	<i>The seed and root.</i>
<i>Fœniculum dulce.</i>	
Angelica Archangelica.	<i>The root, leaves, and seeds.</i>
<i>Angelica Sativa.</i>	
Angustura.	<i>The bark.</i>
Anthemis nobilis.	<i>The flowers.</i>
<i>Chamæmelum.</i>	
Anthemis Pyrethrum.	<i>The root.</i>
<i>Pyrethrum.</i>	
Apium Petroselinum.	<i>The root.</i>
<i>Petroselinum.</i>	
Arbutus Uva Ursi.	<i>The leaves.</i>
<i>Uva Ursi.</i>	
Arctium Lappa.	<i>The root.</i>
<i>Bardana.</i>	
Argentum.	
Aristolochia Serpentaria.	<i>The root.</i>
<i>Serpentaria Virginiana.</i>	
Arnica montana.	<i>The flowers and root.</i>



- Artemisia Absinthium. *The leaves and flowering heads.*  
*Absinthium.*  
 Artemisia Santonica. *The tops.*  
*Santonicum.*  
 Asarum Europæum. *The leaves.*  
*Asarum.*  
 Astragalus Tragacantha. *The gum.*  
*Tragacantha.*  
 Atropa Belladonna. *The leaves.*  
*Belladonna. Solanum lethale.*  
 Avena sativa. *The seed.*  
 Bitumen Petroleum.  
*Petroleum Barbadense.*  
 Boletus igniarius.  
*Agaricus.*  
 Boras Sodæ.  
*Borax.*  
 Bubon Galbanum. *The gum-resin, Galbanum.*  
 Calx.  
*Calx Viva.*  
 a. *Ex lapide calcareo.* b. *Ex testis Conchyliorum.*  
 Cancer Pagurus et Astachus. *Crabs stones, vulgarly called crab's eyes.*  
 Canella alba. *The bark.*  
 Capsicum annuum. *The fruit.*  
*Piper Indicum.*  
 Carbo Ligni.  
 Carbonas Barytæ.  
*Barytes. Terra ponderosa.*  
 Carbonas Calcis.  
 a. *Creta alba.* b. *Marmor album.*  
 Carbonas Potassæ impurus.  
*Alkali fixum vegetabile. Lixiva. Cineres clavellati.*  
*Potashes or Pearlashes.*  
 Carbonas Sodæ impurus.  
*Barilla.*  
 Carbonas Zinci impurus.  
*Lapis Calaminaris.*  
 Cardamine pratensis. *The flowers and leaves.*



Carum Carui. <i>Carvi.</i>	<i>The seed.</i>
Caryophyllus aromaticus.	<i>The calyx, flower-bud, and its essential oil.</i>
Cassia Fistula.	<i>The fruit.</i>
Cassia Senna. <i>Senna.</i>	<i>The leaves.</i>
Castor Fiber.	<i>Castor; a substance collected in follicles near the anus.</i>
Centaurea benedicta. <i>Carduus benedictus.</i>	<i>The plant.</i>
Cera. a. <i>flava.</i> b. <i>alba.</i>	
Cervus Elaphus.	<i>The horns.</i>
Chironia Centaurium. <i>Centaureum minus.</i>	<i>The flowering heads.</i>
Cinara Scolymus. <i>Cinara hortensis.</i>	<i>The leaves.</i>
Cinchona Caribæa.	<i>The bark.</i>
Cinchona officinalis.	<i>The bark, commonly called Peruvian bark.</i>
	a. <i>communis.</i> b. <i>flavus.</i> c. <i>ruber.</i>
Citrus Aurantium. <i>Aurantium Hispalense.</i>	<i>The juice and the outer rind of the fruit.</i>
Citrus medica. <i>Limon.</i>	<i>The fruit, the rind, and its volatile oil.</i>
Coccus Cacti. <i>Coccinella.</i>	
Cochlearia armoracia. <i>Raphanus rusticanus.</i>	<i>The root.</i>
Cochlearia officinalis.	<i>The plant.</i>
Cocos butyracea. <i>Palma.</i>	<i>The fixed oil of the nut.</i>
Colchicum autumnale.	<i>The root.</i>
Colomba.	<i>The root.</i>
Conium maculatum. <i>Cicuta.</i>	<i>The leaves and seeds.</i>



Convolvulus Jalapa.	<i>The root.</i>
<i>Jalapa.</i>	
Convolvulus Scammonia.	<i>The gum-resin.</i>
<i>Scammonium.</i>	
Copaifera officinalis.	<i>The resin, called Balsam of</i> <i>Copaiva.</i>
Coriandrum sativum.	<i>The seed.</i>
Crocus sativus.	<i>The summits of the pistils,</i> <i>called Saffron.</i>
Croton Eleutheria.	<i>The bark.</i>
<i>Cascarilla.</i>	<i>Swartz. Prodrum.</i>
Cucumis Colocynthis.	<i>The medullary part of the</i> <i>fruit.</i>
<i>Colocynthis.</i>	
Cuprum.	
Daphne Mezereum.	<i>The bark of the root.</i>
<i>Mezereum.</i>	
Datura Stramonium.	<i>The plant.</i>
<i>Stramonium.</i>	
Daucus Carota.	<i>The seed.</i>
Delphinium Staphisagria.	<i>The seed.</i>
<i>Staphisagria.</i>	
Dianthus Caryophyllus.	<i>The flowers.</i>
<i>Caryophylla rubra.</i>	
Digitalis purpurea.	<i>The leaves.</i>
Dolichos pruriens.	<i>The stiff hairs which cover</i> <i>the pods.</i>
Dorstenia Contrajerva.	<i>The root.</i>
<i>Contrajerva.</i>	
Ferrum.	<i>The filings and scales.</i>
Ferula Assa foetida.	<i>The gum-resin.</i>
<i>Asa foetida.</i>	
Ficus Carica.	<i>The fruit.</i>
Fraxinus Ornus.	<i>The concrete juice ; Manna.</i>
Gambogia.	
<i>The gum-resin of the Stalagmitis Cambogioidis ; and the</i> <i>Garcinia Cambogia. Murr. Trans. Gott. vol. ix.</i>	
Gentiana lutea.	<i>The root.</i>
Geoffræa inermis.	<i>The bark.</i>
Glycyrrhiza glabra.	<i>The root and extract.</i>



- Gratiola officinalis.* *The plant.*  
*Guajacum officinale.* *The wood and resin.*  
*Hæmatoxylum Campechi-* *The wood ; Logwood.*  
*anum.*  
*Helleborus niger.* *The root.*  
*Melampodium.*  
*Hordeum Distichon.* *The seed ; Pearl barley.*  
*Hordeum.*  
*Hydrargyrum.*  
*Argentum vivum. Mercurius.*  
*Hyoscyamus niger.* *The plant and seed.*  
*Hyssopus officinalis.* *The herb.*  
*Ipecacuanha.* *The root.*  
*Callicocca Ipecacuanha.* Trans. Lin. Soc. vol. vi.  
*Iris Florentina.* *The root.*  
*Juniperus communis.* *The berry.*  
*Juniperus Lycia.* *The gum-resin ; Olibanum.*  
*Juniperus Sabina,* *The leaves.*  
*Sabina.*  
*Kino.*  
*The inspissated juice of the Eucalyptus resiniferus,*  
*White.*  
*Lactuca virosa.* *The leaves.*  
*Lavandula Spica.* *The flowering spikes.*  
*Laurus Camphora.* *Camphor.*  
*Laurus Cassia.* *The bark and flowerbuds*  
*Cassia lignea,* *gathered before they o-*  
*pen.*  
*Laurus Cinnamomum.* *The bark.*  
*Cinnamomum.*  
*Laurus nobilis.* *The leaves, berries, and*  
*expressed oil of the ber-*  
*ries.*  
*Laurus Sassafras.* *The wood, root, and its*  
*Sassafras.* *bark.*  
*Leontodon Taraxacum.* *The herb and root.*  
*Taraxacum. Dens Leonis.*  
*Linum usitatissimum,* *The seed, and oil expressed*  
*from the seed.*



Lobelia syphilitica.

The root.

Malva sylvestris.

The herb and flower

Marrubium vulgare.

The herb.

*mel* + Melaleuca Leucadendron.

The volatile oil.

*Cajeputa.*

Melissa officinalis.

The leaves.

(Meloe vesicatorius.

*Cantharis.*

Mentha Piperita.

The herb.

Mentha Pulegium.

The herb.

*Pulegium.*

Menyanthes trifoliata.

The leaves.

*Trifolium palustre.*

Mimosa Catechu.

The extract of the wood ;

*Catechu.*

*Terra Japonica.*

Mimosa Nilotica.

The Gum ; Gum Arabic.

Momordica Elaterium.

The fresh root when almost  
ripe.

*Elaterium.*

Moschus moschiferus.

The substance called musk,  
contained in a follicle  
situate near the navel.

Murias Ammoniaë.

*Sal ammoniacus. Ammonia muriata.*

Murias Sodæ.

*Soda muriata. Sal marinus.*

Myristica moschata.

Nutmeg, mace, and its  
volatile oil.

Myroxylon Peruiferum.

The Balsam ; Peruvian  
Balsam.

Myrrha.

The gum-resin.

Myrtus Pimenta.

The fruit ; Jamaica pepper.

*Pimenta.*

Nicotiana Tabacum.

The leaves.

*Tabacum.*

Nitras Potassæ.

*Nitrum.*

*juv* Olea Europæa.

The fixed oil of the fruit.

Origanum Majorana.

The herb.

*Majorana.*

(Ovis Aries.) *fat*

The fat ; mutton suet.



Oxidum Arsenici.

*Arsenicum.*

Oxidum Plumbi album.

*Cerussa. Carbonas plumbi.*

Oxidum Plumbi rubrum.

*Minium.*

Oxidum Plumbi semi-vitreum.

*Lithargyrus.*

Oxidum Zinci impurum.

*Tutia.*

Papaver somniferum.

*The capsule and its concrete juice called opium.*

(Physeter macrocephalus.)

*Spermaceti, a substance found in the skull.*

Pimpinella Anisum.

*Anisum.*

Pinus Abies.

*The resin spontaneously con- creted ; Burgundy pitch.*

Pinus balsamea.

*The liquid resin ; Balsamum Canadense.*

Pinus Larix.

*The liquid resin ; Terebin- thina Veneta : the volatile oil ; Oleum Terebinthinæ.*

Pinus sylvestris.

*The empyreumatic resin ; liquid pitch.*

Piper longum.

*The fruit.*

Piper nigrum.

*The fruit.*

Pistacia Lentiscus.

*The resin ; Mastiche.*

(Plumbum.)

Polygala Senega.

*The root.*

*Seneka.*

Polygonum Bistorta.

*The root.*

*Bistorta.*

Polypodium Filix mas.

*The root.*

*Filix mas.*

Prunus domestica.

*The fruit.*

*Prunus Gallica.*



(Pterocarpus Draco.)	The resin ; dragon's blood.
Pterocarpus Santalinus.	The wood.
<i>Santalum rubrum.</i>	
(Punica Granatum.)	The bark of the fruit, the
<i>Granata malus.</i>	double flowers called ba-
	laustine.
Quassia excelsa.	The wood.
Quassia Simaruba.	The bark.
<i>Simarouba.</i>	
(Quercus Cerris.)	The nest of the Cynips call-
	ed Galls.
Quercus Robur.	The bark.
(Resina Pini.)	The resin from various pines,
<i>Resina alba.</i>	deprived of its volatile
	oil.
Rhamnus catharticus.	The juice of the berries.
<i>Spina cervina.</i>	
Rheum palmatum.	<i>Live In Bark.</i> The root.
<i>Rhabarbarum.</i>	
Rhododendron Chrysanthum.	The leaves.
Rhus Toxicodendron.	The leaves.
<i>Toxicodendron.</i>	
Ricinus communis.	The seed and its fixed oil.
Rosa canina.	The recent fruit.
<i>Cynosbatus.</i>	
Rosa centifolia.	The petals.
<i>Rosa pallida.</i>	
Rosa Gallica.	The petals
<i>Rosa rubra.</i>	
Rosmarinus officinalis.	The flowering tops.
Rubia Tinctorum.	The root.
+ Rumex Acetosa.	The leaves.
<i>Acetosa.</i>	
Ruta graveolens.	The herb,
Saccharum Officinarum.	Sugar. a. not purified.
	b. purified.
Sagapenum.	The gum-resin.
Salvia officinalis.	The leaves.
Sambucus nigra.	The flowers, berries, and bark.



Sapo.

*Spanish white soap, composed of soda and olive oil.*

Scilla maritima.

*The root.*

Sinapis alba.

*The seed.*

Sisymbrium Nasturtium.

*The herb.*

*Nasturtium aquaticum.*

Smilax Sarsaparilla.

*The root.*

*Sarsaparilla.*

Spartium scoparium.

*The tops.*

*Genista.*

Spigelia Marilandica.

*The root.*

Spongia officinalis.

Stannum.

*Tin filings and powder.*

Styrax Benzoin.

*A balsam; benzoin.*

Styrax officinalis.

*A balsam.*

Sub-Acetis Cupri.

*Aerugo.*

Succinum.

Sulphas Aluminæ.

*Alumen.*

Sulphas Barytæ.

*Terra ponderosa vitriolata. Barytes.*

Sulphas Cupri.

*Cuprum vitriolatum. Vitriolum cæruleum.*

Sulphas Magnesiae.

*Magnesia vitriolata. Sal catharticus amarus.*

Sulphur sublimatum.

*Sulphuris flores.*

Sulphuretum Antimonii.

*Antimonium.*

Sulphuretum Hydrargyri  
rubrum.

*Cinnabaris factitia.*

Super-Tartris Potassæ im-  
purus.

*Tartarus crudus.*

Super-Tartris Potassæ.

*Tartarus purificatus. Crystalli Tartari.*

Sus Scrofa.

*The fat; hog's lard.*



Swietenia febrifuga.	<i>The bark.</i>
Swietenia Mahagoni.	<i>The bark.</i>
Tamarindus Indica.	<i>The preserved fruit.</i>
Tanacetum vulgare.	<i>The leaves and flowers.</i>
Toluifera Balsamum.	<i>A Balsam; Balsam of Tolu.</i>
Tormentilla erecta.	<i>The root.</i>
Triticum hybernum.	<i>Flour and starch.</i>
Tussilago Farfara.	<i>The leaves and flowers.</i>
Valeriana officinalis.	<i>The root.</i>
Veratrum album.	<i>The root.</i>
<i>Helleborus albus.</i>	
Viola odorata.	<i>The flower.</i>
Vitis vinifera.	<i>The dried fruit, Sun-rai-</i> <i>sins; the fermented juice</i> <i>of the fruit, Sherry.</i>
Ulmus campestris.	<i>The inner bark.</i>
Wintera aromatica.	<i>The bark; winter bark.</i>
Zincum.	



## PREPARATIONS AND COM- POSITIONS.

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### *PREPARATIONS OF SOME SIMPLE MEDICINES.*

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#### HERBARUM ET FLORUM EXSICCATIO.

Herbs and flowers are to be dried by the gentle heat of a stove, or of a common fire, in such a quantity only at a time, that the process may be finished as quickly as possible : for by this means their powers are best preserved ; the test of which is the perfect preservation of their natural colour.

The leaves of hemlock, and of other plants containing a subtile volatile matter, must be immediately reduced to powder after being dried, and kept in glass phials well corked.

#### SCILLA MARITIMA EXSICCATA.

Cut the root (*bulb*) of squill, freed from its external coat, transversely into thin slices, and dry it by a gentle heat. The sign of its being properly dried is, that although rendered friable, it retains its bitterness and acrimony.



## PULPARUM EXTRACTIO.

Boil unripe pulpy fruits, and ripe ones if they be dry, in a small portion of water, until they become soft; then press out the pulp through a hair sieve, and afterwards boil it down to the consistence of honey, in an earthen vessel, over a gentle fire; taking care to stir the matter continually, to keep it from burning.

The pulp of Cassia fistula is, in like manner, to be boiled out from the bruised pod, and reduced afterwards to a proper consistence, by evaporating the water.

The pulps of recent and ripe fruits are to be expressed through a sieve, without any previous boiling.

## SULPHUR SUBLIMATUM LOTUM.

Take of Sublimed sulphur, one pound; water, four pounds.

Boil the sulphur for a little in the water; then pour off this water, and wash away all the acid by affusions of cold water; lastly, dry the sulphur.

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CONSERVES.

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CONSERVA CITRI AURANTII.

Grate off the exterior rind of Seville oranges; beat it into pulp, and during the beating add gradually three times its weight of refined sugar.

## CONSERVA ROSAE CANINAE.

Take of the ripe fruit of the dog-rose, carefully freed from the seeds and inclosed spiculæ. Beat it to a pulp, and while beating, add gradually three times its weight of refined sugar.



### CONSERVA ROSAE GALLICAE.

Beat the unblown petals of red rose to pulp, and add, during the beating, three times their weight of refined sugar.

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### JUICES.

#### SUCCUS COCHLEARIAE COMPOSITUS;

*vulgo*, SUCCI AD SCORBUTICOS.

Take of Juice of scurvy-grass, juice of water cresses expressed from the fresh gathered herbs, juice of Seville oranges, of each two pounds; spirit of nutmeg, half a pound.

Mix them, and set apart the mixture till the impurities subside; then pour off the clear liquor.

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### INSPISSATED JUICES, or EXTRACTS.

#### SUCCUS SPISSATUS ACONITI NAPELLI.

Bruise the fresh leaves of aconite, and, including them in a hempen bag, compress them strongly till they yield their juice. This is to be evaporated in flat vessels heated with boiling water saturated with muriate of soda, and immediately reduced to the consistence of thick honey.

After the mass has become cold, let it be put up in glazed earthen vessels, and moistened with alcohol.

In the same manner,

*The inspissated juices of* ATROPA BELLADONNA,

CONIUM MACULATUM,

HYOSCYAMUS NIGER,

LACTUCA VIROSA,

are prepared from the respective leaves of these plants.



SUCCUS SPISSATUS SAMBUCI NIGRI; *vulgo*,  
ROB SAMBUCI.

Take of Juice of ripe elder berries, five pounds; refined sugar, one pound.

Evaporate by a gentle heat to the consistence of pretty thick honey.

SUCCUS SPISSATUS MOMORDICÆ ELA-  
TERII; *vulgo*, ELATERIUM.

Slice the ripe fruit of the wild cucumber, express the juice very gently, and strain it through a very fine hair sieve; then boil it a little, and set it by for some hours, until the thicker part has subsided. Pour off the thinner supernatant fluid, and separate the rest by straining. Cover the thicker part which remains after the straining with a linen cloth, and dry it by a gentle heat.

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*FIXED or EXPRESSED OILS.*

OLEUM AMYGDALI COMMUNIS.

Take of Fresh almonds any quantity.

After having bruised them in a stone mortar, put them into a hempen bag, and express the oil without heat.

In the same manner the OLEUM LINI USITATISSIMI is to be expressed from the seeds.

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*EMULSIONS.*

EMULSIO AMYGDALI COMMUNIS.

Take of Sweet almonds, one ounce; water, two pounds and a half.

Beat the blanched almonds diligently in a stone mortar, gradually pouring on them the water; then strain.



EMULSIO MIMOSAE NILOTICAE ; *vulgo*,  
EMULSIO ARABICA,

Is made in the same manner, only adding, while beating the almonds, mucilage of gum arabic, two ounces.

EMULSIO CAMPHORATA.

Take of Camphor, one scruple ; sweet almonds blanched, two drachms ; refined sugar, one drachm ; water, six ounces.

This is made in the same manner as the common almond emulsion.

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INFUSIONS.

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INFUSUM CINCHONAE OFFICINALIS.

Take of Cinchona bark powdered, one ounce ; water, one pound.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, and strain.

INFUSUM DIGITALIS PURPUREAE.

Take of Dried leaves of foxglove, one drachm ; boiling water, eight ounces ; spirit of cinnamon, one ounce.

Macerate for four hours, and strain.

INFUSUM GENTIANAE COMPOSITUM ; *vulgo*,  
INFUSUM AMARUM.

Take of Gentian root sliced, half an ounce ; dried orange peel bruised, one drachm ; coriander seeds bruised, half a drachm ; diluted alcohol, four ounces ; water, one pound.

First pour in the alcohol, and, three hours after, the water ; then macerate without heat for twelve hours, and strain.

INFUSUM MIMOSAE CATECHU ; *vulgo*, INFU-  
SUM JAPONICUM.

Take of Extract of catechu in powder, two drachms an



a half; cinnamon bark bruised, half a drachm; boiling water, seven ounces; simple syrup, one ounce. Macerate the extract and the bark with the water in a covered vessel for two hours; then strain, and add the syrup.

#### INFUSUM RHEI PALMATI.

Take of Rhubarb root bruised, half an ounce; boiling water, eight ounces; spirit of cinnamon, one ounce. Macerate the root with the water in a close vessel for twelve hours; then add the spirit, and strain.

#### INFUSUM ROSAE GALLICAE.

Take of the dried petals of the red rose, two ounces; boiling water, five pounds; sulphuric acid, one drachm; refined sugar, two ounces. Macerate the petals with the boiling water in an earthen vessel which is not glazed with lead, for four hours; then pour in the acid, strain the liquor, and add the sugar.

#### INFUSUM TAMARINDI CUM SENNA.

Take of Preserved tamarinds, one ounce; senna leaves, one drachm; coriander seeds bruised, half a drachm; brown sugar, half an ounce; boiling water, eight ounces.

Macerate in a covered earthen vessel which is not glazed with lead, shaking frequently, and after four hours strain.

It may be made also with double or triple the quantity of senna.

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### MUCILAGES.

#### MUCILAGO AMYLI.

Take of Starch, half an ounce; water, one pound.



Triturate the starch, gradually adding the water ; then boil them a little.

MUCILAGO ASTRAGALI TRAGACANTHAE.

Take of Gum tragacanth powdered, one ounce ; boiling water, eight ounces.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, and triturate the gum carefully, that it may be dissolved ; then strain through linen.

MUCILAGO MIMOSAE NILOTICAE.

Take of Gum arabic powdered, one part ; boiling water, two parts.

Digest with frequent agitation until the gum be dissolved ; then strain through linen.

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DECOCTIONS.

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DECOCTUM ALTHÆÆ OFFICINALIS.

Take of Dried marshmallow root bruised, four ounces ; raisins of the sun stoned, two ounces ; water, seven pounds.

Boil down to five pounds ; strain the decoction, and, after the impurities have subsided, pour off the liquor.

DECOCTUM ANTHEMIDIS NOBILIS ; *vulgo*, DECOCTUM CHAMÆMELI, *sive*, COMMUNE.

Take of Dried chamomile flowers, one ounce ; caraway seeds bruised, half an ounce ; water, five pounds.

Boil for a quarter of an hour, and strain.

DECOCTUM CINCHONAE OFFICINALIS ; *vulgo*, DECOCTUM CORTICIS PERUVIANI.

Take of Cinchona bark powdered, one ounce ; water, one pound and a half.



Boil for ten minutes in a covered vessel, and strain the liquor while it is hot.

### DECOCTUM DAPHNES MEZEREI.

Take of the bark of mezereon root, two drachms; liquorice root bruised, half an ounce; water, three pounds.

Boil with a gentle fire down to two pounds, and strain.

### DECOCTUM GEOFFRÆÆ INERMIS.

Take of Cabbage-tree bark powdered, one ounce; water, two pounds.

Boil with a gentle heat down to one pound, and strain.

### DECOCTUM GUAJACI COMPOSITUM; *vulgo*, DECOCTUM LIGNORUM.

Take of Guaiacum wood rasped, three ounces; raisins, two ounces; sassafras root sliced, liquorice root bruised, of each one ounce; water, ten pounds.

Boil the guaiacum wood and raisins in the water over a gentle fire down to five pounds, adding the roots towards the end of the boiling; then strain the liquor without expression.

### DECOCTUM HORDEI DISTICHI.

Take of Pearl barley, two ounces; water, five pounds.

First wash off the mealy matter which adheres to the barley with some cold water; then extract the colouring matter by boiling it a little with about half a pint of water. Throw this decoction away, and put the barley, thus purified, into five pounds of boiling water; boil these down to one half, and strain.

### DECOCTUM POLYGALAE SENEGAE.

Take of Snake root, one ounce; water, two pounds.

Boil down to sixteen ounces, and strain.



## DECOCTUM SMILACIS SARSAPARILLAE.

Take of Sarsaparilla sliced, six ounces ; water, eight pounds.

Digest for two hours with a heat of about  $195^{\circ}$  ; then take out the root and bruise it ; when bruised, put it again into the liquor, and boil it with a gentle fire down to four pounds ; then express, and strain.

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*SYRUPS.*

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SYRUPUS SIMPLEX ; *sive* COMMUNIS.

Take of Refined sugar powdered, fifteen parts ; water, eight parts.

Let the sugar be dissolved by a gentle heat in the water, and boiled a little, so as to form a syrup.

## SYRUPUS ACIDI ACETOSI.

Take of Acetous acid, two pounds and a half ; refined sugar, three pounds and a half.

Boil so as to form a syrup.

## SYRUPUS ALTHÆÆ OFFICINALIS.

Take of Fresh root of marshmallow sliced, one pound ; water, ten pounds ; refined sugar, four pounds.

Boil the water with the root down to one half, and, expressing it strongly, strain. Set by the strained decoction that the impurities may subside, and add the sugar to the purified liquor ; then boil it so as to make a syrup.

## SYRUPUS AMOMI ZINGIBERIS.

Take of Ginger root powdered, three ounces ; boiling water, four pounds ; refined sugar, seven pounds and a half.

Macerate the root in the water, in a close vessel, for



twenty-four hours; strain the infusion, and form a syrup, by adding the sugar powdered.

### SYRUPUS CITRI AURANTII.

Take of the fresh peel of Seville oranges, six ounces; boiling water, three pounds; refined sugar, four pounds.

Macerate the rind in the water for twelve hours; then add the sugar in powder to the filtered liquor, and, with a gentle heat, form a syrup.

### SYRUPUS CITRI MEDICAE; *olim* SYRUPUS LIMONUM.

Take of Lemon juice filtered after the dregs have subsided, three parts; refined sugar, five parts.

Dissolve the sugar so as to make a syrup.

### SYRUPUS COLCHICI AUTUMNALIS.

Take of Fresh meadow saffron root (*bulb*) cut into thin slices, one ounce; vinegar, sixteen ounces; refined sugar, twenty-six ounces.

Macerate the root in the vinegar for two days, occasionally shaking the vessel; then strain the infusion with gentle expression. To the strained liquor, add the sugar in powder, and boil a little so as to form a syrup.

### SYRUPUS DIANTHI CARYOPHYLLI.

Take of Recent petals of clove July-flowers freed from their claws, one pound; boiling water, four pounds; refined sugar, seven pounds.

Macerate the petals in the water for twelve hours; then add the sugar in powder to the strained liquor, and dissolve it with a gentle heat, so as to form a syrup.

### SYRUPUS PAPAVERIS SOMNIFERI.

Take of the capsules of the white poppy dried and freed from the seeds, two pounds; boiling water, thirty pounds; refined sugar, four pounds.



Macerate the sliced capsules in the water for twelve hours; then boil until only one-third part of the liquor remains, and strain with strong expression. Boil the strained liquor to one half, and again strain it; lastly, add the sugar, and boil a little so as to form a syrup.

#### SYRUPUS RHAMNI CATHARTICI.

Take of the clarified juice of ripe buckthorn berries, two parts; refined sugar, one part.  
Boil so as to form a syrup.

#### SYRUPUS ROSAE CENTIFOLIAE.

Take of the fresh petals of the hundred-leaved rose, one pound; boiling water, four pounds; refined sugar, three pounds.  
Macerate the petals in the water for twelve hours; then add the sugar to the strained liquor, and boil so as to form a syrup.

#### SYRUPUS ROSAE GALLICAE.

Take of the dried petals of the red rose, seven ounces; boiling water, five pounds; refined sugar, six pounds.  
Macerate the petals in the water for twelve hours; then boil a little, and strain; add the sugar to the strained liquor, and again boil a little so as to form a syrup.

#### SYRUPUS SCILLAE MARITIMAE.

Take of Vinegar of squill, two pounds; refined sugar powdered, three pounds and a half.  
Dissolve the sugar by a gentle heat so as to form a syrup.

#### SYRUPUS TOLUIFERAE BALSAMI; *vulgo*, SYRUPUS BALSAMICUS.

Take of Common syrup, two pounds; tincture of balsam of Tolu, one ounce.  
With the syrup just prepared, and when it has almost



grown cold, mix the tincture gradually, frequently stirring.

### SYRUPUS VIOLAE ODORATAE.

Take of Fresh violets, one pound ; boiling water, four pounds ; refined sugar, seven pounds and a half. Macerate the violets in the water for twenty-four hours, in a covered glass or glazed earthen vessel ; then strain without expression, and to the strained liquor add the sugar powdered so as to form a syrup.

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## WINES.

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### VINUM ALOES SOCOTORINAE ; *vulgo*, TINCTURA SACRA.

Take of Socotorine aloes powdered, one ounce ; lesser cardamom seeds bruised, ginger root bruised, of each one drachm ; Spanish white wine, two pounds. Digest for seven days, shaking frequently, and strain.

### VINUM GENTIANAE COMPOSITUM ; *vulgo*, VINUM AMARUM.

Take of Gentian root, half an ounce ; cinchona bark, one ounce ; dried orange peel, two drachms ; canella bark, one drachm ; diluted alcohol, four ounces ; Spanish white wine, two pounds and a half. First pour the diluted alcohol on the root and the barks sliced and bruised ; after twenty-four hours add the wine ; then macerate for seven days, and strain.

### VINUM IPECACUANHAE.

Take of Ipecacuan root bruised, one ounce ; Spanish white wine, fifteen ounces. Macerate for seven days, and filter through paper.



## VINUM NICOTIANAE TABACI.

Take of the leaves of tobacco, one ounce; Spanish white wine, one pound.

Macerate for seven days, and filter through paper.

## VINUM RHEI PALMATI.

Take of Rhubarb root sliced, two ounces; canella bark bruised, one drachm; diluted alcohol, two ounces; Spanish white wine, fifteen ounces.

Macerate for seven days, and filter through paper.

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*VINEGARS.*

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## ACETUM AROMATICUM.

Take of Dried rosemary tops, dried sage leaves, of each four ounces; dried lavender flowers, two ounces; cloves, two drachms; distilled acetous acid, eight pounds.

Macerate for seven days; express the liquor, and filter it through paper.

## ACIDUM ACETOSUM CAMPHORATUM.

Take of Stronger acetous acid, six ounces; camphor, half an ounce.

Triturate the camphor with a little alcohol; add it to the acid, and dissolve.

## ACETUM SCILLAE MARITIMAE.

Take of Dried squill root (*bulb*), two ounces; distilled acetous acid, two pounds and a half; alcohol, three ounces.

Macerate the squill with the acid for seven days; then express the liquor, and add the alcohol to it; when dregs have subsided, pour off the clear fluid.



## *TINCTURES.*

### TINCTURA ALOES SOCOTORINAE.

Take of Socotorine aloes powdered, half an ounce; extract of liquorice, one ounce and a half, alcohol, four ounces; water, one pound.

Digest for seven days with a gentle heat in a closed vessel, frequently shaking the vessel; (directions which are to be observed in preparing all tinctures) and pour off the clear tincture.

### TINCTURA ALOES ÆTHEREA.

Take of Socotorine aloes, myrrh, of each in powder one ounce and a half; English saffron sliced, one ounce; sulphuric ether with alcohol, one pound.

Digest the myrrh on the sulphuric ether with alcohol for four days in a close vessel; then add the saffron and aloes.

Digest again for four days, and, when the dregs have subsided, pour off the tincture.

### TINCTURA ALOES ET MYRRHAE.

Take of Myrrh in powder, two ounces; alcohol, one pound and a half; water, half a pound.

Mix the alcohol with the water, then add the myrrh; digest for four days; and, lastly, add of Socotorine aloes in powder, one ounce and a half; saffron cut in pieces, one ounce.

Digest again for three days, and pour off the pure tincture.

### TINCTURA AMOMI REPENTIS.

Take of Lesser cardamom seeds bruised, four ounces; diluted alcohol, two pounds and a half.

Digest for seven days, and filter through paper.



TINCTURA ARISTOLOCHIAE SERPENTARIAE.

Take of Virginian snake-root bruised, two ounces ; cochineal in powder, one drachm ; diluted alcohol, two pounds and a half.

Digest for seven days, and filter through paper.

TINCTURA BENZOIN COMPOSITA ; *vulgo*,  
BALSAMUM TRAUMATICUM.

Take of Benzoin in powder, three ounces ; balsam of Peru, two ounces ; hepatic aloes in powder, half an ounce ; alcohol, two pounds.

Digest for seven days, and filter through paper.

TINCTURA CAMPHORAE ; *vulgo*, SPIRITUS  
VINOSUS CAMPHORATUS.

Take of Camphor, one ounce ; alcohol, one pound.

Mix, that the camphor may be dissolved.

It may also be made with double or triple the proportion of camphor.

TINCTURA CASTOREI.

Take of Russian castor in powder, one ounce and a half ; alcohol, one pound.

Digest for seven days, and filter through paper.

TINCTURA CASTOREI COMPOSITA.

Take of Russian castor in powder, one ounce ; assafoetida, half an ounce ; ammoniated alcohol, one pound.

Digest for seven days, and filter through paper.

TINCTURA CINCHONÆ OFFICINALIS.

Take of Cinchona bark in powder, four ounces ; diluted alcohol, two pounds and a half.

Digest for seven days, and filter through paper.



TINCTURA CINNAMOMI COMPOSITA; *olim*,  
TINCTURA AROMATICA.

Take of Cinnamon bark bruised, lesser cardamom seeds bruised, of each one ounce; long pepper in powder, two drachms; diluted alcohol, two pounds and a half.

Digest for seven days, and filter through paper.

TINCTURA COLOMBÆ.

Take of Colomba root powdered, two ounces; diluted alcohol, two pounds.

Digest for seven days, and filter through paper.

TINCTURA CONVULVULI JALAPAE.

Take of Jalap root in powder, three ounces; diluted alcohol, fifteen ounces.

Digest for seven days, and filter through paper.

TINCTURA CROCI ANGLICI.

Take of English saffron cut, one ounce; diluted alcohol, fifteen ounces.

Digest for seven days, and filter through paper.

TINCTURA DIGITALIS PURPUREAE.

Take of Dried leaves of foxglove, one ounce; diluted alcohol, eight ounces.

Digest for seven days, and filter through paper.

TINCTURA FERULAE ASSAE FÆTIDÆ.

Take of Assafoetida, four ounces; alcohol, two pounds and a half.

Digest for seven days, and filter through paper.

TINCTURA GENTIANAE COMPOSITA; *vulgo*,  
ELIXIR STOMACHICUM.

Take of Gentian root sliced and bruised, two ounces; orange peel dried and bruised, one ounce; canella bark bruised, half an ounce; cochineal in powder,



half a drachm ; diluted alcohol, two pounds and a half.

Digest for seven days, and filter through paper.

#### TINCTURA GUAJACI OFFICINALIS.

Take of Guaiac in powder, one pound ; alcohol, two pounds and a half.

Digest for seven days, and filter through paper.

#### TINCTURA GUAJACI AMMONIATA.

Take Guaiac in powder, four ounces ; ammoniated alcohol, one pound and a half.

Digest for seven days, and filter through paper.

#### TINCTURA HELLEBORI NIGRI.

Take of Black hellebore root bruised, four ounces ; cochineal in powder, half a drachm ; diluted alcohol, two pounds and a half.

Digest for seven days, and filter through paper.

#### TINCTURA HYOSCYAMI NIGRI.

Take of Dried leaves of black henbane, one ounce ; diluted alcohol, eight ounces.

Digest for seven days, and filter through paper.

#### TINCTURA KINO.

Take of Kino in powder, two ounces ; diluted alcohol, one pound and a half.

Digest for seven days, and filter through paper.

#### TINCTURA LAURI CINNAMOMI.

Take of Cinnamon bark bruised, three ounces ; diluted alcohol, two pounds and a half.

Digest for seven days, and filter through paper.

#### TINCTURA MELOËS VESICATORII ; *vulgo*, TINCTURA CANTHARIDUM.

Take of Cantharides bruised, one drachm ; diluted alcohol, one pound.



Digest for seven days, and filter through paper.

TINCTURA MIMOSAE CATECHU; *olim*, TINCTURA JAPONICA.

Take of Extract of catechu in powder, three ounces; cinnamon bark bruised, two ounces; diluted alcohol, two pounds and a half.

Digest for seven days, and filter through paper.

TINCTURA MYRRHAE.

Take of Myrrh in powder, three ounces; alcohol, twenty ounces; water, ten ounces.

Digest for seven days, and filter through paper.

TINCTURA OPII, *sive* THEBAICA; *vulgo*, LAUDANUM LIQUIDUM.

Take of Opium, two ounces; diluted alcohol, two pounds.

Digest for seven days, and filter through paper.

TINCTURA OPII AMMONIATA; *olim*, ELIXIR PAREGORICUM.

Take of Benzoic acid, English saffron cut, of each three drachms; opium, two drachms; volatile oil of aniseed, half a drachm; ammoniated alcohol, sixteen ounces.

Digest for seven days in a close vessel, and filter through paper.

TINCTURA RHEI PALMATI.

Take of Rhubarb root sliced, three ounces; lesser cardamom seeds bruised, half an ounce; diluted alcohol, two pounds and a half.

Digest for seven days, and filter through paper.

TINCTURA RHEI ET ALOES; *olim*, ELIXIR SACRUM.

Take of Rhubarb root sliced, ten drachms; Socotorine aloes in powder, six drachms; lesser cardamom seeds



bruised, half an ounce ; diluted alcohol, two pounds and a half.

Digest for seven days, and filter through paper.

TINCTURA RHEI ET GENTIANAE; *olim*,  
TINCTURA RHEI AMARA.

Take of Rhubarb root sliced, two ounces ; gentian root sliced, half an ounce ; diluted alcohol, two pounds and a half.

Digest for seven days, and filter through paper.

TINCTURA SAPONIS; *vulgo*, LINIMENTUM  
SAPONACEUM.

Take of Soap sliced, four ounces ; camphor, two ounces ; volatile oil of rosemary, half an ounce ; alcohol, two pounds.

Digest the soap in the alcohol for three days ; then add the camphor and the oil to the filtered liquor, shaking them well.

TINCTURA SAPONIS ET OPII; *vulgo*, LINI-  
MENTUM ANODYNUM.

This is prepared in the same way, and from the same ingredients, as the simple *Tincture of Soap* ; only adding, at the beginning of the process, one ounce of opium.

TINCTURA SENNAE COMPOSITA; *olim*,  
ELIXIR SALUTIS.

Take of Senna leaves, two ounces ; jalap root bruised, one ounce ; coriander seeds bruised, half an ounce ; diluted alcohol, three pounds and a half.

Digest for seven days, and to the filtered tincture add Double refined sugar, four ounces.

TINCTURA TOLUIFERAE BALSAMI, *olim*,  
TINCTURA TOLUTANA.

Take of Balsam of Tolu, one ounce and a half ; alcohol, one pound.



Digest until the balsam be dissolved, and filter through paper.

### TINCTURA VERATRI ALBI.

Take of White hellebore root bruised, eight ounces ;  
diluted alcohol, two pounds and a half.  
Digest for seven days, and filter through paper.

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## EXTRACTS.

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### I. BY WATER.

#### EXTRACTUM GENTIANAE LUTEAE.

Take of Gentian root, any quantity.  
Having sliced and bruised it, pour upon it eight times  
its weight of distilled water. Boil down to one half,  
and strain it by strong expression. Evaporate the  
decoction immediately to the consistence of thick ho-  
ney, in a bath of boiling water saturated with muri-  
ate of soda.

In this manner are prepared the following extracts.

EXTRACTUM *florum* ANTHEMIDIS NOBILIS.

*foliorum* CASSIAE SENNAE.

*radicis* GLYCYRRHIZÆ GLA-  
BRÆ.

*ligni* HÆMATOXYLI CAMPE-  
CHIANI.

*radicis* HELLEBORI NIGRI.

*capitum* PAPAVERIS SOMNI-  
FERI.

*foliorum* RUTÆ GRAVEOLEN-  
TIS.

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### II. BY WATER AND ALCOHOL.

#### EXTRACTUM CINCIONAE OFFICINALIS.

Take of Cinchona bark in powder, one pound ; alco-  
hol, four pounds.



Digest for four days, and pour off the tincture.  
 Boil the residuum in five pounds of distilled water for fifteen minutes, and filter the decoction, while boiling hot, through linen. Repeat this coction and filtration with the same quantity of distilled water, and evaporate the liquor to the consistence of thin honey. Distil the alcohol from the tincture until it be reduced to a similar consistence; then mix the inspissated liquors, and evaporate them to a proper consistence in a bath of boiling water saturated with muriate of soda.

In this manner is prepared from its root the  
**EXTRACTUM CONVULVULI JALAPÆ.**

## *DISTILLED WATERS.*

### *AQUA DESTILLATA.*

Let water be distilled in very clean vessels, until about two-thirds have come over.

### *AQUA CITRI AURANTII.*

Take of Fresh orange peel, two pounds.  
 Add so much water, that when ten pounds have been drawn off by distillation, there shall remain a sufficient quantity to prevent empyreuma. After due maceration, distil ten pounds.  
 In the same manner, and in the same quantity, prepare

*AQUA*

*Water of*

*CITRI MEDICÆ.*

Lemon peel, from two pounds of the fresh peel.

*LAURI CASSIÆ.*

Cassia, from one pound of the bark bruised.

*LAURI CINNAMOMI.*

Cinnamon, from one pound of the bark bruised.

*MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ.*

{ Peppermint, from three pounds of the herb in flower.



MENTHÆ PULEGII.	Pennyroyal, from three pounds of the herb in flower.
MYRTI PIMENTÆ.	Pimento, from half a pound of the fruit bruised.
ROSÆ CENTIFOLIÆ.	Roses, from six pounds of the recent petals.

To each pound of these waters, add half an ounce of diluted alcohol.

## DISTILLED SPIRITS.

### SPIRITUS CARI CARUI.

Take of Caraway seeds bruised, half a pound; diluted alcohol, nine pounds.

Macerate for two days in a close vessel; then add a sufficient quantity of water to prevent empyreuma, and distil nine pounds.

In the same manner prepare the same quantity of the

SPIRITUS LAURI CINNAMOMI.	From one pound of bruised cinnamon bark.
MENTHÆ PEPPERITÆ.	From one pound and a half of peppermint in flower.
MYRISTICÆ MOSCHATÆ.	From two ounces of nutmeg bruised.
MYRTI PIMENTÆ.	From half a pound of pimento bruised.

### SPIRITUS JUNIPERI COMPOSITUS.

Take of Juniper berries bruised, one pound; caraway seeds bruised, sweet fennel seeds bruised, of each one ounce and a half; diluted alcohol, nine pounds.

Macerate for two days; then, having added as much water as will prevent empyreuma, distil nine pounds.

### SPIRITUS LAVANDULÆ SPICÆ.

Take of the fresh flowering spikes of lavender, two pounds; alcohol, eight pounds.



Distil seven pounds by the heat of a water bath.

### SPIRITUS LAVANDULÆ COMPOSITUS.

Take of Spirit of lavender, three pounds; spirit of rosemary, one pound; cinnamon bark bruised, one ounce; cloves bruised, two drachms; nutmegs bruised, half an ounce; red Saunders wood rasped, three drachms.

Macerate for seven days, and strain.

### SPIRITUS ROSMARINI OFFICINALIS.

Take of Fresh rosemary tops, two pounds; alcohol, eight pounds.

Distil seven pounds by the heat of a water bath.

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## VOLATILE OILS,

*Formerly*

DISTILLED OR ESSENTIAL OILS.

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### THE VOLATILE OILS

From the *berries* of the JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS,  
*leaves* of the JUNIPERUS SABINA,  
*flowering spikes* of the LAVENDULA SPICA,  
*root* of the LAURUS SASSAFRAS,  
*herb in flower* of the MENTHA PIPERITA,  
*the fruit* of the MYRTUS PIMENTA,  
*the seeds* of the PIMPINELLA ANISUM,  
*the flowering tops* of the ROSMARINUS OFFICINALIS,

Are prepared nearly in the same manner as the distilled waters, except that less water is to be added. Seeds and woody substances must be previously bruised or rasped. The oil comes over with the water, and is afterwards to be separated from it, according as it may be lighter than the water, and swim upon its surface, or heavier, and sink to the bottom.

In preparing the distilled waters and these oils, it is also to be observed, that the goodness of the subject, its



texture, the season of the year, and similar causes, must give rise to so many differences, that no certain or general rule can be given to suit accurately each example. Many things, therefore, are omitted, to be varied by the operator according to his judgment, and only the most general precepts are given.

### OLEUM SUCCINI, ET ACIDUM SUCCINICUM.

Take of Amber reduced to powder, and of pure sand, equal parts.

Mix and put them into a glass retort, of which they fill one half: then adapt a large receiver, and distil from a sand bath, with a fire gradually increased. At first a watery liquor will come over with some yellow oil; then a yellow oil with an acid salt; and, lastly, a reddish and black oil. Pour the liquor out of the receiver, and separate the oil from the water.

Press the acid salt collected in the neck of the retort and sides of the receiver between folds of blotting paper, to free it from the adhering oil; then purify it by solution in hot water and crystallization.

### OLEUM SUCCINI PURISSIMUM.

Distil oil of amber in a glass retort with six times its quantity of water, till two-thirds of the water have passed into the receiver; separate this very pure volatile oil from the water, and preserve it in close vessels.

### OLEUM VOLATILE PINI PURISSIMUM; *olim*, OLEUM TEREBINTHINÆ PURISSIMUM.

Take of Oil of turpentine, one pound; water, four pounds.

Distil as long as any oil comes over.



## OILY PREPARATIONS.

### OLEUM AMMONIATUM; *vulgo*, LINIMENTUM VOLATILE.

Take of Olive oil, two ounces; water of ammonia, two drachms.

Mix.

### OLEUM CAMPHORATUM.

Take of Olive oil, two ounces; camphor, half an ounce.

Mix, so that the camphor may be dissolved.

### OLEUM SULPHURATUM.

Take of Olive oil, eight ounces; sublimed sulphur, one ounce.

Boil them together by a gentle fire in a large iron pot, stirring them continually till they unite.

## SALTS AND SALINE SUBSTANCES.

### ACIDUM ACETOSUM DESTILLATUM.

Let eight pounds of acetous acid be distilled in glass vessels by a gentle heat. The two first pounds which come over, being too watery, are to be set aside; the next four pounds will be the distilled acetous acid. The remainder furnishes a still stronger, but empyreumatic, acid.

### ACIDUM ACETOSUM FORTE.

Take of Dried sulphate of iron, one pound; acetite (super-acetate) of lead, ten ounces.

Rub them together, then put them into a retort, and distil from a sand bath by a moderate heat as long as any acid comes over.



## ACIDUM BENZOICUM.

Take of Benzoin, twenty-four ounces; carbonate of soda, eight ounces; water, sixteen pounds.

Triturate the benzoin with the carbonate; then boil them in the water for half an hour, stirring them constantly, and strain. Repeat the coction with other six pounds of water, and strain. Mix the strained liquors, and evaporate to two pounds. Filter again, and drop diluted sulphuric acid into the fluid as long as it produces any precipitation.

Dissolve the precipitated benzoic acid in boiling water; strain the boiling solution through linen, and set it aside to crystallize. Wash the crystals with cold water; then dry and preserve them.

## ACIDUM MURIATICUM.

Take of Muriate of soda, two pounds; sulphuric acid, sixteen ounces; water, one pound.

Expose the muriate of soda for some time to a red heat in a pot, and after it has cooled, put it into a retort. Then upon the muriate of soda pour the acid previously mixed with the water and allowed to cool. Lastly, distil from a sand bath, with a moderate fire, as long as any acid comes over.

The specific gravity of this acid is to that of distilled water as 1170 to 1000.

## ACIDUM NITROSUM.

Take of Nitrate of potassa bruised, two pounds; sulphuric acid, sixteen ounces.

Having put the nitrate of potassa into a glass retort, pour upon it the sulphuric acid, and distil from a sand bath with a heat gradually increased, until the iron pot begins to be red-hot.

The specific gravity of this acid is to that of distilled water as 1550 to 1000.

## ACIDUM NITROSUM DILUTUM.

Take of Nitrous acid, water, equal weights.

Mix them, taking care to avoid the noxious vapours.



## ACIDUM NITRICUM.

Take of Nitrous acid, any quantity.

Pour it into a retort, and, having adapted a receiver, apply a very gentle heat, until the reddest portion shall have passed over, and the acid which remains in the retort shall have become nitric acid.

## SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS NITROSI.

Take of Alcohol, three pounds; nitrous acid, one pound.

Pour the alcohol into a large phial placed in a vessel full of cold water, and add the acid gradually, constantly agitating them. Let the phial be slightly stopped, and placed for seven days in a cool place; then, as long as any spirit comes over, distil the liquor by the heat of boiling water, into a receiver kept cool with water or snow.

## ACIDUM SULPHURICUM DILUTUM.

Take of Sulphuric acid, one part; water, seven parts. Mix.

## ACIDUM SULPHURICUM AROMATICUM.

Take of Alcohol, two pounds; sulphuric acid, six ounces.

Drop the acid gradually into the alcohol.

Digest the mixture with a very gentle heat, in a close vessel, for three days, and then add of Cinnamon bark bruised, one ounce and a half; ginger root bruised, one ounce.

Digest again in a close vessel for six days, and then filter the tincture through paper placed in a glass funnel.

## ÆTHER SULPHURICUS.

Take of Sulphuric acid, alcohol, of each thirty-two ounces.

Pour the alcohol into a glass retort capable of sustain-



ing a sudden heat, and add to it the acid in an uninterrupted stream. Mix them by degrees, shaking them gently and frequently, and instantly distil from sand previously heated for the purpose, into a receiver kept cool by water or snow. The heat must also be so managed that the liquor shall boil as soon as possible, and continue to boil till sixteen ounces are drawn off, when the retort is to be removed from the sand.

To the distilled liquor add two drachms of potassa, and again distil from a very high retort, with a very gentle heat, into a receiver kept cool, until ten ounces have been drawn off.

If sixteen ounces of alcohol be poured upon the acid remaining in the retort after the first distillation, and the distillation be repeated, more ether will be obtained; and this may be repeated several times.

#### ÆTHER SULPHURICUS CUM ALCOHOLE.

Take of Sulphuric ether, one part; alcohol, two parts. Mix.

#### ÆTHER SULPHURICUS CUM ALCOHOLE AROMATICUS.

This is made from the same aromatics, and in the same manner, as the compound tincture of cinnamon; except that, in place of diluted alcohol, sulphuric ether with alcohol is employed.

#### CARBONAS POTASSAE.

Let impure carbonate of potassa (*pearl-ashes*) be put into a crucible, and exposed to a red heat, that the oily impurities, if there be any, may be burnt out; then triturate it with an equal weight of water, and mix them thoroughly by agitation. After the impurities have subsided, pour the solution into a very clean iron pot, and boil to dryness; stirring the salt constantly towards the end of the process, to prevent it from adhering to the vessel.



CARBONAS POTASSAE PURISSIMUS; *olim*,  
SAL TARTARI.

Take of Impure supertartrite of potassa, any quantity. Wrap it up in moist bibulous paper, or put it into a crucible, and burn it to a black mass by placing it among live coals. Having reduced this mass to powder, expose it in an open crucible to the action of a moderate fire, until it become white, or at least of an ash-grey colour, taking care that it do not melt. Then dissolve it in warm water; strain the solution through a linen cloth, and evaporate it in a clean iron vessel, diligently stirring it towards the end of the process with an iron spatula, to prevent it from adhering to the bottom of the vessel. A very white salt will remain, which is to be left a little longer on the fire, till the bottom of the vessel becomes almost red. Lastly, when the salt has become cold, keep it in glass vessels well stopped.

AQUA POTASSAE; *vulgo*, LIXIVIUM CAUSTICUM.

Take of Fresh burnt lime, eight ounces; subcarbonate of potassa, six ounces.  
Put the lime into an iron or earthen vessel with twenty-eight ounces of warm water. After the ebullition is finished, instantly add the salt, and, having thoroughly mixed them, cover the vessel till they cool. When the mixture has cooled, agitate it well, and pour it into a glass funnel, the throat of which is obstructed by a piece of clean linen. Cover the upper orifice of the funnel, and insert its tube into another glass vessel, so that the solution of potassa may gradually drop through the rag into the lower vessel. As soon as it ceases to drop, pour into the funnel some ounces of water, but cautiously, so that it may swim above the matter in the funnel. The solution of potassa will again begin to drop; and the affusion of water is to be repeated in the same manner, until three pounds have filtered, which will be in the space of



two or three days; then mix the superior and inferior parts of the solution by agitation, and keep it in well stopt phials.

POTASSA; *olim*, CAUSTICUM COMMUNE  
ACERRIMUM.

Take of Solution of potassa, any quantity.

Evaporate it in a very clean covered iron vessel, till, on the ebullition ceasing, the saline matter flows smoothly like oil, which happens before the vessel becomes red. Then pour it out on a clean iron plate: let it be divided into small pieces before it hardens, and immediately put into a well stopt phial.

POTASSA CUM CALCE; *olim*, CAUSTICUM  
COMMUNE MITIUS.

Take of Solution of potassa, any quantity.

Evaporate in a covered iron vessel till one-third remains; then mix it with as much newly slaked lime as will bring it to the consistence of a solid paste, which is to be kept in a stopped vessel.

AQUA SUPERCARBONATIS POTASSAE.

Take of Water, ten pounds; pure carbonate of potassa, one ounce.

Dissolve, and expose the solution to a stream of carbonic acid arising from carbonate of lime in powder, sulphuric acid, of each three ounces; water, three pounds, gradually and cautiously mixed.

The chemical apparatus invented by Dr Nooth is well adapted for this preparation: but, if a large quantity of the solution be required, the apparatus of Dr Woulfe is preferable. The colder the air is, and the greater the pressure, the better will the solution be; it must be kept in well corked vessels.

ACETIS POTASSAE.

Take of Pure carbonate of potassa, one pound.

Boil it with a very gentle heat in four or five times its



weight of distilled acetous acid ; and add more acid at different times, until, the watery part of the former portion being nearly evaporated, the new addition of acid ceases to raise any effervescence, which will happen when about twenty pounds of acid have been consumed : then evaporate slowly to dryness. The impure salt remaining is to be melted by a gentle heat, for a short time, but no longer than necessary, and afterwards dissolved in water, and filtered through paper. If the liquefaction has been properly performed, the filtered liquor will be limpid ; but otherwise, of a brown colour. Afterwards evaporate this liquor by a very gentle heat, in a shallow glass vessel, occasionally stirring the salt as it concretes, that its moisture may be sooner dissipated. Lastly, the acetite of potassa ought to be kept in a vessel very closely stopped, to prevent it from deliquescing.

SULPHAS POTASSAE ; *olim*, TARTARUM  
VITRIOLATUM.

Take of Sulphuric acid diluted with six times its weight of water, any quantity.

Put it into a large glass vessel, and gradually drop into it as much pure carbonate of potassa, dissolved in six times its weight of water, as is sufficient for the perfect saturation of the acid. The effervescence being finished, filter the liquor through paper ; and, after due evaporation, set it aside to crystallize.

Sulphate of potassa may be also conveniently prepared from the residuum of the distillation of nitrous acid dissolved in hot water and saturated with carbonate of potassa.

SULPHAS POTASSAE CUM SULPHURE ;  
*olim*, SAL POLYCHRESTUS

Take of Nitrate of potassa in powder, sublimed sulphur, of each equal parts.

Mix them well together, and throw the mixture, by little and little at a time, into a red-hot crucible ;



the deflagration being over, let the salt cool, and preserve it in a glass vessel well corked.

SULPHURETUM POTASSAE; *olim*, HEPAR  
SULPHURIS.

Take of Carbonate of potassa, sublimed sulphur, of each eight ounces.

Rub them together, and put them into a large coated crucible; fit a cover to it, and apply live coals cautiously around it until they melt.

Break the crucible as soon as it has grown cold, take out the sulphuret, and keep it in a well closed phial.

TARTRIS POTASSAE; *olim*, TARTARUM  
SOLUBILE.

Take of Carbonate of potassa, one pound; supertartrite of potassa, three pounds, or a sufficient quantity; boiling water, fifteen pounds.

To the carbonate of potassa, dissolved in the water, gradually add the supertartrite of potassa in fine powder, as long as it excites effervescence, which generally ceases before three times the weight of the carbonate of potassa be added; filter the solution when it is cold through paper, and, after due evaporation, set it aside to crystallize.

CARBONAS SODAE; *olim*, SAL ALKALINUS  
FIXUS FOSSILIS PURIFICATUS.

Take of Impure carbonate of soda, any quantity.

Bruise it, and then boil it in water until all the saline matter be dissolved; filter the solution through paper, and evaporate it in an iron vessel, so that, after refrigeration, crystals may form.

AQUA SUPERCARBONATIS SODAE.

This is prepared from ten pounds of water, and two ounces of (*sub*) carbonate of soda, in the same manner as the solution of supercarbonate of potassa.



TARTRIS POTASSAE ET SODAE; *olim*, SAL RUPELLENSIS.

It is prepared from the carbonate of soda and super-tartrite of potassa, in the same manner as the tartrite of potassa.

## PHOSPHAS SODAE.

Take of Bones burnt to whiteness and powdered, ten pounds; sulphuric acid, six pounds; water, nine pounds.

Mix the powder with the sulphuric acid in an earthen vessel; then add the water, and mix again: place the vessel in a vapour bath, and digest for three days; after this, dilute the mass with nine pounds more of boiling water, and strain the liquor through a strong linen cloth, pouring boiling water gradually over it, until the whole acid be washed out. Set the strained liquor apart that the impurities may subside; decant the clear solution, and evaporate it to nine pounds. To this liquor poured from the impurities, and heated in an earthen-ware vessel, add carbonate of soda dissolved in warm water, until the effervescence cease; then strain, and set it by to crystallize. To the liquor that remains after the crystals are taken out, add a little carbonate of soda, if necessary, so as to saturate exactly the phosphoric acid; dispose the liquor by evaporation to form crystals, as long as it will furnish any. The crystals are to be kept in a well closed vessel.

SULPHAS SODAE; *olim*, SAL GLAUBERI.

Dissolve in water the acidulous salt which remains after the distillation of muriatic acid, and having mixed powdered chalk with it, to remove the superfluous acid, set it aside until the impurities fall; then filter through paper the liquor decanted from them, and evaporate, so that it may crystallize.



CARBONAS AMMONIAE; *olim*, AMMONIA  
PRÆPARATA.

Take of Muriate of ammonia, one pound; dried carbonate of lime (*chalk*) two pounds.

Having triturated them separately, mix them thoroughly, and sublime from a retort into a receiver kept cool.

AQUA CARBONATIS AMMONIAE; *olim*,  
AQUA AMMONIÆ, *vel*, SPIRITUS SALIS  
AMMONIACI.

Take of Muriate of ammonia, carbonate of potassa, of each sixteen ounces; water, two pounds.

On the salts, mixed and put into a glass retort, pour the water; then distil to dryness from a sand bath, gradually increasing the heat.

AQUA AMMONIAE; *olim*, AQUA AMMO-  
NIAE CAUSTICAE.

Take of Muriate of ammonia, one pound; fresh burnt lime, one pound and a half; distilled water, one pound; water, nine ounces.

Pour the water on the powdered lime contained in an iron or earthen vessel, covering it up until the slaked lime cool. Then carefully mix the muriate, previously ground into very fine powder, with the lime, by triturating them together in a mortar, and immediately put the mixture into a bottle glass retort. Place the retort in a sand bath, and connect with it properly a Woulfe's apparatus. Into the first and smallest bottle, furnished with a tube of safety, put two ounces of distilled water, and into the second the remainder of the distilled water.

The fire is now to be kindled, gradually increasing it until the bottom of the iron pot becomes red, and as long as ammonia comes over. Mix the fluids contained in each of the bottles, and preserve it in small phials well stopped.



ALCOHOL AMMONIATUM; *olim*, SPIRITUS  
AMMONIAE.

Take of Alcohol, thirty-two ounces; recently burnt lime, twelve ounces; muriate of ammonia, eight ounces; water, eight ounces.

From these, ammoniated alcohol is prepared exactly in the same manner as the water of ammonia; and it must be preserved in a similar manner.

ALCOHOL AMMONIATUM AROMATICUM;  
*olim*, SPIRITUS AMMONIAE AROMATICUS.

Take of Ammoniated alcohol, eight ounces; volatile oil of rosemary, one drachm and a half; volatile oil of lemon peel, one drachm.

Mix them that the oils may be dissolved.

ALCOHOL AMMONIATUM FÆTIDUM; *olim*,  
SPIRITUS AMMONIAE FÆTIDUS.

Take of Ammoniated alcohol, eight ounces; assafoetida, half an ounce.

Let them digest in a close vessel for twelve hours; then distil eight ounces by the heat of boiling water.

AQUA ACETITIS AMMONIAE; *vulgo*, SPI-  
RITUS MINDERERI.

Take of Carbonate of ammonia pulverized, any quantity.  
Pour upon it as much distilled acetous acid as may be sufficient to saturate the ammonia exactly.

HYDRO-SULPHURETUM AMMONIAE.

Take of Water of ammonia, four ounces.

Expose it in a chemical apparatus to a stream of the gas which arises from sulphuret of iron, four ounces; muriatic acid, eight ounces, previously diluted with two pounds and a half of water.

SULPHURET OF IRON, for this purpose, is con-



veniently prepared from purified iron filings, three parts; sublimed sulphur, one part,  
Mixed together and exposed in a covered crucible to a moderate degree of heat, until they unite.

SULPHAS ALUMINAE EXSICCATUS; *olim*,  
ALUMEN USTUM.

Melt alum in an earthen or iron vessel, and keep it over the fire until it cease to boil.

MURIAS BARYTAE.

Take of Carbonate of baryta, muriatic acid, of each one part; water, three parts.

Add the carbonate, broken into small pieces, to the water and acid previously mixed. After the effervescence has ceased, digest for an hour; then strain the solution, and set it aside to crystallize. Repeat the evaporation as long as any crystals are formed.

If carbonate of baryta cannot be procured, the muriate may be prepared in the following manner from the sulphate.

Take of Sulphate of baryta, two pounds; charcoal of wood in powder, four ounces.

Roast the sulphate, that it may be more easily reduced to a very fine powder, with which the powdered charcoal is to be intimately mixed. Put the mixture into a crucible, and, having fitted it with a cover, heat it with a strong fire for six hours. Then triturate the matter well, and throw it into six pounds of water in an earthen or glass vessel; mix them by agitation, preventing as much as possible the action of the air.

Let the vessel stand in a vapour bath until the part not dissolved shall subside; then pour off the fluid. On the undissolved part pour four pounds more of boiling water, which, after agitation and deposition, are to be added to the former solution. Into the fluid when still warm, or, if it shall have cooled, again heated, drop muriatic acid as long as it excites any



effervescence. Then strain, and evaporate it so that crystals may be formed.

### SOLUTIO MURIATIS BARYTAE.

Take of Muriate of baryta, one part; distilled water, three parts. Dissolve.

### CARBONAS CALCIS PRAEPARATUS; *olim*, CRETA PRAEPARATA, *et* CANCRORUM LAPILLI PRAEPARATI.

Let carbonate of lime, whether the softer variety, commonly called chalk, or the harder, called crabs' eyes and crabs' stones, after having been triturated to powder in an iron mortar and levigated on a porphyry stone with a little water, be put into a large vessel; then pour water upon it, which, after agitating the vessel repeatedly, is to be decanted off loaded with the fine powder. On allowing the water to settle, a subtile powder will subside, which is to be dried.

The coarse powder, which the water could not suspend, may be levigated again, and treated in the same manner.

### POTIO CARBONATIS CALCIS; *olim*, POTIO CRETACEA.

Take of Prepared carbonate of lime (*chalk*), one ounce; refined sugar, half an ounce; mucilage of gum arabic, two ounces.

Rub them together, and then gradually add of water, two pounds and a half; spirit of cinnamon, two ounces.

Mix.

### AQUA CALCIS; *sive*, SOLUTIO CALCIS.

Take of Fresh burnt lime, half a pound.

Put it into an earthen vessel, and gradually sprinkle on it four ounces of water, keeping the vessel covered while the lime grows hot and falls into powder: then pour upon it twelve pounds of water, and mix the



lime thoroughly with the water by agitation. After the lime has subsided, repeat the agitation; let this be done about ten times, always keeping the vessel covered, that the free access of the air may be prevented. Lastly, let the water be filtered through paper placed in a funnel, with glass rods interposed between them, that the water may pass as quickly as possible. It must be kept in very close bottles.

### SOLUTIO MURIATIS CALCIS.

Take of Hard carbonate of lime (that is, white marble) broken into small pieces, nine ounces; muriatic acid, sixteen ounces; water, eight ounces.

Mix the acid with the water, and gradually add the pieces of carbonate of lime. When the effervescence has ceased, digest for an hour; pour off the liquor, and evaporate it to dryness. Dissolve the residuum in its weight and a half of water, and filter the solution.

### CARBONAS MAGNESIAE; *olim*, MAGNESIA ALBA.

Take of Sulphate of magnesia, carbonate of potassa, of each equal weights.

Dissolve them separately in twice their weight of warm water, and let the liquors be strained, or otherwise freed from impurities; then mix them, and instantly add eight times their weight of boiling water. Let the liquor boil for a little, stirring it at the same time; then let it rest till the heat be somewhat diminished; after which strain it through linen; the carbonate of magnesia will remain upon the cloth, and is to be washed with pure water till it become perfectly insipid.

### MAGNESIA; *olim*, MAGNESIA USTA.

Let carbonate of magnesia be exposed in a crucible to a red-heat for two hours; after which preserve it in closely stopped bottles.



## *METALLIC PREPARATIONS.*

### NITRAS ARGENTI; *olim*, CAUSTICUM LUNARE.

Take of Purest silver flatted into plates and cut, four ounces; diluted nitrous acid, eight ounces; distilled water, four ounces.

Dissolve the silver in a phial by a gentle heat, and evaporate the solution to dryness. Then put the mass into a large crucible, and place it on the fire, which should at first be gentle, and gradually increased until the mass flows like oil; then pour it into iron pipes, previously heated and anointed with tallow. Lastly, keep it in a glass vessel very well corked.

### SULPHURETUM ANTIMONII PRAEPARATUM; *olim*, ANTIMONIUM PRAEPARATUM.

Sulphuret of antimony is prepared in the same way as carbonate of lime.

### OXIDUM ANTIMONII CUM SULPHURE VITRIFICATUM; *olim*, VITRUM ANTIMONII.

Strew sulphuret of antimony, beat into a coarse powder like sand, upon an unglazed shallow earthen vessel, and place it over a gentle fire, that the sulphuret of antimony may be slowly heated, at the same time stirring the powder assiduously, to prevent it from running into lumps. White vapours, having the odour of sulphur, will arise from it. When these cease with the degree of heat first applied, raise the heat a little, so that the vapours may arise again; go on in this manner, till the powder, brought to a red-heat, exhales no more vapours. Melt this powder in a crucible, with an intense heat, till it assumes the appearance of melted glass; then pour it upon a heated brass plate.



OXIDUM ANTIMONII VITRIFICATUM CUM  
CERA; *olim*, VITRUM ANTIMONII CERA-  
TUM.

Take of Yellow wax, one part; oxide of antimony vitrified with sulphur, eight parts.

Melt the wax in an iron vessel, and throw into it the powdered oxide; roast the mixture over a gentle fire for a quarter of an hour, continually stirring it with a spatula; pour out the matter, and, when cold, grind it into powder.

OXIDUM ANTIMONII CUM PHOSPHATE CAL-  
CIS; *olim*, PULVIS ANTIMONIALIS.

Take of Sulphuret of antimony in coarse powder, harts-horn shavings, of each equal weights.

Mix, and put them into a wide red-hot iron pot; stir the mixture constantly, until it be burnt into a matter of an ash-gray colour, which is then to be removed from the fire, ground into powder, and put into a coated crucible. Lute to this crucible another inverted over it and perforated in the bottom with a small hole; apply the fire, which is to be raised gradually to a white heat and kept in that increased state for two hours. Lastly, grind the matter when cold into a very fine powder.

SULPHURETUM ANTIMONII PRAECIPIT-  
TATUM.

Take of Water of potassa, four pounds; water, three pounds; prepared sulphuret of antimony, two pounds. Boil them in a covered iron pot, over a slow fire, for three hours, frequently stirring the mixture with an iron spatula and adding water as it may be required. Strain the hot liquor through a double linen cloth, and add to it, when strained, as much diluted sulphuric



acid as may be necessary to precipitate the sulphuret, which must be well washed with warm water.

OXIDUM ANTIMONII CUM SULPHURE  
PER NITRATEM POTASSAE; *olim*, CRO-  
CUS ANTIMONII.

Take of Sulphuret of antimony, nitrate of potassa, of each equal weights.

After they are separately powdered and well mixed, let them be injected into a red-hot crucible. When the deflagration is over, separate the reddish matter from the whitish crust, and reduce it to a powder, which is to be repeatedly washed with hot water, till the water remains insipid.

MURIAS ANTIMONII.

Take of Oxide of antimony with sulphur by nitrate of potassa, sulphuric acid, of each one pound; dried muriate of soda, two pounds.

Pour the sulphuric acid into a retort, gradually adding the muriate of soda and oxide of antimony previously mixed. Then distil from a sand bath. Expose the distilled matter for several days to the air that it may deliquesce; then pour the liquid part from the sediment.

TARTRIS ANTIMONII; *olim*, TARTARUS  
EMETICUS.

Take of Oxide of antimony with sulphur by nitrate of potassa, three parts; supertartrate of potassa, four parts; distilled water, thirty-two parts.

Boil in a glass vessel for a quarter of an hour; strain through paper, and set aside the filtered liquor to crystallize.



VINUM TARTRITIS ANTIMONII; *olim,*  
VINUM ANTIMONIALE.

Take of Tartrate of antimony, twenty-four grains;  
Spanish white wine, one pound.  
Mix them, so that the tartrate of antimony may be  
dissolved.

AMMONIARETUM CUPRI; *olim,* CUPRUM  
AMMONIACUM.

Take of Pure sulphate of copper, two parts; carbonate  
of ammonia, three parts.  
Rub them thoroughly together in a glass mortar, until  
all effervescence has ceased, and they unite in a violet  
coloured mass; wrap this up in blotting paper, and  
dry, first on a chalk-stone, and afterwards by a gentle  
heat. Let it be preserved in a well stopped glass  
phial.

SOLUTIO SULPHATIS CUPRI COMPOSITA;  
*olim,* AQUA STYPTICA.

Take of Sulphate of copper, sulphate of alumina, of  
each three ounces; water, two pounds; sulphuric  
acid, one ounce and a half.  
Boil the sulphates in the water to dissolve them; then  
add the acid to the liquor filtered through paper.

LIMATURA FERRI PURIFICATA.

Having placed a sieve over the filings, apply a magnet,  
so that the filings may be attracted upwards through  
the sieve.

CARBONAS FERRI PRÆPARATUS; *olim,*  
FERRI RUBIGO PRÆPARATA.

Let purified iron filings be frequently moistened with  
water till they fall into rust, which is to be rubbed  
to an impalpable powder.



## CARBONAS FERRI PRÆCIPITATUS.

Take of Sulphate of iron, four ounces ; carbonate of soda, five ounces ; water, ten pounds.

Dissolve the sulphate of iron in the water, and add the carbonate of soda previously dissolved in a sufficient quantity of water ; mix them thoroughly.

Wash the precipitated carbonate of iron with warm water, and afterwards dry it.

## OXIDUM FERRI NIGRUM PURIFICATUM ;

*olim*, SQUAMÆ FERRI PURIFICATÆ.

Let the scales of the black oxide of iron, found at the anvil of the blacksmith, be purified by the application of a magnet ; for the magnet attracts the thinner and purer scales only, leaving the larger and less pure.

SULPHAS FERRI ; *olim*, VITRIOLUM VIRIDE.

Take of Purified filings of iron, six ounces ; sulphuric acid, eight ounces ; water, two pounds and a half.

Mix, and, after the effervescence ceases, digest the mixture for some time upon hot sand ; then filter the solution through paper, and, after due evaporation, set it aside to crystallize.

## SULPHAS FERRI EXSICCATUS.

Take of Sulphate of iron, any quantity.

Expose it to the action of a moderate heat in an unglazed earthen vessel, until it become white and perfectly dry.

## OXIDUM FERRI RUBRUM.

Expose dried sulphate of iron to an intense heat, until it be converted into a very red substance.



## TINCTURA MURIATIS FERRI.

Take of Purified black oxide of iron in powder, three ounces ; muriatic acid, about ten ounces, or as much as may be sufficient to dissolve the powder.

Digest by a gentle heat, and, after the powder is dissolved, add as much alcohol as will make the whole quantity of liquor amount to two pounds and a half.

MURIAS AMMONIÆ ET FERRI; *olim*,  
FLORES MARTIALES.

Take of Red oxide of iron washed and again dried, muriate of ammonia, of each equal weights.

Mix them thoroughly, and sublime.

## HYDRARGYRUS PURIFICATUS.

Take of Mercury, four parts ; filings of iron, one part. Rub them together, and distil from an iron retort.

## ACETIS HYDRARGYRI.

Take of Purified mercury, three ounces ; diluted nitrous acid, four ounces and a half, or a little more than may be required for dissolving the mercury ; acetite of potassa, three ounces ; boiling water, eight pounds.

Mix the mercury with the diluted nitrous acid, and, towards the cessation of the effervescence, digest, if necessary, by a gentle heat until the mercury be entirely dissolved. Then dissolve the acetite of potassa in the boiling water, and to this solution, still hot, immediately add the former, and mix them together by agitation ; then set the mixture aside to crystallize. Place the crystals in a funnel, and wash them with cold distilled water ; lastly, dry them with as gentle a heat as possible.

In preparing the acetite of mercury, it is necessary that all the vessels and the funnel which is used, be of glass.



MURIAS HYDRARGYRI; *olim*, MERCURIUS  
SUBLIMATUS CORROSIVUS.

Take of Purified mercury, two pounds; sulphuric acid, two pounds and a half; dried muriate of soda, four pounds.

Boil the mercury with the sulphuric acid in a glass vessel placed in a sand bath until the sulphate of mercury be dried, which is to be mixed, when cold, in a glass vessel, with the muriate of soda; then sublime in a glass cucurbit with a gradually increased heat. Lastly, separate the sublimed matter from the scorix.

SUBMURIAS HYDRARGYRI, *sive*, CALOMELAS.

Take of Muriate of mercury rubbed to powder in a glass mortar, four ounces; purified mercury, three ounces.

Rub them together in a glass mortar with a little water, to prevent any inconvenience from the acrid powder, until the mercury be extinguished; put the dried powder into an oblong phial, of which it fills only one-third, and sublime from warm sand. After the sublimation is finished, having broken the phial, throw away both the red matter found near the bottom of the phial, and the white matter near its neck: sublime the rest of the mass a second time, and reduce it to a very fine powder, which is, lastly, to be well washed with boiling distilled water.

SUBMURIAS HYDRARGYRI PRÆCIPITATUS.

Take of Diluted nitrous acid, purified mercury, of each eight ounces; muriate of soda, four ounces and a half; boiling water, eight pounds.



Mix the mercury with the diluted nitrous acid, and towards the end of the effervescence digest with a gentle heat, frequently shaking the vessel. But it is necessary to have added more mercury to the acid than it can dissolve, so that a perfectly saturated solution be obtained.

Dissolve at the same time the muriate of soda in the boiling water, and into this pour the other solution while still hot, and mix them quickly by agitation; pour off the saline liquor after the precipitate has subsided, and wash the submuriate of mercury by repeated affusions of boiling water, which is to be poured off each time after the precipitate subsides, until the water comes off tasteless.

#### OXIDUM HYDRARGYRI CINEREUM.

Take of Purified mercury, four parts; diluted nitrous acid, five parts; distilled water, fifteen parts; water of carbonate of ammonia, a sufficient quantity.

Dissolve the mercury in the nitrous acid; add gradually the distilled water; then pour into the mixture as much water of the carbonate of ammonia as shall be sufficient to precipitate the whole of the oxide of mercury, which is then to be washed with pure water, and dried.

#### OXIDUM HYDRARGYRI RUBRUM PER ACIDUM NITRICUM; *olim*, MERCURIUS PRÆCIPITATUS RUBER.

Take of Purified mercury, one pound; diluted nitrous acid, sixteen ounces.

Dissolve the mercury, and evaporate the solution over a gentle fire to a white dry mass; which, being rubbed to powder, is to be put into a glass cucurbit, and covered by a thick plate of glass. Then, having adapted a capital and placed the vessel in a sand bath, apply a gradually increased heat, until the matter be converted into very red scales.



SUBSULPHAS HYDRARGYRI FLAVUS; *olim*,  
TURPETHUM MINERALE.

Take of Purified mercury, four ounces ; sulphuric acid, six ounces.

Put them into a glass cucurbit placed in a sand bath, and boil them to dryness. Pulverize the white mass which is left at the bottom of the vessel, and throw it into boiling water. It will immediately be converted into a yellow powder, which is to be frequently washed with warm water.

SULPHURETUM HYDRARGYRI NIGRUM ;  
*olim*, ÆTHIOPS MINERALIS.

Take of Purified mercury, sublimed sulphur, of each equal weights.

Rub them together in a glass mortar with a glass pestle, till the mercurial globules totally disappear.

It is also prepared with twice the quantity of mercury.

ACETIS PLUMBI; *olim*, SACCHARUM SATURNI.

Take of White oxide of lead, any quantity.

Put it into a cucurbit, and pour over it ten times its weight of distilled acetous acid.

Let the mixture stand upon a warm sand bath until the acid becomes sweet, which is then to be poured off, and fresh acid added until it cease to become sweet; evaporate in a glass vessel all the liquor, freed from impurities, to the consistence of thin honey, and set it aside in a cold place, that crystals may form, which are to be dried in the shade. The remaining liquor is again to be evaporated, that new crystals may be obtained, and the evaporation repeated until no more crystals concrete.



CARBONAS ZINCI IMPURUS PRAEPARATUS; *olim*, LAPIS CALAMINARIS PRAEPARATUS.

The impure carbonate of zinc, after being roasted by those who make brass, is prepared in the same way as Carbonate of lime.

OXIDUM ZINCI IMPURUM PRAEPARATUM; *olim*, TUTIA PRAEPARATA.

It is prepared as Carbonate of lime.

OXIDUM ZINCI.

Let a large crucible be placed in a furnace filled with live coals, so as to be somewhat inclined towards its mouth, and when the bottom of the crucible is moderately red, throw into it a small piece of zinc, about the weight of a drachm. The zinc is soon inflamed, and converted into white flakes, which are occasionally to be removed from the surface of the metal by an iron spatula, that the combustion may be more complete; when the inflammation is over, remove the oxide of zinc from the crucible. Having then put in another piece of zinc, the operation is to be repeated as often as is necessary. Lastly, the oxide of zinc is to be prepared in the same way as the carbonate of lime.

SULPHAS ZINCI; *olim*, VITRIOLUM ALBUM.

Take of Zinc cut into small pieces, three ounces; sulphuric acid, five ounces; water, twenty ounces. Mix them, and, the effervescence being finished, digest for a short time on hot sand; then filter the decanted solution through paper, and, after proper evaporation, set it by that crystals may be formed.



## SOLUTIO SULPHATIS ZINCI.

Take of Sulphate of zinc, sixteen grains ; water, eight ounces ; diluted sulphuric acid, sixteen drops.

Dissolve the sulphate of zinc in the water, and, having added the acid, filter through paper.

## SOLUTIO ACETITIS ZINCI.

Take of Sulphate of zinc, one drachm ; distilled water, ten ounces.

Dissolve.

Take of Acetite (*superacetate*) of lead, four scruples ; distilled water, ten ounces.

Dissolve.

Mix these solutions ; and, after the mixture has remained for some time at rest, filter it.

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*POWDERS.*

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PULVIS AROMATICUS.

Take of Cinnamon bark, cardamom seeds, ginger root, of each equal parts.

Reduce them to a very fine powder, which is to be kept in a well stopped phial.

## PULVIS ASARI COMPOSITUS.

Take of the leaves of asarabacca, three parts ; leaves of marjoram, flowers of lavender, of each one part.

Rub them together to powder.

## PULVIS CARBONATIS CALCIS COMPOSITUS ;

*olim*, PULVIS CRETACEUS.

Take of Prepared carbonate of lime, four ounces ;



cinnamon bark, one drachm and a half; nutmegs, half a drachm.

Rub them together to powder.

#### PULVIS JALAPAE COMPOSITUS.

Take of Jalap root in powder, one part; supertartrite of potassa, two parts.

Rub them together to a very fine powder.

#### PULVIS IPECACUANHAE ET OPII; *olim*, PULVIS DOVERI.

Take of Ipecacuanha root in powder, opium, of each one part; sulphate of potassa, eight parts.

Rub them together into a fine powder.

#### PULVIS OPIATUS.

Take of Opium, one part; prepared carbonate of lime, nine parts.

Rub them together to a fine powder.

#### PULVIS SCAMMONII COMPOSITUS.

Take of Scammony, supertartrite of potassa, equal parts.

Rub them together to a very fine powder.

#### PULVIS SULPHATIS ALUMINAE COMPOSITUS; *olim*, PULVIS STYPTICUS.

Take of Sulphate of alumina, four parts; kino, one part.

Rub them together to a fine powder.

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### ELECTUARIES.

#### ELECTUARIUM AROMATICUM.

Take of Aromatic powder, one part; syrup of orange, two parts.

Mix and beat them well together so as to form an electuary.



## ELECTUARIUM CASSIÆ FISTULAE.

Take of Cassia pulp, four parts; tamarind pulp, manna, of each one part; syrup of the hundred leaved rose, four parts.

Bruise the manna in a mortar, and dissolve it in the syrup by a gentle heat; then add the pulps, and by a continued heat evaporate to a proper consistence.

ELECTUARIUM CASSIÆ SENNAE; *olim*,  
ELECTUARIUM IENITIVUM.

Take of Senna leaves, eight ounces; coriander seeds, four ounces; liquorice root bruised, three ounces; figs, pulp of prunes, of each one pound; pulp of tamarinds, half a pound; refined sugar, two pounds and a half.

Powder the senna with the coriander seeds, and sift out ten ounces of the mixed powder; boil the remainder with the figs and liquorice in four pints of water to one half; express and strain the liquor, which is then to be evaporated to about a pound and a half; dissolve the sugar in it; add this syrup by degrees to the pulps; and, lastly, mix in the sifted powder.

ELECTUARIUM MIMOSÆ CATECHU; *olim*,  
CONFECTIO JAPONICA.

Take of Extract of catechu, four ounces; kino, three ounces; cinnamon bark, nutmegs, of each one ounce; opium, diffused in a sufficient quantity of Spanish white wine, one drachm and a half; syrup of red roses boiled to the consistence of honey, two pounds and a quarter.

Reduce the solid ingredients to powder; then mix them with the opium and syrup, so as to form an electuary.

ELECTUARIUM OPIATUM; *olim*, ELECTUARIUM THEBAICUM.

Take of Aromatic powder, six ounces; Virginian snake-root in fine powder, three ounces; opium, diffused



in a sufficient quantity of Spanish white wine, half an ounce ; syrup of ginger, one pound.  
Mix so as to form an electuary.

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*PILLS.*

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PILULAE ALOËTICAE.

Take of Socotorine aloes in powder, soap, of each equal parts.  
Beat them with simple syrup, so as to form a mass fit for making pills.

PILULAE ALOËS ET ASSAE FOETIDAE.

Take of Socotorine aloes in powder, assafoetida, soap, of each equal parts.  
Beat them into a mass with mucilage of gum arabic.

PILULAE ALOËS CUM COLOCYNTHIDE.

Take of Socotorine aloes, scammony, of each eight parts ; colocynth, four parts ; sulphate of potassa with sulphur, oil of cloves, of each one part.  
Reduce the aloes and scammony to a powder with the salt ; then let the colocynth, beat into a very fine powder, and the oil, be added ; lastly, beat them with mucilage of gum arabic into a mass.

PILULAE ALOËS ET MYRRHAE.

Take of Socotorine aloes, four parts ; myrrh, two parts ; saffron, one part.  
Beat them into a mass with simple syrup.

PILULAE AMMONIARETI CUPRI.

Take of Ammoniaret of copper rubbed to fine powder, sixteen grains ; crumb of bread, four scruples ; water of carbonate of ammonia, a sufficient quantity.  
Beat them into a mass, and divide them into thirty-two equal pills.



**PILULAE ASSAE FOETIDAE COMPOSITAE.**

Take of Assafoetida, galbanum, myrrh, of each eight parts; rectified oil of amber, one part.

Beat them into a mass with simple syrup.

**PILULAE HYDRARGYRI.**

Take of Purified mercury, conserve of the red rose, of each one ounce; starch, two ounces.

Rub the mercury with the conserve in a glass mortar, until the globules completely disappear, adding, if necessary, a little mucilage of gum arabic; then add the starch, and beat the whole with a little water into a mass, which is to be immediately divided into four hundred and eighty equal sized pills.

**PILULAE OPIATAE; *olim*, PILULAE THEBAICAE.**

Take of Opium, one part; extract of liquorice, seven parts; Jamaica pepper, two parts.

Soften the opium and extract separately with diluted alcohol; then having beat them into a pulp, mix them; add the pepper reduced to powder, and, having beat them well together, form the whole into a mass.

**PILULAE RHEI COMPOSITAE.**

Take of Rhubarb root in powder, one ounce; Socotorine aloes, six drachms; myrrh, half an ounce; volatile oil of peppermint, half a drachm.

Beat them into a mass with syrup of orange peel.

**PILULAE SCILLITICAE.**

Take of Squill root (*bulb*) dried and rubbed to a fine powder, one scruple; gum ammoniac, cardamom seeds in powder, extract of liquorice, of each one drachm.

Beat them with syrup into a mass.



**TROCHES.****TROCHISCI CARBONATIS CALCIS.**

Take of Prepared carbonate of lime, four ounces; gum arabic, one ounce; nutmegs, one drachm; refined sugar, six ounces.

Rub them into a powder, and form them, by means of water, into a mass fit for making troches.

**TROCHISCI GLYCYRRHIZÆ GLABRÆ.**

Take of Extract of liquorice, gum arabic, of each one part; refined sugar, two parts.

Let them be dissolved in warm water, and strained; then evaporate the solution by a gentle fire to a proper consistence, and form troches.

**TROCHISCI GLYCYRRHIZÆ CUM OPIO.**

Take of Opium, two drachms; tincture of balsam of Tolu, half an ounce; simple syrup, eight ounces; extract of liquorice softened by hot water, gum arabic in powder, of each five ounces.

First rub the opium well with the tincture; then gradually mix in the syrup and extract; afterwards sprinkle in the powdered gum arabic; lastly, dry the mass, and form it into troches, each weighing ten grains.

**TROCHISCI GUMMOSI.**

Take of Gum arabic, four parts; starch, one part; refined sugar, twelve parts.

Powder them, and make them into a proper mass with rose water, so as to form troches.

**TROCHISCI NITRATIS POTASSAE.**

Take of Nitrate of potassa, one part; refined sugar, three parts.

Rub them to powder, and form them, with mucilage of gum tragacanth, into a mass, to be divided into troches.



## LINIMENTS, OINTMENTS, AND CERATES.

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In making these compositions, the fatty and resinous substances are to be melted by a gentle heat, and then constantly stirred, adding at the same time the dry ingredients, if there be any, until the mixture, on cooling, becomes stiff.

### LINIMENTUM SIMPLEX.

Take of Olive oil, four parts; white wax, one part.

### LINIMENTUM AQUÆ CALCIS; *sive*, OLEUM LINI CUM CALCE.

Take of Linseed oil, lime water, of each equal parts.  
Mix.

### UNGUENTUM SIMPLEX.

Take of Olive oil, five parts; white wax, two parts.

### CERATUM SIMPLEX.

Take of Olive oil, six parts; white wax, three parts;  
spermaceti, one part.

### UNGUENTUM RESINOSUM.

Take of Hog's lard, eight parts; pine resin, five parts;  
yellow wax, two parts.

### UNGUENTUM PULVERIS MELOËS VESI- CATORII; *olim*, UNGUENTUM EPISPASTI- CUM FORTIUS.

Take of Resinous ointment, seven parts; powdered  
blistering flies, one part.



UNGUENTUM INFUSI MELOËS VESICATORII; *olim*, UNGUENTUM EPISPASTICUM MITIUS.

Take of Blistering flies, pine resin, yellow wax, of each one part; Venice turpentine, hog's lard, of each two parts; boiling water, four parts.

Macerate the flies in the water for a night, and strain the liquor, expressing it strongly; add the liquor to the fat, and boil until the water be consumed: then add the resin and the wax; when these are melted, take the ointment from the fire, and add the turpentine.

UNGUENTUM SUB-ACETITIS CUPRI; *olim*,  
UNGUENTUM ÆRUGINIS.

Take of Resinous ointment, fifteen parts; subacetite of copper, one part.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI; *vulgo*,  
UNGUENTUM CŒRULEUM.

Take of Mercury, mutton suet, of each one part; hog's lard, three parts.

Rub the mercury carefully in a mortar with a little of the hog's lard until the globules disappear; then add the rest of the lard and suet.

This ointment may also be made with double or triple the quantity of mercury.

UNGUENTUM OXIDI HYDRARGYRI  
CINEREI.

Take of Gray oxide of mercury, one part; hog's lard, three parts.

UNGUENTUM OXIDI HYDRARGYRI RUBRI.

Take of Red oxide of mercury by nitric acid, one part; hog's lard, eight parts.



UNGUENTUM NITRATIS HYDRARGYRI FOR-  
TIUS; *vulgo*, UNGUENTUM CITRINUM.

Take of Purified mercury, one part; nitrous acid, two parts; olive oil, nine parts; hog's lard, three parts. Dissolve the mercury in the acid; then beat up the solution strongly in a glass mortar with the lard and oil when getting stiff after having been melted together, until an ointment be formed.

UNGUENTUM NITRATIS HYDRARGYRI  
MITIUS.

This is prepared in the same way, with three times the quantity of oil and hog's lard.

UNGUENTUM ACIDI NITROSI.

Take of Hog's lard, one pound; nitrous acid, six drachms.

Mix the acid gradually with the melted lard, and diligently beat the mixture as it cools.

UNGUENTUM OXIDI PLUMBI ALBI; *vulgo*,  
UNGUENTUM ALBUM.

Take of Simple ointment, five parts; white oxide of lead, one part.

UNGUENTUM ACETITIS PLUMBI; *vulgo*,  
UNGUENTUM SATURNINUM.

Take of Simple ointment, twenty parts; acetite of lead, one part.

CERATUM CARBONATIS ZINCI IMPURI; *olim*,  
CERATUM LAPIDIS CALAMINARIS.

Take of Simple cerate, five parts; prepared impure carbonate of zinc, one part.

UNGUENTUM OXIDI ZINCI IMPURI; *olim*,  
UNGUENTUM TUTIÆ.

Take of Simple liniment, five parts; prepared impure oxide of zinc, one part.



### UNGUENTUM OXIDI ZINCI.

Take of Simple liniment, six parts ; oxide of zinc, one part.

### UNGUENTUM PICIS.

Take of Tar, five parts ; yellow wax, two parts.

### UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS.

Take of Hog's lard, four parts ; sublimed sulphur, one part.

To each pound of this ointment add, Volatile oil of lemons, or volatile oil of lavender, half a drachm.

## PLASTERS.

### EMPLASTRUM SIMPLEX; *olim*, EMPLASTRUM CEREUM.

Take of Yellow wax, three parts ; mutton suet, pine resin, of each two parts.

### EMPLASTRUM OXIDI PLUMBI SEMIVITREI; *olim*, EMPLASTRUM COMMUNE.

Take of Semivitrified oxide of lead, one part ; olive oil, two parts.

Having added some water, boil them, stirring constantly until the oil and oxide unite into a plaster.

### EMPLASTRUM RESINOSUM; *olim*, EMPLASTRUM ADHÆSIVUM.

Take of Plaster of semivitrified oxide of lead, five parts ; pine resin, one part.

### EMPLASTRUM OXIDI FERRI RUBRI; *olim*, EMPLASTRUM ROBORANS.

Take of Plaster of semivitrified oxide of lead, twenty-



four parts ; pine resin, six parts ; yellow wax, olive oil, of each three parts ; red oxide of iron, eight parts. Rub the red oxide of iron with the oil ; then add this to the other ingredients previously melted.

#### EMPLASTRUM ASSÆ FÆTIDÆ.

Take of Plaster of semivitrified oxide of lead, assafoetida, of each two parts ; galbanum, yellow wax, of each one part.

#### EMPLASTRUM GUMMOSUM.

Take of Plaster of semivitrified oxide of lead, eight parts ; gum ammoniacum, galbanum, yellow wax, of each one part.

#### EMPLASTRUM HYDRARGYRI.

Take of Olive oil, pine resin, of each one part ; mercury, three parts ; plaster of semivitrified oxide of lead, six parts.

Melt the oil and resin together ; when this mixture is cold, let the mercury be rubbed with it till the globules disappear ; then add, by degrees, the litharge plaster melted, and let the whole be accurately mixed.

#### EMPLASTRUM SAPONACEUM.

Take of Semivitrified oxide of lead, four parts ; gum plaster, two parts ; soap sliced, one part.

Mix the soap with the plasters melted together ; then boil them a little so as to form a plaster.

#### EMPLASTRUM MELOËS VESICATORII ; *olim*, EMPLASTRUM VESICATORIUM.

Take of Mutton suet, yellow wax, pine resin, blistering flies, of each equal weights.

Reduce the insects to a fine powder ; then mix them with the other ingredients previously melted together and removed from the fire.



# EMPLASTRUM MELOËS VESICATORII COM- POSITUM.

Take of Venice turpentine, eighteen parts; Burgundy pitch, cantharides, of each twelve parts; yellow wax, four parts; subacetite of copper, two parts; white mustard seeds, black pepper, of each one part.

Melt the pitch and wax, and add to them the turpentine: while these, after being melted, remain still hot, add the other ingredients finely pulverized; mix them by constant stirring, so as to form a plaster.



## TABLE,

SHEWING

THE PROPORTION OF ANTIMONY, OPIUM, AND MERCURY,  
CONTAINED IN SOME COMPOUND MEDICINES.

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VINUM TARTRITIS ANTIMONII; *Wine of Tartrate of Antimony*, contains two grains of tartrate of antimony or tartar-emetic in the ounce.

TINCTURA OPII, *olim*, LAUDANUM LIQUIDUM; *Tincture of Opium, or Liquid Laudanum*, is made with two scruples of opium in each ounce of the liquid; or with five grains in each drachm. But a drachm of the tincture appears to yield by evaporation only three grains and a half of opium.

TINCTURA OPII AMMONIATA, *olim*, ELIXIR PAREGORICUM; *Ammoniated Tincture of Opium, or Paregoric Elixir*, is made with about eight grains of opium in each ounce of the liquid; or with about one grain in the drachm.

TINCTURA SAPONIS ET OPII, *olim*, LINIMENTUM OPIATUM, *et* BALSAMUM ANODYNUM; *Tincture of Soap and Opium, formerly called Opiate Liniment, Anodyne Balsam*, is made with one scruple of opium in each ounce of the liquid.

PULVIS IPECACUANHÆ ET OPII, *olim*, PULVIS DOVERI; *Powder of Ipecacuan and Opium*, contains six grains of opium in each drachm; or one grain in ten.

ELECTUARIUM MIMOSÆ CATECHU, *olim*, CONFECTIO JAPONICA; *Electuary of Catechu, or Japonic Confection*, contains in each ounce about two grains and a half



of opium; for one grain of opium is contained in one hundred and ninety three grains.

ELECTUARIUM OPIATUM, *olim*, THEBAICUM; *Opiate or Thebaic Electuary*, contains in each drachm about a grain and a half of opium.

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI; *Mercurial pills*; One drachm contains fifteen grains of mercury. Each pill contains one grain of mercury.

PILULÆ OPIATÆ, *olim*, THEBAICÆ; *Opiate or Thebaic Pills*, contain six grains of opium in each drachm; or five grains contain half a grain of opium.

TROCHISCI GLYCYRRHIZÆ CUM OPIO; *Troches of Liquorice with Opium*, contain about one grain of opium in each drachm.

UNGUENTUM NITRATIS HYDRARGYRI FORTIUS; *Stronger Ointment of Nitrate of Mercury*, contains in each drachm four grains of mercury, and eight grains of nitrous acid.

UNGUENTUM NITRATIS HYDRARGYRI MITIUS; *Milder ointment of Nitrate of mercury*. One scruple contains half a grain of mercury and one grain of nitrous acid.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI; *Mercurial ointment*, contains twelve grains of mercury in each drachm; with double the quantity of mercury, each drachm contains twenty-four grains.

EMPLASTRUM HYDRARGYRI; *Mercurial Plaster*. Each drachm contains about sixteen grains of mercury.



# TABLE

OF

CHANGED NAMES,

AND OF

SOME SYNONIMES.

## OLD NAMES.

*Abrintbium.*  
*Acetosa.*  
*Acetum vini.*  
*Acidum vitriolicum.*  
*vitrioli aromaticum.*  
*Ærugo.*  
*Æther vitriolicus.*  
*Æthiops mineralis.*  
*Agaricus.*  
*Alkali causticum.*  
*fixum fossile.*  
*vegetabile.*  
*volatile.*  
*Alumen.*  
*ustum.*  
*Ammonia muriata.*  
*preparata.*  
*Amygdala dulcis.*  
*Angelica sativa.*  
*Anisum.*  
*Antimonium.*  
*calcarso-phosphoratum.*  
*muriatum.*  
*tartarisatum.*  
*Aqua ammoniæ.*  
*acetata.*  
*caustica.*  
*cupri vitriolati composita, vel aqua*  
*styptica.*  
*lixivia caustica.*  
*zinci vitriolati.*  
*Arabicum gummi.*

## NEW NAMES.

*Artemisia absinthium.*  
*Rumex acetosa.*  
*Acidum acetosum.*  
*Acidum sulphuricum.*  
*aromaticum.*  
*Sub-Acetis cupri.*  
*Æther sulphuricus.*  
*Sulphuretum hydrargyri nigrum.*  
*Boletus igniarius.*  
*Potassa.*  
*Carbonas sodæ.*  
*potassæ impurus.*  
*ammoniæ.*  
*Sulphas aluminæ.*  
*exsiccatus.*  
*Murias ammoniæ.*  
*Carbonas ammoniæ.*  
*Amygdalus communis.*  
*Angelica Archangelica.*  
*Pimpinella anisum.*  
*Sulphuretum antimonii.*  
*Oxidum antimonii cum phosphate*  
*calcis.*  
*Murias antimonii.*  
*Tartris antimonii.*  
*Aqua Carbonatis ammoniæ.*  
*acetitis ammoniæ.*  
*ammoniæ.*  
*Solutio sulphatis cupri composita.*  
*Aqua potassæ.*  
*Solutio sulphatis zinci.*  
*Gummi mimosæ Niloticæ.*



<i>Argentum nitratum.</i>	<i>Nitras argenti.</i>
<i>vivum.</i>	<i>Hydrargyrus.</i>
<i>Arsenicum.</i>	<i>Oxidum arsenici.</i>
<i>Asa fetida.</i>	<i>Gummi-resina ferulæ assæ fœtidæ.</i>
<i>Aurantium Hispalense.</i>	<i>Citrus aurantium.</i>
<i>Axungia porcina.</i>	<i>Adeps suis scrofæ.</i>
<i>Balsamum Canadense.</i>	<i>Resina liquida pini balsameæ.</i>
<i>Copaibe.</i>	<i>copaiferæ officinalis.</i>
<i>Gileadense.</i>	<i>amyridis Gileadensis.</i>
<i>Peruvianum.</i>	<i>Balsamum myroxyli peruiferi.</i>
<i>Tolutanum.</i>	<i>toluiferæ balsami.</i>
<i>traumaticum.</i>	<i>Tinctura benzoin composita.</i>
<i>Bardana.</i>	<i>Arctium lappa.</i>
<i>Barilla.</i>	<i>Carbonas sodæ impurus.</i>
<i>Barytes.</i>	<i>barytæ.</i>
<i>Belladonna.</i>	<i>Atropa belladonna.</i>
<i>Benzoinum.</i>	<i>Balsamum styracis benzoin.</i>
<i>Bistorta.</i>	<i>Polygonum bistorta.</i>
<i>Borax.</i>	<i>Boras sodæ.</i>
<i>Butyrum antimonii.</i>	<i>Murias antimonii.</i>
<i>Cajeputa.</i>	<i>Melaleuca leucadendron.</i>
<i>Calamus aromaticus.</i>	<i>Acorus calamus.</i>
<i>Calomelas.</i>	<i>Sub-Murias hydrargyri.</i>
<i>Calx viva.</i>	<i>Calx.</i>
<i>Cancrorum lapilli.</i>	<i>Carbonas calcis durior.</i>
<i>Cantharis.</i>	<i>Meloë vesicatorius.</i>
<i>Cardamomum minus.</i>	<i>Amomum repens.</i>
<i>Carduus benedictus.</i>	<i>Centaurea benedicta.</i>
<i>Carica.</i>	<i>Fructus fici caricæ.</i>
<i>Carvi.</i>	<i>Carum Carui.</i>
<i>Caryophylla aromatica.</i>	<i>Caryophyllus aromaticus.</i>
<i>rubra.</i>	<i>Dianthus caryophyllus.</i>
<i>Cascarilla.</i>	<i>Croton eleutheria.</i>
<i>Cassia fistularis.</i>	<i>Cassia fistula.</i>
<i>lignea.</i>	<i>Laurus cassia.</i>
<i>Catechu.</i>	<i>Mimosa catechu.</i>
<i>Causticum commune acerrimum.</i>	<i>Potassa.</i>
<i>mitius.</i>	<i>cum calce.</i>
<i>lunare.</i>	<i>Nitras argenti.</i>
<i>Centaurium minus.</i>	<i>Chironia centaurium.</i>
<i>Cerussa.</i>	<i>Oxidum plumbi album, vel Carbonas</i>
<i>acetata.</i>	<i>plumbi.</i>
<i>Chamæmelum.</i>	<i>Acetis plumbi.</i>
<i>Cicuta.</i>	<i>Anthemis nobilis.</i>
<i>Cinnabaris factitia.</i>	<i>Conium maculatum.</i>
<i>Cinara hortensis.</i>	<i>Sulphuretum hydrargyri rubrum.</i>
<i>Cineras clavellati.</i>	<i>Cinara scolymus.</i>
<i>Cinnamomum.</i>	<i>Carbonas potassæ impurus.</i>
<i>Coccinella.</i>	<i>Laurus cinnamomum.</i>
<i>Colocynthis.</i>	<i>Coccus cacti.</i>
<i>Confectio Japonica.</i>	<i>Cucumis colocynthis.</i>
<i>Contrajerva.</i>	<i>Electuarium mimosæ catechu.</i>
<i>Cortex Peruvianus.</i>	<i>Dorstenia contrajerva.</i>
<i>Creta alba.</i>	<i>Cortex cinchonæ officinalis.</i>
<i>Crocus antimonii.</i>	<i>Carbonas calcis mollior.</i>
<i>metallorum.</i>	<i>Oxidum antimonii cum sulphure per</i>
<i>Crystalli tartari.</i>	<i>nitratem potassæ.</i>
	<i>Super-Tartris potassæ.</i>



- Cucumis agrestis.*  
*Cuprum ammoniacum.*  
*Cuprum vitriolatum.*  
*Cynobatos.*  
*Daucus silvestris.*  
*Decoctum chamæmeli, vel commune.*  
     *lignorum.*  
*Dens leonis.*  
*Elaterium.*  
*Electuarium lenitivum.*  
*Elixir paregoricum.*  
     *sacrum.*  
     *salutis.*  
     *stomachicum.*  
*Emplastrum adhasivum.*  
     *cereum.*  
     *lithargyri, vel commune.*  
     *lithargyri compositum, vel ro-*  
     *borans.*  
     *vesicatorium.*  
*Emulsio communis.*  
*Ferrum ammoniatum.*  
*Ferri rubigo.*  
     *squamæ purificatæ.*  
     *præparatæ.*  
*Ferrum vitriolatum.*  
     *ustum.*  
*Filix mas.*  
*Flores martiales.*  
*Flores sulphuris.*  
*Flores zinci.*  
*Faniculum dulce.*  
*Galbanum.*  
*Genista.*  
*Granata malus.*  
*Gummi Arabicum.*  
*Helleborus albus.*  
*Hepar sulphuris.*  
*Hippocastanum.*  
*Hydrargyrus acetatus.*  
     *murialis corrosivus.*  
     *mitis.*  
     *præcipitatus.*  
     *nitratus ruber.*  
     *præcipitatus cinereus.*  
     *sulphuratus niger.*  
     *vitriolatus flavus.*  
*Infusum amarum.*  
     *rosarum.*  
*Jalapa.*  
*Lapis Calaminaris.*  
*Lavendula.*  
*Laudanum liquidum.*  
*Lignum Campechense.*  
*Limon.*  
*Linimentum anodynum vel opiatum.*  
     *saponaceum.*  
*Momordica elaterium.*  
*Ammoniaretum cupri.*  
*Sulphas cupri.*  
*Rosa canina.*  
*Daucus carota.*  
*Decoctum anthemidis nobilis.*  
     *guaiaci compositum.*  
*Leontodon taraxacum.*  
*Succus spissatus momordicæ elaterii.*  
*Electuarium cassiæ sennæ.*  
*Tinctura opii ammoniata.*  
     *rhei et aloës.*  
     *sennæ composita.*  
     *gentianæ composita.*  
*Emplastrum resinosum.*  
     *simplex.*  
     *oxidi plumbi semivitrei.*  
     *oxidi ferri rubri.*  
     *meloës vesicatorii.*  
*Emulsio amygdalæ communis.*  
*Murias ammoniæ et ferri.*  
*Carbonas ferri.*  
*Oxidum ferri nigrum purificatum.*  
     *præparatum.*  
*Sulphas ferri.*  
*Oxidum ferri rubrum.*  
*Polypodium filix mas.*  
*Murias ammoniæ et ferri.*  
*Sulphur sublimatum.*  
*Oxidum zinci.*  
*Anethum fœniculum.*  
*Gummi-resina bubonis galbani.*  
*Spartium scoparium.*  
*Punica granatum.*  
*Gummi mimosæ Niloticæ.*  
*Veratrum album.*  
*Sulphuretum potassæ.*  
*Æsculus Hippocastanum.*  
*Acetis hydrargyri.*  
*Murias hydrargyri.*  
*Sub-Murias hydrargyri, sive calomelas.*  
     *hydrargyri præcipitatus.*  
*Oxidum hydrargyri rubrum per acidum*  
     *nitricum.*  
*Oxidum hydrargyri cinereum.*  
*Sulphuretum hydrargyri nigrum.*  
*Sub-Sulphas hydrargyri flavus.*  
*Infusum gentianæ compositum.*  
     *rosæ Gallicæ.*  
*Convolvulus jalapa.*  
*Carbonas zinci impurus.*  
*Lavandula spica.*  
*Tinctura opii.*  
*Lignum Hæmatoxyli Campechiani.*  
*Citrus medica.*  
*Tinctura saponis et opii.*  
*Tinctura saponis.*



- Linimentum volatile.*  
*Lithargyrus.*  
*Lixiva acetata.*  
     *c tartaro.*  
     *purificata.*  
     *tartarisata.*  
     *vitriolata.*  
         *sulphurea.*  
*Lixivium causticum.*  
*Magnesia alba.*  
     *usta.*  
     *vitriolata.*  
*Majorana.*  
*Manna.*  
*Marmor album.*  
*Mastiche.*  
*Melampodium.*  
*Mercurius.*  
     *precipitatus ruber.*  
     *sublimatus corrosivus.*  
*Mexcreum.*  
*Minium.*  
*Muria.*  
*Nasturtium aquaticum.*  
*Nitrum.*  
*Nux moschata.*  
*Olea stillatitia.*  
*Oleum succini rectificatum.*  
*Oleum terebinthinae rectificatum.*  
*Olibanum.*  
*Oliua.*  
*Palma.*  
*Petroleum Barbadiense.*  
*Petroselinum.*  
*Pilula cupri.*  
     *thebaica.*  
*Pimenta.*  
*Piper Indicum.*  
     *Jamaicense.*  
*Pix Burgundica.*  
     *liquida.*  
*Plumbumustum.*  
*Potio cretacea.*  
*Prunus Gallica.*  
*Pulegium.*  
*Pulvis antimonialis.*  
     *cretaceus.*  
     *Doveri.*  
*Pyrethrum.*  
*Raphanus rusticanus.*  
*Rhabarbarum.*  
*Resina alba.*  
*Rosa pallida.*  
     *vulva.*  
*Rubigo ferri preparata.*  
*Sabina.*  
*Saccharum saturni.*
- Oleum ammoniatum.*  
*Oxidum plumbi semivitreum.*  
*Acetis potassæ.*  
*Carbonas potassæ purissimus.*  
*Carbonas potassæ.*  
*Tartris potassæ.*  
*Sulphas potassæ.*  
     *cum sulphure.*  
*Aqua potassæ.*  
*Carbonas magnesiæ.*  
*Magnesia.*  
*Sulphas magnesiæ.*  
*Origanum majorana.*  
*Succus concretus fraxini orn.*  
*Carbonas calcis durior.*  
*Resina pistaciæ lentisci.*  
*Helleborus niger.*  
*Hydrargyrus.*  
*Oxidum hydrargyri rubrum.*  
*Murias hydrargyri.*  
*Daphne mezereum.*  
*Oxidum plumbi rubrum.*  
*Murias sodæ.*  
*Sisymbrium nasturtium.*  
*Nitras potassæ.*  
*Nucleus fructus myristicæ moschata.*  
*Olea volatilia.*  
*Oleum succini purissimum.*  
*Oleum volatile pini purissimum.*  
*Gummi-resina juniperi lyciæ.*  
*Olea Europæa.*  
*Cocos butyracea.*  
*Bitumen petroleum.*  
*Apium petroselinum.*  
*Pilula ammoniaceti cupri.*  
     *opiatæ.*  
*Myrtus pimenta.*  
*Capsicum annuum.*  
*Fructus myrti pimentæ.*  
*Resina sponte concreta pini abietis.*  
     *empyreumatica pini sylvestris.*  
*Oxidum plumbi semivitreum.*  
*Potio carbonatis calcis.*  
*Prunus domestica.*  
*Mentha pulegium.*  
*Oxidum antimonii cum phosphate calcis.*  
*Pulvis carbonatis calcis compositus.*  
     *ipecacuanhæ et opii.*  
*Anthemis pyrethrum.*  
*Cochlearia armoracia.*  
*Rheum palmatum.*  
*Resina pini.*  
*Rosa centifolia.*  
     *Gallica.*  
*Carbonas ferri preparatus.*  
*Juniperus sabina.*  
*Acetis plumbi.*



*Sal alkalinus fixus fossilis.*  
*vegetabilis.*

*ammoniacus.*  
*catbarticus amarus.*  
*cornu cervi.*  
*Glauberi.*  
*marinus Hispanus.*  
*polychrestus.*  
*Rupellensis.*  
*succini.*  
*tartari.*  
*Sanguis draconis.*  
*Santalum rubrum.*  
*Santonicum.*  
*Sarsaparilla.*  
*Sassafras.*  
*Scammonium.*  
*Seneca.*  
*Senna.*  
*Serpentaria Virginiana.*  
*Simarouba.*  
*Sinapi album.*  
*Soda.*

*muriata.*  
*phosphorata.*  
*tartarisata.*  
*vitriolata.*

*Spiritus ætheris vitriolici.*  
*ammonia.*  
*cornu cervi.*  
*Mindereri.*  
*salis ammoniaci.*  
*vinosus rectificatus.*  
*tenuior.*  
*camphoratus.*

*Staphisagria.*  
*Stramonium.*  
*Sulphur antimonii præcipitatum.* }  
*auratum antimonii.* }  
*Syrupus balsamicus vel Tolutanus.*  
*papaveris albi.*

*Taraxacum.*  
*Tartarus crudus.*  
*Tartari crystalli.*  
*Tartarus emeticus.*  
*Tartarum solubile.*  
*vitriolatum.*  
*Terebinthina Veneta.*  
*Terra Japonica.*  
*ponderosa vitriolata.*  
*Tinctura aloës vitriolata.*  
*aromatica.*  
*ferri.*  
*cantharidum.*  
*Japonica.*  
*rhei amara.*  
*sacra.*  
*Tolutana.*

*Carbonas sodæ.*  
*potassæ.*  
*Murias ammonia.*  
*Sulphas magnesiæ.*  
*Carbonas ammonia.*  
*Sulphas sodæ.*  
*Murias sodæ.*  
*Sulphas potassæ cum sulphure.*  
*Tartris potassæ et sodæ.*  
*Acidum succinicum.*  
*Carbonas potassæ purissimus.*  
*Resina pterocarpi draconis.*  
*Pterocarpus santalinus.*  
*Artemisia santonicum.*  
*Smilax sarsaparilla.*  
*Laurus sassafras.*  
*Gummi-resina convolvuli scammonia.*  
*Polygala senega.*  
*Cassia senna.*  
*Aristolochia serpentaria.*  
*Quassia simaruba.*  
*Sinapis alba.*  
*Carbonas sodæ.*  
*Murias sodæ.*  
*Phosphas sodæ.*  
*Tartris potassæ et sodæ.*  
*Sulphas sodæ.*  
*Æther sulphuricus cum alcohole.*  
*Alcohol ammoniatum.*  
*Aqua carbonatis ammonia.*  
*acetitis ammonia.*  
*carbonatis ammonia.*  
*Alcohol.*  
*dilutum.*  
*Tinctura camphoræ.*  
*Delphinium staphisagria.*  
*Datura stramonium.*  
*Sulphuretum antimonii præcipita-*  
*tum.*  
*Syrupus toluiferæ balsami.*  
*papaveris somniferi.*  
*Leontodon taraxacum.*  
*Super-Tartris potassæ impurus.*  
*potassæ.*  
*Tartris antimonii.*  
*potassæ.*  
*Sulphas potassæ.*  
*Resina liquida pini laricis.*  
*Extractum mimosæ catechu.*  
*Sulphas barytæ.*  
*Tinctura aloës æthereæ.*  
*cinnamomi composita.*  
*muriatis ferri.*  
*meloës vesicatorii.*  
*mimosæ catechu.*  
*rhei et gentianæ.*  
*Vinum aloës Socotorinæ.*  
*Tinctura toluiferæ balsami.*



*Toxicodendron.**Tragacantha.**Trifolium palustre.**Trochisci Arabici.**Turpetum minerale.**Tutia.**Unguentum album vel cerussa.**æuginis.**caeruleum.**citrinum.**epispasticum fortius.**mitius.**saturninum.**tutia.**Uva passa.**ursi.**Valeriana sylvestris.**Vinum amarum.**antimoniale.**Vitriolum album.**caeruleum.**viride.**Vitrum antimonii.**ceratum.**Winteranus cortex.**Zincum ustum.**vitriolatum.**Zingiber.**Rhus toxicodendron.**Astragalus tragacantha.**Menyanthes trifoliata.**Trochisci gummosi.**Sub-sulphas hydrargyri flavus.**Oxidum zinci impurum.**Unguentum oxidi plumbi albi.**sub-acetitis cupri.**hydrargyri.**nitratiss hydrargyri.**pulveris meloës vesicatorii.**infusi meloës vesicatorii.**acetitis plumbi.**oxidi zinci impuri.**Fructus siccatus vitis viniferi.**Arbutus uva ursi.**Valeriana officinalis.**Vinum gentianæ compositum.**tartritis antimonii.**Sulphas zinci.**cupri.**ferri.**Oxidum antimonii cum sulphure vitrificatum.**Oxidum antimonii vitrificatum cum cera.**Cortex Winteræ aromaticæ.**Oxidum zinci.**Sulphas zinci.**Amomum zingiber.*



## SECOND TABLE

OF

### CHANGED NAMES AND SYNONIMES.

NEW NAMES.	OLD NAMES.
Acetis hydrargyri. potassæ. plumbi.	<i>Hydrargyrus acetatus.</i> <i>Lixiva acetata vel tartarum regeneratum.</i> <i>Cerussa acetata vel saccharum saturni.</i> <i>Acetum vini.</i>
Acidum acetosum. succinicum. sulphuricum. aromaticum.	<i>Sal succini.</i> <i>Acidum vitriolicum.</i> <i>vitrioli aromaticum.</i>
Acorus calamus.	<i>Calamus aromaticus.</i>
Æsculus hippocastanum.	<i>Hippocastanum.</i>
Æther sulphuricus. cum alcohole.	<i>Æther vitriolicus.</i> <i>Spiritus ætheris vitriolici.</i>
Alcohol. ammoniatum. dilutum.	<i>vinosus rectificatus vel purissimus.</i> <i>ammonia.</i> <i>vinosus tenuior vel dilutus.</i>
Ammoniaretum cupri.	<i>Cuprum ammoniacum.</i>
Amomum repens. zingiber	<i>Cardamomum minus.</i> <i>Zingiber.</i>
Amygdali communis nucleus.	<i>Amygdala dulcis.</i>
Amyridis Gileadensis resina liquida.	<i>Balsamum Gileadense.</i>
Anethum fœniculum.	<i>Fœniculum dulce.</i>
Angelica Archangelica.	<i>Angelica sativa.</i>
Anthemis nobilis. pyrethrum.	<i>Chamæmelum.</i> <i>Pyrethrum.</i>
Apium petroselinum.	<i>Petroselinum.</i>
Aqua acetitis ammoniæ. ammonia. carbonatis ammoniæ. potassæ.	<i>Aqua ammoniæ acetata vel spiritus Min- dereri</i> <i>ammonia caustica.</i> <i>ammonia vel spiritus cornu cervi.</i> <i>lixivia caustica vel lixivium caus- ticum.</i>
Arbutus uva ursi.	<i>Uva ursi.</i>
Arctium lappa.	<i>Bardana.</i>
Aristolochia serpentaria.	<i>Serpentaria Virginiana.</i>
Artemisia absinthium. santonicum.	<i>Absinthium.</i> <i>Santonicum.</i>
Astragalus tragacantha.	<i>Tragacantha.</i>
Atropa belladonna.	<i>Belladonna vel solanum lethale.</i>



Bitumen petroleum.	<i>Petroleum Barbadense.</i>
Boletus igniarius.	<i>Agaricus.</i>
Boras sodæ.	<i>Borax.</i>
Bubonis galbani gummi-resina.	<i>Galbanum.</i>
Calx.	<i>Calx viva.</i>
Capsicum annuum.	<i>Piper Indicum.</i>
Carbonas ammoniæ.	<i>Ammonia præparata vel sal cornu cervæ.</i>
barytæ.	<i>Barytes.</i>
calcis mollior.	<i>Creta alba.</i>
durior.	<i>Marmor album et lapilli cancrorum.</i>
ferri.	<i>Ferri rubigo.</i>
magnesiæ.	<i>Magnesia alba.</i>
plumbi.	<i>Cerussa.</i>
potassæ.	<i>Lixiva purificata vel sal alkalinus fixus</i> <i>vegetabilis purificatus.</i>
potassæ impurus.	<i>impura vel alkali fixum vegeta-</i> <i>bile.</i>
purissimus.	<i>e tartaro vel sal tartari.</i>
sodæ impurus.	<i>Barilla.</i>
sodæ.	<i>Soda vel sal alkalinus fixus fossilis purifi-</i> <i>catus.</i>
zinci impurus.	<i>Lapis calaminaris.</i>
Carum carui.	<i>Carvi.</i>
Cassia senna.	<i>Senna.</i>
Centaurea benedicta.	<i>Carduus benedictus.</i>
Chironia centaurium.	<i>Centaurium minus.</i>
Cinchonæ officinalis cortex.	<i>Cortex Peruvianus.</i>
Citrus aurantium.	<i>Aurantium Hispalense.</i>
medicæ.	<i>Limon.</i>
Coccus cacti.	<i>Coccinella.</i>
Cochlearia armoracia	<i>Raphanus rusticanus.</i>
Cocos butyracea.	<i>Palma.</i>
Conium maculatum.	<i>Cicuta.</i>
Convolvuli scammoniæ gummi-resina.	<i>Scammonium.</i>
Convolvulus jalapa.	<i>Jalapa.</i>
Copaiferæ officinalis resina liquida.	<i>Balsamum copaibæ.</i>
Croton eleutheria.	<i>Cascarilla.</i>
Cucumis colocynthis.	<i>Colocynthis.</i>
Daphne mezereum.	<i>Mezereum.</i>
Datura stramonium.	<i>Stramonium.</i>
Delphinium staphisagria.	<i>Staphisagria.</i>
Dianthus caryophyllus.	<i>Caryophylla rubra.</i>
Dorstenia contrajerva.	<i>Contrajerva.</i>
Emplastrum meloës vesicatorii.	<i>Emplastrum vesicatorium.</i>
oxidi ferri rubri.	<i>roborans.</i>
plumbi semi-vitrei.	<i>commune vel lithargyri.</i>
Emulsio amygdalæ communis.	<i>Emulsio communis.</i>
Ferulæ assæ fœtidæ gummi-resina.	<i>Asa fatida.</i>
Fraxini orni succus concretus.	<i>Manna.</i>
Gummi mimosæ Niloticæ.	<i>Gummi Arabicum.</i>
Hæmatoxyli Campechiani lignum.	<i>Lignum Campechense.</i>
Helleborus niger.	<i>Melampodium.</i>
Hydrargyrum.	<i>Argentum vivum sive mercurius.</i>
Juniperi Lyciæ resina.	<i>Olibanum.</i>
Juniperus sabina.	<i>Sabina.</i>
Laurus cassia.	<i>Cassia lignea.</i>
cinnamomum.	<i>Cinnamomum.</i>
sassafras.	<i>Sassafras.</i>
Leontodon taraxacum.	<i>Dens leonis.</i>



Magnesia.	<i>Magnesia usta.</i>
Melaleuca leucadendron.	<i>Cajuputa.</i>
Meloë vesicatorius.	<i>Cantharis.</i>
Mentha pulegium.	<i>Pulegium.</i>
Menyanthes trifoliata.	<i>Trifolium.</i>
Mimosæ catechu extractum.	<i>Terra Japonica.</i>
Momordica elaterium.	<i>Cucumis agrestis.</i>
Memordicæ elaterii succus spissatus.	<i>Elaterium.</i>
Murias ammoniæ.	<i>Ammonia muriata vel sal ammoniacus.</i>
et ferri.	<i>Ferrum ammoniatum vel flores martiales.</i>
antimonii.	<i>Antimonium muriatum vel butyrum antimonii.</i>
hydrargyri.	<i>Mercurius sublimatus corrosivus.</i>
sodæ.	<i>Soda mariata, sal marinus vel muria.</i>
Myroxyli Peruiferi balsamum.	<i>Balsamum Peruvianum.</i>
Myrtus pimenta.	<i>Pimenta.</i>
Nitras argenti.	<i>Argentum nitratum vel causticum lunare.</i>
potassæ.	<i>Nitrum.</i>
Olea fixa.	<i>Olea expressa.</i>
volatilia.	<i>stillatitia vel essentialia.</i>
Origanum majorana.	<i>Majorana.</i>
Oxidum antimonii cum sulphure per	<i>Crocus antimonii vel crocus metallorum.</i>
nitratem potassæ.	
antimonii cum phosphate	<i>Pulvis antimonialis vel antimonium cal-</i>
calcis.	<i>careo-phosphoratum.</i>
antimonii cum sulphure vi-	<i>Vitrum antimonii.</i>
trificatum.	
antimonii vitrificatum cum	<i>ceratum.</i>
cera.	
arsenici.	<i>Arsenicum.</i>
ferri nigrum.	<i>Ferri squamæ.</i>
rubrum.	<i>Ferrum vitriolatum ustum vel coctbar</i>
hydrargyri cinereum.	<i>vitrioli.</i>
rubrum per aci-	<i>Hydrargyrum præcipitatus cinereus.</i>
dum nitricum.	<i>nitratus ruber vel præcipita-</i>
plumbi album.	<i>tus ruber.</i>
rubrum.	<i>Cerussa.</i>
semivitreum.	<i>Minium vel plumbum ustum rubrum.</i>
zinci.	<i>Lithargyrum vel plumbum ustum.</i>
impurum.	<i>Zincum ustum vel flores zinci.</i>
Pilulæ opiatæ.	<i>Tutia.</i>
Pimpinella anisum.	<i>Pilulæ opii vel thebaicæ.</i>
Pini abietis resina sponte concreta.	<i>Anisum.</i>
balsameæ resina liquida.	<i>Pix Burgundica.</i>
laricis resina liquida.	<i>Balsamum Canadense.</i>
oleum volatile.	<i>Terebinthina Veneta.</i>
sylvestris resina empyreumatica.	<i>Oleum terebinthinæ.*</i>
Pistaciæ lentisci resina.	<i>Pix liquida.</i>
Phosphas sodæ.	<i>Mastiche.</i>
Polygala senega.	<i>Soda phosphorata.</i>
Polygonum bistorta.	<i>Seneka.</i>
Polypodium filix mas.	<i>Bistorta.</i>
Potassa.	<i>Filix mas.</i>
cum calce.	<i>Causticum commune acerrimum.</i>
Potio carbonatis calcis.	<i>mitius.</i>
Pterocarpi draconis resina.	<i>Potio cretacea.</i>
Pterocarpus santalinus.	<i>Sanguis draconis.</i>
	<i>Santalum rubrum.</i>



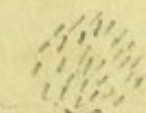
# 174 SECOND TABLE OF CHANGED NAMES.

Pulvis carbonatis calcis compositus.	<i>Pulvis cretaceus.</i>
ipecacuanhæ et opii.	<i>ipecacuanhæ compositus vel Doveri.</i>
sulphatis aluminæ compositus.	<i>aluminis compositus vel stypticus.</i>
Quassia simaruba.	<i>Simarouba.</i>
Resina pini.	<i>Resina alba.</i>
Rheum palmatum.	<i>Rhabarbarum.</i>
Rhus toxicodendron.	<i>Toxicodendron.</i>
Rosa canina.	<i>Cynosbatus.</i>
centifolia.	<i>Rosa pallida.</i>
Gallica.	<i>rubra.</i>
Sisymbrium nasturtium.	<i>Nasturtium aquaticum.</i>
Smilax sarsaparilla.	<i>Sarsaparilla.</i>
Solutio sulphatis cupri composita.	<i>Aqua cupri vitriolati composita vel styptica.</i>
Spartium scoparium.	<i>Genista.</i>
Styracis benzoin balsamum.	<i>Benzoinum.</i>
Sub-Acetis cupri.	<i>Ærugo.</i>
Sub-Murias hydrargyri.	<i>Hydrargyrus muriatus mitis vel calomelas.</i>
hydrargyri præcipitatus.	<i>Hydrargyrus muriatus præcipitatus.</i>
Sub-Sulphas hydrargyri flavus.	<i>Hydrargyrus vitriolatus flavus vel turpe-</i>
	<i>thum minerale.</i>
Sulphas aluminæ.	<i>Alumen.</i>
exsiccatus.	<i>ustum.</i>
cupri.	<i>Cuprum vitriolatum vel vitriolum cæruleum.</i>
ferri.	<i>Ferrum vitriolatum vel vitriolum viride.</i>
magnesiæ.	<i>Magnesia vitriolata vel sal catharticus</i>
	<i>amarus.</i>
potassæ.	<i>Lixiva vitriolata vel tartarum vitriolatum.</i>
cum sulphure.	<i>Lixiva vitriolata sulphurea vel sal poly-</i>
	<i>cbrestus.</i>
sodæ.	<i>Soda vitriolata vel sal Glauberi.</i>
zinci.	<i>Zincum vitriolatum vel vitriolum album.</i>
Sulphur sublimatum.	<i>Flores sulphuris.</i>
Sulphuretum antimonii.	<i>Antimonium.</i>
præcipitatum.	<i>Sulphur antimonii præcipitatum vel auratum.</i>
hydrargyri rubrum.	<i>Cinnabaris factitia.</i>
nigrum.	<i>Hydrargyrus sulphuratus niger vel æthiops</i>
	<i>mineralis.</i>
potassæ.	<i>Hepar sulphuris.</i>
Super-Tartris potassæ impurus.	<i>Tartarus crudus.</i>
potassæ.	<i>Tartarus purificatus vel crystalli tartari.</i>
Syrupus Toluiferæ balsami.	<i>Syrupus balsamicus.</i>
Tartris antimonii.	<i>Antimonium tartarisatum vel tartarus</i>
	<i>emeticus.</i>
potassæ.	<i>Lixiva tartarisata vel tartarum solubile.</i>
et sodæ.	<i>Soda tartarisata vel sal Rupellensis.</i>
Tinctura benzoin composita.	<i>Balsamum traumaticum.</i>
camphoræ.	<i>Spiritus vinosus camphoratus.</i>
sennæ composita.	<i>Elixir salutis.</i>
muriatis ferri.	<i>Tinctura ferri vel martis.</i>
rhei et gentianæ.	<i>rhei amara.</i>
opii.	<i>Laudanum liquidum vel tinctura thebaica.</i>
saponis.	<i>Linimentum saponaceum.</i>
et opii.	<i>anodynum.</i>
Toluifera balsamum.	<i>Balsamum Tolutanum.</i>
Unguentum nitratis hydrargyri fortius.	<i>Unguentum citrinum.</i>
Veratrum album.	<i>Helleborus albus.</i>
Vinum aloës socotorinæ.	<i>Vinum aloëticum vel tinctura sacra.</i>
tartritis antimonii.	<i>antimonii tartarisati vel vinum</i>
	<i>antimoniale.</i>



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PHARMACOPŒIA,

*Last Edition.*



The standard of liquid measure is the Wine Gallon, which contains 231 cubic inches.

The gallon { 8 } pounds  
pound { 16 } ounces  
ounce { 8 } drachms

The pound measure contains 7000 grains of distilled water at the temperature of 60 degrees; an ounce measure contains nearly 437 grains; and a drachm measure very nearly 57 grains.

Distilled glass measures should be so far as possible for water at 60° and the temperature in which they are used should be noted.

*Leam  
W. B. Bury*

*Leam*



# PHARMACOPŒIA

Third Edition.

DUBLIN

THE

PHARMACOPŒIA

DUBLIN



THE

DUBLIN

## PHARMACOPŒIA.

THE pound used in the composition of medicines contains 5760 grains, and is divided thus:—

The pound	CONTAINS	twelve ounces :
ounce		eight drachms :
drachm		three scruples :
scruple		twenty grains.

The standard of liquid measure is the *Wine Gallon*, which contains 231 cubic inches.

The gallon	CONTAINS	eight pounds :
pound		sixteen ounces :
ounce		eight drachms.

The pound measure contains 7310 grains of distilled water at the temperature of 60 degrees; an ounce measure contains nearly 457 grains; and a drachm measure very nearly 57 grains\*.

\* Graduated glass measures should be always preferred for measuring fluids; and the intention is, to obtain them of different sizes, according to the quantities they are intended to measure.



As medicines, in their several preparations, require, each of them, different degrees of heat, those degrees are regulated with the closest accuracy by Fahrenheit's thermometer; and whenever we direct that the *highest degree* of heat should be applied, we would be understood to signify any degree of heat between 200 and 212; when the *mean degree*, to indicate any degree between 100 and 200; and when the *lowest degree*, to indicate any degree between 90 and 100.

In the process of *digestion*, heat at the lowest degree, except when otherwise directed, is to be employed; and in that of *maceration*, we advise that the degree of heat should be from 60 to 90.

Whenever the *specific gravity*\* of any matter is mentioned, we understand that its degree of heat is equal to that which is determined by the 60th degree of Fahrenheit's thermometer.

To obviate every possibility of doubt, wherever we direct that a *pound*, or any lesser quantity of any matter, should be used by *measure*, we generally subjoin to the word *pound*, or to the denomination of any lesser quantity, the signature (m): where we require that those matters should be used by *weight*, we subjoin the letter (w).

We order that all mortars, measures, funnels, and vessels used in the evaporation of liquids, in decoction and infusion, &c. be made of glass, or of any other matter that in its composition is perfectly pure from the pernicious and inadmissible admixture of brass or lead.

\* Specific gravity is the weight of a determinate bulk of any body; and for the standard of comparison, distilled water has been assumed as an unity. The specific gravity of solids is ascertained by comparing the weight of the body in the air with its weight when suspended in water. The quotient obtained by dividing its weight in air, by the difference between its weight in air and its weight in water, is its specific gravity; or a small phial, containing a known weight of distilled water, may be filled with the fluid to be examined and weighed; by dividing the weight of the fluid by the weight of the water, the specific gravity is ascertained.



## MATERIA MEDICA.

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Abrotanum. *Southernwood*; the leaves. Artemisia Abrotanum.

Absynthium maritimum. *Sea-wormwood*; the tops. Artemisia maritima.

Absynthium vulgare. *Common Wormwood*; the leaves and tops. Artemisia Absinthium.

Acetum vini. *Wine Vinegar*.

Acidum Citricum crystallis concretum. *Crystallized acid of lemons*.

Acidum Sulphuricum. *Sulphuric acid*; the specific gravity of which is to that of distilled water as 1845 to 1000.

Aconitum. *Wolf's bane*; the leaves. Aconitum neomontanum.

Acorus, (Calamus aromaticus). *Sweet Flag*; the root. Acorus Calamus.

Adeps Suillus. *Hog's lard*.

Ærugo. *Verdegris*; Sub-acetate of copper.

Æsculus Hippocastanum. *Horse-chesnut*; the bark.

Agrimonia. *Agrimony*; the herb. Agrimonia eupatoria.

Allium. *Garlic*; the root. Allium sativum.

Aloe Socotorina. *Socotorine Aloe*; gum-resin. Aloe spicata.

Aloe Hepatica. *Hepatic Aloe*; gum-resin. Aloe sinuata.

Alumen. *Alum*; Supersulphate of alkalized argil.

Ammoniacum. *Ammoniac*; gum-resin.



Amygdalæ dulces. *Sweet almonds.* Amygdalus communis.

Anchusa. *Alkanet; the root.* Anchusa tinctoria.

Angustura. *The bark.*

Anisum. *Anise; the seeds.* Pimpinella Anisum.

Argentum. *Silver; beaten into leaves.*

Arum. *Cuckow-pint; the fresh root.* Arum maculatum.

Arnica. *Leopard's bane; the flower and root.* Arnica montana.

Arsenicum. *Arsenic.* White oxide.

Asarum. *The leaves.* Asarum Europæum.

Assafoetida. *Ferula Assafoetida.*

Aurantium Hispalense. *Seville orange.* Citrus Aurantium. *The juice, and outer rind of the fruit; the unripe fruit, and water distilled from the flower.*

Balsamum Canadense. *Canada balsam.* Pinus balsamea.

Balsamum Copaibæ. *Balsam of Copaiva.* Copaifera officinalis.

Balsamum Peruvianum. *Balsam of Peru.* Myroxylon Peruiferum.

Balsamum Tolutanum. *Balsam of Tolu.* Toluifera balsamum.

Bardana. *Burdock; the root.* Arctium Lappa.

Barilla. *Impure soda.*

Beccabunga. *Brooklime; the herb.* Veronica Beccabunga.

Belladonna. *Deadly nightshade; the leaves.* Atropa Belladonna.

Benzoe. *Benzoin; resin.* Styrax Benzoin.

Bistorta. *Bistort; the root.* Polygonum Bistorta.

Borax. *Sub-borate of soda.*

Calaminaris. *Calamine stone: oxide of zinc, employed in the composition of brass.*

Calx, recens usta. *Newly burned lime.*

Camphora. *Camphor; resin.* Laurus Camphora.

Cancer. *Crab Fish, two oblong, serrated, small bones found in its head, and ignorantly called its eyes. The Claws.* Cancer Pagurus.



- Canella alba. *White Canella.*  
Cantharis. *Spanish fly.* Meloe vesicatorius.  
Capsicum. *Cockspur pepper ; the pod.* Capsicum annum.  
Carbo ligni. *Charcoal.*  
Cardamine. *Meadow Ladies Smock ; the flower.* Cardamine pratensis.  
Cardamomum minus. *Smaller Cardamom ; the seeds.* Amomum Cardamomum.  
Carduus benedictus. *Blessed thistle ; the leaves.* Centaurea benedicta.  
Carica. *The fig ; the fruit.* Ficus Carica.  
Caruon. *Caraway ; the seed.* Carum Carui.  
Caryophyllus aromatica. *The Clove ; its calyx, and essential oil.* Eugenia Caryophyllata.  
Caryophyllum rubrum. *Clove July-Flower ; the flowers.* Dianthus Caryophyllus.  
Cascarilla. *The bark.* Croton Cascarilla.  
Cassia lignea. *Woody Cassia ; the bark, and unexpanded flowers.* Laurus Cassia.  
Cassia fistularis. *Cassia of the cane ; the pulp of the fruit.* Cassia fistula.  
Castoreum Rossicum et Canadense. *Castor of Russia and Canada.* Castor Fiber.  
Catechu. *The extract from the wood.* Mimosa Catechu.  
Centaureum minus. *Smaller Centaury ; the tops in flower.* Chironia Centaurium.  
Cepa. *The onion ; the root.* Allium Cepa.  
Cera alba et flava. *White and yellow wax.* Apis mellifica.  
Cerussa. *Cerusse. Sub-acetate of lead.*  
Chamædrys. *Germander ; the herb.* Teucrium Chamædrys.  
Chamæmelum. *Chamomile ; the flowers.* Anthemis nobilis.  
Cicuta. *Hemlock ; the leaves and unripened seeds.* Conium maculatum.  
Cinchona ; commonly called *Peruvian bark.*  
Cineres clavellati. *Potassa or pearl-ash ; impure kali.*  
Cinnamomum. *Cinnamon ; the bark and essential oil.* Laurus Cinnamomum.



- Coccinella. *Cochineal*. Coccus Cacti.
- Cochlearia. *Scurvy-grass*; the herb. Cochlearia officinalis.
- Colchicum. *Meadow-saffron*; the root in the spring season, when the leaves begin to germinate. Colchicum autumnale.
- Colocynthis. *Coloquintida* or *Bitter-apple*; the medullary part of the dried fruit. Cucumis Colocynthis.
- Colombo. *The root*.
- Coriandrum. *Coriander*; the seeds. Coriandrum sativum.
- Cornu cervinum. *Hartshorn*. Cervus Elaphus.
- Cortex Peruvianus. *Peruvian bark*. Cinchona officinalis.
- Creta. *Chalk*: carbonate of lime.
- Crocus. *Saffron*; the stigma of the flower. Crocus sativus.
- Cuprum. *Copper*; verdegris.
- Daucus sylvestris. *Wild carrot*; the seeds. Daucus Carota.
- Digitalis. *Fox-glove*; the leaves. Digitalis purpurea.
- Dolichos. *Cowhage*; the hairy filaments of the pods. Dolichos pruriens.
- Dulcamara. *Bittersweet* or *woody night-shade*; the stalks gathered in the autumn. Solanum Dulcamara.
- Elaterium. *Wild cucumber*; the fruit. Momordica Elaterium.
- Elemi. *The resin*. Amyris Elemifera.
- Enula Campana. *Elecampane*; the root. Inula Helenium.
- Eryngium. *Eryngo*; the root. Eryngium maritimum.
- Ferrum. *Iron*; the filings, rust (ferrugo) or oxide.
- Filix mas. *Male fern*; the root. Polypodium Filix mas.
- Fœniculum dulce. *Sweet fennel*; the seeds. Anethum Fœniculum.
- Galbanum. *Gum-resin*. Bubon Galbanum.
- Gallæ. *Galls*. Cynipidum nidi.
- Gambogia. *Gamboge*; gum-resin. Stalagmitis Gambogiodes.



- Genista. *Broom; the seeds and tops.* Spartium scoparium.
- Gentiana. *Gentian; the root.* Gentiana lutea.
- Geoffroea. *Cabbage-tree; the bark.* Geoffroya inermis.
- Geum urbanum. *Common avens, herb bennet; the root.*
- Glycyrrhiza. *Liquorice; the root.* Glycyrrhiza glabra.
- Granatum. *Pomegranate; the flowers, and the outer rind of the fruit.* Punica Granatum.
- Gratiola. *Hedge hyssop; the herb.* Gratiola officinalis.
- Guaiacum. *The wood and gum-resin.* Guaiacum officinale.
- Gummi Arabicum. *Gum arabic.* Mimosa Nilotica.
- Gummi Tragacantha. *Gum tragacanth.* Astragalus Tragacantha.
- Hæmatoxylum. *Logwood; the wood.* Hæmatoxylum Campechianum.
- Helleborus albus. *White hellebore; the root.* Veratrum album.
- Helleboraster. *Bearsfoot; the leaves.* Helleborus foetidus.
- Helleborus niger. *Melampodium. Black hellebore; the root.*
- Hirudo medicinalis. *The medicinal leech.*
- Hordeum Distichon. *Barley; the seeds.*
- Hydrargyrum. *Mercury.*
- Hyoscyamus. *Black henbane; the herb.* Hyoscyamus niger.
- Hyssopus. *Hyssop; the leaves.* Hyssopus officinalis.
- Jalapa. *Jalap; the root.* Convolvulus Jalapa.
- Ichthyocolla. *Isinglass or fish-glu.* Acipenser Huso et Ruthenus.
- Ipecacuanha. *The root.* Callicocca Ipecacuanha.
- Juniperus. *Juniper; the berries.* Juniperus communis.
- Kino. *Gum-resin.* Butea frondosa.
- Lavandula. *Lavander; the flowers.* Lavandula spica.
- Lichen Islandicus. *Iceland or Eryngo-leaved lichen.*
- Limon. *The Lemon; the juice of the fruit, its outer rind, and essential oil.* Citrus medica.



- Linum catharticum. *Purging flax ; the herb.*  
 Linum. *Common flax ; the seed.* Linum usitatissimum.  
 Lythargyrum. *Litharge.*  
 Litmus ; Lacmus tinctorius. *Diers lichen or orchall.*  
     Lichen Roccella.  
 Lythrum Salicaria. *Purple spiked willow-herb, or loose-  
     strife ; the herb.*  
 Majorana. *Sweet marjoram ; the herb.* Origanum  
     majorana.  
 Manganesium. *Manganese.*  
 Manna. *The concrete juice of certain trees of the ash kind.*  
     Fraxinus Ornus.  
 Marrubium album. *White horehound ; the leaves.* Mar-  
     rubium vulgare.  
 Marum Syriacum. *Syrian herb mastich ; the herb.*  
     Teucrium Marum.  
 Mel. *Honey.*  
 Mentha piperitis. *Peppermint ; the herb.* Mentha pipe-  
     rita.  
 Mentha sativa. *Spearmint ; the leaves.* Mentha viridis.  
 Mezereon. *Spurge laurel ; the bark of the root.* Daph-  
     ne Mezereum.  
 Millepedæ. *Slaters, killed by the vapour of alcohol.*  
     Oniscus Asellus.  
 Moschus. *Musk.* Moschus moschiferus.  
 Myrrha. *Myrrh ; gum-resin.*  
 Nicotiana. *Tobacco ; the leaves.* Nicotiana Tabacum.  
 Nitrum. *Nitre ; nitrate of kali.*  
 Nux moschata. *Nutmeg ; its essential and expressed oils ;  
     its husk, called mace.* Myristica officinalis.  
 Oleum Cajeput. *Cajeput oil.* Melaleuca Leucadendron.  
 Oleum Olivarum. *Olive oil.* Olea Europæa.  
 Olibanum. *Gum-resin.* Juniperus Lycia.  
 Opium. *The concrete juice.* Papaver somniferum.  
 Origanum. *Wild marjoram ; the leaves.* Origanum  
     vulgare.  
 Papaver album. *White poppy ; the heads (seed vessels).*  
     Papaver somniferum.  
 Papaver erraticum. *Red poppy ; the leaves of the flower.*  
     Papaver rhœas.



Petroleum Barbadosense. *Barbadoes tar.* Bitumen Petroleum.

Pimento. *Allspice, Jamaica pepper; the berries.* Myrtus Pimenta.

Piper longum. *Long pepper; the fruit.*

Piper nigrum. *Black pepper; the berries.*

Pix Burgundica. *Burgundy pitch.* Pinus Abies.

Pix liquida. *Tar.* Pinus sylvestris.

Prunus Gallica. *French prune; the fruit.* Prunus domestica.

Pulegium. *Pennyroyal; the herb.* Mentha Pulegium.

Pyrethrum. *Pellitory of Spain; the root.* Anthemis Pyrethrum.

Quassia. *The wood.* Quassia excelsa.

Quercus. *The oak; the bark.* Quercus Robur.

Quercus marina. *Sea oak; fucus or sea wrack; the herb whilst it bears its bulbs or bladders.* Fucus vesiculosus.

Raphanus rusticus. *Horse-radish; the root.* Cochlearia Armoracia.

Resina alba. *White resin.* Pinus sylvestris.

Rhamnus catharticus. *Buckthorn; the berries.*

Rheum. *Rhubarb; the root.* Rheum palmatum.

Rheum undulatum. *Siberian rhubarb; the root.*

Ricinus. *Palma Christi; the oil expressed from the seeds.* Ricinus communis.

Rosa Damascena. *Damask rose; the petals.* Rosa centifolia.

Rosa rubra. *Red rose; the petals.* Rosa Gallica.

Rosmarinus. *Rosemary; the herb.* Rosmarinus officinalis.

Rubia. *Madder; the root.* Rubia tinctorum.

Rumex aquaticus. *Great water-dock; the root.*

Ruta. *Rue; the leaves.* Ruta graveolens.

Sabina. *Savin; the leaves.* Juniperus Sabina.

Saccharum purificatum; saccharum rubrum, ejusdemque yrupus. *Refined sugar; brown sugar, and its syrup, called molosses.* Saccharum officinarum.

Sagapenum. *Gum-resin.*



Sal ammoniacum. *Sal ammoniac ; the muriate of ammonia.*

Sal commune. *Common salt ; muriate of soda.*

Salix. *White willow ; the bark.* Salix alba.

Salix fragilis. *Crack willow ; the bark.*

Salvia. *Sage.* Salvia officinalis.

Sambucus. *Common elder ; the inner bark, flowers and berries.* Sambucus nigra.

Santalum rubrum. *Red sanders ; the wood.* Pterocarpus Santolinus.

Santonium. *Worm-seed ; the tops.* Artemisia Santonica.

Sapo. *Soap, hard Spanish.*

Sarsaparilla. *The root.* Smilax Sarsaparilla.

Sassafras. *The wood, bark, and root.* Laurus Sassafras.

Scammonium. *Scammony ; gum-resin.* Convolvulus Scammonia.

Scilla. *Squill ; the root.* Scilla maritima.

Scrophularia. *Great fig-wort, kernel-wort ; the herb.* Scrophularia nodosa.

Senna. *The leaves.* Cassia Senna.

Seneka. *Rattle-snake root.* Polygala Senega.

Serpentaria Virginiana. *Virginian snake-root.* Aristolochia serpentaria.

Sevum ovillum. *Suet.*

Simarouba. *The bark and wood.* Quassia Simaruba.

Sinapi. *Mustard ; the seed.* Sinapis alba.

Sium. *Creeping water-parsnip ; the herb.* Sium nodiflorum.

Sperma ceti ; Sevum. *An unctuous substance found in the head of a species of whale, the Physeter Macrocephalus.*

Spigelia. *Indian pink ; the root.* Spigelia Marilandica.

Spiritus vinosus rectificatus. *Rectified Spirit : the specific gravity of which is to that of distilled water as 840 to 1000.*

Spiritus vinosus tenuior. *Proof Spirit : the specific gravity of which is to that of distilled water as 930 to 1000.*



Almost all the Spirit sold under the denomination of *Proof Spirit*, is contaminated with empyreumatic oil, and unfit for medical use; a Spirit nearly equal to Proof Spirit in specific gravity may be made by mixing four parts (m) of rectified spirit, with three parts (m) of distilled water. We direct that the Spirit thus modified be always that which shall be used in the preparation of Tinctures.

Spongia. *Sponge.*

Stannum. *Tin; its powder or filings.*

Staphisagria. *Stavesacre; the seed.* Delphinium Staphisagria.

Stramonium. *Thorn-apple; the herb.* Datura Stramonium.

Styrax Calamita. *Storax of the cane; the resin.* Styrax officinalis.

Succinum. *Amber.*

Sulphas Magnesiae. *Sulphate of magnesia.* Sal catharticus amarus.

Sulphas Cupri. *Sulphate of copper, blue vitriol.*

Sulphur sublimatum. *Sublimed sulphur, flowers of sulphur.*

Sulphuretum Antimonii. *Sulphuret of antimony.* Antimony.

Swietenia febrifuga. *Antifebrile swietenia; the bark.*

Tamarindus. *Tamarind; the fruit.* Tamarindus Indica.

Tanacetum. *Tansy; the leaves.* Tanacetum vulgare.

Taraxacum. *Dandelion, lion's tooth; the root and leaves.* Leontodon Taraxacum.

Tartarum. *Tartar; the crystals.*

Terebinthina Veneta. *Venice turpentine; the resin.* Pinus Larix.

Terebinthina vulgaris. *Common turpentine; the resin.* Pinus sylvestris.

Tormentilla. *Tormentil; the root.* Tormentilla erecta.

Trifolium paludosum. *Marsh trefoil.* Menyanthes trifoliata.

Triticum. *Wheat; the farina (flour) of the seed, starch.* Triticum hybernum.



Tussilago. *Colt's foot ; the leaves.* Tussilago Farfara.

Tutia. *Tutty.*

Valeriana. *Valerian ; the root.* Valeriana officinalis.

Viola. *Violet ; the flowers.* Viola odorata.

Virga aurea. *Golden rod ; the flowers and leaves.*

Solidago virga aurea.

Ulmus. *Elm ; the inner bark.* Ulmus campestris.

Uvæ passæ sole siccatae. *Raisins dried in the sun.*

Vitis vinifera.

Uva Ursi. *Red trailing arbutus ; the leaves.* Arbu-

tus Uva Ursi.

Zedoaria. *Zedoary ; the root.* Amomum Zedoaria.

Zincum. *Zinc.*

Zingiber. *Ginger ; the root, and prepared as a confec-  
tion with sugar.* Amomum Zingiber.



## SALINE PREPARATIONS.

### ALKALINE SALTS.

#### KALI E TARTARO.

Take of Crystals of tartar, any quantity.  
Heat them to redness, in a silver crucible lightly covered, until they cease to emit fumes; reduce the remaining mass to a coarse powder, and roast it for two hours in the same crucible uncovered, stirring it frequently. Boil this in twice its weight of water for a quarter of an hour, and, after the liquor has become pure, pour it off. Repeat this thrice. Filter the mixed leys, and evaporate them in a silver bason. While the salt which remains is drying, granulate it by frequent agitation, and then expose it to a dull red-heat. Take it out of the vessel before it is quite cold, and keep it in well stopped phials.

#### SUBCARBONAS KALI.

Take of Potassa (*cinerum clavellatorum*) in coarse powder, cold water, of each six pounds.  
Mix them by trituration, and macerate for a week in a wide vessel, with occasional agitation; filter the ley, and evaporate it to dryness in a very clean iron vessel: towards the end of the evaporation, stir the saline mass constantly with an iron spatula: when thus reduced to coarse powder, keep it in close vessels.  
Before the ashes are dissolved in the water, if they be very impure, roast them in a crucible until they become white.



## AQUA SUBCARBONATIS KALI.

Take of Subcarbonate of kali, any quantity.

Place it in a wide glass funnel, the neck of which is obstructed by a rag. Set this in a cellar that the salt may deliquesce in the moist air ; receive the solution into a vessel placed under.

## AQUA KALI CAUSTICI.

Take of Newly burnt lime, eight ounces ; subcarbonate of kali, six ounces.

Put the lime into an earthen vessel, and sprinkle upon it two pounds (m) of boiling water ; mix the salt with the slacked lime, and cover the vessel. As soon as this mixture shall have become cold, put it into a glass funnel, the throat of which is obstructed by a bit of clean flannel. Cover the funnel ; and as the ley drops into a recipient vessel, pour water from time to time into the funnel, until three pounds (w) be filtered.

Let the solution be agitated, and kept in a bottle of green glass well closed.

If the ley be rightly prepared, it will have neither colour nor smell, and will scarcely effervesce when mixed with acids. If it effervesce considerably, add a little fresh burnt lime, in very fine powder ; digest for twenty-four hours in a close vessel, with occasional agitation ; then filter the ley in the manner already directed.

The specific gravity of this liquor is to that of distilled water as 1100 to 1000.

## KALI CAUSTICUM.

Take of Solution of caustic kali, any quantity.

Evaporate it over the fire in a very clean iron vessel until, the ebullition having ceased, the saline matter, on increasing the heat, remain almost at rest in the vessel. Let the liquified salt be poured out upon an iron plate ; while it is congealing, cut it into proper



pieces, and immediately put them into a well closed phial.

During the evaporation, let the operator avoid the drops spirited up.

### KALI CAUSTICUM CUM CALCE.

Evaporate solution of caustic kali to one-third; then add as much fresh burnt lime in powder as will form a sufficiently thick mass, which is to be kept in a well closed vessel.

### CARBONAS SODÆ.

Take of Barilla in powder, ten pounds; water, two gallons.

Boil the barilla in the water for two hours in a covered vessel, occasionally stirring: filter the liquor, and boil the barilla which remains, after tritulating it again with other two gallons of water; this process may be repeated a third time. Evaporate the leys, filtered and mixed, in a wide iron vessel, to dryness, taking care that the saline mass remaining be not liquefied by too great a heat; agitate it with an iron spatula until it becomes white. Lastly, dissolve it in boiling water, and, after due evaporation, let it crystallize by slow refrigeration; the crystals will be purer, if, before each boiling, the barilla be exposed to the air for some time. It should be crystallized when the air is at the freezing temperature, and in a liquor whose specific gravity is 1220. If the salt be not pure, repeat the solution and crystallization.

### CARBONAS SODÆ SICCATUM.

Liquefy crystals of carbonate of soda in a silver crucible over the fire; then, increasing the heat, stir the liquefied salt, until, by the consumption of the water, it becomes dry. Reduce it to a fine powder, and keep it in close vessels.



## AQUA AMMONIÆ CAUSTICÆ.

Take of Muriate of ammonia, sixteen ounces ; newly burnt lime, two pounds ; water, six pounds (m). Sprinkle one pound of the water upon the lime placed in an earthen vessel, and cover it up. Twenty-four hours afterwards, mix the salt with the lime which will have crumbled to powder, avoiding the vapours. Then put the mixture into a retort, and pour upon it the remainder of the water. Agitate them ; and having carefully luted the joining of the vessels, draw off with a moderate heat, into a receiver kept cool, twenty ounces (m) of the liquor. The specific gravity of this liquor is to that of distilled water as 986 to 1000.

## CARBONAS AMMONIÆ.

Take of Muriate of ammonia pulverized and well dried, carbonate of soda dried, of each half a pound. After mixing them, put them into an earthen retort, and with a gradually increased heat sublime into a cooled receiver.

## AQUA CARBONATIS AMMONIÆ.

Take of Muriate of ammonia, one pound ; carbonate of soda, twenty-eight ounces ; water, three pounds (m). Distil, by a heat gradually raised, two pounds (m). The specific gravity of this liquor is 1095.

## LIQUOR VOLATILIS CORNU CERVINI.

Take of Hartshorn, any quantity. Put it into a retort, and with a gradually increased heat distil a volatile liquor, a salt, and an oil ; then repeat the distillation of the volatile liquor until it becomes as limpid as water ; after each distillation separating the oil and salt by filtration. The liquor will be more easily purified, if, after each distillation except the first, there be added to it one-sixth part of its



weight of charcoal previously made red-hot, then extinguished by covering it with sand, and powdered while hot.

If a sufficient quantity of hartshorn cannot be procured, the bones of any land animal may supply its place.

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### ACID SALTS.

#### ACIDUM SULPHURICUM DILUTUM.

Take of Sulphuric acid, two ounces (w); distilled water, fourteen ounces (w).

Mix them gradually, and let the mixture grow cold; then pour off the clear liquor.

The specific gravity of this acid is 1090.

#### ACIDUM NITROSUM.

Take of Nitrate of kali, six pounds; sulphuric acid, four pounds (w).

Mix and distil until the residuum is dry.

The specific weight of this acid is 1500.

#### ACIDUM NITROSUM DILUTUM.

Take of Nitrous acid, distilled water, of each one pound (w).

Mix.

The specific gravity of this acid is 1280.

#### ACIDUM MURIATICUM.

Take of Muriate of soda dried, sulphuric acid, water, of each six pounds (w).

After the acid is diluted with the water, and the mixture has cooled, add it gradually to the salt in a glass retort, and then distil the liquor until the residuum becomes dry.

The specific gravity of this acid is 1170.



## ACIDUM MURIATICUM DILUTUM.

Take of Muriatic acid, distilled water, of each one pound (w).

Mix.

The specific gravity is 1080.

## AQUA ALKALINA OXYMURIATICA.

Take of Dried muriate of soda, two pounds; manganese powdered, one pound; water, sulphuric acid, of each two pounds (w).

Mix the muriate of soda and manganese; put them into a matrass, and add the water; then, by means of a proper apparatus, add the sulphuric acid gradually, and at different times, and pass the extricated gas through a solution of four ounces of carbonate of kali in twenty-nine ounces (m) of water. Towards the end of the process, heat the matrass moderately.

The specific gravity is 1087.

## AQUA OXYMURIATICA.

This is prepared by transmitting the redundant gas in the preceding operation through one pound of distilled water, by means of a proper apparatus.

The specific gravity is 1003.

## ACIDUM BENZOICUM.

Take of Benzoin, any quantity.

Liquefy it in a wide necked retort, having a receiver fitted to it, but not luted, and sublime with a gentle heat. Remove the sublimed matter occasionally from the tube of the retort, lest it accumulate in too great quantity. If it be soiled with oil, wrap it between folds of blotting paper, then press it strongly, and repeat the sublimation.

## ACIDUM SUCCINUM.

Take of Amber, clean sand, of each one pound.

Distil, with a heat gradually increased, an acid liquor,



an oil, and a salt discoloured with oil. Wrap this salt in soft blotting paper, to absorb the oil, and press it. After this process sublime it again.

### ACETUM DISTILLATUM.

Take of Vinegar, ten pounds (m).

Distil with a gentle heat six pounds (m). This distillation is to be performed in glass vessels, and the first pound which comes over is to be rejected.

The specific gravity of this acid is 1006.

### ACIDUM ACETICUM.

Take of Acetate of kali, six ounces; sulphuric acid, three ounces (w).

Put the acid into a tubulated retort; then add to it by small portions, and at different times, the acetate of kali, allowing the mixture after each addition to grow cold; lastly, with a moderate heat, distil the acid until the residuum is left dry.

The specific gravity of this acid is 1070.

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## NEUTRAL SALTS.

### SULPHAS KALI.

Pulverize the salt which remains after the distillation of nitrous acid; dissolve it in a sufficient quantity of boiling water, and add as much potassa as will saturate the redundant acid. Let the filtered liquor be evaporated with a very gentle heat, that it may crystallize.

### SULPHAS SODAE.

Dissolve the salt which remains after the distillation of muriatic acid in a sufficient quantity of boiling water. Filter the solution, and, after due evaporation, crystallize the salt by slow refrigeration.



**MURIAS SODAE SICCATUM.**

Take of Muriate of soda, any quantity.

Roast it over the fire in an iron vessel slightly covered, stirring it from time to time until it ceases to decrepitate.

**ACETAS KALI.**

Take of Subcarbonate of kali, any quantity.

Add to it, in separate portions, about five times its weight of distilled vinegar heated to a moderate temperature. When the effervescence shall have ceased, and the fluid is somewhat evaporated, add, at intervals, more distilled vinegar, until the mixture entirely cease to effervesce; then evaporate to dryness; having increased the fire a little, bring the saline mass cautiously into a state of fusion. Dissolve the salt in water after it is cold: filter the solution, and evaporate, until, on removing it from the fire, it shall concrete into a crystalline mass, which should be very white. Put this, as quickly as possible, into vessels accurately closed.

**AQUA ACETATIS AMMONIAE.**

Take of Carbonate of ammonia, two ounces.

Add, by small portions, with frequent agitation, three pounds and a half (w) of distilled vinegar, or as much as will saturate the ammonia, which may be ascertained by means of litmus.

**TARTARAS KALI.**

Take of Subcarbonate of kali, one pound; crystals of tartar reduced to a very fine power, two pounds and a half, or a quantity sufficient to saturate the kali; boiling water, one gallon.

Gradually add the tartar to the subcarbonate of kali dissolved in the water; filter the solution through paper, evaporate, and let it crystallize by cooling.



**TARTARAS SODAE ET KALI.**

Take of Carbonate of soda, twenty ounces; crystals of tartar in very fine powder, two pounds; distilled water boiling, ten pounds (m).

Dissolve the carbonate of soda in the water, and gradually add the tartar; filter the liquor through paper; evaporate, and set it aside to crystallize by slow cooling.

**PHOSPHAS SODAE.**

Take of Burnt bones reduced to powder, five pounds; sulphuric acid, three pounds and a half (w).

Mix the powder with the sulphuric acid in an earthen vessel; add gradually five pounds (m) of water, and agitate the mixture; digest for three days, adding, from time to time, more water, to prevent the mass from becoming dry, and continue the agitation; then add five pounds (m) more of boiling water, and strain through linen, pouring on boiling water repeatedly until all the acid be washed out. Set the strained liquor by, until the dregs subside, from which pour it off, and evaporate it to one half: then add three pounds and ten ounces of carbonate of soda dissolved in a sufficient quantity of warm water. Filter, and, by alternate evaporation and cooling, let it form crystals, which are to be kept in a well closed vessel. If the salt be not sufficiently pure, dissolve and crystallize it again.

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**EARTHY PREPARATIONS.**

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**AQUA CALCIS.**

Take of Lime recently burnt, one pound; boiling water, one pound (m).

Put the lime into an earthen vessel, and sprinkle the water upon it, keeping the vessel shut while the lime grows hot and falls into powder: then pour upon



it three gallons of cold water, and shut the vessel, agitating it frequently for twenty-four hours; lastly, filter the solution through paper placed in a covered funnel, and keep it in well stopped bottles.

### CRETA PRAEPARATA.

Grind it to powder in an earthen mortar, with the addition of a little water; then, by agitation, mix this with a sufficiently large quantity of water; and, after allowing it to stand a little, until the coarser particles fall to the bottom, pour off the fluid. This may be frequently repeated, triturating previously each time. Finally, collect the very fine powder, which, after some time, will subside in the decanted liquor, and dry it on a porous stone or soft blotting paper.

### OSTREARUM TESTAE PRAEPARATAE.

### OVORUM TESTAE PRAEPARATAE.

Are both to be prepared as chalk.

### AQUA MURIATIS CALCIS.

Take of Chalk in coarse powder, one ounce; diluted muriatic acid, two ounces.

Gradually add the acid to the chalk, and, after the effervescence has finished, filter the solution.

### CRETA PRAECIPITATA.

Take of Solution of muriate of lime, any quantity.

Add to it as much carbonate of soda, dissolved in four times its weight of hot distilled water, as may be sufficient to precipitate the chalk. Wash the precipitate three times in a sufficient quantity of water: then collect it, dry it upon a chalk stone or bibulous paper.

### MAGNESIA.

Take of Sulphate of magnesia, subcarbonate of kali, of each two pounds; boiling water, twenty pounds (m).



Dissolve the sulphate of magnesia and the kali, each in ten pounds of water. Mix the defecated liquors. Boil the mixture a little, and, while still hot, strain it through linen stretched so as to fit it for collecting the magnesia. Wash away the sulphate of kali by repeated affusions of boiling water; and, lastly, dry the magnesia.

#### MAGNESIA USTA.

Take of Magnesia, any quantity.

Expose it to a strong heat in a crucible for two hours; and, when cold, preserve it in a well closed glass vessel.

#### ALUMEN USTUM.

Take of Alum, any quantity.

Expose it to the heat of a strong fire in an earthen vessel, until it cease to boil.

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### PREPARATIONS OF SULPHUR.

#### SULPHUR SUBLIMATUM LOTUM.

Let hot water be poured upon sublimed sulphur, and the washings be repeated as long as the water, when poured off, is impregnated with acid, which is known by means of litmus. Dry the sulphur on soft bibulous paper.

#### SULPHURETUM KALI.

Take of Subcarbonate of kali, sublimed sulphur, of each two ounces.

Mix, and put them into a covered crucible; in this expose them to the fire, and gradually increase the heat until they unite.

#### AQUA SULPHURETI KALI.

Take of Sublimed sulphur, half an ounce; water of caustic kali, nine ounces (m).



Boil for ten minutes, and filter through paper. Keep the liquor in phials well corked.

The specific gravity of this liquor is 1120.

### AQUA SULPHURETI AMMONIAE.

Take of Fresh burnt lime, muriate of ammonia in powder, of each four ounces; sublimed sulphur, hot water, of each two ounces (w).

Sprinkle the water upon the lime placed in an earthen vessel, and cover it up until the lime fall to powder; when this is cold, mix it by trituration with the sulphur and muriate of ammonia, avoiding the vapours; then put the mixture into a retort, and distil with a strong heat suddenly raised. Preserve the liquor thus obtained in a phial accurately closed by a glass stopper.

### SULPHURETUM FERRI.

Take of Filings of iron, six ounces; sublimed sulphur, two ounces.

Mix them, and expose them in a covered crucible to a gentle heat until they unite.

### HYDROSULPHURETUM AMMONIAE.

Take of Sulphuret of iron in coarse powder, four ounces; muriatic acid, seven ounces (m); water, two pounds (m); water of caustic ammonia, four ounces.

Put the sulphuret into a matrass, and gradually pour over it the acid previously diluted with the water; and, in a proper apparatus, transmit the gas evolved from it through the water of ammonia. Towards the end of the process, apply a gentle heat to the matrass.



## METALLIC PREPARATIONS.

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### *PREPARATIONS FROM ANTIMONY.*

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#### SULPHURETUM ANTIMONII PRAEPARATUM.

Reduce the sulphuret of antimony to powder, and, by a process similar to that which has been directed for the preparation of chalk, separate the very fine particles for use.

#### PULVIS ANTIMONIALIS.

Take of Sulphuret of antimony in coarse powder, shavings of hartshorn, of each two pounds.

Boil the hartshorn in a sufficient quantity of water to separate the gluten, then dry it, and mix it with the antimony. Throw the mixture into an open iron pot heated to redness, stirring continually until the sulphurous vapours cease, and the mass acquire an ash-gray colour. When cold, reduce it to powder, and put it into a luted crucible. Invert another crucible, having a small hole in its bottom, over this, and lute them accurately together. Roast the matter for two hours with a heat gradually increased to whiteness, and, when cold, grind it to a very fine powder.

#### OXYDUM ANTIMONII NITRO-MURIATICUM.

Take of Prepared sulphuret of antimony, two ounces; muriatic acid, eleven ounces (m); nitrous acid, one drachm (m).



Gradually add the sulphuret to the acids previously mixed in a glass vessel, avoiding the vapours. Digest with a heat gradually increased, until the effervescence cease, and then boil for one hour. Filter the liquor when cold, and receive it, when filtered, in a gallon of water. The oxide of antimony will fall to the bottom. Wash this repeatedly in a sufficiently large quantity of water, until the liquor poured off be perfectly free from acid, as may be known by the test of litmus. Lastly, dry the oxide upon bibulous paper.

### TARTARUM ANTIMONIATUM, *sive*, EME- TICUM.

Take of Nitro-muriatic oxide of antimony, two ounces ; crystals of tartar very finely powdered, two ounces and a half ; distilled water, eighteen ounces (m).

Boil the water in a glass vessel ; then gradually throw into it the oxide and the tartar previously mixed, and boil the mixture for half an hour ; then filter the liquor through paper, and crystallize by slow cooling.

### SULPHUR ANTIMONIATUM FUSCUM.

Take of Prepared sulphuret of antimony, subcarbonate of kali, of each one ounce.

Having mixed them, melt the mixture in a crucible, and powder the mass when cold. Put it into a matrass with four pounds (m) of water, and boil for a quarter of an hour. Remove the vessel from the fire, and cover it closely : let it rest a little ; and as soon as the liquor has become limpid, uncover the vessel, and decant it cautiously from the sediment. The antimoniated sulphur will partly separate as the liquor cools ; add a sufficient quantity of diluted sulphuric acid to precipitate the whole of it, which happens with excess of acid ; then agitate the mixture, that what is last thrown down may be mixed with the rest. After allowing it to stand a sufficient time, pour off the liquor from the sediment, which is to be washed with cold water, as long as it affects



litmus paper. Lastly, dry it upon blotting paper. The precipitated powder will be of an orange colour, between red and yellow.

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### *PREPARATION FROM SILVER.*

#### *NITRAS ARGENTI.*

Take of Silver flatted into plates and cut, nitrous acid, of each one ounce (w); distilled water, two ounces (m).

Put the silver in a phial placed in a sand bath, and pour over it the acid previously diluted. Then, gradually increasing the heat, dissolve the metal, and evaporate the solution to dryness. Liquefy the mass which remains, in a crucible, over a slow fire. Pour it into proper moulds, and keep it in a well stopped glass vessel.

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### *PREPARATIONS FROM COPPER.*

#### *ÆRUGO PRÆPARATA.*

Grind the verdegrise into powder, and separate the very fine parts, as directed in the preparation of chalk.

#### *AQUA CUPRI AMMONIATI.*

Take of Limewater, eight ounces (m); muriate of ammonia, two scruples; prepared verdegrise, four grains.

Mix, and digest them for twenty-four hours, then pour off the clear liquor.

#### *CUPRUM AMMONIATUM.*

Take of Sulphate of copper, one ounce; carbonate of ammonia, one ounce and a half.



Triturate them in an earthen-ware mortar, until, after the effervescence has entirely ceased, they unite into a mass, which is to be dried, wrapped up in bibulous paper, and kept in a phial closed with a glass stopper.

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## *PREPARATIONS FROM IRON.*

### *FERRI RUBIGO.*

Take of Iron wire, any quantity.

Cut it into small pieces; expose them to the air, and frequently sprinkle water on them, until they be converted into rust; grind this in an iron mortar, and with water wash away the most subtile particles, which are to be dried, and preserved for use.

### *SULPHAS FERRI.*

Take of Iron wire, two ounces; sulphuric acid, three ounces and a half (w); water, one pound (m).

Mix, by degrees, the acid with the water in a glass vessel, and gradually add the iron wire cut into pieces; digest the mixture till the metal be dissolved, and filter the solution through paper. Lastly, set aside the liquor, after due evaporation, to crystallize by slow refrigeration.

### *SULPHAS FERRI EXSICCATUM.*

Take of Sulphate of iron, any quantity.

Dry it on the fire in an unglazed earthen vessel, and with the highest degree of heat, until it whitens.

### *OXYDUM FERRI RUBRUM.*

Roast dried sulphate of iron in a very strong fire, until it become very red; then wash it until the water poured off shall be found, by the test of litmus, to be perfectly free from acid: lastly, dry it on blotting paper.



## CARBONAS FERRI.

Take of Sulphate of iron, four ounces ; carbonate of soda, five ounces ; water, ten pounds (m).

Dissolve the sulphate of iron in water, and add the carbonate of soda, previously dissolved in a sufficient quantity of water, and mix them perfectly.

Wash the precipitated carbonate of iron with warm water, and then dry it.

## OXYDUM FERRI NIGRUM.

Let the scales of iron, gathered at a blacksmith's forge, be purified by applying the magnet. Then grind them to powder, and separate the finest particles of it, by a process similar to that which has been directed for the preparation of chalk.

## TINCTURA MURIATIS FERRI.

Take of Carbonate of iron, half a pound ; muriatic acid, three pounds (w) ; rectified spirit, three pounds (m).

Put the rust into a glass vessel ; pour the acid upon it, and, for three successive days, shake the mixture occasionally ; then set it by, that the sediment, if any, may subside : decant the pure liquor. Reduce this, by a slow evaporation, to one pound (m), and, when it has cooled, add the spirit.

## MURIAS AMMONIAE ET FERRI.

Take of Red oxide of iron, muriate of ammonia, equal weights.

Mix them thoroughly, and sublime with a sudden and sufficiently great degree of heat.

## TARTARUM FERRI.

Take of Carbonate of iron, half an ounce ; crystals of tartar in very fine powder, one ounce ; distilled water, one pound (m).

Boil them together in a glass vessel over a slow fire for



an hour, and filter the liquor through paper. When cooled and filtered a second time, evaporate it until a pellicle appear on the surface. In cooling, it will form a saline mass, which is to be pulverized and kept in close vessels.

### ACETAS FERRI.

Take of Carbonate of iron, half an ounce ; acetic acid, three ounces (m).

Digest for three days, and strain.

### TINCTURA ACETATIS FERRI.

Take of Acetate of kali, two ounces ; sulphate of iron, one ounce ; rectified spirit, two pounds (m).

Rub the acetate of kali and sulphate of iron in an earthen-ware mortar, until they unite into a soft mass ; then dry this with a moderate heat, and triturate it, when dried, with the spirit. Digest the mixture in a well corked phial for seven days, occasionally shaking it ; lastly, pour off the clear tincture from the dregs.

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## PREPARATIONS FROM MERCURY.

### HYDRARGYRUM PURIFICATUM.

Take of Mercury, six pounds (w).

Distil off slowly four pounds (w).

### HYDRARGYRUM CUM MAGNESIA.

Take of mercury, manna, of each one ounce ; magnesia, half an ounce.

Triturate the mercury with the manna in an earthen mortar, adding some drops of water to give the mixture the consistence of a syrup, and continue the rubbing until the metallic globules completely disappear ; then add, with constant trituration, a drachm of the magnesia. After they are thoroughly mixed,



add one pound (m) of hot water, and shake the mixture : then let it rest, and decant the fluid from the sediment as soon as it subsides. Repeat this washing twice, that the manna may be totally washed away, and mix the remainder of the magnesia with the sediment still moist. Lastly, dry the powder on blotting paper.

### HYDRARGYRUM CUM CRETA.

This preparation is to be made by a process similar to the preceding one, only precipitated chalk is to be employed instead of magnesia.

### OXYDUM HYDRARGYRI.

Take of Purified mercury, any quantity.

Put it into an open glass vessel, with a narrow mouth and broad bottom. Expose this to about the six-hundredth degree of heat, until the metal be converted into red scales.

### OXYDUM HYDRARGYRI SULPHURICUM.

Take of Purified mercury, one pound (w); sulphuric acid, one pound and a half (w).

Dissolve in a glass vessel with a sufficient heat, which is to be gradually increased until the matter be entirely dried. This, upon pouring on it a very large quantity of hot water, will immediately become yellow and fall into powder, which is to be well triturated with that same water in an earthen-ware mortar. After pouring off the supernatant liquor, wash the powder repeatedly with hot distilled water, as often as the decanted liquor forms a precipitate on the addition of some drops of the water of subcarbonate of kali; lastly, dry it.

### OXYDUM HYDRARGYRI NITRICUM.

Take of Purified mercury, ten ounces (w); diluted nitrous acid, ten ounces (m).



Mix them in a glass vessel, and dissolve the mercury with a heat gradually increased; then increase the fire until the matter remaining in the bottom of the vessel be converted into red scales.

#### MURIAS HYDRARGYRI CORROSIVUM.

Take of Purified mercury, two pounds (w); sulphuric acid, three pounds; dried muriate of soda, two pounds and a half.

Dissolve the mercury in the acid, and gradually increase the heat until the mass become perfectly dry; when cold, triturate it with the muriate of soda in an earthen mortar; then sublime from a proper vessel, with a gradually increased heat.

#### SUBMURIAS HYDRARGYRI PRAECIPITATUM.

Take of Purified mercury, seven ounces (w); diluted nitrous acid, five ounces (m).

Pour the acid upon the mercury in a glass vessel, and, when the effervescence has ceased, digest with a moderate heat for six hours with occasional agitation. Then increase the heat until the liquor boil a little; pour it off from the mercury which remains, and quickly mix it with a boiling solution already prepared from four ounces of muriate of soda dissolved in ten pounds of water. Wash the powder which subsides with hot distilled water, as long as the liquor decanted from it is precipitated by some drops of the solution of carbonate of kali; then dry it.

#### SUBMURIAS HYDRARGYRI AMMONIATUM.

To the liquor which had been decanted from the precipitated submuriate of mercury, add as much water of caustic ammonia as is sufficient to precipitate the whole of the metallic salt. Wash the precipitate in cold distilled water, and dry it on blotting paper.



SUBMURIAS HYDRARGYRI SUBLIMATUM;  
*sive*, CALOMELAS.

Take of Corrosive muriate of mercury, one pound;  
purified mercury, nine ounces.

Rub them together until the globules disappear, and sublime with a sufficiently strong heat. Triturate the sublimed matter, and repeat the sublimation. Powder it, and wash it with frequent affusions of distilled water, until the liquor poured off is not affected by some drops of water of carbonate of kali; then dry it.

PULVIS HYDRARGYRI CINEREUS.

Take of Mercury, two ounces (w); diluted nitrous acid, two ounces (m).

Dissolve the mercury in a low heat, and dilute the liquor with eight ounces (m) of cold distilled water; then gradually drop into it an ounce and a half (m) of the water of carbonate of ammonia, or as much as may be sufficient to precipitate the whole of the metal, which is to be washed with boiling distilled water, until the decanted liquor is not precipitated by some drops of water of sulphuret of ammonia; and afterwards dry it.

ACETAS HYDRARGYRI.

Take of Purified mercury, three ounces (w); diluted nitrous acid, three ounces (m); acetate of kali, three ounces; boiling distilled water, eight pounds (m).

Add the acid to the mercury, and, after the effervescence has ceased, digest upon hot sand, till the metal is dissolved. Instantly mix the liquor with the boiling water in which the acetate of kali has been previously dissolved, and filter, as quickly as possible, through double linen. Let it rest to form crystals by cooling, which, after being washed in cold distilled water, are to be dried on soft paper with a very gentle heat.



In the whole of this process glass vessels only must be used.

### SULPHURETUM HYDRARGYRI NIGRUM.

Take of Purified mercury, sublimed sulphur, of each equal weights.

Triturite them together in an earthen mortar, until the globules totally disappear.

### SULPHURETUM HYDRARGYRI RUBRUM.

Take of Purified mercury, forty ounces; sublimed sulphur, eight ounces.

Mix the mercury with the melted sulphur; and, if the mixture take fire, extinguish it by covering the vessel; rub the mass to powder, and sublime it.

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## *PREPARATIONS FROM LEAD.*

### ACETAS PLUMBI.

Take of Subacetate of lead called cerussa, any quantity; distilled vinegar, ten times its weight.

Digest them in a glass vessel until the vinegar becomes sweet, and having poured this off, add more vinegar, until it ceases to become sweet. Filter the solution, and crystallize by alternate slow evaporation and refrigeration: dry the crystals in the shade.

### LIQUOR SUBACETATIS LITHARGYRI.

Take of Litharge, one pound; distilled vinegar, eight pounds (m).

Boil to six pounds in a glass vessel with continual agitation; pour off the liquor after the impurities have subsided, and strain it.



## *PREPARATION FROM TIN.*

### *PULVIS STANNI.*

Take of Tin, any quantity.

Melt it in an iron mortar, and, as it cools, continually triturate it, till it is reduced to powder, which, when cold, is to be passed through a sieve.

## *PREPARATIONS FROM ZINC.*

### *LAPIS CALAMINARIS PRAEPARATUS.*

Reduce calcined calamine to powder, and separate the fine light particles by a process similar to that which has been directed for the preparation of chalk.

### *OXYDUM ZINCI.*

Take of Zinc broken into pieces, any quantity.

Throw these at different times into a sufficiently deep crucible heated red hot, and placed with its mouth inclined towards the mouth of the furnace. After each time that any zinc is thrown in, cover the crucible with another inverted over it, but loosely, so as not to exclude the air. Preserve the light very white sublimed powder for use.

### *TINCTURA ACETATIS ZINCI.*

Take of Sulphate of zinc, acetate of kali, of each one ounce.

Rub them together, and add one pound (m) of rectified spirit. Macerate for a week with occasional agitation, and filter through paper.

### *SULPHAS ZINCI.*

Take of Zinc reduced to powder in the manner direct-



ed for the powder of tin, three ounces; sulphuric acid, five ounces; water, one pound (m). Put the zinc into a glass vessel, and gradually pour on the acid previously diluted with water; after the effervescence has ceased, digest for some time; then strain the liquor, and, after due evaporation, set it aside to crystallize.

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### *PREPARATION FROM ARSENIC.*

#### *ARSENIAS KALI.*

Take of White oxide of arsenic, nitrate of kali, of each one ounce.

Reduce them separately to powder; and, after mixing them, introduce them into a glass retort placed in a sand bath, which is to be gradually heated until the bottom of the retort become obscurely red. It is expedient to transmit the vapours issuing from the retort, by means of a proper apparatus, through distilled water, that the nitrous acid extricated by the heat may be condensed. Dissolve the residuum in four pounds of boiling distilled water; then, after due evaporation, set it aside to crystallize.

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The crystals of salts, as well of the neutral as of the metallic, if any impurities should be found blended with them, are to be washed, at first in the liquor which remains after their formation, and next in a small portion of distilled water, or of rectified spirit. After the first formation of the crystals, more may often be obtained by evaporation and refrigeration of the liquor which remains; but these crystals are generally of a less genuine quality. To ascertain their



nature, a very accurate chemical knowledge is necessary.

In the ablutions of metallic powders and salts, rain or river water may at first be used, but distilled water should be employed toward the end of the process.

## *EXPRESSED OILS.*

### OLEUM AMYGDALARUM.

Bruise fresh almonds in a mortar ; put them in a press, and extract the oil, without heat.

### OLEUM LINI

Is to be expressed from the seeds in the same manner.

## *THE DRYING OF HERBS.*

Put the fresh leaves of the herb, gathered when it is in flower, into paper bags, and expose them to a low heat for an hour ; then spread them lightly upon a sieve, and dry them as quickly as possible, taking care that the green colour be not injured by too much heat : but if the herbs are to be used in the form of powder, they are to be powdered immediately, and preserved in small opaque phials well corked. Herbs and flowers, from which waters or oils are to be distilled, should be dried as soon as they are gathered.

## *ESSENTIAL OILS*

	{	of Anise.
Of the Seeds		of Caraway.
		of Sweet Fennel.
Of the Bark and Wood of Sassafras.		



Of the Berries of Juniper.

\_\_\_\_\_ of Allspice (Jamaica Pepper).

Of the Flowers of Lavander.

Of the Herb in Flower, {  
                                   of Peppermint.  
                                   of Spearmint.  
                                   of wild Marjoram (*Origanum*).  
                                   of Pennyroyal.  
                                   of Rosemary.  
                                   of Rue.

Of the leaves of Savin.

Let the oil be extracted by distillation from the substance previously macerated in water, with the addition of as much water as may be sufficient to prevent empyreuma.

In distilling fennel, peppermint, spearmint, pennyroyal, and allspice, the liquor which comes over along with the oil is to be preserved for use in the manner directed in the following chapter.

#### OLEUM CORNU CERVINI RECTIFICATUM.

Take of The oil which rises in the distillation of the volatile liquor of hartshorn, three pounds; water, six pounds (m).

Distil the oil; mix this distilled oil again with water, and re-distil it; repeat this process frequently, until the oil become limpid. This oil must be kept in a dark place, and in small phials completely filled, and closely corked.

#### OLEUM SUCCINI RECTIFICATUM.

Take of The oil which rises in the preparation of succinic acid, one pound; water, six pounds (m).

Distil until two-thirds of the water have come over into the receiver; then separate the oil.

#### OLEUM TEREBINTHINÆ.

Take of Common turpentine, five pounds (w); water, four pounds (m).

Distil the oil from a copper alembic. What remains in



the retort, after the distillation of the oil, is yellow resin.

### OLEUM TEREBINTHINÆ RECTIFICATUM.

Take of Oil of turpentine, two pounds (m); water, four pounds (m).

Distil one pound and a half (m) of the oil.

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## DISTILLED WATERS.

To every pound of water distilled from any vegetable substance whatsoever, add half an ounce (m) of rectified spirit.

### AQUA DISTILLATA.

Take of Spring water, twenty pounds.

Put it into a glass retort, and, having rejected the first pound which comes over, distil one gallon with a gentle heat.

### AQUA CINNAMOMI.

Take of Cinnamon bark bruised, one pound; water, a sufficient quantity to prevent empyreuma.

Macerate for one day, and distil one gallon.

### AQUA FŒNICULI DULCIS.

Take of Fennel seeds bruised, one pound; water, a sufficient quantity to prevent empyreuma.

Distil one gallon.

### AQUA MENTHÆ PIPERITIDIS.

Take of Peppermint, one pound and a half; water, a sufficient quantity to prevent empyreuma.

Distil one gallon.



**AQUA MENTHÆ SATIVÆ.**

Take of Spearmint, one pound and a half; water, a sufficient quantity to prevent empyreuma.

Distil one gallon.

**AQUA PULEGII.**

Take of Pennyroyal, one pound and a half; water, a sufficient quantity to prevent empyreuma.

Distil one gallon.

**AQUA ROSÆ.**

Take of The fresh petals of the damask rose, six pounds; water, a sufficient quantity to prevent empyreuma.

Distil one gallon.

**AQUA PIMENTO.**

Take of Pimenta berries bruised, half a pound; water, a sufficient quantity to prevent empyreuma.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, and distil one gallon.

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**DISTILLED SPIRITS.**

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**ALCOHOL.**

Take of Rectified spirit, one gallon; pearl-ashes dried at 300°, and still hot, one pound; caustic kali in powder, one ounce; muriate of lime dried, half a pound.

Mix the spirit and kali; add the pearl-ashes previously pulverized, and digest the mixture for three days in a close vessel, frequently agitating it; then pour off the spirit. Mix the muriate of lime with it, and distil with a moderate heat, until the residuum begins to thicken.

The specific gravity of this spirit is to that of distilled water as 815 to 1000.



The muriate of lime may be conveniently obtained from the residuum in the preparation of caustic ammonia.

### LIQUOR ÆTHEREUS SULPHURICUS.

Take of Rectified spirit, sulphuric acid, of each thirty-two ounces (w).

Put the spirit, heated to  $120^{\circ}$ , into a glass retort, capable of supporting a sudden heat, and pour the acid upon it in a continued stream. Mix them gradually, and distil into a cooled receiver twenty ounces (m) of liquor, with a sudden and sufficient heat.

If sixteen ounces of rectified spirit be poured upon the acid which remains in the retort, it will again afford, by distillation, sulphuric ethereal liquor.

### ÆTHER SULPHURICUS.

Take of Sulphuric ethereal liquor, twenty ounces (m); subcarbonate of kali dried and pulverized, two drachms.

Mix them, and from a very high retort, with a very gentle heat, distil into a receiver kept cool, twelve ounces (m).

The specific gravity of this liquor is to that of distilled water as 765 to 1000.

### LIQUOR ÆTHEREUS OLEOSUS.

Take what remains in the retort after the distillation of sulphuric ether.

Distil with a moderate heat to one half.

### ÆTHER NITROSUS.

Take of Nitrate of kali dried and coarsely pulverized, one pound and a half; sulphuric acid, one pound; rectified spirit, nineteen ounces (m).

Put the nitrate of kali into a tubulated retort, placed in a bath of cold water, and pour upon it gradually, and in successive portions, the sulphuric acid and spirit previously mixed and allowed to cool after having been mixed. Without any external heat, or only



a very slight degree of it (such as the addition of tepid water to the bath) an ethereal liquor will begin to rise, without applying fire under it. In a short time the heat in the retort will spontaneously increase, and a remarkable ebullition will take place, which are to be moderated by cooling the bath with cold water. The receiver ought also to be cooled with water or snow, and furnished with a proper apparatus for transmitting the very elastic vapour (arising from the mixture, with very great force, if the heat should accidentally become too high) through a pound of rectified spirit contained in a cold phial.

Put the ethereal liquor, which has distilled spontaneously, into a phial with a ground glass stopper, and gradually add (closing the phial after each addition) as much very dry pulverized subcarbonate of kali as shall be sufficient to saturate the superabundant acid, according to the test of litmus. This commonly takes place on the addition of about a drachm of the salt: in a short time, the nitrous ether will swim on the surface, and may be separated by means of a funnel.

If it be required very pure, re-distil the ether from a water bath at about  $140^{\circ}$ , to one half.

Its specific gravity is 900.

### SPIRITUS ÆTHEREUS NITROSUS.

To the matter which remains after the distillation of nitrous ether, add the rectified spirit which was employed in that process for condensing the elastic vapours, and distil with the highest heat of a water bath to dryness. Mix this distilled liquor with the alkaline solution remaining after the separation of the nitrous ether, and add also as much very dry subcarbonate of potassa as shall be sufficient to neutralize the acid, according to the test of litmus. Lastly, distil this by the medium heat of a water bath as long as any liquid comes over.

The specific gravity of this liquor is 850.



## SPIRITUS AMMONIAE.

Take of Proof spirit, three pounds (m); muriate of ammonia, four ounces; potashes, six ounces.  
Mix them, and with a slow fire distil two pounds (m).

## SPIRITUS AMMONIAE AROMATICUS.

Take of Spirit of ammonia, two pounds (m); essential oil of lemons, two drachms; nutmegs bruised, half an ounce.  
Digest in a close vessel for three days with frequent agitation; then distil one pound and a half.

## SPIRITUS AMMONIAE FOETIDUS.

Take of Spirit of ammonia, two pounds (m); assafoetida, one ounce and a quarter.  
Digest in a close vessel for three days with frequent agitation; pour off the clear liquor, and distil one pound and a half (m).

## SPIRITUS ANISI COMPOSITUS.

Take of Aniseeds bruised, angelica seeds bruised, of each half a pound; proof spirit, one gallon; water, a sufficient quantity to prevent empyreuma.  
Distil one gallon.

## SPIRITUS CARUI.

Take of Caraway seeds bruised, half a pound; proof spirit, one gallon; water, sufficient to prevent empyreuma.  
Distil one gallon.

## SPIRITUS CINNAMOMI.

Take of Cinnamon bark bruised, one pound; proof spirit, one gallon; water, sufficient to prevent empyreuma.  
Distil one gallon.



## SPIRITUS JUNIPERI COMPOSITUS.

Take of Juniper berries bruised, one pound ; caraway seeds bruised, sweet fennel seeds bruised, of each one ounce and a half ; proof spirit, one gallon.  
Macerate for two days, then add as much water as may be sufficient to prevent empyreuma, and distil one gallon.

## SPIRITUS LAVANDULAE.

Take of Fresh flowers of lavender, one pound and a half ; proof spirit, one gallon ; water, sufficient to prevent empyreuma.  
Distil five pounds (m) by a moderate fire.

## SPIRITUS LAVANDULAE COMPOSITUS.

Take of Spirit of lavender, three pounds (m) ; spirit of rosemary, one pound (m) ; nutmegs bruised, cinnamon bark bruised, of each half an ounce ; cloves two drachms ; red Sanders wood chipped, one ounce.  
Digest for ten days, and strain.

## SPIRITUS NUCIS MOSCHATAE.

Take of Nutmegs bruised, two ounces ; proof spirit, one gallon ; water, sufficient to prevent empyreuma.  
Distil one gallon.

## SPRIITUS PIMENTO.

Take of Pimento berries bruised, three ounces ; proof spirit, one gallon ; water, sufficient to prevent empyreuma.  
Distil one gallon.

## SPIRITUS RAPHANI COMPOSITUS.

Take of Fresh horse-radish root, peel of Seville oranges, of each two pounds ; fresh garden scurvy-grass, four pounds ; nutmegs bruised, one ounce ; proof spirit, two gallons ; water, sufficient to prevent empyreuma,  
Distil two gallons.



## SPIRITUS RORIS MARINI.

Take of Fresh rosemary tops, one pound and a half;  
proof spirit, one gallon.

Distil five pounds (m) by a gentle fire.

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*TINCTURES.*

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## TINCTURA ALOES.

Take of Socotorine aloes powdered, half an ounce;  
extract of liquorice dissolved in eight ounces of boiling water, one ounce and a half; proof spirit, eight ounces (m).

Digest for seven days, then strain.

## TINCTURA ALOES COMPOSITA.

Take of Socotorine aloes in powder, saffron, of each three ounces; tincture of myrrh, two pounds (m).

Macerate for seven days, and strain.

## TINCTURA ANGUSTURAE.

Take of Angustura bark coarsely pulverized, two ounces; proof spirit, two pounds (m).

Digest for seven days, then filter.

## TINCTURA ASSÆFOETIDAE.

Take of Assafoetida, four ounces; rectified spirit, two pounds (m); water, eight ounces (m).

Triturate the assafoetida with the water, and add the spirit. Digest for seven days, and filter.

## TINCTURA AURANTII.

Take of Fresh orange-peel, three ounces; proof spirit, two pounds (m).

Digest for three days, and filter.



## TINCTURA BALSAMI TOLUTANI.

Take of Balsam of Tolu, one ounce; rectified spirit, one pound (m).

Digest until the balsam be dissolved, then filter.

## TINCTURA BENZOES COMPOSITA.

Take of Benzoin, three ounces; purified storax, two ounces; balsam of Tolu, one ounce; Socotorine aloes, half an ounce; rectified spirit, two pounds (m).

Digest for seven days, and filter.

## TINCTURA CANTHARIDIS.

Take of Cantharides powdered, two drachms; cochineal powdered, half a drachm; proof spirit, one pound and a half (m).

Digest for seven days, and then filter.

## TINCTURA CARDAMOMI.

Take of Lesser cardamom seeds husked and bruised, three ounces; proof spirit, two pounds (m).

Digest for seven days, and then filter.

## TINCTURA CARDAMOMI COMPOSITA.

Take of Lesser cardamom seeds husked and bruised, two drachms; cochineal powdered, caraway seeds bruised, of each two drachms; cinnamon bruised, half an ounce; proof spirit, two pounds (m).

Digest for fourteen days, and strain.

## TINCTURA CASCARILLAE.

Take of Bark of cascarilla coarsely pulverized, four ounces; proof spirit, two pounds (m).

Digest for seven days, and strain.

## TINCTURA CASTOREI ROSSICI.

Take of Russian castor powdered, two ounces; proof spirit, two pounds (m).

Digest for seven days, and strain.



## TINCTURA CASTOREI CANADENSIS

Is prepared from the Canadian castor, just as the preceding tincture is prepared from the Russian castor.

## TINCTURA CATECHU.

Take of Catechu, three ounces; cinnamon bark bruised, two ounces; proof spirit, two pounds (m.)  
Digest for seven days, and strain.

## TINCTURA CINCHONÆ.

Take of Cinchona bark coarsely pulverized, four ounces; proof spirit, two pounds (m.)  
Digest for seven days, and strain.

## TINCTURA CINCHONÆ COMPOSITA.

Take of Cinchona bark coarsely pulverized, two ounces; rind of Seville orange dried, half an ounce; Virginian snake-root bruised, three drachms; saffron, one drachm; cochineal powdered, two scruples; proof spirit, twenty ounces (m.)  
Digest for fourteen days, and strain.

## TINCTURA CINNAMOMI.

Take of Cinnamon bark bruised, three ounces and a half; proof spirit, two pounds (m.)  
Digest for seven days, and strain.

## TINCTURA CINNAMOMI COMPOSITA.

Take of Cinnamon bark bruised, six drachms; cardamom seeds bruised, three drachms; long pepper powdered, ginger root sliced, of each two drachms; proof spirit, two pounds (m.)  
Digest for seven days, and strain.

## TINCTURA COLOMBO.

Take of Colombo root powdered, two ounces; proof spirit, two pounds (m.)  
Digest for seven days, and strain.



## TINCTURA CROCI.

Take of Saffron, one ounce ; proof spirit, one pound (m).

Digest for seven days, and strain.

## TINCTURA DIGITALIS.

Take of Leaves of foxglove (rejecting the larger ones) dried and coarsely pulverized, two ounces ; proof spirit, one pound (m).

Digest for seven days, and filter.

## TINCTURA GALBANI.

Take of Galbanum cut into small pieces, two ounces ; proof spirit, two pounds (m).

Digest for seven days, and strain.

## TINCTURA GALLARUM.

Take of Galls reduced to powder, four ounces ; proof spirit, two pounds (m).

Digest for seven days, and strain.

## TINCTURA GENTIANAE COMPOSITA.

Take of Gentian root sliced and bruised, two ounces ; orange peel dried, one ounce ; cardamom seeds bruised, half an ounce ; proof spirit, two pounds (m).

Digest for seven days, and strain.

## TINCTURA GUAIACI.

Take of Guaiacum, four ounces ; rectified spirit, two pounds (m).

Digest for seven days, and strain.

## TINCTURA GUAIACI AMMONIATA.

Take of Guaiacum, four ounces ; spirit of ammonia, one pound and a half (m).

Digest for seven days, and strain.



## TINCTURA HELLEBORI NIGRI.

Take of Black hellebore root in coarse powder, four ounces ; cochineal powdered, two scruples ; proof spirit, two pounds (m).

Digest for seven days, and strain.

## TINCTURA HYOSCYAMI.

Take of The leaves of black henbane dried and coarsely powdered, two ounces and a quarter ; proof spirit, one pound (m).

Digest for seven days, and strain.

## TINCTURA JALAPAE.

Take of Jalap root in coarse powder, five ounces ; proof spirit, two pounds (m).

Digest for seven days, and strain.

## TINCTURA KINO.

Take of Kino pulverized, three ounces ; proof spirit, one pound and a half (m).

Digest for seven days, and strain.

## TINCTURA MOSCHI.

Take of Musk in powder, two drachms ; rectified spirit, one pound (m).

Digest for seven days, and strain.

## TINCTURA MYRRHAE.

Take of Myrrh bruised, three ounces ; proof spirit, one pound and a half (m) ; rectified spirit, half a pound (m).

Digest for seven days, then strain.

## TINCTURA OPII.

Take of Purified hard opium in coarse powder, ten drachms ; proof spirit, one pound (m).

Digest for seven days, then strain.



TINCTURA OPII CAMPHORATA; *sive*,

## ELIXIR PAREGORICUM.

Take of Hard purified opium pulverized, benzoic acid, of each one drachm; camphor, two scruples; essential oil of aniseed, one drachm; proof spirit, two pounds (m).

Digest for seven days, then strain.

## TINCTURA QUASSIAE.

Take of Shavings of quassia, one ounce; proof spirit, two pounds (m).

Digest for seven days, and strain.

## TINCTURA RHEI.

Take of Rhubarb root cut into pieces, two ounces; lesser cardamom seeds husked and bruised, liquorice root bruised, of each half an ounce; saffron, two drachms; proof spirit, two pounds (m).

Digest for seven days, and strain.

## TINCTURA SCILLAE.

Take of Recent squill root (*bulb*) dried, four ounces; proof spirit, two pounds (m).

Digest for seven days; set it by until the dregs have fallen, then pour off the pure liquor.

## TINCTURA SENNAE.

Take of Senna leaves, one pound; caraway seeds bruised, one ounce and a half; lesser cardamom seeds husked and bruised, half an ounce; proof spirit, one gallon (m).

Digest for fourteen days, then strain.

## TINCTURA SERPENTARIAE.

Take of Virginian snake-root sliced and bruised, three ounces; proof spirit, two pounds (m).

Digest for seven days, then strain.



## TINCTURA VALERIANAE.

Take of The root of wild valerian pulverized, four ounces ; proof spirit, two pounds (m).

Digest for seven days, then strain.

## TINCTURA VALERIANÆ AMMONIATA.

Take of Valerian root in powder, two ounces ; spirit of ammonia, one pound (m).

Digest for seven days, then strain.

## TINCTURA ZINGIBERIS.

Take of Ginger root in coarse powder, two ounces ; proof spirit, two pounds (m).

Digest for seven days, then strain.

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All these tinctures should be prepared in close vessels, and they should be frequently agitated while digesting.

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*MEDICATED VINEGARS.*

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ACIDUM ACETICUM CAMPHORATUM.

Take of Acetic acid, six ounces (m) ; camphor, half an ounce ; rectified spirit, a sufficient quantity.

Reduce the camphor to powder by means of the spirit ; then add the acid, and dissolve.

## ACETUM SCILLÆ.

Take of Squill root (*bulb*) recently dried, half a pound ; vinegar, three pounds (m) ; rectified spirit of wine, four ounces (m).

Digest the squill with the vinegar for four days in a glass vessel with frequent agitation ; then express the acid ; after the dregs have subsided, decant it, and add the spirit.



## *MEDICATED WINES.*

### *VINUM ALOES.*

Take of Socotorine aloes, four ounces; canella alba, one ounce; Spanish white wine, three pounds (m); proof spirit, one pound.

Powder the aloes and canella alba separately; then mix, and pour on the wine previously mixed with the spirit; digest for fourteen days, frequently shaking the vessel, and, lastly, filter the liquor.

### *VINUM FERRI.*

Take of Iron wire cut into pieces, four ounces; white Rhenish wine, four pounds (m).

Sprinkle a little of the wine over the iron filings, and expose them to the air until they be covered with rust, then add the rest of the wine; digest for seven days, with occasional agitation, and filter.

### *VINUM IPECACUANHÆ.*

Take of Ipecacuan root bruised, two ounces; Spanish white wine, two pounds (m).

Digest for seven days, and strain.

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## *MEDICATED HONIES.*

### *MEL ROSAE.*

Take of The petals of red rose buds dried and freed from their claws, four ounces; boiling water, three pounds (m); honey, five pounds (w).

Macerate the petals in water for six hours, then strain the liquor; mix the honey with it, and boil the mixture until it acquires the consistence of a syrup; in boiling, remove the scum as it rises to the surface.



## OXYMEL.

Take of Honey, two pounds (w); distilled vinegar, one pound (m).

Boil them together in a glass vessel upon a slow fire, until the mixture assumes the consistence of a syrup, and scum it as it boils.

## OXYMEL ÆRUGINIS.

Take of Prepared verdigrise, one ounce; vinegar, seven ounces (m); clarified honey, fourteen ounces (w).

Dissolve the verdigrise in the vinegar, and strain it through a linen cloth; then add the honey, and boil the mixture to a proper consistence.

## OXYMEL COLCHICI.

Take of The fresh root (*bulb*) of meadow saffron cut into thin slices, one ounce; distilled vinegar, one pound (m); clarified honey, two pounds (w).

Macerate the root of meadow saffron and the vinegar in a glass vessel for forty-eight hours. Strain the liquor strongly pressed out from the root, and add the honey; lastly, boil the mixture to the consistence of a syrup, and, as it boils, stir it about frequently with a wooden spoon.

## OXYMEL SCILLAE.

Take of Clarified honey, three pounds (w); vinegar of squill, two pounds (m).

Boil them together in a glass vessel over a slow fire, until the mixture becomes of the consistence of a syrup.

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CONSERVES.

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CONSERVA AURANTII.

Take of The fresh rind of Seville oranges grated off,



any quantity. Pound it in a mortar, and, while pounding it, add thrice its weight of refined sugar.

### CONSERVA ROSAE.

Take of The petals of the red rose yet unblown, and freed from their claws, any quantity. Pound them in a mortar, and, in pounding, add gradually thrice their weight of refined sugar.

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### SYRUPS.

When neither the weight of the sugar, nor the mode of dissolving it, are particularly specified, syrups are to be made according to the following rule.

Take of Refined sugar reduced to fine powder, twenty-nine ounces; the liquor prescribed, one pound (m). Add the sugar gradually, and digest with frequent agitation, in a close vessel, and with a moderate heat, until the sugar be dissolved; then let it rest for twenty-four hours, take off the scum, and decant the syrup from whatever dregs may remain.

### SYRUPUS ALLII.

Take of Garlic sliced, one pound; boiling water, two pounds (m).

Macerate the garlic in the water for twelve hours in a covered vessel; then form a syrup by adding the sugar to the strained water.

### SYRUPUS CARYOPHYLLI RUBRI.

Take of Fresh petals of the clove July-flower freed from their claws, two pounds; boiling water, six pounds (m).

Macerate in a glass vessel for twelve hours; then dissolve the sugar in the strained liquor, and form a syrup.



## SYRUPUS AURANTII.

Take of Fresh rind of Seville oranges, eight ounces ;  
boiling water, six pounds (m).

Macerate for twelve hours in a covered vessel ; then  
form a syrup by mixing a sufficient quantity of sugar  
with the liquor when strained.

## SYRUPUS LIMONIS.

Take of Lemon juice, two pounds (m).

Put this juice, as soon as its feculencies shall have sub-  
sided, into a matrass placed in boiling water, for a  
quarter of an hour ; after it has cooled, strain it, and  
form a syrup.

## SYRUPUS OPII.

Take of The watery extract of opium, eighteen grains ;  
boiling water, eight ounces (m).

Macerate until the opium be dissolved ; then add sugar  
to the mixture, so as to form a syrup.

## SYRUPUS PAPAVERIS ALBI.

Take of The capsules of the white poppy, before they  
have arrived to maturity, dried, and without the  
seeds, one pound ; boiling water, three pounds (m).

Slice and bruise the capsules ; then pour the water on  
them, and macerate the mixture for twelve hours :  
express the liquor, and evaporate it by a moderate  
heat to one pound (m) ; then strain it through a fine  
linen cloth, and let it rest for six hours, that the  
dregs may subside ; lastly, decant the liquor, and  
add to it as much sugar as will form a syrup.

## SYRUPUS PAPAVERIS ERRATICI.

Take of The fresh petals of the red poppy, one pound ;  
boiling water, twenty ounces (m).

Add the flowers gradually to the boiling water ; then,  
having removed the vessel from the fire, macerate in  
a lower heat for twelve hours ; express the liquor,



and set it by that the dregs may subside; lastly, make it into a syrup with refined sugar.

### SYRUPUS SENNAE.

Take of Manna, refined sugar, of each one pound; senna leaves, half an ounce; boiling water, one pound (m).

Macerate the senna leaves with the water in a covered vessel for twelve hours; then dissolve the manna and the sugar in the strained liquor so as to form a syrup.

### SYRUPUS VIOLAE.

Take of The fresh petals of the violet, two pounds; boiling water, five pounds (m).

Macerate for twenty-four hours; then strain the liquor, without expression, through fine linen; finally, add as much sugar as will form a syrup.

### SYRUPUS ZINGIBERIS.

Take of Ginger root bruised, four ounces; boiling water, three pounds (m).

Macerate for twenty-four hours; then strain the liquor, and add sugar so as to make a syrup.

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## INSPISSATED JUICES.

### ELATERIUM.

Slice ripe wild cucumbers, express the juice very gently, and strain it through a very fine hair-sieve into a glass vessel; then set it aside for some hours, until the thicker part subside; reject the supernatant liquor, and with a moderate heat dry the fecula laid upon and covered with a linen cloth.

### SUCCUS SPISSATUS CICUTAE.

Take The leaves of cicuta at the time of vegetation,



when its flowers are just beginning to appear ; express their juice, and let it rest for six hours, until the impurities subside ; then, by a moderate heat, evaporate the pure juice to the consistence of an extract.

### SUCCUS SPISSATUS HYOSCYAMI

Is prepared in like manner from the fresh herb.

### SUCCUS SPISSATUS SAMBUCI

Is prepared, by a similar process, from the fresh berries of elder.

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## SIMPLE EXTRACTS.

All simple extracts, unless otherwise ordered, are to be prepared according to the following rule.

The vegetable matter is to be boiled in eight times its weight of water to one-half ; the liquor is then to be expressed, and, after the impurities have subsided, to be filtered ; it is then to be evaporated by the heat of boiling water, until it becomes thickish ; and, lastly, it is to be evaporated with a heat less than 200°, and frequently stirred, until it acquires a consistence proper for forming pills.

After this manner are prepared

Extracts of	{	The tops of wormwood.
		flowers of chamomile.
		tops of broom.
		root of gentian.
		root of liquorice.
		raspings of logwood.
		root of black hellebore.
		root of jalap.
		bark of oak.
		leaves of rue.
	{	leaves of savin.
		herb and root of dandelion.



## EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ.

Take of Cinchona bark in coarse powder, one pound ; water, six pounds (m).

Boil for a quarter of an hour in a vessel nearly covered ; then filter the liquor while yet hot, and set it by ; boil the bark again as at first, and in an equal quantity of water, and in like manner strain it again ; this process may be thrice repeated ; then mix all the liquors, and evaporate the mixture to a proper consistence.

This extract may be preserved, either in a soft condition to be employed in the formation of pills, or in a dry state for pulverization.

## EXTRACTUM COLOCYNTHIDIS COMPOSITUM.

Take of Pulp of colocynth cut small, six drachms ; hepatic aloes, one ounce and a half ; scammony, half an ounce ; lesser cardamom seeds husked, one drachm ; Castile soap softened with water so as to have a gelatinous appearance, three drachms ; hot water, one pound (m).

Digest the colocynth in the water in a covered vessel with a moderate heat for four days. Express and strain the liquor, and add to it the aloes and scammony separately reduced to powder ; then evaporate the mixture with a moderate heat to a consistence proper for making pills, having added, towards the end of the evaporation, the gelatinized soap and powdered seeds ; mix thoroughly all the ingredients.

## EXTRACTUM OPII AQUOSUM.

Take of Opium, two ounces ; boiling water, one pound (m).

Triturate the opium with the water for ten minutes, and, after a short time, decant the liquor ; again triturate the remaining opium with the same quantity of water, for the same space of time, and decant the liquor as before.



Repeat this operation three times. Mix the decanted liquors, and expose the mixture to the air for two days, in a broad open vessel. Lastly, strain it through linen, and by slow evaporation form it into an extract.

### EXTRACTUM VALERIANÆ.

Take of Valerian root in coarse powder, six ounces; boiling water, three pounds (m). Mix and digest for twenty-four hours with a moderate heat in a close vessel, then express the liquor, and reduce it to a proper consistence by evaporation.

### STYRAX PURIFICATA.

Digest the storax in tepid water, until it softens; then express it strongly between iron plates heated by boiling water; lastly, separate it from the water.

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## RESINOUS EXTRACTS.

### EXTRACTUM CASCARILLÆ RESINOSUM.

Take of Cascarilla bark in coarse powder, one pound; rectified spirit, four pounds (m). Digest for four days, then decant the coloured spirit, and strain. Boil the remains of the cascarilla in ten pounds (m) of water down to two pounds; evaporate the strained decoction, and, at the same time, distil the tincture from a retort, until both begin to thicken; then mix, and evaporate the mixture to a consistence fit for making pills. Lastly, blend the two extracts accurately together.

### EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ RUBRÆ RESINOSUM *et* EXTRACTUM JALAPÆ

Are prepared by a process similar to that by which the resinous extract of cascarilla is procured.



## OPIUM PURIFICATUM.

Take of Opium cut into small pieces, one pound ;  
proof spirit, twelve pounds (m).

Digest with a gentle heat and frequent agitation, until the opium be dissolved ; filter the liquor through paper, and distil it from a retort until the spirit be separated ; pour out the liquor which remains, and evaporate it, that the extract may acquire a proper consistence.

Purified opium may be preserved, either in a soft condition, to be used in the composition of pills, or in a dry state, to be the easier reduced into powder.

## RESINA FLAVA

Remains in the retort after the distillation of oil of turpentine.

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All extracts, when they begin to get thick, ought to be frequently stirred with a clean iron spatula. They may be reduced to a proper degree of thickness by means of a stove heated for the purpose.

They ought to be preserved as much as possible from the contact of the air, and the softer ones are to be sprinkled with rectified spirit.

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POWDERS.

Dry the substance that is to be pulverized, and pound it in an iron mortar ; then sift the powder through a hair sieve, and preserve it in close vessels.

## PULVIS ALOES CUM CANELLA.

Take of Hepatic aloes, one pound ; white canella, three ounces.

Pulverize them separately, and then mix them.

## PULVIS ALOES CUM GUAIACO.

Take of Hepatic aloes, one ounce and a half ; gum-



resin guaiacum, one ounce; aromatic powder, half an ounce.

Grind the aloes and the guaiacum separately into powder; then mix them with the aromatic powder.

### PULVIS AROMATICUS.

Take of Cinnamon bark, two ounces; smaller cardamom seeds freed from the husks, ginger, long pepper, of each one ounce.

Rub them together to a powder.

### PULVIS ASARI COMPOSITUS.

Take of Dried leaves of asarabacca, one ounce; lavender flowers dried, two drachms.

Pulverize them together.

### PULVIS CORNU CERVINI USTI.

Burn pieces of hartshorn until they become perfectly white; then grind them into a very fine powder.

### PULVIS IPECACUANHAE COMPOSITUS.

Take of Ipecacuan root in powder, hard purified opium powdered, of each one drachm; sulphate of kali powdered, one ounce.

Pulverize them together.

### PULVIS SCILLAE.

Cut the squill roots (*bulbs*) divested of their membranous integuments transversely into slices, and dry them on a sieve by a gentle heat; then pulverize them, and preserve the powder in phials closed with ground glass stoppers.

### PULVIS QUERCUS MARINAE.

Take of Yellow bladder wrack in flower, any quantity. Dry and clean it; then put it into an iron pot or crucible with a perforated cover, and expose it to the fire, until the vapours cease, and the mass becomes of a



dull red colour; then pulverize the carbonaceous mass which remains.

### PULVIS SPONGIAE USTAE.

Cut the sponge into small pieces, and bruise it, so as to free it from stones; then burn it in a covered iron vessel, until it becomes black and friable; finally, reduce it to powder.

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## PILLS.

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### PILULAE ALOES CUM ZINGIBERE.

Take of Hepatic aloes, one ounce; ginger root powdered, one drachm; Spanish soap, half an ounce; essential oil of peppermint, half a drachm.

Powder the aloes with the ginger; then add the soap and the oil so as to form an intimate mixture.

### PILULÆ ALOES CUM MYRRHA.

Take of Hepatic aloes, one ounce; myrrh, half an ounce; saffron, two drachms; essential oil of caraway, half a drachm; syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Powder the aloes and myrrh separately, and beat the whole together into a mass.

### PILULÆ COLOCYNTHIDIS COMPOSITAE.

Take of Pith of colocynth, half an ounce; hepatic aloes, scammony, of each one ounce; Castile soap, two drachms; oil of cloves, one drachm.

Pulverize the aloes scammony and colocynth separately; then beat them together with the soap and oil, and form the whole into a mass with simple syrup.

### PILULAE MYRRHAE COMPOSITAE.

Take of Assafoetida, galbanum, myrrh in powder, of each one ounce; rectified oil of amber, half a drachm.



Beat them all together, and form a mass with simple syrup.

#### PILULAE HYDRARGYRI.

Take of Purified mercury, two drachms; conserve of roses, three drachms; liquorice root in fine powder, one drachm.

Rub the mercury with the conserve of roses until the globules disappear; then add the powdered liquorice, and beat the whole into an uniform mass.

#### PILULAE SCILLAE CUM ZINGIBERE.

Take of Squill in powder, one drachm; ginger root in powder, two drachms; essential oil of aniseed, ten drops.

Rub them together, and form them into a mass with soap jelly.

#### PILULAE E STYRACE.

Take of Purified storax, three drachms; soft purified opium, saffron, of each one drachm.

Mix them well together by beating.

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### *ELECTUARIES.*

If the fruits, whose pulps are to be extracted, be not thoroughly ripe, or if they be ripe and dry, they must be boiled in a small quantity of water, until they are softened; the pulp must then be pressed through a hair-sieve, and be brought, by slow evaporation, to a proper degree of consistence.

#### ELECTUARUM AROMATICUM.

Take of Cinnamon bark, nutmegs, of each half an ounce; refined sugar, saffron, of each one ounce; lesser cardamom seeds husked, cloves, of each two drachms; precipitated chalk, two ounces; syrup of orange, a sufficient quantity.



Pulverize the aromatics separately, then mix them with the syrup.

### ELECTUARIUM CASSIAE.

Take of The fresh extracted pulp of cassia, half a pound; manna, two ounces; tamarind pulp, one ounce; syrup of orange, half a pound.

Bruise the manna, and dissolve it in the syrup by means of a moderate heat; then add the cassia and the tamarinds, and reduce the mixture by slow evaporation to a proper consistence.

### ELECTUARIUM CATECHU COMPOSITUM.

Take of Catechu, four ounces; cinnamon bark, two ounces; kino, three ounces.

Rub them to powder; then add hard purified opium diffused in Spanish white wine, one drachm and a half; syrup of ginger evaporated to the consistence of honey, two pounds and a quarter (w).

Mix them.

### ELECTUARIUM SCAMMONII.

Take of Scammony, ginger root, of each in powder, one ounce; oil of cloves, one scruple; syrup of orange, a sufficient quantity.

Mix the ginger with the syrup; then add the scammony, and lastly the oil.

### ELECTUARIUM SENNÆ.

Take of Senna leaves in very fine powder, four ounces; pulp of French prunes, one pound; pulp of tamarinds, two ounces; molosses, one pound and a half (m); essential oil of caraway, two drachms.

Boil the pulps with the syrup to the consistence of honey; then add the powdered senna, and, when the mixture is nearly cold, the essential oil; lastly, mix the whole intimately.



## OINTMENTS AND PLASTERS.

Tutty and calamine stone employed in the composition of ointments, are prepared by a process similar to that which is directed for the preparation of chalk.

Wax, all resinous and unctuous substances, that are used in the composition of ointments and plasters, ought to be melted by a moderate heat; after their liquefaction, when they are removed from the fire, they are to be assiduously stirred, until they stiffen and grow cold; and in this stage of the process, before they cool, the dry substances, if there be any, are to be gradually added, in the form of very fine powder, and incorporated with the compound.

### ADEPS SUILLUS PRÆPARATUS.

Melt fresh lard cut into small pieces by a moderate heat, and strain with expression through a linen cloth.

Lard, which is purified by the dealers, and which is preserved by salt, is to be melted with twice its weight of boiling water, and the mixture well stirred; set it then aside until it cool, and separate the fat.

### CERA FLAVA PURIFICATA.

Take of Yellow wax, any quantity.

Melt it with a moderate heat, remove the scum, and, after allowing it to settle, pour it cautiously off from the impurities.

### UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS.

Take of Prepared lard, four pounds; sublimed sulphur, one pound.

Make an ointment.



## UNGUENTUM HELLEBORI ALBI.

Take of Prepared lard, one pound ; white hellebore root in powder, three ounces.

Make them into an ointment.

## UNGUENTUM PIPERIS NIGRI.

Take of Prepared lard, one pound ; black pepper pulverized, four ounces.

Make then into an ointment.

## UNGUENTUM PICIS LIQUIDÆ.

Take of Tar, mutton suet, of each half a pound.

Melt them together, and strain them through a sieve.

## UNGUENTUM ACIDI NITROSI.

Take of Olive oil, one pound ; prepared lard, four ounces ; nitrous acid, one ounce (w).

Add the acid to the oil and lard melted together in a glass vessel ; digest with a moderate heat in a water bath for a quarter of an hour ; then remove the vessel from the bath, and stir the mixture diligently with a glass rod, until it stiffens.

## UNGUENTUM SUPERNITRATIS HYDRARGYRI.

Take of Purified mercury, one ounce (w) ; nitrous acid, two ounces (w) ; olive oil, one pound (m) ; prepared lard, four ounces.

Dissolve the mercury in the acid ; mix the solution with the oil and lard previously melted together, and form an ointment in the same manner as the ointment of nitrous acid.

## UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI.

Take of Purified mercury, prepared lard, equal weights. Rub them together in a marble or iron mortar, until the globules of mercury become invisible.



## UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI MITIUS

Is made by using a proportion of lard *twice more* in weight than that of the mercury.

## UNGUENTUM SABINÆ.

Take of Fresh leaves of savine freed from the stalks and bruised, half a pound; prepared lard, two pounds; yellow wax, half a pound.

Boil the leaves with the lard until they become crisp; then strain with expression; lastly, add the wax, and melt them together.

## UNGUENTUM SAMBUCL.

Take of Fresh elder flowers, three pounds; prepared lard, four pounds; mutton suet, two pounds.

Form an ointment, as the ointment of savin is formed.

## UNGUENTUM CERÆ FLAVÆ.

Take of Purified yellow wax, one pound; prepared lard, four pounds.

Form them into an ointment.

## UNGUENTUM CERÆ ALBÆ.

This is prepared in the same manner as the former, with the substitution of *white* instead of *yellow* wax.

## UNGUENTUM SPERMATIS CETI.

Take of White wax, half a pound; spermaceti, one pound; prepared lard, three pounds.

Make them into an ointment.

## UNGUENTUM RESINÆ ALBÆ.

Take of Yellow wax, one pound; white resin, two pounds; prepared lard, four pounds.

Make them into an ointment, which, while it is hot, must be strained through a sieve.



## UNGUENTUM ELEMI.

Take of Resin of elemi, one pound ; white wax, half a pound ; prepared lard, four pounds.  
Make into an ointment, to be strained while hot through a sieve.

## UNGUENTUM CALAMINARIS.

Take of Ointment of yellow wax, five pounds ; prepared calamine, one pound.  
Make into an ointment.

## UNGUENTUM TUTIÆ.

Take of Ointment of white wax, ten ounces ; prepared tutty, two ounces.  
Make into an ointment.

## UNGUENTUM OXYDI ZINCI.

Take of Ointment of white wax, one pound ; oxide of zinc, one ounce and a half.  
Form them into an ointment.

## UNGUENTUM ACETATIS PLUMBI.

Take of Ointment of white wax, one pound and a half ; acetate of lead, one ounce.  
Form them into an ointment.

UNGUENTUM CERUSSAE, *sive* SUBACETATIS PLUMBI.

Take of Ointment of white wax, one pound ; cerussa very finely powdered, two ounces.  
Form them into an ointment.

## UNGUENTUM ÆRUGINIS.

Take of Ointment of white wax, one pound ; prepared verdigrise, half an ounce.  
Form them into an ointment.



### UNGUENTUM SUBNITRATIS HYDRARGYRI.

Take of Ointment of white wax, half a pound; subnitrate of mercury, half an ounce.

Form them into an ointment.

### UNGUENTUM SUBMURIATIS HYDRARGYRI AMMONIATI.

Take of Ointment of white wax, one pound; ammoniated submuriate of mercury, one ounce and a half.

Form them into an ointment.

### UNGUENTUM CANTHARIDIS.

Take of Ointment of yellow wax, half a pound; cantharides pulverized, one ounce.

Form them into an ointment.

### EMPLASTRUM LITHARGYRI.

Take of Litharge in extremely fine powder, five pounds; olive oil, nine pounds; boiling water, two pounds (m).

Mix them at a high temperature ( $200^{\circ}$  to  $212^{\circ}$ ), constantly stirring until the oil and litharge unite so as to form a plaster, supplying occasionally any waste of water that may take place.

### EMPLASTRUM LITHARGYRI CUM RESINA.

Take of Litharge plaster, three pounds and a half; yellow resin, half a pound.

Melt the litharge plaster by a moderate heat, then add by degrees the resin triturated to a very fine powder that it may dissolve the more easily; lastly, form a plaster.

### EMPLASTRUM THURIS.

Take of Litharge plaster, two pounds; frankincense, half a pound; red oxide of iron, three ounces.



Melt the plaster and frankincense together, and sprinkle the oxide upon them; at the same time stirring the mixture until it assumes the consistence of a plaster.

### EMPLASTRUM SAPONIS.

Take of Litharge plaster, three pounds; Spanish soap cut into slices, half a pound.

Melt the plaster by a gentle heat, and mix the soap with it; then boil the mixture to the consistence of a plaster.

### EMPLASTRUM GALBANI.

Take of Litharge plaster, two pounds; galbanum, half a pound; yellow wax in thin slices, four ounces.

To the galbanum melted by a gentle heat add the plaster and wax; then melt the whole together in a moderate heat.

### EMPLASTRUM AMMONIACI CUM HYDRARGYRO.

Take of Gum ammoniac strained, one pound; purified mercury, three ounces; turpentine, two drachms.

Triturate the mercury and turpentine together until the metallic globules become invisible; then gradually add the gum ammoniac previously melted, and liquefy them all together.

### EMPLASTRUM CANTHARIDIS.

Take of Yellow wax purified, mutton suet, of each one pound; yellow resin, four ounces; cantharides finely powdered, one pound.

Melt the wax, suet, and resin together; then, before the mixture stiffens and grows cold, sprinkle in the cantharides, and form the whole into a plaster.

### EMPLASTRUM CALEFACIENS.

Take of Plaster of cantharides, one part; Burgundy pitch, seven parts.



Melt them together by a moderate heat, and mix them so as to form a plaster.

### EMPLASTRUM AROMATICUM.

Take of Frankincense, three ounces ; yellow wax, half an ounce ; cinnamon bark powdered, six drachms ; essential oil of pimento, essential oil of lemons, of each two drachms.

Melt the frankincense and the wax together, and strain the mixture ; when it begins to stiffen and grow cold, mix with it the cinnamon previously triturated with the essential oils, and form a plaster.

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## EXTEMPORANEOUS PREPARATIONS.

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### AQUA CALCIS COMPOSITA.

Take of Guaiac wood in shavings, half a pound ; liquorice root sliced and bruised, one ounce ; sassafras bark bruised, half an ounce ; coriander seeds, three drachms ; lime water, six pounds (m).

Macerate them without heat for two days, and strain.

### AQUA PICIS LIQUIDÆ.

Take of Tar, two pounds (m) ; water, one gallon.

Mix them, and stir the mixture with a wooden spatula for a quarter of an hour ; after the tar has subsided, strain the liquor and preserve it in close jars.

### CATAPLASMA SINAPEOS.

Take of Mustard seeds pulverized, crumb of bread, of each half a pound ; vinegar, a sufficient quantity.

Mix them so as to form a cataplasm.

The poultice of mustard may be rendered more stimulant by the addition of two ounces of the root of horse-radish finely scraped.



## DECOCTUM CHAMÆMELI COMPOSITUM.

Take of Chamomile flowers dried, half an ounce ;  
fennel seeds, two drachms ; water, one pound (m).  
Boil a little, and strain.

## DECOCTUM CORNU CERVINI.

Take of Burned hartshorn pulverized, two ounces ;  
gum arabic, three drachms ; water, three pounds (m).  
Boil down to two pounds, and stir continually ; then  
strain.

## DECOCTUM CORTICIS CINCHONÆ.

Take of Cinchona bark in coarse powder, one ounce ;  
water, one pound (m).  
Boil for ten minutes in a lightly covered vessel, and,  
while the decoction is hot, strain it through a linen  
cloth.

## DECOCTUM DIGITALIS.

Take of Foxglove leaves dried, one drachm ; water, a  
sufficient quantity to produce eight ounces (m) of the  
strained decoction.  
Put the vessel over a very gentle fire, and remove it as  
soon as the liquor begins to boil ; then digest for a  
quarter of an hour, and strain.

## DECOCTUM HORDEI.

Take of Pearl barley, two ounces.  
Having first washed the barley in cold water, boil it for  
a short time in about half a pound (m) of water ;  
throw away this water ; then pour upon the barley  
five pounds (m) of boiling water ; boil it now until  
half the quantity of the water be evaporated, and  
afterwards strain it.

## DECOCTUM HORDEI COMPOSITUM.

Take of Decoction of barley, four pounds (m) ; raisins



stoned, figs sliced, of each two ounces; liquorice root sliced and bruised, half an ounce.

During the boiling add first the raisins, then the figs, and lastly the liquorice root a short time before it is finished; when it is completed, the strained decoction ought to measure two pounds (m).

#### DECOCTUM LICHENIS ISLANDICI.

Take of Iceland moss, half an ounce; boiling water, one pound (m).

Digest for two hours in a close vessel; then boil for a quarter of an hour, and strain, while it is hot.

#### DECOCTUM SARSAPARILLÆ.

Take of Sarsaparilla root sliced, one ounce and a half; boiling water, two pounds (m).

Digest for two hours in a moderate heat; then take out the sarsaparilla, and bruise it; after it has been bruised, put it again into the liquor, and again digest for two hours; when the liquor shall have evaporated to half of its original quantity, strain it with pressure through a linen cloth.

#### DECOCTUM SARSAPARILLÆ COMPOSITUM.

Take of Sarsaparilla root sliced and bruised, one ounce and a half; raspings of guaiacum wood, two drachms; bark of sassafras root, liquorice root bruised, of each two drachms; bark of mezereon root, one drachm; boiling water, three pounds (m).

Digest the sarsaparilla, guaiac, and sassafras in the water, with a gentle heat, for six hours; then boil down to one-half, adding towards the end of the boiling the liquorice and the mezereon; finally strain.

#### DECOCTUM ULMI.

Take of The fresh interior bark of elm bruised, two ounces; water, two pounds (m.)

Boil to one pound, and strain.



## EMULSIO ARABICA.

Take of Gum arabic pulverized, two drachms; sweet almonds blanchèd, refined sugar, of each half an ounce; decoction of barley, one pound (m).

Dissolve the gum in the decoction made hot, and, when the mixture has cooled, pour it gradually upon the almonds and the sugar previously triturated together; at the same time, continually grind the compound in a mortar until it forms an emulsion; then strain it.

## ENEMA CATHARTICUM.

Take of Manna, one ounce.

Dissolve it in ten ounces (m) of the compound decoction of chamomile; then add, olive oil, one ounce; sulphate of magnesia, half an ounce.

Form these into a clyster.

## ENEMA FÆTIDUM

Is made by adding to the former two drachms of the tincture of assafœtida.

## INFUSUM CINCHONÆ SINE CALORE.

Take of Cinchona bark in coarse powder, one ounce; cold water, twelve ounces (m).

Triturate the bark with a little of the water, and while triturating, gradually add the remainder; then macerate for twenty-four hours, frequently agitating, and decant the clear liquor.

## INFUSUM GENTIANÆ COMPOSITUM.

Take of Gentian root bruised, two drachms; fresh lemon-peel, half an ounce; dried orange-peel, a drachm and a half; proof spirit, four ounces (m); boiling water, twelve ounces (m).

First pour on the spirit, and, after three hours, the water; then, after macerating two days, strain.



### INFUSUM MENTHÆ COMPOSITUM.

Take of The leaves of spearmint dried, two drachms ; boiling water, as much as will afford six ounces (m) of the infusion when filtered.

Digest for half an hour in a covered vessel, and strain the liquor when cold ; then add of refined sugar, two drachms ; oil of spearmint, three drops, dissolved in compound tincture of cardamoms, half an ounce. Mix.

### INFUSUM ROSAE.

Take of Petals of the red rose plucked before their expansion, deprived of their white bases, and dried, half an ounce ; diluted sulphuric acid, three drachms (w) ; boiling water, three pounds (m) ; refined sugar, one ounce and a half.

Pour the water on the petals in a glass vessel ; then add the acid, and macerate for half an hour ; when the infusion has become cold, strain it, and add the sugar.

### INFUSUM SENNAE.

Take of Senna leaves, three drachms ; lesser cardamom seeds husked and bruised, half a drachm ; boiling water, as much as will produce six ounces (m) of the strained infusion.

Digest for one hour ; and, when the liquor has cooled, strain it.

### INFUSUM SENNAE CUM TAMARINDIS.

This is made in the same manner as the infusion of senna, except that one ounce of tamarinds is added before the water is poured on.

### INFUSUM VALERIANAE.

Take of Valerian roots in coarse powder, two drachms ; boiling water, seven ounces (m).

Digest for one hour, and, when the liquor cools, strain it.



## LAC AMMONIACI.

Take of Gum ammoniac, one drachm; pennyroyal water, eight ounces (m).

Grind the gum with the pennyroyal water, which must be gradually poured upon it, until the mixture acquires a milky appearance; then strain it through linen.

## LAC AMYGDALÆ.

Take of Sweet almonds blanched, one ounce and a half; refined sugar, half an ounce; water, two pounds and a half (m).

Triturate the almonds with the sugar, adding the water by degrees, and strain.

## LAC ASSÆFŒTIDÆ.

Take of Assafœtida, one drachm; pennyroyal water, eight ounces (m).

Triturate the assafœtida with the water, which must be poured on gradually until it, form an emulsion.

## LINIMENTUM AMMONIAE.

Take of The water of caustic ammonia, two drachms (m); olive oil, two ounces (m).

Mix them.

## LINIMENTUM CALCIS.

Take of Lime water, olive oil, of each three ounces (m). Mix them together by shaking the phial.

## LINIMENTUM SAPONIS.

Take of Soap, three ounces; camphor, one ounce; spirit of rosemary, one pound (m).

Digest the soap in the spirit of rosemary until it be dissolved, then add the camphor.



# LIQUOR SUBACETATIS LITHARGYRI COMPOSITUS.

Take of The liquor of the subacetate of litharge, two drachms (w); distilled water, two pounds (m); proof spirit, two drachms (m).

Mix the spirit and the liquor of the subacetate of litharge; then add the distilled water.

## MEL DESPUMATUM.

Melt the honey in a water bath, and remove the scum as it rises.

## MISTURA CAMPHORATA.

Take of Camphor, one scruple; rectified spirit, ten drops; refined sugar, half an ounce; water, one pound (m).

First rub the camphor with the spirit, and then with the sugar; add the water during the trituration, and strain it through linen.

## MISTURA CRETAE.

Take of Precipitated chalk, half an ounce; refined sugar, three drachms; gum arabic pulverized, one ounce; water, one pound (m).

Mix them by trituration.

## MUCILAGO AMYLI.

Take of Starch, half an ounce; water, one pound (m). Rub the starch in a mortar, and gradually add the water to it; then boil them a little.

## MUCILAGO GUMMI ARABICI.

Take of Gum arabic coarsely powdered, four ounces; boiling water, eight ounces (m).

Digest with frequent agitation till the gum is dissolved; then strain the mucilage through linen.



## MUCILAGO GUMMI TRAGACANTHAE.

Take of Gum tragacanth powdered, two drachms; water, eight ounces (m).

Macerate in a close vessel until the gum be dissolved, then strain the mucilage through linen.

## OLEUM CAMPHORATUM.

Take of Camphor, half an ounce; olive oil, two ounces (m).

Triturate them together.

## SPIRITUS CAMPHORATUS.

Take of Camphor, one ounce; rectified spirit, eight ounces (m).

Dissolve the camphor in the spirit.

TINCTURA ACETATIS FERRI CUM  
ALCOHOL.

Take of Sulphate of iron, acetate of kali, of each one ounce; alcohol two pounds (m).

Triturate the acetate of kali and the sulphate of iron in an earthen mortar until they coalesce into a soft mass; then dry this with a moderate heat, and, as soon as it shall grow cold, triturate it with the alcohol. Put this mixture into a closely corked phial, and digest it for twenty-four hours, frequently shaking it; lastly, decant the clear liquor from the dregs.

TINCTURA MURIATIS FERRI CUM OXYDO  
RUBRO.

Take of Red oxide of iron, one ounce; muriatic acid, four ounces (m); rectified spirit, a sufficient quantity.

Digest the oxide with the acid for twenty-four hours, then boil the solution for half an hour; strain the liquor and evaporate it, until it acquires the consistence of a syrup; after it has cooled, add to it the rectified spirit very gradually, and shake it often, until the specific gravity shall be found to be 1050.



# TABLE

## EXHIBITING

THE PROPORTION IN WHICH OPIUM, MERCURY, AND IRON,  
ARE CONTAINED IN SOME COMPOUND MEDICINES.

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*Pulvis Ipecacuanhae compositus* contains in every ten grains one grain of opium.

*Syrupus Opii* contains in every ounce (m) about one grain of the watery extract of opium. The liquor is increased to more than double its quantity by the addition of the sugar which is necessary to the constitution of a syrup.

*Tinctura Opii* contains in every drachm (m) about four grains and a half of purified opium.

*Tinctura Opii Camphorata* contains in every four drachms and a half (m) nearly one grain of purified opium.

*Electuarium Catechu compositum* contains in every ounce about two grains and a half of purified opium.

*Pilulae Hydrargyri* contain in every six grains two grains of mercury.

*Pilulae e Styrace* contain in every five grains of the mass one grain of purified opium.

*Hydrargyrum cum Magnesia*. Every three grains contain two grains of mercury.

*Unguentum Hydrargyri* contains in every two drachms one drachm of mercury.

*Tinctura Acetatis Ferri cum Alcohol* contains in every drachm (m) nearly one grain of the dried acetate of iron.



# TABLE

THE PROPORTION IN WHICH OPIUM, MURDER, AND TON,  
ARE CONTAINED IN SOME COMMON MEDICINES.

*(The following text is mirrored and largely illegible due to bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. It appears to list various medicines and their corresponding proportions of opium, murder, and ton.)*

... contains in every ten grains  
one grain of opium  
... contains in every ounce (m) about one  
grain of the water extract of opium. The liquor is  
increased to more than double its quantity by the  
addition of the sugar which is necessary to the con-  
servation of a syrup.  
... contains in every drachm (m) about  
four grains and a half of purified opium.  
... contains in every four drachms  
and a half (ss) nearly one grain of purified opium.  
... contains in every ounce  
about two grains and a half of purified opium.  
... contains in every two grains  
of mercury.  
... contains in every five grains of the mass  
one grain of purified opium.  
... contains in every three grains of  
the two grains of mercury.  
... contains in every two drachms  
one drachm of mercury.  
... contains in every  
drachm (m) nearly one grain of the dried acetate of  
iron.



TABULA MATERIA MEDICÆ

# APPENDIX

TO THE THREE

PHARMACOPŒIAS.



TABULA MATERIE MEDICAE

APPENDIX

TO THE TABLE

PHARMACOPŒIA



# TABULA MATERIÆ MEDICÆ.

## I. VEGETABILIA.

### CLASSIS—MONANDRIA.

#### ORD.—MONOGYNIA.

Amomum repens  
Amomum zingiber  
Amomum zedoaria  
Maranta arundinacea

#### CL.—DIANDRIA.

#### ORD.—MONOGYNIA.

Olea Europaea  
Rosmarinus officinalis  
Salvia officinalis  
Gratiola officinalis

#### ORD.—TRIGYNIA.

Piper nigrum  
longum  
caudatum

#### CL.—TRIANDRIA.

#### ORD.—MONOGYNIA

Valeriana officinalis  
Crocus sativus  
Iris florentina

#### ORD.—DIGYNIA.

Saccharum officinarum  
Triticum hybernum

#### CL.—TETRANDRIA.

#### ORD.—MONOGYNIA.

Rubia tinctorum  
Santalum album  
Dorstenia contrayerva

#### CL.—PENTANDRIA.

#### ORD.—MONOGYNIA.

Hyoscyamus niger

Atropa belladonna  
Nicotiana tabacum  
Datura stramonium  
Solanum dulcamara  
Strychnos nux vomica  
Capsicum annuum  
Cinchona officinalis  
Anchusa tinctoria  
Spigelia marilandica  
Callicocca ipecacuanha  
Convolvulus jalapa  
Convolvulus scammonium  
Rhamnus catharticus

#### ORD.—DIGYNIA.

Gentiana lutea  
Conium maculatum  
Ferula assafoetida  
Bubon galbanum  
Carum carui  
Coriandrum sativum  
Pimpinella anisum  
Anethum fœniculum  
Angelica archangelica

#### ORD.—TRIGYNIA.

Rhus toxicodendron

#### ORD.—PENTAGYNIA.

Linum usitatissimum

#### CL.—HEXANDRIA.

#### ORD.—MONOGYNIA.

Calamus acorus  
Allium sativum  
Scilla maritima  
Aloe spicata

#### CL.—HEPTANDRIA.

#### ORD.—MONOGYNIA

Æsculus hippocastanum



## CL.—OCTANDRIA.

## ORD.—MONOGYNIA.

Amyris opobalsamum

Daphne mezereum

## ORD.—TRIGYNIA.

Polygonum bistorta

## CL.—ENNEANDRIA.

## ORD.—MONOGYNIA.

Laurus cinnamomum

Laurus cassia.

Laurus camphora

Laurus sassafras

## ORD.—TRIGYNIA.

Rheum palmatum

## CL.—DECANDRIA.

## ORD.—MONOGYNIA.

Cassia senna

Cassia fistula

Ruta graveolens

Guaiacum officinale

Toluifera balsamum

Myroxylon peruiferum

Styrax officinale

Styrax benzoinum

Copaifera officinalis

Hæmatoxylon Campechianum

Swietenia febrifuga

Swietenia mahagoni

Quassia amara

Quassia simarouba

Arbutus uva ursi

Rhododendron chrysanthum

## CL.—DODECANDRIA.

## ORD.—MONOGYNIA.

Asarum Europæum

Canella alba

## ORD.—TRIGYNIA.

Euphorbia officinalis

## CL.—ICOSANDRIA.

## ORD.—MONOGYNIA.

Myrtus pimenta

Prunus lauro-cerasus

Amygdalus communis

Eugenia caryophyllata

## ORD.—POLYGYNIA.

Rosa centifolia

Rosa rubra

Tormentilla erecta

## CL.—POLYANDRIA

## ORD.—MONOGYNIA

Papaver somniferum

## ORD.—TRIGYNIA.

Aconitum napellus

## ORD.—POLYGYNIA.

Helleborus niger

## CL.—DIDYNAMIA.

## ORD.—GYMNOSPERMIA.

Hyssopus officinalis

Mentha piperita

Mentha viridis

Mentha pulegium

Lavandula spica

## ORD.—ANGIOSPERMIA.

Digitalis purpurea

## CL.—TETRADYNAMIA.

## ORD.—SILICULOSE.

Cochlearia armoracia

## ORD.—SILIQUOSE.

Sinapis alba

## CL.—MONADELPHIA.

## ORD.—TRIANDRIA.

Tamarindus Indica

## ORD.—POLYANDRIA.

Althæa officinalis

Malva sylvestris

## CL.—DIADELPHIA.

## ORD.—OCTANDRIA.

Polygala senega

## ORD.—DECANDRIA.

Pterocarpus santolinus

Pterocarpus draco

Dolichos pruriens

Geoffrœa inermis

Glycyrrhiza glabra

Astragalus tragacantha

## CL.—POLYADELPHIA.

## ORD.—ICOSANDRIA.

Citrus aurantium

Citrus medica

## ORD.—POLYANDRIA.

Melaleuca leucadendron



## CL.—SYNGENESIA.

## ORD.—POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS.

Lactuca virosa

## ORD.—POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

Artemisia santonica

Artemisia absinthium

Anthemis nobilis

Anthemis Pyrethrum

Arnica montana

## CL.—GYNANDRIA.

## ORD.—DIANDRIA.

Orchis mascula

## ORD.—HEXANDRIA.

Aristolochia serpentaria

## ORD.—POLYANDRIA.

Arum maculatum

## CL.—MONOECIA.

## ORD.—POLYANDRIA.

Quercus pedunculata

Quercus cerris

## ORD.—MONADELPHIA.

Pinus balsamea

Pinus larix

Pinus sylvestris

Pinus abies

Pinus picea

Croton eluteria

Ricinus communis

## ORD.—SYNGENESIA.

Momordica elaterium

Cucumis colocynthis

Bryonia alba

## CL.—DIOECIA.

## ORD.—PENTANDRIA.

Pistacia lentiscus

Humulus lupulus

## ORD.—HEXANDRIA.

Smilax sarsaparilla

## ORD.—MONODELPHIA.

Juniperus communis

Juniperus sabina

Myristica moschata

## CL.—POLYGAMIA.

## ORD.—MONOECIA.

Veratrum album

Stalagmitis cambogioides

Mimosa nilotica

Mimosa catechu

## ORD.—DIOECIA.

Fraxinus ornus

## CL.—CRYPTOGAMIA.

## ORD.—FILICES.

Polypodium filix mas

Cycas circinalis

## ORD.—ALGÆ.

Lichen Islandicus

Ammoniacum

Sagapenum

Myrrha

Kino

Angustura

Colombo

## II. ANIMALIA.

## CLASSIS.—MAMMALIA.

Moschus

Castoreum

Cornu cervi

Sevum ceti

Axungia porcina

## CL.—PISCES.

Ichthyocolla

## CL.—INSECTA.

Meloe vesicatorius

Cera

Coccinella

Lapilli et chelæ cancrorum

## CL.—VERMES.

Os sapiæ

Corallium

Spongia



## III. CHEMICA.

## CLASSIS I.—SALES.

## ORDO.—ACIDA.

Acidum sulphuricum  
nitrosum  
nitricum  
muriaticum  
oxy-muriaticum  
phosphoricum  
carbonicum  
aceticum  
tartaricum  
citricum  
benzoicum

## ORD.—ALKALIA.

Potassa  
Soda  
Ammonia

## ORD.—SALES NEUTRI.

Sulphas potassae  
Sulphas sodae  
Nitras potassae  
Murias sodae  
Murias ammoniae  
Oxy-murias potassae  
Phosphas sodae  
Carbonas potassae  
Sub-carbonas potassae  
Super-carbonas potassae  
Carbonas sodae  
Sub-carbonas sodae  
Super-carbonas sodae  
Carbonas ammoniae  
Sub-carbonas ammoniae  
Sub-boras sodae  
Acetas potassae  
Acetas ammoniae  
Super-tartras potassae  
Tartras potassae  
Tartras potassae et sodae  
Citras potassae  
Citras ammoniae

## CL. II.—TERRÆ.

Calx  
Carbonas calcis  
Murias calcis  
Phosphas calcis

Baryta  
Murias barytae

Magnesia  
Carbonas magnesiæ  
Sulphas magnesiæ  
Murias magnesiæ

Argilla  
Super-sulphas argillae et potassae

## CL. III. INFLAMMABILIA.

Sulphur  
Sulphuretum potassae  
Hydro-sulphuretum ammoniae

Phosphorus

Carbo

Petroleum

Alcohol  
Æther sulphuricus  
Æther nitricus

## CL. IV.—METALLA.

Argentum  
Nitras argenti

Hydrargyrum  
Oxidum hydrargyri per triturationem  
Oxidum hydrargyri cinereum  
Oxidum hydrargyri rubrum  
Sub-sulphas hydrargyri flavus  
Nitras hydrargyri  
Sub-nitras hydrargyri ruber  
Murias hydrargyri corrosivus  
Murias hydrargyri mitis  
Murias hydrargyri et ammoniae  
Acetas hydrargyri  
Sulphuretum hydrargyri nigrum  
Sulphuretum hydrargyri rubrum

Ferrum  
Oxidum ferri nigrum  
Oxidum ferri rubrum  
Sulphas ferri  
Murias ferri  
Murias ferri et ammoniae  
Carbonas ferri  
Acetas ferri



Tartras ferri et potassæ  
Carbonas ferri et potassæ

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Cuprum  
Sulphas cupri  
Sub-acetas cupri  
Ammoniaretum cupri

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Plumbum  
Oxidum plumbi semi-vitreum  
Sub-acetas plumbi  
Acetas plumbi  
Super-acetas plumbi

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Stannum

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Zincum  
Oxidum zinci  
Carbonas zinci  
Sulphas zinci  
Acetas zinci

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Bismuthum

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Antimonium  
Sulphuretum antimonii  
Oxidum antimonii sulphuretum  
Oxidum antimonii hydro-sulphuretum  
Oxidum antimonii vitrificatum  
Oxidum antimonii album  
Oxidum antimonii cum phosphate  
calcis

Murias antimonii  
Tartras antimonii et potassæ

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Arsenicum  
Oxidum arsenici album  
Arsenias potassæ

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#### CL. V.—AQUÆ.

Aqua pura

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Aquæ minerales

carbonatæ  
salinæ  
sulphuræ  
ferruginæ

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Aqua marina

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#### CL. VI.—GASEA.

Gas oxygenium  
Gas oxidum nitrosum  
Gas nitrogenium  
Gas hydrogenium  
Gas acidum carbonicum  
Gas hydrogenium carburetum

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#### ELECTRICITAS.

#### GALVANISMUS.



# TABLES

OF

## CHANGED NAMES

*In the Edinburgh and London Pharmacopœias.*

TABLE I.

<i>Old Names.</i>	<i>Names in the Ed. Pb.</i>	<i>Names in the Lond. Pb.</i>
Acetum distillatum	Acidum acetosum distillatum	Acidum aceticum
Acidum vitriolicum	sulphuricum.	sulphuricum
Ærugo aeris	Sub-acetis cupri	Sub-acetas cupri impura
Æthiops mineralis	Sulphuretum hydrargyri nigrum	
Æther vitriolicus	Æther sulphuricus	Æther sulphuricus
Alkali fixum fossile	Soda	Soda
vegetabile	Potassa	Potassa
volatile	Ammonia	Ammonia
Alumen	Sulphas aluminae	Super-sulphas aluminae et potassae
Ammonia præparata	Carbonas ammoniae	Ammoniae carbonas
Antimonium præparatum	Sulphuretum antimonii præparatum	Antimonii sulphuretum
Antimonium calcareo-phosphoratum	Oxidum antimonii cum phosphate calcis	Pulvis antimonialis
muriatum	Murias antimonii	
tartarisatum	Tartris antimonii	Antimonium tartarizatum
vitrificatum	Oxidum antimonii cum sulphure vitrificatum	
Aqua ammoniae acetatae causticae	Aqua acetitis ammoniae ammoniae	Liquor acetatis ammoniae ammoniae
cupri vitriolati composita	Solutio sulphatis cupri composita	
fortis	Acidum nitrosum dilutum	Acidum nitrosum dilutum
lixivia caustica	Aquapotassae	Liquor potassae
lithargyri acetati composita		plumbi acetatis dilutus
sappharina styptica	Solutio sulphatis cupri comp. vitrificatum	Liquor cupri ammoniati



<i>Old Names.</i>	<i>Names in the Edin. Pb.</i>	<i>Names in the Lond. Pb.</i>
Argentum nitratum	Nitras argenti	Argenti nitras
Balsamum canadense	Resina liquida pini balsa- meae	Terebinthina canadensis
anodynum	Tinctura saponis cum opio	
saponaceum	saponis	Linimentum saponis com- positum
sulphuris	Oleum sulphuratum	Oleum sulphuratum
traumaticum	Tinctura benzoes comp.	Tinctura benzoini comp.
Butyrum antimonii	Murias antimonii	
Calaminaris lapis	Carbonas zinci impurus	Calamina
Calomelas	Sub-murias hydrargyri	Hydrargyri sub-murias
Calx hydrargyri alba		Hydrargyrius praecipitatus albus
Causticum commune acer- rimum	Potassa	Potassa fusa
mi- tius	Potassa cum calce	Potassa cum calce
Cancrorum lapilli	Carbonas calcis durior	
Causticum lunare	Nitras argenti	Argenti nitras
Cerussa	Oxidum plumbi album	Plumbi carbonas
Cerussa acetata	Acetis plumbi	super-acetas
Cinnabaris factitia	Sulphuretum hydrargyri rubrum	Hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum
Confectio cardiaca	Electuarium aromaticu m catechu	Confectio aromatica
japonica		
Crocus, antimonii, vel cro- cus metallorum	Oxidum antimonii cum sulphure per nitratem potassae	
Creta praeparata	Carbonas calcis mollior	
Cuprum ammoniacum	Ammoniaetum cupri	Cuprum ammoniatum
vitriolatum	Sulphas cupri	Cupri sulphas
Crystalli tartari	Super-tartris potassae	Potassae super-tartras
Decoctum album		Mistura cornu usti
chamaemeli, vel commune	Decoctum anthemidis no- bilis	
lignorum	guaiaci comp.	
pro enemate		malvae comp.
fomento		papaveris
Elaterium	Succus spissatus momor- dicae elaterii	
Electuarium lenitivum	Electuarium cassiae sennae	Confectio sennae
thebaicum	opiatum	opii
Elixir paregoricum	Tinctura opii ammoniata	Tinct. camphorae comp.
proprietas	aloes cum myr- rha	Tinctura aloes composita
vitrioli		
cum	aloes aetherea	
sacrum	rhei et aloes	
salutis	Tinct. cassiae sennae comp.	Tinctura sennae
stomachicum	gentianae comp.	gentianae comp.
vitrioli acidum	Acidum sulphuricum aro- maticum	
Amplastrum adhaesivum	Emplastrum resinosum	Emplastrum resinae
attrahens	simplex	cerae
cantharidum	meloes vesi- catorii	lyttae
cereum	simplex	cerae



<i>Old Names.</i>	<i>Names in the Edin. Ph.</i>	<i>Names in the Lond. Ph.</i>
Emplastrum commune	Emplastrum oxidi plumbi semivitrei	mplastrum plumbi
lithargyri	oxidi plumbi semivitrei	plumbi semivitrei
roborans	ferri rubri	
vesicatorium	meles vesicatorii	cantharidis
Emulsio communis	Emulsio amygdalae communis	Mistura amygdalae
Extractum catharticum		Extractum colocynthidis compositum
Ferri rubigo squamae	Carbonas ferri praeparatus	
Ferrum ammoniatum vitriolatum	Ferri oxidum nigrum	
	Murias ammoniacae et ferri	Ferrum ammoniatum
	Sulphas ferri	Ferri sulphas
	Oxidum ferri rubrum	
Flores benzoini	Acidum benzoicum	Acidum benzoicum
martiales	Murias ammoniacae et ferri	Ferrum ammoniatum
sulphuris	Sulphur sublimatum	Sulphur sublimatum
zinci	Oxidum zinci	Zinci oxydum
Hepar sulphuris	Sulphuretum potassae	Potassae sulphuretum
Hiera picra		Pulvis aloes cum canella
Hydrargyrum acetatum calcinatum	Acetis hydrargyri	Hydrargyri oxydum rubrum
		oxymurias
muriatus corrosivus	Murias hydrargyri	
	Sub-murias hydrargyri	sub-murias
praecipitatus	praecipitatus	
nitratus ruber	Oxidum hydrargyri per acidum nitricum	nitrico-oxydum
praecipitatus cinereus	Oxidum hydrargyri cinereum	oxydum cinereum
sulphuratus niger	Sulphuretum hydrargyri nigrum	
sulphuratus ruber		sulphuretum rubrum
vitriolatus flavus	Sub-sulphas hydrargyri flavus	
Infusum amarum rosarum	Infusum gentianae comp. rosae gallicae	Infusum gentianae comp. rosae
Julepum e camphora		Mistura camphorae
Kali	Potassa	Potassa
Lac sulphuris amygdalae ammoniaci assafoetidae guaiaci	Emulsio amygdalae	Sulphur praecipitatum Mistura amygdalae ammoniaci Mistura assafoetidae Mistura guaiaci
Laudanum liquidum	Tinctura opii	Tinctura opii
Linimentum anodynum aquae calcis opiatum saponaceum	Tinctura saponis cum opio Oleum lini cum calce Tinctura saponis cum opio saponis	Linimentum saponis compositum
volatile	Oleum ammoniatum	ammoniacae sub-carbonatis



<i>Old Names.</i>	<i>Names in the Elin. Pb.</i>	<i>Names in the Lond. Ph.</i>
Lithargyrus	Oxidum plumbi semivit.	Plumbi oxydum semivit.
Lixiva	Potassa	Potassa
Lixivium causticum tartari	Aqua potassae	Liquor potassae sub-carbonatis
Magnesia alba	Carbonas magnesia	Magnesiae carbonas
usta	Magnesia	Magnesia
vitriolata	Sulphas magnesia	Magnesiae sulphas
Mel Ægyptiacum		Linimentum aeruginis
rosaceum		Mel rosae
acetatum		Oxymel
Mercurius	Hydrargyrus	Hydrargyrus
calcinatus		Hydrargyri oxyd. rubrum
corrosivus sublimatus	Murias hydrargyri	oxymurias
ruber	Oxidum hydrargyri rubrum per acidum nitricum	nitrico-oxyd.
praecipitatus		
dulcis sublimatus	Sub-murias hydrargyri	sub-murias
emeticus flavus praecipitatus albus	Sub-sulphas hydrargyri	
Minium	Oxidum plumbi rubrum	Hydrargyrus praecipitatus albus
Natron	Soda	Soda
Nitrum	Nitras potassae	Potassae nitras
Oleum terebinthinae	Oleum volatile pini	Oleum terebinthinae
Oxymel aeruginis		Linimentum aeruginis
Philonium Londinense		Confectio opii
Pilulae cupri gummosae rufi thebaicae	Pilulae ammoniaretii cupri aloes cum myrrha opiatae	Pilulae galbani composita aloes cum myrrha saponis cum opio
Potio cretacea	Potio carbonatis calcis	Mistura cretae
Pulvis antimonialis	Oxidum antimonii cum phosphate calcis	Pulvis antimonialis
Pulvis e bolo compositus cum opio cretaceus	Pulvis carbonatis calcis compositus ipecacuanhae et opii	Pulvis cretae compositus cum opio cretae compositus ipecacuanhae compositus
doveri		
Pulvis sternutatorius stypticus	Pulvis asari compositus sulphatis aluminae compositus	
Resina alba		Resina pini
Rubigo ferri praeparata	Carbonas ferri praeparatus	
Saccharum saturni	Acetis plumbi	Plumbi super-acetas
Sal absinthii	Carbonas potassae sodae potassae	Potassae sub-carbonas Sodae sub-carbonas Potassae sub-carbonas
alkalinus fixus fossilis		
alkalinus fixus vegetabilis		
ammoniacus	Murias ammoniae	Ammoniae murias
volatilis	Carbonas ammoniae	carbonas
catharticus amarus	Sulphas magnesia sodae	Magnesiae sulphas Sodae sulphas
glauberi		
cornu cervi	Carbonas ammoniae	Ammoniae carbonas



<i>Old Names.</i>	<i>Names in the Edin. Pb.</i>	<i>Names in the Lond. P<sup>b</sup>.</i>
Sal diureticus glauberi marinus martis polychrestus  upellensis tartari	Acetis potassae Sulphas sodae Murias sodae Sulphas ferri Sulphas potassae cum sulphure Tartris potassae et sodae Carbonas potassae	Potassae acetas Sodae sulphas murias Ferri sulphas  Soda tartarizata Potassae sub-carbonas Liquor plumbi acetatis Sodae sub-carbonas murias
Saturni extractum Soda purificata muriata phosphorata tartarisata vitriolata	Murias sodae Phosphas sodae Tartris potassae et sodae Sulphas sodae	Soda tartarizata Sodae sulphas Spiritus aetheris sulphurici
Spiritus aetheris vitriolici  ammoniae  aromaticus  foetidus  camphoratus cornu cervi  mindereri  nitri dulcis glauberi salis ammoniaci salis marini glauberi vinosus camphoratus rectificatus tenuior vitrioli dulcis volatilis aromaticus foetidus	Aether sulphuricus cum alcohole Alcohol ammoniatum  aromaticum  foetidum Tinctura camphorae Aqua carbonatis ammoniae acetitis ammoniae Spiritus aetheris nitrosi Acidum nitrosum Aqua ammoniae Acidum muriaticum Tinctura camphorae Alcohol dilutum Aether sulphuricus cum alcohole Alcohol ammoniatum aromaticum foetidum Succus cochleariae compositus	ammoniae  aromaticus  foetidus camphorae Liquor ammoniae carbonatis acetatis Spiritus aetheris nitrici Liquor ammoniae Acidum muriaticum Spiritus camphorae rectificatus tenuio aetheris sulphurici ammoniae aromaticus foetidus
Succi ad scorbuticos	Succus cochleariae compositus	
Sulphur antimonii praecipitatum auratum antimonii	Sulphuretum antimonii praecipitatum	Antimonii sulphuretum praecipitatum
Sulphuris flores	Sulphur sublimatum	Sulphur sublimatum
Syrupus balsamicus e meconio	Syrupus toluidiferae balsami papaveris somniferi	Syrupus toltanus papaveris
Tartarus crudus	Super-tartris potassae impurus	
Tartari crystalli	potassae	Potassae super-tartras
Tartarus emeticus	Tartris antimonii	Antimonium tartarizatum
Tartarum solubile vitriolatum	potassae Sulphas potassae	Potassae tartras sulphas



<i>Old Names.</i>	<i>Names in the Edin. Pb.</i>	<i>Names in the Lond. Pb.</i>
Tinctura aloes vitriolata	Tinctura aloes aetherea	Tinctura gentianae com-
amara	gentianae com-	posita
aromatica	cinnamomi com-	cinnamomi com-
cantharidum	posita	posita
ferri	meloës vesicatorii	lyttæ
foetida	muriatis ferri	ferri muriatis
	ferulæ assæfoe-	assæfoetidæ
	tidæ	
guaiacina volati-	guaiaci ammoni-	guaiaci ammoni-
lis	ata	ata
japonica	mimosæ catechu	catechu
martis	muriatis ferri	ferri muriatis
melampodii	hellebori nigri	hellebori nigri
opii camphorata		camphoræ com-
		posita
rhei amari	rhei et gentianæ	
rosarum	Infusum rosarum	Infusum rosæ
sacra	Vinum aloës socotorinæ	Vinum aloës
thebaica	Tinctura opii	Tinctura opii
tolutana	toluiferæ balsami	
valerianæ vola-		valerianæ am-
tilis		moniata
Trochisci arabici	Trochisci gummosi	
Turpethum minarale	Sub-sulphas hydrargyri	
	flavus	
Tutia	Oxidum zinci impurum	
Unguentum album	Unguentum oxidi plumbi	
	albi	
basilicum fla-	resinosum	Ceratum resinæ flavæ
vum		
coeruleum	hydrargyri	Unguentum hydrargyri
citrinum	nitratæ hy-	ni-
	drargyri	tratis
epispasticum	pulveris me-	Ceratum lyttæ
fortius	loës vesicatorii	
	infusi meloës	
mi-	vesicatorii	
tius	acetitis plum-	Ceratum plumbi super-
saturninum	bi	acetatis
Vinum amarum	Vinum gentianæ compo-	
	situm	
antimoniale	tartritis antimonii	Liquor antimonii tartari-
		zati
chalybeatum		Vinum ferri
Vitriolum album	Sulphas zinci	Zinci sulphas
Vitriolum coeruleum	Sulphas cupri	Cupri sulphas
viride	ferri	Ferri sulphas
Vitrum antimonii	Oxidum antimonii cum	
	sulphure vitrificatum	
Zincum ustum	Oxidum zinci	Zinci oxydum
vitriolatum	Sulphas zinci	sulphas



TABLE II.

[illegible]



<i>'Names in the Ed. Ph.</i>	<i>Names in the Lond. Ph.</i>	<i>Old Names.</i>
Emplastrum plumbi semivitrei	Emplastrum plumbi	Emplastrum commune
resinosum simplex	resinae cerae	adhaesivum cereum
Emulsio amygdalæ communis	Mistura amygdalæ	Emulsio communis
Murias ammoniacæ et ferri	Ammoniacæ murias	Sal ammoniacus
antimonii	Ferrum ammoniatum	Flores martiales
hydrargyri	Hydrargyri oxymurias	Butyrum antimonii
sodæ	Sodæ murias	Hydrargyrus muriatus corrosivus
Nitras argenti	Argenti nitras	Sal marinus
potassæ	Potassæ nitras	Causticum lunare
Oleum ammoniatum lini cum calce sulphuratum	Linimentum ammoniacæ	Nitrum
Oxidum antimonii cum phosphate calcis	Oleum sulphuratum	Linimentum volatile aquæ calcis
Oxidum antimonii cum sulphure per nitratem potassæ	Pulvis antimonialis	Balsamum sulphuris
Oxidum antimonii cum sulphure vitrificatum		Antimonium calcareo-phosphoratum
Oxidum ferri nigrum rubrum		Crocus antimonii, vel crocus metallorum
hydrargyri per acidum nitricum	Hydrargyri nitrico-oxidum	Vitrum antimonii
hydrargyri cinereum	oxidum cinereum	Ferri squamæ
plumbi album rubrum semivitreum	Plumbi sub-carbonas	Ferrum vitriolatum ustum
zinci impurum	oxydum semivitreum	Hydrargyrus nitratus ruber
Phosphas sodæ	Zinci oxydum	praecipitatus cinereus
Pini abietis resina balsameæ resina laricis oleum	Pix arida	Cerussa
Potassa	Terebinthina canadensis	Minium
cum calce	Oleum terebinthinæ	Lithargyrus
Potio carbonatis calcis	Potassa	Flores zinci
Pulvis carbonatis calcis compositus	Potassa cum calce	Tutia
Soda	Mistura cretæ	Soda phosphorata
Solutio sulphatis cupri composita	Pulvis cretæ compositus	Pix Burgundica
Spiritus ætheris nitrosi	Soda	Balsamum canadense
Sub acetæ cupri	Spiritus ætheris nitrici	Oleum terebinthinæ
Sub-murias hydrargyri	Ærugo	{ Alkali fixum vegetabile
	Hydrargyri sub-murias	{ Causticum commune acerrimum
		Causticum commune mitius
		Potio cretacea
		Pulvis cretaceus
		Alkali fixum fossile
		Aqua styptica
		Spiritus nitri dulcis
		Ærugo aeris
		{ Calomelas
		{ Hydrargyrus muriatus mitis.



<i>Names in the Ed. Ph.</i>	<i>Names in the Lond. Ph.</i>	<i>Old Names.</i>
Sub-sulphas hydrargyri		Turpethum minerale
Sulphas aluminæ	Alumen	Alumen
cupri	Cupri sulphas	Vitriolum coeruleum
ferri	Ferri sulphas	{ Sal maritis
magnesiae	Magnesiae sulphas	{ Vitriolum viride
potassae	Potassae sulphas	Sal catharticus amarus
potassae cum sulphure		Tartarum vitriolatum
sodae	Sodae sulphas	Sal polychrestus
zinci	Zinci sulphas	glauberi
Sulphur sublimatum	Sulphur sublimatum	Vitriolum album
Sulphuretum antimonii	Antimonii sulphuretum	Flores sulphuris
antimonii		Antimonium
praecipitatum	sulphuretum	{ Sulphur antimonii praecipitatum
hydrargyri	praecipitatum	{      auratum antimonii
nigrum		Aethiops mineralis
rubrum	Hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum	Cinnabaris factitia
potassae	Potassae sulphuretum	Hepar sulphuris
Syrupus toluiferae balsami	Syrupus toluianus	Syrupus balsamicus
Super-tartris potassae	Potassae super-tartras	Tartari crystalli
Tartris antimonii	Antimonium tartarisatum	Tartarus emeticus
potassae	Potassae tartras	Tartarum solubile
potassae et sodae	Soda tartarizata	Sal rupellensis
Tinctura benzoës composita	Tinctura benzoini composita	Balsamum traumaticum
camphorae	Spiritus camphorae	Spiritus vinosus camphoratus
muriatis ferri	ferri muriatis	Tinctura martis
opii ammoniata	camphorae composita	Elixir paragoricum
saponis	Linimentum saponis	Linimentum saponaceum
saponis cum opio		{      opiatum
Unguentum nitratis hydrargyri	Unguentum hydrargyri nitratis	{      anodynum
acetitis plumbi	Ceratum plumbi super-acetatis	Unguentum citrinum
pulveris meloës	lyttæ	saturninum
vesicatorii	resinae	epispasticum
resinosum		fortius
		basilicum



# TABLE

## OF THE

### DOSES OF MEDICINES.

Acetis ammoniac, uncia dimidia—drachma una.	Antimonii sulphuretum praecipitatum, grana duo—grana quinque.
hydrargyri, granum unum—grana duo.	Aqua acetitis ammoniac, uncia dimidia—uncia una.
potassae, drachma dimidia—drachma una.	ammoniac, guttae quindecim—triginta.
Acetum scillae maritimae, drachma dimidia—drachma una.	calcis, libra in dies.
colchici, drachma una.	carbonatis ammoniac, drachma dimidia.
Acidum muriaticum, guttae viginti—triginta.	potassae, drachma dimidia.
nitricum, drachma dimidia.	super-carbonatis potassae, librae duo in dies.
sulphuricum aromaticum, guttae viginti—triginta.	super-carbonatis sodae, librae duo in dies.
dilutum, guttae viginti.	Arbutus uva ursi, scrupulus—drachma dimidia.
Aconitum napellus, grana duo.	Aristolochia serpentaria, drachma dimidia.
Aether nitrosus, drachma dimidia.	Arnica montana, grana duo—quinque.
sulphuricus, drachma dimidia.	Arsenica solutio, guttae quatuor ter in dies.
Aethiops mineralis, grana decem.	Artemisia santonica, scrupulus—drachma dimidia.
Alcohol ammoniatum aromaticum, guttae viginti—triginta.	Assa foetida, grana decem—scrupulus.
foetidum, drachma dimidia.	Atropa belladonna, granum unum.
Allium sativum, drachma una.	Balsamum Copaiba, drachma dimidia
Aloe perfoliata, grana decem.	Peruvianum, grana decem.
Alumen, grana quinque—decem.	Belladonna, granum unum.
Ammoniacetum cupri, grana dimidium—granum unum.	Bubon galbanum, drachma dimidia.
Amomum zingiber, grana decem—drachma dimidia.	Callicocca ipecacuanha, grana quindecim.
Ammoniacum, grana decem—scrupulus.	Canctorum chelae, drachma una.
Angustura, drachma dimidia.	lapilli, drachma una.
Anthemis nobilis, drachma dimidia.	Calomelas, grana una—decem.
Antimonii tartris, granum unum—grana tria.	Camphora, grana quinque—scrupulus.
oxidum cum phosphate calcis, grana quinque—decem.	Cantharis, granum unum.
	Carbonas ammoniac, scrupulus—drachma dimidia.



Carbonas calcis praeparatus, drachma una	Extractum anthemidis nobilis, grana decem—scrupulus.
ferri praecipitatus, grana decem.	aloes, grana quinque—decem.
praeparatus, grana decem—scrupulus.	cascarillae, scrupulus.
magnesia, drachma dimidia	catharticum, grana quinque—decem
potassae, grana decem.	chamaemeli, grana decem—scrupulus.
sodae, grana decem.	cinchonae, grana decem.
Cascarilla drachma dimidia.	colocynthis compositum, grana quinque—decem.
Castoreum, scrupulus—drachma dimidia.	convulvi jalapae, grana decem.
Catechu, grana decem—scrupulus.	corticis Peruviani, grana decem.
Cicuta, grana tria.	hellebori nigri, grana decem.
Cinchona Caribaea, drachma dimidia.	haematoxyli Campechensis, grana decem—scrupulus.
officinalis, drachma dimidia	humuli, grana quinque—quindecim.
Colocynthis, grana duo—quinque.	jalapae, grana decem.
Colomba, scrupulus.	opii, granum unum—duo.
Conium maculatum, grana tria.	rhei, grana decem—drachma dimidia.
Contrayerva, scrupulus.	Ferri limatura purificata, drachma una.
Convolvulus jalapa, drachma dimidia.	carbonas, grana decem—drachma dimidia.
scammonia, grana tria—quinque.	sulphas, granum unum—grana duo.
Cortex Peruvianus, drachma dimidia.	tartaras, grana duo—decem.
Cremor tartari, uncia dimidia—uncia una.	Ferrum ammoniatum, grana quinque.
Creta praeparata, drachma una.	Galbanum, scrupulus—drachma dimidia.
Cuprum ammoniacum, grana dimidia—granum unum.	Gambogia, grana quinque.
Cusparia febrifuga, drachma dimidia.	Guaiacum officinale, grana decem—scrupulus.
Decoctum aloes, unciae duae.	Hydrargyrus calcinatus, granum unum.
cinchonae officinalis, unciae quatuor ter in dies.	cum creta, grana duo—decem.
daphnes mezerei, libra in dies.	magnesia, grana duo—decem.
digitalis, uncia una.	Hydrargyri acetas, grana duo.
geoffraeae inermis, unciae duae.	sub-murias, granum unum—grana decem.
lignorum, librae duae in dies.	murias, granum dimidium in dies.
sarsaparillae, librae duae in dies.	oxidum cinereum, granum unum—grana duo.
Digitalis purpurea, granum unum.	Hydro-sulphuretum ammoniae, guttae quinque—decem.
Dolichos pruriens, grana quinque—decem.	Hyosciamus niger, granum unum—grana duo.
Dorstenia contrayerva, drachma dimidia.	Infusum amarum, unciae duae bis terve in dies.
Elaterium, granum unum.	anthemidis, unciae tres bis in dies.
Electuarium cassiae sennae, uncia una.	columbae, unciae duae.
catechu, drachma dimidia.	
lenitivum, uncia una.	
opiatum, drachma dimidia.	
scammonii, drachma dimidia.	
Elixir sacrum, drachmae sex.	
Emulsio amygdalis communis, librae duae in dies.	
camphorata, unciae quatuor in dies.	



Infusum caryophyllorum, uncia una.	Oleum volatile juniperi communis, guttae quinque.
cascarillae, unciae duae.	menthae piperitae, guttae duae—quinque.
cuspariae, unciae duae.	Opium, granum unum.
catechu, uncia tertia quaque hora.	Oxidum antimonii cum phosphate calcis, grana quinque—decem.
cinchonae officinalis, unciae duae.	hydrargyri cinereum, granum unum—grana duo.
digitalis purpureae, uncia una bis in dies.	zinci, grana duo—quinque.
gentianae luteae, unciae duae bis terve in dies.	Oxymel scillae, drachma una—drachmae duae.
japonicum, uncia tertia quaque hora.	Oxymurias potassae, grana decem bis in dies.
lini, librae duae in dies.	Phosphas sodae, uncia una.
rhei palmati, unciae quatuor.	Pilulae aloes, grana decem.
sennae, unciae quatuor.	cum assafoetida, grana decem.
tamarindi Indici cum senna, unciae sex.	colocyntide, grana quinque—decem.
quassiae, unciae duae.	myrrha, grana decem.
valerianae, unciae duae.	ammoniaretii cupri, pilula una mane et vespere.
Ipecacuanha, grana quindecim.	assafoetidae compositae, grana decem.
Jalapa, drachma dimidia.	galbani compositae, grana decem.
Kino, grana decem—scrupulus.	hydrargyri, pilula una ter in dies.
Lac ammoniaci, uncia una.	myrrhae compositae, grana decem.
Lactuca virosa, grana duo.	opiatae, grana quinque—decem.
Laudanum liquidum, guttae viginti quinque.	rhei compositae, grana decem.
Liquor arsenicalis, guttae quatuor ter in dies.	scillae, grana decem.
antimonii tartarizati, uncia dimidia—uncia una.	saponis cum opio, grana quinque.
ferri alkalini, guttae decem ter quaterve in dies.	e styrace, grana quinque.
hydrargyri oxymuriatis, drachma una—duo.	cambogiae, grana decem.
Lixivium causticum, guttae viginti bis in dies.	ferri cum myrrha, grana quinque—decem.
Magnesia, scrupulus unus.	hydrargyri sub-muriatis, pilula una mane et vespere.
Manna, uncia una.	Pulvis aloes compositus, grana decem—quindecim.
Mel scillae, drachma una—drachmae duae.	antimonialis, grana quinque—decem.
Meloe vesicatorius, granum unum.	aromaticus, grana quinque—decem.
Mistura ammoniaci, uncia una bis terve in dies.	carbonatis calcis compositus, drachma una.
assafoetidae, uncia una bis terve in dies.	cretae compositus, drachma dimidia.
ferri composita, uncia bis in dies.	cum opio, scrupulus—drachma dimidia.
hydrargyri corrosivus, granum dimidium in dies.	contrayervae compositus, drachma dimidia.
guaiaci, uncia bis in dies.	cornu usti cum opio, grana decem.
camphorae, unciae duae.	doveri, grana decem—scrupulus.
cretae, unciae duae bis in dies.	
Moschus, grana decem—scrupulus.	
Murias ammoniaci et ferri, grana quinque.	
Myrrha, grana decem—scrupulus.	
Nitrum, grana decem—scrupulus.	
Oleum ricini, uncia una.	
volatile anisi, guttae quinque—decem.	
carui, guttae quinque.	



# 276 TABLE OF THE DOSES OF MEDICINES.

<b>Pulvis</b> ipecacuanhae et opii, grana decem—scrupulus.	<b>Sulphas</b> potassae, drachma una—drachmae duae.
jalapae compositus, drachma dimidia—drachma una.	sodae, uncia una—unciae duae.
opiatu8, grana decem.	zinci, grana quinque—decem.
scammonii compositus, grana decem.	<b>Sulphur</b> , drachmae duae—uncia dimidia.
<b>Rheum</b> palmatum, scrupulus—drachma dimidia.	antimonii praecipitatum, grana quinque.
<b>Rhus</b> toxicodendron, granum unum.	<b>Sulphuretum</b> antimonii praeparatum, grana decem—drachma dimidia.
<b>Rubia</b> tinctorum, drachma dimidia.	praecipitatum, grana quinque.
<b>Rubigo</b> ferri praeparata, grana decem—triginta.	hydrargyri nigrum, grana decem.
<b>Sagapenum</b> , grana decem—viginti.	potassae, grana decem—viginti.
<b>Santonium</b> , drachma dimidia.	<b>Super-sulphas</b> aluminae et potassae, grana quinque—decem.
<b>Scammonium</b> , grana quinque—decem.	<b>Super-tartris</b> potassae, uncia dimidia—uncia una.
<b>Scilla</b> exsiccata, granum unum—grana duo.	<b>Swietenia</b> febrifuga, drachma dimidia.
<b>Serpentaria</b> virginiana, scrupulus—drachma dimidia.	mahagoni, drachma dimidia.
<b>Sinapis</b> alba, uncia dimidia.	<b>Syrupus</b> colchici autumnalis, uncia dimidia.
<b>Solutio</b> muriatis barytae, guttae decem bis in dies.	opii, uncia una.
muriatis calcis, guttae viginti.	papaveris somniferi, uncia una.
<b>Spiritus</b> aetheris nitrosi, drachma dimidia.	ramni cathartici, uncia una.
aetheris vitriolici, drachma dimidia.	scillae maritimae, drachmae duae—uncia dimidia.
ammoniacae, drachma dimidia.	<b>Tartarus</b> emeticus, granum unum.
aromaticus, drachma dimidia.	<b>Tartarum</b> solubile, uncia una.
foetidus, drachma dimidia.	<b>Tartris</b> antimonii, granum unum.
anisi, uncia dimidia.	potassae, uncia una.
lavandulae composita, drachma dimidia—drachma una.	et sodae, uncia una.
nitri dulcis, drachma dimidia.	<b>Tinctura</b> aloes aetherea, drachma una mane et vespere.
<b>Stannum</b> , drachma dimidia—drachmae duae.	aloes, drachmae duae.
<b>Succus</b> spissatus aconiti napelli, granum unum.	angusturae, drachmae duae.
atropae belladonae, granum unum.	assae foetidae, drachma una.
conii maculati, grana duo.	camphorae composita, drachmae duae—uncia dimidia.
hyoscyami nigri, granum unum—grana duo.	cantharidum, guttae quindecim.
lactucae virosae, grana quinque.	castorei, drachma una.
momordicae elaterii, granum unum.	castorei composita, drachma dimidia.
<b>Sulphas</b> cupri, granum unum—grana duo.	catechu, drachma una.
ferri, granum unum—grana quinque.	cinchonae, drachma duae.
magnesiae, uncia una—unciae duae.	composita, drachma una—drachmae duae.
	colombae, drachmae duae.
	convolvuli jalapae, uncia dimidia.
	digitalis purpureae, guttae decem—quindecim.
	ferri acetatis, drachma dimidia.
	ferri ammoniati, drachma dimidia.



Tinctura ferri muriati, guttae decem-viginti.	Tinctura rhei composita, uncia una.
gentianae composita, drachmae duae.	scillae, drachma dimidia.
guaiaci, drachmae duae.	sennae, uncia una.
guaiaci ammoniata, drachma.	valerianae ammoniata, drachma dimidia.
hellebori nigri, drachma una.	veratri albi, guttae quinque.
humuli, drachma dimidia—drachma una.	Trochisci glycyrrhizae cum opio, drachma in dies.
hyoscyami nigri, drachma dimidia.	Uva ursae, scrupulus—drachma dimidia.
jalapae, drachmae duae.	Valeriana officinalis, scrupulus unus—drachma una.
japonica, drachma una.	Vinum aloes socotorinae, uncia una.
kinò, drachma una.	antimoniale, drachmae duae—sex.
meloës vesicatoril, guttae quindecim.	antimonii tartarisati, drachmae duae—uncia dimidia.
opii, guttae viginti quinque.	gentianae compositum, uncia dimidia.
opii ammoniata, drachma dimidia—drachma una.	ipecacuanhae, uncia dimidia—uncia una.
opii camphorata, drachmae duae—uncia dimidia.	nicotianae tabaci, guttae viginti bis in dies.
quassiae, drachmae duae.	rhei palmati, uncia una.
rhei palmati, uncia dimidia—uncia una.	Zinci oxidum, grana duo—quinque.
rhei et aloës, uncia dimidia—uncia una.	sulphas, grana quinque—decem.
	Zingiber, grana decem—scrupulus unus.







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