

A supplement to the pharmacopoeias; : including, not only the drugs and compounds which are used by professional or private practitioners of medicine; but also those which are sold by chemists, druggists, and herbalists, for other purposes; Together with a collection of the most usual medical formulae; an explanation of the contractions used by physicians and druggists; the medical arrangement of the articles of the London pharmacopoeia, with their doses, at one view; a similar list of the indigenous plants of the British Islands, which are capable of being used in medicine: and also a very copious index, ... / By Samuel Frederick Gray.

Contributors

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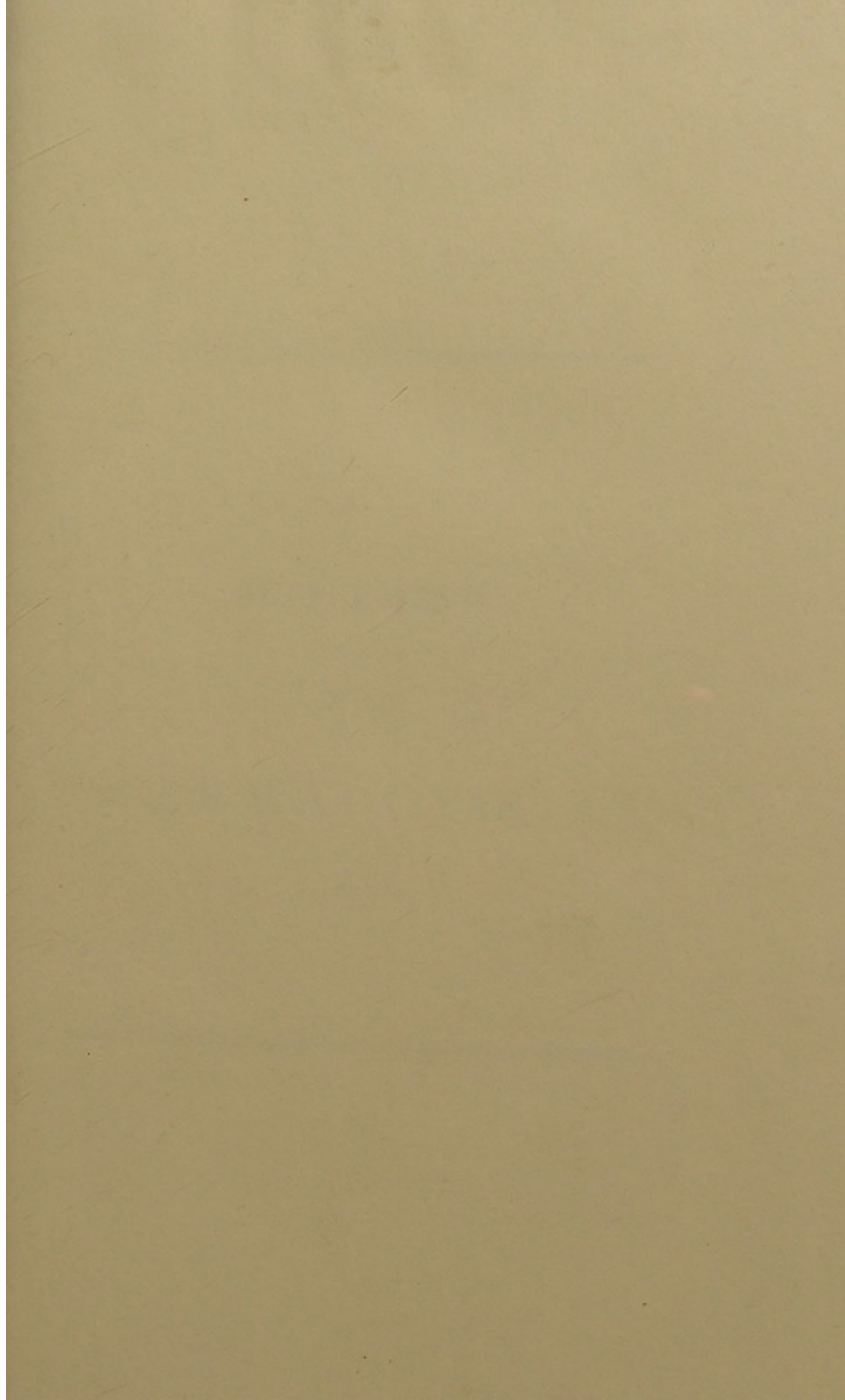
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Gray's
copy with
his notes of
canons on rest
fly-leaf

A

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PHARMACOPŒIAS,

&c.

Scribere jussit Amor.

OVID.

NOTICE.

The Author's Lessons on the Materia Medica, of which he has a cabinet of numerous and choice specimens, and his botanical excursions into the neighbourhood of London, will be continued as heretofore. The latter commence every year in May, and last the whole summer,

A
SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
PHARMACOPŒIAS;

INCLUDING, NOT ONLY THE
DRUGS AND COMPOUNDS

WHICH ARE USED BY
PROFESSIONAL OR PRIVATE PRACTITIONERS
OF MEDICINE;

BUT ALSO THOSE WHICH ARE SOLD BY
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND HERBALISTS,
FOR OTHER PURPOSES;

TOGETHER WITH
A COLLECTION OF THE MOST USUAL MEDICAL FORMULÆ;
AN EXPLANATION OF THE CONTRACTIONS USED BY PHYSICIANS AND
DRUGGISTS;
THE MEDICAL ARRANGEMENT OF THE ARTICLES OF THE LONDON PHARMA-
COPŒIA, WITH THEIR DOSES, AT ONE VIEW;
A SIMILAR LIST OF THE INDIGENOUS PLANTS OF THE BRITISH ISLANDS,
WHICH ARE CAPABLE OF BEING USED IN MEDICINE:

AND ALSO
A VERY COPIOUS INDEX, ENGLISH AND LATIN, OF THE VARIOUS NAMES BY
WHICH THE ARTICLES HAVE BEEN KNOWN AT DIFFERENT PERIODS.

BY SAMUEL FREDERICK GRAY,
LECTURER ON THE MATERIA MEDICA, &c.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR THOMAS AND GEORGE UNDERWOOD,
32, FLEET STREET.

1818.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PHARMACOPOEIA

DRUGS AND CONTAINS

PROFESSIONAL OR PRIVATE PRACTITIONERS
OF MEDICINE

THE LONDON

THE LONDON

THE LONDON

THE LONDON

THE LONDON

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THE LONDON

BY SAMUEL FREDERICK GRAY,

OF THE LONDON

LONDON

THE LONDON

1818

TO
WILLIAM SIMONS, Esq.

A TREASURER OF THE SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES

OF THE

City of London,

THIS WORK

IS DEDICATED

IN TOKEN OF RESPECT AND GRATITUDE,

BY

THE AUTHOR.

PREFACE

TO

WILLIAM SIMMONS, Esq.

A MEMBER OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

CITY OF LONDON

THIS WORK

FOR THE USE OF STUDENTS, AND OF OTHERS

PREFACE.

THE intention of the present Work is to give a concise account of the actual state of our knowledge of drugs in general, using that term in its most extensive signification, as including, not only those natural substances and compounds which are employed by physicians or private practitioners in the practice of medicine, but those other substances and compounds which, from their analogy to these, are usually sold by the same retailers as sell medicines for the purpose of being used as dyes, paints, perfumes, cosmetics, liqueurs, &c.; and upon this account the work appears under the title of a Supplement to the Pharmacopœia, as that book contains only the medicines in use at present with the physicians of London and its environs.

Still, however, the medicines form the greater bulk of the work, from the vast variety of them that are employed in different places, and these are properly divisible into three classes :

1. Euporista, or easily procurable medicines, comprehending those which may be collected in the neighbouring fields, &c. or procured from the shops not peculiarly appropriated to the selling of medicines.

2. Officinals, comprehending those which are collected and prepared for use in the shops that are expressly kept for the sale of medicines, and of which the preparation is generally known.

3. Nostrums, or patent medicines, in Latin *Chemica*, comprehending those whose preparation is not generally known, and which are made only by peculiar persons, who keep their preparation a secret, or at least deny that it is known: as most of these are largely advertised, and their virtues vaunted in posting-bills, a connexion is hence formed between the preparers and the printers of their advertisements, so that in many places the printers and stationers are the usual venders of this class of medicines. This is the

original signification of the term chemical, as applied to medicines; and the declamations of the old physicians against the employment of chemical medicines must be understood to apply to these nostrums, whose composition being unknown to most, and spurious imitations of them obtruded in many cases into trade, renders them peculiarly unsafe: at present, however, the term is frequently but improperly applied to those preparations which require a peculiar apparatus, and which are therefore prepared by persons who supply the shops with them, as these were the nostrums of former ages, but are now become officinals.

The substances treated of in this work comprehend all those of the first and second class, and some of the third or patent medicines, which being in great request, the wholesale druggists are in the habit of supplying their customers with imitations of them, respecting which the author has procured the receipts of many of the most respectable houses in London; and from the agreement between these receipts in essential articles, it may be presumed that they are as accurate copies of the originals as the secrecy in which the latter are enveloped will allow.

In mentioning the uses of the first class, which principally consists of plants and a few animal substances, it must be kept in mind that the author considers himself merely as an historian, and does not vouch for the reality of the virtues ascribed to them, and even in some places has affixed a note of admiration to mark his incredulity; yet at the same time it is probable that these plants would not have enjoyed the reputation they possess, if they had not been found useful; and the neglect into which they have fallen in England, is partly to be ascribed to their not being given in sufficient doses, still more to the prevalence of apothecary practice; for, as the apothecary, to cover the illegality of his practice, is obliged to sell medicines to his patients, it is his interest to make as small a stock as possible serve his purpose; and in some degree to the credit given by the venders of foreign drugs, and their activity in promoting the sale of them.

As to the officinal preparations, all those kept in the shops of druggists in town or country, whether for the supply of apothecaries, ferriers, or private practitioners, are inserted; the alterations which have been made in the last century in the Pharmacopœias of the Metropolitan College,

with the variations of the two provincial Pharmacopœias, are succinctly shown. It may seem to some that this was an unnecessary task, but it must be considered, that although pure apothecaries, or young beginners fresh from the schools of London, Edinburgh, or Dublin, may pay implicit obedience to the last edition of these works, yet the older practitioners, and the youth trained under them, naturally prefer the preparations to which they have been accustomed; and as private practitioners prefer the study of the celebrated old authors, who have enjoyed the praises of centuries, and in which the plants, &c. are designated by their real names, in preference to the modern authors, who have not yet passed through the ordeal of public opinion, and who, in their fondness for novel terms, necessitate their readers to learn an everchanging language; so the druggists, who profess to keep whatever articles are in request, are obliged to retain in their shops the drugs and compositions which, although they are rejected by the colleges, still enjoy their ancient reputation; and retail customers who have been accustomed to the taste of any popular medicine, will prefer the shop where they can procure the article with its old flavour, of which an instance occurs in paregoric elixir, in which the college has discarded the oil of anise seed, which the retailer must either put in, or see many of his customers carry their money to some other shop, where they pay less obedience to the mandates of the physicians. The author would also have willingly given all the compositions that have ever been inserted in the Pharmacopœia, although not used at present, for the sake of those who read the old authors, as the Pharmacopœias themselves are difficult to be procured; but this would of necessity have added to the extent of the work, which has exceeded the limit that was set to it.

There is now first published, under most of the officinals, the method which the wholesale druggists of London actually use in making them. In giving these receipts the author has quoted the original weights, &c. as this affords a hint as to the quantity which is consumed.

Another class of receipts which has never yet been published so distinctly as in the present work, is the substitution or reduction in price of sundry articles: this by many is styled adulteration, and all the topics of vituperative rhetoric are lavished upon the practice, and very justly, when the substitutes or reduced articles are sold at the same price as

those which the druggists technically distinguish by the appellation *verum*: this, however, is a practice, of which no house of any respectability would be guilty. These substitutes and reduced articles are manufactured for two descriptions of customers, first for those very clever persons in their own conceit, who are fond of haggling, and insist on buying better bargains than other people, shutting their eyes to the defects of an article, so that they can enjoy the delight of getting it cheap; and, secondly, for those persons who being but bad paymasters, yet, as the druggist for his own credit cannot charge more than the usual price of the article, he must therefore deteriorate it in value to make up for the risk he runs, and the long credit he must give.

Having thus explained what may be found in this work, it remains to say a few words upon some circumstances connected with the general nature of it; and first, of the College Pharmacopœias, the intention of these works being much misunderstood by the junior members of the profession.

Physicians not preparing themselves the medicines they exhibit to their patients, it is very convenient for them to intimate to the neighbouring retailers whom the sick employ for this purpose, the medicines they are likely to order, and the mode in which they wish certain compounds, which require time for their preparation, should be kept ready in the shops: this, and this alone, is the true office of a Pharmacopœia.

Before the publication of local Pharmacopœias, the apothecaries kept in their shops the six following books: Avicenna on Simples; Serapion on the same subject; Simon Januensis De Synonymis, and his Quid pro quo; the Liber Servitoris of Bulchasim Ben Aberazerin, treating of the preparation of minerals, plants, and animals; the Antidotarium of Johannes Damascenus or Mesue, arranged in classes like the present Pharmacopœias; and the Antidotarium of Nicolaus de Salerno, arranged alphabetically, of which there were two editions in use: in the common edition, or Nicolaus parvus, as it was called, several of the compositions of the Nicolaus magnus were omitted, and those that were retained were directed to be made upon a smaller scale than in the other.

The London College of Physicians first published a Pharmacopœia of their own in May 1618, selected from the

two latter of these works, with a few additions from the modern authors then in repute; but this work was found so full of errors, that it was obliged to be called in immediately, the whole impression cancelled, and a new edition published in December following: to this some additions were made in 1627 and 1635, and in 1650 an improved edition came forth, to which some additions were made in 1677. No alterations of much consequence, however, were made until 1720, when a new edition was published under the auspices of Sir Hans Sloane: he being a botanist, the botanical names of the plants were added to the officinal names, which was a great improvement, but in some measure counterbalanced by the roots, woods, barks, gums, rosins, and other parts or products of plants being huddled together under the general title of vegetables, with only a note in the margin of the parts or products in use. In the older editions, *fructus cardam. minoris*, and *semina card. min.* were enumerated separately among the drugs, and the latter ordered in the compositions; but in this and the succeeding editions, *semina* only are reckoned among the drugs, and *semina decorticata* ordered in the compositions, a mode of expression which is evidently erroneous. The simple distilled waters were now first directed of an uniform strength, viz. 8lb of green herb to the gallon; the sweetened spirits, or cordials and ratafias, were omitted; brandy ordered where proof spirit would now be used; and several syrups, ointments, plaisters, and similar compositions which had gone out of use among the profession in London, were omitted, although it is probable that many practitioners still employed them, as we know that some are even now retained by private practitioners; yet it is evident that the object of the college in all these Pharmacopœias, was not to direct the practice of the kingdom, but simply to inform the retailers what compositions they would do well to keep ready in their shops.

In a new edition, published in 1745, the system of curtailment was pursued to a considerable extent, no compound being admitted but what had a majority of voices in favour of its insertion; it was also at first proposed to omit the drugs entirely, then to give only a list of those used in making up the compounds in the work; and at last a list was made out of those which the majority of the committee supposed to be the most efficacious. It is from this period that we may date the decline of pharmacological knowledge

among the profession. A great fear of poisons seems to have been predominant in the minds of the compilers; among other instances, the black-cherry water, one of the few distilled waters that have any marked action, and usually made 12lb of the fruit with the stones to the gallon, was discarded, because when made with 7lb of stones only to the pint it was poisonous. Great pains were bestowed in restoring the compositions of the ancients to their original names and composition, and in throwing out the superfluous ingredients which a succession of ages had introduced into the shop medicines, so that it may be truly said, that in regard to the syrups, oils, ointments, pills, electaries, and other formulæ of what is called Galenical pharmacy, this edition is still the best hitherto published. In the department usually called the chemical, it was less happy: the most remarkable feature is the changes of name now for the first time introduced: the consequence of this arrangement cannot but be called unhappy, for before this time there existed an intercommunion between the several European nations that used the Latin language, by which the pharmacy of one nation was in some degree common to all; but this communication now began to be dammed up by a local dialect being introduced.

As the edition of 1745 excelled in Galenic pharmacy, the next, of 1788, may be regarded as the best compendium of chemical pharmacy the college has produced: although some new names were introduced, they were formed (by Bergmann) on the true Latin module, and such as the improved state of that science called for: hence they were immediately adopted without a murmur by the druggists, and still preferred by them. In the Galenical compositions simplicity was pursued to the utmost, and probably to an injurious extent, since it is well known that a mixture of drugs will frequently have more effect than the same quantity of either of them separately, and a mixture of spices is more agreeable than any of them alone. The very compound medicines which had formed the principal instruments of physicians for 2000 years, and some probably twice that period, were discarded; on the other hand, a few powerful drugs, which the college in 1745 had considered as poisons, were restored to the materia medica. Two secretly amended impressions of this edition were afterwards put forth, a circumstance that was productive of error.

The edition of 1809 is chiefly remarkable for the entire

adoption of the French chemical nomenclature, in which it must be allowed that the college has avoided the solecism of their Scotch and Irish brethren, by giving the new words the gender they would have had, had they been Latin words, or could be legitimately formed by analogical derivation. It does not appear that any necessity existed for this condescension, since, although our experimental chemists had adopted this innovation, as being more conversant with the French authors, than with the 1788 edition of the Pharmacopœia, in which a regular nomenclature of salts had been reduced to actual use, yet the Germans, who, both by prescriptive right, and real merit, were entitled to take the lead in chemistry, did then, and do still, refuse to debase their own language, or their Latin works, with such limping barbarisms as *sulphas*, *tartras*, &c.; and even the French school of mineralogy follow the nomenclature of Bergman: nor is this the only change of names introduced in this edition; many others occur, even in the drugs, as *resina abietis*, which had in the old editions and in foreign authors been used for Strasburgh turpentine, was made to signify frankincense; so *pix arida*, which was constantly used for common black pitch, was applied to white or Burgundy pitch, except that in the *unguentum picis aridæ* it must be taken in its old sense, as otherwise the compound would not answer to its English name of black basilicon. It is also evident that in the directions for *tinctura rhæi*, the quantities of water and spirit of wine were counterchanged; and in those for *oxydum antimonii*, an ounce of nitric acid was directed instead of a drachm, by which the process was rendered uncertain, if not impracticable, and a most violent emetic sometimes produced, sometimes a mild diaphoretic. A preference was evidently given, in ordering the chemical preparations, to the moist way, with the idea of enabling the apothecaries to prepare this class of medicines themselves; but in fact the college might more properly have put the whole of them into the drugs, merely noticing the strength of some of them, as they have done with oil of vitriol and spirit of wine; and following the old models of Mesue and Nicolaus, confine their directions to the Galenic department, since the chemicals are usually prepared in the country, where house-room, labour, and fuel are cheap, by manufacturers, who totally disregard the directions of the college, and then exchanged with the London druggists for foreign articles. It

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is moreover well known, that few apothecaries prepare even the tinctures and Galenicals themselves, those of large practice not having time, and those who have time to spare, not consuming a sufficient quantity to make it worth their while, especially as the waste increases in proportion as the quantity prepared at once is less: this, then, being the case, the chemicals are still less likely ever to be prepared by the apothecaries themselves: besides, much of the merit of chemical processes depends upon their concatenation with others carried on in the same laboratory, to make the waste of one process serve as the ingredients for another, a circumstance that cannot be considered by the college, as depending upon an infinite variety of circumstances, but which has a most material influence upon the price at which the articles can be brought into the market.

The Pharmacopœia printed in 1815 is only a corrected impression of the edition of 1809; the publicity given to the emendation is highly commendable. In this *pix arida* is still used for Burgundy pitch, and the black basilicon ordered, by the new name of *unguentum resinæ nigræ*, to be made with *resina nigra*; whether this is meant to signify black pitch as formerly directed, and still used by the druggists in making that ointment, or common brown resin, hitherto denoted by *resina nigra*, but which will not communicate much colour, is not explained.

As to the provincial Pharmacopœias, the old Edinburgh was published in 1738, and to that college properly belongs the demerit of curtailing the medical stores of nature, in which they were so unfortunately followed by the London college, in their edition of 1745. The new Edinburgh, published 1805, was the first to adopt the French chemical nomenclature, and followed even the idiom of that language in making the names in *as* masculine. This edition is also remarkable for its sesquipedalian names, and affords a striking example of the fondness of the Scotch authors for the pedantry of technical language. The Dublin of 1807 is in general a copy of the London edition of 1788; but in the chemical part, the French nomenclature was adopted, the names in *as* being used, according to the English idiom, in the neuter gender. An attempt was made in this part to furnish the experimenter with pure chemical agents, as well as the physician with chemical medicines.

A frequent source of error arises from the weights with

which the apothecaries ought to compound their medicines being different from that by which they buy and sell, so that they should have both piles, whereas, the gold and silver smiths, who also use the Troy, buy and sell, as well as compound by it, and therefore require only that pile. Some schemers have proposed to remedy this by introducing a new pile decimally divided, but this would only increase the confusion, unless we could suppose that, by a legislative act, all the old authors could be magically altered to the new standard: and both the ponderal scales would be very awkward to reduce to the decimal standard, which has the inconvenience of having only two divisors without remainders, viz. 2 and 5; as well the avoirdupois, which seems to have been formed by the common traders, from the continual bisection of a horse-load, taking a new integer whenever the fractional expression became inconvenient; as the Troy, which seems to be a scientific weight, invented in the hierarchal colleges of Iran or Egypt, by the multiplication of the weight of some standard seed little liable to variation, by twelve, its multiples or aliquot parts, those numbers being chosen, that the integers thence arising might admit of various divisors without remainders being left. If it were thought absolutely necessary to have the ponderal and arithmetical scales the same, it would be far easier to introduce a duodenary and even a hexadenary scale of notation, which would improve arithmetic, and merely oblige persons of education to learn a couple of new multiplication tables, than to alter the weight to which the common people have been accustomed.

In fact, it is only when the common pound of sixteen ounces is inadvertently taken for the Troy pound of twelve ounces that the error in respect to the composition of medicines is of any great consequence; upon this account it were to be wished that the college in their future editions would avoid that source of error, by directing ounces only, without any mention of pounds by weight; for, in using the common ounces, with the drachms, scruples, and grains of the Troy, or with the liquid measures, the ratio of error is only as 10+ to 11, which is very trifling; and if those that use the common weights were to add an ounce overweight to every ten, whenever the smaller weights, or liquid measures are used in the same composition, the error would be rendered very inconsiderable.

3x, or xvij are equal to 11 oz. Therefore

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SUPPLEMENT,

&c.

VEGETABLES.

VEGETABLES form in every country the greatest number of remedies employed by practitioners in medicine, not being so remote, in respect to their chemical composition, from the solids and fluids of the human body, as to refuse to assimilate with them, and yet sufficiently so as to have, in general, a decidedly marked action upon them.

The number of vegetables which are possessed of medical virtues, and which are sold in the shops of druggists and herbalists, or used by private practitioners, being so great, it is absolutely necessary to adopt some mode of arrangement. Of the two methods now in common use, that of Jussieu is here followed, as being more natural than the sexual system of Linnæus, which is indeed confessed by himself to be a mere artificial arrangement, for the purpose of nomenclature: it must however be allowed, as well in respect to the arrangement of Jussieu, as to the natural orders of Linnæus himself, that the want of a proper clue by which a plant may be botanically investigated, and its place in the system discovered, is a singular blemish; the student being obliged to rest satisfied with the mere *ipse dixit* of his master. This defect renders both those arrangements inferior to the method of our sagacious countryman, the Rev. Mr. Ray, which is nearly equally natural. The preference thus given to a natural system is also justifiable

on the ground that most of the orders have some common medical qualities, which are the more distinctly marked, as the order itself is more distinct from others in its botanical characters.

The plants are designated by their common English names, the officinal Latin names by which they are known throughout Europe, and finally, by those given them by Linnæus and his followers, when they differ from those last mentioned, in order that references may be made to the works of the old botanists, who were particularly studious of the uses of plants; while the new botanists, on the contrary, study little more than the names of plants, frequently change these names, and are very indifferent as to their uses.

The plants included in this synopsis are not only those mentioned in the several successive Pharmacopœias of the College of Physicians, and in the two provincial Pharmacopœias of Dublin and Edinburgh, but also most of the plants which have ever been described as possessing any medical virtues. It has been judged proper to take in a greater number of plants than is usual, because in country places, remote from the shops, and where persons cannot attain more elaborate and elegant remedies, many excellent ones may be supplied in this way; and the regular practitioner, who may occasionally find himself to be deficient in any officinal drugs, or who may have other motives of convenience to determine his choice, will by this means be enabled to substitute the wild plants that grow around him for the others.

Herbs for medical purposes ought to be collected when they begin to flower, and gathered on a dry day, as soon as the dew is off; they should be spread thin, dried as quick as possible by a gentle heat, and kept in a dry, dark place.

Flowers should in general be gathered in full bloom.

Fruits, unless their efficacy depends upon the acerbity of their juice, ought to be gathered when they are ripe.

Roots are best taken up in the beginning of spring, unless otherwise ordered. They, as well as woods and barks, are the better for being fresh, although many will keep a long time without any perceptible decay. Many kinds of roots may be kept fresh in dry sand in a cellar.

The *doses* of such vegetables as exert a very powerful action on the human frame are mentioned under each article; or, if not properly known, a caution is given lest any unlucky accident should occur. The generality, however, of plants, having no very marked action, are taken in powder, in doses of a drachm night and morning; or a sufficient quantity, to give a strong taste or colour to water, is infused or boiled in it, usually an ounce to a pint; and the doses are so regulated, that the soluble parts of about a drachm of the vegetable are contained in each; and these doses are exhibited three or four times in a day.

The plants that are marked with an asterisk grow wild in the British islands.

Order 1. FUNGI.

Commonly poisonous; the best remedy in this case, after immediate vomiting and the exhibition of clysters, is æther ʒj, in a glass of water. The Russians, however, eat almost every species that are of any size, only stewing them thoroughly, and drinking a glass of brandy after them.

AGARIC OF THE LARCH. *Agaricus, Boletus pini laricis.* It grows in the East on the larch: the interior part is friable, light, and used as a drastic purge, dose ʒj to ʒij, in powder, with some ginger; or an infusion of double that weight.

***TOUCHWOOD, SPUNK, AMADOU.** *B. igniarius* and *B. fomentarius.* These, when softened by beating, are used for stopping blood; soaked in a ley of salt-petre and dried, they are used as tinder: the Laplanders burn them about their habitations to keep off a species of gad-fly, which is fatal to the young rein-deer.

**B. sulphureus.* On drying, evolves needle-like crystals of oxalic acid, nearly pure.

***AGARICUS muscarius.** Infused in milk, kills flies; juice rubbed on bedsteads expels bugs; dried and powdered, gr. x to xxx, with vinegar, cathartic, sudorific; externally applied to ulcers and gangrenes.

***PUFF-BALLS.** *Crepitus lupi, Lycoperdon Bovista.* Narcotic; its smoke stupifies bees, but does not kill them; its very subtile seminal dust is used as a styptic.

***TRUFFLES.** *Tubera terræ, L. Tuber.* Some are white with a garlic scent, but the black are more used as an aphrodisiac and heating food, which, however, is hard to digest,

like all other eatable mushrooms: grows under ground, and is scratched or turned up by dogs or hogs trained for that purpose.

? SCARLET MUSHROOM. *Cynomorium coccineum*. Styp-tic, ʒj in wine.

*JEW'S EAR. *Auricula Judæ*, *Fungus sambuci*, *Peziza Auricula*. Grows on the elder; used, soaked in milk or vinegar, as a gargle in the quinsey, &c.

*OAK LEATHER. *Xylostroma giganteum*. Found in the cracks of oaks; used in Ireland as a dressing for ulcers, and in Virginia to spread plaisters upon.

2. ALGÆ.

Approach to an animal nature, by containing much nitrogen.

MOUSSE DE CORSE. *Fucus Helminthocorton*. This sea moss contains several kinds of geniculated thread-like algæ, as different *ceramia*, *conferva fasciculata*, c. *albida*, c. *intertexta*, *corallina officinalis*, *fucus purpureus*, f. *plumosus* (these two last algæ are less vermifuge than the others): *ulva clavata* and u. *prolifera* are also found in this sea moss, which is vermifuge, taken in the form of a jelly or thick mucilage.

*DULSE, LAVER. *F. esculentus*, *F. palmatus*, *F. saccharinus*, and *F. edulis*.

*SEA GIRDLE AND HANGERS. *F. digitatus*. Contain a nutritive jelly, more or less saccharine, eaten both by man and beast; also burned for kelp.

*BLADDER WRACK. *Quercus marina*, *F. vesiculosus*. Burnt to a charcoal is the vegetable *Æthiops* of the shops; its ashes yield a considerable quantity of alkali; other species of fuci furnish this salt, but generally in a less quantity, therefore this is most usually burned for that purpose.

*PEPPER DULSE. *F. pinnatifidus*. Biting, aromatic taste, eaten as a salad.

INDIAN GRASS, SEA GRASS. *F. Tendo*. Used by anglers as the end of the line next the hook; becomes brittle unless greased: it has lately been said to be of an animal nature.

*STAR SHOOT. *Nostoch*, *Tremella Nostoc*. A greenish jelly, eatable; infused in brandy, it causes a disgust to that liquor in those who drink of it.

*CROW SILK, HAIRY RIVER WEED. *Conserva rivularis*. This green fibrous plant, found in stagnant water, smells marshy, is used as a vermifuge by some country people; it is as difficult to burn as fontinalis antipyretica; adheres firmly to glass or paper, and was used by the ancients to bind up broken limbs, keeping it constantly moist.

*OAK LUNGS, TREE LUNGWORT, HAZEL CROTTLES. *Pulmonaria arborea*, *Lichen arborum*, *L. pulmonarius*. Slightly bitter, opening, detersive, useful in diseases of the lungs; dyes wool of a durable orange colour; yields a gum similar to gum Arabic.

*ICELAND MOSS. *Lichen*, *L. islandicus*, *Cladonia islandica*. Slightly bitter, used as food in Iceland, either made into bread or boiled in water, the first water being rejected; and in the form of tea against colds; mucilaginous, antihectic, and sometimes purgative. Got into fashion a few years ago, instead of the preceding, as being supposed to be a foreign drug, and therefore of value.

**Lichen velleus*. Has the same qualities.

**L. aphthosus*. A drastic vermifuge.

**L. plicatus*. Astringent.

**L. rangiferinus*. This, as well as the last, has an agreeable smell; used for making Cyprus powder, or French scent bags.

*CUP MOSS. *Muscus pyxidatus*, *L. pyxidatus*. Useful in hooping cough, and other complaints of the lungs; dose, a tea-cup of the infusion, which is generally slightly emetic.

**L. cocciferus*. Used for the same purposes, and in intermittent fevers.

**L. prunastri*. Astringent, pulmonary; very retentive of odours; used as a basis for perfumed powders.

*ASH-COLOURED GROUND LIVERWORT. *L. cinereus terrestris*, *L. caninus*. Much praised as a remedy for hydrophobia, the basis of a powder against that disease.

**L. pustulatus*. May be substituted for allspice, dyes a fine red.

*CANARY ARCHEL, HERB ARCHEL. *Roccella tinctorum*, *Lichen Roccella*. Allays the tickling cough attendant upon phthisis; and from it is manufactured litmus, so much used in dyeing and experimental chemistry.

**L. calcareus*. Dried, powdered, and steeped in urine, dyes a fine scarlet.

*STONE CROTTLES, ARCELL. *L. caperatus*. Dyes wool

of an orange colour; but if the wool is previously boiled in urine, of a russet brown.

**L. farinaceus*. Yields, like many other species of lichen, a mucilage with water, which on being dried becomes transparent and similar to gum Arabic.

*CORK, CORKER, ARCELL, KENKERIG. *L. omphalodes*. Styptic; dyes wool reddish brown, for which purpose it is steeped in stale urine and a little salt, and then made into balls with lime.

*AUVERGNE ARCHEL, GROUND ARCHEL. *L. Parellus*. Used, like the Canary archel, in large quantities to make litmus.

**L. tartareus*. Dyes purple, collected in large quantities for the dyers.

**L. vulpinus*. Used to poison wolves, mixed with ground glass, and strewed upon carcases; dyes wool yellow.

3. HEPATICÆ.

**MARCHANTIA polymorpha*. Aperitive, acrid, astringent.

4. MUSCI.

*CLUB MOSS. *Lycopodium clavatum*. Herb astringent, restores rosy wine in a few days: pollen very inflammable, used in theatres to imitate lightning, by its being thrown across the flame of a candle; repels water so strongly, that if it be strewed upon a basin of that fluid, the hand may be plunged to the bottom without being wetted, hence females employed in delicate works use it to keep their hands free from sweat: in use also to roll up boluses and pills, and in the plica Polonica.

*UPRIGHT FIR MOSS. *L. Selago*. Violently emetic and purgative, fit only for robust constitutions which can bear rough medicines, used by the country girls in the north to procure abortion; the decoction is used as a wash to destroy lice in swine and cattle.

*GOLDBLOCKS. *Adiantum aureum*, *Polytrichum*, *P. vulgare*. Very sudorific, pulmonary.

5. FILICES.

These plants are sweetish, astringent, and pectoral.

*TRUE MAIDENHAIR. *Adiantum vulgare*, *Capillus Ve-*

neris, A. Capillus Veneris. A fine pectoral, slightly astringent.

*BLACK MAIDENHAIR, OAK FERN. *Ad. nigrum, Asplenium Adiantum nigrum.*

*COMMON MAIDENHAIR. *Trichomanes, Aspl. Trichomanes.*

*WALL RUE, TENT WORT. *Ad. album, Ruta muraria, Salvia vitæ, Aspl. Ruta muraria.* These have all nearly the same qualities as the true maidenhair.

*SPLEENWORT, MILTWASTE. *Ceterach, Asplenium, Scolopendria, Aspl. Ceterach.*

*HART'S TONGUE. *Phyllitis, Lingua cervina, Aspl. Scolopendrium.* Are astringent, vulnerary, pectoral, and used in spitting of blood, fluxes, and swelling of the spleen.

*MALE FERN. *Filix mas, Polypodium Filix mas.* Root slightly bitter, astringent, a good vermifuge in doses of ʒj to ʒiij; expelling the tænia, either by the assistance of a strong purge, or by repeating the powdered root for some time; it is also boiled in ale to flavour it.

CALAGUALA, P. Root sudorific; grows in Peru.

SCYTHIAN LAMB. *P. Barometz.* Root fleecy, has been exhibited as an animal-plant, eating up the grass around it!

*POLYPODY OF THE OAK. *P. quercinum, P. vulgare.* Root saccharine, and slightly purgative: an infusion of ʒvj in half a pint of hot water may be taken at twice; by long boiling, becomes bitter.

*SMALL OAK FERN. *Dryopteris, P. Dryopteris.* Acrid, septic.

*FEMALE FERN. *Filix fœmina, Pteris aquilina.* Root an excellent vermifuge.

*FLOWERING FERN. *Filix florida, Osmunda regalis.* The young shoots, made into a conserve, are a specific for the rickets; root boiled in water makes a kind of starch used to stiffen linen.

*MOON WORT. *Lunaria, O. Lunaria.* Leaves astringent.

*ADDER'S TONGUE. *Ophioglossum, Oph. vulgatum.* A celebrated vulnerary.

OBS. Many other kinds of ferns have qualities similar to those here recited; a ley of the ashes of most of the species has been used as a wash to promote the growth of the hair, from the alkali contained in them stimulating the skin, whence they have been called capillary herbs; and the

roots of some, especially of the male and female fern, have been used for food in a scarcity of corn.

6. NAIADES.

*HORSE TAIL. *Equisetum*, *Cauda equina*, *E. palustre*. Astringent and vulnerary: the other species of *equisetum* have similar qualities.

*DUCKS MEAT. *Lens palustris*, *Lemna major*, and *L. minor*. Are used externally as coolers.

7. AROIDEÆ.

Plants of this order are pepper-like, or acrid.

*WAKE ROBIN, CUCKOW PINT. *Arum*, *A. maculatum*. Root acrid, incisive, deterrent; gr. x to ʒj of the fresh root made into an emulsion with gum Arabic and spermaceti, taken three or four times a day, useful in obstinate rheumatisms; has been used in washing instead of soap; yields a very fine starch, but unless the juice is well separated, it frets and chaps the hands of the laundresses.

COLOCASIA. *A. Colocasia*. Root used as food in Egypt.

DRAGONS. *A. Dracunculus*. Root, and those of several other kinds of *arum*, used as food.

DUMB CANE. *A. sequinum*. Root used in fomentation for the gout, or bruised with lard to rub on dropsical limbs; expressed juice of the stem and root with one fourth of rum is diuretic, but it can scarcely be swallowed.

*CALAMUS aromaticus, *Acorus verus*, *A. Calamus*. Root a sweet-scented agreeable stomachic, might be used for the foreign spices, dose from ʒj to ʒj; it yields a resinous extract with spirit of wine.

CALLA *palustris*. Root used as food.

8. TYPHÆ.

*BURR REED. *Sparganium*, *S. ramosum*, and *S. simplex*. Roots given with wine for the bites of venomous serpents.

*CAT'S TAIL, REED MACE. *Typha*, *T. palustris*. Flowers mixed with hog's lard used to cure burns.

9. CYPEROIDEÆ.

CYPERUS *rotundus*.

**C. longus*. Is perhaps only a variety of the former.

Roots sweet-scented, heating, dose ʒfs to ʒj, equal to the foreign aromatics; when first powdered the scent is weak, but by keeping it becomes stronger.

ADRUE, *C. articulatus*. Root aromatic, stimulant, used for Virginia snake-root; infusion good in vomiting and fluxes.

C. esculentus. Root eatable, and when roasted makes good coffee.

C. Papyrus. Paper was first made from this reed.

10. GRAMINEÆ.

Seeds nutritive, the basis of bread.

MAIZE. *Zea*, *Z. Mays*. Flour nourishing, but heavy, forms a resolvent poultice; juice of the stalk contains much sugar.

RYE. *Secale*, *S. cereale*. Flour resolvent, emollient, forms a moist doughy bread which is slightly acid, but very refreshing, and may be kept for a long time; seed mostly consumed in the manufacture of the malt spirit drank in the north of Europe; the discoloured flour of spurred rye, mixed with bread, occasions gangrene of the extremities, but in a small dose, is now used as an emmenagogue.

WHEAT. *Triticum*, *T. hybernum*, and *T. æstivum*. Used for bread in all polished nations; at present it is fermented previously to being baked, but formerly and even yet in religious ceremonies of ancient institution, used unleavened. Superior to other flour, as it contains not only starch, but also gluten and much saccharine matter. From it are manufactured starch, semolina, vermicelli, &c.

COUCH GRASS. *Gramen officinarum*, *T. repens*. Root very vivacious, opening, used in pectoral decoctions; as it is very saccharine, and may be had at the cheapest rate, if not for nothing, it is recommended to be brewed for a table beer.

BARLEY. *Hordeum*, *H. distichon*, and some other species of this genus. Grain cooling, chiefly consumed in brewing, as it makes a coarse doughy bread, formerly used to feed horses. The bran contains an acrid resin, to get rid of which it is made into *pearl barley*, *hordeum perlatum*; *Scotch barley*; or *French barley*, *hordeum Gallicum*; and the taste of what resin still remains is separated by throwing away the first water in which it is boiled: used in pectoral decoctions.

OATS. *Avena, A. sativa.* Seeds the chief food of horses at present; a great part, however, passes through them unchanged, unless the oats are bruised or wetted with salt water, in which case they are completely digested; the decorticated grain, *grotes*, makes a cooling gruel; the flour, a heavy coarse bread.

RICE, *Oryza, O. sativa.* Seeds, decorticated, nourishing, astringent, yielding half their weight of mucilage, with scarcely any gluten, do not make bread; a spirit is distilled from it called arrac.

MILLET. *Milium, Panicum miliaceum.* Makes a heavy, drying, binding gruel, much eaten by the negroes.

***FLOTE GRASS, MANNA GRASS.** *Gramen mannæ, Festuca fluitans.* Seeds decorticated, *Russia seeds*, nutritive, sweetish.

INDIAN MILLET, BARBADOES MILLET. *Sorghum, Holcus Sorghum.* Grain much eaten in the north of China and in Italy: made into polenta, and with millet into macaroni, it reddens the excrements: probably the first grain cultivated by man, as the standard of the Chinese weights and measures is taken from the number of these seeds.

COUSCOURS. *H. spicatus.* A common food in Africa, where beer is also made from it.

DURRA. *H. Durra.* Eaten in Egypt by the lower classes.

H. cafer. Stalk very saccharine, cultivated in the south of Europe for the manufacture of sugar.

ZIZANIA aquatica. Bears the cold better than any other species of grain, and will probably become the bread-corn of the north, beyond the latitudes in which oats grow freely, from its productiveness; the great objection to it is the seeds not ripening all at one time.

SUGAR CANE. *Arundo saccharina, Saccharum officinale.* Cultivated for the manufacture of sugar and cane spirit from its juice.

***REED.** *A. vallatoria, A. Phragmites.* Root diuretic, depurative; panicles dye wool green.

CAMELS HAY. *Schænanthus, Juncus odoratus, Andropogon Schænanthus.* Stalk and leaves aromatic, sharp tasted, heating, attenuant, discussive, tonic; contains a resin analogous to myrrh.

INDIAN SPIKENARD. *Nardus Indica, A. Nardus.* Bitter, smells like cyperus, and has the qualities of camels hay.

*SPRING GRASS. *Anthoxanthum odoratum*. Nearly resembles the two former: the very agreeable odour of new hay is owing to this grass.

JOB'S TEARS. *Lachryma Jobi*, *Coix Lacryma*. Seeds diuretic, and used to make anodyne necklaces for teething children.

*DARNEL. *Lolium*, *L. temulentum*. Seeds mixed with bread-corn, or malt for brewing, render the bread or beer intoxicating.

11. PALMÆ.

DATE TREE. *Phœnix dactylifera*. Fruit, *dactylus*, is saccharine, fleshy, emollient, slightly astringent, and pectoral.

SAGO PALM. *Sagus genuina*.

CYCAS *circinalis*, and *C. revoluta*. All yield the fecula called sago, from the pith of the trunk.

GUINEA PALM. *Elais guinensis*. Yields the oil called in the West Indies, mackaw fat.

COCOA TREE. *Cocos nucifera*. Fruit used as food, as is also the fruit bud or cabbage as it is called, the gathering of which destroys the tree; palm oil is likewise extracted from this plant.

MALDIVIAN COCOA NUT TREE. *Borassus sechellensis*. Fruit resembling two smooth thighs, highly esteemed as alexipharmic.

CABBAGE PALM. *Areca oleracea*. Flowering bud, or cabbage, is highly esteemed; as is also the oil.

ARECA, FAUFEL. *A. Catechu*. Husk of its fruit, *pinang*, chewed with betel and a little lime as a sialogogue and stomachic, reddens the spittle: a kind of catechu is extracted from it.

CALAMUS *Draco*. Fruit yields the commonest sort of dragons blood, sold in balls wrapped up in palm leaves.

SUGAR PALM. *Arenga saccharifera*. Yields sago; and by tapping a considerable quantity of saccharine juice, which speedily ferments, and produces palm wine, or is made into sugar by being immediately evaporated.

CHAMEROPS. It is a species of this genus which appears to yield the fetid resin called gum caranna.

12. ASPARAGI.

The plants of this order are diuretic.

DRACENA *Draco*. Yields, by incision, the purest dragons blood; some other sorts of it are furnished by trees of the 85th order.

*HERB PARIS, TRUE LOVE, ONE BERRY. *Herba Paris, Paris quadrifolia*. Alexipharmic, recommended by Boerhaave in maniacal cases, dose ʒj a day; leaves and berries narcotic; root emetic, but dose twice as great as that of ipecacuanha.

*ASPARAGUS. *A. officinalis*. One of the five opening roots; shoots eaten as a dainty, but produce in some bloody urine, and accelerate the fits of the gout.

*SOLOMON'S SEAL. *Polygonatum, Sigillum Salomonis, Convallaria Polygonatum*. Root vulnerary, astringent, diuretic, but may be added to flour in time of scarcity, used in a recent state as a cataplasm to take away the marks of bruises; berries, flowers, and leaves acrid and poisonous.

*LILY OF THE VALLEY. *Lilium convallium, C. majalis*. Flowers cephalic, in doses of ʒj; or dried and used as a sternutatory.

*BUTCHERS BROOM, KNEE HOLLY. *Ruscus, Bruscus, R. aculeatus*. Root one of the five opening ones; berries also opening.

HORSE TONGUE. *Hippoglossum, Bislingua, R. Hypoglossum*.

ALEXANDRIAN BAY. *Laurus Alexandrina, R. Hypophyllum*.

ROUGH BINDWEED. *Smilax aspera*.

WILD YAM, BASTARD IPECACUANHA. *S. Pseudochina*.

CHINA. *S. China*.

SARSAPARILLA. *S. Sarsaparilla*. Roots active cleansing sudorifics, of great use in syphilis, and the rheumatism, in powder, ʒj to ʒj.

*BLACK BRIONY. *Brionia nigra, Tamus communis*. Root diuretic, incisive, and opening; externally resolvent; young shoots eaten as asparagus.

YAM. *Dioscorea sativa*. Root, which is very large, eaten as a potatoe, but it has a strong taste; a kind of sago is also made from it.

13. JUNCI.

The plants of this order are mostly acrid.

*FLOWERING RUSH. *Butomus umbellatus*. Herb aperitive.

*GREAT WATER PLANTAIN. *Plantago aquatica*, *Alisma Plantago aquatica*. Used by the Russians in hydrophobia.

*ARROW HEAD. *Sagitta aquatica*, *Sagittaria sagittifolia*. Herb acrid, opening, and incisive; root, bulbous, very nutritive, cultivated for this part by the Chinese.

WHITE HELLEBORE. *Elleborus albus*, *Veratrum*, *V. album*. Root a drastic emetic, in doses of gr. fs, to gr. iij, also used as a sternutatory, and in itch ointments; juice used to poison weapons for war or hunting.

SEVADILLA. *V. Sabbadilla*. Capsules and grains caustic, powder used to kill fleas.

14. LILIA.

These plants are generally nauseous and incisive.

*MEADOW SAFFRON. *Colchicum*, *C. autumnale*. Bulb, in the beginning of summer, a very powerful incisive, diuretic, and expectorant; but is inert in the autumn, or when dried; dose of the recent bulb, gr. fs to gr. iij, made into a pill. Some suppose the seeds lying hid all winter in the bulb to be the active part.

WHITE LILY. *Lilium album*, *L. candidum*. Bulb roasted is emollient and ripening.

15. BROMELIÆ.

CURATOE. *Agave vivipara*. Juice of the leaf, mixed with lime-juice and treacle, a good dressing for ulcers; the inspissated juice used as a plaister in gout.

16. ASPHODELI.

Juices, either purgative, nauseous, or incisive.

SQUILL. *Scilla*, *S. maritima*. Bulb acrid, bitter, nauseous, and emetic, powerfully incisive and diuretic; dose of the fresh root gr. v to gr. xv; of the dried, gr. j to gr. iij, bis in die.

ALOES. *Aloe perfoliata*, and several other species. Juice of the leaves inspissated, forms the purer kinds of aloes found in the shops; a water extract of the leaves is

known by the name of horse aloes; the natives of Cochin China extract a nutritive fecula from some species of this genus.

GARLIC. *Allium*, *A. sativum*, and the bulbous heads called *Rocambole*.

ONIONS. *Cepe*, *A. Cepa*.

SHALLOTS. *A. ascalonicum*.

*CIVES. *A. Schænoprasum*.

WELCH ONION. *A. fistulosum*.

*CROW GARLIC. *A. vineale*.

*WILD GARLIC. *A. oleraceum*.

LEEK3. *Porrum*, *A. Porrum*. Are all expectorant, stimulant, and contain a little sulphur; juices, especially that of leeks, powerful diuretics, dissolving the calculi formed of the earthy phosphates: the juice of onions, when fermented, forms vinegar, holding manna in solution.

*RAMSON3. *A. ursinum*. Infused in brandy, used in gravelly complaints; communicates an ill flavour to milk and butter in the spring, as the cows then eat it.

OBS. The bulbs of the asphodels and spiderworts possess qualities similar to those of squills, but in a less degree; as do also those of hyacinth.

17. NARCISSI.

LILY-ASPHODEL. *Hemerocallis flava*. Expectorant.

*NARCISSUS. *N. poeticus*.

*DAFFODIL. *N. Pseudo-narcissus*.

TUBEROSE. *Polyanthes Tuberosa*. Roots emetic; used also as a dressing to burns.

18. IRIDES.

FLORENTINE ORRICE. *Iris florentina*. The fresh root is a drastic hydragogue; when dried it is a sialogogue, dose $\mathfrak{zj}$ to $3j$, and an errhine; it contains fecula, and is used in perfumery to give a violet scent to oils, &c.; the juice of the root, $3j$ for a dose, has been used in dropsy.

*YELLOW WATER FLEUR DE LUCE. *Acorus adulterinus*, *Pseudacorus*, *Gladiolus luteus*, *I. Pseud-acorus*. Root a nauseous drastic purgative, but used by country people, and in dropsy when other medicines fail, dose gtt. lxxx of its juice every hour or two in syrup of buckthorn; the seeds roasted make excellent coffee, superior to any other substitute.

HERMODACTYLE. *Hermodactylus*, *I. Tuberosa*. Roots incisive and purgative, in doses of ℥ss to ʒfs.

*STINKING GLADWYN. *I. fœtidissima*. Juice of the root sternutatory, useful also in dropsy and scrophula.

CORN FLAG. *Gladiolus communis*. Root has the same qualities as that of iris pseud-acorus, but is weaker.

*CROCUS. *C. sativus*. Root has been proposed to be made into bread in times of scarcity; summits of the pistils dried, *saffron*, have a strong but agreeable odour, and an aromatic taste, used in doses of gr. v to ʒfs, as cordial, emmenagogue, anodyne, and exhilarant; dyes a fine yellow, much used in foreign cookery to colour rice, &c.: the best is called *hay saffron*, *crocus in fœno*; the *cake saffron*, or *crocus in placenta*, formerly, and still in some countries, esteemed the best, being now adulterated with marygold flowers, and those of bastard saffron, or safflower, which is perhaps the true explanation of the very different effects ascribed to saffron by medical practitioners.

19. MUSÆ.

None of these are used, by Europeans, in medicine, or sold in the shops of druggists.

20. CANNÆ.

Plants of this order are warm and aromatic.

GINGER. *Zinziber*, *Amomum Zinziber*. Roots in powder, gr. x to ʒj, heating, aromatic, stomachic, cordial; in infusion, diaphoretic; used also as seasoning to food. There are two sorts, the black, which are the roots scalded and hastily dried in the sun; and the white, each root of which is carefully washed, scraped, and dried.

BENGALEE, CASSAMUNAR. *Zerumbet*, *A. Zerumbet*. Root stomachic, hysteric.

ZEDOARY. *Zedoaria*, *Kæmpferia rotunda*, *A. Zedoaria*. Root stops vomiting, stimulant, drying, emmenagogue.

GREAT CARDAMOMS, AMOMUM IN THE BUNCH. *Cardamomum majus*, *A. verum*, *A. racemosum*.

LESSER CARDAMOMS. *Cardamomum minus*, *A. Cardamomum*, *Elettaria Cardamomum*. Seeds stimulant, drying, assisting digestion, emmenagogue.

GRAINS OF PARADISE. *Grana Paradisi*, *Cardamomum maximum*, *A. Grana paradisi*. Seeds aromatic, stimulant,

taste very hot and biting like pepper; used by some in large doses to cure agues: also to give a false strength to wine, beer, vinegar, and other liquors.

INDIAN ARROW ROOT. *Maranta arundinacea*. Root yields a very fine starch.

GALANGAL. *Galanga*, *M. Galanga*. Root stops vomiting, is heating, drying, emmenagogue.

INDIAN CANE, INDIAN SHOT. *Canna indica*. Seeds cordial, vulnerary.

COSTUS. *Cost. arabicus*. Root aromatic, rather acrid, with the smell of orrice, stomachic, tonic, discussive. Distinguished in the shops into sweet and bitter costus, which is merely owing to keeping, the root becoming bitter and stronger by age.

TURMERIC. *Curcuma*, *C. longa*. Root aromatic, tonic, discussive, and heating; used especially in the jaundice and the itch, dose ʒj to ʒij: dyes a fine yellow, and is used as a seasoning in Indian cookery.

21. ORCHIDES.

These plants are esteemed as highly aphrodisiac.

BANILLOES. *Vanilla*, *Epidendron Vanilla*. Pods brown, as thick as a quill, greasy on the outside, and sometimes covered with an efflorescence of flowers of benzoin, scent strong but very agreeable; cephalic, stomachic, used to scent chocolate and liqueurs.

GREEN WITHE. *E. claviculatum*. Expressed juice, in doses of a table spoonful, cathartic, vermifuge, and diuretic.

*FOOLS STONES. *Orchis Morio*.

*MALE FOOLS STONES. *O. mascula*. Roots washed, baked, and ground into powder, called *Salep*, are extremely nutritive, restorative, and aphrodisiac; gr. viij render an ounce of water so thick that it will hardly pass through a cloth; extremely useful to travellers and seamen, as a reserve stock to be used in case of need. The other species of orchis, as also those of satyrium, may be prepared and used for this purpose.

BASTARD HELLEBORE. *Helleborine*, *Serapias latifolia*. Root strengthening.

22. HYDROCHARIDES.

These are refrigerant and antaphrodisiac.

*YELLOW WATER LILY. *Nymphaea lutea*.

*WHITE WATER LILY. *N. alba*. Roots astringent, refrigerant; a weak infusion useful in leprosy, dose a pint night and morning.

EGYPTIAN BEAN, JAMAICA WATER LILY. *Faba Ægyptiaca*, *Nymphaea Nelumbo*. Root astringent, as also the liquor that runs out of the footstalk when cut, used in loosenesses and vomitings, also diuretic and cooling; seeds nutritive.

WATER CALTROPS. *Nuces aquaticæ*, *Tribulus aquaticus*, *Trapa natans*. Herb cooling; nuts farinaceous and nourishing.

23. ARISTOLOCHIÆ.

The plants of this order are emmenagogue.

LONG-ROOTED BIRTHWORT. *Aristolochia longa*.

ROUND BIRTHWORT. *A. rotunda*. Roots, taken to ʒjfs, hot, odorous, powerfully incisive.

*UPRIGHT BIRTHWORT. *A. Clematidis*.

A. Pistolochia. Roots are efficacious emmenagogues.

JAMAICA CONTRAYERVA. *A. odorata*. Root, in infusion, diuretic, purgative, stomachic, and emmenagogue.

VIRGINIA SNAKE ROOT. *Serpentaria Virginiana*, *A. Serpentaria*. Root antiseptic, heating, alexipharmic, diaphoretic; an active medicine, given in doses of gr. x to ʒfs of the powder, or an infusion of ʒj, every four hours, against the bites of snakes and canine madness. Roots of *collinsonia præcox*, ord. 39, are frequently mixed with that in the market.

HYPOCISTUS. *Asarum Hypocistus*. The dried expressed juice of this parasitical plant is very astringent.

*ASARABACCA. *A. vulgare*, *A. europæum*. Root a drastic purge, working in doses of ʒj to ʒj, if finely powdered, upwards; but if coarsely powdered, downwards; it is also used as a sternutatory, from gr. j to gr. iij: leaves milder, and were the usual emetic before the introduction of ipecacuanha, no. 6 to 9 in whey.

BLACK SNAKE WEED. *Serpentaria nigra*, *A. virginiana*. Roots are mixed with those of Virginia snake root, and have the same qualities.

24. ELÆAGNI.

These plants are usually purgative, or acrid.

CHEBULIC MYROBALANS. *Myrobalani Chebuli, Terminalia chebula*.

BELLERIC MYROBALANS. *M. Bellerici, T. bellerica*. Fruits, taken from 3vj to 3jfs, are astringent.

YELLOW MYROBALANS. *M. citrini*.

INDIAN BLACK MYROBALANS. *M. Indici*. Appear to be species of the same genus of plants, are rather purgative. For other kinds of myrobalans, see order 27, 94, and 96.

VARNISH TREE OF CHINA. *T. Vernix*. Produces the resin used in varnishing the Indian cabinets.

*SALLOW THORN, SEA BUCKTHORN. *Hippophae Rhamnoides*. Herb purgative; berries, made into a rob with sugar, an excellent sauce for fresh fish.

NARROW-LEAVED WILD OLIVE. *Elæagnus angustifolia*. Vermifuge.

25. THYMELÆÆ.

Plants of this order are caustic.

*EVERGREEN SPURGE LAUREL. *Laureola, Chamædaphne, Daphne Laureola*. Usually sold for mezereon.

*MEZEREON, SPURGE OLIVE. *Chamælæa, Laureola fœmina, Mezereum, D. Mezereum*.

SPURGE FLAX. *Thymelæa, D. Gnidium*. Have all similar qualities, but the latter seems the most efficacious. Bark serves as a vesicatory, and ulcerates the parts to which it is applied; but it has been chewed in palsy of the tongue with success; its activity is diminished by vinegar: taken internally, in doses of only a few grains, it is a dangerous drastic, working both upwards and downwards, as well as the berries, *grana Cnidia*, which are also sometimes steeped in vinegar to give it apparent strength.

26. PROTEÆ.

None of these are used or sold.

27. LAURI.

Very aromatic, fruits or berries oily and odoriferous.

BAY TREE. *Laurus, L. nobilis*. Berries 3fs to 3jfs, very heating, and emmenagogue; a green oil or rather but-

ter is extracted from them by decoction in water: by the press they yield an insipid fluid oil.

AVOCADO PEAR TREE. *L. Persea*. Fruit eatable, stomachic; leaves odorous, pectoral.

CAMPHIRE TREE. *L. Camphora*. Wood distilled with water yields the camphire found in the market.

CINNAMON TREE. *L. Cinnamomum*. Root yields camphire by distillation;

Bark of the first quality, breaking shivery, with a warm flavour, *cinnamom*, *cinnamomum*, *cinnamomi cortex*, *lauri cinnamomi cortex*;

Bark of an inferior quality, breaking short, with a slimy mucilaginous taste, *casia*, *cassia lignea* of the moderns, *cassia lignea cortex*, *lauri cassia cortex*;

Twigs, with the bark left on, *xylocasia*, *casia lignea* of the ancients;

Dried leaves, *folium Indicum*, *folium Indum*, *Malabathrum*;

Dried receptacle of the seeds, *cassia buds*, *baccæ cassiæ*, *cassia lignea flores nondum expliciti*, *lauri cassiæ flos nondum explicitus*; are stomachic, tonic, and cordial, in doses of gr. v to ʒj, and are much used in cookery as spices: the bark that is not fit for sale, even under the name of cassia, is distilled with sea water, or a mixture of that and cinnamon water, for its yield of oil.

WILD CINNAMON TREE. *L. Cassia*, *L. Myrrha*. Neither the bark nor any other part is used in medicine, or for other purposes; both bark and leaves are bitter, with a slight flavour and smell of myrrh.

SASSAFRAS. *L. Sassafras*. Bark and root active sudorifics of an agreeable odour, heating and drying; yield an essential oil like that of cloves.

CULILAWAN. *L. Culilaban*. Bark, *cortex caryophylloides*, brownish red, flat, a quarter of an inch thick, odour strong, between clove bark and sassafras; leaves resemble those of raventsara: both are heating, stimulant, and stomachic.

RAVENTSARA. *Agathophyllum aromaticum*. Leaves an excellent tonic cordial spice, form an agreeable cordial, and yield an oil resembling that of cloves.

NUTMEG TREE. *Myristica officinalis*, *M. moschata*. The kernel of the fruit, *nutmeg*, *nux moschata*, *myristica nuclei*, *myristica moschatae fructus nucleus*.

Membrane clothing the seed, *mace*, *macis*. Are stomachic, cephalic, uterine, and cordial; in an over dose, say ʒij, the nutmeg is soporific and produces delirium.

? BRASILIAN BEAN. *Faba pichurim*, *Lauraster Amboinensis*. Seed stomachic, astringent, anodyne; of great use in diarrhoea and dysentery; yields a concrete oil.

AMERICAN MYROBALANS, JACK IN A BOX. *Hernandia sonora*, and *H. ovigera*. Seeds oily, but not purgative.

28. POLYONEÆ.

Herbs acid or astringent, containing oxalic acid.

RHUBARB. *Rhabarbarum verum*, *Rheum*, *Rheum undulatum*, *R. compactum*, and *R. palmatum*. Roots purgative, astringent, stomachic, vermifuge, tinging the urine yellow, dose gr. x to ʒij; also good dentifrices: Turkey rhubarb is reputed the best, but the inferior kind of Russian, East Indian, and even English rhubarb, is dressed up by the retailers, and sold by that name. Used also in dyeing.

RHAPONTIC. *Rhaponticum*, *Rheum Rhaponticum*, the radical-leaf stalks of which are used, being peeled, in cookery, instead of gooseberries.

*BLOOD WORT, BLOODY DOCK. *Lapathum sanguineum*, *Rumex sanguineus*.

GARDEN PATIENCE. *Patientia*, *Lap. sativum*, *Rum. Patientia*.

*DOCK, GREAT WATER DOCK. *Hydrolapathum*, *Rum. aquaticus*, *Rum. Hydrolapathum*.

*SHARP-POINTED DOCK. *Lap. acutum*, *Oxylapathum*, *Rum. acutus*, the root of which dyes a good yellow.

*MONKS RHUBARB, BROAD-LEAVED DOCK. *Rhabarbarum monachorum*, *Rum. obtusifolius*.

BASTARD MONKS RHUBARB. *Hippolapathum*, *Rum. alpinus*. Roots have the same qualities as foreign rhubarb, but rather weaker; hence the dose must be nearly doubled: used in powders, tinctures, and infusions, instead of rhubarb.

*CURLED DOCK. *Lap. crispum*, *Rum. crispus*. Seeds anti-dysenteric; roots bruised and made into an ointment cure the itch.

*SORREL. *Acetosa*, *Rum. Acetosa*.

FRENCH SORREL. *Acet. Romana*, *Rum. scrutata*.

*SHEEPS SORREL. *Acet. arvensis*, *Rum. Acetosella*. Roots cooling purges; leaves contain much oxalate of potash, very

cooling, antiscorbutic, eaten in salads; make excellent whey by boiling a few in milk.

SEA SIDE GRAPE. *Coccoloba uvifera*. Fruit very astringent, and on that account dangerous to eat; the inspissated juice is the common kino of the shops.

*COMMON KNOT GRASS. *Centinodia*, *Polygonum*, *P. aviculare*. Herb vulnerary, astringent.

*BUCKWHEAT. *Fagopyrum*, *P. Fagopyrum*. Seeds nutritive, fattening, made into bread, used in poultices, and yield an oil.

*BLACK BINDWEED. *Volubilis nigra*, *P. Convolvulus*. Seeds equally nutritive as buckwheat, and much easier to cultivate.

*BISTORT, SNAKE WEED. *Bistorta*, *P. Bistorta*. Root very astringent, dose ʒj to ʒj; tans leather very well; young shoots eaten as greens.

*DEAD ARSE SMART. *Persicaria*, *P. Persicaria*.

*ARSE SMART. *Pers. urens*, *Pol. Hydropiper*. Are vulnerary, detersive, and diuretic; dye wool yellow.

OBS. All the polygonums contain a red colouring matter, and may be used to great advantage in tanning; their leaves may be made to yield woad.

29. ATRIPLICES.

Most of these are emollient.

SPINAGE. *Spinachia oleracea*. Leaves emollient, opening, boiled as greens.

WHITE BEET. *Beta vulgaris alba*. Leaves eaten as a substitute for spinage.

RED BEET. *B. vulgaris rubra*. Root red, nutritive; yields a small quantity of sugar.

STRAWBERRY SPINAGE. *Blitum capitatum*. Laxative.

ORACHE. *Atriplex hortensis*. Emollient.

SEA PURSLANE. *A. Halimus*.

*SEA ORACHE. *A. littoralis*. Leaves and young shoots pickled, and eaten in the manner of samphire.

*NARROW-LEAVED WILD ORACHE. *A. angustifolia*, *A. patula*. Seeds emetic, sudorific, antidysenteric; a good substitute for ipecacuanha.

*ENGLISH MERCURY, ALL GOOD. *Mercurialis*, *Tota bona*, *Chenopodium Bonus henricus*. Herb opening, eaten as spinage, or the young shoots as asparagus.

*STINKING ORACHE. *Atriplex olida*, *C. Vulvaria*.

OAK OF JERUSALEM. *Botrys*, *Ambrosia*, *C. Botrys*.
Stinking plants, used beat up with sugar, as antihysterics and vermifuges; their decoction is used externally in eruptions.

WORM GOOSEFOOT. *C. anthelminticum*. Vermifuge.

MEXICAN TEA. *C. ambrosioides*. A stomachic, anti-asthmatic plant of an agreeable smell, used as tea.

HERBE AUX CHARPENTIER. *Rivina humilis*. Pectoral.

STINKING GROUND PINE. *Camphorata*, *Camphorosma monspeliacum*. Smells of camphire, is nervine, cephalic, antarthritic.

*GLASSWORT, SALTWORT: *Kali*, *Salsola Kali*. Violently emmenagogue, diuretic, and hydragogue: this and the other species of this genus are burned for the alkali yielded by their ashes.

*SALTWORT. *Salicornia fruticosa*. Yields a smaller quantity of alkali than is afforded by the salsola.

*MARSH SAMPHIRE. *S. herbacea*. Pickled, and eaten as samphire; is also burned for the alkali it yields.

AMERICAN POKE WEED, JUCATO CALLELOE. *Phytolacca decandra*. Root emetic, infusing 1 oz. in a pint of wine, and taking two spoonfuls; juice red, a very common domestic purge in America; leaves bruised, very detersive, of great use in cancerous cases as a poultice; berries yield a red dye, but which will not stand: used to colour wine.

30. AMARANTHI.

*UPRIGHT BLITE, ALL SEED. *Blitum minus*, *Amaranthus Blitum*. Refrigerant, slightly astringent.

*VERTICILLATE KNOT GRASS. *Corrigiola*, *Illecebrum verticillatum*. Is refrigerant and astringent.

*RUPTURE WORT. *Herniaria glabra*. Rather saltish and astringent, diuretic, antinephritic; juice removes specks in the eye.

31. PLANTAGINEÆ.

These plants are, in general, vulnerary.

*PLANTAIN, WAYBREAD. *Plantago major*.

*LAMBS LETTUCE, HOARY PLANTAIN. *P. media*.

*RIBWORT, RIBGRASS. *P. lanceolata*. Roots ʒiij to vj, quovis die, useful in vernal agues; leaves astringent, vulne-

rary, used whole as a dressing for wounds; juice of the leaves used as a collyrium, and internally, ʒj to ij in fevers; if they are intermittent, the dose must be double: a strong decoction may be used for the juice.

*BUCKS HORN PLANTAIN. *Cornu cervinum*, *P. Coronopus*. Root and leaves beaten up with bay salt, are applied as a poultice to the wrist in agues; a decoction of the leaves is given in disorders of the eyes.

FLEA WORT. *Psyllium Pulicaria*. Seeds mucilaginous, purgative.

32. NYCTAGINES.

MARVEL OF PERU. *Mirabilis Jalapa*. Plant cultivated in England, and the root sold for that of jalap, *convolvulus jalapa*, see order 43, but is not purgative.

M. longiflora. Root is not purgative.

M. dichotoma. Root is purgative, and very like the foreign jalap.

33. PLUMBAGINES.

The plants of this order are acrid or astringent.

TOOTH WORT. *Dentaria*, *Dentillaria*, *Plumbago europæa*. Caustic, corrosive, used by beggars to produce ulcers in order to excite pity; and in tooth-ach as a masticatory.

*RED BEHEN, SEA LAVENDER. *Behen rubrum*, *Limonium maritimum*, *Statice Limonium*. Root astringent, used in loosenesses, &c.; seeds also astringent. The druggists sell under this name, round transverse slices of a root resembling jalap, of a reddish brown colour.

34. LYSIMACHIÆ.

The plants of this order are esteemed depurative.

*PIMPERNEL. *Anagallis terrestris mas*, *A. arvensis*. Has been used in maniacal cases, and against hydrophobia; flower is an excellent indicator of the weather, and useful in epilepsy, gr. xx, quater in die.

*BLUE-FLOWERED PIMPERNEL. *A. fœmina*, *A. cœrulea*. Is of similar qualities.

*PRIMROSE. *Primula veris vulgaris*, *P. veris acaulis*. Roots dried, ʒjss is a strong emetic; herb cephalic, anodyne, expectorant.

*OX LIP, GREAT COWS LIPS, *P. veris elatior*. Resembles

the former, of which it is probably a variety, or a mule plant between that and the common cows lips.

*COWS LIPS, PAGILS. *P. veris officinalis*, *Paralysis vulgaris*. Flowers used to flavour wine, and render it narcotic.

BEAR'S EAR SANICLE. *Cortusa matthioli*. Cephalic, anodyne, expectorant, and vulnerary.

*YELLOW LOOSESTRIFE, WILLOW HERB. *Lysimachia vulgaris*.

*MONEY WORT, HERB TWO-PENCE. *Nummularia*, *L. Nummularia*. Are astringent and vulnerary.

ANNUAL NAVEL WORT. *Androsace maxima*. Diuretic.

*BUTTER WORT, YORKSHIRE SANICLE. *Pinguicula vulgaris*. Leaves heal wounds and chaps of the skin; the Welch make them into a purging syrup; they thicken rein deers' milk, turn it sour, and make it keep for any length of time.

*WATER PIMPERNEL. *Samolus valerandi*. Has similar qualities.

*MARSH TREFOIL, BOG BEAN. *Trifolium paludosum*, *Menyanthes*, *M. trifoliata*. Very bitter, astringent; root may be mixed with meal, in a scarcity of bread; leaves dried and powdered ʒj, purges and vomits, used as a vermifuge; an infusion of them is extremely bitter, and useful in rheumatism and dropsy; they make a good substitute for hops in brewing, 2 oz. being equal to a lb. of hops.

*FRINGED BOG BEAN, DWARF WATER LILY. *Nymphaea lutea minor*, *M. Nymphoides*. Very bitter, antiscorbutic, febrifuge and cooling; may also be substituted for hops.

MONTPELIER TURBITH. *Globularia Alypum*. Root, a drastic purgative; the other species of this genus are also purgative.

*SOW BREAD. *Artanita*, *Cyclamen*, *C. europæum*. Root, a drastic purge and emmenagogue, as also an errhine; leaves bruised and made into a pessary are emmenagogue, and cause abortion; an ointment is made from it, which, when rubbed on the navel, purges and kills worms.

SOLDANELLA *alpina*. Has very similar qualities.

35. PEDICULARES.

*MILK WORT. *Polygala vulgaris*. Root may be substituted for rattlesnake root, dose in powder is ʒfs to ʒj, useful in pleurisy; herb bitter, diaphoretic, in infusion ʒiij

taken daily, promotes expectoration, and is excellent in catarrhus coughs.

POLYGALA *amara*, has the same qualities.

RATTLESNAKE ROOT. *Senega*, *P. Senega*. Root diaphoretic, diuretic, used in America against the bite of the rattlesnake, either in powder ℥j to ij, or ʒj boiled in ℔jss of water to ℔j, and given by ʒij at a time.

POLYGALA *theezans*. Mixed with tea sometimes, in Japan.

*EYEBRIGHT. *Euphrasia*, *Euphrasia officinalis*. Cephalic, ophthalmic.

*SPEEDWELL, FLUELLIN. *Veronica mas*, *Betonica Pauli*, *V. officinalis*. Leaves slightly astringent, bitter; may be substituted for tea, but is more astringent and less grateful.

*SMALLEST FLUELLIN. *V. spicata*.

*MOUNTAIN MADWORT. *V. montana*.

*SPEEDWELL CHICKWEED. *V. arvensis*. Vulnerary, incisive, diaphoretic, antiphthisic.

*WILD GERMANDER. *Chamædrys sylvestris*, *V. Chamædrys*. Leaves, a better substitute for tea than those of speedwell.

*BROOKLIME. *Anagallis aquatica*, *Beccabunga*, *V. Beccabunga*. Leaves, when fresh, diuretic, antiscorbutic, eaten as salad; juice, in a full dose, an easy purge.

*RED RATTLE, LOUSE WORT. *Pedicularis palustris*. Nauseous, acrid; its juice, or a decoction used externally in old ulcers; kills lice, although the plant itself is said by Tragus to breed lice in cattle that feed on it.

*YELLOW RATTLE, COCKS COMB. *Crista galli*, *Rhinanthus Crista galli*. Is used to kill lice, as the former.

36. ACANTHI.

These plants are vulnerary and pectoral.

BEARS BREECH. *Branca ursina*, *Acanthus*, *A. mollis*. Leaves diuretic, externally maturative; dye a fine yellow.

MALABAR NUT TREE. *Justicia Adhatoda*. Leaves purgative.

BALSAM. *J. pectoralis*. Vulnerary, resolvent, a syrup of it is much praised in disorders of the chest; and it is also used in making the elixir Americain of the French.

SARCOCOLLA SHRUBS. *Penæa Sarcocolla* and *P. mucronata*. Yield gum sarcocol.

RUELLIA *tuberosa*. Used instead of ipecacuanha.

37. JASMINEÆ.

The shrubs of this order are mostly odorous.

JASMINE. *Jasminum*, *J. officinale*. Flowers recommended in shortness of breath, and in scirrhus of the womb.

*PRIVET. *Ligustrum*, *L. vulgare*. Leaves bitter and slightly astringent; flowers astringent and temperant, used in washes and gargles for ulcers; berries have a dry spongy pulp, from which a rose-coloured paint may be obtained.

MANNA ASH. *Fraxinus Ornus*. This, and some other species of this genus, exude from their bark and leaves in hot weather, the saccharine substance called manna.

*ASH TREE. *F. excelsior*. Bark febrifuge and diuretic; seeds acrid, bitter; leaves ʒvj to ʒjss in infusion a good purge, and a decoction of the same has been used to cure agues.

OLIVE TREE. *Olea*, *O. europæa*. Ripe fruit yields a fine oil; the lees of which, oleum omphacinum, are astringent, as also the fruit itself and the leaves.

38. VITICES.

AGNUS CASTUS. *Vitex Agnus castus*. Flowering tops cooling, drying; and looked upon as anaphrodisiac, whence they were used to strew the beds of the Vestal virgins and Christian nuns.

TECTONIA *grandis*. Leaves used against the thrush and dropsy; and also to purify water.

*VERVAIN. *Verbena*, *V. officinalis*. Febrifuge, vulnerary; used externally as a rubefacient in rheumatism and other pains of the joints.

THREE-LEAVED VERVAIN. *V. triphylla*. Leaves drawn through the hand smell like citrons.

JAMAICA VERVAIN. *V. Jamaicense*. Juice, cochl. maj. j to ij, cathartic, deobstruent, emmenagogue.

VOLKAMERIA *inermis*, of India.

AVICENNIA *resinifera*, of New Zealand. Yield red astringent resins, but little known at present among druggists.

39. LABIATÆ.

The plants of this order are aromatic and heating.

SAGE OF VIRTUE, SMALL GARDEN SAGE. *Salvia virtutis*, *S. hortensis minor*, *S. officinalis*. Heating, sudorific, used

in palsy and trembling of the nerves; it is also cordial, stomachic, stops night sweats, and the flow of milk after weaning.

GREAT GARDEN SAGE. *S. hortensis major*, *S. officinalis*.

CLARY. *Sclarea*, *Salv. Sclarea*.

PURPLE TOP CLARY. *Horminum*, *Salv. Horminum*.

SAGE OF CRETE. *S. cretica*.

ETHIOPIAN SAGE. *S. aethiopica*. Excite the nervous system, produce a slight intoxication, used in disorders of the eyes, and are aphrodisiac.

ROSEMARY. *Rosmarinus*, *R. officinalis*. Flowers, anthos, cephalic, nervine, cordial, heating, emmenagogue, and strengthening; hence it is drank as tea in chlorosis.

CANADIAN SNAKE ROOT. *Collinsonia præcox*. Root used for Virginia snake root, and mixed with it by the merchants.

LAVENDER. *Lavandula angustifolia*, *L. spica*.

SPIKE LAVENDER. *L. latifolia*, *Spica vulgaris*, *L. Spica*. Flowering tops very odoriferous and yield much essential oil, containing a portion of camphire; they are nervine, antispasmodic, and cephalic.

FRENCH LAVENDER. *Stæchas Arabica*, *L. Stæchas*. Has the same qualities, and is also diuretic.

CURLED-LEAVED MINT. *Mentha crispa*.

*BERGAMOT MINT. *M. odorata*.

*PEPPER MINT. *M. piperis sapore*, *M. piperita*.

*HORSE MINT. *Menthastrum*, *Mentha sylvestris*.

*WATER MINT. *Sisymbrium sylvestre*, *M. aquatica*.

*PENNY ROYAL. *Pulegium vulgare*, *M. Pulegium*.

*WATER CALAMINT. *Calamintha aquatica*, *M. arvensis*.

*SPEAR MINT. *M. viridis*, *M. sativa*.

*BUSHY RED MINT. *M. balsamina*, *M. gentilis*.

HARTS PENNY ROYAL. *Pulegium cervinum*, *M. cervina*. Are all stomachic, promoting digestion, diuretic, and approved emmenagogues, either in powder or infusion; they all yield oil, containing camphire in considerable quantity, on distillation. The botanical nomenclature of the mint genus is in a state of inextricable confusion, which is continually increasing by the attempts to unravel it.

BALM. *Melissa*, *M. officinalis*.

*COMMON CALAMINT. *Calamintha vulgaris*, *C. montana*, *M. Calamintha*.

*LESSER CALAMINT. *C. odore pulegii*, *M. Nepeta*. Cephalic, useful in nervous and hysteric diseases.

*BASTARD BALM. *Melissa Fuchsii*, *Melittis melissophyllum*. Diuretic, opening.

SWEET BASIL. *Ocimum Basilicum*. Strong-scented, used as an emmenagogue; it was this plant that gave the peculiar flavour to the Fetter Lane sausages of London.

SUMMER SAVOURY. *Satureja hortensis*. More acrid, and hotter than the last, as also more active; it dyes a yellow colour.

*WINTER SAVOURY. *S. durior*, *S. frutescens*, *S. montana*.

MOUNTAIN HYSSOP. *Thymbra spicata*. Vermifuge, as are also the two last.

HYSSOP. *Hyssopus*, *H. officinalis*. Leaves emmenagogue, and pectoral in tea; externally soaked in water or wine, and applied as a cataplasm, used as a discutient for black eyes and other contusions.

THYME. *Thymus*, *T. vulgaris*.

*MOTHER OF THYME, WILD THYME, LEMON THYME. *Serpyllum*, *T. Serpyllum*.

*WINTER MARJORAM. *Origanum*, *O. vulgare*, the tops of which dye purple.

SWEET MARJORAM. *Marjorana*, *Amaracus*, *Sampsucus*, *O. Marjorana*.

DITTANY OF CRETE. *Dictamnus Creticus*, *O. Dictamnus*.

*GROUND IVY. *Hedera terrestris*, *Chamæcissus*, *Glechoma hederacea*.

*CAT MINT. *Nepeta*, *Mentha cataria*, *N. cataria*, which is highly alluring to cats.

*WOOD BETONY. *Betonica sylvestris*, *B. vulgaris*, *B. officinalis*.

*DEAD NETTLE, WHITE ARCHANGEL. *Urtica mortua*, *Lamium album*.

PURPLE ARCHANGEL. *L. Orvala*.

*RED ARCHANGEL. *L. purpureum*.

*GREAT WILD BASIL. *Ocimum sylvestre*, *Clinopodium vulgare*. All of these have analogous qualities, being heating and strengthening; made into tea with honey, they are diaphoretic, discussive, expectorant, and make excellent wound drinks; some are slightly astringent: ground ivy is

the most commonly used; dittany of Crete was a celebrated vulnerary and astringent among the old physicians.

JAMAICA WILD HOPS. *C. rugosum*. In infusion with honey and alum used as a gargle.

MOLDAVIAN MINT. *Dracocephalum Moldavica*. Similar in quality to mint.

*HOREHOUND. *Prassium*, *Marrubium album*, *M. vulgare*. Pectoral, used in coughs and colds, ʒj of the leaves powdered, or ʒij of the expressed juice, or M. fs infused for tea.

BASTARD DITTANY. *M. pseudodictamnus*.

*BLACK HOREHOUND. *M. nigrum*, *Ballote nigrum*.

JAMAICA SPIKENARD. *B. suaveolens*; the infusion of which has a great reputation as a powerful diuretic in dropsy and gravel.

*CLOWNS ALLHEAL. *Panax coloni*, *Stachys palustris*.

*STINKING DEAD NETTLE. *S. Sylvatica*.

*NARROW-LEAF ALLHEAL. *Galeopsis Ladanum*.

*YELLOW ARCHANGEL. *Lamium luteum*, *G. Galeobdolon*.

*WATER HOREHOUND. *Marrubium aquaticum*, *Lycopus europæus*.

*MOTHER WORT. *Cardiaca*, *Leonurus Cardiaca*.

BASTARD HOREHOUND. *L. Marrubiastrum*.

SAGE LEAF MULLEIN. *Phlomis Lychnitis*. All of these are strong-scented plants, more or less disagreeable, emmenagogue, antihysterical, anti-epileptic, expectorant, and for the most part vermifuge; externally they are vulnerary.

*GERMANDER. *Scordium*, *Teucrium Scordium*.

*WOOD SAGE. *Scorodonia*, *Salvia agrestis*, *T. Scorodonia*, which has been used in brewing instead of hops, but gave too much colour to the liquor.

JAGGED GERMANDER. *T. Botrys*.

SYRIAN HERB MASTICH, CAT THYME. *Marum Syriacum*, *T. Marum*. Have similar qualities; this last plant is emmenagogue, ʒj to ʒfs; cats are also very fond of it.

*CREEPING GERMANDER. *Chamædrys*, *Trissago*, *T. Chamædrys*.

*GROUND PINE. *Chamæpitys*, *Iva arthritica*, *T. Chamæpitys*. Bitter, tonic, febrifuge.

POLEY MOUNTAIN. *Polium montanum*, *T. capitatum*.

LAVENDER-LEAF POLEY. *T. montanum*.

CRETAN POLEY MOUNTAIN. *Polium Creticum*, *T. Cre-*

ticum. These have the same qualities as the former, and are also alexiterical.

*COMMON BUGLE. *Bugula*, *Ajuga reptans*.

*MOUNTAIN BUGLE. *A. pyramidalis*.

*SELF HEAL. *Prunella*, *P. vulgaris*.

*HOODED WILLOW HERB. *Lysimachia galericulata*, *Scutellaria galericulata*.

MOUNTAIN IRONWORT. *Sideritis montana*. Bitter, astringent, nearly inodorous; the English ones are excellent home febrifuges.

40. SCROPHULARIÆ.

These plants are incisive, attenuant, and nauseous.

*KNOTTED FIGWORT. *Scrophularia nodosa*.

*WATER FIGWORT, WATER BETONY. *Betonica aquatica*, *S. aquatica*. Incisive, attenuating, much praised in scrophulous and cancerous complaints.

HEDGE HYSSOP. *Gratiola*, *G. officinalis*. A very acrid, drastic vermifuge, useful also in dropsy and jaundice; dose gr. v to ℥jss, beginning with a small one: the inspissated juice gr. xx to xxx is purgative and diuretic.

CAPRARIA *bifolia*. A West Indian shrub, whose flowers are used instead of tea.

*FOXGLOVE. *Digitalis*, *D. purpurea*.

*YELLOW FOXGLOVE. *D. lutea*. Used externally as vulnerary and antiscrophulous; and internally in doses of gr. fs to gr. ij, as a sedative, and particularly as a diuretic, but great caution is required in using it: the old writers recommend the decoction without any caution, hence it is probably rendered weaker by this process.

*SNAP DRAGON. *Antirrhinum majus*. Antihysterical, and used externally in ophthalmia.

*TOAD FLAX. *Linaria*, *A. Linaria*. Deobstruent, diuretic.

*SMALL TOAD FLAX. *A. minus*.

*IVY-LEAVED TOAD FLAX. *Cymbalaria*, *A. Cymbalaria*.

*FLUELLIN, FEMALE SPEEDWELL. *Elatine*, *Veronica femina*, *A. Elatine*. Are all anticancerous, especially the last, the juice of which is very successfully used as well inwardly as outwardly in foul ulcers and cutaneous eruptions.

41. SOLANEÆ.

The plants of this order have, for the most part, a powerful action on the human body, and are more or less poisonous.

*WHITE MULLEIN, HIGH TAPER, COWS LUNGWORT. *Verbascum*, *Thapsus barbatus*, *V. Thapsus*. Anodyne and pectoral, much employed by private practitioners, farriers, and cow doctors; the down has been used as moxa for the actual cautery; a decoction of ℥ij of the leaves in a quart of water, given in doses of ℥iij every three hours, is of great service in diarrhœas.

*YELLOW MOTH MULLEIN. *Blattaria*, *V. Blattaria*. Has the same qualities; is said to attract moths; seeds inebriate fish.

*HENBANE. *Hyosciamus*, *H. niger*. Leaves a very powerful narcotic, in doses of gr. iij to gr. x; externally is anodyne or resolvent; seeds narcotic, gr. iij to x, the smoke of them applied by a funnel to the diseased tooth is recommended in severe tooth-ache.

GREAT WHITE HENBANE. *H. albus*. Is also very active, but milder than the black; seeds used in spitting of blood.

TOBACCO. *Nicotiana*, *Petum*, *Tabacum*, *N. Tabacum*. Leaves when green deterrent, acrid, narcotic, and apophlegmatizant; used externally in diseases of the skin, and as a dressing to verminous sores; and internally as an emetic ℥ss to ℥j in water ℥iij, and in dropsy and palsy; the smoke of them is used as a stimulating glyster in apoplexy, inveterate costiveness, and apparent death by drowning or hanging, in which last case, however, it is sometimes improper; as, if it does not immediately succeed, it exhausts the patient so much, as to render other means ineffectual. It being necessary that the dried leaves should undergo some kind of fermentation to render them agreeable to smokers and snuff-takers, the best kinds are moistened with treacle and water during the process of drying: the peculiar flavour of the Macouba snuff of Martinique, which is so much praised, is partly owing to the tobacco itself being the produce of a hot country, and partly to its being moistened with the best cane juice. The cultivators of this country, notwithstanding the separation of the United States, are

still prohibited from growing this plant in favour of the mercantile interest.

*THORNY APPLE. *Stramonium, Datura Stramonium*. The whole herb, dried and chopped up, is a strong narcotic, even when mixed with tobacco and smoked, much used lately in asthma; externally the leaves are anodyne, and used in head-ache and the gout; seeds may be given in powder to gr. x; expressed juice made into an ointment with hogs lard good for irritable ulcers, burns, and scalds.

METEL. *D. Metel*. Seeds narcotic, more powerful than the last, produce temporary idiocy, used for frauds.

MANDRAKE. *Mandragora, Atropa Mandagora*. Formerly supposed to be aphrodisiac, root gr. iij a powerful narcotic, or it may be steeped in wine: leaves externally used as an excellent anodyne and resolvent, as also the powder of the root, to indurated glands.

*DEADLY NIGHTSHADE, DWALE. *Solanum lethale, Bella donna, A. Belladonna*. Leaves applied to the eye paralyse the iris, they are useful in cancer and scrophula, either applied as poultices, or sprinkled over the sores; used also internally in doses of gr. j to iij in obstinate diseases, acting as a narcotic, diaphoretic, diuretic, and sialogogue. Berries eaten in an over dose, that is, more than three or four, are poisonous; vinegar is the best antidote, as emetics, even tartar emetic ðs, have in this case scarcely any action; juice of the berries made into syrup, in doses of coch. parv. j, has been given as an anodyne in dysentery.

WINTER CHERRY. *Alkekengi, Halicacabum, Physalis Alkekengi*. Berries antinephritic, lithontriptic, and diuretic; if in gathering they are rubbed against the calyx, they acquire a nauseous taste, and become purgative.

JAMAICA WINTER CHERRY. *P. angulosa*. Juice of the plant, with Cayenne pepper, diuretic and eases the colic.

*COMMON NIGHTSHADE. *Solanum vulgare, S. nigrum*. Leaves used externally as anodyne in erysipelas.

*BITTER SWEET, WOODY NIGHTSHADE. *S. lignosum, Dulcamara, S. Dulcamara*. Diuretic, depurative, in decoction, its taste being covered with milk.

LOVE APPLE, TOMATOES. *Lycopersicon, S. Lycopersicon*. Berries becoming a common sauce in England, much used in the southern countries; externally anodyne.

EGG PLANT, MAD APPLES. *Mala insana, Melongena, S. Melongena*. Cultivated in England for curiosity only;

leaves narcotic; berries boiled and eaten in the warmer countries.

POTATOE. *Batata*, *S. tuberosum*. A Peruvian plant, whose cultivation is spreading rapidly over the whole world, the root yielding a vast quantity of food upon a small extent of ground, and with little labour: when it first began to be used, it was supposed to be narcotic, diuretic, and aphrodisiac.

GUINEA PEPPER, PEPPER PODS. *Capsicum*, *C. annuum*.

INDIAN PEPPER, BIRD PEPPER, TSCHILIES. *Piper Indicum*, *C. frutescens*. Berries, which are fleshless, are of a burning heat, irritating, attenuant; the powder is given in doses of gr. vj to viij; also as sauce, or to give a false strength to vinegar, spirits, &c.; infused in vinegar, used as a gargle; externally they are rubefacient; with hog's lard, form a liniment for paralytic limbs.

CALEBASH TREE. *Crescentia Cujete* and *C. lagenaria*. The fruits, whose rinds are used as vessels for various purposes, contain a yellow, sharp, rather disagreeable pulp; used in the West Indies in diarrhœa, dropsy, head-ache; also externally in burns and in coups de soleil; expressed juice of the pulp, in a dose of ʒiij, is purgative: a pectoral syrup is also made from it, which is sent over to Europe.

42. BORAGINES.

The plants of this order are moistening and refreshing.

SEBESTEN. *Myxa*, *Cordia Myxa*, and *C. Sebesten*. The fruit is softening, moistening, and slightly laxative; excellent bird-lime is made from it.

WEST INDIAN LIGNUM RHODIUM. *C. Gerascanthus*. Sometimes used for the true.

*BORAGE. *Borago officinalis*. Flower cordial; the tops were formerly used in cool tankards; leaves refreshing, moistening, they contain nitre.

*GARDEN BUGLOSS, OX TONGUE. *Buglossum hortense*, *Anchusa officinalis*. The same qualities as the former. The juice of the corolla produces a beautiful green with acids.

ALKANET. *Anchusa tinctoria*. Bark of the root tinges ly bodies red, hence used in lip-salves, is aperitive, and ghtly astringent.

*SPOTTED LUNGWORT, SPOTTED COMFREY, SAGE OF JE-

JERUSALEM, COWS LIPS OF JERUSALEM. *Pulmonaria maculosa*, *P. officinalis*.

*SMALL WILD BORAGE, GREAT GOOSE GRASS, GERMAN MADWORT. *Asperuga procumbens*.

SMALL YELLOW ALKANET. *Onosma echiioides*.

*MOUSE EAR, SCORPION GRASS. *Myosotis scorpioides* α , *M. arvensis*.

*WATER SCORPION GRASS. *M. scorpioides* β , *M. palustris*.

*SMALL WILD BUGLOSS. *Lycopsis arvensis*.

CREEPING BUGLOSS. *L. vesicularia*. Are all pectoral plants.

*GROMWELL, BASTARD ALKANET. *Milium Solis*, *Lithospermum*, *L. officinale*. Seeds are diuretic; juice of the root used to paint the face red; bark of the root tinges wax like the foreign alkanet.

TURNSOLE. *Heliotropium europæum*. Softens warts, and makes them fall off; taken internally it opens the belly.

*JAMAICA TURNSOLE. *H. jamaicensis*. Plant in decoction diuretic.

*VIPERS BUGLOSS. *Echium*, *E. vulgare*. Root opening and slightly astringent.

*COMFREY, GREAT CONSOUND. *Symphytum*, *Consolida major*, *S. officinale*. Root astringent, glutinous, and celebrated as a vulnerary; leaves used to flavour cakes; young shoots esculent.

*HOUNDS TONGUE. *Cynoglossum*, *C. officinale*. Roots astringent and sedative, like the other species of this genus; used externally, and internally in decoction, in scrophula: the herb bruised drives away mice.

43. CONVULVULI.

These are usually purgative.

JALAP. *Jalapium*, *Jalapa*, *Mechoacanna nigra*, *Convulvulus Jalappa*. Root a very active purgative, in doses of ʒfs to 3j, in powder. In hypochondriacal disorders and hot bilious temperaments it gripes violently, and seldom acts properly as a purge.

TURBITH. *Turbeth*, *Turpethum*, *C. Turpethum*. Root has qualities similar to jalap, but is rougher in its operation. Entirely driven out of English practice by jalap, which is only half the price of this root.

MECHOACAN. *Mechoacanna alba*, *C. Mechoacanna*. Root less active than the preceding, and not so fatiguing in its operation.

*SEA COLEWORT, SCOTCH SCURVY GRASS. *Soldanella*, *Brassica marina*, *C. Soldanella*. Root a strong hydragogue, used in Germany.

ALEPPO SCAMMONY PLANT. *C. Scammonium*. The roots of this plant yield, by incision, the grey gum resin, called Aleppo Scammony, to be distinguished from the black, called Smyrna, yielded by the *periploca scammonium*, in order 47.

*BINDWEED. *C. sepium* and *C. arvensis*. The juices of these plants are purgative.

SEA SIDE POTATOE SLIP. *C. brasiliensis*. Root, in decoction, purgative; yields scammony.

SWEET POTATOES, SPANISH POTATOES. *C. Batatas*. Root nutritive, supposed formerly to be aphrodisiac, as appears by the allusions of our old playwrights.

AFRICAN LIGNUM RHODIUM. *C. scoparius*. The wood has a scent of roses.

*DODDER OF THYME. *Epithymum*, *Cuscuta Epithymum*.

*GREAT DODDER, HELL WEED. *C. europæa*. Parasitic plants, composed of interlaced filaments, without leaves; the epithymum is the most esteemed, as being more aromatic, both to the taste and smell; juice purgative and deobstruent; externally used against the itch.

44. POLEMONII.

*GREEK VALERIAN, JACOB'S LADDER. *Polemonium cæruleum*. Root is astringent, antidysenteric, and vulnerary.

45. BIGNONIÆ.

GINGELLY, VANGLOE. *Sesamum orientale*. Seeds yield an oil which is sufficiently mild to be used for food, and in emulsions as a pectoral; the seeds of gold of pleasure, *myagrum sativum*, order 63, are sold in Europe for those of *sesamum*.

BIGNONIA *radicans*, *B. sempervirens*, and *B. echinata*. Roots vulnerary, sudorific, employed in America against the bites of venomous animals.

WHITE CEDAR. *B. leucoxydon*. Alexipharmic, used against the poison of the manchineel apple.

46. GENTIANÆ.

The plants of this order are febrifuge.

GREAT YELLOW GENTIAN. *Gentiana*, *G. lutea*. Root very bitter, febrifuge, vermifuge, antiseptic, dose in powder gr. x to ℥ij.

*LESSER CENTAURY. *Centaurium minus*, *G. Centaurium*, *Chironia Centaurium*. Flowering tops powerfully bitter, febrifuge, and vermifuge; it is used against obstructions, jaundice, weaknesses, and is reckoned a specific in hydrophobia; sometimes proves cathartic: externally in decoction it destroys lice, and cures the itch.

GENTIANA *cruciata*. Antiseptic, bitter, stomachic.

*FELLWORT. *G. Amarella*. Used in disorders of the liver, and amenorrhœa.

*MARSH GENTIAN, CALATHIAN VIOLET. *G. Pneumonanthe*. Less active, but bitter, hepatic, as well as its congeners.

WORM GRASS, CAROLINA PINK. *Spigelia marylandica*, and *S. anthelmia*. Bitter herbs, used to expel lumbrici from children; dose of the powdered root or herb, gr. x to ʒj, night and morning; expressed juice, cochl. maj. j to children of four or five years old: infusion of the herb coch. maj. ij, for the same age.

OPHIORRHIZA *Mungos*, and *O. lanceolata*. Roots bitter, alexipharmic, used in the East Indies against the bite of venomous serpents, analogous to serpentaria.

47. APOCYNI.

ROSE BAY, SOUTH SEA ROSE. *Nerium Oleander*. Internally it is poisonous, as also its distilled water; externally astringent, antipsoric, and sternutatory; wood used to clear muddy water; leaves acid, poisonous, infused in oil used in itch.

BELA-AYE. *N. antidysentericum*. A brown astringent bark brought from Ceylon and Malabar.

ECHITES *syphilitica*. Used in Cayenne, in syphilis, but has less action in cold countries.

SWALLOW WORT. *Asclepias Vincetoxicum*. Root irritating, forcing out a sweat, and therefore thought to be alexipharmic and antihydropic.

SYRIAN DOGS BANE. *A. syriaca*. Milk of the plant a drastic poison; leaves, used externally, are resolvent.

BASTARD IPECACUANHA, RED HEAD. *A. curassavica*. Root whitish, mixed with ipecacuanha, but less active than that root, dose $\mathfrak{z}$ j to $\mathfrak{z}$ ij; expressed juice of the plant also emetic, coch. maj. j to ij; or as a clyster in bleeding piles: bruised leaves applied to fresh wounds.

A. asthmatica. Used in the East Indies in small doses for the asthma.

SCAMMONY IPECACUANHA. *Cynanchum Ipecacuanha*. This brown East Indian root is also used as an emetic.

EUROPEAN SCAMMONY. *C. monspeliacum*. The juice of this plant is weaker than scammony, but is mixed with it in the warehouses.

SMYRNA SCAMMONY PLANT. *Periploca Scammonium*. The milky juice of this plant is stronger than the other kinds of scammony; see order 43.

VOMITING SCAMMONY. *Periploca emetica*. The root is a kind of ipecacuanha.

SCAMMONY SENNA. *Periploca græca*. Leaves are collected in Syria, &c. to mix with senna, whose purgative virtue they increase, sometimes to a violent degree; they are more pointed and longer than those of senna.

VENETIAN DOGS BANE. *Apocynum venetum*. A dangerous poison, smells strong and disagreeable; leaves mixed up with grease kills dogs, wolves, foxes, &c.

NUX VOMICA. *Strychnos Nux vomica*. Seeds button-shaped, velvety, of a horny substance, very bitter, emetic, and poisonous to most animals; they act upon the nervous system, and are narcotic: much used by the London porter brewers.

SAINT IGNATIUS'S BEAN. *Ignatia amara, S. Ignatia*. Seed has the form of a nut, excessively bitter, occasions giddiness, convulsions, and vomiting; but has been used in small doses to cure agues.

SNAKEWOOD. *Lignum colubrinum, S. colubrinum*. Root occasions tremblings, is emetic, vermifuge, very bitter and serviceable in stubborn intermittents.

STRYCHNOS potatorum. Wood and seeds very bitter, used to render muddy water clear.

***PERIWINKLE.** *Vinca Pervinca, Vinca minor*.

***GREATER PERIWINKLE.** *V. major*. Leaves astringent, antidyenteric, contracting and strengthening the sexual organs, also expectorant: in hot climates, the plants of this genus acquire poisonous qualities.

NUX AHOUAI. *Cerbera Ahouai* and *C. Thevetia*. Dreadful poisons. The seeds, which are in the form of little bells, are to be found in some collections of drugs.

BOHON UPAS. *C. oppositifolia*. The famous Molucca poison tree.

48. SAPOTÆ.

NEESE BERRY. *Achras Sapota*. Diuretic; bark may be given for the Peruvian bark.

SAPODILLA TREE. *A. mammosa*. Kernel bitter, makes a strengthening emulsion.

STAR APPLE. *Chrysophyllum Cainito*. Juice of the unripe fruit, with orange juice, very astringent.

49. GUAIACANÆ.

The plants of this order are resinous and odorous.

CANE STORAX TREE. *Styrax officinale*. Yields, by incision, the resin called cane, or dry storax.

BENZOIN LAUREL. *S. Benzoin*. Yields, by incision, the resin called benzoin.

50. RHODODENDRA.

DWARF ROSEBAY. *Rhododendron ferrugineum*. Much used in the north of Europe against rheumatisms and eruptions.

YELLOW RHODODENDRON. *R. Chrysanthum*. Leaves austere, astringent, bitter, stimulant; diaphoretic and narcotic; used in Siberia against the rheumatism, ʒij of the dried leaves, infused in half a pint of water, kept hot all night, and drank in the morning.

MARSH CISTUS, WILD ROSEMARY. *Ledum palustre*. Gives an agreeable odour to beer, and renders it heady; also drives away insects.

LABRADOR TEA. *L. latifolium*. Leaves used as a substitute for tea.

AZALEA *pontica*. Bees which feed upon it produce poisonous honey.

51. ERICÆ.

The plants are generally antihyperpetic.

*BEARBERRY. *Uva ursi*. *Arbutus Uva ursi*. Leaves bitter, astringent, much praised in disorders of the urinary passages, and even thought to be lithontriptic; dose, in

powder, gr. x to ℥ij, ter quaterve in die; leaves boiled in acid dye brown, and are used also to tan leather.

*STRAWBERRY TREE. *Arbutus Unedo*. Fruit astringent. The medical student should be mindful of the pronunciation of *arbutus*, as the gardeners lengthen the middle syllable, contrary to all classical authority.

*BLACK WHORTLEBERRIES, BILBERRIES. *Vaccinia*, *Myrtillus*, *V. Myrtillus*. Berries acidulous, refreshing, useful in fevers, also antiscorbutic; would make wine.

*GREAT BILBERRY. *V. uliginosum*.

*RED WHORTS. *V. Vitis idæa*.

*CRANBERRIES. *V. Oxycoccus*. Used in tarts and preserves, and would make good wine.

*HEATHS. *Erica vulgaris*, *E. herbacea*, *E. purpurascens*, &c. Used in fomentations and baths, against rheumatism and paralytic affections, causing a sweat: dye a fine yellow, and tan leather.

*ROSEMARY-LEAVED ANDROMEDA. *Andromeda polyfolia*. Has the same qualities as the preceding.

*WINTERGREEN. *Pyrola*, *P. rotundifolia*. Vulnerary, formerly in great esteem.

52. CAMPANULACEÆ.

The plants of this order are generally depurative.

*RAMPIONS. *Rapunculus esculentus*, *Campanula Rapunculus*. Root is eaten, raw or boiled, in salads, being far more delicate than turnips or radishes; seeds ophthalmic; juice odontalgic.

*GREAT THROATWORT, CANTERBURY BELLS. *Trachelium*, *C. Trachelium*. Root eaten in salads; herb astringent, recommended in quinsey, tumours, and inflammation of the mouth.

*HAIRY SHEEPS SCABIOUS. *Scabiosa ovilla*, *Jasione montana*.

*HORNED RAMPIONS. *Rapunculus corniculatus*, *Phyteuma orbiculare*.

SPIKED RAMPIONS. *P. spicata*. The same qualities as great throatwort.

BLUE CARDINAL FLOWER. *Lobelia syphilitica*. Root depurative, antivenereal, used in decoction.

53. CICHORACEÆ.

These are in general lactescent and depurative.

ENDIVE. *Cichorium*, *Seris*, *C. Endivia*.

*WILD SUCCORY. *C. agreste*, *C. Intybus*. An excellent aperitive, hepatic and attenuant, very useful in fevers; root, dried and ground to powder, used to improve coffee; the seeds are one of the smaller cold ones.

*NIPPLEWORT. *Lampsana*, *Lapsana communis*. Used for healing sore nipples; in other respects agrees with the former.

BLUE GUM SUCCORY. *Catananche cœrulea*. Similar to the preceding.

GOLDEN THISTLE. *Scolymus maculatus*. Its root may be used instead of eryngo.

*ITALIAN LETTUCE. *Scariola*, *Lactuca Scariola*.

LETTUCE. *Lactuca*, *L. sativa*. Refreshing, slightly anodyne, laxative, and antaphrodisiac; seeds of the latter, one of the smaller cold ones.

*STRONG-SCENTED WILD LETTUCE. *L. sylvestris major odore opii*, *L. virosa*. Very narcotic and anodyne, occasions giddiness; inspissated juice smells like opium.

RUSHY GUM SUCCORY, *Chondrilla juncea*. Laxative, diuretic; used in dropsy, gr. xvij to ʒij, in twenty-four hours.

LONG-ROOTED HAWKWEED. *Hieracium*, *Sonchus arvensis*.

*SMOOTH SOWTHISTLE, HARES LETTUCE. *Sonchus lœvis*, *S. oleraceus lœvis*.

*PRICKLY SOWTHISTLE. *S. asper*, *S. oleraceus asper*. These and the other species of this genus, as well as those of *picris*, *crepis*, *prenanthes*, *hyoseris*, &c. possess similar qualities with lettuce.

*HAWKWEEDS. *Hieracium*. Various species. Bitterer than the preceding, and more useful as opening medicines; slightly astringent.

*DANDELION, PISS-A-BED. *Dens leonis*, *Taraxacum*, *Leontodon Taraxacum*. Blanched leaves used in salads, very opening, refreshing, diuretic; juice, or strong decoction of the roots, ʒj—iv, bis terve in die, detergent, aperitive; root roasted, used as coffee.

LEONTODON *bulbosus*. Roots anodyne.

SCORZONERA, VIPERS GRASS. *Scorzonera hispanica*. Root opening, slightly diaphoretic, and diuretic.

*YELLOW GOATS-BEARD, GO TO BED AT NOON. *Tragopogon pratense*.

*SALSAFY. *T. purpureum*, *T. porrifolium*. Roots nourishing, opening, and supposed to be useful in affections of the chest.

54. CINAROCEPHALÆ.

The herbs of this order are depurative.

*GREAT BURDOCK. *Lappa*, *Bardana major*, *Arctium Lappa*. The young shoots stripped have been eaten as asparagus; root used in disorders of the skin, diaphoretic, diuretic, also useful in dropsy, ʒij of the fresh root boiled in three pints of water to two, and the whole drank in a day and night.

*OUR LADY'S THISTLE, MILK THISTLE. *Carduus Mariæ*, *C. marianus*. Pectoral, antipleuritic, aperitive.

ARTICHOKE. *Cinara*, *Scolymus*, *C. Scolymus*.

CHARDON. *C. Cardunculus*. Aperitive, diuretic, and aphrodisiac.

CARLINE THISTLE. *Carlina*, *Chamæleon albus*, *Carlina acaulis*. Root restorative, useful after great fatigue, when proper refreshments cannot be procured: formerly in common use with soldiers and foot travellers.

*PRICKLY CARLINE THISTLE. *C. vulgaris*. Diuretic and diaphoretic.

*COMMON COTTON THISTLE. *Acanthium*, *Onopordum Acanthium*. Qualities the same as the preceding: also astringent and used to coagulate milk.

CNICUS *Eriophorus*. Used in scirrhus tumours.

ATRACTYLIS *humilis* and *A. gummifera*. Analogous to *carduus benedictus*; coagulate milk.

BASTARD SAFFRON, SAFFLOWER. *Carthamus*, *Cnicus*, *Cn. tinctorius*. Flowers used in dyeing and to adulterate saffron; seeds purgative and emetic.

DISTAFF THISTLE. *Atractylis*, *Cn. lanatus*. Root depurative.

*SAWWORT. *Serratula*, *S. tinctoria*. Vulnerary; dyes yellow with alum, but is inferior to weld, and therefore used only for coarser cloths.

*WAY THISTLE. *Carduus arvensis*, *S. arvensis*. Useful in scirrhus tumours; yields a sort of galls, considered as astringent.

*BLUE BOTTLE. *Cyanus segetum*, *Centaurea Cyanus*.

GREAT BLUE BOTTLE. *Cyanus major*, *Cent. montana*. Flowers cooling, astringent.

*KNAPWEED, MATFELLON. *Jacea nigra*, *Cent. Jacea*. Astringent.

CENTAUREA *Stæbe*. Qualities the same as the blue bottle.

GREAT CENTAURY. *Centaurium majus*, *Centaurea Centaurium*. Root vulnerary, astringent, anti-dysenteric.

CENTAUREA *amara*. Odorant, but analogous to the former.

*STAR THISTLE. *Calcitrapa*, *Carduus stellatus*, *Cent. Calcitrapa*.

CARDUUS BENEDICTUS. *Cent. benedicta*. Root very diuretic, deobstruent, lithontriptic; leaves alexipharmic in infusion.

55. CORYMBIFERÆ.

CACALIA *alpina*.

C. saracenica. Useful in coughs; the juice allays the tickling in the throat.

C. anteuphorbium. Serves as an antidote to euphorbium.

*HEMP AGRIMONY, *Eupatorium Avicennæ*, *E. cannabinum*. Rather bitter, hepatic, aperitive, useful in catarrh, cough, and cachexy, also diuretic and vulnerary; root a drastic purge.

*MOUNTAIN CUDWEED, CATS FOOT, *Gnaphalium montanum*, *G. dioicum*.

GNAPH. *tomentosum*. Flowers recommended in the violent running of the nose in children, slightly astringent and diaphoretic.

*JERSEY CUDWEED. *G. luteo-album*.

ETERNAL FLOWER. *Stæchas citrina*, *G. Stæchas*. Tops used in obstructions and colds.

*CUDWEED, HERB IMPIOUS. *Gnaphalium*, *Filago germanica*.

*LEAST CUDWEED. *Gnaphalium minimum*, *F. montana*, *Filago arvensis*.

FILAGO *Leontopodium*. Qualities as the preceding; also astringent and discussive, externally applied.

*PLOUGHMAN'S SPIKENARD. *Conyza*, *Baccharis*, *C. squarrosa*. Root and leaves used in ointments against the itch and farcy, and in wine against the jaundice.

GERMAN GOLDBLOCKS. *Chrysocoma Linosyris*. Anthelmintic, deobstruent.

*FLEABANE. *Erigeron acre*.

*CANADIAN FLEABANE. *E. canadense*. Are diuretic, lithontriptic, and vulnerary.

STARWORT. *Aster Amellus*. Leaves discussive, vulnerary, resolvent; and useful in angina.

*GOLDEN ROD. *Virga aurea*, *Solidago Virga aurea*. A celebrated vulnerary, diuretic, useful in spitting of blood.

AMERICAN GOLDEN ROD. *S. canadiensis*. With alum, dyes wool, silk, and cotton a beautiful yellow.

*ELICAMPANE. *Helenium*, *Enula campana*, *Inula Helenium*. Root aromatic, slightly bitter, an excellent tonic, diaphoretic, and stomachic; useful in asthma, hooping cough, and in uterine and exanthematous diseases, usually given in infusion, ʒj for a dose; externally antipsoric: a decoction of the root cures the scab in sheep.

SWEET-ROOTED STARWORT. *Inula odora*. Is more aromatic.

*MIDDLE SIZE FLEABANE. *Conyza media*, *Inula dysenterica*. A very powerful tonic in diarrhoea.

*FLEABANE. *Pulicaria*, *Conyza*, *Inula pulicaria*. Drives away insects by its smell.

*COLTS FOOT. *Tussilago*, *Farfara*, *T. Farfara*. Leaves form the basis of most of the British herb tobaccos; used also externally to diminish inflammation; an infusion of the dried leaves is much used as an expectorant in coughs and shortness of breath as tea, or the steam is inhaled for the same purpose: a strong decoction of them is of considerable service in scrophulous cases; the downy substance, on the under side of the leaf, dipped in a solution of salt-petre, and dried, is an excellent tinder; juice drank liberally serviceable in calculous complaints.

ALPINE COLTS FOOT. *T. alpina*. Has the same qualities.

*BUTTERBUR. *Petasites*, *T. Petasites*. Leaves used to dress ulcers; flowers strongly diaphoretic, diuretic, useful in asthma; root used as a remedy against the tapeworm.

*GROUNDSEL. *Erigeron*, *Senecio vulgaris*.

*RAGWORT, SEGGRUM. *Jacobæa*, *S. Jacobæa*. Used in poultices against inflammation, and in colic pains; and also as a gargle in sore throat.

ALPINE GROUNDSEL. *S. Doronicum*. Infusion and steam of the infusion used in asthma.

FRENCH MARYGOLD. *Tagetes patula*. The dried juice

used in disorders of the eyes; but the strong smell of the plant seems to show that it also possesses active properties, analogous to those of marygold: flowers dye yellow.

GERMAN LEOPARDS BANE. *Arnica montana*. Root discussive; leaves attenuant, diaphoretic, and diuretic, in doses of gr. v to gr. x, in larger doses they induce vomiting until the stomach is used to them; they are much used in bruises from falls; flowers may be substituted for Peruvian bark, in intermittents and gangrenes, ʒj to be taken in two days, beat up with honey into an electuary.

*LEOPARDS BANE. *Doronicum Romanum*, *D. Pardalianches*. Root aromatic, discussive, used by the sportsmen of the Alps against giddiness.

MARYGOLD. *Calendula officinalis*. Flowers cordial, hepatic, diaphoretic, and emmenagogue.

*DAISY, SMALL DAISY. *Bellis minor*, *Consolida minima*, *Symphytum minimum*, *B. perennis*. Root antiscrophulous; leaves in salads open the body, used in vulnerary fomentations.

*GREAT DAISY, OX EYE DAISY. *B. major*, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*.

*CORN MARYGOLD. *Chrysanthemum segetum*. Both these are discussive and attenuant, when used externally; and given against the jaundice, asthma, and shortness of breath.

*FEVERFEW. *Matricaria*, *Parthenium*, *M. Parthenium*.

*COMMON CAMOMILE. *Chamæmelum vulgare*, *M. Chamomilla*. Emmenagogue, stomachic, carminative, anticolic; and used externally as a fomentation in nephritic pains.

TANACETUM *Balsamita*. Leaves stomachic, cordial, cephalic, uterine, supposed to diminish the narcotic power of opium; seed vermifuge.

*TANSEY. *T. vulgare*. Vermifuge, uterine, diuretic; used in colic pains and in gout; dose in substance ʒj, or more, usually drank as tea; seeds vermifuge, substituted for wormseed or santolina.

*MUGWORT. *Artemisia*, *A. vulgaris*. Tops very active uterines in decoction as a bath; mixed with rice and sugar, are, by the Chinese women, used as a pessary.

MOXA. *A. sinensis* and *A. lanuginosa*. The down of the leaves, formed into small cones, is burned on the place affected in gout, rheumatism, &c.

SOUTHERNWOOD. *Abrotanum mas*, Art. *Abrotanum*.
Tops very discussive, antiseptic, vermifuge, and tonic.

WORMSEED, SEMEN CONTRA, SEMEN CINÆ. *Santonium*, Art. *Santonica*? *A. contra*? and *A. judaica*? The seeds are used as a vermifuge, in doses of gr. x to ʒfs, three or four times a-day, when lumbrici are suspected to exist in the intestines: tansey seeds are substituted for them; they are also emmenagogue, stomachic.

*WORMWOOD. *Absinthium vulgare*, Art. *Absinthium*. Stomachic, splenic, hepatic, excites the appetite, promotes digestion, antiseptic, and vermifuge.

TRUE ROMAN WORMWOOD. *Absinthium Romanum*, Art. *pontica*.

ALPINE WORMWOOD. Art. *rupestris*.

*SEA WORMWOOD, COMMON ROMAN WORMWOOD. *Absinthium maritimum*, Art. *maritima*. Very similar to the former; made into conserves, are used to prevent dropsy; the last is the mildest, but the weakest.

TARRAGON. *Dracunculus hortensis*, Art. *Dracunculus*. Excites the appetite and the menses, heating, carminative.

LAVENDER COTTON. *Abrotanum fœmina*, *Chamæcyparissus*, *Santolina Chamæcyparissus*. A good vermifuge, and said to drive away insects from wardrobes.

*OX EYE CAMOMILE. *Anthemis tinctoria*. Flowers yield a good yellow dye.

*WILD CAMOMILE. *Anthemis arvensis*.

*CAMOMILE. *Chamæmelum*, *A. nobilis*. Flowers used in flatulent colic and spasmodic affections, diuretic, laxative, and diaphoretic; they are equal to bark in curing intermittent fevers, giving ʒfs to ʒj, in powder, several times during the intermission, and avoiding their laxative effect, by joining an opiate or an astringent; used also externally in resolvent fomentations and poultices.

*STINKING CAMOMILE, MAY WEED. *Cotula fœtida*, *A. Cotula*. Used in hysteric fits; the juice also useful in the king's evil.

PELLITORY OF SPAIN. *Pyrethrum*, *A. Pyrethrum*. Root acrid, formerly pickled while young for a sauce, sialogogue, and used as a masticatory in the tooth-ach, and in powder, in the cure of intermittents, or as a sternutatory.

OX EYE. *Buphthalmum*, *A. Valentina*. Vulnerary, aperitive; dyes a good yellow.

YELLOW STAR WORT. *Aster atticus*, *Inguinalis*, *Buph-*

thalamum spinosum. Vulnerary, and of great use in buboes, and other swellings of the groin.

*YARROW, MILFOIL. *Millefolium*, *Achillea Millefolium*, and *A. nobilis*. Astringent, tonic, and vulnerary, used in hæmorrhages; and externally in head-ach, tumours, &c.; added to beer to render it more intoxicating, and lately recommended to smokers, in lieu of tobacco; root warm might supply the place of contrayerva.

*SNEEZEWORT, BASTARD PELLITORY. *Ptarmica*, *A. Ptarmica*. Leaves sternutatory; root acrid, used as a masticatory in tooth-ach, and sometimes sold for that of pellitory of Spain.

SWEET MAUDLIN. *Ageratum*, *Eupatorium Mesues*, *Ach. Ageratum*. Stomachic, cordial, cephalic.

ACHILLEA odorata. An excellent vulnerary and astringent, supposed to have been introduced into chirurgical practice by Achilles.

*WATER HEMP AGRIMONY. *Eupatorium cannabinum fæminum*, *Bidens tripartita*. Strong smelling, hepatic, vulnerary.

SPILANTHUS *Acmella*. A very powerful diuretic, also diaphoretic, attenuant, and anodyne; leaves and seeds used as tea.

SUNFLOWER. *Helianthus annuus*. Seeds oily, used in emulsions; the young shoots boiled are aphrodisiac.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE. *H. tuberosus*. Roots nourishing, diuretic, and give the smell of turpentine to the urine; flowers yield turpentine.

AMBROSIA *maritima*. Cardiac, cephalic, astringent.

*SMALL BURDOCK. *Xanthium*, *Lappa minor*, *Bardana minor*, *X. Strumarium*. Root bitter, antiscrophulous, and anticancerous.

56. DIPSACEÆ.

*SCABIOUS. *Scabiosa*, *S. arvensis*. Leaves depurative, employed in diseases of the skin, and also in those of the lungs, and in quinsy.

*DEVILS BIT. *Succisa*, *Morsus Diaboli*, *Scabiosa Succisa*.

*TEASEL, FULLERS THISTLE. *Dipsacus sativus*, *Carduus fullonum*, *D. fullonum*.

*WILD TEASEL. *D. sylvestris*, *Labrum Veneris*, *D. fullonum*. Their roots are antiscrophulous, and in wine diuretic.

*WILD VALERIAN. *Valeriana sylvestris*, *V. officinalis*. Root very sudorific, diuretic, antiseptic, strengthening the sight, vermifuge, anti-epileptic; appears to contain camphor: given in powder, in doses of ℥j to ʒj, mace covers its unpleasant flavour: plant allures cats and rats to the place.

GREAT VALERIAN. *Phu*, *V. major*, *V. Phu*. Root an active tonic exhibited in spasmodic diseases.

CELTIC NARD. *Nardus Celtica*, *V. Celtica*. Root stomachic, diuretic; in Africa they make a tonic cosmetic ointment of it.

MOUNTAIN VALERIAN. *V. montana*. Qualities the same.

*CORN SALAD. *V. Locusta*. A refreshing, cooling salad herb.

57. RUBIACEÆ.

These plants are astringent and diuretic.

*WOODROOF. *Asperula*, *Asperula odorata*. Hepatic and deobstruent internally; antipsoric externally.

*SQUINANCY WORT. *Rubia cynanchica*, *A. cynanchica*. Used externally in quinsy.

A. tinctoria. Aperitive, diuretic; dyes red.

*LADIES BEDSTRAW, CHEESE RENNING. *Gallium*, *Gallium verum*.

*CLEAVERS, GOOSE-GRASS. *Aparine*, *G. Aparine*.

*WILD MADDER. *Rubia sylvestris lævis*, *G. Mollugo*.

*SMALL MOUNTAIN BASTARD MADDER. *Mollugo montana*, *G. uliginosum*. Vulnerary, aperitive; curdle milk.

*MADDER. *Rubia tinctorum*. Root slightly astringent, diuretic, emmenagogue, and aperitive, used in the rickets, dose in powder ℥j to ʒss, or of the decoction ʒij ter die: it dyes red.

*CROSSWORT. *Cruciata*, *Valantia Cruciata*.

*LITTLE FIELD MADDER. *Sherardia arvensis*. Qualities the same as those of ladies bedstraw.

BROWN IPECACUANHA. *Psychotria emetica*.

CEPHAELIS *ipecacuanha*, *Calicocca Ipecacuanha*. These roots are emetic, and almost always mixt with the grey and white ipecacuanha: see order 47 and 80.

PERUVIAN BARK TREES. Many species of bark are sold under this name in trade, as the following: see also order 83, ad finem:

LOXA, CASCARA, or CASCARILLA FINA DE LOXA. *Cinchona Condaminia*. Bark thin, fine, very much rolled up,

the outside is brownish, and cracked transversely; the inside is of a rusty fawn colour, smells aromatic, breaks clean between the teeth, is very tonic and resinous, but of a middling bitterness: it is now rare, being only gathered for the king of Spain; and the barks of other species of cinchona substituted for it.

GREY BARK, FEMALE LOXA, LIMA BARK. *C. grandiflora*, *C. macrocarpa*, *C. ovalifolia* of Mutis, *C. officinalis* of Linnæus. Bark much rolled, grey more or less whitish on the outside, and of a pale fawn colour on the inside; the outward skin is cracked transversely, breaks rather clean, is less resinous, and less astringent than the former, but rather more bitter; mixed with other barks, especially with that of the *myrosporum pedicellatum*, whose bark is resinous, aromatic, and speckled on the outside.

CASCARILLA PELUDA. *C. ovalifolia* of Bonpland. Bark similar to the preceding, cracked lengthways, clear yellow on the inside, bitter, astringent, and resinous; mixed by the merchants with Havannah bark.

PALE BARK. *C. officinalis* of Vahl, *C. lancifolia*, *C. nitida*, *C. coriacea*. Bark rather large, fawn colour on the inside, covered with a brown rugged epidermis, split transversely, rather spicy odour, very bitter and tonic, but less resinous than the former; the colour becomes darker in water and spirit, has a great analogy with the true *Calisaya kinkina*: sometimes the epidermis is taken off.

HAVANNAH BARK, HUANUCO. *C. glandulifera*? Bark in larger pieces than the former, fawn brown on the outside, which is warty and knobby; the inside is fawn colour, breaks fibrous, slightly resinous, not so aromatic or astringent as the grey bark, but more bitter. The cracks in the epidermis are perpendicular. Is frequently mixed with the grey.

BLACKISH HUANUCO. *C. glandulifera*. Bark blackish, but in other respects similar to the Huanuco.

CALISAYA BARK, ROYAL YELLOW BARK. *C. pubescens*, *C. cordifolia*, *C. ovata*. Bark in large pieces, very little rolled, fine grained, but slightly fibrous, sometimes peeled, or with a thick epidermis, which may be separated in flakes; the inside is deep yellow, taste very bitter and astringent, the decoction is red like that of peach blossoms.

NEW CARTHAGENA BARK. *C. micrantha*? Bark yellow, flat like pasteboard, thready, friable, with a silvery white epidermis, not cracked; the decoction is pale, and af-

fords little or no precipitate with infusion of gallnuts, slightly bitter and astringent: its febrifuge power is but feeble.

BASTARD ROYAL YELLOW BARK, LAMPIGNA. *C. lanceolata*. Bark very thick, woody, in large pieces not rolled, very little taste, and no resin.

KINKINA LOXA DELGADA, DELGADILLA. *C. hirsuta*. An excellent medicine, but very rare.

MULBERRY-LEAF BARK. *C. purpurea*. A yellowish brown bark in good esteem in America.

SOCCHI. *C. laccifera*. A thick red bark, spongy, slightly rolled; the recent bark, scraped on the inside, yields a red lake.

AHARQUILLADO. *C. dichotoma*? Or it is perhaps the bark of a portlandia.

C. micrantha. Bark thin.

ASMONICH. *C. rosea*. Bark chocolate colour on the inside, very styptic, perhaps analogous to kinkina nova.

THICK RED BARK. *C. magnifolia*, *C. oblongifolia*. Bark thick, fibrous, of a brown red or fawn colour, bitter, very astringent; the outer coat is rugged, cracked in different directions, it breaks more like fibres than threads: this is supposed to be the bark originally brought to England; it has since given place to the grey bark, but is still considered as an active medicine, especially in gangrenous cases.

PALE RED BARK. *C. angustifolia*? Much like the former, but its outward coat is whiter and less rugged, and it is neither so bitter nor so astringent.

KINKINA PITON, SAINT DOMINGO BARK? *C. floribunda*, *C. montana*. Bark thick, brown, rugged, of a rusty fawn colour on the inside; in no great esteem, being apt to excite vomiting and purging, but useful in external application.

CARIBBEE BARK, SAINT LUCIA BARK. *C. caribbæa*. Bark differs but little from the kinkina piton, and is much cheaper than the other sorts.

GUIANA BARK. *C. longiflora*. In thick long woody pieces. These three species are bitter, astringent, and scentless.

JAMAICA BARKS. *C. brachycarpa* and *C. triflora*. May be used for the others; but these, as well as the St. Lucia bark, must be given in small doses, as being considerably emetic.

KINKINA NOVA. *C. rosea*? Bark in thick, woody, long, straight, flattened pieces, with a smooth whitish coat, under

which are vessels filled with an acrid reddish resin: the inside of the bark is pale red, or flesh colour, tastes at first mawkish, and afterwards acrid and nauseous: it yields, both to water and spirit, a high coloured astringent tincture, without any bitterness: may be used externally, but seems to have little effect as a febrifuge.

Most of these barks, as soon as they come out of the merchants' hands, are sold by the druggists, under three or four names only; viz.

1. *Peruvian bark, Grey bark, Pale bark.* *Cortex Peruvianus, Cinchona lancifolia, Cin. offic. cortex communis.*

2. *Yellow bark.* *Cinchona cordifolia, Cinchonæ officinalis cortex flavus.*

3. *Red bark.* *Cin. oblongifolia, Cin. officinalis cortex ruber.*

4. *Saint Lucia bark.* *Cin. Caribbæa.*

Each of which is distinguished into quilled bark (or that taken off the smaller branches, or from the younger trees, rolled up like cinnamon, with the outer coat not taken off), and the large flat pieces, with or without the outer coat.

The chemical habits of these several barks are very different, but they cannot well be examined in Europe. The infusion of some kinds precipitates the infusion of nut galls, as well as solution of isinglass; others, only one or the other of these tests; but the chemists vary in their accounts, owing to the mixture of the barks of several species, and their sale under one common name. Medically considered, they are all tonic and febrifuge, and may be given in powder, from ℥j to ʒij every two or four hours, so as to get down an ounce between each fit of intermittent fevers; of great use in stopping the progress of gangrene: they are also given in infusion and decoction.

COFFEE SHRUB. *Coffe, Coffea arabica.* The fresh seeds are febrifuge, diuretic, and tonic; when roasted, they acquire a sweet-scented empyreumatic oil, which is heating to the body, and a small portion of tanning matter: they are then well known to form a stomachic, antihypnotic infusion, which stimulates the nervous system.

IRONWOOD. *Siderodendrum triflorum.* Bark diuretic, stomachic.

NONATELIA *officinalis.* An excellent pectoral, in infusion.

GARDENIA *gummifera.* Yields a resin, not the true elemi, but perhaps the cancame, which is so much like the other.

58. CAPRIFOLIA.

The plants of this order are detersive and attenuant.

*LINNEA borealis. Useful in rheumatism and gout; infused in milk or water, is astringent and diuretic.

*WOODBINE. *Periclymenum*, *Caprifolium*, *Matrisylva*, *Lonicera Periclymenum*.

*HONEYSUCKLE. *L. Caprifolium*. Leaves vulnerary, used in detersive gargles; flowers antasthmatic.

*WAYFARING TREE, PLIANT MEALY TREE. *Viburnum Lantana*. Berries drying, astringent; bark of the root is made into bird-lime.

*GELDRES ROSE. *V. Opulus*. Leaves and berries refreshing, and used in astringent gargles.

*ELDER. *Sambucus*, *S. nigra*. Second bark, gr. v to ℥j, a very active antihydrotic; leaves a nauseous purgative; flowers a good diaphoretic, useful in disorders of the chest, discussive and attenuant, poisonous to peacocks; berries used to flavour sugar wine, poisonous to poultry; the dry berries, *grana actes*, useful in dropsy.

*DWARF ELDER. *Ebulus*, *S. Ebulus*. Qualities the same, but more violent; root ʒjss a strong purge; leaves used in poultices for the gout and piles; berries used to dye blue, and also to make wine.

MOUNTAIN ELDER. *S. racemosa*. Narcotic.

*MISELTOE. *Viscus quercinus*, *Viscum album*. Berries very purgative; leaves anti-epileptic, in doses of ℥j to ʒj, twice a-day. The miseltoe that grows on the oak tree is most esteemed.

*IVY. *Hedera arborca*, *H. Helix*. Leaves used internally in atrophy, and externally to dress issues, also boiled in wine as a wash to kill vermin; berries purge; the trunk yields a gum resin.

CORNELIAN CHERRY. *Cornus*, *C. mascula*. Fruit very astringent, useful in loosenesses.

*DOGWOOD, GATTER TREE, FEMALE CORNEL TREE. *C. femina*, *C. sanguinea*. Seeds yield good oil, like those of the former species.

59. ARALIAE.

GREY SARSAPARILLA. *Aralia nudicaulis*.

ARALIA racemosa. Roots of both these species are mixed with those of sarsaparilla.

GINSENG. *Panax quinquefolium*. Roots highly esteemed in China as a cordial, alexipharmic, and aphrodisiac; dose ʒj—ij, chewed, or sliced and made into tea; it is different from the ninsing of the next order, with which it was confounded,

60. UMBELLIFERÆ.

The plants of this order are aromatic, and if they grow in water, poisonous.

ANISE. *Anisum*, *Pimpinella Anisum*. Seeds one of the four great hot ones, cephalic, stomachic, carminative, diuretic, and emmenagogue. Our summers not being sufficiently warm to ripen the seeds, they are usually imported; those from Spain are the smallest.

*BURNET SAXIFRAGE. *P. Saxifraga*. Root chewed, relieves the tooth-ach; both it and the seeds are opening, deterative, and lithontriptic; ʒj in powder, or ʒij in infusion.

*HERB GERARD, GOUTWORT, ASHWEED. *Ægopodium podagraria*. Root and leaves said to be useful in the gout: the young leaves used in salads.

*CARUI. *Carum*, *Carum Carui*. Seeds cordial, cephalic, stomachic, carminative, diuretic, sudorific, emmenagogue, and galactopoietic; root sweet, nourishing, and better eating than parsneps.

*SMALLAGE, CELERY. *Apium*, *Eleoselinum*, *A. graveolens*. Root very opening, diuretic, emmenagogue, useful in jaundice and the gravel; seeds still more active; blanched stalks eaten in salads.

PARSLEY. *Petroselinum vulgare*, *A. Petroselinum*. Root is one of the five opening ones, very diuretic; leaves, besides their use as a sauce, resolve coagulated milk in the breasts, are attenuant and deterative; but supposed to produce epilepsy and inflammation of the eyes; seeds carminative.

*FENNEL. *Fœniculum vulgare*, *Anethum Fœniculum*. Seeds aromatic, hot, very carminative; roots opening; leaves diuretic. A variety, with sweet, well-tasted seeds, *F. dulce*, is cultivated for medical purposes.

DILL. *Anethum*, *A. graveolens*. Seeds digestive, discussive, galactopoietic, stopping vomiting and the hiccough, antaphrodisiac, and hypnotic; leaves ripen tumours.

*ALEXANDERS. *Smyrniun*, *Hipposelinum*, *S. Olusa-*

trum. Root and herb opening, emmenagogue, useful in colic and asthma.

*PARSNEP. *Pastinaca hortensis*, *P. sativa*. Root used as food, but its strong smell renders it disagreeable to many; seeds have the same qualities as the preceding.

GUM PARSNEP. *P. Opoponax*. Root yields, on being wounded, a milky juice, which hardens into the gum resin called opoponax.

THAPSIA *villosa*.

T. Asclepium.

T. garganica. Roots acrid, very drastic, emmenagogue; herbs useful in phagedenic ulcers.

SESELI *Turbith*. Root acrid, emmenagogue, and purges upwards and downwards very violently.

SESELI *saxifragum*.

S. montanum.

S. glaucum. Roots not so acrid as *S. Turbith*, anti-hysterical, cephalic, antispasmodic.

SESELI *tortuosum*.

S. Hippomarathrum. Seeds infused in wine stomachic, aperitive, facilitate labour, dissipate flatulency, and drive away labour pains; roots antasthmatic.

*MASTERWORT. *Imperatoria*, *Astrantia*, *Imperatoria Obstruthium*. Root very odorous, sharp-tasted, aromatic, sudorific, alexiterial, and cordial, very restorative after fatigue; useful in apoplexy, palsy, flatulent colic, and disorders of the stomach: ʒss in substance, or ʒj in infusion, is the usual dose.

*WILD CICELY, COW-WEED. *Cicutaria vulgaris*, *Chærophyllum sylvestre*. Strong smelling, acrid, diuretic, dyes woollen yellow and green.

HEMLOCK CHERVIL. *C. Cicutaria*. Roots poisonous, as well as the leaves.

MUSK CHERVIL. *C. aromaticum*.

*CHERVIL. *Chærefolium*, *Scandia cerefolium*.

*SWEET CICELY. *Myrrhis*, *S. odorata*. Very resolving, diuretic, emmenagogue, lithontriptic, thinning the blood, and procuring gentle slumbers.

*VENUS' COMB, SHEPHERDS NEEDLE. *Pecten Veneris*, *S. Pecten*. The young shoots eaten raw or boiled strengthen the stomach, and are diuretic.

*CORIANDER. *Coriandrum sativum*. Herb eaten as a salad too frequently, occasions fatuity; seeds very stomachic;

agree in other respects with the preceding, and are excellently adapted to cover the taste and prevent the griping of senna.

*SPIGNEL, MEU. *Meum*, *Athamanta Meum*, *Aethusa Meum*. Root gummy, resinous, smelling like lovage, very carminative, emmenagogue, and antasthmatic.

*LESSER HEMLOCK, FOOLS PARSLEY. *Cicutaria fatuta*, *Aeth. Cynapium*. Poisonous.

*LONG-LEAVED WATER PARSNEP. *Sium erucae folio*, *Cicuta virosa*.

*MARSH HEMLOCK, WATER HEMLOCK. *Phellandrium*, *P. aquaticum*.

PHELLANDRIUM *Mutellina*.

*WATER DROPWORT. *Oenanthe aquatica*, *O. fistulosa*.

*HEMLOCK DROPWORT. *O. cicutae facie*, *O. crocata*. All very acrid and poisonous, especially the roots, emetic, and act upon the nervous system: used externally, being boiled, are powerfully resolvent, anodyne, and very useful in scrophulous and scirrhus tumours; they are also used in inflammation of the penis.

*HEMLOCK. *Cicuta*, *Conium maculatum*. Very poisonous in warm countries, but less active in cold ones, powerfully narcotic, of great use in many obstinate disorders, as scirrhus, cancer, chronic rheumatism, ill-conditioned ulcers, and glandular tumours; dose of the dried leaves in powder, gr. j to ʒj, every four hours, to be exhibited with great caution, especially when a fresh parcel of powder is used, or of the inspissated juice, gr. j to gr. ij: aphrodisiac.

CUMIN. *Cuminum*, *Cuminum Cuminum*. Seeds hot, aromatic, carminative, resolvent, and attenuant.

MACEDONIAN PARSLEY. *Petroselinum Macedonicum*, *Bubon macedonicum*. Seeds emmenagogue, carminative, cephalic.

BUBON *Galbanum*. The gum resin galbanum is yielded by this plant.

BUBON *gummiferum*. An inferior sort of galbanum is also yielded by this plant.

AMMI *verum*, *Sison Ammi*. Seeds aromatic, and have all the qualities of anise.

*COMMON AMOMUM, BASTARD STONE PARSLEY. *Amomum vulgare*, *Sison Amomum*. Seeds very diuretic, lithontriptic, warm, aromatic.

*CORN HONEWORT. *S. segetum*. Useful in indolent tumours.

SKIRRET. *Sisarum*, *Sium Sisarum*. Root used as food excites the appetite, stomachic; is considered as a specific against the bad effects of quicksilver.

NINSING. *Ninzen*, *Nisi*, *S. Ninsi*. Considered in China as an excellent alexipharmic and aphrodisiac, and thought to lengthen life: frequently confounded with ginseng, as in the Pharm. Lond. 1720.

*GREAT WATER PARSNEP. *Pastinaca aquatica*, *Sium latifolium*. Roots poisonous; leaves aperitive, diuretic, antiscorbutic.

Sium Berula. Has the same qualities.

*CREEPING WATER PARSNEP. *S. nodifolium*. Juice used in cutaneous diseases; dose for children coch. maj. iij, bis in die, and for adults ʒiij, omni mane.

*ANGELICA. *A. Archangelica*. Root and stalk excellently stomachic, carminative, aperitive, diaphoretic and emmenagogue, useful in typhus fever.

*WILD ANGELICA. *A. sylvestris*. The same, but weaker.

LOVAGE. *Levisticum*, *Ligusticum Levisticum*. Root aromatic; leaves and seeds have the qualities of angelica and masterwort: it abounds with a yellowish gummy juice, much resembling opoponax.

HARTWORT. *Seseli*, *Siler montanum*, *Laserpitium Siler*.

Laserpitium latifolium.

L. angustifolium.

L. Chironium. Roots recommended in the king's evil, spitting of blood, and marisca; they are anaphrodisiac.

*COW PARSNEP. *Sphondylium*, *Heracleum Sphondylium*. Root and leaves emollient; seeds a specific in hysteric spasms, ʒij being infused and drank in white wine; juice of the head renders the hair curly; young shoots are a good substitute for asparagus.

HERACLEUM *Panax*, and other species, are added to fermented liquors and distilled by the northern nations, in order to augment the strength of the spirit.

HERACLEUM *gummiferum*. Is said to yield gum ammoniac.

FERULA *assafœtida*. From the cut root runs the gum resin called assafœtida.

FERULA. The seeds have been found in the

gum resin called sagapenum, and are considered as those of the plant from whence it is extracted.

FERULA *persica*? Also said to yield gum ammoniac.

*HOGS FENNEL, SULPHURWORT, HORESTRANGE. *Peucedanum*, *P. officinale*. Root very diuretic, attenuant, expectorant, aperitive; wounded, it exudes a gum resin.

*MEADOW SAXIFRAGE. *Saxifraga vulgaris*, *Peucedanum Silaus*. Root aperitive, used in calculous cases.

CACHRYS *Libanotis*. Root very heating and detersive; used externally in piles.

CACHRYS *odontalgica*. Used in tooth-ach, in the same manner as pellitory of Spain.

*SAMPHIRE. *Crithmum*, *Fœniculum maritimum*, *Herba Sancti Petri*, *Crithmum maritimum*. Excites the appetite, used pickled for sauce.

ATHAMANTA *Oreoselinum*.

*A. *Libanotis*. Diaphoretic, diuretic, discussive, useful in calculus.

DAUCUS CRETICUS. *A. cretensis*. Seeds odorous, carminative, diuretic, antihysterical, and nervine.

SELINUM *Caruifolia*.

S. sylvestre. Roots alexipharmic.

*EARTH NUT, KIPPER NUT, PIG NUT, HAWK NUT. *Bulbocastanum*, *Bunium Bulbocastanum*. Root alimentary, very nourishing, stimulant; useful in bloody urine and spitting of blood.

*CARROT. *Daucus nostras*, *D. vulgaris*, *D. Carota*. Root saccharine, alimentary; used externally as a poultice to carcinomatous and foul ulcers.

WILD CARROT. *Daucus sylvestris*, *D. Visnaga*. Seeds antihysterical, diuretic, antipleuritic, very useful in calculus and in nephritic complaints: considered by Lamarck as an ammi.

DAUCUS *gummifer*. Yields one sort of opoponax.

CAUCALIS *leptophylla*.

*GREAT BASTARD PARSLEY. *C. latifolia*.

*FINE-LEAVED BASTARD PARSLEY. *C. daucoides*.

C. grandiflora. Are all diuretic.

*HEDGE PARSLEY, HENS FOOT. *Caucalis minor*, *Tordylium Anthriscus*.

*HARTS WORT. *Tordylium officinale*. Roots and seeds diuretic.

*THOROUGH WAX. *Perfoliata*, *Bupleurum perfoliatum*. Vulnerary, used externally in tumours.

*HARES EAR. *Auricula leporis*, *B. rotundifolium*. And the other species of the same genus are aperitive, discussive, and diuretic.

BLACK MASTERWORT. *Astrantia major*.

A. minor. Roots used in scirrhus of the spleen, and mania.

*SANICLE. *Sanicula europæa*. Leaves vulnerary, cleansing.

*COMMON ERYNGO. *Eryngium campestre*. Root one of the principal aperitive ones, diuretic, emmenagogue, hepatic, nephritic, and aphrodisiac.

*ERYNGO, SEA HOLLY. *Eryngium maritimum*. Is still more esteemed; the young shoots boiled may be eaten as asparagus.

THREE-LEAVED ERYNGO. *E. tricuspidatum*. Root aphrodisiac, diuretic.

STINKING WEED. *E. fœtidum*. Leaves, in infusion, antihysterical, either internally or in clysters.

*MARSH PENNYWORT, WHITE ROT. *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*. Qualities the same as those of eryngo.

61. RANUNCULACEÆ.

These plants are acrid, and many of them are poisonous.

*WILD TRAVELLERS JOY. *Clematis Vitalba*. Bark and herb caustic, raising blisters, ophthalmic.

CLEMATIS *Flammula*.

CLEMATIS *erecta*. As caustic and burning as the former; used for issues and venereal ulcers; seeds drastic; leaves used outwardly in leprosy, internally, ʒij or iij in ℥j boiling water, the infusion to be drunk in a day and night, in inveterate syphilis.

ATRAGENE *alpina*. Qualities the same.

*MEADOW RUE, BASTARD RHUBARB. *Thalictrum majus*, *T. flavum*.

*LESSER MEADOW RUE. *T. minus*.

T. aquilegifolium.

T. angustifolium. Roots and herbs bitter, purgative, diuretic, useful in old ulcers and the jaundice.

YELLOW ANEMONE. *Anemone vernalis*.

A. pratensis.

*WOOD ANEMONE, WOOD CROWFOOT. *A. nemorosa*.

WHITE WOOD ANEMONE. *A. sylvestris*. Plants acrid, caustic, exulcerating; being chewed, they act as sialogogues; flowers poisonous.

*PASQUE FLOWER. *Pulsatilla*, *A. Pulsatilla*. Root acrid, sternutatory; leaves detersive; extract of the root useful in palsy and amaurosis, also externally for ulcers and herpetic eruptions.

GARDEN ANEMONE. *A. coronaria*. Less caustic.

HEPATIC. *H. nobilis*, *Trifolium aureum*, *A. Hepatica*. Aperitive, vulnerary, useful in diabetes and dysentery; leaves detergent in diseases of the skin, or in gargles.

*LESSER CELANDINE, PILEWORT. *Chelidonium minus*, *Ranunculus Ficaria*. Juice of the root acrid, styptic, useful in piles, being weakened with wine or beer; leaves caustic, but mild and eatable in Sweden, according to Linnæus.

*LESSER SPEARWORT. *R. flammeus minor*, *R. Flammula*.

*GREAT SPEARWORT. *R. flam. major*, *R. Lingua*.

ALPINE CROWFOOT. *Thora*, *R. Thora*. Very acrid, cauterises the skin; poisonous to man and horse.

*UPRIGHT MEADOW CROWFOOT, BUTTER CUPS. *R. acris*. Equally caustic; root used, when dry, as a febrifuge in intermittents.

*ROUND ROOT CROWFOOT. *R. bulbosus*. Very acrid, kills rats, but not sheep; root used as a vesicatory, yields a nutritive fæcula.

*MARSH CROWFOOT. *R. palustris*, *R. sceleratus*. Very acrid and poisonous, but eaten by animals in some countries.

*WATER CROWFOOT. *R. aquatilis*. Acrid, eaten by cattle.

*CORN CROWFOOT. *R. arvensis*. The same.

*WOOD CROWFOOT. *R. auricomus*. Less acrid: by drying most of the ranunculi lose their acridness.

*MARSH MARYGOLD. *Caltha palustris*. Herb acrid, caustic, useful externally in diseases of the reins or loins.

*PIONY. *Pæonia officinalis*. Root and seeds anti-epileptic, emmenagogue.

*MOUSETAIL. *Myosurus minimus*.

BIRDS EYE. *Adonis vernalis*.

*PHEASANTS EYE, RED MOROCCO. *A. autumnalis*. Are vulnerary and astringent.

*HERB CHRISTOPHER, BANE BERRIES. *Christophoriana*, *Actæa spicata*. Vulnerary, astringent; juice of the berries affords a deep black dye.

BLACK HELLEBORE, CHRISTMAS ROSE. *Elleborus niger*, *Melampodium*, *Helleborus niger*. Root nauseous, violently purgative to both man and horse, diuretic and emmenagogue, also used as an exutory in cattle to keep open issues; dose, in powder, gr. x to ʒj.

THREE-LEAVED HELLEBORE. *H. trifolius*. Dyes skins, wool, &c. yellow.

*WILD BLACK HELLEBORE, BEARS FOOT. *H. viridis*.

HELLEBORUS *hyemalis*. Qualities the same as black hellebore.

*GREAT BASTARD BEARS FOOT, SETTER WORT. *Helleboraster maximus*, *Helleborus foetidus*. Leaves vermifuge, in powder, gr. x to ʒss, or a decoction of ʒj; the juice (a little vinegar being added to moisten the bruised leaves) made into a syrup, is also used with advantage, a tea spoonful at night, and one or two in the morning.

*GLOBE CROWFOOT, LOCKER GOWLONS. *Ranunculus globosus*, *Trollius europæus*.

T. asiaticus. Equally acrid, and must be used with caution.

FENNEL FLOWER, DEVIL IN A BUSH. *Nigella*, *Gith*, *N. sativa*. Seeds acrid, oily; attenuant, opening.

NIGELLA arvensis. Seeds have the same qualities.

*COLUMBINE. *Aquilegia sylvestris*, *A. vulgaris*. Herb, flower, and seeds opening, acrid, diuretic, and used in detersive gargles.

*LARKS SPUR. *Delphinium*, *Consolida regalis*, *D. Consolida*. Root vulnerary, consolidating wounds, ophthalmic.

UPRIGHT LARKS SPUR. *D. Ajacis*.

SIBERIAN BEE LARKS SPUR. *D. elatum*. Have the same qualities as the common larks spur.

STAVESACRE. *Staphisagria*, *D. Staphisagria*. Seeds acrid, nauseous, kill lice and rats, purging violently in doses of gr. iij to gr. x; used as a masticatory in tooth-ach, and also in apophlegmatizant gargles.

WOLFS BANE. *Aconitum lycoctonum*. Root poisonous, occasioning vertigo, stupor, and spasm; used to kill dogs and wolves.

PURPLE MONKS HOOD. *Aconitum*, *A. neomontanum*.

EARLY BLUE WOLFS BANE. *A. Napellus*.

GREATER MONKS HOOD. *A. Cammarum*.

A. tauricum. The first is that sold in the shops: leaves

powerfully diaphoretic, diuretic, and stimulant, in doses of gr. j, gradually increased; of great use in obstinate diseases.

WHOLESOME WOLFS BANE, YELLOW HELMET FLOWER. *Anthora*, *Antithora*, *Aconitum Anthora*. Roots cordial, alexiterial.

62. PAPAVERACEÆ.

The proper juice of these herbs is soporiferous or acrid.

*WHITE POPPY. *Papaver album*, *P. somniferum*. Seeds used in emulsions, better tasted than almonds, and more oily; capsules (without the seeds) used in emollient and anodyne fomentations; yield, by incision, the best opium, and, by expression, a coarser sort: cultivated by the Lincolnshire cottagers, for the purpose of distilling a narcotic water from it.

BLACK POPPY. *P. nigrum*. A variety of the last.

*RED POPPY, CORN ROSE. *P. rubrum*, *Rhœas*, *P. erraticum*, *P. Rhœas*. Petals pectoral, slightly anodyne; used also as a red colouring ingredient in medicines.

*LONG-HEADED BASTARD POPPY. *Argemone capitulo longiori*, *P. Argemone*. Leaves used outwardly in inflammations; the yellow expressed juice takes off spots on the cornea.

*YELLOW HORNED POPPY. *Chelidonium Glaucium*. Seeds and juice analogous to the preceding.

*GREAT CELANDINE. *Chelidonium majus*. Root very detersive, attenuant, acrid, purgative, and diuretic; herb ophthalmic.

*FUMITORY. *Fumaria officinalis*. Very opening, refreshing; of use in cutaneous disorders, boiled in milk; or its expressed juice, taken daily to ʒij, twice a day: the infusion removes freckles and clears the skin; dyes yellow.

*BULBOUS-ROOTED FUMITORY. *F. bulbosa*, *F. solida*.

*YELLOW FUMITORY. *F. lutea*. Have the same qualities.

63. CRUCIFERÆ.

All these herbs are antiscorbutic and diuretic; seeds oily.

*WILD MUSTARD, CHARLOCK. *Raphanus Raphanistrum*.

RADISH. *R. hortensis*, *R. sativus*. Aperitive, diuretic, and excite the appetite; seed attenuant.

*MUSTARD. *Sinapi*, *Sinapis nigra*. Seeds unbruised, coch. maj. j, stimulant, and generally laxative, cure vernal

ague; farina of the seeds used as a rubefacient, and as seasoning, first manufactured on a large scale by my grandfather, at the Black Boy in Pall Mall; when first mixed with water or vinegar has a bitter flavour, which afterwards goes off: hull of the seed sold for ground pepper, under the name of P. D. i. e. pepper dust.

*WHITE MUSTARD. *Sinapi album, Sinapis alba.* Seeds less stimulant than mustard.

*YELLOW CHARLOCK. *Sinapis arvensis.* Seed detersive and digestive; if given to birds instead of rape, heats and kills them.

*COLEWORT, CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER, BROCOLI, &c. &c. *Brassica, Caulis, B. oleracea.* Afford a copious source of aliment to man and beast: was, for six hundred years, the only internal remedy used by the Romans, according to Cato and Pliny; juice a good pectoral, discussive, diuretic, and opens the belly: leaves vulnerary, opening.

*TURNIP. *Rapum, B. Rapa.*

*NAVEW, FRENCH TURNIP. *Napus dulcis, B. Napus.* Roots nourishing, containing a sweet juice, which is very pectoral, and of great use in coughs, asthma, colds, and consumptions.

*RAPE, COLE. *N. sylvestris, B. Napus.* Seeds incisive, diuretic, galactopoietic; but mostly used for the extraction of the oil.

ROCKET. *Eruca, B. Eruca.*

WILD ROCKET. *Eruca sylvestris, B. Erucastrum.* Bechic, antiscorbutic, diuretic, flatulent, and aphrodisiac; seeds acrid, stimulant, and exciting the appetite.

*TOWER MUSTARD. *Turritis hirsuta.*

*BASTARD TOWER MUSTARD. *Arabis Turrita.* Their juice kills worms, and cures the thrush.

DAMES VIOLET, ROCKET. *Hesperis matronalis.* Incisive; used in dysury, strangury, and dyspnœa.

*WALLFLOWER. *Cheiri, Leucoium luteum, Cheiranthus Cheiri.* Flowers cordial, emmenagogue, used in palsy.

*HEDGE MUSTARD. *Erysimum, E. officinale.* Pectoral, expectorant.

*JACK BY THE HEDGE, SAUCE ALONE. *Alliaria, E. Al-liaria.*

*WINTER CRESS, WINTER ROCKET. *E. Barbarea.* Antiscorbutic, very incisive, attenuant; used in coughs; externally detersive; seed acrid, lithontriptic.

*FLIX WEED. *Sophia chirurgorum*, *Sisymbrium Sophia*. Vulnerary, astringent, detersive.

*WATER CRESSES. *Nasturtium aquaticum*, *S. Nasturtium*. An excellent depurative and antiscorbutic; used in obstructions and calculous cases.

*LADIES SMOCK, CUCKOW FLOWER. *Cardamine pratensis*. Qualities of the preceding; flowers antispasmodic, in doses of ʒj to ʒij, twice or thrice a day; the flowering tops are still more successfully used in epileptic fits.

DENTARIA *heptaphylla*. Root astringent, attenuant.

SATTIN FLOWER, HONESTY, MOONWORT. *Lunaria rediviva*.

L. annua. Roots detersive, vulnerary; leaves diuretic; seeds extremely acrid, used in epilepsy.

*ALYSSON. *Alyssum campestre*. Seeds, with honey, take away freckles, and are also useful in mania.

*COMMON WHITLOW GRASS. *Paronychia vulgaris*, *Draba verna*. Opening, detersive; seed hot, like pepper, and might be used in its stead.

*DRABA *muralis*. Has the same qualities.

*HORSE RADISH. *Raphanus sylvestris*, *R. rusticanus*, *Armoracia*, *Cochlearia Armoracia*. Root powerfully antiscorbutic, antirheumatic, acrid, taken, cut into small pieces, without chewing, coch. j, omni mane, incisive; used as a sauce.

*SWINES CRESSES. *Coronopus Ruellii*, *Coch. Coronopus*. Qualities analogous to the former.

*SCURVY GRASS. *Cochlearia Batava*, *C. hortensis*, *C. officinalis*.

*SEA SCURVY GRASS. *C. Britannica marina*, *C. anglica*. These herbs abound in volatile principles, which are dissipated by heat; they are the most valuable of antiscorbutics eaten raw, or only their juice, ʒj to ʒiiij: an excellent whey may be made from them.

*LESSER SHEPHERDS PURSE. *Bursa pastoris minor*, *Iberis nudicaulis*.

*IBERIS *amara*. Antiscorbutic, may be eaten in salads.

*SHEPHERDS PURSE. *Bursa pastoris*, *Thlaspi Bursa pastoris*.

*TREACLE MUSTARD, PENNY CRESS. *T. arvense*.

*MITHRIDATE MUSTARD, BASTARD CRESS. *T. campestre*. Seeds acrid, detersive, astringent.

GARDEN CRESSES. *Nasturtium hortense*, *Lepidium sativum*.

AMBROSIA. *L. procumbens*. Seeds very opening, incisive, antiscorbutic, and emmenagogue.

*DITTANDER, PEPPERWORT. *Lepidium*, *Piperitis*, *L. latifolium*. Acrid, irritative, useful in sciatica; infused in beer, facilitates delivery; as a masticatory is sialogogue.

SCIATICA CRESS. *Iberis*, *L. Iberis*. Made into a poultice with lard, used in sciatica.

ROSE OF JERICO. *Anastatica hieruntica*. The dried plant is highly hygrometrical, and opens with moisture.

*WILD GOLD OF PLEASURE. *Myagrurn sativum*. Vermifuge; seeds useful in palsy, yield much oil, sold for those of sesamum.

BUNIAS *Erucago*. Acrid, diuretic.

*SEA ROCKET. *Eruca marina*, *B. Cakile*. Antiscorbutic, useful in the colic.

*SEA COLEWORT, SEA CABBAGE. *Brassica marina* *Anglica*, *Crambe maritima*. Vulnerary, cooling; an excellent pot-herb.

*WOAD. *Isatis*, *Glastum*, *Isatis tinctoria*. Desiccative, astringent, vulnerary; used also as a blue dye; and it is probable that indigo might be manufactured from it, if the mercantile interest did not prevent all improvements of this nature.

Isatis lusitanica. A smaller plant, used in dyeing.

64. CAPPARIDES.

The seeds of these plants are acrid.

CAPER TREE. *Capparis spinosa*. Bark acerb, discussive, splenic, useful in the gout; flowers pickled used as a sauce to sharpen the appetite.

*YELLOW WELD, DYERS WEED. *Luteola*, *Reseda Luteola*.

*WILD ROCKET. *R. vulgaris*, *R. lutea*. Discussive; used externally to dissipate inflammations and tumours; dyes white cloth yellow, and blue cloth green, by boiling with alum.

*SUN DEW, ROSA SOLIS. *Ros Solis*, *Rorella*, *Drosera rotundifolia*. Acrid, anti-arthritic, detersive, externally rubefacient; the leaves of the living plant are a curious flytrap.

*GRASS OF PARNASSUS. *Gramen Parnassi*, *Parnassia palustris*. Juice ophthalmic; seeds diuretic, aperitive.

65. SAPINDI.

SOAP BERRY TREE. *Saponaria*, *Sapindus Saponaria*. Fruit used externally, bruised and mixed with rum, as an embrocation in rheumatism; tops, leaves, and especially the seed vessels, form a lather with water, and cleanse linen, &c.; and the whole plant intoxicates and kills fish.

CARDIOSPERMUM *Halicacabum*. Juice used as an emollient in gonorrhœa; herb used as food, and to throw out the eruption of the small pox.

GENIP TREE. *Melicocca bijuga*. Seeds oily, emollient.

66. ACERA.

Barks of these trees are astringent; juice saccharine.

*COMMON MAPLE. *Acer minus*, *A. campestre*. Root useful in liver complaints.

VIRGINIA MAPLE. *A. rubrum*.

SUGAR MAPLE. *A. saccharinum*.

*GREATER MAPLE, SYCAMORE. *A. majus*, *A. Pseudo-platanus*.

NORWAY MAPLE. *A. platanoides*. The sap of these trees, as well as that of the common maple, is used for making sugar and wine: each tree of the sugar maple is computed to yield annually about six pounds of sugar, which might be made in large quantities in England from the common or the sycamore maple, by merely tapping the plant in the winter or spring, and boiling down the juice that runs from it, with a small quantity of chalk or lime, to get rid of the concomitant acid.

HORSE CHESTNUT. *Hippocastanum*, *Æsculus Hippocastanum*. Bark and skin of the fruit febrifuge, astringent, used for Peruvian bark in doses of ʒfs to ʒj, interposing a laxative occasionally, also errhine; seeds farinaceous, but must be soaked in an alkaline ley, to take off their bitterness, then nutritive.

SCARLET-FLOWERED HORSE CHESTNUT. *Æsc. Pavia*. Bark febrifuge.

67. MALPIGHIÆ.

SWITCH SORREL. *Triopteris jamaicensis*. Acerb, bitterish, probably astringent.

COWHAGE CHERRY. *Malpighia urens*. Young leaves

covered with bristles, which break off and cause a violent itching.

BARBADOES CHERRY. *Cerasus jamaicensis*, *M. glabra*. Fruit subacid, carminative, stomachic.

68. HYPERICA.

The plants of this order are vulnerary and nervine.

*ST. JOHN'S WORT. *Hypericum*, *H. perforatum*. Resolvent, vulnerary, attenuant, nervine; contains a reddish resin; the tincture of the flowers is useful in maniacal and melancholic cases. The colouring matter in the leaves gives a good red dye to wool.

*ST. PETER'S WORT, ASCYRON. *H. Ascyrum*. Seeds purgative, useful in sciatica.

BASTARD ST. JOHN'S WORT. *Coris*, *H. Coris*. Seeds diuretic, antispasmodic, emmenagogue.

*TUTSAN, PARK-LEAVES. *Androsæmum*, *Clymenum Italicum*, *H. Androsæmum*. Qualities of St. John's wort.

69. GUTTIFERÆ.

The juice of these trees is resinous, acrid, and drastic.

CAMBOOGE TREE. *Carcapulli*, *Cambogia gutta*. Yields the gum-resin called gamboge.

PONNA MARAM. *Calophyllum inophyllum*. Yields a yellow resin, which is somewhat similar to tacamahaca.

TSI XU. *Augia Sinensis*. Yields a fine black resin used in China for varnish, and which is also purgative.

CEYLON COPAL TREE. *Elæocarpus copallifera*. Yields a kind of copal.

OBS. The fruit of some species of *Grias*, *Garcinia*, and *Mammea*, which all belong to this order, are acidulous and saccharine.

70. AURANTIA.

CITRON. *Citria malus*, *Citrus*, *C. medica*. Juice of the fruit excites the appetite, stops vomiting, is acidulous, antiseptic, antiscorbutic, and used along with cordials as an antidote to the manchineel poison; rind of the fruit aromatic, tonic, yields by expression the scented oil called *essence de St. Martin*; seeds bitter, vermifuge.

LIMON. *Limonia malus*, *Limon*, *C. medica*, *C. Limon*. Juice of the fruit more acid than that of the citron: when

mixed with one fifth of brandy or rum, it may be kept fresh for nearly three years; rind of the fruit aromatic, not so hot as orange peel; yields the oil called *essence of lemons*.

SEVILLE ORANGE. *Aurantia malus*, *A. Hispalense*, *C. Aurantium*. Leaves and flowers antispasmodic, cordial, cephalic, ʒss or ʒj, bis terve in die, or in a decoction; rind of the fruit bitter, stomachic, and useful in colic; unripe fruit, orange peas, *Curasso oranges*, *baccæ aurantiæ*, *aurantia Curastavensia*, *aurantia Curassoventia*, used for issues instead of peas.

SWEET ORANGE, CHINA ORANGE. *Aurantium Chinense*, *C. sinensis*. Juice of the fruit contains a saccharine, as well as an acid matter; mixed with salt is a common purge in the West Indies.

LIMON *Bergamotta*. Rinds of the fruit yield, by expression, *essence of Bergamotte*; one hundred peels are required to produce an ounce.

GREEN TEA. *Thea viridis*.

BLACK TEA. *Thea bohea*. Leaves, in weak infusion, stomachic, favour digestion, raise the spirits, an excellent diluent; when the infusion is too strong, it weakens the nervous system, and is even emetic. Began to be used in Europe in 1666, and now very common, especially in England and Morocco. Many attempts have been made to supply its place with native herbs, but hitherto without success; there is, however, very little doubt but that the plants themselves might be cultivated in England, if the mercantile interest in the House of Commons did not oblige the government to prohibit it in the same manner as the cultivation of tobacco, or the manufacture of sugar from maple or birch trees.

Des Guignes gives the following characters of the different kinds of tea, as he observed them in China, using the common English orthography, with their usual price at Canton:

Bohea tea is of a black cast, and yields a deep yellowish infusion; sells in China for 12 to 15 taels (dollars) per pic, or about 120lb.

Congou tea: the infusion is lighter than that of bohea, rather green, and seldom of an agreeable smell; sells for 25 to 27 taels.

Soutchong tea: the infusion is a fine green, smells agreeably; the leaves ought to have no spots on them; sells for 40 to 50 taels.

Pekao tea: the infusion is light and rather green, has a violet scent, and a very fine perfume in the mouth; sells for 34 to 60 taels.

Imperial tea, mao tcha of the Chinese, has a green cast, the infusion is also green; the leaves large and of a fine green, has a slight smell of soap.

Songlo tea has a leaden cast, the infusion is green, the leaves are longer and more pointed than the black teas; sells for 24 to 26 taels: the inferior sorts have yellow leaves and a smell of sprats.

Hyson tea is of a leaden cast, the infusion is a fine green, the leaves are handsome, without spots, and open quite flat; it has a strong taste, and a slight smell of roasted chestnuts: sells for 50 to 60 taels.

Tchu tcha, of which he gives no characters, but it appears to be the finest of the teas, as it sells for 65 to 70 taels.

JAPANESE CAMELLIA. *Camellia japonica*. Leaves frequently mixed with those of tea by the Chinese.

71. MELIÆ.

The plants of this order are usually odoriferous.

WINTER'S CINNAMON, WINTER'S BARK. *Cortex Winteranus*, *Wintera aromatica*. Bark thick, channelled on the outside, grey, unequal, much cracked; on the inside solid, iron-grey; sharp-tasted, aromatic, very fragrant: used in scurvy, vomiting, and palsy: rare at present, being not in such esteem as *canella alba*, which is usually substituted for it: dose, in powder, gr. x to ʒj.

AZEDARACH, BEAD TREE, *Melia Azedarach*. Seeds oily; leaves vulnerary, vermifuge, diuretic, kill insects; the fruit is dangerous.

MAHOGANY. *Swietenia Mahagoni*.

SWIETENIA *febrifuga*. Barks astringent, tonic, used as substitutes for Peruvian bark; dose, in powder, ʒfs.

BARBADOES CEDAR. *Cedrela odorata*. Wood nervine, cephalic, antirheumatic; yields a limpid resin.

CEDRELA *Rosmarinus*. Has the same qualities.

72. VITES.

These plants usually contain an acerb principle.

GRAPE VINE. *Vitis vinifera*. Numerous varieties of this plant are cultivated, from whence are produced

Raisins of the Sun, uvæ passæ majores.

Grocer's currants, uvæ minores Corinthiacæ.

Blue currants, black Smyrna raisins, used in pectoral drinks, are refreshing, and open the body, especially the latter.

Juice of unripe grapes, French verjuice, agresta, labrusca, contains citric acid, used as an acidulous seasoning to food.

Juice of ripe grapes, mustum, an excellent antiscorbutic.

73. GERANIA.

Herbs slightly acrid, or acid, vulnerary, and astringent.

*CRANES BILL. *Geranium cicutarium.*

*MUSK CRANES BILL. *G. moschatum.*

*HERB ROBERT. *Gratia Dei, G. robertianum.*

*DOVES FOOT. *G. columbinum, Pes columbinus, G. rotundifolium.*

*BLOODY CRANES BILL. *G. sanguineum.*

BLUE DOVES FOOT. *G. batrachyoides.* Astringent and detersive; used in poultices.

BULBOUS-ROOTED CRANES BILL. *G. tuberosum.* Root in wine used as a wash in inflammation of the vulva.

NASTURTIUM, INDIAN CRESS. *Tropæolum majus.*

SMALLER NASTURTIUM. *T. minus.* Eaten in salads as antiscorbutic, exciting the appetite, and assisting digestion; externally used in stubborn itch.

*YELLOW BALSAM, TOUCH ME NOT. *Impatiens Noli tangere.* Herb very diuretic, capable of producing a diabetes; but extremely uncertain in its operation.

*WOOD SORREL. *Alleluia, Lujula, Acetosella, Trifolium acidum, Oxalis Acetosella.*

*OXALIS corniculata. Herbs in salads very refreshing, acidulous, anti-putrescent; make a very pleasant whey; used in the Alps and Switzerland for the extraction of salt of sorrel.

JAMAICA WOOD SORREL. *O. stricta.* In salads diuretic, cooling.

74. MALVACEÆ.

The plants of this order are emollient.

*COMMON MALLOW. *Malva communis, M. sylvestris.*

*DWARF MALLOW. *M. rotundifolia.*

CURL-LEAVED MALLOW. *M. crispa.*

*VERVAIN MALLOW. *Alcea*, *M. Alcea*?

*MUSK MALLOW. *M. moschata*. All these herbs are eminently emollient and moistening, proper to cool and open the belly; flowers pectoral.

*MARSH MALLOWS. *Althæa*, *Bismalva*, *Ibiscus*, *Althæa officinalis*. Leaves and roots very emollient, particularly useful in diseases of the bladder; flowers pectoral.

ALTHEA hirsuta. Has the same virtues.

*TREE MALLOW. *Malva arborea*, *Lavatera arborca*.

LAVATERA triloba.

L. thuringiaca. Have the same qualities, but are seldom used.

INDIAN MALLOW. *Sida Abutilon*. Leaves emollient, cleansing to ulcers; seeds opening, diuretic.

MUSK MALLOW, MUSK OCHRA. *Bamia moschata*, *Hibiscus Abelmoschus*. Seeds smell like musk, are cordial, cephalic, stomachic, and emetic; used also in perfumes, and by the Africans, in coffee.

OKRA. *H. esculentus*. Used as a pot-herb, contains a kind of gelatine; decoction of the leaves and pods demulcent, pectoral.

GUINEA SORREL, RED SORREL. *H. Sabdariffa*. Herb acid, refreshing, diuretic.

COTTON. *Bombax*, *Gossypium herbaceum*. Seeds pectoral, anti-asthmatic; down of the seeds used as a caustic, instead of moxa; young buds very mucilaginous, pectoral.

CACAO, CHOCOLATE NUT. *Cacao*, *Theobroma Cacao*. Kernels rather bitter, butyraceous, nourishing, emulsive, contained in a capsule filled with an acidulous pulp: used for the extraction of the butyraceous oil, and for making chocolate; being buried for thirty or forty days they lose their bitterness.

75. MAGNOLIÆ.

Barks of these trees are bitter, astringent, or aromatic.

WILD CINNAMON. *Canella alba*. Berry aromatic, used as a spice; bark rolled, peeled, whitish, thicker than cinnamon, pungent, and sweet-smelling; warm, stimulant, antiscorbutic; dose gr. x to ʒfs; used also as a sternutatory: the very odoriferous gum resin, *alouchi*, is said to be the produce of this tree.

STAR ANISE. *Anisum stellatum*, *Illicium anisatum*. Seeds contained in radiated brown capsules, fine scented, stomachic, make excellent liqueurs.

ANGUSTURA. *Cusparia febrifuga?* *Magnolia glauca?* Bark aromatic, intensely bitter, tonic, stimulant, very useful in dyspepsia, diarrhoea, and dysentery; dose gr. v to xx.

MAGNOLIA *Plumeri*. Has the same qualities.

VIRGINIA TULIP TREE. *Liriodendron tulipifera*. Root and bark smell like essence of Bergamotte, and are used to flavour liqueurs, &c.

STAVE WOOD, MOUNTAIN DAMSON. *Simarouba*, *Quassia Simarouba*. Bark inodorous, bitter, astringent, useful in dysentery, intermittent fever, dyspepsia, the whites; dose ʒj to ʒfs; wood inert.

QUASSIA, COISSI. *Quassia amara*. Wood of the root very bitter, febrifuge, introduced by a negro physician of that name, stomachic, useful also in gout; dose gr. x to ʒj, three or four times a day, or it may be taken in an infusion: it is also much used by brewers instead of hops; and pastry-cooks, &c. put a few chips into a plate of water, as a poison for flies: bark of the root esteemed in Surinam the most powerful, but not officinal in Europe.

QUASSIA *excelsa*. The same qualities, but weaker.

BITTER WOOD. *Q. polygama*. Wood makes a good bitter infusion, ʒij—iv to 1lb cold water; or the powder, gr. xv, may be taken.

76. ANNONÆ.

Fruits nourishing or spicy.

ETHIOPIAN PEPPER. *Uvaria aromatica*. Capsules, *Piper Æthiopicum*, very aromatic, heating, used to flavour liqueurs: differs from the amomum grana Paradisi of order 18.

SOUR SOP. *Annona muricata*. Root, in decoction, used against fish poison; fruit eatable.

77. MENISPERMA.

These plants are caustic, or depurative and diuretic.

COCCULUS INDICUS. *Menispermum Cocculus*. Capsules acrid, used to intoxicate fish; and in powder to destroy vermin; also by brewers, to give a false strength to beer.

COLUMBO, CALUMBA. *M. hirsutum*. Root bitter, aromatic, stomachic, anti-emetic, astringent; dose ʒfs frequently in a day.

PARAÍRA BRAVA, VELVET LEAF. *Cissampelos Paraíra*.

Trunk or root, in powder, ʒj to ʒij; or in infusion, ʒiij to lbj water, pro tribus dosibus: diuretic, very useful in obstructions, dropsy, or gravelly complaints; decoction of the plant made into syrup, pectoral.

LIANE A GLACER L'EAU, *Cissampelos Caapeba*. A very powerful diuretic, in use among the negroes in Martinique against bites of serpents; its mucilage thickens water.

BROWN PAREIRA BRAVA. *Abuta rufescens*. The same qualities as the white pareira brava.

78. BERBERIDES.

The plants of this order are acidulous and astringent.

*BARBERRY, PIPPERIDGES. *Berberis, Oxycantha, B. vulgaris*. Berries very acid, incisive, astringent, hepatic; bark useful in jaundice as an aperitive; root very bitter: root, wood, and bark give wool a yellow colour destructible by air and soap.

*ALPINE BARREN WORT. *Epimedium alpinum*. Roots and leaves astringent, said to hinder conception.

79. TILIACEÆ.

The flowers of these plants are nervine.

*LIME, LINDEN, BAST. *Tilia europea*. Flowers antispasmodic, cephalic; bark and leaves drying, astringent, diuretic, emmenagogue; berries astringent; slime of the bark very useful in burns and wounds; wood used for cutting and carving, as having a fine even grain.

JEWS MALLOW, BHUNGEE PAUT. *Corchorus olitorius*.

GHEE NALTHA PAUT. *C. capsularis*. Leaves emollient, eaten as spinage in hot countries; stalk made into a kind of hemp, called paut, of which the coarse cloth in which the goods brought from the East Indies, or gunny bags, are made.

ARNOTTO PLANT. *Bixa Orellana*. Yields the fecule called arnotto.

80. CISTI.

The plants of this order are astringent or pectoral.

*DWARF CISTUS, LITTLE SUNFLOWER. *Helianthemum Anglicum luteum, Cistus Helianthemum*.

CISTUS *Fumana*.

**C. guttatus* and the other species are astringent, vulnerary plants.

The parasitic plant hypocistus, cytinus hypocistis, see order 23, grows chiefly on the *C. incanus*.

C. creticus. Yields the resin called labdanum.

C. ladaniferus. Yields, by boiling in water, an inferior sort of labdanum.

*PURPLE VIOLET, *Viola odorata*.

*HEARTS EASE, PENSEE. *V. tricolor*. Flowers moistening, pectoral, antipleuritic; seeds diuretic, lithontriptic; roots expectorant, sometimes slightly emetic, and in doses of ʒj, cathartic; the flowers of the purple violet make a fine blue syrup.

IPECACUANHA. *V. Ipecacuanha*. Root emetic, milder than the false kinds, order 47 and 57, but mostly adulterated with them; dose gr. v to ʒij: in small doses gr. fs to gr. ij, given frequently, it is diaphoretic, expectorant, and stomachic. In both methods it is antidysenteric; gr. v, or enough to excite nausea, given an hour before the fit, has been successful in intermittents.

81. RUTACEÆ.

Plants of this order are usually of a strong offensive scent, resinous, deterrent, heating.

CALTROPS. *Tribulus terrestris*. Herb deterrent, astringent; seeds cordial.

BEAN CAPER, *Zygophyllum Fabago*. Vermifuge.

LIGNUM VITÆ. *Guaiacum*, *G. officinale*. Wood resinous, hot, aromatic, diaphoretic, diuretic, much used in dropsy, gout, and especially in the venereal disease in warm climates; its use having been communicated by the Caribs, along with the disease: yields also the resin called guaiacum; leaves deterrent, used in scouring floors, and washing printed linens.

LIGNUM SANCTUM, *G. sanctum*. Has the same qualities.

RUE. *Ruta hortensis*, *R. graveolens*. Powerfully resolvent, emmenagogue, carminative, diuretic; also alexipharmic, nervine, cephalic, antispasmodic, and anaphrodisiac; dose gr. xv to ʒij; externally rubefacient.

WILD RUE. *Harmel*, *Ruta sylvestris*, *Peganum Harmala*. Seeds very inebriating, soporific, letificant, and cause a happy forgetfulness and pleasant delirium.

BASTARD DITTANY. *Fraxinella*, *Dictamnus albus*. Root rather bitter, cordial, cephalic, alexiterial, uterine, anti-epileptic, vermifuge, in powder ʒj, bis in die.

82. CARYOPHILLEÆ.

The flowers of these plants are cordial; the herbs refreshing.

*FIELD PINK. *Caryophyllus arvensis*, *Holosteum umbellatum*.

*CHICKWEED. *Alsine*, *A. media*.

ALSINE mucronata. Refreshing, moistening, may be eaten as spinage; externally ophthalmic.

*SPURRY. *Spergula arvensis*. The same qualities; cultivated as food for cattle.

*MOUSE-EAR CHICKWEED. *Alsine hirsuta myosotis*, *Cerastium vulgatum*.

*BROAD-LEAVED MOUSE-EAR CHICKWEED. *Als. hirsuta altera viscosa*, *C. viscosum*.

*GREAT MARSH CHICKWEED. *Als. aquatica major*, *C. aquaticum*.

*CORN MOUSE-EAR. *Cerastium arvense*.

C. repens. All cooling, moistening herbs, nourishing cattle, and may be useful in scarcities of food.

*SAND WORT. *Arenaria media*. Externally used in whitlows and other inflammations.

*SEA SPURRY. *A. marina*. Very succulent; great quantities are pickled and sold for samphire.

*GREAT STITCHWORT, *Stellaria Holosteu*.

S. Alsine. Have the qualities attributed to chickweed.

GYPHOPHILA Saxifraga.

G. muralis. Lithontriptic.

*SOPEWORT. *Saponaria*, *S. officinalis*. Attenuating, opening, antivenereal.

*CLOVE PINK, CLOVE GILLYFLOWER. *Caryophyllus ruber*, *Tunica*, *Vetonica*, *Dianthus Caryophyllus*. Flowers cephalic, cordial, antispasmodic, nervine, in doses of ʒj to ʒj; useful in heartburn and contagious fevers.

ŒILLET DES CHARTREUX. *D. carthusianus*.

*DEPTFORD PINK. *Caryophyllus pratensis*, *D. Armeria*.

SWEET WILLIAM. *D. barbatus*.

FRINGED PINK. *D. superbus*.

*STONE PINK, MAIDEN PINK. *D. arenarius*, and the other species of dianthus, have similar qualities, but weaker.

*LOBEL'S CATCHFLY. *Behen album*, *Silene Armeria*.

RED CATCHFLY. *S. muscipula*.

S. Behen.

*SPATLING POPPY, WHITE BOTTLE, WHITE BEHEN. *Behen album*, *Cucubalus Behen*. Roots cordial.

*CAMPION, BATCHELORS BUTTON. *Lychnis dioica*.

*CATCHFLY. *L. viscaria*.

*CUCKOW FLOWER, MEADOW PINK. *L. Flos cuculi*. Qualities nearly the same.

*COCKLE. *Agrostemma Githago*.

ROSE CAMPION. *A. coronaria*.

AGROSTEMMA *Flos Jovis*.

AGROSTEMMA *Cæli rosa*. Roots vulnerary, astringent; seeds purgative.

*FLAX. *Linum*, *L. usitatissimum*. Seeds, linseed, extremely emollient, and also diuretic; yield a very drying oil.

*DWARF WILD FLAX, MILL MOUNTAIN. *L. catharticum*. Purgative in doses of ʒfs to ʒj.

83. SEMPERVIVÆ.

The juice of these plants is either detersive or marckish.

*NAVELWORT. *Umbilicus Veneris*, *Cotyledon*, *C. Umbilicus*. Refreshing, detersive, cooling, very diuretic, useful in inflammations of the skin.

C. calycinum. Leaves acid in the morning, tasteless at noon, bitter in the evening.

*ROSEWORT, ROSEROOT. *Rhodia radix*, *Rhodiola rosea*. Root very cephalic, astringent.

*ORPINE, LIVELONG. *Telephium*, *Crassula*, *Fabaria*, *Sedum Telephium*. Vulnerary, astringent, easing pain in fresh wounds or in old ulcers.

EVERGREEN LESSER HOUSELEEK. *S. Anacampseros*.

ANNUAL WHITE HOUSELEEK. *S. Cephæa*. Equally cooling, astringent, and diuretic.

*LESSER HOUSELEEK, PRICK MADAM. *S. minus*, *S. album*. Qualities the same; used in salads.

*WALL PEPPER, STONE CROP. *S. minimum*, *Illecebra*, *S. acre*. Emetic, and a powerful detersive in cancers and scrophula, antiscorbutic; externally rubefacient.

*COMMON GREAT HOUSELEEK. *Sedum majus*, *Sempervivum*, *Semp. tectorum*. Very cooling, astringent; used externally to corns.

84. SAXIFRAGÆ.

The plants of this order are cooling.

*WHITE SAXIFRAGE. *Saxifraga alba*, *S. granulata*.

*RUE-LEAVED WHITLOW GRASS. *Paronychia*, *S. tridactylites*.

NARROW-LEAVED SAXIFRAGE. *S. Cotyledon*.

*LONDON PRIDE. *S. Geum*, and the other species of this genus, are aperitive, diuretic; useful in jaundice, obstructions, and scrophula.

*GOLDEN SAXIFRAGE. *S. aurea*, *Chrysoplenium oppositifolium*, and *C. alternifolium*. Aperitive, diuretic, antiasthmatic, and pectoral.

*TUBEROUS MOSCHATEL. *Adoxa Moschatellina*. Has nearly the same qualities.

85. CACTI.

The plants of this order are eatable, acidulous, and cooling.

*RED CURRANTS, GARNET BERRIES. *Ribes*, *Ribesia*, *Ribes rubrum*. Fruit acid, cooling; as also the white variety: both make good wine; juice of the fruit, with sugar, drank as lemonade or orgeat.

*BLACK CURRANTS, QUINSY BERRIES. *Ribes nigrum*. Odour similar to that of bugs; leaves, in infusion, aperitive, diuretic, used in gargles, and as a substitute for tea the young ones only being used; fruit aperitive; the juice makes excellent wine.

*GOOSEBERRIES, BERRIES. *Grossularia*, *Uva crisper*, *Ribes Grossularia*, *R. Uva crisper*. Juice of the berries used as sauce for mayrail and other fish; astringent, but when very ripe, laxative; makes an excellent vinegar; seeds, washed and roasted, substituted for coffee.

INDIAN FIG, PRICKLY PEAR. *Cactus Opuntia*, and the other species of this genus: fruits sweetish, diuretic; plants very cooling; juice contains a red colouring principle, which colours the urine of those that eat the fruit, and forms the dyeing principle of the cochineal, which feed on the *C. coccinellifer*, *C. Tuna*, and *C. sylvestris*.

86. PORTULACÆ.

The plants of this order are cooling and saline.

PURSLANE. *Portulaca*, *P. oleracea*. Very cooling, use-

ful in scurvy, heat of urine, and bilious disorders; seeds one of the cold ones, vermifuge.

JAMAICA PURSLANE. *P. pilosa*. In salads, diuretic: as also its expressed juice.

*TAMARISK. *Tamariscus*, *T. gallica*. Bark opening, deobstruent: ashes of the bark contain a large proportion of Glauber's salt.

GERMAN TAMARISK. *T. germanica*. Has similar qualities.

*STRAPWORT. *Corrigiola littoralis*. The same qualities as purslane.

*ANNUAL KNAWEEL, GERMAN KNOTGRASS. *Scleranthus annuus*. Diuretic, astringent: the vapour arising from a decoction of it is used in the tooth-ach.

*PERENNIAL KNAWEEL. *S. perennis*. The scarlet grain, or coccus Polonicus, is found upon its roots in the summer months.

87. FICOIDEÆ.

Saline coolers.

GLINUS *lotoides*. Cooling, aperitive, nitrous.

ICE PLANT. *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*. Contains acetate of potash; like the other species of this genus, it is very mucilaginous, and useful in inflammatory and bilious fevers.

TETRAGONIA *expansa*. Antiscorbutic, cooling, eaten as food.

88. ONAGRÆ.

*TREE PRIMROSE. *Oenothera biennis*. Root cleanses foul ulcers.

*ROSE BAY WILLOW HERB, PERSIAN WILLOW, FRENCH WILLOW. *Epilobium angustifolium*. Suckers eatable; an infusion of the plant intoxicates; down of the seeds, mixed with cotton or fur, has been woven or felted.

*BROAD SMOOTH-LEAVED WILLOW HERB. *E. montanum*.

*SQUARE-STALKED WILLOW HERB. *E. tetragonum*. And the foreign species are used to cleanse foul ulcers.

*ENCHANTERS NIGHTSHADE. *Circæa lutetiana*. Resolvent, vulnerary; formerly supposed to possess wonderful properties in regard to magic and sorcery.

FUCHSIA *triphylla* and *F. multiflora*. Vulnerary.

WHITE SANDERS. *Santalum album*.

YELLOW SANDERS. *Santalum citrinum*. The outside

of the wood is the white, the heart of the tree is the yellow, aromatic, slightly bitter and sweetish, cordial, cephalic.

89. MYRTI.

These trees and shrubs are usually aromatic.

CAJEPUT. *Melaleuca Leucodendron*. Leaves yield an essential oil, brought from the Molucca isles.

MYRTLE. *Myrtus communis*. Leaves odoriferous, cephalic, astringent; bark and leaves used in tanning; berries used in dyeing, and to form an astringent extract; flowers and leaves yield an essential oil by distillation; and the berries a fixed oil, *myrteum*, which is astringent.

MUSK MYRTLE. *Myrtus Ugni*.

M. Luma. Berries used in Chili to form, by fermentation, an agreeable stomachic wine; leaves form a very cordial tea.

M. Cheken. Juice expressed from the green wood, used in Chili in glaucoma and inflammations of the eyes.

ALLSPICE, JAMAICA PEPPER, CLOVE PEPPER. *Piper Jamaicense*, *Pimenta*, *Piper odoratum*, *P. caryophyllatum*, *Myrtus Pimenta*. Fruit dried before it is thoroughly ripe, is heating, aromatic; used as a sauce, and in liqueurs; yields an essential oil, like that of cloves.

CLOVE BERRY TREE. *M. caryophyllata*. Bark, *clove bark*, *cassia caryophyllata*, thin, reddish iron grey, rolled up in short tubes, external coat taken off, sharp tasted, and smelling like cloves, aromatic, cephalic; fruit round, blackish, bigger than pepper, eyed at the top, enclosing under a thin skin and spongy substance two black seeds, smelling and tasting like cloves, sold for *carpobalsamum* and *amomum*; agree in qualities with cloves.

MYRTUS *acris*.

M. fragrans. Have the same qualities as allspice.

CLOVES. *Caryophyllus aromaticus*, *Eugenia caryophyllata*. Flower buds of the tree before they open, dried and smoked, are hot, stimulating, and aromatic, dose gr. v to gr. x; the ripe fruit, *antophyllus*, *mother cloves*, or *fusses*, are large, less aromatic, used, when preserved, as a stomachic, and antispasmodic.

POMEGRANATE. *Mala Punica*, *Granata*, *Punicum Granatum*. Fruit very cooling, antibilious, astringent, cordial; rind of the fruit, *pomegranate peel*, *cortex granati*,

malacoriūm, very astringent, deterrent; dose, in powder, ʒss to ʒj, in infusion, to ʒfs; used in tanning; flowers of the wild trees, *balaustia*, tonic, astringent.

SYRINGA, MOCK ORANGE. *Philadelphus coronarius*. Flowers very strong scented; leaves deterrent, may be used as tea.

GUAVA, BAY PLUMB. *Psidium pyrifera*. Young leaves, buds, and fruit, in decoction, astringent. Marmalade of the fruit the same.

JAMBOS. *Eugenia Jambos*. Fruits eatable.

LECYTHIS *ollaria*.

L. *Zabucajo*. Kernels eatable.

RED GUM TREE. *Eucalyptus resinifera*. Yields the red gum or kino.

YELLOW GUM TREE. *Acarois resinifera*. Yields the yellow gum.

90. MELASTOMÆ.

MELASTOMA *hirta*. Leaves powdered used to sprinkle on ulcers; berries yield a juice like that of myrtle berries; also used for ulcers.

The berries of various species of melastoma dye black, very lasting.

91. SALICARIÆ.

The plants of this order are astringent.

*PURPLE-SPIKED WILLOW HERB. *Lysimachia purpurea spicata*, *Lythrum Salicaria*. Ophthalmic, useful in inflammation and redness of the eyes, astringent, and used in the winter diarrhœas of northern countries; may also be taken as tea, or even fermented as a beer.

L. virgata. The same qualities.

HENNA. *Lawsonia inermis*. Used throughout Asia and north Africa to colour the nails of females of a reddish colour, as an addition to their charms.

92. ROSACEÆ.

These plants contain an astringent or acid principle.

*APPLE. *Malus*, *Pyrus Malus*. Fruit of the wild, crab, is rough to the taste, contains an astringent principle, and much malic acid; juice of the wild fruit, *verjuice*, the same qualities, used in sprains: fruit of the cultivated, sweet, eatable; its juice forms, by fermentation, cyder.

*PEAR. *Pyrus, P. communis*. Fruit nearly the same as that of the apple, but becomes much sweeter by cultivation; its fermented juice is called perry.

QUINCE. *Cotonea, Cydonia, P. Cydonia*. Fruit rough, astringent, binding, very stomachic; seeds very mucilaginous.

*WHITE BEAM, WILD PEAR. *Cratægus Aria*.

*WILD SERVICE, SORB. *C. torminalis*. Fruit ripened upon straw until soft eatable, astringent, useful in fluxes.

AZAROLE. *C. Azarolus*. Fruit red; pulp yellowish, pasty, of a sharpish taste, saccharine, refreshing.

*HAWTHORN, WHITE THORN, MAY. *Spina alba, C. Oxyacantha*. Flowers odoriferous; fruit, *senella, hawes*, yields by fermentation a refreshing acidulous liquor.

*DUTCH MEDLAR. *Mespilus germanica*. Fruit extremely astringent, even when ripe, difficult to digest; leaves and seeds used in detergent gargles, very active.

BASTARD QUINCE. *M. Cotoneaster*.

EVERGREEN THORN. *M. Pyracantha*. Fruits astringent.

*SERVICE. *Sorbus domestica*. Fruit rough, very astringent, even when softened; yield, by fermentation, a kind of cyder; wood hard, used by rule-makers.

*MOUNTAIN ASH, QUICKEN, ROAN. *Fraxinus sylvestris, S. aucuparia*. Fruit astringent; when dried and powdered, make a kind of bread; its infusion forms an acidulous drink; 12lb fermented yield 4lb of fine flavoured spirit: seeds yield oil; bark tans better than oak bark.

HUNDRED-LEAVED ROSE, PALE ROSE. *Rosa centifolia*. Petals astringent, purgative, yield a very odoriferous distilled water.

EVERGREEN ROSE. *R. sempervirens*. Petals musky, very purgative; used in the Levant and at Tunis for distilling attar of roses.

WHITE ROSE. *R. alba*. Petals smell less agreeable than those of the hundred-leaf rose, but are more purgative.

DAMASK ROSE. *R. damascena*. Petals pale red, good scent, more purgative than the other.

PROVENCE ROSE, ROSE DE PROVINS. *R. provincialis*. Petals deep red, of a powerful scent, which they preserve after drying; astringent, detersive, tonic, cephalic; may be kept for a year or eighteen months, by being closely pressed together; some prefer iron vessels for this purpose, to keep away worms from the mass as well as the air.

RED ROSE. *R. rubra*, *R. gallica*. Petals less odoriferous; in small doses have the same qualities as the preceding; but the powder in doses of ʒj occasions three or four stools.

*DOG ROSE, WILD BRIAR. *Cynosbatus*, *R. canina*. Root has been recommended in hydrophobia; fruit, *hips*, lithontriptic, opening, makes a fine conserve; excrescences made by an insect, *bedeguar*, formerly used in calculous diseases.

*SWEET BRIAR. *R. eglanteria*, *R. rubiginosa*. Leaves odoriferous; make a good substitute for tea.

*SMALL BURNET. *Pimpinella*, *Sanguisorba*, *Poterium Sanguisorba*. Used in salads; astringent, cordial, vulnerary, and pectoral.

*AGRIMONY. *Eupatorium Græcorum*, *Agrimonia*, *A. Eupatorium*. Very detersive, astringent; used in gargles; also hepatic, splenic, and tonic used internally; the infusion of the root is used in fevers and jaundice.

*PARSLEY PIERT. *Aphanes arvensis*. Diuretic, lithontriptic.

*LADIES MANTLE, BEARS FOOT. *Alchemilla vulgaris*.

*ALPINE LADIES MANTLE. *A. alpina*. Vulnerary, very astringent, detersive, used to render women's breasts firm.

*TORMENTIL, SEPTFOIL. *Tormentilla*, *Heptaphyllum*, *T. erecta*. Root very astringent, febrifuge, and is not stimulant; dose ʒj to ʒij.

*CINQFOIL, FIVE-LEAVED GRASS. *Pentaphyllum*, *Quinquefolium*, *Potentilla reptans*. Bark of the root red, astringent, and antiseptic; used as gargle for loose teeth.

*WILD TANSIE, SILVER WEED. *Argentina*, *P. anserina*.

*HOARY CINQFOIL. *P. argentea*.

*PURPLE MARSH CINQFOIL. *Pentaphyllum rubrum palustre*, *Comarum palustre*. The same qualities as tormentil. Root of this last dyes a dirty red.

*STRAWBERRY. *Fragaria*, *F. Vesca*. Roots aperitive; fruit cooling, opening, diuretic, dissolves the tartar off the teeth, diaphoretic, very useful in calculous gout and consumption.

*BARREN STRAWBERRY. *F. sterilis*. Root astringent; dyes red.

*AVENS, HERB BENNET. *Caryophyllata*, *Geum urbanum*.

*WATER AVENS. *G. rivale*.

Geum montanum. Roots scented like cloves, sudorific, tonic, antipodagric, stomachic, febrifuge; may be substitut-

ed for bark: when young, they give a pleasant flavour to ale, and prevent it from growing sour.

*RASP BERRY, HIND BERRY. *Rubus idæus*. Fruit cooling, cordial, communicates a fine flavour to liqueurs; leaves form astringent and detersive gargles.

*DEW BERRY, SMALL BRAMBLE. *R. cæsius*. The same, but sourish.

*KNOT BERRY, CLOUD BERRY. *Chamæmorus*, *R. Chamæmorus*. Fruit acerb, astringent, dyes a bluish purple; leaves and tops astringent.

*BLACK BERRY, BRAMBLE. *R. vulgaris*, *R. fruticosus*. Fruit rather acerb; used as fruit, and also for wine, which, when mixed with sloe juice, is very palatable; green twigs used in dyeing black.

*MEADOW SWEET, QUEEN OF THE MEADOWS. *Ulmaria*, *Regina prati*, *Spiræa Ulmaria*. Herb sudorific, astringent, antispasmodic; flowers flavour water by infusion or distillation.

*DROPWORT. *Filipendula*, *S. Filipendula*. Herb astringent, diuretic; roots dried and powdered, may be made into kind of bread.

*CHERRY, GEE. *Cerasus*, *Prunus Cerasus*. Many varieties: fruit cooling, nutritive, laxative; makes a good wine and spirit by itself, and gives a flavour to other liquors.

*BIRD CHERRY, WILD CLUSTER CHERRY. *Cerasus avium*, *Padus*. Fruit astringent, nauseous, but gives an agreeable flavour to wine or brandy; bark antisypilitic.

PERFUMED CHERRY TREE. *P. Mahaleb*. Wood odorous, sudorific; kernels used to scent washballs.

LAUREL. *Laurocerasus*, *P. Laurocerasus*. Leaves have been used in cookery for those of the bay tree, but are so aromatic, and communicate the flavour of bitter almonds: they contain Prussic acid, they act on the nervous system, and are dangerous.

*PLUMB. *Prunus domestica*. Many varieties: fruit sweet, acidulous, cooling, laxative, apt to purge.

PRUNELLOES. *P. Brignoliensis*. Fruit cooling, not apt to purge, and therefore preferred as an agreeable refrigerant in fevers.

*SLOE, BLACK THORN. *P. sylvestris*, *P. spinosa*. Leaves, when dried, one of the best substitutes for tea; bark powdered, in doses of ʒij, used in intermittent fevers; flowers, infused in water or whey, are a pleasant purge; fruit

gives a pleasant flavour and red colour to wine; juice of the fruit stains linen of an indelible colour; used for marking clothes, and for colouring wines; the inspissated juice of the unripe fruit is the astringent extract called *German acacia*.

APRICOCK. *Armeniaca mala*, *Præcocia*, *Prunus armeniaca*. Fruit nourishing, laxative, febrile; seeds bitter, saponaceous.

PEACH, NECTARINE. *Persica mala*, *Amygdalus persica*. Leaves and flowers purgative; fruit in hot countries the same.

DWARF ALMOND. *A. pumila*. Flowers purgative.

ALMOND. *Amygdalus communis*. Two varieties; viz. bitter and sweet: seeds covered with an acrid, resinous skin; the sweet are pectoral and cooling, but mawkish; the bitter are used to relieve the flavour of the sweet, and to clear muddy water; they are poisonous to fowls, parrots, and many animals: both yield a fine oil by expression.

ICACO. *Chrysobalanus Icaco*. Fruit laxative, may be substituted for myrobalans.

EAGLE WOOD. *Lignum aspalathi*, *Aquilaria ovata*. Wood resinous, yellowish, with black veins, cordial, alexipharmic, used for fumigations, of very great value, but less esteemed than lignum aloes, order 96.

93. LEGUMINOSÆ.

The seeds of these plants are nutritive, but windy.

EGYPTIAN THORN. *Acacia*, *Mimosa nilotica*. Yields gum Arabic: expressed juice of its pods is the *acacia vera*.

MIMOSA senegal. Yields gum Senegal.

M. farnesiana. Yields also a kind of gum.

M. Catechu. Yields the extract called *terra japonica*, or cutch.

COCCOON. *M. scandens*. Pods four to seven feet long; seeds eatable.

NEPHRITIC WOOD, CATS CLAW. *M. Unguis cati*. In decoction, diuretic.

CREEPING AND PRICKLY SENSITIVE PLANTS. *M.*
Roots cleaned and barked, about gr. xv, in red wine, against poisons; the leaves are themselves poisonous.

M. Inga. Seeds saccharine.

M. fagifolia. Seeds eatable.

M. ferox. Seeds purgative, attenuant.

TRIPLE THORNED ACACIA. *Gleditsia triacanthos*. Seeds used to feed animals; sap yields sugar.

CAROB TREE, ST. JOHN'S BREAD. *Silqua dulcis*, *Caroba*, *Ceratia*, *Ceratonia Silqua*. Pod used as food for man and beast; ophthalmic, cooling, pectoral. *Seed used as sweetener*

TAMARIND. *Tamarindus*, *T. indica*. Pulp of the pods acidulous, cooling, laxative, antiseptic; one or two ounces are required to prove cathartic.

CASSIA STICK TREE. *Cassia fistularis*, *C. fistula*. Pulp of the pods cooling, laxative, dose ʒij to ʒj.

HORSE CASSIA. *C. javanica*. Pods very large, with three nerves—two close together along the back suture, the third separate, opposite to the others; pulp purgative, but not so agreeable as that of the cassia stick tree.

STINKING WEED, JAMAICA PISS-A-BED *C. occidentalis*. Expressed juice used externally in eruptions; a decoction of the root is diuretic.

CASSIA *emarginata*. Pulp of the pods laxative.

SENNA. *Senna Alexandrina*, *C. acutifolia*. Leaves and seeds, ʒj to ʒj, or in infusion, purgative, nauseous, and apt to gripe, best corrected with ginger or coriander seeds; pods less purgative than the leaves, but also less bitter, and seldom gripe.

CASSIA *Absus*. Leaves mixed with those of the preceding plant.

C. Senna. Leaves more nauseous and less active than the preceding. The French import some senna leaves from their islands; the species to which they belong is not yet determined.

CANE-PIECE SENSITIVE PLANT. *C. Chamæcrista*. A decoction of it, drank liberally, 4th a day, is useful against the poison of nightshade.

CASSIA *alata*. Flowers made into an ointment, used to cure tetters.

RINGWORM BUSH. *C. herpetica*. Bruised leaves and expressed juice used against itch, tetters, and ringworms.

GUILANDINA *Moringa*. Root acrid, like horse-radish; wood, *Lignum nephriticum*, diuretic; its infusion is blue by fraction, and opal yellow by reflection; nuts, *Balamus myrsica*, *Glans unguentaria*, *Ben nuts*, yield, by expression, a scentless oil; leaves antispasmodic.

YELLOW NICKAR TREE. *G. Bonduc*. Has similar qua-

lities: nut, ʒfs in powder, astringent; used in gonorrhœa, and to throw out the yaws, and in convulsive diseases.

LOGWOOD. *Lignum Campechense*, *Hæmatoxylon campechianum*. Wood astringent; dose ʒj to ʒj, or in decoction; used also to dye purple or violet.

BRASIL WOOD. *Lignum Brasiliense*, *Lignum Fernambucense*, *Casalpinia crista*. Wood sweetish, slightly astringent; used to dye red, and for ink; sometimes substituted for red sanders.

BRASILETTO. *C. brasiliensis*. Wood elastic, tough, durable, polishes well, colour is a beautiful orange, full of resin, yields a fine full tincture by infusion.

BASTARD NICARAGO WOOD. *C. vesicaria*. Wood brown, used in dyeing.

SAPPAN. *C. Sappan*. Wood used for dyeing red.

BARBADOES FLOWER FENCE, BARBADOES PRIDE, SPANISH CARNATIONS. *Poinciana pulcherrima*. Tea of the leaves and flowers, and syrup of the flowers, purgative, and emmenagogue; also the seeds in powder, dose ʒj, in common use with the negro slaves to procure abortion.

ADENANTHERA *pavonia*. Sometimes substituted for red sanders.

LOTUS COURBARIL. *Hymenia Courbaril*. Yields gum anime, which may be used for guaiacum, or burnt as incense; pods contain an acidulous nutritive farina.

JUDAS TREE. *Cercis Siliquastrum*. Flowers piquant, antiscorbutic, in salads.

STINKING BEAN TREFOIL. *Anagyris foetida*. Leaves emmenagogue, cephalic; seeds emetic.

*FURZE, WHINS, GORSE. *Genista spinosa*, *Ulex europæus*. Plant attenuant, diuretic, determining to the skin, occasioning nausea.

CANARY ROSEWOOD. *Genista canariensis*. Wood, *lignum rhodium verum?* yellowish, with red veins, has the scent of roses; used for fumigation, is cordial and cephalic.

*DYERS BROOM, GREEN WEED, WOOD WAXEN. *G. tinctoria*. Flowers and leaves aperitive, diuretic; with alum and tartar, dye an inferior yellow.

SPARTIUM *purgans*. Leaves and seeds purgative.

*BROOM. *Genista*, *S. scoparium*. Plant diuretic, even for animals who browse on it; flowers used as a pickle for the table; seeds emetic, yet used as a substitute for coffee; fresh tops and leaves cathartic in decoction.

SPANISH BROOM. *S. junceum*. Qualities the same as common broom, but stronger; affords good hemp.

LABURNUM. *Cytisus Laburnum*. Leaves diuretic, resolvent; a good food for cattle.

PIGEON PEA, ANGOLA PEA. *C. Cajan*. Seeds used as food, strong tasted; young shoots pectoral; roots aromatic.

WHITE LUPINE. *Lupinus, L. albus*. Seeds rather bitter, emmenagogue, vermifuge; used as food, and externally in resolvent poultices.

*REST-HARROW, CAMMOCK, PETTY WHIN. *Ononis, Anonnis, Resta bovis, Ononis spinosa*. Root diuretic, deterrent, aperient; used in decoction.

*KIDNEY VETCH. *Anthyllis vulneraria*. Herb diuretic, causes cows to give good milk, dyes yellow.

EARTH PEASE, PINDARS, GROUND NUTS. *Arachis hypogæa*. Seeds oily, nourishing, yield oil, and are also made into a common kind of chocolate; root sweet.

PARAGUAY TEA. *Psoralea glandulosa*. Leaves stomatic, vulnerary, vermifuge.

STINKING TREFOIL. *Trifolium bituminosum, P. bituminosa*. Leaves diuretic, anticancerous; seeds yield oil.

SPANISH CONTRAYERVA. *Contrayerva, P. pentaphylla*. Root slightly aromatic, taste sharp, used in typhoid fevers.

ALPINE TREFOIL. *Trifolium alpinum*. Root sweet, may be used for liquorice.

*HARES FOOT. *Lagopus, Pes leporinus, T. arvense*. Leaves pectoral, antidysenteric.

*MELILOT. *Melilotus, T. M. officinale*. Herb pectoral, discutient, causes the peculiar flavour of the schab-ziger, or craped cheese of Germany.

FIELD TREFOIL. *Lotus urbana, T. odoratum, T. cæuleum*. Herb diuretic, vulnerary, anodyne.

*LUCERNE. *Medicago sativa*.

SHRUBBY MOON TREFOIL. *M. arborea*.

*LITTLE YELLOW TREFOIL, MELILOT TREFOIL. *Trifolium luteum minimum, M. lupulina*. Herbs lenifying, excellent forage; the seeds of lucerne dye yellow.

FENUGREEK. *Fænum græcum, Trigonella Fænum æcum*. Seed odoriferous, ripening, mucous, resolvent, regoric; it is eaten in the Levant, and considered stomatic; dyes yellow.

WHITE LOTUS. *Lotus Dorycnium*. Seeds useful in piles.

*YELLOW LOTUS. *L. corniculata*. Anodyne, emollient; used in burns.

BLACK EGYPTIAN BEAN, LABLAB. *Dolichos Lablab*. Seeds nutritive.

COWHAGE. *Silqua hirsuta*, *D. pruriens*. The hair of the pods occasions violent itching, to be allayed by a solution of green vitriol or oil; vermifuge, by scraping the hair off a pod into treacle or syrup for a morning dose, and giving a brisk purge after two or three doses of the cowhage; root in decoction, diuretic, and very useful in dropsy.

DOLICHOS Catiang.

D. Soja. Seeds used to make soy.

D. tuberosus.

D. bulbosus. Roots eatable.

FRENCH BEAN. *Phaseolus vulgaris*. Flour of the seed emollient, diuretic, nourishing.

SCARLET BEAN. *P. Caracalla*. Flowers sweet scented; pods eatable.

DWARF KIDNEY BEAN. *P. nanus*. Pod eatable; nourishing.

MUNGO. *P. Mungo*. Furnishes a kind of sago.

ERYTHRINA *monosperma*. Yields a red resin used as gum lac.

WILD LIQUORICE VINE. *Glycine Abrus*, *Abrus precatorius*. Root yields an extract like liquorice; herb, in infusion, diaphoretic, pectoral, demulcent; seeds ophthalmic, cephalic; when eaten whole they pass unchanged, indigestible by ordinary stomachs, very flatulent, said by some to be poisonous.

DOGWOOD. *Piscidia erythrina*. Bark of the root thrown into ponds or still water stupifies the larger fish, without rendering them unwholesome, and kills the smaller ones; a decoction of it is used to cleanse foul ulcers.

ROBINIA *Caragana*. Seeds oleaginous, eatable; bark used for cordage.

ASTRAGALUS *gummifer*, and another undetermined species, yield gum tragacanth.

GOATS THORN. *A. Tragacantha*, does not yield this gum, as is usually said.

*WILD LIQUORICE, LIQUORICE VETCH. *A. glycyphyllos*. Root sweet, may be used for liquorice; leaves used in retention of urine.

A. Poterium. Root vulnerary, nervine.

A. Glauv. Herb, given in barley water, increases the milk in nurses.

A. Cicer. Seeds opening, detersive.

A. exscapus. Root antivenereal.

BLADDER SENNA. *Colutea cruenta.* Leaves and pods purgative, but not equal to senna; fruit fattens sheep, and makes them give plenty of milk.

LIQUORICE. *Glycyrrhiza, Liquiritia, G. glabra.* Root sweet, opening, expectorant, pectoral, diuretic; chewed, it extinguishes thirst; its infusion covers the taste of unpalatable drugs more effectually than sugar.

PRICKLY LIQUORICE. *G. echinata.* Root sweet, and the juice is used externally in tetters and ringworms.

GOATS RUE. *Galega, Ruta capraria, Galega officinalis.* Sudorific, vermifuge, alexiterial, useful in epilepsy and convulsions.

G. tinctoria. Yields a pale indigo.

G. piscatoria. Intoxicates fish.

INDIGO PLANT, ANIL. *Indigofera tinctoria.* Yields the blue fecule, indigo.

GUATIMALA INDIGO. *I. disperma.*

I. Anil.

I. trita.

WILD INDIGO. *I. argentea.*

I. hirtusa, and some other species, also yield indigo.

TUBEROUS VETCH. *Lathyrus tuberosus.* Root tuberous, sweet, yielding a white nutritive fecule.

CHICH PEAS. *L. sativus.* Seeds nutritive.

*NARROW-LEAVED EVERLASTING PEAS. *L. sylvestris.*

*EVERLASTING TARE. *L. pratensis.*

*EVERLASTING PEA. *L. latifolius.*

*YELLOW VETCHLING. *L. Aphaca.*

SWEET PEA. *L. odoratus.*

PAINTED LADY PEA. *L. Clymenum.*

TANGIER PEA. *L. tingitanus.* Plants detersive, astringent, vulnerary; make good forage; seeds nutritive.

*TARE, VETCH. *Vicia, V. sativa.* Seeds detersive, attenuant, astringent. The Canadian variety makes good bread.

GARDEN BEAN. *Faba major, V. Faba.* Seeds nourishing, difficult of digestion, flatulent.

HORSE BEAN. *Faba minor, F. equina, V. Faba β.* seeds used as forage, and also roasted for coffee.

*BASTARD VETCH. *Orobus sylvaticus.*

O. luteus.

O. vernus.

O. niger. Seeds yield a resolvent farina.

*BITTER VETCH, HEATH PEA. *Orobis, Ervum, O. tuberosus.* Roots nutritive; farina of the seeds resolvent.

LENTILS. *Lens vulgaris, Ervum Lens.* Seeds difficult of digestion, astringent, hurtful to the eyes.

ERVUM *Ervilia.* Farina of the seed highly maturative and resolvent.

PEAS. *Pisum, P. sativum.* Green pods contain a saccharine principle, useful in the scurvy; dry seeds heavy and flatulent.

CHICK PEAS. *Cicer, C. arietinum.* Seeds a heavy food, but very wholesome for labouring people, diuretic, vermifuge; farina resolvent; plant contains oxalic acid.

CATERPILLARS. *Scorpiurus vermiculata.* Desiccative.

*SMALL BIRDS FOOT. *Ornithopus perpusillus.* Herb lithontriptic, and used in ruptures.

*HORSESHOE VETCH. *Ferrum equinum comosum, Hippocrepis comosa.*

SCORPION SENNA. *Coronilla Emerus.* Leaves purgative; used instead of senna by the country people where it grows.

SECURIDACA. *C. Securidaca.* Seed brown, extremely bitter, nauseous, purgative; herb taken just before coition hinders conception, disorders the stomach.

*SAINFOIN, COCKSHEAD. *Onobrychis, Hedysarum Onobrychis.* Herb ripening, and discussive in poultices; useful in strangury.

SULLA. *H. coronarium.* Has the same qualities, and they are both of them excellent forage.

ALHAGI. *Hedysarum Alhagi.* Yields abundantly a kind of manna.

SESBAN. *Æschinomena Sesban.* Seeds stomachic, emmenagogue.

BASTARD SENSITIVE PLANT. *Æ. grandiflora.* Seeds eatable; yield gum agaty; useful in dyeing.

ANGELIN. *Andira Pisonis.* Seeds vermifuge.

ANDIRA *Alstedii.* Alexipharmic.

CABBAGE TREE, WORM-BARK TREE. *Geoffræa inermis.* Bark bitter, astringent, febrifuge, and vermifuge, in doses of ℥j to ʒj; but as it is a violent medicine, the dose should be less at first, and gradually increased, lest it should occasion

vomiting, delirium, and fever: gr. xv, with as much jalap, a good purgative; or ʒjss boiled in water, dose coch. maj. ij—iv, omni mane, tribus diebus sequentibus, and afterwards a dose of oil.

GEOFFREA surinamensis. Has the same qualities.

RED SANDERS. *Santalum rubrum*, *Pterocarpus Santalinus*. Wood resinous, odoriferous, austere, astringent, tonic; used as a red colouring ingredient in spirituous tincture, yields a resin analogous to dragon's blood.

PTEROCARPUS *Draco*. Yields one sort of dragon's blood: see orders 11 and 12.

COPAIFERA *officinalis*. Yields the limpid turpentine, called *balsam of copaiba*.

ORIGINAL JESUITS BARK TREE, KINA KINA of the South Americans. *Myrospermum pedicellatum*. The first kind of Peruvian bark brought to Europe; speckled on the outside, resinous, odoriferous, not so bitter or astringent as the present sorts from the Loxa tree, which are called there Cascarilla, i. e. small bark, while this is there known by the name of Kina kina—see order 57. The resin is used by gouty persons, to hold in the hand, as the Turks do their caddarum.

MYROSPERMUM *peruiferum*. Yields, by incision, the turpentine called balsam of Peru.

TONCA BEAN. *Dipterix odorata*, *Coumarouna odorata*, *Baryosma Tonga*. Kernel odoriferous, used to scent snuff.

94. TEREBINTACEÆ.

Resinous, sometimes virose, or at least aromatic.

CASHEW NUT. *Anacardium occidentale*. Peduncle of the nut, like a pear, acidulous, astringent, eatable, and its juice may be made into a kind of wine; kernel of the nut phrodisiac; shell of the nut contains an acrid oil, marking men in an indelible manner, and used for taking freckles from the skin: the red gum that is exuded by the tree, is similar to gum Arabic, but astringent, and is used for varnishing: expressed juice of the fruit, with red wine, astringent, good in female weaknesses.

MALACCA BEAN. *A. orientale*, *Semecarpus Anacardium*. Nut heart-shaped, containing a caustic, black, oily mucilage, and then a sweet white kernel, which is cephalic, and increases the memory; the mucilage is used externally

in disorders of the skin; green fruit makes a good ink for marking, and is eatable.

MANGOES. *Mangifera indica*. Fruit depurative, fine eating; kernels vermifuge.

SUMACH. *Rhus obsoniorum*, *R. coriaria*. Leaves, flowers, and fruits acidulous, very astringent; bark astringent; used in dyeing.

YOUNG FUSTICK, VENICE SUMACH, RED SUMACH. *R. Cotinus*. Equally astringent, poisonous to sheep; wood, yellow, dyes coffee colour, and with nitromuriate of tin, an orange.

POISON OAK. *R. Toxicodendron*. Juice caustic, dyes linen, &c. black, raises blisters on the skin, and is poisonous taken internally; leaves stimulant, narcotic, useful in palsy; dose gr. fs to gr. iv, twice or thrice a day.

COMMON PENNSYLVANIAN SUMACH. *R. glabra*. Berries covered with a red farinaceous matter, containing a large portion of an acid, which is probably the oxalic.

Rhus copallinum. Yields, by incision, the West India copal.

Rhus Vernix. A poisonous tree, which yields, by incision, the turpentine used as varnish by the Japanese; milky juice dyes linen, &c. black.

MYRTLE-LEAVED SUMACH. *Coriaria myrtifolia*. Used in tanning and dyeing the same as sumach; fruit sweet and beautiful to the eye, but causes convulsions, delirium, and even death to man and beast.

WIDOW WAIL. *Cneorum tricoccum*. Acrid, caustic, drastic, a powerful detergent, but dangerous.

RED WOOD? CAM WOOD? *Comocladia dentata*. Wood dark red, dyes like Brasil wood.

BALM OF GILEAD TREE. *Amyris gileadensis*.

AMYRIS *Opobalsamum*. Yield, by incision, the true balm of Gilead, in very small quantities, generally at the rate of three or four drops a day from a branch; even the most resinous trees not yielding more than sixty, whence arises its value; fruit, *carpobalsamum*, and branches, *xylobalsamum*, vulnerary, antiseptic, and used against barrenness.

AMYRIS *elemifera*. Yields, by incision, gum elemi.

JAMAICA ROSE WOOD. *A. balsamifera*. Wood, *lignum rhodium*, used in cephalic fumigations, burning with a scent of roses; leaves, in infusion, diaphoretic, aromatic, cephalic; berries used for balsam of capivi; the tree might perhaps

yield a resin like balm of Gilead, if it were tapped in a proper time.

From undescribed trees of this genus, amyris, are produced,

True or male frankincense, *thus masculum, olibanum*.

Manna thuris, the dust and small fragments of the preceding.

Myrrh, *myrrha*.

Opocalpasum.

Bdellium.

Liquid myrrh, *stacte*.

AMYRIS *Acuchini*. Yields balsam acouchi.

A. toxifera. Yields a resin, which is, perhaps, that called *ticuna*, used as a poison in war and hunting.

ICICA heptaphylla. Yields the turpentine arouarou.

MYRODENDRUM *Houmiri*. Yields balsam houmiri; bark resinous, used for torches.

PAULLINIA *Cururu*.

P. pinnata. Leaves vulnerary; decoction used to inebriate fish.

PERUVIAN MASTICH. *Schinus Molle*. Yields a resin smelling of pepper and fennel; wood purgative, deterrent, astringent; fruits make a kind of wine.

PISTACHIA. *Pistachia, P. vera*. Kernel oily, sweeter than those of almonds, forms a green emulsion, cooling.

TURPENTINE TREE. *P. Terebinthus*. Yields, by incision, Chio turpentine; fruit styptic, pickled for eating; bark resinous, substituted for narcaphte.

MASTICH TREE. *Lentiscus vulgaris, P. Lentiscus*. Yields, by incision, the resin mastich; berries yield an oil fit for the table; wood used in dyspeptic affections, gout, and dysentery.

BARBARY MASTICH TREE. *P. atlantica*. Yields a kind of mastich; fruit acidulous.

JAMAICA BIRCH TREE. *Bursera gummiifera*. Yields the resin chibou, which is excellent for varnishing; bark has the qualities of simarouba; see order 75: root astringent.

B. orientalis. Also yields a tonic styptic resin.

TOLUIFERA *Balsamum*. Yields balsam of Tolu.

MOMBIN. *Spondias Myrobalamus*. Yields a kind of resin; fruit acerb, acidulous, laxative.

HOG PLUMB. *S. Entra*. Bark, externally, as a fomentation in anasarca.

BRUCEA *antidysenterica*. Inner bark astringent.

JAPAN PEPPER. *Piper Japonicum*, *Fagara piperita*. Bark, leaves, and fruit aromatic, used as spice.

CACATIN. *F. guianensis*. Also used as spice.

FAGARA *octandra*. Yields the true tacamahaca.

TOOTH-ACH TREE, PRICKLY YELLOW WOOD. *Zanthoxylum Clava herculis*. Leaves sudorific, diuretic; expressed juice of the roots, coch. ij, antispasmodic; roots, in infusion, used as a collyrium, powder of the bark of the roots useful in dressing putrid sores.

ZANTHOXYLUM *caribæum*. Febrifuge; bark dyes yellow.

AVERRHOA *Carambola*. Fruit used in dysentery and bilious fever.

A. *Bilimbi*.

A. *acida*. Fruits acid, made into preserves with sugar.

WALNUT. *Juglans*, *J. regia*. Kernel cooling, but is difficult of digestion, when old, acrid; yields half its weight of oil by expression: peel of the fruit used in dyeing brown colours; leaves deterative, diaphoretic, anti-arthritic, anti-syphilitic; inner bark emetic; spongy substance inside the nut astringent.

AMERICAN HICORY. *J. alba*. Bark, green leaves, and rind of the fruit used in dyeing, with alum, a bright yellow colour.

95. RHAMNI.

The juice of these plants is generally green, and purgative.

BLADDER NUT TREE. *Staphylea trifolia*. Kernels supposed to be similar in quality to pistachias.

*SPINDLE TREE, PRICK WOOD. *Evonymus europæus*. Seeds (three or four) emetic and purgative; externally used as a powder to kill lice, &c.

PARAGUAY TEA. *Cassine peragua*, *Ilex vomitoria*. Leaves diuretic in infusion, and diminish hunger; but if too much is used, emetic: an infusion of the high-dried leaves is drank by the aboriginal Apalachians as an exhilarant.

*HOLLY. *Ilex*, *I. Aquifolium*. Root, bark, berries acrid, purgative, and externally used emollient and resolvent; the berries roasted may be used for coffee; bark yields birdlime by maceration.

*BUCKTHORN. *Spina cervina*, *Rhamnus catharticus*. Berries, no. xx, or ʒjss, when dried, very purgative, usually

made into a syrup; their inspissated juice is used by the painters under the name of *sap-green*; bark dyes yellow; inner bark is cathartic.

RHAMNUS INFECTORIUS. Berries purgative; unripe berries, dried, *French berries*, *grana Avenionensia*, dye yellow: a larger variety, called *Turkey berries*, is preferred by the dyers.

R. theezans. Leaves used to adulterate the coarser kinds of tea.

***BLACK ALDER TREE.** *Alnus nigra*, *Frangula*, *R. Frangula*. Unripe berries used to make sap-green; ripe berries purgative: bark bitter, emetic, deterrent, aperitive, and dyes yellow: bark of the root violently purgative; charcoal, very light, serves to make the best gunpowder.

EVERGREEN PRIVET. *R. Alaternus*. Some sap-green is made from it; laxative.

JUJEB. *R. Ziziphus*. Fruit, *Jujubæ*, nourishing, mawkish, mucilaginous, pectoral.

LOTUS. *R. Lotus*. Fruit makes a pleasant wine.

R. Jujuba. Fruit styptic.

R. soporiferus. Fruit anodyne, soporific; used in decoction.

R. Paliurus. Seeds diuretic; root and leaves astringent, deterrent; fruit incisive.

96. EUPHORBIAE.

The milky juice is caustic, nauseous, and purgative.

***FRENCH MERCURY.** *Mercurialis mas et fœmina*, *M. annua*. Herb deterrent, purgative, resolvent, and emmenagogue.

EUPHORBIA antiquorum.

E. canariensis.

E. officinarum. Yield gum euphorbium.

E. heptagona. Juice used to poison weapons.

E. edulis. Cultivated in Cochin China as a kitchen herb.

E. Tirucalli. Cathartic, emetic, antisyphilitic.

E. canescens. Antisyphilitic.

E. pilulifera. Antisyphilitic, useful in venomous bites.

***GARDEN SPURGE.** *Cataputia minor*, *Lathyrus*, *E. Lathyrus*. Seeds (no. 12 or 14) purge and vomit violently, useful in dropsy; leaves inebriate fish; milk corrodes warts; decoction depilatory.

*SUN SPURGE, WARTWORT. *E. Helioscopia*.

*PURPLE SEA SPURGE. *E. Peplis*. Purgative; milk acrid, the eyelids being touched with it, itch so as to hinder sleep, whence it is called, by the French, Reveille-matin.

GREAT SPURGE. *Esula major*, *Euph. palustris*.

LESSER SPURGE. *Esula minor*, *Euph. Pithyusa*. Milk purgative, corrected by acids.

BASTARD IPECACUANHA. *Euph. Ipecacuanha*. Root emetic, mixed with true ipecacuanha.

CAIACA, CREEPING HAIRY SPURGE. *E. hirta*. Dried plant, ʒj, purgative; used in dry belly-ache.

**E. Cyparissias*. Juice may be used for scammony.

*BROAD-LEAVED SPURGE. *E. platyphilla*.

E. piscatoria. Used to inebriate fish.

EUPHORBIA. Most of these and the other species are used as purgatives or emetics in their native places.

PHYLLANTHUS *Emblica*. Fruit, *myrobalanus emblica*, purgative, acidulous, rather austere; when preserved excites the appetite; root astringent, used in dyeing.

P. Niruri.

P. urinaria. Febrifuge, diuretic, astringent.

*BOX TREE. *Buxus*, *B. sempervirens*. Wood sudorific; leaves purgative in decoction.

PALMA CHRISTI, OIL BUSH. *Ricinus communis*. Seeds, *Mexico seeds*, *castor seeds*, their corculum is violently purgative, but the perisperm is only slightly so; yield oil, by boiling or expression, of the same qualities, according as it contains the oil of the corculum or not; root, in decoction, diuretic; leaves, with lard, used externally, as an emollient poultice.

MOLUCCA GRAINS, PURGING NUTS. *Grana tiglia*, *Croton Tiglium*. Seeds veryhy dragogue, emetic, stronger than palma-Christi seeds, corrected by acids, roasting, or oils; wood has the same qualities, but weaker, sudorific in a small dose.

CASCARILLA. *Croton Cascarilla*, *C. Eleuteria*, *Clusia Eleuteria*? Bark, called also *narcaphte thymiama*, bitter, very febrifuge, stops vomiting, the dysentery, and menorrhagia, dose gr. xv to ʒj; aromatic when burnt, and used to scent tobacco for smoking, but inebriates; dyes a fine black.

CROTON *balsamiferum*, and some other species, are used to aromatise distilled liqueurs in the West Indies.

C. mollucanum.

C. sebiferum. Seeds yield a kind of tallow.

C. lacciferum. Yields a kind of lac.

Turnsol. *Heliotropium*, *C. tinctorium*. Juice blue, easily changed red by acids, and green by alkalies; used to dye rags and paper.

BARBADOES NUT, COMMON PHYSIC NUT. *Jatropha Curcas*. Seeds very violently purgative and emetic, yield an oil similar to castor oil; juice of the plant very acrid, dyes linen black; leaves rubefacient.

WILD CASSADA. *J. gossypifolia*. Young leaves, no. 6, boiled as greens, a powerful purge; no. 15—20, in decoction, with some castor oil, used as a clyster in dry belly-ache; the powder of the gland contained in the stem is an errhine.

Jatropha glandulosa. Used for the same purposes.

FRENCH PHYSIC NUT. *J. multifida*. Seed, *Avellana purgatrix*, no. 1, a violent purge.

CASSAVA. *J. Manihot*. Root full of an acrid, poisonous, milky juice, separable by expression, or corrected by roasting; this virose principle is volatile, and of an insupportable odour; juice of annatto, *bixa orellana*, is said to be an antidote, or a little salt of wormwood in mint water.

J. elastica, *Hevea guianensis*. Yields, by incision, a milky juice, which hardens into Indian rubber.

URCEOLA *elastica*. Yields very elastic Indian rubber.

AGALLOCHUM. *Lignum aloes*, *Excæcaria Agallocha*. Wood cordial, useful in rheumatism and gout, odoriferous.

LIGNUM ALOES. *Aloexylum verum*. Wood highly odoriferous, more esteemed in India than the former.

MANCHINEAL. *Hippomane Mancinella*. Fruit beautiful, but so caustic, as to corrode the mouth and occasion vomiting; juice of the tree used to poison weapons; gum may be used for guaiacum.

H. biglandulosa. Yields a soft elastic-gum, used as birdlime.

97. CUCURBITACEÆ.

The juice of these plants is purgative and bitter.

*WHITE BRIONY. *Bryonia alba*, *B. dioica*. Root, ʒj to 3j, in powder, or coch. j of its juice, is nauseous and violently emetic and purgative; externally, resolvent; yields, by washing, a nutritive fæcula, and on being treated like the root of *jatropha manihot*, it makes good cassava.

WILD CUCUMBER, SPURTING CUCUMBER. *Cucumis*

agrestis, *C. asininus*, *Momordica Elaterium*. Root and herb hydragogue, vermifuge; leaves, externally used, detergent and resolvent; juice of the fruit a very violent hydragogue; fæcula of this juice prepared by settling and pouring off the supernatant liquor, *elaterium*, milder, but still purgative from the remains of the juice left in it; dose, gr. fs to gr. iij; some prefer the inspissated juice, although still more powerful, because its strength is more equal.

BALSAM APPLE, CERASEE. *M. Balsamina*. Root purgative, ðij in powder; plant vulnerary, balsamic, refreshing; leaves used in decoctions for clysters; fruit, infused in oil, makes a vulnerary balsam; the juice that exudes upon cutting the ripe fruit, used for fresh wounds.

M. Charantia. Very bitter, vermifuge, substituted for hops in brewing.

M. Luffa. Used to rub the body in cutaneous eruptions; fruit eatable.

BITTER APPLE, COLOQUINTIDA. *Colocynthis*, *Cucumis Colocynthis*. Pulp of the dry fruit purgative, in powder, gr. iij—viij, well rubbed with some gummy or farinaceous substance, or in clysters ʒj; mixed with paste or other cements, to keep away insects by its extreme bitterness.

CUCUMBER. *Cucumis hortensis*, *C. sativus*. Seed one of the four greater cold ones, used in cooling emulsions, yields an oil by expression.

C. Chate. Fruit filled with a sweet refreshing juice.

WATER MELON. *C. Anguria*. Fruit eatable, refreshing.

MELON. *Melo*, *C. Melo*. Fruit very refreshing; seeds one of the four greater cold ones, used in cooling emulsions.

GOURD, CALEBASH. *Cucurbita*, *Cucurbita lagenaria*. Seeds also one of the four greater cold ones; leaves, no. 15—20, in decoction, form a purgative clyster.

PUMPKION. *Pepo*, *C. Pepo*. The same qualities as the preceding; applied externally in burns, erysipelas, &c.

SQUASH. *C. Melopepo*. Fruit better tasted than the preceding, but of the same quality.

CITRUL, WATER MELON. *Citrullus*, *Cuc. Citrullus*. Flesh of the fruit saccharine and watery.

COCCOON. *Feuillea cordifolia*. Alexiterial, febrifuge, useful in venomous bites; kernel of the fruit, called in St. Domingo, noix de serpente, infused in rum or water, used against cold poisons.

CALABASH COCCOON ANTIDOTE. *F. scandens*. Seeds, stuck upon a stick, used to burn instead of candles; infused in rum bitter and laxative; a large dose vomits.

PASSION FLOWER. *Passiflora cærulea*.

WILD PASSION FLOWER. *Contrayerva*, *P. normalis*.

RED PASSION FLOWER. *P. incarnata*. Roots sudorific.

BULL HOOF, DUTCHMAN'S LAUDANUM. *P. Murucuja*. Herb made into syrup, or flowers infused in rum, narcotic, used for laudanum.

PAPAW. *Carica Papaya*. Fruit nutritive; seeds an excellent vermifuge; leaves saponaceous; milky juice corrosive, is mixed with water, and used to wash meat to make it tender.

98. URTICÆ.

The juice of these plants is acrid.

FIG TREE. *Ficus vulgaris*, *F. Carica*. Fruit very emollient, laxative, pectoral, also used as a suppurative poultice; milk of the tree caustic, consumes warts; leaves kept long upon the skin, inflame it.

SYCAMORE FIG. *F. Sycomorus*. Fruit less agreeable and less digestible than the other.

F. toxicaria. Used to impoison weapons.

F. septica. A powerful vermifuge; milky juice very acrid.

JAMAICA FIG TREE. *F. benghaliensis*. Milky juice used against the poison of manchineel.

INDIAN FIG TREE. *F. indica*. Milky juice glutinous, and becomes a soft kind of Indian rubber.

LISBON CONTRAYERVA. *Contrayerva*, *Drakena*, *Dorstenia Contrayerva*. Root, when fresh, acrid, when dry, aromatic, stimulant, antiseptic, diaphoretic; dose, gr. x—xxx decoction or infusion to ʒij.

BREAD FRUIT TREE. *Artocarpus incisa*. Fruit, when ripe, contains a farinaceous pulp; when the seeds do not fill the fruit, is very pulpy, tasting like new bread and boiled potatoes.

JACK TREE. *A. Jaca*. Fruit eatable, juice yielded by incision, elastic like Indian rubber.

WHITE MULBERRY. *Morus alba*. Leaves used to feed silkworms; bark manufactured into hemp; fruit detersive, made into a cooling syrup.

RED MULBERRY. *M. rubra*.

BLACK MULBERRY. *M. nigra*. Fruits have the same qualities; bark of the root cathartic, vermifuge, dose ʒss in powder.

CHINESE MULBERRY. *M. tartarica*. Leaves used in China to feed the silkworm.

FUSTIC, OLD FUSTIC. *M. tinctoria*.

FUSTIC. *M. Xanthoxylum*. Wood sulphur-coloured, in large blocks, with alum dyes a very durable yellow colour, with iron liquor drab colours, and with both mordants, an olive.

*COMMON NETTLE. *Urtica, U. dioica*.

*ROMAN NETTLE. *U. Romana, U. pilulifera*.

*SMALL STINGING NETTLE. *U. urens*. Roots astringent, diuretic, depurative; seeds of the Roman kind pectoral; stalk made into hemp; plant used in palsy and lethargy as an irritant, producing a crop of small blisters on the skin; the young shoots boiled as potherbs.

*PELLITORY OF THE WALL. *Parietaria, Helxine, P. officinalis*. Herb cooling, opening, diuretic, pectoral, anti-asthmatic: strewed in granaries destroys the corn weevil.

*HOP. *Lupulus, Humulus Lupulus*. Young shoots eaten as a depurative, determine to the skin; flowers bitter, inebriating, diuretic, excellent in diseases of the liver and spleen, also sedative; used to flavour beer, and the only legal substance for that purpose; leaves, externally discussive and anodyne; stalk made into hemp.

HEMP. *Cannabis, C. sativa*. Seeds oily, cooling, anti-aphrodisiac, pectoral, aperitive, but inebriating; stalk manufactured into cordage, &c.; the water in which it is soaked for this purpose, is poisonous to fish.

BANG. *C. indica*. Juice is made into an agreeable inebriating drink; leaves used as tobacco.

BLACK PEPPER. *Piper nigrum*. Herb acrid, aromatic, stimulant, sialogogue; berry the same: when the first skin of the berry is separated by soaking in salt water, it is milder, and called *white pepper, piper album*; an inferior kind of white pepper is prepared from the over-ripe berries that fall from the vine; dose gr. v to ʒj, and has been given in large doses as a remedy for intermittent fevers; also used to drive away insects.

LONG PEPPER. *Piper longum*. Unripe fruit opening, attenuant, stimulant, in doses similar to the former; is distinguished into short long-pepper and long long-pepper.

BETEL. *P. Betele*. Leaves bitter, stomachic, tonic, highly aphrodisiac; used as a masticatory with areka nut, order 11.

JABORAND. *P. reticulatum*. Juice an antidote against the poison of mushrooms and cassada.

CUBEBS. *Cubebæ*, *P. Cubeba*. Berry tailed, the same quality as the other peppers, used in gonorrhœa.

SANTA MARIA LEAF. *Piper umbellatum*. Herb, in syrup, good in colds and coughs.

PEPPER ELDER. *P. Amalago*. Used externally in baths and fomentations.

PIPER. Other species are used in different countries to form inebriating drinks.

99. AMENTACEÆ.

The barks of these are astringent, and contain tanning matter.

*ELM. *Ulmus*, *U. campestris*. Inner tough bark astringent, febrifuge, in doses of ℥j to ʒj; leaves vulnerary.

Ulmus chinensis. Leaves used as tea.

NETTLE TREE. *Celtis australis*. Berries astringent; kernels oily; wood dyes brown.

*WHITE WILLOW. *Salix*, *S. alba*. Bark very bitter, febrifuge, substituted for Peruvian bark, ℥j to ʒj; leaves stringent, antaphrodisiac.

*CRACK WILLOW. *S. fragilis*.

*YELLOW DWARF WILLOW, ROSE WILLOW. *S. Helix*, *S. ionandra*.

*NORFOLK PURPLE WILLOW. *S. purpurea*.

*OZIER. *S. viminalis*.

*SALLOW. *S. capræa*.

*ALMOND-LEAF WILLOW. *S. amygdalina*.

WEeping WILLOW. *S. babylonica*. Have all the same qualities. Of the latter, only female trees are to be found in Europe, as they have all been propagated by cuttings from a single tree brought from the East.

*SWEET WILLOW. *S. pentandra*. Leaves gathered about the end of August or beginning of September, and dried in the shade, with 1-30th of potash, dye silk, linen, and wool, impregnated with alum, of a fine yellow.

CAROLINA POPLAR. *Populus balsamifera*. Yields the greenish yellow resin called tacamahaca; buds very resinous, fused in oil to form a vulnerary balsam.

*BLACK POPLAR. *P. nigra*. Buds resinous, used in vulnerary ointments.

*ABELE, WHITE POPLAR. *P. alba*.

*ASPEN, TREMBLING POPLAR. *P. tremula*. Bark useful in strangury.

LOMBARDY POPLAR. *P. pyramidalis*. With nitromuriate of tin, dyes a fine yellow.

ITALIAN POPLAR. *P. fastigiata*. Bark dyes mordore colour.

*SWEET WILLOW, DUTCH MYRTLE. *Gale frutex*, *Myrica Gale*. Strong smelling, driving away insects; leaves astringent, substituted for tea, antipsoric, vermifuge, and used as spice.

CANDLEBERRY MYRTLES. *M. cerifera* and *M. pensylvanica*. Berries yield, by decoction in water, one fourth of a green wax.

*BIRCH. *Betula*, *B. alba*. Sap, by incision, opening, yields sugar, and used for brewing; bark, split into leaves, used for books, its distilled oil used in currying Russia leather; leaves antipsoric and antihydronic.

*ALDER. *Alnus*, *B. Alnus*. Bark and leaves very astringent, vulnerary.

*BEECH. *Fagus*, *F. sylvatica*. Seeds, called *beech mast*, useful in gravelly complaints, yield oil by expression.

*SPANISH CHESTNUT. *Castanea*, *F. Castanea*. Bark astringent; fruit nutritive, pectoral.

*OAK TREE. *Quercus*, *Q. Robur*. Bark very astringent, febrifuge in doses of gr. xv to ʒss, every two hours, also externally in fomentation; seeds, *acorns*, *glandes quercinae*, and their calyces, *cups*, *cupulae*, as also the wood, leaves, and the excrescences produced by the bite of insects, oak-apples, are equally astringent, and of great use in tanning and dyeing: a decoction of the bark, with some alum, very useful in relaxations of the uvula.

Q. Esculus. Acorns eatable, inebriate a little.

QUERCITRON. *Q. nigra*, *Q. tinctoria*. Bark used in dyeing yellow.

HOLM OAK. *Q. Aegylops*. *Cups*, ^{*valonia*} very large, used in dyeing instead of nut-galls.

Q. infectoria. Excrescences, *nut galls*, *gallæ*, very astringent, tonic, antiseptic; those from which the insect has not escaped, *blue galls*, are the most esteemed.

CORK TREE. *Q. Suber*. Bark very light, elastic, astringent, more used for stopping vessels, than in medicine.

EVERGREEN OAK. *Q. Ilex*. Astringent, more so than the common oak.

Q. Ballota. Acorns used as food, both raw and roasted; yield oil by expression.

*HAZEL. *Avellana*, *Corylus Avellana*. Kernel of the nut oily, pectoral, used in emulsions, yields oil by expression.

LIQUIDAMBAR *styraciflua*. Bark odoriferous in fumigations, yields by incision or decoction liquid storax.

L. orientalis. Thought to yield cane storax.

PLANE TREE. *Platanus orientalis*. Leaves ophthalmic in wine; bark antiscorbutic in vinegar.

VIRGINIA PLANE TREE, *P. occidentalis*. Root vulnerary, dyes red.

100. CONIFERÆ.

These plants are mostly resinous.

SHRUBBY HORSETAIL. *Ephedra distachya*. Berries sweet, eatable; used in lientery and menorrhagia, given in wine.

*YEW. *Taxus*, *T. baccata*. Wood thought to be poisonous, as were also the berries, but they may be eaten; leaves poisonous to cattle: pollen may be substituted for that of lycopodium.

JAPAN YEW. *T. nucifera*. Berries eatable.

*JUNIPER. *Juniperus*, *J. communis*. Wood sudorific, antisyphilitic, may be substituted for guaiacum; berries incisive, discussive, very stomachic; the infusion of them is drunk as tea; if the seeds are broken, they communicate a bitter tart flavour.

SPANISH JUNIPER. *J. Oxycedrus*. Does not yield gum sandarac, as usually supposed; see Thuya, below.

SPANISH CEDAR. *J. thurifera*. Does not yield real frankincense.

SAVINE. *Sabina*, *J. Sabina*. Leaves emmenagogue, capable of producing abortion, diuretic, vermifuge, dose, in powder, gr. xv to ℥ij or ʒj, twice or thrice a day; externally escharotic, applied to warts, &c. once a day.

CYPRESS. *Cupressus*, *C. sempervirens*. Wood and berries astringent, vermifuge.

VIRGINIA CYPRESS. *C. disticha*. Leaves dye cinnamon colour.

THUYA *articulata*. Yields gum sandarac.

STONE PINE. *Pinus Pineæ*. Kernels pectoral, used in

emulsions, yield oil by expression, are eaten raw or preserved.

APHERNOUSLI PINE. *P. Cembra*. Yields an agreeably scented turpentine, *Briançon turpentine*; kernels eatable, a pound yields, by expression, five ounces of oil; shoots yield *true Riga balsam* by distillation.

FRANKINCENSE PINE. *P. Tæda*. Wood very resinous, used for torches.

COMMON FIR, SILVER FIR, PITCH TREE. *Abies*, *P. Picea*. Yields *Strasburgh turpentine*, by puncturing the small vesicles of the bark in which it is contained, and *common turpentine*, by larger incisions.

NORWAY SPRUCE FIR, YEW-LEAVED FIR. *Abies rubra*, *P. Abies*. Exudes common frankincense, and yields the same by incision; tops used to make spruce beer.

BALM OF GILEAD FIR. *P. balsamea*. Yields the fine turpentine called *Canada balsam*.

SPRUCE FIR. *P. canadensis*. Young shoots, in beer, antiscorbutic, cooling, antiseptic.

LARCH. *Larix*, *P. Larix*. Yields, by boring, *common Venice turpentine*, and its leaves exude an inferior kind of manna.

CEDAR OF LEBANON. *P. Cedrus*. Wood astringent, antiseptic.

MOUNTAIN PINE, MUGHO PINE. *P. Pumilio*. Exudes a turpentine called *Hungarian balsam*; cones yield the same by expression.

*SCOTCH FIR. *P. sylvestris*. Yields, by incision, common turpentine; inner bark eaten raw, or made into cakes and baked; *tar* is distilled from it, and *lamp-black* obtained by burning its refuse branches in tents.

II. ANIMALS.

IN a medical or chemical point of view, animals are inferior in rank to vegetables, as neither affording remedies of such power, nor consisting of so many distinct principles as the latter.

There is even reason to suppose that most of the virtues attributed to animal substances are imaginary, and that their apparent effects ought to be ascribed to the other substances exhibited with them.

As the perducent system of Linnæus has been abandoned in treating of vegetables for the system of Jussieu, so the perficient system of the French naturalists has been also adopted in respect to animals.

In general only those animal substances are mentioned, which are, or rather have been, kept in the shops, as many of them are now seldom kept in England, except in certain situations, where there is a resort of foreigners, who still retain the use of them in their medical practice: a few others are added, on account of some peculiar qualities that they possess.

1. MAMMALIA.

HUMAN SKULL. *Cranium hominis.* The powder, in doses of ʒj, used in epilepsy: those which have been long buried are to be preferred; and some even limit the effect to that triangular bone called the os triquetrum!

PARING OF THE NAILS. *Rasura unguis.* Was a common vomit.

MUMMY. *Mumia.* Either that brought from Egypt, or prepared at home, by dipping muscular flesh in spirit of

wine, and hanging it up in a brisk draft of air, or smoking it like ham. Used in bruises, epilepsy, asthma, phthisis, in powder $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$, in vino, horâ somni.

PUPPIES. *Catelli*. Live puppies, split in half, and applied while warm, have been employed as poultices to draw out venom from sores or boils; they have also been boiled in oil to render it mucilaginous.

WOLF'S LIVER. *Hepar lupi*. Used dried in diseases of the liver.

FOX LUNGS. *Pulmones vulpis*. Was used, when dried and powdered, in a pectoral linctus, still a favourite with the common people.

HUCKLE BONE OF A HARE. *Astragalus leporis*, *Talus leporinus*. In powder diuretic!

HARE'S FUR. *Pili leporis*. Styptic.

MUSK IN THE BAGS. *Moschus in vesicâ*. The China, in thin bags, well filled, round, and with short hairs, is accounted the best; those which have been sewed up, are often adulterated by the Dutch drug-manufacturers.

MUSK BAGS, from which the musk has been extracted, are used by perfumers to make the essence of musk, out of economy, as they communicate a considerable scent to liquids in which they are soaked.

ELK'S HOOF. *Ungula alcis*. Anti-epileptic, either worn externally, so as to touch the skin, or taken in powder in doses of $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$: it smells very sweet when scraped, by which it may be distinguished from a buffalo's hoof, which is sometimes sold for it.

BONE OF A STAG'S HEART. *Os e corde cervi*. Cardiac, esteemed good to remove barrenness and prevent abortion in women! dose, in powder, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$, nocte maneque.

HARTS HORN SHAVINGS. *Rasura cornu cervi*, *Cornua*. P. L. ed, 1809. Are really the horns of the buck, or fallow deer, *Cervus Dama*, as those of the stag or hart, *C. Elaphus*, called foreign horns, are too brown on the inside; used to form a nutritive and restorative jelly, and as a substitute for isinglass in fining beer, wine, and other liquors.

STAGS PIZZIE. *Priapus cervi*. Aphrodisiac, $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$, in powder.

RAW MUTTON SUET. *Sevum ovillum*, *Sevum*, P. L. 1809, *Adeps Ovi Arietis*. Used for preparing rendered mutton suet; eaten as a pectoral medicine in coughs.

RENNET BAG. One of the stomachs of a calf, which,

being dried, is used to coagulate milk, either by soaking a small piece of it in the milk, or by pouring some water on a piece, and mixing the strained infusion with the milk.

STONE-HORSE WARTS. *Verrucae pedum equinorum*. Used, I believe, in intermittent fevers.

BOARS TOOTH. *Dens apri*. Used as hartshorn shavings, but of greater value, as being dearer.

HUCKLE BONE OF A SOW. *Astragalus suillus*, *Talus suis*.

PIGS FLARE. *Adeps suilla*, *Adeps*, P. L. 1809. Only used for extraction of hog's lard.

RHINOCEROS HORN. *Cornu rhinocerotis*. Alexiterial in powder to ʒj for a dose.

IVORY SHAVINGS AND DUST. *Rasura eburis*, *Dens elephanti*. Used, like hartshorn shavings, for making jelly.

UNICORNU *fossile*.

SEA HORSE TEETH. *Dens equi marini*. Used to make artificial teeth, as this sort of ivory does not grow yellow.

MANATI STONE. *Lapis manati*. The tooth of the sea cow, used also for artificial teeth.

UNICORNS HORN. *Cornu unicornu*, *C. monocerotis*. Resists the operation of poisons!

2. AVES.

INWARD SKIN OF A FOWL'S GIZZARD. *Pelliculae stomachi gallinae interiores*. To strengthen the stomach!

EGG SHELL. *Ovi gallinacei testa*. Antinephritic, cardialgic, in powder, ʒfs to ʒj.

3. REPTILIA.

TURTLE. *Caro testudinis*. Highly nutritive, analeptic, antiscorbutic.

TURTLE'S PIZZLE. *Priapus testudinis*. Astringent, restorative.

SKINKS. *Scinci*. Dried, salted, and powdered, alexipharmic, aphrodisiac, and diuretic.

SCALY LIZARD. *Lacerta agilis*. May be used instead of skinks.

VIPERS. *Viperæ*. Both live and dried, alexiterial, sudorific, depurative, very nutritive, but have given way to turtle.

TOAD. *Bufo*. Dried, diuretic, antihydrotic, in powder to ʒj.

FROGS SPAWN. *Sperniola*. Used as an ingredient, from whence to distill a simple water.

SALAMANDER. *Salamandra*. Infused in oil, renders it diaphoretic internally, and externally useful in rheumatism.

HYLA *tinctoria*. The native Americans rub the skin of parroquets with its blood, to cause the growth of various coloured feathers.

SERPENTS SLOUGH. *Exuvie serpentis*, *Spolium serpentis*. Used as a ligature in intermittent fevers; a practice lately revived, but without the mummary of the serpents slough; also to facilitate delivery, bound round the belly or loins!

4. PISCES.

ISINGLASS, FISH GLUE. *Ichthyocolla*. The dried air-bladders of the acipenser huso form the best kind, but inferior sorts are the dried air-bladders and entrails of any other large fish found in cold countries: nutritive, demulcent; used by clear-starchers, as gr. vj form a stiff jelly with half a pint of water; it is also used to fine wines and vinous liquors. The sorts found in trade are short staple, long staple, book, leaf and indissoluble: S. S. shred is usually employed in medicine.

CAVIAR. Salted and dried roes of sturgeon, used as a sauce.

BONE OF A PERCH'S HEAD. *Os e capite percae*. Absorbent, lithontriptic, and externally in tooth-powders, and to dry ulcers.

BARBEL ROE. Violently cathartic.

SCALES OF THE BLEAK. Used to make the oriental essence with which artificial pearls are coloured.

ANCHOVIES. The real, *Encrasicolus*, or the common made of sprats, much used as sauce.

PIKES JAW BONE. *Mandibula lucii*. The powder used in leucorrhœa, and to facilitate labour, in doses of ʒj to ʒij.

LIVER OF EELS. *Hepar anguillæ*. Dried and powdered, facilitate labour, ʒj to ʒij in cyatho vini.

5. MOLLUSCA.

The Linnean order is reversed by putting mollusca before insects, but the organization of these animals approaches the nearest to those of the more perfect orders.

CUTTLE FISH BONE. *Os sepia*. Astringent, much used by calf farmers, also in dentifrices, and by silversmiths, &c. to make moulds for spoons and other small work, as it is tender, and takes a good impression by merely pressing together, with the pattern placed between them.

PURPURA. *Murex Brandaris*. Its yellowish juice reddens in the sun, and dyes woollen cloth scarlet.

SWEET HOOF. *Unguis odoratus*, *Blatta Byzantina*. The horny operculum of the *murex ramosus*; hepatic, anti-epileptic, in powder ʒfs to ʒj.

BUCCINUM *Lapillus*. Its juice used to dye red.

HELIX *Pomatia*. A large kind of snail, used as food, transported from the south of Europe into this country by Sir Kenelm Digby, for his lady when in a decline, and now living wild in the neighbourhood of his seat in Sussex; highly restorative.

TOOTH SHELL. *Lapis dentalis*, *Dentalium*, *D. Entalis*.

FLUTED ELEPHANT TOOTH, HORN GREEN PENCIL. *Entalium*, *D. elephantinum*.

OYSTER SHELLS. *Testæ ostreorum*, *Testæ*.

MOTHER OF PEARL. *Mater perlarum*.

PEARLS, SEED PEARL. *Margaritæ*, *Uniones*. Absorbent, antacid, ʒfs to ʒj, or even more.

UMBILICUS MARINUS. The shell-like operculum of several of the larger turbinated shells; aphrodisiac.

6. ANELIDES SEU VERMES.

LEECH. *Hirudo*, *H. officinalis*. Bite of these animals used as an inartificial and clumsy mode of bleeding; of use in country places, where neither surgeons nor cuppers can be procured, and the animals are plentiful—and elsewhere, for the sake of increasing the charge to rich patients.

EARTH WORMS. *Lumbrici*. Dried and powdered, ʒj to ʒj, diuretic.

7. CRUSTACEI.

CRAWFISH. *Cancræ fluviatiles*, *Cancer Astacus*. Highly nutritive.

CRABS EYES. *Oculi cancerorum*. A concretion found in the stomach of crawfish, *cancer Astacus*, at the season in which they are about to change their shell.

CRABS CLAWS. *Chelæ cancerorum*, *Cancræ Paguri chelæ*. The tips of the claws of the large sea crab, absorbent, antacid, ʒj to ʒij, weaker than oyster shell.

8. INSECTA.

Internally diuretic, and in excess produce strangury or bloody urine; externally vesicatory.

HOG Lice, WOOD Lice. *Millepedes*, *Aselli*, *Oniscus Asellus*. Alive, no. 12, or dried and powdered, ʒj to ʒj, diuretic, aperitive, useful in jaundice.

SCORPIONS. *Scorpiones*. Infused in oil, render it alexipharmic.

SPANISH FLIES, BLISTERING FLIES. *Cantharides*, *Meloe vesicatorius*, *Lyttæ*. Vesicatory; internally acrid, stimulant, and diuretic, gr. j to iv.

OIL BEETLE. *Meloe Proscarabæus*.

Meloe majalis. Weaker than the former.

RIBAND CANTHARIDES. *M. cichorii*, *Milabris cichorii*. The blistering fly of the antients, and still of the Chinese.

LADY BIRD, LADY COW. *Coccinella septempunctata*. Bruised upon an aching tooth, is odontalgic, as are also many other insects.

COMMON BED BUG. *Cimex lectularius*. Powerfully emmenagogue.

KERMES BERRIES. *Kermes*, *Coccus infectorius*, *C. baphicus*, *C. ilicis*. Dried, or their juice, aphrodisiac, alexipharmic, and used to promote delivery.

WILD COCHINEAL, GRANILLO. *Grana sylvestria*, which is smaller than the cultivated, and is not to be confounded with the gr. *sylvestria* of the present day.

COCHINEAL. *Coccinella*, *Coccus*, *C. cacti*. Cordial, alexipharmic, gr. viij to ʒj, but chiefly used at present as a colouring drug for medicines, pickles, and in dyeing, for which last purpose 2400 cwt. are annually consumed in the British islands.

SCARLET GRAINS. *Coccus Polonicus*. Used as the former.

BEEs. *Apes*. Dried and powdered, ʒj, diuretic.

9. ZOOPHYTÆ.

RED CORAL. *Corallium rubrum*, *Isis nobilis*.

WHITE CORAL. *C. album*, *Madrepora oculata*. Absorbent, antacid, to ʒj or more.

BLACK CORAL. *C. nigrum*, *Gorgonium Antipathes*. Used in epilepsy.

CORALLINE, SEA MOSS. *Corallina*, *C. officinalis*. Vermifuge, ʒss to ʒj, in coarse powder.

SPONGE. *Spongia*, *S. officinalis*. Externally to stop hæmorrhages, or dipped in melted wax and squeezed, as a tent to dilate cavities, by its expansion when moistened.

SEA NAVEL WORT. *Androsaces*, *Acetabulum*, *Tubularia Acetabulum*. Of this, ʒij drunk in wine, are a powerful diuretic; has been confounded with *umbilicus marinus*, by Lewis.

SPECIES.

FOUR GREATER CARMINATIVE HOT SEEDS. *Quatuor semina calida majora carminativa.* Anise, Carui, Cummin, and Fennel.

FOUR LESSER HOT SEEDS. *Quatuor semina calida minora.* Bishops weed, Stone parsley, Smallage, and Wild Carrot.

FOUR COLD SEEDS. *Quatuor semina frigida.* Cucumber, Gourd, Melon, and Water Melon.

FOUR LESSER COLD SEEDS. *Quatuor semina frigida minora.* Endive, Lettice, Purslain, and Succory.

FIVE OPENING ROOTS. *Quinque radices aperientes.* Asparagus, Butcher's broom, Fennel, Parsley, and Smallage.

FIVE LESSER OPENING ROOTS. *Quinque radices aperientes minores.* Caper, Dandelion, Eryngo, Madder, and Rest-harrow.

FIVE EMOLLIENT HERBS. *Quinque herbæ emollientes.* Beet, Mallow, Marshmallow, French mercury, and Violet.

FIVE CAPILLARY HERBS. *Quinque herbæ capillares.* Hartstongue, Black White and Golden Maidenhair, and Spleenwort.

FOUR SUDORIFIC WOODS. *Quatuor ligna sudorifica.* Guaiacum, Perfumed Cherry, Sarsaparilla, and Sassafras.

FOUR CORDIAL FLOWERS. *Quatuor flores cordiales.* Borage, Bugloss, Roses, and Violets.

FOUR CARMINATIVE FLOWERS. *Quatuor flores carminativi.* Camomile, Dill, Feverfew, and Mellilot.

FOUR RESOLVENT MEALS. *Quatuor farinæ resolventes.* Barley, Bean, Linseed, and Rye.

THE FIVE MYROBALANS. *Myrobalani quinque.* Belle-ric, Chebulic, Emblic the most purgative, Indian, and Yellow the most astringent.

GLYSTER HERBS. *Herbæ pro enemate.* Mallow leaves,

two parts, and camomile flowers one part: an ounce and a half to a pint of water. P. L.

FOMENTATION HERBS. *Herbæ pro fotu.* Leaves of southernwood, tops of sea wormwood, and camomile flowers, each two parts, bay leaves one part: three ounces and half to six pints of water. P. L.

CAKE SAFFRON. *Crocus in placenta.* Hay saffron one part, petals of marygolds or safflower nine parts, made into thin cakes with a little oil: sold at the small shops for saffron, and also as a cordial for birds when in moult.

ALEXANDRIAN SENNA, CHOICE SENNA. *Senna Alexandrina, S. electa.* Made up, by the merchants of Cairo, of five cwt. of the leaves of cassia lanceolata, three cwt. of those of cassia senna, and two cwt. of those of cynanchum arguel.

TRIPOLI SENNA, COMMON SENNA. *Senna Tripolitana, S. communis.* Contains a larger proportion of cynanchum arguel, as also various proportions of periploca græca, and different species of apocynum.

RUSSIAN TEA. Composed of the leaves of saxifraga crassifolia, pyrola rotundifolia or winter green, clematis alba, pyrola uniflora, prunus padus or bird cherry, spiræa coronata, ulmus campestris or common elm, polypodium fragrans, and rosa canina or dogrose.

SPECIES FOR BITTERS. Rad. gentianæ ʒss; cort. cinch. ʒj; cort. aurant. ʒij; canellæ albæ ʒj; for two bottles of white wine.

2. Rad. gent. ʒij; cort. aurant. ʒj; cardam. minor. ʒss; for a quart of brandy.

3. Rad. gent. cort. aurant. sicc. ana ʒij; cort. limon. recent. ʒss; for a pint and a half of boiling water.

SPECIES FOR DIET DRINK. Lign. guaiaci ʒjss; rad. chinæ, rad. sarsa. ana ʒij; lign. sassafr. ʒiij; rad. glycyrrh. sicc. ʒiv; for three quarts of water.

2. Lign. guaiaci, rad. sarsa. rad. chinæ, ana ʒj; sennæ electæ ʒss; rad. rhæi ʒij; for four quarts of water, to which add, before it is boiled, subcarb. potassæ ʒj; antimoni crudi ʒiiij: used in gonorrhœa and syphilis for common drink.

BRITISH HERB TOBACCO. Thyme, two oz. coltsfoot, three oz. betony and eyebright, ana four oz. marjoram and hyssop, ana two oz. rosemary and lavender, ana eight oz. M.

CONDITA.

DRIED ROOTS. They should be rubbed in water to get rid of the dirt, and also some of the mucous substance that would otherwise render them mouldy. The larger are then to be cut, split, or peeled: but in most aromatic roots, as those of the umbelliferous plants, the odour residing in the bark, they must not be peeled. They are then to be spread on sieves or hurdles, and dried in a heat of about 120 deg. Fahr. either on the top of an oven, in a stove, or a steam closet, taking care to shake them occasionally to change the surfaces exposed to the air. Thick and juicy roots, as those of rhubarb, bryony, piony, water lily, &c. are cut in slices, strung upon a thread, and hung in garlands, in a heat of about 90 to 100 deg. Fahr. Squills are scaled, threaded, and dried in chaplets round the tube of a German stove, or in a hot closet; but they are very subject to grow soft. Beaume advises that rhubarb should be washed, in order to separate that mucous principle which would otherwise render it black and soft when powdered. Potatoes are first boiled, and then cut in slices and dried, to form a kind of sago. Orchis roots are boiled in water, and then dried to form saloop.

DRIED WOODS require little attention; but the silver grain is liable to the attack of insects. Buffon advised trees intended for timber to be barked a year before they were felled, as in that time the silver grain becomes as hard as the heart of the wood. Timber for ship-building is sometimes soaked in a solution of arsenic, to hinder it from affording a lodgment to marine worms. By floating timber for some time in water, it loses part of its extractive and saccharine juices, and becomes harder so as to be less liable to be attacked by insects or worms: by soaking in alum water, it is rendered less combustible.

DRIED BARKS, for medical purposes, require the outer

skin to be peeled off, as it is usually coarse and inefficacious. The ordinary heat of the atmosphere is in general sufficient.

DRIED PEELS OF FRUITS, as those of pomegranates, oranges, or lemons. In this case, the outer peel should be separated from the greatest part of the white fungous substance, and it should not be squeezed or moistened with the juice of the fruit.

DRIED TOPS, LEAVES, OR WHOLE HERBS. They should be gathered in a dry season, cleansed from discoloured and rotten leaves, screened from earth or dust, placed on hurdles, covered with blotting-paper, and exposed to the sun or the heat of a stove, in a dry airy place. The quicker they are dried the better, as they have less time to ferment or grow mouldy; hence they should be spread thin, and frequently turned: when dried, they should be shaken in a large meshed sieve to get rid of the eggs of any insects that would otherwise be hatched amongst them. Aromatic herbs ought to be dried quickly with a moderate heat, that their odour may not be lost. Almost all plants, after they have been dried so as to become brittle, give a little, and become more odorous, as melilot, red roses, oak of Jerusalem, lesser centaury. Cruciform plants, or the tetradynamia of Linnæus, should not be dried, as in that case they lose all their antiscorbutic qualities. It is singular that although these plants are so not to the human taste, they are the most liable of any to the attacks of insects, and are always the first that are destroyed by them, when kept in a hortus siccus. Some persons have proposed to dry herbs in a water-bath, but this occasions them to be as it were half boiled in their own water, especially as the evaporation goes on slowly in close vessels.

DRIED FLOWERS. They should be dried as speedily as possible, the calyces, claws, &c. being previously taken off: when the flowers are very small, the calyx is left, or even the whole flowering spike, as in the greatest portion of the composite flowers. Compound flowers, with pappous seeds, as the daisy-foot, ought to be dried very high and before they are entirely opened, otherwise the slight moisture that remains would develop the pappi, and these would form a kind of stony nap, which would be very hurtful in infusions, by bringing irritating particles in the throat. Flowers of little or no smell may be dried in a heat of 75 to 100 deg. Fahr.

The succulent petals of the liliaceous plants, whose odour is very fugacious, cannot well be dried, as their mucilaginous substance rots and grows black. Several sorts of flowering tops, as those of lesser centaury, lily of the valley, wormwood, melilot, water germander, &c. are tied in small parcels, and hung up, or else exposed to the sun, wrapped in paper cornets, that they may not be discoloured. The colour of the petals of red roses is preserved by their being quickly dried with heat, after which the yellow anthers are separated by sifting. The odour of Provence roses and red pinks is increased by drying. Much of the odour of labiate plants resides in their calyx.

After some time, the dried flowers of violets, bugloss, or borage grow yellow, and even become entirely discoloured, especially if they are kept in glass vessels that admit the light; if, however, they are dipped for a moment in boiling water, and slightly pressed before they are put into the drying stove, the blue colour is rendered permanent.

Plants lose more or less by drying, according to their state of dryness or freshness.

The flowers of borage, bugloss, spotted lungwort, lily of the valley, violet, St. John's wort, red poppy, sundew, lose about fourteen ounces in the pound: water lily flowers lose still more. The flowers of marygold, broom, rosemary, sage, and almost all the labiate flowers, as also wet saffron as it is called, the tops of water germander, and wormwood, lose twelve and a half, or thirteen ounces. Roses, clove pinks, leaves of bugle, tops of wild marjoram, feverfew, camomile, arnica, gnaphalium dioicum, and other corymbiferous plants lose eleven and a half or twelve ounces. Flowers of the mallow kind, and elecampane root, lose nearly the same. Eyebright, yellow ladies' bedstraw or cheese rennet, melilot, and other herbs of the papilionaceous kind, sanicle, the flowers of the lime tree, lose ten or eleven ounces. Periwinkle, tops of lesser centaury, the excrescence of the dog-rose called bedeguar, and all herbaceous stalks not of a woody nature, lose from nine to ten ounces. Saxifrage and other roots of a middling size, lose nine ounces, or rather more than a half. Rhubarb, the succulent roots of bryony or wild vine, wakerobin or cuckow pint, lose about two thirds. Barks, woods, especially those that are resinous, lose about one half.

DRIED PLANTS *for a hortus siccus*. The plants being

laid down, in their natural position as far as possible, upon some sheets of blotting paper, are then to be covered with two or more sheets of the same, and a board being laid upon the whole, to prevent the leaves, &c. from curling up, weights are put upon the board, and the whole exposed to the air in a dry place. If the stalks or other parts of the plants are very thick, the lower part may be pared, so as to lay the whole as flat as possible. The paper should be changed every two or three days, and the weights increased until the plants are thoroughly dry. A number of plants may be submitted to the same press at once, placed one upon another, with two or three sheets of blotting paper between them.

A still better way is to have a box the size of a sheet of paper, and about nine inches or a foot deep, then strew some sand about an inch thick at the bottom, over which place a sheet of blotting paper, and upon this, as many of the plants as will conveniently lie upon it, carefully expanding and smoothing them; then put a sheet of blotting paper over them, and the thickness of about half an inch of sand, upon which another sheet of paper, another layer of plants, paper, and sand may be placed, thus continuing till the stock of plants is exhausted, or the box filled, observing to have a layer of sand at the top: the box is then to be put into a dry airy place, or near a common fire, till the drying is complete: when the plants are dried, they may either be fastened down on sheets of paper, or otherwise fastened by thread, or slips of paper passed through slits in the sheet.

Instead of flattening the plants for the purpose of placing them in books, they are sometimes dried in their natural form, by suspending them in a tin box of sufficient depth, then carefully filling the box with sand, and placing it in a warm dry place for a few days; after which the sand is to be taken out carefully, and the dry plants may be either made into nosegays and covered with a glass case, or stuck in pots, and scented with a few drops of a proper essential oil: even mushrooms may be dried under sand in a similar manner. The sand should be rather coarse, that the moisture may breathe out the more freely.

DRIED SEEDS. These require, in general, but little attention. The farinaceous and leguminous sorts may be dried on a stove; oily seeds, fit for making emulsions, must not be dried by heat, but only in the free air, and even then they are liable to become rancid. The seeds of cruciferous plants

soon lose their germinative faculty, unless they are kept under moist sand in a cool place; but those of black and white mustard, rape, and charlock are dried in stoves until they become in some degree friable, for the purpose of being ground into flour of mustard. Almonds, pistachias, and in general all seeds keep best in their shells or other integuments. Horny seeds, although highly dried, retain their germinative faculty for a long time. The seeds of umbelliferous plants, although they are oily, dry very well in the air, the oil being volatile.

SEEDS PRESERVED FOR TRANSPORT. Large seeds as acorns, have been sent to distant countries by being wiped dry, rolled up very close in thin ribands of bees wax, put into boxes, and the interstices filled with melted wax, poured in when it was just upon the point of becoming solid; but the best way with all seeds is to put them in their natural covers among raisins or brown sugar, which keeps them moist, and in a state fit for vegetation.

DRIED FRUITS. Fruits gathered before they are thoroughly ripe, are kept upon a layer of straw, in order to ripen, in a cool, dry, shady place. Citrons and oranges will thus ripen, although gathered quite green. The fruit ought not to touch one another, lest they should grow rotten, for want of free evaporation at the place where they touch. Cherries and plumbs are usually dried in an oven heated to 110 deg. Fahr. Figs, dates, jujubs, sebestens, myrobalans, and other native fruits of warm climates, are dried in the sun upon hurdles. Dried grapes, raisins, and grocers' currants, are made by dipping the fruit into a ley made of wood ashes or barilla, at 12 or 15 degrees of Beaume's hydrometer, to every four gallons of which is added a handful of salt, and a pint of oil or a pound and a half of butter, and then drying them in the sun; they lose about two thirds of their weight, and become covered with a white saccharine exudation. Mangoes are peeled, pulped, pressed into thin sheets, like brown paper, and then dried. Chestnuts are dried upon hurdles over a clear fire.

DRIED ANIMAL SUBSTANCES, *for the materia medica.* These are usually done in a stove or oven, as vipers, skinks, cantharides, cochineal, &c.; but if any larvæ should hatch in them, they must be heated to 122 deg. Fahr. to destroy the insects.

FROZEN SUBSTANCES. The action of frost has been used

to dry some animal substances, as ling, haddocks, rein-deer tongues, &c.

SUBSTANCES PRESERVED BY HEATING IN WELL-CLOSED VESSELS. This mode of preserving vegetables as well as animals has been lately written upon by Appert, in France, and a patent has been taken out by Donkin and Co. in England, to prevent us from receiving any benefit by Appert's work, unless through their medium. The substances to be preserved are to be put into strong glass bottles, with necks of a proper size, corked with the greatest care, luted with a mixture of lime and soft cheese, spread on rags, and the whole bound down with wires across it: the bottles are then inclosed separately in canvass bags, and put into a copper of water, which is gradually heated till it boils, and thus kept until it is presumed that the substances are, as it were, boiled in their own water. Meat or poultry ought to be three quarters boiled or roasted before it is put into the bottles: the whole is then left to cool, the bottles taken out and carefully examined before they are laid by, lest they should have cracked, or the lute given way. The patentees use stone-ware jars and tin boxes soldered up, instead of glass bottles.

FRUIT, &c. PRESERVED IN WATER. This mode is in some measure similar to the preceding: the fruit not quite ripe, pulse or other substance, is put into wide-necked bottles, which are placed in a copper of water nearly up to their mouths, and they are lightly corked; the water is then heated till it is very hot, but does not scald, and this heat is kept up for half an hour: the bottles are then taken out, and immediately filled with boiling water to the very brim, carefully corked, wired, placed on their sides, and turned at least every week, but afterwards seldomer, to prevent any hurt, in consequence of the bubble of air that forms in them, from getting dry, and thus becoming mouldy. Some attempt to preserve fruits, &c. without water, by heating the water-bath to boiling, and corking the bottles while in the boiling water, but this does not succeed so well, unless the fruit is very green; and the water is at any rate useful to put in pies. Great quantities of cranberries are yearly brought in the northern countries, in casks preserved in water.

PICKLES IN BRINE. A brine is made of bay-salt and water, thoroughly saturated, so that some of the salt remains undissolved; into this brine the substances to be pre-

served are plunged, and kept covered with it. Among vegetables, French beans, artichokes, olives, and the different sorts of samphire are thus preserved; and among animals, herrings and pork, but these latter can hardly be said to belong to this work. Specimens of animals may also be preserved in brine, as also anatomical preparations; and this method, although it may not be so elegant as the use of spirit of wine, yet it answers nearly as well, and is much more economical: for this purpose, the brine should be filtered.

PICKLES IN DRY SALT. This mode of preservation is almost entirely confined to beef and pork: the salt is to be well rubbed in, and the meat then laid on a table, or in a tub with a double bottom, that the brine may drain off as fast as it forms, and frequently turned; when the brine ceases to run, the meat is to be buried in salt, and thus kept closely packed. Meat which has had the bones taken out is the best for salting: in some places the salted meat is pressed by heavy weights or a screw, to extract the moisture so much the sooner.

SALTED FLOWERS *Flores saliti.* Rose or elder flowers one bushel, brown salt 2lb; mix and beat them to a paste, which keep in a close vessel; by this means the chemists are enabled to distil rose or elder flower water at any time.

PRESERVES IN OIL. In some countries they keep salmon and tunny in olive oil, as also truffles; the jars are kept closely luted till the substances are wanted, to prevent the oil from growing rancid.

WET CONSERVES IN SYROP. In making these, it is necessary to consider the manner in which the several degrees of strength in syrop is judged of in boiling: if moist sugar is used, the syrop must be clarified with white of eggs, but if refined sugar is used, it need only be melted over the fire in a quarter, or at most one third of water, and as the water evaporates, the syrop must be taken up with a large spoon, and let to fall into the pan again. If, during this manipulation, it forms a broad sheet as it falls, it is said to be boiled to a candy height, and will exhibit when taken from the fire, but still warm, 36 deg. of Beaume's hydrometer: if it has not been boiled quite so far, the sheet is formed but imperfectly, and it exhibits a smaller number of degrees; it is then said to be boiled to a weak candy height. In shaking the ladle of syrop, when in this state, it runs over in the form of the feathers of a quill, or drops in the manner of pearls, which being received in a glass of water, ought to fall to the bot-

tom in solid and brittle globules. If the boiling is continued a little longer, these effects are produced in a more perfect manner, and the syrop exhibits 37 deg. by the hydrometer; it is then said to be boiled to a full candy height: if it be now stirred until it is cold, it forms a dry powdery mass. As all the water is now evaporated, if the sugar is continued on the fire, it begins to turn red, and acquires a burnt taste.

To preserve fruits, then, which are the substances usually preserved in syrop, the latter is boiled to a weak candy height, and poured hot upon the fruit so as to cover it; the juice of the fruit of course weakens the syrop, which must, therefore, the next day be poured off the fruit, and reboiled to the former height, and then poured on the fruit again; and this must be repeated if the fruit is very juicy, a third or fourth time, until the syrop is no longer weakened by being poured upon the fruit.

DRY PRESERVES IN SUGAR. The fruit, if very succulent, is first soaked for some hours, in very hard water, or in weak alum water, to harden it, and then drained. Upon the fruit, either prepared or not, syrop boiled to a candy height, and half cold, is to be poured: after some hours, the syrop, weakened by the juice of the fruit, is poured off, reboiled, and poured on again, and this repeated sometimes a third time. When the syrop is judged to be no longer weakened, the fruit is taken out of it, and drained.

CANDIED ANGELICA. *Caules angelicæ conditi.* The stalks are to be boiled for a quarter of an hour in water, to take away their bitterness and some of the strong scent; they are then to be put into syrop boiled to a full candy height, kept on the fire until they appear quite dry, and then taken out and drained. Cordial, aphrodisiac.

CANDIED ERYNGO. *Radix eryngii condita,* is prepared nearly in the same manner, but the roots are only slit, and washed three or four times in cold water, before they are put into the syrop. Highly aphrodisiac.

CANDIED ORANGE PEEL. *Cortex aurantiorum condita.*

CANDIED LEMON PEEL. *Cortex limonum condita.* The peels are soaked in cold water, frequently changed, till they lose their bitterness, and are then put into syrop, till they become soft and transparent, when they are taken out and drained. Stomachic.

CANDIED ORANGE FLOWERS. *Flores aurantiæ conditi.* Orange flowers, freed from their cups, stamina, and pistils,

four ounces are put into lbij of sugar, boiled to a candy height, and poured on a slab, so as to be formed into cakes. Stomachic, antispasmodic.

PRESERVES IN HONEY. Seeds and fruits may be preserved by being put into honey, and on being taken out, washed, and planted, they will vegetate. Honey has also been used to preserve the corpses of persons who have died at a distance from home, that they might be conveyed thither. The Spartans who fell in battle were usually buried on the spot, but the bodies of their kings were preserved in honey, and carried home.

PRESERVES IN BRANDY, OR OTHER SPIRITS. Plumbs, apricocks, cherries, peaches, and other juicy fruits, ought to be gathered before they are perfectly ripe, and soaked for some hours in very hard water, or in alum water, to make them firm. As the moisture of the fruit weakens the spirit, it ought to be strong, and five oz. of sugar should be added to each quart of the spirit.

OBJECTS OF NATURAL HISTORY PRESERVED IN SPIRIT. In this case a small quantity of spirit of hartshorn is usually added to the spirit of wine, which prevents the specimens from growing so brittle as when preserved in pure vinous spirit, and renders them capable of being examined anatomically, even after being kept for several months. Flowers and fruits are also preserved in this manner, but in pure spirit of wine, or other similar liquor.

PICKLES IN VINEGAR. Many of these are kept in the shops in country places: the vegetables are usually soaked in salt and water for some hours, then drained, and boiling vinegar poured upon them; in a few days the vinegar is poured off, boiled a little, and then poured on again: if the vinegar is good, and the substances are not too moist, it is sufficient to pour it cold upon them, and keep the vessel closely covered.

SAUR KRAUT. *Brassica acidulata.* Large white cabbages are cut into thin horizontal slices, and placed in a barrel with a layer of salt at top and bottom, and between each layer of cabbages. A board with some weights on it is then put on the top, and it is kept in a cool place for some weeks: a kind of fermentation takes place, and vinegar is formed. Some add juniper berries, coriander seeds, tops of anise, or carui seeds, to the salt, as a kind of spice. It may be dried in an oven without any loss of its flavour.

POTTED MEATS. Quails are taken at the time of their passage in the Archipelago, and preserved by pouring melted butter over them. Char is also treated in this manner in England.

SMOKED MEATS. They are usually salted previous to the smoking, which ought to be done with a wood fire, or rather one of moist saw-dust, by which means the pyroligneous acid is better enabled to penetrate into the substance exposed to its action.

PRESERVED MUSHROOMS FOR SPECIMENS. The mushrooms should previously be allowed to remain in the air as long as their texture will permit, in order to allow some of the moisture to evaporate: then they are to be put into a solution of two oz. blue vitriol, in a pint of water, to which half a pint of spirit of wine has been afterwards added: the specimens should remain in this pickle for a day or two, and then put into a wide-mouth jar of a proper size, and the jar filled up with a mixture of eight parts of water with one and a half of spirit of wine, if the specimen is large, juicy, or fleshy; but if thin and woody, it will be sufficient to fill up the jar with a mixture of eight parts water, with one of spirit. The jar must be filled to the top, then corked very tight, and the cork and rim of the jar covered with Venice turpentine, by means of a painter's brush: in a few days the turpentine will be nearly dry, and a piece of wetted bladder should then be tied very tight over the top of the jar. Lichens may also be preserved in this mode.

STUFFED ANIMALS FOR SPECIMENS. The animal being carefully embowelled, the opening for that purpose being made in some place that will be out of sight, as, for example, under the wings of birds, gashes cut in the remaining flesh, and the brain extracted by a wire; the whole of the inside is washed with a ley of common soda, then dried with tow, and afterwards the inside is done over, by means of a brush, with *Bécœur's arsenical soap*, which is prepared by melting thirty-two oz. of soap in a little water, adding twelve oz. of salt of tartar, and four oz. of quicklime, then mixing with these thirty-two oz. of white arsenic, and five oz. of camphor previously rubbed down with a little spirit of wine; more water is then added to form the whole into a thin gruel: this illinition drives away insects. Larger animals are usually merely skinned: the internal cavity is then filled with tow, shred tobacco, straw, or this powder. To-

bacco and powder of black pepper, of each 1lb, flowers of sulphur and sal prunellæ, of each eight oz. burnt alum, four oz. to which may be added an ounce of corrosive sublimate. Animals have also been preserved by embowelling and keeping them for some time in a solution of corrosive sublimate, then hanging them up to dry in the air, and simply stuffing them with tow, which has been dipped in the same solution. Fish are sometimes skinned, the skin is then drawn over a mould made of clay, or plaister of Paris, and varnished with spirit varnish. False eyes are made for these specimens, by dropping some black sealing-wax upon a piece of card, cut a little larger than the size of the natural eye. For large eyes, common glazier's putty may be used, and when dry, painted of any required colour. Baking is not only useful in fresh specimens, but it should be a constant practice to bake them over again once in two or three years, and to have the cases washed with camphorated spirit of wine, or a solution of corrosive sublimate.

INSECTS FOR SPECIMENS. The hard-shelled winged insects to be pinned through the left wing, so that the pin may pass just under the first pair of feet: other insects to be pinned through the thorax. As their feet and antennæ generally fold under them, pin them at first upon a slice of cork, pull out the feet and antennæ very carefully, with a small pair of forceps, and fix them in a proper position with pins for two or three days, after which they will retain their situation: if they are already stiff, breathing upon them for a few minutes will relax the muscles. For the sending of them to any distance, stick them in boxes about four inches deep, the top and bottom of which are lined with cork, or soft wax spread between paper, about 1-8th of an inch thick, fixed to the box with glue and small tacks; into each box put a small bag of powdered camphire, or a sponge impregnated with oil of cajeput, or any other strong scented oil. The larger insects must not be put in these boxes, along with small ones, lest they should get loose and break the others during the carriage.

Spiders are best kept in spirit of wine, by pinning them to a skewer of soft wood stuck into the cork of a wide-mouth vial, so as to keep it in the middle; but if they are desired to be kept along with other insects in boxes or drawers, then procure a glass tube, seven or eight inches long, and 3-4ths in. in diameter, open at both ends, with a cork fitted to one

end; as also a splinter of wood sharp at both ends, and so long, that one end may be stuck into the cork, and the other may reach to the middle of the tube. When you catch a spider, pin it through the thorax, put the legs in the right position with pins, as above; cut off the abdomen with scissors, and stick it on the splinter of wood, put it into the tube, and hold this over the flame of a candle, turning it constantly, till the abdomen appears dry and round, then let it cool in the tube, and when cold, cut it off, and fasten it again to the thorax with gum water thickened with starch.

Caterpillars may be preserved in a similar way, by being dried over the fire or candle in a tube; a slit being made by which the inside may be pressed out, and the skin, by means of a blow-pipe, blown up to its proper size again,

SIMPLE SUBSTANCES.

1. **THESE** substances have hitherto been generally arranged in two separate divisions; the first, including those found native, or bought of persons who either import them from foreign parts, or manufacture them on a large scale for the retailers; the second, including those which the retailers are accustomed, or at least expected to prepare at home, which are very few.

2. The substances to be arranged under these divisions vary, however, in different places, and therefore they are here mixed together under one head; the more so, because such division of them occasions substances nearly related to each other to be separated, as Spanish liquorice and extractum glycyrrhizæ, the resinous exudations of plants, and the resins obtained from bark, jalap, &c. by treating them with spirit of wine, as also many others.

3. The name of *simple substances*, as applied to this division of the subjects of pharmacy, must be understood with some latitude, they being far from absolutely simple; but they are designated in this manner to distinguish them from the compounds of the next division.

1. SUGARS.

HONEY. *Mel Anglicum.* Collected by bees, and deposited in the cells of their nests as food in store for winter; being chiefly collected from furze and broom, it is more waxy than the foreign honeys from the south of Europe.

NARBONNE HONEY. *M. Narbonense.* Chiefly from rosemary and other labiate flowers.

MINORCA HONEY. *M. Minorcense.*

EAST COUNTRY HONEY. From pines, birch, &c. only fit for making mead, ointments, and oxymels, on account of its strong taste and bad colour: when heated, this last sort passes almost entirely into scum. Honey is nutritive, laxative, but apt to gripe; it covers the taste of salts, &c. better than sugar; used externally or in gargles, detergent.

STONE HONEY. Found in the clefts of the rocks in Imerethi, a part of Georgia; it is as hard as sugar-candy, brittle, and not viscid, originally white, but becomes yellow by age. The Imerethians carry it about with them in their pockets, like lozenges.

CLARIFIED HONEY. *Mel despumatum.* The best kind of honey is clarified by merely melting it in a water-bath, and taking off the scum; the middling kind by dissolving it in water, adding the white of an egg to each pint of the solution, and boiling it down to its original consistence, scumming it from time to time; the inferior kind requires solution in water, boiling the solution with bruised charcoal, ℥j to ℥xxv of honey, adding, when an excess of acid is apprehended, a small quantity of chalk or oyster-shell powder, straining it several times through flannel, and reducing the solution to its original consistence by evaporation. It has not the agreeable smell of crude honey, but does not ferment so soon, nor is it so apt to gripe as the other.

MANNA IN TEARS. *Manna in lacrymis.* Flows spontaneously from the manna ash tree, and dries upon the bark, in the months of June and July.

COMMON MANNA. *Manna pinguis, M. vulgaris.* Flows from incisions made after the first of August.

FLAKE MANNA. *Manna cannulata.* Hangs in stalactites from straw, &c. bound round the tree in June and July. Manna is laxative, in a dose of ʒij to ʒfs for children, or ʒfs to ʒjfs for adults, in milk or any other liquid.

BRIANÇON MANNA. *Manna laricis.* Exuded from the leaves of the larch in Dauphiny; laxative, but weaker than that of the ash.

PERSIAN MANNA. Exuded from the shrub called alhagi, a species of hedysarum; also used as a purgative.

BROWN SUGAR, MOIST SUGAR. *Mel cannae, Saccharum rubrum, S. non purificatum.* *Saccharum*, P. L. 1809 & 1815.

WHITE SUGAR, REFINED SUGAR. *S. album, S. puris-*

simum, S. purificatum. The essential salt of the sugar-cane, prepared by clarifying the juice with eggs or blood, getting rid of the superfluous acid by the addition of lime-water, and evaporating it till the sugar crystallizes on cooling. The uncrystallizable portion (treacle) is then drained from the granular mass, and that which remains in the first instance got rid of by passing small portions of water, or according to a late improvement of saturated syrop through the mass: 112lb of raw sugar yields, on refining, 56 of refined lump, 22 of bastards, 29 of melasses, and 5 of dregs. The different proportions of treacle left in the sugar, occasioning a corresponding variation of colour through all the shades, from dark reddish brown to a pure brilliant white: the brown, cheaper kinds being used in glysters, in making wines, and in those syrops which are of a dark colour; the white refined sugar for medicines and light coloured syrops. Sugar is nutritive, laxative, but griping; externally applied to ulcers it is escharotic.

BROWN SUGAR CANDY. *Saccharum candum rubrum.*

WHITE SUGAR CANDY. *S. candum album.* Sugar crystallized by the saturated syrop being left in a very warm place, from 90 to 100 deg. Fahr.; and the shooting promoted by placing sticks, or a net of threads at small distances from each other in the liquor; it is also deposited from compound syrops, and does not seem to retain any of the foreign substances with which they were loaded. It may however be coloured red by means of cochineal. Being longer in dissolving than sugar, it is used in coughs to keep the throat moist; and is also blown into the eye as a very mild escharotic in films or dimness of that organ.

TREACLE, MELASSES. *Melustum, Theriaca communis.* The black uncrystallizable portion of the juice of the sugar, used as a cheap sweet, also for making beer, rum, and the very dark syrops, as those of white poppies, and of buckthorn berries.

PARSNIP SUGAR.

SKIRRET SUGAR.

CARROT SUGAR. Used in Thuringia.

BEET SUGAR. Made from any of these roots, by decoction in water, expression, and evaporation, or by simple expression of the juice: the beet yields only 1-100th of sugar; skirrets 1lbfs yielded 3iij of sugar.

MAPLE SUGAR. Much used in America.

WALNUT SUGAR. Made by the Tartars.

BIRCH SUGAR. Are all made by wounding the trees in the spring of the year, by boring a hole under a large arm of the tree, quite through the wood, as far as the bark on the opposite side, collecting the sap that flows from the wound, and evaporating it to a proper consistence. These are the native sugars of cold countries, and might be made in England for all the purposes of home consumption, but that the interest of the mercantile class would speedily procure a prohibition of the manufacture, if attempted in the way of trade. The sap of the sugar maple yields about 1-10th of a brown sugar.

APPLE SUGAR.

PEAR SUGAR. Obtained by expressing the juice, adding chalk to remove the superabundant acid, and evaporating it to a due consistence: it does not crystallize, and is a kind of white treacle. One cwt. of apples yields about 84lb of juice, which will produce nearly 12lb of this substance.

PALM SUGAR, JAGORY. Is manufactured on a large scale, from various species of palms, particularly the palmyra, or borassus flabelliformis, which, by cutting off the tip of the spathe, furnishes daily, and for five successive months, about six pints of toddy, and this again affords, by evaporation, a pound of sugar. The wild date, or elate sylvestris, bleeds for three months successively, and the cultivation is so managed, that toddy may be procured all the year round. Fifty trees yield daily about seventeen gallons of toddy, furnishing, by evaporation, about 46lb of jagory.

DULSE SUGAR. Extractible from fuci, is analogous to the sugar extractible from onions, and the crystallizable sugar of manna: they do not form wine, but change at once to vinegar.

SAPA. Juice of grapes evaporated to the consistence of honey, much used in Palestine, Egypt, and other Mahometan countries as a sweetmeat.

GRAPE SUGAR. The brown sugar obtained from grapes, by the usual process, being previously freed from the acids and sulphate of lime that existed in the original juice; yields, by refining, 75-100ths of a white granular sugar, 24 of a kind of treacle, with a little gum, and some malate of lime. This sugar does not sweeten so much as the cane sugar, and is apt to gripe.

STARCH SUGAR. One hundred parts of starch are to be

mixed with 200 of water, and added gradually to another 200 of water, previously mixed with one of oil of vitriol, and brought to a boiling heat in a tinned copper vessel: the mixture is kept boiling for thirty-six hours, water being occasionally added to keep up the original quantity: some powdered charcoal is then added, and also some chalk to get rid of the acid; it is afterwards strained and evaporated by a gentle heat to the consistence of a syrop, and set by to crystallize: This sugar resembles that of grapes. If the quantity of oil of vitriol be increased to five or six parts, a few hours' boiling will suffice: it does not, however, seem probable that this will ever be a rival to cane sugar, or made as an article of trade.

ARBUTUS SUGAR. From the fruit of the strawberry tree, which has been found to yield 1-5th of its weight of sugar, while a sufficient quantity remains in the pressed cake, to give by dilution with water, fermentation, and distillation, a very pleasant rum.

SUGAR FROM HOLCUS CAFER. This large grass was brought from the South of Africa, and has begun to be cultivated in some parts of Italy, Bavaria, and Hungary. The sugar that it yields is said to be equal to that of the cane.

SPANISH LIQUORICE. *Succus glycyrrhizæ simplex, S. Hispanicus*. Made by boiling liquorice root in water, straining the decoction, and evaporating to dryness, but is imported from abroad. In the coarser kinds, the pulps of various plumbs are added. A very common demulcent, taken ad libitum.

EXTRACTUM *glycyrrhizæ*. The same, but evaporated only to a consistence fit for rolling into pills; or formed by dissolving Spanish liquorice in water, and evaporating: it is demulcent, ʒj to ʒiij; frequently used to cover the taste of aloes and other medicines, in draughts or mixtures. The root yields about half its weight of this extract.

CASSIA PULP. *Pulpa cassiæ extracta, Cassiæ pulpa*. The pods of cassia fistula are broken, the pulp washed out with cold water, strained, and evaporated to a pilular consistence; laxative, ʒiſs to ʒj, but seldom used separate: is said to form the basis of the *essence of coffee* now in use. Four lb new pods yield about 1lb pulp.

TAMARIND PULP. *Pulpa tamarindi extracta, Tamarindi pulpa*. Prepared like cassia pulp; cooling, laxative,

℥ss to ʒjss, or from ʒij to ʒiiij may be added to ℥bj of water for a cooling drink.

PULP OF PRUNES. *Prunorum Gallicorum pulpa.* Prepared in the same manner from French prunes. Use the same.

ROB OF ELDER BERRIES, WITHOUT SUGAR. *Rob baccharum sambuci, sine saccharo.* The juice of the berries is to be evaporated to a proper consistence by a gentle heat; sudorific, diuretic.

ROB OF BLACK CURRANTS, WITHOUT SUGAR. *Rob de ribes.* As the preceding; diluted with water, it is used in cleansing gargles.

The pulps or juices of other sweet fruits may be prepared in a similar manner.

SUGAR OF MILK. *Saccharum lactis.* Is deposited in a crystalline form from whey, clarified with white of eggs, and properly evaporated: it is not so sweet as the vegetable sugars: used to make artificial whey, as a refreshing and laxative drink.

2. GUMS.

GUM ARABIC. *Gummi Arabicum, Acaciæ gummi, Mimosa niloticæ gummi.* In small lumps, principally white.

GUM BARBARY. In small lumps, but its colour is inferior.

GUM SENEGAL. *G. Senica.* In large lumps, round, brown: these are exuded from different species of mimosa, whence their different fineness; nutritive, and used as food by some negro nations; demulcent, ʒj to ʒij, ad libitum; also used as a cement: to reduce it to a fine powder, it must be previously dried, or the operation performed in a heated mortar, with a hot pestle.

CHERRY TREE GUM. *Gummi cerasi.*

PLUM TREE GUM. *Gummi pruni.* Substituted for gum arabic, by country practitioners; differ, however, in their chemical qualities from that gum.

LICHEN GUM. Several species of lichen yield a gum similar to gum Arabic, and which may be applied to the same uses; as lichen coralloides, which yields about 1/100ths; l. esculentus, about 1/3; l. pulmonarius; and l. tinaceus.

HYACINTH GUM. May be obtained from the roots of

hyacinthus non scriptus, common wild hyacinth or harebell; formerly used by fletchers, to glue feathers to arrows.

GUM KUTEERA. In loose wrinkled drops, without smell or taste, whitish, mostly transparent, forms a soft jelly in water, but if reduced to powder and boiled in water for a quarter of an hour, it is entirely dissolved; a teaspoonful of the powder gives three pints of water the consistence of capillaire; used as a varnish.

GUM TRAGACANTH. *G. tragacanthæ*, *Tragacantha*, *Astragali tragacanthæ gummi*. Is not exuded from the *astragalus tragacantha*, as it is said to be by the Edinburgh college; but according to Labillardière and Olivier, from the *a. gummifer*, and another nondescript species; has always more or less of a vermicular form; equally difficult to powder with gum Arabic, from which it differs in chemical qualities: ℥j of this renders water as thick as would be done by 3j of gum Arabic, but it does not answer for electuaries, as it renders them slimy on keeping; demulcent, and from its viscosity used in sheathing the fauces, and in allaying tickling coughs.

3. EXTRACTS.

Under this general name are comprehended all those vegetable simple substances miscible with water, which are not of a saccharine or gummy nature: they consist, indeed, of many various principles, and may hereafter be arranged in several orders, but at present neither their analysis nor properties are sufficiently known for this purpose.

GERMAN ACACIA. *Acacia Germanica*, *Succus prunorum sylvestrium*. Prepared from the juice of unripe sloes, by inspissation; astringent, substituted for the true acacia.

SOCOTRINE ALOES. *Aloe Socotrina*, *A. lucida*, *Aloes spicatae extractum*. Very pure, affording a gold-yellow powder.

HEPATIC ALOES. *A. hepatica*, *A. vulgaris extractum*. Contains more rosin than the Socotrine. Distinguished by the druggists into Barbadoes, Bermuda, Cape, &c. aloes; cathartic, gr. x to ℥j; stomachic, aperient, emmenagogue, gr. ij to iij, bis die; and in clysters 3j, as a cathartic, or to destroy ascarides: to horses 3fs to 3j as a cathartic.

HORSE ALOES. *Aloe caballina*. Dark coloured, foetid, used only for inferior horses and other cattle. The better kinds of aloes are the juices that flow from the leaves of the

aloe plant when cut, inspissated; but this last is prepared by boiling the whole plant in water, and reducing the decoction to a proper consistence.

PURIFIED ALOES. *Aloes lota*, *Gummi aloes*, *Extractum aloes*, *Extr. al. purificatum*. Made by soaking aloes in warm water, pouring off the clear liquid, and evaporating it to a proper consistence; more purgative than crude aloes, and less irritating; dose, gr. x to xv.

GUM ALOUCHI. Is supposed to come from the canella alba, very odoriferous.

GUM AMMONIAC. *Gummi ammoniacum*, *Ammoniacum*. A gum resin; obtained by incision of a plant like fennel, or as is supposed, by Willdenow, from the heracleum gummi-erum, as its seeds are found in the gum; purified by being softened in a gentle heat, or by a small quantity of water, and expressed through a canvass cloth; internally stimulant, expectorant, gr. x to ʒss diffused in water ʒij.

ASSA FETIDA. *Assafœtidæ gummi resina*, *Ferulæ assafœtidæ gummi resina*. Exudes from the fresh cut surfaces of the root of ferula assafœtida, from which it is scraped off when dry, and a fresh surface made by paring the remaining root, till it is exhausted; it is purified the same way as gum ammoniac; expectorant, stimulant, and antispasmodic, r. x to ʒss in water ʒij; used also in clysters.

GUM BDELLIUM. *Bdellium*, *Myrrha imperfecta*. Exudes from a nondescript amyris, called by Adanson, Niottout: it has most of the properties of myrrh, and they are used indiscriminately for one another.

GAMBOOGE. *Gummi guttæ gambiæ*, usually written by the druggists G. G. G. *Gambogia*, *Cambogia*. The best sort is procured by incision from the stalagmitis cambogioides Murray, and an inferior kind from the carcapulli of heede, or cambogia gutta of Linnæus; hydragogue, useful in dropsy, gr. iij or iv, horis tertiis, until it operates: makes an elegant yellow for drawing or colouring maps.

CUTCH, JAPAN EARTH. *Gummi Lycium*, *Terra Japonica*, *Ligni mimosæ catechu extractum*, *Catechu*, *C. extractum*, *Kino*. A reddish extract, chiefly prepared by boiling the pods or wood of mimosa catechu in water, and evaporating the decoction to dryness; and also from many other plants: if purified by solution in water, 9lb is reduced to 7lb.

ACACIA VERA. The juice expressed from the pods of mimosa nilotica, inspissated to dryness.

JUICE OF HYPOCISTIS. *Succus hypocistidis.* Prepared in like manner from the berries of asarum (or cytinus) hypocistis.

COMMON KINO. Prepared from the sea-side grape of Jamaica, *coccoloba uvifera*, in the same manner as cutch; astringent, useful in loosenesses, internal hemorrhages, the whites, and excess of the menstrual evacuation, gr. x to ℥j.

GUM KINO. *Kino.* Said, by the Dublin college, to be the resin of the *butea frondosa*, and by the London physicians, to be the product of a nondescript African tree, which is brought from Senegal; but is scarce, the common kino and red astringent gum of New South Wales being substituted for it; astringent, but not so certain as catechu in its operation: a very fine sort has been lately imported by the East India Company.

EUPHORBIIUM. *Euphorbiæ gummi-resina.* Exuded from incisions made in the *euphorbia officinarum*, *e. antiquorum*, and *e. canariensis*; a most violent drastic hydragogue, formerly used, to gr. v or x, corrected with vinegar or lemon juice, but its internal use is now laid aside; externally stimulant, ulcerating, much used by common ferriers.

GALBANUM. *Galbani gummi-resina, Bubonis galbani gummi-resina.* Exudes spontaneously, but generally procured from incisions made in the *bubon galbanum*; emmenagogue, antihysterical, and antispasmodic, gr. x to ℥j; externally resolvent.

An inferior sort of galbanum, of a reddish colour analogous to sagapenum, is produced from the *bubon gummi-ferum*.

GUM IVY. *Gummi hederæ.* Produced by wounding the tree; reddish brown, burning with an aromatic odour, acrid, exulcerating; used, dissolved in vinegar, as a depilatory and odontalgic; and in substance to rub over baits, to render them attractive to fish.

MYRRH. *Myrrha.* The plant that yields this gum-resin is not determined: Forskahl thinks it comes from an *amyris*, nearly related to his *am. kataf.*; Bruce, from his *mimosa sassa*; it is indeed frequently mixed with gum Arabic, and leaves of *mimosa* (or *acacia*) are found in it, so that it is probably yielded by several different plants; attenuant, incisive, antiseptic, tonic, vermifuge, and very emmenagogue, gr. x to ʒss.

LIQUID MYRRH. *Myrrha liquida, Stacte.* Said to be

obtained by the decoction of the above amyris; similar to myrrh in its qualities, differing only in consistence.

INCENSE, TRUE FRANKINCENSE. *Thus masculum, Olibanum verum, Juniperi lyciæ gummi-resina*. Some have supposed this to exude from a species of amyris not yet described; others, from the berry-bearing cedar, or from the juniperus lycia. What is at present sold in London, under this name, is obtained by incision from the salai tree of the mountains of India, the boswellia serrata of Roxburgh;ialogogue, astringent, stimulant, dose ℥ss to ℥ij, triturated with water; used also as a perfume for fumigating sick rooms, and in religious ceremonies, as the odour is supposed to be agreeable to superior beings.

MANNA *thuris*. The small fragments or dust produced by the friction of the above in carriage.

GUM OPIUM. *Opium, Meconium, Papaveris somniferi succus spissatus*, of which there are two sorts, Turkey and East Indian, which latter is of an inferior quality; extracted from the capsules of the white poppy by incision: one of the principal instruments of physicians; anodyne, narcotic, gr. fs to gr. ij, or even more, as the person is accustomed to its use or not, and also according to the disease that is present, so that it can only be exhibited with due effect, or even with safety, by a person who is not only skilful, but also acquainted with the constitutional habits of the patient as to this drug; some prefer a full dose at once, others repeated small doses: it is thought to be anodyne, even when used externally. When required in a pulverulent form, in which state it is kept ready in the shops, it must be previously dried in a gentle heat. The effect of opium taken improperly is best obviated by a copious exhibition of vinegar. *O. purificatum* P. L. is merely picked opium.

PURIFIED OPIUM. *Extractum Thebaicum, Opium colatum, O. purificatum, Laudanum opiatum*. The gum being softened in a small quantity of water, not exceeding its own weight, is pressed through canvass, and reduced by evaporation to a proper consistence, either soft for pills, or harder for powdering. For the purified opium of the Dublin physicians, see rosins, p. 147.

EXTRACTUM *opii*. Rub half a pound of opium with three pints of water, added by degrees lest the mixture settle; then strain, and evaporate to a proper consistence.

EXTRACTUM *opii aquosum*. Rub ʒij of opium with a

pint of boiling water, for ten minutes, and pour off the solution; repeat this a second and third time; mix the liquors and expose them to the air in a broad flat vessel, for two days, then strain through linen, and evaporate.

Several other modes of purifying opium have been proposed: *Homberg* and afterward *Beaume* extracted from it all the part that is soluble by repeated decoction of 4℔ in twelve or fifteen quarts of water, until no more was taken up, then mixed all these decoctions together, evaporated the whole to about five quarts, and kept it boiling for two, three, or even six months, adding fresh water from time to time, then strained the decoction, and evaporated it to the consistence for making pills.

Cornette endeavoured to separate the resin by the shorter process of redissolving the common extract in water, straining the solution, and again reducing it by evaporation to an extract, and repeating this process several times.

Josse worked a piece of opium in his hands under water, to separate the glutino-resinous part which remained in his hands: the water was then filtered and evaporated to an extract, which still contains some resin, but is much less disagreeable in its smell, and considerably improved as an antispasmodic.

Accarie digests opium with charcoal powder in water for some days, then strains the liquor, clarifies with whites of egg, and evaporates in a water-bath to an extract, which is said to be very mild in its effects, like the former.

Powel proposes to boil opium in water, as long as any thing is taken up by it, then to digest the residuum in spirit of wine, to mix the two solutions and evaporate them to a proper consistence.

OPOPONAX. *Opeponax*, *Pastinacæ opoponacis gummi-resinæ*. Exudes from incisions made in the roots of the *pastinaca opoponax*, or of the *daucus gummifera*; carminative, attenuant, emmenagogue, and sometimes purgative, gr. x to ʒj.

RED ASTRINGENT GUM, LIQUID GUM? *Gummi rubrum astringens*, *Kino*. Is brought from New South Wales, and said to exude from the *eucalyptus resinifera*; is the kino of the Edinburgh physicians.

SAGAPENUM. Supposed to be produced from the *ferula persica*, or some nondescript species of that genus; its me-

dical properties are similar to those of assafoetida and galbanum; dose gr. x to ʒss.

ALEPPO SCAMMONY. *Scammonium Aleppense*, *Diagrium*, *Scammonia gummi-resina*, *Convolvuli scammonia gummi-resina*. Exudes from the root of convolvulus scammonia, the tops being cut off for that purpose; when reduced to a very fine powder, by trituration with loaf sugar or tartarum vitriolatum, it is the best vegetable purgative that is known at present, as its effects can be exactly calculated; dose, from gr. iij to xv, or more. The juice of cyanchum monspeliacum is mixed with it by the wholesale dealers, which is a weaker cathartic.

SMYRNA SCAMMONY. *Scammonium Smyrnense*. The juice of the periploca scammonium, coarser than the Aleppo scammony, and very sandy; it is more violent in its operation, and but little used at present, except for inferior cattle. A factitious compound is generally sold for the real article.

ESSENCE OF SPRUCE. Is prepared by boiling the twigs of Scotch fir in water, and evaporating the decoction till it grows thick; used to flavour treacle beer, instead of hops.

ESSENCE OF MALT. Is prepared by infusing malt in water (first boiled and then cooled till it reflects the image of a person's face in it), pouring off the infusion, and evaporating it to the consistence of new honey; used in sea voyages, and places where malt cannot be procured to make beer.

EXTRACTUM *cacuminum absinthii*. From wormwood tops, by boiling in eight times their weight of water, evaporating to one half, then strained with expression, and after the impurities have subsided, filtered and evaporated to a consistence fit for making pills; bitter, stomachic, gr. x to ʒss, ter die.

EXTRACTUM *aconiti*. *Succus spissatus aconiti napelli*. From the expressed juice of monkshood leaves, evaporated, without separating the sediment, to the consistence of thick honey; anodyne, sudorific, deobstruent, gr. ʒss to gr. v, bis terve die.

EXTRACTUM *anthemidis*. *E. florum chamæmeli*, *E. anthemidis nobilis*. Prepared by boiling camomile flowers in water, straining the decoction while hot, and evaporating; bitter, stomachic, gr. x to ʒj, bis terve die.

EXTRACTUM *belladonnæ*, *Succus spissatus atropæ belladonnæ*. Prepared from the leaves of deadly nightshade, in

the same manner as the *extractum aconiti* above; narcotic, diaphoretic, resolvent, gr. fs to gr. iij, bis terve die. It yields 1-6th of extract.

EXTRACT OF BARK. *Extractum corticis Peruviani*, *Extr. cinchonæ*. Boil lbj of bark three times, in about a gallon of water, filtering each decoction while hot; add the several decoctions together, and evaporate by a gentle heat to a proper consistence for pills: 56lb of bark yielded 13½lb of extract.

HARD EXTRACT OF BARK. *Extractum corticis Peruviani durum*, *Extr. cinchonæ durum*. The former extract reduced by subsequent drying to a state fit for being powdered.

EXTRACTUM *corticis Peruviani cum resina*, *Extr. cinchonæ officinalis*, *Extr. cinch. resinosum*. Soak lbj of bark in rectified spirit lbiiij, for four days, and pour off the tincture; boil the residuum in water, filter the decoction, and evaporate to the consistence of new honey, then add the tincture previously brought to the same consistence by distilling off the spirit, and evaporate the whole in a gentle heat to a proper consistence. Are astringent and tonic, and useful for those who cannot take the bark in substance, dose gr. x to xxx, in pills.

EXTRACTUM *cascarillæ resinosum*. Prepared from cascarilla by means of spirit and water, as the *extr. cort. Peruv. c. resinâ*; tonic, gr. v—ʒj, bis terve in die: 28lb of cascarilla yielded 5½lb of extract.

EXTRACTUM *colocynthis*. Evaporate a decoction of pulp of bitter apples lbj, in water lbviij, to a proper consistence for pills; cathartic, gr. v—ʒj.

SUCCUS *spissatus cicutæ*, *Extractum conii*, *Succ. sp. conii maculati*. Evaporate the expressed juice of hemlock leaves to a proper consistence; alterative, resolvent, used in obstinate disorders; beginning with a small dose, say gr. ij, bis terve in die, and increasing it as the constitution will bear its exhibition.

EXTRACTUM *cacuminum genistæ*. Evaporate a decoction of broom tops to a proper consistence for pills; diuretic, ʒfs to ʒj or more in dropsy.

EXTRACT OF GENTIAN. *Extractum gentianæ*, *Extr. radicis gentianæ*, *Extr. gentianæ luteæ*. As the former, from gentian root: bitter, tonic, gr. x to ʒfs, bis terve die;

half a cwt. of gentian yielded 25lb of extract. Extract of lesser centaury is used for it, and is much cheaper.

EXTRACTUM *ligni Campechensis*, *Extr. hæmatoxyli*. As the former, from a decoction of finely powdered or rasped logwood; astringent, gr. x to ʒss in cinnamon water, ter quaterve die vel post singulas sedes: 80lb of logwood yielded 14lb of extract.

EXTRACTUM *radicis hellebori nigri*. As usual, from black hellebore root; alterative, emmenagogue, gr. iij—viij, bis terve die; cathartic, resolvent, gr. x to ʒj: 28lb of the root yielded 11lb of extract.

EXTRACT OF HOPS. *Extractum humuli*. From hops, in the usual manner; anodyne in cases which do not admit the use of opium, gr. v to ʒj, pro re nata.

EXTRACTUM *hyoseyami*. *Succus spissatus hyoscyami*, *Succ. spis. hyosc. nigri*. Prepared by evaporating the expressed juice of henbane leaves to a due consistence; anodyne, antispasmodic, from gr. fs to as much as the patient will bear, which has been in some instances ʒss a day: a cwt. and three quarters of the green herb yielded 11lb of extract; is very troublesome to make.

EXTRACTUM JALAPII. *Extr. jalapæ*, *Extr. jalapæ resinosum*, *Extr. convolvuli jalapæ*. Prepared from jalap, by means of spirit and water, in the same manner as the extr. cort. Peruv. c. resinâ above mentioned; an active purgative, gr. x to ʒj; it ought to be well ground with a little sugar or kali vitriolatum to hinder it from griping: 18lb of jalap yielded 16lb of extract.

EXTRACTUM *jalapæ durum*. For powdering.

EXTRACTUM *radicis jalapæ*. Prepared by water only, is much milder in its operation than the two former.

LETTUCE OPIUM. *Lactucarium*. Prepared from the common garden lettuce, by expressing its juice, and subsequent evaporation of this juice to a due consistence; narcotic, used as a substitute for opium.

SUCCUS *spissatus lactucæ virosæ*. Prepared from the expressed juice of strong scented wild lettuce, by evaporation; narcotic, laxative, and powerfully diuretic, gr. iij to xv or more daily, in obstinate dropsies.

EXTRACTUM *papaveris*, *Extr. capitum papaveris somniferi*. Prepared from broken poppy heads, the seed being taken out, by decoction and evaporation; narcotic,

anodyne, much weaker than opium, dose gr. ij to ℥j: 28lb of broken heads yielded 5lb and a quarter of extract.

EXTRACT OF OAK BARK. *Extr. corticis quercus*. By evaporating a decoction of oak bark in water to a consistence; astringent, gr. x—℥j, or more.

EXTRACTUM *rhei*. Soak 1lb of rhubarb in seven pints and a half of water, mixed with half a pint of rectified spirit, for four days, strain, let it settle, and evaporate the clear liquor; cathartic, gr. x to ʒss, but principally used as a basis for purging pills.

EXTRACTUM *foliorum rutæ*, *Extr. fol. rutæ graveolentis*. By evaporating a decoction of rue leaves; tonic, detergent, gr. x to ℥j, bis terve in die.

EXTRACT OF SAVINE. *Extr. foliorum sabinæ*. As the former, stimulant, emmenagogue, gr. x to ℥j, bis terve in die.

EXTRACTUM *sarsaparillæ*. By boiling sarsaparilla root in water, and subsequent evaporation; alterative, diaphoretic, gr. x to ʒj, in pills, or to increase the power of the decoction: 20lb of fibres yielded 6lb of extract.

EXTRACTUM *sennæ*, *Extr. foliorum cassiæ sennæ*. From senna leaves, in the same manner; serves as a basis for purgative pills, having scarcely any power of its own.

EXTRACTUM *taraxaci*. By soaking bruised fresh dandelion roots in boiling water, boiling down to one half, then straining and evaporating to an extract; resolvent, diuretic, gr. x to ʒj, with vitriolated tartar: a cwt. and three quarters of the herb yielded, by expressing of the juice and then evaporating, 8lb and a half of extract.

EXTRACTUM *valerianæ*. From the root of valerian, by soaking in boiling water in a covered vessel, expressing the liquor and evaporating to a proper consistence; antispasmodic, gr. x to ʒss, or more.

CONCENTRATED ORANGE JUICE. *Succus spissatus aurantiorum*. The juice of oranges reduced to a solid form by evaporation; for use in situations where the fruit cannot be obtained.

CONCENTRATED LEMON JUICE. *Succus spissatus limonum*. Similar to the above in preparation and use; but neither of them is equal to the original juice, or even to the depurated juice, so long as they can be kept free from mouldiness.

EXTRACTUM ANEMONIS PRATENSIS. Is prepared from

the undepurated juice boiled down; resolvent, useful in chronic diseases of the eyes, and in obstinate venereal complaints; beginning with small doses and gradually increasing them.

EXTRACTUM RADICIS BRYONÆ ALBÆ. Prepared by decoction of the root, and subsequent evaporation, in doses of ʒfs to ʒj, is safer and better than either the fresh root, or its juice.

ROB DIACARYON SINE MELLE. *Extractum juglandis immaturi*. Prepared from the juice of unripe walnuts boiled down; is an excellent vermifuge made into a draught, and its taste covered with cinnamon water.

THERIACA GERMANORUM OPTIMA. *Extractum baccarum juniperi optimum*. Prepared by soaking juniper berries in cold water, and evaporating the infusion carefully poured off from the sediment; this extract is sweet tasted, semitransparent, and amber coloured.

THERIACA GERMANORUM ALTERA. *Ext. bacc. junip. sine contusione*. By boiling juniper berries in water, and evaporating the decoction; agreeable to the taste, aromatic: about 1-8th of extract is obtained.

THERIACA PAUPERUM. *Ext. bacc. junip. contusarum*. Prepared in a similar way; but the berries are bruised previous to the decoction being made of them; is dark brown, thick, sharp tasted, and by no means agreeable. They are all excellent bitters, stomachics, and tonics.

EXTRACT OF PEPPER. *Extractum piperis nigri*. From the decoction; it requires 550 pints of water to extract all the sapidity of ʒbj of pepper, and the extract is much stronger tasted than the pepper itself.

EXTRACTUM STRAMONII. Prepared from the juice and decoction mixed together: 158lb of fresh stramonium yielded 337lb of juice; the cake was boiled in water, and the decoction added to the juice yielded, by evaporation, 3lb and a half of extract, which was full of particles of nitre; narcotic, in doses of gr. j to v, bis in die.

EXTRACT OF TEA. Is brought from China, dry, solid, blackish, shining, and very brittle; it has a very weak smell and taste of tea, mixed with a styptic flavour, is easily dissoluble in the mouth, and tinges the spittle green; the solution in boiling water is brownish green, of a rough taste, and rather disagreeable smell.

OBS. To make extracts smooth, chemists sometimes add

to each quarter of a cwt. 1lb of gum Arabic, and a pint of olive oil.

2. Or to every 3lb add a little gum, 3ij of olive oil, and 3j of rectified spirit, which will give it a gloss.

4. ANIMAL EXCREMENTS.

STONE-HORSE DUNG. *Fimus equinus*, *Stercus equi non castrati*. Antipleuritic, and of great efficiency in asthma and difficulty of breathing; infused in pennyroyal, or hyssop water, or in white wine, and the strained infusion drank: its effects probably owing to the sulphur that it contains.

COW DUNG. *Fimus vaccæ*. Used as a cataplasm in erysipelatous swellings, being previously mixed with some unctuous matter to prevent its growing hard, and highly commended in the gout; also used in calico printing as a cheap mucilage, in such quantity, that the printers are obliged to keep great numbers of cows to supply this article.

SHEEPS DUNG. Used in dyeing, for the purpose of preparing cotton and linen to receive certain colours, particularly the red of madder and crosswort, which it performs by impregnating the stuffs with an animal mucilage, of which it contains a large quantity, and thus assimilating them to wool or silk.

ALBUM GRÆCUM. *Stercus canis*. The white excrements emitted by dogs in good health; detergent, also outwardly, with honey, in sore throats.

PIGEONS DUNG. *Stercus columbæ*.

PEACOCKS DUNG. *Stercus pavonis*.

GOOSE DUNG. *Stercus anseris*. Used as poultices to the feet in malignant fevers.

5. SERUM.

WHITE OF EGG. *Albumen ovi*. Nutritive, coagulates like blood by heat, and therefore used to clarify turbid liquors, and also as a varnish.

YELK OF EGG. *Vitellus ovi*. Nutritive, coagulable the same as the whites, and used along with them for that purpose, as also to render oily substances miscible with water.

SEPIA, CUTTLE FISH INK. When fresh taken from the cuttle fish, it is a black glary liquid, of a viscid consistence, a peculiar fishy smell, and very little taste; it is preserved for use by being spread round saucers or gallipots, so as to

dry before putrefaction commences; used for writing ink, and for a paint, much superior in ease of working to Indian ink, which latter dries so quick, that it is difficult to colour a large pale shadow with it, and when once dry, some part always adheres to the paper, and cannot be removed, whereas sepia may be washed almost clear off.

HUMAN BLOOD. *Sanguis hominis*. Anti-epileptic, dried ʒfs, in powder, in cinnamon water, omni mane.

GOATS BLOOD, DRIED. *Sanguis hirci siccatus*. Sudorific, antipleuritic.

SHEEPS BLOOD.

OX BLOOD. Used instead of eggs to clarify liquids; dried by a gentle heat, so as not to be coagulated, they have been exported for the purpose of clarifying cane juice.

HUMAN URINE. *Urina hominis*. Aperient; used in jaundice, ʒj—ij, omni mane.

OX GALL. *Fel tauri*, *Fel bovis*. Enumerated separately in Pharm. Lond. ed. 1720: cosmetic, detergent, used in ear-ach, also as a collyrium, and gtt. xx—xxx in wine as an emmenagogue, and to facilitate labour.

PREPARED OX GALL. The fresh gall is left for a night to settle, the clear fluid poured off, and evaporated in a water-bath to a proper consistence; used by painters in water colours to destroy the greasiness of some of their colours, and thus enable them to form an even surface of colour; and also instead of soap to wash greasy cloth.

WHITE-BEAR GALL. *Fel ursi*. Anti-epileptic.

HARES GALL. *Fel leporis*. Used as a collyrium.

GALL OF EELS. *Fel anguillarum*. Used to facilitate labours.

COWS MILK. *Lac vaccinum*. Nutritive, the fattest of those usually employed.

SKIMMED MILK. Sits easier on the stomach; used as a varnish.

ASSES MILK.

GOATS MILK.

EWES MILK. Thinner than that of the cow; antiphthisic.

MARES MILK. Like goats milk in quality, restorative.

RENNET WHEY. *Serum lactis*. Made by mixing an infusion of rennet with milk, and straining.

BUTTER MILK. *Lac ebutyratum*. By straining churned cream, the butter being left on the strainer, and the butter milk passing.

WOMAN'S MILK. *Lac mulieris*. Are principally composed of sugar of milk dissolved in water; highly nutritive, laxative; popular remedies in atrophy and phthisis.

FRANGIPANE. Prepared by evaporating skimmed milk to dryness, by a gentle heat; used to form artificial milk, when the real cannot be obtained.

6. ROSINS.

ARNOTTO. *Orleana*. Prepared from the seeds of *bixa orellana*, by steeping them in water for seven or eight days, stirring the liquid, passing it through a sieve, and boiling it when the colouring matter is scummed off and put up while soft into balls. Three sorts are distinguished in England, *Egg*, *Flag*, and *Spanish*: when dry, the druggists beat it up with whale oil; astringent, discussive, febrifuge, but little used in medicine; chiefly employed as a dyeing drug: boiled in water, it gives a brownish yellow colour, with spirit of wine, it forms a high orange or yellowish red; alkalies render it perfectly soluble in water, and the solution communicates to wool or silk a deep, but not very durable orange dye, which is washed out by soap, and destroyed by exposure to air: much used for colouring cheese.

A superior kind of arnotto is said to be prepared, of a bright shining red, almost equal to carmine, by rubbing the seeds with the hands, previously dipt in oil, till the red pellicles come off, and are reduced into a clear paste, which is scraped off and dried in the shade: De Laet says this is used by the ladies as a paint.

GUM ANIME, CANCEMY. *Gummi anime*, *Cancamum*. The extravasated juice of *hymenæa courbaril*, in dry lumps of various sizes, outwardly white, inwardly yellowish white, somewhat transparent, friable, a resinous taste, sweet scented when burnt, and totally soluble in spirit of wine; cephalic, uterine; dose, in powder, ʒj.

BALM OF GILEAD. *Balsamum Gileadense verum*, *Bals. Judaicum*, *Bals. de Mecha*, *Opobalsamum*, *Amyridis Gileadensis balsamum*. Of which there are three sorts: 1. That which exudes from incisions made in the amyris Gileadensis, or in the amyris opobalsamum, and is limpid, white, of a very penetrating sweet turpentine smell, and has a sharp bitter astringent taste, very rare; a drop of it, let fall on warm water, spreads over the whole surface, and on the

water cooling again, contracts itself. 2. Obtained by boiling the twigs and leaves in water, thin and oily. 3. Obtained by a longer continued decoction, is thicker and less odoriferous; this is the most usual: antiseptic, vulnerary; its fumes are useful against barrenness: used also as a cosmetic, stimulating the skin so as to cause redness and swelling. Balsam of Canada, scented with essence of lemons, is usually sold for it in England.

CANADA BALSAM, BALM OF GILEAD. *Balsamum Canadense*, *Terebinthina Canadensis*, *Pini balsameæ resina liquida*. Contained in vesicles under the bark of the pinus balsamea, or balm of Gilead fir, limpid, yellowish, odoriferous, very fine: one of the finest of this class.

BALSAM OF CAPIVI. *Balsamum Copaibæ*, *Copaiba*, *Copaiferæ officinalis resina liquida*. Flows from the *copaifera officinalis*; is limpid, yellowish, of a sharp bitter taste, aromatic penetrating smell, of a syrupy consistence; when pure, drops of it let fall into water, retain their spherical form, whether they sink or swim; deterrent, vulnerary, diuretic, and astringent, may be given to gtt. lx, or more, if the stomach will bear it, in leucorrhœa and gonorrhœa. By taking about gtt. xxx of elixir of vitriol, in a glass of water, twice a day, the stomach may be made to retain gtt. lxx to c of the balsam nocte manequæ; it is a good dressing for fresh wounds. Retailers usually mix an equal quantity, or even more, of rape oil with it, and some sell rape oil for it.

HUNGARIAN BALSAM. *Resina strobilina*. Exudes from the extremities of the branches of the mountain or Mugho pine; it is also obtained by expression from the cones; highly esteemed in Germany: an essential oil, called *oleum templinum*, or Krumholtz oil, is obtained from it by distillation.

WHITE BALSAM OF PERU, NATURAL BALSAM. *Balsamum album*, *Styrax alba*, *Balsamelæon*. Obtained by incision from the *myrospermum peruifera*; liquid, yellow white, like honey: the turpentine of the fir, bijon, is usually sold for it on the continent.

RED BALSAM OF PERU. *Balsamum Peruvianum rubrum*. Brought over in cocoa shells, is red, dry, and less pure than the former: it has been dried in the air.

BLACK BALSAM OF PERU, COMMON BALSAM OF PERU: *Myroxyli peruiferi balsamum*, *Balsamum Peruvianum vulgare*, *Balsamum Peruanum*. Obtained by boiling the bark and branches in water.

They all contain benzoic acid, which gives them a very fragrant smell, taste sharp and bitter; are nervine, cephalic, stomachic, anti-asthmatic, externally vulnerary; dose gtt. x to xxx; used also in perfumery.

BALSAM OF TOLU. *B. Tolutanum, B. de Tolu, Toluiferae balsami balsamum.* From the toluifera balsamum, a resin, of a reddish colour, an agreeable sweetish taste, of a middle consistence between liquid and solid, very glutinous, an excellent smell, and having the fragrance of lemons; anti-phthisical, vulnerary, anti-arthritic, nervine; is brought over either in gourds or jars, the latter is more than twice the price of the former; dose, gtt. x—xxx.

BALSAM ACOUCHI. Flows from the amyris acuchini; odorous, vulnerary, nervine.

BALSAM AROUAROU. Flows from the icica heptaphylla; smells like citron.

BALSAM HOUMIRI. Flows from the myrodendron houmiri; red, transparent, balsamic.

BENJAMIN. *Benzoinum, Assa dulcis, Styracis benzoini balsamum.* The best is obtained by incision from the styrax benzoin, and inferior sorts from the terminalia benzoin and the laurus benzoe; odoriferous, fragrant, of a resinous taste; fat, yet breaking readily between the fingers: the best is yellowish, with white spots in it, resembling blanched almonds: the next is grayish, inclining to a dark brown, and is very sweet scented: the worst is black, full of dross, and having but little scent; balsamic, anti-asthmatic, and used in perfumery and odoriferous fumigations.

CAOUTCHOUC, INDIAN RUBBER. *Gummi elasticum.* The concrete juice of jatropha elastica; the bark being wounded, a milky juice flows out, which, being spread upon clay moulds, dries very soon in the air, or by being held over torches; in this manner are formed water-proof boots and portmanteaus, as also bottles, of which great numbers are brought to Europe, and used for rubbing out the traces of black-lead pencils, and for syringes: Caoutchouc softens by heat and dissolves in oils, petroleum, and ether; its brown colour is partly derived from the smoke of the torches used in drying it; it is not used as a medicine, but only for varnish, and to make elastic catheters and probes.

A very elastic kind of caoutchouc is yielded by the urceola elastica of China. A soft kind is yielded by the ficus

ndica and other sorts by the jacktree, and the castilla elastica.

CARANNA. *Gummi Caragna, Tacamahaca Caragna.* The tree which yields it is not well known: the rosin is, when fresh, ductile like pitch, when old, hard, friable, outwardly blackish grey, inwardly pitch-black, of a resinous, scous, bitterish taste, and when burnt sweet smelling: brought from New Spain in masses, covered with broad leaves; less efficacious than true tacamahaca as a resolvent.

One kind of caranna has a fetid smell when burnt, and thought to be the rosin of some sort of chamerops.

WEST INDIA COPAL. *Copal occidentale.* Produced by the rhus copallinum of Spanish America; it is hard, transparent, yellowish, in lumps, and of a very weak smell.

EAST INDIA COPAL. *Copal orientale.* Which is rarer, produced by the elæocarpus copallifera. They are both used in cephalic fumigations and plaisters, but more commonly in varnishes. Great confusion exists between copal and anime, which are frequently mistaken for one another; anime is soluble in spirit of wine, and copal is not. It is even difficult to dissolve copal in oils, but it is soluble in oil of rosemary; ground with camphor, it becomes in a few minutes a tough coherent mass.

WEST INDIA ELEMI. *Icica, Elemi occidentale.* Obtained, by incision, from the amyris elemifera of South America, is greenish and yellowish white, soft, almost transparent; brought over in longish cakes rolled up in flags, and yielding a sweet odour when burnt.

EAST INDIA ELEMI. *Elemi orientale, Cancame anti-rum?* Obtained from the gardenia elemifera of Ceylon. They are antiseptic, detergent, and used in the composition of ointments.

GUM GUAIAIACUM. *Gummi guaiacum, Guaiaci resina.* Obtained, by incision, from the guaiacum officinale, is dry, brittle, transparent, rather blackish, of a sharp taste, and a grateful smell; sometimes mixed with the juice of the manchineel apple, and sometimes common rosin is sold for it; the powder changes to a green; is tonic, antiscorbutic, phoretic, in doses of gr. v to ℥j, in pills or in emulsion, cathartic in doses of gr. xv to ℥ij. To discover the addition of manchineel gum, dissolve it in spirit of wine, and add a few drops of sweet spirit of nitre, then dilute with

water, the gum guaiacum is precipitated, but the adulteration floats. The gums of the courbaril and manchineel are, however, used for it in the West Indies.

YELLOW GUM. *Gummi flavum* N. S. W. *Gummi resina acaroidis*. Resin of the xanthorrhœa hastilis, or acaroid resinifera; friable, easily separable into scales by the nails, fracture shining and compact, yellow, pleasant balsamic smell like poplar buds, clots in pounding, and adheres strongly to the mortar, becomes electric by friction; its powder stains the paper in which it is kept of a deep indelible yellow colour, swells up in boiling water like gum kuteera, but is not soluble; dissolves in spirit of wine leaving seven per cent. of an insipid grumous substance, neither soluble nor diffusible in water; antidysenteric, and employed to unite the lips of wounds however large or dangerous; also used to compose a cement: strongly resembles bee bread.

GUM JUNIPER, GUM SANDARACH, POUNCE. *Gummi juniperi, Sandaraca*. Yielded by the thuya articulata, and not by the juniperus oxycedrus, as supposed by Linnæus and his followers; astringent and tonic, used also to prevent ink from sinking in parchment, bad paper, or where they have been scraped, and to make a varnish by dissolving it in spirit of wine, or in oil of turpentine.

STICK LAC. *Lacca in ramulis, Lacca in baculis*. Formed by the insects called coccus lacca, on the branches of trees. This sort, in its rough state adhering to the sticks, is of a deep red colour, which it gives out to water, for the purpose of dyeing.

SEED LAC. *Lacca in granis*. Stick lac broke off the branches, and which has been digested in warm water by the dyers, for the extraction of its colour; is brownish.

SHELL LAC. *Lacca in massis, Lacca in tabulis*. Which has been boiled in water, by which it has been melted, and then poured upon a slab; transparent, lightish red. Calefacient, attenuant, aperitive, diaphoretic, diuretic; used in dentifrices, in varnishes, and to form the basis of the best kinds of sealing-wax.

CEYLON LAC. *Lacca Zeylanica*. Exudes from the croton lacciferum; is in red sticks, purer than that collected by the insects just mentioned; is astringent, and dyes silk red.

LIQUID AMBER. *Liquidambra, Ambra liquida*. Obtained, by incision, from the liquidambar styraciflua; is re-

solvent, suppurative, and used in perfumes, as it has the smell of benzoin.

LABDANUM. Exudes from the *cistus creticus*; digestive, tonic, astringent, useful in tooth-ach: an inferior sort is obtained from the *cistus ladaniferus*, by boiling in water. What is, however, now sold under this name in the English shops is an artificial substitute for the real rosin.

MASTICH. *Mastiche, Resina lentiscina, Pistaciæ lentisci resina.* Obtained, by incision, from the *pistacia lentiscus*, and sometimes from the *p. atlantica*; tonic, deterative, and chewed to sweeten the breath and fasten the teeth.

RESINA nucis vomicæ. Prepared by distilling slowly the tincture of *nux vomica* in rectified spirit; useful in paralysis, particularly in paraplegia; dose gr. viij, ter die.

OPIUM purificatum, Pharm. Dubl. Digest ℥j of sliced opium in ℥xij of proof spirit of wine, and after filtration, distil off the spirit till the mass is reduced to a proper consistence; it is ordered to be kept in two states—one, *O. p. molle*, fit for pills, the other, *O. p. durum*, sufficiently hard to powder. See opium, p. 133.

BURGUNDY PITCH, WHITE PITCH. *Pix Burgundica, Pix alba, Resina abietis humida, Resina alba humida, Pini abietis resina sponte concreta, Pix arida* P. L. since 1809. Obtained, by incision, from the Norway spruce fir, *Pinus abies*, and becomes solid immediately: a vigorous tree will yield in one year 30 or 40℔ of juice: it is melted with water and strained through coarse cloths: it is of a soft consistence, rather soft, of a reddish brown colour, and not unpleasant smell: it is very adhesive to the skin, and therefore forms excellent plaisters when they are wanted to remain on for some time; rubefacient, useful in colds, short breath, &c.

COMMON FRANKINCENSE, PERROSIN. *Thus femini-um, T. vulgare, Olibanum vulgare, Resina abietis sicca, Resina abietis* P. L. since 1809. Exudes from the Norway spruce fir; it differs from Strasburg turpentine in being compact, opaque, and of a deep yellow; and also differs very slightly from Burgundy pitch, but is by no means so adhesive: it yields, by distillation, an oil, substituted for oil of turpentine, but very inferior, and not possessed of the same qualities.

COMMON PITCH, STONE PITCH. *Pix sicca, Pix atra, Pix navalis, Pix arida* P. L. before 1809. Obtained by

boiling or distilling tar to the desired consistence; but very frequently an artificial compound is substituted for it: in medicine used only as a resolvent in plaisters.

YELLOW ROSIN, WHITE ROSIN. *Pix Græca? Colophonia, Terebinthina cocta, Resina alba, Resina flava, Resina pini oleo volatile deprivatum.* Obtained by boiling or distilling turpentine with water, or by boiling or distilling turpentine per se, and pouring the residuum, while yet fluid, into water, of which it absorbs about 1-8th of its weight; suppurative externally, used in ointments and plaisters.

NATIVE ROSIN. *Resina pini nativa.* Exudes from the *pinus sylvestris*, the turpentine drying upon the wound, and forming a white crust over it.

COMMON ROSIN. *Resina pini communis.* Prepared from native pine rosin by melting and straining through a cloth; used indifferently with Burgundy pitch; adheres to the fingers.

BROWN ROSIN, BLACK ROSIN. *Pix Græca, Colophonium, Resina nigra.* Obtained by boiling or distilling turpentine without water; suppurative externally.

RESINA Chibou. Obtained from the *bursera gummi-fera*; transparent, yellow, glutinous, but dries by time.

RESINA strobilina. Exudes from the cones of the balm of Gilead fir, *pinus balsamea*; similar to balsam of Canada.

ROSIN OF SCAMMONY. *Resina scammonii.*

ROSIN OF JALAP. *Resina jalapæ.* One pound of root yielded one oz. rosin; 10lb yielded 1lb.

ROSIN OF GUAIACUM. *Resina guaiaci.*

ROSIN OF TURBITH. *Resina turpethi.* Eight oz. yielded 3v. Are all obtained by digesting spirit of wine upon the several substances repeatedly, till the last portion is not tinged; distilling off the spirit till but a fourth part remains, and then adding a little cold water, which causes the rosin to settle; this rosin is then washed and dried: they have the qualities of the substances from which they are extracted, but must be given in smaller doses.

ROSIN OF ALOES. *Resina aloes.* Is the insoluble residuum left in making washed aloes.

EXTRACTUM cinchonæ resinosum. Soak 1lb bruised bark in 4lb spirit of wine for four days, and distil off the spirit to a due consistence.

DRAGONS BLOOD IN THE TEAR. *Sanguis draconis in*

acrymis. Obtained from the *dracæna draco*, by incision: the purest, used in varnishes and dentifrices; powder a bright red: *cinnabris* of the ancients.

DRAGONS BLOOD IN STICKS. *Sanguis draconis in canis, Pterocarpi draconis resina*. In small masses, wrapped in leaves, dark red, breaks smooth; powder crimson: also obtained from the red sanders tree.

DRAGONS BLOOD IN BALLS. *Sanguis draconis in globulis*. Obtained by macerating or steaming the fruit of the *calamus draco*; in round masses wrapped up in leaves of reeds, coarse grained; powder brownish red. Are all astringent, especially this last, which contains a portion of tannin.

SARCOCOLLA. The dried sap of *penæa sarcocolla* and *pueronata*; saccharine, vulnerary, astringent.

RED STORAX, GUM STORAX. *Thus Judæorum, Styrax labra, Styracis balsamum, Bals. Styracis officinalis*. Obtained, by incision, from the *styrax officinale*, and perhaps from the *liquidambra orientalis*; the purest, in tears, but it has lost some of its smell in drying.

COMMON STORAX. *S. calamita*. Has been received in casks or vessels, and saw-dust added immediately to thicken; is preferred by the perfumers, as more fragrant: storax soluble in spirit of wine, but not in oil.

PURIFIED STORAX. *Styrax colata, S. purificata*. The Dublin college orders it to be heated till it softens, and then pressed between heated iron plates; the London college directs it to be dissolved in spirit of wine, and the solution strained and distilled to a proper consistence: 1lb storax, warmed in bags, and pressed between iron plates, so hot, that they are nearly sufficient to make water hiss, yields 6 oz. and a half of strained storax. Storax is stimulant and expectorant in doses of gr. x to ʒfs.

LIQUID STORAX. *Styrax liquida*. Is obtained by boiling the young shoots of the liquidambar *styraciflua* in water; but much of that sold in the shops is an artificial compound; heating, drying, emollient.

TACAMAHAC. *Tacamahaca*. Is yielded by the *fagara tandra*; imported in gourds, greenish, soft, smells of lavender, tastes aromatic, is rare; cephalic, nervine, and externally suppurative, astringent; used in fumigations.

AMERICAN TACAMAHAC. *Balsamum Focot*. Is yielded by the *populus balsamifera*; greenish yellow, in tears run into a mass; sweet scented; stomachic.

BALSAMUM populi. Expressed, between heated plates, from the buds of the *populus balsamifera*, as those of the black poplar yield scarcely any; is buttery, brown, reddish, rather fragrant: 4 oz. of buds yielded 3ij of balsam.

EAST INDIA TACAMAHAC. *Balsamum viride*, *Oleum Maricæ*, *Balsamum Calaba*. Is yielded by the *calophyllum inophyllum*; yellowish, becomes thick and green by drying, sweet scented.

STRASBURG TURPENTINE. *Resina abietis* P. L. before 1809, *Oleum abietis*, *Terebinthina Argentoratensis*. Obtained by piercing the tubercles of the bark of the silver fir, *pinus picea*. A man can collect only four oz. in a day, hence it is three times as dear as common Venice turpentine; clear, but grows yellow when a year old, thin, smells like frankincense, and tastes like citron peel.

CHIO TURPENTINE, CYPRUS TURPENTINE, TRUE VENICE TURPENTINE. *Terebinthina vera*, *Terebinthina Chia*, *Terebinthina Cypria*. Obtained, by incision, from the turpentine tree, *pistacia terebinthus*; white, pellucid, glass-like, with a blueish green cast, and a sharp taste.

COMMON VENICE TURPENTINE. *Resina laricis*, *Terebinthina Veneta*, *Pini laricis resina liquida*. Obtained from the larch by boring it nearly through; transparent, pale yellowish, bitter, smells resinous; substitutes are generally sold for all the above in this country.

COMMON TURPENTINE, HORSE TURPENTINE. *Resina pini*, *Terebinthina vulgaris*, *Ter. communis*. Obtained from the Scotch fir, by cutting a hollow in the tree to catch the turpentine, and taking off the bark for a space of about eighteen inches above it: 3000 trees in North Carolina are reckoned to keep a man in constant employ for four years, and will yield about 100 or 110 barrels of turpentine: distilled for oil of turpentine in large quantity.

BRIANÇON TURPENTINE. *Terebinthina Brianzonica*. Obtained from the *pinus cembro*. All the turpentines are stimulant and diuretic; dose ʒj to ʒj in pills, or made into an emulsion with yolk of egg or almonds; used externally, they are vulnerary and suppurative.

BIRDLIME. *Viscus aucupum*. The best is obtained by boiling missletoe berries in water till they break, then pounding them in a mortar, and washing away the branny refuse with fresh water; but it is usually made from the bark of holly stripped in June or July, and boiled in water for six

or eight hours, until it becomes tender: the water being then separated carefully from the bark, it is laid in layers with fern, and left to ferment for two or three weeks, until it goes into a kind of mucilage, which is then to be pounded in a mortar into a mass; this mass is well rubbed in the hands in running water, till all the refuse is worked out, and the birdlime then put into an earthen vessel and left for some days to purge itself: it may also be made from other vegetables; it is discutient externally, and is also used from its adhesive quality to rub over twigs, for the purpose of catching birds or small animals.

RACKASIRA BALSAMUM. Is transparent, brownish red, thick drawing in threads, balsamic smell and taste, rather bitter when tasted and glues the lips together.

7. GROSS OILS.

OIL OF SWEET ALMONDS. *Oleum amygdalarum, Ol. mygdalæ, Ol. amyg. communis.* Is usually made from bitter almonds for cheapness, or from old Jordan almonds, by heat; the oil from which soon grows rank, while that from fresh Barbary almonds, drawn cold, will keep good for some time. The almonds are either blanched by dipping in boiling water, or by soaking for some hours in cold water, so as to part with their skin easily: the blanched almonds are then pounded or ground to a paste, which is put into canvas bags, and pressed between iron plates in a screw press, or by means of a wedge: 1 cwt. of bitter almonds unblanched produces 46lb of oil; the cake pays for pressing.

OIL OF BEN. *Oleum de ben.* From the nuts of the *Milandia moringa*; scentless, colourless, keeps long without growing rank, used in perfumery to receive and retain the odour of those vegetables that yield but little essential oil, and thus forms the basis of the best sort of huiles antiques.

NUT OIL. *Oleum nucum coryli.* From the kernel of the hazel nut, very fine; substituted for oil of ben: as it will keep better than that of almonds, it has been proposed to be substituted for that oil in the college lists, being nearly equal to it; is drank with tea in China, probably in lieu of cream; used by painters as a superior vehicle for their colours.

HEMP OIL. *Oleum cannabis*. From hemp seed; good for frying in, used by the painters as a drying oil.

BEECH MAST OIL. *Oleum fagi*. Very clear, keeps well, and is a very good salad oil, is used in Silesia in lieu of butter.

WALNUT OIL. *Ol. nucum juglandis*. Makes good plaisters, will not keep; used by painters, is very drying: they yield about half their weight of oil.

OIL OF BAYS. *Ol. laurinum verum*, *Ol. fixum lauri nobilis*. From bayberries, by pounding them into a mass, boiling it in water for some hours, and when the water is cold, skimming off the oil, which is thick like butter, and green.

COLD DRAWN LINSEED OIL. *Ol. lini sine igne*, *Ol. lini usitatissimi*. Viscous, bitter; makes but a soft soap; used in lamps, but chiefly in painting, is very drying, dissolves 1-4th of litharge, and forms with it a kind of transparent varnish.

OIL OF MACE IN JARS. *Oleum macis in ollis*. Obtained from nutmegs by the press; buttery, having the smell and colour of mace, but grows paler by age: 2lb nutmegs in Europe yielded six oz. of this oil.

OIL OF MACE IN CAKES. *Oleum macis in massis*. Is cut out of the above jars when the oil is discoloured and grown solid by age.

TRUE OIL OF MACE BY EXPRESSION. *Oleum macis expressum verum*. Red, remains always liquid or soft, has a strong smell of mace, subacid taste, imported in jars or bottles, the lower part being rather thicker than the top: 1lb and a half of mace yielded in Europe, 3jfs of oil.

OLIVE OIL, SALAD OIL. *Oleum*, *Ol. olivarum*, *Ol. olivæ*, *Ol. fixum fructus Olivæ europææ*. The most agreeable of the oils when fresh; demulcent, emollient, gently laxative, also used as an emetic with warm water, dose 3j, or coch. maj. j; externally, when warm, to the bites of venomous serpents, and cold to tumours and even dropsies; old rank oil is best for plaisters; but fresh oil makes the best hard soap: when dear, oil of sweet almonds or oil of poppy seed, is substituted for it in the shops.

PALM OIL, MACKAW FAT. *Oleum palmæ*, *Ol. palmæ sebaceum*, *Ol. fixum nucum cocos butyraceæ*. Yellow, butyraceous, sweet scented, used for food, and in emulsions as a

demulcent; externally it is peculiarly emollient, and well adapted for ointments.

OIL OF STONE-PINE KERNELS. *Ol. nucis pini*. Grows rank very soon: 16lb of kernels yield 5lb of oil.

OIL OF POPPY SEEDS, POPPY OIL. *Ol. papaveris*. Used as a salad oil; is not narcotic, as has been supposed; keeps well, is drying, does not burn well, and smokes very much, makes a soft soap, but very good plaisters.

RAPE OIL. *Ol. rapæ, Ol. sinapeos*. Is made from rape seed, mustard seed, and turnip seed: dries slowly, makes but a softish soap, fit for ointments, but does not make good plaisters: the mucilage it contains may be got rid of in great measure, by adding half an oz. of oil of vitriol to two pints of the oil.

CASTOR OIL. *Ol. de kerva, Ol. kervinum, Oleum palmæ liquidum, Ol. ricini*. Commonly distinguished into the foreign oil, imported either from the West Indies, where it is obtained by decoction with water: 10lb of seeds yield 1lb of oil. 2. Or from the East Indies, where it is obtained by grinding in a mortar, with a hole in the side for the supernatant oil to run off, being in common use there for lamp oil. 3. That made at home by the press, which is the best, especially some that is prepared from cold blanched seeds, with the eye taken out. Some chemists are said to take out the colour from the foreign oils, by certain additions, and sell them for English, or as it is called, cold drawn castor oil. The virosity communicated to the oil by the eyes of the seeds, may be got rid of by washing the oil with boiling water, but it is seldom done in this country. It is soluble in warm spirit of wine, according to Rose, and its adulteration may thus be discovered if thought necessary; but as all the fat oils have nearly similar qualities, the taste is sufficient for practical purposes: purgative, in doses of $\mathfrak{z}$ ss to $\mathfrak{z}$ jss, floated on some distilled water or on wine, or, if it does not usually stay well on the stomach, on some tincture of senna; or made into an emulsion with yelk of egg, and a little distilled water, with gtt. xx of lavender drops, and a teaspoonful of simple syrop: it may also be used in clysters: is particularly useful where a stimulant would be hurtful, as it operates quickly without disturbing the system: externally in swellings, pains. Contrary to most medicines, on frequent repetition a less dose is sufficient.

OIL OF COMMON PHYSIC NUT. *Ol. cicinum, Ol. jatrophae curcadis.* Used as castor oil for a purge.

OL. SINAPEOS, *per expressionem validiorem.* Obtained from mustard seed, after the common mild oil has been procured; is acrid, and recommended by Dr. Rutty in rheumatism.

GINGELLY OIL. *Ol. sesami verum.* From the seeds of the sesamum orientale; used for food, and in painting.

OIL OF SESAMUM. *Ol. sesami commune.* From the seeds of gold of pleasure, myagrum sativum; used for burning in lamps and in ointments, &c.

BUTTER OF CACAO. *Ol. cacao.* Obtained from the kernels of the chocolate nut; that by expression is liquid, but by boiling is concrete, and keeps well; used for food: yields about 1-8th of oil by expression, or 1-4th by boiling.

AMERICAN GREEN WAX. *Cera viridis.* Obtained from the candleberry myrtle by boiling the berries in water, they yield 1-4th of their weight of wax; used to make sweet-scented candles, and also for the darker ointments and plasters, instead of bees wax.

VEGETABLE TALLOW. Obtained from the seeds of the tallow tree, croton sebiferum, and from the Bencoolen nuts of the c. moluccanum, is concrete, and used for candles.

GUY-AMADOU. A concrete oil, like tallow, extracted from the fruits of the virola sebifera; used to make odoriferous candles.

OIL OF FABA PICHURIM. White, butter-like, smelling like sassafras, becomes yellowish and tallowy by age: 1lb yields about one oz. and half of oil.

OIL OF STAR ANISE SEEDS, BY EXPRESSION. *Ol. anisi stellati.* Is of an agreeable fragrancv.

8. ANIMAL OILS.

GOOSE GREASE. *Adeps anseris.* From roasted geese; esteemed highly emollient, and used in clysters.

THE FAT OF EELS. *Adeps anguillæ.* Collected from eels while roasting; used to preserve steel from rusting.

CAPONS GREASE. *Adeps gallinæ caponis.* Emollient, more so than hog's lard, but less than goose grease.

HUMAN FAT. *Adeps hominis.* The most emollient of any kind of fat; used in the Russian hospitals.

HARES FAT. *Adeps leporis*. When old, used as a suppurative.

PIKES FAT. *Axungia lucii*. Used to anoint the soles of the feet and chests of children in coughs and colds.

BADGERS FAT. *Adeps melis*. More solid than hog's lard, and more efficacious.

VIPERS FAT. *Pinguedo viperæ*, *Axungia viperina*. Used in eye ointments, and to anoint the back in consumptions.

BEARS GREASE. *Pinguedo ursi*. Emollient, discutient, and much used to make the hair grow.

HOGS LARD. *Adeps suilla præparata*, *A. præparata*. Obtained, like the rest of the animal fats, from the raw lard, by chopping it fine, or rather rolling it out to break the cells in which the fat is lodged, and then melting the fat in a water bath, or other gentle heat, and straining it while warm: some boil them in water, but the fats thus obtained are apt to grow rank much sooner than when melted by themselves; emollient in ointments and poultices.

MUTTON SUET RENDERED DOWN. *Sevum ovillum curatum*, *Sevum præparatum*.

BEEF SUET RENDERED DOWN. *Sevum bovinum curatum*, *S. vaccinum curatum*. Enumerated separately in the old lists of the materia medica of the London Pharmacopœias, until 1745. *S. præparatum*.

GOATS SUET. *Sevum hircinum*.

STAGS MARROW. *Medulla cervina*.

BEEF MARROW. *Medulla bovina*. Are all emollient.

DEERS SUET. *Sevum cervinum*. Used by the gilders: a small quantity is put by them into their *gold size*.

YELK OF WOOL. *Æsypus*. Obtained by washing raw wool in warm water.

NEATS FOOT OIL, NERVE OIL, TROTTER OIL. *Oleum nervinum*. Obtained by boiling neat's feet, tripe, &c. in water: a coarse animal oil, very emollient, much used to soften leather, and keep it in that state.

SPERMACETI. *Cetaceum*. Obtained from train oil by filtration or long standing; pectoral internally; ʒfs to ʒjfs with sugar, or made into an emulsion, emollient externally.

TRAIN OIL. *Oleum cetaceum*. A coarse oil, of an ill smell; used as food by the northern nations, but only for lamp oil in the south; distinguished by the shops into whale oil, seal oil, liver oil, refined spermaceti oil: many methods

have been tried to get rid of its smell: the spermaceti contained in it is separated by repeated filtration, or by long standing, and the oil itself is purified by stirring it with lime-water, or a weak ley of potash.

BEEES WAX. *Cera flava.* Deposited by bees in their hives, forming the partitions of the cells in which they store their honey: obtained from the honey-comb, by melting it; demulcent, used in diarrhœa and dysentery, made into an emulsion by first melting it with olive oil, and triturating it with the yelk of an egg, adding by degrees some mucilaginous liquid, ʒj, ter quaterve in die. Adulterated with tallow coloured with turmeric: the fracture and taste are the marks by which druggists judge of it.

CERA flava purificata. Common bees wax is melted, scummed, and let to settle; the upper part is then only used.

VIRGINS WAX. *Cera alba.* Obtained from bees wax, by exposing it in thin flakes to the action of the sun, wind, and rain; frequently changing the surface thus exposed, by remelting it and reducing it again to thin flakes; used in making candles, and in white ointments, for the sake of its colour: it is kept in the shops, either in round cakes, or in blocks, which latter is rather cheaper.

BEE BREAD. *Propolis.* Collected or formed by bees, for the purpose of covering the bottom of the hive, and every thing in their way which is too heavy to be removed by them; it is a mixture of rosin with wax; fume anti-asthmatic.

FRESH BUTTER. *Butyrum insulsum.* Obtained from cream by agitating it; emollient, used in ointments.

CLARIFIED BUTTER. *B. purificatum.* Made by melting fresh butter in a gentle heat, letting it settle, and pouring off the clear.

OIL OF YELKS OF EGGS. *Oleum e vitellis ovorum.* Obtained by boiling eggs, so that the yelks may be hard, separating the whites, roasting the yelks, first broken in two or three pieces each, in a frying pan over the fire till the oil begins to exude out of them, and then pressing them with great force; very emollient; fifty eggs yield about five oz. of oil. Old eggs yield the greatest quantity. Morelot advises to dilute the raw yelks with a large proportion of water, and to add spirit of wine in order to separate the albumen, after which, the oil will rise up to the top by standing some time, and thus may be separated by a funnel.

AMBERGRIS. *Ambra grisea*. Found in the sea and in the intestines of the spermaceti whale, *Physeter macrocephalus*, mixed with the beaks of the cuttle fish; appears to be the excrement of the animal when in a morbid state, though some still suppose it to be a fossil substance, oozing out into the sea, where, swimming about, it is sometimes swallowed by that whale; aphrodisiac, gr. iij—x, triturated with sugar in wine; principally used in perfumery, when diluted with spirit of wine. Adulterated, or even supplied by mixtures of musk, civet, aloes wood, storax, dried blood, and the like; but these never have the true smell: it is nearly totally soluble in warm spirit of wine, although the paleness of the solution, and the apparent bulk of the residue, would induce an unwary person to suppose it was not at all dissolved.

MUSK. *Moschus in granis*. Secreted by the moschus moschiferus, or musk deer; stimulant, antispasmodic, gr. ij—℥ss, horis tertiis vel quaternis, in a bolus. Adulterated with dried blood, and supplied by a substance obtained by mixing oil of amber with aquafortis. The true musk is much used in perfumery, having the strongest smell of any natural substance hitherto known, and, when used in a very small quantity, augmenting the smell of other substances without imparting its own.

CASTOR. *Castoreum*. Of which there are two sorts, Russian and New England; secreted by the beaver, in bags near the rectum: the best is orange brown, bitter, acrid, with a peculiar strong and unpleasant smell; antispasmodic, perhaps emmenagogue, gr. x to ℥j, in a bolus.

CIVET. *Zibethum*. Secreted by the civet cat, in follicles near the anus. Like musk, its smell is unpleasant unless diluted. Adulterated with oxgall, storax, and honey. Antispasmodic, but scarcely ever used alone internally; used in perfumery to augment the smell of other odoriferous substances.

RAW SILK. *Sericum*. Secreted by the phalena bombyx, for its security while in the state of a pupa or grub; cordial, restorative, ʒj in powder.

COBWEB. *Tela araneorum*. Secreted by spiders to form their nets; externally styptic, internally febrifuge; used in quartan agues, dose gr. x: the cobwebs of the different kinds of spiders appear, however, to differ in their effects.

BEZOAR STONE. *Lapis bezoar*. Of this there are several

kinds, but all sold under the same name. 1. From the stomach of the *cercopithecus nemæus*, which it throws up when it is beaten. 2. From the gall bladder of the porcupine. 3. From the several Asiatic gazelles, or antelopes, which is esteemed the best. 4. From the goat. 5. From the *bos grunniens*, or Tartar cattle. Divided, by the shops, into oriental and occidental: that of the antelope being the oriental: formerly esteemed as the greatest known cordial, and much used, notwithstanding its dearness.

CHEESE. *Caseus*. Separated from milk by the addition of rennet and subsequent straining; for the purpose of keeping, it is generally salted and pressed. There are many varieties of it arising from the subtraction or addition of cream to the milk, the separation of the whey with or without compression, the salting of the curd, the breaking of the curd before pressure, the making with pressure or without, the colouring with saffron or arnotto, the keeping, &c.

9. MINERAL OILS.

OIL OF PETRE, ROCK OIL. *Petroleum, Oleum petrae*. Red or brown.

NAPHTHA. *Oleum petrae album*. Pale yellow, fine, thin, very inflammable.

BARBADOES TAR. *Pisseleon Indicum, Petroleum Barbadoense, Bitumen Petroleum*. Dark, very thick, semi-liquid.

ASPHALTUM. Pitch black, hard, strong scented; used in varnishes.

AMBER. *Succinum, Carabe*. The whitest is preferred for medical use; balsamic, in powder, ℥j to ʒj, in gonorrhœa and the whites: the transparent kinds are used in jewellery, and the coarser are distilled for oil of amber.

COLOGNE EARTH, UMBER. *Terra Coloniensis*. Black, or blackish brown, mixed with brownish red, fine grained, earthy, smooth to the touch, becomes polished by scraping, very light, burns with a disagreeable smell: found near Cologne; used in painting, both in water colours or in oil; used also in Holland, to render snuff fine and smooth: very different from the brown ochre, which is also called Umber, and is not combustible.

OIL OF AMBER. *Oleum succini*. Distilled from coarse pieces of amber, which are not fit for jewellery, and rectified by another distillation in a small retort; stimulant, anti-

spasmodic; externally discutient, rubefacient, used in rheumatism, hooping cough, and paralytic limbs.

OLEUM petrolei Barbadosensis. Distilled from Barbadoes tar, by the retort, in a sand heat. Blue when viewed with the back to the light, and orange when placed between the eye and the light.

COAL TAR. Distilled from fossil coals; used as a coarse cheap varnish, and, when rectified by a fresh distillation with water, sold for oil of amber.

ARTIFICIAL MUSK. *Moschus factitius.* Rectified oil of amber one part, nitric acid four parts; digest, a black matter is deposited, to be well washed in water; smell similar to that of musk or ambergris, and may be used for them in medicine.

10. VOLATILE OILS.

DISTILLED OIL OF WORMWOOD. *Oleum essentielle absinthii.* From the herb; stomachic: 25lb of green wormwood yielded from 6 to 10 drachms of oil; 4lb of dry yielded an oz. and 18lb only 3jfs.

OIL OF ANISE SEEDS. *Oleum anisi, Ol. volatile pimpinellæ anisi.* From the seeds; is congealed, except in warm weather; carminative; poisonous to pigeons, if rubbed on their bill or head: 1lb yielded 3ij.

OIL OF STAR ANISE SEEDS. *Ol. anisi stellati.* From the capsules; liquid, very fragrant, has the scent of anise.

DISTILLED OIL OF CAMOMILE. *Ol. essentielle chamæmeli, Ol. anthemidis.* From the flowers; stomachic: 1lb yielded a drachm, 82lb yielded 3xiiij, and at another time 3xviiij: it is of a fine blue, even if distilled in glass vessels.

OLEUM stillatitium radice carlinæ. From the root of the carline thistle; is fragrant, sinks in water.

CAJEPUT OIL. *Ol. cajuputi, Ol. volatile melaleucæ leucadendri.* From the leaves; imported from the East Indies, generally in large copper flasks; stimulant, antispasmodic, gtt. iij—v, on sugar, and externally in rheumatism.

OIL OF CARUI. *Ol. carui.* From the seeds; carminative; 2lb yielded more than 1 oz., and 1 cwt. only 83 oz.

DISTILLED OIL OF CACAO. From the chocolate nut; thick, reddish, rather buttery.

ESSENCE OF NEROLI. *Ol. florum aurantiorum.* From the flowers of the orange tree: 6 cwt. of flowers yield only oz. of oil.

2. From orange peel; very fragrant.

3. From unripe oranges; gold colour.

ESSENCE OF LEMONS. *Essentia limonum, Oleum essenziale epidermidis fructus limonis, Ol. volatile citri Medicæ corticis fructus.* From the fresh peels of lemons; limpid, watery, fragrant.

ESSENCE OF BERGAMOTTE. *Ol. limonis Bergamottæ.* From the peels of the Bergamott lemon; very fragrant.

ESSENCE DE CEDRAT. *Essentia citri.* From the flowers of the citron tree; amber coloured, slightly fragrant: 60lb yield 1 oz.

2. From the yellow part of citron peel; colourless, very thin, and fragrant.

3. The second oil obtained by the distillation of the yellow part of citron peel; greenish: 100 citrons yield 1 oz. of the white essence, and half an oz. of this.

4. From the yellow part of citron peel by expression between two glass plates.

5. From citron peel by expression; very fragrant, but does not keep so well as the distilled oil.

6. From the cake left on squeezing citron peel, by distillation with water; thick.

7. *Common essence of cedrat.* From the fæces left in the casks of citron juice; clear, fragrant, greenish: 50lb of fæces yield, by distillation, 3lb of essence.

OIL OF CLOVES. *Oleum caryophyllorum aromaticorum, Ol. caryophylli.* From that spice, is very heavy, acrimonious; supposed to contain some part of the resinous part of the clove: 1lb cloves yielded from 3jfs to 3ijfs: 7lb and a half yielded 1lb of oil.

2. Expressed from the cloves when ripe.

3. Muller, by digesting 3fs of cloves in ether, and then mixing it with water, obtained 3vij of oil, greenish yellow, swimming upon water.

Oil of cloves is imported from the Spice islands, is stimulant, and added to purgative pills to prevent griping; externally applied to aching teeth.

OIL OF CINNAMON. *Oleum cinnamomi.* From the fresh bark: imported from Ceylon.

OIL OF CASSIA, COMMON OIL OF CINNAMON. *Ol. cassiæ lignæ.* From the bark of inferior cinnamon, imported under the name of cassia: 1lb yields from 3j to 3jfs: stimulant, stomachic.

De Guignes says the cinnamon of Cochin China is so full of essential oil, that it may be pressed out by the fingers.

OLEUM fœniculi. From sweet fennel seeds; carminative: 1 bushel yielded 18 oz.

OLEUM juniperi, Ol. baccarum juniperi communis. From the berries; diuretic: 1lb yielded 3iij, and 48lb yielded 6 oz.

ESSENCE OF LAVENDER, ENGLISH OIL OF LAVENDER. *Oleum lavandulæ, Oleum lavandulæ spicæ.* From the flowers of narrow-leaved lavender.

FOREIGN OIL OF LAVENDER, TRUE OIL OF SPIKE. *Oleum spicæ verum.* From the flowers and seeds of broad-leaved lavender, and more commonly those of French lavender, *œchas*, with a quick fire: sweet scented, but the oil of the narrow-leaved lavender, or English oil, is far the finest.

TRUE RIGA BALSAM, BAUME DE CARPATHES. *Balsamum Libani.* From the shoots of the Asphernousli pine, *Pinus cembra*, previously bruised and macerated for a month in water; pellucid, very liquid, whitish, smell and taste of juniper; vulnerary, diuretic.

OIL OF PEPPERMINT. *Oleum menthæ piperitæ, Oleum herbæ menthæ piperit. florentis.* From the dried plant: 1lb of the fresh herb yielded 3iij; in general it requires rectification to render it bright and fine; stimulant, carminative.

OIL OF MINT. *Oleum menthæ viridis, Ol. menthæ sævæ.* From the dried plant: 6lb of fresh leaves yielded 3jfs, and 4lb dried yielded 1 oz. and a half; stimulant, carminative, antispasmodic.

DISTILLED OIL OF MACE. *Oleum macis stillatitium.* From that spice: liquid, pale citron, smelling of the mace.

DISTILLED OIL OF NUTMEGS. *Oleum nucis moschatæ stillatitium.* From that spice: liquid, pale yellow; a sebaceous insipid matter swims upon the water in the still.

OIL OF THYME. *Oleum origani.* From the plant: 2 lb. fresh yielded 5 oz. and half, 3½lb dried yielded 3jfs; stimulant, caustic, used in tooth-ache applied to the tooth, and by the ferriers.

OIL OF PIMENTO. *Oleum pimentæ, Oleum fructus myrti pimentæ.* From allspice; stimulant: 1 oz. yielded gtt. xxx.

OLEUM pimpinellæ. From the roots of pimpermell; blue.

OIL OF PENNYROYAL. *Oleum pulegii.* From the herb when in flower: 13lb yielded 3vj; emmenagogue.

OIL OF RHODIUM. *Oleum e ligno rhodii.* From the true lignum rhodium; genista Canariensis? 80lb yielded 5ix; and in another parcel of very resinous old wood, 80lb yielded 2 oz.; light, yellowish, but by keeping grows red.

2. From the root of rosewort, rhodiola rosea; yellowish, having the smell and taste of that from the true lignum rhodium: 1lb yielded 3j.

BUTTER OF ROSES. *Adeps rosarum.* From the flowers of damask roses, white, solid, separating slowly from the rose water: having but little scent of its own, it is used to dilute the scent of musk, civet, and ambergrise: 1 cwt. of roses yielded from half an oz. to an oz.

ATTAR OF ROSES. Imported from the East and the Barbary coast, where it is obtained from the evergreen rose and the musk rose; the newly distilled rose water being exposed to the cool night air.

OIL OF ROSEMARY. *Oleum rosmarini, Oleum summitatum florentinum rorismarini officinalis.* From the flowering tops; sweet scented: 1 cwt. yielded 8 oz.; 1lb of dry leaves yielded from 5j to 3ij; 70lb of fresh leaves yielded 5 oz. It affords a good specimen of the sesquipedalian names of the Edinburgh college.

DISTILLED OIL OF RUE. *Oleum rutæ.* From the dried plant; carminative, antispasmodic: 10lb of leaves yielded 3ij to 3iiij; 4lb in flower yielded 3j; 60lb yielded 2 oz. and a half; 72lb, with the seeds, yielded 3 oz.

OIL OF SAVINE. *Oleum sabinæ.* From the dried plant; stimulant, powerfully emmenagogue; externally rubefacient.

OIL OF SASSAFRAS. *Oleum sassafras, Ol. rad. lauri sassafras.* From the root of sassafras: 24lb yielded 9 oz. 30lb yielded 7 oz. 3j; and 6lb yielded 2 oz.

OBS. All the above oils, unless otherwise expressed, are obtained by distillation, with a sufficient quantity of water to prevent the articles from adhering to the still and the oil and water acquiring a burnt taste; they are all stimulant, in doses of gtt. ij to x upon sugar.

OIL OF TURPENTINE, TURPS, COMMON OIL OF SPIKE. *Oleum terebinthinæ, Ol. spicæ vulgare.* Distilled from common turpentine, in Europe with the addition of about six times as much water; but in America, where the operation is carried on upon a very large scale, no water is added, and its accidental presence is even dreaded, lest it should produce a disruption of the stilling apparatus.

SPIRIT OF TURPENTINE, RECTIFIED OIL OF TURPENTINE.

Oleum terebinthinæ æthereum, Ol. volatile pini purissimum. From oil of turpentine, by a fresh distillation with a gentle heat, either with or without water, by which, however, it is very little improved; vermifuge, ʒj to ʒjss.

KRUMHOLZ OIL. *Ol. templinum.* By distillation from Hungarian balsam: distinguished from oil of turpentine, which is commonly sold for it, by its golden colour, agreeable odour, and acrid oiliness of taste.

BALSAM OF TURPENTINE, DUTCH DROPS. *Balsamum terebinthinæ.* Obtained by distilling oil of turpentine in a glass retort, till a red balsam is left.

2. By distilling rosin, and separating the oils as they come over; first a white oil, then yellow, lastly a thick red oil, which is the balsam; stimulant, diuretic.

TAR. *Cedria, Pix liquida.* From old trees of the Scotch fir, by distillation in a coarse manner: the heat produced by the combustion of one part of the pile being managed so as to carry on the distillation of the other part. The coarsest of these oils. Same qualities as the other terebinthaceous oils.

JERAN? *Oleum pini, Ol. tædæ.* Obtained by distilling tar: highly valued by painters, varnishers, &c. on account of its drying qualities; it soon thickens of itself, almost to a balsam: the acid spirit that comes over with it, is useful for many purposes where an acid is wanted.

OIL OF BRICKS. *Ol. lateritium.* From olive oil, mixed with brick-dust or sand, and distilled; very resolvent, useful in palsy and gout.

BUTTER OF WAX. *Oleum ceræ.* From wax by distillation; emollient.

OIL OF BOX. *Ol. buxi.* From box wood, by distillation, without addition; resolvent.

DIPPEL'S OIL, ANIMAL OIL, RECTIFIED OIL OF HARTSHORN. *Ol. Dippelii, Ol. animale, Ol. cornu cervi rectificatum.* From hartshorn, distilled without addition, rectifying the oil, either by a slow distillation, in a retort &c. no bigger than is necessary, and saving only the first portion that comes over, or with water, in a common still: very fine and thin, and must be kept in an opaque vessel, or in arawer or dark place, as it is quickly discoloured by light; antispasmodic, anodyne, diaphoretic, gtt. x—xxx in water; externally stimulant.

OIL OF WINE. *Ol. vini, Ol. æthereum.* Is formed by either mixing equal measures of spirit of wine and oil of vitriol, and distilling by a gentle heat, taking care that the black scum does not pass over into the receiver; separating the oily portion that passes over, adding soap ley to it, to correct the acidity, then distilling it by a gentle heat, ether passes over, and the *Ol. vini* P. L. 1788, remains floating on the watery liquor in the retort.

2. By continuing the distillation of the ingredients for ether, with a less degree of heat, after the ether is come over, until a black froth begins to rise, then removing the retort from the fire, adding sufficient water to the liquor in the retort, that the oil may float on the surface, separating this oil, and adding lime water, q. s. to neutralize the adherent acid, on which the *ol. æthereum* P. L. 1809, will separate itself: antispasmodic.

ETHER. *Æther sulphuricus, Æther rectificatus, Naphtha vini.* Obtained by mixing gradually equal weights of spirit of wine and oil of vitriol, and as soon as the mixture is completed, placing the retort in a sand bath, previously heated to 200 deg. so that the liquor may boil as soon as possible, continuing the distillation until a heavier liquor begins to appear under the ether in the receiver, adding to every 14 oz. meas. of the ether thus obtained, half an oz. of pure potash, dissolved in 2 oz. of distilled water, and distilling, by a very gentle heat, 12 oz. meas. of rectified ether. If half the former quantity of spirit of wine is added to the residue left in the retort in the first distillation, more ether may be obtained, which may be rectified as the first portion: stimulant, antispasmodic, gtt. xx—3jss, in water or wine; externally refrigerant, used in head-ach, and in burns, and dropped into the ear in ear-ach.

NITROUS ETHER. *Æther nitrosus.* Obtained by putting 3xxiv of nitre into a retort, placed in a pan of cold water, and pouring upon it, by degrees, a mixture of 3xij of oil of vitriol with 3xix by measure of spirit of wine, which had been made gradually and grown cold, and letting the vapour, the evolution of which must be regulated with great caution by the addition of warm or cold water to that in the pan, pass through a pint of spirit of wine: to the ethereal liquor thus obtained, add q. s. of dried salt of tartar, about 3j is generally sufficient, to neutralize the acid, upon which the ether will in a short time separate and swim on the surface:

if it be required very pure, it may be rectified to one half, by distillation in a water bath, at about 140 deg. Fahr.: scarcely ever used, probably stimulant, &c. as common ether.

CAMPHIRE. *Camphora.* Obtained from the roots and shoots of the *laurus camphora*, by distillation with water, and distinguished in trade by the place from which it is imported into East India and China camphor: this crude camphire is refined by sublimation with one sixteenth its weight of lime, in a very gentle heat. In Sumatra it is obtained by merely splitting a large tree not belonging to the genus *laurus*, being the *dryobalanus camphora* of Forster; the heart of this tree containing camphire mixed with essential oil in lumps the thickness of a man's arm, 12 or 14 inches apart: a middling tree contains 11lb; a large one, double that quantity: it is stimulant, narcotic, and diaphoretic, of great use in typhus, gr. v to ℥j, in pills or a bolus; small doses frequently repeated being most stimulant, and a full dose at once most sedative; too large a dose occasions vomiting and convulsions, to be counteracted by the exhibition of opium: it may also be given suspended in liquids, by means of mucilage, yolk of egg, or almonds. Camphire is put into drawers or boxes to keep insects from them, and is used in fireworks: combined with drastic purgatives, it moderates their acrimony, and it augments the efficacy of the Peruvian bark, whether employed to cure fever or gangrenes.

CAMPHIRE FROM ESSENTIAL OILS. Obtained from the oils of the labiate plants, by a careful distillation without addition, of one third of the oil; the residuum will be found to contain crystals of camphire, on separating which, and redistilling the remaining oil two or three times, the whole of the camphire may be obtained: oil of rosemary or of sweet marjoram yields about 1 oz. of camphire from 10 of the oil; of sage 1 oz. from 8; and of lavender 1 oz. from 4, or even less of oil: it seems to differ from that of the camphire of the laurel, as that from oil of thyme is in cubical crystals, does not form a liquid solution either with nitric or sulphuric acid, and is precipitated from nitric acid in a glutinous mass: that from oil of marjoram is not volatile, and although it takes fire it soon goes out. This resin, like the others from essential oils, may be obtained in a larger proportion if the oil is kept in slightly stopped bottles in a cool place.

ARTIFICIAL CAMPHIRE. Obtained from oil of turpentine, by passing the muriatic acid gas disengaged from

an equal weight of common salt by means of oil of vitriol through it, when about one half of the oil will be changed into camphire, which however differs from the common, in that it is not dissolved by aquafortis, and when dissolved by strong spirit of nitre, it is not separated by the addition of water.

BIRCH OIL. *Oleum betulae*. Obtained by distilling twenty parts of birch bark, and one of ledum palustre, crammed in layers into an earthen pot, with a handful of tripoli between each layer; the mouth of the pot is closed with a perforated oak plug, and being inverted, it is luted to the mouth of another pot sunk in the ground: the upper pot being then surrounded with fire, a brown empyreumatic oil distils per descensum into the lower jar: an eight gallon pot, properly filled, yields about 2lb or 2lb and a half of oil. In Siberia it is prepared without the ledum. This oil is liquid when fresh, but grows thick in time; used in Russia for currying leather, to which it gives a very peculiar smell, much disliked by insects.

11. ARDENT SPIRITS.

The various degree of strength of these is technically denominated by numbers, referring to an arbitrary strength, called, in the English laws, proof spirit, a gallon of which weighs 7lb 11 oz. 3 drachms av. When spirit is said to be 1 to 3 over proof, it is meant that 1 gall. of water added to 3 gall. of the spirit, will reduce it to proof; on the contrary, 1 in 3 under proof, signifies that in 3 gall. of that spirit there is contained 1 gall. of water, and the remaining 2 gall. are proof spirit. By the same authority a gallon of water weighs 8lb 7 oz. 5 drachms, av.; so that the specific gravity of proof spirit is to that of water as 910 to 1000.

The spirit distilled from the wash or vinous liquor, until a glass of it, flung upon the still head, does not take fire by a candle or lighted paper, is called low wines, and this being again distilled, is called spirit.

BRANDY, EAU DE VIE. *Aqua vitae, Spiritus vini Gallicus*. From wine; the best is obtained from the wines of the middle of France; those of Languedoc and Spain yield about one quarter of brandy, Burgundy less than an eighth, Bourdeaux about a fifth. New wine yields more than old. An inferior sort is obtained from wines which have turned

sour, and from the lees left in the casks on racking the wine from one vessel to another for the sake of fining it; and a still worse sort from the cake and refuse of the wine-press, fermented for this purpose with the addition of water: when first distilled, it is white like water, but by keeping in oak casks it acquires a deep colour; as it improves by keeping, extract of oak is frequently dissolved in it to give a false appearance of age.

MALT SPIRIT is made by mixing 60 quarters of barley grist ground low, and 20 quarters of coarse ground pale malt, with 250 barrels of water, at about 170 deg. Fahr. taking out 30 barrels of the wort, and adding to this 10 store of fresh porter yeast, and when the remaining wort is cooled down to 55 deg. adding 10 quarters more malt, previously mixed with 30 barrels of warm water, stirring the whole well together, and putting it to ferment along with the reserved yeasted wort: this wash will be found to weigh by the saccharometer 28—32lb per barrel, more than water. In the course of 12 or 14 days, the yeast head will fall quite flat, and the wash will have a vinous smell and taste, and not weigh more than 2—4lb per barrel, more than water. Some now add 20lb of common salt, and 30lb of flour, and in three or four days put it into the still, previously stirring it well together. It is estimated that every 6 gall. of this wash will produce 1 gall. of spirit at 1 to 10 over proof, or about 18 gall. of spirit from each quarter of grain.

In Holland they first mix 10 quarters of rye meal with a small quantity of cold water, and then add as much boiling water as is necessary to make a thin mash, and set it to ferment with a small quantity of yeast; about the third day they add 3 quarters of malt meal previously mixed with warm water, and as much yeast as at first, stirring the whole well together: this wash weighs only 18lb per barrel, more than water, and sometimes less: their stills are from 300 to 500 gallons each, and they draw in the first distillation three cans of phlegm after the runnings cease to burn on the still head, and five cans when distilling *low wines*.

RUM is obtained from the refuse of the raw sugar manufactories: the usual proportion being equal quantities of the skimmings of the sugar pans, of lees or returns as they are commonly called, and of water; and to 100 gallons of this wash are added 10 gallons of melasses; this affords from 10

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to 17 gallons of proof rum, and twice as much low wines; it is sometimes rectified to a strength approaching to spirit of wine, and is then called double distilled rum.

SUGAR SPIRIT is obtained from the washings, skimmings, and other waste of the sugar boilers; it is a very pure spirit, free from the peculiar flavour of rum, and is used to mix with brandy.

CANE SPIRIT is obtained from the juice of the sugar cane, and is the purest kind of rum.

MELASSES SPIRIT, RUM, is obtained from melasses, by mixing 2 or 3 gall. of water with one gall. of melasses, and to every 200 gall. of this mixture adding a gall. of yeast; once or twice a day the head as it rises is stirred in, and in three or four days, 2 gall. more of water is added to each gall. of melasses originally used, and the same quantity of yeast as at first: four, five, or six days after this, there is added a third portion of yeast, as before, and about 1 oz. of jalap root powdered (or in winter $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz.), on which the fermentation proceeds with great violence, and in three or four days, the wash is fit for the still: 100 gallons of this wash is computed to yield 22 gall. of spirit 1 to 10 over proof.

RAISIN SPIRIT is obtained from raisins fermented with a proper quantity of water, and distilled with a quick fire, in order to bring over as much as possible of the flavour, this spirit being used to mix with malt spirit: 10 gall. is sufficient to give a vinous flavour to 1600 of common malt spirit.

CYDER SPIRIT is obtained from cyder.

BATAVIA ARRACK is obtained from the juice of the palm tree.

CHINA ARRACK is obtained from rough rice, or from millet.

POTATOE SPIRIT, which turns blue when mixed with water.

SKIRRET SPIRIT.

CARROT SPIRIT. Are obtained in the north of Europe from those roots.

WHISKEY, from oats, carelessly distilled and suffered to burn to; the empyreumatic flavour being by habit rendered agreeable.

PEACH BRANDY. From that fruit; much drank in some parts of the United States.

BIRD CHERRY SPIRIT. Twelve gallons of the berries will yield 9 pints of spirit.

JUNIPER BERRY SPIRIT. A tun measure of berries will yield 6 or 8 gallons of spirit.

SPIRIT FROM FAINTS. In rectifying spirits, and in distilling compound spirits, after the first strong portion has been drawn off, the weaker, and in some cases discoloured, spirit that arises is saved, as long as it will take fire when thrown on the still head by a candle or lighted paper, under the name of faints, and when a sufficient quantity has been collected it is rectified: the spirit thus obtained is principally used to make aniseed cordial, as the strong flavour of the aniseed will overpower any other flavour the spirit may have acquired.

KOUMISS is obtained from mare's milk by the Tartars, the separation of the curd and cream being prevented by frequent agitation. A similar spirit, but much weaker, has been obtained from cow's milk, by the same manœuvre being practised.

KIRSCHENWASSER. From common cherries.

MARASQUINA. From morello cherries.

SPIRIT OF WINE. *Spiritus vinosus rectificatus*, *Sp. rectificatus*, *Alcohol*, Ph. Ed. All spirit 1 to 20 over proof thus deemed in the English laws: the London college and that of Edinburgh order it for medical use to have the specific gravity of .835, but the Dublin only .840.

VARNISH MAKERS SPIRIT. *Alcohol*. Is obtained either by careful rectification to the highest possible strength, or by distilling spirit of wine from dried pearl ash, or dry muscate of lime. The London and Dublin colleges order it for medical use to have the specific gravity of .815, but for chemical purposes it has been prepared as high as .800 and even .798.

PROOF SPIRIT. *Spiritus vinosus tenuior*, *Sp. tenuior*, *Alcohol dilutum*. Differs from the raw spirits above described, although of the same strength, by being always formed of spirit of wine, diluted with water. The London college mentions no proportions, but requires the spec. grav. .930: the Dublin advises the mixture of four measures spirit with three of water, and the Edinburgh orders equal measures of their alcohol and water, the spec. grav. of which mixture they quote as .935. The chemists in London are in the habit of making their proof spirit, by taking half

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spirit of wine and half water, whenever it is required, as they seldom or never keep it in that state.

TINCTURE OF SALT OF TARTAR. *Tinctura salis tartari.* Melt 6 oz. of salt of tartar in a crucible; powder it while hot, and immediately pour upon the powder a quart of spirit of wine, and digest it for several days.

TINCTURE OF ANTIMONY. *Tinctura antimonii.* Take crude antimony 1 oz., salt of tartar and saltpetre, of each 2 oz. and a half: mix and throw them into a red hot crucible; when melted, pour them out into an iron mortar, powder the mass while hot, and before it grows cold, put it into a bottle with q. s. of spirit of wine: this and the preceding are to be considered as alcohol made without distillation, but they receive an alkaline taint, which renders them impure.

All these spirits are stimulant, but more employed as luxuries than medicines; externally used in burns, and when diluted in ophthalmia; employed also in chemistry as a solvent of resinous matters. The rectified spirit is sold under the name of *copying liquid*, as it renders paper transparent, and soon evaporating, the paper becomes opaque again.

12. CARBONACEOUS SUBSTANCES.

CHARCOAL. *Carbo ligni.* Varies in its qualities according to the wood from which it is prepared: that of the soft woods, as the willow, alder, &c. well burned, is best for crayons, for making gunpowder, and for clarifying liquids; that of the harder woods is used for fuel, or for a support for substances exposed to the flame of a blowpipe: the charcoal of the chestnut is employed by the smiths in the south of Europe, on account of its slow consumption when not urged by the blast of the bellows, and of the fire deadening immediately upon the blast being stopped. The charcoal of the holly, if the bark be left on, is believed to render iron brittle when worked by a fire made of it. Charcoal powder is used as a tooth-powder, and in poultices to correct fetid ulcers: that of the areca nut is the most fashionable dentifrice, but is no otherwise preferable to any other soft charcoal.

FRANKFORT BLACK. Charcoal made of the lees of wine and vine twigs; used to make printer's ink.

NOIR D'ESPAGNE. Charcoal made of cork burnt in close vessels; used as a colour in painting.

BURNT SPONGE. *Spongia usta.* The sponge being cut in pieces, is well beat to separate the sand it contains, and which makes up the far greater part of its weight, and is then burnt in a close vessel, until it is black and friable; used in bronchocele and scrophulous complaints; ʒj—ʒiij, in an electuary, or in lozenges held under the tongue.

VEGETABLE ÆTHIOPS. *Pulvis quercûs marintæ.* From *ucus vesiculosus*, or bladder wrack, burned in a close vessel, till it is black and friable: in bronchocele, &c. as the preceding.

IVORY BLACK. *Ebur ustum.* From ivory shavings burned; used as a dentifrice and a paint; rare, bone black being sold for it.

BONE BLACK. *Ebur ustum vulgare.* The residuum left in the iron still, after the distillation of bone; is usually sold under the name of ivory black, and for the same purposes, but especially for making blacking for shoes, &c.

LAMP BLACK. *Fuligo lampadum.* Originally made by suspending a copper bason over a lamp having a long smoking stick; but now by burning the chips of resinous deals, made from old fir trees, in tents, to the inside of which it adheres. The lighter it is the more it is esteemed; used as a paint.

WOOD SOOT. *Fuligo ligni.* Collected from chimnies, under which wood is burnt for fuel: bitter, antispasmodic.

ROASTED COFFEE. The seeds of the coffee shrub roasted by a gentle fire; used to make an infusion, which being strained, and sugar added to it, is a grateful drink.

ENGLISH COFFEE. Wheat, barley, holly berries, acorns, maccory root, seeds of gooseberries and currants left in making wine, and washed, and even sliced turnips have been used as substitutes for foreign coffee, and roasted with the addition of a little butter or oil; but they want the agreeable aroma of the foreign: the best substitute is said to be the seeds of the yellow water flag, *gladiolus luteus*, or *iris pseudacorus*, which is frequently found by the sides of pieces of water.

CACAO. The roasted husks of the cacao bean, or chocolate nut; used to make a poor kind of coffee drink.

BISTRE. From wood soot, by pulverisation, decoction with water, straining the decoction and evaporation, as in making extracts; an excellent brown water colour, superior to Indian ink for drawings, when they are not intended to be tinted with other colours.

13. FARINA.

WHEATEN FLOUR. *Ador, Farina, Farina tritici.* The most nourishing of the flours, as containing a substance of an animal nature, called the gluten of flour, and which also causes it to make the best bread, when properly fermented; the mixture of the flour and water being raised either by a portion of old dough, leaven, or the froth of fermenting wort, yeast or barm.

It is generally supposed that an imperfect kind of fermentation analogous to that in the preparation of wine or beer, takes place in making bread; but others deny this, because the dough does not yield any ardent spirit on distillation, although the same dough diluted with water and let to ferment for sixteen hours, yielded a portion of spirit; the dough also falls so rapidly, that it cannot be supposed the fermentation is finished; the bakers in summer time, when the yeast has turned acid, are in the habit of adding a little subcarbonate of potash or of ammonia, which raises the dough in a few minutes: mineral waters, containing much carbonic acid, raise the dough without the addition of yeast; and other substances which contain much enveloped air also render the dough spongy, as eggs beaten to a froth or snow water.

RYE FLOUR. *Farina secalis.* Used to make either a sweet bread, raising the dough by yeast, or an acid bread by using leaven for that purpose; this last is cooling, not so nourishing as the former, but more suited to an animal diet.

BARLEY FLOUR. *Farina hordei.* When made into bread with yeast, it requires the dough to be baked very soon after it is made, as it grows sour almost immediately: a paste of barley meal and water is also used to take the hair off skins.

OAT MEAL. *Farina avenacea.* Used to make gruel, and also thin unleavened cakes; is very resolvent when employed as a poultice.

WHEAT STARCH. *Amylum tritici.* From wheat flour, by washing it in sacks in a current of water, which carries off the starch and saccharine substance, and leaves the gluten in the sacks: the water being received in troughs is left to ferment, which, decomposing the saccharine substance, renders the starch that is deposited, on standing, very pure and white: this starch is friable, easily pulverised, crimp between

the fingers, without smell or taste. Wheat in France yielded almost 3-4ths its weight of starch, but in Sweden not quite half its weight. Does this depend upon climate? Demulgent, perhaps astringent; used for glysters in diarrhoea, dysentery, &c.

COMMON STARCH is starch mixed with powder blue, to give a blueish tinge to the linen, which is stiffened with its solution in boiling water; this colour being given to it in opposition to the yellow starch, tinged with saffron or turmeric, formerly employed, but which went out of fashion on the execution of the famous midwife, Mrs. Cellier, who was hanged in a ruff of that colour: used as a cement, but unfit for internal use.

SEMOLINA. Is probably made of wheat starch, granulated while moist, and dried so as to deprive it in part of its solubility in hot water.

KISEL *of the Russians*. A moist kind of home-made starch; by mixing 1 or 2lb of wheat flour, a handful of wheat bran, and a little yeast with some water, letting it stand in a warm place for a fortnight, when the supernatant acid liquor is poured off, and the starch washed with cold water: they boil this starch, while still moist, with a little cow's milk, pour it into moulds to become solid, and eat it with cream, or wine and sugar.

RYE STARCH. Is floury, greyish white, scarcely crimp, and retains the smell and taste of the grain, which yields about half its weight of starch.

BARLEY STARCH. Powdery, greyish white, scarcely crimp, and retains the smell and taste of the grain, which yields rather more than half its weight of starch.

OAT STARCH. Floury, greyish, not crimp, with a weak smell and taste of water-gruel: the grain yields half its weight of starch.

INDIAN ARROW ROOT. *Fecula marantæ*. From the root of *maranta arundinacea*, by pounding or grating it in water, and letting the fecule settle: when rubbed up smooth with little cold water, and boiling water poured upon this paste, it dissolves easily by stirring into a transparent jelly, without requiring to be boiled: nutritive.

POTATOE STARCH, COMMON ARROW ROOT. May be made from frozen potatoes in as large a quantity, and as good, as from those which have not been spoiled by the frost; very white, crimp to the fingers, and colours them; friable, heavy,

sinking in water; when held towards the light it has shining particles in it; dissolves in boiling water as easily as true arrow root: 100lb of potatoes yield 10lb of starch.

DWARF KIDNEY BEAN STARCH. Is very white and crimp: 1 oz. of beans yielded upon trial gr. 48.

PEA STARCH. White, crimp, and good; the peas yield 1-4th their weight.

EARTH PEA STARCH. From the bulbs of lathyrus tuberosus: 1lb of the bulbs yielded 3 oz.

BEAN STARCH. White, crimp: 1 oz. yielded gr. 75.

LENTIL STARCH. Also white and crimp: 1 oz. yielded gr. 98.

CHICH PEA STARCH. From the seeds of cicer arietinum: white and good: 1 oz. yielded gr. 102.

MEADOW SAFFRON STARCH. May be prepared from the roots of meadow saffron, where those plants are plentiful; when boiled with water it is brown like sago, and cements well.

FECULE OF BRIONY. *Fecula bryoniæ albæ*.

SKIRRET STARCH.

PEONY STARCH.

FILIPENDULA STARCH. From the roots.

All the above species of starch are prepared in a manner similar to that of wheat or potatoes, and others may be made from different roots or seeds; they are all nutritive.

SAGO. Prepared from the trunk of the sago tree, by splitting it, bruising the logs in water to separate the fecule, pouring off the water and letting it stand to settle: when the sediment is half dried in the air, it is granulated by being passed through a coarse sieve, and the drying finished first in the sun, and then by fire: a single tree yields from 3 to 4 cwt. of sago. Flat cakes are also made of the half-dried fecule by baking it in moulds.

CASSAVA. Prepared from the root of the jatropha manihot, by expression of the juice, which is extremely acrid, and baking the cake that is left.

TAPIOCA. Prepared from the same root, in the manner of potatoe starch, breaking the moist fecule into roundish lumps, and drying them in that form: this and cassava only swell and soften in water, and thus make good puddings.

LINSEED MEAL. *Farina lini vera*. Emollient used in poultices, but the ground cake is usually sold for it.

LINSEED CAKE. Left after the oil has been expressed

from the linseed; used for fattening cattle, for short-breathed horses, and for manure.

GROUND LINSEED CAKE, LINSEED POWDER. *Farina lini vulgaris*. Used for poultices, but requires in general some oil or fat to be added to keep it from drying up too hard.

ALMOND CAKE. *Amygdalæ placenta*. Left after the expression of the oil.

GROUND ALMOND CAKE, ALMOND POWDER. *Farina amygdalarum*. Used instead of soap for washing the hands.

ELATERIUM *album*. The half ripe fruit of spurting cucumber cut in pieces, so that the juice may drain out, which is left to settle, the liquid part poured off, and the sediment dried in the sun.

ELATERIUM *nigrum*, *Extractum elaterii*, *Succus spissatus momordicæ elaterii*. From the nearly ripe spurting cucumber, by expressing its juice, and proceeding as before, drying the fecule with a gentle heat: hydragogue, gr. fs—ij.

WOAD. *Glastum*. From the leaves of the plant so called, by grinding them to a paste, of which balls are made, placed in heaps, and occasionally sprinkled with water, to promote the fermentation; when this is finished, the woad is allowed to fall into a coarse powder; used as a blue dye-stuff.

INDIGO. *Indicum*. From the leaves and young shoots of several species of indigofera and nerium, by soaking them either in cold water, or still better in water kept warm, and at about 160 deg. Fahr. till the liquor becomes deep green, it is then drawn off, and beat or churned till blue flakes appear, when lime-water is added, the yellow liquor drawn off, and the blue sediment dried, and formed into small lumps: of this fecule many varieties are found in trade, owing to variations in the process; the Guatimala indigo is generally esteemed the best, and has, like some other kinds, a coppery tinge; used as a blue dye.

CARMINE. *Carminum*, *Purpura vegetabilis*. Boil ʒj of cochineal, finely powdered, in 12 or 14lb of rain or distilled water, in a tinned copper vessel for three minutes, then add lum gr. xxv, and continue the boiling for two minutes longer, and let it cool: draw off the clear liquor as soon as it is only blood warm, very carefully, into shallow vessels, and put them by, laying a sheet of paper over them to keep out the dust, for a couple of days, by which time the car-

mine will have settled. In case the carmine does not separate properly, a few drops of a solution of tin, i. e. dyers' spirit, or of a solution of green vitriol, will throw it down immediately: the water being then drawn off, the carmine is dried in a warm stove. The first coarse sediment serves to make Florence lake; the water drawn off is *liquid rouge*.

2. Boil ℥j of cochineal powdered, and ʒvj of alum in 40℔ of water, strain the decoction, add ʒss of dyers' spirit, and after the carmine has settled, decant the liquid and dry the carmine: this process yields about ʒjss; used as a paint for the ladies, and also by miniature painters.

14. SULPHURS.

NATIVE SULPHUR, ROCK SULPHUR. *Sulphur nativum*. Found near volcanoes, fine yellow colour, burning away entirely, leaving no fæces; much used by silversmiths.

SULPHUR VIVUM *verum*. Found near Mount Vesuvius, grey, burns with a blue flame when heated, but the flame soon goes out, earthy; principally used for the manufacture of brimstone and alum.

ROUGH BRIMSTONE. *Sulphur factitium*. Obtained by sublimation from pyrites, or by eliquation from the earthy minerals containing sulphur.

ROLL BRIMSTONE. *Sulphur in rotulis*. Is brimstone, purified by redistillation, and poured into moulds.

HORSE BRIMSTONE. *Sulphur caballinum*, *S. vivum commune*. The fæces left in the purification or sublimation of sulphur; very impure; used in external application to the inferior cattle.

FLOWERS OF SULPHUR. *Flores sulphuris*, *Sulphur sublimatum*. From brimstone, by sublimation, into large chambers built for the purpose; pulverulent: when kept in loosely stopped jars or drawers, the surface becomes acid.

WASHED FLOWERS OF SULPHUR. *Sulphur sublimatum lotum*. The common flowers washed with water to get rid of the acid; ordered by the colleges when the flowers are intended for internal use, but scarcely ever performed, and seems an useless subtlety.

Sulphur is laxative, propelling the fæces with very little stimulus to the system; useful in piles, ʒss to ʒj, nocte manequē; diaphoretic, communicating its peculiar smell to the sweat; used internally, and externally in ointments, as a

specific in the itch and other cutaneous affections; its suffocating fume while burning is used to whiten linen, straw, carpets, &c. and to kill bees and other insects.

MILK OF SULPHUR. *Lac sulphuris, Sulphur præcipitum*. From sulphur 1lb, fresh burned lime 2lb, boiled water, filtered, and the milk thrown down by adding spirit of salt q. s. and washing the sediment till it is insipid. L. 1815.

2. From liver of sulphur 3vj, dissolved in water lbjss, adding spirit of vitriol q. s. and washing the precipitate till it is insipid.

3. Sulphur 1 part, quicklime or kali ppm. 3 parts, water .i. : boil, filter while hot, add spirit of vitriol q. s. and wash precipitate.

Used internally in preference to the flowers, probably retains water.

LIVER OF SULPHUR. *Hepar sulphuris*. Brimstone in powder 1lb, kali ppm. 3lb: mix by fusion in a covered vessel the most usual practice.

2. Fl. sulph. and pure caustic potash or soda, ana p. æq.

3. Fl. sulph. 3iv: melt and add kali ppm. 3fs. P. L. 1800.

4. *Kali sulphuratum, Potassæ sulphuretum* P. L. 1809. Flowers of sulphur 3j, Kali ppm. 3v: unite by fusion.

5. *Potassæ sulphuretum* P. L. 1815. Fl. sulph. 3j, kali ppm. 3ij. Melt.

6. *Sulphuretum kali* P. D. *Sulphuretum potassæ* P. E. Fl. sulph. kali pp. ana p. æq.: mix and melt: expectorant, emollient; used in catarrh and cutaneous affections; dose, ʒi to xv; proposed as an antidote to arsenic, but of doubtful utility.

METALLIC ARSENIC, REGULUS OF ARSENIC, ARSENIC. *Regulus arsenici*. From white arsenic mixed with oil or coal powder and sublimed; used in making metallic arsenic.

PIGMENT, KING'S YELLOW. *Auripigmentum*. Native mineral, yellowish green, with brilliant gold-coloured spots, used by painters. Caustic: composed of about 43 of sulphur and 57 of metallic arsenic.

REALGAR, RED ARSENIC. *Risigallum, Sandaracha, Auripigmentum rubrum*. Native in mines; fine

red colour like vermilion; used also by painters: composed of about 25 parts of sulphur and 75 of metallic arsenic: made into cups, in which the juices of acid fruits being left become cathartic.

YELLOW ARSENIC. *Arsenicum flavum*, *A. citrinum*. Made of white arsenic 100lb, brimstone 30lb, by sublimation; yellow, heavy, taste very sharp and burning.

RED ARSENIC. *Arsenicum rubrum factitium*. From arsenical and sulphureous pyrites exposed to sublimation together.

MAGNES *arsenicalis* of Angelus Sala. Sulphur, white arsenic, and crude antimony, ana p. æq. mix by fusion: corrosive.

PHOSPHORUS OF URINE, KUNCKEL'S PHOSPHORUS. *Phosphorus urinæ*, *P. Kunckelii*. From urine putrified and distilled in an iron pot, with a glass or stone-ware head; the residuum taken out, ground, put into small earthen retorts, and distilled, with a very violent heat, into water.

2. From phosphoric acid mixed with charcoal powder, and distilled into water.

3. By pouring a solution of sugar of lead into urine, which precipitates a white powder, to be mixed with charcoal powder, and distilled with a violent heat into water. Inflamable at a very low heat, and therefore it must be kept under water, purified by being kept in fusion in a glass tube under water until the impurities have settled; principally used as an easier and speedier method of procuring fire than the common; also used to analyse atmospheric air and to form phosphoric ether.

15. IRON.

YELLOW OKER, SPRUCE OKER. *Ochra flava*. Found native; earthy, deep yellow, friable, taste astringent; used as a paint.

OXFORD OKER, FRENCH OKER. A finer colour than the preceding, preferred by the painters, and also used in making gilder's wax.

RUDDLE, RED CHALK. *Rubrica fabrilis*. Found native; stains the hands, deep red; plentiful in Rutlandshire, to which it communicated its name.

RED LUMBER STONE. *Terra sigillata rubra*. The same, but ground, made into small cakes and sealed.

COMMON BOLE. *Bolus communis*. The same, but ground and made into large round cakes; astringent, used for cattle, and in tooth powders.

THE LOADSTONE. *Magnes*. Found in iron mines; astringent; used externally to draw weapons out of wounds, so as an amulet against the gout, and by some to draw over or stroke certain parts in painful diseases, as a magical remedy.

THE BLOOD STONE. *Lapis hæmatitis, Hæmatitis*. Found in mines; dark red, extremely hard, fibrous; made into powders, and when prepared by grinding and washing over, drying, astringent, agglutinating; used also as a polishing powder.

EMERY. *Smyris, Smerillus*. Found in rocks; extremely hard; ground in mills, and sorted by being stirred with water, the water left to settle for a determinate number of minutes, then drawn off into another vessel, and left wholly to deposit the powder with which it is loaded; used for polishing, either in the state of powder, or glued upon paper for scouring.

CHALCITIS. Found occasionally, being native green vitriol calcined by natural causes, but rare, and no ways preferable to colcothar.

IRON. *Ferrum*. Several forms of this substance are enumerated in the pharmacopœias, as *Iron filings, Ferriamenta, Ferri limatura, Ferri scobs; Iron wire, Ferri filum*. The filings are tonic and astringent, used in chlorosis, &c.—x, bis terve in die: the wire is only used in preparations.

STEEL. *Chalybs, Mars*. Found native, and also made from iron, by stratifying or melting it with charcoal, of which it takes up a minute portion, which gives the hardness to the compound; the filings are sometimes used as a stimulant and tonic; also in fireworks.

BLACK LEAD. *Plumbum nigrum, Cerussa nigra, Plumbago*. Found native; derives its name from its colour, as it is really composed of iron and charcoal, the last being in much greater proportion than in steel; used for pencils, and the coarser sort to give a metallic lustre to other bodies, or to diminish the friction, in cases where grease or oil would be improper.

SCALE OF IRON, BLACK OXIDE OF IRON. *Squama ferri, Scum ferri nigrum*. The scales of iron beaten off by

the blacksmith in his work, separated from the dirt by means of a magnet, reduced to powder in a mortar, and washed over; dissolve in acids without disengaging hydrogen gas, and therefore do not occasion flatulence, hence preferable to the filings.

2. *Æthiops Martialis*. By keeping iron filings under water, shaking them occasionally (to hasten the process, a small quantity of any acid may be added), washing the black powder thus obtained, and drying it as quick as possible to prevent rust.

3. By heating, in a covered crucible, iron filings with half their weight of red oxide of iron.

4. By heating the red oxide of iron with oil; but this is either black lead, or contains a portion of it, and is therefore improper.

RUST OF IRON. *Crocus Martis aperitivus*, *Ferri rubigo*, *Chalybs præparatus cum aceto*, *Chalybis rubigo*, *Carbonas ferri præparatus*. Iron filings, or iron wire, is exposed to the air, and frequently moistened with water, to which a small quantity of vinegar may be added to hasten the process; the rust is then ground to powder and washed over: seems to be rather a red oxide, although referred to the carbonate by the Edinburgh college.

2. *Carbonas ferri*, *C. ferri præcipitatus*. A solution of 4 oz. of green vitriol in water, is precipitated by another solution of 5 oz. of natron præparatum in water, the precipitate is washed with warm water, and dried without exposure to the air, that it may retain its green colour.

3. By precipitating the solution of green vitriol with kali præparatum, instead of natron, performing the process in hot water, and drying it by steam. Powell.

4. *Subcarbonas ferri*. By precipitating a solution of 8 oz. of green vitriol in water, by a solution of 6 oz. of natron præparatum. P. L. 1815.

CROCUS MARTIS. *C. Martis astringens*, *Oxidum ferri rubrum*. By calcining iron or steel filings till they become of a red colour.

2. *Crocus Martis aperitivus* P. L. 1720. *C. M. sulphuratus*. By melting together equal parts of iron filings and sulphur, and calcining the mass till all the sulphur is driven off.

3. BROWN RED. *Colcothar vitrioli*, *Oxidum ferri rubrum*. By re-calcining green vitriol (previously calcined to

whiteness) by an intense heat until it becomes very red, and washing the residuum. P. E. omits this washing.

4. By washing the residuum left in the distillation of aqua fortis till all the saline matter is abstracted.

5. *Crocus Martis Zwelferi*. Iron filings and nitre ana. æq. injected into a red hot crucible, kept in the fire for an hour, and then well washed.

6. By pouring upon iron filings twice their weight of aqua fortis, and washing the crocus with warm water.

7. *Crocus Martis antimonialis Stahl*. Scorix of the partial regulus of antimony well washed, p. j, nitre p. 2 3; calcined together for some time, and then washed.

8. By precipitating a solution of green vitriol in water, or a solution of natron præparatum or kali præparatum, and exposing the precipitate to the air while it is dried.

Is tonic, stimulant, gr. v to x; used in the composition of astringent, drying, and strengthening plaisters and ointments: employed for polishing metals.

CHALYBS cum sulphure præparatus. With a red hot bar of steel melt a roll of brimstone, so that it may fall into a vessel of water; separate the brimstone which falls at the same time into the water, and reduce the chalybs into a fine powder.

2. By melting iron filings and brimstone, p. æq. in a covered crucible.

3. *Sulphuretum ferri*. Iron filings 6 oz. flowers of sulphur 2 oz.: mix together and melt in a covered crucible, used in preparing hepatized ammonia.

PRUSSIAN BLUE. Cæruleum Berolinense. Red argol 1 lb saltpetre, of each ℥ij, throw the powder by degrees into a red hot crucible: dry bullock's blood over the fire, and take ℥iij of this dry blood with the prepared salt, and calcine it in a crucible till it no longer emits a flame; then dissolve common alum ℥vj, in water ℥xxvj, and strain the solution; dissolve also dried green vitriol 3ijss, in water ℥ij, and strain while hot; mix the two solutions together while still hot: dissolve the alkaline salt calcined with blood in water ℥xxvij, and filter through paper supported upon linen; mix this with the other solution, and strain through linen: put the sediment left upon the linen, while moist, into an earthen vessel, and add spirit of salt ℥ijss, stir the mass, and when the effervescence is over, dilute with plenty of water, and strain again: lastly, dry the sediment.

2. Mix 1lb of kali præparatum with 2lb of dried blood, or any dry animal substance, put it into a high crucible, or long pot, and keep it in a red heat till it no longer flames or smokes; then take out a small portion, dissolve it in water, and observe its colour and effects upon a solution of silver in aqua fortis; for, when sufficiently calcined, it will neither look yellowish, nor precipitate silver of a brownish or blackish colour: it is then to be taken out of the fire, and when cool dissolved in a pint and a half of water.

Take green vitriol p. j, common alum p. 1 to 3, mix and dissolve them in a good quantity of water, by boiling, and filter while hot; precipitate this solution by adding q. s. of the solution of prepared alkali, and filter. The precipitate will be the darker the less alum is added, but at the same time it will be greener from the greater admixture of the oxide of iron which is precipitated, and which must be got rid of by adding, while moist, spirit of salt, diluting the mixture with water, and straining.

3. Precipitate a solution of green vitriol with the solution of prepared alkali, and purify the precipitate with spirit of salt; precipitate a solution of common alum with a solution of kali præparatum: mix the two sediments together while diffused in warm water, strain and dry.

16. MERCURY.

QUICKSILVER, QUICK, MERCURY. *Argentum vivum, Mercurius, Hydrargyrus, Hydrargyrum.* Found native, but mostly extracted from the native sulphurets.

PURIFIED QUICKSILVER. *Argentum vivum purificatum, Hydrargyrus purificatus, Hydrargyrum purificatum.* Rub the quicksilver with 1-6th or 1-4th of iron filings, and distil it.

2. Distil 2-3rds. P. D. Very wasteful.

3. Distil it without addition, and then wash it with vinegar or brine.

4. By straining through chamois leather: this is the most usual method; but if lead is mixed with bismuth by melting them together in a gentle heat, and then put into quicksilver, they will pass along with it through leather: on standing, however, the bismuth is thrown up in the form of a dark coloured powder, the lead remaining combined.

5. By distilling it from cinnabar and iron filings ana p. q. when great purity is required.

Given in obstinate costiveness to the extent of lbj or ijs, in hopes of forcing a passage by its weight: used by water gilders to dissolve their gold, by looking-glass makers to soften their tinfoil, by barometer and thermometer makers for their instruments, and in some other arts.

Æthiops per se. By shaking quicksilver in a large bottle, or by triturating it with water; pulverulent, black.

CINNABAR, VERMILION. Cinnabaris, Sulphuretum hydragyri rubrum P. E. Found native, liable to be confounded with realgar or red arsenic, and also manufactured by the chemists, by grinding 170lb of quicksilver and 50lb of limestone together, throwing the mixture by ladle-fulls into heated earthen sublimers, where it takes fire, the superfluous sulphur is consumed, the mouths of the vessels are then covered with tiles, which stops the conflagration, when the sublimation commences, and is continued until the whole is risen p. The process of the Dutch manufacturers.

2. By making a paste of æthiops mineral, and spirit of tre, at 36 deg. Baumé; drying this paste the next day, pulverising it and subliming as usual. Martin.

3. By triturating 300 parts of quicksilver and 68 of powers of sulphur, with aqua kali q. s. to moisten them, until they are converted into æthiops mineral, then add 160 parts of kali præparatum and as much water: continue the trituration over a fire, adding water occasionally, so that the powder may be constantly covered with about an inch deep water: in about two hours it turns brown and soon afterwards red: no more water is then to be added, but the trituration is continued until the colour has acquired its greatest beauty, when it must be withdrawn from the fire, otherwise will pass to a dirty brown. Kirchoff.

4. *Cinnabaris factitia.* Quicksilver 25 oz. sulphur 7 oz. triturate and sublime.

5. *Hydrargyrus sulphuratus ruber, Sulphuretum hydragyri rubrum* P. D. P. L. 1809. Quicksilver 40 oz. sulphur 8 oz. as before.

6. Extemporaneously, by shaking quicksilver in a solution of liver of sulphur in water; and still better in Boyle's ming liquor or sulphuret of ammonia.

7. *Cinnabaris antimonii.* Is obtained as a secondary

product in the making of butter of antimony, by raising the fire after the butter has come over: brown.

8. *Cinn. ant.* Quicksilver 15lb, rough brimstone 5lb, crude antimony 1lb and a half; mix and sublime.

Diaphoretic; used in cutaneous diseases and gout; also as a vermifuge, gr. x to ʒfs; externally ʒfs thrown upon a red hot iron is used as a fumigation to check the progress of venereal ulcers in the throat, nose, or mouth.

OXYDUM hydrargyri cinereum P. L. Boil calomel ʒj in a gallon of lime water; wash the grey sediment with water, and dry it.

PULVIS hydrargyri cinereus. Quicksilver ʒij, dilute nitrous acid ʒij, distilled water ʒviij, aqua carbonatis ammoniæ q. s. about ʒjfs.

2. *Oxidum hydrargyri cinereum* P. E. Quicksilver ʒiv, dilute nitrous acid ʒv, distilled water ʒxv, aqua carbonatis ammoniæ q. s.

Dissolve the metal in the acid, dilute the solution with the water, and precipitate with the alkali, wash and dry the precipitate.

Totally different from the London oxide of the same name; all three are used in syphilis, and are not apt to disorder the stomach and bowels; dose gr. j—iij, bis in die.

CALCINED MERCURY, PRECIPITATE PER SE. *Mercurius præcipitatus per se, Mercurius calcinatus, Hydrargyrus calcinatus, Hydrargyri oxydum rubrum, Oxidum hydrargyri.* By exposing a thin stratum of quicksilver to the action of heat sufficient to keep it boiling, in a vessel contrived to admit the air without letting the vapour of the quicksilver escape. In red scales, darker than red precipitate, may be used for the same purposes.

RED PRECIPITATE. *Mercurius corrosivus ruber, Hydrargyrus nitratus ruber.* By dissolving quicksilver in an equal weight of spirit of nitre, previously adding to each pound of acid ʒj of spirit of salt, P. L. 1788, or distilling it from common salt, ʒj to a lb, P. L. 1745, then driving off the acids by heat in a flat bottom glass on a sand bath, till red crystals are produced: this compound acid is stated by Dr. Pemberton, Introd. P. L. 1745, to secure the crystalline appearance of the product.

2. *Mercurius præcipitatus corrosivus, Hydrargyri nitrico-oxidum, Oxidum hydrargyri nitricum, Oxidum hydrargyri rubrum per acidum nitricum.* By dissolving quick-

silver in spirit of nitre with heat, and evaporating till a dry mass is left, which is then calcined in a broad shallow vessel until it no longer emits red vapours.

3. *Arcanum corallinum, Mercurius corallinus.* By digesting the preceding in three times its weight of spirit of wine for two or three days, then setting fire to the spirit, and stirring the precipitate as the spirit burns.

4. *Pulvis principis.* By triturating the preceding with the oil of tartar, and then washing out the salt again with water: both this and the preceding manipulation are employed with a view of rendering the preparation milder for internal use.

Antisyphilitic, gr. fs—ij nocte maneque, but principally used externally as an escharotic, and stimulant to foul ulcers, for which purpose it must be finely pulverised.

TURBITH MINERAL. *Turpethum minerale, Mercurius meticus flavus, Hydrargyrus vitriolatus, Oxidum hydrargyri sulphuricum, Subsulphas hydrargyri flavus.* The quicksilver is to be corroded by boiling it in about an equal weight of oil of vitriol to dryness; the white mass is then lung into a large quantity of boiling water, it immediately changes to a yellow powder, which is to be well washed and dried; emetic in doses of gr. ij—viij; useful in inveterate gonorrhœa, and particularly in swelled testicles from a venereal cause, has also been recommended as a preservative against hydrophobia; alterative, gr. j—ij in leprosy and obstinate glandular obstructions; as an errhine, diffused among other powders.

SWEET PRECIPITATE. *Mercurius dulcis præcipitatus, Hydrargyrus muriatus mitis, Submurias hydrargyri præcipitatum, Submurias hydrargyri præcipitatus.* Dissolve quicksilver in spirit of nitre, by boiling, observing to have more quicksilver than the acid will take up, pour the solution into a boiling brine, composed of common salt equal to half the weight of the quicksilver dissolved in water in the proportion of about half an oz. of salt to a pint; the precipitate thus produced is to be well washed and dried.

SWEET SUBLIMATE, CALOMEL. *Mercurius dulcis sublimatus, Calomelas, Hydrargyri submurias, Submurias hydrargyri sublimatum.* By grinding 40lb of corrosive sublimate with 30lb of quicksilver, subliming the grey powder, repeating this sublimation two or three times, powdering and washing the sublimate with boiling water.

Both these are the same in quality, differing only in the manner by which they have been prepared, and very slightly in external appearance, the sweet precipitate being in very fine powder, and of a clear white, the sublimed preparation requiring, in general, levigation to reduce it to any fineness, and then of a dull white or ivory colour, though some few chemists distil the calomel into water, and thus render it as fine and white as the other.

Cathartic, sialogogue; the latter in particular has been justly called *panacea*, it being used as an almost universal medicine by the English practitioners, unless the intestinal canal is inflamed, but usually united with other medicines whose activity it increases; dose, as an alterative, gr. j—ij nocte maneque; if it does not pass through the bowels it affects the mouth, which may be avoided by joining purgatives with it; as a cathartic, gr. v to viij or x, but was formerly, and still by some persons, given in doses of ℥j.

WHITE PRECIPITATE. *Mercurius præcipitatus albus, Calx hydrargyri alba, Hydrargyrus præcipitatus albus.* Produced by dissolving corrosive sublimate and sal ammoniac ana 1℔, in half a gallon of water, adding half a pint of aqua kali, washing the precipitate, and drying it.

2. *Hydrargyrum præcipitatum album.* Corrosive sublimate ʒvj, sal ammoniac ʒiiij, aqua kali half a pint, distilled water four pints, proceeding as above.

3. *Submuriæ hydrargyri ammoniatum.* Add to the liquor poured off from the sweet precipitate in its manufacture, spirit of sal ammoniac q. s. to throw down a new precipitate; wash this with cold distilled water, and dry it on blotting paper.

4. By dissolving 1 oz. of quicksilver in spirit of nitre q. s. diluting this solution with distilled water, adding to it a solution of sal ammoniac ʒij—iiij in half a pint of water, and precipitating by aqua kali q. s.; if, in consequence of adding too much kali, the fine white colour is injured, a few drops of spirit of sal ammoniac will restore it.

Was confounded with sweet precipitate, from which it may be readily distinguished by its not becoming black when rubbed with lime water; used externally in making a detergent ointment.

GREEN PRECIPITATE. *Mercurius præcipitatus viridis, Lacerta viridis.* By dissolving quicksilver ʒj in spirit of nitre q. s. at the same time dissolving also copper ʒj in ano-

ther parcel of spirit of nitre, mixing the two solutions, evaporating to dryness, and calcining the residuum in a shallow vessel till no more red fumes appear: caustic.

17. ANTIMONIALS.

CRUDE ANTIMONY, ANTIMONY of the world at large, SULPHURET OF ANTIMONY. *Antimonium crudum*, *Sulphuretum antimonii*. Found native, separated from the stones with which it may be mixed by fusion and pouring into conical moulds: prepared for medical use by trituration and washing over: diaphoretic, used in rheumatism, scrofula, and cutaneous diseases as an alterative, ℞j—ʒj nocte maneque; given largely to horses, mixed with their food to smooth their coats; used in the arts to purify gold, and by the ladies to paint their eyebrows and eyelashes black.

REGULUS OF ANTIMONY, ANTIMONY of the philosophical chemists. *Regulus antimonii*, *Plumbum antimonii*. From crude antimony, saltpetre, and argol, ana p. æq. pulverised, injected by degrees into a red hot crucible, and melted; the regulus settles at the bottom.

2. Crude antimony 1lb, tartar 12 oz. nitre 6 oz.: melt and pour out into a melting cone; when cold, separate the regulus, and if required to be very pure, remelt it once or twice, throw upon it, while in fusion, 1 oz. of nitre, and keep it melted for a quarter of an hour.

3. From crude antimony, calcined in a shallow vessel until no sulphureous vapour arises from it by a low red heat, then mixed with fat or oil and charcoal powder and melted.

4. MARTIAL REGULUS OF ANTIMONY. *Regulus antimonii Martialis*. Upon 1lb and a half of small nails heated to redness in a crucible, throw a mixture of 1lb crude antimony, 4 oz. nitre, and 2 oz. tartar: melt and pour out; separate the regulus, and remelt it three or four times, throwing upon it each time 2 oz. nitre.

5. Crude antimony 2lb, iron 1lb, potash half a pound: melt: productive, but impure.

6. Crude antimony 3lb, iron 1lb, potash half a pound: melt: less productive, but purer.

When this operation is well performed, the regulus always has on its upper surface the appearance of a star, it is then called *regulus antimonii stellatus*; used to form small cups, in which wine, being let to stand for a night, become

emetic, or balls are made of it, which are infused in wine for the same purpose; used also to harden lead, and thus make a compound metal fit for the best kind of pewter and for printer's types.

REGULUS JOVIS. Made by melting regulus of antimony with tin, generally in equal quantities, and casting it into the form of a cup, for rendering wine emetic; is less brittle than the pure regulus: these metals, mixed in various proportion, are used for making mirrors, medals, &c.

PROTOXIDE OF ANTIMONY, POWDER OF ALGAROTH. *Mercurius vitæ.* Pour butter of antimony into distilled water, wash the precipitate, and dry it by a gentle heat.

2. Digest 1lb of liver of antimony for a day in three pints of water, to which 1lb of oil of vitriol and 1lb of common salt has been previously added: decant the clear solution and pour it into hot water, wash the precipitate and dry it. Scheele.

3. *Oxidum antimonii nitro-muriaticum.* Spirit of salt 3xj, spirit of nitre 3j, crude antimony 3ij, dissolve, pour the clear solution into a gallon of water, and wash the precipitate. P. D.

4. *Oxydum antimonii* P. L. 1809. Mix in a matrass; spirit of nitre 3j, with spirit of salt 3xj, add by degrees crude antimony 3ij, strain the solution and pour it into a gallon of water, in which kali ppm. 3ij has been previously dissolved: wash and dry the precipitate; process very uncertain, often produces peroxide, 3j of spirit of nitre having been directed instead of 3j, as in the preceding.

5. *Oxydum antimonii* P. L. 1815. Dissolve emetic tartar 3ij in distilled water, and ammonia ppa, 3ij in another portion of water, mix the two solutions, boil till the precipitation is complete, and wash the precipitate.

6. Peroxide of antimony 4 oz. regulus of antimony 1 oz.: mix and melt.

Dirty white, fusible in a low red heat, and may be kept melted in contact with regulus of antimony without undergoing any alteration, soluble in acids, and in a solution of cream of tartar in water: violently emetic, gr. fs—j.

PEROXIDE OF ANTIMONY, DIAPHORETIC ANTIMONY. *Antimonium diaphoreticum, Calx antimonii, Antimonium ox'cinatum.* Crude antimony 1lb, purified nitre 3lb, inject by spoonfuls into a red hot crucible, powder the mass, and wash it well; the flowers that stick to the side of the cru-

cible must be carefully separated, otherwise they render it emetic.

2. BEZOAR MINERAL. *Bezoarticum minerale*. Upon butter of antimony drop slowly as much spirit of nitre, distil it off, and pour it on again, adding one third new spirit of nitre; repeat this operation, and calcine the residuum.

3. To powder of algaroth add twice as much spirit of nitre, distil to dryness, calcine the residuum and edulcorate it with warm water.

4. MAGISTERY OF DIAPHORETIC ANTIMONY. *Materia perlata*. To the water that was used in washing the diaphoretic antimony, add spirit of vitriol, or some other acid, as long as any precipitate is produced, which is to be washed.

5. *Cerussa antimonii*. Regulus of antimony 2lb, purified nitre 3lb: grind together, and proceed as for diaphoretic antimony: in this operation and similar ones, the admixture of the emetic flowers may be avoided by sinking the crucible deep in the coals, so that the sides, up to the very top, may be too hot for them to settle on; or they may be collected by using a tubulated earthen retort.

6. To 4 oz. of regulus of antimony finely powdered, add by degrees 12 oz. of spirit of nitre, distil to dryness, powder the mass and wash it.

White, not soluble in acids as the protoxide, requires a violent heat for its fusion, but rises in silvery white crystals at a lower heat; melted with a fourth part of regulus of antimony it is changed into protoxide; diaphoretic, in doses of gr. ij—x; but Wilson, Course of Chymistry, p. 106, says he has known diaphoretic antimony given with good success by half an ounce at a dose, and repeated two or three times a day, and that for several days successively.

FLOWERS OF ANTIMONY. *Flores antimonii*. Throw into an ignited tubulated retort powdered crude antimony by spoonfuls, till as many flowers come over into the receivers as you desire; the bottom of the retort must be very hot, and the fire kept up steadily; emetic, in doses of gr. j—ij.

ARGENTINE FLOWERS OF ANTIMONY. *Flores antimonii argentei*. Are obtained by keeping regulus of antimony in state of fusion in vessels which admit the air, but prevent the escape of the flowers, and afford them a cool place on which they may settle: referred, by the philosophical chemists, to the peroxide, but, unless they have been confounded

with the preceding, they are considerably emetic, and therefore seem to be a protoxide.

GLASS OF ANTIMONY. *Vitrum antimonii*, *Antimonium vitrificatum*, *Oxidum antimonii cum sulphure vitrificatum*. Formed by roasting powdered crude antimony in a shallow vessel, over a gentle fire, till it is of a whitish grey, and emits no fumes in a red heat, then melting it in a quick fire into a clear brownish red glass. If the antimony has been calcined too much, it will require a little crude antimony to be added to render it transparent: composed of eight parts of protoxide, united with one of crude antimony; violently emetic, in doses of gr. j—ij, and very uncertain in its operation; used in making antimonial wine and emetic tartar.

CROCUS METALLORUM. *Crocus antimonii* P. L. 1745. Crude antimony and saltpetre ana equal weights, mix and melt.

2. *Crocus antimonii* P. L. 1788. Crude antimony and saltpetre, of each 1lb, common salt 1 oz.: mix and melt.

3. *Crocus antimonii lotus*, *Oxidum antimonii cum sulphure per nitratem potassæ*. Crude antimony and saltpetre, of each equal weights: mix and melt, pour out, separate the reddish part from the whitish crust, reduce the former to powder, and wash it as long as it communicates any taste to the water; another beautiful sesquipedalian name.

4. Crude antimony 8 oz. rough saltpetre 7 oz. ground together, put into an iron mortar, and set on fire by a lighted coal: an inferior article.

5. By roasting crude antimony to a dull grey, and melting it: the common process.

These are emetic, in doses of gr. ij—viij, but uncertain and sometimes violent; used for making emetic wine, &c. and a purge for cattle: the yellowish red varieties contain four parts of protoxide and one of antimony; the dark red two parts of protoxide to one of antimony.

MEDICINAL REGULUS OF ANTIMONY. *Regulus antimonii medicinalis*. Crude antimony 5 oz. kali ppm. 1 oz. common salt 4 oz.; powder, mix, melt; when cold, separate the scoriæ at top, powder the mass, and wash it well: more active than crude antimony.

LIVER OF ANTIMONY. *Hepar antimonii*. Crude antimony 2lb, potash 1lb: mix and melt; emetic, in doses of gr. iij—vj, but mostly used as a violent purge for grease in horses' heels.

KERMES MINERAL. Crude antimony, finely ground, 4lb, kali ppm. 1lb, soft water 2 galls.; boil for half an hour, filter through paper supported by linen, into deep pans previously warmed; let it cool very slowly; the kermes settles as it cools: the antimony left upon the filtre may be boiled again with fresh kali and water. Deyeux, the usual process.

2. Crude antimony 1 oz. aqua kali 6lb. Baumé.

3. Crude antimony 1lb, aqua kali 6lb. Chaptal.

4. Crude antimony 1lb, natron ppm. 3lb, water q. p. Dizé. Proceeding as before.

5. Prepared antimony 3fs, natron ppm. 3x, distilled water a gallon; boil for half an hour, filter, let it settle; wash the precipitate with cold water which has been recently boiled, dry the precipitate by a heat of 90 deg. Fahr. folded up in glazed paper to keep the air and light from it: produces a very dark crimson powder, of a smooth velvety appearance. Cluzel; obtained the prize given by the Paris society of apothecaries.

6. Crude antimony 16 oz. kali ppm. 8 oz. flowers of sulphur 1 oz.: mix, melt together, pour out; when cold, reduce the mass to powder and boil in water q. s.; filter while hot; the kermes precipitates as the water cools, and is to be well washed.

This preparation occupies in foreign practice the place of our James's powder, in doses of gr. fs—iij, as a diaphoretic, cathartic, and emetic.

GOLDEN SULPHUR OF ANTIMONY. *Sulphur auratum antimonii.* Is separated from the alkaline liquor, which has deposited the kermes mineral, by adding any acid, but generally the acetic: when the acid is added in separate portions, the precipitate may be obtained of different colours and strength, the first being redder and stronger, the latter yellower and weaker.

2. Crude antimony 2lb, flowers of sulphur 1lb, aq. kali puri q. s. to dissolve the whole; filtre, precipitate immediately with spirit of vitriol, wash and dry the precipitate. Weigleb.

3. Crude antimony 2 oz. sulphur 3 oz. and proceed as in the preceding process. Goettling.

It may be used as kermes mineral, but requires a double or treble dose.

SULPHUR antimonii præcipitatum P. L. before 1788.

Scoriæ obtained in the process no. 2, for regulus of antimony, q. p. dissolve in water, filter through paper, precipitate immediately by adding spirit of salt; wash and dry the precipitate.

Sulphur antimonii præcipitatum P. L. since 1788. Crude antimony powdered 2lb, aqua kali 4lb, water 3lb; boil for three hours, strain while hot, and add immediately spirit of vitriol q. s. to precipitate the sulphur, which is to be well washed and dried.

Sulphur antimonii fuscum. Crude antimony, kali ppm. ana 1 oz.: melt together, powder, and dissolve in water 4lb; let it cool; when cold, add spirit of vitriol q. s. to precipitate the remainder of the sulphur, agitate the mixture, that this last precipitate, which is yellow, may be mixed with the other; wash and dry: these are mixtures of kermes mineral with golden sulphur of antimony, and therefore to be esteemed inferior to the former; dose, gr. j to v.

ANTIMONIAL POWDER. *Pulvis antimonialis* P. L. 1788, *Oxidum antimonii cum phosphate calcis*. Crude antimony in gross powder, hartshorn shavings ana 2lb: roast in an iron pot until they form a grey powder, put this into a long pot, with a small hole in the cover, keep it in a red heat for two hours, and grind it to a fine powder.

2. DR. JAMES'S POWDER. *Pulvis antimonialis* P. L. since 1809. Crude antimony 1lb, hartshorn shavings 2lb; proceed as in the former.

3. Precipitate obtained by pouring butter of antimony into water, and phosphate of lime obtained by dissolving burnt bones in spirit of salt and precipitating the solution by sp. corn. cervi, ana equal weights; dissolve these in spirit of salt, and pour the solution into water alkalized with spir. corn. cervi. Chenevix. Febrifuge and diaphoretic, gr. iij—viij; in larger doses, gr. x—ʒj, emetic and purgative: used also as an alterative in cutaneous diseases.

18. LEAD.

POTTERS LEAD ORE. *Galena*. Found in mines, breaks in cubes; used by the potters in glazing earthen vessels.

LEAD DUST. *Pulvis plumbi*. By melting lead, adding bruised charcoal, and diffusing the lead among it, then pounding and washing away the charcoal; used also by potters.

GRANULATED LEAD. By melting lead, pouring it in a

small stream, from an iron ladle, with a hole drilled in its bottom, into a pail of water: this operation is performed for the purpose of facilitating its mixture with other bodies.

DROSS OF LEAD. *Plumbum ustum*. Obtained by melting lead, and raking off the scum till it is entirely reduced to dross.

2. By putting thin plates of lead into a pot with powdered brimstone between them; setting it on fire, stirring it until it is reduced to ashes, and washing it with water; used in making plaisters and ointments.

MASSICOT. *Ochra plumbaria factitia*. Made by roasting potter's lead ore, or dross of lead, until it acquires a yellow colour; used as a paint.

LITHARGE OF GOLD. *Lithargyrus auri*. Yellow, impure.

LITHARGE OF SILVER. *Lithargyrus argenti*. White: obtained in the extraction of silver.

ENGLISH LITHARGE. *Lithargyrus, Oxidum plumbi seivitreum*. Made by melting red lead; used in making plaisters, being more convenient than red lead and from its peculiar scaly appearance it cannot be adulterated. In grinding litharge, 12 oz. of olive oil are added to each cwt. to prevent dust.

RED LEAD. *Sandix, Minium, Plumbi oxidum rubrum*. By roasting massicot or litharge in a flaming fire; used in making plaisters, and as a paint: adulterated with red earths.

FLAKE WHITE. *Cerussa vera, Plumbi carbonas, Plumbi bicarbonas, Plumbi oxidum album*. Made by suspending sheets of thin sheet lead over vinegar in close vessels, the evaporation from the vinegar being kept up by the vessels being placed in a heap of dung, or a steam bath.

2. By dissolving litharge in dilute nitrous acid, and adding ppd. chalk to the solution; astringent, cooling; used externally; also employed as paint, mixed with nut oil.

PATENT YELLOW. Common salt 1 cwt, litharge 4 cwt. pound together with water; kept for some time in a gentle heat, water being added to supply the loss by evaporation, the natron then washed out with more water, and the white residuum heated till it acquires a fine yellow colour: used as a paint, instead of King's yellow, is not so bright, but does not injure the health of the painters so much as that poisonous colour.

NAPLES YELLOW. Lead 1lb and a half, crude antimony

℥℥, alum and common salt ana 1 oz. calcined together. Passeri.

2. Flake white 12 oz. diaphoretic antimony 2 oz. calcined alum half an oz. sal ammoniac 1 oz. calcine in a covered crucible with a moderate heat, for three hours, so that at the end of that it may be barely red hot: with a larger proportion of diaphoretic antimony and sal ammoniac, it verges to a gold colour. Fougereux.

PEWTER. Is made of lead hardened with tin, and in the best kinds with antimony; used for making vessels, which have unfortunately been proscribed by the colleges, who have in this instance been influenced by ridiculous prejudices, since Proust has shown, Journ. de Phys. for 1806, that acids boiled in pewter vessels took up none of the lead, which they will not touch while tin is present; that when even a solution of sugar of lead was boiled in a pewter vessel, the lead was precipitated in its metallic state, and tin extracted from the vessel: lemon juice, diluted with water, left for a day and a night in the coarsest pewter vessels, did not dissolve an atom of lead, but acted only on the tin. Lead and tin ana p. æq. melted together, and ʒj, taken for two successive days, produced not the least inconvenience.

19. COPPER.

COPPER. *Cuprum*. This, like pewter, is used for making vessels, which are now generally tinned on the inside: these vessels have also been proscribed by the colleges upon the same insufficient grounds, since, like lead, it cannot be dissolved while tin is co-existent in the mixture. When acids are boiled in vessels, part of whose tin lining is abraded, the acids take up some of the tin, and deposit it on the abraded part, thus repairing the damage, in the same manner as brass pins are tinned by boiling with tin filings and cream of tartar. Acid syrups and stews are and have been prepared for centuries in untinned copper vessels, without any ill effects, although in gentlemen's houses and elegant inns they have occasionally produced of late direful effects; but the trading cooks use only pewter spoons for stirring, and thus render the acids ineffective upon copper, which effect is not produced by the silver spoons of superior establishments. Although the salts of copper are violent emetics, yet ʒj of filings has been taken against the rheuma-

ism; and Rouelle exhibited in his lectures a lock of green hair he had himself cut from the head of an aged founder.

BRASS. *Æs, Orichalcum.* Produced by stratifying granulated copper, with lapis calaminaris and charcoal powder, for hours in a red heat, and then melting the altered copper. Different varieties are produced by melting copper with zinc in various proportions.

DUTCH METAL. Brass hammered into leaves like gold leaf; used for inferior gilding, but soon loses its colour, as may be frequently observed in the dial plates of turret clocks, particularly when one part has been gilded with gold leaf, and the other with Dutch gold.

BELL METAL. *Æs caldarium.* Copper 100lb, tin 20—25lb; melted together; used, on account of its toughness, for caldrons and mortars; this has shared the same obloquy as pewter and copper for vessels, and as unjustly.

WHITE COPPER. Copper 40—50lb, white arsenic 10lb, and q. s. to make the latter into a paste; melted together; used as an imitation of silver.

POWDER GOLD. *Aurum sophisticum.* Verdigrise 8 oz.atty 4 oz. borax, nitre, ana 2 oz. corrosive sublimate ʒij, made into a paste with oil, and melted together; used in gild work as a gold colour.

ROUGH VERDIGRIS. *Ærugo, Viride æris.* Prepared by putting plates of copper into a cask between layers of vine twigs, and moistening them with sour wine.

2. By corroding copper with vinegar, tartar, and common salt.

3. Blue vitriol 1lb, common alum or Epsom salt 1—lb; dissolve in water 4lb; filter; add kali ppm. q. s. and wash the precipitate.

4. Clippings of copper 2lb, sal ammoniac 1lb; moisten with water, and when the corrosion is perfected, wash the focus: emetic internally, in very small doses; externally caustic; mostly used as a paint.

SCHEELE'S green. Precipitate a solution of blue vitriol lb, in water q. s. by a solution of white arsenic 11 oz. and kali ppm. 2lb, in boiling water 2 gall. and wash the precipitate: used as a paint.

Æs ustum. Copper, rough brimstone, ana p. æq. laid on strata, common salt, a small quantity sprinkled on each layer, exposed to the fire till the brimstone is burned out:

when one piece is rubbed against another, it ought to have a red colour like cinnabar: caustic.

VERDITER GREEN, COPPER GREEN. *Viride montanum vulgare*.

GREEN BICE, MALACHITE. *Viride montanum optimum, Chrysocolla*.

BLUE BICE. *Cæruleum montanum, Lapis Armenus præparatus*. Found in mines, prepared by grinding and washing for paints.

VERDITER BLUE. *Azurum cinereum*. Made by the refiners from the solution of copper obtained in precipitating silver from nitric acid by heating it in copper pans; this solution they heat, and pour upon whiting moistened with water; stirring the mixture every day, till the liquor loses its colour, when it is poured off, and a fresh portion of the solution poured on, until the proper colour is obtained: an uncertain process, the colour sometimes turning out a dirty green, instead of a fine blue.

20. TIN.

TIN FOIL. *Stannum foliatum, Stanniolum*. In thin leaves; used for ornament, and to cover the hind surface of looking glasses, being softened with a small quantity of quicksilver, which is afterwards pressed out of it by heavy weights.

TIN FILINGS. *Limaturæ stanni*. Vermifuge, ʒj in syrop, in the morning fasting.

POWDER OF TIN. *Pulvis stanni verus*. Melt tin in an iron mortar, and stir it while cooling, until it become a powder, then sift it.

2. Melt tin and pour it into a wooden box, rubbed on the inside with chalk, put on a cover that fits close, and shake it violently, till the metal is reduced to powder; vermifuge, in doses of ʒij—ʒfs.

POTEE POWDER. *Cineres stanni*. Procured by melting tin, raking off the dross as it is formed, and calcining this dross till it becomes whitish.

2. By melting tin with an equal weight of lead, and then raising the heat so as to render the mixed metal red hot, when the tin is immediately flung out in the state of potee powder: very hard, used for polishing glass and japan work.

BEZOARDICUM JOVIALE. Tin 1 oz. nitre 3 oz. flung into a red hot crucible, and the calx well washed.

ANTIHECTICUM Poterii. Tin, regulus of antimony, ana. æq. melted together, then deflagrated with three times as much nitre, and well washed; are astringent, ʒj—ij, used in phthisis.

ENAMEL COLOURS. Encausta. Lead 10lb, tin 3lb, calcined together; the calx mixed with white sand 10lb, kali ppm. lb, forms a white enamel, to which the oxides of different metals being added, forms coloured enamels; used in glazing and painting earthen ware, the dial plates of clocks and watches, &c.: imported from Venice in flat round cakes.

AURUM MUSIVUM. Aurum mosaicum. Quicksilver, tin, sulphur, sal ammoniac, ana p. æq. the tin being first melted, the quicksilver poured into it, and then the whole ground together, and sublimed in a bolt head, the aurum musivum lies at the bottom.

2. Tin lbj, quicksilver lbss; melt together, grind with powers of sulphur ʒvij, sal ammoniac lbss: sublime.

3. Dissolve tin in spirit of salt, precipitate by natron com.: mix the precipitate with half its weight of sulphur, and sublime.

4. Dissolve tin in spirit of salt; add liver of sulphur dissolved in water, which throws down the aurum musivum.

5. Tin filings, sulphur, sal ammoniac, ana p. æq.: sublime. In these sublimations, if the fire is too great, only a grey sulphuret of tin is obtained. Used as a metallic gold colour in varnish work, sealing wax, &c.: is supposed to be the basis of Blain's powder for the distemper in dogs.

21. GOLD.

GOLD LEAF. Aurum foliatum, Aurum in libellis. Used to gild pills and other substances: there is a green variety, not arising from any alloy, but tinged externally.

PARTY GOLD. Is gilt silver, hammered into leaves.

SHELL GOLD. Aurum in musculis. Made by grinding the cuttings of gold leaf with thick gum water, and spreading the ground gold in pond-muscle shells.

TRUE GOLD POWDER. Aurum pulveratum. Grain gold ʒ. quicksilver nearly boiling 6 oz.; rub together; then pour off the quicksilver, or corrode it away with spirit of nitre, and heat the black powder that is left red hot.

2. Grain gold 1 oz. dissolve in a mixture of spirit of nitre 16 oz. with common salt 4 oz.; add to the clear solu-

tion green vitriol 4 oz. dissolved in water; wash the precipitate and heat it red hot.

3. Dissolve gold in aqua regia, and draw off the acid by distillation; used in painting, gilding, &c.

PURPLE PRECIPITATE, CASSIUS' PURPLE. *Præcipitatum Cassii.* Solution of gold in aqua regia 1 oz. distilled water 1lb and a half; hang in the liquid slips of tin.

2. By precipitating the diluted solution of gold by dyers' spirit: used to communicate a purple colour to glass when melted in an open vessel; in a close vessel the glass receives no colour.

CROCUS OF GOLD. *Crocus Solis.* By dissolving gold in aqua regia, made of common salt, and adding kali ppm. q. s. to precipitate the whole; also used to colour glass purple; but it is difficult to produce by either of these means an equable colour: if heated strongly, it recovers its metallic lustre, and may be used for true gold powder.

2. By dipping rags in the solution of gold, drying and burning them: used to gild metals by rubbing it on them with a cork.

AURUM *fulminans.* By dissolving gold in aqua regia made with common salt, or a mixture of the spirits of nitre and of salt, and adding spirit of hartshorn q. s. to precipitate the gold.

2. By dissolving gold in aqua regia made with sal ammoniac, and precipitating the gold with kali ppm. Requires much care, as it explodes with the utmost violence, on the least friction, or a very slight heat: its fulminating quality may be destroyed, and the gold recovered, by boiling it in oil of vitriol, or oil of tartar, as also by mixing it with sulphur, and exposing it to a gentle fire, which burns the sulphur away: it first becomes purple, and then appears in its metallic form. Aurum fulminans is sedative, antispasmodic, and carminative; used in spasmodic colic, in doses of gr. iij—vj.

22. SILVER.

SILVER LEAF. *Argentum foliatum.* Used to cover pills and other substances.

SHELL SILVER. *Argentum in musculis.* By grinding the cuttings of silver leaf with strong gum water, and spreading it in pond-muscle shells; used for writing silver coloured letters, but tarnishes, and is inferior to argentum musivum.

SILVER DUST. *Crocus argenti*. By adding slips of copper to a solution of silver in spirit of nitre, and washing the precipitated metal with spirit of wine; used in japanning.

FULMINATING SILVER, BRUGNATELLI'S FULMINATING POWDER. By dissolving silver gr. xl, in spirit of nitre ℥ij, or mar caustic ℥j, in distilled water ℥ij; to this solution add spirit of wine ℥ij, and boil the mixture in a retort or flask, so that the condensed steam may run back into the boiling liquid, a white crystalline powder forms at the bottom; when no more seems to form, let it cool, wash the fulminating silver with river water, and dry it between bibulous paper, without heat: explodes with the slightest friction; a small portion, about 1-3rd of a grain, being put in the middle of a bit of silver paper, the edge of which is smeared with paste, a bubble of glass is then wrapped up in this paper; the bubble thus loaded will explode if thrown upon the ground, or trod upon: is a good alarm, if put in places where it may be trodden upon by thieves, &c.

23. ZINC.

SPELTER, ZINC. *Zincum*. From lapis calaminaris, mixed with charcoal and distilled.

2. Sublimed, as a secondary product, in the fusion of some German ores; used to produce galvanism, and in fireworks.

LAPIS CALAMINARIS. *Calamina, Carbonas zinci impure*. Found in mines; drying, astringent; used in ointments; but cawk, sulphate of barytes, coloured has been lately sold for it; used also to furnish zinc, and for making glass.

TUTTY. *Tutia, Tuthia, Oxidum zinci impurum*. The sublimate collected in the chimnies of furnaces in which ores mixed with lapis calaminaris are smelted, this sublimate being mixed with clay and baked; or it is collected during the roasting of blende, attaching itself to the upper part of the furnace: drying, astringent; used in eye waters and eye treatments.

AMALGAM OF ZINC. *Amalgama zinci*. To zinc 2 oz. heated in a crucible, add quicksilver 5 oz. also heated; used spread upon the rubbers of electrical machines.

SPELTER SOLDER, Brass and zinc ana p. æq. melted together.

FLOWERS OF ZINC. *Flores zinci, Zincum calcinatum, Zinci oxydum, Oxidum zinci.* Procured by burning zinc in a long deep crucible, conveniently placed to collect the flowers as they form: antispasmodic; used in epilepsy, gr. v—x; also in painting, as a substitute for white lead.

2. *Pompholiæ, Nihil album.* Collected in the smelting furnaces, wherein zinc ores or brass are melted; used in ointments for tutty.

24. BISMUTH.

TIN GLASS, BISMUTH. *Marcasita argentea.* Eliquated from its ores; used in metallic mixtures to communicate fusibility; also in powder, as an imitation of silver for writing and painting.

FUSIBLE METAL. Bismuth 8 oz. lead 5 oz. tin 3 oz. melted together: spoons are made of this mixed metal and used for toys, as they melt in boiling water.

SILVERING FOR GLOBES. Bismuth 2 oz. lead, tin, ana 1 oz. quicksilver 4—10 oz.: when used, the internal surface of the globes must be made very clean and dry, when the liquid metal is to be strained through linen, poured in, and when every part has been covered the superfluous fluid is withdrawn.

ARGENTUM *musicum.* Bismuth, tin, ana 2lb; melt together, and add quicksilver 1lb: brittle, used as a silver colour.

SOFT METAL. Bismuth, tin, and regulus of antimony, ana 1lb, melted together; used for taking impressions of medals or coins.

TUTENAG. Bismuth 1lb, tin 2lb; melt together: used for buttons and vessels.

MAGISTERY OF BISMUTH, PEARL WHITE, FARD, SPANISH WHITE. *Magisterium marcasitæ.* Dissolve bismuth in spirit of nitre q. s. and add river or distilled water, which throws down a white powder, to be washed and dried in the shade.

2. Bismuth 1lbss, nitre 1lbj; grind together, and inject by degrees into an ignited tubulated earthen retort, with receivers annexed to catch the flowers.

3. Bismuth 4lb, spirit of nitre q. s. about 2lb; dissolve and precipitate by kali ppm. 4lb, in water 6lb; wash the precipitate well: used as a cosmetic paint; grows yellow by keeping, especially in the light.

25. COBALT.

ZAFFRE. *Saffra.* Is a mixture of one part of roasted cobalt, ground with two or three parts of very pure quartzose sand; is either in a cake, or reduced to powder; used as a blue colour for painting glass.

SMALT, POWDER BLUE. *Smalta, Azurum.* Is made from roasted cobalt, melted with twice or thrice its weight of sand, and an equal weight of potash: the glass is poured out into cold water, ground to powder, washed over and sorted by its fineness, and the richness of its colour: used in painting and in getting up linen.

26. MANGANESE.

MANGANESE. *Magnesia nigra.* Found in mines; used in a small proportion to render glass colourless, or in a large proportion to colour it purple; and in chemical processes to produce oxygen gas by distilling, or to supply oxygen to the species for spirit of salt, and thus convert it into oxymuriatic acid.

PERIGORD STONE. *Lapis Petracorius.* Found in mines; used to colour glass black.

27. METALLIC SALTS.

BUTTER OF ANTIMONY. *Butyrum antimonii, Causticum antimoniale, Antimonium muriatum, Murias antimonii.* Crude antimony, corrosive sublimate, ana p. æq.; grind together; distil in a wide necked retort, and let the buttery matter that comes over run in a moist place to a liquid oil.

2. Crude antimony 1lb, corrosive sublimate 2lb: proceed as before.

3. Liver of antimony 1lb, dry common salt 2lb; mix, and add them to oil of vitriol 1lb; distil, and let the buttery mass run into a liquid.

4. Antimony calcined to greyness, or powdered glass of antimony 9 oz. common salt 32 oz. oil of vitriol 24 oz. water 3 oz.; distil: this yields 40 oz. of butter of antimony.

5. Crude antimony, or glass of antimony 1lb, common salt 4lb, oil of vitriol 3lb, water 2lb; distil. Caustic, but not to spread; used, however, largely by the ferriers.

EMETIC TARTAR. *Tartarus emeticus, Tartarum eme-*

ticum, *Antimonium tartarizatum*, *Tartarum antimoniatum*, *Tartris antimonii*. Crocus metallorum 1lb, white tartar 4lb; boil them in water, filter, evaporate to a pellicle, and crystallise: the common process.

2. Crocus metallorum, or glass of antimony 3lb, cream of tartar 4lb, water four gallons: proceed as usual.

3. Protoxide of antimony P. D. ℥ij, cream of tartar ℥ijss, distilled water ℥xviij: proceed as before.

4. Oxide of antimony P. L. 1809, ℥ij, cream of tartar ℥iij, distilled water ℥xviij: very uncertain, as depending upon the state of the oxide.

5. Oil of vitriol ℥ij, distilled water ℥viij, heat, and add gradually crude antimony ℥ij, mixed with nitre ℥j; boil to dryness, wash the residuum until it is insipid; while moist, mix it with cream of tartar ℥ij, distilled water 1lb; boil and crystallize.

6. Boil 8lb of crude antimony with 16lb of oil of vitriol in an iron pot to dryness, wash the grey mass until the uncombined sulphuric acid is carried off, mix it with an equal weight of crude tartar; boil in water, and crystallise: 10lb of the grey mass yields about 9 of emetic tartar in the first crop of crystals, the second crop will require to be redissolved and crystallised afresh. Philips. Emetic, in doses of gr. j—iv; alterative and diaphoretic, in very small doses, as gr. 1-16th to 1-4th.

LUNAR CAUSTIC. *Causticum Lunare*, *Argentum nitratum*, *Nitras argenti*. Formed by dissolving pure silver in spirit of nitre, evaporating to dryness, melting and pouring the melted mass into moulds, which may be made by thrusting a greased stick into a piece of clay: deliquescent; used as a caustic.

LUNAR CRYSTALS. *Crystalli Lunares*. By dissolving silver in spirit of nitre, and crystallising the salt, in the usual method; hydragogue, gr. fs—iij, made into pills with crumb of bread.

BLUE VITRIOL, BLUE STONE, ROMAN VITRIOL. *Vitriolum cæruleum*, *V. Romanum*. Obtained by evaporating the waters of copper mines, or by roasting copper, then boiling the oxide in oil of vitriol, adding water, and crystallising: tonic, astringent in doses of gr. fs—ij; emetic, gr. ij—x, either in substance, or dissolved in water; externally escharotic; used to keep down fungous flesh.

CUPRUM ammoniatum, *Ammoniaretum cupri*. Blue vi-

riol ʒiv, ammonia ppa. ʒvj; grind together, and dry by means of bibulous paper: tonic, antispasmodic; used in epilepsy, gr. fs, gradually increased to gr. v.

FRENCH VERDIGRIS, DISTILLED VERDIGRIS. *Ærugo crystallisata, Crystalli Veneris*. From verdigrise, dissolved in distilled vinegar; the solution filtered and crystallised.

2. Blue vitriol 24 oz. dissolved in water q. s. sugar of lead 30 oz. and a half, also dissolved in water; mix the solutions, filter, and crystallise by evaporation: yields about 10 oz. of crystals: a superior paint to common verdigrise, and certainly ought to be used in medicine, instead of the other.

GREEN VITRIOL, COPPERAS. *Vitriolum viride*. Obtained by moistening Martial pyrites, or leaving them exposed to the weather, washing out the vitriol which effloresces over them with water, and crystallising: strikes a black colour with astringent substances; used in dyeing black, blacking leather, making aqua fortis, and many other trades.

SAL MARTIS. *Ferrum vitriolatum, Ferri sulphas*. Oil of vitriol 8 oz. water 4lb; mix, and add clean nails till they are no longer dissolved; filter, evaporate, and crystallise.

2. Green vitriol 1lb, water 4lb; dissolve, filter, add oil of vitriol ʒij; crystallise: tonic, emmenagogue, anthelmintic, r. j—v; used in glysters against ascarides.

VITRIOL CALCINED TO WHITENESS. *Vitriolum ad albinem calcinatum, Sulphas ferri exsiccatus, Sulphas ferri exsiccatus*. Green vitriol heated in an unglazed pot, or spread upon the top of an oven, or in a sunny place, until it is white: astringent, drying; and as a preparative for distillation.

FERRUM tartarizatum. Rub iron (not steel) filings 1lb, with cream of tartar 2lb, and water 1lb; expose to the air for a week, dry, powder; add water 1lb, expose it again to the air for a week, dry and powder.

2. *Tartarum ferri*. Carbonas ferri (or rust of iron) 1 oz. cream of tartar 2 oz. water 1lb; boil, filter, cool, filter again, evaporate to a pellicle, cool, it will form a saline mass, which is to be powdered: tonic, gr. x—ʒfs, being less nauseous than other preparations of iron is preferred for females and children; employed also, dissolved in water, as an astringent lotion.

ENS MARTIS. *Flores salis ammoniaci Martiales, Flores*

Martiales, Ferrum ammoniacale, Ferrum ammoniatum, Murias ammoniac et ferri. By subliming with a quick sudden heat sal ammoniac, rubbed with 2-3ds or an equal weight of iron filings, or red oxide of iron; and repeat the sublimation with fresh salt, as long as the flowers are well coloured.

2. Sal ammoniac 6lb, iron filings, not steel, 4 oz. sublimate.

3. Dissolve iron in spirit of salt, add water and sal ammoniac, then evaporate to dryness.

4. Green vitriol 1lb, water 4lb; dissolve, add kali ppm. 8 oz. dissolved in water; wash the precipitate, mix it, while moist, with sal ammoniac 6lb, spirit of salt 2 oz.: sublime in a short wide-neck retort into a receiver: deobstruent, astringent, gr. iij—xv; useful in glandular enlargements of the breasts.

HYDRARGYRUS ACETATUS. *Acetas hydrargyri, Acetis hydrargyri.* Quicksilver 3iij, diluted spirit of nitre q. s.; dissolve it, without heat; dissolve also kali acetatum 3iij, in boiling water 1 gall.; mix the two solutions, set them to crystallise, and wash the crystals.

2. Quicksilver 1lb, diluted spirit of nitre q. s. to dissolve it; precipitate with aqua kali, wash and dry the precipitate; dissolve this precipitate in spirit of verdigris q. s.; filter, evaporate to a pellicle, and crystallise: antivenereal, gr. j nocte manequ, increasing the dose gradually.

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE. *Mercurius sublimatus corrosivus, Mercurius corrosivus albus, Hydrargyrus muriatus, Murias hydrargyri, Oxymurias hydrargyri, Murias hydrargyri corrosivum.* Boil quicksilver 2lb, in oil of vitriol 2 to 3lb, to dryness; when cold, add common salt 2lb and a half to 4lb, and sublime.

2. Green vitriol calcined to redness 400lb, nitre and common salt ana 200lb, quicksilver 180lb, residuum of a preceding operation 50lb, impure corrosive sublimate of a preceding operation 20lb; moisten with a portion of the acid that distilled over in a former process, and sublime.

3. Green vitriol calcined to redness 2lb, nitre, common salt ana 1lb, quicksilver 1lb: mix and sublime.

4. Quicksilver 40 oz. common salt 33 oz. nitre 28 oz. green vitriol cal. to redness 66 oz.: mix and sublime.

5. Quicksilver 2lb, spirit of salt 2lb, spirit of nitre 1lb; distil; it yields 2lb and a half of sublimate.

6. Dissolve red precipitate in spirit of salt, and crystal-

se: antisyphilitic, acting quickly, but not permanently, r. 1-8th to j, twice a day, in gargles gr. iij to water 1℔, or a wash in itch.

SAL ALEMBROTH. Corrosive sublimate, sal ammoniac ana æq. water q. s. to dissolve them; evaporate and crystallise: sily soluble in water, and on that account preferable to rrosive sublimate as a medicine.

PRUSSIAN OF QUICKSILVER. Red precipitate 1 oz. Prussian blue 2 oz. distilled water 6 oz.; boil for half an hour, ter, pour on fresh water, boil and filter; mix the two solutions, evaporate and crystallise: antisyphilitic ʒj, taken in stilled water.

SUGAR OF LEAD. *Saccharum Saturni, Cerussa acetata, acetis plumbi, Acetas plumbi, Superacetas plumbi.* Ceruss 5, distilled vinegar 10 or 12℔; boil, filter, evaporate to pellicle, and crystallise: the manufacturers use flake white: ternally, gr. iij—vij, as a specific in whooping-cough; externally gr. ij to water ʒj, as an eye-water; ʒj to water ʒv, as strong lotion, or ʒx, for a weak. Precipitates the colouring matter from wine and spirit, is used by the excise office to ke out of seized Holland gin the colour it obtains by being pt for some time in the tubs in which it is smuggled over, d by which its value is depreciated; but this practice renders the gin liable to produce the colic, if drank liberally.

WHITE VITRIOL, WHITE COPPERAS. *Vitriolum album, nenum vitriolatum.* Obtained at Goslar, by quenching the sted silver ores in troughs of water, evaporating this wa-, setting it by to crystallise, melting the crystals, skimming off the impurities, pouring the melted mass into wooden kes, and disturbing the regular crystallisation by frequent ring.

2. *Vitriolum album depuratum.* By dissolving white vitriol in water and recrystallising it.

3. *Sal vitrioli* P. L. 1745. *Zincum vitriolatum purissimum.* White vitriol 1℔, oil of vitriol ʒj, water 3℔; dissolve and crystallise.

5. White vitriol q. p. dissolve in water, add a piece of e and digest for some hours; filter, evaporate, and crystallise: tonic and antispasmodic, gr. j—ij; emetic and opening very quickly, gr. x to ʒfs; externally astringent.

28. NEUTRAL SALTS.

COMMON ALUM, ROCK ALUM. *Alumen commune, Alumen rupeum, Sulphas aluminæ*. In large lumps, formed by pouring a saturated solution into barrels, where it forms a solid mass.

ROMAN ALUM. *Alumen Romanum*. In crystals, pale red when broken, and covered with a reddish efflorescence: not refined, used by the dyers, contains no ammonia.

ROCHE ALUM. *Alumen de Rochi*. From the original manufactory at Roccha, formerly called Edessa, in Syria, in pieces the size of an almond to that of an egg, covered with a reddish efflorescence.

COMMON ROCHE ALUM. *Alumen rupeum vulgare*. Fragments of common alum, moistened and shaken with prepared lapis calaminaris. Obtained from different minerals by elixation and crystallisation, previously adding potashes or urine, or both: tonic, astringent, gr. v—xx, in gargles ℥ss to water ℥iv, in eye-waters and injections gr. xij to water ℥vj; used largely by the dyers, also to harden tallow for mould candles, and many other purposes in the arts.

BURNT ALUM. *Alumen ustum, Alumen exsiccatum, Sulphas aluminæ exsiccatum*. By melting common alum, and keeping it on the fire until it cease to boil; used in colic, ℥j for a dose; externally escharotic.

SAL AMMONIAC. *Sal ammoniacus, Murias ammoniæ*. Originally manufactured by subliming the soot formed by burning camel's dung; 26lb of that soot yielding 6lb.

2. By adding oil of vitriol to spirit of hartshorn, or ammonia ppa. crystallising the product, mixing it with common salt, and subliming: in this process the residuum, by solution in water and crystallisation, yields Glauber's salt.

3. By adding spirit of salt to spirit of hartshorn or ammonia ppa. and either crystallising or subliming the sal ammoniac. Diuretic, also added to Peruvian bark to increase its febrifuge power; externally stimulant, ℥j to water ℥viij, as a lotion in gangrene, indolent tumours, and chilblains; used in dyeing to brighten certain colours, and by other artists for various purposes.

SAL *secretus Glauberi*. By adding spirit of vitriol either to sal ammoniac or ammonia ppa. evaporating and crystallising: diuretic, aperitive.

MURIAS *barytæ*. Dissolve carbonate of barytes, i. e.

ockscomb spar 1lb, in spirit of salt 1lb previously mixed with water 3lb; filter, and crystallise by repeated evaporation.

2. Mix sulphate of barytes, i. e. cawk, 12lb, with charcoal 4 oz.; keep it red hot in a covered vessel for six hours, boil the mass in water 8lb, strain, and to the clear liquor add spirit of salt as long as it produces any effervescence; lastly, crystallise by evaporation. Vermifuge, alterant; used c. j, bis terve in die, in cancer and scrophula.

MURIAS calcis. Dissolve the mass left in the distillation of lime and sal ammoniac in water; filter, and evaporate to dryness.

2. Dissolve white marble or chalk in spirit of salt, and evaporate to dryness. Used for preparing the liquid muriate employed as a substitute for the preceding.

EPSOM SALT. *Sal Epsomensis*, *Sal catharticus amarus*, *Magnesia vitriolata*, *Sulphas magnesiæ*. Originally obtained from the springs at Epsom in Surry, but since from a water: the residuum in the salt-pans after the common salt has crystallised, usually called bittern, is an almost pure solution of this salt: purgative ʒj—ʒij; allays the pain of the colic; although nauseous to the taste, yet if taken in small, but repeated doses largely diluted, it is usually retained on the stomach, although other substances are rejected by it; also used in purgative clysters.

SAL DIURETICUS. *Terra foliata tartari*, *Kali acetatum*, *Potassæ potassæ*, *Acetas potassæ*, *Acetas kali*. Saturate potassium with distilled vinegar, and evaporate to dryness; redissolve the salt in distilled water, and evaporate until it concretes on cooling into a crystalline foliated mass: diuretic and cathartic, as it is managed, dose ʒss to ʒij.

ROUGH SALT PETRE. *Sal petræ*, *Nitrum*. Obtained from the putrefaction of animal matters in contact with calcareous or alkaline earths, by elixivation, adding, if necessary, wood ashes to supply the alkaline basis.

REFINED SALT PETRE, NITRE. *Sal nitri*, *Kali nitratum*, *Nitras potassæ*. Obtained from rough salt petre, by dissolving it in water, and crystallising.

2. By adding only a small quantity of water to the rough salt petre, and draining it off, as the nitre itself is the least soluble of the salts contained in rough salt petre. A cooling diuretic in small repeated doses of gr. v—x each, every two hours; taken to ʒj it occasions bloody stools, and even

death; a small piece dissolved slowly in the mouth frequently stops a sore throat in the beginning; used also in gargles: employed in artillery and fireworks.

CRYSTAL MINERAL. *Lapis prunellæ, Sal prunellæ.* Melt nitre 1lb, inject upon it gradually flowers of sulphur 2 oz. and pour it out into moulds, either balls or cakes

2. Melt nitre, and when it flows smooth, pour it into warm moulds; used in medicine as nitre.

MACQUER'S NEUTRAL ARSENICAL SALT. *Arsenias kali.* Distil white arsenic and nitre ana p. æq.; dissolve the residuum in water, evaporate and crystallise: tonic, gr. 1-16th to 1-4th in pills; the liquid that comes over, although generally blue, is spirit of nitre.

SAL FEBRIFUGUS SYLVII. *Spiritus salis marini coagulatus.* By saturating spirit of salt with kali ppm. evaporating and crystallising.

2. By heating or distilling sal ammoniac and kali ppm. dissolving the residuum in water, evaporating and crystallising: aperient, diuretic.

OXYMURIATE OF POTASH. *Potassæ oxymurias.* Mix common salt 3lb, manganese 2lb, and add oil of vitriol 2lb, previously diluted with water q. s.; distil into a receiver containing kali ppm. 6 oz. dissolved in water 3lb: when the distillation is finished, evaporate the liquid in the receiver slowly in the dark, the oxymuriate will crystallise first in flakes: stimulant, gr. j—ij; explodes when struck, or dropped into acids.

SALT OF SORREL. *Sal acetosellæ verus.* From the leaves of wood sorrel, bruised and expressed, the juice is then left to settle, poured off clear, and crystallised by slow evaporation: 1 cwt. of wood sorrel yields 5 or 6 oz.

2. From the leaves of sheeps' sorrel, treated in the same manner.

3. By dropping aqua kali into a saturated solution of oxalic acid in water, when it precipitates, and may be separated by filtration: if too much alkali is added, it is taken up, and will require an addition of the acid to throw it down again: cooling; used to make lemonade and whey, as also salt of lemons.

VITRIOLATED TARTAR. *Tartarum vitriolatum, Nitrum vitriolatum, Kali vitriolatum, Sulphas potassæ.* Saturate spirit of vitriol with aqua kali, add water if any salt is precipitated; filter the liquor, evaporate, and crystallise.

2. Dissolve green vitriol in water, precipitate with aqua li, wash the precipitate, filter, evaporate, and crystallise.

3. Dissolve the residuum left in distilling Glauber's spirit nitre in water, add aqua kali, if necessary, to saturate the superfluous acid, evaporate and crystallise.

4. Evaporate the liquid that is left in making magnesia alba, and crystallise: aperient, ℥j to ʒss; cathartic, ʒiiij to ℥j; useful in visceral obstructions: being very hard, it is used in compound powders to divide jalap or scammony while triturating with them.

SAL enixum. Obtained by boiling the residuum left in the distillation of aqua fortis in water, straining and evaporating to dryness: used as a flux by silversmiths and platers, also to adulterate cream of tartar, and, being powdered and rubbed into the wood with a hard brush, to stop the ravages of the dry rot; contains superabundant acid, but less than the next substance.

SUPERSULPHAS potassæ. Dissolve the salt that remains in distilling nitre with an equal weight of oil of vitriol in water, evaporate to a pellicle, crystallise, and dry the crystals on bibulous paper: a cooling purgative, ℥j to ʒij.

SULPHAS potassæ cum sulphure. Mix nitre and flowers of sulphur ana p. æq. throw them by small portions into a hot crucible; let the mass cool as soon as the deflagration is over.

2. *Sal polychrestus Glaseri.* Proceed as before; but as soon as the deflagration is over, raise the heat, keep the mass in fusion for some time, pour it out, dissolve it in water; filter, evaporate, and crystallise: use the same as vitriolated tartar, from which that of Glaser differs very little, if at all.

RED ARGOL. Tartarum rubrum. From red wines.

WHITE ARGOL. Tartarum album, Supertartris potassæ. From white wines: the essential salt of the grape, deposited during the fermentation of the wine, especially in northern wine countries, where the fruit does not ripen so early. Choice white argol is preferred by some, for a flux, in preference to cream of tartar, as less apt to deliquesce: used as fluxes, for preparing the best kali præparata in dyeing and many arts.

CRYSTALS OF TARTAR, CREAM OF TARTAR when in fusion. *Crystalli tartari, Cremor tartari, Potassæ super-* *tartris.* Obtained by boiling white argol in water, with white clay; filtrating, evaporating, and crystallising.

2. By clarifying the solution with white of eggs and wood ashes, instead of white clay, as in the former.

3. By dissolving argol three parts, sal enixum one part in water, and crystallising: cooling, laxative, may be taken ad libitum; used as a diuretic in dropsy.

SOLUBLE TARTAR. *Tartarum solubile*, *Tartarum tartarisatum*, *Kali tartarisatum*, *Tartris potassæ*, *Tartras potassæ*, *Tartaras kali*. Dissolve kali ppm. 1lb in a gallon of water, add cream of tartar as long as any effervescence arises, i. e. rather less than 3lb; evaporate and crystallise: purgative ʒj; laxative ʒj—ij; also added to senna and resinous purgatives ʒj—3j, to prevent their griping.

TINCAR, ROUGH BORAX. *Chrysocolla*, *Borax cruda*. Found in lakes, dried upon their edges; used in soldering, and for a flux.

REFINED BORAX. *Borax raffinata*, *Sodæ boras*, *Soda subboras*. By dissolving tincar in water, boiling the solution for some time, filtering, and crystallising by slowly cooling the liquor: diuretic, emmenagogue, ʒfs—ʒij; externally as a gargle in thrush, or to stop excessive salivation: used also in soldering.

ROCK SALT. *Sal gemmæ*, *Sal fossilis*. Found native in mines.

BAY SALT. *Sal marinus*, *Sal niger*. From sea water slowly evaporated by the sun, in warm countries; is in large crystals, preferred for salting meat and fish, contains iodine.

COMMON SALT. *Sal communis*, *Sal culinaris*, *Sodæ murias*. From rock salt, dissolved in water, and crystallised by boiling down the liquor as long as any crystals are produced, taking out the crystals as they are formed, and putting them in baskets to drain; or from sea water and salt spring water, by boiling down in like manner: stimulant, antiseptic; but more used as seasoning for food, or to preserve animal substances, than in medicine, ʒj in clysters as a purge; also ʒj to 2lb water, used as a stimulant lotion for wens and bruises.

DECREPITATED COMMON SALT. *Sal communis decrepitatus*, *Murias sodæ siccatus*. Heat the salt in a covered vessel till it ceases to crackle.

TASTELESS PURGING SALT. *Soda phosphorata*, *Phosphas sodæ*. To phosphoric acid dissolved in water, add natron ppm. also dissolved in water, q. s. to saturate the acid: evaporate and crystallise.

2. Dissolve well-burnt bones in spirit of nitre; dissolve Glauber's salt in water, and pour it into the nitrous solution, as long as a precipitation takes place; distil to recover the spirit of nitre, wash the residuum, evaporate the ley produced and crystallise: purgative ʒvj—ʒx, in broth instead of common salt, the difference of taste being very agreeable to those who are accustomed to eat much salt with their broth.

GLAUBER'S SALT. *Sal mirabilis Glauberi, Sal cathartica Glauberi, Natron vitriolatum, Sodæ sulphas.* Dissolve the residuum left in making Glauber's spirit of salt, in water, saturate the excess of acid, either with natron ppm. or powdered chalk: filter, evaporate, and crystallise.

2. To common spirit of hartshorn add oil of vitriol, and crystallise the sulphate of ammonia thus made, mix this with common salt, sublime the sal ammoniac from it, and the Glauber's salt remains, which is to be dissolved in water, and crystallised. This is the process of the manufacturers.

3. COMMON EPSOM SALT. When the crystallisation of Glauber's salt is disturbed by stirring the liquor, it shoots into small spiculæ, and is sold under this name: purgative, ʒjss, if in crystals; but when it has dried to a white powder, the dose must be reduced one half.

ROCHELLE SALT. *Sal Rupellensis, Natron tartarisa-ta, Soda tartarisata, Tartris potassæ et sodæ, Tartras sodæ et sodæ.* Dissolve natron ppm. 20 oz. in water; add, while boiling, cream of tartar 24 oz.: filter, evaporate to a pellicle, and crystallise.

Dissolve cream of tartar ℥iij, in water 3 gall. add natron ppm. q. s. to saturate the superfluous acid, as in making cream of tartar: filter, add common salt ʒxj, evaporate and crystallise. P. Suec. A more agreeable purgative than Glauber's salt, but rather weaker.

ANDIVER, GLASS GALL. *Fel vitri.* The saline scum which swims on the glass when first made; is principally composed of common salt and vitriolated tartar: used as a flux by the artists.

29. ALKALIES.

Under which are included, not only the pure alkalies, but also the carbonates of them, as the acid combined with them is so weak as scarcely to alter their properties.

ASH BALLS. Principally the ashes of fern, made up into balls: used for washing instead of soap.

POTASH. *Alumen catinum*. From land plants burned to ashes, part of the ashes elixated with water, and the ley used to moisten the remainder of the ashes, mixed with quicklime, stratifying this paste with billets of wood, and setting the pile on fire: contains more earth than pearl ash, but is more pungent; saturates more acid, and dissolves oil more powerfully.

PEARL ASH. *Cineres Russici*, *Cineres clavellati*, *Potassæ carbonas impurus*, *Potassa impura*. From the ashes of land plants, by calcination, solution in water, filtration, and evaporation.

BURNT LEES OF WINE. *Cinis infectorius*, *Cinis fæcum*, *Alumen fæcum*. From the ashes of lees of wine, and vine twigs, very pure: used by the Continental dyers, in preference to pearl ash.

SALT OF WORMWOOD. *Sal absynthii*, *Sal herbarum*, *Kali præparatum*, *Subcarbonas kali*, *Carbonas potassæ P.E.* *Potassæ subcarbonas*. Pour upon pearl ash an equal weight of boiling water; filter and evaporate until the liquor grows thick, then remove the fire and stir the salt continually, until it concretes into small grains.

2. SALT OF TARTAR. *Sal tartari*, *Kali ppm. e tartaro*, *Kali e tartaro*, *Carbonas potassæ purissimus*, *Potassæ subcarbonas e tartaro*. Burn argol in a crucible until it emits no more smoke, then powder and calcine it afresh till it is nearly white; dissolve it in water, filtre and evaporate.

3. FIXED NITRE. *Nitrum fixatum*. Nitre and charcoal powder ana mens. æq.; mix, throw into a red hot crucible.

4. WHITE FLUX. *Fluxus albus*. Nitre and tartar ana p. æq.; deflagrate as before: diuretic, in doses gr. v to ʒj; cathartic in larger doses; used in making glass, in bleaching and scouring cloth, and to precipitate alum.

SALINE OIL OF TARTAR. *Oleum tartari per deliquium*, *Aqua kali*, *Liquor potassæ subcarbonatis*, *Aqua subcarbonatis kali*. Kali ppm. 1lb, distilled water ʒxij; dissolve and filter.

2. Spread potash, or any other of the above alkalies, on plates, in a damp cellar, and when it has run into ter, strain through linen: used in scouring.

KALI AERATUM. *Potassæ carbonas* P. L. Salt of tartar, ana 1℔; dissolve, add ammonia præparata ℥iij, keep in a heat of 180 deg. Fahr. for three hours, and set it by to crystallise: by evaporation with a gentle heat a second crop of crystals may be obtained.

2. Dissolve kali ppm. 1℔ in water 3℔, and pass through liquor, the gas expelled by adding pounded marble to it of vitriol; the kali aeratum crystallises as fast as it is shed: preferable, as being milder tasted than the subcarbonate; used to form effervescent mixtures.

LAPIS INFERNALIS. *Lapis septicus, Kali purum, Potassa fusca, Kali causticum.* Soft-soap ley q. s. evaporate till the boiling ceases, and the salt melts smoothly in oil, then pour it out on an iron plate, and cut it into pieces: caustic, but is apt to spread.

SOFT-SOAP LEY. *Lixivium saponarium* P. L. 1745. *Akali puri, Aqua potassæ, Liquor potassæ, Aqua kali caustici.* Upon quick lime 1℔ pour boiling distilled water and add kali ppm. 1℔, dissolved in water 2℔: cover the vessel, and when cool filter through cotton cloth; if it does not vesce with a dilute acid, it must be treated again with lime. A pint should weigh exactly ℥xvj; if it weighs less, for every drachm of excess add ℥ss of distilled water to each ℔ troy; if less, evaporate some part of it: used in making soap.

BARILLA ASHES. *Sal alkali, Barilla, Soda impura, Carbonas sodæ impurus.* The ashes of *salicornia europæa*.

KELP. The ashes of *fucus vesiculosus* and several other species; used in bleaching.

SODA of the shops. From kelp, by boiling in water, filtration, and evaporation to dryness: used in washing, not ting the hands so much as pearl ash.

NATRON PRÆPARATUM. *Sodæ subcarbonas, Carbonas sodæ* P. E. & D. Dissolve barilla ashes or kelp 1℔, in water 1℔. filter and evaporate to 2℔, set it aside to crystallise: antacid, deobstruent, gr. x—℥ss, bis terve in die.

SODA SUBCARBONAS EXSICCATA. *Carbonas sodæ sicca.* Melt natron ppm. until it becomes dry, stirring it continually: antacid; used also in calculous complaints, in

small doses frequently repeated so as to take ℥j—ij in the day.

SODÆ carbonas P. L. Natron ppm. distilled water ana 1lb; dissolve and add ammonia ppa. ℥iij, apply a gentle heat of 180 deg. Fahr. for three hours, and set it by to crystallise; a second crop of crystals may be obtained by evaporating what remains.

2. Pass the gas from pounded marble, dissolving in spirit of vitriol through a solution of natron ppm. in water, as in making aerated kali: antacid, gr. x—℥i.

SOAP LEY. From barilha or kelp, treated with quicklime, as in making soft-soap ley: used in making hard soap.

SPIRIT OF HARTSHORN. *Spiritus cornu cervi*, *Liquor volatilis cornu cervi*. Obtained from bones which have been previously ground and boiled to separate the grease they contain, as also from the guts and garbage of the slaughter-houses, by distillation in iron pots with stone-ware heads; separating the oil and salt by filtration; it is then rectified for sale by distillation from 1-8th of wood ashes, or charcoal powder, ammonia ppa. first arises; when it begins to melt by the spirit that succeeds, the distillation is stopped for the present, the ammonia taken out, and then the distillation begun again, till nearly the whole of the liquor has come over. It is also obtained largely from urine.

2. *Spiritus salis ammoniaci*, *Aqua ammoniac* P. L. *Aqua carbonatis ammoniac*. Kali ppm. sal ammoniac ana 3lb, water 6lb; distil to dryness.

3. *Liquor ammoniac carbonatis*. Ammonia ppa. ℥viij, distilled water lbj; dissolve and filter.

4. *Liquor ammoniac subcarbonatis*. Ammonia ppa. ℥iij, distilled water lbj; dissolve and filter: stimulant, gtt. xx to ℥j, also as an errhine.

SALT OF HARTSHORN, VOLATILE SALT, SMELLING SALT, BAKERS' SALT. *Sal cornu cervi*, *Sal volatilis salis ammoniaci*, *Ammonia præparata*, *Carbonas ammoniac*, *Subcarbonas ammoniac*. Is obtained in the same process with spirit of hartshorn, and is purified by mixture with 1-8th of chalk and sublimation with a gentle heat.

2. Sal ammoniac 1lb, powdered chalk 2lb; mix accurately, and sublime.

3. Sal ammoniac, natron ppm. ana lbj; sublime. P. D. Stimulant, and used as an errhine, like the spirit: much used by the bakers, as it makes better bread with unsound

or than either natron or kali ppm. : if the flour is not very sound, 1 oz. of this salt is sufficient for 14lb of flour ; but the very worst of flour may be brought into use if sufficient of this salt is added. The salt is dissolved in the water, and the dough kneaded up very stiff.

SPIRIT OF SAL AMMONIAC. *Aqua ammoniac puræ*. Lime, ana lbij; slake, and add sal ammoniac lbj, boiling water lbvj, cover the vessel immediately, when cold pour off the liquor, and distil with a gentle heat lbj.

2. *Liquor ammoniac* P. L. 1809. Quicklime, sal ammoniac ana lbij; mix and pour immediately into a retort containing water lbj, distil into water ℥viij, kept cool until the retort becomes red.

3. *Aqua ammoniac causticæ*. Lime lbij, water lbj, slake and cover it up; the next day add sal ammoniac ℥xvj, water lbv, distil ℥xxj. The specific gravity of this fluid ought to be .934.

4. *Aqua ammoniac* P. E. Lime lbjss, water ℥ix, slake, when cool, add sal ammoniac lbj; distil into distilled water until the retort becomes red hot.

5. *Liquor ammoniac* P. L. 1815. Lime ℥vj, water lbj; slake, and cover up for an hour, then add sal ammoniac lbj, boiling water lbijj, and cover till cold, then strain and filter ℥xij. Specific gravity should be .960.

6. Spirit of hartshorn q. v. fresh slaked lime 1-4th its weight; distil into water kept cool, and if necessary, adjust its specific gravity by the addition of distilled water, or repeating the operation: antacid, stimulant.

30. ACIDS.

VINEGAR. *Acetum vini, Acidum acetosum*. From wine, exposed to the air; those wines that contain the most tannage are fittest for the purpose.

COMMON WHITE WINE VINEGAR, ALEGAR. *Acetum cæsariæ*. From ale, treated in the same way.

COMMON VINEGAR. *Acetum*. From weak malt liquor, aged for the purpose; its various strength is in England rated by numbers, 18 being the lowest, and 22 the best.

GOOSEBERRY VINEGAR. From gooseberries smashed with water, and exposed to the sun, until the liquor seems to have acquired its utmost acidity: used principally as a sauce, and

to preserve vegetable substances; but is employed externally as a refrigerant and repeller; useful also internally when an over-dose of strong wine, spirit, opium, or other narcotic poison has been taken. A false strength is given to it by adding oil of vitriol, or some acrid vegetable, as pellitory of Spain, grana Cnidia, capsicum; it is rendered colourless by adding fresh burned bone black, 6 oz. to a gallon.

QUASS. *Posca*? Is made by mixing rye flour and water together, and leaving it till it has turned sour: much drank in Russia, looks thick and unpleasing at first, but becomes agreeable by use.

DISTILLED VINEGAR. *Acetum distillatum*, *Acidum aceticum* P. L. *Acidum acetosum distillatum*. From vinegar by distillation, rejecting the 4th or 8th part that comes over first, and avoiding its acquiring a burnt flavour. P. D. requires it to have the specific gravity of 1.006, but in general it is distilled as long as it comes over clear: used sometimes in pickles, where its want of colour is an advantage.

VINEGAR OF WOOD. *Acetum lignorum*. From wood distilled in large iron cylinders for the manufacture of charcoal for gunpowder; may be used for all the purposes of distilled vinegar.

STRONG ACETOUS ACID. *Acidum acetosum forte*. Vitriol calcined to whiteness ℥j, sugar of lead ʒx; rub together and distil.

2. *Acidum aceticum* P. D. Kali acetatum ʒvj, add gradually oil of vitriol ʒij, allowing the mixture to cool between each addition; distil to dryness.

3. *Spiritus Veneris*, *Acidum acetosum*. Verdigris 2℔, dry it in a water-bath, then distil in a sand heat, and redistil the produced liquor. Its specific gravity is stated to be 1.050.

4. Sugar of lead 7℔, oil of vitriol 4℔ and a half, distil 2℔ and a half: used to make aromatic vinegar, and as a very active errhine.

FLOWERS OF BENJAMIN. *Flores benzoini*, *Flores benzoës*, *Acidum benzoicum*. Melt benjamin in a glazed earthen pot, to the neck of which a paper cone or chamber is annexed, regulating the heat with great care that little or no oil may arise with the flowers; if the flowers are tinged with oil, press them between bibulous paper, mix with white clay, and sublime again: ℥j of benjamin yielded ʒij of flowers.

2. Benjamin ℥jss, lime ʒiiij; rub together and boil in water 1 gall.; decant the clear, and boil the sediment in

water ℥iiij; decant, mix the two liquors and boil down to a half, filter, add spirit of salt q. s. to precipitate the flowers, decant the liquor, dry and sublime the flowers. Scheele. ℥j of benjamin yields ʒj ʒvj ℥ij of flowers.

3. Benjamin ʒxxiv, natron ppm. ʒviiij; rub together, boil in water ℥xvj, strain, boil the residue in water ℥vj, strain, mix the two liquors, boil to ℥ij; filter and precipitate with spirit of vitriol q. s.; dissolve the precipitate in boiling water, strain and crystallise. Gren. ℥j benjamin yielded ʒj ʒj ℥j of flowers.

4. May be obtained from urine. A manufactory of sal ammoniac at Schoenbec, near Magdeburgh, which uses urine, is able to supply flowers of benjamin by the cwt. Expecto- rant; used in chronic coughs, gr. x—ʒfs.

SEDATIVE SALT. *Sal acidum boracis*. Borax 3 oz. water ℥ij; dissolve, add oil of vitriol ʒvj, evaporate to a pellicle and crystallise: sedative.

CONCRETE ACID OF LEMONS. *Acidum citricum*, *Acidum citricum crystallis concretum*. Saturate lemon or lime juice with powdered chalk, wash the sediment with cold water and dry it; each gallon of lemon juice forms 8 oz. 1-4th to 12 oz. 3-4ths of this citrate of lime: upon this powder pour spirit of vitriol fl. ʒix to each ʒ of chalk previously used; or, if the imported citrate of lime is used, 15℥ will require 40℥ of a spirit of vitriol, whose specific gravity is 1.15; strain through a cloth and expose the liquor in shallow vessels, that it may crystallise by spontaneous evaporation: an agreeable acid, cooling, and antiseptic; ʒj in water ʒj, is equal to lemon juice. Gr. xxvj saturate kali ppm. gr. lxj, or ammon. ppa. gr. xlij, or magnesia alba gr. xl. If heat is employed for the evaporation it is apt to become brown, and is thus spoiled.

ACID OF ANTS. *Acidum formicarum*. Ants ℥j, boiling water ℥iiij; infuse for three hours, press out the liquor, and strain: stimulant; used as a lotion in impotency.

HONEY WATER. *Aqua mellis*. Honey 4℥, very dry sand 2℥, put into a vessel that will hold five times as much, distil with a gentle heat a yellowish acid water: encourages the growth of the hair.

SPIRIT OF SALT. *Spiritus salis communis*, *Acidum muriaticum*. Common salt 10℥, common clay 20℥, water sufficient to make them into balls: distil while moist with a violent heat, and rectify by redistillation.

2. Dried common salt 24lb, oil of vitriol 20lb, water 6lb; mix and distil into 12lb more of water kept cool; when distilled in an iron pot with a stone-ware head, all the water is put into the receivers. A bottle that holds 6 oz. of water, ought to hold 7 oz. of this acid, and an ounce measure of it should dissolve 3ij 3ij of limestone, which will show if it is free from oil of vitriol.

3. Bittern, or residuum of sea-water after the common salt has been obtained by evaporation, 5lb, oil of vitriol 1lb previously diluted with water 2lb; distil: tonic, diuretic, antiseptic, gtt. x—xx, well diluted in typhus, 3fs—3ij in water 3vj as a gargle in putrid sore throat, gtt. viij in water 3iv as an injection in gonorrhœa: used in the arts as a cheap acid; a small portion improves salted provisions.

ACIDUM *muriaticum dilutum*. Spirit of salt, spec. grav. 1.170, distilled water ana p. æq.; mix: the specific gravity should be 1.080: as the former.

STRONG SPIRIT OF NITRE, NITRE FORTIS. *Spiritus nitri, Acidum nitrosum*. Nitre 6lb, oil of vitriol 4lb; distil to dryness. A bottle that holds 4 oz. of water ought to hold 6 oz. of this acid, and an ounce measure of it, diluted with water, should dissolve 3vij of limestone.

2. Nitre 1lb, clay or brickdust 4lb: mix and distil.

COLOURLESS SPIRIT OF NITRE. *Acidum nitricum*. Distil nitrous acid in a glass retort into an unluted receiver until the acid in the retort has lost its colour.

2. Nitre very pure and dried, oil of vitriol, ana 2lb; distil till red fumes appear; redistil from nitre 1 oz.: produces 4lb.

AQUA *fortis duplex*. Green vitriol calcined almost to redness, nitre, ana p. æq.: distil.

2. Spirit of nitre 3lb, water 2lb, or q. s. that a bottle holding 6 oz. of water shall hold 8 oz. of this acid.

3. Spirit of nitre 4lb, aqua fortis simplex 6lb, oil of vitriol 2lb; mix: for ferriers only.

AQUA FORTIS COMMUNIS. *Acidum nitrosum dilutum*. Nitre, green vitriol not calcined, ana 6lb, green vitriol calcined 3lb: distil.

2. Spirit of nitre, distilled water, ana p. æq. by weight. A bottle that holds 6 oz. and a quarter of water should hold 8 oz. of this acid.

AQUA *fortis simplex*. Green vitriol 2lb, nitre 1lb: distil.

2. Spirit of nitre 2lb, water 3lb, or q. s. that a bottle

holding 4 oz. and a half of water should hold 5 oz. of this acid.

3. Aqua fortis duplex, water, ana p. æq. by weight.

Acidum nitricum dilutum. Colourless spirit of nitre 3j measure, distilled water 3ix measure.

The stronger kinds of this acid are used as a caustic to warts, &c. particularly by ferriers, for which the addition of oil of vitriol is an advantage; diluted so as not to injure the teeth, viz. of the strong acid gtt. j—x, in a small tumbler of water, is useful in liver complaints, lues venerea, nausea from dyspepsia, sea-sickness, &c.: in the arts to dissolve metals or cleanse their surfaces. The accidental mixture of spirit of salt, arising from impurities in the nitre, may be got rid of by dissolving refined silver in some of the acid, pouring off the clear, and dropping it into the remainder as long as any precipitation takes place; the mixture of oil of vitriol is best got rid of by distilling again with the addition of some nitre, if such precision is necessary.

AQUA REGIA. Spirit of nitre 16 oz. common salt 4 oz.: dissolve.

2. Spirit of nitre 16 oz. sal ammoniac 4 oz.: dissolve.

3. *Common aqua regia.* Spirit of salt 2lb, spirit of nitre 1lb; dissolves gold; used in some arts.

DEPHLOGISTICATED SPIRIT OF SALT, OXYMURIATIC ACID.
Acidum oxymuriaticum, Aqua oxymuriatica. Common salt 3lb, manganese 1lb, oil of vitriol 2lb, water 1lb: distil, placing water q. s. in the receiver: pale greenish yellow, scarcely heavier than water; used in syphilis and scarlatina, ʒfs—3iij, in water 3viij, taken, by small doses, in a day: bleaches linen, straw, and takes out fruit spots, iron moulds, or ink marks.

ACID OF PRUSSIAN BLUE. Acidum Prussicum. Prussian blue 10 oz. calcined mercury 5 oz. distilled water 30 oz.: boil till the blue colour is changed to a yellowish green, filter, add hot water 10 oz. to wash the sediment perfectly; pour the liquor upon clean iron filings 2 oz. and a half, and add oil of vitriol 1 oz.; pour the liquid from the quicksilver that has separated, and distil till 1-4th part has passed. Scheele.

2. Proceed as before, but instead of distilling 1-4th part, draw off only 1-6th, and redistil upon chalk, gr. ij to the oz. drawing off only 3-4ths; this is of an uniform strength,

and may be kept some time, provided the place is cool and dark. La Planche.

3. Prussian blue 4 oz. oil of vitriol, water, ana 2 oz. : distil. Parkes. Strong Prussic acid in very small quantity, gtt. j—ij, either applied to the tongue or even to the skin, kills instantaneously, as if by lightning, and the body exhales for several days a strong smell of bitter almonds: gtt. vj—x of Scheele's or La Planche's acid in water ℥iij to iv, taken by tea-spoonfuls every two hours, is beneficial in chronic cough and in phthisis.

SAL SUCCINI. *Acidum succini*. Obtained by distillation from amber, expressing the acid salt between blotting-paper, and either subliming it again, or dissolving it in water and crystallising: antispasmodic, diuretic, gr. v—℥j.

OIL OF VITRIOL. *Oleum vitrioli*, *Spiritus vitrioli fortis*, *Acidum vitriolicum*, *Acidum sulphuricum*. From green vitriol, calcined till it is yellow, by distillation.

2. COMMON OIL OF VITRIOL. *Oleum vitrioli vulgare*, *Oleum sulphuris per campanam*. Sulphur 1 cwt. nitre 12℔; mixed together and burned gradually in large chambers, lined with lead or varnished inside, the bottom being covered with a thin surface of water to absorb the acid: the acid liquor is then exposed for some time to the air, the superfluous water abstracted by evaporation in leaden boilers, and the operation finished by distilling till the acid in the retort is sufficiently concentrated. A bottle that holds 12 oz. of water should hold full 22 oz. of this acid. The contact of any organic matter renders it black; it is rendered clear again by adding a little spirit of nitre, gtt. ij to each oz. and heating it to boiling: used as a caustic to warts, wounds, &c. and by many artisans to dissolve metals or alter colours.

SPIRIT OF VITRIOL, VITRIOL to clean coppers. *Spiritus vitrioli*, *Spiritus vitrioli tenuis*, *Acidum vitriolicum dilutum*, *Acidum sulphuricum dilutum*. Oil of vitriol ℥iij measures, distilled water ℥xxix meas.: mix. P. L.

2. Oil of vitriol 1 oz. distilled water 7 oz. mix. P. E. and P. D. Astringent, tonic, gtt. xx—℥ij, in a cup of water; in a gargle ℥j to ℥viij water to check salivation; by workmen and maid-servants to clean copper and iron work; also used as a cheap acid in punch and acid stews, instead of lemons, and to give strength to poor vinegar.

SULPHUREOUS ACID. *Gas sulphuris* P. L. 1720. Collected by burning brimstone under a glass jar, standing with

its mouth downwards in a plate of water, till the water is sufficiently acid.

2. Oil of vitriol, quicksilver, ana p. æq. boil in a retort and pass the gas into water q. s.: used to bleach silk, straw, take fruit stains out of linen, or stop the fermentation of wine.

SPIRIT OF TARTAR. *Spiritus tartari*. Distil argol and separate the acid spirit from the oil by a funnel; the residuum yields, by burning in the open air, very pure kali ppm.: may be used for distilled vinegar.

CRYSTALLISED ACID OF TARTAR. *Acidum tartari crystallisatum*. Ppd. chalk 2lb, river water 4 gall.: boil, add cream of tartar or argol q. s. to saturate the chalk, about 7lb; cool a little, pour off the clear, and wash the sediment once or twice: upon this sediment pour spirit of vitriol, no. 2, 15lb, stirring it often for a day, pour off the liquid, and wash the residuum with water 2 gall. which mix with the liquid, evaporate to the consistence of a syrop; then examine whether hitherto successful by diluting a small portion with four times as much water, and adding a solution of sugar of lead, which throws down a white precipitate, if this is redissolved on adding a little spirit of nitre all is right; but if the liquor remains milky, the whole must be diluted with water 6lb, and digested for some hours upon a few oz. of the sediment left when the cream of tartar was added to the chalk, which must be kept for this purpose: this point being ascertained, and corrected if necessary, strain, and evaporate gently till all the acid is crystallised, breaking the crystalline crust at top every two hours: yields about 1-3d the weight of the tartar; used instead of citric acid as a substitute for lemon juice.

WHITE ARSENIC. *Arsenicum album*, *Oxydum arsenici*. Obtained by subliming some kind of cobalt ores.

Oxydum arsenici præparatum. From the former by a fresh sublimation: this preparation seems useless, as plenty of fine transparent pieces may be picked from the crude arsenic: tonic, but scarcely ever used in medicine, although frequently for empoisoning or self-destruction; in metallic mixtures to whiten copper, and in dyeing.

SPARRY ACID, FLUORIC ACID. *Acidum spathosum*, *Acidum fluoricum*. Derbyshire spar, oil of vitriol, ana p. æq. distil in a leaden retort into a leaden receiver containing water: the acid must be kept in a leaden or silver bottle, as it

dissolves glass: very caustic, producing deep and painful sores; used to engrave upon glass, which is to be covered with wax, the parts to be acted upon are then laid bare, a border of soft wax put round the place, and the acid poured on, the surface it leaves is rough; but when glass, thus partly defended, is exposed to the vapour arising from the mixture of spar and oil of vitriol heated in a leaden vessel, the corroded surface is left smooth, and by this means a variety of etchings upon glass may be made.

31. WATER.

RIVER WATER. *Aqua fluviatilis*.

RAIN WATER. *Aqua pluvialis*. Are the purest of the common waters, and those generally employed.

ACIDULOUS WATERS. *Acidulæ*. Taste acid, sparkle on being poured out; contain an excess of carbonic acid, and almost constantly common salt, with some of the earthy carbonates.

CHALYBEATE WATERS. *Aquæ chalybeatæ*. Strike a black colour with oak-bark or other vegetable astringents, sometimes are also acidulous, these deposit their iron upon boiling, as those of the Spa and Pyrmont; others are vitriolic and retain their power of striking a black colour after being boiled and filtered, as that of Westwood in Derbyshire.

SULPHUREOUS WATERS. *Aquæ sulphuræ*. Stink like rotten eggs, blacken silver and lead, contain sulphuretted hydrogen, either uncombined or united to lime or an alkali. Harrowgate is well known.

HARD WATERS. *Aquæ fontanæ*. Curdle soap even after boiling, contain sulphate of lime.

SALT WATERS. *Aquæ salinæ*. Easily recognised by their saline taste, and the salt crystallising in cubes; precipitate the solution of silver, lead, or quicksilver in spirit of nitre, forming a white cloud.

PURGING WATERS. *Aquæ catharticæ*. Bitter, purgative, precipitate the solution of silver, lead, or quicksilver in spirit of nitre, forming a yellow cloud; not affected by acids, but afford a precipitate with kali ppm.; contain Epsom salt; the springs of Bagnigge Wells, Dulwich, and Epsom, are of this nature.

ALKALINE WATERS. *Aquæ alkalinæ*. Change blue ve-

getable colours to a green, effervesce with acids, yield a precipitate with alum water. Tilbury water is an example.

COPPER WATERS. *Aquæ cupreæ*. Turn blue with spirit of hartshorn, if not already of that colour, cover iron left in them with a coat of copper: contain blue vitriol: found near copper mines.

ALUMINOUS WATERS. *Aquæ aluminosæ*. Change vegetable blues to a red, even after standing some time in the open air, effervesce with alkalies, and are decomposed, precipitating in flocculi.

PETRIFYING WATERS. *Aquæ lapidificantes*. Deposit an earthy sediment on standing or by boiling; unwholesome.

STYGIAN WATER. *Aqua Stygis*. Corrodes glass and earthen ware, contains fluoric acid: poisonous, reported to have been exhibited to Alexander the Great, and to have occasioned his death, the water being carried from the spring in Arcadia in a horse's hoof: another spring of this kind has been lately found in Prussia, and closed up by the government.

SEA WATER. *Aqua marina*. Contains common salt and Epsom salt in large quantity; purgative, and the usual clyster at sea: many attempts have been made, by landmen, to obtain fresh water from it at sea: distillation is the only method known, but sea captains say they may as well carry water with them as fuel to distil the sea water, not to mention the cost of the apparatus and the trouble; most large ships, however, have a rude method of saving the steam arising in boiling their victuals; and when only one of the two parts into which their large copper boiler is divided is used, they put sea water into the other part, and distil it by the same rude way. A person of the name of Beaumont at Calcutta, is said, in Heyne's India, p. 422, to have offered, for £25,000, to disclose the secret of converting salt water into fresh water in large quantity, without heat, and with very little expense: he says the process is so simple, that he can scarce speak of it without betraying the secret.

OBS. The quantity of salts contained in any mineral water may be estimated with considerable accuracy, by finding the difference of weight between a bottle filled to a certain mark with distilled water, and the same filled with the mineral water: to this difference add 1-5th, and again another fifth, the weight will then denote that of the salts contained in the bottle of water: large square case-bottles are

See A.P. vol. 6. 358. for real contents.

well adapted for this purpose. Let the difference be 3j, ʒss, gr. ix, or 79 gr.; 1-5th is 15 gr. 4-5ths, the other 5th the same; total 110 gr. 3-5ths, or 3j, ʒijss, and gr. 3-5ths.

DISTILLED WATER. *Aqua distillata.* Water 10 gall. distil; throw away the first half gall. and draw off four gall. which keep in glass or stone ware: used as a diet drink in cancerous diseases, and should be used in making medicines when the salts contained in common water would decompose them.

32. EARTHS.

BOLE ARMENIAC. *Bolus Armena.* Pale red; alexipharmic, drying.

GERMAN BOLE. *Bolus Bohemica.* Pale red; used for the former, and has the same qualities.

CLAY. *Argilla.* Drying, astringent.

TERRA Lemnia. Reddish yellow; alexipharmic, sudorific.

FULLERS EARTH. *Cimolia purpurascens.* Grey, very fine, cleansing cloth without tearing it.

TOBACCO PIPE CLAY. *Cimolia alba.* Used for tobacco pipes, and to take grease spots out of woollen cloth.

WHITE LUMBER STONE. *Terra Samia vulgaris.* The same made into cakes with a stamp.

VENICE TRIPOLI. *Terra Tripolitana vera.* Yellow, fine; used for polishing.

CHALK. *Creta.* Antacid; used in the heart-burn and other diseases arising from acidity, gr. x—ʒij, externally absorbent.

FRENCH CHALK. *Creta Brianzonica, Talcum officinale.* Comes really from Piedmont, the people of Briançon procuring it from thence; in flakes; used in cosmetic powders, and to cleanse silks.

SPANISH CHALK, STEATITE. *Creta Hispanica, Creta sartoria.* White, soft; used by tailors to mark cloth where it is to be cut, also to take out grease spots.

SPANISH BROWN. *Ochra Hispanica.* Fine deep red; used in painting.

INDIAN RED. *Ochra Persica.* Fine purple; used in painting.

ROTTEN STONE. *Terra cariosa.* Used by braziers and lapidaries for polishing.

FRENCH BOLE. *Bolus Gallica.* Pale red; astringent.

LIMESTONE. *Lapis calcarius.*

MARBLE. *Marmor.* Used to ascertain the strength of acids, to yield carbonic acid gas while dissolving in them, 100 gr. yields 90-100 cub. in., or to make lime.

FINE WHITE SAND, MAIDSTONE SAND. *Arena rotunda.* To dry up ink, and to filter acid and corrosive liquors.

STONE LIME. *Calx viva.* From limestone by a red heat.

SHELL LIME. *Calx e testis.* From oyster-shells, by a similar calcination: corrosive, antacid, depilatory; used for cements, to make lime water, and render the alkālies caustic.

WHITING. Prepared from the soft variety of chalk, by diffusion in water, letting the water settle for two hours, that the impurities and coarser particles may subside, then drawing off the still milky water, letting it deposit the finer sediment, decanting the water when clear, and drying the sediment; is much finer than the common ppd. chalk of the apothecaries, but is principally used as a cheap white paint.

IRISH SLATE, ALUM SLATE. *Lapis Hibernicus.* Sweetish, agglutinant, in bruises, fractures, a spoonful in beer.

PUMICE STONE. *Lapis Pumex.* Spongy, swims upon water; used whole as a kind of file, in powder as a polishing powder, added to some dentifrices.

TERRE VERTE. *Terra viridis.* Celadon green, burns black; used for a paint.

BOHEMIAN TRIPOLI. *Schistus mollis.* Yellowish grey; used as a polishing powder.

YELLOW EARTH. *Argilla lutea.* Ochre yellow, burns rose red; used for a paint.

UMBER. *Umbra.* Liver brown, friable; used as a paint.

OSTEOCOLLA. Agglutinant; used in fractures, ʒj, night and morning.

FIVE PRECIOUS STONES. Garnet, hyacinth, sapphire, carnelian, emerald: cordial!

POWDERED GLASS. *Vitrum pulverisatum.* Used to filter acids.

ENGLISH TALC. *Asbestus.* Fibrous; used to make wicks for lamps, and cloth which is incombustible by a moderate heat; also to absorb oil of vitriol and prevent its being accidentally spilled from the bottles sold with chemical matches.

PARKER'S CEMENT. Is made from the indurated marle called clay balls, or the waxen vein found in the London clay strata, by calcining and then grinding them, without any admixture whatever: used as a cement, and also for coating the outside of houses.

MAGNESIA ALBA. *Magnesia P. D. Magnesiae carbonas.* Obtained by precipitating the bittern or liquor left in the boiling of sea water, after the common salt has been separated by evaporation, by a ley of wood ashes or kali ppm.

2. Epsom salt, kali ppm. ana p. æq.; dissolve separately in plenty of water, add the two solutions while boiling hot, strain, and wash the sediment till the water is insipid.

3. Epsom salt 56lb, dissolve in water, and precipitate with natron ppm. q. s. dissolved in water, wash the sediment well, and finish the washing with rose water: is made up while drying, either into large cubes with the edges bevelled, or in small dice; is powdered by being rubbed through a sieve; antacid, laxative, ʒfs—ʒij, mixes well with milk, sometimes occasions flatulence, recommended in calculous complaints.

CALCINED MAGNESIA. *Magnesia usta, Magnesia P. L. and P. E.* Expose magnesia alba to a red heat for two hours, or until it exhibits a peculiar luminous appearance: antacid, laxative, ʒfs—ʒij, does not occasion flatulence, but is not so soluble in the stomach as the other.

CAWK, HEAVY SPAR. *Spathum ponderosum, Sulphas barytæ.* Found in mines, very heavy: used to mix with flake white, to make muriate of barytes, and lately sold for lapis calaminaris, but is not soluble in spirit of vitriol.

COCKS COMB SPAR, WITHERITE. *Terra ponderosa, Carbonas barytæ.* Found in mines, but rare; used as a poison for rats, and to prepare muriate of barytes.

CRETA precipitata. Precipitate a solution of muriate of lime by a solution of natron ppm. in water, and wash the sediment: no ways different from common whiting.

EAGLE STONE. *Ætites.* A hollow stone with another in it, that may be heard to rattle when shaken: facilitates delivery if bound upon the thigh, prevents abortion if bound upon the arm!

PLASTER OF PARIS. *Gypsum ustum.* Used as a cement, and to take models of statues, &c.

ULTRAMARINE BLUE. *Ceruleum ultramontanum.* La

As lazuli 1lb is heated to redness, quenched in water, and ground to a fine powder; to this is added yellow rosin 6 oz. serpentine, bees' wax, linseed oil, ana 2 oz.; previously melted together, and the whole made into a mass, this is kneaded in successive portions of warm water, which it colours blue, and from whence it is deposited by standing, and sorted according to its qualities: a fine blue colour in oil.

OFFICINAL COMPOUNDS.

UNDER this division are usually included, not only the medicinal compounds which are kept ready in the shops for sale, but also the extemporaneous formulæ that the colleges have mentioned as a standard of professional intercourse, and as being the mode of preparing certain medicines which their own members intend should be understood when they direct these forms in their prescriptions: these formulæ were in the old pharmacopœias very few, but they have of late been much increased, and, therefore, as these compositions are intended only for present use, and to be made when wanted, the example of the Dublin college has been followed in separating them from the standing compositions of the shops, and in referring them to their proper head of extemporaneous formulæ.

1. DISTILLED WATERS.

Some of these are intended for medical purposes mostly as vehicles, others for perfume. In respect to the first, no great care is usually judged necessary, the herb or its oil is added to the water, distilled in a short-necked wide still as quickly as possible, and spirit of wine ℥ij, or even more, added to each pint. Many do not even take this trouble, but rub a drop or two of the oil, with a little sugar, and add it to common water.

But for perfumes, as rose water, elder-flower water, &c. more care is requisite, as the buyers must be pleased with their smell and appearance; hence these waters must be carefully distilled in a high narrow-necked still, in order that no part of the infusion may be thrown over with the distilled water, as this would render them liable

to become mothery in a short time; and if a superior article is required, the waters must be redistilled with the addition of a little spirit which has not got any ill scent, by a gentle heat.

SEA-WORMWOOD WATER. *Aqua absinthii maritimi.* 8℔ green leaves to the gallon.

COMMON-WORMWOOD WATER. *Aq. absinth. vulgaris.* the same; stomachic.

AQUA alexiteria simplex. Green mint 1℔ss, tops of sea wormwood, green angelica leaves, ana 1℔j; draw three gall.

DILL WATER. *Aq. anethi.* Seeds 1℔ to the gallon; minative.

ANGELICA WATER. *Aq. angelicæ.* Leaves 8℔ to the gallon; cordial.

ANISE SEED WATER. *Aq. anisi.* Collected in the distillation of the oil; carminative.

STAR-ANISE WATER. *Aq. anisi stellati.* Very fragrant.

ORANGE FLOWER WATER. *Aq. naphæ, Aq. aurantiorum.* 1℔ij to 1℔ij of water.

2. 1℔ij to 1℔vj of water: very odoriferous.

ORANGE PEEL WATER. *Aq. cortic. aurant. simplex.* 1℔ orange peel 3℔ij to the gallon.

2. Peel 2℔ to the gallon; as agreeable vehicles.

MARYGOLD WATER. *Aq. calandulæ.*

CARDUUS WATER. *Aq. cardui benedicti.* Leaves 8℔ to the gallon; vehicles for diaphoretic medicines.

CARLINE-THISTLE WATER. *Aq. carlinæ radicis.* Fra-

ct.

CARUI WATER. *Aq. carui.* Seeds 1℔ to the gallon; minative.

CASSIA WATER. *Aq. lauri cassiæ.* 1℔ to the gallon. cinnamon water.

BLACK CHERRY WATER. *Aqua cerasorum nigrorum.* fruit with the stones bruised: 1℔xij to the gallon.

2. Almond (bitter) cake bruised 4℔, draw five gallons; spasmodic, contains prussic acid, when drawn very strong, 1℔vj of cherry stones to the pint, is deleterious; excluded from the pharmacopœia in 1745. As late experiments have shown the efficacy of prussic acid, when sufficiently diluted, in phthisis; may not the increase of that disease be referred to the diminished use of this medicine?

230 OFFICINAL COMPOUNDS.—1. Distilled Waters.

CAMOMILE WATER. *Aq. chamæmeli.* Flowers ℥viij to the gallon; stomachic.

CELANDINE WATER. *Aq. chelidonii majoris.* Leaves ℥viij to the gallon.

SUCCORY WATER. *Aq. cichorii.* From the leaves; ℥viij to the gallon.

CINNAMON WATER. *Aq. cinnamomi tenuis, Aq. cinnamomi, Aq. lauri cinnamomi.* ℥bj to the gallon.

2. Bruised cinnamon ℥bj, water 2 gall.; simmer in a still for half an hour, put what comes over into the still again; when cold strain through flannel. Cassia must be distilled, as its infusion is yellow.

3. Cassia (parva) 8℔; draw 12 gallons.

4. Cassia buds 1℔, cassia lignea 2℔; draw 8 gallons.

5. Cassia (parva) 6℔, spirit of wine 2 gall. water q. s. draw 4 gall. of spiritus cinnamomi, and 10 gall. of aq. cinnam.: stomachic, tonic, and covers the disagreeable taste of some medicines.

CUMIN WATER. *Aq. cumini.* From the seeds; carminative.

AQUA cymbalariae. From the herb; used in Italy as the vehicle for exhibiting arsenic as a poison.

EYEBRIGHT WATER. *Aq. euphrasie.* From the herb; ophthalmic.

BEAN FLOWER WATER. *Aq. fabarum florum.* Fragrant; used in perfumery.

SPEARWORT WATER. *Aq. flammulae.* From the herb; acrid, vomits instantly, and in cases of poison being taken, is preferable to any medicine yet known, as it does not excite any contraction of the upper part of the stomach, and thus defeat its own intention, as white vitriol sometimes does.

STRAWBERRY WATER. *Aq. fragariae.* Fruit bruised 20℔, water q. s.; draw 2 gall. and a half: very fragrant.

SWEET FENNEL WATER. *Aq. fœniculi.* Seeds 1℔ to the gallon; a weak carminative.

FENNEL WATER. *Aq. fœniculi vulgaris.* From the herb.

FUMITORY WATER. *Aq. fumarie.* From the herb.

ARSE-SMART WATER. *Aq. hydropiperis.* From the herb; acrid, ℥bj—℥bjss, drank in a day, very effectual in nephritic cases.

HYSSOP WATER. *Aq. hyssopi.* From the herb; pectoral, stomachic.

JUNIPER WATER. *Aq. juniperi baccarum*. Stimulant.

THE WATER OF GREEN WALNUTS. *Aq. nucum juglandis maturarum*.

SIMPLE LAVENDER WATER. *Aq. lavandulæ florum*. Collected in the distillation of the oil; mostly used to scent soaps.

LAUREL WATER. *Aq. lauro-cerasi*. From the leaves; contains prussic acid, is stronger than black-cherry water; has been used for poisoning, and therefore labours under an ill name, although doubtless one of the most efficacious of this sort of medicines.

AQUA ledi palustris. Very fragrant; may be sold for rose water.

LOVAGE WATER. *Aq. levistici*. From the herb; carminative.

LILY OF THE VALLEY WATER. *Aq. lilii convallium*. Fragrant; used as a perfume to scent soaps.

LEMON PEEL WATER. *Aq. e corticibus citri, Aq. citri dicæ*. Fresh peel 2℔ to the gallon.

MARJORAM WATER. *Aq. marjoranæ*. Fresh herb 8℔ to the gallon; strong scented; used in cookery.

BAULM WATER. *Aq. melissæ*. From the herb; cephalic.

PEPPERMINT WATER. *Aq. menthæ piperitidis simplex, menthæ piperitæ*. Green herb 1℔viii to the gallon, P. L. before 1745.

2. Dried herb 1℔jss, or green 1℔iiij to the gallon, P. L. since 1745. P. D.

3. Herb in flower 1℔iiij to the gallon, P. E.

4. Oil of peppermint 1 oz. water q. s.; draw 10 gallons.

5. Oil 2 oz.; draw 9 gallons.

6. Oil 1℔; draw 30 gallons: stimulant, carminative; all covers disagreeable flavours.

MINT WATER. *Aq. menthæ, Aq. menthæ vulgaris simplex, Aq. menthæ sativæ, Aq. menthæ viridis*. Green herb 1℔iiij to the gallon, P. L. before 1745.

2. Dried herb 1℔jss to the gallon, P. L. since 1745. P. D.

3. Oil of spear mint 1 oz.; draw 10 gallons; antispasmodic, allays vomiting.

MYRTLE FLOWER WATER, EAU D'ANGE. *Aq. myrti*. Fresh flowers 1℔iiij; draw a gallon: very fragrant; used as a perfume.

232 OFFICINAL COMPOUNDS.—1. Distilled Waters.

WHITE POPPY WATER. *Aq. papaveris albi*. From the flowers; narcotic, much used in some parts of Lincolnshire, every cottager growing the plant for his own consumption in making this water.

RED POPPY WATER. *Aq. papaveris rhæados*. From the flowers; narcotic, but less so than the former.

COWSLIP WATER. *Aq. paralyseos*. From the flowers; slightly narcotic.

PIONY WATER. *Aq. peoniæ*. From the flowers, gathered in May.

AQUA *persicariæ*. From the herb; useful in calculous complaints.

PARSLEY WATER. *Aq. petroselini*. From the whole plant, with the root, gathered in spring; nephritic, diuretic.

ALLSPICE WATER. *Aq. piperis Jamaicensis*, *Aq. pimento*, *Aq. pimentæ*, *Aq. myrti pimentæ*. Half a lb to a gallon: stimulant; used in hospitals as a cheap spicy vehicle.

PIMPERNELL WATER. *Aq. pimpinellæ*. From the roots; acrid, blue.

PLANTAIN WATER. *Aq. plantaginis*. From the herb when in flower; vulnerary.

SILVER WEED WATER. *Aq. potentillæ*. From the herb; is used in the dressing of French gauzes, and although it has neither taste nor smell, common water will not supply its place.

PENNYROYAL WATER. *Aq. pulegii*, *Aq. pulegii simplex*, *Aq. menthæ pulegii*. Green herb lbviii to the gallon, P. L. before 1745.

2. Dry herb lbjss to the gall. P. L. since 1745. P. D.

3. Fresh herb lbij to the gall. P. E.

4. Oil of pennyroyal 1 oz.; draw 12 gallons.

5. Oil of pennyroyal 1lb; draw 30 gallons. Emmenagogue.

OAK WATER. *Aq. quercûs*. From the young leaves, gathered in May, lbviii to the gallon.

ROSE WATER. *Aq. rosarum Damascenarum*, *Aq. rosæ*, *Aq. rosæ centifoliæ*. Petals of the flowers 6lb to the gall.

2. Petals 10 bushels; draw 14 gallons.

3. Pickled roses 60lb, yellow sanders 8 oz.; draw 16 gallons.

4. Attar of roses 1 oz. spirit of wine cong. j, aq. distill. q. s.; distil 40 gallons.

5. Lignum rhodium.

6. *Radix rhodia*; may either of them be distilled and the water sold as rose water.

WATER OF PALE ROSES. *Aq. rosarum albarum*. From white roses.

WATER OF RED ROSES. *Aq. rosarum rubrarum*. Fragrant, but inferior to the common rose.

ROSEMARY WATER. *Aq. rosmarini*. From the tops; fragrant.

RASP-BERRY WATER. *Aq. rubi Idæi*. From the fruit; fragrant.

RUE WATER. *Aq. rutæ*. From the herb; stimulant, emmenagogue.

ELDER-FLOWER WATER. *Aq. sambuci florum*. From the fresh flowers.

2. Pickled flowers 50lb; draw 20 gallons.

3. Orange flower water 1 oz. water a pint; mix: agreeably aromatic, cooling.

SASSAFRAS WATER. *Aq. sassafras*. From the root; diaphoretic.

SAXIFRAGE WATER. *Aq. saxifragæ*. From the herb.

WATER OF CAMELS HAY. *Aq. schænanthi*. From the herb; fragrant; used in perfumery.

GERMANDER WATER. *Aq. scordii*. From the herb; fragrant, although no oil comes over with it.

LIME-FLOWER WATER. *Aq. tiliæ*. From the flowers; fragrant; used in perfumery.

MEADOW SWEET WATER. *Aq. ulmaricæ*. From the flowers; has a fine flavour, but must be infused in warm water as soon as gathered.

VANILLA WATER. *Aq. vanillarum*. From the pods; fragrant; used in perfumery.

FROG-SPAWN WATER. *Aq. sperniolæ, Aq. spermatis raurum*. Collected in February or March; and distilled: cooling.

AQUA *castorei*. Russian castor 3j, water q. s.; distil ℥ij.

SMALL SNAIL WATER. *Aq. limacum tenuis*. Baulm, mint, harts-tongue, ground ivy, flowers of the dead nettle, wallow flowers, elder flowers, ana M. j, snails freed from their shells, whites of eggs, ana 3iiij, nutmegs 3fs, milk a gallon, distil in a water bath to dryness.

2. Nutmegs 1 oz. water q. s.; distil a gallon: used in pipient phthisis.

AQUA LACTIS *alexiteria*. Leaves of meadow sweet, car-

234 OFFICINAL COMPOUNDS.—1. Distilled Waters.

duus benedictus, goats' rue, ana M. vj; of mint, wormwood, ana M. v; of rue M. iij; of angelica M. ij; milk gall. iij; distil to dryness; diaphoretic.

AQUA omnium florum. From cows' dung, collected in May; used in phthisis.

2. SALINE LIQUORS.

Solutio acetitis zinci. White vitriol ʒj, dissolve in distilled water ʒx; sugar of lead ℥iij, dissolve in distilled water ʒx: mix and filter: astringent; used as a collyrium and injection.

BLEACHING LIQUID, EAU DE JAVELLE. Aqua alkalina oxymuriatica. Common salt ℔ij, manganese ℔j, water ℔ij, put into a retort, and add gradually oil of vitriol ℔ij: pass the vapour through a solution of kali ppm. ʒiij in water ʒxxix, applying heat towards the last. Specific gravity is 1.087. Stimulant, antisypilitic; used to bleach linen and take out spots, and to clear books from what has been scribbled on their margins.

AQUA aluminosa of Fallopius. Corr. sublim., alum, ana ʒij, rose water, plantain water, ana ℔j, boil to a half and filter.

AQUA ALUMINOSA Bateana, Aqua aluminis composita, Liquor aluminis compositus. Alum, white vitriol, ana ʒfs, water ℔ij; dissolve and filter: astringent; used in washing ulcers and eruptions, or as an injection in gonorrhœa and the whites.

SPIRITUS MINDERERI. Aqua ammoniæ acetatæ, Liquor ammoniæ acetatis, Aq. acetatis ammoniæ, Aq. acetitis ammoniæ. Ammonia ppa. 2 oz. distilled vinegar q. s. (about ℔iij) as long as any effervescence is produced, or rather more; diaphoretic ʒfs; externally as a collyrium in ophthalmia.

FOWLER'S SOLUTION OF ARSENIC. Liquor arsenicalis. White arsenic, salt of tartar, ana gr. lxiv, distilled water ℔j: boil, and when cold, add lavender drops ʒiij, distilled water q. s. to make an exact pint; tonic, febrifuge; used in agues; doses to adults gtt. xij, ter in die; stout boys, gtt. x—xij; young boys and girls, gtt. vij—x; children under seven, gtt. v—vij; from two to four, gtt. ij—v.

2. *Tasteless ague drop.* White arsenic gr. j, water

1 oz.; dissolve: dose a tea-spoonful night and morning; used in the fen countries by private practitioners.

3. ITALIAN POISON. *Aqua toffana*. White arsenic, kali ppm. ana p. æq. aqua cymbalariae q. p.; used by the Italians in secret poisoning, produces phthisis.

LIME WATER. *Aqua calcis*, *Liquor calcis*. Fresh burned lime 8 oz. pour upon it boiling water a gallon, cover up close, and when cold, keep the whole in a glass bottle, pour off the clear when wanted: astringent, antacid, ℥iv to ℥bj, in small draughts; its taste is best covered with 1-5th of milk; also externally to ulcers.

LIQUID SHELL. *Liquor calcis muriatis*. Murias calcis ℥ij, distilled water ℥iij: dissolve and filter.

2. *Aqua calcis muriatis*. Chalk ℥j, diluted spirit of salt ℥ij: dissolve and filter.

3. *Solutio muriatis calcis*. White marble 9 oz. spirit of salt 16 oz. water 8 oz.: dissolve, evaporate to dryness; dissolve the dried mass in once and a half its weight of distilled water, and filter: deobstruent, in scrophulous and glandular diseases, gtt. xl to ℥j, diluted, bis terve die; also in calculous diseases.

BLUE EYE WATER. *Aqua sapphirina*, *Aqua cupri ammoniati* P. L. Lime water ℥bj, sal ammoniac ℥j; mix and let them stand upon a small piece of clean copper till they acquire a fine blue colour.

2. *Liquor cupri ammoniati*. Cuprum ammoniatum ℥j, water ℥bj: dissolve and filter.

3. *Aqua cupri ammoniati* P. D. Lime water ℥viij, sal ammoniac ℥ij, verdigris gr. iiij; digest for a day and pour off the clear: a slight stimulant and escharotic used to ulcers, and diluted to remove specks on the cornea, also as a show liquor in the window.

STYPTIC WATER, Sydenham's. *Aqua vitriolica cærulea*. Blue vitriol ℥ij, alum, oil of vitriol, ana ℥ij, water ℥viij: dissolve and filter.

2. *Solutio sulphatis cupri composita*. Blue vitriol, alum, ana 3 oz. water 24 oz. oil of vitriol 2 oz. and a half: dissolve and filter: used to stop bleeding at the nose, applied with dossils of lint.

BRONZING LIQUOR. Is blue vitriol dissolved in water; used to bronze tea-urns, &c. the surface being previously well cleansed.

LIQUOR *ferri alkalini*. Iron ℥ijss, dissolve in spirit of

236 OFFICINAL COMPOUNDS.—2. Saline Liquors.

nitre $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, distilled water $\mathfrak{z}\text{vj}$; add by degrees aqua kali ppi. $\mathfrak{z}\text{vj}$; let it stand six hours and pour off the clear: tonic, $\mathfrak{z}\text{fs}$ — $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$, bis terve die.

TINCTURA Martis Glauberi. Iron filings, crude tartar, ana lbij , boil in water lbxxxvj , to 2 gall.: filter while hot, and evaporate to lbv : deobstruent.

ACETAS ferri. Protoxide of iron $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$, distilled vinegar $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, dissolve and strain; tonic, astringent.

LIQUOR hydrargyri oxymuriatis. Corrosive sublimate gr. viij, distilled water $\mathfrak{z}\text{xv}$, spirit of wine $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$; dissolve: alterative, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ — $\mathfrak{z}\text{vj}$, bis terve die; $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ contains gr. fs of corrosive sublimate.

YELLOW WASH. Aqua phagedenica. Lime water lbj , corrosive sublimate $\mathfrak{z}\text{fs}$; rub together; shake up when used as a wash for foul ulcers, particularly syphilitic.

GOULARD'S EXTRACTUM SATURNI. Aqua lithargyri acetati, Liquor plumbi acetatis P. L. 1809. Litharge lbij $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$, distilled vinegar 1 gall. boil to lbvj ; let it settle and pour off the clear.

2. *Liquor subacetatis lithargyri.* Litharge lbj , distilled vinegar $\text{lb}\text{v}\text{ij}$; proceed as before.

3. *Liquor plumbi acetatis* P. L. 1815. Litharge lbij , distilled vinegar 1 gallon.

4 Litharge 20—24 lb , common vinegar 10 gall.: fouls the bottles very much, cannot be cleaned off with kali ppm. requires oil of vitriol or aqua fortis: cooling, astringent; used to make white wash.

WHITE WASH. Aqua lithargyri acetati composita, Liquor plumbi acetatis dilutus, Liq. subacetatis lithargyri compositus. Extr. Saturni, proof spirit, ana $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$, distilled water lbj : cooling, astringent; used as a lotion in inflammations and burns.

AQUA supercarbonatis potassæ. Oil of vitriol $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, water lbij : mix, and add gradually marble powder $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$; pass the gas that is discharged through water lbx (with kali ppm. $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ dissolved in it), in a proper apparatus, to secure considerable pressure, and enable the bottles containing it to be corked without letting the gas escape till drank.

SODA WATER. Aqua supercarbonatis sodæ. Prepared in the same manner, putting water lbx , and natron ppm. $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ in the bottles: used in large quantities as a cooling beverage in summer; supposed beneficial in calculous complaints.

LIQUID LIVER OF SULPHUR. Aqua sulphureti kali. Flowers of sulphur $\mathfrak{z}\text{fs}$, aq. kali puri $\mathfrak{z}\text{ix}$; boil for ten minutes, fil-

r, and keep in well-closed vials; used as an antidote to mineral poisons; externally in tinea and the itch.

BOYLE'S FUMING LIQUOR. *Tinctura sulphuris volatilis, aqua sulphureti ammoniacæ.* Fresh burned lime ℥iv, water ℥j; slake, and when cold, add sal ammoniac ℥iv, flowers of sulphur ℥ij; distil: used as a proof liquor for wine, but it requires the precipitate to be examined, by fusion, whether it be really lead.

LAC *virginale.* Alum ℥iv, water ℔ij; boil to one third; add Goulard's extract ℔j, and shake well together until white.

COMMON EYE WATER. *Aqua ophthalmica, Aqua vitrioli camphorata.* White vitriol ℥fs, camphire ℥ij, boiling water ℔ij; dissolve and filter.

2. *Aq. zinci vitriolati cum camphora.* White vitriol ℥fs, spiritus camphoratus ℥fs, boiling water ℔ij; dissolve and filter: discutient; used as a lotion for ulcers, or diluted with water p. æq. as a collyrium.

SOLUTIO *muriatis barytæ.* Murias barytæ ℥j, distilled water ℥iij; dissolve: deobstruent, gtt. v—viij, bis terve die, for cancer and scrophula; externally escharotic, to fungous ulcers and specks on the cornea.

ARTIFICIAL SPA WATER. Natron ppm. gr. vij, magnes. alba ℔j, iron filings gr. iij, common salt gr. j, water ℔iij, and impregnate it with the gas from marble powder and oil of vitriol ana ℔x, sufficiently diluted with water.

ARTIFICIAL PYRMONT WATER. Epsom salt gr. xv, common salt gr. v, magnesia alba gr. x; iron filings gr. v, water ℔iij, and impregnate it with the gas from marble powder and oil of vitriol ana ℥vij.

ARTIFICIAL SELTZER WATER. Common salt ℥j, magnesia alba ℔j, natron ppm. gr. xv, chalk gr. vij, water ℔iij, and impregnate with the gas from marble powder and oil of vitriol ana ℥vj.

ARTIFICIAL HARROWGATE WATER. Common salt ℥v, water ℔iij, and impregnate it with the gas from liver of sulphur and oil of vitriol ana ℥iij.

ARTIFICIAL CHELTENHAM WATER. Epsom salt gr. xij, iron filings gr. j, Glauber's salt ℥iij, water 4 gall. and impregnate with the gas from marble powder and oil of vitriol ℥ij.

WINE TEST. *Liquor probatorius vini.* Quicklime ℥j, cement ℥fs, distilled water ℔fs: dissolve and filter.

2. Oyster shells, sulphur, ana $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$, keep red hot for a quarter of an hour, when cold, add cream of tartar p. æq. water $\mathfrak{lb}\mathfrak{j}$, boil for an hour, decant into ounce phials and add to each spirit of salt gtt. xx: a few drops of this liquor, added to any kind of wine, precipitate any metal that may be contained in it, except iron, which is prevented by the addition of the spirit of salt.

YOUNG'S PURGING DRINK. Crystallised natron $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}\mathfrak{s}$, crystals of tartar $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$, water $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$, corked up immediately in stone bottles and wired; a pleasant cooling laxative in summer.

WARD'S WHITE DROPS. Quicksilver 12 oz. spir. nitre $\mathfrak{2}\mathfrak{lb}$; dissolve, add ammonia ppa. 14 oz. evaporate so as to form a light salt, which drain and dissolve in rose water $\mathfrak{3}\mathfrak{lb}$ and a half.

2. Quicksilver 4 oz. spir. nitre $\mathfrak{lb}\mathfrak{j}$; dissolve, add ammonia ppa. 7 oz. evaporate and crystallise, then dissolve each pound of salt in 3 pints and a half of rose water.

3. Corrosive sublimate $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}\mathfrak{s}$, spirit of salt 2 oz. water $\mathfrak{lb}\mathfrak{j}\mathfrak{s}$: very inferior.

LIQUEUR DE PRESSAVIN. Dissolve quicksilver in spirit of nitre and precipitate it with kali ppm. then take this precipitate and cream of tartar ana 1 oz. distilled water 40 oz.; dissolve: two spoonfuls of this liquor is diluted with 2 pints of distilled water, and a wine glass, i. e. 2 oz. taken ter quaterve die, avoiding the use of common salt in the food; used in syphilis.

MARKING INK. Lunar caustic $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$, distilled water $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{j}$; dissolve and add gum water $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$: dissolve also natron ppm. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}\mathfrak{s}$ in water $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{v}$, and add gum water $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}\mathfrak{s}$: wet the linen where you intend to write with this last solution, dry it, and then write upon it with the first liquor, using a clean pen.

GREEK WATER. Is prepared and used in the same manner, for turning the hair black.

FLY WATER. White arsenic $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$, water a pint; dissolve by boiling and sweeten with treacle; used to destroy flies.

GREEN SYMPATHETIC INK. Saturate spirit of salt or aqua regia with zaffre or cobalt ore, free from iron, and dilute with distilled water; what is drawn upon paper with this liquor will appear green when it is warm, and lose its colour again when cold, unless it has been heated too much.

BLUE SYMPATHETIC INK. Dissolve cobalt or zaffre in spirit of nitre, precipitate by kali ppm. wash the precipitate,

and dissolve it in distilled vinegar, avoiding an excess of the acid: to be used in the same manner as the last.

DYERS' SPIRIT, COMPOSITION FOR SCARLET DYE. Is a solution of tin in spirit of salt or aqua regia: the proper manner of making it is not determined, every workman having his own way. Spirit of nitre 10 oz. sal ammon. 1 oz. in 1 oz. 3-8ths is a good proportion for its preparation in small way; used in dyeing scarlet, and in making many vegetable red colours.

3. WATERY COMPOUNDS.

LIQUID ROUGE. The liquid left in the preparation of urmine, v. p. 175.

ALMOND BLOOM. Brasil dust 1 oz. water 3 pints; boil, strain, add isinglass 3vj, grana sylvestria 2 oz. (or cochineal iij), alum 1 oz. borax 3iij; boil again and strain through a fine cloth: used as liquid cosmetics.

PINK DYE. Tie safflower in a bag and wash it in water till it no longer colours the water, then dry it; of this take iij, salt of tartar gr. xvij, spirit of wine 3vij, digest for two hours, add distilled water 3ij, digest for two hours more, and add distilled vinegar or lemon juice q. s. to reduce it to a fine rose colour: used as a cosmetic, and to make French rouge.

SAXON BLUE, SCOT'S LIQUID BLUE. Indigo 1lb, oil of turpentine 4lb; dissolve, by keeping the bottle in boiling water, then add water 12lb, or q. p.

WASH COLOURS for maps or writing. *Lacca fluida.* Yellow. Gamboge, dissolved in water q. s.

French berries steeped in water, the liquor strained, and gum Arabic added.

2. *Red.* Brasil dust steeped in vinegar and alum added.

Litmus dissolved in water and spirit of wine added.

Cochineal steeped in water, strained, and gum added.

3. *Blue.* Saxon blue diluted with water q. p.

Litmus rendered blue by adding distilled vinegar to its solution.

4. *Green.* Distilled verdigris dissolved in water, and gum added.

Sap green dissolved in water and alum added.

Litmus rendered green by adding kali ppm. to its solution.

NANKEEN DYE. *Arnotto*, kali ppm. ana p. æq. boiled in water: the proportion of kali is altered as the colour is required to be deeper or lighter; used to restore the colour of faded nankeen clothing.

BLACK INK. *Atramentum.* Galls in sorts 2lb, logwood, green vitriol, ana 1lb, water 8lb, gum Arabic q. p. very good.

2. Bruised galls 1lb, green vitriol 8 oz. gum Arabic 4 oz. water 2 gall. for common sale.

3. *Uncia sit gallæ, semisque sit uncia gummi, Vitrioli pars quarta: his addas octo Falerni.*

Used for writing, but is destroyed by acids and even by age; its restoration may be attempted by wetting the place with an infusion of galls, or with the solution of alkali calcined with blood (as in making Prussian blue) alternately with diluted spirit of salt.

REFINED OX GALL. *Fel bovis purificatum.* Fresh ox gall 1lb; boil, skim, add alum 1 oz. and keep it on the fire for some time; to another pint add common salt 1 oz. in the same manner; keep them bottled up for three months, then decant off the clear; mix them in an equal proportion; a thick yellow coagulum is immediately formed, leaving the refined gall clear and colourless: used by limners, enabling them to lay several successive coats of colours upon drawings, to fix chalk and pencil drawings so that they may be tinted, to remove the greasiness of ivory, and even allowing them to paint with water colours upon oiled paper or satin.

COLOURS for show bottles. *Yellow.* Dissolve iron in spirit of salt and dilute.

2. *Red.* Spirit of hartshorn q. p. dilute with water and tinge with cochineal.

Dissolve sal ammoniac in water and tinge with cochineal.

3. *Blue.* Blue vitriol, alum, ana 2 oz. water 2lb, spirit of vitriol q. s.

Blue vitriol 4 oz. water 3lb.

4. *Green.* Rough verdigris 3 oz. dissolve in spirit of vitriol, and add water 4lb.

Add distilled verdigris and blue vitriol to a strong decoction of turmeric.

5. *Purple.* Verdigris 3ij, spirit of hartshorn 4 oz. water 1lb and a half.

Sugar of lead 1 oz. cochineal ʒj, water q. p.

Add a little spirit of hartshorn to an infusion of logwood.

BOOT TOP LIQUID. Sour milk 3lb, oil of vitriol 2 oz. compound tincture of lavender 3 oz. gum Arab. 1 oz. lemon juice 2 oz. white of two eggs. M.

2. Sour milk 3lb, spirit of salt, spirit of vitriol ana 2 oz. compound tincture of lavender 1 oz. M.

3. Sour milk 3 pints, butter of antimony, cream of tartar ana 2 oz. citric acid, burnt alum, common alum ana 2 oz.

BLACKING. Lamp black 6lb, sugar 6lb dissolved in beer 2lb, sperm oil 1lb, gum Arabic 3 oz. dissolved in vinegar 2lb, vinegar 3 gall. oil of vitriol 1lb and a half: s. a.

2. Ivory black, common treacle ana 12 oz. sperm oil, oil of vitriol ana 3 oz. vinegar (no. 18) 4 pints: mix.

3. Ivory black, treacle ana 2lb, neats foot oil 8 oz. oil of vitriol 1 oz. gum tragacanth 2 oz. vinegar 6 pints: mix.

4. Ivory black 6lb, vinegar, water, ana 2 gall. treacle, oil of vitriol 1lb.

5. Ivory black 1 oz. small beer or water 1lb, brown sugar, gum Arabic ana half an oz. or, if required to be very shining, the white of an egg.

6. Ivory black 4 oz. treacle 8 oz. vinegar 1lb: used to black leather.

ESSENCE OF ANCHOVIES. Anchovies 2lb to 4lb and a pulp through a fine hair sieve, boil the bones with common salt 7 oz. in water 6lb; strain, add flour 7 oz. and the oil of the fish; boil, pass the whole through the sieve, colour with Venetian red to your fancy; it should produce 1 lb.

QUIN'S SAUCE. Soy 8lb, walnut ketchup, mushroom ketchup ana 2 gall. anchovies 8lb, Cayenne pepper 8 oz. s. 1lb.

2. Distilled vinegar 1 gall. soy 1lb, allspice 8 oz.

SOY. Seeds of dolichos soja (peas or kidney beans may be used for them) 1 gall. boil till soft, add bruised wheat 1 lb. keep in a warm place for 24 hours, then add common salt 1 gall. water 2 gall., put the whole in a stone jar, bung for two or three months, shaking it very frequently, pour out the liquor: the residuum may be treated afresh with water and salt, for soy of an inferior quality.

3. Seeds or beans 35lb, stew in a little water for 2 or 3 days, till they can be bruised between the fingers; drain

on a sieve, roll them while moist in flour of the same seeds, spread them upon strainers placed one upon another in a hamper, cover with a blanket for 3 or 4 days, or till the seeds are quite mouldy, then expose them to the Sun or a fire until they are so hard that the mouldy crust may be rubbed off; now pour upon them water 100lb, and add common salt 20lb, let the whole stand in a warm place for six weeks, pour off the now brown liquor and evaporate gently to a proper consistence: some add spice.

LEMON PICKLE. Lemon juice, vinegar ana 3 gall. ginger 1lb, allspice, pepper, grated lemon peel ana 8 oz. common salt 3lb and a half, cloves, bird pepper ana 2 oz. mace, nutmegs ana 1 oz.

TOMATOE SAUCE. Love apples q. p. stew them in a little water and pulp them through a sieve, then add common salt an equal weight, and 1-4th of allspice whole; boil and bottle.

KATCHUP. Mushrooms, common salt ana 4lb, sprinkle the salt over them, when the juice is drawn out add piment 8 oz. cloves 1 oz., boil for a short time, and press out the liquor: what remains may be treated again with salt and water for an inferior kind.

WALNUT KATCHUP. Green shells of walnuts 1 bushel, common salt 6lb, let them remain for two or three days stirring them occasionally that the air may turn them black, press out the liquor, add spices to the palate of the country, and boil it. Are all used for sauces.

MILK OF ROSES. Kali ppi. gr. vj, ol. amygd. 1 oz. ess. Bergam. ʒij, aquæ rosæ 3 oz. aq. flor. aurant. ʒij. M.

2. Jordan almonds 8 oz. oil of almonds, Castille soap, white wax ana half an oz. sperma ceti ʒij, ol. lavand. Angl. ʒfs, rose water 3lb, S. V. R. 1lb. M.

3. Bitter almonds 8 oz. distilled water 6 oz. elder-flower water 4 oz. make an emulsion, and add ol. tart. p. deliq. ʒiij, tinct. benz. ʒij. M. Used as a cosmetic wash.

GOWLAND'S LOTION. Bitter almonds 1 oz. sugar 2 oz. distilled water 2lb; grind together, strain, and add corros. sublim. ʒij, previously ground with S. V. R. ʒij; used as a wash in obstinate eruptions.

TINCTURE OF EUPHORBIIUM MADE WITH OIL OF TARTAR. *Tinctura euphorbiæ alkalina.* Gum euphorbium 8 oz. alkali ppi. 3lb: caustic, much used by the common ferriers.

LINIMENTUM CALCIS. *Linim. aquæ calcis.* Linseed or common olive oil, lime water ana p. æq. shake them together.

SOOT DROPS. *Tinctura fuliginis.* Wood soot ʒij, kali m. ʒss, sal ammon. ʒj, aq. fluvial. ʒiij; digest for three days, and strain: antispasmodic.

4. VINOUS LIQUORS.

MADEIRA SACK. *Vinum Canarinum.* Rich, full bodied, sweet; fermentation checked by adding gypsum.

SHERRY. *Vinum album Hispanicum, Vinum P. L.* since 1799. Dry, well fermented.

MOUNTAIN WINE. *Vinum album montanum.* Sweet.

RHENISH WINE, HOCK. *Vinum Rhenanum.* Acerb, made from scarcely ripened grapes; when made into hypocras has a fine perfume.

PORT WINE. *Vinum rubrum Portugallicum.* Dark, made from grapes gathered without selection flung into a stern, trod, and their skins and stalks left in the mass, each separate during fermentation, and form a dry head over the liquid; when the fermentation is completed, the liquor underneath is drawn out, and casked; before being brought to England it is mixed with 1-3d of brandy to enable it to keep during the voyage, otherwise the carriage brings on the acetous fermentation, and the wine is converted into vinegar; acerb.

FRENCH WINES. *Vina Gallica.* Made from selected grapes (the bad ones being cut off the stalks with brass shears), pressed, and only the expressed juice fermented: these are cordial, but seldom used in making medicines, currant or raisin wine being substituted.

RAISIN WINE. Raisins 1 cwt. water 16 gall. soak for a night, stirring every day, press, put the liquor in a cask with the bung loose till it has done hissing, then add brandy, and bung up close: some use little more than half, or thirds of this quantity of raisins.

GOOSEBERRY WINE. Ripe berries bruised 10 gall. water 10 gall. soak 24 hours, strain; to each gallon add Lisbon sugar 2lb, and ferment.

2. Bruised berries 80lb, water 10 gall. soak for a day, strain; to each gallon add loaf sugar 6lb, and ferment.

3. Juice 10 gall. water 20 gall. sugar 70lb; ferment.

4. Berries 100lb, brown sugar 6lb, water q. s. to fill a 15-gall. cask; yields a good yellowish white, very transparent wine.

5. Green berries 40lb, water 4 gall. bruise together, the next day press out the juice; to every gallon add sugar 3lb: ferment.

CURRENT WINE. Red currants 70lb, bruised and pressed, brown sugar 10lb, water q. s. to fill up a 15-gall. cask; yields a pleasant red wine, rather tart, but keeping well.

2. White currants 1 sieve, red currants 1 gall. press; to each gall. of juice add 3 gall. water; to 10 gall. liquor add 30lb sugar, and ferment; when you bung it up, add brandy 2lb to each 10 gall. of wine.

3. Juice 11 quarts, i. e. the produce of a sieve, sugar 20lb, water q. s. to fill up a 9-gall. cask; ferment, and when it has done working, add brandy 4lb: for a half hogshead use currants 3 sieves, sugar 3-4ths cwt. brandy 1 gall.

BLACK CURRENT WINE. Berries 20lb, brandy 2—4lb, water 12—14 gall. yeast 2 spoonfuls, fermented for 8 days, then bottled and well corked; yields a pleasant, rather vinous, cooling liquor of a purple colour; or they may be made into wine like the common currants: by the first process the wine is dark purple, rather thick but good.

MIXED FRUIT WINE. White currants 3 sieves, red gooseberries 2 sieves, these should yield 40 pints of juice; to each gallon add water 2 gall. sugar 3lb and a half; ferment.

2. White, red, and black currants, cherries especially blackheart, raspberries ana p. æq. to each 4lb of the bruised fruit add water 1 gall. steep for three days, press, and to each gallon of liquor add yellow sugar 3lb; ferment, and when finished add to each 9 gall. 2 pints of brandy; if it does not fine soon enough, add half an oz. of isinglass dissolved in a pint of water to each 9 gallons.

CHERRY WINE. Cherries 30lb, moist sugar 5lb, water q. s. to fill a 7-gall. cask; ferment.

PARSNIP WINE. May be made by cutting the root into thin slices, boiling them in water, pressing out the liquor and fermenting it: this wine, when made strong, is of a rich and excellent quality and flavour.

METHEGLIN. Honey 1 cwt. boiling water q. s. to fill a half hogshead or 32-gall. cask, stir it well for a day or two,

ld yeast, and ferment: some boil the honey in the water an hour or two, but this hinders its due fermentation.

MEAD. Is made from the honey combs, from which honey has been drained out, by boiling in water, and then fermenting; generally confounded with metheglin.

ENGLISH CHAMPAGNE. Raw sugar 10lb, loaf sugar 1lb, water 9 gall. concrete acid of lemons or crystallised acid of tartar 3vj; dissolve by a gentle boil, before it grows cold add yeast about 1lb, and ferment; when the working is nearly over, add perry 1 gall. brandy 3lb, and bung it up for three months, then draw out 2lb of the wine, dissolve in a glass 1 oz. in it, pour it again into the cask, and in a fortnight bottle it: it may be coloured pink by adding cochineal 1 oz. when first bunged up.

ENGLISH PORT. Cider 24 gall. juice of elder berries 1 gall. port wine 4 gall. brandy 1 gall. and a half, logwood 1 lb, isinglass 12 oz. dissolved in a gallon of the cider: bung it down; in two months it will be fit to bottle, but should not be drank till the next year: if a rough flavour is required, alum 4 to 6 oz. may be added.

SOUTHAMPTON PORT. Cyder 36 gall. elder wine 11 gall. brandy 5 gall. damson wine 11 gall. M.

ENGLISH MADEIRA. Pale malt ground 4 bushels, boil in water 44 gall. infuse, strain, of this wort, while warm, take 24 gall. sugar candy 14lb; when dissolved, add yeast 1 lb; ferment, keep scumming off the yeast; when the fermentation is nearly finished, add raisin wine 2 gall. and a half, brandy, port wine and ana 2 gall. bung it down for six or seven months. A second infusion of the wort may be brewed for beer.

ENGLISH SHERRY. Loaf sugar 32lb, sugar candy 10lb, beer 16 gall. boil, add pale ale wort (as for English Madeira) 6 gall. yeast 1lb: on the third day add raisins stoned 1 lb, and in another two or three days brandy 1 gall. bung it down for four months, draw it off into another cask, add brandy 1 gall. and in three months bottle it. Imitations of foreign wines for those who wish to make a show above their circumstances, but far inferior to our own fruit wines.

ELDER WINE. Juice of the berries 8 gall. water 12 gall. brown sugar 60lb, dissolve by boiling, add yeast, and ferment, then add brandy 4lb, and bung it up for three months: agreeable when cold, but is mulled with allspice, and drunk warm in winter time as a stimulant.

246 OFFICINAL COMPOUNDS.—4. Vinous Liquors.

GINGER WINE. Bruised ginger 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb, water 10 gall. boil for half an hour, add sugar 28lb, boil till dissolved, then cool, and put the liquor along with 14 lemons sliced, and 3lb of brandy, add a little yeast, and ferment; bung it up for three months, and then bottle it.

ORANGE WINE. Sugar 23lb, water 10 gall. boil, clarify with the white of six eggs, pour the boiling liquor upon parings of oranges, no. 100, add the strained juice of these oranges and yeast 6 oz. let it work for three or four days, then strain it into a barrel, bung it up loosely; in a month add brandy 4lb, and in three months it will be fit to drink.

COWSLIP WINE. Sugar 12lb, water 6 gall. white of eggs no. 4; boil, skim, pour it upon cowslips 1 to 3 pecks, and the yellow peel of 6 lemons, add some yeast, the third day strain the liquor, and finish the fermentation.

Wines may also be made of blackberries and other English fruits upon the same principles. The above are the methods generally employed, but most persons have peculiar ways of proceeding, which may indeed be varied to infinity, and so as to produce at pleasure a sweet or dry wine; the sweet not being so thoroughly fermented as the dry. The addition of brandy destroys the proper flavour of the wine, and it is better to omit it entirely (except for elder or port wine, whose flavour is so strong that it cannot well be injured), and to increase the strength by augmenting the quantity of the raisins or sugar. In general, the must for wines ought to be made of raisins 6lb, or sugar 4lb, to the gall. allowing for that contained in the fruit.

CYDER. From the juice of apples.

PERRY. From the juice of pears, particularly the rough tasted sorts.

MUM. From wheat malt.

ALE. *Ala, Cerevisia alba*. For 36 gall.: malt (usually pale) 2 bushels and a half, sugar 3lb, just boiled to a colour, hops 2lb 8 oz. coriander seeds 1 oz. capsicum 5lb; work it two or three days, beating it well up once or twice a day; when it begins to fall, cleanse it by adding a handful of salt, and some wheat flour mixed with cocculus Indicus 3j.

TWOPENNY. For 36 gall.: malt 1 bushel and a half, hops 1lb, liquorice root 1lb 8 oz. treacle 5lb, Spanish liquorice 2 oz. capsicum 3ij; frequently drank the week after it is brewed: used in cold weather as a stimulant.

BEER. *Cerevisia*. For 10 barrels: malt 8 bush. hops

i, sugar 8lb, made into colour, Spanish liquorice 8 oz. treacle 10lb.

LONDON PORTER. For 5 barrels: malt 8 bushels, water . . . mash at twice, add in the boiling hops 8 to 12lb, treacle . . . , liquorice root 8lb, moist sugar 16lb, one half of which is usually made into essentia binæ, and the other half into colour, capsicum 3iij, Spanish liquorice 2 oz. lintseed 1 oz. cinnamon 3ij, heading 3ij; cool, add yeast 1 to 2 gall.; when it has got a good head, cleanse it with ginger 3 oz. cocculus indicus 1 oz. then barrel and finish the working; fine with a glass. The public brewers use a mixture of pale, amber, and brown malt, but amber alone is best for private families.

Sugar 6lb is esteemed equal in strength, and coriander added 1lb in intoxicating power, to a bushel of malt: the sugar employed is burnt to colour the beer instead of brown malt, and it has been proposed to employ roasted coffee for the same purpose; the other substances are merely to flavour the liquor, and may be varied at pleasure.

The desire of evading the duty on malt has occasioned the discovery of its being necessary to malt only 1-3d of the grain, as this portion will convert the other into its own nature during the process.

GINGER BEER. Lump sugar 3lb, bruised ginger 2 oz. cream of tartar 1 oz. lemons sliced no. 4, pour on them boiling water 4 gall., add yeast 8 oz. work for four days, then bottle in half pints, and tie the corks down.

2. Moist sugar 6lb, ginger 5 oz. cream of tartar 2 oz. lemons no. 4, yeast 8 oz. water 7 gall. work two or three days, strain, add brandy 1lb, bung very close, and in four or five days bottle it: a cooling effervescent drink in summer.

WHITE SPRUCE BEER. To water 10 gall. put sugar 6lb, essence of spruce 4 oz. (a 3s. pot), add yeast, work as in making ginger beer, and bottle immediately in half pints.

BROWN SPRUCE BEER. As the white, using treacle instead of sugar.

The purer kinds of the above liquors are mixtures of spirit of wine, water, and extractive matter; the spirit may be separated by careful distillation, or, if the extractive matter be first got rid of by the addition of extractum Saturni and filtration, the spirit may be separated by adding very pure and dry kali ppm. when it will swim upon the liquor: the spirit constitutes from 12 to 25 per cent. of the proper liquors, and from 2 to 8 per cent. of the malt liquors.

The fermentation of these liquors is usually hastened by the addition of yeast, crude tartar or bruised vine leaves, but this is seldom necessary for wines if the liquor be kept in a proper warmth, but malt liquors are more sluggish.

If the fermentation is in danger of proceeding too far, it may be stopped by drawing off the liquor clear into another vessel, in which some brimstone has been newly burned, or in the case of red wine, some nutmeg powder upon a hot shovel, or which has been washed with brandy; the sediment left in the old cask may be strained through flannel or paper till clear, and added to the other; instead of this a part only may be drawn out of the cask, and some rags dipped in melted brimstone and lighted may be held by a pair of tongs in the bung-hole, slightly covered, so as to impregnate the liquor with the fumes, about 1 oz. brimstone to a hhd. then returning what had been drawn out, and bunging up very close; or a small quantity of oil of vitriol may be poured in: lastly, the addition of black manganese has been proposed on theoretical grounds.

If the fermentation has already proceeded too far, and the liquor become sour, the further fermentation must be stopped as above, and some lumps of chalk, or burned oyster shells added to saturate the acid already generated.

If the liquors do not become clear soon enough, for each 36 gall. dissolve isinglass 1 oz. in water 2lb, strain, and mix this with part of the liquor; beat it up to a froth and pour it into the rest of the liquor, stir the whole well and bung it up: instead of isinglass some use hartshorn shavings in rather larger quantity: red wines are fined with eggs no. 12 to the pipe, beaten up to a froth, mixed with the wine and well stirred in.

If the liquor has acquired a bad flavour, the best way is to let the fermentation go on, and convert it at once into vinegar.

WINE OF ALOES. *Tinctura hieræ.* Spec. hieræ picræ ʒj, white wine lbj: digest.

2. *Tinctura sacra.* Aloes ʒviij, canell. alb. ʒij, white wine lbx: D. rub the aloes with washed white sand to divide it the better, and prevent its clogging.

3. *Vinum aloes.* Aloes ʒviij, white sand q. s. canell. alb. ʒij, sherry lbvj, proof spirit lbij; D. fourteen days.

4. *Vinum aloes Socotrinæ.* Soc. aloes ʒj, cardam. min., zinz. ana ʒj, white wine lbij: D. seven days.

ELIXIR PROPRIETATIS Helmontii. *Vinum aloeticum alkalinum*. Aloes Socotr., croci, myrrh. ana ℥j, sal. ammon. ℥vj, kali pp. ℥viij, white wine ℔ij: D. seven days. Helmont's original process was more complicated; some put in only croc. ℥ij: stomachic ℥j—℥iij, bis terve die; in larger doses to ℥jss, purgative.

ANTIMONIAL WINE. *Vinum benedictum, V. antimoniale*. Croc. metallor. ℥j, mountain ℔jss: D. strain.

2. *Vinum antimonii*. Vit. antim. ℥j, sherry ℔jss.

3. *Vinum antimonii tartarizati*. Tart. emetic. ℥ij, aq. list. ferv. ℥ij, sherry ℥viij.

4. *Liquor antimonii tartarizati*. Tart. emetic. ℥j, aq. list. ferv. ℥iv; dissolve and add sherry ℥vj.

5. *Vinum tartritis antimonii*. Tart. emetic. gr. xxiv, sherry ℔j; dissolve: emetic, but uncertain ℥ss—℥j; alternative ℥ss—℥jss.

VINUM colchici. Rad. colchic. recent. ℔ij, sherry ℔jss: D. fourteen days: anti-arthritic.

TINCTURA CROCI VINOSA. *Vinum croceum*. Croci ℥j, Canary wine ℔j: D. without heat six days and strain: cor- dial ℥j—℥ij.

STEEL WINE. *Vinum chalybeatum* P. L. 1720. Limat. ferri ℥j, croci ℥ij, white wine ℔j: digest three days and strain.

2. *Vinum chalybeatum* P. L. 1745. Limat. ferri ℥iiij, cinnam. macis ana ℥ss, Rhenish wine ℔iiij: D. one month.

3. *Vinum ferri* P. L. Limat. ferri ℥ij, sherry ℔ij: D. one month.

4. *Vinum ferri* P. D. Rubig. ferri ℥iiij, Rhenish ℔iiij: D. seven days: tonic, astringent, ℥ij to ℥vj, bis terve die.

WINE BITTERS. *Vinum amarum*. Rad. gentian., flav. cort. limon. recent. ana ℥j, piper. long. ℥ij, mountain ℔ij: D. Digest.

2. *Vinum gentianæ compositum*. Rad. gent. ℥ss, cort. Peruv. ℥j, cort. aurant. sicc. ℥ij, canel. alb. ℥j, proof spir. ℥iiij, Malaga ℔ijss: D. seven days.

3. Gentian 1℔, orange peel 10 oz. cardam. 4 oz. cinnam. 4 oz. currant wine 3 gall. and a half; tonic, stomachic, ℥ij to ℥vj or more.

VINUM veratri. Rad. helleb. albi ℥viij, sherry ℔ijss: D. fourteen days: anti-arthritic, ℥j—℥iij.

IPECACUANHA WINE. *Vinum ipecacuanhæ*. Rad. ipecac. ℥ij, flav. aurant. Hispal. sicc. ℥ss, Canary ℔ij: D.

250 OFFICINAL COMPOUNDS.—4. Vinous Liquors.

2. *Vinum ipecacuanhæ*. Rad. ipecac. ℥ij, sherry ℔ij; emetic, ℥j.

LAUDANUM. *Laudanum liquidum Sydenhami*. Opii ℥ij, croci ℥j, cinnam. caryophyll. ana ℥j, Mountain ℔j: D. three days: contains 1-8th of opium.

2. *Tinctura Thebaica*. Opii colati ℥ij, cinnam. caryoph. ana ℥j, white wine ℔j: D. a week: the same strength.

3. *Vinum opii*. Extract. opii ℥j, cinnam. caryoph. ana ℥j, sherry ℔j: D. eight days: only half the strength of the former: anodyne, narcotic, gtt. v—lxviij or more.

RHUBARB WINE. *Tinctura rhabarbari spirituosus*. Rhabarb. ℥ij, cardam. minor. ℥fs, croci ℥ij, Mountain ℔ij: D.

2. *Vinum rhabarbari*. Rhabarb. ℥ijfs, cardam. min. ℥fs, croci ℥ij, white wine ℔ij, proof spir. ℥viij: D.

3. *Vinum rhei palmati*. Rhabarb. ℥ij, canell. alb. ℥j, proof spir. ℥ij, white wine ℥xv: D. seven days: laxative, tonic, ℥fs—jfs. The saffron is frequently omitted.

WINE OF SQUILLS. *Vinum scilliticum*. Rad. scill. alb. ℔j, old French white wine 1 gall. D. fourteen days: emetic in a large dose, expectorant in small doses.

VINUM *nicotianæ tabaci*. Fol. tabaci sicc. ℥j, white wine ℔j: D. seven days: antispasmodic, diuretic, gtt. x to xxx.

VIPER WINE. *Vinum viperinum* P. L. before 1745. Viperæ sicc. no. 6, Spanish wine ℔ij: D. three days.

2. *Vin. viperinum* P. L. since 1745. Vip. sicc. ℥ij, Mountain ℔ij: D. for a week: restorative, stimulant.

Although some of the wines are obscurely ordered by their mere colour and country, of which, however, many sorts are sold; yet this is of less consequence, as the retailers usually employ raisin or currant wine instead of the more expensive foreign ones. The P. L. 1745 was the only one that determined the exact sorts the college wished to have employed, until 1809, when the college rejected all wine but sherry, to which alone they restricted the generic term of vinum.

5. MEDICATED VINEGARS.

SQUILL VINEGAR. *Acetum scilliticum* P. L. before 1745. Rad. scill. sicc. ℔j, aceti ℔vj; bottle up and expose to the sun for a month.

2. *Acetum scilliticum* P. L. since 1745. *Acetum scillæ*. Scill. sicc. ℔j, aceti ℔vj, proof spirit ℔fs.

3. *Acetum scillæ maritimæ*. Rad. scillæ sicc. ℥ij, acet. dist. ℔ijss, S. V. R. ℥iij; attenuant, expectorant, diuretic, 3fs to 3j. The shops use common vinegar.

Acetum colchici. Rad. colchici ℥j, acet. distill. ℔j: D. for a day, and express, add proof spirit 3j: diuretic, 3fs—3j, bis die.

VINEGAR OF THE FOUR THIEVES. *Acetum theriacale*, *Acetum aromaticum*. Summit. rosmar. sicc., fol. salviæ sicc. ana ℥iiij, flor. lavand. sicc. 3ij, caryophyll. 3j, acet. dist. 1 gall. D. seven days, press, and filter: used as a corrector of bad smells. The old process was more complicated.

AROMATIC SPIRIT OF VINEGAR. *Acidum aceticum camphoratum*, *Acidum acetosum camphoratum*. Acid. acetos. cortis 3vj, camph. 3fs, reduced to powder by S. V. R. q.s. M.

2. Strong acetous acid (no. 4) 2℔ and a half, camphire 22 oz. ol. caryoph. ver. 3ij, S. V. R. 8 oz. M. Used as an errhine.

VINAIGRE ROSAT. *Acetum rosatum*. Petal. ros. rubr. sicc. ℔j, acet. opt. ℔xij; infuse eight days, strain, and repeat the infusion with fresh roses.

VINAIGRE DE ROMARIN. *Acetum anthosatum*. From rosemary flowers, as the vinaigre rosat.

VINAIGRE DE SUREAU. *Acetum sambucinum*. From elder flowers, the same.

VINAIGRE D'ŒILLETS. *Acetum caryophyllatum*. From red pinks.

TARRAGON VINEGAR. Tarragon 8 oz. distilled vinegar 11 gall.: all these, and many similar ones, are used as sauces in foreign cookery, and as refreshing errhines.

VINAIGRE distillé de lavande. From the flowering tops by infusing them in vinegar, and then distilling 3-4ths.

2. Vinegar, distilled in glass, ℔j, oil of lavender q. p. M. Many other vinegars of this kind may be made from odoriferous plants or their oils; they are used as cooling odoriferous cosmetics.

VINAIGRE dentifrique. Rad. pyrethri 3ij, cinnam. caryoph. guaiac. ana 3ij, spirit. cochlear. 3ij, aq. vulner. rubr. 3iv, acet. opt. alb. ℔iiij: used to wash the mouth in tooth-ach, or carious teeth, either by itself or diluted.

TSCHILLIE VINEGAR. Bird pepper 4 oz. white wine vinegar 1 gall. infuse a few days, and strain; a warm sauce.

COMMON BLACK DROP. Opium 8 oz. distilled vinegar 2℔: infuse.

6. AMMONIATA.

SPIRITUS SALIS AMMONIACI DULCIS. *Spiritus ammoniac* P. L. 1788 & 1815. Sal ammoniac ℥iv, pearl ash ℥vj, proof spir. ℔ijj: mix and distil ℔jfs. P. D. draws off ℔ij.

2. *Spir. ammoniac* P. L. 1809. Liquor. ammoniac ℔j, S. V. R. ℔ij: M.

3. *Alcohol ammoniatum*. Lime ℥xij, water ℥viii, slake, when cold, add sal ammon. ℥viii; distil into S. V. R. ℥xxxij.

SAL VOLATILE DROPS. *Spiritus salis volatilis oleosus*. Cinnam. ℥ij, macis ℥fs, caryoph. ℥j, cort. citri ℥jfs, sal. ammon. ℥fs, kali ppi. ℥iiij, S. V. R. ℥xij: mix and distil.

2. *Spir. volatilis aromaticus*. Spir. sal. ammon. dulc. ℔ij, essent. limon., ol. dist. nucis mosch. ana ℥ij, ol. dist. caryoph. arom. ℥fs: distill.

3. *Spir. ammoniac compositus*. Spir. sal. ammon. dulc. ℔ij, ess. limon., ol. dist. nuc. mosch. ana ℥ij: mix.

4. *Spir. ammoniac aromaticus* P. L. 1809. Spir. ammon. ℔ij, ess. limon., ol. dist. caryoph. ana ℥ij: mix.

5. *Spir. ammoniac aromaticus* P. L. 1815. Cinnam. caryoph. ana ℥ij, cort. limon. ℥iiij, kali pp. ℔fs, sal. ammon. ℥v, S. V. R. ℔v, aquæ cong. j: distil ℔vj.

6. *Spir. ammoniac aromaticus* P. D. Spir. ammon. ℔ij, ess. limon. ℥ij, nuc. mosch. contus. ℥fs: digest for three days, and distil ℔jfs.

7. *Alcohol ammoniatum aromaticum*. Alcohol ammon. ℔ij, ol. dist. rosmarini ℥jfs, ess. limon. ℥j; dissolve: stimulant, diaphoretic ℥fs—℥j.

FIT DROPS. *Spiritus volatilis foetidus*, *Spir. ammoniac foetidus* P. L. before 1809. Sal. ammon. ℔j, kali pp. ℔jfs, proof spir. ℔vj, assæ foetidæ ℥iiij: distil ℔v.

2. *Spir. ammoniac foetidus* P. L. since 1809, P. D. *Alcohol ammoniatum foetidum*. Spir. ammoniac ℔ij, assæ foet. ℥ij (P. D. ℥jfs): digest, and distil ℔jfs (P. E. ℔ij).

3. Spir. ammoniac ℔j, tinct. assæ foet. ℥fs: mix.

4. Sal. ammoniac 1℔, potashes 2℔, gum. foetid. 6 oz. S. V. R. 1 gall. water q. s. distil 10 pints: antispasmodic, in hysteric disorders, gout, ℥fs—℥j, or more.

COMMON EAU DE LUCE. *Spiritus ammoniac succinatus* P. L. before 1809. Sapo Cast. gr. x, ol. succ. rect. ℔j, S. V. R. ℥j; dissolve, and add aq. ammon. puræ ℥iiij.

2. *Spir. ammon. succ.* P. L. since 1809. Mastiches

℥ij, S. V. R. ʒix; dissolve, decant, and add ol. lavand. min. xiv, ol. succ. rect. min. iv, aq. ammon puræ ʒx.

3. Chio turp. true, 2 oz. S. V. R. 2℔; dissolve; add, when wanted, a few drops to aq. ammon. puræ q. p.

4. Mastich 2 oz. S. V. R. 2℔; dissolve, and use as the former.

5. Mastich ʒij, musk gr. xij, S. V. R. 2 oz. dissolve, and add aq. ammon. puræ q. p.

6. Aq. ammon. puræ ℔ij, ol. succ. rect., ol. lavand., ol. smar. ana ʒij: dissolve.

7. S. V. R. ℔ij, ol. succ. 1 oz. digest, decant, and add ammon. ppæ. 4 oz. dissolved in water ℔ij; a drachm of oil of lavender or rosemary, or both, may be added to the spirit if thought proper: these either will not retain the milky appearance for any length of time, or the sweet scented oils be contrary to the intention of the medicine.

EAU DE LUCE VERITABLE. Kali pp. ʒiij, ol. succ. fœt. ʒss; rub together, and add by degrees S. V. R. ʒiv, digest seven minutes, decant: a few drops of this liquor, poured into aq. ammon. puræ, forms eau de luce of the true milky cloudy appearance, and not settling.

2. S. V. R. ʒiv, ol. succ. fœt. ʒj; dissolve, decant, and pour into aq. ammon. puræ ℔ij, or rather more. P. Suec. antispasmodic; used in hysteric fits, and bites of venomous serpents, ʒj in water or wine.

TINCTURA corticis Peruviani volatilis. Cort. Peruv. ℥ij, aquæ ammon. carb. ℔ij; steep and strain.

2. Tinctura cinchonæ ammoniata. Cort. Peruv. ʒiiij, aq. ammon. ℔ij; steep ten days: stimulant, tonic, ʒfs to

VOLATILE TINCTURE OF GUAYAC. Tinctura guaiaci volatilis, Tinct. guaiaci P. L. 1788, Tinctura guaiaci ammoniata. Gum. guaiaci ʒiiij, spir. ammon. aromat. ℔jss; digest fourteen days: stimulant, diaphoretic, in rheumatism, —ʒfs, bis die.

TINCTURA VALERIANÆ VOLATILIS. Tinct. valerianæ ammoniata P. L. Rad. valer. offic. ʒiiij, spir. ammon. ℔ij; digest: a sweet scented solvent for a fœtid plant and a mistake.

2. Tinct. valerianæ ammoniata P. D. Rad. valer. ʒiiij, aq. ammon. ℔ij; digest.

3. Rad. valer. 1℔, spir. corn. cervi 7℔, S. V. R. 1℔; digest: antispasmodic, ʒj—ʒij.

OIL AND HARTSHORN. *Linimentum volatile*. Aq. ammon. carb. ℥ij, ol. amygd. ℥j; mix.

2. *Linim. ammoniac* P. L. *Lin. ammoniac carbonatis*, *Lin. ammoniac subcarbonatis*. Aq. ammon. carb. ℥fs, ol. olivæ ℥jfs. M.

3. *Linim. ammoniac fortius*. Aq. ammon. puræ ℥j, ol. oliv. ℥ij. M.

4. *Linim. ammoniac* P. D. *Oleum ammoniatum*. Aq. ammon. puræ ℥ij, ol. oliv. ℥ij. M.

5. Cleanse greasy phials and bottles with spir. c. c. and save the milky liquor, adding oil if necessary; externally stimulant, rubefacient, in rheumatic pains, tooth-ach.

WARD'S ESSENCE for the head-ach. *Linimentum camphoræ compositum*. Aq. ammon. puræ ℥vj, spir. lavand. ℥j; mix and distil ℥j, add camph. ℥ij.

2. Spir. ammon. arom. ℥xij, spir. lavand. simp. ℥x, camph. ℥ij; dissolve.

3. S. V. R. 4 oz. spir. ammon. 2 oz. camph. 2 oz. M.

4. S. V. R. 2℥, aq. ammon. pur. 4 oz. camph. 4 oz. ess. limon. ℥fs, roche alum 2 oz. mix and decant: stimulant; used externally in local pains, as head-ach or colic.

TINCTURA *castorei composita*. Castor. Russ. ℥j, assæ foetid. ℥fs, spir. ammon. ℥j; digest: antispasmodic, in hysteria, ℥fs—℥j.

SCOTCH PAREGORIC ELIXIR. *Tinctura opii ammoniata*. Flor. benz., croc. ana ℥iij, opii ℥ij, ol. anisi ℥fs, alcoh. ammon. p. ℥xvj; digest: anodyne, diaphoretic, ℥fs—℥j, is four times as strong as paregoric elixir, ℥j containing opii gr. j.

HORSE CORDIAL. Balsam. traumatici 1 pint, spir. ammon. comp., spir. nitri dulc. ana 8 oz.; put up in Bateman's phials, and sealed.

7. SPIRITS.

When these liquors are intended for the toilette, or for patient medicines, care must be taken to choose a spirit that has no ill scent; the distillation must be made in a water bath, and the distilled spirit kept for some time in a cool cellar, or rather in an ice-house; but if they are to be used as common shop medicines, this care is unnecessary, and the most usual method in this case is to mix a small quantity of essential oil with proof spirit, and thus to avoid the trouble of distilling: the usual dose is ℥ij to ℥j.

SPIRIT OF WORMWOOD. *Aqua absinthii minus composita*. Fol. absin. sicc. ℥ij, cardam. min., sem. coriand. ana ℥ss, proof spir. 4 gall. distil 4 gall.

2. Absinth. 2℔, sem. coriand., calam. aromat. ana 1℔, S. V. R. 2 gall. distil 4 gall.: stomachic.

ELIXIR of garlick. Rad. allii contus. no. 80, S. V. R. ℥j; distil to dryness, and repeat the distillation upon fresh cloves of garlic a second and third time, then add camph. ℥ij: diaphoretic, 5fs, bis die.

SPIRIT OF ANGELICA. *Aqua angelicæ*. Leaves ℥j to one gallon of proof spirit.

2. *Spir. rad. angelicæ*. Dried roots ℥ij to the gallon.

EAU D'ANHALT. Ter. Chia vera 8 oz. thuris 1 oz. and half, caryoph., nuc. mosch., cubeb., cinnam. ana 6 oz. bacc. aur. sem. fœnic. ana half an oz. lign. aloes ʒij, croci ʒijss, S. V. R. ℥v, moschi gr. xv, distil in B. M.: cordial, stomachic, diuretic, gtt. 4—12, sometimes ʒj—ʒij; externally stimulant.

AQUA anisi fortis. Seeds ℥j to the gallon proof.

2. *Spiritus anisi*. The same, ℥ss to the gallon.

AQUA seminum anisi composita, *Spiritus anisi compositus*. Sem. anisi, sem. angelicæ ana ℥ss to the gall. proof.

2. Sem. anisi 4℔, sem. angel. 1℔, S. V. R. 4 gall. draw 4 gall.: carminative.

SPIRIT of star-anise seed. Is more pleasant than the common.

AQUA CORT. AURANTIORUM fortis. From the yellow part the peel, ℥j to the gallon proof.

2. *Aqua cort. aurant. spirituosa*. The same, ℥ss to the gallon proof.

3. Cort. aurant. sicc. 3℔, S. V. R. 1 gallon and a half; draw 3 gallons: stomachic.

SPIRITUS basilici. 1℔ of tops to the gallon proof.

ESPRIT de Bergamotte. Peel, fresh, ℥ij to the gallon proof.

EAU de bouquet. Aq. mell. odorif. ʒj, eau sans pareille ʒss, essence de jasmin ʒv, spir. caryoph. arom., esprit de violettes ana ʒiv, spir. calam. arom., spir. cyperi long., spir. lavand. ana ʒij, spir. flor. aurant. ʒj: M. Some add a few grains of musk and ambergris: sweet scented, also made into a ratifia with sugar.

HYSTERIC WATER. *Aqua bryoniæ composita*. Succ. rad. bryon. ℥iiij, succ. rutæ, succ. artemis. ana ℥ij, fol. sabinæ

m. iij, matricariæ, nepetæ, pulegii, ana m. ij, ocimi, dictam. Cret. ana m. jfs, cort. aurant. flav. rec. ʒiiij, myrrh. ʒij, cast. Russ. ʒj, proof spirit lbviiij; distil lbxij.

2. Rad. bryon. rec. 7lb, mugwort m. 6, rue m. 24, sa-vine m. 48, motherwort m. 6, pennyroyal m. 12, cat mint, sweet basil, ana m. 6, S. V. R. 5 gallons: draw 10 gallons.

3. Tinct. valerianæ ʒfs, ol. pulegii gtt. xij, ol. rutæ gtt. iij, S. V. R., aquæ ana lbj: M. Antispasmodic, emme-nagogue, generally sold lowered with aq. pulegii.

SPIRITUS *calami aromatici*. ʒviiij to the gallon proof.

CARDAMOM WATER. *Aqua cardamomi fortis*, *Aqua se-minum cardamomi*. Seeds unhusked ʒiiij to the gall. prf.

SPIRIT OF CLOVES. *Spiritus caryophyllorum aromati-corum*. lbij to the gallon proof.

STRONG CARUI WATER. *Aqua sem. carui fortis*, *Aq. sem. carui*, *Spiritus carui* P. L. before 1809, P. D. *Spir. cari carui*. Seeds lbfs to the gallon proof.

2. *Spir. carui* P. L. since 1809. Seeds lbjfs to the gall.

3. Seeds, bruised, 2lb, S. V. R. 2 gall.; draw 10 gall.

SPIRITUS *castorei*. Cast. Russ. ʒiiij, fl. lavand. sicc. ʒj, salv. rorism. ana ʒfs, cinnam. ʒvj, mac. caryoph. ana ʒij, S. V. R. lbvj, distil to dryness in B. M.: antispasmodic, in hysteria.

COMPOUND CAMOMILE WATER. *Aq. flor. chamæmeli composita*. Fl. cham. sicc. lbj, Flav. aurant. ʒij, absinth., puleg. ana m. ij, sem. anisi, cymini, fœniculi, bacc. lauri, juniperi, ana ʒj, proof spirit 1 gallon; draw 2 gallons; but it is usually made proof.

STRONG CINNAMON WATER. *Aq. cinnamomi fortis*. Cinn. lbj, proof spirit 1 gallon; draw lbx.

2. *Aq. cinnam. spirituosa*, *Spir. cinnamomi*, *Spir. lauri cinnamomi*. 1lb to the gallon proof.

3. Cassia (parva) 1lb to 2 gallons proof.

4. Cassia buds 1lb, cass. lign. 2lb, S. V. R. 10 gallons; draw 20 gallons.

ESSENCE OF CINNAMON. Ol. cinnam. ver. ʒj, S. V. R. ʒxv: M.

SPIRIT OF LEMON PEEL. *Aqua citri corticum fortis*. Peel lbij to the gallon proof.

EAU DE COLOGNE. Essence de Bergam. ʒiiij, ess. of neroli ʒjfs, ess. de cedrat ʒij, ess. limonum ʒiiij, ol. rosmar. ʒj, S. V. R. lbxij, spir. rorism. lbijfs, aq. meliss. compos. lbij ʒiiij: mix; distil in B. M. and keep it in a cold cellar

ice-house for some time; used externally as a cosmetic,
made with sugar into a ratafia.

SPIRIT OF CORIANDER. *Spiritus coriandri*. Seeds 1lb
the gallon proof.

SPIRITUS croci. Croc. 3iij, prf. spir. 1biiij; distil 1bijfs.

PLAGUE WATER. *Aqua epidemia*, *Aq. alexiteria spi-*
rosa. Fol. menth. rec. 1bfs, fol. angel., summ. absinth.
ana 3iij, prf. spir. 1bvij, distil 1bvij: the original
description was more complicated.

EAU DE FRAMBOISES. Strawberries bruised 1b xvj, S.
R. 1bvij; distil to dryness in B. M.

COMPOUND GENTIAN WATER. *Aqua gentianæ composita*.
l. gent. 1bijfs, fol. & flor. centaur. min. ana 3iij, proof
1bvj; distil 1 gallon.

SPIRIT OF HYSSOP. *Spir. hyssopi*. Tops 1bj to the
proof.

AQUA IMPERIALIS. Cort. lim. sicc., cort. aurant., nuc.
ch., caryoph., cinnam. ana 3ij, rad. cyperi, ireos Flor.,
arom. ana 3j, zedoar., galang., zz. ana 3fs, summ. lavand.
m. ana m. ij, fol. lauri, majoran. melissæ, menthæ, salviæ,
ini ana m. j, fl. ros. alb., Dam., recent. ana m. fs, proof
1 gallon; distil 1bx: cordial.

AQUA JUNIPERI COMPOSITA. *Spiritus juniperi compo-*
sita. Bac. junip. 1bj, sem. carui, sem. fœnic. d. ana 3jfs,
off spirit 1 gallon; distil 1 gallon.

2. Gin, not sweetened, is usually sold for it, as, unless the
spirit is drawn stronger than the colleges order it, the spirit
will not be bright enough for retail sale: stimulant, diuretic.

DOUBLE DISTILLED LAVENDER WATER. *Spir. lavandulæ*
alex, *Spir. lavandulæ* P. L. before 1809. Flor. lavand.
to the gallon proof.

3. *Spir. lavand.* P. L. since 1809. Flor. 1bij to the
proof.

4. *Spir. lavandulæ spicæ*. Flor. 1bij, S. V. R. 1bvij
distil 1bvij by wt.

5. Ol. lavand. Angl. 2lb, ess. ambr. gris. 3fs, S. V. R.
1 gallons.

6. Ol. lav. Angl. 5 oz. S. V. R. 3 gall. distd. water 2 gall.
with burnt alum.

7. Flor. lavand. 14lb, S. V. R. 5 gall. draw 10 gall.
if the flowers are fresh, the spirit may be drawn a little

7. Ol. lavand. foreign 2 oz. ol. rorism. 1 oz. ol. cinnam. ver. gtt. iij, proof spirit 1 gallon.

8. Ol. lavand. Angl. 3 oz. ess. Bergam. 1 oz. ess. ambr. gris. 3v, S. V. R. 14 pints, aq. rosæ opt. 2 pints.

9. Ol. lavand. 3ij, ess. Berg. 3j, ess. ambr. gr. gtt. xxx, ol. rhodii gtt. vj (mosch. gr. j?) S. V. R. 1½j.

10. Ol. lavand. 3ij, ol. rosmar. 3j, ess. ambr. gris. 3j, S. V. R. 1½j: an agreeable perfume.

SMITH'S *British lavender*. Ol. lavand. Angl. 2 oz. ess. amb. gr. 1 oz. eau de luce 1 pint, S. V. R. 2 pints.

STRONG SNAIL WATER. *Aqua limacum fortis*. Species for aq. lim. tenuis (p. 233), milk 6 pints, Canary wine 2 pints; distil to dryness in B. M.

SPIRIT OF MARJORAM. *Spiritus majoranæ*. Tops 1½j to the gallon proof.

SWEET SCENTED HONEY WATER. *Aqua mellis odorifera*. Ess. Berg. 3fs, ess. limon. 3ij, ol. caryoph. gtt. xij, mosch. gr. xij, S. V. R. 1 gall. aq. flor. aurant., aq. ros. opt. ana 2 pints, crocus in fœno q. s. (gr. xvij?) to colour it; but very yellow honey is better, and communicates a clamminess that retains the scent better.

2. Mel. opt., sem. coriand. ana 8 oz. caryoph. arom. 3vj, cort. lim. rec. 3j, nuc. mosch., styr. calam., benz. ana 3iv, vanillæ 3iij, S. V. R. 1½ij; distil 1½ij, and add spir. rosæ, aq. flor. aurant. ana 3v, some add mosch. and ambr. gr. ana gr. ij.

3. Rad. ireos Flor. 7lb, caryoph. aromat. 4 oz. S. V. R. 12 gall. aq. fl. aur. and aq. rosæ ana 4 gallons; draw 18 gall. and add tinct. mosch. and tinct. ambr. gr. ana 3 oz.

4. Mel. opt. 4lb and a half, benz., styr. cal., nuc. mosch., caryoph. arom. ana 6 oz. sem. coriand. 5 oz. ess. amb. gr. 1 oz. ess. lim. 3iij, S. V. R. 3 gall. draw off 3 gall. and add aq. fl. aurant., aq. rosæ, ana 4 pints; it might be made rather lower, but should be very bright; some add a little brandy colouring: an agreeable perfume, and is also made into ratifia by adding sugar.

SPIRIT OF PEPPERMINT. *Aqua menthæ piperitidis spirituosâ*, *Spir. menth. piperitidis*, *Spir. menth. piperita*. Herb in flower 1½fs to the gallon proof.

2. Ol. menth. pip. 2 oz. S. V. R. 4 gallons and a half; draw 9 gallons.

ESSENCE OF PEPPERMINT. S. V. R. 1 pint, put into it

i pp. 1 oz. previously heated, decant, and add ol. menth. half an oz. M.

2. Ol. m. pip. 1lb, S. V. R. 2 gall. colour with herb. m. sicc. 8 oz. M.

3. Ol. m. pip. 3 oz. S. V. R. coloured with spinage 2 ts. M.

AQUA menthæ vulg. spirituosæ, *Spir. menth. sativæ*, *Spir. menth. viridis*. Dried herb lbjss to the gall. prf.

AQUA mirabilis. Caryoph. arom., galang., cubeb., macis, cardam. min., nuc. mosch., zz. ana 3j, succ. chelidonii maj. proof spirit lbjss: distil lbjss.

2. Cass. lign., cort. lim. ana 4 oz. sem. angel. 2 oz. fol. menth. pip. 6 oz. rad. galang. 2 oz. sem. cardam. min. 1 oz. pimentæ 4 oz. S. V. R. 2 gallons: draw 4 gallons.

3. *Spiritus pimento* P. L. *Spir. pimentæ*. Pimento zz. to the gallon proof.

4. *Sp. pimento* P. D. 3 oz. to the gallon proof: a nap stimulant; used in hospitals.

ESSENCE de myrte. Myrtle in flower lbj to the gallon proof; a fragrant cosmetic.

SPIRIT OF BALM. *Spir. melissæ*. Tops lbj to the gallon proof.

EAU DE MELISSE DES CARMES. *Aqua melissæ compo.* Fol. meliss. sicc. 4 oz. cort. lim. sicc. 2 oz. nuc. mosch., coriand. ana 1 oz. caryoph. arom., cinn., rad. angel. ana 3iv, S. V. R. lbij, brandy lbij: steep, distil in B. redistil, and keep for some time in a cold cellar. The finished receipt.

2. *Spir. melissæ* 8 pints, spir. cort. citror. 4 pints, spir. mosch., sp. coriand. ana 2 pints, sp. rosmar., sp. ani, sp. cinnam., sp. anis. virid., sp. majoran., sp. hyssopi, salviæ, sp. rad. angelicæ, sp. caryoph. arom. ana 1 pint: distil, and keep it for a twelvemonth in an ice-house: supposed to be the original receipt of the barefooted Carmelites, now in possession of the company of apothecaries of London, who sell a great quantity of this celebrated water: aromatic, stimulant.

NUTMEG WATER. *Aqua nephritica*. Flor. spinæ albæ lbij, nuc. mosch. 3ij, white wine 2 gall. distil 12 pints. 2. *Aq. nuc. moschata*, *Spir. nuc. moschata*, *Spir. myristicæ*, *Spir. myristicæ moschata*. Nutmegs 3ij to the gallon proof. The shops draw it overproof, because they want it bright: stimulant, carminative.

COMMON RIGA BALSAM. *Spiritus turionum pini*. Shoots of the Scotch fir collected early in the spring lbj to the gallon proof: stimulant, diuretic; externally vulnerary.

EAU sans pareille. Ess. Bergam. ʒijss, ess. limon. ʒiiij, ess. citri ʒij. spir. rosmar. ʒviij, S. V. R. lbvj: mix and distil in B. M.; a fragrant cosmetic.

COMPOUND PIONY WATER. *Aqua epileptica, Aq. pæoniæ composita*. Flor. lil. convall. lbj, proof spirit cong. ijss, fl. tiliæ lbss, fl. pæoniæ ʒiiij, rad. pæon. mar. ʒijss, rad. dictam. alb., rad. aristol. long. ana ʒss, fol. visci, fol. rutæ, ana m. ij, sem. pæon. decort. ʒx, sem. rutæ ʒijss, cast. Russ., cubeb., macis ana ʒij, cinnam. ʒjss, fl. rorism. pug. vj, fl. stœch. Arab., fl. lavand. ana pug. iiij, fl. beton., tunicæ, paralyseos, ana pug. viij, succ. ceras. nigr. lbiiij; distil 4 gallons: used as a general vehicle.

SPIRITUOUS PENNYROYAL WATER. *Aqua pulegii spirituosæ, Sp. pulegii*. Dry herb lbjss to the gallon proof; emmenagogue.

SPIRIT OF SCURVY GRASS. *Aqua raphani comp. P. L. 1720*. Fol. cochlear. hort., fol. coch. mar. ana lbvj, express the juice and add succ. beccabungæ, suc. nasturt. aquat. ana lbjss, rad. raphani rustic. lbij, rad. ari rec. ʒvj, cort. Winteri, nuc. mosch. ana ʒiiij, cort. limon. sicc. ʒij, proof spirit lbiiij: distil 1 gallon.

2. *Aq. raph. comp. P. L. 1745*. Fol. coch. hort. lbiiij, rad. raph. rust., flav. cort. aurant. Hispal. ana lbij, nuc. mosch. ʒix, proof spirit 2 gallons: distil 2 gallons.

3. *Spir. raph. comp.* Nuc. mosch. ʒj, the rest as no. 2.

4. *Spir. armoraciæ compos.* Omit the scurvy grass, the rest as no. 3.¹

5. *Spir. cochleariæ simplex*. Fol. cochl. rec. 32lb, rad. raphani 4lb, S. V. R. 5 gall.; draw 9 gall.: antiscorbutic.

ESPRIT DE LA ROSE. *Spiritus rosæ*. Petala rosarum lbviij, S. V. R. lbiiij; steep and distil to dryness in B. M.

2. Attar of roses ʒj, (vel q. p.) S. V. R. 1 gallon; distil in B. M.

HUNGARY WATER. *Spiritus anthos, Spir. rorismarini, Spir. rosmarini P. D.* Flowering tops lbjss to the gallon proof.

2. *Spir. rosmarini P. L. 1809*. lbj to the gall. proof.

3. *Spir. rosmarini P. L. 1815*. lbj to the gall. rectd.

4. Ol. rorism. ver. 6 oz. ol. lavand. Gall. 1 oz. bacc. cassiæ 6 oz. pimentæ 4 oz. S. V. R. 2 gall.: draw 3 gallons.

5. Ol. rorism. ℥jss, ol. lavand. Angl. ℥ij, ol. cinn. gtt. j, proof spirit 10 pints: mix.

6. Ol. rorism. ℥iv, ol. lavand. Gall. ℥j, S. V. R. 3 pints, 1 pint; mix: fragrant; used as a cosmetic, and with sugar as a liqueur.

SPIRIT OF SAGE. *Spiritus salviæ*. Tops ℔j to the gallon proof.

SPIRIT OF THYME. *Spir. thymi*. Tops ℔j to the gallon proof.

EAU D'ARQUEBUSADE. *Aqua vulneraria, Aqua sclopetaria*. Sum. sicc. salviæ, absinth., fœnic., hyssop., rutæ, coran., origan., serpilli, satureiæ, menth. piper., meliss., sum., rorism., calamenth., scordii, fol. angel. rec., fol. basil., ol. lavand. ana 4 oz. proof spirit 2 gallons; steep for a night, and distil 1 gallon and a half.

2. Summ. millefolii ℔jss, fol. rorism., fol. thym. ana ℔ss, proof spirit 2 gallons; distil 1 gallon.

3. Fol. rorism. ℔jss, summ. millef., fol. thym. ana ℔ss, proof spirit 2 gallons: distil 1 gallon: stimulant, also cosmetic, vulnerary.

ESSENCE *de tubereuses*.

ESSENCE *de jasmin*. The flowers are stratified with wool or cotton, impregnated with oil of ben, or nut oil, in an earthen vessel closely covered, and kept for some time in a warm bath; and this repeated with fresh flowers, until the mass well scented, the wool, &c. is then put into spirit of wine, q. s. and distilled in B. M.

TREACLE WATER. *Aqua theriacalis, Aq. alexeteria vituosa cum aceto*. Fol. menth. vulg. rec., fol. angel. rec. ℔ss, summ. absinth. mar. rec. ℥iiij, proof spirit 1 gall.: dil 1 gall. and add aceti ℔j. The old process was more complicated.

2. Aq. bryoniæ comp. 12 oz. acet. dist. 4 oz. M.: cor-stimulant.

SWEET SPIRIT OF VITRIOL. *Spiritus vitrioli dulcis, ætheris vitriolici* P. L. 1788. Oil of vitriol, S. V. R. ppond. æq.; mix and distil till a black scum begins to rise, then suddenly stop the distillation.

2. *Spir. ætheris sulphurici* P. L. since 1809, *Æther sulphuricus cum alcohole*. Ether 8 oz. S. V. R. 1 pint; dil. with water: antispasmodic, stimulant, ℥j—℥iiij in water.

SWEET SPIRIT OF NITRE, NITRE DULCIS, NITRE DROPS. *Spiritus nitri dulcis*. Spirit of nitre 8 oz. S. V. R. 2 pints;

distil as long as what comes over will not effervesce with kali ppm.

2. *Spir. ætheris nitrosi* P. L. Spir. nitri ℥ss by wt., S. V. R. ℥ij; distil ℥xxj.

3. *Spir. ætheris nitrici*. Spir. nitri ℥ij by wt., S. V. R. ℥ij, add gradually and distil ℥xxvj.

4. *Spir. æthereus nitrosus*. Add to the residuum of nitrous ether the spirit of wine that collected the vapour; distil to dryness in B. M.: mix the distilled liquor with the alkaline ley used in preparing the nitrous ether, and also with kali pp. q. s. to neutralize the acid; lastly, distil in B. M.: the specific gravity should be .850.

5. *Spir. ætheris nitrosi* P. E. Spir. nitri ℥j, S. V. R. ℥iij; distil in B. M. as long as any thing comes over.

6. Spir. nitri 1℔, S. V. R. 1 gall. water 4 pints; draw 10 pints: stimulant, diuretic, antispasmodic, gtt. xxx—℥j, or more.

SWEET SPIRIT OF SALT. *Spiritus salis dulcis*. Spir. salis ℥iij, S. V. R. ℥vj; distil ℥v: diuretic.

HOFFMANN'S ANODYNE LIQUOR. *Liquor anodynus Hoffmanni*, *Spiritus ætheris vitriolici compositus*. Oleum vini ℥ij, spir. æther. vitr. ℥ij: mix.

2. *Spir. ætheris compositus*. Ol. ætherei ℥ij, spir. æther. sulph. ℥j: mix.

3. Ether 12 oz. S. V. R. 1 gall. ol. vini ℥ij, water 2 pints: mix.

4. Oil of vitriol 2℔, S. V. R. 1 gall.; distil 7 pints.

5. Spir. æther. vitriol., spir. vitrioli dulcis, ana p. æq.; mix: stimulant, antispasmodic, ℥fs—℥j.

CLUTTON'S FEBRIFUGE SPIRIT. *Spiritus febrifugus Cluttoni*. Spir. æther. vitriol. 4 pints, spir. salis dulc. 1 pint: mix.

2. Spir. vitrioli dule., spir. salis dulc. ana p. æq.: mix.

3. Ol. vitrioli 1℔ 12 oz. spir. salis 1℔, S. V. R. 1 gallon: distil.

AQUA MAGNANIMITATIS, *Spiritus formicarum*. Ants, the large red kind, collected in June, ℥j, proof spirit ℥ij, water ℥j; distil ℥jfs: stimulant.

8. TINCTURES.

TINCTURA *aconiti*. Fol. acon. ℥j, proof spirit ℥vj; anodyne, deobstruent, gtt. x, gradually increased.

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TINCTURA aloes P. L. 1788, P. D. Aloes Soc. ℥ss, extr. glycyrr. ℥j, proof spirit, water ana ℥ss.

2. *Tinct. aloes* P. L. 1809, *Tinct. aloes Socotrinae*. Al. Soc. ℥ss, extr. glyc. ℥jss, S. V. R. ℥iv, water ℥bj; purgative, stomachic, ℥ss—℥jss.

ELIXIR aloes saponaceum. Al. Soc., kali acet., fell. bovis spis., myrrh. ana ℥j, croci ℥ss, S. V. R. ℥bj; aperient, deobstruent.

BAUME DE VIE. *Decoctum aloes compositum*. Extr. glycyrr. ℥ss, kali ppi. ℥ij, aloes Soc., myrrh. croci, ana ℥j, water ℥bj; boil to ℥xij, strain, add tinct. cardam. comp. ℥iiij; its taste improves greatly by keeping: stomachic, aperient, ℥ss—℥ij; also externally to wounds and ulcers.

TINCTURA aloes ætherea. Myrrh. ℥jss, æther. sulph. c. alcohol. ℥bj; digest, add aloes Soc. ℥jss, croci ℥j, digest again: more stimulant than the spirit tincture.

SPIRIT BITTERS. *Tinct. amara*, *T. gentianæ composita* P. L. & D. Rad. gentian. ℥ij, cort. aurant. sicc. ℥j, sem. card. minor. ℥ss, proof spirit ℥bij.

2. *Tinct. gentianæ comp.* P. E. Rad. gent. ℥ij, cort. aur. ℥j, canel. alb. ℥ss, coccinellæ ℥ss, proof spirit ℥ijss.

3. Rad. gent. 1℔, cort. aurant. 8 oz. gran. Parad. 1℔, coccin. ℥ij, raisin wine 4 pints, proof spirit 12 pints.

4. Rad. gent. 8 oz. cort. aur. 4 oz. gran. Par. 1 oz. cocc. ℥ij, proof spirit 1 gallon.

5. Rad. gent. 8 oz. coccin. ℥iv, S. V. R. 4 gall. water 6 gallons.

6. *Brandy bitters*. Rad. gent. 3℔, cort. aur. 2℔, sem. card. 1℔, cinnam. ver. 8 oz. cocc. 2 oz. S. V. R. 6 gallons, water 5 gallons; put up in 4 oz. octagon bottles.

7. Summ. absinth. ℥ij, fol. card. bened., fr. immat. aurant., galang. ana ℥ss, proof spirit ℥bij: D.: tonic, stomachic, ℥j to ℥ij.

ESSENCE OF AMBERGRIS. *Tinctura ambrae griseæ*. Ambr. gr. ℥j, S. V. R. ℥ij.

2. Amb. gr. ℥iv, empty musk bags 6 oz. sugar candy 1 oz. S. V. R. 6 pints.

3. Amb. gr., mosch. ana ℥iv, sacch. alb. ℥j; grind, add ol. caryoph. gtt. x, bals. Peruv. gtt. xx, S. V. R. 2 pints; used as a perfume, and to add in small quantity to sweet scented spirits.

TINCTURA angusturæ. Cort. ang. ℥ij, proof spirit ℥bij; stomachic, tonic, ℥j—℥ss.

TINCTURA *gummi anime*. Gum. anime ʒj, S. V. R., water ana 8 oz.; used as an alterative.

BATES' ANODYNE BALSAM. *Balsamum anodynum*, *Tinct. saponis et opii*. Sapon. alb. ʒiv, opii crud. ʒj, camph. ʒij, ol. rorism. ʒfs, S. V. R. ℥ij.

2. Sapo. Cast., camph. ana 6 oz. opii ʒiv, croci ʒj, S. V. R. 18 oz.

3. Sap. alb. 12 oz. op. crud. 3 oz. camph. 1 oz. ʒiv, ol. rorism. ʒij, S. V. R. 1 gall.: anodyne, gtt. xx—xl; also externally to sprains.

TINCTURA AROMATICA. *T. cinnamomi composita* P. L. & D. Cinn. ʒvj, sem. card. min. ʒij, piper. long., zz. ana ʒij, proof spirit ℥ij.

2. *T. cinnam. comp.* P. E. Cinnam., sem. card. min. ana ʒj, piper. long. ʒij, proof spirit ℥ijfs.

3. Bac. cassiæ 3 oz. sem. card. min. 1 oz. ʒiv, pip. long. brev. 1 oz. zz. 1 oz. proof spirit 1 gallon.

4. Cinnam. canel. alb., galang. ana ʒfs, card. min. ʒij, S. V. R. ℥j: stimulant, astringent, ʒj—ʒfs.

TINCTURA *corticis aurantii*. Flav. aurant. ʒij, proof spirit ℥ij: stomachic, made into a ratafia with sugar.

TINCTURA *balsami Peruviani*. Bals. Peru. ʒiiij, S. V. R. ℥j: pectoral, ʒj—ij, quater die; also as a perfume, and to drop into rose-water to make milk of roses.

TINCTURA *balsami Tolutani* P. L. *T. toluiferæ balsami*. Bals. Tol. ʒjfs, S. V. R. ℥j.

2. *T. bals. Tolutani* P. D. Bals. Tol. ʒj, S. V. R. ℥j: used in making a pectoral syrup.

TINCTURA *balsami sulphuris*. Bals. sulphuris terebinth. boiled in B. M. to dryness, ʒij, proof spirit ℥j; digest: pectoral.

FREEMAN'S *bathing spirits*. Sapo. mollis 6℔, camph. 8 oz. S. V. R. water ana 3 gall.: colour with Daffy's elixir.

2. Sapon. mol. 12 oz. camph. 2 oz. kali ppi. ʒfs, proof spirit 14 pints, Daffy's elixir 4 oz.; mix: this will fill 12 dozen bottles.

JACKSON'S *bathing spirits*. Sapon. moll. 2℔, camph. 12 oz. ol. rorism. ol. origani ana 1 oz. ʒiv, S. V. R. 2 gall.: are both similar to opodeldoc.

TINCTURE OF BENJAMIN. *Tinct. benzoes*. Benz. ʒij, S. V. R. ℥j: digest.

2. Benz., styr. calam. ana ʒj, S. V. R. ʒviiij.

3. Benz. (or flor. benz.), styr. calam. ana ʒij, essent.

ssmini ʒss, ol. lign. Rhod. ʒss, mosch., zibeth. ana gr. iiii, V. R. ℥ss: used to perfume clothes or evaporate in sick rooms, or to mix with rose water, &c. to form extemporaneous milk of roses, as a cosmetic wash.

COLUMBO BITTERS. *Tinctura colom bæ* P. L. *T. colombæ*. Rad. col. ʒijss, proof spirit ℥ij.

2. *T. colombæ* P. E. *T. colombo*. Rad. col. ʒij, proof spirit ℥ij.

3. Rad. colomb. 2℥ 4 oz. cort. aurant. 1℥, sem. card. ʒss. S. V. R. 4 gall.: tonic, ʒj—ʒss, in bilious complaints.

SPIRIT OF WINE AND CAMPHOR. *Spiritus vini camphoratus*, *Spiritus vinosus camphoratus*, *Tinctura camphoræ*. Camph. ʒij, S. V. R. ℥ij.

2. *Spir. camphoratus*, *Sp. camphoræ*. Camph. ʒiv, V. R. ℥ij: stimulant, anodyne, in pains, numbnesses.

TINCTURE OF CANTHARIDES. *Tinctura cantharidum* P. L. before 1745. Rhabarb. ʒij, guaiac. ʒjss, laccæ ʒj, cantharid. ʒij, coccin. ʒss, S. V. R. ℥jss.

2. *T. cantharidum* P. L. since 1745, *T. cantharidis*. Canth. ʒij, coccin. ʒss, proof spirit ℥jss.

3. *Tinct. lyttæ*. Canth. ʒij, proof spirit ℥ij.

4. *T. meloes vesicatorii*. Canth. ʒj, proof spirit ℥ij.

5. Canth. (crass.) 1 oz. coccin. ʒij, proof spirit 6 pints: stimulant, diuretic, in gleet, seminal weaknesses, ʒss—ʒj, ass terve die; used externally, largely diluted with water, to ʒiiij, to fistulous ulcers.

TINCTURA capsici. Capsic. ʒj, proof spirit ℥ij: stimulant, ʒj—ʒss, in atonic gout.

TINCTURE OF CARDAMOMS. *Tinctura cardamomi* P. L. before 1745. Cardam. min. ℥ss, proof spirit ℥ij.

2. *Tinct. cardamomi* P. L. since 1745, P. D. Sem. card. min. ʒiiij, proof spirit ℥ij.

3. *Tinct. amomi repentis*. Sem. card. min. ʒiv, proof spirit ℥ijss by weight.

4. Sem. card. min. 1℥, proof spirit 1 gall.: carminative, stimulant, ʒj—ʒss; used to prevent griping.

TINCTURA cascarillæ. Cort. cascar. ʒiiij, proof spirit ℥ij: stimulant, in debility of the stomach and bowels, ʒj to ʒss, ter quaterve die.

TINCTURE OF CASTOR. *Tinctura castorei* P. L. before 1745. Cast. Russ. ʒss, spir. cast. Russ. ℥ss.

2. *Tinct. castorei* P. L. since 1745, *Tinct. cast. Russ.* Cast. Russ. ʒij, proof sp. ℥ij.

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3. *Tinct. cast. Canadensis*. Cast. Canad. ℥ij, proof spirit ℔ij.

4. *Tinct. castorei* P. E. Cast. Russ. ℥jss, S. V. R. ℔j.

5. Cast. Nov. Angl. 8 oz. S. V. R. 5 pints, water 3 pts.: antispasmodic, in female diseases, ℥j to ℥iij.

TINCTURA JAPONICA. *T. catechu*. Catechu ℥iij, cinnam. ℥ij, proof spirit ℔ij.

2. *Tinct. mimosæ catechu*. Cat. ℥iij, cinn. ℥ij, proof spirit, ℔ijss by weight.

3. Terr. Japon. 6 oz. bacc. cassiæ 4 oz. proof spirit 5 pints; astringent, ℥j—℥ss, in diarrhœa, menorrhagia, fluor albus.

TINCTURE OF THE BARK. *Tinctura corticis Peruviani simplex*, *Tinct. cort. Peruviani*, *T. cinchonæ* P. D. Cort. Peruv. ℥iij, proof spirit ℔ij.

2. *Tinct. cinchonæ* P. L. Cort. Per. ℥vij, prf. sp. ℔ij.

3. *Tinct. cinchonæ officinalis*. Cort. Per. ℥iij, proof spirit ℔ijss by weight.

4. Cort. Per. 2℔, proof spirit 2 gallons.

5. Extr. cort. Hispan. 6 oz. S. V. R. 10 pints, water 1 gall.: tonic, stomachic, ℥j—℥ss.

CONCENTRATED TINCTURE OF YELLOW BARK. Extract. resinos. cort. flavæ 2℔, tinct. cort. aurant. 2 pints, S. V. R. 12 pints.

HUXHAM'S COMPOUND TINCTURE OF BARK. *Tinct. corticis Peruviani composita*, *T. cinchonæ composita*. Cort. Per. ℥ij, cort. aurant. sic. ℥j, rad. serpent. Virg. ℥iij, croc. ℥j, coccin. ℔ij, proof spirit ℥xxx.

2. Cort. Per. 3℔, cort. aurant. 2℔ 4 oz. rad. serp. Virg. 8 oz. croc. in fœno 2 oz. coccin. 1 oz. S. V. R. 2 gall. 2 pts. water 2 gallons.

3. Cort. Per. 2℔, cort. aurant. 1℔, rad. serp. 4 oz. croci 2 oz. coccin. ℥ij, S. V. R. 12 pints, water 2 pints.

4. Cort. Per. 12 oz. cort. aurant. 8 oz. rad. serp. 2 oz. croc. in fœno 1 oz. spir. nitri dulcis 4 oz. S. V. R. 1 gall.

5. Cort. Per. 5℔, cort. aur. 3℔ 8 oz. rad. serp. 8 oz. croc. in f. 4 oz. cocc. 2 oz. prf. spir. 6 gall. produce 40 pints.

6. Extract. cort. Hisp. 6 oz. cort. aur. 12 oz. rad. serp. 2 oz. croc. in f. 2 oz. proof spirit 2 gall.: virtue and use the same as the simple tincture.

TINCTURA cinnamomi P. L. Cinn. ℥iij, prf. spirit ℔ij.

2. *T. cinnamomi* P. D. Cinn. ℥iijss, proof spirit ℔ij.

3. *T. lauri cinnamomi*. Cinn. ℥iij, proof spirit ℔ijss by weight.

4. Cassia buds 4 oz. proof spirit 4 pints: stomachic, astringent, ℥j—℥iij.

TINCTURA *colchici*. Rad. colch. ℥ij, proof spirit ℥iv: proposed by Want (Thomson's Annals, no. 22) as a substitute for eau d'Husson in gout.

DALBERG'S TINCTURE OF COLOQUINTIDA. Pulp. colocynth. ℥jss, sem. anis. stell. ℥j, proof spirit ℥xx: purgative, gtt. xv, ter quaterve die, augmenting the dose by gtt. j each time until a stool is obtained.

TINCTURE of turmeric. From the root; is used in dyeing the imitation Indian shawls, yellow.

TINCTURE OF SAFFRON. *Tinctura croci*. Croc. in fœno ℥ss, aq. theriacalis ℥viij.

2. *T. croci cum spiritu vini*. Croc. ℥ss, prf. sp. ℥viij.

3. Croc. 4 oz. coccin. ℥iij, proof spirit 1 gall.: cordial, ℥j—℥iij.

TINCTURE of stramonium. Sem. daturæ stramonii ℥ij, proof spirit ℔j; is said to be superior to laudanum.

TINCTURA *dictamni albi*. Rad. dictam. alb. rec. ℥ij, S. V. R. 1 pint: tonic, antispasmodic, gtt. xx to l, bis terve in die, in epilepsy and chlorosis.

TINCTURE OF FOXGLOVE. *Tinctura digitalis*. Fol. digit. sicc. ℥iv, proof spirit ℔ij: diuretic, gtt. x, cautiously increased.

TINCTURE OF EUPHORBIIUM. *Tinctura euphorbii*. Gum. euph. 3 oz. S. V. R. 1 pint; used by ferriers.

TINCTURE OF BULLOCK'S GALL. *Tinctura fellis*. Dried gall 2 oz. proof spirit 1 pint: cosmetic.

TINCTURA MARTIS MYNSICHTI, *T. florum Martialium*, *T. ferri ammoniati*. Flor. Martial. ℥iij, proof spirit ℔j.

TINCTURE OF STEEL. *Tinctura Martis cum sale ammoniaco*. Residuum in subliming iron filings with sal ammoniac q. p. S. V. R. q. s. to extract the tincture, evaporate to one half, and add a little spirit of salt.

2. *Tinct. Martis in spiritu salis*. Iron filings ℔ss, spir. of salt ℔iij: dissolve, decant, evaporate to a pint, and add S. V. R. ℔iij.

3. *Tinct. ferri muriati*, *T. ferri muriatis* P. L. & D. From the rust, instead of the filings of iron.

4. *T. muriatis ferri* P. E. Blacksmith's scales of iron

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℥ij, spir. sal. q. s. to dissolve them, add S. V. R. to make up the weight of ℥ijss.

5. Colcoth. vitriol. 2 oz. spir. salis 8 oz. S. V. R. 2 gall. water 4 pints; it will look well in time, but if for immediate sale, add a little brandy colouring.

Tinctura acetatis ferri. Kali acet. ℥ij, sal. Martis ℥j; grind together, add S. V. R. ℥ij; digest seven days and decant: are astringent, tonic, gtt. xx—℥j, bis terve die.

TINCTURA FÆTIDA. *T. assæ fætida*, *T. assafætida* P. L. Ass. fæt. ℥iiij, S. V. R. ℥ij.

2. *T. assæ fætida* P. D. Ass. fæt. ℥iiij, S. V. R. ℥ij, water ℥viiij.

3. *T. ferulæ assæ fætida*. Ass. fæt. ℥iiij, S. V. R. ℥ijss by weight.

4. Gum. fæt. 2℔, S. V. R. 10 pints: antispasmodic, ℥fs to ℥jfs in hysteria.

SOOT DROPS. *Tinctura fuliginis.* Wood soot ℥ij, ass. fæt. ℥j, proof spirit ℥ij: as the former.

TINCTURA galbani. Galb. ℥ij, proof spirit ℥ij; less nauseous than the two former, but also less effectual.

TINCTURE OF GALLS. *Tinctura gallarum.* Galls ℥iiij, proof spirit ℥ij: astringent ℥j—℥ij; used as a test liquor for iron, with which it grows black.

GIN. Proof spirit 100 gall. juniper berries 2℔ 8 oz.; steep a week, add oil of turp. 3 oz. oil of juniper berries 5 oz. oil of sweet fennel seeds 2 oz. rubbed with loaf sugar q. s. and dissolved in S. V. R. 3 pints, stir well in, and the next day make it up 1 in 5 under proof with lime water q. s. and sweeten with clayed sugar 28℔: lastly, fine with alum 8 or 10 oz. dissolved in 2 gall. of the lime water reserved for that purpose.

2. Unsweetened gin 100 gall. coriander seed 3℔, almond cake 4 oz. orange peel 3 oz. angelica seed 2 oz. cassia 1 oz. orris root, capsicum ana ℥iv, sugar 18℔; fine with kali pp. 8 oz. alum 12 oz.: stimulant, diuretic, in common use with all ranks.

TINCTURA gratiolæ. A tincture of this kind has been sold for the eau de Husson.

TINCTURE OF BLACK HELLEBORE. *Tinctura hellebori.* Rad. helleb. nig. ℥ij, sal. tart. ℥j, coccin. ℥j, prf. sp. ℥ij.

2. *Tinct. melampodii*, *T. hellebori nigri* P. L. before 1809, P. D. Rad. helleb. nig. ℥iiij, coccin. ℥ij, prf. sp. ℥ij.

3. *Tinct. hellebori nigri* P. L. since 1809. Rad. helleb. nig. ℥iij, proof spirit ℔ij.

4. *T. hellebori nigri* P. E. Rad. helleb. nig. ℥iv, coccin. ʒfs, proof spirit ℔ij by weight: a striking example of useless alterations: attenuant, emmenagogue, ʒfs—℥jfs, bis terve die.

HILL'S BALSAM OF HONEY. Bals. Tolu 1℔, honey 1℔, S. V. R. 1 gallon.

2. Bals. Tolu opt. 2 oz. gum. styrac. ʒij, opii pur. ʒfs, mell. opt. 8 oz. S. V. R. 2 pints: pectoral, used in coughs and colds.

FORD'S BALSAM OF HOREHOUND. Horehound, liquorice root ana 3℔ 8 oz. water q. s. to strain 6 pints; infuse, to the infusion add proof spirit or brandy 12 pints, camphire 1 oz. ʒij, opium pur. benjamin ana 1 oz. dried squills 2 oz. oil of anise seed 1 oz. honey 3℔ 8 oz.

EAU DE HUSSON. Is probably a mixed tincture or wine of henbane and colchicum: a tincture of colchicum has been proposed for it by Want; a tincture of hedge hyssop is said to be sold for it by Reece; and a wine of white hellebore proposed by More, but neither of them is possessed of the same characters as the Parisian medicine.

TINCTURE OF HOPS. *Tinctura humuli*. Hops ℥v, prf. spirit ℔ij: tonic, narcotic, ʒfs—℥ij.

TINCTURE OF HENBANE. *Tinct. hyosciami* P. L. *T. hyosciami nigri*. Fol. hyosc. nigr. sicc. ℥iij, prf. sp. ℔ij.

2. *T. hyosciami* P. D. Fol. hyos. sicc. ℥ij ʒij, proof spirit ℔j: narcotic, sometimes purgative, gtt. xx—℥j.

TINCTURA *ippecacuanhæ*. Rad. ipecac. 2 oz. S. V. R. a pint: is less emetic than the root in substance; useful in dysentery.

TINCTURA *jalapæ*, *T. jalapæ* P. L. Rad. jalap. ʒviij, proof spirit ℔ij.

2. *T. jalapæ* P. D. Rad. jalap. ℥v, proof spirit ℔ij.

3. *T. convolvuli jalapæ*. Rad. jalap. ℥iij, proof spirit ℥xv by weight: purgative, ʒj—ʒfs.

ELIXIR *jalappæ compositum*. Rad. jalap. 4 oz. scam. Alep. ʒiv, G. G. G. ʒij, S. V. R. 2 pints.

TINCTURA *kino* P. L. Kino ʒiij, proof spirit ℔ij.

2. *T. kino* P. D. Kino ʒiij, proof spirit ℔jfs.

3. *T. kino* P. E. Kino ʒij, proof spirit ℔jfs by wt.; astringent, ʒj—ʒfs in diarrhœa.

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TINCTURA *laccæ*. Gum. lacc. 4 oz. gum. myrrh. 2 oz. spir. cochlear. 6 pints.

TINCTURE OF OPIUM. *Laudanum liquidum tartarizatum*. Opii ʒij, croci ʒj, cinnam. caryoph. macis, nuc. mosch., lign. aloes ana ʒj, tinct. salis tartari ℥ij; digest, strain and evaporate to one half.

2. *Tinct. opii* P. L. & D. Opii ʒijss, proof spirit ℥ij.

3. *Tinct. opii* P. E. Opii ʒij, proof spirit ℥ij. by wt.

4. Opii pur. 2℔, proof spirit 3 gall. : anodyne, narcotic, gtt. xx—xl, or more; externally, anodyne, antispasmodic.

LAVENDER DROPS. *Spiritus lavandulæ compositus* P. L. before 1809. Spir. lavand. simp. ℥iij, sp. rorism. ℥j, cinnam., nuc. mosch. ana ʒss, santal. rubr. ʒiij.

2. *Tinctura lavandulæ composita*, *Sp. lavand. comp.* P. L. since 1809. The same, but with one ounce of red sanders.

3. *Spir. lavand. comp.* P. D. The same as the last, with cloves ʒij added.

4. *Spir. lavand. comp.* P. E. Spir. lavand. ℥iij by weight, sp. rorism. ℥j, by weight, cinnam. ʒj, caryoph. ʒij, nuc. mosch. ʒss, sant. rubr. ʒiij.

5. Ras. sant. rubr. 1℔, piment., cass. lign. ana 8 oz. S. V. R. 12 pints; digest, strain, and add ol. lavand. 4 oz. ol. rorism. 2 oz. proof spirit 4 gall.

6. Ras. sant. rubr. 1℔, cass. lign. 2 oz. nuc. mosch. 1 oz. croci in f. ʒiij, pisar. aurantiar. 1 oz. fol. ros. rubr. 2 oz. S. V. R. 1 gall.; make a tincture, it will produce 6 pints, to 4 pints of this tincture add ol. lavand. exot. 14 oz. spir. vol. aromat. 6 oz. S. V. R. 5 gall. distilled water 10 pints.

7. Red sanders 4 oz. S. V. R. 4 pints; digest, strain, and add ol. lavand. ʒiv, ol. rorism. 1 oz. ol. cass. gtt. viij, ol. caryoph. gtt. iij, spir. ammon. comp. q. s. about ʒvj, to produce the proper colour. Stimulant, antispasmodic, ʒss—ʒij in nervous languors.

ESSENCE OF MUSK. *Tinctura moschi*. Mosch. in grana ʒij, S. V. R. ℥j: used to scent other bodies.

SIMPLE TINCTURE OF MYRRH. *Tinctura myrrhæ simplex*. Myrrh ʒss, sal. tart. ʒij; keep in a moist place for a week, add S. V. R. ʒviij.

2. *Tinct. myrrhæ* P. L. 1745. Myrrh. ʒiij, prf. sp. ℥ij.

3. *T. myrrhæ* P. L. 1788, & P. D. Myrrh. ʒiij, proof spirit ℥jss, S. V. R. ℥ss.

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4. *T. myrrhæ* P. L. 1809. Myrrh. ℥iij, S. V. R. ℥xij, water ℔fs.

5. *T. myrrhæ* P. L. 1815. Myrrh. ℥iij, S. V. R. ℔ij, water ℔j.

6. *T. myrrhæ* P. E. Myrrh. ℥iij, S. V. R. ℥xx, water ℥x. Detergent in gargles, and lotions for ulcers.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF MYRRH, TINCTURE OF MYRRH AND ALOES. *Tinctura myrrhæ composita*. Aloes, myrrh ana ℥j, proof spirit ℔j.

2. Aloes, myrrh. ana 12 oz. proof spirit 3 gall.

3. Gum. myrrh. 1℔ 4 oz. aloes Barbad. 4 oz. proof spirit 1 gallon.

4. Gum. myrrh. 1℔ 2 oz. aloes B. B. 6 oz. S. V. R. 7 pints, water 5 pints. Detergent, prevents suppuration in green wounds.

ELIXIR *myrrhæ composita*, *Tinct. sabinæ composita*. Extr. sabinæ ℥j, tinct. castor. ℔j, tinct. myrrh. ℔fs: emmenagogue.

TEINTURE *de myrrhe*. Myrrh 3 oz. eau de Rabel 1℔ by weight: stimulant.

PAREGORIC ELIXIR. *Elixir paregoricum*. Opium pur., fl. benz. ana ℥j, camph. ℥ij, ol. sem. anisi ℥fs, S. V. R. ℔ij.

2. *Tinct. opii camphorata*. The same, but with proof spirit.

3. *Tinct. camphoræ composita*. The same, with proof spirit, and omitting the oil of anise seeds.

4. Pulv. opium, fl. benz. ana 12 oz. gum. benz. 6 oz. camph. 1 oz. ol. anisi ℥xij, proof spirit 3 gall.

5. Extr. opium 2 oz. ℥ij, camph., fl. benz. ana 1 oz. ℥iv, ol. anisi ℥vj, S. V. R. 2 gall. water 10 pints.

6. Gum. opium 1 oz. gum. benz. 2dum 8 oz. camph. 1 oz. ol. anisi ℥iv, S. V. R. 12 pints, water 2 pints. Anodyne, ℥fs—℥ij; useful in recent coughs.

TINCTURA PINI. Essence of spruce ℥ij, spir. turion. pini ℔j: stimulant, antiseptic.

PEPPERMINT CORDIAL. Ol. menth. pip. 75 drops, sugar 1 oz.; grind together, add S. V. R. 1 pint, dilute with S. V. R. 10 pints, water 10 gall. and fine with alum ℥iij: stimulant.

BATEMAN'S PECTORAL DROPS. Sem. fœnic. dulc. 2℔ 8 oz. sem. anisi 1℔, proof spirit 4 gall. water q. s.; distil 10 gall. to which add opium 7 oz. ℥iv, camph. 6 oz. kali pp. 1 oz. coral. rubr. 4 oz.

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2. Castor N. A. 2 oz. opium, ol. anisi ana 1 oz. $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$, camph. 8 oz. sem. fœnic. dulc. 2 oz. tinct. antim. 4 oz. proof spirit 10 pints, add rad. valerian and cochineal in powder.

3. Castor, camph. ana 4 oz. coccin. 1 oz. S. V. R. 2 gall. water 1 gall.

4. Opii, camph. ana 1℔, castor, ol. anisi, santal. rubr. ana 4 oz. treacle 10℔, S. V. R. 5 gall. water 4 gall.

5. Opii, camph. ana $\mathfrak{z}\text{x}$, coccin. $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$, kali ppi. $\mathfrak{D}\text{iiij}$, ol. fœnic. dulc. $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ (or seeds 3 oz.), proof spirit 14 pints, water 2 pints: produces 15 pints.

6. Castor 1 oz. ol. anisi $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$, camph. $\mathfrak{z}\text{v}$, coccin. $\mathfrak{z}\text{jfs}$, opii $\mathfrak{z}\text{vj}$, proof spirit 1 gall.

HUDSON'S PRESERVATIVE for the teeth and gums. Tinct. myrrh., tinct. cinchonæ, aq. cinnam. ana $\mathfrak{z}\text{iiij}$, eau d'arquebusade $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$, pulv. gum. Arab. $\mathfrak{z}\text{fs}$.

BALSAMUM POLYCHRESTUM. *Bals. guaiacinum*. Gum. guaiac. ℔j, bals. Peruv. $\mathfrak{z}\text{iiij}$, S. V. R. ℔ijfs: diaphoretic $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$; externally prevents suppuration.

ELIXIR PROPRIETATIS. Myrrh., aloes, croci ana $\mathfrak{z}\text{iiij}$, S. V. R. ℔ij.

2. *Elixir aloes, Tinct. aloes composita*. Tinct. myrrh. ℔ij, aloes, croci ana $\mathfrak{z}\text{iiij}$.

3. *Tinct. aloes cum myrrha*. Myrrh. $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, S. V. R. ℔jfs, water ℔fs; make a tincture, and add aloes $\mathfrak{z}\text{jfs}$, croc. $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$.

4. Gum. myrrh. 12 oz. croc. in fœno 1 oz. aloes Soc. 8 oz. S. V. R. 5 pints, water 3 pints: the compound tincture of myrrh is frequently sold for it. Stimulant, stomachic, emmenagogue, $\mathfrak{z}\text{fs}$ — $\mathfrak{z}\text{jfs}$, bis terve die.

ELIXIR PROPRIETATIS *cum acido*. To elixir proprietatis add spirit of vitriol q. s.: stomachic, $\mathfrak{z}\text{fs}$ — $\mathfrak{z}\text{jfs}$.

RADCLIFF'S PURGING ELIXIR. Rad. jalap. 6 oz. aloes Cap. 5 oz. rad. gent. 2 oz. canell. alb. 1 oz. $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$, cort. aurant. 1 oz. gr. Parad. $\mathfrak{z}\text{iiij}$, proof spirit 2 gall.; steep for three weeks, strain, and add scam. Alep., jalap, fol. sennæ in powder ana 1 oz. $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$.

2. Tinct. aloes 2 pints, tinct. jalap, tinct. gent. ana 8 oz. proof spirit 2 pints, pulv. scamm. jalap. et sennæ ana $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$.

3. Proof spirit, tinct. sennæ ana 4 pints, tinct. gent., tinct. jalap. ana 2 pints, add pulv. jalap. 6 oz.

4. Hiera picra 1℔, S. V. R. 10 pints, water 14 pints, syr. spin. cerv. 4℔, coccin. 1 oz.: an inferior sort.

TINCTURA *pyrethri*. Rad. pyrethri $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$, sp. rorism. $\mathfrak{z}\text{viiij}$:

used as a wash for the mouth, diluted with about twice as much water : sialogogue in tooth-ach.

TINCTURE OF QUASSIA. *Tinctura quassiae*. Quas. ʒj, proof spirit ℥ij : bitter.

EAU de Rabel. Ol. vitriol. 4 oz. S. V. R. 12 oz. both by weight : tonic, astringent, diuretic.

TINCTURE OF RHUBARB. *Tinctura rhabarbari* P. L. before 1788. Rhabarb. ʒjss, sem. cardam. min., croci ana ʒij, rad. glycyrr. ʒj, proof spirit ℥ij.

2. *Tinct. rhabarbari spirituosa*, *T. rhabarbari* P. L. since 1788, *T. rhæi*. Rhabarb. ʒij, sem. cardam. min. ʒfs, croci ʒij, proof spirit ℥ij.

3. *T. rhabarbari* P. D. The same as the last, but with rad. glyc. ʒfs.

4. *T. rhei palmati*. Rhabarb. ʒiij, sem. card. min. ʒfs, proof spirit ℥ijss by weight.

5. Rad. rhei 2℔, sem. cardam., gr. Parad. ana 6 oz, croc. in f. 3 oz. proof spirit 3 gall.

6. Rad. rhei 1℔, rad. glyc. 6 oz. zz. 2 oz. cardam. 1 oz. croci ʒiij, S. V. R. 5 pints, water 3 pints.

7. Rad. rhei comm. 3℔, sem. cardam. 10 oz. croci 6 oz. S. V. R., water ana 3 gallons, will strain about 44 pints.

8. Rad. rhei opt. 3℔, sem. card. 8 oz. croci 2 oz. S. V. R. 6 gallons : a superior article, for retail sale.

TINCTURA *rhabarbari composita*, *T. rhei composita* P. L. 1809. Rhabarb. ʒij, rad. glycyrrh. ʒfs, zz., croci ana ʒij, proof spirit ʒxij, water ℥ij.

2. *T. rhei composita* P. L. 1815. Species as the former, proof spirit ℥ij, water ʒxij.

TINCTURA *rhei et aloes*, *Elixir sacrum*. Rhabarb. 3x, al. Soc. ʒvj, sem. card. min. ʒfs, proof spirit ℥ijss by wt.

TINCTURA *rhei et gentianæ*, *T. rhei amara*. Rhabarb. ʒij, rad. gent. ʒfs, proof spirit ℥ijss by weight. All these preparations of rhubarb are stomachic, ʒj—ʒiij, and purgative in doses of ʒvj, producing costiveness after their operation is over ; favourite remedies with spirit drinkers.

TINCTURE OF RHATANY ROOT. *Tinctura rhataniæ*. Rad. rhataniæ 2 oz. proof spirit 1 pint.

TINCTURA *ricini*. Sem. ricini q. p. S. V. R. sufficient to drown the seeds ; dose 1 oz. purgative ; would it not be better made by dissolving castor oil in spirit of wine ?

ESSENCE ROYALE. Ambergris ʒij, musk ʒj, civette gr. x, ol. cinnam. gtt. vj, ol. lign. rhod. gtt. iij, kali pp. ʒfs ; rub

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together, and add esprit de la rose, orange flower water ana ʒjfs: aphrodisiac, a few drops in syrop of capillaire.

DAFFY'S ELIXIR. *Elixir salutis*. Fol. senn. ʒiv, ras. lign. Sanct., rad. enulæ sicc., sem. anisi, sem. carui, sem. coriand., rad. glycyrr. ana ʒij, uvar. pass. (stoned) ʒviij, prf. spirit ʒbvj. This is now sold by the name of *Dicey's Daffy*.

2. *Tinct. senæ*, *T. sennæ* P. L. Fol. sennæ ʒbj, sem. carui ʒjfs, sem. card. min. ʒfs, uvar. pass. ʒxvj, proof spirit 1 gallon.

3. *T. sennæ* P. D. The same, but omitting the raisins.

4. *T. sennæ composita*. Fol. senn. ʒij, rad. jalap. ʒj, sem. coriand. ʒfs, proof spirit ʒiijfs by weight, when made, add white sugar ʒiij.

5. Fol. senn., rad. rhei, sem. anisi ana 2ʒb, rad. jalap., sem. carui ana 1ʒb, sant. rubr. 8 oz. proof spirit 10 gallons, brown sugar 4ʒb.

6. Rhabarb. E. Ind. 40ʒb, sennæ 15ʒb, sant. rubr. 5ʒb, sem. carui, sem. anisi, sem. coriandri ana 5ʒb, cineres Rus-sici 8 oz. S. V. R. 10 gallons; digest three days, then add proof spirit 80 gallons, treacle 46ʒb.

7. Rad. rhei 14ʒb, sem. anisi 10ʒb, sennæ parvæ 8ʒb, rad. jalap. 4ʒb, sant. rubr. 3ʒb 8 oz. ciner. Russ. 2ʒb, S. V. R. 38 gallons, water 18 gallons.

8. *Swinton's Daffy*. Rad. jalap. 3ʒb, fol. sennæ 12 oz. sem. coriand., sem. anisi, rad. glycyrrh., rad. enulæ ana 4 oz. S. V. R., water ana 1 gallon.

9. Rad. enulæ, ras. guaiaci, sem. coriand., rad. rhei, rad. glycyrr., sem. anisi ana 3 oz. raisins 1ʒb 8 oz. proof spirit 10 pints.

10. Rad. jalap. 3ʒb, fol. sennæ 1ʒb, sem. anisi 6 oz. sem. coriand. 4 oz. cort. aurant. sicc. 2 oz. prf. spirit 2 gall.

11. Fol. sennæ 7ʒb, rad. jalap. 5ʒb, sem. anisi 14ʒb, sem. carui 4ʒb, sem. foenic. dulc. 4ʒb, brandy colouring 2 gall. S. V. R. 26 gall. water 24 gall.; let it stand three weeks, strain, washing out the last portions with water 2 gallons, then add treacle 28ʒb. A common remedy in flatulent colic, and used as a purge by those accustomed to spirit drinking: dose one, two, or three table spoonfuls.

TINCTURA Saturnina. Sugar of lead, green vitriol ana ʒij, S. V. R. ʒij.

OPODELDOC, SOAP LINIMENT. *Linimentum saponaceum*, *Lin. saponis*, *Lin. saponis compositum*. Sapo. Castil. ʒiij, camphor. ʒj, spir. rorismarini ʒbj.

2. *Tinctura saponis composita*. Sapon. Cast. ℥iv , camph. ℥ij , ol. rorismar. ℥fs , S. V. R. ℔ij by weight.

3. Sapo. moll. 16℔ , water 1 gall.: dissolve, add camph. 1℔ , dissolved in S. V. R. 1 gall., proof spirit 4 gall. ol. rorism. 8 oz.

4. Sap. moll. 5℔ , camph. 12 oz. ol. rorism. 2 oz. S. V. R. 10 pints, water 6 pints: rubbed on the part in rheumatism; internally, gtt. lx, in gout.

STEER'S *opodeldoc*. Sap. Cast. 3℔ , S. V. R. 3 gallons, camph. 14 oz. ol. rorism. 3 oz. ol. origani 6 oz. aq. ammon. pur. 2℔ .

2. Sap. alb. 1℔ , camph. 2 oz. ol. rorism. ℥iv , S. V. R. 2 pints.

3. Sap. alb. 1℔ , camph. 4 oz. ol. organ. ol. rorism. ana ℥iiij , S. V. R. q. v. it will bear near 6 pints.

4. Sap. alb. 3℔ , camph., ol. rorism. ana 6 oz. spir. am. comp. 14 oz. S. V. R. 4 gallons and a half.

5. Sap. alb. 4 oz. camph. 1 oz. ol. rorism. ℥ij , ol. origani gtt. xxx, S. V. R. 1 pint, water half a pint.

SHAVING LIQUID, SHAVING OIL. Sap. moll. 4℔ , S. V. R. 5 pints.

2. *Essence royale pour faire la barbe*. Sap. Cast. 8 oz. proof spirit 1 pint.

TINCTURE OF SQUILLS. *Tinct. scillæ*. Fresh squills ℥iv , proof spirit ℔ij : expectorant, diuretic, gtt. x to xxx.

TINCTURE OF SNAKE ROOT. *Tinctura serpentariæ Virginianæ*. Rad. serp. ℥ij , tinct. salis tartari ℔j .

2. *Tinct. serpentariæ*. Rad. serpent. ℥iiij , prf. sp. ℔ij .

3. *Tinct. aristolochiæ serpentariæ*. Rad. serpent. ℥ij , coccinel. ℥j , proof spirit ℔ijfs by weight: diaphoretic, tonic, ℥j—℥iv .

STOMACH TINCTURE. *Tinctura stomachica*, *T. cardamomi composita* P. L. Cinnam. ℥fs , sem. cardam. min., sem. carui, coccinel. ana ℥ij , uvar passar, stoned, ℥iv , proof spirit ℔ij .

2. *Tinct. cardamomi composita* P. D. The same, omitting the raisins.

3. Use cassia buds for cinnamon, and only put half the cochineal: stomachic, ℥j—℥iiij .

SQUIRE'S ELIXIR. Opium 4 oz. camphor. 1 oz. coccinel. ℥j , ol. foeniculi dulc. ℥ij , tinct. serpent. 1 pint, spir. anisi 2 gall. water 2 pints, and add aur. musiv. 6 oz.

2. Rad. glycyrrh. 1℔ , kali pp. 4 oz. coccinel. 1 oz. water

276 OFFICINAL COMPOUNDS.—8. Tinctures.

12 pints; boil till reduced to 1 gall. then add tinct. opii 12 oz. camphor. 1 oz. S. V. R. 4 pints, aur. musiv. 12 oz.

3. Opii 1 oz. ζ iv, camph. 1 oz. coccin., kali pp. ana ζ j, burnt sugar 2 oz. tinct. serpent. 1 pint, sp. anisi 2 gall. aur. musiv. 8 oz.

STOUGHTON'S ELIXIR. Rad. gent. 2lb 4 oz., rad. serpent. Virg. 1lb, cort. aurant. sicc. 1lb 8 oz. cal. aromat. 4 oz. S. V. R., water ana 6 gallons.

2. Rad. gent. 4lb, cort. aurant. 2lb, pis. aurant. 1lb, coccin. ζ ij, sem. cardam. min. 1 oz. S. V. R. 8 gallons.

EATON'S STYPTIC. *Tinctura styptica*. Green vitriol calcined ζ j, proof spirit, tinged yellow with a little oak bark, lbij.

2. Galls, crocus Martis ana 4 oz. proof spirit 1 gallon.

TINCTURE OF SULPHUR. *Tinctura sulphuris*. Hepar sulph. ζ ij, proof spirit lbj: pectoral in coughs.

GREENOUGH'S TINCTURE *for the teeth*. Amygd. amar. 2 oz. lign. Bras., bacc. cass. ana ζ iv, ireos Florent. ζ ij, coccin., sal. acetosel. ver., alumin. ana ζ j, S. V. R. 2 pints, spir. cochlear. ζ iiij.

RUPINI'S TINCTURE *for the teeth*. Rad. ireos Flor. 8 oz. caryoph. arom. 1 oz. S. V. R. 2 pints, ess. ambr. gris. 1 oz.

TINCTURA *theriacalis*. Venice treacle, Mithridate ana lbss, proof spirit, strong vinegar ana lbij.

FRIARS BALSAM, VERVAIN'S BALSAM, WADE'S DROPS, JESUITS' DROPS, THE COMMANDER'S BALSAM, WOUND BALSAM, BALSAM FOR CUTS, &c. *Balsamum traumaticum*, *Tinctura benzoës composita*, *Tinctura benzoini composita*. Benz. ζ iiij, stor. colati ζ ij, bals. Tolu ζ j, aloes Socotr. ζ fs, S. V. R. lbij.

2. *T. benzoin composita*. Benz. ζ iiij, bals. Peru. ζ ij, al. hepat. ζ fs, S. V. R. lbij by weight.

3. Benz. 17lb, stor. col. 12 oz. bals. Tolu 8 oz. gum. guaiaci 1lb, aloes Cap. olibani, tereb. Venet. ana 8 oz. pulv. curcum. 1 oz. S. V. R. 2 gallons, water 4 gallons.

4. Benz. ζ iiij, al. Socotr. ζ fs, S. V. R. ζ xxxij; digest for two days, then add bals. Peru. ζ ij.

5. Benz. 8 oz. gum. stor., gum. guaiaci (parv.) ana 6 oz. bals. Tolu, aloes ana 2 oz. bals. Peru. 1 oz. S. V. R. 1 gall.

BAUME *vulnenaire*. Chio turpentine 3 oz. S. V. R. 12 oz.

THIBAUT'S balsam. Myrrh, aloes, sang. dracon. ana ζ j, S. V. R. 6 oz.: dissolve, add flor. hyperici perfor. pug. j, steep twenty-four hours, strain with expression, to the

strained liquor add tereb. e Chia ʒfs. In common use for cuts and slight wounds; internally diuretic ʒfs—ʒij, in gonorrhœa.

USQUEBAUGH *flavum*. Pimento, sem. anisi, sem. carui ana 3 oz. mace, cloves, nutmegs ana 2 oz. sem. coriand., rad. angel. ana 8 oz. croci, arnotto ana 2 oz. sugar 6 oz. S. V. R. 6 gall.

USQUEBAUGH *viride*. The same, using sap green in lieu of saffron and arnotto.

TINCTURE OF VALERIAN. *Tinct. valerianæ*. Rad. valerian. ʒiiij, proof spirit lbij: antispasmodic, ʒij—ʒfs.

TINCTURE OF WHITE HELLEBORE. *Tinctura veratri*. Rad. helleb. albi ʒviij, proof spirit lbij.

ESPRIT *de violettes*. Flor. orrice root 4 oz. S. V. R. 2 pints: fragrant.

MYNSICHT'S ELIXIR OF VITRIOL, ACID ELIXIR OF VITRIOL. *Elixir vitrioli Mynsichti*. Cinnam., zz., caryoph. ana ʒij, cal. aromat. ʒj, galang. min. ʒjfs, fol. salviæ, fol. menth. crispæ ana ʒfs, cubeb., nuc. mosch. ana ʒij, lign. aloes, cort. citri ana ʒj, sacchar. cand. ʒiiij, S. V. R. lbjfs, ol. vitrioli lbj: digest 20 days.

2. *Elixir vitrioli acidum*. Tinct. arom. lbj, ol. vitrioli ʒiiij by weight.

3. *Acidum sulphuricum aromaticum*. S. V. R. lbj, ol. vitrioli ʒvj, both by weight: mix, then add cinnam. ʒjfs, zz. ʒj.

4. Pip. Jamaic. 1 oz. ʒiv, cass. lign., zz. ana ʒj, proof spirit 2 pints: make a tincture, strain, and add ol. vitrioli 8 oz.

5. Cassia buds 4 oz. fol. menth. piper. 1 oz. ʒiv, proof spirit 6 pints, ol. vitrioli 1lb 2 oz.

6. Spir. vitriol. coloured with cochineal, is also sold for it.

7. Eau de Rabel substituted for it in preference by irregular practitioners. Stomachic, astringent, gtt. x—xxx.

VIGANI'S ELIXIR OF VITRIOL, SWEET ELIXIR OF VITRIOL. *Elixir vitrioli dulce*. Tinct. aromat. lbj, spir. vitrioli dule. ʒviij.

2. *Spiritus ætheris aromaticus*. Cinnam. ʒiiij, sem. cardam. min. ʒjfs, piper. longi, zz. ana ʒj, spir. æther. sulphurici lbj.

3. *Æther sulphuricus cum alcohole aromaticus*. Species for tinct. cinnam. comp. P. E., æther sulphur. c. alcoh. lbj: diuretic, diaphoretic, antispasmodic, ʒfs—ʒij.

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DECOCTUM aloes compositum. Aloes Socotr., myrrhæ, croci ana ʒj, extr. glycyrrh. ʒfs, kali ppi. ʒij, water lbj; boil to ʒxij, strain, and add tinct. cardam. comp. ʒiv: stomachic, laxative, ʒfs—ʒij; externally to green wounds: the taste is very disagreeable when first made, but in a few days it loses much of its unpleasant flavour.

ESSENCE of civette. Civette ʒj, S. V. R. lbj; used as a perfume.

GOUTTES AMÈRES. St. Ignatius's beans, rasped (or in their stead, nuces vomicæ), lbj, aq. kali ʒfs, bistre ʒj, aq. absinth. min. comp. lbij: stomachic, gtt. j—viij, in any bitter infusion.

GOLDEN SPIRITS OF SCURVY GRASS. *Spiritus cochleariæ purgans.* Spir. coch. simpl. 1 gall. G. G. G. 8 oz.

ESSENCE of coltsfoot. Tinct. bals. Tolut., bals. traumat. ana 2 oz. S. V. R. 4 oz.: pectoral, for coughs.

COMMON VARNISH. Sandarac 8 oz. tereb. Venet. 6 oz. S. V. R. 2 pints.

TRANSPARENT VARNISH. Gum. juniper. 8 oz. tereb. Venet. 4 oz. mastic. 2 oz. S. V. R. 2 pints: used upon wood.

WHITE VARNISH. Gum. junip. 1lb, Strasburgh turpentine 6 oz. S. V. R. 2 pints: used upon paper, wood, and linen.

WHITE HARD VARNISH. Mastich. 4 oz. gum. juniper., ter. Venet. ana 3 oz. pounded glass (to prevent the gums from forming an impenetrable mass) 4 oz. S. V. R. 2 pints: used upon cards, sheaths.

WHITE POLISHING VARNISH. Mastich in tears 2 oz. gum. juniper. 8 oz. gum. elemi 1 oz. tereb. Argent. 4 oz. S. V. R. 2 pints: used upon metal, polished with pumice powder.

TRANSPARENT COPAL VARNISH. Spirit of wine, fully charged with camphor, 4 oz. copal in fine powder 1 oz.: dissolve, filter, add the filtered liquor to S. V. R. 1 pint, in which gum. elemi 1 oz. has been previously dissolved.

2. S. V. R. 1 pint, camphire half an oz.: dissolve, pour it upon copal in small pieces 4 oz.; heat it so that the bubbles that rise up may be counted, when cold, pour it off, and add more spirit to the residuum: used for pictures.

3. Copal, melted and poured into water, 3 oz. gum. sandarac. 6 oz. mastich. 3 oz. tereb. Argent. 2 oz. and a half, pounded glass 4 oz. S. V. R. 2 pints: used for metals, chairs, &c.

OFFICINAL COMPOUNDS.—8. Tinctures. 279

SOFT BRILLIANT VARNISH. Gum. sandarac. 6 oz. gum. elemi 4 oz. gum. anime 1 oz. camphor ʒiv, S. V. R. 2 pints: used upon wood works, pasteboard.

REDDISH VARNISH. Gum. sandarac. 8 oz. lacca in tabulis 2 oz. resina nigr. 4 oz. tereb. Venet. 6 oz. S. V. R. 2 pints: used upon wood and metals.

LACQUER. Seed lac, dragon's blood, arnotto, gambooge ana 4 oz. saffron 1 oz. S. V. R. 10 pints.

2. Turmeric 1℔, arnotto 2 oz. shell lac, gum juniper ana 12 oz. S. V. R. 12 oz.

3. Seed lac 3 oz. amber, gambooge ana 2 oz. watery extract of red sanders ʒfs, dragon's blood ʒj, saffron ʒfs, S. V. R. 2 pints 4 oz.

4. Turmeric ʒvj, saffron gr. xv, S. V. R. 1 pint 4 oz.: draw the tincture, add gambooge ʒvj, gum. sandarac, gum. elemi ana 2 oz. dragon's blood, seed lac ana 1 oz.: used upon metals and wood to give a golden colour.

RED VARNISH. Sandarac 4 oz. seed lac 2 oz. mastich, choice benjamin ana 1 oz. turpentine 2 oz. S. V. R. 2 pints: used for violins and cabinet work.

9. SYROPS.

SIMPLE SYROP, COMMON SYROP OF CAPILLAIRE. *Syrupus simplex* P. L. before 1815. Sugar ʒxxix to the pint of water.

2. *Syrupus, S. simplex* P. L. 1815. Sugar 1℔ijfs to the pint. These serve as a general formula for making syrops when no proportion of sugar is expressly given.

SYROP OF GARLICK. *Syrupus allii.* Rad. allii 1℔j, water 1℔ij, sugar q. s.: expectorant, diuretic, ʒj—ʒiiij.

SYROP OF MARSHMALLOWS. *Syrupus ex althæa, Syr. althææ.* Fresh roots 1℔, water 1 gall.; boil to one half, press out the liquor, let it settle, add white sugar 1℔iiij, and boil to 1℔vj.

2. *Syr. althææ officinalis.* Fresh roots 1℔j, water 1℔x; boil to one half, add white sugar 1℔iiij, and boil to a syrop: demulcent, ad libitum, in tickling coughs.

SYROP OF HORSE RADISH JUICE. *Spiritus armoraciæ.* Juice of horse radish q. p. sugar q. s. to make a syrop: a spoonful swallowed slowly, removes hoarseness immediately; a more simple and efficacious medicine than the *syrupus de erysimo* of the old editions of the P. L.

SYROP OF ORANGE PEEL. *Syrupus e corticibus aurantium*, *Syr. corticis aurantii*, *Syr. aurantii*, *Syr. citri aurantii*. Yellow part of Seville orange peel 3ij, boiling water lbj; steep for a night, decant and add refined sugar lbij.

2. Orange peel 1lb and a half, white sugar 24lb, water 2 gallons: stomachic.

SYROP OF ORANGE JUICE. *Syrupus e succo aurantium*. Juice of oranges, strained and clarified, lbj, white sugar lbij: stomachic.

SYROP OF MAIDENHAIR, SIROP DE CAPILLAIRE. *Syrupus capillorum Veneris*. Capill. Veneris 3v, rad. glycyrrh. 3ij, boiling water lbvj; steep for six hours, strain, add white sugar lbij.

2. *Syr. pectoralis*. Fol. trichomanis sicc. 3v, rad. glycyrrh. 3iiij, boiling water lbv, sugar q. s.

3. White sugar 24lb, water 16 pints, boil nearly to a syrup, clarify with white of 3 eggs, scum, and finish the boiling, adding, while warm, aq. naphæ 1 pint.

4. Gum. tragacanth. 3 oz. water 2 gall.; boil, strain, and make it up 3 gall.; add white sugar 24lb, clarify with the white of 5 eggs, and then add aq. flor. aurant. 2 pints and a half.

5. Capill. Veneris 3j, water 6 pints; steep, strain, add white sugar lbviiij, boil to a syrup, adding, when cold, aq. flor. aurant. 3ij.

6. Lump sugar 8lb, water 1 gallon; boil, scum, and clarify with the white of an egg, when nearly cold add rose water 1 pint, put it up in very dry warm bottles; it may be coloured with brandy colouring if desired: nutritive, restorative, an elegant addition to pump water in summer time.

SYROP OF CLOVE PINKS. *Syrupus infusionis florum caryophyllorum*, *Syr. caryophyllorum rubrorum*, *Syr. caryophylli rubri*, *Syr. dianthi caryophylli*. Fresh petals of clove pinks, the white points being cut off, lbij, boiling water 6 pints; infuse for 12 hours, strain, and add white sugar q. s.

2. Clove pinks 1 peck, white sugar 24lb; produces syrup 40lb and a half.

3. Cochineal 3j, sugar 2lb 1 oz. water a pint: used as a red colouring syrup.

SYROP OF CLOVES. *Syrupus caryophyllorum aromaticorum*. Caryoph. 3iiij, white wine lbj; infuse, strain, and add sugar q. s.: stomachic.

SYROP OF CINNAMON. *Syrupus de cinnamomo.* Cin-
nam. ℥iij, boiling water ℔j; infuse, strain, and add sugar
q. s.: stomachic.

SYRUPUS *corallii simplex.* Red coral in powder ℥iiij,
juice of berberries ℔iiij; filter, to each pint add white sugar
℔jfs; to each ℔ add syr. caryoph. rubr. (e. coccin.) ℥iv: as-
tringent, ℥ij—℥j, in loosenesses.

SYROP OF SAFFRON. *Syrupus croci* P. L. before 1788.
Croc ℥j, Vin. Canar. ℔j: infuse three days, press and add
sugar q. s.

2. *Spir. croci* P. L. since 1788. Is made with water in-
stead of wine.

3. Croc. 4 oz. coccin. ℥ij, boiling water 1 gallon; strain
and add white sugar 12℔.

4. Croci 3 oz. coccin. ℥iv, boiling water 1 gallon, sugar
16℔.

5. Croci in fœno 6 oz. water 12℔, white sugar 28℔,
produced 40℔: cordial, but since it has been made with
water, used only to colour medicines.

SYROP OF QUINCES. *Syrupus cydoniorum.* Succ. cy-
don. defæcati ℔iiij, cinnam. ℥j, caryoph. arom., zz. ana ℥fs:
digest for six hours, then add vini rubri ℔j, sacch. alb. ℔xv:
astringent, in loosenesses.

SYROP OF LIQUORICE. Rad. glycyrrh. ℥ij, adianth. alb.
℥j, hyssop. ℥fs, boiling water ℔iiij; steep for twenty-four
hours, press, add mell. opt., sacch. alb. ana ℥x, boil to a
syrop: demulcent, ad libitum, in coughs.

SYROP OF LEMON JUICE. *Syrupus e succo limonum,*
Syr. succi limonis, Syr. limonis. Juice, rendered clear by
settling and subsequent filtering 1 pint, white sugar ℔ij.

2. *Syr. citri Medicæ.* Juice rendered clear as before,
3℔, sugar 5℔: cooling, expectorant, pleasanter than oxymel.

SYROP OF HOREHOUND. *Syrupus de Prassio, Syr. mar-
rubii.* White horehound man. j, boiling water q. s. to
strain a pint; infuse, strain, add sugar q. s.: is sold for any
syrop of herbs that is demanded, and which is not in the
shop.

SYROP OF MULBERRIES. *Syrupus e succo mororum,*
Syr. succi mori, Syr. mori. Is made in the same manner
as the syrop of lemon juice.

2. Juice 7℔, water 1℔, coccin. ℥j, sacch. alb. 16℔.

3. Fruit 18 gall. produced juice 30℔, sugar 35℔: pro-
duces 56℔ of syrop.

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4. Syr. rhœados ʒj, spir. vitriol. ʒfs, or q. s. to give the proper colour and taste: grateful, cooling.

COMMON SYROP OF POPPIES. *Syrupus opii*. Extr. opii aquosi gr. xvij, boiling water ʒviij: dissolve, add sugar q. s.

2. Opium pur. 2 oz. ʒiiij, water 20lb, sugar 24lb; boil to a proper consistence.

3. Extr. opii ʒiv, white sugar 10lb, water 6lb.

4. Extr. opii gr. xvj, simple syrop 1lb.

5. Simple syrop ʒj, tinct. opii gtt. xxv. Narcotic, ʒfs to ʒj: is sold for the syrop of poppies.

SIROP D'ORGEAT. *Syrupus amygdalinus*, *Syr. hordeatus*. Amygd. dulc. lbj, amygd. amar. ʒij; make an emulsion by adding decoct. hord. lbij; strain, to the strained liquor ʒx, add sacch. alb. lbjfs, and when the sugar is dissolved, aq. flor. aurant. ʒj.

2. Jordan almonds 8 oz. bitter almonds 4 oz. water q. s. to make a very thick emulsion, strain, add the remainder of 2 pints of water, sugar 3lb, orange flower water 2 oz. sp. limon. cort. ʒvj, strain through flannel.

TRUE SYROP OF POPPIES. *Syrupus de meconio*, *Diacodion*, *Syr. papaveris albi*, *Syr. papaveris* P. L. Poppy heads, without the seeds, ʒxiv, boiling water 2 gall. and a half; boil to one half, press out the liquor with great force, boil again to 2 pints, strain while hot, boil down to a pint, and dissolve in it white sugar lbij.

2. *Syr. papaveris* P. D. Poppy heads lbj, water lbiiij; boil, express, and evaporate to lbj, strain, add sugar q. s. to make a syrop.

3. *Syr. papaveris somniferi*. Poppy heads lbij, water lbxxx, sugar lbiiij.

4. Poppy heads, broken, 5lb 4 oz. water q. s. sugar 35lb.

5. Broken heads 12lb, sugar 48lb, produced 67lb: narcotic, ʒij—ʒfs, or more; as the preparation is so troublesome, the common syrop made of opium is usually sold in its stead: many make it of treacle.

SYROP OF COWSLIPS. *Syrupus e floribus paralyseos*. Is made as the syrop of clove pinks: slightly narcotic.

SYROP OF PEACH BLOSSOMS. *Syrupus e floribus malorum Persicorum*. Peach blossoms lbj, warm water lbiiij; soak for a day, press out, and repeat the infusion with fresh flowers four times more; strain, and to 3 pints of the liquor add sugar lbjfs, boil to a syrop: mildly cathartic; used for infants.

SYROP OF BUCKTHORN. *Syrupus de spina cervina*, *Syr. spinæ cervinæ*. Juice of buckthorn berries full ripe ℥iij; steep ginger and allspice ana ℥iv in one pint of it, then strain, boil the rest to ℥jss, mix the two liquors, and add sugar ℥iijss.

2. *Syr. rhamni cathartici*. Juice, clarified by settling, 2℔, white sugar 3℔.

3. Juice 1 gallon, brown sugar 12℔.

4. Juice 3 gall. brown sugar 28℔, piment. 6 oz. zz. 4 oz. produced 38℔; cathartic, but apt to gripe, ℥ss—℥jss, seldom used but in clysters, except by the ferriers, who employ it very liberally.

SYROP OF RED POPPIES. *Syrupus de papavere erratico*, *Syr. papaveris erratici*, *Syr. rhæados*. Scald and steep wild poppy flowers ℥j in boiling water ℥xviij, press out the liquor, let it settle, decant, and add white sugar ℥iijss.

2. Flowers 14℔, water 42℔, sugar 3 qrs. 7℔, produced 132℔: narcotic, but principally used to colour medicines.

SYROP OF RHUBARB. *Syrupus de rhabarbaro*. Rhabarb., fol. sennæ ana ℥iijss, cinnam. ℥jss, ginger ℥ss, warm water ℥iij; steep all night, strain, and boil to a syrop with white sugar ℥ij.

2. Rhabarb. E. Ind., fol. sennæ, raisins ana 4 oz. ginger ℥iij, white sugar 9℔, water 1 gallon: cathartic.

SYROP OF BLACK CURRANTS. *Syrupus e ribis nigris*. As syrop of lemon juice: cooling.

SYROP OF RED CURRANTS. *Syrupus e ribis rubris*. Press out the juice, strain, put it into a glass or China vessel, cover with paper in which holes are pricked, expose it to the sun for a fortnight, take off the crust at top, add to each 4℔ of the clear liquor, 7℔ of sugar, and give it a quick boil: this preparation prevents any further fermentation.

SYROP OF PALE ROSES. *Syrupus rosaceus solutivus*, *Syr. rosarum solutivus*. Liquor left in distilling 6℔ of damask roses, boiled down to 3 pints; let it settle for a night, decant, add white sugar ℥v, and boil till it weighs ℥viiijss.

2. *Syr. rosæ* P. L. before 1809. Damask rose petals, dried, ℥vij, boiling water ℥iij; infuse, evaporate to ℥iijss, add sugar ℥vj.

3. *Syr. rosæ* P. L. since 1809. The same, but made with pale-rose petals.

4. *Syrup. rosæ centifoliæ*. Fresh petals ℥j, boiling water ℥iij; infuse, add sugar ℥ij: slightly purgative; used for children.

SYROP OF RED ROSES. *Syrupus de rosis siccis*. Dried petals ℥ss, boiling water ℥iiij; infuse, strain with expression, add sugar ℔j, boil to a syrop.

2. *Syr. rosæ Gallicæ*. Dried petals ℥vij, boiling water ℔v, sugar ℔vj: is slightly astringent, but more used as a red colour.

SYROP OF BARBERRIES. *Syrupus de berberis*. Juice, cleared by settling, ℔ij, white sugar ℔jss, boil to a syrop.

2. *Syr. rubri Idæi*. Juice ℔ij, sugar ℥j; dissolve: a grateful acid cooler.

SYROP OF RUE. *Syrupus rutæ*. Rue man. j, boiling water q. s. to strain a pint, add sugar q. s.: antispasmodic.

SYROP OF ELDER BERRIES. *Syrupus sambucinus*. Juice of the berries q. p. sugar q. s. to make a syrop.

SYRUPUS ROSACEUS SOLUTIVUS *cum sennâ*. Fol. sennæ ℥vj, sem. carui, sem. fœnic. dulc. ana ℥ij, infusion of damask roses ℔ij, sugar ℔ij.

2. *Syr. sennæ P. D.* Senna ℥ss, boiling water ℔j; infuse, strain, add manna, sugar ana ℔j.

3. *Syr. sennæ P. L. 1809.* Senna ℥j, sem. fœnic. d. ℥j, boiling water ℔j; infuse, strain, add manna, sugar ana ℔j: this and the preceding are more properly electuaries.

4. *Syr. sennæ P. L. 1815.* Senna ℥ij, sem. fœn. d. ℥j, boiling water ℔j; infuse, strain, add manna ℥ij, sugar ℔℔: purgative; used for children, ℥ij—℥ss.

BALSAMIC SYROP. *Syrupus balsamicus*, *Syr. Tolutanus P. L.* before 1809. Balsam of Tolu ℥viij, water ℔ij; boil for two hours in a still, and return what comes over; strain, and add sugar ℥lxxx.

2. *Syr. Tolutanus P. L.* since 1809. Bals. Tolu ℥j, water ℔j; boil in a close vessel, strain, add sugar ℔ij.

3. *Syr. toluiferæ balsami*. Simple syrop ℔ij, tinct. bals. Tolu ℥j: M.

SYROP OF VIOLETS. *Syrupus violarum P. L.* before 1745. Fresh flowers ℔j, boiling water ℔ijss; infuse for a day, press out the liquor; in every 2 pints dissolve sugar ℔iiij; scum, and boil to a syrop.

2. *Syr. e succo violarum*. Juice expressed from the flowers ℔j, sugar ℔ij, or rather more; boil to a syrop.

3. *Syr. violarum P. L.* since 1745, *Syr. violæ*, *Syr. violæ odoratæ*. From the infusion, strained through a fine cloth, carefully avoiding the least pressure.

4. Lign. Campech. ℔℔, rad. ireos Flor. 8 oz. water 4

pints: infuse when cold, strain, to each pint add white sugar 8lb, water 6 pints.

5. Flowers of columbine lbj, rad. ireos Flor. ʒiv, water lbjss, sugar q. s.; or the flowers of the purple flag, iris biflora Linn. may be used: laxative, to children ʒij—ʒss.

6. Colour simple syrop, scented by orrice, with litmus or indigo: but the last does not turn red with acids.

SYROP OF GINGER. *Syrupus zingiberis* P. L. before 1745. Root bruised ʒij, white wine lbj; infuse warm for three days, strain, add sugar lbjss.

2. *Syr. zingiberis* P. L. 1745 to 1809, P. D. Root sliced ʒiv, boiling water lbij; infuse, add sugar q. s.

3. *Syr. zingiberis* P. L. since 1809. Root sliced ʒij, boiling water lbj, sugar lbj.

4. *Syr. amomi zingiberis*. Root sliced ʒij, boiling water lbiv, sugar lbvijss: carminative, stomachic.

CONFECTIO *alkermes*. Sugar lbj, rose water ʒvj; dissolve, add juice of kermes lbij, ol. cinnam. ʒj; the older receipts ordered a little gold leaf to float about in it, also musk and ambergris: stimulant.

SYROP OF NUTMEGS. *Syrupus nucum moschatarum*. Nutmegs ʒij, white wine lbj; infuse three days, strain, add sugar lbjss: stomachic, stimulant.

SYROP OF RED CABBAGE. *Syrupus brassicæ rubræ*. Juice of red cabbage lbij, sugar lbv, make a syrop; some steam the leaves before they press them.

2. Leaves q. p. boiling water q. s. to cover them; infuse, strain, add sugar q. s.: pectoral, much used in some places.

HIPPOCRAS. Canary, Lisbon ana 12 pints, cinnam. 2 oz. canel. alb. ʒiiij, caryoph., macis, nuc. mosch., zingib., galang. ana ʒj; digest three days, strain, add white sugar 40 oz.

OXYMEL. *Oxymel simplex*. Honey lbj, white wine vinegar lbj: M.

2. *Syrupus acetosus*. White wine vinegar lbij, white sugar lbv: dissolve.

3. *Syr. acidi acetosi*. White wine vinegar lbjss, white sugar lbijss; boil to a syrop: diluted with water, form acidulous drinks and gargles.

OXYMEL *ex allio*. Vinegar lbss, sem. carui, sem. fcen. d. ana ʒij; boil, add garlick ʒss, cover, and when cold strain, then add honey ʒx.

OXYMEL colchici. Fresh roots 3j, distilled vinegar 1lbj, soak for 2 days, press, to the liquor add honey 1bij, and boil to a syrop: in asthma and dropsy 3j, bis die, gradually increased.

OXYMEL OF SQUILLS. *Oxymel scilliticum, Oxymel scillæ.* Honey 1bij, aceti scillæ 1bij; boil to a proper consistence.

2. *Syrupus scillæ maritimæ.* White sugar 1bijfs, aceti scillæ 1bij: expectorant, detergent, 3ij—3üj; in larger doses to children as an emetic.

SYRUPUS volatilis. S. V. R. 1 pint, white sugar as much as it will dissolve: stimulant, anti-emetic.

RATAFIA d'angelique. Angelica seeds 3j, stalks of angelica, bitter almonds blanched ana 4 oz. proof spirit 12 pints, white sugar 2lb; digest, strain, and filter: carminative.

RATAFIA d'anis. Anise seed 2 oz. proof spirit 4 pints, sugar 10 oz.: it may be made of star anise seed.

HUILE d'anis. Anise seed 2 oz. S. V. R. 4 pints, simp. syrop 4lb: tincture of vanilla may be added if agreeable.

ANISETTE de Bourdeaux. Sugar 9 oz. ol. anisi gtt. vj; rub together, add by degrees S. V. R. 2 pints, water 4 pints: filter.

EAU DE VIE d'Andaye. The same ingredients as the former, but less sugar and oil.

RATAFIA de caffè. Roasted coffee, ground, 1lb, proof spirit 1 gallon, sugar 20 oz.: digest for a week.

RATAFIA de cassis. Ripe black currants 6lb, cloves 5fs, cinnamon 3j, proof spirit 18 pints, sugar 3lb 8 oz.: digest a fortnight.

RATAFIA des cerises. Morello cherries with their kernels bruised 8lb, proof spirit 8 pints; digest for a month, strain with expression, add sugar 1lb 8 oz.

RATAFIA de Grenoble. Small wild black cherries with their kernels bruised 12lb, proof spirit 6 gall.: digest for a month, strain, add sugar 12lb, a little citron peel may be added at pleasure.

RATAFIA DE CACAO. *R. de chocolat.* Caracca cacao nuts roasted 1lb, West Indian cacao nuts roasted 8 oz. prf. spirit 1 gallon: digest for a fortnight, strain, add sugar 1lb 8 oz. tinct. of vanilla gtt. xxx.

CLAIRET. *Rossolis des six graines.* The seeds of anise, fennel, dill, coriander, carui, and daucus Creticus ana 1 oz. proof spirit 4 pints, sugar 1lb.

RATAFIA de coings. Juice of quinces 6 pints, cinnam. ʒij, coriander seed bruised ʒij, cloves bruised gr. xv, mace ʒfs, bitter almonds ʒiiij, S. V. R. 3 pints: digest for a week, add sugar 2lb 8 oz.

ESCUBAC. Usquebaug. Saffron 1 oz. juniper berries ʒiv, dates without their kernels, raisins ana 3 oz. jujubs 6 oz. anise seed, mace, cloves, coriander seed ana ʒj, cinnam. ʒij, proof spirit 12 pints, simple syrop 6lb: pectoral, emmenagogue.

RATAFIA de framboises. Strawberries 8lb, proof spirit 4 pints, sugar 12 oz.

RATAFIA de genièvre. Dried juniper berries not bruised 2 oz. proof spirit 4 pints, sugar 10 oz.

RATAFIA de brou de noix. Young walnuts, whose shells are not yet hard, no. 60, brandy 4 pints, sugar 12 oz. mace, cinnamon, cloves ana gr. xv; digest for two or three months, press out the liquor, filter, and keep it for two or three years: stomachic.

RATAFIA de noyaux. Peach or apricock kernels, with their shells, bruised, no. 120, proof spirit 4 pints, sugar 10 oz.: some reduce S. V. R. to proof, with the juice of apricocks or peaches, to make this liqueur.

RATAFIA d'aillets. Clove pinks, the white heels pulled off, 4lb, cinnamon, cloves ana gr. xv, proof spirit 1 gallon, sugar 1lb.

RATAFIA à la Provençale. Striped pinks 1lb, proof spirit 2 pints, sugar 8 oz. juice of strawberries 11 oz. saffron gr. xv.

RATAFIA d'ecorces d'oranges. Fresh peel of Seville oranges 4 oz. proof spirit 1 gallon, sugar 1lb: digest for six hours.

RATAFIA de fleurs d'oranges. Fresh flowers of the orange tree 2lb, proof spirit 1 gallon, sugar 1lb 8 oz.: digest for six hours only.

HUILLE de vanille. S. V. R. 2 pints, simple syrop 2lb, tincture of vanilla q. s.

VESPETRO. Angelica seed 2 oz. coriander seed 1 oz. fennel seed, anise seed ana ʒij, lemons sliced, no. 2, proof spirit 4 pints, sugar 1lb.

RATAFIA à la violette. Flor. orrice root ʒij, archel 1 oz. S. V. R. 4 pints: digest, strain, and add sugar 4lb.

FENOUILLETTE de l'île de Rhe. Fennel seed 2 oz. herb of the same 8 oz. S. V. R. 2 pts. water 4 pts. sugar 10 oz.

288 OFFICINAL COMPOUNDS.—9. Syrops.

URINE *d'elephant*. Benjamin 2 oz. S. V. R. 1 pint, boiling water 2 pints and a half: when cold, strain, and add sugar 1lb 8 oz.

RATAFIA *de baume de Tolu*. Balsam of Tolu 2 oz. S. V. R. 1 pint, boiling water 3 pints, sugar 1lb 8 oz.

CITRONELLE. *Eau de Barbades*. Fresh orange peel 1 oz. fresh lemon peel 4 oz. cloves ʒss, coriander ʒj, proof spirit 4 pints: distil in B. M. and add white sugar p. æq.

CHREME *des Barbades*. Orange peels, lemon peels ana no. 3, cinnamon 4 oz. mace ʒij, cloves ʒj, rum 18 pints: distil in B. M. and add sugar p. æq.

CEDRAT. Lemon peels no. 12, S. V. R. 2 gallons: distil in B. M. and add simple syrop p. æq.

PARFAIT AMOUR. The same, coloured with a little cochineal.

MARASQUIN *de groscilles*. Gooseberries quite ripe 102lb, black-cherry leaves 12lb; bruise and ferment; distil and rectify the spirit: to each pint of this spirit add as much distilled water, and sugar 1lb.

HUILE *de Venus*. Flowers of the wild carrot, picked, 6 oz. S. V. R. 10 pints; distil in B. M.: to the spirit add as much syrop of capillaire, it may be coloured with cochineal.

EAU *divine*. S. V. R. 1 gall. ess. of lemons, ess. of Bergamotte ana ʒj; distil in B. M. add sugar 4lb, dissolved in pure water 2 gall. and lastly orange flower water 5 oz.

BRANDY SHRUB. Brandy 9 pints, lemon juice, orange juice ana 1 pint, orange peels no. 4, lemon peels no. 2, sugar 2lb, water 5 pints.

RUM SHRUB. The same, using rum instead of brandy.
2. Concrete acid of lemons 8 oz. water 5 gall. raisin wine 4 gall. rum 10 gall. orange flower water 4 pints, honey 6lb.

CHREME DE NOYAUX. *English*. Bitter almonds blanched 4 oz. proof spirit 2 pints, sugar 1lb.

CHREME D'ORANGE. *English*. Oranges sliced no. 36, S. V. R. 2 gall. sugar 18lb, water 4 gall. 4 pints, tincture of saffron 1 oz. ʒiv, orange flower water 4 pints: digest for a fortnight, strain.

CHREME DES BARBADES. *English*. Lemons sliced no. 24, citrons sliced no. 6, S. V. R. 2 gall. 4 pints, fresh baulm leaves 8 oz. water 3 gallons 4 pints: digest for a fortnight, strain.

All the above liqueurs are stimulant, and taken ad libitum for pleasure.

HUILE LIQUOREUSE *de fleurs d'oranges*. Orange flower water, simple syrop ana p. æq.

HUILE LIQUOREUSE DE LA ROSE. *Julepum rosatum*. Rose water, simple syrop ana p. æq.

SIROP D'ORGEAT. *Syrupus amygdalinus*. Jordan almonds 1℔, bitter almonds 2 oz. rub with barley water 2 pints into an emulsion and strain; to 10 oz. add white sugar 18 oz. orange flower water 3j.

2. New almonds 8 oz. bitter almonds 4 oz. rub with a little water into an emulsion, strain, rub what is left upon the strainer afresh, with the emulsion, to make it as rich as possible, add white sugar 3℔, orange flower water 2 oz. spirit of lemon peel 3vj; strain through flannel, and put up into bottles: cooling, demulcent.

SYROP OF GALL. *Syrupus fellis*. Tincture of bullock's gall 1 oz. simple syrop 1℔; mix: stomachic, promotes digestion, in doses of 3j.

SYROP OF IPECACUANHA. *Syrupus ipecacuanhæ*. Tincture of ipecacuanha in S. V. R. made as strong as possible, 1℔ oz. simple syrop 1℔; mix: antidysenteric, expectorant, 3j—3ij, in larger doses 3j—3jfs, emetic.

2. Ipecacuanha 1 oz. boiling water 1 pint; infuse, strain, add sugar 1℔ij: this is much weaker.

BLACK DROP, the true. Opium sliced 8 oz. juice of crab apples 3 pints, nutmegs 1 oz. and a half, saffron 3ij; boil till smooth, add sugar 4 oz. yeast 2 table-spoonfuls; keep it near the fire for six or eight weeks, and then place it in the open air till it becomes a syrop; decant, filter, and put it into small bottles, adding a little sugar to each bottle: these quantities should produce about 2 pints.

ELIXIR *de Garus*. Myrrh, aloes ana 3jfs, cloves, nutmegs ana 3üj, saffron 3j, cinnamon 3vj, S. V. R. 1 gallon; distil 9 pints, then make an infusion of maidenhair 4 oz. liquorice root 3iv, figs 3 oz. in boiling water 1 gall.; strain with expression, dissolve in it white sugar 12℔, add orange flower water 12 oz.: to each ℔ of this syrop add half its weight of the distilled spirit, and keep it for some time in a cellar.

2. Myrrh. 3iv, aloes, croci ana 3ij, cinnam., caryoph., muc. mosch. ana 3j, proof spirit 2 pints; make a tincture, strain, add syr. capilli Veneris 1℔ij, aq. flor. aurant. 3xij.

GODFREY'S *cordial*. Venice treacle, ginger ana 2 oz. S. V. R. 3 pints, ol. sassafr. 3vj, water 3 gall. treacle 14lb, tinct. Theb. 4 pints.

2. Sassafras 1lb, zz. 4 oz. water 3 gall.; boil gently to 2 gall. add treacle 16lb, S. V. R. 7 pts. tinc. Theb. 1 pint.

3. Opium 8 oz. ol. carui, ol. sassafr. ana 5 oz. treacle 56lb, S. V. R. 1 gallon, water 8 gallons.

4. Opium 3iij, treacle 4lb, boiling water 1 gallon: dissolve, add S. V. R. 2 oz. ol. sassafr. gtt. xl.

5. Opium 1 oz. and a half, treacle 7lb, S. V. R. 2 pints, ol. sassafr. 3ij, extr. jalapæ 3iij, water 2 gallons; produces 21 pints.

6. Sem. carui, sem. coriandri, sem. anisi ana 4lb, water q. s.: distil 16 gall. to which add opium 12 oz. ol. sassafr. 4 oz. dissolved in S. V. R. 2 gall. proof spirit 5 gall. treacle 84lb.

7. S. V. R. 1 pint, tinct. opii 2 oz. ol. sassafr. 3jfs, water 10lb, treacle 7lb.

8. Sassafras 2lb, boil in water 1 gall. to 7 pints; strain, add brown sugar 7lb, opium 2 oz. previously dissolved in a pint of water, and S. V. R. 1lb. Anodyne, narcotic; chiefly used to prevent the crying of children.

DALBY'S *carminative*. Tinct. opii 3ivfs, tinct. ass. foet. 3ijfs, ol. carui 3iij, ol. menth. pip. 3vj, tinct. castor. 3vifs, S. V. R. 3vj; put 3ij into each bottle with magnesia 3j, and fill up with simple syrop and a little S. V. R.

ESSENTIA BINÆ. Brown sugar melted in an iron pot, and kept on the fire till it is quite black and bitter, then removed, and lime water added to reduce it to the consistence of a syrop.

COLOUR FOR BREWING, BRANDY COLOURING. Brown sugar melted until it begins to grow bitter, and then made into a syrop with lime water.

OBS. Syrops are judged to be sufficiently boiled when some taken up in a spoon pours out like oil; and when a thin skin appears on blowing upon the syrop, it is judged to be completely saturated: a bottle that holds 3 oz. of water, ought to hold 4 oz. of syrop, at 54 deg. Fahr. or it should exhibit while hot, 32 deg. of Baumé's hydrometer for salts, and 33 or 34 deg. when cold.

Syrops should be kept in small bottles, in a cool place, and only a small quantity brought into the shop for present use.

10. CONSERVES.

Rob de berberis. Juice of barberries strained 1 pint, white sugar ℥vj; boil down to a jelly.

2. Juice and sugar ana p. æq.; boil down: refrigerant.

Rob de cerasis. Kentish cherry juice, strained, 1 pint, sugar ℥vj; boil down: refrigerant.

Rob de cornis. Cornelian cherries ℔j; boil in a little water, pulp through the sieve, add sugar ℥vj, and boil down.

Rob cydoniorum. Juice of quinces, cleared by settling a while, ℔vj; boil to ℔ij, add sugar ℥vj, and boil down.

DIACYDONIUM. Flesh of quinces, boiled soft in water, ℔viij, white sugar ℔vj, boil to a jelly, and pour into moulds.

Rob prunorum acidorum. As the former, from unripe plums: astringent.

CURRENT JELLY. Rob de ribes. Juice of red currants ℔j, sugar ℥vj; boil down.

2. Juice of red currants, white sugar ana p. æq. stir it gently and smoothly for three hours, put it into glasses, and in three days it will concrete into a firm jelly.

ROB OF ELDER BERRIES WITH SUGAR. Rob baccarum sambuci cum saccharo. Juice ℔iiij, sugar ℔j; boil down: detergent, used in gargles.

2. Juice 16 gall. sugar 87℔; produced 130℔.

JELLY OF APPLES. Apple juice strained ℔iiij, sugar ℔j; boil to a jelly.

STRAWBERRY JELLY. Juice of strawberries ℔iiij, sugar ℔j; boil down.

GOOSEBERRY JELLY. Dissolve sugar in about half its weight of water, boil: it will be nearly solid when cold; to this syrop add an equal weight of gooseberry juice, and give it a boil, but not long, for otherwise it will not fix.

SCOTCH MARMELADE. Juice of Seville oranges 2 pints, yellow honey 2℔; boil to a proper consistence.

MEL helleboratum. Rad. helleb. alb. ℔j, water ℔iiij; soak, boil, press out the liquor, strain again, add honey ℔ij, and boil to a proper consistence: cathartic, in mania.

HONEY OF ROSES. Mel rosatum, Mel rosaceum, Mel rosæ. Dried red roses ℥iv, boiling water ℔ij; infuse, strain, add honey ℔v, and boil down: used in cooling, detergent gargles.

MEL solutivum. Liquor left in distilling 6℔ of pale

roses, boiled down to ℥iij, putting in towards the end sem-cymini ʒj, tied up in a rag, then add moist sugar ℥iiij, honey ℥ij, and boil down: laxative.

ROB *diacaryon*. Juice of green walnut husks, 4℔, honey 2℔; boil down: stomachic ʒj—ʒss.

ROB *diamorum*. Juice of mulberries 4℔, honey 2℔; boil down: cooling.

CONSERVE OF WORMWOOD. *Conserva absinthii maritimi*. Leaves ℥j, sugar ℥iij; beat or grind into a conserve: tonic, stomachic.

CONSERVA *cochleariæ hortensis*. Leaves ℥j, sugar ℥iij: stimulant, antiscorbutic.

CONSERVE OF HIPS. *Conserva cynosbati*, *Cons. fructus cynosbati*, *Confectio rosæ caninæ*. Fruit, carefully separated from the seeds and their down, ℥j, sugar ʒxx.

2. *Conserva rosæ caninæ*. Fruit pulped ℥j, sugar ℥iij: cooling.

3. Hips 2 cwt. 7℔, before pulping, after being pulped and beat up with white sugar 216℔, produced 388℔.

CONSERVE OF MINT. *Conserva menthæ foliorum*, *Cons. menthæ sativæ*. Leaves ℥j, sugar ℥iij: allays vomiting.

CONSERVE OF RED ROSES. *Conserva florum rosarum rubrarum*, *Cons. flor. rosæ rubræ*, *Cons. rosæ rubræ*, *Confectio rosæ Gallicæ*, *Conserva rosæ Gallicæ*. Petals ℥j, sugar ℥iij: astringent.

CONSERVE OF RUE. *Conserva rutæ foliorum*. Leaves ℥j, sugar ℥iij: antispasmodic.

CONSERVE OF ORANGE PEEL. *Conserva corticum aurantiorum*, *Cons. flavedinis corticum aurantiorum Hispaniensium*, *Cons. corticis exterioris aurantii Hispaniensis*, *Confectio aurantii*, *Cons. aurantii*, *Cons. citri aurantii*. Yellow part of the peel of Seville oranges ℥j, sugar ℥iij: stomachic.

CONSERVE OF SLOES. *Pulpa prunorum sylvestrium condita*, *Conserva prunorum sylvestrium*, *Cons. prunæ sylvestris*. Soften the sloes by simmering them over the fire in a little water, taking care that they do not burst, pulp them through a sieve, add to the pulp three times its weight of sugar: astringent.

CONSERVA *ari*. Fresh roots ℥ss, sugar ℥jss: diuretic, attenuant.

CONSERVE OF WOOD SORREL. *Conserva foliorum lujulæ*,

Cons. lyjulae. Leaves of wood sorrel ℥j, sugar ℥iij: gratefully acid, of an elegant red colour, cooling.

CONSERVA scillae. Fresh squills ℥j, sugar ℥v: diuretic, attenuant.

11. ELECTARIES.

ELECTARIUM e baccis lauri. Fol. rutæ sicc., sem. carui, sem. petrosel. vulg., bacc. lauri ana ℥j, sagapeni ℥ss, piper. nigri, castor. Russ. ana ℥ij, mell. ℥xv.

2. *Confectio rutæ.* Fol. rutæ sicc., sem. carui, bacc. lauri ana ℥jss, sagapeni ℥ss, pip. nigri ℥ij, mell. ℥xvj: antihysterical, ℥ss—℥ij; in clysters carminative, ℥j—℥ij, in flatulent colick.

DIACORALLION. Corall. albi, coral. rubri, boli Armen. veræ, sang. draconis ana ℥j, margaritarum ℥ss, lign. aloes, rosar. rubr., gum. tragacanthæ, cinnam. ana ℥ij, ligni santali albi et rubri ana ℥j, sacchari in aq. cinnam. tenui soluti four times the weight of the species: absorbent.

DIASCORDIUM. *Electarium e scordio.* Species e scordio cum opio ℥j, syr. papav. alb. ℥iij: alexipharmic, antispasmodic, astringent ℥j—℥iij.

MITHRIDATIUM. *Confectio Damocratis.* Cinnam. ℥xiv, myrrhæ, agarici, nardi Indicæ, zz., croci, sem. thlaspi, thuris, terebinth. Chiæ ana ℥x, junci odorati, costi (or zeolæar.), fol. malabathri (or macis), stœch., piper. long., sem. eselis, succ. hypocist., styr. colati, opopon., galbani col., carpobalsami (or ol. nuc. mosch. expr.), castor. Russ., ana ℥j, boli, scordii, carpobalsami (or cubeb.), pip. alb., sem. dauci Cret., bdellii ana ℥vij, nardi Celticæ, rad gent., fol. dictam. Cret., ros. rubr., sem. petrosel. Macedon., sem. cardam. min., sem. fœnic. dulc., gum. Arab., opii colati (dissolved in wine) ana ℥v, rad. calam. arom., rad. valer. sylv., sem. anisi, sagapeni, ana ℥iij, mei athamant., hyperici, acaciæ (or catechu), vent. scinc. ana ℥ijss, honey three times the weight of the species.

2. Cass. lign. 2 oz. gum. thuris, zz., croci ana 1 oz. ℥iv, myrrh., galbani, styr., fol. scordii, sem. fœnic. dulc., opii, al. aromat., sem. anisi, pip. longi, cubeb., castor., valerianæ, cardam. min. ana 1 oz. gum. Arab. 4 oz. catechu ℥ij, honey . s.

3. Species for mithridate 7℔, honey 21℔, S. V. R., water ana 1 pint: astringent, narcotic, but less so than Venice treacle, ℥ij—℥ij.

PHILONIUM Romanum. Piper. albi, sem. hyoseyami albi ana $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}$, opii $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}\mathfrak{s}$, cass. lign. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}\mathfrak{s}$, sem. apii $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$, sem. petros. Maced., sem. fœnic., sem. dauci Cret. ana $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ gr. v, croci $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}\mathfrak{s}$, spicæ Ind., pyrethri, zedoar ana gr. xv, cinnam. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}\mathfrak{s}$, myrrhæ, castorei ana $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$, syr. papav. alb. q. s.

2. *Philonium Londinense.* Piper. albi, zz., sem. carui ana $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$, opii colati $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{j}$, syr. papav. alb. boiled down to the consistence of honey $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{x}$ $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$.

3. *Confectio opiata.* Opii pur. duri $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{j}$, pip. longi, zz., sem. carui ana $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$, syr. papav. alb. boiled down to the consistence of honey $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{x}$ $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$.

4. *Confectio opii.* Opii duri $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{j}$, pip. longi $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$, zz. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$, sem. carui $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$, simple syrop $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{b}\mathfrak{j}$: stimulant, dose of philonium $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ — $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}\mathfrak{s}$, of the confections only gr. x— $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}\mathfrak{s}$.

VENICE TREACLE. *Theriaca Andromachi.* Trochisi de scillâ $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{b}\mathfrak{s}$, piper. longi, opii col., viper. sicc. ana $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$, cinnam., opobalsami (or ol. nuc. mosch. expr.) ana $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$, agarici, radicis iridis Flor., herb. scordii, flor. ros. rubr., sem. napi, extr. glycyrrh. ana $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}\mathfrak{s}$, nardi Ind., croci, amomi, myrrhæ, costi (or zedoariæ), junci odor. ana $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$, rad. pentaph., rhabarb., zz., malabathri fol. (or macis), fol. dictam. Cret., fol. marrab., fol. calaminthæ, stœch., piper. nigri, sem. petrosel. Macedon., olibani, terebinth. Chia, rad. valerian. sylv. ana $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{j}$, rad. gent. nardi Celt., mei athamant., fol. polii, fol. hyperici, fol. chamæpityos, sum. chamædryos cum semine, carpobals. (or cubeb.) sem. anisi, sem. fœnic. dul., sem. cardam. min., sem. ammeos, sem. seselis, sem. thlaspi, succ. hypocist., acaciæ (or catechu), gum. Arab., styr. colati, sagapeni colati, terræ Lemn. (or bol. Armen., or bol. Gall.), vitriol. vir. calc. ana $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}\mathfrak{s}$, rad. aristol. ten. (or arist. long.), summ. cent. min., sem. dauci Cret., opopon., galbani col., castor. Russ., bitum. Jud. (or succin. alb.), rad. calam. arom. ana $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$, honey three times the weight of the species.

2. Pip. long., cass. lign. ana 2 oz. croci, zz., gum. thuris, sem. anisi, sem. cardam., gum. stor., sal. Martis, gum. myrrh., cubeb., sem. fœnic. dule., bol. Armen. ana 1 oz. fol. scordii, castor., calam. arom. ana 1 oz. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$, succ. Hispan. 3 oz. gum. Arab. 4 oz. opopon., galban. ana $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$, honey 6 $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{b}$.

3. Rad. angelicæ $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$, rad. valerianæ $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$, rad. gentian. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{j}$, zedoariæ, sem. cardam. min. ana $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$, croci, succ. glycyrrh., myrrh., opii ana $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$, honey $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{l}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{v}$, the opium is to be dissolved in sherry q. s. Heating, alexipharmic, anodyne, narcotic, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}\mathfrak{s}$ — $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}\mathfrak{s}$.

ELECTUARIUM OPIATUM. *E. Thebaicum*. Pulv. aromatici ℥vj, rad. serpent. Virg. ℥iij, opii ℥fs, syrup. zz. ℔j; the opium to be dissolved in sherry q. s.

CONFECTIO PAULINA. *C. Archigenis*. Costi (or zedoar.), cinnam., pip. longi, pip. nigri, styr. col., galban. col., opii col., castor. Russ. ana ℥ij, simple syrop boiled to the consistence of honey ℥xlviij.

THERIACA LONDINENSIS. *Cataplasma e cymino*. Sem. cymini ℔fs, bacc. lauri, fol. scord., rad. serp. Virg. ana ℥iij, caryoph. arom. ℥j, honey ℥xlviij: the old formula had opium in it, and was made up with syrop of poppies.

2. For cloves, put in twice the weight of allspice; at present mostly used by the ferriers as an alexipharmic; formerly given ℥ij—℥fs, the old form being weaker than Venice treacle, but pleasanter to the taste.

SIR WALTER RAWLEIGH'S CORDIAL. [*Confectio Raleighana, Conf. cardiaca*. Sum. rorism. recen., bacc. junip. ana ℔j, sem. card. min., zedoar., croci ana ℔fs, proof spir. cong. jfs; make a tincture, strain, evaporate to ℔ijfs, then add pulv. e chel. cancr. comp. ℥xvj, cinnam., nuc. mosch. ana ℥ij, caryoph. arom. ℥j, sacch. albi ℔ij. Sir W. R.'s own formula was far more complicated.

2. *Confectio aromatica* P. L. before 1809. Zedoar., croci ana ℔fs, aquæ ℔iij; infuse for a day and night, press and strain, evaporate to ℔jfs, add pulv. e chel. cancr. comp. ℥xvj, cinnam., nuc. mosch. ana ℥ij, caryoph. arom. ℥j, sem. cardam. min. ℥fs, sacch. alb. ℔ij.

3. *Confectio aromatica* P. L. since 1809. Cinnam., nuc. mosch. ana ℥ij, caryoph. arom. ℥j, sem. cardam. min. ℥fs, croci ℥ij, test. ostreor. pp. ℥xvj, sacch. alb. ℔ij, water ℔j.

4. *Conf. aromatica* P. D. Cinnam., nuc. mosch. ana ℥ij, sacch. alb., croci ana ℥j, sem. cardam. min., caryoph. ana ℥ij, cretæ præcip. ℥ij, syr. aurant. cort. q. s.

5. *Electuarium aromaticum*. Pulv. aromat. p. j, syr. aurantii p. ij.

6. Turmeric 6℔, cass. (parvæ) 3℔, cardam. min. 1℔ 8 oz. nutmegs 1℔, cloves 1℔, chalk ppd. 7℔; grind together; to each 4℔ of these species add saffron 1℔ 6 oz. S. V, R. 3 pints, chalk ppd. 10℔, oil of cloves, true, 2 oz. tinct. stomach. 8 oz. syrop of saffron 10℔; the saffron should be the best Spanish, and infused for a week in the spirit of wine, when good, it will bear 14 or 16℔ of chalk, and yet be of a good colour.

7. Rad. zedoar. 2℔, water 1 gall.; evaporate to 6 pints, add sugar 12℔, and when cold add species for conf. arom. 60℔ (composed of gum. Seneg. 4℔, rad. curcum. Chin. 8℔, nuc. mosch. 4℔, cassiæ parvæ 8℔, gran. Parad. 1℔, sem. cardam. min. 1℔, starch 6℔, chalk ppd. 21℔, corall. rub. ppt. 7℔), as also S. V. R. 2 pints, aloes, cassiæ, sem. cardam. min. ana 4 oz. nuc. mosch. 8 oz. croci in fœno 1℔, pulv. chel. canc. comp. 4 oz.: if the colour is not good, add kali ppd. 1 oz.

DIACASSIA CUM MANNA. *Electarium e casia, Electuarium e cassia, Confectio cassiæ.* Pulp of cassia fistula ℔ss, mannæ ʒij, pulp. tamarind. ʒj, syr. rosarum ℔ss.

2. *Electuarium cassiæ.* Syr. cort. aurant. used for syr. rosarum.

3. *Elec. cassiæ fistulæ.* Pulp. cass. fist., pulp. tamarind., mannæ ana p. j, syr. rosar. Dam. ℔iiij.

ELECTUARIUM ex elleboro. Rad. elleb. albi ℔j, aquæ ℔xij; boil to ℔vj, strain, add honey ℔iiij, and boil to the consistence of honey: cathartic.

LENITIVE ELECTARY. *Electuarium lenitivum, Electarium lenitivum, Electuarium e senna, Confectio sennæ.* Sennæ ʒviiij, figs ℔j, pulp. tamarind., pulp. cassiæ, pulp. prun. ana ℔ss, sem. coriand. ʒiiij, glycyrrh. ʒiiij, sacch. alb. ℔ijss.

2. *Electuarium sennæ.* Senna ʒiiij, pulp. prun. Gall. ℔j, pulp. tamarind. ʒij, common treacle ℔jss, ol. carui ʒij.

3. *Electuarium cassiæ sennæ.* Fol. sennæ ʒviiij, sem. coriand. ʒiiij, rad. glycyrrh. ʒiiij, figs, pulp. prun. ana ℔j, pulp. tamarind ℔ss, sacch. alb. ℔ijss.

4. Senna (parva) 4℔, coriander seed 2℔, raisins 10℔, stick liquorice 1℔ 8 oz. prunes 10℔, tamarinds 10℔, treacle 28℔.

5. Figs 20℔, prunes 14℔, tamarinds 14℔, cass. fistula 20℔, white sugar 50℔, stick liquorice 4℔ 8 oz. senna 12℔ coriander seed 8℔; produced 124℔ of elect. len. optimum.

6. Figs 1 qr. 21℔, tamarinds 1 qr. treacle 2 qr. jalap 1℔, ivory black 2℔, senna (parva) 10℔, coriander seed 7℔; produced 140℔.

7. Pulp 10℔ (made of tamarind. rubr., prunes ana 14℔, treacle 7℔), treacle 20℔; boil well together, and add species (made of senna 12℔, coriander seed 8℔) 5℔ 8 oz. Laxative, ʒij—ʒss, or more.

CARYOCOSTINUM. *Electarium e scammonio* P. L. 1745.

Scammon. $\mathfrak{z}\text{ijss}$, caryoph. arom., zz. ana $\mathfrak{z}\text{vj}$, ol. carui $\mathfrak{z}\text{fs}$, honey lbss : the original receipt had half the quantity of scammony, and as much hermodactyls.

2. *Elect. e scammonio* P. L. 1788, *Confectio scammonæ*. The same, with syrop of roses instead of honey.

3. *Electuarium scammonii*. Scamm., zz. ana $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$, ol. caryoph. arom. $\mathfrak{O}\text{j}$, syr. aurant. cort. q. s.

4. Scamm. Alepp., piment., rad. glycyrrh. ana 12 oz. zz. lbss 8 oz. ol. carui 1 oz. $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$, ol. caryoph. ver. $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, honey 12 lbss .

5. Rad. jalapæ, zz. ana 1 oz. $\mathfrak{z}\text{iiij}$, scamm. $\mathfrak{z}\text{vj}$, ol. carui $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, ol. caryoph. ver. gtt. xvj, honey lbss 8 oz.: purgative, $\mathfrak{O}\text{j}$ — $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$.

CONFECTIO *amygdalæ*, *Conf. amygdalarum*. Sweet almonds, blanched, $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$, gum Arabic $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$, white sugar $\mathfrak{z}\text{fs}$. used to make emulsions when required, by merely rubbing down with distilled water.

WARD'S PASTE *for fistula*. Piper. nigri, rad. enulæ camp. ana lbss , sem. fœnic. dulc. $\mathfrak{z}\text{lbss}$, honey, white sugar ana $\mathfrak{z}\text{lbss}$: in fistula, dose the size of a nutmeg, three or four times a day.

CONFECTIO JAPONICA. *Electuarium mimosæ catechu*. Catechu $\mathfrak{z}\text{iiij}$, gum. kino $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, cinnam., nuc. mosch. ana $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$, opii $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ (dissolved in sherry q. s.), syr. rosar. rubr. boiled to the consistence of honey lbij $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$.

2. *ELECT. catechu compositum*. Catechu $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$, cinnam. $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, kino $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, opii pur. $\mathfrak{z}\text{fs}$ (dissolved in sherry q. s.) syr. zz. boiled to the consistence of honey lbij $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$.

3. Catechu lbss , cassiæ, pulv. nuc. mosch. comm. 4 oz. opii $\mathfrak{z}\text{iiij}$, syr. rosæ $\mathfrak{z}\text{lbss}$: astringent.

ALMOND PASTE. Almonds blanched 4 oz. lemon juice 2 oz. oil of almonds 3 oz. water 1 oz. proof spirit 6 oz.

2. Bitter almonds blanched lbss , white of 4 eggs, rose water, S. V. R. ana q. s.

BROWN ALMOND PASTE. Bitter almonds blanched, pulp of raisins ana lbss , proof spirit q. s.: cosmetic, softens the skin and prevents chaps.

FOX LUNGS. *Lohoch e pulmone vulpium*. The lungs of a fox dried and powdered, Span. liquorice, maidenhair, anise seed, fennel seed ana p. æq. white sugar made into a syrop with coltsfoot and scabious water three times the weight of the species: the original prescription of Mesue has honey instead of syrop.

2. Cons. cynosb., cons. rosæ, syr. Tolut. ana 8 oz. sperm. ceti, syr. simpl., ol. amygd. ana 4 oz. spir. vitrioli to give a grateful acidity.

3. Sperm. ceti, succ. glycyrrh. ana 8 oz. water q. s. to soften the liquorice and make an electary, then add honey 3lb, ol. anisi q. s. to flavour it rather strongly: pectoral; used in coughs, although omitted by the college for more than a century, still retains its place in the public opinion, the chemists having substituted sperma ceti for fox lungs, and thus evidently improved it.

QUINCE MARMELADE. *Miva vel Gelatina cydoniorum*. Juice of quinces 1lbxiij, boil to a half, add white wine 1lbv, simmer away about 3 or 4 pints, let it settle, strain, add white sugar 1lbij, and boil till it fixes when cold.

UNGUENTUM *Ægyptiacum*. Rough verdigris ppd. 3v, honey 3xiv, vinegar 3vij; boil to a proper consistence.

2. *Mel Ægyptiacum*. This is the thin portion that separates from unguentum *Ægyptiacum* by keeping.

3. *Oxymel æruginis, Linimentum æruginis*. Verdigris 3j, vinegar 3vij: dissolve, strain, add honey 3xiv; boil to a proper consistence: detergent, and used to keep down fungous flesh; diluted, is used in detergent gargles.

TAPSIMEL. Succ. chelidonii, succ. tapsi barbati ana 1lbij, honey 1lbij; boil down, add vitriol. virid., alum. ust. q. s. to make an ointment: used to cure the itch, by being exhibited as a suppository, or by being merely smelled!

MEL *solutivum*. Liquor left on distilling 6lb of damask roses, cumin seed 3j, moist sugar 1lbiiij, honey 1lbij; boil down.

EMPL. *ammoniaci*. Gum ammoniac 3v, distilled vinegar 3vij; evaporate to a proper thickness: discutient, in scrophula and white swellings. The empl. ex ammon. P. L. 1720, was a hard unguent, containing 6 oz. ammon. in 26 oz. and a half.

EMPLASTRUM EX AMMONIACO CUM MERCURIO. *Empl. ammoniaci cum hydrargyro* P. L. Hydrarg. 3ij, balsam. sulph. 3j; rub together, add gum. ammon. 1lbj.

2. *Empl. ammoniaci cum hydrargyro* P. D. Use tereb. com. 3ij, to kill the quicksilver.

READY MADE MUSTARD. Flour of black mustard seed, well sifted from the bran, 3lb, salt 1lb; make it up with currant wine, and add 3 or 4 spoonfuls of sugar to each pint.

MISS GREENLAND'S COMPOSITIONS FOR ENCAUSTIC PAINT-

ING. Gum Arabic 9 oz. water a pint; dissolve, add mastich in fine powder 14 oz. boil to a paste, add white wax 10 oz. in small pieces, and whilst hot, add by degrees cold spring water 2 pints, then strain the composition, which will be like cream.

2. Or mix mastich 24 oz. with the gum water, leaving out the wax, and when sufficiently beaten and mixed over the fire, add by degrees cold water 24 oz. and strain.

3. Or dissolve gum Arabic 9 oz. in water 24 oz. then add 1lb of white wax, boil them over a slow fire, pour it into a cold vessel, beat it well together: when this is mixed with the colours, it will require more water than the others. Used in painting, the colours being mixed with these compositions as with oil, adding water, if necessary; when the painting is finished, melt some white wax, and with a hard brush varnish the painting, and when cold, rub it to make it entirely smooth.

BLACKING PASTE. Rape oil 3 oz. oil of vitriol 3 oz.: mix; the next day add treacle, ivory black ana 3lb, stone blue 6 oz. vinegar q. s. to form a stiff paste: this will fill 1 doz. tin boxes.

2. Rape oil 3 oz. treacle, brown sugar ana 9 oz.: mix, add ivory black 3lb, flour paste 2lb; when the paste is quite smooth, thin it to the consistence of honey, with vinegar q. s.: used for making blacking for leather.

MOSCHUS *reductus*. Nuc. mosch., macis, cinnam., caryoph. arom., spicæ nardi ana p. æq. blood q. s.: beat it into a paste, dry in the sun, moisten it with musk water, and add 1-4th of pure musk.

2. Toasted bread, goat's blood ana p. 2, pure musk p. 1; beat well together, and fill the bags.

3. Styrax, labdanum, lign. aloes pulv. ana 4 oz. musk, civette ana ʒiiij; mix.

4. Musk, rad. angelicæ, goat's blood ana p. æq.

AMBRAGRISEA *reducta*. Ben nuts 3 oz. sperm. ceti 3 oz. benjamin, Flor. orrice root, starch ana 7 oz. asphaltum 1 oz. musk ʒiv, ambergris 6 oz. mucilage of gum tragacanth q. s.

ZIBETHUM *reductum*. Civette q. p.; mix it with oxgall and storax.

2. Civette 18 oz. pulp of raisins 8 oz. musk 1 oz.: mix, and keep it in a warm place for 3 weeks or a month.

3. Civette 20 oz. styr. liquid., honey, oxgall, pulp of figs ana 2 oz. and a half, musk 1 oz.

SAP GREEN. Juice of buckthorn berries 12 pints, lime-water 8 pints, gum Arabic 6 oz.; evaporate till quite thick, and put it into bladders.

GUM KINO *factitium*. Lign. campech. 48lb, rad. torment. 16lb, rad. rubiæ tinct. 12lb, water q. s.; make a strong decoction, dissolve in it catechu 16lb, strain, and evaporate to dryness; it will produce 24lb.

12. PILLS.

These differ from electaries as being solely designed for medicines, which are of a powerful nature, and whose doses must be determined with some accuracy.

Although called pills, the greater number of them are kept in the shops in mass, and are only made into pills when wanted for use, or sale by retail.

The horse balls usually kept in the shops are also included under this title, as they in fact differ only in magnitude.

AROMATIC PILLS. *Pilulæ diambrae sine odoratis*, *Pil. aromaticæ*. Aloes Soc. ʒjss, gum. guaiaci ʒj, species aromat., bals. Peruv. ana ʒfs: in small doses diaphoretic; in larger, purgative; now kept in powder, by the name of pulv. aloes comp., and pulv. aloes cum guaiaco.

PILULÆ COCCLE MINORES. *Pil. ex colocynthide cum aloe*. Al. Soc., scammon. ana ʒij, pulp. colocynth. ʒj, ol. caryoph. arom. ʒij.

2. *Pil. aloes cum colocynthide*. Aloes Soc., scammon. ana p. viij, colocynth. p. iij, ol. caryoph. arom. sulph. potassæ cum sulphure ana p. j.

3. *Pil. colocynthidis compositæ*. Pulp. colocynth. ʒfs, aloes hepat., scammon. ana ʒj, sapo. Cast. ʒij, ol. caryoph. ʒj.

4. Aloes, pulp. colocynth., pulv. jalapii ana 1lb, ol. caryoph. 2 oz. syr. spin. cervi q. s.

5. Scammon. Alep., jalapii ana 1lb, pulp. colocynth., aloes Soc. ana 8 oz. kali vitriolati 2 oz. ol. caryoph. 2nd. 1 oz. syr. spin. cervi 2lb 12 oz.: cathartic, gr. v—x, 'or more.

ALOE PILLS, FAMILY PILLS, ANTIBILIOUS PILLS. *Aloe rosata*. Aloes Socotr. 4 oz. succ. rosar. Damasc. lbj; evaporate to a proper consistence

2. *Pil. ex aloe*. Aloes Socotr. ʒj, extr. gentian. ʒfs, syr. zz. q. s.

3. *Pil. aloes compositæ*. Instead of the syr. zz. of the last, use ol. carui min. xl, and syr. simp.

4. *Pil. aloes cum zingibere*. Aloes hep. ℥j, rad. zingib. ℥j, sapon. alb. ℥ss, ol. menth. pip. ℥ss.

5. *Pil. aloetica*. Al. Socotr., sapon. alb. ana p. æq. syr. simp. q. s.: cathartic, gr. v—xv.

COLOQUINTIDA PILLS. *Pilulæ e duobus*. Pulp. colocynth., scammonii ana ℥j, ol. caryophyll. arom. ℥ss, syr. de spin. cerv. q. s.

2. *Pil. ex colocynthide simpliciores*. The same, with a double proportion of oil of cloves.

FEMALE PILLS. *Pilulæ ecphracticæ*. Pil. aromatic. ℥iij, rhabarb., extr. gentian., sal. Martis ana ℥j, kali ppi. ℥ss, syr. rosar. solut. q. s.

2. *Pilulæ benedictæ*. Aloes Soc. 6 oz. galbani, assæ fœtidæ, myrrh. ana 1 oz. ℥iv, macis, croci ana ℥vj, sal Martis 9 oz. fol. sennæ 3 oz. ol. succin. rect. 1 oz. Emmenagogue, gr. v—xv.

FETID PILLS. *Pilulæ fœtidæ*, *Pil. gummosæ*. Galbani, myrrhæ, opoponacis, sagapeni ana ℥j, assæ fœtidæ ℥ss, syr. croci q. s.

2. *Pil. galbani compositæ*. Omit the opoponax, and put in an extra ℥ss of myrrh and sagapenum.

3. *Pil. assæ fœtidæ compositæ*. Assæ fœtidæ, galbani, myrrhæ ana ℥j, ol. succini rect. ℥j, syr. simpl. q. s.

4. *Pil. aloes et assæ fœtidæ*. Aloes Socotr., assæ fœtidæ, sapon. alb. ana p. æq. mucilag. gum. Arab. q. s.

5. Galbani, myrrhæ, sagapeni ana 12 oz. opoponacis 8 oz. gum. fœtidæ 6 oz. syr. croci 1lb 8 oz.: antispasmodic, gr. x—℥ss, bis terve die, in hysterics and nervous complaints.

GAMBOOGE PILLS. *Pilulæ de gutta gamandra*. Resinæ jalap., scammonii, gutt. gam., calomel. ana ℥ss, gum. ammon. ℥iij (dissolved in succ. irid. nostr.), tartar. vitriol. ℥ij, mastich. ℥j, croci ℥j, ol. terebinth. gtt. xl, syr. spinæ cervinæ q. s.

2. *Pil. cambogiæ compositæ*. Gutt. gamb., aloes Socotr. pulv. cinnam. comp. ana ℥j, sapon. Cast. ℥ij: dose, gr. x—xx.

3. *Pil. hydragogæ*. Gum. ammon. ℥ij, aloes Socotr., G. G. G. ana ℥ij, elaterii contriti ℥ss, tinct. gentianæ q. s. to form pills of gr. ij, each: violently cathartic; used in dropsy.

RHUBARB PILLS. *Pilulæ de rhabarbaro*. Rhabarb. ℥j,

resin. jalap., tartar. vitriol. ana ʒijss, ol. dist. nuc. moch. ʒfs, extr. gentian. liq. q. s.

2. Rhabarb. ʒj, aloes Socotr. ʒvj, myrrhæ ʒfs, ol. menth. pip. ʒfs, syr. cort. aurant. q. s.: stomachic, laxative, ʒj, bis in die.

RUFUS'S PILLS, COMMON PILLS. *Pilulæ Rufi* P. L. before 1745, *P. communes*. Aloes Socotr. ʒij, myrrhæ ʒj, croci ʒfs, syr. de absinthio q. s.

2. *Pil. Rufi* P. L. since 1745, *Pil. ex aloe cum myrrha*. Aloes Socotr. ʒij, myrrh., croci ana ʒj, syr. croci q. s.

3. *Pil. aloes cum myrrha*. The same, but with simple syrup.

4. *Pil. aloes et myrrhæ* P. D. Aloes hepat. ʒj, myrrh. ʒfs, croci ʒij, ol. carui ʒfs, syr. simp. q. s.

5. *Pil. aloes et myrrhæ* P. E. Aloes Soc. ʒiiij, myrrh. ʒij, croci ʒj, syr. simp. q. s.

6. Aloes 1lb, myrrhæ 8 oz. croci in fœno 2 oz. syr. croci 1lb 8 oz.

7. Aloes 1lb, myrrh. 6 oz. croci, pulv. curcumæ veri ana 3 oz. syr. croci q. s.: stomachic, purgative, gr. x—ʒj.

RUDIUS'S PILLS. *Pilulæ Rudii*. Pulp. colocynth. ʒvj, ras. agarici, rad. helleb. nigri, rad. turpethi ana ʒfs, cinnam., macis, caryoph. arom. ana ʒij, S. V. R. ʒx; digest four days, strain with strong pressure, add scammonii ʒfs, aloes Socotr. ʒj: distil off the spirit till the remainder is left of the consistence of honey, and reduce this to a mass by farther evaporation.

2. *Extractum catharticum*. Pulp. colocynth. ʒvj, cardam. min. ʒfs, proof spirit ʒij; digest, express, and dissolve in the tincture aloes Socotr. ʒjfs, scammon. ʒfs, draw off the spirit, and reduce the remainder to a proper consistence.

3. *Extractum colocynthidis compositum* P. L. before 1809. Pulp. colocynth. ʒvj, proof spir. ʒij; digest, press out the tincture, add aloes Socotr. ʒjfs, scammon. ʒfs, distil off the spirit, adding towards the end cardam. min. ʒj.

4. *Extr. coloc. comp.* P. L. 1809. Pulp. colocynth. ʒvj, water ʒij; digest, strain, add aloes Socotr. ʒjfs, scammon. ʒfs, sapon. durî ʒiiij, evaporate, adding as before, cardam. min. ʒj.

5. *Extr. coloc. comp.* P. L. 1815. As the last, omitting the soap.

6. *Extr. coloc. comp.* P. D. As no. 4, using only ʒij of

water, and adding the soap, previously reduced to a jelly by water, along with the cardamoms towards the end.

7. Colocynth. 15 oz. aloes Soc. 3℥, gum. scam. 10 oz. sem. coriand. 2 oz. ʒiv, proof spirit 2 gall.: cathartic, gr. v—xxx, ter die, till it operates, the original formula esteemed one of the most certain purges known, and used when evacuation was difficult to be procured, but yet absolutely necessary.

STORAX PILLS. *Pilulæ e styrace* P. L. before 1745. Styr. calam., olibani, myrrhæ, succ. glycyrrh., opii ana ʒfs, croci ʒj, syr. papav. alb. q. s.

2. *Pil. e styrace* P. L. since 1745. Styr. calam. colati ʒij, opii colati ʒv: M.

3. *Pil. e styrace* P. D. Styr. purif. ʒiij, opii pur. moll., croci ana ʒj: M. Anodyne, gr. iij—x; used in the coughs of aged persons as a night pill.

COMMON NIGHT PILLS, ANODYNE PILLS. *Laudanum*. Extr. opii (made with proof spirit) ʒj, extr. croci (also made with proof spirit) ʒjfs, castor. ʒj, tinct. spec. diambrae sine odor. (made of spec. ʒiiij in S. V. R. q. s.) ol. nuc. mosch. gtt. x; evaporate to a mass for pills.

2. *Pil. saponaceæ*. Opii colati (moistened with wine) ʒfs, sapon. alb. ʒiv, ess. limon. ʒj: M.

3. *Pil. ex opio*. Opii purif. duri ʒij, extr. glycyrrh. ʒj: M.

4. *Pil. saponis cum opio*. Opii sicc. pulv. ʒfs, sapon. alb. ʒij: M.: twice the strength of the pil. saponaceæ of the older pharmacopœia.

5. *Pil. opiata*, *P. Thebaicæ*. Opii ʒj, extr. glycyrrh. ʒviiij, soften with proof spirit, add pip. Jamaic. ʒij. Anodyne, narcotic, gr. v—xx; but the very different strength of the several formulæ must be considered: dissolve quicker in the stomach than storax pills, and better adapted for occasional exhibition.

MERCURIAL PILLS, THE BLUE PILL. *Pilulæ Mercurialis*. Hydrar. ʒv, terebinth. Argent. ʒij; grind together, add extract. cathart. ʒiiij, rhabarb. ʒj.

2. *Pil. ex hydrargyro*. Hydrarg. pur., extr. glycyrrh. ana ʒij, rad. glycyrrh. ʒj.

3. *Pil. hydrargyri* P. L. & D. Hydrarg. pur. ʒij, conserv. rosar. ʒiiij, rad. glycyrrh. ʒj.

4. *Pil. hydrargyri* P. E. Hydrarg. pur., conserv. ro-

sar. ana ʒj, amyli ʒij, mucil. gum. Arab. q. s. and make the whole into 480 pills.

5. *Beloste's pills.* Hydrarg. 1℔, sacch. 4 oz. scammon., rad. jalap. ana 1℔, vini alb. q. s.; some use cream of tartar instead of sugar.

6. Hydrarg. 12 oz. tereb. comm. q. s. rhabarb. 2 oz. ʒij, pulp. colocynth. 4 oz. Deobstruent, alterative, gr. v—xx, bis terve die, in syphilis, and most chronic or little known complaints.

CALOMEL PILLS, PLUMMER'S PILLS, THE RED PILL. *Pilulæ hydrargyri submuriatis* P. L. 1809. Calomel., sulph. antim. præcip. ana ʒj, gum. guaiaci ʒij, bals. Copaibæ q. s.

2. *Pil. hydr. submuriatis* P. L. 1815. As the former, substituting mucil. gum. Arab. for balsam. Copaibæ.

JAMES'S ANALEPTIC PILLS. *Pil. Rufi* 1℔, calc. antimonii lotæ 8 oz. gum. guaiaci 8 oz.: M. and make 32 pills from each drachm.

2. *Pil. Rufi*, pulv. antimonialis, gum. guaiaci ana ʒj: make into 20 pills.

ANDERSON'S SCOTS PILLS. Aloes Bbds. 1℔, rad. helleb. nigr., rad. jalapii, kali ppi. ana 1 oz. ol. anisi ʒiv, syr. simp. q. s.

2. Aloes B. B. 2℔ 8 oz. water 8 oz.; soften, add jalap., sem. anisi pulv., ebor. usti ana 8 oz. ol. anisi 1 oz.

3. Aloes (Bermudas) 1℔, rad. jalap., flor. sulph., ebor. usti, rad. glycyrrh. ana 2 oz. ol. anisi ʒj, G. G. G. ʒij, sap. Castil. 4 oz. syr. sp. cervin. q. s.

HOOPER'S PILLS. Vitriol. virid., aquæ ana 8 oz.: dissolve, add aloes Barb. 2℔ 8 oz. canellæ albæ 6 oz. gum. myrrh. 2 oz. opoponacis ʒiiij.

2. Sal Martis 2 oz. pulv. aloes c. canella 1℔, mucilag. gum. tragacanthæ, tinct. aloes ana q. s.; cut each drachm into 18 pills, put 40 in a box.

MATTHEW'S PILLS, STARKEY'S PILLS. Rad. helleb. nigri, rad. helleb. albi, rad. glycyrrh., opii ana 2 oz. sapon. Starkeii 6 oz. ol. terebinth. q. s.

2. Rad. helleb. nigri, rad. glycyrrh., sapon. Castil., rad. curcumæ, opii purif., syr. croci ana 4 oz. ol. terebinth. q. s.

WARD'S ANTIMONIAL PILL. Glass of antimony, finely levigated, 4 oz. dragon's blood 1 oz. mountain wine q. s. make into pills of gr. jfs each.

BARCLAY'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS. Extr. colocynth. ʒij, resin. jalap. ʒj, sapon. amygdal. ʒjfs, guaiaci ʒij, tart. eme-

tic. gr. viij, ol. junip., ol. carui, ol. rorismar. ana gtt. iv, syr. spin. cerv. q. s. : make into 64 pills.

WORM PILLS. Calomel 1 oz. sugar 2 oz. starch 1 oz. mucil. gum. tragac. q. s. to make 248 pills: dose no. 1, night and morning, for children.

KEYSER'S PILLS. Hydrarg. acetat. 4 oz. mannæ 30 oz. starch 2 oz. mucil. gum. tragac. q. s. make into pills of gr. vj each: dose no. 2, nocte manequæ, increasing the dose to no. 25 or more: a box of 1000 or 1200 pills is usually sufficient.

PURGING BALLS. Aloes B. B. 3lb, zz. 6 oz. ol. anisi 1 oz. sap. mollis q. s.

2. Aloes 10lb, rad. jalapæ, rhabarb. ana 8 oz. zz. 12 oz. ol. carui 4 oz. sap. mollis 1lb, syr. spin. cerv. q. s. about 4lb 2 oz.

CORDIAL BALLS. Rad. curcumæ, rad. glycyrrh., sem. fœnugr., sem. anisi, sem. carui, flor. sulph. ana 3lb, zz., ol. olivar. 2nd. ana 1lb 8 oz. succ. glycyrrh., ol. anisi, ol. carui ana 1 oz. honey q. s.

2. Sem. anisi 8 oz. rad. glycyrrh., pulv. diapente, flor. sulph., rad. curcumæ, sem. coriandri, sem. carui, rad. aris-toloch. ol. olivæ 2nd. ana 4 oz. treacle q. s.

3. Figs, sem. carui ana 2lb, succ. Hispan., sem. anisi ana 1lb, zz. 8 oz. ol. olivæ 1 pint, honey q. s.

4. Common. Sem. anisi, sem. coriand. ana 1lb, zz. 4 oz. syr. sp. cerv. q. s. : produces about 4lb.

DIURETIC BALLS, URINE BALLS. Resinæ nigr. 2lb, sal. nitri 8 oz. kali ppi. 4 oz. sapon. com. 6 oz., rose pink 1 oz. ol. junip. 1 oz.

2. Rosin 3lb, nitre 2lb, common soap, Venice turpentine ana 8 oz. honey q. s.

3. Resin. nigr., sapon. moll. ana 3lb, sal. ammon. 2lb, sal. nitri 1lb, ol. junip. 2 oz. ol. tereb. 6 oz.

BARBADOES BALLS. Cordial balls coloured with petrol. Bbds.

FEVER BALLS. Flor. sulph., sal. nitri ana 1lb, cam-phoræ, Mithridatii ana 8 oz. tartar. emet. 4 oz.

2. Cordial ball 1lb, tart. emet. 1 oz.

ALTERATIVE BALLS, CONDITION BALLS. Purging balls, urine balls ana 2lb.

FARCY BALLS. Æthiop. miner. 12 oz. croc. metall., kali ppi. ana 1lb, bals. copaibæ 2 oz. syr. sp. cerv. q. s.

GREASE BALLS. *Croc. metall.*, gum. guaiaci, sem. fenugr., sem. petroselini ana 4 oz. treacle q. s.

13. DRY CONFECTIONS.

MARSHMALLOW LOZENGES. *Trochisci althææ*. Rad. althææ, in powder, 1lb, white sugar 4lb, muc. g. tragac. q. s.

PÂTE DE GUIMAUVE. *Pasta althææ*. Rad. althææ decort. 3iiij, water 1 gall.; boil to 4 pints, strain, add gum. Arab. 1bss, sacch. alb. 1bij, evaporate to an extract, then take from the fire, stir it quickly with the white of 12 eggs, previously beat to a froth, add, while stirring, aq. flor. aurant. 3fs.

3. Very white gum Arabic, white sugar ana 2lb 8 oz. boiling water q. s.; dissolve, strain, evaporate without boiling to the consistence of honey; beat up the whites of six eggs with aq. flor. aurant. 3iiij, which mix gradually with the paste, and evaporate over a slow fire, stirring it continually till it will not stick to the fingers: it should be very light, spongy, and extremely white: an inferior sort is made by adding starch towards the end. Pectoral.

STARCH LOZENGES. *Trochisci bechici albi*, *T. amyli*. Amyli 3jfs, rad. glycyrrh. 3vj, rad. iridis Flor. 3fs, sugar 1bjfs, muc. g. tragac. q. s.

2. *Troch. amyli sine iride*. As the other, but without the orrice.

MORSULI *aromatici*. Sugar 1bj, water q. s.: dissolve, boil to a full candy height, when half cold add amygdal. dulc. decort., cort. aurant. condit. 3j, cinnam. 3fs, zz. 3j, all cut in small pieces.

ALMOND PASTE. *Pasta regia*, *P. amygdalina*. Amygd. dulc. decort. 1bj, amygd. amar. decort. 3fs, sugar 1bj, aq. flor. aurant. q. s.; beat to a paste, sufficiently stiff not to stick to the fingers.

YELLOW PECTORAL LOZENGES. *Trochisci bechici flavi*. Rad. irid. For. 3vj, rad. glycyrrh. 3iiij, amyli 3fs, croci pulv. 3ij, sugar 3viiij, muc. g. trag. q. s.

LOZENGES FOR THE HEARTBURN. *Tabellæ cardialgicae*. Cret. ppæ. 3iv, chel. cancr. ppm. 3ij, bol. Arm. 3j, nuc. mosch. 3j, sugar 3iiij, water q. s.

2. *Troch. c creta*. Cret. ppæ. 3iv, chel. cancr. ppm. 3ij, cinnam. 3fs, sugar 3iiij, muc. g. Arab. q. s.

3. *Troch. carbonatis calcis.* Cret. ppæ. ℥iv, gum. Arab. ℥j, nuc. mosch. ℥j, sugar ℥vj, water q. s.

CLOVE LOZENGES. Cloves ℥v, sugar 1℔ 8 oz. muc. g. tragac. q. s.: make 150 lozenges, containing gr. ij of cloves each: put into chocolate drink to render it stomachic, or used as restoratives after fatigue.

CACHOU LOZENGES. Catechu 3 oz. sugar 12 oz. muc. g. trag. q. s.

CACHOU à l'ambre gris. The same, with ambr. gris. gr. viij.

CACHOU musqué. The same, with mosch. gr. viij.

CACHOU à la fleur d'oranges. The same, with ess. neroli gtt. vj.

CACHOU à la réglisse. Catechu 2 oz. extr. glycyrr. pur. 1 oz. sugar 10 oz. muc. g. trag. q. s.

CACHOU à la violette. The same, with rad. ir. Flor. ℥jfs.

CACHOU à la canelle. Catechu 3 oz. cinnamon ℥jfs, ol. cassiæ gtt. v, sugar 14 oz. muc. g. trag. q. s.

CINNAMON LOZENGES. Cinnamon 7 oz. sugar 12 oz. muc. g. trag. q. s.: stomachic.

SAFFRON LOZENGES. Hay saffron, dried and powdered, 1 oz. sugar 1℔, muc. g. trag. q. s.: anodyne, pectoral, emmenagogue.

REFINED JUICE, REFINED LIQUORICE. Spanish liquorice 4℔, gum Arab. 2℔, water q. s.: dissolve, strain, evaporate gently to a soft extract, roll into cylinders, cut into lengths, and polish by rubbing them together in a box: expectorant, in coughs, &c.

BLACK PECTORAL LOZENGES. *Trochisci bechici nigri* P. L. before 1745. Extr. glycyrrh., sacch. ana ℥x, gum. tragacanth., amygd. dulc. decort. ana ℥vj. muc. sem. cydon. made with rose water q. s.

2. *Troch. bechici nigri* P. L. since 1745. Extr. glycyrrh., sacch. ana ℥x, gum. tragac. ℔fs, water q. s.

3. *Troch. glycyrrhizæ.* Extr. glycyrrh., sacch. ana ℥x, gum. tragac. ℥iij, water q. s.

4. *Troch. glycyrrhizæ glabræ.* Extr. glycyrrh., gum. Arab. ana ℔j, sacchari ℔ij, warm water q. s.: dissolve, strain, and evaporate.

PATE DE RÉGLISSE NOIRE. Refined liquorice 8 oz. gum Arabic 2℔, sugar 1℔, water q. s.: dissolve, and evaporate till it forms a very thick syrop, add rad. enulæ camp., rad.

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irid. Flor. ana $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$, ess. de cedrat a few drops, put into tin moulds, and dry in a stove.

TROCHISCI GLYCYRRHIZÆ cum opio. Opii $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, dissolved in tinct. bals. Tolut. $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$, syr. simpl. $\mathfrak{z}\text{viij}$, extr. glycyrrh., gum. Arab. ana $\mathfrak{z}\text{v}$, make into troches of gr. x each.

PÂTE BLANCHE DE RÉGLISSE. From the roots of liquorice, in the same manner as pâte de guimauve: pectoral.

IPECACUANHA LOZENGES. Ipecac. $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$, sugar 2lb, muc. g. trag. q. s.; make 480 lozenges, containing each gr. fs of ipecacuanha: expectorant; used in coughs, also stomachic.

ORRICE LOZENGES, VIOLET LOZENGES. Rad. irid. Flor., gum. Arab. ana $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, rad. glycyrrh. $\mathfrak{z}\text{vj}$, sugar 1lb 8 oz. muc. g. trag. q. s.

GUM LOZENGES. Trochisci gummosi. Gum. Arab. 4 oz. starch 1 oz. sugar 12 oz. aq. rosæ q. s.

LEMON DROPS. Sugar 1lb in very fine powder, dissolve one half along with salt of sorrel $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, in the smallest quantity of water; as soon as it boils, add the other half of the sugar, and ess. limon. gtt. viij, pour it out immediately in drops upon a slab; concrete acid of lemons, or acid of tartar may be used instead of the salt of sorrel; and they are sometimes coloured with turmeric.

2. *Morsuli citri.* Sugar 4lb, lemon juice 8 oz.: dissolve, dry by a gentle heat.

STEEL LOZENGES. Sugar 3lb 8 oz. iron filings, or rust of iron, 8 oz. cinnamon 2 oz. muc. g. trag. q. s.: stomachic, tonic.

CANDIED HOREHOUND. Marrubium conditum. Juice of horehound 1 pint, white sugar 4lb, brown sugar 6lb.

MAGNESIA LOZENGES. Trochisci e magnesia. Magnes. ustæ $\mathfrak{z}\text{iiij}$, zz. $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$, sugar $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, muc. g. Arab. q. s.

2. Magnesia 1 oz. sugar 4 oz. muc. g. trag. made with aq. flor. aurant. q. s.

PEPPERMINT DROPS. Sugar 2lb, peppermint water 4 oz. made into drops, as those of lemons: essence of peppermint may be added, if they are required to be very warm.

PEPPERMINT LOZENGES. Sugar 2lb, starch 2 oz. essence of peppermint q. p. muc. g. trag. q. s.: some use plaister of Paris, instead of starch, to give a body to these lozenges: stimulant.

NITRE DROPS. Sal. nitri 4 oz. sugar 1lb, water 2 oz.

NITRE LOZENGES. Sal. nitri 4 oz. sugar 1lb, muc. g.

trag. q. s.: diuretic internally, held in the mouth remove incipient sore throats.

PASTILLES DE ROSE. Sugar 2lb, rose water 4 oz.; made into drops.

PATE DE ROSE LOZENGES. Sugar 2lb, starch 4 oz. ol. rhodii gtt. vj, muc. g. trag. made with rose water coloured with cochineal q. s.: pectoral.

RHUBARB LOZENGES. Rhubarb. 1 oz. sugar 6 oz. muc. g. trag. made with aq. cinnam. q. s.: cathartic.

SULPHUR LOZENGES. Flor. sulph. 1 oz. sugar 8 oz. muc. g. trag. q. s.: pectoral; used in asthma.

PECTORAL LOZENGES. Fl. sulph. 3vj, Fl. benz. 3fs, gum. Arab., rad. irid. Flor. ana 3iij, balsam. sulph. anis. 3j, sugar 18 oz. muc. g. trag. q. s.

TOLU LOZENGES. Sugar 2lb, cream of tartar 3 oz. starch 1 oz. tinct. bals. Tolu 3iv, mucil. g. tragac. q. s.: pectoral.

PATE DE TUSSILAGE à l'anis. Extr. glycyrrh. dissolved in a strong decoction of the flowers of coltsfoot and cudweed, strained and evaporated to a paste, adding a little ol. anisi towards the end: pectoral.

VANILLA LOZENGES. Vanilla in powder 3 oz. sugar 18 oz. muc. g. trag. q. s.: each lozenge ought to contain gr. ij of vanilla: odoriferous, stomachic.

GINGER LOZENGES. Zz. 1 oz. sugar 1lb, muc. g. trag. q. s.: stimulant, stomachic.

GINGER CANDY. Zz. 2 oz. boiling water q. s. to strain a pint, white sugar 6lb, brown sugar 8lb.

GINGER DROPS. Sugar 2lb, strong infusion of ginger 4 oz.

PATE DE JUJUBES. Raisins stoned 1lb, currants picked, jujubes opened ana 4 oz. water q. s.; boil, strain with expression, add sugar 2lb 4 oz. gum. Arab. 2lb 8 oz. previously made into a mucilage with some water, and strain; evaporate gently, pour into moulds, finish the drying in a stove, and then divide it: expectorant, in coughs.

TABLETTES DE SPITZLAIT. Raisins 1lb, pearl barley 1lb 8 oz. water q. s.; boil for a short time, dissolve opii 3fs, gum. Arab. 4 oz. Spanish liquorice 1 oz. in water; mix the two liquors, strain, add brown sugar 4lb, clarify the syrop with white of eggs, evaporate to a paste, adding anise seed, in powder, 3iij, towards the end, pour it out upon a slab, divide and dry: pectoral, in obstinate coughs.

CHOCOLATE. Cacao nuts shelled and fanned while warm from being roasted 10lb, pound in a warm mortar to a paste, and until the pestle will descend through the mass by its own weight, then keep it warm in a pot upon the fire, take out about a lb at a time, and roll it upon a very hot slab with a fire under it, then add an equal weight of sugar, and roll it out again, to mix them together: the cacao of the Caraccas, which has been buried for some weeks in moist ground, is less oily than that of the islands, and is too dry to use by itself; some, instead of the island cacao, use sweet almonds: the greatest care must be taken to separate the eye of the seed, which is woody, and hinders the paste from being made smooth.

2. Caracca cacao 8lb, Island cacao 2lb, sugar 10lb, cinnamon, vanilla ana 3 oz. cloves ʒj: these spices are powdered and mixed with the sugar, they are varied to the palate of the country, and the vanilla is either supplied by storax, or, as in England, totally omitted.

BARLEY SUGAR. *Saccharum hordeatum*. Sugar 1lb, saffron 12 grains, water q. s.; boil to a full candy height, pour it out upon an oiled slab, and roll it in cylinders: formerly a decoction of barley was used, some employ a mucilage of gum Arabic, and flavour with lemons.

PENIDES. *Alphenic*. Sugar q. p. decoction of barley q. s.: boil to full candy height, add a few drops of ess. Bergamotte or ess. of lemons, and twist it together, that the air may render it white, but in general starch is added for this purpose.

WORM CAKES. Scamm. Alepp. 2 oz. calomel ppd. 3 oz. res. jalapii 2 oz. crem. tartari 4 oz. white sugar 3lb, mucil. g. trag. q. s.

2. *Storey's worm cakes*. Calomel, jalap. ana ʒj, zz. ʒij, sacch. 1 oz. cinnabar. antim. q. s. to colour them, syr. simp. q. s. to make into cakes.

3. *Ching's yellow worm lozenges*. Saffron ʒiiij, water 1 pint; boil, strain, add calomel 1lb, white sugar 28lb, muc. g. trag. q. s.: each lozenge should contain gr. j of calomel.

4. *Ching's brown worm lozenges*. Calomel 7 oz. extr. jalapii resinos. 3lb 8 oz. white sugar 9lb, muc. g. trag. q. s.: each lozenge should contain gr. fs of calomel.

5. Calomel 1 oz. res. jalap. 2 oz. white sugar 2lb, muc. g. tragac. made with rose water q. s.: make 2520 lozenges,

weighing gr. viij, and containing calom. gr. 1-4th, res. jalap. gr. fs, each.

14. POWDERS AND STONES.

TRUE GASCOIGNE'S POWDERS. *Pulv. e chelis cancrorum compositus* P. L. before 1745. Margarit. ppm., ocul. cancr., corall. rubr., succin. alb., corn. cervi calc., lap. bezoard. Orient. ana ℥j, chel. cancr. ℥vj; make into balls.

2. *Pulvis bezoarticus*. Chel. cancr. ℥viij, marg. pp., coral. rubr. pp. ana ℥ij, lap. bezoar. Orient. ℥j. Cordial, in great esteem, although few will go to the price of it.

CEPHALIC SNUFF. *Pulvis cephalicus*. Fol. asari, fol. majoran., fol. lil. convall. ana p. æq.

2. *Pulv. sternutatorius*, *P. asari compositus* P. L. Fol. sicc. asari, fol. major., fol. mari Syr., flor. lavand. ana p. æq.

3. *P. asari comp.* P. D. Fol. sicc. asari ℥j, flor. lavand. ℥ij.

4. *P. asari comp.* P. E. Fol. asari 3 oz. fol. majoran., flor. lavand. ana 1 oz.

PULVIS Cornachini. Scammon. 3x, antim. diaphoret. 3vj, crem. tart. ℥ijfs: cathartic, febrifuge.

SPECIES DIAMBRE sine odoratis. *Species aromaticæ*, *Pulvis aromaticus* P. L. & D. Cinnam. ℥ij, sem. card. min., zz., piper. long. ana ℥j: the old receipt was more compounded.

2. *Pulv. cinnamomi compositus*. Cinnam. ℥ij, sem. cardam. min. ℥jfs, zz. ℥j, piper. long. ℥fs.

3. *Pulv. aromaticus* P. E. Cinnam., zz., piper. long. ana p. æq.: stimulant, carminative, stomachic, gr. v—x.

SPECIES diatragacanthi frigida, *Pulvis e tragacantha compositus* P. L. before 1788. Gum. tragac., gum. Arab., rad. althææ ana ℥fs, amyli, rad. glycyrrh. ana ℥fs, sacch. albi ℥fs: the old formula had all the cold seeds.

2. *Pulv. e tragacantha compositus* P. L. since 1788, *Pulv. tragacanthæ compositus*. Gum. tragac., gum. Arab., amyli ana ℥jfs, sacch. alb. ℥ij: demulcent, 3fs—3j; used in tickling coughs.

SPECIES HIERÆ PICRÆ. Cinnam., zedoar., asari, sem. cardam. min., croci ana 3vj, coccinel. ʒj, aloes Socotr. ℥xij.

2. *Hiera picra*. Gummi aloes ℥j, canel. alb. ℥ij.

3. *Pulvis aloeticus*. Aloes Socotr. ℥j, canel. alb. ℥ij.

4. *Pulv. aloes cum canella*. Al. hep. ℥ij, canel. alb. ℥iij,
5. Aloes Bbds. 7℔, aloes Cape 2℔, canel. alb. 3℔, pimento 1℔, turmeric 1℔ 8 oz.: cathartic, gr. x—℥j.

MEAD'S POWDER against the bite of a mad dog. *Pulvis antilyssus*. Lichen. ciner. terrestr. ℥ij, piper. nigr. ℥j.

PULVIS diasenæ. Fol. senæ, crem. tart. ana ℥ij, caryoph., cinnam., galangæ, ammeos ana ℥ij, scammonii ℥ss.

2. *Pulvis e sena compositus*. Omit the ammi and galanga, and put in zz. ℥ij.

3. *Pulv. e senna compositus*, *P. sennæ compositus*. Fol. sennæ, crem. tart., ana ℥ij, scammon. ℥ss, zz. ℥ij.

EARL OF WARWICK'S POWDER. *Pulvis comitis Warwickensis*. Scammonii ℥ij, antimonii diaph. ℥j, crem. tartari ℥ss.

PULVIS diaturpethi compositus. Rad. turpethi, rad. jalapii, rad. hermodactyli, tartar. vitriol. ana p. æq.

2. *Pulv. jalapæ compositus*. Rad. jalap. ℥j, crem. tart. ℥ij. Purgative, ℥j—℥ij.

ÆTHIOPS MINERALIS. *Hydrargyrum cum sulphure*, *Sulphuretum hydrargyri nigrum*. Argent. vivi, fl. sulphuris ana ℥j.

2. Argent. viv. 7℔, fl. sulph. 14℔. Vermifuge, alterative, ℥j—℥j, bis terve in die; also used by the ferriers and farmers, for the latter of whom it is generally rendered cheaper by being mixed with p. æq. of ppd. crude antimony.

PULVIS E BOLO COMPOSITUS sine opio. Boli Armen. (or bol. Gall.) ℔ss, cinnam. ℥iij, rad. torment., gum. Arab. ana ℥iij, pip. long. ℥ss.

2. *Pulv. e creta compositus*, *Pulv. cretæ compositus*. For bole, use ppd. chalk.

3. *Pulv. carbonatis calcis compositus*, *P. cretaceus*. Cret. pp. ℥iij, nuc. mosch. ℥ss, cinnam. ℥jss. Absorbent, stomachic, carminative, ℥j—℥ij.

PULVIS E BOLO COMPOSITUS cum opio. Species for pulv. e bol. comp. s. opio as before, add opii colati ℥iij.

2. *Pulv. e creta compositus cum opio*. Pulv. e creta comp. ℥viiij, opii purif. duri ℥jss.

3. *Pulv. cretæ compositus cum opio*. Pulv. cretæ comp. ℥vjss, opii duri ℥iij. Astringent, stomachic, gr. xv to ℥ij, which last dose contains gr. j of opium.

TROCHISCI ALBI *Rhasis*. Cerussæ 3x, sarcocol. ℥iij, amyli ℥ij, gum. Arab., gum. tragacanth. ana 3j, camphoræ ℥ss, aq. rosæ q. s.

2. *Pulvis e cerussa compositus*, *P. e cerussa*. Cerussæ $\mathfrak{z}\text{v}$, sarcocol. $\mathfrak{z}\text{jss}$, gum. tragacanth. $\mathfrak{z}\text{fs}$: cooling, astringent; used externally in excoriations.

COMMON GASCOIGNE'S POWDERS. *Pulvis e chelis cancrorum compositus* P. L. since 1745. Chel. caner. ppm. ℥j , margarit. ppm. (or cret. ppæ. as in P. L. 1788), corall. rubr. pp. ana $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$: absorbent, $\mathfrak{z}\text{fs}$ — $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$.

CONTRAYERVA BALLS. *Lapis contrayervæ*, *Pulvis contrayervæ compositus* P. L. before 1809. Chel. caner. ppm. ℥j , cretæ ppæ. corall. rubr. ppi. ana $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, rad. contrayervæ $\mathfrak{z}\text{v}$: the original formula had amber in it.

2. *Pulv. contrayervæ compositus* P. L. since 1809. Test. ppm. ℥jss , rad. contrayervæ $\mathfrak{z}\text{v}$. Diaphoretic, $\mathfrak{O}\text{j}$ to $\mathfrak{O}\text{ij}$.

PULVIS E SUCCINO COMPOSITUS, vice *Trochisc. de carabe*. Succin. pp., gum. Arab. ana $\mathfrak{z}\text{x}$, succ. hyposist., balaust., terræ Japon. ana $\mathfrak{z}\text{v}$, olibani $\mathfrak{z}\text{fs}$, opii colati $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$.

2. *Pulvis kino compositus*. Kino $\mathfrak{z}\text{xv}$, cinnam. $\mathfrak{z}\text{iiij}$, opii duri $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$. Astringent, dose of the latter $\mathfrak{O}\text{fs}$ — $\mathfrak{O}\text{j}$, which last contains opii gr. j.

PULVIS E MYRRHA COMPOSITUS P. L. before 1788. Fol. sicc. rutæ, fol. dict. Cret., myrrhæ ana $\mathfrak{z}\text{jss}$, asæfoetidæ, sagapeni, cast. Russ., opopon. ana $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$.

2. *Pulv. e myrrha comp.* P. L. since 1788. Myrrhæ, sabinæ, rutæ, cast. Russ. ana $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$.

SPECIES E SCORDIO sine opio. Boli Arm. (or boli Gall.) $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$, scordii $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, cinnam. $\mathfrak{z}\text{jss}$, styr. calam. col., rad. torment., rad. bistort., rad. gentian., fol. dict. Cret., galban. col., gum. Arab., rosar. rubr. ana $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$, piper. long. zz. ana $\mathfrak{z}\text{fs}$.

SPECIES E SCORDIO cum opio. Add to the former opii col. $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$.

PULVIS E SCAMMONIO COMPOSITUS, *Pulv. scammonæ compositus*. Scammonii, extr. jalap. duri ana $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, zz. $\mathfrak{z}\text{fs}$: cathartic, gr. x—xv.

2. *Pulv. scammonii compositus*. Scammon., crem. tart. ana 1 oz.: cathartic, weaker, dose $\mathfrak{O}\text{fs}$ — $\mathfrak{z}\text{fs}$.

PULVIS E SCAMMONIO cum aloë. Scammon. $\mathfrak{z}\text{vj}$, extr. jalap. duri, aloes Soc. ana $\mathfrak{z}\text{jss}$, zz. $\mathfrak{z}\text{fs}$.

PULVIS BASILICUS. Scammon., crem. tart., calomel., cerus. antimonii ana p. æq.

2. *Pulvis e scammonio cum calomelane*. Scammonii $\mathfrak{z}\text{fs}$, calomel., sacch. alb. ana $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$. Cathartic, vermifuge, gr. v—x, or more.

PULVIS ALOETICUS *cum guaiaco*, *Pulv. aloes compositus*, *Pulv. aloes c. guaiaco*. Aloes ℥jss, guaiaci ℥j, pulv. aromatic. ℥fs.

PULVIS ALOETICUS *cum ferro*. Aloes Soc. ℥jss, myrrh. ℥iij, extr. gent. duri, sal. Martis ana ℥j.

DOVER'S POWDERS. *Pulvis ipecacuanhæ compositus*, *Pulv. ipecacuanhæ et opii*. Ipecac., opii ana ℥j, tartar. vitriol. ℥j.

2. Tart. vitriol., sal. nitri ana 4 oz. opii, ipecac., rad. glycyrrh. ana 1 oz. Diaphoretic, sudorific, gr. vj—xv; used in rheumatism.

PULVIS OPIATUS P. L. Opii ℥j, corn. cerv. usti ℥ix.

2. *Pulv. cornu cervi cum opio*. Opii ℥j, corn. cerv. usti ℥j, coccinel. ℥j.

3. *Pulv. opiatum* P. E. Opii ℥j, cret. ppæ. ℥ix. Absorbent, anodyne, gr. v—x, which last contains opii gr. j.

ALKALISED QUICKSILVER. *Hydrargyrus cum creta* P. L. Argent. vivi ℥iij, cretæ ℥v.

2. *Hydr. c. creta* P. D. Argent. vivi, mannæ ana ℥j; rub till the quicksilver disappears, then add cretæ ℥j, rub again, wash out the manna with a pint of warm water, add cretæ ℥iij more to the sediment while moist, and dry upon blotting paper.

3. *Hydr. c. magnesia*. Argent. vivi, mannæ ana ℥j, magnesiæ albæ ℥fs: proceed as in no. 2.

POTENTIAL CAUTERY, COMMON CAUSTIC. *Cauterium potentiale*, *Lapis septicus*, *Causticum commune mitius*. Quicklime, black soap ana p. æq.

2. *Causticum commune fortius*, *Calx cum kali puro*, *Potassa cum calce*, *Kali causticum cum calce*. Soap ley made of potashes 16 pints, boil to a third or fourth part, and add lime q. s. to soak up the remaining liquor. Caustic, not so liable to spread as pure potash, but much weaker.

LAPIS MEDICAMENTOSUS. Alum., lithargyri, boli Arm. ana ℥vj, colcoth. vitrioli, aceti opt. ana ℥iij; boil to a stony consistence: astringent, detergent, externally, ℥j, to a pint of water.

PULVIS DE TRIBUS. Scammon., crem. tartari, antimon. diaphor. ana p. æq.: cathartic, gr. xv—℥j.

PULVIS STYPTICUS. *P. sulphatis aluminæ compositus*. Aluminis ℥iij, kino ℥j, styptic, gr. x—xv, or externally to bleeding wounds.

FUMIGATING PASTILLES. Benzoin. ℥ij, cascarillæ ℥j,

myrrh. ʒss, ol. nuc. mosch., ol. caryoph. ana gtt. xv, sal. nitri ʒj, carb. lign. ʒjss, muc. g. trag. q. s.

2. Benz., oliban., styracis, gum. thuris, mastic. ana 1 oz. carb. lign. 1lb 8 oz. gum. tragac. ʒiiij, water q. s. camphire may be added if for a sick chamber.

3. Benz. ʒiiij, mastich., oliban. ana ʒss, cascarillæ, ol. caryoph., bals. Peru. ana ʒj, carb. lign. 2 oz. ʒij, ol. lavand, gtt. x, camph. ʒij, moschi gr. x, gum. tragac. ʒiv.

4. *Clous odorans*. Benz. 8 oz. styr. calam. ʒxij, labdani, olibani, mastiches, caryoph. arom. ana ʒjss, carb. lign. 2lb 4 oz. muc. g. trag. q. s.

5. Styracis, benz. ana 4 oz. santal. citr. 1 oz. carb. lign. 24 oz. labdani ʒij, set on fire, and burnt to correct bad smells.

INDIAN INK. *Indicum, Atramentum Indicum*. The best kind is made of real lamp black, procured by burning oil under shades, mixed up with glue made of an ass's skin, to which is added a little musk: astringent, ʒj—ij, dissolved in water or wine, in hemorrhages, also stomachic.

2. The common sort is common lamp black from the fir, made up with glue.

3. Horse beans burnt perfectly black, ground fine, and made up into sticks with gum water: is very inferior to the others.

4. Honey 1lb, yolk of eggs no. 2, gum Arab. half oz. lamp black q. s.: beat into a mass.

LUMP ARCHEL. *Lacmus tinctorius*. Prepared from Canary archel, ground archel, and some other lichens, by reducing them to powder, adding half as much pearl ashes, and moistening the whole with urine or common spirit of hartshorn; a small proportion of lime is then added, and the archel cut into cubes and dried.

LITMUS. *Lacmus tinctorius albo-cæruleus*. Prepared like the former, adding a large proportion of whiting at the end, which renders it of a light blue colour.

CUDBEAR. Another preparation of the lichens, made in a similar manner. All are used in dyeing violet colours, which, however, do not stand well, also employed by the chemists as very delicate tests for acids and alkalies, the infusion or tincture being reddened by the first, and rendered green by the second.

FLORENCE LAKE. *Lacca Florentina*. Pearl ashes 1 oz. ʒiv, water q. s. dissolve; alum, Rom. 2 oz. ʒiv, water q. s.

dissolve: filter both solutions, and add the first to the alum solution while warm, strain, mix the sediment upon the strainer with the first coarse residuum obtained in boiling cochineal with alum for making carmine, and dry it.

COMMON LAKE. *Lacca in globulis*. Make a magistery of alum, as in making Florence lake; boil Brasil dust 1 oz. ζ iv, in water 3 pints; strain, add the magistery or sediment of alum to the strained liquor, stir it well, let it settle, and dry the sediment in small lumps.

FINE MADDER LAKE. *Lacca columbina*. Dutch grappe madder (that is, madder root ground between two mill-stones a small distance apart, as in grinding pearl or French barley, so that only the bark, which contains the most colour, is reduced to powder, and the central woody part of the root left) 2 oz. tie it up in a cloth, beat it in a pint of water in a stone mortar, repeat with fresh water, in general 5 pints will take out all the colour, boil, add alum 1 oz. dissolved in a pint of water, then add oil of tartar 1 oz. and half, wash the sediment and dry; produces half an oz.

ROSE PINK. Whiting coloured with a decoction of Brasil wood and alum.

DUTCH PINK. Whiting coloured by a decoction of birch leaves, dyer's weed, or French berries, with alum.

STONE BLUE. *Indicum vulgare*. Starch coloured with indigo.

LAPIS BEZOAR *factitius*. Bol. Armen., blood ana p.æq. muc. g. tragac. q. s.

CRAYONS. Sperma ceti 3 oz. boiling water 1 pint, add bone ashes finely ground 1lb, colouring matter as oker, &c. q. p. roll out the paste, and when half dry cut it in pipes.

2. Pipe clay, coloured with oker, &c. q. p. make it a paste with ale wort.

COMMON SMYRNA SCAMMONY. *Scammonium Smyrnense factitium*. Scamm. Alepp. 8 oz. rad. jalap. 4lb, fol. sennæ, ebor. usti ana 1lb, zz. 2 oz. mannæ comm. 3lb, G. G. G. 2lb, syr. spinæ cervi 2lb.

2. Rad. jalap. 2lb, fol. sennæ, scamm. Alep., G. G. G. ana 8 oz. eboris usti, zz. ana 4 oz.

INK POWDER. Green vitriol 1lb, galls 2lb, gum Arab. 8 oz.: 2 oz. make a pint of ink.

ALUMEN SACCHARINUM. Common alum made up into small sugar loaves, with white of egg and rose water; used by females to make an astringent wash.

SWEET BALLS. *Pomambra*. Rad. iridis Flor. ʒjss, cin-
nam. ʒfs, caryoph. arom., lign. rhodii, flor. lavand. ana ʒij,
ambr. gris., mosch. ana gr. iij, muc. g. tragac. made with
rose water q. s.; some cover the ball with spirit varnish, but
this keeps in the scent; worn in the pocket as a perfume.

2. Plaister of Paris ʒij, lign. santali citr., rad. cyperi
rot., caryoph. arom. ana ʒij, benz., styr. calam. ana ʒfs,
ebor. usti ʒjss, mosch., zibethi ana ʒfs, bals. Per. ʒij, ol.
cinnam. gtt. v, ol. lign. rhod. gtt. xv, ess. de jasmine ʒj,
ess. neroli ʒj, muc. g. tragac. made with rose water q. s.:
make into beads, and pierce them while yet soft for neck-
laces, &c.

TOOTH POWDERS. *Pulvis dentifricus*. Rad. irid. Flor.
4 oz. oss. sepia 2 oz. crem. tart. 1 oz. ol. caryoph. gtt. xvj,
lake 16 drops.

2. Catechu 1 oz. cort. Peruv. flav., crem. tart., cassia,
bol. Armen. ana ʒiiij, sang. dracon., myrrhæ ana ʒij.

3. Rose pink 20 oz. bol. Armen., oss. sepia, crem.
tart. ana 8 oz. myrrh. 4 oz. rad. irid. Flor. 2 oz. ess. Ber-
gam. ʒfs.

4. Oss. sepia 4 oz. crem. tart., rad. irid. Flor. ana 2 oz.
alum. usti, rose pink ana 1 oz.

5. Magnesia, rad. irid. Flor., rose pink, cretæ ppæ. ana
2 oz. natr. ppi. ʒvj, ol. rhodii gtt. ij.

TURPETHUM MINERALE *reductum*. Turbith mineral,
lowered in price by massicot.

PERFUMED POWDER *for scent boxes*. Sem. coriandri,
rad. irid. Flor., fol. rosar., rad. calam. arom. ana 4 oz. fl.
lavand. 8 oz. moschi ʒj, lign. rhodii ʒj.

2. Sem. coriandri, rad. irid. Flor., fol. rosar. rubr. ana
1 oz. macis, caryoph. arom. ana ʒj, flor. lavand. 1 oz. ʒiiij,
rad. calam. arom. 1 oz. moschi gr. iij, if agreeable.

SPECIES ODORIFERA *for wash balls*. Amyli 20 oz. rad.
irid. Flor. 12 oz. ol. rorism., ol. lavand. Angl. ana ʒj, sem.
bamiæ moschatæ 2 oz.

SILVERING POWDER. Silver dust gr. xv—xx, cream of
tartar, common salt ana ʒij, alum ʒfs.

2. Silver dust ʒfs, common salt, sal ammoniac ana ʒij,
corros. sublimate ʒj; make into a paste with water: used to
silver copper, which is to be cleaned by boiling with argol
and alum, then rub it with either of these powders, and po-
lish with soft leather.

CURRIE POWDER. Sem. coriandri 13 oz. pip. nigri 2 oz.

pip. Cayenne 1 oz. rad. curcumæ, sem. cumini ana 3 oz.
sem. fœnugr. ʒiv.

2. Zz., pimentæ, rad. curcumæ ana 1lb, caryoph. arom.
1 oz. pip. Cayenne, sem. coriandri ana 8 oz.

3. Sem. coriandri 13 oz. pip. nigri 5 oz. pip. Cayenne
1 oz. sem. fœnugr., sem. cymini ana 3 oz. rad. curcumæ
6 oz.

4. Sem. coriandri 1lb, rad. curcumæ 8 oz. zz. 6 oz.
sem. cumini, pip. Indic. ana 4 oz. pip. nigri 3 oz. cinnam.,
sem. cardam. min. ana 1 oz. tamarind. nigr. 2lb.

5. Rice 36lb, rad. curcumæ 18lb, sem. coriand. 16lb,
sem. cymini 9lb, farinæ sinapis 14lb, pip. nig. 28lb, pip.
Cayenne 3lb 8 oz.

6. Sem. coriand., rad. curcumæ ana 4lb, zz., pimentæ,
pip. Cayenne, capsici bacc. ana 1lb, sem. cardam. min. 4 oz.
macis, caryoph. arom., cinnam. ana 1 oz. Used as a sea-
soning to meat.

PULVIS GUAIACI *compositus*. Argent. viv. 4 oz. lac sul-
phur., gum. guaiaci ana 6 oz.

PULVIS ANTIMONIALIS *factitius*. Antimon. diaphor. 10
oz. tart. emetic. 1 oz.; some put only 6 oz. of ant. diaph.

2. Corn. cervi usti 18 oz. tart. emet. 1 oz.

VENETIAN CERUSS. *Cerussa Veneta, Plumbum album*.
Flake white, cawk ana p. æq.

2. *Hamburgh white lead*. Flake white 1 cwt. cawk
2 cwt.

3. *Best Dutch white lead*. Flake white 1 cwt. cawk
3 cwt.

4. *Common Dutch white lead*. Flake white 1 cwt. cawk
7 cwt.

5. *English white lead*. Flake white reduced in price
by chalk, inferior to the preceding.

KEMP'S WHITE *for water colours*. Cockscomb spar. q. p.
spirit of salt q. s.; dissolve, add carbonate of ammonia to
precipitate the white, wash, and dry in cakes for use.

PEARL POWDER. Magistery of bismuth, French chalk
scraped fine by Dutch rushes ana p. æq.: cosmetic.

TARTARUM SOLUBILE *extemporaneum*. Crem. tart. 3lb,
kali pp. 1lb.

EXTEMPORE SMELLING SALTS. Sal. ammon. ʒj, kali
pp. ʒj, ess. limon. gtt. v.

GRANA SYLVESTRIA of the present day has the appear-
ance of a dry powder, with many small fragments of some

thing that has been made into a dry uniform cake, it has only 1-6th of the colouring power of fine cochineal, and is in general about 1-8th of its price; it is probably composed of the white downy substance left by the wild cocci upon the plants on which they feed, along with fragments and dust of the insects themselves, with perhaps some vegetable substance. Cochineal itself seems formerly to have been made into a paste and dried.

ESSENTIAL SALT OF LEMONS. Crem. tart. 4 oz. sal. acetosellæ 8 oz.: used to take iron moulds out of linen.

ENGLISH VERDIGRIS. Blue vitriol 24lb, white vitriol 16lb, sugar of lead 12lb, alum 2lb; all coarsely powdered, put in a pot over the fire, and stirred till they are united into a mass.

HEADING for beer. Alum, green vitriol ana p. æq.

PULVIS COLOCYNTHIDIS *factitius*. Sem. colocynth. 3lb, rad. bryoniæ 1lb.

ROUGE. French chalk ppd. 4 oz. ol. amygd. 3ij, carmine 3j.

2. Safflower, previously washed in water until it no longer gives out any colour, and dried, 3iiij, kali pp. 3j, water 1 pint; infuse, strain, add French chalk, scraped fine with Dutch rushes 4 oz. and precipitate the colour upon it with lemon juice q. s.

SUCRE *vermifuge*. Quicksilver 1 oz. white sugar 2 oz.: vermifuge, gr. vj—xx, omni mane.

GINGER BEER POWDERS. White sugar 3j 3ij, zz. gr. v, natr. pp. gr. xxvj, in each blue paper; acid of tartar 3jfs, in each white paper: these quantities are for half a pint of water.

SPRUCE BEER POWDERS. White sugar 3j 3ij, natr. pp. gr. xxvj, essence of spruce gr. x, in each blue paper; acid of tartar 3fs, in each white paper; for half a pint of water.

SODAIC POWDERS. Sodæ carbonatis 3fs in each blue paper; acid of tartar gr. xxv in each white paper; for half a pint of water: pleasant, cooling beverages in summer.

CHELTENHAM SALTS. Glauber's salt, Epsom salt, common salt ana 28lb; dry in an oven and powder: purgative, 3vj—3jfs.

HORSE SPICE. *Pulvis equinus*. Rasur. guaiaci 1lb, zz. nigri, pimentæ, sem. cymini ana 2lb, rad. curcumæ, canellæ albæ ana 1lb.

2. Rad. curcumæ, sem. cymini ana 5lb, zz. 2lb 8 oz.

COWSPICE. Rad. curcumæ, sem. anisi, rad. glycyrrh., pul. diapente ana p. æq.

DIAPENTE. Rad. aristol. longi, myrrhæ, bacc. lauri, ras. eboris, rad. gentianæ ana lbj.

2. Fol. lauri 42lb, ras. guaiaci 28lb, rad. gentianæ 14lb, bol. comm. 2lb.

3. Bacc. lauri 28lb, remains of all tinctures made 56lb, far. tritici 21lb, bone ashes 21lb, rad. gentian. 14lb, red wine 5 pints: used by ferriers as a tonic.

PULVIS GLYCYRRHIZÆ *reductus*. Rad. glycyrrh., ras. guaiaci, far. tritici ana p. æq.

2. Rad. glycyrrh. 7lb, brown sugar 14lb.

PULVIS ENULÆ *reductus*. Rad. enulæ, barley meal ana p. æq.

PULVIS FÆNUGRÆCI *reductus*. Sem. fœnugræc., pea meal ana p. æq.

PULVIS ANISI *reductus*. Sem. anisi, ras. guaiaci ana p. æq.

PULVIS CURCUMÆ *reductus*. Rad. curcumæ, ras. guaiaci ana p. æq.

PULVIS CORTICIS PERUVIANI *factitius*. Cort. quercus, dyed of a proper colour: Godfrey in Miscellanea utilia.

CREMOR TARTARI *reductus*. Cryst. tartari 3lb, sal. enixi 1lb.

CAYENNE PEPPER. *Piper Cayenne*. Bacc. capsici, sal. comm. ana lbj; grind together; colour with vermillion; some use red lead, but this is injurious.

2. Capsicum q. p. bury in flour, bake till they are dry enough to powder, then, holding them by a pair of pincers, cut them in small pieces, to each oz. add flour 1lb, water and yeast q. s. to make them into small cakes, bake, slice the cakes, bake over again, powder the biscuit and sift it.

PORTABLE LEMONADE. Acid of tartar 1 oz. sugar 6 oz. ess. limon. 3j; rub together, divide into 24 papers, for a tumbler of water each.

2. Concrete acid of lemons 1 oz. white sugar 4lb, ess. limon. 3ij.

POWDER for destroying mice. Rad. helleb. nigri, sem. staphisagriæ ana 1 oz. oatmeal 2lb, ol. carui gtt. xxx.

PLATE POWDER. Hydrarg. c. creta 1 oz. cretæ pp. 4 oz.

2. Potee powder, corn. cerv. ust. ana 8 oz. whiting 1lb.

PULVIS STANNI. Potee powder 4lb, ivory black 4 oz.

the ill effects sometimes arising from tin as a vermifuge, are perhaps owing to the substitution of this powder for the filings.

CLOTHES POWDER. Pipe clay 1lb 8 oz. pip. alb., amyli ana 1 oz. rad. irid. Flor. 1 oz. ζ iv, S. V. R. 2 oz.

CLOTHES BALL. Pipe clay 2lb, fuller's earth, whiting ana 4 oz. pip. alb. 2 oz. fel. bovis 4 oz.; used for cleaning clothes.

BREECHES BALL. Bath brick 1lb, pipe clay 2lb, pumice stone 4 oz. ox gall 6 oz.; they may be coloured with rose pink, yellow oker, umber, Irish slate, &c. to any desired shade.

SILVER BOILING POWDER. White argol, common salt, alum ana p. æq.: a small quantity of this powder is put into water, and plate is boiled in it, to which it gives a brilliant whiteness.

15. COMPOUND OILS.

OIL OF ROSES BY INFUSION. *Oleum rosaceum*. Rose petals, not fully blown, picked, heeled, and beat to a pulp, 4 oz. olive oil 1 pint; expose to the sun for a week, press out the oil, repeat the insolation with fresh roses twice more, then leave the roses in the oil for use.

OIL OF CAMOMILE BY INFUSION. *Oleum chamæmelinum*. From the flowers, as that of roses; used in sprains.

OIL OF ST. JOHN'S WORT. *Oleum hyperici*, *Balsamum hyperici simplex*. Flor. hyper. ζ iv, ol. olivæ lbij; infuse till the oil is well coloured; originally the expressed oil of sem. hyperici was used instead of olive oil.

2. Ol. viride, rendered paler by adding rape oil.

3. Ol. oliv. comm. 1 gall. rad. anchusæ 8 oz. Vulnery.

OIL OF WHITE LILIES. *Oleum liliorum*. As oil of roses: emollient. Ol. oliv. is usually sold for it.

OIL OF EARTHWORMS. *Oleum lumbricorum*. Lumb. terr. lbfs, ol. oliv. lbij, vini albi lbfs; boil till the wine is consumed, then press out the oil.

2. Ol. olivæ com., ol. lini ana p. æq.

OIL OF ELDER FLOWERS. *Oleum sambucinum*. Fl. sambuci lbj, ol. oliv. lbij; boil till crisp, press out the oil, and let it settle: emollient.

EXETER OIL. *Oleum Excestrense*. Ol. viride is usually

322 OFFICINAL COMPOUNDS.—15. Comp. Oils.

sold under this name: the original formula had about 20 herbs to be infused, and euphorb., sinapeos, castor., pyrethri ana ʒj to ℥xvj of oil, but is seldom, if ever, made.

OIL OF MUCILAGES. *Oleum e mucilagibus.* Rad. althææ rec. ℥ss, sem. lini, sem. fœni Græci ana ʒiij, aquæ ℥ij; boil for half an hour, add ol. olivæ ℥iv, continue boiling till the water is nearly consumed, pour off the oil.

2. Rad. althææ rec. 4℥, sem. fœnugr., sem. lini ana 2℥, a mixture of common olive oil, sperm oil, and seal oil in equal parts, 4 gallons.

3. Sem. fœnugr. 8 oz. ol. lini 2 pints; infuse for a week, strain. Very emollient.

GREEN OIL. *Oleum viride.* Fol. lauri, fol. rutæ, fol. majoran., fol. absinth. mar., fol. chamæmeli (all fresh) ana ʒiij, ol. oliv. ℥ij; boil till crisp, press out the oil and let it settle: emollient.

OIL OF SCORPIONS. *Oleum scorpionum.* Live scorpions no. 30, ol. amygd. ℥ij; expose to the sun for forty days; centipedes are usually substituted for scorpions, as being more easily procurable; externally emollient, internally diaphoretic, occasioning a prickly heat on the skin.

CAMPHORATED OIL. *Linimentum camphoræ, Oleum camphoratum.* Camphoræ ʒss, ol. olivar. ʒij; dissolve: anodyne, discutient: the only compound oil in the present college lists, although all the preceding are in high esteem with private practitioners.

MIXTURE FOR BUGS. Corros. sublimate ʒij, S. V. R. 8 oz.; rub together, add ol. terebinth. 8 oz.

COMMON OIL OF SPIKE. *Oleum spicæ vulgare.* Ol. tereb. 3 pints, ol. lavand. 1 pint: this is used by enamellers to mix their colours.

2. Ol. tereb. coloured with rad. anchusæ q. s.

3. Ol. tereb. 6 pints, petrol. Bbd. 4 oz. rad. anch. 2 oz.: used by ferriers as a liniment.

MIXED OILS, NINE OILS. *Oleum ex omnibus.* Train oil 23℥, ol. terebinth. 6℥, ol. lateritii, ol. succini ana 1℥, spir. vin. camph. 2℥, petrol. Bbd. 7℥, ol. vitrioli 2 oz.: used in sprains.

COMMON OIL OF PETRE. *Oleum petræ vulgare.* Ol. tereb. 16℥, ol. rorism. 2 oz. petrol. Bbd. 8 oz.

BALSAM OF SULPHUR. *Balsamum sulphuris simplex, Oleum sulphuratum P. L.* Fl. sulph. ʒiv, ol. olivæ ʒxvj.

2. *Ol. sulphuratum* P. E. Fl. sulph. ʒij, ol. olivæ ʒxvj: dissolve.

3. Fl. sulph. 3℔, ol. lini 4 gall.

BALSAMUM SULPHURIS BARBADENSE. *Petroleum sulphuratum*. Petrol. Bbd. ʒxvj, fl. sulph. ʒiiij: detergent, to ulcers.

BALSAMUM *sulphuris anisatum*. Fl. sulph. 1 oz. ol. anisi 4 oz.: dissolve.

2. Bals. sulph. simpl. scented with ol. anisi: pectoral, gtt. x—xxx.

COMMON DUTCH DROPS. *Balsamum sulphuris terebinthinatum*. Fl. sulph. 4 oz. ol. terebinth. 8 oz.: dissolve.

2. Bals. sulph. simpl. 4 oz. ol. terebinth. 1 pint; dissolve; diuretic, detergent.

SCOURING DROPS. Ol. tereb. scented with ess. limon.

FURNITURE OIL. Ol. lini coloured with rad. anchusæ.

OL. SUCCINI *reductum*. Ol. succin. ℔j, petrol. Bbd. ℔ij.

BRITISH OIL. Ol. tereb. 8 oz. petrol. Bbd. 4 oz. ol. rosm. ʒiv.

2. Ol. tereb. 5℔, asphalt. 12 oz. ol. lateritii 8 oz.

3. Ol. tereb. 5℔, ol. laterit. ver. 8 oz.

OL. ANISI *reductum*. Ol. anisi 1℔, rape oil 8 oz. sperm. ceti q. s. to make it candy in winter.

2. Ol. anisi 3℔, ol. olivæ opt. 1℔.

CHARITY OIL. Fl. chamæm., fol. rorismar., summ. lavand., fol. absinthii, fol. salviæ, fol. valer. ana man. j, ol. oliv. ℔ij; infuse, press out the oil: ol. viride is usually sold for it.

BALSAMUM PERUVIANUM *reductum*. Bals. Peru. 3℔, benz. 1℔, S. V. R. q. s. to give it a proper consistence.

2. Bals. Tolu 6℔, gum. benz. 14℔, S. V. R. 2 gall.

BALSAMUM COPAIBE *reductum*. Bals. Copaib. 6℔, pale rape oil 2℔, resin. fl. 1℔.

OLEUM MENTHÆ PIPERITIS *reductum*. Ol. menth. pip. 3℔, S. V. R. 1℔.

OLEUM ORIGANI *reductum*. Ol. origani 7℔, ol. terebin. 2℔, petrol. Bbd. q. s. to colour it.

OLEUM RICINI *reductum*. Ol. ricini 8℔, ol. amygd. 2℔.

NEWMARKET OIL. Ol. lini, ol. terebinth., ol. hyperici ana 3℔, ol. vitrioli 1 oz.

ENGLISH VENICE TURPENTINE. Res. nigr. 12℔, ol. terebinth. 1 gall.; melt the rosin, take it from the fire, and add the oil.

324 OFFICINAL COMPOUNDS.—15. Comp. Oils.

BALSAMUM TEREBINTHINÆ *vulgare*. Res. nigræ, ol. tereb. ana 1lb.

BALSAMUM *Saturni*. Sacch. Saturni 8 oz. ol. terebinth. q. s. : dissolve, and pour off.

HUILE ANTIQUE A LA ROSE.

HUILE ANTIQUE A LA TUBEROSE.

HUILE ANTIQUE A LA FLEUR D'ORANGE.

HUILE ANTIQUE AU JASMIN. Oil of ben nuts, scented with the essences of the different flowers.

2. Olive oil or almond oil, scented the same.

HUILE ANTIQUE A LA VIOLETTE. Oil of ben, olives, or almonds, scented with orrice, in the same manner as in making essence de jasmin (p. 261), and then pressed out of the wool or cotton.

HUILE ANTIQUE AU MILLE FLEURS. Oil of ben or almonds, mixed with different essences to the fancy of the perfumer.

FURNITURE VARNISH. White wax 8 oz. ol. terebinth. 1 pint.

PICTURE VARNISH. Mastich 12 oz. Ven. turp. 2 oz. ziv, camphire gr. xxx, pounded glass 4 oz. oil of turpentine 3 pints and a half; pour off the clear: used to oil paintings.

GOLD VARNISH FOR LEATHER. Turmeric, gambooge ana 3jss, oil of turpentine 2 pints, add seed lac, gum sandarac ana 4 oz. dragon's blood 3iv, Ven. turp. 2 oz. pounded glass 4 oz. pour off the clear.

COPAL VARNISH. Oil of turpentine, thickened by keeping, 8 oz. copal 2 oz. and a half.

2. Oil of turpentine 6 oz. oil of lavender 2 oz. copal 1 oz.

TRANSPARENT JAPAN FOR TIN WARE. Oil of turpentine 8 oz. oil of lavender 6 oz. copal 2 oz. camphire 3j.

DRYING OIL. Linseed oil 2 pints, litharge or ceruss 1 oz.; dissolve with heat: added to paints to make them dry the sooner.

LE BLOND'S VARNISH *for prints*. Balsam. copaibæ 4lb, copal in powder 1lb; add by single ounces every day to the balsam, keeping it in a warm place, or the sun, stirring it often: when all is dissolved, add Chio turpentine q. p.

SHELDRAKE'S COPAL VARNISH. Ol. terebinth. rectific. veri 1 pint, spir. sal. amm. 2 oz.; mix, add copal in small pieces 2 oz.: stop the vessel with a cork cut in grooves, bring it quickly to boil so that the bubbles may be counted as they rise, and keep it at that heat: if the least stoppage

or overheating takes place, it is in vain to proceed, then leave the vessel till quite cold before you open it, otherwise the varnish will be blown out with violence.

VARNISH FOR COLOURED DRAWINGS. Canada balsam 1 oz. oil of turpentine 2 oz. : size the drawing first with a jelly of isinglass, and when dry, apply the varnish, which will make them resemble oil paintings.

COMMON TURPENTINE VARNISH. Resin. flav. 3℔ 8 oz. ol. tereb. 1 gall.

SHELDRAKE'S OIL FOR PAINTING. Nut or poppy oil 1 pint; boil, add ceruss 2 oz. when dissolved, add a pint of his copal varnish, previously warmed, and stir till the oil of turpentine is evaporated : gives more brightness than common drying oil, but less than varnish only ; loses its drying quality in time, therefore only so much as is sufficient for a month or six weeks' consumption should be made at once.

BLACK JAPAN *for leather*. Boiled linseed oil 1 gallon, burnt umber 8 oz. asphaltum 3 oz. boil, and add ol. terebinth. q. s.

VARNISH FOR GRATES, BRUNSWICK BLACK. Asphalt. comm. 4℔; melt, add ol. lini 2℔, ol. terebinth. 1 gallon.

NORFOLK FLUID *for preserving leather*. Linseed oil 3 pints, res. flav. 4 oz. thuris 2 oz. cer. flav. 12 oz.; melt, add neat's foot oil 2 pints, ol. terebinth. 1 pint : used to preserve and soften leather.

16. SOAPS.

ALMOND SOAP. *Sapo amygdalinus*. Oil of almonds q. v. lixivii saponarii 3 times as much, simmer together for some hours, until the oil forms a jelly when cooled, add common salt q. s. and continue the boiling until the soap is solid when cooled, skim it off the water and pour it into moulds.

2. Soap ley made of barilha or kelp (at 38 deg. Baumé's hydrom. or so strong, that a bottle holding 8 oz. water will hold 11 of the ley) 2℔, oil of almonds 4℔; rub them together in a mortar, and put the mixture in tin moulds for some weeks, to perfect the combination.

VENICE SOAP. *Sapo durus Hispanicus*, *Sapo*. Is made from olive oil and barilha; white : are aperient, diuretic, detergent, gr. x—3fs, bis die; used also in calculous complaints, 3fs—3j, daily.

GREEN VENICE SOAP. *Sapo viridis*. Is coloured with juice of beet leaves for the German market.

CASTILLE SOAP. *Sapo Castiliensis*. From olive oil and barilha, white, with veins either of green soap, or made by adding a solution of green vitriol to the soap: a detergent cosmetic.

SOFT SOAP. From the coarser oils and a ley of potash: transparent, yellowish, with small seed-like lumps of tallow diffused through it; used in washing.

BLACK SOAP. From fish oil and a ley of potash, without any tallow, dark coloured, ill smelling.

2. Soft soap 7lb, train oil 1lb, water 7 pints; boil together, add common ivory black q. s. to colour it: used in ointments by cattle doctors.

WHITE WASH BALLS. Sapon. alb. 6lb, amyli 3lb, aq. rosæ 8 oz. aq. rorismar. 4 oz. camphoræ ʒiv, species odorifer. (see p. 317) 2 oz.

2. Sap. alb. Hisp. 1lb, aq. rosar. 3 pints, album. ovor. no. ij, aq. kali ppi. 1 oz.; boil till hard again, add ol. lign. rhod. ʒj, ol. caryoph. gtt. x, ess. jasmin. ʒj, ess. neroli ʒfs, and form into squares.

3. White soap 5lb, rad. irid. Flor. 4 oz. amyli 3 oz. styrac. calam. 1 oz. aq. rosar. q. s.

4. Sap. alb. Hisp. 1lb, almonds blanched, beat up into a paste with rose water and orange flower water 3 oz. magister. marcasitæ ʒj, kali ppi. ʒij, moschi gr. vj, zibethi gr. iij, ol. lign. rhodii ʒj, ess. jasmin. ʒj.

5. Cream balls. White curd soap 7lb, amyli 1lb, water q. s.; beat it together, weigh into ounce balls, and roll in pulv. amyli.

6. White soap, starch ana 1lb, ess. limon. ʒiv, aq. rosar. 8 oz.; make into balls of 3 oz. and a half each.

RED MOTTLED WASH BALLS. Cut white soap into small square pieces, roll them in vermillion, and squeeze the pieces together into balls, without mixing them more than is necessary.

BLUE MOTTLED WASH BALLS. In like manner, rolling the pieces in powder blue.

WINDSOR SOAP. Hard curd soap, melted and scented with ol. carui and ess. Bergamotte; an inferior sort is made with ol. carui only.

STARKEY'S SOAP. Made by rubbing warm kali ppd. with oil of turpentine, adding a little water.

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MACQUER'S ACID SOAP. *Sapo vitriolicus*. Sapon. Ven. 4 oz. ol. vitrioli q. s.; add the acid by degrees to the soap rendered soft by a little water, continually rubbing the mass in a mortar: detergent; used when alkalies would be prejudicial.

VARNISH for plaister casts. Sapon. alb., ceræ albæ ana 3℥s, boiling water 2 pints.

BLACKING BALLS. Adep. porc., ceræ fl. ana 1 oz. ebor. usti, fulig. lamp., sacch. rubr. ana 8 oz. double glue size 4 oz. water 4 oz.

2. Ebor. usti 8 oz. gum. tragac. 1 oz. sacchar. candi 2 oz. water 8 oz.: used for blacking leather.

17. OINTMENTS.

WHITE OINTMENT. *Unguentum album* P. L. before 1745. Ol. rosacei 3ix, cerussæ 3ij, cer. albæ 3ij.

2. *Unguentum cerussæ*, *Ung. subacetatis plumbi*. Unguent. ceræ albæ 1℔j, cerussæ 3ij.

3. *Ung. oxidi plumbi albi*. Ung. simpl. 3v, cerussæ 3j.

4. Axung. porc. 6℔, cerussæ 3℔. Cooling, in excoriations.

UNGUENTUM ALBUM *camphoratum* P. L. before 1745. Species for unguent. alb. as before, camphoræ 3ij, ground with a little ol. amygd.

2. Axung. porc. 10℔, ol. oliv. Genoa 1℔ 8 oz. cerussæ 3℔ 8 oz. ceræ albæ 1℔, camphoræ 4 oz.

3. Axung. porc. 8℔, cerussæ 2℔, camph. 2 oz. Cooling.

LINIMENTUM ARCÆI. Gum. elemi, ter. Argent. ana 3jss, sevi ppi. 3ij, adipis porc. 3j.

2. *Unguentum e gummi elemi*. Sevi ovilli 1℔j, gum. elemi 1℔j, tereb. comm. 3x.

3. *Ung. elemi* P. L. *Ung. elemi compositum*. To the preceding add ol. oliv. 3ij.

4. *Ung. elemi* P. D. Elemi 1℔j, ceræ albæ 1℔ss, adipis ppi. 1℔iiij.

5. Sevi 7℔, gum. elemi 3℔, tereb. comm. 2℔, ol. oliv. Genoa 1℔. Stimulant.

BLACK BASILICON. *Unguentum basilicon nigrum*, *Ung. tetrapharmacum*, *Ung. resinæ nigrum*. Ceræ flavæ, res. flavæ, picis aridæ (i. e. ~~resinæ~~ *nigræ*) ana 3ix, ol. olivar. 1℔j.

2. Res. nigræ, picis nigræ ana 3℔, ceræ fl. 2℔, rape oil 3 pints.

3. *Picis nigræ, resinæ nigræ, ceræ flavæ, ana 2℔, axung. porc. 4℔, emplastr. simpl. 1℔.*

YELLOW BASILICON. *Unguentum basilicon flavum.* Ol. olivar. ℔j, ceræ fl., resinæ fl., pic. Burgund. ana ℔j, tereb. comm. ℥iij.

2. *Ung. resinæ flavæ.* Res. fl., ceræ fl., ol. oliv. ana ℔j.

3. *Ceratum citrinum* P. L. before 1745. Res. fl. ℔ss, sevi ovin. ℥iv, tereb. Arg. ℥ij.

4. *Cer. citrinum* P. L. since 1745. Ung. basil. fl. ℔ss, cer. fl. ℥j.

5. *Cer. resinæ flavæ.* Ung. res. fl. ℔ss, ceræ fl. ℥j.

6. *Cer. resinæ.* Res. fl., ceræ flavæ, ol. oliv. ana ℔j.

7. *Ung. resinosum.* Axung. porc. ℔viiij, resinæ albæ ℔ij, cer. fl. ℔ij.

8. *Ung. resinæ albæ.* Axung. ℔iiij, resinæ albæ ℔ij, cer. fl. ℔j.

9. Cer. flavæ, picis Burg., resin. flavæ ana 10℔, tereb. comm., ol. palmæ ana 4℔, axung. 17℔.

10. Res. flavæ 14℔, ceræ flavæ 5℔, ol. oliv. Genoa 7℔, ol. palmæ 3℔, tereb. commun. 1℔.

BLUE OINTMENT. *Unguentum cæruleum.* Argent. vivi ℔j, tereb. Venetæ ℥j, axung. porc. ℔iv.

2. *Ung. cæruleum fortius.* Axung. porc. ℔ij, argent. vivi ℔j, balsami sulph. simpl. ℥ss.

3. *Ung. cæruleum mitius.* Axung. porc. ℔iiij, arg. vivi ℔j, tereb. comm. ℥j.

4. *Ceratum mercuriale.* Ceræ fl., axung. porc. ana ℔ss, arg. vivi ℥iij, balsam. sulph. simp. ℥j.

5. *Ung. hydrargyri fortius.* Hydrarg. ℔ij, ad. suill. ℥xxiij, sevi ovilli ℥j.

6. *Ung. hydrargyri mitius.* Ung. hydr. fort. ℔j, adip. suill. ℔ij.

7. *Ung. hydrargyri* P. E. Argent. vivi, sevi ovilli ana ℔j, adip. porc. ℔iiij.

8. *Ung. hydrargyri* P. D. Argent. vivi, adip. porc. ana ℔j.

9. Argent. vivi 6℔, axung. 12℔, for the strong.

10. Argent. vivi 2℔, axung. 14℔, for the weak. Alterative, ℔j—℥j of the strong, rubbed into the inside of the thighs, omni nocte, in syphilis; the weak used to kill vermin on the body.

MARSHMALLOW OINTMENT. *Unguentum ex althæa.*

Ol. e mucilaginibus ℥iij, ceræ fl. ℥bj, resinæ fl. ℥ss, tereb. comm. ℥ij.

2. Ol. lini comm. 15℥, sem. scœnogr., rad. curcumæ ana 4 oz.; boil, strain, add ceræ fl., resinæ fl. ana 5℥ 8 oz. ol. palmæ 4℥.

3. Rape oil 2℥ 8 oz. ol. palmæ, resinæ fl. ana 1℥ 8 oz. tereb. comm. 4 oz.

UNGUENTUM *nutritum*. Litharg. ℥ss, rub it by degrees, and alternately, with aceti ℥v, ol. rosati ℥bj, by small portions of each until it is quite white.

UNGUENTUM *triphararmacum*. Empl. comm. ℥iv, ol. oliv. ℥ij, aceti ℥j; boil together.

2. *Linimentum tripharmacum*. Empl. comm. ℥iv, ol. oliv. ℥ij, aceti ℥j; boil together. Cooling, desiccative.

EYE SALVE. *Unguentum opththalmicum*. Lap. tutiæ, lap. calamin. ana ℥vj, plumbi usti, camph. ana ℥ij, myrrhæ, sarcocol., aloes, vitr. albi ana ℥j, butyri recentis ℥xij, ceræ albæ ℥ij.

2. *Ung. tutiæ* P. L. before 1745. Tutiæ ppæ. ℥ij, lap. calam. ℥j, unguenti rosacei ℥jss.

3. *Ung. tutiæ* P. L. 1745 to 1788. Tutiæ ppæ. q. p. axung. viper. q. s.

4. *Ung. tutiæ* P. L. since 1788. Tutiæ ppæ. q. p. linim. ceræ alb. q. s.

5. *Ung. zinci*. Flor. zinci ℥j, adip. pp. ℥vj.

6. *Ung. tutiæ* P. D. Tutiæ ppæ. ℥ij, ung. ceræ albæ ℥x.

7. *Ung. oxidi zinci impuri*. Tutiæ ppæ. ℥j, linim. simp. ℥v.

8. *Ung. oxidi zinci* P. D. Flor. zinci ℥jss, ung. ceræ albæ ℥bj.

9. *Ung. oxidi zinci* P. E. Flor. zinci ℥j, linim. simp. ℥vj. Used in ophthalmia.

POMATUM. *Unguentum simplex*. Axung. porc. ℥ij, aq. rosar. ℥ij; beat up together, then melt, let it settle, separate the water, beat up again into a light mass, adding ess. limon. q. p.

2. *Ung. adipis suillæ*. The same, without the ess. limon.: formerly made with pulp of apples, whence its name.

UNGUENTUM *rubrum desiccativum*. Ol. comm. ℥ij, ceræ fl. ℥xij, boli Arm., colcoth. ana ℥vj, lap. calamin. ℥iv, litharg., cerussæ ana ℥vjss, camphoræ ℥ss: desiccative, cicatrizing.

WHITE ELDER OINTMENT. *Unguentum sambucinum*,

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Ung. sambuci P. L. before 1809. Flor. sambuci ℥iv, sevi ovill. ℥iij, ol. olivæ ℥j.

2. *Ung. sambuci* P. L. since 1809. Fl. samb., adip. pp. ana ℥ij.

3. *Ung. sambuci* P. D. Fl. samb. ℥iij, adip. pp. ℥iv, sevi ppi. ℥ij.

4. Fl. sambuci 28℥, axung. porc. 84℥, sevi 28℥; produced when strained 98℥.

5. *Ung. sambuci* comm. 1℥, ceræ albæ 1 oz. ol. lavand. exot. ℥ij, for retail sale: emollient.

BALSAMUM LOCATELLI. Ceræ fl., vini Canar. ana ℥j, ol. olivar., tereb. Ven. ana ℥jss; boil to an ointment, add santali rubri ℥ij.

2. Ol. oliv. Genoa, tereb. comm. ana 3℥ 8 oz. ceræ fl. 2℥ 8 oz. sang. draconis 4 oz.

3. Ceræ fl. 2℥ 8 oz. ol. oliv. 4℥, tereb. Ven. 4 oz. rad. anchusæ 1℥. Pectoral; used internally in coughs, with cons. rosar. ana p. æq.; the sang. drac. gives it a hot taste, and is inferior to the santal. rubr. or anchusa.

BALSAMUM viride. Ol. lini ℥ss, elemi ℥ij, ærug. ℥ij.

2. *Ung. detergens*. Resinæ fl., axung. porc., sevi ovilli ana ℥j, ceræ flavæ, olibani ana ℥jss, euphorbii, ærug. ana ℥ij, tereb. Argent. ℥ij.

3. *Ung. basilicum viride*. Ung. basil. fl. ℥viii, ol. oliv. ℥ij, æruginis ℥j.

4. *Ung. æruginis*. Ung. ceræ albæ ℥j, æruginis ℥ss.

5. *Ung. subacutitis cupri*. Ung. resinosi ℥xv, ærug. ℥j. Detergent, and to keep down fungous flesh.

THE GREEN OINTMENT. *Unguentum viride*. Ol. viridis ℥iij, ceræ fl. ℥x.

2. Axung. porc. 1 cwt. fol. sambuci 56℥, sevi 14℥; boil together till the leaves are crisp, strain, put it again on a slow fire, and gently stir it till it is of a beautiful green colour; this is much better than adding ærugo to colour it, as is done by some.

3. *Ung. nervinum vulgare*. Ol. laurini 3℥, ung. virid. (sambuci) 1℥, axung. 2℥, ol. succini 4 oz.: the original ointment had a number of herbs, boiled in ol. nervini ℥v, sevi ℥ij, and was scented with ol. spicæ ℥jss.

4. *Ung. populneum*. This is another compound ointment of a number of herbs boiled in lard, for which green (elder) ointment is now sold. Emollient.

SPERMACETI OINTMENT. *Ceratum album*. Ol. oliv., ceræ albæ ana ℥iv, sperm. ceti ℥fs.

2. *Ung. album* P. L. since 1745, *Ung. ceræ*. Ol. oliv. ℔j, ceræ albæ ℥iv, sperm. ceti ℥ij.

3. *Linimentum album*, *Ung. spermatis ceti*, *Ung. cetacei*. Ol. oliv. ℥iv, ceræ alb. ℥ij, sperm. ceti ℥vj.

4. *Ceratum spermatis ceti*, *Ceratum cetacei*. Ol. oliv. ℥iv, ceræ albæ ℥ij, sperm. ceti ℥fs.

5. *Ceratum simplex* P. E. Ol. oliv. ℥vj, ceræ albæ ℥ij, sperm. ceti ℥j.

6. Ol. oliv. opt., axung. porc. ana 2℔, ceræ albæ 1℔, sperm. ceti 8 oz.

7. Axung. porc. 6℔, ceræ albæ 1℔ 8 oz. sperm. ceti 8 oz. Emollient, in excoriations.

WHITE PRECIPITATE OINTMENT. *Ung. e mercurio præcipitato*. *Ung. simplicis* ℥jfs, sulph. præcip. ℥ij, merc. præc. albi ℥ij, aq. kali ppi. q. s.

2. *Ung. calcis hydrargyri albæ*. *Ung. adipis suillæ* ℥jfs, calc. hydr. albæ ℥j.

3. *Ung. hydrargyri præcipitati albi*. Adip. ppæ. ℥jfs, hydr. præc. albi ℥j.

4. *Ung. submuriatis hydrargyri ammoniati*. *Ung. ceræ albæ* ℔j, submur. hydrarg. ammon. ℥jfs.

TAR OINTMENT. *Ung. e pice*, *Ung. picis* P. L. *Ung. picis liquidæ*. Picis liquidæ, sevi ppi. ana p. æq.

2. *Ung. picis* P. E. Picis liq. ℔v, ceræ fl. ℔ij. Are detergent; used in cutaneous foulness.

OINTMENT OF SUGAR OF LEAD. *Ung. Saturninum* P. L. Ol. oliv. ℔fs, ceræ albæ ℥jfs, sacch. Saturni ℥ij.

2. *Ung. cerussæ acetatæ*, *Ung. plumbi superacetatis*. The same, with ceræ albæ ℥ij.

3. *Ung. acetitis plumbi*, *Ung. Saturninum* P. E. *Ung. simp.* ℥xx, sacch. Saturni ℥j.

4. *Ung. acetatis plumbi*. *Ung. ceræ albæ* ℔jfs, sacch. Saturni ℥j. Cooling, desiccative.

SULPHUR OINTMENT. *Ung. e sulphure*. *Ung. simpl.* ℔fs, flor. sulph. ℥ij, ess. limon. ℥j.

2. *Ung. sulphuris* P. L. before 1809. *Ung. adip. suil.* ℔fs, fl. sulph. ℥iv.

3. *Ung. sulphuris* P. L. since 1809. Adip. ppæ. ℔fs, fl. sulph. ℥ij.

4. *Ung. sulphuris* P. D. Adip. ppæ. ℔iv, fl. sulph. ℔j.

5. *Ung. sulphuris* P. E. Axung. porc. ℥iv, fl. sulph. ℥j, scent with ess. limon, or ol. lavand. ʒfs.

ITCH OINTMENT. *Ung. sulphuris compositum*. Adip. ppæ. ℥jfs, fl. sulph. ℥fs, rad. helleb. albi ʒij, salis nitri ʒj, sapon. mollis ℥fs. Are used in psora; the compound ointment is the most efficacious, but irritates.

BLISTER OINTMENT, OINTMENT OF SPANISH FLIES. *Ung. ad vesicatoria*. Axung. porc., empl. vesicatorii ana p. æq.

2. *Ung. cantharidis* P. L. *Unguentum lyttæ*. Canthar. ʒij, aquæ ʒviiij; boil to one half, strain, add ung. resinæ fl. ʒviiij; boil to an ointment.

3. *Ceratum cantharidis*, *Cerat. lyttæ*. Cerat. sperm. ceti ʒvj, canth. ʒj.

4. *Ung. cantharidis* P. D. Ung. ceræ fl. ℥fs, canth. ʒj.

5. *Ung. pulveris meloes vesicatorii*, *Ung. epispasticum fortius*. Ung. resinosi ʒvij, canth. ʒj.

6. *Ung. infusi meloes vesicatorii*, *Ung. epispasticum mitius*. Canth. ʒj, aquæ ferv. ʒiv; infuse for a night, strain with expression, add axung. porc., tereb. Ven. ana ʒij, resinæ, ceræ fl. ana ʒj. Used to keep blisters open.

UNGUENTUM ALBUM *camphoratum* P. L. since 1745. Ol. oliv. ℥j, ceræ albæ ʒiv, sperm. ceti ʒiij, camph. (ground with a little ol. amygd.) ʒjfs: cooling, in excoriations.

TURNER'S CERATE, HEALING SALVE. *Ceratum epuloticum*, *Cer. lapidis calaminaris* P. L. *Cer. calaminæ*. Ol. oliv. ℥j, ceræ fl. ℥fs; melt, cool, and when it begins to set, add lap. calamin. ℥fs.

2. *Ung. calaminare*. Ung. ceræ fl. ℥v, lap. calam. ℥j.

3. *Cer. carbonatis zinci impuri*, *Cer. lapidis calaminaris* P. E. Cerat. simpl. ℥v, lap. calam. ℥j.

4. Adip. suillæ 40℥, lap. calam. 20℥.

5. Adip. suillæ 25℥, lap. calam. 14℥, empl. simp. 10℥, ol. oliv. 2di. 7℥.

6. Adip. suillæ 2℥, tallow 4℥, lap. calam. 2℥.

7. Adip. porc. 20℥, ceræ fl. 8℥, lap. calam. 10℥, ol. oliv. Genoa 8℥: when wax is dear, substitute tallow and a little rosin for the greater part of it. Drying, cicatrising.

UNGUENTUM *hellebori albi* P. L. *Ung. veratri*. Rad. helleb. albi ʒij, adip. ppæ. ʒviiij, ess. limon. ʒj.

2. *Ung. hellebori albi* P. D. Rad. helleb. albi ʒiij, adip. ppæ. ℥j. Used in itch for the upper ranks of society, who would object to sulphur.

UNGUENTUM *hydrargyri nitrati*. Argent. vivi ℥j, acid. nitrosi ℥ij; dissolve, and while warm add adip. suillæ ℥bj, previously melted.

2. *Ung. hydrargyri nitratis*. Instead of lard only, use adip. suillæ ℥vj, ol. oliv. ℥iv, previously melted together.

3. *Ung. supernitratis hydrargyri*. Instead of lard only, use adip. suillæ ℥iv. ol. oliv. ℥bj, previously melted together.

4. *Ung. nitratis hydrargyri fortius*. Arg. vivi ℥j, acid. nitr. ℥ij, ol. oliv. ℥ix, adip. ppæ. ℥iij.

5. *Ung. nitratis hydrargyri mitius*. As the ung. n. h. fort. but with three times as much oil and lard.

6. Arg. vivi 1 oz. spir. nitri fort. 2 oz. axung. porc. 1℔. Stimulant, detergent, in psora, herpetic eruptions, and in ulcerations of the tarsi.

GOULARD'S OINTMENT. *Ceratum lithargyri acetati, Cer. plumbi compositum*. Liq. plumbi acet. ℥ijss, ceræ fl. ℥iv, ol. oliv. ℥ix, camphoræ ℥ss.

2. *Ceratum saponis*. Litharg. ℥bj, aceti ℥viiij; boil till they unite, add sapon. Venet. ℥viiij, ceræ fl. ℥x, ol. oliv. ℥bj. Cooling, defensive.

OIL-AND-BEES WAX. *Ceratum, Cer. simplex* P. L. Ceræ fl. ℥iv, ol. oliv. ℥iv.

2. *Ung. ceræ flavæ*. Ceræ fl. ℥bj, adip. ppæ. ℥biv.

3. *Ung. ceræ albæ*. Ceræ albæ ℥bj, adip. ppæ. ℥biv.

4. *Ung. simplex*. Ceræ albæ ℥ij, ol. oliv. ℥v.

5. *Linimentum simplex*. Ceræ albæ ℥j, ol. oliv. ℥iv. Emollient.

SAVINE OINTMENT. *Ceratum sabinæ*. Fol. sabinæ rec. ℥bj, ceræ fl. ℥ss, adip. ppæ. ℥bij.

2. *Ung. sabinæ*. Fol. sabinæ, ceræ fl. ana ℥ss, adip. ppæ. ℥bij.

3. Fol. sabinæ, sevi ppi. ana 3℔, ung. virid. 9℔. Stimulant; used to keep open ulcers.

RED PRECIPITATE OINTMENT. *Ung. hydrargyri nitrico-oxydi*. Præcip. rubri ℥j, ceræ albæ ℥ij, adip. ppæ. ℥vj.

2. *Ung. subnitratis hydrargyri*. Præcip. rubri ℥ss, ung. ceræ albæ ℥ss.

3. *Ung. oxydi hydrargyri rubri*. Præcip. rubri ℥j, adipis ℥viiij. Stimulant; used to ill-conditioned ulcers, also weakened with lard as an eye salve.

LINIMENTUM *hydrargyri*. Camph. ℥j, S. V. R. gtt. xv; grind, add adip. ppæ, ung. hydr. fort. ana ℥iv, liquor. am-

moniaë ℥iv : as the blue ointment ; but quicker in its operation.

LINIMENTUM *terebinthinæ*. Ol. tereb. ℥viii, cer. resinæ ℥bj : stimulant, in burns.

UNGUENTUM *acidi nitrosi* P. D. Ol. oliv. ℥bj, adip. ppæ. ℥iv, acid. nitrosi ℥j.

2. *Ung. acidi nitrosi* P. E. Adip. ppæ. ℥bj, ac. nitr. ℥vj. Stimulant, to foul ulcers ; frequently sold for the ung. hydr. nitrati.

UNGUENTUM *oxidi hydrargyri cinerei*. Oxyd. hydr. ciner. ℥j, adip. ppæ. ℥ij : substituted for the blue ointment, being made with less labour, but seems inferior in operation.

PEPPER SALVE. *Ung. piperis nigri*. Adip. ppæ. ℥bj, pip. nigri ℥iv : stimulant, irritative.

POMMADE DE LA JEUNESSE. Pomatum mixed with pearl white, or magistery of bismuth : turns the hair black.

LIP SALVE. Ceræ alb. 4 oz. ol. oliv. 5 oz. sperm. ceti ℥iv, ol. lavand. gtt. xx, rad. anchusæ 2 oz.

2. Ol. oliv. opt. 2 oz. ceræ alb., sperm. ceti ana 3 oz. rad. anchusæ ℥vj ; melt, strain, add ol. lign. rhod. gtt. iij.

3. Ol. amygd. 6 oz. sperm. ceti 3 oz. ceræ alb. 2 oz. rad. anchusæ 1 oz. bals. Peruv. ℥ij.

4. Ol. amygd., sperm. ceti, ceræ albæ, sacch. candi albi ana p. æq. : this is white, the others are red.

POMMADE DIVINE. Beef marrow 1℔ 8 oz. cinnam. 1 oz. and a half, stor. calam., benzoini, rad. irid. Flor. ana 1 oz. caryoph., nuc. myrist. ana ℥j.

2. Sevi ovilli 1℔ 8 oz. stor. calam., benz., rad. irid. Flor., rad. cyperi, cinnam., caryoph. arom., nuc. mosch. ana ℥ix, keep melted in a gentle heat for some time, then strain.

3. Sevi ovilli 4℔, ceræ alb. 1℔, ess. Bergam., ess. limon. ana 1 oz. and a half, ol. lavand., ol. origani ana ℥iv.

COMMON ITCH OINTMENT. Adip. suillæ 16℔, tereb. Ven. 1℔ 12 oz. Merc. corros. sublim., sacch. Saturni ana 2℔, sal. ammon. 1℔, alum. comm. 1℔, cinnab. q. s. to colour it, scent with ess. limon.

2. *Jackson's*. Adip. ppæ., ol. palmæ, sulph. vivi, rad. helleb. albi ana p. æq.

3. Adip. ppæ. 5℔, ol. palmæ 1℔, cerussæ 6 oz. alum. rupei, Merc. corros. subl., lithargyri ana 4 oz.

HEEL OINTMENT. Axungiæ 3℔, mellis 2℔, tereb. comm. 1℔, vitriol. cærul., ærug. æris, alum. comm. ana 8 oz. train oil 8 oz. ; used by ferriers and grooms.

BLISTERING OINTMENT *for horses*. Ung. laurini, ung. sambucini ana 1℔, canthar., euphorbii, ol. origani ana 8 oz. Merc. corr. subl. ʒj.

2. Pic. Burgund. 12 oz. tereb. comm. 5 oz. canthar. 10 oz. euphorbii 1 oz. axung. porc. 1℔ 8 oz. aceti comm. 8 oz.

3. Ung. laurini 4 oz. ol. origani 1 oz. canthar., euphorbii ana ʒij.

4. Ung. viridis 1℔ 8 oz. euphorb. ʒij, ol. origani 1 oz. canthar. 2 oz. tereb. comm. 1 oz. and a half.

DRESSING FOR LEATHER *to render it water proof*. Ol. lini 1℔, ceræ fl., tereb. comm. ana 2 oz. picis Burg. 1 oz.

2. Ol. lini 1℔, sevi 8 oz. ceræ fl. 6 oz. resinæ fl. 1 oz.

COMMON OIL OF BAYS. *Unguentum laurinum vulgare*. Fol. lauri ℔j, bacc. lauri ℔ss, fol. brassicæ ʒiv, neats foot oil ℔v, beef suet ℔ij; boil and express.

UNGUENTUM *catechu*. Catechu ʒiv, alum. ʒix, res. fl. ʒiv, ol. oliv. ʒx, water q. s.: a good application to ulcers in warm climates, as the fat and resinous ointments of the colder countries have a bad effect.

ANTI-ATTRITION. Hog's lard ℔x, camph. 4 oz. black lead q. s. to colour it; used to rub on iron to prevent rust, and diminish friction.

COLD CREAM. *Ceratum Galeni*. Ol. amygd. 1℔, ceræ albæ 4 oz.; melt, pour into a warm mortar, add by degrees, aq. rosar. ℔j; it should be very light and white.

2. Trotter oil 1 pint, aq. rosæ 2 pints, sperm. ceti melted 1℔ 8 oz. ceræ albæ melted 1 oz. ol. amygd. 2 oz. ess. Berg. 1 oz.; beat it up together, and keep it floating upon some rose water.

ORANGE POMADE. Axung. porc. 1℔, ol. palmæ 8 oz. ess. neroli 1 oz.

SEVUM *melliloti*. Suet 8℔, mellilot leaves 2℔; boil till crisp.

BLACKMANN'S COLOURS *in bladders*. Are prepared with the spermaceti mixture like his oil colour cakes, but the proportion of oil is larger.

VANHERMAN'S FISH-OIL PAINTS. The oil for grinding white is made by putting litharge and white vitriol ana 12℔, into vinegar 32 gall. adding, after some time, a ton of whale, seal, or cod oil; the next day the clear part is poured off, and linseed oil 12 gall. oil of turpentine 2 gall. are added.

2. The sediment, left when the clear oil was poured off,

mixed with half its quantity of lime water, is also used under the name of prepared residue oil for common colours.

3. *Pale green.* Lime water 6 gall. whiting and road dust of each 1 cwt. blue black 30lb, yellow oker 24lb, wet blue (previously ground in prepared residue oil) 20lb; thin with ppd. residue oil 1 quart to each 8lb, and the same quantity of linseed oil.

4. *Bright green.* Yellow oker 1 cwt. road dust 1 cwt. and a half, wet blue 1 cwt. blue black 10lb, lime water 6 gall. ppd. fish oil 4 gall. ppd. residue oil and linseed oil, of each 7 gall. and a half.

5. *Lead colour.* Whiting 1 cwt. blue black 5lb, white lead ground in oil 28lb, road dust 56lb, lime water 5 gall. ppd. residue oil 2 gall. and a half.

6. *Brown red.* Lime water 8 gall. Spanish brown 1 cwt. road dust 2 cwt. ppd. fish oil 4 gall. ppd. residue oil and linseed oil, of each 4 gall.

7. *Yellow.* Put in yellow oker instead of Spanish brown, as in the last.

8. *Black.* Put in lamp black or blue black.

9. *Stone colour.* Lime water 4 gall. whiting 1 cwt. white lead ground in oil 28lb, road dust 56lb, ppd. fish oil 2 gall. ppd. residue oil and linseed oil, of each 3 gall. and a half. The cheapness of these paints, and the hardness and durability given to them by the road dust (or ground gravel) has brought them into great use for common out-door painting.

COMMON OIL OF MACE. *Unguentum macis.* Macis, ol. palmæ ana 1lb; beat to a paste, add beef marrow melted 3lb.

STYRAX *colata.* Bals. Tolu 6lb, bals. Peruv. 1lb 8 oz.

2. Gum. benzoin. 8lb, styr. liquidæ 6lb, bals. Tolu 3lb, bals. Peruv. 2lb, gum. flavi N. S. W. 7lb, S. V. R. 6 gall.; let them stand for a fortnight, strain, distil to a proper consistence, about 12 pints of the spirit is consumed, what comes over will serve for the same purpose another time, produced about 24lb.

GALBANUM *COLATUM reductum.* Galbani col. veri 7lb, picis Burgund. 3lb, tereb. Venetæ 2lb.

TEREBINTHINA *CHIA fuctitia.* Balsami Canad., resinæ flavæ ana p. æq.

STYRAX *LIQUIDA reducta.* Styrac. liquidæ 1 oz. bals. Tolu 2lb, S. V. R. q. s.

18. PLAISTERS.

ADHESIVE PLAISTER. *Emplastrum adhæsivum*, *Empl. commune adhæsivum*, *Empl. lithargyri cum resina* P. L. *Empl. resinæ*. Diachyl. simpl. ℥iij, resinæ fl. ℥ss.

2. *Empl. lithargyri c. resina* P. D. Diachyl. simp. ℥iijss, resinæ fl. ℥ss.

3. *Empl. resinosum*. Diachyl. simp. ℥v, resinæ fl. ℥j.

4. Ol. oliv. 79℥, litharg. 46℥ 8 oz. resinæ fl. 16℥: used to bring together the edges of wounds, or confine other dressings.

5. *Baynton's adhesive plaister*. Diachyl. simp. 1℥, resinæ fl. ʒvj; used to roll up limbs with old ulcers.

CEPHALIC PLAISTER. *Empl. cephalicum*, *Empl. picis Burgundicæ*. Picis Burgund. ℥ij, labdani ℥j, resinæ fl., ceræ fl. ana ʒiv, ol. macis ʒj.

2. *Empl. picis compositum*. Picis aridæ P. L. 1809 ℥ij, thuris ℥j, resinæ fl., ceræ fl. ana ʒiv, ol. nuc. mosch. expr. ʒj.

3. Pic. Burg. 6℥, ceræ fl. 3℥, resinæ fl. 8℥, axung. porc. 7℥, tereb. comm., ol. palmæ, ol. lini ana 1℥. Rubefacient, stimulant; used in head-ach, applied to the temples or forehead.

EMPLASTRUM E CYMINO. *Empl. cumini*. Pic. Burg. ℥iij, sem. cymini, sem. carui, bacc. lauri, ceræ fl. ana ʒiij; discutient, to the stomach and belly in flatulence, also to indolent tumours.

WHITE DIACHYLON. *Diachylon simplex*, *Empl. commune*, *Empl. lithargyri* P. L. *Empl. plumbi*. Litharg. ℥v, ol. oliv. ℥viiij, water q. s. about 2 pints.

2. *Empl. lithargyri* P. D. Litharg. ℥v, ol. oliv. ℥ix, aquæ ℥ij.

3. *Empl. oxidi plumbi semivitrei*. Litharg. ℥v, ol. oliv. ℥x by weight.

4. Ol. oliv. comm. 84℥, litharg. 53℥, aquæ q. s.

5. Ol. oliv. comm., axung. porc., litharg. ana 28℥.

6. Ol. oliv., axung. porc. ana 15℥, litharg. 16℥, cerussæ 4℥, water q. s. Defensive, to keep the air from wounds and ulcers; also to repel milk in women weaning their children.

YELLOW DIACHYLON, GUM DIACHYLON. *Diachylon cum gummi*, *Empl. commune c. gummi*. Diachyl. simpl. ℥iij, galbani col. ʒviij, tereb. comm., thuris ana ʒiij.

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2. *Empl. lithargyri c. gummi, Empl. galbani compositum.* As the former, but with only tereb. comm. ʒx.

3. *Empl. galbani.* Diachyl. simpl. ℥ij, galbani ℥fs, ceræ fl. ʒiv.

4. *Empl. gummosum.* Diachyl. simpl. ℥viiij, gum. ammon., galbani, ceræ fl. ana ℥j.

5. Diachyl. simpl. 2℥, galbani col. 1℥ 8 oz. resin. fl. 4℥.

6. Diachyl. simpl. 12℥, pic. Burgund., tereb. comm. ana 1℥ 8 oz. galbani col., gum. ammon. ana 8 oz.

7. Diachyl. simpl. 28℥, gum. thuris, galbani col., resinæ fl., picis Burgund. ana 4℥. Stimulant; used in pains and weakness of the limbs.

BLISTERING PLAISTER. *Empl. epispasticum primum.* Empl. de melilot. ℥jfs, canthar. ʒxij, sem. ammeos ʒjfs, aceti ℥fs.

2. *Empl. epispasticum secundum.* Pic. Burgund. ʒxij, tereb. Ven. ʒiv, canthar. ʒvj.

3. *Empl. vesicatorium.* Empl. attrah. ℥ij, cantharid. ℥j, aceti ℥fs.

4. *Empl. cantharidis P. L.* Empl. ceræ ℥ij, cantharid. ℥j, adip. suillæ ℥fs.

5. *Empl. lyttæ.* Empl. ceræ ℥jfs, cantharid., adip. ppæ. ana ℥fs.

6. *Empl. cantharidis P. D.* Ceræ fl., sevi ovilli, cantharid. ana ℥j, resinæ fl. ʒiv.

7. *Empl. meloes vesicatorii.* Sevi ovill., ceræ fl., resinæ, cantharid. ana ℥j.

8. *Empl. meloes vesicatorii compositum.* Tereb. Venetæ ʒxviiij, picis Burgund., cantharid. ana ʒxij, ceræ fl. ʒiv, æruginis ʒij, sem. sinapeos alb., piper. nigri ana ʒj.

9. Picis Burg. 15℥, ceræ fl. 3℥, axungiæ 1℥, canthar. 4℥ 8 oz.

10. Sevi 6℥, ceræ fl. 5℥, axung. 3℥, resinæ fl. 2℥, canthar. 6 oz.

11. Sevi, ceræ fl. ana 4℥, resinæ fl. 7℥, axung. 2℥ 8 oz. canthar. 6 oz.

12. Pic. Burg. 9℥, resinæ fl. 7℥, tereb. Venet., cantharid. ana 6℥, ceræ fl. 2℥, ol. oliv. Genoa 8 oz. aceti 1 pint. The resins and fats are first melted, and when nearly cold the powdered flies are stirred in; ought to be softer than the other plaisters, that it may be spread by the thumb; used to raise blisters; but as only the flies next the surface

can act, it is generally necessary to sprinkle powdered flies on the face of it to secure its action, so that the plaister itself is a mere waste of flies, as they may be spread with equal effect upon basilicon, or a warmed melilot plaister.

DIACHYLON COMPOSITUM. *Empl. e mucilaginibus*. Gum. ammon. ℥ss, tereb. comm. ℥ij; melt, add ceræ fl. ℥xl, previously melted with ol. mucilaginum ℥viij, and still fluid.

FLOWER OF OINTMENTS. *Emplastrum Flos unguentorum dictum*. Resinæ fl., tereb. comm., ceræ fl., sevi ovilli ana ℥ss, olibani ℥iv, tereb. Chia ℥ijss, myrrhæ, mastiches ana ℥j, camphoræ ℥ij, vini albi ℥jss; boil all together to a plaister.

2. Resinæ fl. 8℥, ceræ fl., aloes Socotr. ana 4℥, thuris 2℥, tereb. comm. 1℥ 4 oz. myrrhæ 8 oz. olibani 4 oz. camphoræ 2 oz.

3. Resinæ fl. 16℥, ceræ fl., sevi ana 6℥, picis Burg. 2℥. Suppurative, warm.

STRENGTHENING PLAISTER. *Empl. roborans* P. L. *Empl. thuris* P. L. Diachyl. simpl. ℥ij, gum. thuris ℥ss, sang. draconis ℥ij.

2. *Empl. thuris* P. D. For sang. drac. use crocus Martis.

3. *Empl. oxidi ferri rubri*, *Empl. roborans* P. E. Diachyl. simpl. ℥xxvj, resinæ fl. ℥vj, ceræ fl., ol. oliv. ana ℥ij, colcotharis ℥viij.

4. Picis Burg. 14℥, ceræ fl. 6℥, resinæ fl. 4℥, colcoth. vitrioli, boli Armenæ ana 1℥ 6 oz.

5. Diachyl. simp. 28℥, gum. thuris 8℥, boli Armen. ppæ. 1℥, rose pink q. s. Astringent, strengthening; used as a mechanical support to the muscles, by public dancers.

MELLILOT PLAISTER. *Empl. de meliloto simplex*. Resinæ fl. ℥viiij, ceræ fl. ℥iv, sevi ovilli ℥ij, meliloti viridis, cut very small, ℥v.

2. *Empl. attrahens*. Resinæ fl., ceræ fl. ana ℥iiij, sevi ovilli ℥j.

3. *Empl. ceræ*. Ceræ fl., sevi ovilli ana ℥iiij, resinæ fl. ℥j.

4. *Empl. simplex*, *Empl. cereum*. Ceræ fl. ℥iiij, sevi ovilli, resinæ fl. ana ℥ij.

5. Resinæ nigræ 42℥, ceræ fl. 16℥, sevi meliloti 14℥.

6. Resinæ nigræ 4℥, ceræ fl. 2℥, sevi ovilli, ol. oliv. Galipoli ana 1℥ 8 oz.

7. Resinæ fl. 25℥, ceræ fl. 15℥, axung. porc. 12℥.

8. Resinæ fl. 28℔b, ceræ fl. 4℔b, sevi meliloti 10℔b. Stimulant; used in dressing blisters, but irritates more than basilicon; the strong smell of the melilot is disliked by most, but is required by ferriers and some private practitioners.

MERCURIAL PLAISTER. *Empl. Mercuriale.* Argent. vivi 3viij, styr. liquidæ 3jfs, tereb. Venet. 3j; grind together, melt diachyl. simpl. ℔bj, with gum. ammoniac ℔jfs and vitrioli albi 3fs: pour this into the mortar, and mix all together.

2. *Empl. commune cum Mercurio, Empl. lithargyri cum hydrargyro, Empl. hydrargyri* P. L. Diachyl. simpl. ℔bj, argent. vivi 3iij, balsami sulph. simpl. 3j, or q. s.

3. *Empl. hydrargyri* P. E. Diachyl. simpl. ℔iv, argent. vivi ℔iij, ol. oliv., resinæ fl. ana ℔bj.

4. Ol. olivæ comm. 29℔b 8 oz. litharg. 18℔b, argent. vivi 9℔b, bals. sulphur. 1℔b.

5. Diachyl. simpl. 24℔b, argent. vivi 3℔b, ung. Mercur. fortioris q. s. to divide the quicksilver. Discutient; used to indolent tumours.

EMPLASTRUM DE MINIO. Minii 3ix, ol. rosat. ℔jfs, aceti 3vj.

2. *Empl. e minio.* Minii ℔ijfs, ol. oliv. ℔iij.

3. Minii 12℔b, axung. porc., ol. oliv. ana 8℔b.

4. Minii, ol. oliv. Genoa, axung. porc. ana 20℔b.

5. *Empl. e minio fuscum.* Ol. oliv. 2ndi. 24℔b, minii 14℔b, resinæ nig. 2℔b; or the red kind may be boiled until it becomes brown.

OXYCROCEUM. *Empl. oxycroceum.* Picis navalis, resinæ nig., ceræ fl. ana 3iv, tereb. Chiæ, galbani, gum. ammon., myrrhæ, olibani, mastiches ana 3j 3iij, croci 3jfs.

2. Diachyl. simpl. 14℔b, resinæ fl. 12℔b, rad. curcumæ 3℔b, picis nigræ, ceræ fl., picis Burgund. ana 2℔b.

3. Picis Burg. comm. 4℔b, picis nig. 7℔b, resinæ fl. 6℔b, tereb. Venet. 3℔b, tereb. comm. 2℔b, sang. dracon. 8 oz. Warm, discutient.

SOAP PLAISTER. *Empl. de sapone.* Ol. comm. ℔ij, minii ℔bj, sapon. Venet. ℔fs.

2. *Empl. e sapone, Empl. saponis* P. L. & D. Diachyl. simpl. ℔iij, sap. Ven. ℔fs.

3. *Empl. saponis* P. E. *Empl. gummosi* ℔ij, diachyl. simpl. ℔iij, sap. Ven. ℔bj.

4. Diachyl. simpl. 12℔b, sapon. alb. 1℔b. Discutient, to

indolent tumours, also to defend the skin from the contact of air, clothes, or bandages.

PARACELSUS'S PLAISTER. *Empl. sticticum.* Ol. oliv. ʒvj, ceræ fl. ʒjfs, litharg. ʒivfs, gum. ammon., bdellii ana ʒfs, galbani ʒvj, opoponacis, ol. laurini, lap. calamin., aristol. longæ, aristol. rot., myrrhæ, thuris ana ʒij, tereb. Chiæ ʒj.

2. Diachyl. simpl. 28lb, picis Burg., olibani ana 4lb, gum. ammon., lap. calam. ana 2lb.

3. Diachyl. simpl. 28lb, diachyl. c. gum. 2lb, canellæ albæ, gum. thuris ana 1lb 8 oz.

STOMACH PLAISTER. *Empl. stomachicum, Empl. labdani.* Labdani ʒiij, thuris ʒj, cinnam., ol. macis ana ʒfs, ol. menthæ ʒj.

2. Labdani 1lb, ceræ fl. 10lb, ol. palmæ 8lb, resinæ nig. 5lb, picis Burg. 4lb, ol. macis per expr. 2 oz. ol. carui ʒiv, ol. menthæ vulg. ʒjfs.

EMPLASTRUM *opii.* Diachyl. simpl. lbj, thuris ʒiij, opii duri ʒfs: anodyne, in rheumatism and local pains.

EMPLASTRUM *aromaticum.* Thuris ʒiij, ceræ fl. ʒfs, cinnam. ʒvj, ol. pimentæ, ess. limon. ana ʒij: applied to the stomach in indigestion.

EMPLASTRUM *assæ fœtidæ.* Diach. simpl., assæ fœtidæ ana lbij, galbani, ceræ fl. ana lbj: applied to the navel in flatulence and hysterics.

EMPLASTRUM *calefaciens.* Empl. cantharidis P. D. lbj, picis Burgund. lbvij: stimulant, more active than Burgundy pitch alone, and yet seldom raises a blister.

BLISTERING PLAISTER *for horses.* Tereb. Venetæ, ung. ex althæa ana 2 oz. canthar. 1 oz. Merc. corros. subl. ʒiv, ol. origani ʒj.

BLACK BALL. Bees' wax 8 oz. tallow 1 oz. gum. Arab. 1 oz. lamp black q. s.

ROLL POMATUM. Suet 5lb, white wax 8 oz. sperm. ceti 2 oz. ol. lavand., ess. Bergam. ana ʒiv.

2. Mutton suet 3lb, white wax 8 oz. ess. limon. q. p.

BLACKMANN'S OIL-COLOUR CAKES. Grind the colours first with oil of turpentine, and a varnish made of gum mastich in powder 4 oz. dissolved without heat in a pint of oil of turpentine; let them dry, then heat a grinding stone, by putting a charcoal fire under it, grind the colours upon it, and add an ointment made by adding melted spermaceti 3lb to a pint of poppy oil, take a piece of the proper

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size, make it into a ball, put this into a mould and press it. When these cakes are used, rub them down with poppy oil, oil of turpentine, or any other convenient vehicle.

FURNITURE BALLS. Ol. lini 1 pint, rad. anchusæ 2 oz. heat together, strain, add ceræ fl. 18 oz. resinæ fl. 2 oz.

RED SEALING WAX. Gum lac 2lb, vermillion 4 oz. ol. tereb., ol. oliv. ana 8 oz. roll in cakes, and polish with a rag till quite cold.

2. Shell lac 5lb, resinæ fl. 3lb, ol. tereb. 1lb, vermillion 12 oz. chalk ppd. 4 oz.

3. Resinæ fl. 6lb, shell lac 2lb, tereb. Venet. 2lb, vermillion 8 oz.

4. Shell lac, resinæ fl. ana 4lb, tereb. Ven. 1lb, add vermillion or bole Armen. ppd. q. p.

BLACK SEALING WAX. As the red, using lamp black instead of vermillion.

SEAL ENGRAVER'S CEMENT. Common rosin and brick dust; it grows harder every time it is melted, but always remains inferior to Botany Bay cement.

BOTANY BAY CEMENT. Yellow gum and brick dust ana p. æq.; used to cement China ware.

GILDERS' WAX. Ceræ fl. 1lb 8 oz. ærug. æris, vitrioli albi ana 8 oz. colcothar. 2lb 12 oz.; the dry species must be powdered very fine; borac. 4 oz. may be added.

2. Ceræ fl. 15lb, colcothar. 7lb, ærug. æris, vitrioli albi ana 3lb 8 oz. boracis 8 oz.

3. Ceræ fl., colcothar. ana 4lb, ærug. æris 2lb, borac. usti, alum. usti ana 2 oz.

4. Colcothar. 18lb, ceræ fl. 10lb 8 oz, ærug. æris, vitrioli albi ana 3lb 8 oz.

ISSUE PEAS. *Pisa pro fonticulis.* Ceræ fl. 1lb, rad. curcumæ 8 oz. rad. irid. Flor. 4 oz. tereb. Ven. q. s. make into peas.

2. Ceræ fl. 6 oz. rad. irid. Flor. 2 oz. vermillion 4 oz. tereb. Ven. q. s.; form into peas.

3. Ceræ fl. 6 oz. ærug. æris, rad. helleb. albi ana 2 oz, cantharidum 1 oz. rad. irid. Flor. 1 oz. and a half, tereb. Ven. q. s.: this last is caustic, and will open issues itself, the others are used to put into issues that begin to close up, to keep them open longer.

APPARATUS AND CHESTS.

ISSUE PLAISTERS. *Sparadrapum pro fonticulis.* Ceræ fl. ℥ss, minii, tereb. Chiæ ana ℥iv, cinnab., rad. irid. Flor. ana ℥j, mosch. gr. iv; melted, spread upon linen, polished with a moistened calendering glass rubber, and lastly cut in small squares.

2. Diachyl. simpl. ℥j, rad. irid. Flor. ℥j; spread, and polished.

3. Diachyl. simpl. 2℥, pic. Burg., sarcocollæ ana 4 oz, tereb. comm. 1 oz.: spread and polished.

CORN PLAISTERS. *Sparadrapum viride.* Ceræ fl. 2℥, pic. Burgund. 12 oz. tereb. comm. 6 oz. ærug. ppæ. 3 oz.; spread on cloth, cut and polished.

DEFENSIVE PLAISTERS. *Sparadrapum seu Tela Galteri.* Ol. oliv. ℥ss, sevi ovill. ℥iv, ceræ ℥x, litharg., tereb. comm., thuris, mastiches ana ℥ij, boli Armen. ppæ., farinæ tritici ana ℥j; pour it, while liquid, upon cloth, and spread it: used for issues, and to keep on dressings.

ADHESIVE PLAISTERS, STRAPPING. *Sparadrapum adhæsivum.* Diachyl. 1℥, resinæ fl. 4 oz. tereb. comm. half an oz. or in summer time only ℥ij; melt, pour upon cloth, and spread it rather thick; much used by surgeons to close the lips of wounds, and retain dressings.

BOUGIES. *Candelæ probatoriæ.* Catgut, of different thicknesses, dipped in emplastr. hydrargyri, and rolled smooth upon a slab.

2. Pieces of old linen about a foot long, wide at one end, and tapering to the other, dipped in empl. hydrargyri, empl. saponis, or diachyl. simpl. and rolled up while the plaster is yet warm, upon a heated slab.

3. *Elastic gum bougies.* Catgut dipped repeatedly in a solution of elastic gum or Indian rubber, in ether or naph-

tha, until a sufficient thickness of gum is deposited upon the catgut.

ELASTIC GUM CATHETERS. A bougie, made of fine catgut, very thickly coated with wax, bent to the proper curve, is dipped repeatedly in the ethereal solution of elastic gum, until a sufficient thickness of gum is deposited upon the bougie, it is then dried perfectly in a warm room or stove; and finally boiled in water to melt out the wax and allow the catgut to be withdrawn.

2. A wire bent to the proper curve is wrapped round spirally, the turns overlapping each other, with a thin ribband of elastic gum, whose surface has been softened by dipping in boiling water, or still better in ether, or in a solution of camphire in spirit of nitre to which some spirit of wine has been added; over this is wound a silk ribband, and over that another worm of packthread to bind down the whole: when the gum is judged to be dry enough, the packthread and ribband are removed, the catheter dipped for a moment in boiling water to expand it, and allow the wire to be withdrawn, and one or two holes are then made at the close end.

3. A fine tissue of silk is wove upon a wire properly bent; and the wire thus clothed is dipped in the ethereal solution of elastic gum, and treated as in the first method; when properly covered and dried, the wire is withdrawn, and the aperture at the closed end made.

LEAD TREE. Sugar of lead $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{j}$, distilled or rain water 2 pints; dissolve, and hang in it, by a thread, a small piece of zinc.

PHOSPHORUS BOTTLES. Phosphorus $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$, lime $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$, mixed together, put into a loosely stopped phial, and heat it before the fire, or in a ladle of sand, for about half an hour.

2. Phosphorus $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$, cera alba gr. xv, put it into a bottle under water, and melt them together, let the water cool, and as it begins to grow solid, turn the bottle round, that the sides may be coated, then pour out the water, and dry it in a cool place.

MATCHES FOR INSTANTANEOUS LIGHT. Oxymuriate of potash, flowers of sulphur ana $\mathfrak{E}\mathfrak{s}$, vermillion gr. ij, oil of turpentine q. s. to make a paste, with which coat the ends of slips of wood, previously dipped in oil of turpentine and dried: when these matches are plunged into oil of vitriol and immediately withdrawn, they take fire instantaneously.

To prevent the oil of vitriol from spilling, if the bottle should accidentally fall on one side, pounded asbestos or sand is put into the bottle to soak up the acid.

2. Oxymuriate of potash gr. ix, sugar gr. iij, flowers of sulphur gr. ij, vermilion gr. j, flour gr. ij, spirit of wine q. s.; the wood to be previously primed with camphire dissolved in spirit of wine.

SPONGE TENTS. *Turundæ intumescentes*. Soft sponge is dipped in melted wax, and squeezed in a press while warm, when cold it is taken out, and cut into the required form; used to dilate fistulous ulcers by its expanding force when softened by warmth and moisture.

VACCINE MATTER. Collected either upon lancets, or by opening the pustule, and applying a small glass ball and tube (like those called by the boys in London, candle pops, or fire pops) to the opening, expelling part of the air in the ball by bringing a lighted taper near it, then withdrawing the taper the matter is drawn into the ball, in which it may be sealed up hermetically or cemented, and thus kept for a length of time: used lately for an absolute preventive of the small pox, but now with a view of diminishing the susceptibility of acquiring that disease, and to render it milder if acquired.

SMALL POX MATTER. Collected from the pustules upon lancets, or the scales of the pustules are preserved: used to communicate the disease under favourable circumstances, instead of hazarding its being acquired when circumstances are unfavourable.

COURT PLAISTER, STICKING PLAISTER. Black silk is strained and brushed over with a solution of isinglass 1 oz. in proof spirit 12 oz. to which tinct. benz. 2 oz. is added; when dry, this is repeated five times more, after which, two coats are given it of a solution of tereb. Chia 4 oz. in tinct. benz. 6 oz. which renders it less liable to crack; but some finish it with a simple tincture of black balsam of Peru.

MEDICINE CHESTS FOR SHIPS *that carry a surgeon*. Some idea of what ought to be shipped for a voyage, may be formed from the following lists which the physician of Greenwich hospital, Dr. Blane, judged necessary for the service of 100 men for 12 months; viz.

1. *Pharmaceutic articles*. Cort. Peruv. 10lb, if for a warm climate 20lb, Glauber's or Epsom salt 10lb, senna 2lb, ipecac. 4 oz., tartar. emetic 1 oz. and a half, calomel 2 oz.

and a half, opium 1 oz. aloes half an oz. gum ammoniac 2 oz. bals. copaibæ 3 oz. cantharides 1 oz. capsicum 3 oz. tinct. benz. comp. 4 oz. camphire 3 oz. castor 1 oz. and a half, camomile fl. or hops 2lb, cinnamon 1 oz. chalk ppd. or oyster-shells 6 oz. conserve of roses 8 oz. confectio cardiaca 2 oz. extract. cathart. half an oz. extr. conii 3 oz. extr. hæmatoxyli 1 oz. gentian root 5 oz. ginger 3 oz. gum Arabic 4 oz. gum guaiacum 3 oz. jalap 1 oz. and a half, laudanum (tinct.) 4 oz. linseed 1lb, magnesia (carbonate) 6 oz. manna 8 oz. mustard seed whole 8 oz. myrrh 4 oz. quicksilver 2 oz. corrosive sublimate 1 oz. sal nitri 8 oz. almond oil 1 pint, castor oil 8 oz. linseed oil 3 pints, oleum menthæ 1 oz. Jamaica pepper 4 oz. quassia 8 oz. volatile salis 2 oz. sal Martis half an oz. kali ppi. 10 oz. Venice soap 8 oz. sarsaparilla 3lb, Virginia snake root 4 oz. spermaceti 4 oz. spirit of wine 1 pint, spirit of vitriol 8 oz. ammoniæ acetas (or materials for preparing it) 2 pints, oil of turpentine 4 oz. dried squills half an oz. flowers of sulphur 1 oz. golden sulphur of antimony half an oz. cream of tartar 1lb, vinegar 6 pints, white vitriol 1 oz. wormwood 1lb, flowers of zinc 3ij.

2. *Surgical applications.* Simple cerate 6lb, spermaceti ointment 6lb, red precipitate 1lb, blue vitriol 8 oz. blister plaister 6lb, extr. Saturni 4lb, sugar of lead 4lb, cantharides in powder 1lb; strapping, lint, tow, rags at discretion.

3. *Dietetic articles.* Barley 3 cwt. eggs greased and packed in salt 20 doz. extract of spruce 12lb, lemon juice clarified and rum added to make it keep 5 gall. raisins 50lb, rice 2 cwt. coarse sugar 2 cwt. sago 20lb, salep powder 10lb, portable soup 50lb, tamarinds 10lb, white wine 300 gall. red wine 100 gallons.

MEDICINE CHESTS FOR PLANTATION SERVICE. Dancer, in his Medical Assistant, gives the following list of medicines as necessary (along with indigenous remedies) for 100 negroes for a year. Aloes 8 oz. alum 8 oz. Peruvian bark 4lb, balsam Copaibæ 8 oz. cantharides 8 oz. calomel 1 oz. camphire 8 oz. catechu 1lb, camomile flowers 1lb, elixir of vitriol 8 oz. elixir paregoric 8 oz. extr. cathart. half an oz. flowers of sulphur 1lb, flowers of zinc 1 oz. gamboge 1 oz. gum ammoniac 4 oz. gum Arabic 8 oz. ipecacuanha 4 oz. iron filings ppd. 2lb, jalap 4 oz. linseed 2lb, liquorice 8 oz. magnesia alba 4 oz. mezereon 4 oz. myrrh 4 oz. sal nitri 4 oz. spirit of nitre 4 oz. opium 4 oz. oil of anise seed 2 oz. olive oil 4 pints, oil of peppermint 1 oz. oil of turpentine 1lb,

yellow basilicon 1lb, simple cerate 1lb, mercurial ointment 4 oz. gum plaister 8 oz. mercurial plaister 4 oz. sumach 2 oz. sal ammoniac 4 oz. Glauber's salt 10lb, kali ppd. 8 oz. sal Martis 2 oz. senna 4 oz. snake root 4 oz. spirit of sal ammoniac 6 oz. ammoniæ acetæ 2 pints, double distilled lavender water 4 oz. Hoffman's anodyne liquor 4 oz. sweet spirit of nitre 4 oz. emetic tartar half an oz. rhubarb 4 oz. Strasburgh turpentine 4 oz. vinegar 2 gall. extractum Saturni 8 oz. white vitriol 2 oz. blue vitriol 4 oz. verdigris 8 oz. red precipitate 4 oz. corrosive sublimate half an oz.

2. *Necessaries.* 1 large clyster syringe, 1 small ditto, 6 for injections, 4 lancets, 1 tooth instrument, 3 or 4 eye cups, 1 doz. bougies in sorts, 3 doz. phials with corks, 1 paper of pill boxes, 1 set of scales and weights, lint and tow.

MEDICINE CHESTS *for small vessels, or families in the country.* These are usually made up to some book of directions, of which three are in general use in London, viz.

1. A Companion to the Medicine Chest, published by Tindal, which, being well written, is adapted for chests ordered by persons of education, for whose diseases also the medicines are selected. By a singular error, the words laudanum and opium are throughout used as synonymous to each other, while at the same time the tincture of opium is probably meant by both.

2. Directions for the Use, &c. published by Shaw, the druggists' printer. These directions and medicines are principally intended for the diseases of the lower classes, hence this is the book by which druggists generally make up medicine chests for small vessels which do not carry a surgeon, unless they have books of their own, as is the case with most of the druggists in sea ports, or the eastern side of London.

3. The Family Medicine Chest Book, published by Cox, which would not be worth mentioning, if her situation, close to the two most frequented hospitals in London, did not generally introduce it to the notice of the young medical men from the country.

Besides these three books, which contain what may be called sets of medicines for ordinary cases, there is a fourth, called An Index to the portable Dispensary, published by Phillips, which merely describes the uses and doses of the most common medicines, and is adapted for small cabinets, containing only a few articles, for which purpose it may in some cases be cut up, and used as descriptive labels.

EXTEMPORANEOUS COMPOSITIONS.

These may be varied to infinity, yet there are certain formulæ which, by common consent, have obtained a currency among medical men, or which the members of the several colleges have published as a standard of intercourse among themselves: the principal of these formulæ, particularly those useful in counter practice, are here described, in an alphabetical order.

AQUA picis liquida. Tar water. Tar 2 pints, boiling water 1 gall.; strain: stimulant, diuretic 1 or 2 pints in a day.

BOLUS aluminis. Alum. gr. xv, cons. rosar. ℥j, syr. cort. aurant. q. s. in fluxes.

B. moschi. Moschi gr. xv, camph. gr. v, syr. q. s.: in convulsive affections in typhoid fevers.

2. Moschi, ammoniæ carb. ana ℥ss, cons. rosar. q. s. every three hours in mortifications accompanied with spasms.

B. vitrioli albi. Vitr. albi pur. gr. xxv, cons. rosar. q. s.: in camomile or green tea, when poison has been swallowed.

CATAPLASMA aluminis. Alum. ℥j, cons. rosar. ℥jss, album. unius ovi; in ophthalmia.

C. carbonis ligni. Farinæ lini ℥ss, ligni carb. ppæ. ℥ij, aq. ferv. q. s.: in gangrene and fetid ulcers.

C. cicutæ. Cicutæ fol. m. ij, coque in aq. ℥ij, adde farinæ lini, vel avenæ q. s.: in open cancer.

C. dauci. Rad. dauci ℥ss, coque in aquæ q. s. ut fit mollis: in scorbutic ulcers.

C. digitalis. Fol. digitalis sicc. ℥ij (or fol. dig. rec. ℥iv), aquæ ℥ij, coque ad dimidium; strain, and with the decoction and linseed meal make a poultice for irritable, painful ulcers.

C. effervescens. Far. tritici ℥j, cerev. fermenti ℥ss; mix, expose to a gentle heat until it begins to ferment: in gangrene.

C. Goulardi. Extract. Saturni ℥jss (spir. vini rect. ℥ij), aquæ ℥xij, micæ panis q. s.: in inflammations.

C. farinæ lini. Far. lini q. p. aquæ ferv. q. s.; smear the surface with oil before it is applied: to promote suppuration.

C. panis. Micæ panis, far. lini ana p. æq. lactis ferventis q. s.: for the same purpose.

C. rosæ. Cons. rosar. ℥ij, alum. ℥ss—℥j: for weak eyes, or chronic ophthalmia.

C. salis communis. Pulv. lini, micæ panis ana p. æq. aquæ sale commune saturatæ q. s.: in enlarged glands or wens.

C. salis Glauberi. Sal. Glauberi ℥j, aq. ferv. q. s.; solve et adde micæ panis q. s.: in inflammation of the eyes.

CAUSTICUM commune c. opio. Potassæ c. calce ℥ij, opii pulv. ℥ss, sapon. moll. q. s.: to fungous ulcers.

COLLYRIUM acetosum. Aceti dist. ℥j, spir. vini ℥ij, aq. rosæ ℥vij: in ophthalmia.

C. aloes, De Brun's. Aloes hep. ℥j, vini albi, aq. rosar. ana ℥jss: in ulcerated eyelids.

C. ammoniæ acetatis. Opii gr. x, aquæ ferv. ℥vj; solve, cola et adde liq. ammon. acet. ℥ij: when ophthalmia is very painful.

2. Liq. ammon. acet. ℥ij, mist. camph. ℥vj: when ophthalmia has left the eyes relaxed and weak.

C. Goulardi. Extr. Saturni gtt. x, aq. rosar. ℥vj.

2. Extr. Saturni gtt. x, spir. camph. gtt. xx, aq. rosar. ℥vij: in the inflammatory stage of ophthalmia.

C. opii. Opii gr. x, camphoræ gr. vj, aq. ferv. ℥xij, colatur: if ophthalmia is very painful.

C. sacchari Saturni. Gr. vj to aq. rosar. ℥vj.

C. vitrioli albi. Gr. x to aq. rosar. ℥vij.

2. Vitrioli albi ℥j, spir. camph. ℥jss, aq. fervent. ℥ij, aq. rosar. ℥iv: in the weak state of the eyes after ophthalmia.

3. Vit. alb. ℥ss, album. unius ovi, aq. rosar. ℥iv; the same, but much stronger.

C. vitrioli cærulei. Vit. cærul. gr. iij, mist. camph. ℥v: in the purulent ophthalmia of infants.

DECOCTUM althææ officinalis. Rad. althææ sicc. ℥iv, uvar. pass. ℥ij, aq. ℥vij.

D. chamæmeli compositum. Flor. cham. sicc. ℥ss, sem. fœnic. ℥ij, aq. ℔ij.

D. cinchonæ, ℥j to a pint: tonic, ℥j—℥iv, in die.

D. cydoniæ. Sem. cyd. ℥ij, aq. ℔ij.

D. daphnes mezerei. Cort. rad. mezerei ℥ij, rad. glycyrr. ℥ss, aq. ℔iij: diaphoretic, ℥j—iv, in die, by small doses.

D. dulcamaræ Caul. ℥j to a pint.

D. geoffrææ inermis. Cort. ℥j, aq. ℔ij, coque ad ℔ij.

D. guaiaci compositum. Lign. guaiaci ℥iij, uvar. pass. ℥ij, rad. sassafr., rad. glycyrrh. ana ℥j, aq. ℔x, coque ad dimidium: alterative, ℔ss to ℔ij, in die.

D. hordei. Sem. decort. ℥ij, aquæ ℔ivss, coque ad ℔ij, et cola.

D. hordei compositum. Dec. hordei ℔ij, caricæ ℥ij, rad. glycyrrh. ℥ss, uvar. pass. ℥ij, aq. ℔ij, coque ad ℔ij et cola: demulcent, ad libitum.

D. lichenis, ℥j to aquæ ℔jss; boil to ℔ij: nutritive.

D. malvæ compositum. Malvæ sicc. ℥j, fl. chamæm. ℥ss, aq. ℔ij.

D. papaveris, ℥j to a pint: emollient, as a fomentation.

D. quercus. Cort. quercus ℥j, aq. ℔ij, coque ad ℔ij: an astringent injection or lotion in gleet and the whites.

D. sarsaparillæ, ℥j to a pint.

D. sarsaparillæ compositum, Lisbon diet drink. Dec. sars. ℔iv, rad. sassafras, cort. guaiaci, rad. glycyrrh. ana ℥j, cort. rad. mezerei ℥iij: are both alterative; to ℔jss in die.

D. senegæ. Rad. ℥j to aq. ℔ij; boil to ℔ij: acrid, in rheumatism.

D. ulmi. Cort. ℥j to aq. ℔ij; boil to ℔ij: in herpetic eruptions, to ℔jss in die.

D. veratri. Rad. ℥j to ℔ij; boil to ℔ij, when cold, add spir. vini ℥ij.

ELECTARIUM dolichos. Pods scraped into syrop, till the hairs render it as thick as honey; dose a teaspoonful in the morning fasting, as a vermifuge, a purge being given in a day or two afterwards.

El. sulphuris. Fl. sulph. ℥ss, elect. lenit. ℥ij, salis nitri ℥iij, syr. cort. aurant. q. s.: in piles, dose ℥j—℥ij, bis terve die.

El. terebinthinæ. Ol. tereb. rect. ℥j, mellis ℥ss; dose, coch. min. j—ij, bis in die, in gonorrhœa.

EMBROCATIO ammoniacæ acetatis. Liq. amm. acet. ℥ij, spir. vini ℥iij : for sprains and bruises.

Emb. camphoræ ℥fs, spir. vini ℥fs, aceti dist. ℥vj, aquæ ℥iij.

Emb. saponis. Sapon. alb. ℥iij, spir. vini ℥xij, spir. corn. cervi ℥iv, camph. ℥j ; as the former.

EMPLASTRUM euphorbii. Empl. picis comp. ℥iv, euphorbii ℥fs ; to bring encysted tumours to suppuration.

Empl. salis ammoniaci. Diachyl. simpl. ℥ij, sapon. albi ℥j, sal. ammon. ℥fs : for white swellings.

EMULSIO amygdalina. Amygd. dulc. ℥j, amygd. amar. no. iij, aq. dist. ℥ij, sacch. albi ℥ij, aq. fl. aurant. ℥ij.

Em. Arabica. Gum. Arab. ℥ij, amygd. dulc., sacch. albi ana ℥fs, decoct. hordei ℥j.

Em. camphorata. Camph. ℥j, amygd. dulc. ℥ij, sacch. albi ℥j, aq. ℥vj.

2. Camph. gr. x, vitellum unius ovi, sacchari albi ℥j, aq. ℥vj. Commodious methods of giving camphor.

Em. olei amygdalarum. Ol. amygd. ℥j, gum. Arab. pulv. ℥j, syr. simp. ℥j, aq. rosæ ℥jfs : in coughs.

Em. olei ricini. Ol. ricini ℥fs, vitelli ovi q. s. aq. dist. ℥j, spir. lavand. comp. gtt. xl, syr. Tolut. ℥fs : as an opening draught.

Em. olei terebinthinæ. Ol. tereb. rect. ℥j, sacch. albi ℥j, vitell. unius ovi, emuls. amygd. ℥iv : in nephritic pains.

Em. terebinthinæ. Tereb. Chiæ ℥ij, sacch. albi ℥j, vitellum unius ovi, emuls. amygd. ℥iv : in gleets.

ENEMA catharticum. Mannæ ℥j, decoct. chamæm. ℥x, ol. olivar. ℥j, sal. Epsom. ℥fs.

En. foetidum. To the former add tinct. assæ foetidæ ℥ij : antispasmodic.

En. opii. Inf. lini ℥viij, tinct. opii ℥j : in pains from calculi.

En. tabaci. Fol. tabaci ℥ij, aq. ferv. ℥xiiij ; as soon as sufficiently cool, throw up one half, and the remainder half an hour afterwards if necessary, in strangulated hernia.

En. terebinthinæ. Tereb. comm. ℥fs, vitellum ovi unius, inf. lini ℥x : in calculus.

EPITHEMA ammoniaci. Gum. ammon. ℥iij, solve in aceti scillæ q. s. cui adde extr. cicutæ ℥ij, extr. Saturni ℥j : for white swellings.

Ep. Goulardi. Cons. rosar. ℥j, mellis rosar., extr. Saturni, tinct. opii ana ℥ij : for painful and irritable ulcers.

2. Cremor. lactis ℥j, extr. Saturni ℥j; for erysipelatous inflammations.

Ep. terebinthinæ. Mellis, tereb. vulg. ana ℥j, far. tritici q. s.: for chilblains.

2. Tereb. comm. ℥j, vitellum unius ovi: as a digestive to wounds.

Forus cicutæ. Fol. cicutæ rec. ℥ss (or sicc. ℥iij), aquæ ℥ij.

F. papaveris. Cap. papav. ℥iv, aquæ ℥vj; boil to strain a quart.

FUMIGATIO nitrosa. Sal. nitri ℥iv, ol. vitrioli ℥ij: in a saucer placed upon hot sand.

F. oxymuriatica. Sal. comm. 3 oz. black manganese 1 oz. ol. vitrioli 1 oz. water 2 oz.: in a cup, carried through the apartments, or they may be shut up for an hour or two, and then opened.

GARGARISMA æruginis. Linim. ærug. ℥ij, mell. ℥j, aq. ℥vj.

G. boracis. Boracis ℥ij, mell. ℥j, aq. rosar. ℥vij: in thrush.

G. capsici. Capsici pulv. ℥j, sal. comm. ℥j, aceti ℥iv, aq. ferv. ℥vj, cola: in ulcerated sore throat and scarlet fever.

G. nitri. Sal. nitri ℥ij, mell. ℥iv, aq. rosar. ℥vj: in inflammatory sore throat; used frequently.

G. quercus. Alum. ℥ss, cort. querc. ℥ij, ol. vitriol. gtt. xxx, aq. ferv. ℥vj: in relaxation of the uvula.

G. spiritus salis. Spir. salis gtt. xx, mell. ℥j, aq. ℥iv: in inflammatory sore throat.

G. sublimati corrosivi. Subl. corr. gr. iij, aq. dist. ℥j: for venereal ulcers in the throat.

GELATINA amygdalarum. Amygd. dulc. ℥j, sacch. alb. ℥iv, aquæ ℥iv, fit emulsio, cui adde aq. flor. aurant. ℥j, ess. limon. gtt. iij, gelat. corn. cervi liquefactæ ℥vij.

Gel. cornu cervi. Corn. cervi ℥vj, aquæ ℥iv; boil to one half, strain, warm again with succ. aurant. ℥j, sacch. alb. ℥vj, sherry ℥v.

2. Corn. cervi ℥ss, aquæ ℥v; boil, strain, add sacch. albi, vini albi ana ℥iv (or, if a clearer jelly is desired, syr. acet. ℥vj); clarify with the whites of 2 eggs, strain, putting cinnamon or lemon peel on the strainer to flavour the jelly.

Gel. lichenis. Lich. Island. ℥iv, aquæ q. s.; to strain a pint and a half, to which add sacch. albi ℥iv: nutritive, in phthisis.

Gel. panis. White biscuit 4 oz. water 4 pints; boil to a half, strain, evaporate to a pint, add white sugar 1lb, red wine 4 oz. cinnamon water 1 oz.: in the dysentery, and weakness of stomach.

GUTTÆ fellis. Fell. bov. ʒiij, bals. Peruv. ʒj, to be dropped in the ear, after syringing with soapy water, in abscess of the ear.

HAUSTUS ammoniæ acetatis. Liq. ammon. acet. ʒiij, mist. camph. ʒxiij, liq. antim. tartar. gtt. xx, syr. croci ʒj; every four hours, in low fevers, as a diaphoretic.

H. salinus. Kali ppi. ʒj, succi limon. ʒfs (vel acid. citrici gr. xv), aq. cinnam. ʒij, aquæ ʒviij, syr. aurant. ʒj; as the former.

H. salinus effervescens. Kali ppi. ʒj, aq. cinnam. ʒij, aquæ ʒj, syr. aurant. ʒjfs: when taken, add a table spoonful of lemon juice, and drink it immediately, in putrid sore throat.

H. salinus purgans. Salis Epsom. ʒvj, infusi sennæ ʒjfs, syr. aurant. ʒj: sal. Glauberi or sal. Rupellensis may be used instead of Epsom salt.

INFUSUM anthemidis. Flor. chamæm. ʒij to a pint: emetic while warm, stomachic when cold.

Inf. armoraciæ compositum. Rad. raph. rust., sem. sinapis ana ʒj to a pint, adding, when strained, spir. armor. comp. ʒj: diuretic to ʒxiij, in die.

Inf. aurantii compositum. Cort. aurant. sic. ʒij, cort. limon. rec. ʒj, caryoph. arom. ʒfs to half a pint: stomachic, ʒij omni bihorio.

Inf. calumbæ. Rad. colombo ʒfs to half a pint: tonic.

Inf. caryophyllorum. ʒj to half a pint: stimulant.

Inf. cascarillæ. Cort. ʒfs to a pint: tonic.

Inf. catechu. Catechu ʒijfs, cinnam. ʒfs, to half a pint.

Inf. cinchonæ. Cort. Peruv. ʒfs to half a pint: tonic.

Inf. cuspariæ. Cort. angusturæ ʒij to half a pint: tonic.

Inf. digitalis. Fol. dig. sicc. ʒj to half a pint: diuretic, ʒj every eight or ten hours, till it has a sensible effect upon the body.

Inf. gentianæ compositum. Rad. gentianæ, cort. aurant. sicc. ana ʒj, cort. limon. rec. ʒij, aq. ferv. ʒxiij.

Inf. lini. Sem. lini ʒj, rad. glycyrrh. ʒiv, aq. ferv. ʒbij.

Inf. menthæ compositum. Fol. menth. sicc. ʒij, aq. ferv. q. s. to strain ʒvj; when cold, add sacch. albi ʒij, ol. menth.

sat. gtt. iij dissolved in tinct. cardam. comp. ℥ss: diaphoretic.

Inf. quassia. ℥j to half a pint: tonic.

Inf. rhei. ℥j to half a pint, ℥iv with neutral salts as a purgative, ℥ss with tinct. cinnam. as a stomachic.

Inf. rosæ. Rosæ rubræ ℥iv, aq. ferv. ℥ijss, spir. vitrioli ℥iij, sacch. alb. ℥jss: cooling; also as a vehicle for Epsom salt, whose taste it covers very well.

Inf. sennæ. Sennæ ℥jss, rad. zingib. ℥j, aq. ferv. ℥j: purgative, ℥ij—iv, but generally given as a vehicle.

Inf. simaroubæ. ℥ss to half a pint; bitter: tonic.

Inf. tabaci. ℥j to a pint; as an antispasmodic clyster.

Inf. tamarindi cum senna. Tamar. ℥j, sennæ ℥j, sem. coriand. ℥ss, sacch. rubr. ℥ss, aq. ferv. ℥viiij: laxative ℥ij to ℥iv.

Inf. valerianæ. ℥ij to aq. ℥vij: antispasmodic, to ℥ij, bis terve in die.

INJECTIO caustici Lunaris. Caust. Lun. gr. ij, aq. dist. ℥j; for fistulous sores.

LINIMENTUM opii. Linim. camph. comp. ℥ix, tinct. canthar. ℥j, tinct. opii ℥ij: stimulant and anodyne.

LOHOCH album. Amygd. dulc. no. xvj, amygd. amar. no. ij, aquæ rosæ ℥iv, fac emulsionem, cui adde gum. traganth. gr. xvj, sacch. albi ℥j, ol. amygd. ℥iv, aq. flor. aurant. ℥ij: sperma ceti or ipecac. may also be added.

Loh. gummosum. Gum. Arab. ℥j, aq. rosæ ℥iv, ol. amygd. ℥iv, syr. althææ ℥j.

Loh. ovi. Vitellum unius ovi, ol. amygd. ℥ij, syr. althææ ℥j, aq. rosæ ℥iij.

Loh. de Tronchin. Ol. amygd., syr. capilli Ven., mannæ, pulpæ cassiæ ana ℥ij, gum. tragacanth. gr. xvj, aq. fl. aurant. ℥ij: is sufficient for two days, beyond which it will not keep.

Loh. viride. Syr. violar. ℥j, pistach. ℥iv, infus. croci gtt. xv, aq. rosæ ℥iv, gum. tragacanth. gr. xvj, ol. amygd. ℥iv, aq. fl. aur. ℥ij.

LOTIO acidi nitrici. Aq. fortis ℥j, aquæ ℥bj, in mortification.

Lot. aluminis. Alum., aceti distil., vitrioli alb. ana ℥ss, aquæ ℥bj: for chilblains.

Lot. ammoniæ acetatis. Spir. rect. ℥ij, liquor. ammon. acet. ℥v: in phlegmonous inflammation.

Lot. Goulardi. Extr. Saturni ʒj, S. V. R. ʒj, aquæ rosæ ℥j.

2. Extr. Saturni ʒij, acet. dist. ʒiv, S. V. R. ʒfs, aquæ rosæ ℥j: as the former.

Lot. hydrargyri flava. Yellow wash. Merc. corros. subl. ʒj, aq. calcis ℥j.

Lot. hydrargyri nigra. Black wash. Calomelanos ʒij, aq. calcis ℥j: in syphilis.

Lot. myrrhæ. Tinct. myrrhæ, aq. calcis ana ʒij: in scorbutic ulcers.

Lot. opii. Opii ʒij, aq. distil. ℥j: for painful and irritable ulcers.

Lot. salis ammoniaci. Sal. ammon. ʒj, acet. spir. rect. ana ℥fs: in circoccele.

Lot. vitrioli cærulei. Vitriol. cærul., boli Gall. ana ʒfs, camphoræ ʒj, aq. ferv. ℥iv: in phagedænic ulcers.

MISTURA ammoniaci. Gum. ammon. ʒij, aq. ℥fs: expectorant.

Mist. ammoniæ acetatis. Liq. ammon. acet. ʒjfs, sal. nitri ʒij, mist. camph. ʒvj, syr. rosæ ʒfs; dose, three spoonfuls, every three or four hours: diaphoretic, in inflammatory fevers.

Mist. amygdalæ. Conf. amygd. ʒj, aq. distil. ℥j: pectoral.

Mist. assafœtidæ. ʒij to half a pint of water: antispasmodic.

Mist. camphoræ. Camph. ʒfs, spir. rect. gtt. x, aq. ℥j: as a vehicle.

Mist. cornu usti. Cornu usti ʒij, gum. Arab. ʒj, aquæ ℥iij; boil to ℥ij; strain; demulcent, merely mucilaginous.

Mist. cretæ. Cretæ ppæ. ʒfs, sacch. puri ʒiij, gum. Arab. ʒfs, aquæ ℥j: antacid, absorbent, ʒj—ʒij after every liquid stool.

Mist. ferri composita. Myrrhæ ʒj, kali ppi. gr. xxv, sacch. puri ʒj, aq. rosæ ʒvijfs; rub together, and add spir. nuc. mosch. ʒfs, sal. Martis ʒj; pour immediately into draught phials, so as to quite fill them, and keep them close stopt till used: tonic, antihysterical, ʒfs to ʒij, bis terve in die.

Mist. guaiaci. Gum. guaiaci ʒjfs, sacch. albi ʒij, muc. gum. Arab. ʒij, aq. cinnam. ʒviij: in rheumatism, ʒfs to ʒij, nocte manequæ, with barley water or gruel.

Mist. moschi. Moschi, gum. Arab., sacch. pur. ana ʒj, aq. rosæ ʒvj: antispasmodic, ʒfs to ʒij, every four hours.

Mist. tartari emetici. Liq. antim. tart. ℥ss, salis nitri ℥ij, aq. menthæ viridis ℥vj, syr. simpl. ℥ss: diaphoretic, three spoonfuls every three hours.

Mucilago acaciæ, M. gummi Arabici. ℥iv to half a pint: demulcent.

Muc. amyli. ℥iij to a pint boiled: as a restringent glyster.

Muc. gummi tragacanthæ. ℥j to half a pint, soak for twenty-four hours, then rub, and press through a cloth: principally used to make lozenges.

OXYRHODINUM. Ol. rosati ℥ij, aceti rosati ℥j: used as a liniment in herpes and erysipelas.

PASTA epipastica. Canthar., farinæ tritici ana p. æq. acet. q. s.: superior to blistering plaister.

PILULÆ arsenici. Arsen. alb. gr. j, sacch. albi gr. x, micæ panis q. s. fiant pil. x: tonic, in periodical headaches, agues.

Pil. calomelanos. Calomel. gr. iij, jalapæ gr. ix, muc. gum. Arab. q. s. fiant pil. iij: to be taken at night.

2. *Merc. corros. subl.* ℥j, hydrarg. ℥j, gum. tragac. gr. xij, scammonii, jalapæ ana ℥v, syr. simpl. q. s.; make into pills of gr. iv each: usually employed in syphilis, two or four pills every night.

Pil. conii. Calomel. gr. ix, extr. conii ℥j, camphoræ ℥ss, spir. rect. gtt. v, fiant pil. xxiv: two to be taken every three or four hours; in spasmodic difficulty of urine.

Pil. ferri cum myrrha. Myrrhæ ℥ij, natri ppi., sal. Martis, sacch. albi ana ℥j: tonic, emmenagogue, two or four, thrice a day.

Pil. scillæ compositæ. Scillæ rec. ℥j, zingib., sapon. duri ana ℥iij, gum. ammon. ℥ij, syr. simp. q. s.

2. *Pil. scillitica.* Scillæ sicc. ℥j, gum. ammon., sem. cardam., extr. glycyrrh. ana ℥j, syr. simp. q. s.

3. *Pil. scillæ cum zingibere.* Scillæ pulv. ℥j, zingib. ℥ij, ol. anisi gtt. x, saponis in gelatinam reducti q. s.: expectorant, two to four, thrice a day.

Pil. terebinthinæ. Tereb. Chiæ ℥ij, rhabarb. ℥j, bals. Copaibæ q. s.

2. Tereb. Chiæ, olibani ana ℥j, sal. Martis ℥j, bals. Copaibæ q. s.: tonic, astringent, three or six, bis terve in die, in gonorrhœa.

POTUS imperialis. Crem. tartari ℥ss, sacch. albi ℥iv,

cort. aurantii rec. ℥iij, aq. ferv. ℔iij : for common drink in inflammatory fevers.

PULVIS diaphoreticus. Pulv. antimonialis gr. viij, crem. tartari gr. vj.

2. Pulv. antimonialis gr. vij, salis nitri gr. v : diaphoretic, in fevers.

Pulv. jalapæ. Jalapæ ℥j, crem. tartari ℥j.

Pulv. rhabarbari. Rhabarb. gr. xxv, crem. tart. ℥j : purging.

Pulv. sabinæ. Fol. sabinæ pulv. ℥ij, æruginis, Merc. præcip. rubri ana ℥ss : to stimulate and consume fleshy tumours.

UNGUENTUM ammoniæ. Ammoniæ carbon. ℥ss, cerati simpl. ℥ss : for scrophulous ulcers.

Ung. calaminaris. Cer. calam. ℥j, extr. Saturni ℥j : for burns.

Ung. conii. Fol. conii rec., adipis ana ℥iv ; well beat together, then melted and strained : in ophthalmia tarsi.

2. To ℥j of the former, add sperm. ceti ℥j, ceræ albæ ℥jss : for painful and irritable ulcers.

Ung. ophthalmicum. Merc. præc. rubri, lap. calam. ppi. ana ℥jss, litharg. ℥j, tutiæ ppæ. ℥ss, cinnabaris ℥j, adipis suill. ℥ij, bals. Peruv. gtt. xv : in specks on the eyes, arising from small ulcers which have healed up.

Ung. plumbi compositum. Camph. ℥ss, ol. olivæ ℥ix, ceræ fl. ℥iv, extr. Saturni ℥ss : in ulcers of difficult cure.

2. Ung. ceræ ℥j, Merc. præc. rubri ℥j, extr. Saturni ℥j, extr. opii ℥ij : for ulcers that slough.

CONTRACTIONS.

A. Aa. Ana, of each ingredient.

Abdom. Abdomen, the belly; abdominis, of the belly; abdomini, to the belly.

Abs. febr. Absente febre, in the absence of the fever.

Ad 2 vic. Ad duas vices, at twice taking.

Ad libit. Ad libitum, at pleasure.

Add. Adde, or addantur, add; addendus, to be added; addendo, by adding.

Admov. Admoveatur, or admoveantur, apply.

Adst. febre. Adstante febre, while the fever is on.

Aggred. febre. Aggrediente febre, when the fever is coming on.

Altern. horis. Alternis horis, every other hour.

Altern. dieb. Alternis diebus, every other day.

Alvo adst. Alvo adstricto, when the belly is bound.

Aq. bull. Aqua bulliens, boiling water.

Aq. ferv. Aqua fervens, boiling water.

BB. Bbds. Barbādenses, Barbadoes.

Bull. Bulliat, or bulliant, boil.

Cærul. Cæruleus, blue.

Cap. Capiat, take.

C. m. Cras mane, to-morrow morning.

Coch. ampl. Cochleare amplum, a large spoon.

Coch. infant. Cochleare infantis, a child's spoon.

Coch. magn. Cochleare magnum, a large spoon.

Coch. mod. Cochleare modicum, a dessert spoon.

Coch. parv. Cochleare parvum, a small spoon.

Col. Colatus, strained.

Colat. Colatur, let it be strained; colaturæ, to the strained liquor.

Colent. Colentur, let them be strained.

- Comp.* Compositus, compounded.
Cont. rem. Continuantur remedia, let the medicines be continued.
Coq. Coque, boil; coquantur, let them be boiled.
Crast. Crastinus, for to-morrow.
Cuj. Cujus, of which.
Cujusl. Cujuslibet, of any.
Cyath. theæ. Cyatho theæ, in a cup of tea.
Deaur. pil. Deaurentur pilulæ, let the pills be gilt.
Deb. spiss. Debita spissitudo, a proper consistence.
Decub. Decubitus, of lying down.
De d. in d. De die in diem, from day to day.
Dej. alvi. Dejectiones alvi, stools.
Det. Detur, let it be given.
Dieb. alt. Diebus alternis, every other day.
Dieb. tert. Diebus tertiis, every third day.
Dim. Dimidius, one half.
Dir. prop. Directione propria, with a proper direction.
Donec alv. bis dej. Donec alvus bis dejiciat, until two stools have been obtained.
Donec alv. sol. fuer. Donec alvus soluta fuerit, until a stool has been obtained.
Ejusd. Ejusdem, of the same.
Enem. Enema, a clyster; enemata, clysters.
Ext. sup. alut. Extende super alutam, spread upon leather.
F. pil. xij. Fac pilulas duodecim, make 12 pills.
Feb. dur. Febre durante, during the fever.
Fem. intern. Femoribus internis, to the inner part of the thighs.
F. venæs. Fiat venæsectio, bleed.
Fist. arm. Fistula armata, a clyster pipe and bladder fitted for use.
Fl. Fluidus, liquid; also, by measure.
Gel. quæv. Gelatina quævis, any kind of jelly.
G. G. G. Gummi guttæ Gambiæ, gambooge
Gr. Granum, a grain; grana, grains.
Gtt. Gutta, a drop; guttæ, drops.
Gutt. quibusd. Guttis quibusdam, with a few drops.
Har. pil. sum. iij. Harum pilularum sumantur tres, let three of these pills be taken.
Hor. decub. Hora decubitus, at going to bed.

Hor. som. Hora somni, just before going to sleep ; or on retiring to rest.

Hor. un. spatio. Horæ unius spatio, at the expiration of an hour.

Hor. interm. Horis intermediis, at the intermediate hours between what has been ordered at stated times.

Inj. enem. Injiciatur enema, let a clyster be given.

Lat. dol. Lateri dolente, to the side that is affected.

M. Misce, mix : mensura, by measure.

Mane pr. Mane primo, very early in the morning.

Min. Minimum, the 60th part of a drachm measure.

Mitt. Mitte, send ; mittatur, or mittantur, let there be sent.

Mitt. sang. ad ℥xij. Take away 12 oz. of blood.

Mod. præsc. Modo præscripto, in the manner directed.

Mor. sol. More solito, in the usual manner.

Ne tr. s. num. Ne tradas sine nummo, do not deliver it unless paid, as a caution to the shopman.

N. M. Nux moschata, a nutmeg.

O. Octarius, a wine pint.

Ol. lini s. i. Oleum lini sine igne, cold drawn linseed oil.

Omn. hor. Omni hora, every hour.

Omn. bid. Omni biduo, every two days.

Omn. bih. Omni bihorio, every two hours.

Omn. man. Omni mane, every morning.

Omn. noct. Omni nocte, every night.

Omn. quadr. hor. Omni quadrante horæ, every quarter of an hour.

P. Pondo, by weight.

Part. vic. Partitis vicibus, to be given in divided doses, instead of all at once.

Per. op. emet. Peracta operatione emetici, when the operation of the emetic is finished.

P. r. n. Pro re nata, according as circumstances may require.

P. rat. æt. Pro ratione ætatis, according to the age of the patient.

Q. S. Quantum sufficiat, as much as is sufficient.

Quor. Quorum, of which.

R. Recipe, take.

Red. in pulv. Redactus in pulverem, powdered.

Redig. in pulv. Redigatur in pulverem, let it be reduced to powder.

Reg. umbil. Regio umbilici, the parts near the navel.

Repet. Repetatur, or repetantur, let it be continued.

S. A. Secundum artem. According to art.

Semidr. Semidrachma, half a drachm.

Semih. Semihora, half an hour.

Sesunc. Sesuncia, an ounce and a half.

Sesquih. Sesquihora, an hour and a half.

Si n. val. Si non valeat, if it does not answer.

Si op. sit. Si opus sit, if there be occasion.

Si vir. perm. Si vires permittant, if the strength will bear it.

Sign. n. pr. Signetur nomine proprio, write upon it the usual name, not the trade name.

Ss. Semi, an half.

St. Stet, let it stand; stent, let them stand.

Sub fin. coct. Sub finem coctionis, when the boiling is nearly finished.

Sum. tal. Sumat talem, let the patient take one like this.

S. V. Spiritus vinosus, ardent spirit of any strength.

S. V. R. Spiritus vinosus rectificatus, spirit of wine.

S. V. T. Spiritus vinosus tenuis, proof spirit, or half and half spirit of wine and water.

Temp. dext. Tempori dextro, to the right temple.

T. O. Tinctura opii, tincture of opium, generally confounded with laudanum, which is properly the wine of opium.

T. O. C. Tinctura opii camphorata, paregoric elixir.

Ult. præscr. Ultimo prescriptus, the last ordered.

V. O. S. Vitello ovi solutus, dissolved in the yolk of an egg.

Vom. urg. Vomitione urgente, when the vomiting begins.

Zz. Zinziber, ginger.

℥. Scrupulum, a scruple, equal to 20 grains Troy.

ʒ. Drachma, a drachm, equal to 3 scruples, or the 8th part of an ounce measure.

℥. Uncia, an ounce Troy, or the 16th part of a wine pint.

℔. Libra, a pound weight, or a wine pint; when preceded by Arabic figures, Avoirdupois weight is meant, but when succeeded by Roman numerals, Troy weight, or pint measures.

oz. The ounce Avoirdupois, or common weight, as distinguished from that prescribed by physicians in their orders.

COLLEGE LIST.

In this list of the medicines selected by the London College, the medicines are arranged according to Dr. Young (Med. Literature), quoted by the college names, and the usual doses of those given internally mentioned.

CAUSTICS.

Argent. nitras.
 Arsenici oxydum sublimatum.
 Calx.
 Potassa.
 — cum calce.
 — fusa.

ANTISEPTICS.

Carbo ligni.
 Sodæ murias.

ANTIDOTES, i. e. *Antacids*.

Cornu ustum, ℥ss—℥ij.
 — mistura, ℥iv—℥viiij.
 Creta ppa., ℥ss—℥ij.
 — mistura, ℥j—℥iv.
 — pulv. comp., ℥ss—℥j.
 Liquor calcis, ℥ij—℥viiij.
 — potassæ, min. x—℥ss.
 — pot. subcarb., ℥ss—℥jss.
 Magnesia, ℥ss—℥j.
 — carbonas, ℥ss—℥ij.
 Potassæ carbonas, gr. x—℥ss.
 — subcarbonas, gr. x—℥ss.
 — sulphuretum, gr. v—xv.

Sodæ carbonas, gr. x—℥j.
 — subcarbonas, gr. x—℥ss.
 — subcarb. exsicc. gr. v—xv.
 Testæ ppæ., ℥ss—℥ij.

DEMULCENTS and *Emollients*.

Acaciæ gummi, ad lib.
 — mucilago, ℥j—℥j.
 Adeps.
 Althæa.
 — syrupus, ℥j—℥ij.
 Amygdalæ.
 — confectio, ℥j—℥ss.
 — mistura, ℥j—℥viiij.
 — oleum, ℥j—℥j.
 Amylum, ℥ss—℥j.
 — mucilago, ℥j—℥j.
 Avena.
 Cera.
 — emplastrum.
 Ceratum simplex.
 Cetaceum, gr. v—℥j.
 — ceratum.
 — unguentum.
 Confectio rosæ caninæ, ℥j—℥ss.
 Cornu.
 Cydoniæ semina.

Cydoniæ decoctum, ʒj—ʒiv.
 Emplastrum saponis.
 Farina.
 Glycyrrhiza.
 — extractum, ʒj—ʒfs.
 Hordeum.
 — decoctum, ʒiv ʒviiij.
 — dec. compos. ʒiv—ʒviiij.
 Lichen.
 — decoctum, ʒj—ʒiv.
 Lini semen.
 — infusum, ʒj—ʒviiij.
 — oleum, ʒij—ʒj.
 Malva.
 — decoct. comp.
 Mel.
 Oxymel simplex, ʒj—ʒj.
 Olivæ oleum.
 Ovum.
 Saccharum.
 Syr. aurantiorum.
 Syr. croci.
 Syr. simplex.
 Sevum.
 Tragacantha.
 — pulv. compos. gr. x—ʒj.
 Tussilago.
 Uvæ passæ.

DILUENT.

Aqua distillata.

EXPERGEFACIENTS, formerly
called *Alexipharmacs*.

Aqua rosæ.
 Assafoetida, gr. x—ʒfs.
 — mistura, ʒfs—ʒj.
 — tinctura, ʒfs—ʒij.
 Spir. ammon. foet. ʒfs—ʒj.
 Camphora, gr. iiij—ʒj.
 — mistura, ʒfs—ʒiv.
 — spiritus, ʒfs—ʒjfs.
 Castoreum, gr. v—ʒj.
 — tinctura, ʒfs—ʒij.
 Crocus, ʒfs—ʒj.
 Galbanum, ʒfs—ʒfs.
 — emplastr. comp.

Galbani pil. comp. ʒfs—ʒfs.
 Oleum succini, min. x—ʒfs.
 Spir. ammon. succin. ʒfs.
 Opoponax, ʒfs—ʒfs.
 Rosmarinus, ʒfs—ʒfs.
 — oleum, min. ij—v.
 — spir., ʒj—ʒfs.
 Sagapenum, ʒfs—ʒfs.
 Valeriana, ʒj—ʒij.
 — tinctura, ʒfs—ʒij.
 — tinct. ammon. ʒfs—ʒij.

EXCITANTS and *Aromatics*.

Allium (succus), ʒj—ʒfs.
 Ammonia subcarbonas, gr. v
 to ʒj.
 — linim. subcarbon.
 — linim. fortius.
 — liquor, min. x—xx.
 — liquor subcarb., ʒfs—ʒjfs.
 — spirit., ʒfs—ʒij.
 — spir. aromaticus, ʒfs—ʒij.
 Armoracia (succus), ʒfs—ʒj.
 — infus. comp., ʒj—ʒiv.
 — spir. comp., ʒj—ʒfs.
 Cajuputi oleum, min. j—v.
 Calamus, ʒfs—ʒj.
 Capsicum, gr. iiij—x.
 — tinctura, min. x—ʒij.
 Cardamomum, gr. v—ʒfs.
 — tinctura, ʒfs—ʒfs.
 — tinct. comp. ʒfs—ʒfs.
 Carui, ʒfs—ʒj.
 — aqua, ʒij—ʒiv.
 — oleum, min. j—v.
 — spiritus, ʒfs—ʒfs.
 Caryophylli, gr. v—ʒfs.
 — infusum, ʒj—ʒiv.
 — oleum, min. iiij—vj.
 Cinnamomum, gr. v—ʒj.
 — aqua, ʒj—ʒiv.
 — oleum, min. j—iiij.
 — pulv. comp., gr. v—ʒfs.
 — spiritus, ʒj—ʒfs.
 — tinctura, ʒfs—ʒfs.
 — tinct. comp. min. xx—ʒiiij.
 Confectio aromatica, ʒfs to
 ʒij.

Coriandrum, ʒj—3j.
 Cuminum, ʒj—3j.
 — emplastrum.
 Emplastrum picis comp.
 Euphorbiæ resina.
 Lavandula, ʒj—3j.
 — oleum, min. j—v.
 — spiritus, 3j—3fs.
 — spir. comp. 3fs—3fs.
 Lauri baccæ, ʒfs—3fs.
 — folia, ʒfs—3fs.
 Limonum cortex.
 — oleum.
 Lytta, gr. fs—iij.
 — tinctura, 3fs—3ij.
 Mastiche, ʒfs—3fs.
 Mentha piperita, ʒfs—3j.
 — aqua, 3ij—3iv.
 — oleum, min. j—iij.
 — spiritus, 3j—3fs.
 Mezereum, gr. j—ʒfs.
 Myristica, gr. v—ʒj.
 — spiritus, 3j—3fs.
 Origanum.
 — oleum, min. j—iij.
 Petroleum, min. x—3fs.
 Pimenta, gr. v—ʒj.
 — aqua, 3ij—3iv.
 — oleum, min. ij—v.
 — spiritus, 3j—3fs.
 Piper longum, gr. iv—ʒj.
 Piperis nigri baccæ, gr. iv—ʒj.
 Porrum (succus), 3j—3fs.
 Pulegium, ʒfs—3j.
 — aqua, 3ij—3iv.
 — oleum, min. j—v.
 — spiritus, 3j—3fs.
 Sapo, gr. v—3fs.
 Sinapis, gr. v—3fs.
 — cataplasma.
 Sulphuris unguentum.
 — ung. compositum.
 Terebinthinæ oleum, min. x
 to xl.
 — linimentum.
 Toxicodendron, gr. ij—v.
 Veratri decoctum.
 — vinum, min. x—xl.
 — unguentum.

Zingiber, gr. v—3fs.
 — syrupus, 3j—3iij.
 — tinctura, 3fs—3jfs.

CALEFACIENTS.

Æther rectificatus, 3fs—3ij.
 — spir. aromaticus, 3fs—3ij.
 — spir. compositus, 3fs—3ij.
 Spir. ætheris nitrici, 3fs—3ij.
 — ætheris sulphurici composi-
 tus, 3fs—3ij.
 Spir. rectificatus.
 — tenuior.
 Vinum (sherry).

SUDORIFICS.

Aconitum, gr. j—v.
 — extractum, gr. j—v.
 Antimonii oxydum, gr. j—v?
 — sulphuretum, ʒfs—ʒjfs.
 — sulphur. præcipitatum, gr. j
 to v.
 Pulvis antimonialis, gr. iij
 to x.
 Contrayervæ, gr. x—3fs.
 — pulv. compos. gr. xv—3fs.
 Dulcamara, ʒj—3j.
 — decoctum, 3fs—3ij.
 Guaiacum, ʒfs—3fs.
 — mistura, 3fs—3ij.
 — tinctura, 3fs—3ij.
 — tinct. comp. 3j—3ij.
 Liquor ammoniæ acetatis, 3ij
 to 3jfs.
 Sarsaparilla, ʒj—3j.
 — decoctum, 3iv—3viij.
 — decoct. comp. 3iv—3viij.
 — extractum, ʒfs—3j.
 Sassafras, ʒj—3j.

ERRHINES.

Asarum, ʒfs—ʒj.
 Veratrum, gr. ij—v.

SIALAGOGUES.

Hydrargyrum, 3fs—3iv.
 — cum creta, ʒfs—3fs.

Hydrargyri liquor oxymurias,
tis, ʒj—ʒj.

— oxyd. cinereum, gr. ij—ʒfs.

— oxyd. rubrum, gr. fs—ij.

— oxymurias, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ —gr. fs.

— pilula, gr. v—ʒj.

— pil. submuriatis comp. gr. v
to x.

— præcipitatum album, gr. v
to ʒfs.

— submurias, gr. fs—ʒj.

— sulphuretum rubrum, ʒfs
to ʒjfs.

— sulph. nigrum, ʒfs—ʒjfs.

— unguentum fortius, ʒfs—ʒij.

— ung. mitius, ʒfs—ʒij.

Pyrethum, as a masticatory.

EXPECTORANTS.

Ammoniacum, ʒfs—ʒfs.

— mistura, ʒfs—ʒij.

Balsamum Tolutanum, ʒfs to
ʒfs.

Syr. Tolutanus, ʒj—ʒij.

Benzoinum, ʒfs—ʒfs.

— tinctura comp.

Acidum benzoicum, ʒfs to
ʒfs.

Marrubium.

Senega, ʒj—ʒij.

— decoctum, ʒfs—ʒij.

Styrax, ʒfs—ʒfs.

STOMACHICS.

Absinthium, ʒj—ʒj.

Anthemis, ʒfs—ʒj.

— extractum, ʒfs—ʒfs.

— infusum, ʒj—ʒiv.

— oleum, min. v—x.

Aurantiorum cortex.

— confectio, ʒfs—ʒfs.

— infus. compos. ʒj—ʒiv.

— tinctura, ʒfs—ʒfs.

Calumba, ʒfs—ʒj.

— infusum, ʒj—ʒiv.

— tinctura, ʒfs—ʒfs.

Canella, ʒfs—ʒfs.

Centaurium, gr. xv—ʒj.

Fœniculum, ʒj—ʒj.

— aqua, ʒij—ʒiv.

Gentiana, ʒfs—ʒj.

— extractum, ʒfs—ʒfs.

— infus. comp. ʒj—ʒiv.

— tinct. comp. ʒj—ʒfs.

Quassia, gr. v—ʒfs.

— infusum, ʒj—ʒiv.

Ruta, gr. xv—ʒij.

— confectio, as a glyster.

EMETICS.

Antimonium tartarizatum, gr. j
to iv.

— liquor, ʒij—ʒj.

Cupri sulphas, gr. iij—xv.

Ipecacuanha, gr. v—ʒfs.

— vinum, ʒij—ʒj.

CHOLAGOGUE CATHARTICS.

Rheum, ʒfs—ʒij.

— extractum, ʒfs—ʒfs.

— infusum, ʒj—ʒiv.

— tinctura, ʒfs—ʒjfs.

— tinct. comp. ʒfs—ʒjfs.

HYDRAGOGUE CATHARTICS.

Elaterium.

— extractum, gr. fs—iij.

Jalapa, ʒfs—ʒjfs.

— extractum, ʒfs—ʒj.

— tinctura, ʒj—ʒfs.

Magnesiae sulphas, ʒj—ʒj.

Potassae sulphas, ʒj—ʒj.

— supertartras, ʒj—ʒj.

— tartras, ʒj—ʒj.

Sodae sulphas, ʒj—ʒj.

Soda tartarizata, ʒj—ʒj.

SIMPLY PROPELLENT CATHARTICS.

Aloes spicatae extractum, gr.
iij—xv.

— decoctum comp. ʒfs—ʒij.

Aloes extract. purificatum, gr.
v—xv.

- pilulæ comp. ʒss—ʒj.
- pil. cum myrrha, ʒss—ʒj.
- pulv. compos. ʒss—ʒj.
- tinctura, ʒss—ʒj.
- tinct. compos. ʒss—ʒij.
- vinum, ʒss—ʒj.

Aloes vulgaris extractum, gr. iij
to xv.

- Cambogia, gr. ij—x.
- pilulæ comp. gr. ij—x.
- Carica.
- Cassia (pulp), ʒss—ʒj.
- confectio, ʒj—ʒij.
- Colocynthis, gr. j—v.
- extractum, gr. v—ʒss.
- extr. compositum, gr. v—ʒss.
- Linum catharticum, ʒss—ʒj.
- Manna, ʒss—ʒij.
- Prunus.
- Rhamnus, ʒj—ʒij.
- syrupus, ʒj—ʒij.
- Ricini oleum, ʒj—ʒj.
- Rosa centifolia, ʒj—ʒj.
- syrupus, ʒj—ʒij.
- Scammonia, gr. v—ʒj.
- confectio comp. ʒss—ʒj.
- Senna, ʒj—ʒj.
- confectio, ʒss—ʒss.
- infusum, ʒj—ʒiv.
- pulvis compos. ʒj—ʒj.
- syrupus, ʒij—ʒj.
- tinctura, ʒij—ʒj.
- Sulphur lotum, ʒss—ʒij.
- præcipitatum, ʒss—ʒij.

ANTHELMINTHIC CATHAR- TICS.

- Dolichos, gr. v—x.
- Filix mas, ʒj—ʒss.
- Helleborus fœtidus, ʒss—ʒss.
- Helleborus niger, ʒss—ʒss.
- tinctura, ʒss—ʒj.
- Spigelia, ʒss—ʒij.
- Stannum, ʒj—ʒss.
- Staphysagrica, gr. iij—x.

CARMINATIVES.

- Anethum, ʒss—ʒj.
- aqua, ʒij—ʒiv.
- Anisum, ʒss—ʒj.
- oleum, min. iij—xv.
- spiritus, ʒss—ʒss.
- Dauci semina, ʒj—ʒj.

DIURETICS.

- Calcis murias.
- liquor, ʒss—ʒj.
- Colchicum, gr. j—v.
- acetum, ʒss—ʒjss.
- Copaibæ, min. xx—ʒj.
- Digitalis, gr. ss—iij.
- infusum, ʒss—ʒij.
- tinctura, min. x—xl.
- Juniperi baccæ, ʒss—ʒj.
- oleum, min. ij—x.
- spiritus com. ʒj—ʒss.
- Potassæ acetas, ʒj—ʒjss.
- Scilla (exsicc.), gr. j—iij.
- (recens), gr. ij—v.
- acetum, ʒss—ʒjss.
- oxymel, ʒss—ʒij.
- pilulæ comp. gr. x—ʒj.
- tinctura, min. x—ʒj.
- Spartium, ʒj—ʒj.
- Spiritus ætheris nitrici, ʒss—ʒj.

EMMENAGOGUES.

- Rubia, ʒss—ʒj.
- Sabina, ʒss—ʒss.

EPISPASTICS.

- Ceratum lyttæ.
- Emplastrum lyttæ.
- Unguentum lyttæ.

SUPPURATORIES, or *Epulotics*.

- Abietis resina.
- Ærugo.
- linimentum.
- Calamina.

Calaminæ ceratum.
 Ceratum sabinæ.
 — saponis.
 Cerevisiæ fermentum.
 Cataplasma fermenti.
 Dauci radix.
 Elemi.
 — unguent. compositum.
 Hydrargyri nitrico-oxydum.
 — unguentum h. n. o.
 Oleum sulphuratum.
 Olibanum, ʒss—ʒss.
 Pix arida.
 Emplast. pic. compositum.
 Pix liquida.
 — unguentum.
 Resina flava.
 — ceratum.
 — emplastrum.
 Resina nigra.
 — unguentum.
 Sodæ subboras, ʒss—ʒss.
 Mel boracis, ʒj—ʒij.
 Terebinthina Canadensis, ʒj
 to ʒj.
 — Chia, ʒj—ʒj.
 — vulgaris, ʒj—ʒj.
 Ung. hydrargyri nitratis.
 — hydrarg. præcipitati albi.
 — sambuci.
 — zinci.

SORBEFACIENTS.

Ammonia murias, ʒss—ʒss.
 Emplast. ammoniaci.
 — amm. cum hydrargyro.
 — hydrargyri.
 Fucus.
 Linimentum camphoræ.
 — camph. compositum.
 — hydrargyri.
 — saponis compositum.
 Spongia usta, ʒj—ʒss.
 Taraxacum, ʒj—ʒj.
 — extractum, ʒss—ʒjss.

ASTRINGENTS and *Refri-*
gerants.

Acetosa.
 Acetosella.
 Acetum.
 Acidum aceticum, ʒj—ʒss.
 Acid. muriaticum, min. v—xx.
 Acid. nitricum, min. j—x.
 Ac. nitr. dilutum ($\frac{1}{10}$), min.
 x—xl.
 Acid. sulphuricum.
 Ac. sulph. dilutum ($\frac{1}{10}$),
 min. x—xl.
 Alumen, ʒss—ʒss.
 — liquor compositus.
 Aurantiorum fructus.
 Bistorta, ʒss—ʒj.
 Catechu, ʒss—ʒij.
 — infusum, ʒj—ʒiv.
 — tinctura, ʒss—ʒss.
 Galla.
 Granatum, ʒj—ʒj.
 Hæmatoxylum, ʒj—ʒj.
 — extractum, ʒss—ʒss.
 Kino, ʒss—ʒss.
 — tinctura, ʒj—ʒij.
 Limones.
 — syrupus, ʒj—ʒij.
 Acidum citricum, ʒss—ʒjss.
 Morus.
 — syrupus, ʒj—ʒij.
 Plumbi subcarbonas.
 — superacetas, gr. ss—ij.
 Cerat. plumbi superacetatis.
 Plumbi oxydum semivitreum.
 Cerat. plumbi comp.
 Empl. plumbi.
 Liquor plumbi subacetatis.
 Liq. plumbi subacet. dilutus.
 Potassæ nitras, ʒss—ʒj.
 — supersulphas, ʒj—ʒij.
 Pterocarpus.
 Quercus cortex, ʒss—ʒss.
 — decoctum.
 Rosæ caninæ pulpa, ʒjss—ʒij.
 Rosa Gallica, ʒj—ʒij.
 — infusum, ʒj—ʒviiij.
 — confectio, ʒj—ʒj.

Rosæ mel, ʒj—ʒss.
 Sambucus.
 Simarouba, ʒss—ʒjss.
 — infusum, ʒj—ʒiv.
 Tamarindus, ʒss—ʒij.
 Tormentilla, ʒss—ʒjss.
 Uva ursi, ʒss—ʒj.

TONICS.

Balsamum Peruvianum, ʒss to ʒjss.
 Cardamine, ʒj—ʒj.
 Cascarilla, ʒss—ʒj.
 — infusum, ʒj—ʒiv.
 — tinctura, ʒss—ʒss.
 Cinchona lancifolia, ʒss—ʒjss.
 — decoctum, ʒj—ʒiv.
 — extractum, ʒss—ʒjss.
 — extr. resinosum, ʒss—ʒjss.
 — infusum, ʒj—ʒiv.
 — tinctura, ʒj—ʒss.
 — tinct. ammoniata, ʒss—ʒij.
 — tinct. composita, ʒj—ʒss.
 Cinchona cordifolia.
 — oblongifolia.
 Cuprum ammoniatum, gr. fs to v.
 — liquor, ʒj—ʒv.
 Cusparia, ʒss—ʒj.
 — infusum, ʒj—ʒiv.
 Ferrum, gr. v—ʒss.
 — liquor alkalinus, ʒj—ʒij.
 — mistura composita, ʒj—ʒiv.
 — pil. compositæ, ʒss—ʒj.
 — subcarbonas, gr. ij—ʒj.
 — sulphas, gr. j—v.
 — vinum, ʒj—ʒij.
 Tinct. ferri ammon. ʒss—ʒij.
 Tinct. ferri muriatis, min. x—ʒss.
 Ferrum ammoniatum, gr. iij to xv.
 — tartarizatum, gr. v—ʒj.
 Liquor arsenicalis, min. v—xv.
 Menyanthes, ʒj—ʒj.
 Myrrha, ʒss—ʒj.
 — tinctura, ʒss—ʒij.
 Salix, ʒss—ʒj.

Serpentaria, ʒss—ʒij.
 — tinctura, ʒss—ʒij.
 Ulmus, ʒj—ʒj.
 — decoctum, ʒiv—ʒviiij.
 Zinci oxydum, gr. iij—ʒj.
 — sulphas, gr. xv.

NARCOTICS.

Belladonna, gr. fs—vj.
 — extractum, gr. j—v.
 Crocus, gr. v—ʒj.
 Conium, gr. ij—ʒj.
 — extractum, gr. v—ʒj.
 Humulus, ʒss—ʒjss.
 — extractum, gr. v—ʒj.
 — tinctura, ʒss—ʒij.
 Hyoscyamus, gr. v—ʒj.
 — extractum, gr. v—ʒj.
 — tinctura, ʒss—ʒj.
 Moschus, gr. ij—ʒj.
 — mistura, ʒss—ʒij.
 Opium, gr. fs—v.
 — confectio ($\frac{1}{36}$), ʒss—ʒj.
 — emplastrum.
 — extractum, gr. fs—v.
 — tinctura ($\frac{1}{13}$), min. x—ʒss.
 — vinum ($\frac{1}{16}$), min. x—xl.
 Pil. sapon. c. opio ($\frac{1}{3}$), gr. iij—x.
 Pulv. cornu usti c. opio ($\frac{1}{10}$), gr. v.
 Pulv. cretæ comp. c. opio ($\frac{1}{10}$), ʒj—ʒij.
 Pulv. ipecac. comp. ($\frac{1}{10}$), gr. v—ʒjss.
 Pulv. kino comp. ($\frac{1}{20}$), gr. v—ʒj.
 Tinct. camphoræ comp. ʒss to ʒss.
 Papaver.
 — decoctum.
 — extractum, gr. ij—ʒj.
 — syrupus, ʒj—ʒj.
 Rhœas.
 — syrupus, ʒj—ʒss.
 Tabacum.
 — infusi, ʒviiij—ʒxij.

INDIGENOUS BOTANICAL MEDICINE.

In this list the native plants of the British islands, which are known to possess any medical virtues, are arranged, according to the employment that may be made of them, for the use of practitioners who reside in the country.

The plants are quoted by their botanical names, as being more familiar to medical students than the real names, which may however be readily found, by referring to the body of the work.

ACID.

Berberis vulgaris, bacc.
Oxalis Acetosella, fol., succ.
Rosa spinosissima, fruct.
Bellis perennis, fol.
Rubus idæus, fruct.

ACRID.

Sedum acre,
— rupestre.
Chelidonium majus, succ.
Ranunculus Flammula.
— sceleratus.
Anemone Pulsatilla.
Arum maculatum, rad., fol.
Thymus Serpyllum, ol. ess.
Colchicum autumnale, rad.
Fraxinus excelsior, sem.

AGUE.

Salix triandra, cort.

Salix vitellina, cort.

— alba, cort.

Phellandrium aquaticum, sem.
Athamanta Meum, rad., sem.
Imperatoria Obstruthium, inf.
rad.

Pastinaca sativa, sem.

Carum Carui, sem.

Acorus Calamus, rad.

Geum urbanum, rad.

— rivale, rad.

Prunus spinosa, cort.

Arum maculatum, rad.

Anemone nemorosa.

Teucrium Chamæpitys.

Artemisia vulgaris.

Anthemis nobilis, fl. in large
doses.

Dianthus deltoides.

ANTISCORBUTIC.

Apium graveolens.

Rubus Chamæmorus, *bacc.*
 Lepidium latifolium.
 Cochlearia officinalis.
 Sisymbrium Nasturtium.
 Eupatorium cannabinum.
 Fucus natans.

ANTISPASMODIC.

Valeriana officinalis.
 Anthemis nobilis.
 Tilia europæa, *inf. flor.*
 Mentha piperita, *aq. dist., ol. ess.*
 Galium verum.
 Buxus sempervirens, *ol. emp.*

ANTISEPTIC.

Potentilla reptans, *cort. rad.*
 Artemisia Absinthium, *fol.*
 Phellandrium aquaticum, *sem.*

APHRODISIAC.

Eryngium maritimum, *rad. cond.*
 Orchis mascula, *rad. sicc.*

AROMATIC.

Origanum vulgare.
 Acorus Calamus, *rad.*
 Cyperus longus, *rad.*
 Angelica Archangelica.
 Scandix Cerefolium.
 Imperatoria Obstruthium.

ASTRINGENT.

Ligustrum vulgare, *fol.*
 Veronica officinalis, *fol.*
 Salix capræa, *cort.*
 Urtica dioica.
 Alchemilla vulgaris.
 Virburnum Lantana, *bacc.*
 Rumex crispus, *sem.*
 Polygonum Bistorta, *rad.*
 Quercus Robur, *cort.*

Rhodiola rosea, *rad.*
 Arbutus Uva ursi.
 Fragaria Vesca, *cort., rad.*
 Potentilla anserina, *fol.*
 — reptans, *cort. rad.*
 Tormentilla officinalis, *rad.*
 Delphinium consolida, *fol., sem.*
 Clematis Vitalba.
 Euphrasia officinalis.
 Linnæa borealis.
 Senecio sarracenicus.
 Verbascum Thapsus, *decœct.*
 Lythrum Salicaria.
 Prunus Padus, *dec. bacc.*
 Sisymbrium Sophia.
 Filago Germanica.
 Hippuris vulgaris.

ASTHMA.

Datura Stramonium, *fumus.*
 Solanum Dulcamara.
 Pimpinella magna.
 Cochlearia officinalis.
 Sinapis nigra, *sem.*

BITTER.

Saponaria officinalis.
 Marrubium vulgare.
 Leonurus Cardiaca, *fol.*
 Teucrium Chamædrys.
 — Chamæpitys.
 — Scorodonia.
 — Scordium, *fol. rec.*
 Taracetum vulgare.
 Artemisia Absinthium, *fol.*
 Cornus sanguinea, *bacc.*
 Fraxinus excelsior, *sem.*
 Salix capræa, *cort.*

BLISTERING.

Sedum acre.
 Euphorbia Characias.
 Anemone nemorosa.
 — Pulsatilla.
 Ranunculus Flammula.
 — acris.
 Anthemis Cotula.

BOILS.

Senecio vulgaris, *fol. cont.*

BREASTS, HARD.

Mentha sativa, *catapl.*

BRUISES.

Artemisia Absinthium, *catapl.*
— vulgaris, *catapl.*

BURNS.

Sempervivum tectorum, *succ.*

CANCER.

Atropa Belladonna, *fol. rec.*
Daucus Carota, *rad. in catapl.*

CARMINATIVE.

Daucus Carota, *sem.*
Ligusticum Scoticum, *rad.*
Athamanta Meum, *rad., sem.*
Anethum Fœniculum, *ol. ess.*
sem.
Carum Carui, *sem.*
Mentha piperita.

CAUSTIC.

Drosera rotundifolia.
Anemone Pulsatilla.
— nemorosa.
Clematis Vitalba.
Ranunculus sceleratus.
Origanum vulgare, *ol. ess.*

CONSUMPTION.

Tussilago Farfara, *dec. fol.*
Fragaria Vesca, *fruct.*

COOLING.

Rubus idæus, *fruct.*

CORNS and Warts.

Chelidonium majus, *succ.*
Euphorbiæ species omnes, *succ.*

COSMETIC.

Lithospermum arvense, *succ.*
rad.
Drosera rotundifolia, *succ.*
Arum maculatum, *rad. sicc.*
Cochlearia Armoracia, *inf. rad.*
Fumaria officinalis, *inf. fol.*
Pimpinella magna, *ol. ess.*

COUGH.

Chenopodium Bonus-henricus,
rad.
Tussilago Farfara, *inf. fol.*
Polygala vulgaris, *inf.*
Mentha Pulegium, *succ.*

DIAPHORETIC.

Solanum nigrum, *inf. fol.*
Sambucus nigra, *rob bacc., inf.*
fl.

DIURETIC.

Urtica dioica, *rad.*
Daucus Carota, *sem.*
Imperatoria Obstruthium, *rad.*
Anethum Fœniculum, *ol. ess.*
sem.
Sambucus nigra, *cort. inter.*
Colchicum autumnale, *acet.*
rad.
Sedum Telephium, *dec. fol.*
Clematis Vitalba, *inf.*
Antirrhinum Linaria, *inf. fol.*
Linnæa borealis.
Cochlearia Armoracia.
Genista tinctoria, *dec.*
Sinapis nigra, *inf. sem.*
Juniperus communis, *bacc.*
Leontodon Taraxacum.
Fucus natans.
Phellandrium aquaticum, *sem.*

Artemisia Absinthium, *inf. fol.*
 Eupatorium cannabinum, *rad.*
 Carex arenaria, *rad. rec.*

Orobus tuberosus, *rad.*
 Phellandrium aquaticum, *sem.*
 Sambucus nigra, *dec. flor.*

DROPSY.

Iris foetidissima.
 Menyanthes trifoliata, *inf. fol.*
 Convolvulus Soldanella, *fol. externe.*
 Ulmus campestris, *dec. cort. int.*
 Imperatoria Obstruthium, *rad.*
 Pimpinella magna, *rad.*
 Clematis Vitalba, *inf.*
 Digitalis purpurea.
 Cochlearia Armoracia, *rad.*
 Spartium scoparium, *dec. summ.*
 Genista tinctoria, *dec.*
 Lactuca virosa, *succ. spiss.*

DYSPEPSIA.

Acorus Calamus, *extr. rad.*
 Arum maculatum, *rad. sicc.*

EMMENAGOGUE.

Mentha rotundifolia.

EMOLLIENT.

Verbascum Thapsus.
 Mercurialis annua.
 Althæa officinalis.

ERUPTIONS.

Cucubalus Behen, *fol.*
 Antirrhinum Elatine.
 Chelidonium majus, *succ.*
 Hypochaeris maculata.
 Anemone Pulsatilla, *succ.*
 Nymphæa lutea, *inf. rad.*

EXPECTORANTS.

Glechoma hederacea, *inf. fol.*
 Polygala vulgaris, *inf.*

FEVERS.

Oxalis Acetosella, *inf. fol.*
 Agrimonia Eupatorium, *inf. rad.*
 Ribes nigrum, *inf. rad. jun.*

FRACTURES.

Conferva rivularis.

GARGLES.

Pimpinella magna, *rad.*

GONORRHOEA.

Conium maculatum, *succ. spiss.*
 Scabiosa succisa, *dec.*

GOUT.

Gentiana Centaurium, *rad.*
 Fragaria Vesca, *fruct.*
 Anemone nemorosa.
 Teucrium Chamædrys,
 — Chamæpitys.
 Linnæa borealis, *inf.*

HEAD-ACH.

Arum maculatum, *rad. sicc.*
 Anemone nemorosa.
 Thymus Serpyllum, *inf. fol.*

HÆMORRHOIDS.

Buxus sempervirens, *ol. emp.*
 Datura Stramonium, *ung. fol.*
 Sedum Telephium.
 Antirrhinum Linaria, *ung. fol.*

HOARSENESS.

Erysimum officinale.

HYDROPHOBIA.

Echium vulgare.
Alisma Plantago, *rad.*

HYSTERICIS.

Chenopodium vulgare.
Iris foetidissima.
Ballote nigra.
Cardamine pratensis, *fl.*
Sisymbrium Sophia.
Carlina vulgaris.
Artemisia vulgaris, *fol. sicc.*
Galium verum, *fl.*

JAUNDICE.

Triticum repens, *succ. rad.*
Solanum Dulcamara, *inf. caul.*
Agrimonia Eupatorium, *inf. rad.*
Teucrium Chamæpitys.
Ononis spinosa, *dec. rad.*
Lactuca virosa, *succ.*

INFLAMMATIONS.

Sempervivum tectorum.

INTOXICATING.

Lolium demulentum, *sem.*
Epilobium angustifolium, *inf.*
Daphne Mezereon.
Betonica officinalis, *herb. rec.*
Fagus sylvaticus, *nuc.*
— *to fish.*
Verbascum Thapsus.

ITCH.

Gentiana Centaurium, *dec.*
Rumex crispus, *rad. rec.*
Saponaria officinalis, *dec.*
Chelidonium majus, *succ.*

LOCHIÆ SUPPRESSED.

Mentha rotundifolia.

LUES VENEREA.

Carex arenaria, *rad. rec.*
Solanum Dulcamara, *inf. caul.*
Saponaria officinalis.
Prunus Padus, *dec.*

NARCOTIC.

Hyoscyamus niger, *fol.*
Cynoglossum officinale, *rad., fol.*
Pulmonaria maritima.
Humulus Lupulus.
Paris quadrifolia, *fol., bacc.*
Colchicum autumnale, *rad.*
Papaver somniferum, *extr. aq. dist.*
— Rhœas.

NEPHRITIC.

Polygonum Hydropiper, *aq. dist.*
Arbutus Uva ursi, *fol. sicc.*
Geranium robertianum, *fol. sicc.*

NERVOUS CASES.

Actæa spicata, *rad.*

OBSTRUCTED VISCERA.

Rumex aquaticus.

ODORIFEROUS.

Anthoxanthum odoratum, *herb. rec.*
Asperula odorata, *herb. sicc.*
Rhodiola rosea, *rad.*
Bryonia dioica, *fol.*
Solanum nigrum, *fl.*

PALSY.

Urtica dioica, *fol. rec.*
Anemone Pulsatilla, *succ. spiss.*
Sinapis nigra, *sem.*

PECTORAL.

Colchicum autumnale, *oxym. rad.*
 Inula Helenium, *rad.*

PLEURISY.

Sambucus nigra, *dec. flor.*
 Polygala vulgaris.

POISONOUS.

Cicuta virosa.
 Æthusa Cynapium.
 Chærophylum sylvestre, *rad.*
 Apium graveolens, *in wet ground.*
 Scilla nutans, *rad. rec.*

Sium latifolium, *to cattle.*
 Phellandrium aquaticum, *to horses.*

Sambucus Ebulus, *to mice.*
 Allium oleraceum, *to moles.*
 Nymphæa lutea, *to crickets.*
 Antirrhinum Linaria, *to flies.*
 Tanacetum vulgare, *to flies.*
 Agaricus muscarius, *to flies.*
 Centaurium Chironia, *to lice.*
 Evonymus europæa, *to lice.*
 Lycopodium Selago, *to lice.*
 Asperula odorata, *to insects.*
 Myrica Gale, *to fleas.*

PURGATIVE.

Fraxinus excelsior, *inf. fol.*
 Valeriana officinalis, *rad. sicc.*
 Bryonia dioica, *rad.*
 Iris Pseudacorus, *succ. rad.*
 Ilex Aquifolium, *fol. sicc.*
 Menyanthes trifoliata, *fol. sicc.*
 Convolvulus sepium, *succ. spis.*
 — Soldanella, *succ., herb. sicc.*
 Solanum nigrum, *fol. gr. j—iij.*
 Rhamnus catharticus, *bacc.*
 — Frangula, *cort. int.*
 Evonymus europæa, *bacc.*

Viola odorata, *fl., sem., rad. sicc.*

Hedera Helix, *bacc.*
 Ligusticum Scoticum, *inf. fol.*
 Sambucus Ebulus, *rad.*
 — nigra, *cort. int., fol.*
 Linum catharticum.
 Convallaria majalis, *extr. fl.*
 Berberis vulgaris, *cort.*
 Colchicum autumnale, *rad.*
 Euphorbia Characias, *fol. sicc.*
 Prunus insititia, *inf. fl.*
 — spinosa, *inf. flor.*
 Helleborus viridis.
 — fœtidus.
 Antirrhinum Linaria, *inf. fol.*
 Genista tinctoria, *sem.*
 Lycopodium Selago.
 Sinapis nigra.
 Fucus vesiculosus.

QUINSEY.

Ribes nigrum, *rob. bac.*

REPELLENT.

Actæa spicata.

RHEUMATISM.

Menyanthes trifoliata, *inf. fol.*
 Solanum Dulcamara.
 Conium maculatum, *fol. sicc.*
 Linum catharticum.
 Daphne Laureola.
 Sinapis nigra, *sem.*

SCIATICA.

Thalictrum flavum, *catap. fol.*

SCURVY.

Carex arenaria, *rad.*
 Galium Aparine, *succ.*
 Solanum Dulcamara, *caul.*
 Fumaria officinalis, *succ.*
 Sedum acre.

SEDATIVE.

Digitalis purpurea.
Papaver somniferum, *succ. sp.*

SIALAGOGUE.

Imperatoria Obstruthium, *rad.*

STERNUTATORY.

Iris foetidissima, *succ. rad.*
— Pseudacorus, *succ. rad.*
Convallaria majalis, *fl.*
Asarum europæa, *fol. sicc.*
Erysimum Alliaria, *sem.*
Betonica officinalis, *fol. sicc.*
Achillea Ptarmica, *fol. sicc.*

STIMULANT.

Arum maculatum, *rad. rec.*
Sinapis nigra.
Cochlearia Armoracia.
Achillea Millefolium, *fol.*

STOMACHIC.

Gentiana Centaurium, *fol. rad.*
Athamanta Meum, *rad., sem.*
Imperatoria Obstruthium, *rad.*
Geum urbanum, *from dry soils.*
Anthemis nobilis, *fl.*
Achillea Millefolium, *fol., fl.*
Artemisia Absinthium, *fol.*

STONE and Gravel.

Polygonum Hydropiper, *rad.*
Arbutus Uva ursi.
Fragaria Vesca, *fruct.*
Geranium robertianum.
Ononis spinosa, *rad.*
Artemisia Absinthium.
Aphanes arvensis.
Daucus Carota, *sem.*
Allium ursinum.

STYPTIC.

Prunus insititia, *cort.*
Cornus sanguinea, *bacc.*
Boletus igniarius.
Lichen omphalodes.

SUDORIFIC.

Buxus sempervirens, *lign.*
Imperatoria Obstruthium, *rad.*
Humulus Lupulus, *inf. rad.,
extr.*
Carex arenaria, *rad. rec.*

TEETH, to clean.

Rumex aquaticus, *rad.*
Rubus idæus, *bacc.*
Potentilla reptans, *cort. rad.*
Fragaria Vesca, *bacc.*
Fucus vesiculosus.

THRUSH.

Polygonum Hydropiper.
Sempervivum tectorum, *succ.*
Erysimum officinale, *succ.*

TOOTH-ACH.

Buxus sempervirens, *ol. emp.*
Hyoscyamus niger, *fum. sem.*
Imperatoria Obstruthium, *rad.*
Pimpinella magna, *rad.*
Scleranthus annuus, *vap. dec.*
Euphorbiæ species omnes, *succ.*
Origanum vulgare, *ol. ess.*

VERMIFUGE.

Helleborus foetidus, *fol. sicc.*
Teucrium Scordium, *fol. sicc.*
Sisymbrium Sophia, *sem.*
Erysimum officinale, *sem.*
Hypericum perforatum, *fol.*
Artemisia Absinthium, *ol. ess.*
Senecio vulgaris, *succ.*

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Lycopodium Selago.
Polypodium Filix mas.
Myrica Gale.
Buxus sempervirens, *fol.*
Menyanthes trifoliata, *fol. sicc.*

VOMITS.

Paris quadrifolia, *rad.*
Sedum acre.

Asarum europæum, *rad. fol.*
Ranunculus Flammula, *aq. dist.*
Betonica officinalis, *rad.*
Lepidium latifolium, *inf.*
Cochlearia Armoracia, *inf.*
Sinapis nigra, *inf. sem.*
Eupatorium cannabinum, *inf.*
Senecio vulgaris, *inf.*
Anthemis nobilis, *inf. fl.*

SUBSTITUTES FOR FOREIGN DRUGS.

For Aloes.

Convallaria majalis, *extr. fl.*

For Alkanet.

Lithospermum arvense, *rad.*

For Cantharides.

Anemone nemorosa, *fol.*
Ranunculi *varii?*

For Cacao Beans.

Tilia europæa, *sem.*

For Coffee Berries.

Iris Pseudacorus, *sem.*
Galium aparine, *sem.*
Ribes Grossularia, *sem.*
Fagus sylvaticus, *sem.*
Spartium scoparium, *sem.*

For French Berries.

Rhamnus catharticus, *bacc.*

For Gum Arabic.

Prunus Cerasus, *gum.*
Lichen farinaceus, *muc.*
— pulmonarius, *muc.*

For Olive Oil.

Cornus sanguinea, *ol. bacc.*
Corylus avellana, *ol. nuc.*
Fagus sylvaticus, *ol. nuc.*
Papaver somniferum, *ol. sem.*
Myagrum sativum, *ol. sem.*
Polygonum Fagopyrum, *ol. sem.*

For Peruvian Bark.

Geum urbanum, *rad.*
Salix capræa }
— alba } *cort.*
— triandra }
— fragilis }

For Salt of Lemons.

Rumex Acetosa, *succ.*
Oxalis Acetosella, *succ.*

For Sarsaparilla.

Humulus Lupulus, *rad.*
Carex arenaria, *rad. rec.*
Saponaria officinalis.
Arctium Lappa, *rad.*
Solanum Dulcamara.

For Scammony.

Convolvulus sepium, *succ.*

For Senna.

Fraxinus excelsior, *fol.*

For Snake Root.

Polygala vulgaris, *rad.*

For Sugar.

Acer Pseudoplatanus, *succ.*

For Tea.

Veronica officinalis, *fol.*
— Chamædrys, *fol.*
Asperula odorata, *fol.*
Prunus spinosa, *fol. jun.*
Rosa canina, *fol.*
Origanum vulgare, *fol.*
Vaccinium Myrtillus, *fol.*
Myrica Gale, *fol.*

For Tobacco.

Betonica officinalis, *fol.*
Tussilago Farfara, *fol.*
Menyanthes perfoliata, *fol.*
Anthemis nobilis, *fl.*
Orobus tuberosus, *rad. ut mast.*

For Wax.

Myrica Gale, *cera e julis.*

INDEX.

To facilitate the finding out of those names that consist of several words, it must be observed,

1. Substances deriving their names from any drug, must be sought for under that drug, provided its name be employed as a substantive, as aqua ammoniæ acetatæ, under ammoniæ; oil of amber, under amber.
 2. The same rule is to be observed, in respect to vegetables or animals giving their names to any drug, as oleum amygdalarum is to be sought for under amygdalarum, gum juniper, under juniper.
 3. In other cases the substantive is to be sought for, as acidum sulphuricum is placed under acidum; antibilious pills, under pills.
 4. In the English names of plants, the adjective sometimes precedes, the word being esteemed a compound, although we are accustomed to write them separately, as marsh mallows, golden rod, dead nettle.
 5. Minute variations of spelling, as sena or senna, oxidum or oxydum, tartas or tartris, are not noticed, one, and generally the most usual, only being quoted.
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CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS.

Page 47, line 4 from bottom, *for* 83, *read* 98.

— 74, — 2, *for* calycinum, *read* calycina.

— 100, — 7 from bottom, These cups are known in trade by the name of valonia.

Page 131. Gambooge must not be confounded with gutta gambir, which is an extract, from the nauclea gambir, of which there are two sorts, one of a white colour, in lozenges and balls, used in India as a masticatory with the leaves of betel; the other prepared with less care, of a red colour, strong tasted and rank, used in dyeing and tanning: this is now not found in the shops, but seems to have been formerly inserted into the Pharmacopœia.

Page 144. Balsam of Tolu is now said to be yielded by the myrospermum pedicellatum, p. 89, and this to be the same tree as is also known by the name of m. peruiferum; so that the two balsams of Peru and Tolu are merely different varieties of the same substance.

Page 170, line 20, after charcoal, *insert* blue black, by which name ground charcoal is used as an oil paint.

Page 171, last article. One kind of bistre is not an extract, but prepared from wood-soot by the pulverising and washing over.

Page 202, line 7 from bottom, *after* Romanum, *insert* Cupri sulphas.

— 250, — 8, *for* spirituosa, *read* vinosa.

— 281, — 11, *for* spiritus, *read* syrupus.

— 327, — 4 from bottom, *after* tetrapharmacum, *insert* Ung. picis aridæ; and *for* nigrum, *read* nigre.

THE END.

CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS.

Page 47, line 6 from bottom, for 22, read 23.
 — 54 — 2, for 21, read 22.
 — 100 — 7 from bottom, These cups are known in trade by the name
 of *Yonah*.
 Page 131, *Gamboge*, must not be confounded with *Yonah gamboge*, which
 is an extract from the *Yonah gamboge*, of which there are two sorts, one of a
 white colour, in lumps and balls, used in India as a restorative with the
 leaves of betel; the other prepared with less care, of a red colour, strongly
 and used in dressing and staining; this is now not found in the shops, but
 seems to have been formerly exported into the *Yonah gamboge*.
 Page 144, *Bolam* of *Toto* is now said to be identical by the *Yonah gamboge*
 of *Yonah gamboge*, and this is the same tree as is known by the name
 of *Yonah gamboge*, so that the two *Bolam* of *Toto* and *Toto* are merely different
 varieties of the same substance.
 Page 170, line 20, after *charcoal*, insert *blue black*, by which name *Yonah gamboge*
 charcoal is used as an adjuvant.
 Page 171, last article, One kind of *Yonah gamboge* is not an extract, but prepared
 from wood, and by the pulverising and washing over.
 Page 201, line 7 from bottom, after *Yonah gamboge*, insert *Yonah gamboge*.
 — 220 — 2, for 21, read 22.
 — 221 — 11, for 21, read 22.
 — 222 — 4 from bottom, after *Yonah gamboge*, insert *Yonah gamboge*.
 — 223 — 1, for 21, read 22.

THE END.

p 327 read *peris nigra* for
reine nigra 3 line br

Mel Solitum twice over

p 291 258

p 276 *Faint Balsam* 3

Benzoin 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ H

