

**The new pharmacopoeia of the Royal College of Physicians of London /
Translated into English, with notes ... etc. By Thomas Healde.**

Contributors

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Royal College of Physicians of London.

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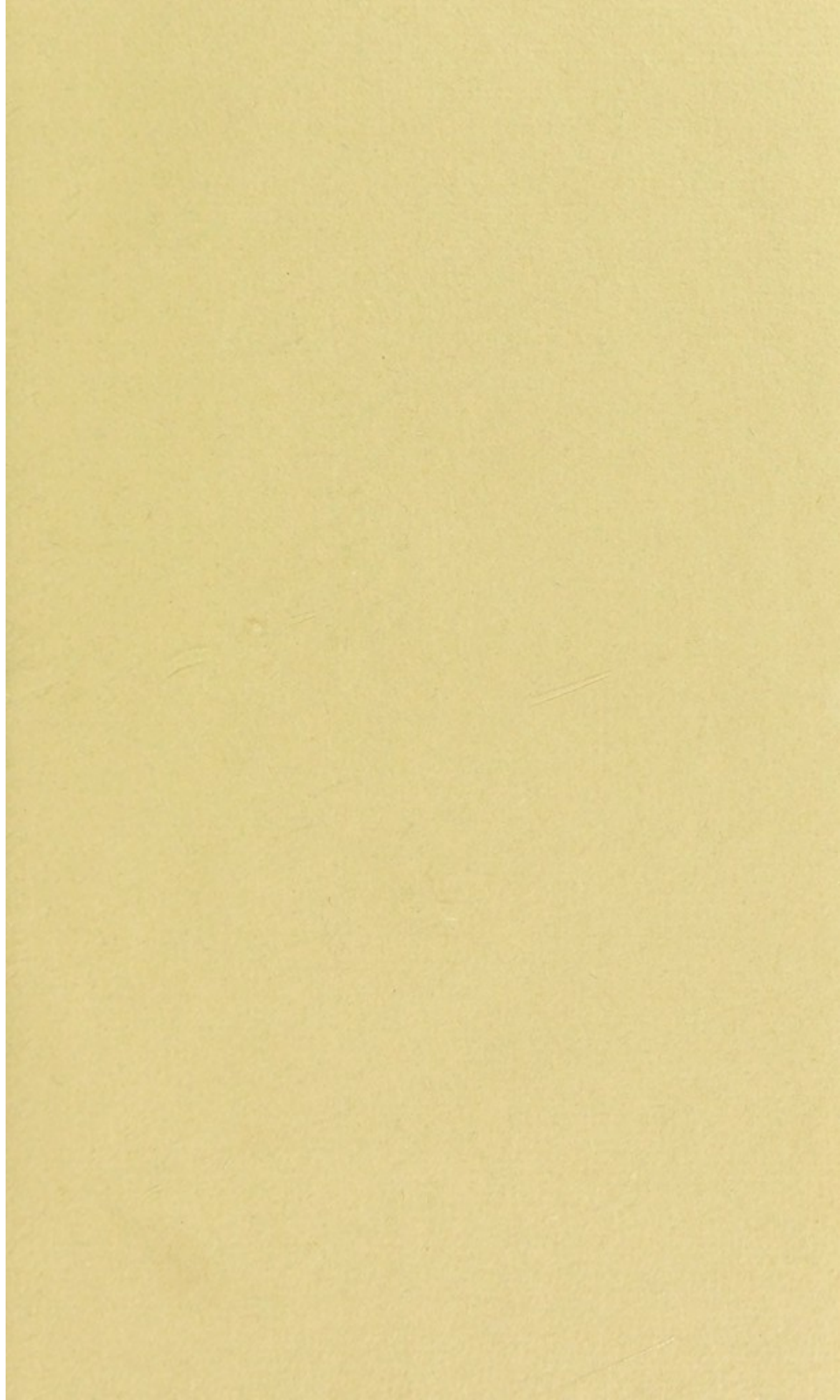


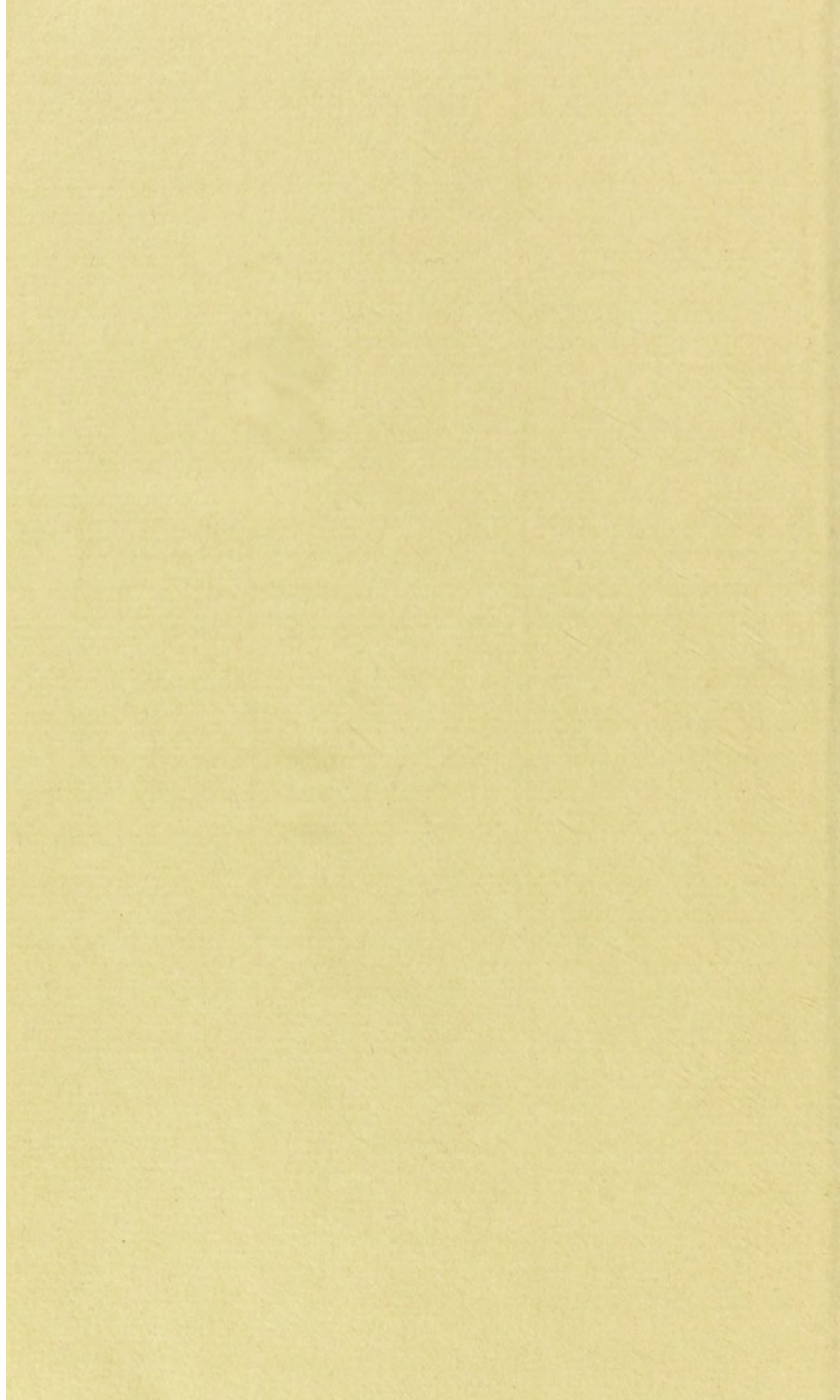
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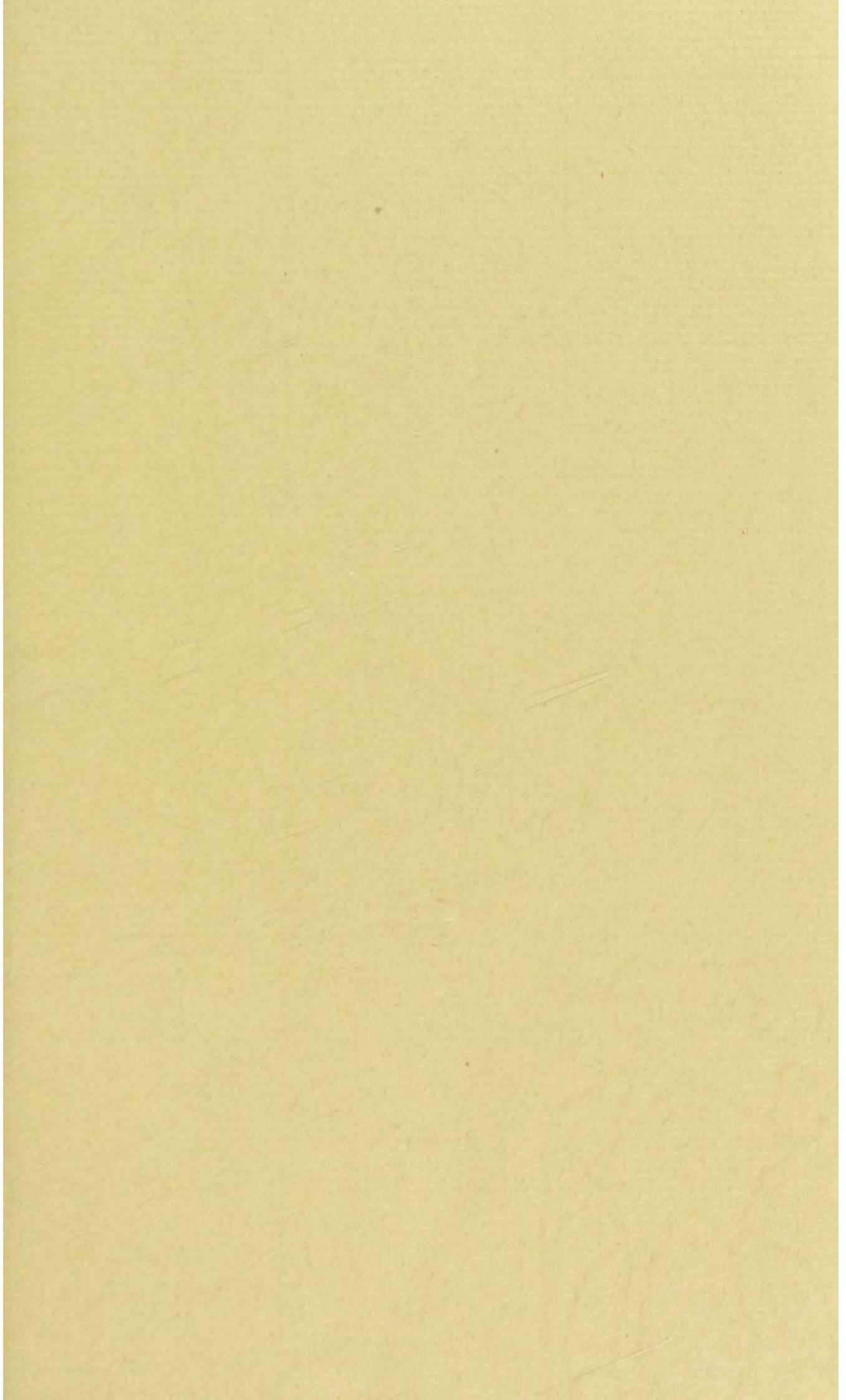


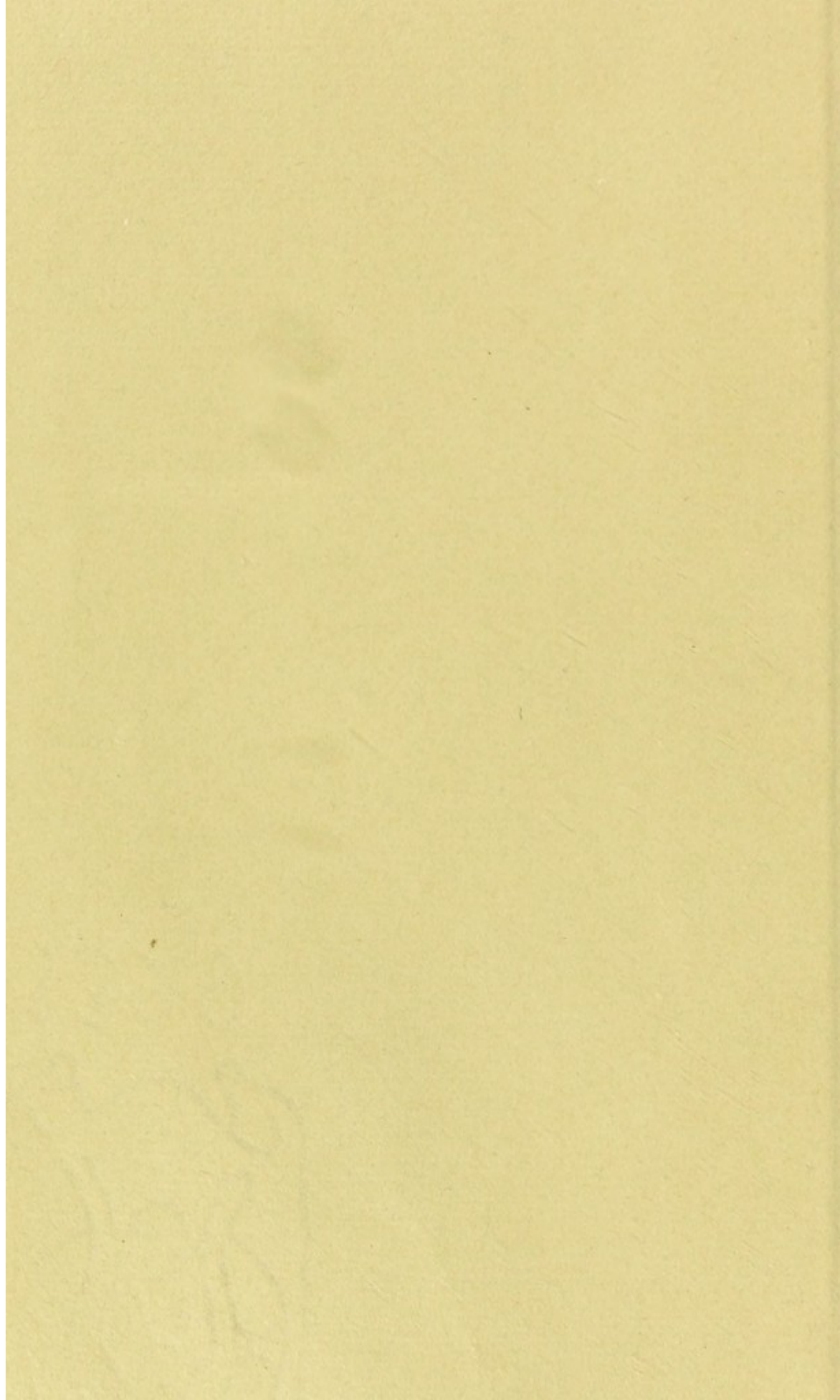
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At the Court at St. JAMES's, the 16th of *January*, 1788:

P R E S E N T

The KING's most excellent Majesty.

Lord Chancellor.	Lord <i>Herbert</i> .
Lord Privy Seal.	Lord <i>Onslow</i> .
Lord Steward.	Lord <i>Sydney</i> .
Marquis of <i>Carmarthen</i> .	Lord <i>Hawkesbury</i> .
Viscount <i>Weymouth</i> .	Mr. <i>Pitt</i> .

WHEREAS there was this day read, at the Board, the humble memorial of Sir George Baker, Bart. Physician to their Majesties, and President of the College or Commonalty of the Faculty of Physic in London, setting forth, that the said President and College have, with great care, pains, and industry, revised, corrected, and reformed, a book, by them formerly published, intitled, *Pharmacopœia Collegii Regalis Medicorum Londinensis*, prescribing and directing the manner of preparing all sorts of medicines therein contained, together with the true weights and measures by which they ought to be made; which book is now perfected and ready to be published, and, it is conceived, will contribute to the public good of his Majesty's subjects, by preventing all deceits, differences, and uncertainties, in making or compounding of medicines, if, for the future, the manner and form prescribed therein should be practised by apothecaries and others in their compositions of medicines. The memorialist, therefore, most humbly prays, that his Majesty will be graciously pleased to enforce the observance thereof in such manner as to his Majesty shall seem meet. His Majesty this day took the said memorial into his royal consideration, and, being desirous to provide in all cases for the common good of his people, and being persuaded that the establishing the general use of the said book may tend to the prevention of such deceits in the making and compounding medicines, wherein the lives and health of his Majesty's subjects are so highly concerned, hath therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, hereby to notify to all apothecaries and others concerned, to the intent they may not pretend ignorance thereof, that the said book, called *Pharmacopœia Collegii Regalis Medicorum Londinensis*, is perfected and ready to be published. And his Majesty doth therefore strictly require, charge, and command, all and singular apothecaries, and others whose business it is to compound medicines, or distil oil or waters, or make other extracts, within any part of his Majesty's kingdom of Great Britain called England, dominion of Wales, or town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, that they, and every of them, immediately after the said *Pharmacopœia Collegii Regalis Medicorum Londinensis* shall be printed and published, do not compound or make any medicine or medicinal receipt or prescription, or distil any oil or waters, or make other extracts, that are or shall be in the said *Pharmacopœia Collegii Regalis Medicorum Londinensis* mentioned or named, in any other manner or form than is or shall be directed, prescribed, and set down, by the said book, and according to the weights and measures that are or shall be therein limited, except it shall be by the special direction or prescription of some learned physician in that behalf. — And his Majesty doth hereby declare, that the offenders to the contrary shall not only incur his Majesty's just displeasure, but be proceeded against, for such their contempt and offences, according to the utmost severity of the law.

W. FAWKENER.

THE NEW
PHARMACOPOEIA
OF THE
ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS
OF
L O N D O N.

TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH,
With Notes, Indexes of NEW NAMES,
Preparations, &c. &c.

BY
THOMAS HEALDE, M.D. F.R.S.

LUMLEYAN LECTURER AT THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS,
AND SENIOR PHYSICIAN OF THE LONDON HOSPITAL.

THE THIRD EDITION, CORRECTED.

L O N D O N:
Printed, by J. W. GALABIN,
For T. LONGMAN, PATERNOSTER-ROW.

M.DCC.LXXXVIII.

THE NEW
PHARMACOPOEIA
OF THE
ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS
LONDON



THE THIRD EDITION, CORRECTED
LONDON
Printed by J. W. G. LITTLE
10, BUNYARD LANE, PATERNOSTER ROW

T O

WILLIAM WINDHAM, Esq.

Of FELBRIG, IN NORFOLK,

AND ONE OF THE

REPRESENTATIVES IN PARLIAMENT

For the City of NORWICH.

S I R,

IF I have taken the Liberty of addressing to you this Work, it is not from a presumption of any merit in such a translation,---nor yet to seek an occasion of praising your legislative abilities or your literary accomplishments. It is to tell you my confidence, that whatever appears to you intended to promote the public health must have your approbation, and your support as a le-

gislator,---if such support be wanted. It is, perhaps, much more, to indulge a fond and grateful desire of publicly acknowledging the favour, and the pleasure, I have enjoyed in the friendship of a WINDHAM, ---- to assure you that I feel a satisfaction, something like paternal, in whatever contributes to your fortune, your reputation, or your dignity, --- and that I cannot but be,

With the most sincere Respect,

Your affectionate humble

Servant and Friend,

THOMAS HEALDE.

St. Mary-Axe,
February 26, 1786.

P R E F A C E

O F T H E

C O L L E G E .

ALMOST half a century has elapsed since our predecessors executed the same task we have now undertaken, no less to the praise of their judgement than their diligence. If Medicine, during that space, advanced not equally with other useful arts, it received many valuable improvements ; as well from the industry and discoveries of others, as from those more particularly who have, of late, studied Chemistry with unusual zeal and penetration.

As, for that reason, it became our duty to examine anew the common instruments of the art of healing, we thought *that* duty required us to employ all the assistance which could be derived from modern chemistry ;

and, from its collected light, render our work more clear and luminous. It was our principal wish that every chemical matter, applicable to the practice of Physic, should be introduced by us, not only freed from error, but more perfect and neat, as well as more scientifically digested and arranged, than had been usual among us. All our care was not, however, so far wasted on this very difficult part of our work as to neglect other things, or only touch on them cursorily and by chance; as the composition of each medicine was separately and carefully weighed; in order that if any thing was found deficient it might be added, — if too much, or redundant, taken away. Nor have we made any scruple, in executing this duty, to cut off whole formulas when of little use, and to insert others more useful, — in such a manner, however, that no new remedy has been fondly adopted, no one, in constant use and practice, rejected.

Great care has been taken that very few traces should remain of anile superstition;
and,

and, if any thing unnecessary, or of little use, be scattered here and there, we have thought it better to leave our successors to correct or reject it than to oppose erroneous opinions too pertinaciously—whilst they are innocent. We have consulted simplicity wherever in our power, and been particularly careful that such things only should be compounded as commodiously unite together, and tend to one and the same design. Hence it happens that some prodigious and enormous *antidotes*, which have really neither bounds nor intention, and are made up of substances collected from all quarters, and opposite in their virtues, are now at last displaced ; — a manifest proof that neither the authority of antient custom, nor reverence of antiquity, has any longer too much dominion over us.

The antients were miserably occupied with the fear and the correction of poisons, of which, however, we are certain they were acquainted with very few. Far different in our time is the fortune of poisons ; for,
 medicine

medicine seems not now to be averse to them as to inveterate enemies, but to have brought them over to its party, and to make use of them as allies and auxiliaries. A few of these (which we have ourselves tried) we have enrolled in our list, ready to adopt others, if faithful experiment, made in the cure of diseases, shall demonstrate their efficacy.—It would be too rash to adopt as known what has not been, as yet, sufficiently explored.

The great number of things to which we have given names, before unknown, and lately formed, may perhaps give to some an opportunity of finding fault; since there is scarcely any one who does not more willingly use names to which he has been accustomed than new ones. But the design of these changes is, first, that some vain and unmeaning words, derived from the fallacies of the old chemists, or otherwise, should fall into disuse, (as much as possible) and into oblivion: 2dly, that each composition should by its title rather shew what it is, than

than for what intention it is designed,—and of what principles it consists, rather than in what cases it is useful, or to what parts of the body appropriated : and, lastly, that no remedy should be concealed under a title which does not belong to it. With regard to the names we have arbitrarily given to *three alkaline Salts*, (of which one, indeed, had been long in use, and the other two are but little altered from their common appellation,) they have in truth so much convenience and brevity, that they may justly claim, at least, the excuse of Physicians. It is not, however, to be denied, that so many novelties must be disagreeable to those who deal in medicines ; especially at first, and before they conceive them perfectly ; but that disgust, however great it may be, will be got the better of easily, cease of itself, and give place to a custom, more proper, more pleasant, and more useful.

We are not ignorant how very great the difficulty is of forming a Dispensatory in every respect complete and perfect, — nor
of

of the little reason there is for hoping it would please all mankind :—we pretend not to undertake any such thing ; and shall really congratulate ourselves, if the trouble, employed for the public health on this work, answers in some degree the purpose of alleviating the evils of sickness, and rendering their cure more prompt and expeditious.

ADVER-

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Translator has followed the plan of Dr. Pemberton, as being that generally approved by the Apothecaries.— He hopes the translation is faithful, though it is perhaps more literal than was always necessary. As to the Remarks, though they may be to some superfluous, he is afraid there are too many for whom they are neither too explicit nor too numerous. He has been persuaded to mention the doses of medicines; and has, in some measure, complied, though not perfectly with his own approbation; as the same medicines are given in various doses, not only in different diseases, but in different circumstances of the same disease.

TABLE

ADVERTISMENT.

THE Translator has followed the plan
of Isaac Walton, as laid out
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it is perhaps more literal than was always
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persons; and has in some places
copied, though not verbatim, with his own
apprehension, as the same instances are
given in various places, not only in different
editions, but in different circumstances of
the same state.

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PHARMACOPOEIA
LONDINENSIS.

THE LONDON DISPENSATORY.

PONDERA, MENSURÆ, &c

WEIGHTS, MEASURES, &c.

IN this country two kinds of Weights are employed; one by which gold and silver are sold, the other by which almost all other wares. The former we call *Troy-weight*, the latter *Avoirdupois-weight*. The pounds of these are differently divided: the pound of the former has only twelve ounces, but that of the latter sixteen. Both pounds and ounces also differ in weight: the goldsmith's pound is less than the other, the ounce greater.*

B

We

* The Avoirdupois pound contains 7000 grains, whereas the Troy pound contains only 5760; that is, less by 1240 grains. The Troy ounce contains 480 grains, the Avoirdupois only

We employ the pound of the goldsmiths ; which, however, we do not divide as they do, but in this manner :

The pound	} contains	{	twelve ounces.
The ounce			eight drams.
The dram			three scruples.
The scruple			twenty grains.

The measures likewise for liquids in this country are of different sorts : with one sort beer being measured, with the other wine. We employ the latter ; using that measure for a pint which is called a *wine-pint*.

This pint we divide thus :

The pint	} contains	{	sixteen ounces.
The ounce			eight drams.

The gallon contains eight pints.

As only $437\frac{1}{2}$ grains : that is, less by $42\frac{1}{2}$ grains ; so that ten ounces Troy are almost equal to eleven Avoirdupois. Now, as the compositions of the Dispensatory, and the extemporaneous prescriptions of physicians, are adapted to the Troy-weight, it is evident, that, if the ounce and half-ounce Avoirdupois are employed with the Troy dram and its subdivisions, the ingredients must be taken in improper proportions. It is to be lamented that the Avoirdupois weights are not banished entirely from the shops of apothecaries.

As a pound weight of scarcely any liquor fills the measure which we call a *pint*, we have every where prefixed P. or M. as each substance is prescribed by weight or measure.*

We deem mortars, made of brass, or copper, improper for preparing medicines.†

Also measures, funnels, and vessels used for the evaporation of liquids, which are made of copper, lead, or a mixed metal of which

B 2

some

* The precaution above-mentioned, though highly necessary in the original Latin of the PHARMACOPOEIA, is not so generally required in an English translation. In English, the word PINT distinguishes the *Libra* by measure from that by weight, without ambiguity. With regard to the ounce and its divisions, the words *by weight* or *by measure* will, in this Translation, be constantly inserted.

† The propriety of this and the following injunction needs little proof.—It is certain, that even the softer absorbent substances, rubbed for a short time in a bell-metal mortar, usually supposed not liable to abrasion, acquire in some degree a cupreous quality; as appears on the affusion of volatile alkali.—As to vessels of *lead* and its compounds, the danger attending their use is universally known and acknowledged.—See Mr. BLIZARD'S Essay on bell-metal mortars and pewter vessels, 8vo, 1786.

some part is copper or lead, we would have carefully avoided.

The Thermometer we employ is that of FAHRENHEIT.

By CALOR FERVENS, a *boiling*† *heat*, must be understood an heat from 200 to 212 degrees.

By CALOR LENIS, a *gentle heat*, is meant an heat from 90 to 100 degrees.

Whenever we use the words SPECIFIC GRAVITY, the substance treated of we suppose to be of 55 degrees of heat.

† Although the heat of boiling water is 212 degrees, yet, on removing the vessel containing it from the fire, its heat is somewhat less; and, as the word *fervens* is chiefly used in the directions for infusions and solutions, the word *boiling* may not be an improper translation of it.

MATERIA

MATERIA MEDICA.

THE MATERIA MEDICA.

A.

Abrotonum,
Southernwood,
the *Leaf*.

Artemisia *Abrotanum*,
Linnæi Species
Plantarum.

Abfinthium mariti-
mum,

Artemisia *maritima*,
L. S. P.

Sea Wormwood,
the *Top*.

Abfinthium vulgare,
Common Wormwood,
the *Herb*.

Artemisia *Absinthium*,
L. S. P.

Acetosa pratensis,
Meadow-Sorrel,
the *Leaf*.

Rumex *Acetosa*,
L. S. P.

Acidum Vitriolicum,

Vitriolic Acid,

the specific Gravity of

which is to that of

distilled Water as

1,850 to 1,000.

Aconitum,

Blue Wolf's Bane, or

Monk's Hood,

the *Herb.*

Aconitum Napellus,

L. S. P.

This is a poisonous plant, an extract of which was recommended about twenty-six years ago, by Dr. Störck, in rheumatic, venereal, and other painful, complaints. He gave it in small doses, mixed with sugar, magnesia, &c. which were to be gradually and cautiously augmented. *Haller*, in his *Hist. Stirp. Helv.* had supposed, from a bad figure annexed to Störck's tract, that the plant, with which he had made his experiments, was the *Aconitum cammarum* Linn. the flowers of which, according to *Murray*, are of a paler blue than those of the *Aconitum Napellus* and the helmet much longer, *Syst. Veget. Linn.* 1784, p. 504, and the supposition of *Haller* has been repeated by *Bergius*. It has since however been asserted from Vienna, that Störck's plant was the *Aconitum Napellus*, represented in tab. 381 of *Jacquin's fl. Aust.* the leaves of which are almost smooth, and on both sides bright and subacid; by which it may be distinguished

guished from the other, even before its time of flowering, which is August and September.—If the observation of *Thielisch* in the *Abhandl. der Hallisch. naturf. Wissensch.* be true, viz. that the *Aconitum* is efficacious principally before it produces stalks, and that, after the flowers appear, the leaves may be eaten with impunity,—July, the time of collecting it directed by the *Ph. Dan.* is not perhaps too soon. *Kæmpf* employed, in the complaints mentioned above, a tincture of the dry plant in proof-spirit, which, he says, is of a deeper colour than if made with rectified, and which he praises much in the *Act. Hass.*

Adeps suilla,

Hog's Lard,

Allium, *Garlic,*
the *Root.*

Allium *sativum,*
L. S. P.

Aloë Barbadosensis,
Barbadoes Aloes.

Aloë *perfoliata,*
L. S. P.

Aloë Socotorina,
Socotrine Aloes.

Althæa, *Marshmallow,*
the *Root and Leaf.*

Althæa *officinalis,*
L. S. P.

Alumen, *Alum.*

Argilla vitriolata;

Ammoniacum,

Ammoniacum,

the *Gum-resin.*

Amygdala amara, ————— dulcis, <i>Bitter and sweet Al-</i> <i>mond,</i> the <i>Kernel.</i>	Amygdalus <i>communis,</i> L. S. P.
Anethum, <i>Dill,</i> the <i>Seed.</i>	Anethum <i>graveolens,</i> L. S. P.
Angelica, <i>Angelica,</i> the <i>Root, Stalk, Leaf,</i> and <i>Seed.</i>	Angelica <i>Archangeli-</i> <i>ca,</i> L. S. P.
Anisum, <i>Anise,</i> the <i>Seed.</i>	Pimpinella <i>Anisum,</i> L. S. P.
Antimonium, <i>Anti-</i> <i>mony.</i>	Antimonium <i>fulphu-</i> <i>ratum.</i>
Arabicum, <i>gummi,</i> <i>Gum Arabic.</i>	Mimosa <i>nilotica,</i> L. S. P.
Argentum, <i>Silver.</i>	
Arnica, <i>Leopard's Bane,</i> the <i>Herb, Flower, and</i> <i>Root.</i>	Arnica <i>Montana,</i> L. S. P.

This acrid and bitter plant grows in various mountainous parts of Europe ; that, however, from Bohemia and Saxony, is preferred, on account of its stronger smell, *Pharm. Dan.* The apothecaries are cautioned not to mistake other plants of similar appearance for Leopard's Bane, such as the *Hypochæris maculata*, (*Costa*,) *Hagens Lehrb. der Apotheker.*—or the *Inula Dysenterica*, (*Conyza media asteris flore luteo*,) the leaves of which are oblong, and somewhat downy, whilst those of Leopard's Bane are rather oval, entire, and ribbed like plantain. *Ph. Dan.*

It has long been in reputation in Germany as a resolvent of coagulated blood, and generally given after contusions and internal bleedings, from its good effects in which cases it has been called the *Panacea Lapsorum*. It was praised more than a century ago by *Febr*, in the *Eph. N. C.* nor has time destroyed its reputation on the continent, if we may judge by the great number of eminent persons who have recommended it. Formerly an infusion or decoction in beer, of a $\mathfrak{z}i$ or $\mathfrak{z}ii$ of the herb alone, or with the flowers, was employed ;—of late, the flowers have been preferred. Both are sometimes diuretic, sometimes diaphoretic, and very often they occasion nausea, anxiety, and vomiting. Some judgement, therefore, is required in their exhibition.

Collin earnestly recommends the flowers in paralytic and spasmodic cases, believing them to act, in some peculiar manner, on the sensorium commune, and whole nervous system : but this opinion does not prevent his directing the evacuations previously proper in certain habits, or laxatives at intervals, during their use. He gave an infusion of $\mathfrak{z}i$ — $\mathfrak{z}iii$
in

in a lb. of water, or ʒi—ʒij of the powder, mixed with honey into an electuary; — either of which was the quantity for a day. See his *Obs. circa Morb. Part. 4.*

Aaskow, physician to the Danish navy, whose experiments in palfies strengthen the opinion of *Collin*, having heard from Doctor Mangor, of Wiburg, that a strong infusion of these flowers was the popular remedy for intermittents in the district of Lütia, tried them in two cases. He directed an infusion of half a maniple in f̄bs of boiling small beer, to be drunk warm two hours before the paroxysm by each patient, one of whom was cured by the first dose, the other by the second: — It vomited both smartly. See *Societ. Haun. Collect.* *Aaskow* adds, that the fear of these flowers doing mischief, from the violence of their effects, is much lessened, by the successful use made of their infusion, as common drink, in wounds of the cavities, of the breast particularly, by *Schmucker*, principal surgeon of the armies of the late (and I believe of the present) king of Prussia.

The Root of Arnica has been of late employed in dysentery, either alone or joined with other antiseptics, by *Collin*, *Stolle*, &c.

Arum, *Cuckow-pint*, *Arum maculatum*,
the *fresh Root*. L. S. P.

Asa foetida, *Ferula Asa foetida*,
Asa foetida, L. S. P.
the *Gum-resin*.

Afarum,

Afarum, *Afarabacca*, *Afarum europæum*,
the *Leaf*. L. S. P.

Avena, the *Oat*, *Avena sativa*, L. S. P.
its *Seed*.

Aurantium Hispalen- *Citrus Aurantium*,
se, L. S. P.

Seville Orange.
the *Leaf*, *Flower*,
Juice, and *outer*
Rind of the *Fruit*.

The leaves of the Orange were introduced into practice, at Vienna, about 1760, by *De Haen*, from an assurance of the Oculist *Wencel*, that the remedy for convulsions, then famous at the Hague, and kept as a secret, consisted of them. They have been often since given with advantage in several kinds of convulsions, and many examples are related of epilepsies cured by their use; but they have much oftener failed, as must happen where too much is expected from a remedy. *Hannes* hastily published the case of an epilepsy, supposed cured by these leaves, which returned after eight months; and a patient of mine, in 1769, thought himself cured, because the fits, which usually returned every week or oftener, did not return for several months, after taking ʒss of these leaves thrice a day for some weeks. If, however, they do not often cure, they are too often serviceable not to deserve repeated trial.

B.

Balsamum Canaden- Pinus *balsamea*,
se, *Canada Balsam.* L. S. P.

Canada Balsam is a white transparent turpentine, — becoming by age yellowish, — of an agreeable smell, approaching to that of Balsam of Mecca, — of a mild and slightly-bitter taste. Artificial compositions being usually sold for the Cyprus, Strasburgh, and Venice, turpentines, and the difficulty or impossibility of procuring any of them unadulterated, occasioned their rejection. This, coming from one of our own colonies, may be expected pure, and doubtless can supply their place; — whether it will that of Balsam of Copaiva requires long experience to determine.

Balsamum Copaiva, Copaifera *officinalis*,
Balsam of Copaiva. L. S. P.

Balsamum Peruvia- Myroxylon *peruifere-*
num, rum, Linnæi Sup-
Balsam of Peru. plementum Planta-
rum.

Balsamum Toluta- Toluifera *Balsamum*,
num, L. S. P.
Balsam of Tolu.

Bardana, *Burdock*, Arctium *Lappa*,
the *Root.* L. S. P.

Barilla,

Barilla, *Barilla*.

Natron impurum.

Barilla, or Soda, is a saline and earthly concrete, artificially prepared by burning certain plants growing on the sea-coasts, — on those of the Mediterranean and Caspian seas particularly. It varies in character and goodness according to the place whence it is brought, the plants from which it is prepared, and perhaps from the mode of the preparation. The most esteemed, of what is brought to us, is that of Alicant, called *de Berilla*, or *la Bariglia*, to which that of Carthage-na is much inferior; and the sort called *de Bourdine*, or *de Barech*, is fitter for the use of the soap-maker than the physician. *Ph. Dan.*

All the sorts contain, besides earth, the natron of the ancients and of the present Pharmacopœia, for many years past usually called *fossil* or *mineral fixed alkali*; and most of them have a mixture of kali and some neutral salt, — sometimes sulphur and particles of iron. The more natron, and the less of other matters, it contains, the more valuable it is, at least for medical purposes.

Barilla should be chosen hard, dry, sonorous, with many foramina, — of a grey colour, (blackish grey, inclining to blue, *Murray Appar. Med. tom. 4.*) mixed with small white particles, and larger ones blackish, — discovering, when moistened with saliva, a violet-smell, somewhat urinous and volatile. *Ph. Dan.*

That, which is moist, fat, mixed with hairs or sand, of a blackish or whitish green, easily becoming moist in the air, and smelling, when moistened, muddy and foetid, — without
holes, —

holes,—of a disagreeable or saltish taste, but not lixivious, and not readily effervescing with acids,—is to be rejected. *Ph. Dan.*

Becabunga, <i>Brook-lime,</i> the <i>Herb.</i>	Veronica <i>Beccabunga,</i> L. S. P.
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Benzoë, <i>Benjamin,</i> the <i>Resin.</i>	Styrax <i>Benzoë,</i> Acta philosophica Lon- dinensia.
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Bistorta, <i>Bistort,</i> the <i>Root.</i>	Polygonum <i>Bistorta,</i> L. S. P.
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Bolus Gallicus,
French Bole.

Borax, <i>Borax.</i>	Natron boracicum,
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C.

Calaminaris. See Zinc.

Calamus aromaticus, <i>Sweet Flag,</i> the <i>Root,</i>	Acorus <i>Calamus,</i> L. S. P.
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Calx, <i>Quick-lime fresh burnt.</i>	Lapis calcareus purus recens ustus.
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Cam-

Campechense. See

Lignum.

Camphora, *Camphor*. *Laurus Camphora*,
L. S. P.

Canella alba,

White Canella,

Usually called *Winter's*
Bark.

Cantharis, *Spanish Fly*. *Meloë vesicatorius*,
Linnæi Systema Na-
turæ.

Cardamine,

Cuckow-Flower, or

Lady's Smock,

the *Flower*,

Cardamine *pratensis*,

L. S. P.

The white (or purplish white, see *Ray*) flowers of this plant, said to be mentioned in a MS. of Dr. *Tanc. Robinson* as an antispasmodic, have been brought into use by *Sir G. Baker*, who gave them with success in a spasmodic asthma, choræa, &c. The dose he directed was from a ʒi to ʒi of the powdered flowers twice a day. See his Account in *Med. Transf. of the London College*, Vol. I.

Greding found them ineffectual in epilepsies, (one case perhaps excepted,) given *larga admodum dosi*; — but he does not say how large the dose was. See *Ludwig. Adversf. tom. 3.*

Car-

Cardamomum minus, <i>Smaller Cardamom,</i> the <i>Seed.</i>	Amomum <i>repens,</i> Sonnerati Iter.
Carduus benedictus, <i>Blessed Thistle,</i> the <i>Herb.</i>	Centaurea <i>benedicta,</i> L. S. P.
Carica, the <i>Fig.</i>	Ficus <i>Carica,</i> L. S. P.
Caruon, <i>Caraway,</i> the <i>Seed.</i>	Carum <i>Carui,</i> L. S. P.
Caryophyllum aroma- ticum, the <i>Clove</i> and its <i>es-</i> <i>sential Oil.</i>	Caryophyllus <i>aroma-</i> <i>ticus,</i> L. S. P.
Caryophyllum ru- brum, <i>Clove July-Flower,</i> the <i>Flower.</i>	Dianthus <i>Caryophyllus,</i> L. S. P.
Cascarilla, <i>Cascarilla,</i> the <i>Bark.</i>	
Cassia fistularis, <i>Cassia of the Cane,</i> the <i>Fruit.</i>	Cassia <i>Fistula,</i> L. S. P.

Castoreum Russicum,

Russian Castor.

Catechu, vulgo Terra Mimosa *Catechu*,

Japonica, L. Suppl. P.

Catechu, commonly
called *Japan Earth*.

Centaureum minus, Gentiana *Centaurium*,

Smaller Centaury, L. S. P.

the *Top*.

Cera alba,

— flava,

White and yellow Wax.

Chamœmelum, Anthemis *nobilis*,

Chamomile, L. S. P.

the *single Flower*.

Chelæ Cancrorum, Cancer *Pagurus*,

Crabs Claws. L. S. N.

Cicuta, *Hemlock*, Conium *maculatum*,

the *Herb, Flower*, and L. S. P.

Seed.

Hemlock, after a variety of contradictory observations, has at length obtained a place in our Dispensatory. These contradictions are not to be wondered at, since, as *Murray* ob-

ferves, no sooner was the fame of its utility founded, than cognate plants, either noxious or totally inactive, were employed. Even *Vogel* himself, by some unaccountable mistake, has given the characters of *Cicuta aquatica* as those of the officinal species. It is therefore of no small importance that this sort of Hemlock, which is the mildest, be distinguished from the rest, and from other plants also to which it is in appearance similar.

The root is biennial, white, the thickness of a finger, often branched,—the first year only producing leaves, when it yields, on being cut, a milky liquor; the second year, when it has stalks, it is almost juiceless. (*Jacquin Fl. Austr.*)

The stalk, which rises several feet high, is the thickness of a finger,—round, hollow, with impervious knots,—greenish, and having commonly spots of a deep red. (*Jacquin, ib.*) (Variegated irregularly with streaks and spots of a red or blackish purple. *L.M.M.*)

The leaves are large, with an hollow round rib, (*Jacquin,*) of a dark or blackish green colour on the upper side, and of a whitish green underneath, separated into a number of small, oblong, somewhat oval, segments, which stand in pairs: these segments are again deeply cut, but not quite divided, on both sides; and many of these ultimate sections have one or two slighter indentations. (*L.M.M.*) The flowers consist of five white pointed petals. The seeds are flat on one side, on the other convex, and rendered unequal by five elevated striæ. (*Jacquin.*) These striæ, *Hagen* says, are elegantly indented like a saw, and that this last is a most certain characteristic. (*Hagen Apotherk.*) The whole plant is somewhat

what smooth. The leaves, stalks, and flowers, have a peculiar foetid smell of mice, which, at some times, is in the highest degree; at others, so little, even in the same plant, as scarcely to be perceptible, unless when rubbed between the fingers. *Jacquin*. The Hemlock, though genuine, which has not this smell, must not be taken, as being less efficacious. (*Hagen*.) The plant is common about the sides of fields under hedges, and flowers in June and July.

Particular care should be taken not to take for it the *Chaerophyllum bulbosum* *Linn*. which has a globose root, a stalk also spotted, but swelled, at the origin of the branches and leaves, the leaves somewhat downy, and cartilaginous at the end of the pinnæ and laciniaë; the seeds smooth and awl-shaped. *Murray*, tom. I.

With regard to its virtues, though long supposed more poisonous than was just, yet, taken in too large a quantity, it is certainly capable of producing pernicious effects. *Störck* has shewn that it may be safely taken in small doses, and that even where its operation is not sensible, it proves a powerful resolvent in many obstinate disorders. He at first employed the inspissated juice only. (See *inspissated Juices* hereafter.) The infusion, or decoction, of the leaves was given afterwards by *Collin*, *Bergius*, &c.

It is used with advantage in scrophulous tumors, in foul as well as scrophulous and venereal ulcers, both internally and externally,—in the scabies, phthisis, &c.

Cinara, *Artichoke*,
the *Leaf*.

Cynara *Scolymus*,
L. S. P.

This plant is too well known to need any description. The expressed bitter juice of the leaves, not depurated, or only freed from its grosser fæculencies by passing it through a coarse strainer, is mixed with an equal quantity of white wine and ℥iſs, or ℥ij, of the mixture, given night and morning in some hydropic cases as a diuretic, (*L.L.M.*) and in the Icterus, (*Ray Hist. Pl.*) In a larger dose it is a strong purgative.

Cineres Clavellati, <i>Pot-ash, or Pearl-ash.</i>	Kali impurum.
Cinnamomum, <i>Cinnamon,</i> the <i>Bark</i> and its <i>essen-</i> <i>tial Oil.</i>	Laurus <i>Cinnamomum,</i> L. S. P.
Coccinella, <i>Cochineal.</i>	
Cochlearia hortensis, <i>Garden Scurvy-grass,</i> the <i>Herb.</i>	Cochlearia <i>officinalis,</i> L. S. P.
Colchicum, <i>Meadow-Saffron,</i> the <i>fresh Root.</i>	Colchicum <i>autumnale,</i> L. S. P.

This is a perennial plant, growing wild in several parts of England, and cultivated of late in gardens for medicinal use. The root is a roundish bulb, covered with a coriaceous coat, externally

externally brown, with one side flatter, or rather hollowed, and a bulbulus, or clove, annexed, from which flowers will be produced the succeeding year. Taken up in autumn it is white within, fleshy, and somewhat juicy. (*Bergius.*) Its flowers, which are a whitish-red purple with six petals, appear in autumn. *Raii Hist. Plant.*

The fresh root in summer, on being cut through, irritates the nostrils;—when chewed, strongly burning, and stiffening the tongue and fauces, for a long time. In autumn, the taste is much weaker; and, when the root is dry, it is inactive. Its effects, when fresh, are diuretic, and in too large a dose drastic, and even poisonous. The dry root is farinaceous and inactive. *Bergius.*

The safest way of giving it is in an infusion formed into a syrup. See *Oxymel Colchici* hereafter.

Colocynthis,
Coloquintida, or *bitter*
ter Apple,
the *Pith* of the Fruit.

Cucumis Colocynthis,
L. S. P.

Colomba, *Colomba*,
the *Root*.

The root is brought to us, cut into roundish pieces, about an inch long; an inch, and sometimes two inches, thick; covered with a very rough, thickish, brown, bark; the parenchyma slightly solid, appearing after a transverse section, marked with a large central disk, brown streaks, and yellow points. The smell is weakly aromatic, not disagreeable, —

the taste bitter, and somewhat acrid ; — chewed, it softens, and almost dissolves, tinging the saliva yellowish. (*Bergius.*) By keeping, it is very apt to be worm-eaten, and its bitterness is diminished. *Piderit.*

It has been given as a corroborant and antiseptic in vomiting, diarrhœa, dysentery, cholera, and bilious complaints in general,—in doses from gr. 15 to ʒss, or more, three or four times a day; and with vitriolated kali, in acute cases of the bilious kind. (*Percival's Essays, Vol. II.*) *Dr. Dahlberg*, in a letter to Murray, confirms Percival's praises of it in bilious vomitings and purgings. See *Murray's Medic. Bibliothek. 3^{te} Band.*

Contrayerva,	Dorstenia <i>Contrajerva</i> ,
<i>Contrayerva</i> ,	L. S. P.
the <i>Root.</i>	

Corallium rubrum,	Isis nobilis, L. S. N.
<i>Red Coral.</i>	

Coriandrum,	Coriandrum <i>sativum</i> ,
<i>Coriander</i> ,	L. S. P.
the <i>Seed.</i>	

Cornu Cervi,
Hartshorn.

Cortex Peruv. see *Peruvianus Cortex.*

Creta, *Chalk.*

Crocus,

Crocus, <i>Saffron</i> , the <i>Stigma</i> of the <i>Flower</i> .	<i>Crocus sativus</i> , L. S. P.
Cubeba, the <i>Cubeb</i> .	<i>Piper Cubeba</i> , L. Suppl. P.
Cucumis agrestis, <i>Wild Cucumber</i> , the <i>fresh Fruit</i> .	<i>Momordica Elateri-</i> <i>um</i> , L. S. P.
Cuminum, <i>Cummin</i> , the <i>Seed</i> .	<i>Cuminum Cyminum</i> , L. S. P.
Cuprum, <i>Copper</i> . <i>Ærugo</i> , <i>Verdegris</i> .	
Vitriolum cœrule- um, <i>Blue Vitriol</i> .	<i>Cuprum vitriolatum</i> .
Curcuma, <i>Turmeric</i> , the <i>Root</i> .	<i>Curcuma longa</i> , L. S. P.
Cydonium Malum, the <i>Quince</i> and its <i>Seed</i> .	<i>Pyrus Cydonia</i> , L. S. P.
Cynosbatus, <i>Dog-rose</i> , the <i>Fruit</i> , called <i>Hip</i> .	<i>Rosa canina</i> , L. S. P.

D.

Daucus sylvestris,
Wild Carrot,
 the *Seed.*

Daucus *Carota,*
 L. S. P.

Digitalis, *Fox-glove,*
 the *Herb.*

Digitalis *purpurea,*
 L. S. P.

Foxglove is an indigenous triennial plant, growing wild in woods, on heaths, and under hedges; and justly ranked among such as are poisonous. The leaves are oblong, acuminate, and somewhat hairy, with a thick, angular, hollow, stalk, on which numerous purple tubulous flowers, resembling the finger of a glove, hang downwards, in a row along one side,—each on a short pedicle. It flowers in May or June. (*L.M.M.*) The leaves, which *Dr. Withering* advises to be gathered after the flowering stem has shot up, and about the time that the blossoms are coming forth, (*Bot. Arrangem. Vol. II.*) have a bitterish nauseous taste, and occasion most violent vomiting and purging. *Raii Hist. Pl. Vol. I.*

It is in truth one of those medicines, of the effects of which, as *Lewis* justly observes, little can be judged from the taste, being not near so acrid or nauseous as many other vegetables which are taken with great safety.

It has been principally recommended, for near a century past, in complaints deemed scrophulous. *Parkinson* mentions a decoction of the leaves having cured an epilepsy of long

long standing, and lately Dr. *Withering* has recommended them in hydropic cases, as acting, if not universally, more generally, as a diuretic than any other medicine. Fox-glove, it must be owned, highly deserves the attention of physicians; but it would be criminal to repeat its recommendation, even in hydropic habits,—not often the most irritable,—without, at the same time, mentioning, that Dr. *Withering* has known the pulse retarded by it to an alarming degree without any preceding effect, — that he gives it in a very small dose, — that it is of consequence not to repeat the doses too quickly, but to allow sufficient time for the effects of each to take place,—as he has found it very possible to pour in an injurious quantity of the medicine before any of the signals for forbearance have appeared;—and that its use is to be stopped on the appearance of its affecting the pulse, the stomach, the kidneys, or the bowels. (See *Withering on Fox-glove*, 8vo. 1785.) Two instances are mentioned, by Dr. *Simmons*, of virulent effects from doses too large. *Lond. Med. Journ. Vol. VI.*

As too much weight can scarcely be given to Dr. *Withering's* cautions, I will add, that, in 1738, when a youth, after having taken some of a weak infusion without any remarkable effect, six grains of the powder were one morning given me, from which, in the evening, after most horrid anxiety, and the vibration, as it seemed to me, of every fibre, a most violent vomiting came on, and continued almost incessantly the whole night; during which, from despair of my surviving, repeated doses of Tinct. Theb. were given and ejected;—nor was a calm procured before the next morning.

morning.—No one experiment tried upon me should I fear so much to have repeated.

E.

Elemi, <i>Elemi</i> ,	Amyris <i>Elemifera</i> ,
the <i>Resin</i> .	L. S. P.

Eleutheria. See Cas-
carilia.

Enula campana,	Inula <i>Helenium</i> ,
<i>Elecampane</i> ,	L. S. P.
the <i>Root</i> .	

Eryngium, <i>Eryngo</i> ,	Eryngium <i>maritimum</i> ,
the <i>Root</i> .	L. S. P.

F.

Ferrum, *Iron*.

Vitriolum viride,	Ferrum vitriolatum.
<i>Green Vitriol</i> .	

Filix, <i>Male Fern</i> ,	Polypodium <i>Filix mas</i> ,
the <i>Root</i> ,	L. S. P.

The root of common male Fern consists of a great number of long blackish fibres, matted together, and issuing from a thick knotty head; of a sweetish subastringent taste, and

an earthy, but not disagreeable, smell ; (*Alston Mat. Med.*) to be collected in autumn. (*Ph. Dan.*) The root of *female Fern*, or *common Brakes*, is single and very long, seldom of a finger's thickness, yet spreading much by lateral shoots ; of a black colour without, spotted within. (*Alston.*) It is white within, and shews, when cut through obliquely, or tranverse-ly, the appearance of a two-headed eagle. (*Raii Hist. Plant.*) The taste is viscid, bitterish, and more disagreeable than the former. (*Alston.*) The root of female fern, shewing, when cut through, an eagle, is commonly kept in the shops in Germany. *Walbaum Index Pharm.*

The root of both sorts has been recommended as anthelmintic, from the time of Galen, or earlier, to the present. Galen directs ζ iv of either (*Pteris*, or *Thelypteris*) as a dose for the broad worms. *Andry* (who used the female) says a dose of ζ ii or ζ iii will kill, but not expel, the tænia, therefore he gives a purgative the day after ; if it does not succeed the first time, the dose is repeated every other day, for three or four times, constantly giving a purgative on the intermediate days. *Andry Gener. des Vers.*

The root of one or other species has been the basis of several secret medicines against worms. The male was that of the widow of a Swiss surgeon, named *Nouffer*, whose secret was purchased by the king of France ; and her method of giving it, published by his order in 1775, has been translated since by *Dr. Simmons*, to which we must refer the reader.

Fœniculum

Fœniculum dulce, Anethum Fœniculum,
Sweet Fennel, L. S. P.
 the *Seed.*

Fœnum Græcum, Trigonella Fœnum
Fenugreek, græcum, L. S. P.
 the *Seed.*

G.

Galbanum, Galbanum, Bubon Galbanum,
 the *Gum-resin.* L. S. P.

Galla, *the Gall.*

Gambogia, *Gamboge,*
 the *Gum-resin.*

Genista, *Broom,* Spartium scoparium,
 the *Top and Seed.* L. S. P.

Broom is a shrubby plant, with numerous, slender, angular, tough, twigs; small somewhat-oval leaves, set three on one pedicle, and deep yellow papilionaceous flowers. It is common on heaths and uncultivated sandy grounds, and flowers in May. (*Lew.M.M.*) To be collected in June. (*Ph. Dan.*) It may not be improper to observe that the Genista, ranked as officinal in the *Mater. Med.* of *Linnaeus*, *Vogel*, *Crantz*, and *Bergius*, is the *Genista tinctoria*, called here *Greenweed*, *Greenwood*, &c.

The leaves and stalks of Broom have a nauseous bitter taste, and are accounted deobstruent and diuretic; they are sometimes laxative, and sometimes excite nausea. Their decoction has been often employed in dropsies. *Moebring* tells us that the poor in Friesland cure even an ascites with their decoction alone. (*Act. N. C. tom 5.*) Dr. Mead's case of an hydropic, who, after the paracentesis had been thrice performed, and various medicines tried without relief, was perfectly cured by a decoction of Broom-tops with mustard-seed, may be seen in his *Mon. et Præc. Med.*

An infusion of the seeds, drunk freely, has been known to produce similar effects. Dr. *Withering* knew them succeed in one deplorable case out of many in which it was tried. (*Bot. Arrangem. Vol. II.*) The infusion of Broom-ashes in Rhenish was used successfully in dropsy by the venerable *Sydenham*, and in water, for the same disease among the Swedish troops, by *Odhelius*. *Kongl. Vetensk. Acad. Handl. 1762.*

Gentiana, *Gentian*, *Gentiana lutea*, L.S.P.
the *Root*.

Ginseng, *Ginseng*, *Panax quinquefolium*,
the *Root*, L. S. P.

Ginseng is said to be the root of a small plant growing in the woods of China and Chinese Tartary. It is found also in some parts of North America, particularly Canada and Pennsylvania, whence considerable quantities have been brought over. It is two or three inches in length, taper, about the thickness of the little finger, or less, in the thickest part,—

part,—often forked at bottom, elegantly striated with circular wrinkles, (*L. M. M.*) — of a pale yellowish without and within, of a close almost-horny substance, without smell, of a sweetish taste, like liquorice, but more agreeable, and mildly aromatic, with a slight bitterness. (*Murray, tom 1.*) It is in the highest esteem in China as a restorative after fatigue of body or mind, and as an antispasmodic in nervous complaints, drunk in decoction.—It enters as a part of most of the medicines employed for the Mandarins, and was given successfully, in repeated doses of ʒi , by *Frid. Dekker* in a convulsive case. *Exerc. præf.*

Glycyrrhiza,
Liquorice,
the *Root.*

Glycyrrhiza *glabra,*
L. S. P.

Granatum,
Pomegranate,
the *Flower,* called
Balaustine, and the
Rind of the *Fruit.*

Punica Granatum,
L. S. P.

Gratiola, *Hedge-byssop,* *Gratiola officinalis.*
the *Herb.*

Hedge-byssop, or *Herb of Grace,* is a low perennial plant, with oblong finely-ferrated leaves, set in pairs on the stalks without pedicles; in their bosoms come forth solitary, whitish, tubulous, irregular, flowers, followed by roundish pointed capsules, full of small seeds, a native of the southern parts

parts of Europe, and raised in some of our gardens. (*L. M. M.*) It grows in moist grounds, — flowers in July and August, (*Koſtrzewſky*,) — and is to be collected annually fresh. (*Ph. Dan.*) The herb has a very bitter nauſeous taſte, without ſmell, (*Berg.*) and its expreſſed juice is leſs bitter than its reſiduum. (*Boulduc Ac. Sc.* 1705.) — Water extracts beſt its virtues, (*Margraaf Ac. Berl.* 1747,) which are ſtrongly purgative ; nor does drying much leſſen them. *Bergius.*

Hedge-byſſop is anthelminthic, deobſtruent, diuretic, and eſpecially purgative ; vomiting ſome, and now and then ſalivating. In the leucophlegmatia, dropſy, mania, &c. it is often more efficacious than the common remedies. (*Spalowſky Diff.*) The herb is given in powder, infuſion, and extract. An infuſion of ℥ii or ℥ſs in powder, is ſtrongly purgative. (*Vogel.*) The extract is given in ſmall doſes at firſt, and gradually augmented from 1 grain to ℥ſs in a day. (*Spalowſky.*) *Bergius* ſays he often gave ſucceſſfully ℥ſs of the leaves with 5 gr. of gentian, thrice a day, in the relapſes of bilious fevers and autumnal quartans.

The powdered root, which is intenſely bitter and ſubaſtringent, (*Boulduc*,) is moſt proper for the dropſy, mania, melancholy, and worms, — its doſe from ℥ſs to ℥ſs, as it acts powerfully. The infuſion, or extract, of the leaves is moſt ſuitable to thoſe for whom great and ſudden evacuations are not neceſſary. (*Spalowſky.*) *Störck* directs, in dropſy, (it ſhould ſeem as a diuretic,) ſmall doſes of an infuſion of ℥ii of the root in ꝑj of wine ſeveral times a day, — or ℥ſs, in powder, as a purgative doſe for ſeveral days ſucceſſively ; and, if too great debility or anxiety is produced by it, at longer intervals. (*Præc. med. præct. tom 2, p. 39.*) As to this root ſupplying
the

the place of ipecacuanha in dysentery, as mentioned by *Boulduc* and *Kramer*, more numerous and careful experiments are required to ascertain the use of a remedy so active.

Guaiacum, *Guaiacum*, *Guaiacum officinale*,
the *Wood, Bark*, and L. S. P.
Gum-resin.

Gummi Tragacantha.
See Tragacantha.

H.

Helleboraster, *Helleborus fœtidus*,
Bearsfoot, L. S. P.
the *Leaf*.

Stinking Bearsfoot grows wild in many parts of England,—in meadows, shady places, and under hedges. The root is perennial, (*Ray*, *Withering*,) fibrous, outwardly black, within whitish, and of a bitter acrid taste. (*Murray* says the root is biennial in the botanic garden, not perennial. *Appar. Med. tom. 3.*) The stem is two or three feet high, round, hard, branched, with numerous leaves, (bird-footed—all on the stem. *Linn.*) on long pedicles, each segment somewhat oblong, serrated, pointed, and of a deep green. They emit, when fresh, on being handled, a disagreeable smell, and have a bitterish very acrid taste, of which they lose little by drying. (*Bergius*.) The flowers which appear in April, and
are

are placed on the extremities of the stem and branches, consist of 5 large, round, greenish, petals, (pale greenish yellow, *Woodward.*) with many stamina, whose tops are flattened. The seeds are roundish, black, and inclosed in membranous pods.

Parkinson attributes a strong purgative virtue to the leaves from his own experience, and their powder is frequently given to children by the common people to destroy worms. (*Ray Syn. Ed. 3.*) They must be used sparingly, being violent in their operation, and instances of their fatal effects are recorded. A decoction of ℥i, or ℥ii, is a sharp purge. (*With. Bot. Arr.*)

Bisset pronounces Bearsfoot, from repeated observation, to be very powerful in expelling worms, (*Med. Const. of Great Britain,*) and the powder of the leaves has been proved so by the experiments of Professor *Bäck* in Sweden. (*Linn. diff.*) The juice is recommended by *Bisset* to be made into a syrup with sugar, and to this, or to a decoction of the leaves, an equal portion of tincture of rhubarb is to be added, —of which ℥i is to be taken going to bed, and ℥i, or ℥ij, in the morning for two or three successive days, by children from two to six years of age. In general, he thinks it best to give it in such a dose as may excite vomiting. (*Med. Const.*) In a later work he says, that, though the mixture of Bearsfoot and tincture of Rhubarb or Jalap most effectually expels round worms in children and youths, yet, in adults it is less efficacious. See his *Med. Essays*, page 195.

Helleborus Albus,
White Hellebore,
the *Root.*

Veratrum *album,*
L. S. P.

Helleborus niger,
Black Hellebore,
the *Root.*

Helleborus *niger,*
L. S. P.

Hordeum, *Barley,*
the *Seed.*

Hordeum *distichon,*
L. S. P.

Hordeum perlatum,
Pearl-barley.

Hydrargyrus,
Quicksilver.

Cinnabaris,
Cinnabar.

Hydrargyrus sulphu-
ratus.

Hypericum,
St. John's Wort,
the *Flower.*

Hypericum *perfora-*
tum, L. S. P.

I.

Jalapium, *Jalap,*
the *Root.*

Ichthyocolla,
Ising-glass, or Fish-gluē.

Ipe-

Ipecacuanha,

Ipecacuanha,

the *Root*.

Iris, *Florentine Orris*, *Iris florentina*, L. S. P.

the *Root*.

Juglans, *Wallnut*, *Juglans regia*, L. S. P.

the *unripe Fruit*.

A watery extract, prepared from the unripe fruit of this tree, gathered at the time customary for pickling, has an acrid, bitterish, slightly aromatic, taste, not disagreeable, and is employed principally as an althelminthic. For this purpose, a solution of ʒij of the extract is directed in ʒʒs of cinnamon-water, of which from twenty to thirty drops are given thrice a day, at first, to infants of two or three years old, and afterwards, from forty to fifty, for six or eight days, —the third or fifth day (in the decrease of the moon, *Fischer Comment. de Verm.* 1751) giving a purgative, with or without calomel. See *Fischer ib.* and *Tiffot Avis au Peuple*.

Juniperus, *Juniper*, *Juniperus communis*,

the *Berry and Top*.

L. S. P.

K.

Kino, *Kino*,

the *Gum-Resin*.

Gummi Gambiense.

This gum-resin (for its being called a resin was a mistake which escaped the attention of the correctors of the press) is brought to us from that part of Africa adjacent to the river Gambia, and began to be employed about thirty years ago. It is divided into pieces of various magnitude, some as large as a walnut. (*Spielman.*) It is hard, brittle, of a dark reddish colour, inclining to black, and opaque,—except the minute fragments of it, which appear, like bits of garnet, red, and transparent. (*Fothergill med. Obs. & Inq. Vol. I.*) It has a resemblance to Catechu, but is more red and astringent. (*Webster's Ed. of Lew. Disp.*)

Great part of it dissolves readily in the mouth, discovering a strong but grateful astringency, with somewhat of a mucilaginous sweetness. When coarsely powdered, and thrown into water, about 5 or 6 parts in seven soon dissolve, and communicate to it a deep red colour, and a strong astringent taste. What remains undissolved appears to be resinous. It differs from the red lumps of the common Gum Senega in being much more brittle,—from Dragon's Blood by dissolving in water,—and from both by its stipticity. *Fothergill* adds, that he has had specimens sent him not so readily soluble in water, and in taste bitter and austere, which he supposes the produce of a different tree. *Med. Obs. & Inq. Vol. I.*

It was first mentioned by Dr. *Oldfield* to Dr. *Fothergill* as an useful remedy in chronical diarrhœa, and the latter thinks it may be useful not only in diarrhœa but leucorrhœa, and in such diseases as arise from laxity and acrimony.

L.

Ladanum, *Labdanum*. *Cistus creticus*, L.S.P.

Lavendula, *Lavender*, *Lavendula Spica*,
the *Flower*. L. S. P.

Laurus, *Bay*, *Laurus nobilis*, L.S.P.
the *Leaf and Berry*.

Lignum Campechen- *Hæmatoxylum Cam-*
se, *Logwood*. *pechianum*, L. S. P.

Lignum Vitæ. See
Guaiacum.

Limon, *Limon*, *Citrus Medica*, L.S.P.
the *Juice, outer*
Rind, and its *Oil*
called *ESSENCE*.

Linum, *Flax*, *Linum usitatissimum*,
the *Seed* called *Lin-*
seed. L. S. P.

Lujula, *Wood Sorrel*, *Oxalis Acetocella*,
the *Leaf*. L. S. P.

M.

Majorana, *Origanum Majorana*,
Sweet Marjoram, L. S. P.
the *Herb*.

Macis. See Nux

Mofch.

Malva, *Mallow*,
the *Leaf* and *Flower*.

Malva *sylvestris*,
L. S. P.

Manna, *Manna*.

Marrubium album,
White Horebound,
the *Herb*,

Marrubium *vulgare*,
L. S. P.

Marum fyriacum,
Syrian Herb-mastich,
the *Herb*.

Teucrium *Marum*,
L. S. P.

Mastiche, *Mastich*,
the *Resin*,

Pistacea *Lentiscus*,
L. S. P.

Mel, *Honey*.

Meliffa, *Balm*,
the *Herb*.

Meliffa *officinalis*,
L. S. P.

Mentha piperitis,
Peppermint,
the *Herb*.

Mentha *piperita*,
L. S. P.

Mentha fativa,
Spear-mint,
the *Herb*.

Mentha *spicata*,
Hudsoni Flora An-
glica.

Meze-

Mezereum, *Mezereon*, *Daphne Mezereum*,
 or *Spurge-Olive*, L. S. P.
 the *Bark* of the
Root.

Several species of *Daphne* have been praised for the same virtues as those belonging to that here adopted: but the mischief which happens in so many other cases from a confusion of species is not here much to be feared; each of them being furnished with a similar and very violent acrimony. (*Murray App. Med. tom. 4.*) *Bergius* says it is indifferent from which species of the genus the bark is chosen, but that the *Cortex Daphnes Mezerei* is the officinal one in Sweden, (*M. M. p. 307,*) and the numerous experiments made in Germany, Sweden, and England, demonstrate the particular efficacy of this species. *Murray App. tom. 4.*

Spurge-Olive is found wild in the woods of more than one county in England. It is a shrub four feet or more high, with spear-shaped deciduous leaves, — flowers fitting in threes, (also in twos and fours, *Reich.*) growing on the stem, (*Linn.*) of a purple colour, (sometimes pale red, and white, *Stokes,*) appearing early in spring, (sometimes in January, *L. M. M.*) and having a smell of hyacinth; hence it is cultivated in gardens. (*Murray App. tom. 4.*) Abroad the bark is commonly taken from the trunk or large branches; here the bark of the root is directed; which, if taken up in the depth of winter, *Ruffel* thinks not so good, as being thinner and less juicy. When chewed, it is not at first pungent to the taste, but after a little time is greatly so, and the disagreeable stimulus in the fau-

ces lasts for many hours; the internal, or woody, part has but little taste. *Russel. Med. Obs. & Inq. Vol. 3.*

A decoction, made of ℥ij of the cortical part of the fresh root, boiled in ℔iij of water to ℔ij, dose from ℥iv to ℥viii, four times a day, *Russel* found to be very efficacious in resolving venereal nodes, and in a thickening of the periosteum from other causes. He found it serviceable in no other venereal symptom, and generally joined with it a solution of the hydrargyrus muriatus. (*See Med. Obs. & Inquiries, Vol. 3.*) Doctor *Monro* says he has not found this decoction of service, unless where mercury had been freely used before, or at the same time with it. (*Monro on Chymistry and Mat. Med. Vol. 3, p. 177.*) The case of a difficulty of swallowing after lying-in, seemingly occasioned by a paralytic affection, and of three years duration, cured by chewing a thin slice of the root as often as the patient could bear to do it, may be seen in *Withering's Bot. Arrangem. Vol. I.*

The bark of Mezereon may be employed externally,—and probably with equal effect,—as that of Thymelœa is by the inhabitants of Aunis, and by *Le Roy*,—as a substitute for a blister. See *Le Roy Essai sur l'Ecorce de Garou,*

Millepeda,
the *Wood-louse.*

Oniscus *Asellus,*
L. S. N.

Morum, *Mulberry,*
the *Fruit.*

Morus nigra, L. S. P.

Moschus, *Musk.*

Myrrha, *Myrrh,*
the *Gum-resin.*

N.

Nasturtium aquaticum, <i>Water-creffes,</i> the <i>fresh Herb.</i>	Sifymbrium <i>Nasturtium aquaticum,</i> L. S. P.
Nicotiana, <i>Tobacco,</i> the <i>Leaf.</i>	Nicotiana <i>Tabacum,</i> L. S. P.
Nitrum, <i>Nitre.</i>	Kali nitratum.
Nux moschata, <i>Nutmeg,</i> its <i>essential Oil,</i> its <i>expressed Oil</i> commonly called OIL OF MACE. Macis, <i>Mace.</i>	Myristica <i>Moschata,</i> Acta Holmienfia.

O.

Olibanum, <i>Olibanum,</i> the <i>Gum-resin.</i>	Juniperus <i>lycia,</i> L. S. P.
Oliva, <i>Olive,</i> the <i>Oil.</i>	Olea <i>europæa,</i> L. S. P.
Opium, <i>Opium.</i>	
Opopanax, <i>Opopanax,</i> the <i>Gum-resin.</i>	Pastinaca <i>Opopanax,</i> L. S. P.

Ori-

Origanum,	Origanum <i>vulgare</i> ,
<i>Wild Marjoram</i> ,	L. S. P.
the <i>Herb</i> .	

Ostreorum testæ. See
testæ.

Ovum,	Ovum gallinaceum.
the <i>Pullet's Egg</i> .	

P.

Papaver album,	Papaver <i>somniferum</i> ,
<i>White Poppy</i> ,	L. S. P.
the <i>Head</i> .	

Papaver erraticum,	Papaver <i>Rhæas</i> ,
<i>Red Poppy</i> ,	L. S. P.
the <i>Flower</i> .	

Pareira brava,	Cissampelos <i>pareira</i> ,
<i>Pareira brava</i> ,	L. S. P.
the <i>Root</i> .	

This plant, called also *Butua* by the Portuguese and Spaniards, grows in South America, particularly Brasil; and its root was introduced at Paris in 1688 by *Amelot*, the French king's ambassador, (*Hist. de l'Ac. Sc.* 1710;) whence it became known to the rest of Europe. It is brought from Brasil in crooked pieces of different sizes, some no bigger than
the

the finger, others as large as a child's arm ; the outside is brownish, and variously wrinkled ; the internal substance of a pale, dull, yellowish, hue, and interwoven as it were with woody fibres, so that, on a transverse section, there appears a number of concentric circles, crossed with striæ running from the center to the circumference. It has no remarkable smell ; but, to the taste, manifests considerable sweetness, of the liquorice kind, with some bitterness, and a slight roughness, covered by the sweet matter. *Geoffrey de Mat. Med. Vol. II.*

It is extolled by the Brasilians and Portuguese in suppressions of urine, and in nephritic and calculous complaints. *Helvetius* affirms that stones the bigness of an olive have come away by its use, and prevented the necessity of lithotomy, but that it has not always shewn the same efficacy ; (*Sur les Malad.*) that, in nephritic pains and suppressions of urine, he has often given it with success ; — that he has sometimes seen the patient freed from pain almost in an instant, a very plentiful discharge of urine succeeding ; — that, in ulcers of the kidneys and bladder, where the urine was mucous and purulent, and could scarcely be voided, or not without great uneasiness, the symptoms were soon relieved by Pareira, and the ulcer at length healed by joining to it some balsam of Copaiva. (*Traët. de Mat. Med. tom. 2.*) It was found to be a powerful expectorant in an humoral asthma, and in an icteric cholic, from concremented bile, the pain was soon relieved, and all the symptoms removed ; but, in an icterus, when the liver was swelled, hard, and schirrhous, it did no good. (*Geoffrey, ibid.,*)

It

It is given in substance from gr. xij to ℥ij. (*Roncé Tratado de la Mat. Med.*) *Geoffrey* gave a decoction of ℥ij to ℥iij, in a ℥vj, for 3 doses, one to be given every half hour, and then at longer intervals.— He cautions against too large doses, for fear of heating, or inflaming, the kidneys; but *Locfeko* says he has known ℥j given without any such effect. *Arzney mittel, n. p. 249.*

Parietaria, <i>Pellitory of the Wall,</i> the <i>Herb.</i>	<i>Parietaria officinalis,</i> L. S. P.
Pentaphyllum, <i>Cinquefoil,</i> the <i>Root.</i>	<i>Potentilla reptans,</i> L. S. P.
Peruvianus Cortex, <i>Peruvian Bark.</i>	<i>Cinchona officinalis,</i> L. S. P.
Petroleum, <i>Petroleum,</i> or <i>Rock-Oil.</i>	<i>Bitumen Petroleum,</i> L. S. N.
Petrofelinum, <i>Parsely,</i> the <i>Root and Seed.</i>	<i>Apium Petrofilinum,</i> L. S. P.
Pimento, <i>Pimento,</i> or <i>Allspice,</i> the <i>Berry.</i>	<i>Myrtus Pimenta,</i> L. S. P.

Piper Indicum,
India Pepper,
the *Fruit.*

Capficum annuum,
L. S. P.

Piper Longum,
Long Pepper,
the *Fruit.*

Piper longum, L. S. P.

Piper Nigrum,
Black Pepper,
the *Berry.*

Piper nigrum, L. S. P.

Pix Burgundica,
Burgundy Pitch.

Pix liquida, *Tar.*

Plumbum, *Lead.*

Cerussa, Cerusse.

Lithargyrus,

Litharge.

Minium, red Lead.

Prunum Gallicum,
the *Prune.*

Prunus domestica,
L. S. P.

Prunum fylvestre,
the *Sloe.*

Prunus spinosa,
L. S. P.

Pulegium,

Pulegium, *Pennyroyal*, *Mentha Pulegium*,
the *Herb* and *Flower*. L. S. P.

Pyrethrum, *Anthemis Pyrethrum*,
Pellitory of Spain, L. S. P.
the *Root*.

Q.

Quassia, *Quassy*, *Quassia amara*,
the *Wood*, *Root*, and L. S. P.
Bark.

The wood of this tree, which grows spontaneously in the territory of Surinam, in South America, and in the island of St. Croix, was made known in Sweden, *Bergius* tells us, by *Rolander*; who, having learnt its virtues from a negro, named *Quassi*, (by others *Coissi*,) brought a specimen of it on his return from Surinam, in 1756;—but *Fermin* says the *Bois de Coissi* was known as a medicine at Surinam long before the Negro *Coissi*;—and *Haller* tells us his son-in-law *Braun*, when ill with an epidemic fever in 1742, took it as a remedy in common use. (*Bibl. Bot. tom 2. page 555.*) It was not, however, generally noticed in Europe till *Linnaeus* published a description of it in 1763.

It is taken from both trunk and branches; is white, solid, tough, hard, (never so hard as not easily to be cut into slices, *Murray*,) and lightish;—cut transversely, it is marked with parallel cupillary rays from the centre to the circumference,
and

and many hollowed points spread over the whole disk. It is covered with a thin bark, of a pale white, (easily separated, *Murr.*) often spotted with black, lightish, and brittle. (*Bergius.*) It has no smell, — its taste very bitter without astringency, and not nauseous. The thicker the pieces, the more compact the wood, though light for its size, — the whiter internally, and more bitter. It is not unusual to see spots or stripes ash-coloured, brown, and even of a deep blue or black, in different parts of the surface. Where this unusual colour descends deep, the wood is almost insipid and soft, whence some corruption may be suspected. The wood of the trunk is to be preferred to that of the branches, and that of the root (which is said to be of a deeper colour) to that of the trunk, as is the case with some other woods, if it could be procured easily. (*Murray App. tom 3, page 435 and 437.*) The thicker pieces are always to be preferred to the smaller. *Hagen Apotherk.*

With regard to its virtues, it is esteemed tonic, stomachic, and antiseptic, and therefore employed in loss of tone, anorexia, hypocondriasis, epidemic, intermittent, and remittent, fevers. Water is its proper menstruum, as it has more gummy than resinous parts. A \mathfrak{z} i of the rasped root may be macerated in a \mathfrak{lb} i of cold water for 24 hours, or in boiling water for an hour; and from \mathfrak{z} i to \mathfrak{z} iv given several times a day. — The watery extract, which is said to be most in use at Surinam, is conveniently given in pills to such as dislike bitters.

Quercus,

Quercus, *Oak*,
the *Bark*.

Quercus *Robur*,
L. S. P.

R.

Raphanus rusticanus,
Horse-radish,
the *Root*.

Cochlearia *Armoracia*,
L. S. P.

Rhabarbarum,
Rhubarb,
the *Root*.

Rheum *palmatum*,
L. S. P.

Ribes nigrum,
Black Currant,
the *Fruit*.

Ribes *nigrum*,
L. S. P.

Ribes rubrum,
Red Currant,
the *Fruit*.

Ribes *rubrum*,
L. S. P.

Ricinus,
Palma Christi,
the *Seed*.

Ricinus *communis*,
L. S. P.

This plant, called also *Negro Oil-bush*, (*Hugbes Barb.*) grows spontaneously in most of our West-Indian Islands.

The seed is generally less than a common horsebean, ovate, compressed on each side, covered with a brittle shell, speckled with brown and yellow, containing a white kernel inclosed

in

in a white membrane; when fresh, bitterish; and, after some time, exciting a mild sense of heat. The shell is said to have a strong degree of acrimony not discoverable by the taste,—to which it seems insipid,—but by its effects on other parts.

A single seed, chewed and swallowed in the evening by an healthy lusty man, although its taste was like that of almonds, left a pungent sensation in the throat. The man, after sleeping quietly the whole night, awoke the next morning with a violent vomiting, and was the whole day affected with alternate vomitings and purgings. At the same time, a lady of a delicate constitution, in like manner, ate a single seed, but, having first carefully separated and thrown away the shell with the investing membrane, was not sensible of any injurious effect. (*Bergius.*) It is said, indeed, that the inhabitants of the countries where the plant grows take only one or two seeds, and this dose acts as a drastic purgative. It would not, therefore, be advisable to take many of these seeds in substance, especially if not shelled.

These seeds contain a large quantity of oil, which is obtained either by boiling them, after being bruised, in water, and skimming off the oil which rises to the surface,—or by expression. That obtained by boiling loses its sweetness from the heat,—is whiter, less purgative, and disposed to grow rancid sooner. As the oil exposed to sale varies much in colour and acrimony, if the apothecary is obliged to purchase it, he should choose that which is thick, viscid, greenish, somewhat opaque, almost insipid, or sweet, leaving no sensation of acrimony in the throat; and reject that which is very white,

E

transparent

transparent,—or of a saffron colour.—The college expect the apothecary to express it. See hereafter under *expressed oils*.

Rosa Damascena, — Rosa *centifolia*, L.S.P.
Damask Rose,
 the *Petal*.

Rosa rubra, *Red Rose*, Rosa *Gallica*, L. S. P.
 the *Petal*.

Rosmarinus, — Rosmarinus *officinalis*,
Rosemary, L. S. P.
 the *Flower and Top*.

Rubia, *Madder*, Rubia *tinctorum*,
 the *Root*. L. S. P.

Rubus idæus, Rubus *idæus*, L. S. P.
Raspberry,
 the *Fruit*.

Ruta, *Rue*, Ruta *graveolens*,
 the *Herb*. L. S. P.

S. Sabina, *Savin*, Juniperus *Sabina*,
 the *Leaf*. L. S. P.

Saccharum

Saccharum non puri-
ficatum,
Brown Sugar.

Saccharum purifica-
tum,
Double-refined Sugar.

Sagapenum,
Sagapenum,
the *Gum-resin.*

Sal amarus,
Bitter Salt, commonly
called *Bitter pur-
ging Salt.*

Sal Ammoniacus,
Sal Ammoniac.

Sal muriaticus,
Sea-Salt.

Salvia, *Sage,*
the *Leaf.*

Sambucus,
Black-berried Elder,
the *inner Bark, Flower,*
and *Berry.*

Saccharum bis coc-
tum.

Magnesia vitriolata.

Ammonia muriata.

Natron muriatum.

Salvia officinalis,
L. S. P.

Sambucus nigra,
L. S. P.

Sanguis Draconis,
Dragon's Blood,
the *Resin.*

Santalum rubrum,
Red Saunders,
the *Wood.*

Santonium,
Worm-seed.

Sapo, *Soap,*
made of *Olive-oil*
and *Barilla.*

Sarcocolla, *Sarcocol,*
the *Gum-resin.*

Sarsaparilla,
Sarsaparilla,
the *Root.*

Sassafras, *Sassafras,*
the *Wood, Root,* and
its *Bark.*

Scammonium,
Scammony,
the *Gum-resin.*

Pterocarpus *Santolinus,*
L. Suppl. P.

Artemisia *Santonium,*
L. S. P.

Sapo ex oleo olivæ &
natro confectus.

Smilax *Sarsaparilla.*
L. S. P.

Laurus *Sassafras,*
L. S. P.

Convolvulus *Scammonia,*
L. S. P.

Scilla,

Scilla, <i>Squill</i> , the <i>Root</i> .	<i>Scilla maritima</i> , L. S. P.
Scordium, <i>Scordium</i> , or <i>Water-german- der</i> , the <i>Herb</i> .	<i>Teucrium Scordium</i> , L. S. P.
Senna, <i>Senna</i> , the <i>Leaf</i> .	<i>Cassia Senna</i> , L. S. P.
Seneka, <i>Rattlesnake- root</i> , or <i>Seneka</i> , the <i>Root</i> .	<i>Polygala Senega</i> , L. S. P.

Seneka, or *Senega*, is a small perennial plant, growing spontaneously in North America, particularly in Virginia, Pennsylvania, Canada, &c. and cultivated in some of our gardens. The root consists of small branches, about the thickness of a little finger, (a goose-quill, *Spielman*,) proceeding from a thicker mishaped head, — each of them jointed, variously bent and contorted, with annular, thick-set, furrows, and an acute membranous margin on each side, running its whole length; (a longitudinal woody fibre also passing through its center, as in *Ipecacuanha*, *Berg*.) externally of a yellowish or pale brown colour,—internally white. The smell is weak, but nauseous, especially when a large quantity is shut in a close vessel, (*Murray*;) the taste warm, (like *Pimpinella alba*, but more acrid, (*Spielm*, *Pharm. Gen.*) sub-acid, and slightly bitter.

It is diuretic, gently purgative, often excites a nausea, and sometimes salivates. It was introduced to the notice of Europeans, by *Dr. Tennent*, about 1736, who, having seen its good effects among the Pennsylvanian Indians, in the bite of the rattle-snake, thought it might be usefully employed in other diseases which were accompanied with some similar symptoms. See his *Physical Enquiries, &c.* It was accordingly tried with success in inflammations of the breast and lungs, by *Lemery*, *Jussieu*, and *Du Hamel*, (*Mem. de l'Ac. des Sc. 1739*;) but more accurately by *Bouwart*, (*Mem. Ac. Sc. 1744*;) who, in some cases, previously employed venesection. It acted by stool, urine, and expectoration. He gave it also with advantage as a diuretic in hydropic cases; and *Dr. Percival* thinks it sometimes useful in the hydrops pectoris, as, besides its other effects as an evacuant, it acts on the bronchial glands. (*Essays, Vol. II.*) In the rheumatism it is recommended in a letter from *Gronovius*. (*Com. Lit. Norimb. 1741.*) Not being able to procure the *Polygala amara*, I have tried both the *Polygala vulgaris* and *Seneka*, in consumptive cases, but without the desired success from either.

It is given in powder or decoction. — In powder, from ℥i to ℥ss two or three times a day, — and most conveniently *Dr. Monro* thinks in pills with extract of liquorice. (*On Pharm. Chem.*) In cases where to hazard a vomiting is unsafe, the decoction is most eligible. *Tennent* used a saturated decoction of ℥iij, boiled in a quart of water to two-thirds, of which he gave ℥iss every three hours; but this causing an uneasy heat in the throat, &c. *Bouwart* directed ℥i only,

to be boiled in the same quantity, and the dose to be repeated at shorter intervals.

Serpentaria Virginia- Aristolochia *Serpenta-*
na, *ria*, L. S. P.

Virginian Snake-root.

Sevum ovillum,
Mutton-suet.

Simarouba, Quassia *Simarouba*,
Simarouba, L. Suppl. P.
the *Bark.*

This bark, taken both from the trunk and root of a tree growing in Guiana, is brought to us in long pieces, of a yellowish white colour, light, tough, (flexible, *Ph. Dan.*) and of a fibrous texture,—of a strong, durable, bitter, taste, not very ungrateful, — without smell, and without any manifest astringency. (*L. M. M.*) Its want of astringency is confirmed by its not turning black with vitriolated iron. (*Murray App. Med. 3rd, page 462.*) The bark of the root is esteemed the best, (*Bancroft's Hist. of Guiana. Murray ib.*) which is distinguished by the vestiges of fibres cut off. (*Ph. Dan.*) Reject that which is old, woody, of a dark colour, (*ib.*) and but slightly bitter. (*Murray, 3rd. p. 460.*) Macerated in water, or spirit of wine, it quickly impregnates both menstrua with its bitterness, and a yellow tincture. Its virtues seem more perfectly extracted by cold than boiling water, the cold infusion being rather stronger in taste than

the decoction; which last, whilst hot, is pellucid and yellow; becoming turbid and of a reddish brown as it cools. (*L.M.M.*) The milky appearance which *Jussieu* says it communicates to boiling water was not observed by *Lewis* in the decoction of any of the specimens he examined, nor by *Bergius*, nor *Crell*.

After being long used in Guiana as a medicine in alvine fluxes and hæmorrhages, it was brought into France in 1713; and, in an epidemic dysentery, which raged at Paris in 1718, neither yielding to purgatives nor astringents, — and said to be made worse by Ipecacuanha, — this bark was given with success by *Jussieu*. (*Hist. Ac. des Sc. Ann. 1729.*) *Degner* found it remarkably serviceable in an epidemic dysentery at Nimeguen in 1736; but the cure was more speedy and certain in fluxes of blood, and bloody matter, than when the discharges were bilious; — and, from the experiments of *Jussieu*, during 15 years, it appears to have been successful, not in dysenteries only, but in chronical diarrhœas of several species. It was used with success also in an habitual dysenteric cholic, (*Act. N. C. Vol. VIII. p. 94;*) — in a chronical hepatic flux, by *Boeneken*, (*Nov. Act. N. C. Vol. II. p. 80;*) — in a lientery, (*ibid. p. 82;*) — in leucorrhœa by *Speer*, (*Duncan Comm. Vol. VII.*) — and for worms, by *De Haen. Præl. Path. tom 2.*

It is given in powder from ℥ss to ʒss, or more, several times a day; — but more commonly in decoction, which, if not given in too large a dose, neither excites nausea or vomiting; whereas the powder sometimes seems heavy, and to disagree with the stomach. *Jussieu* advises to begin with a weaker decoction, and proceed afterwards to a stronger. He directed a decoction to be made by boiling ʒij in ℥ij of water

water to two thirds, and then divided into four doses, one of which was to be taken every three hours.

Simarouba, though supposed to act as a demulcent as well as a tonic, and the more safely to be employed as being a bitter without manifest astringency, requires, however, like most other remedies, some judgement in its exhibition to insure its success. In some cases, evacuations of the primæ viæ are previously necessary;—in others, venæsection, &c. See the writers on *Mat. Med.*—*Pringle*, *Brocklesby*, and *Monro*, &c. on the diseases of armies, and *Lind*, *Roupe*, &c. on diseases of seamen.

Sinapi, *Mustard*,
the *Seed*.

Sinapis nigra, L. S. P.

Sium, *Water-parsnip*,
the *Herb*.

Sium nodiflorum,
L. S. P.

Creeping Water-Parsnip is an indigenous, perennial, plant, growing in our rivers and ditches, and flowering in July and August,—with *Leaves* winged—*Rundles* from the sides of the stem, nearly fitting, uniformly opposite the leaves, (*Stokes apud Withering*,) *Spokes* 8 or 9—*Petals*, white, entire, egg-shaped, slightly bent in,—*stem* scored, angular, and trailing,—lower leaves with 2, the upper with 1, pair of *Leaflets*,—*Leaflets* fitting. (*With. Bot. Arr. Vol. I.*) The apothecary must be careful not to mistake for Water-parsnip the *Oenanthe crocata*, or *Hemlock drop-wort*, (the first, or spring leaves, of which are similar to those of the former, *Ray. Hist. Pl.*) as the whole plant of the Hemlock drop-wort *Withering* says is poisonous. *Bot. Arr. Vol. I.*

The

The expressed juice is given as an antiscorbutic in doses of ζ ij to ζ iv, in milk, or any other convenient liquor. (*Beirie Diēt. de la Mat. Med.*) The juice, or infusion of the herb, is used in cases called scorbutic and in scrophula. (*Doody apud Ray Synops. Ed. 2, App.*) *Withering* says, a young lady, six years old, was cured of an obstinate cutaneous disease by taking three large spoonfuls of the juice twice a day; and that he has repeatedly given to adults ζ ij, or ζ iv, every morning, in similar complaints, with the greatest advantage. He adds, that, in the doses he gave, it neither affects the head, stomach, or bowels. *Bot. Arr. Vol. I.*

Sperma ceti,

Spermaceti.

Spigelia, *Indian Pink*, *Spigelia marylandica*,
the *Root*. L. S. N.

Indian Pink is a perennial plant, and a native of South Carolina,—the root of which, after being many years in use there, among the Indians, planters, and medical practitioners, was made known in 1754, to Dr. *Whytt*, by Dr. *Lining*, whose account of it was published in the *Essays phys. and lit. Edinb. Vol. I.* as was a farther account in the third vol. of the same *Essays*, sent, in 1764 and 1766, to Dr. *Hope* by Dr. *Garden*.

This root, which is horizontal, simple, unequal, with many long fibres,—is said to be a safe anthelmintic, rarely failing, if the root be not too old,—not nauseous to children,—often proving laxative, and in a large dose purgative or emetic;—

metic;—and yet it is allowed to cause a vertigo, dimness of sight, and convulsions of the globe of the eye, more or less lasting,—even for whole days. (*Lining* and *Garden*.) Of the root in substance (which is most efficacious) xii grains are a moderate dose for a child three years old, — or an infusion in boiling water of xx grains, mixed with milk, and sweetened, to be repeated morning and evening for some days, (*Lining*;) for an adult, from ʒi to ʒifs, or more, and an infusion of ʒiij, or ʒiv, twice a day. (*Garden*.) It is safer in general to give large doses than small, as the vertigo and convulsions oftener follow from small doses; whereas, from large, he never observed any other effect than its proving emetic, or violently cathartic. *Id. ib.*

Garden says sometimes ʒfs is as purgative as the same quantity of rhubarb, — that he never found it of much service except it proved gently purgative, and he thinks a previous emetic should never be omitted. *Lining* always added to the powder a sufficient quantity of rhubarb to keep the body open, and *Garden* says the addition of the purgative renders its use safe, and prevents all danger of convulsion of the eyes. It is given in worm-fevers by both,—by the latter along with a small proportion of Rad. *Serpentariæ Virginianæ*, the exacerbations of which it abates, he says, considerably. *Gard. p. 149.*

Spina cervina,

Buckthorn,

the *Berry.*

Rhamnus catharticus,

L. S. P.

Spiritus

Spiritus vinosus recti-
ficatus,

Rectified Spirit of Wine,

contains 95 Parts of
Alcohol, and 5
Parts of distilled
Water of 100.

Its specific Gravity is
to that of distilled
Water as 835 to
1,000.

Spiritus vinosus te-
nuior,

Proof Spirit of Wine,

contains 55 Parts
of Alcohol, and 45
Parts of distilled
Water in 100. Its
specific Gravity is
to that of distilled
Water as 930 to
1,000.

Spiritus Vitrioli, see
Acidum Vitriolicum.

Spongia, *Sponge.*

Spongia officinalis,

L. S. N.

Stannum,

Stannum, *Tin.*

Staphifagria,

Staves-acre,

the Seed.

Delphinium *Staphif-*

agria, L. S. P.

The plant is a native of the southern parts of Europe,—producing large rough triangular seeds, of a dark colour, a disagreeable smell, and a very nauseous, bitterish, burning, taste. They were formerly used as a cathartic, but operated with so much violence, both upwards and downwards, and were so liable to inflame the throat, that the internal use of them has long been laid aside. *L.M.M.*

Of late they have only been employed externally for the destruction of vermin, either in a powder or liniment.

Styrax, *Storax,*

the Resin.

Styrax *officinalis,*

L. S. P.

Succinum, *Amber.*

Sulphur, *Brimstone.*

Sulphuris flores,

Flowers of Brimstone.

T.

Tamarindus,

Tamarind,

the Fruit.

Tamarindus *Indica,*

L. S. P.

Tanacetum,

Tanacetum, *Tansy*, Tanacetum *vulgare*,
the *Flower* and *Herb*. L. S. P.

Taraxacum, Leontodon *Taraxa-*
Dandelion, *cum*, L. S. P.
—the *Root* and *Herb*.

Common Dandelion is an indigenous perennial plant, growing in meadows, pastures, road sides, ditch-banks, &c. and flowering from April to September, with *leaves* notched, finely toothed, smooth, (*Linn.*) varying from winged clefts, in a very dry situation, to nearly entire in a very moist one, (*Woodward*;) *stem* somewhat cottony towards the top, (*Curt. Stokes*;) *bloffom* yellow, expanding about five or six in the morning, and closing early in the afternoon. (*Wither.*) The smell of the herb is weak, the taste bitter, —the root has no smell; the taste at first a little sweetish, then bitter, —sweeter at the beginning of spring; in summer more bitter. (*Bergius.*) The roots, leaves, and flower-stalks, abound with a milky juice of no particular smell, but a bitterish taste, not lost by inspissation. (*L. M. M.*) Neither the root nor the plant in substance, nor its preparations, bear long keeping. The dry root, after being kept about a twelvemonth, entirely lost its bitterness, and only a slight sweetishness remained. An extract from the fresh root, inspissated to dryness, and kept the same length of time, suffered nearly the same change. (*Id. ib.*)

The expressed juice of the herb is diuretic, aperient, and somewhat laxative; of which from ℥iiss to ℥iv have been given, three or four times a day, to correct thick, fizy, blood;

(*Delius*)

(*Delius Diff.*) and this juice, either alone or mixed with whey, *Van Swieten* says, is of considerable service in the jaundice. (*Comment. Tom 3.*) A decoction of both herb and root is recommended in impetigo, scabies, &c. (*Frank. Samlung, tom 1.*) and a decoction of the root, in stones of the kidneys, and dropsy, from an induration of the liver. (*Ib.*) *Bergius* says a decoction of the fresh root in whey, or broth, has succeeded in diseases of the liver where other remedies failed, adding, that he had often succeeded in resolving a hardness of the liver by a broth of this kind, joined with cream of Tartar,—drunk every day for weeks or months; and that this regimen answers expectation in bilious calculi and ascites. *Berg. Mat. Med. tom 2.*

A soft extract, made by inspissating a decoction of the roots in water, given from two to four tea-spoonfuls every morning, is praised by *Rosenstein* for obstructed viscera, jaundice, and costiveness; and, by *Zimmerman*, for tubercles of the lungs, in their *Letters to Murray*. See his *App. Med. tom 1.*

Terebinthina chia,
Chio, or Cyprus Tur-
pentine.

————— vulga-
ris, common Turpen-
tine.

Terra Japonica. See
Catechu.

Testæ,

Testæ Ostreorum, *Ostrea edulis*, L. S. N.
Oyster-shells.

Thus, *Frankincense*,
the *Resin.*

Tormentilla, *Tormentilla erecta*,
Tormentil, L. S. P.
the *Root.*

Tragacantha, *Astragalus Tragacanth*-
Tragacanth, *tha*, L. S. P.
the *Gum.*

Trifolium paludosum, *Menyanthes trifoliata*,
Buckbean, L. S. P.
the *Herb.*

Triticum, *Wheat*, *Triticum hybernum*,
the *Flour* and *Starch.* L. S. P.

Tussilago, *Coltsfoot*, *Tussila Farfara*,
the *Herb.* L. S. P.

V.

Valeriana sylvestris, *Valeriana officinalis*,
Wild Valerian, L. S. P.
the *Root.*

Viola,

Viola, *Violet*, *Viola odorata*, L. S. P.
the *fresh Flower*.

Vitis, *the Vine*. *Vitis vinifera*, L. S. P.
Uva passa,
The Raisin.

Vinum, *Wine*.

Tartarum, *Tartar*. Tartarum impurum.

Tartari crystalli, Tartarum purifica-
Crystals of Tartar. tum.

Acetum, *Vinegar*.

Ulmus, *the Elm*, *Ulmus campestris*,
the *inner Bark*. L. S. P.

Common Elm is a tall tree, growing in hedges,—most plentiful in Middlesex and Worcestershire, (*Stokes ap Withering*,)—but not found north of Stamford, (*Ray Syn. Stokes*,)—with *Leaves* doubly serrated, unequal at the base, (*Linn.*) *Flowers* in very short, broad-topped, spikes, — and *Bark* of the trunk cracked and wrinkled. *Withering, Bot. Arr. Vol. I.*

A decoction of the inner bark has been recommended, by *Lysons*, in various chronical cutaneous eruptions. (*Med. Transf. of London College, Vol. II.*) It cures the *Lepros Ichthyosis of Sauvages*, (*Lettsom Med. Mem.*) *Dr. Monro* says he found eruptions of the true leprous kind, though often greatly mitigated, nay sometimes seemingly perfectly removed, generally returned in the space of a few months, or at

least within the year. (*Pharm. Chem.*) Dr. *Lysons* directs the decoction to be made by boiling ℥iv of the bark next the wood, taken fresh from the tree, — in spring from the small, not smallest, branches, — in autumn from the branching roots, — in ℔iv of water to ℔ij, — dose ℥ss twice a day, or thrice. He was commonly obliged, he says, to give purging medicines with it. (See his account in *Med. Transf.* of the *Lond. Col.* My experience can add little to the foregoing evidence in its favour. For, though I have for many years employed a decoction of ℥iv, of the dried bark, in the same quantity and dose, — and I think with advantage, — yet I never trusted it without the assistance of other remedies; — smart purgatives, in particular, were scarcely ever omitted.

Urtica,

Urtica dioica, L. S. P.

Stinging Nettle,

the *Herb.*

This species of *Stinging Nettle* is perennial, and grows wild on ditch-banks, dunghills, and manured ground. The leaves are opposite, heart-shaped, serrated. It puts forth flowers in July, which are fertile and barren on distinct plants. (*With.*) The juice, depurated and gently inspissated, discovers a considerable taste of the subsaline kind. *L. M. M.*

This plant, however it may be despised, is not without medical utility, — if the testimonies of many are to be believed. (*Murray, App. Med. Vol. 4.*) The juice, drunk from ℥ij to ℥iv, is commended in nephritic complaints, (*Spies de Herb. antinepl.*) in internal hæmorrhages, (*Chomel,*)

mel,) in the hæmoptysis, (*Am. Lusitan. Cent. 6. — Lazerme Curat.—Scopoli Fl. Carniol.*) in uterine hæmorrhages, (*Peyroux Obs.*) and joined with decoction of equisetum, for bloody urine, (*Hist. Morb. Vratislav.*) The nettle is a common remedy in a beginning phthisis among the people of Brunswick, examples of which may be seen in *Lange Rem. Brunsv. Dom.* At a season when the juice is not to be obtained, the powder is used mixed with sugar or honey.

The uneasy itching sensation produced by this plant probably gave rise to a method of cure, by some called *urtication*, which was directed by *Celsus*, and consisted in stinging a paralytic limb with nettle till it became red. (*Cels. Lib. 3. c. 27. Ed. L. Targæ, p. 141.*) and the legs of lethargic people were ordered to be so treated by *Aretæus*, (*περι θεραπω. οξ. παθ. Ed. Wigan. p. 90.*) Nor has the practice been totally forgotten, as a palsy is said to have been thus cured in *Hist. Ac. Sc. 1741, p. 103.*) *Scopoli* saw an arm restored to its sensation and motion by this means only, (*Fl. Carn.*) and *Homob. Pisto* has many examples of febrile stupor removed by this application to the arms, thighs, and legs. (*Spicileg. Cur.*) A nettle-leaf, put upon the tongue, and then pressed against the roof of the mouth, is pretty efficacious in stopping a bleeding at the nose. *Withering, Bot. Arr. Vol. 2.*

Uva Ursi, *Uva Ursi*, *Arbutus Uva Ursi*,
or *Bear's Whortleberry*, L. S. P.
the *Leaf*.

Bear's Whortleberry is a low evergreen shrub, growing in the northern countries of Europe and America, and in moun-

tainous places of the temperate regions of Europe. It is cultivated here in gardens, but not preserved without difficulty.

The apothecary must take care not to take for it the *Vaccinium Vitis idæa*, or red Whortleberry of Linnæus, which in some respects resembles it. The leaves of Uva Ursi are narrower at the base, thicker, entire underneath; whilst those of the red whortle are broader at the base, thinner, slightly indented at the end, the mid-rib terminating in a roundish knob, (*Stokes ap. With.*)—with deep veins above, which are equally prominent underneath, (*Woodward ap. eund.*) underneath dotted, (dots dark brown, prominent, (*Stokes.*)—*That* (viz. uva ursi) has trailing stalks,—this stalks obliquely ascending.—*That* has an ovate corolla, under the germen, with ten stamina;—this is bell-shaped, deeper cut, higher than the germen, with eight stamina.—*That* a berry, farinaceous, dry, insipid, commonly with five cells and seeds;—this a berry full of an acid juice, four cells, and numerous seeds. *Murr. App. Med. Vol. 2.*

The leaves of the Uva Ursi have a taste at first styptic, afterwards agreeably bitter;—the stalks and their bark are much more astringent than the leaves, but less bitter,—and the woody part almost entirely insipid. The smell of the dried leaves is like that of liquorice-root, or its extract. They contain more gummy parts, in which the bitterness resides, than of resin, which is insipid,—an aqueous menstruum is therefore preferable to a spirituous. Boiling extricates the efficacious parts more powerfully than infusion. *Murray ib.*

This

This plant is said to have been known and used in Spain, Naples, and Montpellier, long before 1756, about which time the experiments made with it at Vienna, in calculous complaints, excited the general attention. The greatest number of instances of its good effects in such disorders were when seated in the kidneys; but there are many where a stone was manifestly in the bladder: some patients found immediate relief, others not till after some months continuance of the remedy, and some were restored to perfect health. (*Haen. Rat. Med. Vol. 1, & seq.—Murray App. Vol. 2.*) It has appeared also to be serviceable in various diseases of the urinary passages in which a stone was not suspected, — in ulcerations, dysury, strangury, — mucous, purulent, and bloody, urine, &c. — even a suppression of urine, which had required the introduction of the catheter for more than three months, was cured by *Uva Ursi* in a few weeks. (*Plenck Mat. Chyr.*) It has not indeed always succeeded. *Haller*, who had laboured several years under a dysury, was relieved by it only for a short time (*Comm. nov. Gotting.*) It failed with *Acrel*, in Sweden, both before and after lithotomy, — with *Werlhoff*, in Germany, — and, in Britain, the expectations of several (perhaps too much raised) were disappointed. But, though *Uva Ursi* does not appear to be a solvent of human calculi, (and perhaps there is no such known, at least when swallowed,) it may be considered as a valuable remedy, if it only lessens the torture, and thereby renders life more tolerable, (*Murray ibid.*) whether it does this by some balsamic or unknown power, weakening the irritating quality of the urine, &c. or the irritability of the organs, this is not the place to enquire.

The leaves are given in powder, from 15 gr. to ℥ij, three or four times a day.—An infusion of ℥i, or ℥ij, in a ℔i of water is more agreeable than a decoction,—but the decoction, as before observed, is most efficacious. See *Haen Rat. Med.* —*Murray Comment. & App. Med.*—*Girardi, Quer, &c.*

Z.

Zedoaria, <i>Zedoary,</i> the <i>Root.</i>	Kæmpferia <i>rotunda,</i> L. S. P.
Zincum, <i>Zinc.</i>	
Lapis Calaminaris, <i>Calamine.</i>	Lapis calaminaris uf- tus.
Tutia, <i>Tutty.</i>	
Vitriolum Album, <i>White Vitriol.</i>	Zincum vitriolatum.
Zingiber, <i>Ginger.</i> the <i>Root.</i>	Amomum <i>Zingiber,</i> L. S. P.

PRÆ-

PRÆPARATIONES
SIMPLICIORES.

THE MORE SIMPLE
PREPARATIONS.

QUORUNDUM IN AQUA NON SOLUBILIUM
PRÆPARATIO.

THE PREPARATION OF SOME SUBSTANCES NOT SOLUBLE IN WATER.

BEAT these substances first in a mortar to powder ; then, pouring on a little water, levigate it upon a hard and polished, but not calcareous, stone, that it may be made as fine as possible. Dry this powder upon blotting-paper laid on chalk, and set it in a warm, or at least dry, place for some days.

In this manner are to be prepared

AMBER,

ANTIMONY,

CALAMINE,

CHALK,

CORAL,

OISTER-SHELLS, first cleansed from their impurities.

TUTTY,

CRABS CLAWS, first broken into small pieces, must be washed with boiling water before they are levigated.

VERDEGRIS must be prepared in the same manner.

R E M A R K.

Calamine is roasted, or calcined, in order that it may be more easily reducible to a very fine powder; and, the shops being usually supplied with it in this calcined state, the College have so directed it in the *Materia Medica*. See *Zinc*. Where Calamine cannot be procured already calcined, this ore of Zinc is to be thrice heated to a strong red heat, and as often quenched with water. Ed. D. 1756.

A direction was given in the former Dispensatory to take particular care that *Antimony*, *Calamine*, and *Tutty*, be reduced to the most subtile powder possible. The sensibility of the parts, to which Calamine and Tutty are often applied, requires them, as Dr. Lewis has observed, to be perfectly freed from any gross irritating particles; and Antimony, when not thoroughly comminuted, may not only, by its needle-like spicula, wound the stomach, but pass off without any other sensible effect than an increase of the grosser evacuations; whilst, if reduced to the utmost fineness, it becomes a medicine of considerable efficacy.

ADIPIS SUILLÆ SEVIQUE OVILLI PRÆPARATIO.

THE PREPARATION OF HOG'S LARD AND MUTTON-SUET.

Cut them in pieces, and melt them with a slow fire; then separate them from the membranes by straining.

AMMO-

AMMONIACI PURIFICATIO.

THE PURIFICATION OF AMMONIACUM.

Boil Gum-Ammoniacum, if it appears impure, in water till it softens, and press it through an hempen cloth; then set it by, that the resinous part may subside. Evaporate the water; and, towards the end of the inspissation, restore the resinous part, and mix it with the gummy.

In the same manner are purified Afa Fœtida and such like Gum-resins.

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

R E M A R K.

In the straining of all the Gums, care should be taken that the heat be neither too great nor too long continued, otherwise a considerable portion of their more active volatile matter will be lost, — an inconvenience

venience which cannot, by any care, be wholly avoided. Hence the purer tears, *unstrained*, are preferred, for internal use, to the strained gums, by the faculty of Paris. L.

As an additional reason for this preference, we may add, that some of the gum-resins, purified in the common way, by solution in water, expression, and evaporation, are not so easily soluble in aqueous menstrua before, as after, such depuration.

CORNU CERVI USTIO.

THE BURNING OF HARTSHORN.

Burn pieces of Hartshorn till they are perfectly white ; then rub them to a very fine powder.

R E M A R K.

The pieces of Horn, generally employed in this operation, are those left after distillation. L. Disp. 1746.

In the burning of Hartshorn, a strong fire and the free admission of air are necessary. The potter's furnace was formerly directed for the sake of convenience, but any common furnace, or stove, will do. If some lighted charcoal be spread on the bottom of the grate, and above this the pieces of
the

the Horns are laid, they will be burnt to whiteness, still retaining their original form. L.

Burnt Hartshorn is not now considered as a pure earth, having been found to be a compound of calcareous earth and phosphoric acid. It is the weakest of the animal absorbents, or soluble in acids with the most difficulty; but, whether it be of equal or superior use, in diarrhœas, to more powerful absorbents, must be determined by observation.

HERBARUM ET FLORUM EXSICCATIO.

THE DRYING OF HERBS AND FLOWERS.

Spread them lightly, and dry them with a gentle heat.

R E M A R K.

Both the colours and virtues of Herbs are preserved in greatest perfection when they are dried *bastily* by an heat of common fire as great as that which the sun can impart; an instance of which we have in the drying of Tea by the Chinese. Quick drying is more particularly proper for flowers. Saffron is a part of a flower, dried on paper, on a kind of kiln, with an heat sufficient to make it sweat,

sweat, taking care only not to endanger its scorching. L.

MELLIS DESPUMATIO.

THE DESPUMATION, OR CLARIFYING, OF
HONEY.

Melt the Honey in a water-bath, and take off the scum.

MILLEPEDÆ PRÆPARATIO.

PREPARATION OF THE WOOD-LOUSE.

Suspend the Wood-lice, inclosed in a coarse hempen cloth, in a close vessel, over hot proof-spirit, that, being killed by the vapour, they may be rendered friable.

PULPARUM EXTRACTIO.

THE EXTRACTION OF PULPS.

Set pulpy fruits, if they are unripe or ripe, and dry, in a moist place, that they may soften; then press the pulps through a hair-sieve; afterwards boil them with a gentle fire, frequently

quently stirring them untill they are of a proper thickness.

Also take the pulp of Cassia of the cane, from the pod, and boil it to a due thickness.

Press out the pulps of ripe and fresh fruits through a sieve, without any boiling.

R E M A R K.

The manner of obtaining the pulp of Cassia from the pod is here left to the operator. The former Dispensatory directed it to be boiled out of the bruised pod; by which method the pulp is not obtainable perfectly pure, as the seeds part with their mucilage,—though nothing should be communicated by the pod. The pulp is obtained in the greatest purity, if the quantity be not large, by flitting the pods lengthwise, pushing out the cells and seeds with the fingers, and washing the pulp from them.

The quantity extracted at a time ought not, as Lewis has observed, to be great, as it is apt to turn sour by long keeping.

SCILLÆ

SCILLÆ EXSICCATIO.

THE DRYING OF SQUILL.

Cut the Squill transversely, after the outer skin has been taken off, into thin slices, and dry it with a gentle heat.

R E M A R K.

A proof of the Squill being properly dried is its retaining, though friable, its original bitterness and acrimony.

By drying, Lewis says, the root loses four-fifths of its original weight; and that the parts which exhale are merely watery: hence four grains of the dry root are nearly equivalent to a scruple of the fresh.

It is given as an expectorant and diuretic, to adults, in doses of a few grains: in somewhat larger ones it proves emetic.

SPONGIÆ USTIO.

THE BURNING OF SPONGE.

Beat the Sponge, after cutting it in pieces; and, when separated from its gritty matter,
burn

burn it in a close iron vessel, untill it becomes black and friable : afterwards rub it to a very fine powder.

R E M A R K.

The gritty matter, compared with the weight of the Sponge when prepared, is sometimes considerable.

If the quantity of Sponge put into the vessel at once be large, the outside will be sufficiently burnt before the inside is affected, and the volatile salt of the former will in part escape before that in the latter is begun to be formed. To avoid this inconvenience, the Sponge may be kept continually stirring in such a machine as is used for the roasting of coffee.

Sponge, on distillation with a strong heat, yields a volatile salt in its proper form ; and, even in this preparation, the salt is so far extricated, that, if the burnt Sponge be ground in a brass mortar, it corrodes the metal, so as to contract a disagreeable taint, and sometimes an emetic quality. L.

It should, therefore, as directed in the former Dispensatory, be powdered in a mortar of glass or stone. Of this last sort, the mortars of Mr.

WEDGE-

WEDGEWOOD'S manufacture are by far the most preferable.

Burnt Sponge is given in doses of a scruple, or more, in scrophulous complaints.

STYRACIS PURIFICATIO.

THE PURIFICATION OF STORAX.

Dissolve the Storax in rectified spirit of wine, and strain the solution: afterwards reduce it to a proper thickness with a gentle heat.

R E M A R K.

Storax totally dissolves in spirit of wine, so as to pass through the filtre, the impurities alone being left. L.

The College have left to the operator the mode of recovering it, in a solid form, from its solution, either by gently distilling off the spirit, (which, Lewis says, will elevate very little of its flavour,) or wasting it by evaporation.

C O N S E R V Æ.

C O N S E R V E S.

CONSERVE of WOOD-SORREL,
SEA-WORMWOOD,
The RED ROSE, and of
The outer Rind of the SEVILLE
ORANGE.

PLUCK the leaves from the foot-stalks,—
the unblown petals from the cups, cut-
ting off the heels ; — and take off the outer
rind of the oranges with a grater : then beat
each of them with a wooden pestle in a mar-
ble mortar, first by themselves, afterwards
with three times their weight of double-refi-
ned sugar, untill they are mixed.

REMARK.

R E M A R K.

The Sugar should be powdered by itself, and passed through a sieve, before it is mixed with the vegetable mass, otherwise it cannot be properly incorporated. L.

Rose-buds, and some other vegetables, are usually prepared for mixing with sugar by a small wooden mill, contrived for that purpose. P.

C O N S E R V A A R I.

CONSERVE OF CUCKOW-PINT.

Take of the fresh root of Cuckow-pint, bruised, half a pound.

Double-refined Sugar one pound and a half.

Beat them together in a mortar.

R E M A R K.

Those, who hold in veneration the integrity and experience of SYDENHAM, will have no doubt of the effects of this medicine in rheumatic cases. The *Pulvis Ari compositus* has been rejected because its virtue decreased by keeping. The Conserve may be given to adults in doses of a dram.

CONSERVA CYNOSBATI.

CONSERVE OF THE HIP.

Take of the pulp of ripe Hips one pound.

Double-refined Sugar, powdered,
twenty ounces by weight.

Mix them into a Conserve.

R E M A R K.

This pulp should be separated with great care from the rough prickly matter inclosing the seeds ; a small quantity of which, retained in the Conserve, is apt to occasion an uneasiness at the stomach, a pruritus about the anus, and sometimes vomiting.
L.

CONSERVA PRUNI SYLVESTRIS.

CONSERVE OF THE SLOE.

Put the Sloes in water, upon the fire, that they may soften, taking care that they be not broken ; then, having taken them out of the water, press out the pulp, and mix it with three times its weight of double-refined sugar into a Conserve.

CONSERVA SCILLÆ.

CONSERVE OF SQUILL.

Take of fresh Squill one ounce by weight.

Double-refined sugar five ounces by weight.

Beat them together, in a mortar, into a Conserve.

R E M A R K.

This Conserve is directed to be prepared in a small quantity, to guard against its variation in strength. It may be given, to adults, from half a dram to two scruples, or more,—especially when fresh.

Keep all the Conserves in close vessels; especially those of ARUM and
SQUILL.

G 3

SUCCI.

S U C C I.

J U I C E S.

SUCCUS COCHLEARIÆ COMPO-
SITUS.

COMPOUND JUICE OF SCURVY-GRASS.

TAKE of the juice of Garden Scurvy-
grafs two pints.

Brooklime and
Water-creffes
of each one pint.

Seville Oranges
twenty ounces
by measure.

Mix them ; and, after the fœces have sub-
sided, pour off the liquor, or strain it.

REMARK.

R E M A R K.

These Juices, formerly called *Succi Scorbutici*, are given from two to four ounces, in scorbutic disorders, twice, or oftener, in a day.

SUCCUS BACCÆ SAMBUCI SPIS-
SATUS.

INSPISSATED JUICE OF THE ELDER-BER-
RY.

Take of the expressed and depurated juice
of Elder-berries two pints.

Inspissate it in a water-bath, saturated with
sea-salt.

In the same manner inspissate the juice of
the BLACK CURRANT, of the
LIMON, and of
HEMLOCK, gathered on the first ap-
pearance of the flowers.

R E M A R K.

Considerable care is required in preparing the in-
spissated juice of *Hemlock*. Besides the precaution

of gathering the plant at the proper season, and preventing the mixture of any other vegetable, (see *Mat. Med.*)—the evaporation should take place as soon as possible after the expression; and therefore the juice should not be bought, *already expressed*, from a gardener,—as has been in London too often done. For, if, as Lewis observes, this expressed juice, which retains the smell of the plant, be suffered to settle till it becomes clear, it loses nearly all the specific flavour of the Hemlock; the odorous principle seeming to separate and subside with the herbageous fæculencies. (*M.M.*) Moreover, if the opinion of *Störck*, who imputes its sometimes failing of success to a too great dissipation of its volatile parts by an hasty evaporation, be as well founded as it is generally believed, the evaporation should be *slow*. It were to be wished that the degrees of inspissation, both of Juices and Extracts, could always be determined with precision. In the inspissation, however, of this juice, the consistence intended is such as is proper for forming it into pills; which it may be, with proper attention, and its strength rendered more constantly uniform, than by adding a quantity of the powdered leaves, as *Störck* directed.

In confirmation of the above observations, *Dr. Withering* says no medical plant, when collected, is
 more

more apt to heat and ferment; which, if it does, the yield of extract is much less, and its properties greatly impaired,—and that, if the fæculencies are thrown away, the medicine is spoiled. *Bot. Arr. Vol. 1. Ed. 2.*

It is generally given cautiously at first, viz. in doses from a grain or two to five grains, in a day, to adults, and augmented gradually. Sometimes several drams have been given in that space without producing giddiness. But Dr. *Withering* says from 5 to 10 gr. of extract, duly made, are a proper dose, and that few constitutions will bear more without experiencing disagreeable effects.

It should have been mentioned, page 19, when treating of the plant, that, if intended to be kept dry, it should be put into strong brown-paper bags, —or, if powdered, into glass phials, — and placed in a drawer to exclude the *light*. *Withering ibid.*

EXTRACTA

EXTRACTA et RESINÆ.

EXTRACTS and RESINS.

EXTRACT of

BROOM-TOPS,

CHAMOMILE,

GENTIAN,

BLACK HELLEBORE,

LIQUORICE,

RUE,

SAVIN.

BOIL them in distilled water, press out the decoction, strain and set it by, that the fœces may subside ; then boil it again in a water-bath, saturated with sea-salt, to a consistence proper for making pills.

The

The same kind of bath is to be used in the preparation of all Extracts, that the evaporation may be properly performed.

R E M A R K.

The *Extract* of *Broomtops* and of *Chamomile* were not in the last Dispensatory. The former is given as an useful laxative and diuretic in hydropic cases, and in the quantity, to adults, of a dram. See *Mat. Med.*

The latter, if Sir John Pringle's experiments are to be relied on, is a bitter, remarkably antiseptic, and given in doses of a scruple or two, either by itself, or as an assistant to other remedies, in flatulency, dyspepsy, and pains of the stomach or bowels.

EXTRACTUM COLOCYNTHIDIS COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF COLOQUINTI- DA.

Take of the pith of *Coloquintida*, cut small,
six drams by weight.

Socotrine

Socotrine Aloes, powdered, an ounce and an half by weight.

Scammony, powdered, half an ounce by weight.

Smaller Cardamom-seeds, husked and powdered, one dram by weight.

Proof-spirit one pint.

Digest the Coloquintida in the spirit, with a gentle heat, during four days. To the expressed tincture add the Aloes and Scammony: when these are dissolved, distill off the spirit, so that the matter may be of a consistence proper for making pills, adding the seeds towards the end of the process.

R E M A R K.

This Extract, formerly called *Extractum Catharticum*, prepared as here directed, retains all the essential oil of the Cardamoms, of which, in the former method of preparing, it was deprived.

It is given, to adults, from a scruple to half a dram in cases where strong Cathartics are required.

ELA-

ELATERIUM.

ELATERIUM.

Slit ripe wild Cucumbers, and pass the juice, very lightly pressed, through a very fine sieve, into a glass vessel; then set it by for some hours until the thicker part has subsided. Pour off the thinner part which swims at the top, and separate the rest by filtering: cover the thicker part, which remains after filtration, with a linen cloth, and dry it with a gentle heat.

R E M A R K.

Such part of the fluid as cannot be poured off is not to be filtered through paper, as its grosser parts form a viscid cake on the paper, through which the more fluid cannot pass. The manner of filtering, usually employed in this preparation, has been by placing one end of some moistened strips of woollen cloth, skains of cotton, or the like, in the juice, and laying the other end over the edge of the vessel, so as to hang down lower than the surface of the liquor; by which management all the moisture will be gradually drained away. L.

It

It is given to adults, in doses of one or two grains, or more, as a strong cathartic in hydropic cases, — sometimes usefully. *Baldinger* gives it in small doses, with other medicines, to promote urine. See his *Animadversiones in Pb. Ed.*

EXTRACTUM LIGNI CAMPE- CHENSIS.

EXTRACT OF LOGWOOD.

Take of the shavings of Logwood one pound.

Boil them four times, or oftener, in a gallon of distilled water, to one half; then, all the liquors being mixed and strained, boil them down to a proper consistence.

R E M A R K.

If the difficulty with which Logwood communicates its virtue to an aqueous menstruum would seem to require it to be powdered, yet, if the Apothecary buys it ground to a coarse powder only, there is danger, however cheap the Logwood, of having it mixed with Jamaica and other woods still cheaper, — the detection of which, in that state, is not easy, and in a fine powder scarcely possible.

Extract

Extract of Logwood is given in alvine fluxes, from half a dram to a dram, twice or thrice a day.

EXTRACTUM CORTICIS PERUVIANI.

EXTRACT OF PERUVIAN BARK.

Take of Peruvian Bark, coarsely powdered,
one pound.

Distilled water twelve pints.

Boil it for one or two hours, and pour off the liquor, which, while hot, will be red and pellucid; but, as it grows cold, will become yellow and turbid. The same quantity of water being again poured on, boil it as before, and repeat this boiling untill the liquor, being cold, remains clear. Then reduce all these liquors, mixed and strained to a proper thickness, by evaporation.

This

This Extract must be prepared under two forms ; one SOFT, and fit for making pills : the other HARD, that it may be reducible to a powder.

R E M A R K.

This Extract is intended for cases where the stomach is unable to bear powdered bark in a requisite quantity ; ten or twelve grains of which, in its hard form, are esteemed nearly equivalent to half a dram of the bark in substance.

EXTRACTUM CORTICIS PERUVIANI CUM RESINA.

EXTRACT OF PERUVIAN BARK WITH THE RESIN.

Take of Peruvian Bark, reduced to coarse powder, one pound.

Rectified Spirit of Wine four pints.

Digest it for four days, and pour off the tincture ; boil the residuum in ten pints of distilled water to two ; then strain the tincture and decoction separately, evaporating the water

ter from the decoction, and distilling off the spirit from the tincture, untill each begins to be thickened. Lastly, mix the resinous with the aqueous Extract, and make the mass fit for forming into pills.

In the same manner is to be prepared the

EXTRACT OF CASCARILLA and of
JALAP.

R E M A R K.

The *Extract of Cascarilla*, now first introduced into our Dispensatory, is a medicine of considerable use as a tonic in dyspepsy, debility of bowels, and in some circumstances of epidemic fevers. It may be given from ten to twenty grains two or three times a day.

The *Extract of Jalap* is an efficacious cathartic, given to adults from eight or ten to fifteen grains.

EXTRACTUM SENNÆ.

EXTRACT OF SENNA.

Take of Senna one pound.

Distilled water one gallon.

H

Boil

Boil the Senna in the distilled water, adding, after its decoction, a little rectified spirit of wine. Evaporate the strained liquor to a proper thickness.

R E M A R K.

Beaumé says the resinous parts of Senna are in so small a proportion to the gummy, that they are readily boiled out together.— The spirit may be added when the decoction is reduced to one half or to three pints.

The Extract is given as a gentle purgative from ten grains to a scruple; or, in less quantity, as an assistant to the milder laxatives.

OPIUM PURIFICATUM.

PURIFIED OPIUM.

Take of Opium, cut into small pieces, one pound.

Proof-Spirit of Wine twelve pints.

Digest the Opium with a gentle heat, stirring now and then till it is dissolved, and filter

filter through paper. Distill the tincture, so prepared, to a proper thickness.

Purified Opium must be kept under two forms; one **SOFT**, proper for forming into pills; the other **HARD**, which may be reduced into powder.

R E M A R K.

Proof-Spirit has been found, by experiments, to be the best menstruum for Opium, having dissolved nine-twelfths of dried Opium,—a much greater proportion than was taken up either by rectified spirit or water. *Apoth. Rep.*

All Extracts should be frequently stirred during their inspissation.

Sprinkle a little vinous spirit on all the watery Extracts of the softer kind.

OLEA EXPRESSA.

EXPRESSED OILS.

OLEUM AMYGDALÆ.

ALMOND-OIL.

POUND fresh Almonds, either sweet or bitter, in a mortar, then press out the Oil in a cold press.

In the same manner is to be expressed from the bruised seeds

OIL of FLAX,

MUSTARD, and

PALMA CHRISTI, previously husked.

R E M A R K.

As the Oil of *Palma Christi*, or, as it is commonly called, *Castor Oil*, prepared, by expression, even from

from fresh seeds, after long keeping grows thick, reddish, transparent, (*Bergius*,) and rancid, — its purgative property decreasing with its increasing acrimony, (*De Machy*;) and, as there is sometimes danger of a mixture of different seeds, or of old oil with the fresh, the College has directed the apothecary himself to express it.

It has been long in use as a mild lubricating purgative, producing its effect, without griping, in cases where the more acrid purgatives are thought less necessary or safe. It acts so gently, that it may be given to new-born infants, and to pregnant and lying-in women, and has been found an useful remedy in vomiting, iliac passion, spasmodic cholera, (*Fraser*,) asthma from the fumes of lead, (*Selle Handb. der med. Prax.*) in dysentery, worms, &c.

It is given to infants in the dose of $\mathfrak{z}i$, or more; — to adults, from $\mathfrak{z}ss$ to $\mathfrak{z}i$, and repeated (as a large dose excites nausea and vomiting) at proper intervals. See *Canvane's Essay*. *Fraser in Med. Obs. and Inq. Vol. 2.* &c.

OLEA DISTILLATA.
DISTILLED OILS.

ESSENTIAL OIL of ANISE,

CARAWAY,

JUNIPER-BERRY,

LAVENDER,

ORIGANUM,

PENNY-ROYAL,

PEPPERMINT,

ROSEMARY,

SASSAFRAS-ROOT,

and

SPEARMINT.

LET these Oils be drawn off, by distillation, from an alembic with a large refrigeratory; but, to prevent an empyreuma,
water

water must be added to the substance, and in *that* it is to be macerated before distillation.

The water which comes over with the Oil in distillation is to be kept for use.

R E M A R K.

Essential Oils are prepared from vegetables in the manner of their distilled waters; but with a somewhat less proportion of water;—those of the odoriferous kind chiefly from flowers, or plants in a flowering state. See *Rosemary*, &c. in *Mat. Med.* The time of maceration varies with the temperature of the season and texture of the substance, from two or three days to a week or longer.

The heat, Lewis says, should be expeditiously raised at first, and continued in such a degree, that the Oil may come over freely, — that most of these Oils require the water to boil, but that many of those from odoriferous flowers, as *Lavender*, *Rosemary*, &c. rise with an heat considerably less; and, for these substances, he proposes a contrivance, by which they are exposed to the vapour of boiling water only. See his *Mat. Med.* and *Disp.*

These Oils are separated from the water which accompanies them by means of a funnel; the stem

of which being stopped by a finger, and the liquor poured into it, the Oil, if light, soon swims on the surface, or subsides if ponderous; the undermost, whether oil or water, is, by removing the finger, first let out; the uppermost retained by replacing the finger, and again closing the stem. L.

OLEUM PETROLEI.

OIL OF PETROLEUM.

Let Petroleum be distilled in a sand-heat.

OLEUM TEREBINTHINÆ.

OIL OF TURPENTINE.

Take of common Turpentine five pounds.

Water four pints.

Distill the Turpentine, with the water, from an alembic of copper.

RESINA

RESINA FLAVA.

YELLOW RESIN.

Remains after the distillation of Oil of Turpentine.

OLEUM TEREBINTHINÆ RECTIFICATUM.

RECTIFIED OIL OF TURPENTINE.

Take of Oil of Turpentine one pound,
Distilled Water four pints.

Distill.

R E M A R K.

Spirit of Turpentine, as this essential Oil has been commonly called, is given as a diuretic and sudorific in doses of a few drops; — but it has been given in much larger doses for removing chronic rheumatisms; — not, indeed, often successfully when unaccompanied with other remedies. An instance has been mentioned of a large dose having been succeeded by bloody urine.

OLEUM

OLEUM ANIMALE.

ANIMAL-OIL.

Take of Oil of Hartshorn one pound.

Distill three times.

R E M A R K.

This Oil, first introduced, about the beginning of this century, by *Dippelius*, (whose name it has borne,) when properly prepared, will be limpid, of a smell not ungrateful, and an aromatic taste. *MODEL*, of *Petersburgh*, took some pains to lessen the expence, by reducing the fifteen or sixteen rectifications, then thought necessary, to a smaller number. He directed the fœtid Oil to be poured into a glass cucurbit with an alembic head, so as not to foul the side of the vessel, and distilled with a gentle heat; separating, by a change of the receiver, the limpid oil which first comes over from the more yellow which follows; and, in like manner, the second from the third. He says, that, to rectify the first limpid portion, one distillation with a slow fire is sufficient; but the later ones commonly require two; in which the limpid part must be separated,

parated, in the same manner, from the more impure which follows, by changing the receiver; and the process thus be continued till all the Oil flows limpid and white. Vide *Commerc. Literar. Norimberg. Ann. 1741.*

To prevent this Oil becoming foetid, and turning yellow or black by the access of the air, it must be kept in phials, holding only a dram or two, filled full, close stopped, tied down, and placed with their mouths in sand, or immersed in water.

This penetrating Oil is given, in doses from ten to forty drops, to adults, in spasmodic cases; and before the paroxysm of intermittents, where great danger is apprehended from a return of such paroxysm.

OLEUM SUCCINI RECTIFICATUM.

RECTIFIED OIL OF AMBER.

Take of Oil of Amber one pound.

Distill three times.

OLEUM VINI.

OIL OF WINE.

Take Alcohol,

Vitriolic Acid, of each one pint.

Mix them by degrees, and distill; taking care that no black foam passes into the receiver. Separate the oily part of the distilled liquor from the *volatile vitriolic acid*. — To the oily part add as much water of *pure kali* as is sufficient to take away the sulphureous smell: then distill the *æther* with a gentle heat. The Oil of Wine remains in the retort, swimming on the watery liquor, from which it is to be separated.

R E M A R K.

Some caution is requisite in mixing the two liquors, that the consequent heat and ebullition, which would dissipate a part of the mixture, hazard the breaking of the vessel and the hurt of the operator, may be avoided. The securest way is to add the vitriolic acid to the spirit of wine by a little at

a time, waiting till the first addition is incorporated before another quantity is put in; by which, the ensuing heat is inconsiderable, and the mixture is effected without inconvenience. L.

As to the instruments, a retort with a tubulated receiver, and a common receiver, adapted to that, are sufficient.

In the process, the liquor should at first be made to boil, and the distillation afterwards continued with a milder heat to perfect dryness. After having separated the oily part of the distilled liquor by the funnel, as mentioned in p. 70, and mixed with that the pure Kali, the mixture is to be committed to distillation; and, the æther being drawn off with a *very gentle* heat, the *Oleum Vini* will be left in the retort.

The use at present made of the *Oleum Vini* is for the *Sp. Ætheris vitriolici compositus*. See *Mixtures* hereafter.

S A L E S.

S A L T S.

S A L T S.

ACIDUM VITRIOLICUM DILU-
TUM.

DILUTED, OR WEAK, VITRIOLIC ACID.

TAKE of vitriolic Acid one ounce by
weight.

Distilled water eight ounces by
weight.

Mix them by degrees.

R E M A R K.

This was called, in the last Dispensatory, *Spi-
ritus vitrioli tenuis*, and is supposed capable of pro-
ducing every salutary advantage expected from the
Elix. Vitrioli acidum,—now omitted. Its antiseptic
power is very considerable, and has not often been
found

found hurtful.—Whether the intoxicating *spirituous antiseptics*, brought into fashion about the middle of this century, or the *vinous*, which since succeeded, have contributed more to the preservation of mankind than the antiseptics in former use, will, perhaps, be doubted by some.

ACIDUM NITROSUM.

NITROUS ACID.

Take of purified Nitre, by weight, sixty ounces.

Vitriolic Acid, by weight, twenty-nine ounces.

Mix and distill.

The specific gravity of this is to the weight of distilled water as 1,550 to 1,000.

R E M A R K.

This was formerly called *Spiritus Nitri Glauberi*. A pound of vitriolic acid is sufficient to expel all the nitrous Acid from about two pounds of nitre, not from more; and, if equal parts of the two be employed, the produce, in either case, is in
quality

quality the same; the difference, in this respect, affecting only the residuum. If less Nitre, it cannot afford Alkali enough to saturate the vitriolic acid, and the residuum will not be a neutral, but a very acid, Salt. In this last case there is one conveniency; the acid Salt being readily soluble in water, so as to be got out without breaking the retort, which the others are not. L.

The caution, given in the last Dispensatory, to make the mixture under a chimney, is very necessary to be observed; for, red corrosive fumes will rise very copiously, which are extremely pernicious, and ought to be carefully avoided by the operator.

For greater security, some employ a large receiver with two tubes, to the uppermost of which is fitted another tube, three feet long, whilst the lowermost is inserted into a smaller receiver, or bottle. The Swedish Dispensatory directs only a receiver, *large and properly tubulated*. The Nitre, dried and powdered, being put into a retort, of which it must not take up more than one-third, and the retort being placed in a sand-heat, the vitriolic acid is to be poured into it through a glass funnel, whose stem is long, and bent so as to form a right-angle with its cup; when, the apparatus
being

being adjusted, and the receiver, &c. immediately luted, the distillation is to be performed with an heat gradually raised, and continued till the recipient grows cool, and no drops fall from the retort.

ACIDUM NITROSUM DILUTUM.

DILUTED, OR WEAK, NITROUS ACID.

Take of nitrous acid,

Distilled Water, of each one pound.

Mix them.

R E M A R K.

A noxious vapour arises on mixing the nitrous acid with water, which the operator should avoid.

ACIDUM MURIATICUM.

MURIATIC ACID.

Take of dry Sea-salt ten pounds.

Vitriolic Acid six pounds.

Water five pounds.

I

Add,

Add, by degrees, the vitriolic Acid, first mixed with the water, to the salt : then distill.

The specific gravity of this is to that of distilled water as 1,170 to 1,000.

R E M A R K.

This was formerly called *Spiritus Salis marini Glauberi*. The addition of water is here necessary; the marine vapours being so volatile, as scarcely to condense without some adventitious humidity. The vitriolic acid is most conveniently mixed with the water in an earthen or stone-ware vessel; for, unless the mixture is made very slowly, it grows so hot as to endanger the breaking a glass one. The mixture should be put to the salt under a chimney, as the white fumes, here arising, ought also to be avoided.

When the mixture is grown somewhat cool, it may be poured on the Salt already placed in the retort, and the distillation directly begun. Here also a tubulated receiver is proper. The heat is to be so conducted as to prevent the matter from boiling over, or the fumes rising so quick as to endanger the receiver. The Salt left in the retort, when purified, gives

gives the *Sal Catharticus Glauberi*. See Natron vitriolatum.

ACETUM DISTILLATUM.

DISTILLED VINEGAR.

Take of Vinegar five pints.

Distill with a slow fire, in glass vessels, so long as the drops fall free from empyreuma.

R E M A R K.

The Swedish Dispensatory directs the distillation from a glass retort, and by a *water-bath*:—that the fourth part, which first comes over, and is phlegm, be thrown away, and, the receiver being then changed, the distillation to be continued so long as the fluid comes over limpid. *Beaumé* says, that, though what first comes over is less acid than that which follows, it is however infinitely more grateful in smell, and has too much acidity to deserve being thrown away; and the College have thought the preparation as directed above sufficiently acid for the purposes to which it is applied.

ACIDUM ACETOSUM.

ACETOUS ACID.

Take of Verdegris, in coarse powder, two pounds.

Dry it perfectly by means of a water-bath saturated with sea-salt; then distill it in a sand-bath, and after that distill the liquor.

Its specific gravity is to that of distilled water as 1,050 to 1,000.

R E M A R K.

Vinegar distilled from Verdegris has a disagreeable smell, and turns blue on being saturated with Aq. Ammoniaë, — a manifest proof that it contains copper, (*Leonhardi Anmerk. in Macquers Chem. Worterb. Vol. 2.*) — a portion of which it retains, according to *Pörner*, even after a re-distillation with a gentle heat. — According to *Mr. Bertholet*, this acid differs essentially from the acid of vinegar. See *Mem. Ac. Sc. Ann. 1783.* — It is employed in the preparation of *Hydrargyrus acetatus*.

SAL ET OLEUM SUCCINI.

SALT AND OIL OF AMBER.

Take of Amber two pounds.

Distill

Distill in a heat of sand, gradually augmented: an acid liquor, oil, and salt fouled with oil, will ascend.

R E M A R K.

In the distillation of Amber, the fire must for some time be continued gentle, scarcely exceeding the degree at which water boils, till the aqueous phlegm and thin oil have arisen; after which it is to be slowly increased. If the fire be urged too hastily, the Amber will rise in its whole substance into the receiver, without undergoing the requisite separation of its parts. The acid liquor, formerly called *spirit*, is a mere solution of a small portion of the salt in phlegm.

The salt is usually dried between the folds of spongy paper.

The oil is given internally from five to eight or ten drops in hysterical spasms, and applied externally in the same disorder.

SAL SUCCINI PURIFICATUS.

PURIFIED SALT OF AMBER.

Take of Salt of Amber half a pound,

Distilled water one pint.

Boil the Salt in the distilled water, and set the solution aside to crySTALLIZE.

R E M A R K.

Salt of Amber, freed from as much of the oil as spongy paper will imbibe, is still of a dark brown colour: when perfectly pure it is white, and of an acid taste not ungrateful. It requires, for its solution, of cold water, in summer, about twenty times its weight; of boiling water about twice its weight; and is scarcely soluble at all, in rectified spirit, without the assistance of heat. L.

It is given as a cooling diuretic in doses of a few grains, and also in hysterical complaints.

FLORES BENZOËS.

FLOWERS OF BENJAMIN.

Take of Benjamin, in powder, one pound.

Put it into an earthen pot, placed in sand; and, with a slow fire, sublime the flowers into a paper-cone, fitted to the pot.

If the flowers are of a yellow colour, mix them with white clay, and sublime them again.

R E M A R K.

Only a small portion must be put in at a time, and the heat be very gentle. — Even a re-sublimation from tobacco-pipe clay does not so effectually purify the flowers as might be wished. L.

The Chymists have long disused the paper-cone; *Maud*, of London, and others, employed glass retorts, for the first sublimation, with the narrow part of the tubes cut off, to which they joined receivers, not luted; scraping out the flowers frequently from the necks of the retorts, and using a degree of heat just sufficient to keep the Benzoin melted. For the rectification, they employed stone ware bodies, with large glass blind-heads fitted to them, without luting. The impure flowers, after being wrapped in bibulous paper and moderately pressed, were re-sublimed into the blind heads of a pearly whiteness. Mr. Bartlett, a disciple of *Maud*'s, improved the apparatus for large quantities; but the description of it is too long to be inserted here.

The flowers are given from three or four grains to fifteen in dyspnœa, &c.

KALI PRÆPARATUM.

PREPARED KALI.

Take of Pot-ash two pounds.

Boiling distilled Water three pints.

Dissolve the Pot-ash, and filtre the solution through paper: evaporate this solution till a pellicle appears on the surface; then set it aside for a night, that the neutral salts may crystallize; after which pour out the liquor, and boil away the whole of the water, constantly stirring, lest any Salt should adhere to the pot.

In like manner is purified impure Kali from the ashes of any kind of vegetable.

The same SALT may be prepared from TARTAR, burnt till it becomes of an ash colour.

R E M A R K.

This is intended to supply the place of *Sal Absinthii*. It is given from three or four grains to fifteen or more, properly diluted, as a diuretic.

AQUA

A Q U A K A L I.

W A T E R O F K A L I.

Take of Kali one pound.

Set it by in a moist place till it dissolves, and strain.

R E M A R K.

This is instead of the *Lixivium Tartari* of the last Dispensatory, and is said to contain nearly one part of alkaline salt to three of an aqueous fluid.

A Q U A K A L I P U R I.

W A T E R O F P U R E K A L I.

Take of Kali four pounds.

Quick-lime six pounds.

Distilled Water four gallons.

Put four pints of water to the lime, and let them stand together for an hour; after which, add the Kali and the rest of the water; then boil for a quarter of an hour; suffer the liquor to cool, and strain. A pint of
this

this liquor ought to weigh sixteen ounces. If the liquor effervesces with any acid, add more lime.

R E M A R K.

This was formerly called *Lixivium saponarium*. The boiling should be performed in an earthen or glass vessel, and the straining be through linen.

K A L I P U R U M.

P U R E K A L I.

Take of the water of pure Kali one gallon.

Evaporate it to dryness; after which let the Salt melt on the fire, and pour it out.

R E M A R K.

This preparation, formerly called *Alcali vegetabile fixum Causticum* and *Lapis septicus*, is described, in the Ed. Disp. 1783, more particularly, viz. to evaporate the Lixivium in a very clean iron vessel upon a gentle fire, till, on the ebullition ceasing, the saline matter gently flows like oil, which happens before the vessel becomes red. Pour out the caustic, thus liquified, upon a smooth iron plate;

plate; let it be divided into small pieces before it hardens, and these are to be put into phials close stopt. It is a very powerful caustic, but too apt to liquify upon the part to which it is applied, and to spread beyond the limits in which it is intended to operate.

CALX CUM KALI PURO.

LIME WITH PURE KALI.

Take of Quick-lime five pounds and four ounces.

Water of pure Kali sixteen pounds.

Boil away the water of pure Kali to a fourth part; then sprinkle in the Lime, broken to powder by the affusion of water. Keep it in a vessel close stopped.

R E M A R K.

This preparation, the *Causticum commune fortius* of the last Dispensatory, is less apt to liquify, and hence keeps better confined within the limits intended, but at the same time is proportionably more slow in its operation. L.

NATRON

NATRON PRÆPARATUM,

PREPARED NATRON.

Take of Barilla, powdered, two pounds.

Distilled Water one gallon.

Boil the Barilla in four pints of water for half an hour, and strain. Boil the part which remains after straining with the rest of the water, and strain. Evaporate the mixed liquors to two pints, and set them by for eight days : strain this liquor again ; and, after due boiling, set it by to crystallize. Dissolve the crystals in distilled water, strain the solution, boil and set it aside again to crystallize.

AMMONIA PRÆPARATA.

PREPARED AMMONIA.

Take of Sal ammoniac, powdered, one pound.

Prepared Chalk two pounds.

Mix and sublime.

R E-

R E M A R K.

This was in the last Dispensatory called *Sal volatilis Salis ammoniaci*. The process requires a strong fire; for, the chalk must receive some degree of calcination before it will act on the Sal ammoniac, though it is not reduced to perfect lime; (for, with lime, no solid salt can be obtained.) P.

Though chalk does not act upon Sal ammoniac till a considerable heat is applied, it must not be too great nor too suddenly raised; for, if it is, a part of the chalk (though of itself not capable of being elevated by any degree of heat) will be carried up along with the volatile salt. *Du Hamel (Mem. Acad. Sc.)* could not separate the chalk, thus volatilised, by the gentlest re-sublimation; it dissolved with the volatile Alkali in water, and exhaled with it in the air. L.

AQUA AMMONIÆ PURÆ.

WATER OF PURE AMMONIA.

Take of Sal ammoniac one pound.

Lime two pounds.

Water one gallon.

Add

Add to the Lime two pints of the water: Let them stand together an hour; then add the Sal ammoniac and the other six pints of water boiling, and immediately cover the vessel. Pour out the liquor when cold, and distill with a slow fire one pint.

R E M A R K.

This water is far more pungent than the *Aqua Ammoniacæ with Kali*, both in smell and taste; and, like Kali, rendered caustic by the absorption of its fixed air on the admixture of lime, raises no effervescence with acids. It is too acrid for internal use, and was omitted in the last Dispensatory, Pemberton says, lest it should be given instead of the *Aqua Ammoniacæ* made with Kali, which follows. It is chiefly used for smelling to, in faintings.

A Q U A A M M O N I Æ.

W A T E R O F A M M O N I A.

Take of Sal ammoniac one pound.

Pot-ash one pound and an half.

Water four pints.

Draw

Draw off two pints, by distillation, with a slow fire.

R E M A R K.

In the preparation of this water, (named in the last Dispensatory *Spiritus Salis Ammoniaci*;) a pungent odour arises as soon as the Pot-ash and Sal ammoniac are mixed. Hence Lewis advises to mix them in the retort, dissolving first the two salts separately, in half the water, pouring in the solutions together, and immediately fitting on a receiver, to begin the distillation.

LIQUOR VOLATILIS, SAL, ET
OLEUM, CORNU CERVI.

THE VOLATILE LIQUOR, SALT, AND OIL,
OF HARTSHORN.

Take of Hartshorn ten pounds.

Distill with a fire gradually increased. A volatile Liquor, Salt, and Oil, will ascend.

The Oil and Salt being separated, distill the liquor three times.

To

To the Salt add an equal weight of prepared Chalk, and sublime thrice, or till it becomes white.

The same volatile Liquor, Salt, and Oil, may be obtained from any parts (except the fat) of any kind of animals.

R E M A R K.

Hartshorn, when the quantity is not large, is made as dry as possible, and distilled from an iron pot, to which an alembic head, of earth or iron, is fitted, set in an open fire. The receiver may be of glass, and large, with a glass or tin adopter, inserted between that and the pipe of the head. The *Swed. Disp.* directs a *tubulated* iron retort and adopter. The fire is to be first moderate, increased slowly, and at length raised almost to the highest degree. An aqueous liquor arises, succeeded by the salt and oil. The salt at first dissolves as it comes over in the phlegm; and, when this is saturated, the remainder of the salt comes over, and concretes in a solid form. When the Salt begins to arise, white fumes are seen to pass into the receiver, which increasing, yellow saline crystals form themselves on its sides. The fire is
not

not now to be hastily augmented, as these fumes come with such vehemence as would sometimes throw off or burst the receiver, if a small hole were not made in the luting, to be stopped with a wooden peg, or left open at discretion. After the Salt has all arisen, a thick Oil, of a dark red colour, comes over: the process is now to be discontinued, and the vessels, when grown cold, unluted.

The Liquor being poured out of the receiver, the Salt which remains adhering to its sides is to be washed off with a little water, and added to the rest; unless it be required to have the whole of the salt solid and undissolved, in which case the phlegm should be removed as soon as the Salt begins to arise, and the receiver till that time left unluted.

The Oil may be first separated from the volatile liquor (formerly called *Spiritus Cornu Cervi*) by the funnel, and afterwards, more perfectly, by filtration through paper *first wetted*.

The volatile liquor may be freed, from the superfluous phlegm, by distillation in a common retort, placed in a sand-furnace, if conducted with a very gentle heat. The Salt will rise first, and fix itself to the upper part of the receiver, from which it will soon be washed down by the subsequent

K

phlegm.

phlegm. As soon as the Salt is almost dissolved, Lewis has advised, to raise the retort out of the sand, to stop the process directly, and, if any Oil swims on the top, to skim it off. The liquor will thus be fully saturated, and prove always equal in strength; whereas, if the process is not now stopped, the phlegm continuing to rise must render the liquor weaker. As this rectification is not sufficient to render it pure, that is, clear, and of a grateful odour, the College have directed it to be repeated a third time.

The Salt may be separated from the Liquor, and purified, in some degree, by sublimation in a tall body with a glass head; removing the vessels as soon the phlegm begins to rise: but it requires farther depuration, by subliming it from a small portion of Alcohol, or, as the College directs, from chalk.

KALI VITRIOLATUM.

VITRIOLATED KALI.

Take of the Salt which remains after the distillation of the nitrous Acid two pounds.

Distilled

Distilled Water two gallons.

Burn out the superfluous acid, with a strong fire, in an open vessel; then boil it a little while in the water; strain and set the liquor aside to crystallize.

R E M A R K.

This neutral Salt, the *Tartarum vitriolatum* of the former Dispensatory, is of all others most difficult of solution, very little of it being taken up by cold water. It is of a taste moderately bitter, and has been given to adults, in doses of a scruple or half a dram, as a deobstruent; and, in doses of four or five drams, as a mild cathartic, which does not pass off so hastily as the *Natron vitriolatum*, and is supposed, by some, to perform its office more completely, as well as to extend its action beyond the *primæ viæ*.

NATRON VITRIOLATUM.

VITRIOLATED NATRON.

Take of the Salt which remains after the distillation of the muriatic Acid two pounds.

K 2

Distilled

Distilled Water two pints and an half.

Burn out the superfluous acid, with a strong fire, in an open vessel ; then boil it a little in the water : strain the solution, and set it by to crystallize.

R E M A R K.

This Salt, the *Sal Catharticus Glauberi* of the former Dispensatory, is in common use as a purgative, acting quickly and without griping ; and given to adults from six drams to ten.

NITRUM PURIFICATUM.

PURIFIED NITRE.

Take of Nitre two pounds.

Distilled Water four pints.

Boil the Nitre in the water till it is dissolved : strain the solution, and set it by to crystallize.

R E M A R K.

The usual method of evaporating solutions of Salts, in order to their crystallization, till a pellicle appears

appears on the top, fails in Nitre. Here, when the liquor is become ready for shooting, if a little be taken up in a spoon as it cools, the Salt will begin to shew itself in small threads. P.

KALI ACETATUM.

ACETATED KALI.

Take of Kali one pound.

Boil it, with a slow fire, in four or five times its quantity of distilled vinegar; the effervescence ceasing, let there be added, at different times, more distilled vinegar, untill the first vinegar being nearly evaporated, the addition of fresh will excite no effervescence, which will happen when about twenty pounds of distilled vinegar are consumed; afterwards let it be dried slowly. An impure Salt will be left, which melt for a little while with a slow fire; then let it be dissolved in water, and filtered through paper.

If the fusion has been rightly performed, the strained liquor will be colourless; if otherwise, of a brown colour.

Laſtly, evaporate this liquor, with a flow fire, in a very ſhallow glaſs veſſel; the Salt whilſt it dries being ſometimes ſtirred, that it may ſooner grow dry, which ſhould be kept in a veſſel cloſe ſtopt.

The Salt ought to be of the greateſt whitenefs, and diſſolve wholly, both in water and ſpirit of wine, without leaving any fœces. If the Salt, although white, ſhould depoſite any fœces in ſpirit of wine, that ſolution in the ſpirit ſhould be filtered through paper, and the Salt again dried.

R E M A R K.

This is the *Sal diureticus* of the former Diſpenſatory. The operator muſt be very careful, in melting the impure Salt, not to uſe too great an heat, or to keep it liquified too long; a little ſhould be occaſionally taken out, and put into water; and, as ſoon as it begins to part freely with its black colour, the whole is to be removed from the fire. In the laſt drying, the heat muſt not be ſo great as to melt it; otherwiſe it will not prove totally ſoluble. L.

It is celebrated as a powerful diuretic in hydroptic caſes, and proving at the ſame time mildly laxative.

tive. Its dose to adults is from a scruple to a dram or two.

AQUA AMMONIÆ ACETATÆ.

WATER OF ACETATED AMMONIA.

Take of Ammonia, by weight, two ounces.

Distilled Vinegar four pints; or as much as is sufficient to saturate the Ammonia.

Mix.

R E M A R K.

The strength of this medicine is not a little precarious, as depending on that of the vinegar. L.

Spielman, in his *Pharm. general.* mentions the dose as a dram. Here it is commonly given as a diaphoretic more largely; viz. from two or three drams to six.

KALI TARTARISATUM.

TARTARISED KALI.

Take of Kali one pound.

K 4

Crystals

Cryftals of Tartar three pounds.

Distilled Water, boiling, one gallon.

To the Salt, diffolved in water, throw in gradually the cryftals of Tartar, powdered: filter the liquor, when cold, through paper; and, after due evaporation, fet it by to cryftallize.

R E M A R K.

This is the *Tartarum folubile* of the former Dispensatory, and given to adults, from half an ounce to an ounce, as a mild purgative.

NATRON TARTARISATUM.

TARTARISED NATRON.

Take of Natron twenty ounces by weight.

Cryftals of Tartar, powdered, two pounds.

Distilled Water, boiling, ten pints.

Diffolve the Natron in the water, and gradually add the cryftals of Tartar. Filter the liquor

liquor through paper; evaporate and set it by to crystallize.

R E M A R K.

This has been commonly called *Sal Rupellensis*, or *Rochelle Salt*. Like soluble Tartar, it is decomposed by acids, but does not, like that, liquify on exposure to the air, and its purgative quality is weaker. It is given from an ounce to an ounce and a half as a mild purgative.

ALUMINIS PURIFICATIO.

PURIFICATION OF ALUM.

Take of Alum one pound:

Chalk one dram by weight.

Distilled Water one pint.

Boil a little, strain, and set the liquor aside to crystallize.

ALUMEN USTUM.

BURNT ALUM.

Take of Alum half a pound.

Burn

Burn it in an earthen vessel so long as it bubbles.

R E M A R K.

This burning expels only the water, the acid still remaining. It is used externally to destroy what is called fungous flesh.

If the crystals of Salts are fouled with any impurities, first wash them with the liquor left, then with a little distilled water or rectified spirit of wine.

When the crystals of any kind of Salt are formed from any liquor, pour out the remainder of that liquor; and, if necessary, strain it. By repeated evaporation waste a part of it, and set aside the rest to crystallize. Repeat this so long as pure crystals are obtained.

MAGNESIA.

M A G N E S I A.

M A G N E S I A.

MAGNESIA ALBA.

WHITE MAGNESIA.

TAKE of bitter purging Salt,
Kali, of each two pounds.
Distilled Water, boiling, twenty pints.

Diffolve the bitter Salt and the Kali separately in ten pints of water, and filter through paper; then mix them. Boil the liquor a little while, and strain it whilst hot through linen, upon which will remain the WHITE MAGNESIA; then wash away, by repeated affusions of distilled water, the vitriolated Kali.

REMARK.

R E M A R K.

Magnesia is a peculiar earth, forming, when united to the vitriolic acid, a purgative salt, easily soluble in water, whilst common absorbent earths, united with this acid, form compounds astringent and scarcely soluble.

In separating Magnesia from this salt, a double elective attraction takes place, the acid leaving the Magnesia, and joining the mild Kali, whilst the Magnesia receives the fixed air discharged from the Kali: hence two new products, a vitriolated Kali and Magnesia united with fixed air. The former is dissolved by water, the latter is precipitated. It is in general esteem for correcting acidity in the stomach of children, in whom it generally proves laxative when given from a scruple to a dram. To adults it is given more largely in Cardialgia, &c.

MAGNESIA USTA.

BURNT MAGNESIA.

Take of white Magnesia four ounces by weight.

Expose it to a strong heat for two hours; and, when cold, put it into a glass vessel to be close stoppt.

REMARK.

R E M A R K.

Here the Magnesia is deprived of the fixed air, constituting more than half its weight, without being converted into a caustic lime, and remaining equally mild with the preceding aërated Magnesia. If sufficiently burned, it does not effervesce with acids, and therefore is held more applicable to complaints in the primæ viæ of adults, attended with flatulence, and often purges briskly in the dose of a dram or two.

PRÆPARATA

PRÆPARATA E SUL-
PHURE.

PREPARATIONS OF SULPHUR.

FLORES SULPHURIS LOTI.

WASHED FLOWERS OF SULPHUR.

T A K E of Flowers of Brimstone one
pound.

Distilled Water four pints.

Boil the Flowers of Sulphur a little while
in the distilled water ; then pour off this wa-
ter, and wash off the acid with cold water ;
lastly, dry the flowers.

KALI

KALI SULPHURATUM.

SULPHURATED KALI.

Take of Flowers of Brimstone, by weight,
one ounce.

Kali, by weight, five ounces.

Mix the Salt with the Sulphur, melted with a slow fire, by frequently stirring, untill they unite into an uniform mass.

R E M A R K.

This preparation, formerly called *Hepar Sulphuris*, has been of late strongly recommended, to prevent the effects of mineral poisons, by Mr. *Navier*.

OLEUM SULPHURATUM

E T

PETROLEUM SULPHURATUM.

SULPHURATED OIL AND SULPHURATED
PETROLEUM.

Take of Flowers of Brimstone, by weight,
four ounces.

Olive-

Olive-Oil, by weight, sixteen ounces.

Boil the Flowers of Brimstone, with the Oil, in a pot slightly covered, untill they are united.

In the same manner is made **SULPHURATED PETROLEUM.**

R E M A R K.

The operator must take care that the pipkin, or vessel, in which these preparations are boiled, be capable of holding at least three times the quantity of the ingredients. As soon as the mixture is nearly at the point of ebullition, it rarifies so much as certainly to run over the sides of the vessel, and flame in a dangerous manner, unless removed in time from the fire. The fire should be gentle for some time, and at length increased till the oil just bubbles, in which heat it should be kept untill all the Sulphur appears dissolved. L.

SULPHUR PRÆCIPITATUM.

PRECIPITATED SULPHUR.

Take of sulphurated Kali six ounces by weight.

Distilled

Distilled Water, by weight, one pound and an half.

Vitriolic Acid, diluted, as much as is sufficient.

Boil the sulphurated Kali in the distilled water untill it is dissolved. Filter the liquor through paper, to which add the vitriolic Acid. Wash the precipitated powder by often pouring on water untill it becomes insipid.

R E M A R K.

This preparation is not so white as that of the last Dispensatory, which was made with quicklime ; but it is more purgative.

L

PRÆ-

PRÆPARATA EX ANTI-
MONIO.

PREPARATIONS OF ANTIMO-
NY.

ANTIMONIUM CALCINATUM.

CALCINED ANTIMONY.

TAKE of Antimony, powdered, by weight
eight ounces.

Nitre, powdered, two pounds.

Mix, and cast it by degrees into a red hot
crucible. Burn the white matter about half
an hour; and, when cold, powder it; after
which wash it with distilled water.

REMARK.

R E M A R K.

This is the *Calx Antimonii* of the last Dispensatory. The Nitre should be purified, and carefully dried, — the mixture injected, by a spoonful at a time, into a crucible red hot, — the former Dispensatory says of a *white* heat, — and care taken not to melt the calx. With regard to its virtues, *Vigani*, a chemist of the last century, had pronounced it to have no more effect than tobacco-pipe clay, and that a person gained £2000 by this knowledge. Boerhaave has used a similar phrase. No wonder then that traders, as honest as *Vigani's* acquaintance, substituted that clay in its stead, and that the medicine fell into disuse. James's opinion of it may be seen in several places of his Dispensatory. It is, indeed, one of the mildest antimoni-als: but, if it be true that it proves emetic after long exposure to the air, and that, by means of the black flux, a regulus may be obtained from it, — some effect may be presumed. The Translator hopes to be excused, if he says, that he prepared the *Calx lota* himself in 1741; — that he has ever since used it, — often designedly to excite nausea, — and continues deceived, if, when genuine, it is inefficacious. It is generally given in small doses, to promote a diaphoresis, from ten grains to a scruple.

CROCUS ANTIMONII.**CROCUS OF ANTIMONY.**

Take of Antimony, powdered,

Nitre, powdered, of each one
pound.

Sea-Salt one ounce by weight.

Mix, and put them by degrees into a red-hot crucible, and melt them with an augmented heat. Pour out the melted matter; and, when cold, separate it from the scoriæ.

ANTIMONIUM MURIATUM.**MURIATED ANTIMONY.**

Take of the Crocus of Antimony, powdered, one pound.

Vitriolic Acid one pound.

Dry

Dry Sea-salt two pounds.

Pour the vitriolic Acid into a retort, adding by degrees the Sea-salt and Crocus of Antimony, previously mixed; then distill in a sand-bath. Let the distilled matter be exposed to the air several days, and then the fluid part poured off from the dregs.

PULVIS ANTIMONIALIS.

ANTIMONIAL POWDER.

Take of Antimony, coarsely powdered.

Hartshorn-shavings, of each two pounds.

Mix, and put them into a broad red-hot iron pot, stirring constantly till the mass acquires a grey colour. Powder the matter when cold, and put it into a coated crucible. Lute to it another crucible inverted, which has a small hole in its bottom: augment the

fire by degrees to redness, and keep it for two hours. Lastly, reduce the matter, when cold, to a very fine powder.

R E M A R K.

A process like this was published many years ago in a private Dispensatory, and supposed to be that of *James*. It is given in similar doses, viz. from six to sixteen grains, — nor is it inferior in its effects.

SULPHUR ANTIMONII PRÆCIPITATUM.

PRECIPITATED SULPHUR OF ANTIMONY.

Take of Antimony, powdered, two pounds.

Water of pure Kali four pints.

Distilled Water three pints.

Mix, and boil them with a slow fire for three hours, constantly stirring, and adding the distilled water as it shall be wanted; strain the hot ley through a double linen cloth,
and

and into the liquor, whilst yet hot, drop by degrees as much diluted vitriolic acid as is sufficient to precipitate the Sulphur. Wash off, with warm water, the vitriolated Kali.

R E M A R K.

Sulphur of Antimony, in a dose of three or four grains, generally proves emetic; it is therefore oftener given as an alterant in very small doses. Foreigners separate the Sulphur precipitated at different affusions of the acid, employing the Sulphur of the *third* precipitation more freely, as being less active.

ANTIMONIUM TARTARISATUM.

TARTARISED ANTIMONY.

Take of Crocus of Antimony, powdered,
one pound and an half.

Crystals of Tartar two pounds.

Distilled Water two gallons.

Boil in a glass vessel about a quarter of an hour: filter through paper, and set by the strained liquor to crystallize.

R E M A R K.

Concerning the best method of preparing this medicine, called in the former Dispensatory, *Tartarum emeticum*, Chemists are not agreed, and therefore the College have retained nearly the former process. It is a medicine, which, from its safety, convenience of exhibition, and little taste, is in general use as an alterant and emetic. It may be given, in the former intention, to adults, from one eighth of a grain to one half; in the latter, from one or two grains to four; or in the way the French give their *Emétique en Lavage*; that is, a full dose, largely diluted, is given by small portions, every half hour, till a vomiting succeeds.

ANTIMONIUM VITRIFICATUM.

VITRIFIED ANTIMONY.

Take of powdered Antimony, by weight,
four ounces.

Burn it in a broad earthen vessel, with a fire gradually raised, stirring with an iron rod
untill

untill it no longer emits a sulphureous smoke. Put this powder into a crucible, so as to fill two-thirds of it. A cover being fitted on, make a fire under it, at first moderate, afterwards stronger, untill the matter be melted. Pour out the melted glass.

PRÆPARATUM

PRÆPARATUM EX AR-
GENTO.

PREPARATION OF SILVER.

ARGENTUM NITRATUM.

NITRATED SILVER.

TAKE of Silver one ounce by weight.
Diluted nitrous Acid four ounces by measure.

Dissolve the Silver in the nitrous Acid and in a sand-heat; then dry it with an heat gently raised: afterwards melt it in a crucible, that it may be poured into proper forms, carefully avoiding too great heat.

R E M A R K.

This is the *Causticum Lunare* of the former Dispensatory. The Silver ought to be pure, and the crucible

crucible large enough to hold five or six times the quantity of the dry matter, to allow for its swelling and ebullition. The fire must be moderate till this ebullition ceases, and the matter becomes consistent; then increased till it flows thin at the bottom like oil, when it is to be poured into moulds previously heated and greased; and, when congealed, taken out, wiped clean from the grease, and put into glass vessels close stopped.

In want of iron moulds, Lewis directs holes to be made, with a smooth and greased stick, in tobacco-pipe clay, into which the matter may be poured.

PRÆPA-

PRÆPARATA E FERRO.

PREPARATIONS OF IRON.

FERRUM AMMONIACALE.

AMMONIACAL IRON.

TAKE of iron Filings one pound.

Sal ammoniac two pounds.

Mix, and sublime. What remains at the bottom of the vessel mix by rubbing together with the sublimed matter, and again sublime.

R E M A R K.

To succeed in this preparation, (the *Flores Martis* of the last Dispensatory,) Lewis says, it will be useful to mix well the ingredients, to moisten them with a little water, to dry the mass, and to powder it in an iron mortar, repeating this thrice. In this direction he is followed by the Swedish Dispensatory.

tory. He adds, that the success of the process depends on raising the fire *hastily*, to prevent the Sal ammoniac from subliming before the greater heat enables it to carry up a sufficient quantity of iron ; that, hence, the most proper vessel is an iron pot, to which is luted an earthen jar, having a small hole in its bottom for the escape of elastic vapours ; and that, by this method, flowers of a deep orange-colour often rise at the first sublimation.

FERRI RUBIGO.

RUST OF IRON.

Take of iron Filings one pound.

Expose them to the air, often moistening them with water, untill they are corroded into rust ; then powder them in an iron mortar, and wash off, with distilled water, the very fine powder.

But the remainder, which will not by moderate rubbing be reduced into a powder easily washed off, must be exposed, moistened, to the air for a longer time, and again powdered

dered and washed as before. Let the washed powder be dried.

FERRUM TARTARISATUM.

TARTARISED IRON.

Take of Filings of Iron one pound.

Powdered Crystals of Tartar two pounds.

Mix them with distilled water into a thick paste, which expose to the air, in an open earthen vessel, for eight days; then rub the matter, dried in a bath of sand, to the finest powder.

FERRUM VITRIOLATUM.

VITRIOLATED IRON.

Take of Filings of Iron,

Vitriolic Acid, of each, by weight,
eight ounces.

Distilled Water three pints.

Mix them in a glass vessel; and, when the effervescence has ceased, place the mixture
for

for some time upon hot sand; then pour off the liquor; filter it through paper; and, after proper evaporation, set it aside to crystallize.

R E M A R K.

This is the *Sal Martis* of the last Dispensatory. The operator must be careful to make the mixture under a chimney, to avoid the pernicious vapour which arises, and which catches fire on the approach of a candle. If any cupreous particles are mixed with the filings, it may be known by dropping a little *Aqua Ammoniacæ puræ* into some of the solution, which will change it to a sapphire colour. It is given, as being stronger, in smaller doses than the former preparations of Iron, viz. from half a grain to three or four grains in cases of debility of fibre, chlorosis, &c.

PRÆPARATA

PRÆPARATA EX
HYDRARGYRO.

PREPARATIONS OF QUICKSIL-
VER.

HYDRARGYRUS PURIFICATUS.

PURIFIED QUICKSILVER.

TAKE of Quicksilver,
Filings of Iron, of each four
pounds.

Rub them together, and distill from an iron
vessel.

R E M A R K.

If a retort is made use of, the neck should be
considerably inclined downwards, and the receiver
be filled, almost to the neck of the retort, with cold
water,

water, lest the heated Quicksilver, falling on the bottom, should crack the glass,—and the fire raised no higher than is sufficient to elevate the Quicksilver. L.

HYDRARGYRUS ACETATUS.

ACETATED QUICKSILVER.

Take of purified Quicksilver one pound.

Diluted nitrous Acid two pounds.

Water of Kali as much as is sufficient.

Mix the Quicksilver, with the acid, in a glass vessel, and dissolve it in a sand-bath; then drop in by degrees the water of Kali, that the calx of Quicksilver may be precipitated: wash this calx with plenty of distilled water, and dry it with a gentle heat. These things being done,

Take of the Calx of Quicksilver, just now described, one pound.

Acetous Acid as much as is necessary to dissolve the Calx.

M

Mix

Mix them in a glass vessel; and, the solution of the Quicksilver being completed, strain it through paper; then evaporate it till a pellicle appears, and set it aside to crystallize.

Keep the crystals in a vessel close stopt.

R E M A R K.

This is said to form the basis of *Keyser's* pills, and given, in venereal cases, like Calomel, in doses of a few grains.

HYDRARGYRUS CALCINATUS.

CALCINED QUICKSILVER.

Take of purified Quicksilver one pound.

Expose the Quicksilver, in a flat-bottomed glass cucurbit, to an heat of about 600 degrees in a sand-bath, till it becomes a red powder.

HYDRARGYRUS CUM CRETA.

QUICKSILVER WITH CHALK.

Take of purified Quicksilver, by weight,
three ounces.

Powdered

QUICKSILVER.

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Powdered Chalk, by weight, five
ounces.

Rub them together untill the globules disappear.

R E M A R K.

This medicine, formerly called *Mercurius alcalifatus*, is said, by Cheyne, Huxham, and others, to be, when properly prepared, an useful alterative in venereal cases and obstructions of the viscera; in doses, to adults, from ten grains to a scruple or half a dram. It is often joined with purgatives to prevent its producing a ptyalism.

HYDRARGYRUS MURIATUS.

MURIATED QUICKSILVER.

Take of purified Quicksilver,

Vitriolic Acid, of each two
pounds.

Dried Sea-salt three pounds and
an half.

Mix the Quicksilver, with the acid, in a glass vessel, and boil in a sand-heat untill the

M 2

matter

matter is dried. Mix the matter, when cold, with the sea-salt, in a glass vessel; then sublime in a glass cucurbit, with an heat gradually raised. Lastly, let the sublimed matter be separated from the scoriæ.

R E M A R K.

This is the *Mercurius corrosivus sublimatus* of the former Dispensatory, which, at the time that was published, was prepared by few Apothecaries or Chemists, and generally imported from Holland. It has been, for some years, prepared by several chemists in London, and large quantities exported to foreign countries.

The Dutch sublimate was long suspected to be adulterated with arsenic, and is asserted to be so, by *Piderit*, so lately as 1782. (*Pharmac. ration.*) If such a sophistication was, by some peculiar management, practicable, which Lewis seems to have been afraid to deny,—it might be detected by the smell of garlic upon throwing it on burning coals. Experiments, however, have lately proved not only that arsenic will not sublime with an heat which elevates muriated Quicksilver; but a stronger argument against such sophistication is, — that arsenic is not necessary

fary to increase the produce,—as such increase can be effected without the admixture of any arsenic at all.

The operator should be careful to avoid the pernicious fumes, which arise on mixing the vitriolic acid with the Quicksilver, and to choose for the sublimation a glass cucurbit, of which the ingredients will occupy only one third. In the process, the vitriolic acid, after having corroded the Quicksilver to a white calx, and to this the sea-salt has been added, quits the salt to unite itself with the Natron, which is the basis of sea-salt; the muriatic acid, thereby set free, unites with the Quicksilver more readily when assisted by the increasing heat, and sublimes with it in a white crystalline mass, adhering to the upper part of the cucurbit.

This preparation is a very strong active poison, — yet a solution of it was given to the Translator repeatedly as an emetic fifty years ago. It has been employed in very small doses as an alterative, in venereal cases, for more than a century; but its use was not generally known till *Van Swieten*, about the middle of this, warmly recommended it, and not unjustly.

CALOMELAS.

CALOMEL.

Take of muriated Quicksilver one pound.

Purified Quicksilver, by weight,
nine ounces.

Rub them together till the globules disappear, and sublime; then rub all the matter again, and sublime. In the same manner repeat the sublimation four times. Afterwards rub the matter into the finest powder, and wash it by pouring on boiling distilled water.

R E M A R K.

It is of the utmost consequence that the ingredients be perfectly united before the sublimation is begun. The person, who rubs the sublimate with the Quicksilver, should cover his mouth and nostrils, as is common in the powdering Cantharides, &c. it being difficult to prevent the lighter particles of the sublimate from affecting the mouth and eyes.

Lewis

Lewis recommends, as a precaution, to sprinkle the sublimate with a little rectified spirit during the triture; which, he says, will not impede the union of the ingredients, or prejudice the sublimation; but that, if this be done, it is better not at first to cover the subliming vessel with a cap of paper, as is usual, but to defer it till the mixture begins to sublime,—that the spirit may escape.

The marks of the sublimate being perfectly dulcified are its being insipid, and not soluble by long boiling in *distilled* water. If the water has taken up any part of it, on dropping water of Kali, or of Ammonia, into the decoction, it will grow turbid; if not, it will continue limpid.

Calomel is in common use as an alterative in the Lues Venerea, in doses from one grain to five; sometimes joined with laxatives to prevent a ptyalism.

HYDRARGYRUS MURIATUS MITIS.

MILD MURIATED QUICKSILVER.

Take of purified Quicksilver,

Diluted nitrous Acid, of each half
a pound.

M 4

Mix

Mix in a glass vessel, and set it aside until the Quicksilver is dissolved. Let them boil, that the salt may be dissolved. Pour out the boiling liquor into a glass vessel, into which another boiling liquor has been put before, consisting of,

Sea-salt, by weight, four ounces.

Distilled Water eight pints.

After a white powder has subsided to the bottom of the vessel, let the liquor swimming at the top be poured out, and the remaining powder be washed, till it becomes insipid, with frequent affusions of hot water; then dried on blotting paper with a gentle heat.

R E M A R K.

This is the *Mercurius dulcis præcipitatus* of the *Pharm. Lond.* fol. 1721, p. 145,— adopted by the Edinburgh, 1744, under the name of *Merc. præcip. albus*, — and, since that, by the *Swedish Dispensatory*, after the improvement of Mr. *Scheele*, under the name of *Mercurius dulcis*.

Mr. *Scheele's* direction is, — that, when the acid appears no longer to act upon the Quicksilver, the
solution

lution must be made nearly to boil, and continued in that heat for *three or four hours*, now and then shaking the vessel,—towards the end making it boil gently, for a quarter of an hour. See more on this subject in *Scheele's Essays*, and the *Notes of Dr. Beddoes*.

As it has been supposed by many to be a new invention of Mr. *Scheele*, and recommended by him as an easy and cheap substitute for Calomel, it has come pretty much into use; but the testimonies, before the Committee, of its good effects, not being consonant with each other, the College chose not to receive it instead of a medicine of such established character as Calomel, and introduced this for future trial. It is given in doses similar to those of Calomel.

HYDRARGYRUS NITRATUS RUBER.

RED NITRATED QUICKSILVER.

Take of purified Quicksilver,

Nitrous Acid, of each one pound.

Muriatic Acid, one dram by weight.

Mix them in a glass vessel, and dissolve the Quicksilver in a sand-bath; then raise the
fire,

fire, untill the matter is formed into red crystals.

R E M A R K.

This preparation is the *Mercurius corrosivus ruber* of the former Dispensatory. Its sparkling appearance, which is considered as a test of its genuineness and strength, is presently lost if the Calx is not removed from the fire soon after it has acquired it. If adulteration with minium is suspected, it is discovered by the duller hue, but more certainly by burning some of it in a spoon; when the pure will deflagrate entirely, the adulterated will leave the minium or other impurities behind.

It is chiefly used by the Surgeons, as a cathæretic, in applications to foul ulcers, or to their callous edges, and to corrode what is called fungous flesh.

CALX HYDRARGYRI ALBA.

WHITE CALX OF QUICKSILVER.

Take of muriated Quicksilver,

Sal ammoniac,

Water of Kali, of each half a pound.

Diffolve

Dissolve first the Sal ammoniac, afterwards the muriated Quicksilver in distilled water, and add the water of Kali. Wash the precipitated powder untill it becomes insipid.

R E M A R K.

This is the *Mercurius præcipitatus albus* of the former Dispensatory, and generally used in liniments externally; if adulterated with Cerusse, this is left upon burning some of it, as mentioned in a preceding remark.

HYDRARGYRUS CUM SULPHURE.

QUICKSILVER WITH SULPHUR.

Take of purified Quicksilver,

Flowers of Sulphur, of each one
pound,

Rub them together untill the globules disappear.

HYDRAR-

HYDRARGYRUS SULPHURATUS RUBER.

RED SULPHURATED QUICKSILVER.

Take of Quicksilver, purified, forty ounces.

Sulphur eight ounces, both by weight.

Mix the Quicksilver with the melted Sulphur; and, if the mixture takes fire, extinguish it by covering the vessel; afterwards reduce the mass to powder, and sublime it.

R E M A R K.

This preparation was, in the last Dispensatory, called *Cinnabaris factitia*. The mixture of the Quicksilver and Sulphur, here directed, is very apt to take fire, and a considerable explosion frequently happens (especially if the process is too hastily conducted) as soon as it grows consistent, when the pot, or vessel, must be immediately close covered with a wooden cover. In the sublimation, also, care must be taken to prevent the matter blocking up the neck of the bolt-head. By introducing at times an iron wire, somewhat heated, into its neck, the operator may

may be assured when the danger of this is approaching, and prevent mischief by cautiously raising the vessel higher from the fire. L.

This medicine is employed chiefly in fumigations, sometimes to raise a ptyalism, but oftener for curing ulcers in those infected with the Lues Venerea.

HYDRARGYRUS VITRIOLATUS.

VITRIOLATED QUICKSILVER.

Take of Quicksilver, purified,
Vitriolic Acid, of each one pound.

Mix in a glass vessel, and heat them by degrees, untill they unite into a white mass, which is to be perfectly dried with a strong fire. This matter, on the affusion of a great deal of hot distilled water, immediately becomes yellow, and falls to powder. Rub the powder carefully with this water in a glass mortar. After the powder has subsided, pour off the water; and, adding more distilled water several times, wash the matter till it becomes insipid.

REMARK.

R E M A R K.

In this process, the pernicious fumes are to be avoided. The product is the *Mercurius emeticus flavus* of the former Dispensatory, which, in doses to adults of five or six grains, is an emetic acting very briskly, as the Translator has himself sensibly felt; and, if he is not deceived, evacuating more copiously than many of the safer emetics; — but it certainly ought not to be employed without caution and attention. As an alterative, it has been employed, in small doses, like other preparations of Quicksilver, alone, or in conjunction with other remedies, in venereal as well as other complaints, — not unsuccessfully.

PRÆPARATA

PRÆPARATAE PLUMBO.
PREPARATIONS OF LEAD.

CERUSSA ACETATA.

ACETATED CERUSSE.

TAKE of Cerusse one pound.

Distilled Vinegar one gallon
and an half.

Boil the Cerusse with the vinegar untill the vinegar is saturated ; then filter through paper ; and, after proper evaporation, set it aside to crytallize.

R E M A R K.

Cerusse being liable to adulteration with whiting, or calcareous earth, that species of it, called *flake lead*, Lewis says, is to be preferred. This preparation was called in the former Dispensatory *Sach. Saturni*, and there directed to be made in a leaden vessel. The Cerusse should be finely powdered before the vinegar is poured to it, and stirred now and then during the boiling.

Its use is chiefly external. Internally employed, by the cautious and skilful, it is a most useful medicine ;—by the ignorant, a dangerous poison. Cho-
lics,

lics, contracted limbs, tremors, palsies, &c. are the consequences of its abuse, and to such complaints workers in lead are exposed even from its fumes.

AQUA LITHARGYRI ACETATI.

WATER OF ACETATED LITHARGE,

Take of Litharge two pounds and four ounces.

Distilled Vinegar one gallon.

Mix, and boil to six pints, constantly stirring the liquor; then set it aside. After the fœces have subsided, strain.

R E M A R K.

This is only used externally; but, even this way, it has not been without mischievous effects. The Committee of the last Dispensatory, having their apprehension of saturnine medicines some way excited, admitted not this amongst others. The present Committee, sensible how impossible it is to guard against the misapplications of ignorance and rashness, have, with sentiments more masculine, replaced it; for, whilst Physicians seemed to avoid, or forget, the preparations of Lead, the empirical recommendations of a foreigner have made this so popular a favourite, that it must be strange indeed if no mischief follows an use so indiscriminate.

PRÆ-

PRÆPARATUM E
STANNO.

PREPARATION OF TIN.

STANNUM PULVERATUM.

POWDERED TIN.

TAKE of Tin six pounds.

Melt in an iron vessel, and stir it with an iron rod untill a powder floats on the surface. Take off the powder, and, when cold, pass it through a sieve.

R E M A R K.

This powder of Tin is slightly calcined. Like that made by granulation, and the *Limatura Stanni*, it is intended as an anthelmintic, and given to children from ten grains to a scruple; — to adults, from one dram to two or more.

N

PRÆPA-

PRÆPARATA E ZINCO.

PREPARATIONS OF ZINC.

ZINCUM CALCINATUM.

CALCINED ZINC.

TAKE of Zinc, broken into small pieces,
eight ounces.

Cast the pieces of Zinc, at several times, into an ignited, large, and deep, crucible, placed leaning, or half-upright, putting upon it another crucible in such manner that the air may have free access to the burning Zinc.

Take out the Calx as soon as it appears, and pass its white and lighter part through a sieve.

REMARK.

R E M A R K.

This Calx of Zinc is more pure than Tutty or Pompholyx, and therefore supposed fitter for medical purposes. It has been strongly recommended, by Gaubius, in doses, to adults, from one grain to four or five, in epileptic complaints. It has been given since more largely, — not without, too often, disappointing expectation.

ZINCUM VITRIOLATUM PURIFICATUM.

PURIFIED VITRIOLATED ZINC.

Take of white Vitriol one pound.

Vitriolic Acid one dram by weight.

Boiling distilled Water three pints.

Mix, and filter through paper. After a proper evaporation, set it aside, in a cold place, to crystallize.

R E M A R K.

White Vitriol, or vitriolated Zinc, contains sometimes a slight impregnation of copper, and more of a ferruginous matter, it therefore wants some depuration. It is one of the quickest in operation of those emetics which are esteemed safe, in doses, to adults, from fifteen grains to a scruple or half a dram.

AQUÆ

AQUÆ DISTILLATÆ.

DISTILLED WATERS.

AQUA DISTILLATA.

DISTILLED WATER.

TAKE of Spring-water ten gallons.

Draw off by distillation, first, four pints; which being thrown away, draw off four gallons. This water is to be kept in a glass or earthen bottle with a glass stopper.

AQUA ANETHI.

DILL-WATER.

Take of Dill-seed, bruised, one pound.

Of Water sufficient to prevent an empyreuma.

AQUA CINNAMOMI.

CINNAMON-WATER.

Take of Cinnamon bruised one pound.

Water sufficient to prevent an em-
pyreuma.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, and draw
off one gallon.

AQUA FÆNICULI.

FENNEL-WATER.

Take of Sweet-fennel Seeds, bruised, one
pound.

Water sufficient to prevent an em-
pyreuma.

Draw off one gallon.

AQUA MENTHÆ PIPERITIDIS.

PEPPERMINT-WATER.

Take of the Herb Peppermint, dried, one
pound and an half.

Water

DISTILLED WATERS.

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Water sufficient to prevent an empyreuma.

Draw off one gallon.

AQUA MENTHÆ SATIVÆ.

SPEAR-MINT WATER.

Take of Spear-mint, dried, one pound and an half.

Water sufficient to prevent an empyreuma.

Draw off one gallon.

AQUA PIMENTO.

ALL-SPICE WATER.

Take of All-spice, bruised, half a pound.

Water sufficient to prevent an empyreuma.

Macerate for four and twenty hours, and draw off one gallon.

AQUA PULEGII.

PENNYROYAL WATER.

Take of the dried Herb Pennyroyal one pound and an half.

Water sufficient to prevent an empyreuma.

Draw off one gallon.

AQUA ROSÆ.

ROSE-WATER.

Take of the fresh petals of the damask Rose, the white heels being cut off, six pounds.

Water sufficient to prevent an empyreuma.

Draw off one gallon.

We have ordered the Waters to be distilled from the dried herbs, because fresh are not ready

ready at all times of the year. Whenever the fresh are used, the weights are to be increased. But, whether the fresh or dried herbs are employed, the operator may vary the weight according to the season in which they have been produced and collected.

Herbs and seeds, kept beyond the space of a year, are improper for the distillation of Waters.

To every gallon of these Waters add five ounces, by measure, of proof-spirit.

SPIRITUS

SPIRITUS DISTILLATI.

DISTILLED SPIRITS.

ALKOHOL.

TAKE of rectified Spirit of Wine one gallon.

Kali, made hot, one pound and an half.

Pure Kali one ounce by weight.

Mix the Spirit of Wine with the pure Kali, and afterwards add one pound of the hot Kali; shake them, and digest for twenty-four-hours. Pour off the Spirit, to which add the rest of the Kali, and distill in a water-bath. It is to be kept in a vessel well stopped.

The specific gravity of the Alcohol is to that of distilled water as 815 to 1,000.

SPIRITUS

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS VITRIOLICI.

SPIRIT OF VITRIOLIC ÆTHER.

Take of rectified Spirit of Wine,

Vitriolic Acid, of each one pound.

Pour in, by a little at a time, the Acid to the Spirit, and mix them by shaking; then, from a retort, distill the Spirit of vitriolic Æther into a tubulated receiver, to which another recipient is fitted, — till sulphureous vapours begin to rise.

R E M A R K.

For the precautions necessary on mixing vitriolic acid with rectified vinous Spirits, and the instruments,—see Remark on *Oil of Wine*. A long range of adopters has not been found necessary.

The College of Edinburgh directs the distillation, from sand previously heated, into a receiver kept cool with snow; — the liquor to boil at first, to continue boiling till one fourth is drawn off, and then to raise the retort from the sand. On this ebullition of the mixture the success depends, (*Mor-*

ris

ris Med. Obs. & Inq. Vol. 2.) what comes over before ebullition being mere vinous spirit. *Bucquet, Règne végétal. tom. 2.*

The use of repeatedly committing to distillation the acid residuum, each time with a smaller quantity of Alcohol, see in a paper read by *Cadet* to *l'Acad. des Sc. Ann. 1774.*

ÆTHER VITRIOLICUS.

VITRIOLIC ÆTHER.

Take of the Spirit of vitriolic Æther two pounds.

Water of pure Kali one ounce by measure.

Shake them together, and distill, with a gentle heat, fourteen ounces by measure.

R E M A R K.

The use of the Caustic, or *pure* Kali, is to arrest any uncombined vitriolic Acid in the spirit of vitriolic Æther.

Æther, the most light, volatile, and inflammable, of all fluids, is with difficulty preserved from exhalation. It has been supposed not miscible with water,

ter, but *Count Lauragais* has shewn that ten parts of water dissolve one of *Æther*, and that the *Æther* which swims on the surface of water is the surplus, which the water cannot dissolve. It is therefore to be preserved, *without water*, in a phial, the stopper of which is ground exactly to its mouth, and a piece of bladder tied over it.

Given internally, it is a powerful tonic and anti-spasmodic in dyspepsy, hysteric spasms, &c. in doses, from 10 or 12 drops, to ʒi or more, on a lump of sugar, — or in syrup, diluted with water; — which should be swallowed quick, as it exhales with great celerity.—Externally it is applied in pains of the head, teeth, &c.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS NITROSI.

SPIRIT OF NITROUS ÆTHER.

Take of rectified Spirit of Wine two pints.

Nitrous Acid half a pound.

Mix by pouring in the acid to the spirit, and distill with a gentle heat one pound ten ounces.

REMARK.

R E M A R K.

The young operator will take care not to invert the order of mixing, lest a violent effervescence should disperse the matter in noxious red fumes. The mixture is made most safely under a chimney, by pouring the Acid, through a funnel with a long stem, bent as mentioned, (p. 112,) upon the Spirit, by small portions at a time, shaking the vessel as soon as the effervescence succeeding each addition ceases, before the fresh addition to be made. During the action of the fluids on each other, the vessel should be lightly covered; — if close stopped it will burst; — if left open, the more valuable parts will exhale. The method of mixing these fluids, used, by the very modest and ingenious Dr. Black, for nitrous Æther, whether proper for the preparation here intended or not, deserves to be mentioned as given, it is said, by Dr. Webster.

On two ounces of the strong acid, put into a phial, the Doctor pours, slowly and gradually, about an equal quantity of water; which, by being made to trickle down the sides of the phial, floats on the surface of the acid without mixing with it. He then adds, in the same cautious manner, three ounces of highly-rectified spirit of wine, which, in its turn, floats on the surface of the water.

ter. By these means the three fluids are kept separate on account of their specific gravities, and a stratum of water is interposed between the acid and the spirit. The phial is now set in a cool place; the acid gradually ascends, and the spirit descends through the water. *Lewis D. Edinb. Ed.*

The heat must be gentle, otherwise the vessels may be endangered, especially if a tubulated receiver is not employed. The mixing the product with Kali is not here necessary, as the College has ascertained the quantity to be drawn.

Spirit of nitrous Æther, the *Spiritus nitri dulcis* of the former Dispensatory, has been long in use, as an antispasmodic and diuretic, from twenty drops to a dram; and, with proper additions, diaphoretic.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ.

SPIRIT OF AMMONIA.

Take of Proof-spirit three pints by measure.

Sal Ammoniac four ounces by weight.

Pot-ash six ounces by weight.

Mix, and distill with a slow fire one pint and an half.

SPIRITUS

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ FOETI-
DUS.

FOETID SPIRIT OF AMMONIA.

Take of Proof-spirit of Wine six pints.

Sal ammoniac one pound.

Afa foetida four ounces by weight.

Pot-ash one pound and an half.

Mix, and distill with a slow fire five pints.

SPIRITUS ANISI COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND SPIRIT OF ANISEED.

Take of Anise-feed,

Angelica-feed, of each, bruised, half
a pound.

Proof-spirit of Wine one gallon.

Water sufficient to prevent an em-
pyreuma.

Draw off one gallon.

SPIRITUS

SPIRITUS CARUI.

SPIRIT OF CARAWAY.

Take of Caraway-seeds, bruised, half a pound.

Proof-spirit of Wine one gallon.

Water sufficient to prevent an empyreuma.

Draw off one gallon.

SPIRITUS CINNAMOMI.

SPIRIT OF CINNAMON.

Take of bruised Cinnamon one pound.

Proof-spirit of Wine one gallon.

Water sufficient to prevent an empyreuma.

Draw off one gallon.

SPITITUS JUNIPERI COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND SPIRIT OF JUNIPER.

Take of Juniper-berries, bruised, one pound.

Caraway-seeds, bruised,

Sweet-fennel Seeds, of each one ounce and an half.

Proof-spirit of Wine one gallon.

Water sufficient to prevent an empyreuma.

Draw off one gallon.

SPIRITUS LAVENDULÆ.

SPIRIT OF LAVENDER.

Take of fresh Flowers of Lavender one pound and an half.

Proof-spirit of Wine one gallon.

Distill in a water-bath five pints.

SPIRITUS MENTHÆ PIPERITIDIS.

SPIRIT OF PEPPERMINT.

Take of the Herb Peppermint, dried, one pound and an half.

Proof-spirit of Wine one gallon.

Water sufficient to prevent an empyreuma.

Draw off one gallon.

SPIRITUS MENTHÆ SATIVÆ.

SPIRIT OF SPEAR-MINT.

Take of Spear-mint, dried, one pound and an half.

Proof-spirit of Wine one gallon.

Water sufficient to prevent an empyreuma.

Draw off one gallon.

SPIRITUS NUCIS MOSCHATÆ.

SPIRIT OF NUTMEG.

Take of bruised Nutmegs two ounces by weight.

Proof-spirit of Wine one gallon.

Water sufficient to prevent an empyreuma.

Draw off one gallon.

SPIRITUS PIMENTO.

SPIRIT OF PIMENTO, OF ALL-SPICE.

Take of All-spice, bruised, two ounces, by weight.

Proof-spirit of Wine one gallon.

Water sufficient to prevent an empyreuma.

Draw off one gallon.

SPIRITUS PULEGII.

SPIRIT OF PENNYROYAL.

Take of the Herb Pennyroyal, dried, one pound and an half.

Proof-

Proof-spirit of Wine one gallon.

Water sufficient to prevent an empyreuma.

Draw off one gallon.

SPIRITUS RAPHANI COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND SPIRIT OF HORSE-RADISH.

Take of fresh Horse-radish Root.

Dried Outer-rind of Seville Oranges, of each two pounds.

Fresh Herb of Garden Scurvy-grass four pounds.

Bruised Nutmegs one ounce by weight.

Proof-spirit of Wine two gallons.

Water sufficient to prevent an empyreuma.

Draw off two gallons.

SPIRITUS RORISMARINI.

SPIRIT OF ROSEMARY.

Take of fresh tops of Rosemary one pound
and an half.

Proof-spirit of Wine one gallon.

Distill in a water-bath five pints.

DECOCTA

DECOCTA ET INFUSA.

DECOCTIONS AND INFUSIONS.

DECOCTUM CORNU CERVI.

DECOCTION OF HARTSHORN.

TAKE of burnt and prepared Hartshorn
two ounces by weight.

Gum Arabic six drams by weight.

Distilled Water three pints.

Boil, constantly stirring, to two pints, and strain.

R E M A R K.

This Decoction, though a much weaker absorbent than the *Fulep è Creta*, is much more agreeable to most people. It is used as common drink in fevers attended with laxity of bowels.

DECOCTUM CORTICIS PERUVI- ANI.

DECOCTION OF PERUVIAN BARK.

Take of Peruvian Bark, powdered, one
ounce by weight.

Distilled Water one pint, and three
ounces by measure.

Boil, for ten minutes, in a covered vessel,
and strain the liquor whilst hot.

R E M A R K.

The propriety of boiling the Bark in a close vessel,
and for so short a time, — to those who have ob-
served the peculiar odour exhaled, added to what
Baumé observes of its decomposition and destruction
by long boiling, — will appear evident.

DECOCTUM PRO ENEMATE.

DECOCTION FOR A CLYSTER.

Take of the dried Leaves of Mallow one
ounce by weight.

Dried

Dried Chamomile-flowers half an
ounce by weight.

Water one pint.

Boil, and strain.

DECOCTUM PRO FOMENTO.

DECOCTION FOR FOMENTATION.

Take of the dried Leaves of Southern-
wood,

The dried Tops of Sea-wormwood,

Dried Chamomile-flowers, of each
one ounce by weight.

Dried Bay-leaves half an ounce by
weight.

Distilled Water six pints.

Boil them a little, and strain.

DECOCTUM HELLEBORI.

DECOCTION OF HELLEBORE.

Take of the Root of white Hellebore, pow-
dered, one ounce by weight.

Distilled

Distilled Water two pints.

Rectified Spirit of Wine two ounces by weight.

Boil the water with the root to one pint; and, the liquor being cold and strained, add to it the spirit.

R E M A R K.

This is a very efficacious application in defædations of the skin, as in Tinea, &c. It may be diluted at discretion.

DECOCTUM HORDEI.

DECOCTION OF BARLEY.

Take of Pearl-barley two ounces by weight.

Distilled Water four pints.

The Barley being first washed with cold water from the adhering impurities, pour upon it about half a pint of water, and boil the Barley a little time. This water being thrown away, add the distilled water, boiling, to the Barley; boil it to two pints, and strain.

DECOC-

DECOCTUM HORDEI COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND DECOCTION OF BARLEY.

Take of the Decoction of Barley two pints.

Raisins, stoned,

Figs, sliced, of each two ounces
by weight.

Liquorice-root, sliced and bruised,
half an ounce by weight.

Distilled Water one pint.

Boil to two pints, and strain.

DECOCTUM SARSAPARILLÆ.

DECOCTION OF SARSAPARILLA.

Take of the Root of Sarsaparilla, sliced,
six ounces by weight.

Distilled Water eight pints.

Macerate for two hours with an heat of about 195° ; then take out the root, and bruise it; return the bruised root to the liquor, and
again

again macerate it for two hours. Then, the liquor being boiled to the measure of four pints, press it out, and strain.

R E M A R K.

This decoction has been much praised by Mr. (now Sir *William*) *Fordyce*, in venereal complaints, after mercurials had failed.

He gave ℥ij in 24 hours, divided into several doses. See *Med. Obs. & Inq. Vol. 1.*

DECOCTUM SARSAPARILLÆ
COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND DECOCTION OF SARSAPARIL-
LA.

Take of the Root of Sarsaparilla, sliced and
bruised, six ounces by weight.

Bark of the Root of Sassafras,

Shavings of Guaiacum-wood,

Liquorice-root, bruised, of each
one ounce by weight.

Bark of the Root of Mezereon
three drams by weight.

Distilled

Distilled Water ten pints.

Macerate, with a gentle heat, for six hours; then boil to the measure of five pints, adding toward the end of the boiling the bark of the root of Mezereon, and strain the liquor.

R E M A R K.

This decoction is given in doses, from ʒiv to ʒviij , four times a day, in venereal nodes, &c. See *Mezereon* in the *Mat. Med.*

A medicine, which has had a considerable sale under the name of the *Lisbon Diet-Drink*, is said to be a decoction of ʒiij of Sarsaparilla, ʒfs of Mezereon, and ʒij of crude Antimony, with Liquorice, &c. boiled in ʒx to ʒv . See *Murray, App. Vol. 1. p. 338.*

DECOCTUM ULMI.

DECOCTION OF ELM.

Take of the fresh inner Bark of Elm, bruised, four ounces by weight.

Distilled Water four pints.

Boil to two pints, and strain.

REMARK.

R E M A R K.

This is given, in cutaneous foulnesses, in doses, to adults, from four to eight ounces twice a day. See *Elm-bark* in the Mat. Med.

MUCILAGO AMYLI.

MUCILAGE OF STARCH.

Take of Starch three drams by weight.

Distilled Water one pint.

Rub the Starch, by degrees adding the distilled water; then boil it a little time.

MUCILAGO ARABICI GUMMI.

MUCILAGE OF GUM ARABIC.

Take of Gum Arabic, powdered, four ounces by weight.

Boiling distilled Water eight ounces by measure.

Rub the gum with the water untill it is dissolved.

MUCILAGO

MUCILAGO SEMINIS CYDONII
MALI.

MUCILAGE OF QUINCE-SEED.

Take of Seeds of the Quince one dram by weight.

Distilled Water eight ounces by measure.

Boil with a slow fire until the water thickens ; then pass it through linen.

INFUSUM GENTIANÆ COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND INFUSION OF GENTIAN.

Take of the Root of Gentian one dram by weight.

Fresh outer Rind of Limons half an ounce by weight.

Dried

Dried outer Rind of Seville Oranges one dram and an half by weight.

Boiling Water twelve ounces by measure.

Macerate for one hour and strain.

INFUSUM ROSÆ.

INFUSION OF THE ROSE.

Take of red Rose-buds, the heels being cut off, half an ounce by weight.

Vitriolic Acid, diluted, three drams by weight.

Boiling distilled Water two pints and an half.

Double-refined Sugar one ounce and an half.

To the water, first poured on the petals in a glass vessel, add the diluted vitriolic Acid, and macerate for half an hour; strain the liquor when cold, and add the sugar.

INFUSUM SENNÆ SIMPLEX.

SIMPLE INFUSION OF SENNA.

Take of Senna one ounce and an half by weight.

Ginger, powdered, one dram by weight.

Boiling distilled Water one pint.

Macerate, for one hour, in a covered vessel; and, the liquor being cold, strain.

INFUSUM SENNÆ TARTARISATUM.

TARTARISED INFUSION OF SENNÆ.

Take of Senna one ounce and an half by weight.

Coriander-seeds, bruised, half an ounce by weight.

Crystals of Tartar two drams by weight.

Distilled Water one pint.

P

Dissolve

Dissolve the Crystals of Tartar by boiling in the water ; then pour the water, as yet boiling, on the Senna and Seeds. Macerate for an hour in a covered vessel, and strain when cold.

R E M A R K.

Both the preceding infusions of Senna are mildly purgative to adults in the dose of an ounce and an half or two ounces : the nauseous flavour of the Senna is more covered in the latter ; and, as some think, would be still more so by the addition of sugar.

AQUA CALCIS.

LIME-WATER.

Take of Quick-lime half a pound.

Boiling distilled Water twelve pints.

Mix, and set it aside in a covered vessel for one hour ; then pour off the liquor, which keep in a close vessel.

R E M A R K.

Upon this quantity of Lime, put into an earthen vessel, the College of Edinburgh particularly direct to sprinkle gradually four ounces of the water, keeping the vessel shut during the effervescence and its falling

falling into powder; then to mix the rest of the water with it by stirring, to renew the stirring after it has subsided, and this for ten times, always keeping the vessel shut, during the ebullition, to prevent the access of air, and to filter it through paper, placed in a funnel close shut at its top. The College of London, by avoiding the frequency of stirring, expose it to the air still less.

Four ounces, or more, of Lime-water are given to adults, and repeated twice a day, or oftener, in some alvine fluxes, diabetes, and leucorrhœa; and, though it may not be lithontriptic, it moderates some calculous symptoms. It is applied as a wash for some kind of ulcers, and as an injection in some cases.

ACETUM SCILLÆ.

VINEGAR OF SQUILL.

Take of Squills, fresh dried, one pound.

Vinegar six pints.

Proof-Spirit half a pint.

Macerate the Squills in the vinegar, with a gentle heat, in a glass vessel, for four and twenty hours. Then press out the liquor, and set it by that the fœces may subside: lastly, pour off the liquor, and add to it the spirit.

VINA MEDICATA.

MEDICATED WINES.

VINUM ALOES.

WINE OF ALOES.

TAKE of Socotrine Aloes eight ounces
by weight.

White Canella, commonly called Winter's Bark, two ounces by weight.

Spanish white Wine six pints.

Proof-Spirit of Wine two pints.

Powder the Aloes and white Canella separately; when mixed, pour on them the wine: afterwards digest for fourteen days, now and then shaking them; lastly, strain.

It will not be amiss to mix white sand, cleansed from impurities, with the powder,
in

in order to prevent the moistened Aloes from getting into lumps.

R E M A R K.

This medicine, the *Tinctura sacra* of the former Dispensatory, but made stronger, has been long in esteem as a warm purgative, which this will generally prove to adults in a dose from six drams to an ounce and an half.

VINUM ANTIMONII.

WINE OF ANTIMONY.

Take of vitrified Antimony, powdered, one ounce by weight.

Spanish white Wine a pint and an half.

Digest for twelve days, frequently shaking the vessel, and filter through paper.

R E M A R K.

This Wine, made with the glass, is admitted in place of the *Vinum antimoniale* of the former Dispensatory, made with the Crocus. The filtra-

tion through paper must be here attended to, lest some finer parts of the glass should remain suspended in the wine, the virulence of which remains unabated.

It acts as an alterant from twenty to thirty drops;—in larger doses of two or three drams it generally proves emetic.

VINUM ANTIMONII TARTARISATI.

WINE OF TARTARISED ANTIMONY.

Take of tartarised Antimony two scruples
by weight.

Boiling distilled Water two ounces
by measure.

Spanish white Wine eight ounces
by measure.

Dissolve the tartarised Antimony in the boiling distilled water, and add to it the wine.

V I N U M

VINUM FERRI.

WINE OF IRON.

Take of Filings of Iron four ounces by weight.

Spanish white Wine four pints.

Digest for a month, often shaking it, and strain.

VINUM IPECACUANHÆ.

WINE OF IPECACUANHA.

Take of the root of Ipecacuanha, bruised, two ounces by weight.

Spanish white Wine two pints.

Digest for ten days, and strain.

VINUM RHABARBARI.

WINE OF RHUBARB.

Take of sliced Rhubarb two ounces and an half by weight.

Smaller Cardamom-seeds, bruised
and husked, half an ounce by
weight.

Saffron two drams by weight.

Spanish white Wine two pints.

Proof-Spirit of Wine eight oun-
ces by measure.

Digest for ten days and strain.

R E M A R K.

This differs from the *Tinct. Rhabarbari vinosæ* of the former Dispensatory, being made with a menstruum more spirituous, and therefore more adapted to stomachs weakened by what is called hard drinking. It may be given to adults, as a gentle purgative, in the dose of one, two, or three, spoonfuls.

TINC-

T I N C T U R Æ.
T I N C T U R E S.

TINCTURA ALOËS.

TINCTURE OF ALOES.

TAKE of Socotrine Aloes, powdered,
half an ounce by weight.

Extract of Liquorice an ounce
and an half by weight.

Distilled Water,

Proof-Spirit of Wine, of each
eight ounces by measure.

Digest in a sand-bath, now and then sha-
king the vessel, untill the extract is dissolved,
and strain.

TINC-

TINCTURA ALOES COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF ALOES.

Take of Tincture of Myrrh two pints.

Saffron,

Socotrine Aloes, of each three ounces by weight.

Digest for eight days, and strain.

TINCTURA ASÆ FOETIDÆ.

TINCTURE OF ASA FŒTIDA.

Take of Asa Fœtida four ounces by weight.

Rectified Spirit of Wine two pints.

Digest with a gentle heat for six days, and strain.

TINC-

TINCTURA BALSAMI PERUVI-
ANI.

TINCTURE OF BALSAM OF PERU.

Take of Balsam of Peru four ounces by
weight.

Rectified Spirit of Wine one pint.

Digest untill the Balsam is dissolved.

TINCTURA BALSAMI TOLUTA-
NI.

TINCTURE OF BALSAM OF TOLU.

Take of Balsam of Tolu one ounce and an
half by weight.

Rectified Spirit of Wine one pint.

Digest untill the Balsam is dissolved, and
strain.

TINC-

TINCTURA BENZOËS COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF BENJAMIN.

Take of Benjamin three ounces by weight.

Storax, strained, two ounces by weight.

Balsam of Tolu one ounce by weight.

Socotrine Aloes half an ounce by weight.

Rectified Spirit of Wine two pints.

Digest with a gentle heat for three days, and strain.

TINCTURA CANTHARIDIS.

TINCTURE OF THE SPANISH FLY.

Take of bruised Cantharides two drams by weight.

Cochineal, powdered, half a dram by weight.

Proof-

Proof-Spirit of Wine one pint and
an half.

Digest for eight days, and strain.

TINCTURA CARDAMOMI.

TINCTURE OF CARDAMOM.

Take of smaller Cardamom-seeds, husked
and bruised, three ounces by
weight.

Proof-Spirit of Wine two pints.

Digest for eight days, and strain.

TINCTURA CARDAMOMI COM- POSITA.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF CARDAMOM.

Take of smaller Cardamom-seeds, husked,
Caraway-seeds,

Cochineal, powdered, of each two
drams by weight.

Cinnamon,

Cinnamon, bruised, half an ounce
by weight.

Raisins, stoned, four ounces by
weight.

Proof-Spirit two pints.

Digest for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURA CASCARILLÆ.

TINCTURE OF CASCARILLA.

Take of the Bark of Cascarilla, powdered,
four ounces by weight.

Proof-Spirit of Wine two pints.

Digest with a gentle heat for eight days,
and strain.

R E M A R K.

This warm and bitter Tincture is given, in doses
of $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$ or $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, in laxity and debility of the stomach
and bowels,—and is to many more agreeable than
Tinct. of Peruvian Bark.

TINC-

TINCTURA CASTOREI.

TINCTURE OF CASTOR.

Take of Russian Castor, powdered, two ounces by weight.

Proof-Spirit of Wine two pints.

Digest for ten days, and strain.

TINCTURA CATECHU.

TINCTURE OF CATECHU.

Take of Catechu or Japan Earth three ounces by weight.

Cinnamon, bruised, two ounces by weight.

Proof-Spirit of Wine two pints.

Digest for three days, and strain.

TINCTURA CINNAMOMI.

TINCTURE OF CINNAMON.

Take of Cinnamon, bruised, one ounce and an half by weight.

Proof-

Proof-Spirit of Wine one pint.

Digest for ten days and strain.

TINCTURA CINNAMOMI COM- POSITA.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF CINNAMON.

Take of Cinnamon, bruised, six drams by weight.

Smaller Cardamom-seeds husked,
three drams by weight.

Long Pepper,

Ginger, of each, in powder, two
drams by weight.

Proof-Spirit of Wine two pints.

Digest for eight days, and strain.

TINCTURA COLOMBÆ.

TINCTURE OF COLOMBA.

Take of Colomba-root, powdered, two
ounces and an half by weight.

Proof-

Proof-Spirit of Wine two pints.

Digest for eight days, and strain.

R E M A R K.

This Tincture, now first admitted, is recommended as a corroborant and sedative, and given in doses of a dram or two in bilious vomitings and purgings. — See article *Colomba* in the *Materia Medica*.

TINCTURA CORTICIS AURANTII.

TINCTURE OF ORANGE-PEEL.

Take of the fresh exterior peel of Seville Oranges three ounces by weight.

Proof-Spirit of Wine two pints.

Digest for three days, and strain.

TINCTURA CORTICIS PERUVIANI.

TINCTURE OF PERUVIAN BARK.

Take of Peruvian Bark, powdered, four ounces by weight.

Q

Proof-

Proof-Spirit of Wine two pints.

Digest with a gentle heat for eight days,
and strain.

TINCTURA CORTICIS PERUVI- ANI COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF PERUVIAN BARK.

Take of Peruvian Bark, powdered, two
ounces by weight.

Exterior Peel of Seville Oranges,
dried, one ounce and an half by
weight.

Virginian Snake-root, bruised, three
drams by weight.

Saffron one dram by weight.

Cochineal, powdered, two scruples
by weight.

Proof-Spirit of Wine twenty oun-
ces by measure.

Digest for fourteen days, and strain.

REMARK.

R E M A R K.

This medicine has been celebrated under the name of *Huxham's Tincture*. It is given as a corroborant and stomachic, in doses of two drams or more, to convalescents after long fevers; and sometimes, in larger doses, for the cure of agues in persons averse to taking Bark in substance. There is reason to fear that these spirituous remedies may sometimes have led the way to dram-drinking, especially among the more delicate part of the human race, — a consideration certainly of the utmost importance.

TINCTURA FERRI MURIATI.

TINCTURE OF MURIATED IRON.

Take of the Rust of Iron half a pound.

Muriatic Acid three pounds.

Rectified Spirit of Wine three pints.

Pour the muriatic Acid upon the rust of Iron in a glass vessel; and shake the mixture now and then during three days. Set it by that the fœces may subside; then pour

off the liquor: evaporate this to one pint, and, when cold, add to it the vinous spirit.

TINCTURA GALBANI.

TINCTURE OF GALBANUM.

Take of Galbanum, cut into small pieces, two ounces by weight.

Proof-Spirit of Wine two pints.

Digest with a gentle heat for eight days, and strain.

R E M A R K.

This Tincture, now first introduced, is not directed to be made of strained Galbanum,—perhaps, lest the straining might render the solution less easy, as is the case where the menstruum is merely aqueous. It is a warm antispasmodic, of service in complaints called nervous, hysteria, flatulency, and the asthmatic complaints of old people.

TINCTURA GENTIANÆ COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF GENTIAN.

Take of Gentian-root, sliced and bruised, two ounces by weight.

Exterior

Exterior dried Peel of Seville Oranges one ounce by weight.

Smaller Cardamom-seeds, husked and bruised, half an ounce by weight.

Proof-Spirit of Wine two pints.

Digest for eight days, and strain.

TINCTURA GUAIACI.

TINCTURE OF GUAIAACUM.

Take of Gum Guaiacum four ounces by weight.

Compound Spirit of Ammonia a pint and an half.

Digest for three days, and strain.

TINCTURA HELLEBORI NIGRI.

TINCTURE OF BLACK HELLEBORE.

Take of black Hellebore-root, in coarse powder, four ounces by weight.

Q 3

Cochineal,

Cochineal, powdered, two scruples
by weight.

Proof-Spirit of Wine two pints.

Digest with a gentle heat for eight days, and
strain.

TINCTURA JALAPII.

TINCTURE OF JALAP.

Take of powdered Jalap-root eight ounces
by weight.

Proof-Spirit of Wine two pints.

Digest with a gentle heat for eight days,
and strain.

R E M A R K.

Proof-Spirit extracts rather more than four-
twelfths of the best Jalap. *Ap. Rep.*

The apothecary will probably strain twice, —the
first time with expression, as the proportion of Jalap
to the menstruum is large.

TINC-

TINCTURA LAVENDULÆ COM-
POSITA.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF LAVENDER.

Take of Spirit of Lavender three pints.

Spirit of Rosemary one pint.

Cinnamon-bark, bruised,

Nutmegs, bruised, of each half an
ounce by weight.

Red Saunders one ounce by weight.

Digest for ten days, and strain.

TINCTURA MYRRHÆ.

TINCTURE OF MYRRH.

Take of Myrrh, bruised, three ounces by
weight.

Proof-Spirit of Wine a pint and
an half.

Rectified Spirit of Wine half a
pint.

Q 4

Digest

Digest with a gentle heat for eight days, and strain.

TINCTURA OPII.

TINCTURE OF OPIUM.

Take of hard purified Opium, powdered, ten drams by weight.

Proof-Spirit of Wine one pint.

Digest for ten days, and strain.

R E M A R K.

This is intended to supply the place of the *Tinct. Thebaica* of the former Dispensatory, which was made with wine; twenty drops of which were supposed to contain, at a medium, about one grain of opium,—but the solution was not equivalent in effect to the quantity of opium employed. It has been found by experiment, that, of two ounces of strained opium, not quite one ounce was dissolved in a pint of white wine,—nearly the whole in proof-spirit. *Ap. Rep.* Proof-spirit is therefore the proper menstruum for strained opium;—and, although the proportion of opium has been lessened in the *Tinct. Opii*, its strength is not less,—rather greater,—than that

that of the *Tinct. Thebaica*. It is given in doses from ten drops to twenty or more. Dr. Lewis has expressed a wish that, as drops may vary in the quantity of contained opium, though in number the same, the shops were furnished with a solution of it, made in a quantity of menstruum large enough, not only for the complete extraction of the active parts, but to admit of the dose being exactly determined by weight or measure: but this was not thought necessary by the majority of the Committee.

TINCTURA OPII CAMPHORATA.

CAMPHORATED TINCTURE OF OPIUM.

Take of hard purified Opium,

Flowers of Benjamin, of each one
dram by weight.

Camphor two scruples by weight.

Essential Oil of Anise-seed one
dram by weight.

Proof-Spirit of Wine two pints.

Digest for three days.

REMARK.

R E M A R K.

This medicine, the *Elixir Paregoricum* of the former Dispensatory, instead of being made with rectified, is here made with *proof*, spirit, the latter being found to suspend a greater proportion of Benjamin than is here ordered. Many have supposed this Tincture to have more effect as an anodyne than might be expected from the quantity of opium compared with that in the *Tinct. Thebaica*; and not without reason, — as not quite half the opium, directed in the last, was taken up by the menstruum. It is a very good palliative remedy in the tickling coughs of old people; given from one dram to two or three, but should seldom be trusted to without other remedies.

TINCTURA RHABARBARI.

TINCTURE OF RHUBARB.

Take of Rhubarb, sliced, two ounces by weight.

Smaller Cardamom-seeds, husked, and bruised, half an ounce by weight.

Saffron two drams by weight.

Proof-

Proof-Spirit of Wine two pints.
Digest for eight days, and strain.

TINCTURA RHABARBARI COM- POSITA.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF RHUBARB.

Take of Rhubarb, sliced, two ounces by
weight.

Ginger, powdered,

Saffron, of each two drams by
weight.

Liquorice-root, bruised, half an
ounce by weight.

Distilled Water one pint.

Proof-Spirit of Wine twelve oun-
ces by measure.

Digest for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURA SABINÆ COMPOSI- TA.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF SAVIN.

Take of Extract of Savin one ounce by
weight.

Tincture

Tincture of Castor one pint.

Tincture of Myrrh half a pint.

Digest untill the Extract of Savin is dissolved, and strain.

TINCTURA SCILLÆ.

TINCTURE OF SQUILL.

Take of Squills, fresh dried, four ounces
by weight.

Proof-Spirit of Wine two pints.

Digest for eight days, and pour off the liquor.

TINCTURA SENNÆ.

TINCTURE OF SENNA.

Take of Senna one pound.

Carraway-seeds, bruised, one ounce
and an half by weight.

Smaller Cardamom-seeds, husked
and bruised, half an ounce by
weight.

Raisins,

Raisins, stoned, sixteen ounces by weight.

Proof-Spirit of Wine one gallon.

Digest for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURA SERPENTARIÆ.

TINCTURE OF SNAKE-ROOT.

Take of Virginian Snake-root three ounces by weight.

Proof-Spirit of Wine two pints.

Digest for eight days, and strain.

TINCTURA VALERIANÆ.

TINCTURE OF VALERIAN.

Take of the Root of wild Valerian, in coarse powder, four ounces by weight.

Proof-Spirit of Wine two pints.

Digest with a gentle heat for eight days, and strain.

TINC-

TINCTURA VALERIANÆ VO-
LATILIS.

VOLATILE TINCTURE OF VALERIAN.

Take of the Root of wild Valerian four
ounces by weight.

Compound-Spirit of Ammonia two
pints.

Digest for eight days, and strain.

NOTE.

All the Tinctures must be made in close ves-
sels, except the Tincture of muriated Iron.

MISTURÆ.

M I S T U R Æ.

M I X T U R E S.

MISTURA CAMPHORATA.

CAMPHORATED MIXTURE.

TAKE of Camphor one dram by weight.

Rectified Spirit of Wine ten
drops.

Double-refined Sugar half an
ounce by weight.

Boiling distilled Water one
pint.

Rub the Camphor first with the spirit of
wine, then with the sugar; lastly, add the
water by degrees, and strain the Mixture.

MISTURA

MISTURA CRETACEA.

CHALK-MIXTURE.

Take of prepared Chalk one ounce by weight.

Double-refined Sugar six drams by weight.

Gum Arabic, powdered, two ounces by weight.

Distilled Water two pints.

Mix them.

R E M A R K.

This Mixture has an earthy taste, which renders it to some too disagreeable to be drunk freely; which a small addition of Cinnamon-water, or other agreeable aromatic, removes.

MISTURA MOSCHATA.

MUSK-MIXTURE.

Take of Musk two scruples by weight.

Gum

Gum Arabic, powdered,
Double-refined Sugar, of each one
dram by weight.

Rose-water six ounces by measure.

Rub the musk first with the sugar, then
with the gum, and add the Rose-water by de-
grees.

LAC AMYGDALÆ.

ALMOND-MILK.

Take of sweet Almonds one ounce and an
half by weight.

Double-refined Sugar half an ounce
by weight.

Distilled Water two pints.

Beat the almonds with the sugar; then,
rubbing them together, add by degrees the
water, and strain the liquor.

LAC AMMONIACI.

AMMONIACUM-MILK.

Take of Ammoniacum two drams by
weight.

R

Distilled

Distilled Water half a pint.

Rub the Gum-resin with the water, gradually poured on, untill it becomes a milk.

In the same manner may be made a MILK of ASA FOETIDA, and of the rest of the Gum-resins.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS VITRIOLICI COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND SPIRIT OF VITRIOLIC ÆTHER.

Take of Spirit of vitriolic Æther two pounds by weight.

Oil of Wine three drams by weight.

Mix them.

R E M A R K.

This is supposed to be the celebrated *Liquor anodynus mineralis* of Hoffman. See his *Obs. Phys. Chem.* Lib. ii.—his *Diff. de acido Vitrioli vinoso*,—and his *Med. Rat. Syst.* tom. iii.

It is given, as a sedative and antispasmodic, in hysterical, arthritic, and other painful complaints,

to

to adults, from thirty drops to an hundred, or more, along with sugar, or some appropriate mixture.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND SPIRIT OF AMMONIA.

Take of Spirit of Ammonia two pints.

Essential Oil of Limon and of

————— Nutmeg, of each
two drams by weight.

Mix them.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ SUCCINATUS.

SUCCINATED SPIRIT OF AMMONIA.

Take of Alcohol one ounce by weight.

Water of pure Ammonia four
ounces by measure.

Rectified Oil of Amber one scruple
by weight.

Soap ten grains.

R 2

Digest

Digest the Soap and Oil of Amber in the Alcohol till they are dissolved; then add the water of pure Ammonia, and mix them by shaking.

R E M A R K.

The use generally made of this is for smelling to, in faintings, &c. but it is sometimes internally given as a powerful stimulant and diaphoretic, — to adults, from fifteen drops to sixty, on the sudden subsiding of exanthemata and receding of arthritic appearances from the extremities.

SPIRITUS CAMPHORATUS.

CAMPHORATED SPIRIT.

Take of Camphor four ounces by weight.

Rectified Spirit of Wine two pints.

Mix them so that the Camphor may be dissolved.

SYRUPI.

S Y R U P I.

S Y R U P S.

IN the making of Syrups, where we have not directed either the weight of the sugar or the manner in which it should be dissolved, this is to be the rule.

Take of double-refined sugar twenty-nine ounces by weight.

Any kind of liquor one pint.

Dissolve the sugar in the liquor, in a water-bath ; then set it aside for twenty-four hours : take off the scum, and pour off the Syrup from the fœces, if there are any.

SYRUPUS ALTHÆÆ.

SYRUP OF MARSH-MALLOW.

Take of the fresh Root of Marsh-mallow, bruised, one pound.

R 3

Double-

Double-refined Sugar four pounds.

Distilled Water one gallon.

Boil the water, with the Marsh-mallow root, to one half, and press out the liquor when cold. Set it by twelve hours; and, after the fœces have subsided, pour off the liquor. Add the sugar, and boil it to the weight of six pounds.

SYRUPUS CARYOPHILLI RUBRI.

SYRUP OF CLOVE JULY-FLOWER.

Take of fresh Clove July-flowers, the heels being cut off, two pounds.

Boiling distilled Water six pints.

Macerate the Flowers for twelve hours in a glass vessel; and, in the strained liquor, dissolve the double-refined sugar, that it may be made a Syrup.

R E M A R K.

Beauty of colour being a principal quality of this Syrup, the straining should be made without expression. P.

SYRUPUS

SYRUPUS CORTICIS AURANTII.

SYRUP OF ORANGE-PEEL.

Take of the fresh outer Rind of Seville Oranges, by weight, eight ounces.

Boiling distilled Water five pints.

Macerate for twelve hours in a close vessel; and, in the strained liquor, dissolve the double-refined sugar to make a Syrup.

R E M A R K.

In making this Syrup, it may not be improper to have the sugar previously powdered, in order that it may be the sooner dissolved in the infusion, and any unnecessary exhalation of the volatile parts of the peel avoided. P.

SYRUPUS CROCI.

SYRUP OF SAFFRON.

Take of Saffron, by weight, one ounce.

Boiling distilled Water one pint.

R 4

Macerate

Macerate the Saffron in the water for twelve hours, in a close vessel; and dissolve the double-refined sugar in the strained liquor, that it may be made a Syrup.

SYRUPUS SUCCI LIMONIS.

SYRUP OF LIMON-JUICE.

Take of Limon-juice, strained, after the fœces have subsided, two pints.

Double-refined Sugar, by weight,
fifty ounces.

Dissolve the sugar that it may be made a Syrup.

Make, in the same manner, a Syrup of the
JUICE of MULBERRY,
RASPBERRY, and
BLACK CURRANT.

R E M A R K.

In the preparation of these Syrups from fruits, the vessel employed should be of glass, or what is called stone-ware. Earthen vessels, glazed with lead, are certainly to be avoided.

SYRUPUS

SYRUPUS PAPAVERIS ALBI. 73

SYRUP OF THE WHITE POPPY.

Take of the heads of white Poppies, dried,
and the feeds taken out, three
pounds and an half.

Double-refined Sugar six pounds.

Distilled Water eight gallons.

Slice and bruise the heads, then boil them
in the water to three gallons, in a water-bath
faturated with sea-salt, and press out the li-
quor. Reduce this by boiling to about the
measure of four pints, and strain it whilst it
is hot, first through a sieve, then through a
thin woollen cloth, and set it aside for twelve
hours, that the fœces may subside. Boil the
liquor, poured off from the fœces, to three
pints, and dissolve the sugar in it that it may
be made a Syrup.

SYRUPUS

SYRUPUS PAPAVERIS ERRATICI.

SYRUP OF THE RED POPPY.

Take of the fresh Flowers of the wild, or red, Poppy four pounds.

Boiling distilled Water four pints and an half.

Put the Flowers, by degrees, into the boiling water, in a water-bath, constantly stirring them. Afterward, the vessel being taken out of the bath, macerate for twelve hours ; then press out the liquor, and set it aside that the fœces made subside. Lastly, make it into a Syrup with double-refined sugar.

R E M A R K.

The flowers are first put into the boiling water, in a vessel placed in a water-bath, before their maceration, that they may shrink enough to be all immersed in the water ; without this they can scarcely all be got in ; and they are continued in it no longer than till this effect is produced, lest the liquor

quor should become too thick, and the Syrup be rendered ropy. P.

SYRUPUS ROSÆ.

ROSE-SYRUP.

Take of the dried petals of the damask Rose
seven ounces by weight.

Double-refined Sugar six pounds.

Boiling distilled Water four pints.

Macerate the petals of the Rose in water for twelve hours, and strain. Evaporate the strained liquor to two pints and an half, and add the sugar, that it may be made a Syrup.

R E M A R K.

This was, in the former Dispensatory, directed to be made with the decoction left on distillation, — but there was danger of some disagreeable impregnation without great care. It is an agreeable and mild purgative for children, in the dose of half a spoonful or a spoonful, and has been directed

to

to adults also, as a gentle laxative, with the desired effect.

SYRUPUS SPINÆ CERVINÆ.

SYRUP OF BUCKTHORN.

Take of the juice of ripe and fresh Buckthorn-Berries one gallon.

Ginger, bruised, one ounce by weight.

All-spice, powdered, one ounce and an half by weight.

Double-refined Sugar seven pounds.

Set by the juice for some days, that the fœces may subside, and strain. Macerate the Ginger and All-spice, in a pint of the strained juice, for four hours, and strain. Boil away the rest of the juice to three pints, then add that part of the juice in which the Ginger and All-spice have been macerated; and, lastly, the sugar, that it may be made a Syrup.

SYRUPUS

SYRUPUS TOLUTANUS.

SYRUP OF BALSAM OF TOLU.

Take of the Balsam of Tolu eight ounces
by weight.

Distilled Water three pints.

Boil for two hours. Mix with the liquor,
strained after it is cold, the double-refined
sugar, that it may be made a Syrup.

R E M A R K.

Whether the decoction be performed, as former-
ly directed, in a long-necked matrafs, with its
mouth lightly stopt, or in a circulatory vessel, which
still more securely prevents any loss of the volatile
parts of the balsam, is left to the operator. If a
long-necked matrafs be closed by another of a small
neck, inverted into it, and the juncture luted, it
forms a vessel answering the same purpose as the cir-
culatory vessel of the old chemists, which has been
found too expensive.

SYRUPUS VIOLÆ.

VIOLET-SYRUP.

Take of the fresh petals of the Violet two pounds.

Boiling distilled Water five pints.

Macerate for twenty-four hours; afterwards strain the liquor, without pressing, through thin linen. Add the refined sugar, that it may be made a Syrup.

SYRUPUS ZINGIBERIS.

SYRUP OF GINGER.

Take of Ginger, bruised, four ounces by weight.

Boiling distilled Water three pints.

Macerate for four hours, and strain; then add the refined sugar that it may be made a Syrup.

MELLA

MELLA MEDICATA.

MEDICATED HONEYS.

MEL ROSÆ.

ROSE-HONEY.

TAKE of dried red Rose-buds, with the heels cut off, four ounces by weight.

Distilled Water, boiling, three pints.

Clarified Honey five pounds by weight.

Macerate the Rose-petals in the water for six hours ; then mix the honey with the strained liquor, and boil the mixture to the thickness of a Syrup.

MEL

MEL SCILLÆ.

HONEY OF SQUILL.

Take of Tincture of Squill two pints.

Clarified Honey three pounds.

Boil them in a glass vessel to the thickness of a Syrup.

OXYMEL ÆRUGINIS.

OXYMEL OF VERDEGRIS.

Take of prepared Verdegris one ounce by weight.

Vinegar seven ounces by measure.

Clarified Honey fourteen ounces by weight.

Dissolve the Verdegris in the vinegar, and strain it through linen; then add the honey, and boil the whole to a proper thickness.

R E M A R K.

The diversity of strength, complained of in different parts of this preparation, called in the former
mer

mer Dispensatory *Mel Ægyptiacum*, will, it is hoped, as here prepared, no longer exist, — at least in the same degree. It is intended only as an external application for detaching foul ulcers and keeping down fungous flesh.

OXYMEL COLCHICI.

OXYMEL OF MEADOW-SAFFRON.

Take of the fresh root of Meadow-saffron, cut into thin slices, one ounce by weight.

Distilled Vinegar one pint.

Clarified Honey two pounds.

Macerate the root of Meadow-saffron, with the vinegar, in a glass vessel, with a gentle heat, for forty-eight hours. Strain the liquor, pressed out strongly from the root, and add the honey. Lastly, boil the mixture, frequently stirring it with a wooden spoon, to the thickness of a Syrup.

R E M A R K.

This is the prescription of Störck, *L. de Colchico*; but, in the *Pharmacop. Austriaco-provincialis*. published,

lished, about ten years after, under his direction, two ounces of the bulbs are directed; and Vogel successfully employed Oxymel of this last strength in a stupendous *hydrops peritonæi*. It is of consequence that the bulbs be in perfection; they should therefore be taken up in *autumn*, when, according to the above-mentioned *Pbarm. Austr.* they are most succulent. This medicine, though it sometimes fails, has, if I mistake not, too much power to deserve neglect. The trial of it, by Bergius, prepared *e radicibus Colchici ab exteris apportatis*, seems imperfect. It is given to adults in the dose of a spoonful once a day at first, and gradually more, or oftener repeated. See *Colchicum* in the *Mat. Med.*

OXYMEL SCILLÆ.

OXYMEL OF SQUILL.

Take of Vinegar of Squill two pints.

Clarified Honey three pounds.

Boil them in a glass vessel, with a slow fire, to the thickness of a Syrup.

OXYMEL

OXYMEL SIMPLEX.

SIMPLE OXYMEL.

Take of distilled Vinegar one pint.

Clarified Honey two pounds.

Boil them in a glass vessel, with a slow fire,
to the thickness of a Syrup.

S 2

PULVERES;

P U L V E R E S.

P O W D E R S.

PULVIS ALOËTICUS.

ALOETIC POWDER.

TAKE of Socotrine Aloes one pound.
White Canella three ounces
by weight.

Rub them separately to powder, then mix
them.

PULVIS ALOËTICUS CUM FER-
RO.

ALOETIC POWDER WITH IRON.

Take of Socotrine Aloes, powdered, an
ounce and an half by weight.

Myrrh, powdered, two ounces by
by weight.

Dry

Dry Extract of Gentian.

Vitriolated Iron, of each, in powder, one ounce by weight.

Mix them.

PULVIS ALOËTICUS CUM GUAIA- ACO.

ALOETIC POWDER WITH GUAIAACUM.

Take of Socotrine Aloes one ounce and an half by weight.

Gum Guaiacum one ounce by weight.

Aromatic Powder half an ounce by weight.

Rub the Aloes and Gum Guaiacum separately to powder ; then mix all together.

PULVIS AROMATICUS.

AROMATIC POWDER.

Take of Cinnamon two ounces by weight.

S 3

Smaller

Smaller Cardamom-seeds, hulked,
Ginger,

Long Pepper, of each one ounce
by weight.

Rub them together to a powder.

PULVIS ASARI COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND POWDER OF ASARABACCA.

Take of the dry leaves of Asarabacca,

Sweet Marjoram,

Syrian Herb-mas-
tich,

Dry flowers of Lavender, of each
one ounce by weight.

Powder them together.

R E M A R K.

This is an efficacious errhine, not inferior to any
of the powders sold under the name of *herb-snuff*.

PULVIS E CERUSSA.

POWDER OF CERUSSE.

Take of Cerussie five ounces by weight.

Sarcocol

Sarcocol one ounce and an half by weight.

Tragacanth half an ounce by weight.

Rub them together into powder.

PULVIS E CHELIS CANCRORUM COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND POWDER OF CRABS CLAWS.

Take of Crabs-claws, prepared, one pound.

Chalk,

Red Coral, of each, prepared, three ounces by weight.

Mix them.

PULVIS CONTRAYERVÆ COM- POSITUS.

COMPOUND POWDER OF CONTRAYERVA.

Take of Contrayerva, powdered, five ounces by weight.

Compound Powder of Crabs-claws
one pound and an half.

Mix them.

PULVIS E CRETA COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND POWDER OF CHALK.

Take of prepared Chalk half a pound.

Cinnamon four ounces by weight.

Tormentil,

Gum Arabic, of each three ounces by weight.

Long Pepper half an ounce by weight.

Powder them separately, and mix them.

PULVIS E CRETA COMPOSITUS CUM OPIO.

COMPOUND POWDER OF CHALK WITH
OPIUM.

Take of Compound Powder of Chalk eight ounces by weight.

Hard

Hard purified Opium, powdered,
one dram and an half by weight.

Mix them.

PULVIS IPECACUANHÆ COM- POSITUS.

COMPOUND POWDER OF IPECACUANHA.

Take of Ipecacuanha,

Hard purified Opium, of each,
powdered, one dram by weight.

Vitriolated Kali, powdered, one
ounce by weight.

Mix them.

R E M A R K.

The Apothecary will take care that the Opium and Ipecacuanha be equally distributed through the whole quantity of Powder, (and in the mixture of other Powders also, in the composition of which Opium, Aloes, Scammony, Calomel, or other active ingredient, enters,) lest different portions of it should differ in strength. It is given as a sudorific, to adults, from five or six grains to fifteen.

PULVIS

PULVIS E MYRRHA COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND POWDER OF MYRRH.

Take of Myrrh,

Dried Savin,

——— Rue,

Russian Castor, of each one ounce
by weight.

Rub them together into a Powder.

PULVIS OPIATUS.

OPiate POWDER.

Take of hard purified Opium, powdered,
one dram by weight.

Burnt and prepared Hartshorn nine
drams by weight.

Mix them.

PULVIS

PULVIS E SCAMMONIO COMPO-
SITUS.

COMPOUND POWDER OF SCAMMONY.

Take of Scammony,

Hard Extract of Jalap, of each
two ounces by weight.

Ginger half an ounce by weight.

Powder them separately, and mix them.

PULVIS E SCAMMONIO CUM A-
LOË.

POWDER OF SCAMMONY WITH ALOES.

Take of Scammony six drams by weight.

Hard Extract of Jalap,

Socotrine Aloes, of each an ounce
and an half by weight.

Ginger half an ounce by weight.

Powder them separately, and mix them.

PULVIS

PULVIS E SCAMMONIO CUM CALOMELANE.

POWDER OF SCAMMONY WITH CALOMEL.

Take of Scammony half an ounce.

Calomel,

Double-refined Sugar, of each two
drams by weight.

Rub them separately to powder, and mix
them.

PULVIS E SENNA COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND POWDER OF SENNA.

Take of Senna,

Crystals of Tartar, of each two
ounces by weight.

Scammony half an ounce by weight.

Ginger two drams by weight.

Rub the Scammony by itself, the rest together into powder, and mix them all.

PULVIS

PULVIS E TRAGACANTHA
COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND POWDER OF TRAGACANTH.

Take of Tragacanth, powdered,

Gum Arabic,

Starch, of each an ounce and an
half by weight.

Double-refined Sugar three oun-
ces by weight.

Rub them together into powder.

TROCHISCI.

T R O C H I S C I .

T R O C H E S .

TROCHISCI AMYLI.

TROCHES OF STARCH.

TAKE of Starch an ounce and an half
by weight.

Liquorice six drams by weight.

Florentine Orris half an ounce
by weight.

Double-refined Sugar one pound.

Rub these to powder ; and, by the help of
Tragacanth, dissolved in water, make Tro-
ches.

They may be made, if so chosen, without
the Orris.

TRO-

TROCHISCI E CRETA.

TROCHES OF CHALK.

Take of Chalk, prepared, four ounces by weight.

Crabs-claws, prepared, two ounces by weight.

Cinnamon half an ounce by weight.

Double-refined Sugar three ounces by weight.

These being rubbed to powder, add the mucilage of Gum Arabic, and make Troches.

TROCHISCI GLYCYRRHIZÆ.

TROCHES OF LIQUORICE.

Take of Extract of Liquorice,

Double-refined Sugar, of each ten ounces by weight.

Tragacanth;

Tragacanth, powdered, three ounces by weight.

Make Troches by adding water.

TROCHISCI E MAGNESIA.

TROCHES OF MAGNESIA.

Take of burnt Magnesia four ounces by weight.

Double-refined Sugar two ounces by weight.

Ginger, powdered, one scruple by weight.

With the addition of the mucilage of Gum Arabic make Troches.

R E M A R K.

One dram of these Troches, where acidity abounds in the stomach, will prove a very useful laxative, without increasing flatulence.

TROCHISCI E NITRO.

TROCHES OF NITRE.

Take of purified Nitre, powdered, four ounces by weight.

Double-

Double-refined Sugar, powdered,
one pound.

Tragacanth, powdered, six ounces
by weight.

With the addition of water make Troches.

R E M A R K.

The slow dissolution of Troches makes them convenient for the application of medicines to the fauces.—These, *e Nitro*, are found useful in some cases of uneasy deglutition.

TROCHISCI E SULPHURE.

TROCHES OF SULPHUR.

Take of washed Flowers of Sulphur two
ounces by weight.

Double-refined Sugar four ounces
by weight.

Rub them together ; and, with the mucilage of Quince-seeds, now and then added, make Troches.

P I L U L Æ .

P I L L S .

PILULÆ EX ALOË.

PILLS OF ALOES.

TAKE of Socotrine Aloes, powdered, one ounce by weight.

Extract of Gentian half an ounce by weight.

Syrup of Ginger as much as is sufficient.

Beat them together.

PILULÆ EX ALOË CUM MYRR-
HA.

PILLS OF ALOES WITH MYRRH.

Take of Socotrine Aloes two ounces by weight.

Myrrh,

Myrrh,

Saffron, of each one ounce by weight.

Syrup of Saffron as much as is sufficient.

Rub the Aloes and Myrrh separately to powder ; afterwards beat them all together.

PILULÆ E GUMMI.

GUM-PILLS.

Take of Galbanum,

Opopanax,

Myrrh,

Sagapenum, of each one ounce by weight.

Aſa Fœtida half an ounce by weight.

Syrup of Saffron as much as is sufficient.

Beat them together.

PILULÆ EX HYDRARGYRO.

QUICKSILVER-PILLS.

Take of purified Quicksilver,

Extract of Liquorice, having the
consistence of Honey, of each
two drams by weight.

Liquorice, finely powdered, one
dram by weight.

Rub the Quicksilver with the Extract of
Liquorice untill the globules disappear: then,
adding the Liquorice-powder, mix them to-
gether.

PILULÆ EX OPIO.

OPIUM-PILLS.

Take of hard purified Opium, powdered,
two drams by weight.

Extract of Liquorice one ounce by
weight.

Beat them untill they are perfectly united.

PILULÆ

PILULÆ E SCILLA.

SQUILL-PILLS.

Take of fresh dried Squill, powdered, one
 dram by weight.

Ginger, powdered,

Soap, of each three drams by
 weight.

Ammoniacum two drams by
 weight.

Syrup of Ginger as much as is
 sufficient.

Beat them together.

T 3

ELEC-

ELECTUARIA.

ELECTUARIES.

ELECTUARIUM E CASSIA.

ELECTUARY OF CASSIA.

TAKE of the fresh extracted pulp of
Cassia half a pound.

Manna two ounces by weight.

Pulp of Tamarinds one ounce
by weight.

Rose-Syrup half a pound.

Beat the Manna, and dissolve it with a
slow fire in the Rose-syrup; then add the
pulp; and, with a continued heat, evaporate
the whole to the proper thickness of an Elec-
tuary.

ELEC-

ELECTUARIUM E SCAMMONIO.

ELECTUARY OF SCAMMONY.

Take of Scammony, in powder, one ounce
and an half by weight.

Cloves,

Ginger, of each six drams by
weight.

Essential Oil of Caraway half a
dram by weight.

Rose-Syrup as much as is suffi-
cient.

Mix the spices, powdered together, with
the syrur; then add the Scammony, and last-
ly the Oil of Caraway.

ELECTUARIUM E SENNA.

ELECTUARY OF SENNA.

Take of Senna eight ounces by weight.

Figs one pound.

Pulp of Tamarinds,

T 4

Pulp

Pulp of Cassia,

— of Prunes, of each half a pound.

Coriander-seeds four ounces by weight.

Liquorice three ounces by weight.

Double-refined Sugar two pounds and an half.

Powder the Senna with the Coriander-seeds, and sift out ten ounces of the mixt powder. Boil the remainder with the Figs and the Liquorice, in four pints of distilled Water, to one half; then press out and strain the liquor. Evaporate this strained liquor to the weight of about a pound and an half; then add the sugar, and make a fyrup; add this fyrup by degrees to the pulps, and lastly mix in the powder.

CON-

CONFECTIONES.

CONFECTIONS.

CONFECTIO AROMATICA.

AROMATIC CONFECTION.

TAKE of Zedoary, in coarse powder,
Saffron, of each half a pound.
Distilled Water three pints.

Macerate for twenty-four hours; then press and strain. Reduce the strained liquor, by evaporation, to a pound and an half, to which add the following, rubbed to a very fine powder.

Of the compound powder of Crabs-claws
sixteen ounces by weight.

Cinnamon,

Nutmegs, of each two ounces by weight.

Cloves

Cloves one ounce by weight.

Smaller Cardamom-seeds, husked, half
an ounce by weight.

Double-refined Sugar two pounds.

Make a Confection.

R E M A R K.

This is an improvement of the *Confectio Cardia-*
ca of the former Dispensatory. The essential Oil of
the Cardamoms appeared, on an experiment made
at the Hall, to be lost in the evaporation of the
tincture;—the Cardamoms are, therefore, more pro-
perly added in powder.

CONFECTIO OPIATA.

CONFECTION OF OPIUM.

Take of hard purified Opium, powdered,
six drams by weight.

Long Pepper,

Ginger,

Caraway-seeds of each two ounces
by weight.

Syrup

Syrup of white Poppy, boiled to the consistence of honey, three times the weight of the whole.

Mix the purified Opium carefully with the heated syrup: then add the rest, rubbed to powder.

AQUA ALUMINIS COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND ALUM-WATER.

TAKE of Alum

Victriolized Zinc, of each half
an ounce by weight.

Boiling distilled Water, two

AQUA

Pour the water on the salts in a glass vessel,
and strain.

AQUA CUPRI AMMONIATI.

WATER OF AMMONIATED COPPER.

Take of Lime-water one pint.

Sal ammoniac one dram by weight.

℞

AQUÆ MEDICATÆ.

MEDICATED WATERS.

AQUA ALUMINIS COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND ALUM-WATER.

TAKE of Alum,Vitriolated Zinc, of each half
an ounce by weight.Boiling distilled Water two
pints.Pour the water on the salts in a glass vessel,
and strain.

AQUA CUPRI AMMONIATI.

WATER OF AMMONIATED COPPER.

Take of Lime-water one pint.

Sal ammoniac one dram by weight.

Let

Let them stand together, in a copper vessel, untill the Ammonia is saturated.

AQUA LITHARGYRI ACETATI
COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND WATER OF ACETATED LITHARGE.

Take of Water of acetated Litharge two drams by weight.

Distilled Water two pints.

Proof-spirit of Wine two drams by measure.

Mix the Spirit of Wine with the water of acetated Litharge; then add the distilled water.

AQUA ZINCI VITRIOLATI CUM
CAMPORA.

WATER OF VITRIOLATED ZINC WITH
CAMPHOR.

Take of vitriolated Zinc half an ounce by weight.

Cam-

Camphorated Spirit half an ounce
by measure.

Boiling Water two pints.

Mix, and filter through paper.

R E M A R K.

This is intended as a lotion for some circumstances attending ulcers. It has been customary to use solutions of this salt for watery eyes, accompanied with little or no inflammation.—If this be employed as an eye water, it should be diluted with at least an equal quantity of distilled, or of soft, water.

EMPLASTRA.

EMPLASTRA.
PLASTERS.

EMPLASTRUM AMMONIACI
CUM HYDRARGYRO.

AMMONIACUM-PLASTER WITH QUICK-
SILVER.

TAKE of strained Ammoniacum one pound.

Purified Quicksilver three ounces by weight.

Sulphurated Oil one dram by weight, or what is sufficient.

Rub the Quicksilver with the sulphurated oil untill the globules disappear; then add, by a little at a time, the melted Ammoniacum, and mix.

EM-

EMPLASTRUM CANTHARIDIS.

PLASTER OF SPANISH FLY.

Take of Spanish Flies one pound.

Plaster of Wax two pounds.

Prepared Hog's Lard half a pound.

Having melted the plaster and lard, a little before they coagulate sprinkle in the Flies, reduced to a very fine powder.

R E M A R K.

Complaints have been often, and for a long time, justly made of the failure of blisters,—not, perhaps, always from a defect of the former formula. This and another composition were at the same time applied by one of the Committee on himself: — *this* was found to answer perfectly well, and with less pain than the other. That this, however, or any other composition should constantly succeed, the Apothecary must be careful that the Flies be good,—fresh powdered,—that powder very fine,—and that the Plaster be neither made in too great a quantity at once, nor spread with a spatula too much heated.

EM-

EMPLASTRUM CERÆ.

WAX-PLASTER.

Take of yellow Wax,

Prepared Mutton-suet, of each
three pounds.

Yellow Resin one pound.

Melt them together, and strain the mixture
whilst it is fluid.

EMPLASTRUM CUMINI.

CUMMIN-PLASTER.

Take of the Seeds of Cummin,

Caraway,

Bay-berries, of each three ounces
by weight.

Burgundy Pitch three pounds.

Yellow Wax three ounces by
weight.

Mix, with the melted Pitch and Wax, the
rest of the ingredients, powdered, and make
a Plaster.

EMPLASTRUM LADANI.

LABDANUM-PLASTER.

Take of Labdanum three ounces by weight.

Frankincense one ounce by weight.

Cinnamon, powdered,

The expressed Oil, called Oil of Mace, of each half an ounce by weight.

Essential Oil of Spear-mint one dram by weight.

To the melted Frankincense add first the Labdanum, softened by heat ; then the Oil of Mace. Mix these afterwards with the Cinnamon and Oil of Mint, and beat them together, in a warm mortar, into a Plaster. Let it be kept in a close vessel.

R E M A R K.

This is the *Empl. stomachicum* of the former Dispensatory. The Committee on the former Dispensatory apprehended that no such Plaster could be effectual

fectual without some volatile substances; — that, to produce any considerable effects, the application must be frequently renewed; — and that this, being but moderately adhesive, might, without offending the skin, be taken off as often as should be judged necessary. See their Narrative.

EMPLASTRUM LITHARGYRI.

LITHARGE-PLASTER.

Take of Litharge, in very fine powder,
five pounds.

Olive-oil a gallon.

Boil them, on a slow fire, with about two pints of water, constantly stirring untill the Oil and Litharge unite, and have the consistence of a Plaster. But it will be proper to add more boiling water, if the water that was first added be nearly consumed before the end of the process.

R E M A R K.

This is the *Emplastrum commune* of the former Dispensatory; in the making of which, every Apothecary

the cary, who has served an apprenticeship, knows that water is necessary to keep the heat moderate and prevent the scorching and discoloration of the oil,—that constant stirring is not less so, to prevent the matter swelling too hastily and running over the sides of the vessel,—and that, if a subsequent addition of water be necessary, (as is generally the case,) it should be of a boiling heat, lest some of the boiling plaster should fly in his face. But it should not be forgotten that a *plaster* is expected to stick, in some degree, to the part on which it is applied,—which this plaster but too often will not do. *Lewis* says, some of our industrious medicine-makers (perhaps having heard it said that plasters are applications of little use) have thought a cheaper composition would answer the purpose, and have accordingly added a large quantity of common whiting and hog's lard; whence it does not stick so well, and the lard is apt to become rancid and acrimonious. Whether this plaster be spoiled by the fraud above mentioned,—the ignorance,—or laziness,—of the preparer, in not boiling it sufficiently, — many other plasters, of which this forms the basis, will be deficient in the qualities expected by the College.

EMPLAS-

EMPLASTRUM LITHARGYRI
CUM GUMMI.

LITHARGE-PLASTER WITH GUM.

Take of Litharge plaster three pounds.

Strained Galbanum eight ounces
by weight.

Turpentine by weight ten drams.

Frankincense three ounces by
weight.

The Galbanum and Turpentine being melt-
ed with a flow fire, mix with them the pow-
dered Frankincense; and afterwards the Li-
tharge-plaster, melted also with a very flow
fire; and make a Plaster.

EMPLASTRUM LITHARGYRI
CUM HYDRARGYRO.

LITHARGE-PLASTER WITH QUICKSIL-
VER.

Take of Litharge-plaster one pound.

U 3

Purified

Purified Quicksilver three ounces
by weight.

Sulphurated Oil one dram by
weight, or what is sufficient.

Make the Plaster in the same manner as the
Ammoniacum-plaster with Quicksilver.

EMPLASTRUM LITHARGYRI CUM RESINA.

LITHARGE-PLASTER WITH RESIN.

Take of Litharge-plaster three pounds.

Yellow Resin half a pound.

Mix the powdered Resin with the Litharge-
plaster, melted with a very slow fire, and make
a Plaster.

EMPLASTRUM PICIS BURGUN- DICÆ.

PLASTER OF BURGUNDY PITCH.

Take of Burgundy Pitch two pounds.

Labdanum

Labdanum one pound.

Yellow Refin,

Yellow Wax, of each four ounces
by weight.

The expressed Oil, commonly cal-
led Oil of Mace, one ounce by
weight.

To the Pitch, Refin, and Wax, melted to-
gether, add first the Labdanum, and then the
Oil of Mace.

EMPLASTRUM SAPONIS.

SOAP-PLASTER.

Take of Soap half a pound.

Litharge-plaster three pounds.

Mix the Soap with the melted Litharge-
plaster, and boil them to the thicknes of a
Plaster.

EMPLASTRUM THURIS.

FRANKINCENSE-PLASTER.

Take of Frankincense half a pound.

Dragon's Blood three ounces by weight.

Litharge-plaster two pounds.

To the melted Litharge-plaster add the rest, powdered.

UNGUENTA

U N G U E N T A
 E T
 L I N I M E N T A.

OINTMENTS AND LINIMENTS.

U N G U E N T U M A D I P I S S U I L L Æ.

OINTMENT OF HOG'S LARD.

TAKE of prepared Hog's Lard two pounds.

Rose-water three ounces by measure.

Beat the Lard with the Rose-water untill they are mixed; then melt the mixture with a slow fire, and set it by that the water may subside; after which, pour off the Lard from the water, constantly stirring untill it is cold.

UN.

UNGUENTUM CALCIS HY-
DRARGYRI ALBÆ.

OINTMENT OF THE WHITE CALX OF
QUICKSILVER.

Take of the white Calx of Quicksilver one
dram by weight.

Ointment of Hog's Lard one ounce
and an half by weight.

Mix, and make an Ointment.

UNGUENTUM CANTHARIDIS.

OINTMENT OF THE SPANISH FLY.

Take of Spanish Flies, powdered, two oun-
ces by weight.

Distilled Water eight ounces by
measure.

Ointment of yellow Refin eight
ounces by weight.

Boil the water with the Spanish Flies to one
half, and strain. To the strained liquor add
the

the Ointment of yellow Refin. Evaporate this mixture in a water-bath, saturated with Sea-salt, to the thickness of an Ointment.

UNGUENTUM CERÆ.

WAX-OINTMENT.

Take of white Wax four ounces by weight.

Spermaceti three ounces by weight.

Olive-oil one pint.

Stir them, after being melted with a slow fire, constantly and briskly, untill cold.

UNGUENTUM CERUSSÆ ACETATÆ.

OINTMENT OF ACETATED CERUSSE.

Take of acetated Cerusse two drams by weight.

White Wax two ounces by weight.

Olive-oil half a pint.

Rub

Rub the acetated Ceruffe, previously powdered, with some part of the Olive-oil; then add it to the wax, melted with the remaining oil. Stir the mixture untill it is cold.

UNGUENTUM ELEMI.

OINTMENT OF ELEMI.

Take of Elemi one pound.

Turpentine ten ounces by weight.

Mutton-suet, prepared, two pounds.

Olive-oil two ounces by measure.

Melt the Elemi with the suet; and, having removed it from the fire, mix it immediately with the Turpentine and Oil, after which strain the mixture.

UNGUENTUM HELLEBORI AL- BI.

OINTMENT OF WHITE HELLEBORE.

Take of the Root of white Hellebore, powdered, one ounce by weight.

Ointment

Ointment of Hog's Lard four ounces by weight.

Effence of Limons half a scruple by weight.

Mix, and make an Ointment.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI FORTIUS.

STRONGER OINTMENT OF QUICKSILVER.

Take of purified Quicksilver two pounds.

Hog's Lard, prepared, twenty-three ounces by weight.

Mutton-suet, prepared, one ounce by weight.

First rub the Quicksilver with the Suet and a little of the Hog's Lard, untill the globules disappear; then add what remains of the Lard, and make an Ointment.

UNGUEN-

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI
MITIUS.

WEAKER OINTMENT OF QUICKSILVER.

Take of the stronger Ointment of Quick-
silver one part.

Hog's Lard, prepared, two parts.

Mix them.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI
NITRATI.

OINTMENT OF NITRATED QUICKSILVER.

Take of purified Quicksilver one ounce by
weight.

Nitrous Acid two ounces by
weight.

Hog's Lard, prepared, one pound.

Dissolve the Quicksilver in the nitrous A-
cid ; and, whilst it is yet hot, mix with it the
Hog's Lard, previously melted, and now grow-
ing cold.

REMARK.

R E M A R K.

The solution should be made by digestion in a sand-heat,—and its mixture with the lard in a mortar of marble, or rather of Mr. Wedgewood's manufacture, by briskly stirring till an union, as complete as possible, shall be obtained.

UNGUENTUM PICIS.

TAR-OINTMENT.

Take of Tar,

Mutton-suet, prepared, of each half
a pound.

Melt them together, and strain.

UNGUENTUM RESINÆ FLAVÆ.

OINTMENT OF YELLOW RESIN.

Take of yellow Resin,

Yellow Wax, of each one pound.

Olive-oil one pint.

Melt the Resin and Wax with a slow fire; then add the Oil, and strain the mixture whilst hot.

REMARK.

R E M A R K.

As the application of unguents, in a melted state, to ulcers, has long been unfashionable, particular care should be taken that the resin be perfectly melted.

UNGUENTUM SAMBUCCI.

ELDER-OINTMENT.

Take of Elder-flowers four pounds.

Mutton-suet, prepared, three pounds.

Olive-oil one pint.

Boil the Flowers in the Suet and Oil, first melted together, till they are almost crisp; then strain with expression.

UNGUENTUM SPERMATIS CETI.

OINTMENT OF SPERMACETI.

Take of Spermaceti six drams by weight.

White

White Wax two drams by weight.

Olive-oil three ounces by measure.

Melt them together with a slow fire, stirring them constantly and briskly untill they are cold.

UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS.

SULPHUR-OINTMENT.

Take of Ointment of Hog's Lard half a pound.

Flowers of Sulphur four ounces by weight.

Mix, and make an Ointment.

UNGUENTUM TUTIÆ.

TUTTY-OINTMENT.

Take of prepared Tutty,

Ointment of Spermaceti, what is sufficient.

Mix them so as to make a soft Ointment.

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ.

LINIMENT OF AMMONIA.

Take of Water of Ammonia half an ounce
by measure.

Olive-oil one ounce and an half
by measure.

Shake them together in a phial till they are
mixed.

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ FOR-
TIUS.

STRONGER LINIMENT OF AMMONIA.

Take of water of pure Ammonia one ounce
by measure.

Olive-oil two ounces by measure.

Shake them together in a phial.

LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ.

CAMPHOR-LINIMENT.

Take of Camphor two ounces by weight.

Water

Water of Ammonia six ounces by
measure.

Spirit of Lavender sixteen ounces
by weight.

Mix the water of Ammonia with the spirit,
and distill from a glass retort, with a slow
fire, sixteen ounces. Then dissolve the Cam-
phor in the distilled liquor.

LINIMENTUM SAPONIS.

SOAP-LINIMENT.

Take of Soap three ounces by weight.

Camphor one ounce by weight.

Spirit of Rosemary one pint.

Digest the Soap, in the Spirit of Rosema-
ry, untill it is dissolved, and add to it the
Camphor.

X 2 CERATA.

CERATUM

C E R A T A .

C E R A T E S .

CERATUM CANTHARIDIS.

CERATE OF SPANISH FLY.

TAKE of Cerate of Spermaceti, softened
with heat, six drams by weight.

Spanish Flies, finely powdered,
one dram by weight.

Mix them.

R E M A R K .

This may supply the place of the *Epithema Vesicatorium* of the former Dispensatory, justly held to be so convenient an application in variolous cases.—If the practitioner wishes its action to be quick, an addition of Pulv. Cantharid. may be made at discretion.

CERATUM

CERATUM LAPIDIS CALAMINARIS.

CALAMINE-CERATE.

Take of Calamine, prepared,
 Yellow Wax, of each half a pound.
 Olive-oil one pint.

Melt the wax with the oil ; and, as soon as the mixture begins to thicken, mix with it the Calamine, and stir the Cerate untill it is cold.

CERATUM LITHARGYRI ACETATI.

CERATE OF ACETATED LITHARGE.

Take of Water of acetated Litharge two ounces and an half by measure.
 Yellow Wax four ounces by weight.
 Olive-oil nine ounces by measure.
 Camphor half a dram by weight.

X 3

Rub

Rub the Camphor with a little of the oil. Melt the Wax with the remaining Oil, and, as soon as the mixture begins to thicken, pour in by degrees the water of acetated Litharge, and stir constantly untill it is cold; then mix in the Camphor, before rubbed with oil.

CERATUM RESINÆ FLAVÆ.

CERATE OF YELLOW RESIN.

Take of Ointment of yellow Resin half a pound.

Yellow Wax one ounce by weight.

Melt them together, and make a Cerate.

CERATUM SAPONIS.

SOAP-CERATE.

Take of Soap eight ounces by weight.

Yellow Wax ten ounces by weight.

Litharge, powdered, one pound.

Olive-oil one pint.

Vinegar one gallon.

Boil

Boil the Vinegar with the Litharge, with a slow fire, constantly stirring untill the mixture unites and thickens ; then mix in the rest, and make a Cerate.

CERATUM SPERMATIS CETI.

CERATE OF SPERMACETI.

Take of Spermaceti half an ounce by weight.

White wax two ounces by weight.

Olive-oil four ounces by measure.

Melt them together, and stir until the Cerate is cold.

X 4

EPITHEMATA.

E P I T H E M A T A .

E P I T H E M S .

CATAPLASMA CUMINI.

CATAPLASM OF CUMMIN.

TAKE of Cummin-feed one pound.

Bay-berries,

Dry Leaves of Water-german-
der, or Scordium,

Virginian Snake-root, of each
three ounces by weight.

Cloves one ounce by weight.

Rub them all together; and, with the ad-
dition of three times the weight of honey,
make a Cataplasim.

CATAPLASMA SINAPEOS.

MUSTARD-CATAPLASM.

Take of Mustard-feed, powdered,

Crumb

Crumb of Bread, of each half a pound.

Vinegar as much as is sufficient.

Mix, and make a Cataplasm.

COAGULUM ALUMINIS.

ALUM-CURD.

Take of the white of two eggs.

Shake it with a piece of Alum untill it is coagulated.

R E M A R K.

This is a cooling restraining remedy in chronic inflammations of the eyes, attended with much excretion of water, and applied, at bed-time, spread on lint; but it ought seldom to be used without previous evacuations.

Crumbs of Bread of each half a

pound

May be as much as is sufficient

and make a Crust

COAGULUM ALBUM

Album Germin

Take of the white of two eggs

Beat it with a piece of silver until it is

very thick

A R E

This is the best method to be used in chronic

the white of the egg is not so much as

commonly used and should be used in

cases where a coagulum is desired

T A B L E

O F

NAMES CHANGED.

NAMES IN FORMER DISP.

NEW NAMES.

A.

A CETUM scilliticum.	Acetum scillæ.
Æthiops mineralis.	Hydrargyrus cum sulphure.
Aqua aluminosa Bateana.	Aqua aluminis composita.
calcis simplex.	calcis.
cinnamomi simplex.	cinnamomi.
———— spirituosæ.	Spiritus cinnamomi.
hordeata.	Decoctum hordei.
juniperi composita.	Spiritus juniperi compositus.
menthæ piperitidis simplex.	Aqua menthæ piperitidis.
———— spirituosæ.	Spiritus menthæ piperitidis.
vulgaris simplex.	Aqua menthæ fativæ.
———— spirituosæ.	Spiritus menthæ fativæ.
nucis moschatæ.	nucis moschatæ.
piperis jamaicensis.	Aqua pimento.
pulegii simplex.	pulegii.

Aqua

NAMES IN FORMER DISP.	NEW NAMES.
Aqua pulegii spirituosa.	Spiritus pulegii.
raphani composita.	raphani compositus.
rosarum damascenarum.	Aqua rosæ.
sapphirina.	cupri ammoniati.
feminum anethi.	anethi.
—— anisi composita.	Spiritus anisi compositus.
—— carui.	carui.
Aqua vitriolica camphorata.	Aqua zinci vitriolati cum camphora.
Argenti vivi purificatio.	Hydrargyri purificatio.
Axungię porcine curatio.	Adipis suillę præparatio.

B.

Balsamum sulphuris barba- dense.	Petroleum sulphuratum.
—— simplex.	Oleum sulphuratum.
traumaticum.	Tinctura benzoës composita.

C.

Calx antimonii.	Antimonium calcinatum.
Cauticum antimoniale.	muriatum.
commune fortius.	Calx cum kali puro.
lunare.	Argentum nitratum.
Ceratum album.	Ceratum spermatis ceti.
citrinum.	resinę flavę.
epuloticum.	lapidis calaminaris.
Chalybis rubigo præparata.	Ferri rubigo.
Cinnabaris factitia.	Hydrargyrus sulphuratus ru- ber.

Confectio

NAMES IN FORMER DISP.

NEW NAMES.

Confectio cardiaca.

Confectio aromatica.

Cornu cervi calcinatio.

Cornu cervi ustio.

D.

Decoctum album.
 commune pro cly-
 stere.
 pectorale.

Decoctum cornu cervi.
 pro enemate.
 hordei compositum.

E.

Electarium lenitivum.

Electuarium e fenna.

Elixir aloës.
 myrrhæ compositum.
 paregoricum.

Tinctura aloës composita.
 sabinae composita.
 opii camphorata.

Emplastrum ex ammoniaco
 cum mercurio.

Emplastrum ammoniaci cum
 hydrargyro.

attrahens.
 cephalicum.
 commune.
 — adhæfivum.
 — cum gummi.
 — cum mercurio.

ceræ.
 picis burgundicæ.
 lithargyri.
 — cum resina.
 — cum gummi.
 — cum hydrar-
 gyro.

e cymino.
 roborans.
 e saponis.
 stomachicum.
 vesicatorium.

cumini.
 thuris.
 saponis.
 ladani.
 cantharadis.

Emulsio

NAMES IN FORMER DISP.	NEW NAMES.
Emulsio communis.	Lac amygdalæ.
Extractum catharticum.	Extractum e colocynthide compositum.
thebaicum.	Opium purificatum.
F.	
Flores benzoïni.	Flores benzoës.
martiales.	Ferrum ammoniacale.
Fotus communis.	Decoctum pro fomento.
H.	
Hiera picra.	Pulvis aloëticus.
I.	
Infusum amarum simplex.	Infusum gentianæ compo- situm.
fenæ commune.	fennæ tartarifatum.
Julepum e camphora.	Mistura camphorata.
e creta.	cretacea.
e moscho.	moschata.
L.	
Linimentum album.	Unguentum spermatis ceti.
saponaceum.	Linimentum saponis.
volatile.	ammoniaë.
Lixivium saponarium.	Aqua kali puri.
tartari.	kali.
M.	
Mel ægyptiacum.	Oxymel æruginis.
rosaceum.	Mel rosæ.

Mercurius

NAMES IN FORMER DISP.	NEW NAMES.
Mercurius calcinatus.	Hydrargyrus calcinatus.
corrosivus sublimatus.	muriatus.
———— ruber.	nitratuſ ruber.
dulcis sublimatus.	Calomelas.
emeticus flavus.	Hydrargyrus vitriolatus.
præcipitatus albus.	Calx hydrargyri alba.
N.	
Nitrum vitriolatum.	Kali vitriolatum.
O.	
Oleum petrolei barbadensis.	Oleum petrolei.
terebinthinæ æthereum.	terebinthinæ rectificatum.
Opium colatum.	Opium purificatum.
Oxymel ſcilliticum.	Oxymel ſcillæ.
P.	
Philonium londinense.	Confectio opiata.
Pilulæ aromaticæ.	Pulvis aloëticus cum guaiaco.
rubi.	Pilulæ ex aloë cum myrrha.
Pulvis e bolo compositus.	Pulvis e creta compositus.
— — — cum opio.	— — — cum opio.
— ceruſſa compositus.	— ceruſſa.
ſternutatorius.	aſari compositus.
R.	
Rob baccarum ſambuci.	Succus baccæ ſambuci ſpiſſatus.

NAMES IN FORMER DISP.

NEW NAMES.

S.	
Saccharum faturni.	Cerussa acetata.
Sal absinthii.	Kali præparatum.
catharticus glauberi.	Natron vitriolatum.
diureticus.	Kali acetatum.
martis.	Ferrum vitriolatum.
tartari.	Kali præparatum.
vitrioli.	Zincum vitriolatum purius.
volatilis falis ammoniaci.	Ammonia præparata.
Species aromaticæ.	Pulvis aromaticus.
Spiritus cornu cervi.	Liquor volatilis cornu cervi.
lavendulæ compo-	Tinctura lavendulæ compo-
tus.	fita.
———— simplex.	Spiritus lavendulæ.
nitri dulcis.	ætheris nitrosi.
———— glauberi.	Acidum nitrosum.
falis ammoniaci.	Aqua ammoniæ.
falis ammoniaci dul-	Spiritus ammoniæ.
cis.	
falis marini glauberi.	Acidum muriaticum.
vinosus camphora-	Spiritus camphoratus.
tus.	
vitrioli dulcis.	———— ætheris vitriolici.
———— tenuis.	Acidum vitriolicum dilutum.
volatilis aromaticus.	Spiritus ammoniæ compo-
	tus.
———— foetidus.	———— foetidus.
Succi scorbutici.	Succus cochleariæ compo-
	tus.

Syrupus

NAMES IN FORMER DISP.

NEW NAMES.

Syrupus ex althæa.	Syrupus althææ.
e corticibus auran- tiorum.	corticis aurantii.
balsamicus.	tolutanus.
e meconio.	papaveris albi.
rosarum solutivus.	rosæ.
T.	
Tabellæ cardialgicæ.	Trochisci e creta.
Tartarum emeticum.	Antimonium tartarifatum.
solubile.	Kali tartarifatum.
vitriolatum.	vitriolatum.
Tinctura amara.	Tinctura gentianæ compo- sita.
aromatica.	cinnamomi com- posita.
fœtida.	asæ fœtidæ.
guaiacina volatilis.	guaiaci.
japonica.	catechu.
martis in spiritu sa- lis.	ferri muriati.
melampodii.	hellebori nigri.
rhabarbari spiritu- osæ.	rhabarbari.
———— vinosæ.	Vinum rhabarbari.
rosarum.	Infusum rosæ.
sacra.	Vinum aloës.
stomachica.	Tinctura cardamomi com- posita.

Y

Trochisci

NAMES IN FORMER DISP.	NEW NAMES.
Trochisci bechici albi.	Trochisci amyli.
———— nigri.	glycyrrhizæ.

V.

Vinum antimoniale.	Vinum antimonii.
chalybeatum.	ferri.
Unguentum album.	Unguentum ceræ.
basilicum flavum.	resinæ flavæ.
cœruleum fortius.	hydrargyri for-
———— mitius.	tius.
e mercurio præci-	———— mitius.
tato.	calcis hydrargy-
fatuminum.	ri albæ.
simplex.	cerusis acetatæ.
ad vesicatoria.	adipis fuillæ.
	cantharidis.

LATIN

L A T I N I N D E X

OF M E D I C I N E S.

A.

A C E T U M distillatum	Page	115
<i>scillæ, olim</i> Acetum scilliticum		211
Acidum acetosum		116
muriaticum, — <i>olim</i> Spiritus salis marini glauveri		113
nitrosum, — <i>olim</i> Spiritus nitri glauveri		111
— dilutum, — <i>vice</i> Aquæ fortis		113
vitriolicum		6
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100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95
90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85
80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75
70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95
90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85
80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75
70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

PHARMACOLOGICAL TABLE,
Shewing in what Proportion OPIUM and
QUICKSILVER are contained in Com-
pound Medicines.

CONFECTIO OPIATA contains one grain
of Opium in thirty-six grains.

EMPLASTRUM AMMONIACI CUM HYDRAR-
GYRO contains one ounce of Quicksilver in
five ounces.

EMPLASTRUM LITHARGYRI CUM HY-
DRARGYRO contains one ounce of Quick-
silver in five ounces.

PILULÆ EX HYDRARGYRO contain four
grains of Quicksilver in ten grains.

PILULÆ EX OPIO contain one grain of O-
pium in five grains.

PULVIS E CRETA COMPOSITUS CUM OPIO
contains about one grain of Opium in forty-
three grains.

PULVIS

PULVIS IPECACUANHÆ COMPOSITUS contains one grain of Opium in ten grains.

PULVIS OPIATUS contains one grain of Opium in ten grains.

PULVIS E SCAMMONIO CUM CALOMELANE contains one grain of Calomel in four grains.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI FORTIUS contains one dram of Quicksilver in two drams.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI MITIUS contains one dram of Quicksilver in five drams.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRATI contains twelve grains of nitrated Quicksilver in one dram.

UNGUENTUM CALCIS HYDRARGYRI ALBÆ contains four grains and an half of white Calx of Quicksilver in one dram.

THE END.

