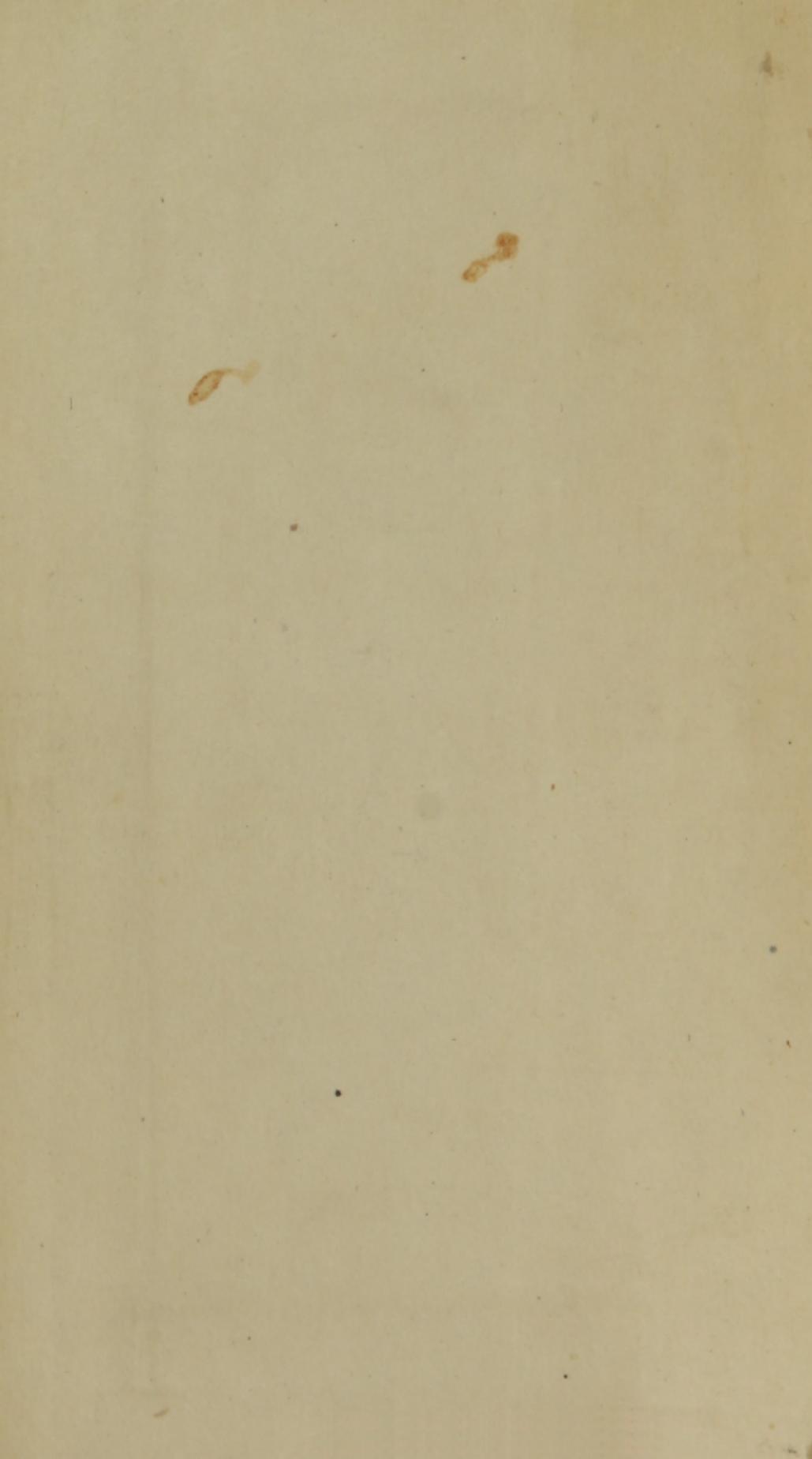


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A
CONSPECTUS

OF

THE PHARMACOPŒIAS

OF THE

LONDON, EDINBURGH, AND DUBLIN,

COLLEGES OF PHYSICIANS;

BEING

A PRACTICAL COMPENDIUM

OF

MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACY.

BY

ANTHONY TODD THOMSON, M.D. F.R.S.
&c. &c. &c.

ANNEX

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

First American from the fifth London edition, & approved by the
additions of the United States Pharmacopœia, Pharmacopœia
die's Formulary, and other new Pharmaco-
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“ A Conspectus of the Pharmacopœias of the London, Edinburgh, and Dublin Colleges of Physicians ; being a Practical Compendium of Materia Medica and Pharmacy. By Anthony Todd Thompson, M. D. F. R. S. &c. &c. &c.

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

“First American from the fifth London edition ; improved by the addition of the United States Pharmacopœia, Magendie’s Formulary, and other new Pharmaceutical Preparations.”

In conformity to the Act of Congress of the United States, entitled, “ An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the time therein mentioned.” And also to an Act, entitled, “ An Act, supplementary to an Act, entitled, “ An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other Prints.”

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Clerk of the Southern District of New-York.

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J. W. H. ELLER, M.

TO

HENRY AINSLIE, M. D.

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS,
LONDON,

THIS LITTLE WORK

IS,

WITH EVERY SENTIMENT OF ESTEEM AND RESPECT,

INSCRIBED,

BY

THE AUTHOR.

ANNEX
Pharmacopoeias

PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

THE multifarious and extended pursuits, in which both the study and the practice of medicine engage its followers, require that the memory be often refreshed, and the attention directed to circumstances, which, although in themselves of sufficient importance, yet might easily be forgotten or neglected. Every student of medicine, who wishes duly to qualify himself for the exercise of his profession, endeavours to become acquainted with *Materia Medica* and *Pharmacy*, without which he might justly be regarded as employing dangerous weapons against the human constitution, instead of holding in his hands the salutary means of correcting the aberrations from health, and removing the bad effects of the accidents to which it is liable. But however assiduously this part of medical science may be studied, and although by means of an intimate acquaintance with *Natural History*, *Botany*, and *Chemistry*, a correct knowledge of the nature and composition of each of the substances used in the cure of diseases be attained, yet it is impossible that all these can be ever present in the memory, or always rise in it, at the moment when they ought to be prescribed. Hence, many valuable medicines, which are successfully employed at one time, are forgotten at another; and, as there is a fashion in medicine as well as in other things, we find one generation extolling a remedy which is altogether neglected by the succeeding, or until some accident again restores it to favour. The principal use, therefore, of such a production as the present, is to prevent this evil, by compressing into a small compass the most useful part of the information which is obtained from larger works; and, by affording a facility of re-examination, to keep in view remedies not constantly nor generally employed. To the young practitioner, and to him, particularly, who has not had every advantage of education, it is more confidently offered; and the author hopes that to such it will not be unacceptable.

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

been separately given, the character of the volume would have been altered; and instead of being a pocket manual, it would have swollen to the size and form of a Dispensatory.

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

With regard to their medical properties and doses, the best writers have been consulted, and every assistance derived from the Practical Synopsis of *Doctor Pearson*; while any peculiar effects observed in the course of the author's own practice have been cautiously adopted. In marking the incompatible articles, those only are given which are likely to enter into extemporaneous prescriptions with the substance under which they stand; and it is to be wished that more attention were bestowed upon these by the majority of practitioners; for, undoubtedly, many of the confused and contradictory accounts which have been given of the effects of different remedies, have arisen from the injudicious combinations into which they have been made to enter, as well as the improper circumstances of the cases in which they have been prescribed.

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

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

91 *Sloane-street*, London, 28th January, 1810.

INTRODUCTION.

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

ACIDS.

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

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

The stronger acids should be kept in well-stopped glass bottles, and the name of the acid each bottle contains engraved on the glass. They should also be dispensed in glass-stopped phials; for cork

blackens the sulphuric acid, and it is dissolved by the nitric and the muriatic acids.

Sulphuric acid is sometimes adulterated with sulphate of potass; which may be detected by saturating the acid with ammonia, and exposing it in a crucible to a red heat, so as to expel the sulphate of ammonia:—the sulphate of potass, when present, will remain in the crucible.

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

ALKALIES, AND THEIR SALTS.

Two of the *Alkalies* employed in Pharmacy are compounds of oxygen with *metallic bases*; the other is a compound of *hydrogen* and *azote*. They possess properties the reverse of the acids. Their taste is urinous and acrid; they change to green the vegetable blue and red colours; are caustic, or inflame and corrode the skin, and dissolve animal matter; have a strong affinity for water, and by their greater solubility in it are distinguished from the earths; unite with oils and fat forming soap; and form neutral salts with the acids. There are three mineral alkalies; one is volatile, and cannot be obtained perfectly pure in a solid form; the other two are fixed. They should be kept in well-stopped glass bottles, and dispensed in glass-stopped phials.

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

Alkaline Salts should, when neutral, have neither alkaline nor

acid properties ; but occasionally the one or the other evidently predominates. When it is the acid which is in excess, *super* is added to the appellation of the salt, as supercarbonate of potash ; when the alkali, *sub*, as subcarbonate of potash. They require for their solution various proportions of water, from one half to 2000 times the weight of the salt. When they attract moisture, they are said to be *deliquescent* ; when they lose their water of crystallization, become opaque, dry, and easily fall to powder, *efflorescent* ; if, when exposed to heat, they gradually dry to a mass, they are said to undergo the *watery fusion* ; and to *decrepitate*, if they split, fly, and crackle, when exposed to a high temperature.

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

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

EARTHS, AND THEIR SALTS.

The earths, like the alkalies, are probably compounds of *oxygen* with *metallic bases*. They are of very difficult fusibility ; very sparingly soluble ; and unite with the acids, forming neutral salts. Those that are soluble in water possess properties very similar to those of the alkalies ; they are caustic ; change to green vegetable blues and reds ; and, combined with oils, form soap.

Two earths, only, in their pure state, are used in medicine ; *lime* and *magnesia*. The former, which is chiefly employed in pharmaceutical operations, should be used as soon after it is burnt as possible ; and each should be preserved in very closely-stopped bottles, as both attract, powerfully, the carbonic acid contained in atmospheric air. The solution of lime, or lime water, should be kept in small

bottles, perfectly full and well corked ; for, by the contact of air, the lime attracts carbonic acid, loses its solubility, and forms a pellicle of carbonate of lime on the surface of the water.

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

METALS, AND THEIR SALTS.

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

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

Metallic Salts are either simple combinations of the metals with oxygen, or combinations of their oxyds with acids.

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

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

the latter salt is distinguished by the syllable *oxy*—as *oxymuriate of mercury*, or corrosive sublimate, to distinguish it from *submuriate of mercury*, or calomel.

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

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

PREPARATIONS OF SULPHUR.

The combinations of sulphur with the alkalies and the earths are named *sulphurets*, and require to be carefully preserved from the atmosphere, as they attract moisture from it, deliquesce, and are decomposed. The oxygen of the water acidifies part of the sulphur, and forms sulphates; while one part of the hydrogen, uniting with a portion of the sulphur, volatilizes it in the form of sulphuretted hydrogen gas, and another assists in producing hydroguretted sulphurets of the alkaline base. One test of the goodness of concrete sulphurets, therefore, is their want of odour: for whenever the fœtid gas is evident, decomposition has already commenced.

VEGETABLES.

As the collection of vegetable substances cannot be attended to by the medical practitioner, the directions usually given relative to the mode and time of gathering plants are of less importance than a knowledge of their botanical characters, and their proper appearance, when well and recently dried; for many inert plants are often introduced by the collectors among those which possess the most active and useful properties. They are generally tied in bundles, and hung up in the air, without any regard to the action of light, which often very materially affects both the colour and the efficacy of the vege-

table; but it would be better to pick the flowers and leaves from the stems, when these are useless, cut the roots into small pieces after they are well dried: and preserve them in closely covered tin canisters, or oil jars, lined with paper. Some things, as, for instance, the squill bulb and the colchicum bulb, should always be dried by the apothecary. The bulb should be cut transversely, the laminae separated and dried by a heat under 212° Fah., after which the pieces ought to be friable, and have as bitter and acrid a taste as the moist bulb.

GUM RESINS.

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

The gum resins, particularly *opium*, should be well freed from extraneous matters; and, when it is wished to retain them in a soft state for making pills, they must be kept in the mass, wrapped in a bladder, in a well-covered opaque jar; but when they are to be powdered, they should be cut into small pieces, and laid in an open drawer, or exposed to the air.

EXPRESSED OILS.

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

should not feel hot nor acrid in the throat. Palm oil is a soft solid.

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

DISTILLED OILS.

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

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

DISTILLED WATERS.

In the distillation of essential oils, the water, which comes over during the process, contains dissolved in it a portion of the oil, and forms this class of preparations. They should, therefore, have the odour and taste, in a slight degree, of the oil ; free from empyreuma ; and if again rectified, which enables them to be kept for two or three years, they should appear nearly as transparent as pure water. They

are seldom prepared by the apothecary, but generally in the large way, and often very carelessly. When they appear ropy and thick, or have a fœtid odour, they are unfit for medicinal use. To prevent their spoiling, a small portion of spirit is often added ; but the second rectification is a preferable method.

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

INFUSIONS.

Water at 212° extracts the gum, sugar, extractive, tannin, saline matters, and a portion of the essential oil, and of the resinous matter of vegetables ; hence infusion, perhaps, is equivalent in the majority of cases to decoction. Cold water also extracts many of the active principles of plants. The infusion made with boiling water, although, perhaps, less grateful, yet contains more active matter. In either case, infusions should be extemporaneous preparations, and therefore the London College properly directs half a pint only to be made at once. The substances infused should be coarsely powdered only, for when the powder is fine, the infusion never can be rendered perfectly clear.

MUCILAGES.

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

DECOCTIONS.

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

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

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

EXTRACTS.

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

MIXTURES.

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

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

SPIRITS.

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

TINCTURES.

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

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

ETHERS.

Ethers are triple compounds of oxygen, carbon, and hydrogen, produced from a new arrangement of the elements of alcohol, by the

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

agency of the acids, at a heat of 160°. They are extremely light and volatile; have a peculiar strong odour and taste; and when pure, boil at a temperature under 100°. They require to be kept in very closely-stopped bottles, and in a cool place. In composition, ethers should not be added to mixtures until they are put into the phials, and ready to be corked; and directions should be given that any ethereal mixture be taken immediately after it is poured from the phial.

WINES.

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

VINEGARS.

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

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

PREPARATIONS OF HONEY.

Honey was formerly considered as a medicine of some efficacy, particularly in pectoral affections; but more correct views of these diseases have deservedly thrown it into neglect. It acts on the bowels, but in other respects possesses no advantages over syrup; therefore, its preparations have been rejected from the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, although they are still continued in those of the London and

* Annales de Chimie, vol. iii. p. 46.

the Dublin Colleges. They are not apt to spoil, and thence require less attention to preserve them than syrups.

SYRUPS.

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

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

CONFECTIONS.

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

POWDERS.

This class is the simplest, and perhaps may be thought the least objectionable form of exhibiting medicines; but, nevertheless, this mode of preparation is hurtful to many remedies. Some substances cannot be reduced to powder, unless very much dried; and the heat necessary to effect this alters their properties; even the impalpable form given to powders is hurtful to some resinous substances; and if we reflect that many of these, when kept in the mass, have their surface altered by the action of the atmosphere, we shall not wonder

that a great alteration should be effected in a short time, by so great an extension of surface as takes place in the formation of a fine powder: this is particularly the case with *cinchona*, *rhubarb*, and *guaiacum*. It would, perhaps, be a good general rule, to keep all powders in opaque or green glass bottles; for, besides those which are generally known to be hurt by the action of light, almost every powder is in some degree affected by it: thence the labelled sides of clear bottles, containing powders, which are always turned to the light, become, as it were, incrustated with the powder changed in its colour, while the other side remains clean.

PILLS.

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

PREPARATIONS OF ANIMAL MATTERS.

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

PLASTERS.

A chemical union takes place between the semi-vitreous oxyd of lead and oil; and a solid, hard compound is formed, tenacious in a moderate degree of heat. This forms the base of the majority of the plasters; but some of them owe their consistence to wax and resin.* They should not adhere to the hand when cold, should be easily spread when heated, and remain tenacious and pliant after they are spread. Those that contain metallic oxyds ought to be melted by the heat of boiling water, for in a greater degree of heat the fatty matter is apt to reduce the oxyd. All plasters become too consistent by age; when this is the case, they may be re-melted by a gentle heat, and some oil added to them. They are spread either on linen, silk, or leather.

CERATES, OINTMENTS, LINIMENTS.

These are preparations nearly resembling each other, but of a different degree of consistence. The first owe their greater firmness to

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

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

CATAPLASMS.

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

EXPLANATION OF THE REFERENCES.

- L. London
 E. Edinburgh } Pharmacopœias.
 D. Dublin }
- U. S. United States.
 N. O. Natural Orders.
- L. Linnæus, } Showing the names of the natural orders, as adopt-
 J. Jussieu, } ed by these botanists.
- ♂ Signifies that the plant is a shrub or tree.
 ♀ That it is a perennial.
 © That it is an annual.
 ♂ That it is biennial.
- Comp.* Implies *components*, showing the chemical constituents of the substance under consideration.
- Prop.* Its chemical and natural properties.
- Oper.* Its operation or medical effects.
- Use.* Its medical uses.
- Incomp.* The incompatibles, or those substances with which it cannot be combined in prescription, without altering its chemical or medicinal properties.
- Off. Prep.* Officinal preparations into which the substance under consideration enters as a part.
- The circumflexes after the title of any article enclose the name of the substance from which it is obtained ; if a plant, its class and order in the Linnæan system ; the natural order according to Linnæus and Jussieu, the place of its growth, and the kind of plant. If a compound, they enclose the formula of the London College.
- The old name of each article is placed in italics, after its botanical arrangement.

CONSPECTUS, &c.

ABIETIS RESINA. L. Resin of the Spruce Fir. (*Pinus Abies*, The Spruce Fir. *Monœcia Adelpia*, N. O. *Coniferæ*. Europe, America. ♀).—*Thus*.

Comp. Resin and essential oil.

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

Oper. Rubefacient.

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

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

ABROTANI FOLIA. D. Southernwood Leaves. (*Artemisia Abrotanum*. *Class and order as Absinthium*. ♀.)

Prop. Odour strong, fragrant; taste hot, bitter, nauseous; extracted by alcohol, imperfectly by water.

Oper. Tonic, anthelmintic, diaphoretic, resolvent.

Use. In debilities of the stomach; and in glysters in worm cases; but more commonly externally as a stimulating fomentation, for tumours and gangrenous ulcers.

Dose. ℥j. to ʒj.; or of an infusion made with ʒvj. of the leaves, in fʒx. of water, a cupful twice or thrice a day.

Incomp. Sulphate of iron, acetate of lead.

ABSINTHIUM. L. *Artemisiæ Absinthii folia*, Summitates, E. Fol. *Cacumina Absinthii vulg.* D. Wormwood. (*Artemisia Absinthium*, Common Wormwood, *Syngen. Superfl. N. O. Compositæ Nucamentacæ L. Corymbiferæ. J.* Indigenous. ♀.) *Absinthium vulgare*.

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

Oper. Tonic, anthelmintic, discutient, antiseptic.

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

Dose. In substance ℥j. to ℥ij. Infusion, (ʒvj. to water 0j.) fʒiv. to fʒxij., three or four times a day.

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

ABSINTHII MARITIMI CACUMINA. D. The tops of Sea Wormwood. (*Artemisia Maritima*. *Class and order as Absinthium*. ♀.) Properties, use, &c. the same as Absinthium.

ACACIÆ GUMMI. L. *Acaciæ Arabicæ Gummi*, E. Gummi Arabicum, D. Gum Arabic. (*Acacia vera*, *Polygam. Monœcia*, N. O. *Lomentaceæ*, L. *Leguminosæ*, J. Africa. ♀.) *Arabicum Gummi*.
Comp. Carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, and lime.

Prop. Inodorous, insipid; in irregular pieces, colourless, or of a pale yellow colour, hard, brittle, fracture shining, transparent, soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol: spec. grav. 1.4317.

Oper. Demulcent.

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

Dose. In substance ʒj. to ʒij. In decoctions, ad libitum.

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

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

ACETOSÆ FOLIA. L. *Rumicis Acetosæ Folia*, E. Leaves of Common Sorrel. (*Rumex Acetosa*. Common Sorrel. *Hexandria*, *Dygynia*, N. O. *Holoraceæ*, L. *Polygonææ*, J. *Indigenous*, 4.) *Acetosa pratensis*.

Prop. Inodorous, taste acid and grateful.

Oper. Refrigerant, diuretic.

Use. In inflammatory complaints, and cutaneous diseases.

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

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

ACETOSELLA. L. Wood Sorrel. (*Oxalis Acetosella*. Common Wood Sorrel. *Decand. Pentagynia*, N. O. *Gruinales*, L. *Gerania*, J. Europe. 4.) *Lujula, folium*.

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

Oper. Refrigerant, antiseptic.

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

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

ACETAS FERRI. D. Acetate of iron. (*Ferri carbonatis* ʒss. *acidi acetosi fort.* fʒij. Digest for three days, and filter.)

Comp. Oxide of iron, acetic acid.

Prop. Taste styptic, warm.

Oper. Tonic, emmenagogue.

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

Dose, ℥x. to ℥xxx.

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

Comp. Oxide of mercury, acetic acid.

Prop. Crystals small shining flakes, soluble in hot water, but scarcely in cold; taste acid: insoluble in alcohol.

Oper. Antisyphilitic, alterative.

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

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

Incomp. The Alkalies.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dose. f ℥j. to f ℥iv. In clysters f ℥j. to f ℥ij. Lotion. ℞ Aceti f ℥j., spiritus ten. f ℥iv., Aquæ f ℥viij.

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

ACIDUM ACETICUM AROMATICUM. E. Aromatic Vinegar. (*Rorismarini cacum: sic. folior. Salviæ sic. sing. ℥i. Lavandulæ flor. sic. ℥iv. Caryophyllorum cont. ℥s. Acidi aceticæ P. ℔ij.* Macerate seven days, and filter the expressed liquor through paper.) *Acetum aromaticum.*

Comp. Vinegar holding in solution the essential oils of rosemary, sage, lavender, and cloves.

Prop. Odour pungent and aromatic.

Use. As a grateful perfume in sick rooms.

ACETUM COLCHICI. L. Vinegar of Meadow Saffron. (*Colchici rad. recent. concisæ ℥j. Acidi aceticæ 0j. Spir. ten. f ℥j.*)

Comp. The acrid principle of the bulb dissolved in diluted acetic acid. (f ℥j. of proof spirit ordered to 0j. of the vinegar, is to make it keep.)

Prop. Diuretic, but very uncertain; purgative.

Use. In ascites, hydrothorax, and gout.

Dose. f ℥ss. to f ℥jss. in any bland fluid.

ACETUM OPII. U. S. Vinegar of Opium. Black Drop. (*Gum. Opii. ℔ss. Aceti 0ij. Myristicæ contus. ℥jss. Croci. ℥ss. Boil to a proper consistence, then add Sacchar. ℥iv. Cerevis. ferment. f ℥j. Digest for seven weeks, then place in the open air until it becomes a syrup; lastly, decant, filter, and bottle it up, adding a little sugar to each bottle.*)

Oper. Anodyne, without leaving those unpleasant symptoms, which usually follow the exhibition of opium in its ordinary forms.

Dose. It is about three times the strength of the officinal tincture of opium, and must be dosed accordingly.

ACETUM SCILLÆ. L. D. Acidum Aceticum Scilliticum, E. Vinegar of Squill. (*Scillæ rad. recent. exsiccata ℔j. Aceti 0vj. Spiritus ten. 0ss.* Macerate the squill in the acid with a gentle heat, in a covered vessel, for twenty-four hours; then express the liquor,

and set it aside that the feculencies may subside; lastly, add the spirit to the clear liquor.)

Comp. The acrid principle of the bulb dissolved in diluted acetic acid, with a small portion of spirit.

Prop. Taste bitter, acidulous.

Oper. Diuretic, expectorant, emetic.

Use. In dropsies, asthma, and chronic catarrh.

Dose. f 3 ss. to f 3 ij. in cinnamon water, or mint water.

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

ACIDUM ACETICUM DILUTUM. L. Acidum Aceticum tenue, E. Acetum Distillatum, D. Distilled Vinegar. *Acetum Distillatum.*

Comp. Acetic acid and water, with uncombined mucilage, and extractive.

Prop. Odour less pungent than that of vinegar; taste acid; transparent; colourless.

Oper. The same as that of vinegar.

Use. The same as vinegar; but chiefly for pharmaceutical purposes.

Off. Prep. *Liquor Ammoniacæ acetatis*, L. E. D. *Potassæ Acetas*, L. E. D. *Acetas Ferri*, D. *Liquor Plumbi subacetatis*, L. D. *Plumbi Superacetatis*, L. E. D. *Acetum Colchici*, L. *Acetum Scillæ*, L. E. D. *Oxymel*, L. D. *Emplast. Ammoniaci*, L. *Oxymel Colchici*, D.

ACIDUM ACETICUM FORTIUS. L. Acidum Aceticum, D. Acidum Aceticum forte, E. Acetic acid. *Acidum aceticum e ligno distillatum.*

Comp. Carbon, hydrogen, oxygen forming acetic acid, and water.

Prop. Odour very pungent and grateful; taste acid and acrid; spec. grav. 1.046, very volatile. 87 grs. of crystallized subcarbonate of soda should saturate 100 grains of this acid.

Oper. Stimulant, rubefacient, escharotic.

Use. Applied to the nostrils in syncope, asphyxia, and headaches; destroys corns and warts.

Off. Prep. *Acidum Aceticum Camphoratum*, E. D.

ACIDUM ACETICUM CAMPHORATUM, D. Acidum Aceticum Camphoratum, E. Camphorated Acetic Acid. (*Acidi acetici* f ʒ vj. *Camphoræ* ʒ ss. Rub the Camphor to powder by means of a little alcohol; then dissolve it in the acid.)

Prop. Odour extremely pungent; volatile.

Oper. Stimulant.

Use. The vapour is snuffed up the nostrils in syncope.

ACIDUM BENZOICUM. L. E. D. Benzoic acid. *Flores Benzoes.* *Comp.* Carbon, hydrogen (predominating,) oxygen. (*Obtained from benzoin.*)

Prop. Odour aromatic and fragrant; taste hot, slightly acidulous, and agreeable; soluble in boiling water and alcohol; crystals white flakes, brilliant, ductile, slender.

Oper. Stimulant; as an expectorant doubtful; errhine.

Use. In chronic catarrh, but of very little efficacy.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒ ss.

Off. Prep. *Tincturæ Camphoræ compositæ*, L. D. *Tinct. Opii Ammoniata*, E.

ACIDUM CARBONICUM. U. S. Carbonic Acid. (*Calcis Carbonatis in pulv. crasso quantumvis.* Pour upon it so much water as shall completely cover it; then add, by small quantities at a time, sulphuric acid until the gas ceases to be extricated.)

Comp. Oxygen, 72.624. Carbon, 27.376. Spec. grav. 1.5196.

Use. Enters into the composition of several medicated waters.

Off. Prep. *Aq. Acid. Carbon*, U. S. *Aq. Magnes.* U. S. *Aq. Supercarbon.* *Potass.* E. *Aq. Supercarbon.* *Sod.* E.

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

Comp. Carbon, hydrogen, oxygen. (Obtained from lemon juice.)

Prop. Sharr acidity of lemon juice; crystals rhomboidal prisms, persistent, white, semi-transparent; soluble in less than twice their weight of cold water, and in half their weight of boiling water.

Oper. Refrigerant, antiseptic.

Use In febrile and inflammatory complaints, and scorbutus; and dissolved in water, instead of recent lemon juice, for the effervescing draught. (Proportion 3 x. to water 0j.)

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒ ij. dissolved in water, or any bland fluid.

Incomp. Sulphuric acid, nitric acid, acetate of lead, nitrate and acetate of mercury.

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

Comp. Unknown base; real acid 21.51; water 78.49 pts. (*from common salt.*)

Prop. Odour suffocating, taste intensely acid and caustic; nearly colourless when pure, but commonly of a pale yellow colour; volatile, the fumes visible; spec. grav. 1.160 to 1.000. f ʒ j. 100 grains should saturate 124 grains of subcarbonate of soda.

Oper. Tonic, antiseptic, diuretic.

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

Dose. ℥x. to ℥xx. properly diluted; in gargles f ʒ ss. to f ʒ ij. in f ʒ vi. of fluid; injection ℥viij. to water f ʒ iv.

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

ACIDUM MURIATICUM DILUTUM. D. Diluted Muriatic Acid. (*Acidi Muriatici; Aquæ distillatæ, sing.* 0j. mix.) Spec. grav. 1.080, 100 parts contain 14 of real acid.

ACIDUM NITRICUM. L. E. Nitric Acid. *Acidum Nitrosum.*

Comp. Nitrogen, by weight, 25.97; oxygen, 74.33 (from Nitre, *Nitras Potassæ.*)

Prop. Odour suffocating, taste very acid and caustic, corrosive, liquid, colourless, transparent; absorbs water from the air; tinges the skin yellow. Spec. grav. 1.500. 100 grains should saturate 124 of subcarbonate of soda.

Oper. Tonic, antiseptic, antisyphilitic.

Use. The strong acid is seldom used for any other than pharmaceutical purposes; in the form of vapour it is extricated from nitre ʒ iv. and sulphuric acid ʒ ij. in a saucer, placed on a pipkin of hot sand, for the purposes of fumigation.

Incomp. Spirit of lavender, in any large quantity; and the essential oils.

Off. Prep. *Acidum Nitricum Dilutum*, L. *Argenti Nitras*, L. *Liquor Ferri Alkalini*, L. *Ung. Hydrarg. Nit.* L. *Hydrargyri Nitrico-oxylum*, L. *Spiritus Ætheris Nitrici*, L.

ACIDUM NITRICUM DILUTUM. L. Diluted Nitric Acid.

Comp. Nitric acid f ʒ j.; water f ʒ ix.

Prop. The same as nitric acid in a weaker degree.

Oper. The same as that of nitric acid.

Use. As a drink, diluted largely, in fevers of the typhoid kind; in chronic affections of the liver, attended with a redundant and hasty formation of bile; and in dyspepsia. As a remedy in venereal complaints; yet in this climate it is not to be depended on, but is a very useful adjunct to mercury, and allays the violent irritation induced by it. It is also very useful in the cure of old ulcerated legs.

Dose. ℥x. to ℥xxx. in f̄ ̄ ij. of water, twice or thrice a day.

ACIDUM NITROSUM, E. D. Nitrous Acid.

Comp. Nitric acid and nitric oxide, loosely combined.

Prop. Odour very suffocating, very volatile; colour brown red.

Oper. Use, and Dose. The same as of nitric acid: and as a lotion to old fœtid ulcers in the proportion of f̄ ̄ ij. to water 0j.

Off. Prep. *Acidum Nitrosum Dilutum*, E. D. *Spir. Ætheris Nitrosi*, E. D. *Argentum Nitratum*, D. *Ung. Acidi Nitrosi*, E. D. *Ung. Nitratis Hydrargyri*, E. D.

ACIDUM NITROSUM DILUTUM, E. D. Diluted Nitrous Acid.

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

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

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

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

ACIDUM PRUSSICUM, U. S. Prussic Acid. Directed to be prepared by Scheele's process, which affords an acid so variable in its strength, that it should give place to the process recommended by Gay-Lussac. For Gay-Lussac's process, properties, and medicinal use of this article, see *Acidum Hydrocyanicum*, Magendie's Formulary.

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

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

Prop. Taste sour; crystals four-sided rhomboidal plates, white, transparent; soluble in hot water, and hot alcohol; volatile.

Incomp. Mucilage, oils.

This acid is never, or very rarely, used in medicine.

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM, L. E. D. Sulphuric Acid. *Acidum vitriolicum*.

Comp. Of sulphur 61.51; of oxygen 38.51 pts.; and water: or acid 79; water 21.

Prop. Inodorous; strong acid taste; corrosive; fluidity dense, apparently oily; transparent, colourless. Spec. grav. 1.850. It has a powerful attraction for water.

Oper. Escharotic, stimulant, rubefacient.

Use. In local pains, in the form of an ointment made of lard f̄ ̄ j. sulphuric acid 3j.; and in scabies, with 3ss. of the acid to lard ̄ ̄ j.

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

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM DILUTUM, L. E. D. Diluted Sul-

phuric Acid. (*Acidi Sulphurici* f̄jss. *Aquæ distillatæ* f̄jxivss. mix gradually.) (The present acid is stronger than the diluted acid of the former London Pharmacopœia, nearly in the proportion of 9 to 6.)

Prop. Inodorous, strong acid taste, transparent, colourless.

Oper. Tonic, astringent, refrigerant.

Use. In dyspepsia, diabetes, menorrhagia, hæmoptysis, cutaneous eruptions, hectic; in gargles in cynanche, and to check salivation.

Dose. ℥x. to ℥xxx. largely diluted; in gargles f̄j. to f̄jiij. in f̄jviij. of fluid.

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

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM AROMATICUM. E. Aromatic Sulphuric Acid. *Spiritus rect.* ℥ij. *Acidi Sulphurici* ʒvj. *Cinnamomi cort. cont.* ʒjss. *Zingiberis rad. cont.* ʒj. Drop the acid gradually into the spirit, and digest the mixture with a very gentle heat, in a close vessel for three days, and then add the cinnamon and ginger; digest again in a close vessel for six days, and filter through paper.) *Acidum vitriolicum aromaticum.*

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

Prop. Odour aromatic, taste acid and slightly ætherial, colour brownish.

Oper. Stimulant, tonic.

Use. In dyspepsia; the debility following intermittents, and other fevers, combined with vegetable bitters; and in chronic asthma.

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

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

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

Oper. Refrigerant, antiseptic.

Use. In inflammatory affections, fevers, and scorbutus.

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

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

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

Oper. Narcotic, sudorific, deobstruent.

Use. In chronic rheumatism, scrofula, scirrhus, palsy, amaurosis, and venereal nodes.

Dose. Gr. j. gradually increased to gr. v. twice or thrice a day.

Off. Prep. *Extractum Aconiti*, L. E.

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

Prop. Inodorous, insipid, soft, unctuous, white.

Oper. Emollient.

Use. In the formation of ointments, cerates, plasters, and liniments.

Off. Prep. *Adeps preparata*, L. D.

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

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

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

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

Prop. Mass difficult to break, dry, not deliquescent, foliaceous, of a fine blueish green colour; taste salt: completely soluble in sulphuric acid.

Oper. Tonic, emetic, escharotic, detergent.

Use. Scarcely ever used internally; applied to the callous edges of sores, and to consume fungus, but now seldom used. It is sometimes used as a lotion, (gr. j. in rose or elder flower water f ʒj.) in scorbutic ulcerations of the mouth, but it cannot be much recommended.

Dose. As a tonic under gr. ss.; as an emetic from gr. j. to gr. ij.

Off. Prep. *Ærugo Preparata*, D. *Unguentum Subacetatis Cupri*, E.

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

Dose. Gr. ʒ to gr. i. Sugar, ad libitum, is a certain antidote for verdigris taken as a poison.

ÆSCULI HIPPOCASTANI CORTEX. D. The Horse Chestnut, and Bark of the Tree. (*Heptand. Monogyn. N. O. Trihilatæ*, L. *Acera*, J. Asia. ʒ.)

Prop. Taste bitter, austere.

Oper. Tonic, astringent, antiseptic.

Use. In ague; and externally in gangrene.

Dose. ʒss. to ʒj. in powder.

ÆTHER SULPHURICUS. L. D. Sulphuric Æther.

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

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

Prop. A limpid, colourless, very inflammable, volatile liquor; odour penetrating and fragrant; taste hot and pungent: inflammable; spec. grav. 732; readily mixes with alcohol; soluble in ten parts of water; produces cold during its evaporation.

Oper. Diffusibly stimulant, narcotic, antispasmodic; externally refrigerant.

Use. Hysteria, asthma, tetanus, epilepsy, and other spasmodic complaints; externally in headach; and dropped into the meatus in ear-ach; it has also been used in burns.

Dose. ℥xx. to f 3 jss. in water, or other fluid.

Off. Prep. Spiritus Ætheris Sulphurici, L.

ÆTHER NITROSUS. D. Nitrous Æther.

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

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

Oper. and Use. The same as those of sulphuric æther.

ÆTHER SULPHURICUS CUM ALCOHOLE AROMATICUS.

E. Aromatic Sulphuric Æther with Alcohol.

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

Prop. Odour fragrant, taste warm and aromatic.

Oper. Stimulant, stomachic.

Use. In weakness of the stomach, flatulencies, and languor.

Dose. f 3 ss. to f 3 ij. in bitter infusions.

AGRIMONIA, D. Agrimóny. (*Agrimonia Eupatoria*, *Decandria*, *Dygynia*, N. O. *Senticosa*, L. *Rosaceæ*, J. Europe, America. 5.)

Qual. Odour faintly aromatic, lost in drying; taste subaromatic, bitterish, slightly styptic.

Oper. Astringent, stomachic.

Use. In dyspepsia; of little efficacy.

Dose. In powder from ℥j. to ʒj. A cupfull of the infusion occasionally.

Incomp. Sulphate of iron, potash.

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

Comp. Oxygen 65.05, carbon 18.22, hydrogen 16.73.

Prop. Odour fragrant, penetrating; taste pungent, burning; colourless; transparent; boils at 176°; it dissolves all the vegetable secretions, either wholly or partially, except gum; dissolves also ammonia, potash, and soda. Spec. grav. 0.815.

Oper. Stimulant, (*powerful and diffusible.*) sedative.

Use. Scarcely ever used internally in its pure state, but often, and advantageously, in a highly diluted form, in cases of debility, and low fevers; externally as a fomentation in muscular pains; to burns; and to restrain hæmorrhages.

Off. Prep. Spiritus Ammoniae Succinatus, L. Spir. Ammoniae Fætidus, D. Alcohol Ammoniatum, E. Æther Sulph. E. D. Æther Nitrosus, D. Æther Sulph. c. Alchole, E.

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

Prop. Odour strong, offensive, and penetrating; taste sweetish, biting, and caustic; these are dissipated by coction.

Oper. Stimulant, diuretic, expectorant, emmenagogue, diaphoretic, and anthelmintic; externally rubefacient, maturant, and repellent.

Use. In cold leucophlegmatic habits, dropsy, rheumatalgia, humoral asthma, and hysteria. Intermittents have been cured by it. The juice dropped into the ear, in atonic deafness, is a very effectual

remedy; and it is also beneficial in herpetic eruptions, formed with oil into an ointment. A poultice of it over the pubis has been found useful in atony of the bladder

Dose. One to six cloves, swallowed without chewing, twice or thrice a day. Of the juice f 3 ss. to f 3 ij. mixed with sugar or syrup. In pills, with soap or calomel, gr. xv. to ℥ij.

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

ALOES SPICATÆ EXTRACTUM. L. Aloes Extractum, E. D. (Aloe Spicata. The Socotrine Aloe. *Hexand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Coronariæ, L. Asphodeli, J. Cape of Good Hope.* 4.) *Aloe.*

Comp. Resin 980, gummy matter 78 pts. in 1000.

Prop. Odour not unpleasant, rather fragrant; taste very bitter, not unlike that of animal bile, and slightly aromatic; colour reddish brown, with a shade of purple: mass hard, friable, fracture conchoidal and glossy; soluble in diluted alcohol; powder of a bright cinnamon-yellow colour.

Oper. Cathartic, warm and stimulating, emmenagogue, anthelmintic, stomachic; hurtful in hæmorrhoids.

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

Off. Prep. *Decoctum Aloes Compositum, L. Extractum Aloes, L. D. Ext. Colocynthis Comp. L. D. Tinct. Aloes, L. E. D. Tinct. Aloes Comp. L. E. D. Tinct. Aloes Ætherea, E. Tinct. Benzoini Comp. L. E. D. Tinc. Rhei et Aloes, E. Vinum Aloes, L. E. D. Pulvis Aloes Comp. L. Pil. Aloes cum Myrrha, L. E. D. Pil. Cambogiæ Comp. L. Pil. Aloes et Assafætida, E. Cum Colocynthide, E. Rhei Comp. E. Pil. Scammonii Comp. cum Aloe, D. Pilula Aloes, E. D.*

ALOE HEPATICA; EXTRACTUM, E. D. Barbadoes Aloes. (*Aloes perfoliata.* Class and order as above. Barbadoes, Greece. 4.) *Aloe Barbadosis.*

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

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

Oper. As above, but not so frequently employed.

ALTHÆÆ FOLIA ET RADIX. L. E. Marsh Mallow Leaves and Root. (*Althæa Officinalis,* Marsh Mallow, *Monadelp. Polyand.* N. O. *Columnifera, L. Malvaceæ, J. Indigenous.* 4.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste sweetish, feeling mucilaginous when chewed; yields its mucus to water by coction.

Oper. Emollient, lubricating, demulcent.

Use. In pulmonary and intestinal affections; ardor urinæ; calculus; externally in fomentations, clysters, and gargles.

Off. Prep. *Decoctum Althææ Officinalis, E. Syrupus Althææ, L. E. ALUMEN.* L. E. D. Alum, (*from Schistose Clays.*)

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

Prop. Crystals regular octahedrons; but generally in large white semi-transparent masses; taste sweetish, styptic; effloresces in the air: 16 pts. water at 60° dissolve one part of alum.

Oper. Tonic, astringent; and, in some instances, laxative.

Use. In hæmorrhages, leucorrhœa, diabetes, colica pictonum; externally in relaxation of the uvula, ophthalmia, gleet, and fluor albus.

Dose. Grs. v. to xv. united with an aromatic; or in whey, made with ʒij. of the powder and hot milk ʒj., a teacupful occasionally; in gargles ʒss. in fʒiv. of fluid; in collyria and injections gr. xij.; in rose water fʒvj.

Incomp. Potassa and potassæ carbonas, sodæ carbonas, ammonia, lime, magnesia, superacetate of lead, infusion of galls.

Off. Prep. *Alumen Exsiccatum*, L. E. D. *Liquor Aluminis Comp.* L. *Pulv. Sulphatis Aluminæ Comp.* E. *Solutio Sulphatis Cupri Composita*, E.

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

Comp. As above, without the water of crystallization.

Prop. Dry, friable, white, opaque.

Oper. Escharotic.

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

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒj.

AMMONIÆ SUBCARBONAS. L. E. D. Carbonate of Ammonia, *Comp.* Ammonia 39, carbonic acid 50, water 11 parts, but the quantity of acid varies according to the heat employed in the preparation.

Prop. A white, striated, crystallized mass; odour and taste pungent and ammoniacal; soluble in 2 pts. of water; insoluble in alcohol; effloresces in the air.

Oper. Stimulant, antacid, diaphoretic, antispasmodic.

Use. In hysteria, dyspepsia, chronic rheumatism: applied to the nostrils in syncope.

Incomp. Potassa fusa, liquor potassæ, magnesia.

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

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

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

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

Prop. Inodorous; taste acid, pungent, bitterish, urinous; 3 pts. of cold water dissolve 1 pt.; usually in the form of a hard striated cake; soluble also in 4.5 pts. of alcohol.

Oper. Aperient, diuretic; externally to produce cold during its solution; stimulant.

Use. Seldom used internally: externally while dissolving, to abate the heat and pain of inflammation; to allay headach, in lotion composed of the salt ʒj. alcohol fʒj. water fʒix. to indolent tumours, gangrene, scabies, and chilblains.

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

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

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

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

Prop. Irregular, dry masses and tears, yellow externally, whitish within; odour peculiar, not ungrateful; taste nauseous, sweet, and

bitter; forms a white emulsion with water; soluble in vinegar; partially so in alcohol, æther, and solutions of the alkalies.

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

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

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

Off. Prep. *Mistura Ammoniaci*, L. D. *Pilulæ Scillæ Compositæ*, L. E. *Emplast. Ammoniaci*, L. *Emplast. Gummosum*, E. *Emp. Ammoniaci cum Hydrargyro*, L.

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

Prop. Taste of β soft and sweet, of γ bitter; kernels of both flat, long, with a brownish powdery cuticle; both yield by expression a sweet bland oil. The bitter is now used for emulsions, and contains prussic acid.

Oper. Demulcent; the bitter is sedative.

Use. In inflammatory complaints; and as a medium for more active remedies.

Off. Prep. *Oleum Amygdalæ*, L. E. D. *Mistura Amygdalarum*, L. E. D. *Emulsio Arabica*, E. D. *Emul. Camphorata*, E. *Confectio Amygdalarum*, L.

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

Comp. Oxygen, hydrogen, carbon.

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

Oper. Demulcent.

Use. In dysentery, tenesmus, and ulceration of the rectum, in the form of clyster; it is the common vehicle for exhibiting opium per anum.

Off. Prep. *Mucilago Amyli*, L. E. D. *Pulv. Tragacanthæ Comp.* L. *Pilulæ Hydrargyri*, E. *Trochisci Gummosi*, E.

AMYRIDIS GILEADENSIS RESINA LIQUIDA. E. Balsam of Gilead. (*Amyris Gileadensis. Octandria Monogyn.* N. O. *Dumosæ*, L. *Terebintaceæ*, J. Arabia near Mecca. γ .) *Balsamum Gileadense*.

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

Oper. Stimulant, expectorant.

Use. Scarcely ever used.

Dose. \mathcal{D} j. to ʒj. twice or thrice a day.

ANCHUSÆ TINCTORIÆ RADIX. E. *Anchusæ Rad.* D. Alkanet Root. (*Anchusa Tinctoria*, *Pentand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Asperifolia*, L. *Borraginea*, J. Europe. \mathcal{L} .) *Anchusæ radix*.

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

ANETHI SEMINA. L. Dill Seed. (*Anethum Graveolens. Pentand. Digyn.* N. O. *Umbellatæ*, L. South of Europe. \odot .)

Prop. Odour aromatic, but not agreeable; taste aromatic and pungent.

Oper. Stimulant, carminative.

Use. In flatulent colic, and hiccough, particularly of infants.

Dose. Gr. xv. to ʒj.

Off. Prep. *Aqua Anethi*, L.

ANETHI FÆNICULI SEMINA. E. D. The seeds of Sweet Fennel. (*Anethum Fœniculum*: class, order, and place, as above. 4.) *Fœniculum dulce*.

Prop. Odour aromatic; taste sweetish and grateful.

Oper. Root diuretic; seed carminative.

Use. In the tormina of infants.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒjss. in powder.

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

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

Prop. Odour fragrant; taste aromatic, bitterish, very warm, equally in the root, leaves, and seeds.

Oper. Tonic, carminative, sudorific.

Use. In dyspepsia and nausea, but rarely used.

Dose. ʒss. to ʒijj.

ANISI SEMINA. L. D. Semen Pimpinellæ Anisi, E. Aniseed. (*Pimpinella Anisi. Pentand. Digyn. N. O. Umbellata. Egypt. ☉.*)

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

Oper. Carminative.

Use. In dyspepsia, and the tormina of infants.

Dose. Gr. xv. to ʒj. bruised.

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

ANTHEMIDIS FLORES, L. E. Chamæmeli Flores, D. Chamomile Flowers. (*Anthemis Nobilis, Common Chamomile. Syngen. Superfl. N. O. Compositæ Discoideæ, L. Corymbifera, J. Indigenous. 4.) Chamæmalum, flos simplex.*

Prop. Odour powerful, fragrant, grateful; taste bitter, warm; in the disc of the flower.

Oper. Tonic, stomachic; the warm infusion is emetic; externally discutient, emollient.

Use. In intermittents, dyspepsia, hysteria, flatulent colic, gout; to promote the operation of emetics; as fomentations in gripings, and to ripen suppurating tumours.

Dose. In powder ʒss. to ʒij. twice or thrice a day.

Off. Prep. *Extractum Anthemidis*, L. E. *Decoctum Anthemidis Nobilis*, E. D. *Decoct. Malvæ Comp.* L. *Infusum Anthemidis*, L. *Oleum Anthemidis*, L. *The active constituents are bitter extractive, and an essential oil.*

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

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

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

Oper. Slightly diaphoretic, alterative.

Use. In chronic rheumatism, scrofula, cutaneous diseases.

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

- Of Prep. Oxydum Antimonii, D. Antimonii Sulphuretum Præcipitatum, L. E. D. Pulv. Antimonialis, L. E. D.*
- ANTIMONII SULPHURETUM PRÆCIPITATUM.** L. E. Sulphur Antimoniatum Fuscum, D. Precipitated Sulphur of Antimony. *Sulphur Antimonii præcipitatum.*
- Comp.* Oxyd of antimony 68.30, sulphuretted hydrogen 17.877, sulphur 12.00, and 1.823 of water; almost the same as the old *kermes minerale*.
- Prop.* Powder of an orange colour, taste metalline and styptic; insoluble.
- Oper.* Emetic, diaphoretic, cathartic, according to the extent of the dose; alterative.
- Use.* In chronic rheumatism and obstinate eruptions.
- Dose.* Gr. j. to iv. twice or thrice a day, in a pill.
- Off. Prep. Pilulæ Hydrargyri Submuriatis, L. It should have been named Oxidi Antimonii Hydro-Sulphuretum? Murray.*
- ANTIMONIUM TARTARIZATUM.** L. Tartaris Antimonii (et Potassæ?) E. Tartarum Antimoniatum, D. Tartarized Antimony, or Emetic Tartar.
- Comp.* Tartrate of antimony, and tartrate of potash.
- Prop.* Regular form of the crystal, a triedral pyramid; but, as it effloresces, generally a white powder: taste styptic and metallic; f ʒj. of water, at 60°, dissolves gr. 25. It should always be dissolved in distilled water to prove emetic.
- Oper.* Emetic, sometimes cathartic, diaphoretic, expectorant, alterative, rubefacient.
- Use.* In the beginning of fever, to clear the stomach and bowels; but it is an improper emetic in advanced stages of typhus; in small doses in pneumonic inflammations; and in still smaller as an alterative in cutaneous diseases; externally in white swellings, &c.
- Dose.* As an emetic, gr. j. to gr. iv. in solution; diaphoretic and expectorant, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$. It is made into an ointment for external use, by rubbing up ʒiij. with lard ʒj.
- Incomp.* Alkalies and earths with their carbonates; strong acids; hydro-sulphurets; decoctions of bitter and astringent plants.
- Off. Prep. Liquor Antimonii Tartarizati, L. Vinum Tartritis Antimonii, E.*
- ANTIMONII VITRUM,** L. E. Glass of Antimony. *Antimonii Oxydum Sulphuretum Vitrifactum.*
- Comp.* Antimony, oxygen, sulphuret of antimony.
- Prop.* A transparent glass, of a reddish brown colour: taste harsh: when dissolved in muriatic acid, gives out sulphuretted hydrogen gas.
- Use.* For preparing the tartarized antimony.
- APII PETROSELINI RADIX.** E. The Root of Parsley. (*Apium Petroselinum, Common Parsley, Pentand. Digyn. N. O. Umbellatæ.* South of Europe. ʒ.)
- Prop.* Odour, when recent, slightly aromatic; taste sweetish and warm.
- Oper.* Diuretic, aperient.
- Dose.* A cupful of the decoction, made with ʒij. of the sliced root in water ʒj. boiled to ʒss.
- AQUA ACIDI CARBONICI.** U. S. Carbonic Acid Water. Commonly called Seltzer Water. (*Aq. quantumvis.* Impregnate

it with about ten times its volume of carbonic acid gas, by means of a forcing pump.)

Prop. Pleasant acidulous taste.

Oper. Anti-emetic, diuretic, mild exhilarating beverage.

Use. In irritability of the stomach, fevers, dyspepsia.

Dose. $f\frac{3}{4}$ ij. to $f\frac{3}{4}$ viij. ad libitum.

AQUA ALCALINA OXYMURIATICA. D. Oxymuriatic Alkaline Water.

Comp. Oxymuriate of potash, composed of oxymuriatic acid 58.3, potassa, 39.2, dissolved in water.

Prop. Taste cooling, austere, and disagreeable.

Oper. Stimulant.

Use. In typhus, scarlatina maligna, scorbutus. Its good effects in syphilis are very doubtful.

Dose. $f\frac{3}{4}$ j. to $f\frac{3}{4}$ ij. or more, three times a day.

Incomp. Sulphuric and nitric acids.

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

AQUA CALCIS COMPOSITA. D. Compound Lime Water. For the properties and virtues of this compound, which is a very un-chemical one, as the lime water is decomposed in the preparation, see Decoctum Guaiaci Comp. E.

—— **CARUI.** L. Carraway Water.

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

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

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

—— **DISTILLATA.** L. E. D. Distilled Water. Although this is very generally ordered in extemporaneous prescriptions, yet it is scarcely ever used; but it is nevertheless absolutely necessary when the following articles are ordered: *Acidum Citricum, Antimonium Tartarizatum, Argenti Nitras, Cuprum Ammoniatum, Ferrum Tartarizatum, Hydrargyri Nitrico-Oxydum, Hydrargyri Oxymurias, Liquor Ammoniae, Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis, Liquor Potassæ, Murias Barytæ, Plumbi Superacetis, Vinum Ferri, Zinci Sulphas.*

—— **FCNICULI.** L. D. Fennel Water.

—— **LAURI CASSIÆ.** E. Cassia Water.

AQUA MAGNESIÆ. U. S. Magnesia Water, commonly called Liquid Magnesia. *Aq. Cong. Unum. Magnes. Carbon. 3 iij.* Mix and impregnate it with about ten times its volume of carbonic acid gas, by means of a forcing pump.)

Oper. Antacid, laxative.

Use. In gravel, dyspepsia, gout.

Dose. ʒss. twice or thrice a day.

* * * The United States Pharmacopœia, directs the same process for making the *Aqua Potassæ*, and the *Aqua Sodæ*; taking one ounce of the subcarbonate of potash for the former, and two ounces of the subcarbonate of soda for the latter.

—— **MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ.** L. E. D. Peppermint Water.

—— **MENTHÆ VIRIDIS,** L. E. Mint Water.

—— **PIMENTÆ.** L. E. Pimento Water.

—— **PULEGII.** L. D. Pennyroyal Water.

—— **ROSÆ.** L. D. E. Rose water.

These waters, which contain a small portion of the essential oil of

the plants in solution, are used chiefly as vehicles for more active medicines; in doses of f ʒj. to f ʒij.

AQUA OXYMURIATICA. D. Oxymuriatic Water.

Comp. Oxymuriatic acid and water. (The acid is composed of muriatic acid 84, oxygen 16 parts.)

Prop. Odour suffocating; taste harsh, astringent; colour pale greenish yellow; sp. grav. 1003: decomposed by light; destroys vegetable colours.

Oper. Stimulant.

Use. In scarlatina maligna.

Dose. f ʒj. to f ʒij. in a small cupful of fluid.

AQUA PICIS LIQUIDÆ. D. Tar Water. (*Picis* ʒj. *Aquæ Cong.* j.)

Comp. Empyreumatic oil, vinegar, water.

Prop. Taste sharp and empyreumatic; colour of Madeira wine.

Oper. Stimulant, diuretic.

Use. In scorbutus and cutaneous diseases.

Dose. ʒj. to ʒij. in the course of a day.

AQUA SULPHURETI AMMONIÆ. D. Water of Sulphuret of Ammonia.

Prop. Odour fœtid; taste acrid; colour deep yellowish-red; consistence oily: decomposed by the air.

Oper. Sedative, inducing vertigo, drowsiness, nausea, disoxygenizing?

Use. In diabetes.

Dose. ℥v. to ℥x. twice or thrice a day.

Incomp. All the acids.

AQUA SULPHURETI KALI. D. Water of Sulphuretted Kali. (*A Sulphuretted Hydro-sulphuret of Potash.*)

Prop. Odour fœtid; taste nauseous and acrid; colour yellowish; feels soapy: stains the cuticle black; absorbs oxygen from the air, and is decomposed, requiring, therefore, to be kept closely stopped.

Oper. The same as potassæ sulphuretum.

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

Dose. ℥xx. to f ʒij. twice a day.

Incomp. All the acids.

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

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

Prop. Taste pungent, acidulous; transparent, sparkling.

Oper. Diuretic, antacid.

Use. In dyspepsia and one kind of gravel.

Dose. f ʒ viij. three times a day.

AQUA SUPERCARBONATIS SODÆ. E. Water of Supercarbonate of Soda. Soda Water. (*Aquæ Ox. Sodæ Carbonatis* ʒij. saturated in *Nooth's Apparatus.*)

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

Prop. As above, but more pleasant and milder.

Oper. Tonic, lithontriptic, diuretic, antacid.

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

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

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

ARI RADIX (*bulbous*) **RECENS.** D. The recent Bulb of Wake Robin. (*Arum Maculatum*, *Monac. Polyand. N. O. Piperitæ*, *L. Aroideæ*, *J. Indigenous.* 4.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste hot, acrid: its acrimony, which depends on a peculiar principle, is lost by drying.

Oper. Stimulant, diuretic, errhine.

Use. In paralysis, obstinate rheumatism, and cephalæa, but seldom used.

Dose. Gr. vj. to ʒj. in mucilage.

ARCTII LAPPÆ SEMINA ET RADIX. E. Bardanæ Rad. D Burdock Root. (*Arctium Lappa*, Burdock, *Syngen. Polygam. Æqualis*, *N. O. Compositæ Capitatæ*, *L. Cinarocephalæ*, *J. Indigenous.* 4.)

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

Oper. Aperient, sudorific, diuretic.

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

Dose. A teacupful several times a day.

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

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

Comp. Silver 64, oxygen 6, nitric acid 30 pts.

Prop. Taste styptic, austere, bitter; decomposes animal matter. In little cylindrical pieces of a gray colour; fracture radiated; reduced by light; soluble in an equal weight of water at 60°, also in alcohol.

Oper. Tonic, antispasmodic, escharotic.

Use. In chorea and epilepsy; locally to relieve strictures; to fungous ulcers, warts, and venereal chancres; gr. ij. in distilled water f ʒj. is a good injection in fistulous sores; and as an application to spongy gums.

Dose. Gr. ʒ increased to gr. iv. in a pill with crumb of bread, three times a day; or in a solution, increased to gr. iij.

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

ARMORACIÆ RADIX. L. E. Raphani Rusticani Radix. D. Horse Radish Root. (*Cochlearia Armoracia*, Horse Radish, *Tetradynamia Siliculosa*, *N. O. Siliquosæ*, *L. Cruciferæ*, *J. Europe.* 4.)

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

Oper. Stimulant, diuretic.

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

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

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

ARNICÆ MONTANÆ HERBA. E. Arnicæ Herba, D. The Plant and Flower of Leopard's Bane. (*Arnica Montana*, *Syngen. Polygam. Superfl.* *N. O. Compositæ Radiatæ*, *L. Corymbiferæ*, *J. North of Europe.* 4.)

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

Oper. Narcotic, stimulant, diaphoretic, emmenagogue.

Use. In amaurosis, paralysis, convulsive affections, rheumatism, gout, and chlorosis. The root has been used in intermittents.

Dose. Gr. v. to gr. x. in powder, or f̄jss. of the following infusion, (℞ of the root 3jss. water f̄j viij.) twice or thrice a day. In large doses it produces very deleterious effects.

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

ARSENICUM ALBUM SUBLIMATUM. L. Sublimed Oxyd of Arsenic.

Comp. Arsenic, the metal, 75.2, oxygen 24.8 parts.

Prop. In white, semivitreous, brittle lumps; odour, when heated with charcoal, that of garlic; taste, acrid, sweetish. When heated with charcoal or fatty matter, in a close glass tube, sublimes in brilliant metallic scales, by which it may be detected when suspected as the cause of death: or to the diluted contents of the stomach, add a small quantity of carbonas potassæ, and then a warm solution of sulphas cupri; if arsenic be present, a lively green precipitate will be formed: or, which is a still better test, dissolve the contents of the stomach in hot distilled water, strain the solution, and touch the surface of it slightly with a stick of nitrate of silver: if oxide of arsenic be present, a sulphur-yellow precipitate will fall from the point where the nitrate touches. (*See also Appendix.*)

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

Use. In intermittents, periodic headachs, and chronic rheumatism. It is the best application to cancerous sores, in lotion. (℞ Arsenici albi sub, carbonatis potassæ, aa gr. viij. aquæ f̄jiv; or in ointment, ℞ Arsenici albi sub 3j. ungu. cetacei 3xij.)

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

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

ARSENIAS KALI. D. Arseniate of Kali. Virtues and use the same as those of the Oxyd.

ARTEMISIA SANTONICÆ CACUMINA. E. Santonici Cacumina, D. Tartarian Southernwood Tops.

Prop. Smell strong and disagreeable; taste bitter.

Oper. Stimulant, anthelmintic.

Use. In the lumbrici of children; but much is to be ascribed to the calomel, jalap, &c. administered at the same time.

Dose. Gr. x. to 3j. in powder, or made into an electuary with honey, twice a day.

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

Prop. Almost inodorous; taste nauseous, bitter, hot, acrid; loses much of its acrimony in drying.

Oper. Emetic, cathartic, diuretic, diaphoretic, errhine.

* Hahneman.

Use. Scarcely ever used but as an errhine in cephalæa and chronic ophthalmia.

Dose. ℥j. to ʒss. vomits and purges; gr. ij. to gr. v. snuffed up the nostrils at bed time, occasion a plentiful mucous discharge.

Off. Prep. *Pulv. Asari Comp. E.*

ASSAFŒTIDÆ GUMMI RESINA. L. E. D. Assafœtida. (Ferula Assafœtida, *Pentand. Digyn. N. O. Umbellatæ. Persia. 4.*)

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

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

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

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

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

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

AURANTII BACCÆ, CORTEX. L. D. Citri Aur. Succus, Fructus Immaturus, D. The Seville Orange, and its Rind. The immature fruit. (*Citrus Aurantium. Polyadelphia Icosand. N. O. Bicornes, L. Aurantii, J. Asia. 7.*)

Prop. Juice gratefully acid; rind aromatic, bitter; unripe fruit more bitter, but less aromatic.

Oper. Juice refrigerant, antiseptic; the rind and immature fruit tonic, carminative.

Use. The juice in febrile, inflammatory complaints, and scurvy, as a beverage; the rind and immature fruit in dyspepsia, particularly that of drunkards; the latter is also used in issues; and the juice as a lotion, and the pulp as a poultice to fœtid sores.

Dose. Juice ad libitum; of the rind, &c. vide *Off. Preparations.*

Off. Prep. Of the juice, *Succus Cochleariæ Comp. E.* Of the rind, *Aq. Citri Aurantii, E. Conserva Cort. Aurantii, E. D. Syrupus Aurantii, L. D. Infusum Aurantii Comp. L. Infus. Gentianæ Comp. L. E. D. Tinct. Aurantii, L. D. T. Cinchonæ Comp. L. D. Tinct. Gentianæ Comp. L. Spiritus Armoracæ Comp. L. D.*

AURUM. U. S. Gold. Used only to prepare the Muriate.

AURI MURIAS. U. S. Muriate of Gold. (*Auri quantumvis.*

Dissolve it by means of a moderate heat, in a mixture formed by uniting one part of nitric acid with two parts of muriatic acid; evaporate the solution to dryness by a gentle heat; add to the residuum an equal weight of muriate of soda, and mix them thoroughly together. Dissolve the mixture in distilled water, and evaporate slowly to dryness. Collect the mass and keep it in a glass-stopped phial, which should be accurately closed, and preserved from the action of light.)

Oper. Specific?

Use. Lues and lymphatic diseases.

Dose. Gr. 1-16 to gr. ½ in pill, twice or thrice a day.

Off. Prep. *Pilul. Auri Muriat. U. S.*

AVENÆ SEMINA. L. E. Oats. (*Avena Sativa, Triand. Digyn. N. O. Gramina. Island of Juan Fernandez. ☉.*)

Oper. Nutritive, emollient.

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

BALSAMUM PERUVIANUM. L. D. Myroxyli Peruiferi Balsamum, E. Peruvian Balsam. (Myroxylon Peruiferum, *Decand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Lomentaceæ*, L. *Leguminosæ*, J. South America. 5.)

Comp. Benzoic acid, resin, essential oil.

Prop. Odour fragrant and aromatic, taste hot and bitter, consistence that of honey, colour reddish-brown, soluble in alcohol, miscible in water by means of mucilage.

Oper. Stimulant, tonic, expectorant.

Use. In palsy; chronic asthma, bronchitis, and rheumatism; gleet; leucorrhœa; and externally for cleansing and stimulating foul indolent ulcers: ʒj. with fellis bovini ʒij forms a mixture which is dropped into the ear in cases of a fœtid discharge, every day after syringing with a solution of soap.

Dose. ℥v. to fʒss. twice or thrice a day.

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

BALSAMUM TOLUTANUM. L. D. Toluiferæ Balsami Balsamum, E. Tolu Balsam. (Toluifera Balsamum, *Decand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Dumosæ*, L. *Terebintaceæ*, J. America. 5.)

Comp. As above? but unascertained.

Prop. Odour very fragrant; taste warm, sweetish, communicated to boiling water; thick; colour reddish-yellow.

Oper. Stimulant, expectorant?

Use. In coughs; but principally used on account of its flavour.

Dose. Gr. xv. to ʒij. triturated with mucilage.

Off. Prep. *Tinct. Benzoini Comp.* L. E. D. *Tinct. Toluiferæ Balsami*, E. D. *Syrupus Tolutani*, L.

BECCABUNGÆ HERBA. D. Brooklime. (Veronica Beccabunga, *Diand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Personatæ*, L. *Pedicularis*, J. Indigenus. 4.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste bitterish, slightly styptic.

Oper. Antiscorbutic?

Use. In scurvy, but has very little efficacy.

Dose. fʒij. to fʒiv. of the juice daily.

BELLADONNÆ FOLIA. L. D. Atropæ Belladonnæ Folia, E. The Leaves of Deadly Nightshade. (Atropa Belladonna, *Pentand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Luridæ*, L. *Solanaceæ*, J. Indigenus. 4.)

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

Prop. Odour slightly narcotic, taste subacid, bitter, nauseous; does not lose its activity by drying.

Oper. Powerfully narcotic, diaphoretic, diuretic, repellent.

Use. In obstinate intermittents, tic douloureux, palsy, epilepsy, pertussis, and the cachexiæ; amaurosis:—sprinkling the powdered leaves over cancerous sores has been found to allay the pain; and the leaves form a good poultice.

Dose. Gr. ss. gradually increased to gr. iij. daily ; or f̄ ̄ ij. of this infusion. ℞ Of the leaves ʒj. hot water f̄ ̄ x. strained cold.

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

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

Comp. Benzoic acid, resin.

Prop. Odour fragrant, taste slightly aromatic ; in masses composed of white and brown pieces ; volatile ; soluble in alcohol and æther.

Use. Principally for obtaining the acid it contains.

Incomp. Alkalies, acids:—and so with all the balsams.

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

BISMUTHUM. L. Bismuth.

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

Use. For preparing the subnitrate.

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

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

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

Oper. Tonic, antispasmodic.

Use. In dyspepsia attended with cardialgia.

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

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

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

Oper. Powerfully astringent, tonic.

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

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

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

Use. To stop external hæmorrhages.

CAJUPUTI OLEUM. L. *Melaleucæ Leucadendri Ol. Vol. E. Oleum Cajuput. D. Cajeput Oil. (Melaleuca Cajuputi, Polydel. Icosand. N. O. Hesperidæ, L. Myrti, J. Amboyna.* ʒ.)

Prop. Odour strong, fragrant like camphor ; taste pungent, aromatic ; limpid, colour green, when rectified colourless.

Oper. Stimulant, antispasmodic, diaphoretic.

Use. In hysteria, tympanitis, palsy of the tongue ; and externally as an embrocation in rheumatism, gout, and to weak joints after luxations. Like other strong essential oils, it relieves toothach when applied to the decayed tooth.

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

CALAMI RADIX. L. *Acori Calami Radix*, E. *Acori Radix*, D. Sweet Flag-root. (*Acorus Calamus*, *Hexand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Piperitæ*, L. *Aroidæ*, J. Europe. ♀.)

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

Oper. Stomachic, carminative.

Use. In anorexia; but seldom used.

Dose. ℥j. to 3j. in powder.

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

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

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

Use. Principally for pharmaceutical purposes.

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

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

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

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

CALUMBA. L. *Columbæ Radix*, E. *Colombo*, D. Calumba Root. (*Cocculus Palmatus*, N. O. *Menispermum.* Africa. ♀.)

Prop. Odour slightly aromatic, taste an unpleasant bitter; bark of the sections thick, dark olive; central part yellowish; contains cinchonina. Water at 212 takes up $\frac{1}{3}$ of the weight of the root. Alcohol also extracts its virtues.

Oper. Tonic, antiseptic.

Use. In bilious vomitings, and those attendant on pregnancy, dyspepsia, and cholera: in the mesenteric fever of infants, we have found the following powder, aided by daily long continued frictions of the abdomen with soap liniment, of great efficacy. ℞ *Potassæ Sulphatis* gr. x. *Pulv. Calumbæ* gr. vj. *P. Rhei Rad.* gr. iij. *Misce*; bis terve die sumend.

Dose. Gr. x. to ℥j. twice or thrice a day.

Incomp. Acetate and superacetate of lead; infusion of galls.

Off. Prep. *Infusum Calumbæ*, L. *Tinct. Calumbæ*, L. E. D.

CALX. L. D. *Calx Viva*, E. Lime, or Quick Lime. (*From marble, or native carbonate of lime.*)

Comp. A metal denominated calcium, and oxygen. (*Davy.*)

Prop. White, pulverulent; taste burning, urinous; decomposes animal matter; spec. grav. 2.3, infusible.

Oper. Escharotic; but not now used.

Off. Prep. *Liquor Calcis*, L. E. D. *Potassa cum Calce*, L.

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

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

CALCIS MURIAS. L. Muriate of Lime. (℞ of the salt which remains after the sublimation of subcarbonate of ammonia ℥ij., water 0j. Mix and filter through paper, and evaporate the fluid until the salt is dry.) It must be kept in a stopped bottle.

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

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

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

CAMBOGIA. L. Gambogia, E. D. Camboge. (*Stalagmitis Cambogioides*, *Polygam. Monæc.* N. O. *Tricoccæ*. Cambodia. ♀.)

Comp. Gum, resembling cherry-tree gum and nearly insipid, resin, and an unknown principle.

Prop. Inodorous; colour of fragments orange yellow; opaque, brittle, fracture glassy.

Oper. Cathartic, (*drastic*) emetic, hydragogue, anthelmintic.

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

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

Off. Prep. *Pilulæ Cambogiæ Comp.* L.

CAMPHORA. L. E. D. Camphor. (*Laurus Camphora*, *Enneandria Monogyn.* *Oloracæ*, L. *Lauri*, J. East Indies. ♀.)

Chiefly from *Dryobalanops Camphora*.

Comp. Unascertained.

Prop. Odour strong, peculiar, fragrant; taste bitterish-aromatic, accompanied with the sensation of cold; volatile, white, semipellucid, brittle, yet not easily pulverized; texture crystalline: soluble in alcohol, æther, oils, vinegar, and in a very small degree, in water: lighter than water.

Oper. Narcotic, diaphoretic, sedative; externally anodyne.

Use. In typhus, cynanche maligna, confluent small-pox, and other exanthemata of the typhoid type; in atonic gout, and as an adjunct to bark and opium in checking gangrene. It produces its narcotic and sedative effects with very little increase of pulse, and therefore may be used in mania, pneumonia, and other inflammatory complaints, united with nitre and antimonials. Externally it allays the pains of rheumatism, and other deep-seated inflammations.

Dose. Gr. v. to ℥j. in powder, with sugar, &c.; in pills; or in mixture with mucilage, or almond confection. The effects of an overdose are counteracted by opium. For external application it is dissolved in oil or in alcohol.

Off. Prep. *Mistura Camphoræ*, L. D. *Emulsio Camphorata*, E.

Spir. Camphoræ, L. E. D. *Tinct. Camphoræ Comp.* L. E. D.

Acidum Acetosum Camphoratum, E. D. *Linimentum Camphoræ*,

L. E. D. *Lin. Camphoræ Comp.* L. *Lin. Hydrargyri*, L. *Lin.*

Saponis, L. E. *Lin. Sapon. cum Opio*, E. D.

CANELLÆ CORTEX. L. Canellæ Albæ Cortex, E. D. Canella

Bark. (*Canella Alba*, *Dodecand.* *Monogyn.* N. O. *Oloracæ*, L.

Meliacæ, J. West Indies. ♀.)

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

Oper. Stimulant.

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

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

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

CANCRI CHELÆ, *Lapilli Cancrorum*, E. D. Crab's Stones, or

Eyes. (*Cancer Astacus*, the Crayfish. *Insecta Aptera*, L. *Canceres*, Cuv.)

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

Prop. Size of large peas, hemispherical, laminated, white or red-

dish; digested in vinegar they become soft and transparent, but retain their form.

Off. Prep. Cancrorum Lapilli Præparati, E.

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

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

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

Use. Internally in dropsies, obstinate gleet, and leucorrhœa; retention of urine, owing to want of action in the bladder; and in incontinence of urine from debility of the bladder; but their internal use requires caution. For their external use, see *Empl. Cantharidis, and Tinctura.*

Dose. Gr. ss. to gr. j. in a pill, with opium, or the extract of henbane and camphor, twice a day.

Off. Prep. Tinct. Cantharidis, L. E. D. Emplast. Cantharidis, L. E. D. Emplast. Cantharidis Vesicat. Comp. E. Ceratum Cantharidis, L. Ung. Cantharidis, L. Ung. Infusi Canth. Vesicat. E. Ung. Cantharidis, D.

CANTHARIS VITTATA. U. S. Potato-fly. (An insect belonging to the order *Coleoptera, L.*, which is found in the United States, usually on the potato-vine. It is somewhat smaller than the Spanish blistering fly, with the elytra black and striped with a light yellow. It is said to agree in its medical properties with the Spanish fly in every respect, and is proposed as a substitute for it. Some have said that it is more active and vesicates sooner. For properties, use, dose, &c. see *Lytta.*

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

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

Oper. Antacid.

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

Dose. ʒ ss. to ʒ j. occasionally.

CAPSICI BACCÆ, L. D. *Capsici Anni Fructus, E.* The Capsicum Berries. (*Capsicum Annum, Pentand. Monogyn. N. O. Luridæ, L. Solanæ, J.* South America. ☉.)

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

Oper. Stimulant, rubefacient.

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

Dose. Gr. vj. to gr. x. in pills; or f ʒ j. to f ʒ ij. of this tincture (*Capsici ʒ iv. alcoholis f ʒ viij.*) in water.

Incomp. Nitrate of silver, oxy muriate of mercury, acetate of lead, sulphates of iron, zinc, and copper, and the carbonates of alkalies.

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

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

Prop. Inodorous, tasteless, black, brittle.

Oper. Antiseptic.

Use. In the putrid eructations of dyspepsia; as a cataplasm with linseed meal to fœtid ulcers; the best tooth powder.

Dose. Gr. x. to ℥j. united with rhubarb.

CARBONAS BARYTÆ. E. Carbonate of Baryta.

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

Use. For preparing the muriate.

CARBONAS POTASSÆ PURISSIMUS. E. Pure Carbonate of Potash.

Comp. Carbonate of potash, and potash.

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

CARDAMINES FLORES, L. E. D. Cardamine Flowers. (*Cardamine Pratensis, Tetradynam. Siliq. N. O. Siliquosæ, L. Cruciferae, J. Europe. 4.*)

Prop. Almost inodorous; taste bitterish, slightly acrid.

Oper. Stimulant, diaphoretic, antispasmodic.

Use. In the spasmi.

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

CARDAMOMI SEMINA. L. Cardamomum Minus; Sem. D. Amomi Repentis Sem. E. Cardamom Seeds. (*Matonia Cardamomum, Rees' Cyclop. East Indies.*)

Prop. Odour agreeably aromatic; taste pungent, grateful.

Oper. Carminative, stomachic.

Use. In the flatulent colic of children, united with rhubarb and magnesia; but principally to give warmth to other remedies.

Dose. Gr. v. to ℥j. in powder.

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

CARICÆ FRUCTUS, L. D. Fici Caricæ Fructus, E. The Fig. (*Ficus Carica, the Fig Tree, Polygam. Diœcia, N. O. Scabridæ, L. Urticæ, J. Persia. 5.*)

Prop. Taste sweet and mucilaginous.

Oper. Demulcent, suppurative.

Use. In pulmonary and other inflammatory diseases, in decoctions; in cyanche tonsillaris during suppuration, as a gargle. (*℞ Caricarum ʒij. aquæ fʒvj. coque et cola;*) in gumboils roasted, then split and applied to the part.

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

CARUI SEMINA. L. E. Caruon, D. Carraway Seeds. Carum Carui, *Pentand. Digyn. N. O. Umbellatæ. North of Europe. 6.*)

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

Oper. Carminative.

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

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒij. swallowed whole.

Off. Prep. Ol. Carui, L. D. Aq. Carui, L. Decoct. Anthemid. Nob.

- E. Spir. Carui*, L. *E. D. Spir. Juniperi Comp.* L. *Tinct. Cardam. Comp.* L. *D. Tinct. Sennæ*, L. *D. Confectio Opii*, L. *Confectio Rutæ*, L. *Emplast. Cumini*, L.
- CARYOPHYLLI.** L. *Caryophyllus Aromaticus*, E. *Caryophyllus Aromatica*, D. Cloves. (*Eugenia Caryophyllata. Icosandria Monogyn.* N. O. *Hesperideæ*, L. *Myrti*, J. *Moluccas.* 5.)
- Prop.* Odour strong, aromatic, and peculiar; taste acrid, pungent; figure like a small nail with a notched head; colour deep brown. (*The unexpanded bud.*)
- Oper.* Stimulant.
- Use.* As corrigents to other remedies.
- Dose.* Gr. v. to x. in powder.
- Off. Prep.* *Infusum Caryophyllorum*, L. *Vinum Opii*, L. *Confectio Aromatica*, L. *Confect. Scammonii*, L. *D. Elect. Aromaticum*, D. *Pilula Aloes cum Colocynthide*, E. D.
- CARYOPHYLLORUM OLEUM,** E. D. Oil of Cloves.
- Comp.* Carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen in a small proportion.
- Prop.* Odour and taste of the clove; colour pale yellow; heavier than water.
- Oper. and Use.* The same as the clove; externally, diluted with olive oil, as an embrocation in hooping cough; as an application in tooth-ach.
- Dose.* ℥ij. to ℥vi. on sugar.
- Off. Prep.* *Spir. Ammonia Aromat.* L.
- CASCARILLÆ CORTEX.** L. D. *Croton Eleutheriæ Cortex*, E. *Cascarilla Bark.* (*Croton Eleutheria, Monoec. Adelfia*, N. O. *Tricoceæ*, L. *Euphorbia*, J. *Bahamas.* 5.)
- Prop.* Odour slightly aromatic; taste bitterish, aromatic; when burning, and the flame extinguished, the smoke has the odour of musk; active parts an essential oil, and bitter extractive: completely extracted by proof spirit.
- Oper.* Tonic, stomachic.
- Use.* As an adjunct to cinchona in ague; in obstinate diarrhœa and after dysentery; in dyspepsia and flatulent colic.
- Dose.* Gr. xv. to 3 ss. in powder.
- Off. Prep.* *Infusum Cascarilla*, L. *Tinct. Cascarilla*, L. *D. Ext. Cascarilla*, D.
- CASSIA MARILANDICA.** U. S. American Senna. (*Decand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Lomentaceæ*, L. *Leguminosæ*, J. *North America.* 4.) *Planta. The plant.*
- Comp.* Resin, extractive and volatile matter.
- Prop.* Taste slightly bitter and nauseous.
- Oper.* It requires to be given in about one third larger quantity than cassia senna to produce the same effect.
- Use.* A substitute for cassia senna.
- Dose.* Of the powder 3 ss. to 3 iss. Of the infusion. (Fol. Cass. Mariland. ʒj. Aq. bullient. ʒj.) ʒij. every two hours until it operates.
- CASSIÆ PULPA.** L. *Cassia Fistulæ Fruct.* E. *Cassia Fistularis; Fructus Pulpa*, D. *Cassia Pulp.* (*Cassia Fistula, Decand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Lomentaceæ*, L. *Leguminosæ*, J. *India. Egypt.* 4.)
- Prop.* Pulp black, bright, shining; sweet, slightly acid; inodorous.
- Oper.* Laxative.
- Use.* Where a gentle medicine is required in costive habits, combined with aromatics.

Dose. ʒiv. to ʒj.

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

CASTOREUM. L. E. Cast. Rossicum and Canadense, D. Castor. (Castor Fiber. The Beaver. *Mammalia*, *Glires*, L. *Mammalia Rodentia*, Cuv. Russia.)

A peculiar matter found in bags, near the rectum of the animal.

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

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

Oper. Antispasmodic, emmenagogue?

Use. In typhus, hysteria, epilepsy, amenorrhœa.

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

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

CATAPLASMA FERMENTI. L. Yeast Cataplasm. (*Farinæ* ʒbj. *Cerevisiæ Fermenti* Oss. *M. calori leni exponere*.)

Oper. Antiseptic.

Use. Applied to gangrenous sloughing sores.

CATAPLASMA SINAPIS. L. Cat. Sinapeos, D. Mustard Cataplasm. (*Pulv. Sinapis Sem. Lini Usitat. Sem. Pulv. aa* ʒss. *Aceti calidi, q. s. M.*)

Oper. Rubefacient, stimulant.

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

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

Comp. *Bombay Cat.* tannin 54.5, extractive 34, mucilage 6.5, impurities 5 parts. *Bengal,* tannin 48.5, extractive 36.5, mucilage 8, impurities 7 parts.

Prop. Inodorous; taste astringent, mucilaginous, sweetish; colour reddish-brown; soluble in water and in alcohol.

Oper. Astringent.

Use. In diarrhœa, from a relaxed state of the bowels; and intestinal hæmorrhages; locally in aphthæ, ulceration of the gums, and in coughs and hoarseness, from the relaxation of the uvula.

Dose. Gr. xv. to ʒj. in powder; in the latter case, a piece is allowed to dissolve slowly in the mouth.

Off. Prep. *Isfusum Catechu*, L. E. *Tinct. Catechu*, L. E. *Elect. Mimosæ Catechu*, E. D.

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

Prop. Odour unpleasant; taste bitter.

Oper. Strong decoction emetic; strong infusion diaphoretic; light infusion tonic, stomachic.

Use. For the two former purposes it is rarely used; but the light infusion, made with ʒvj. of the plant in ʒj. of cold water is an excellent bitter in loss of appetite, and in the dyspepsia of the irregular.

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

CENTAURII CACUMINA. L. *Chironiæ Centaurii Summitates.* E. *Centaurium Minus*, D. Common Centaury Tops. (*Chironia*

Centaureum, *Pentand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Rutaceæ*, L. *Gentianæ*, J. Europe. ☉.)

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

Oper. Use, &c. Similar to the *Centaurea Benedicta*.

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

Comp. Carbon 03.12, hydrogen 16.91 oxygen 29.97 parts.

Prop. Odour aromatic, resembling that of honey; tasteless; dry; brittle; colour yellow, when recent; but the odour and colour are lost by bleaching.

Oper. Demulcent, emollient.

Use. In diarrhœa and dysentery; but principally used in the formation of cerates and ointments.

Dose. ℥j. to ʒss. twice or thrice a day, in form of emulsion; melt the wax with a little oil; then triturate it with yolk of egg, and groat gruel f ʒij.

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

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

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

CERATUM ARSENICI. U. S. Cerate of Arsenic. (*Cerat. simp.* ʒj. *Acid arsenios.* ℥j. Soften the cerate and mix in the acid.)

Oper. Stimulant, escharotic.

CERATUM CALAMINÆ. L. Ceratum Carbonatis Zinci impuri. E. Unguentum Calaminare, D. Calamine Cerate. (*Calaminæ Præp. Ceræ Flavæ* aa lbss. *Ol. Olivæ* ℥j. The oil and wax being melted, mix; then remove them from the fire: as soon as they begin to thicken add the calamine, and stir until the whole be cold.)

Oper. Dessicative, epulotic.

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

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

Oper. Emollient, cooling.

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

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

Oper. Irritative.

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

CERATUM JUNIPERI VIRGINIANI. U. S. Cerate of Red Cedar. (*Cerat. resinos. partes sex. Juniperi Virginiani in pulv. trit. partem unam.* To the cerate previously softened, add the cedar and mix.)

Oper. Irritative, drawing.

Use. To keep up a discharge from blistered surfaces.

CERATUM PLUMBI ACETATIS. L. Ung. Acetatis Plumbi, E. Ung. Acetatis Plumbi, D. Cerate of Acetate of Lead. (*Plumbi Acc-*

tatis cont. ʒij. *Ceræ Alb.* ʒij. *Olivæ Ol.* ʒss. Melt the wax in seven fluid ounces of the oil, then add the acetate rubbed down with the remainder; and stir with a wooden spatula until the whole be united.)

Oper. Cooling, astringent, resolvent.

Use. In inflamed sores, excoriations, and burns.

CERATUM PLUMBI COMPOSITUM. L. Compound Lead Cerate. (*Liq. Plumbi Acetatis* fʒijss. *Ceræ Flavæ* ʒiv. *Olivæ Ol.* fʒix. *Camphoræ* ʒss. Melt the wax in fʒviij. of the oil, then remove the mixture from the fire, and when it begins to thicken, add gradually the solution of acetate of lead, and assiduously stir the whole with a wooden spatula until it is cold; lastly, add the camphor dissolved in what remained of the oil, and mix.)

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

CERATUM PLUMBI SUBCARBONATIS COMPOSITUM. U. S. Cerate of Subcarbonate of Lead. (*Emplas. plumb. subcarbon. com. partes quinque.* *Ol. Oliv. partem unam.* To the plaster, previously melted, add the oil, stirring the whole constantly together until cool.)

Oper. Defensive, resolvent.

Use. Excoriations, inflamed sores.

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

Oper. Digestive, cleansing, incarnating.

Use. To foul indolent ulcers.

Off. Prep. *Linimentum Terebinthinæ,* L.

CERATUM RESINOSUM COMPOSITUM. U. S. Compound Resin Cerate. (*Sevi. ceræ flav. resin, pin.* aa ʒbj. *terebinth. lini olei* a a ʒss. Melt them together and strain through linen.)

Oper. Digestive, stimulating.

Use. To indolent ulcers.

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

Oper. Irritative, drawing.

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

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

Oper. Dessicative, resolvent.

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

CHAMÆDRYOS HERBA. D. Wall Germander. (Teucrium Chamædryos, *Didynam. Gymnosp,* N. O. *Verticillatæ,* L. *Labiata,* J. Indigenous. ʒ.)

Prop. Odour slightly fragrant; taste bitter.

Oper. Tonic, stomachic, diuretic, emmenagogue.

Use. In intermittents ? chlorosis, arthritis.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒss. in powder.

CETACEUM. L. Spermaceti, E. D. (*Physeter Macrocephalus*.

The Spermaceti Whale. *Mammaliae, Cetacea, L.*)

Comp. Carbon, hydrogen, oxygen.

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

Oper. Demulcent, emollient.

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

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

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

CHENOPODIUM. U. S. Worm Seed. (*Chenopodium Anthelmin-*

ticum, Pentand. Digyn. N. O. Oleracea, L. Atriplices, J. North and South America. L.) *Planta. The plant.*

Prop. Bitter, aromatic, acrid, and very pungent, unpleasant to the smell.

Oper. Anthelmintic.

Use. For expelling lumbrici. Some prefer the expressed juice of the fresh leaves; others the seeds pulverised; some a decoction of the fresh leaves in milk; but the oil is the most convenient, and perhaps the best form of exhibition.

Dose. For a child of two or three years, of the expressed juice f ʒss. of the decoction f ʒij. of the seeds a table spoonful, and of the oil ℥v. to ℥x. The medicine is to be repeated night and morning for two or three days, and then to give place to an active purge.

Off. Prep. *Ol. Chenopod.*

CINCHONÆ CORDIFOLIÆ CORTEX. L. E. Cinchona, D.

Yellow Bark. (*Pent. Monogynia, N. O. Contentæ, L. Rubiaceæ, J. South America. L.*) *Calasaya of the Spaniards.*

Prop. Odour aromatic; taste strong, bitter, astringent; in pieces a span long, not rolled, often without the epidermis, which is very thick and inert; light, friable, fracture fibrous; internally of a yellowish cinnamon colour. Its active principle is an alkali named *Quinia*.

CINCHONÆ LANCIFOLIÆ CORTEX. L. E. Pale Bark.

Prop. Odour aromatic; taste pleasant, less bitter, and astringent; pieces rolled in double or single quills, a span long, thin; epidermis brown, cracked; fracture resinous; internally of a cinnamon colour. Its active principle is an alkali, which has been named *Cinchonia*.

CINCHONÆ OBLONGIFOLIÆ CORTEX. L. E. Red Bark.

Prop. Odour and taste the same as the pale, but more intense; in large flat pieces, solid, heavy, dry; fracture short and smooth; internally woody, fibrous, of a deep brownish red colour. Its active principles two alkalies, *Quinia* and *Cinchonia*.

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

Use. In intermittents, after evacuating the stomach and bowels; in continued fevers, keeping the bowels clear; confluent small-pox; erysipelas; acute rheumatism; cynanche maligna; scarlatina; passive hæmorrhages; and in every disease attended with deficient action. Externally in glisters, gargles, and lotions, in gangrenous ulcerations, &c. To check the nausea excited by it, wine, aroma-

tics, and carbonic acid are added; to prevent purging, opium; costiveness, rhubarb. The red most useful in gangrene.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒij. or more in milk, infusion of liquorice, or water.
Vide Infusum Tinct.

Off. Prep. *Decoctum Cinchonæ*, L. E. D. *Infusum Cinchonæ*, L. E. D. *Ext. Cinchonæ*, L. E. D. *Ext. Cinchonæ Resinosum*, L. D. *Tinct. Cinchonæ*, L. E. D. *Tinct. Cinch. Comp.* L. D. *Vinum Gentianæ Comp.* E.*

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

Prop. Odour aromatic; taste pleasantly pungent, sweetish, depending on essential oil; colour light-yellow, brown; pieces quilled within each other, not thicker than paper; pliable; fracture fibrous and woody.

Oper. Stimulant, astringent, carminative, tonic.

Use. As a grateful aromatic in dyspepsia and diarrhœa; to cover the taste of nauseous remedies. The infusion checks vomiting. Chewed in palsy of the tongue.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒj. in powder.

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

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

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

Oper. Powerfully stimulant; stomachic.

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

Dose. ʒj. to ʒiij. on a lump of sugar.

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

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

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

COCI BUTYRACEÆ, NUCIS OLEUM FIXUM. E. Palm Oil. (*Cocos Butyraceæ*, the Mackaw Tree, N. O. *Palmæ.* South America. 5.)

Prop. Odour that of violets; taste sweetish; consistence of butter; colour golden yellow; does not easily become rancid; but when so, has a dirty white appearance.

Oper. Emollient.

Use. Externally in sprains, &c.

COLCHICI RADIX (bulbus) ET SEMINA. L. *Colchici Radix*, D. *Colchici Autumnalis Radix*, E. The Bulb of the Meadow Saffron. (*Colchicum Autumnale*, *Hexand. Trigyn*, N. O. *Spathaceæ*,

* For an account of *Cinchonia* and *Quinia*, see Appendix.

L. Junci, J. Europe. 4.) Dug in July and August when the seed appears.

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

Oper. Narcotic, diuretic, cathartic.

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

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

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

COLLYRIUM PLUMBI ACETATIS. U. S. Collyrium of Acetate of Lead. (*Plumb. acet. ℥j. Aq. distill. Oss.* Mix and dissolve.)

Oper. Sedative, astringent.

COLLYRIUM PLUMBI ACETATIS ET OPII. U. S. Collyrium of Opium and Acetate of Lead. (Same as preceding with the addition of *Tinct. Opii f 3j.*)

COLLYRIUM ZINCI ACETALIS. U. S. Collyrium of Acetate of Zinc. (*Zinc. sulphat. gr. xij. Plumb. acet. gr. xvj. Aq. distill. Oss.* Mix and dissolve, and after precipitation pour off the clear liquid.)

COLLYRIUM ZINCI SULPHATIS. U. S. Collyrium of Sulphate of Zinc. (*Zinc. sulphat. gr. xij. Aq. distill. Oss.* Mix and dissolve.)

* * The above Collyria are suited to different stages of Ophthalmia.

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

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

Oper. Strongly cathartic.

Use. Too violent to be used alone.

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

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

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

Oper. Stimulant, cordial.

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

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒj. in bolus, or mixtures.

Incomp. Acids of any kind.

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

Oper. Stomachic.

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

Dose. ʒj. to ʒj.

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

Oper. Gently laxative.

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

Dose. ʒj. to ʒj.

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

Prop. Odour heavy and disagreeable; taste bitter, nauseous, herbaeous; colour a dull green; light destroys its virtues, therefore the powder should be kept in opaque bottles, well corked.

Oper. Narcotic, poisonous in an over-dose, resolvent.

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

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

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

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

Oper. Narcotic and stimulant.

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

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

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

Use. Chiefly as a vehicle for other remedies.

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

Oper. Astringent, tonic.

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

Dose. ʒj to ʒj.

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

Oper. Antispasmodic, carminative.

Use. In the convulsive affections of children, given in clysters; ʒj. to ʒj. in ʒss. of gruel.

CONFECTIO SCAMMONIÆ. L. Elect. Scammonii, D. Confec-

tion of Scammony. (*Scammonia pulv.* ℥jss. *Caryoph. cont.* *Zingiber Rad. pulv. sing.* ʒvj. *Olei Carui* f ʒss. *Syr. Rosæ q. s.* Rub the dry substances to a very fine powder, then again with the syrup; add the oil of carraway, and mix.)

Oper. Warm cathartic.

Dose. ʒss. to ʒj. in a bolus.

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

Oper. Laxative.

Use. In habitual costiveness, and that attending pregnancy.

Dose. ʒj. to ʒiv.

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

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

Oper. Tonic, stimulant, sudorific.

Use. In typhus; nervous fever; the fever of dentition in weak infants; and dysentery.

Dose. Gr. xij. to ʒss.

Off. Prep. Pulv. Contrajerva Comp. L.

COPAIBA. L. Copaiferæ Officinalis Resina, E. Balsamum Copaibæ. D. Copaiba. (*Copaifera Officinalis, Decand. Digyn.* N. O. *Dumosa, L. Leguminosa, J.* Brazils. ½.)

Comp. Resin, volatile oil.

Prop. Odour peculiar, not unpleasant; taste pungent, bitter; consistence of syrup; yellowish, transparent; soluble in alcohol, æther; and the expressed oils; miscible in distilled water, by means of mucilage; spec. grav. 0.950.

Oper. Stimulant, diuretic, purgative in large doses; acts on the urethra.

Use. in gleet, leucorrhœa, hæmorrhoidal affections.

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

Incomp. Sulphuric acid, nitric acid.

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

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

Oper. Carminative.

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

Dose. ʒj. to ʒj. entire, or in powder.

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

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

Prop. Hard, compact, bony; yields 27 parts gelatine for every 100 of the horn.

Oper. Emollient, nutritive.

Use. To infants deprived of the breast. $\frac{3}{4}$ vj. of the shavings, boiled in water Oiv. to Oij. then strained, and the liquor again boiled with f $\frac{3}{4}$ j. of orange juice, $\frac{3}{4}$ vj. of sugat, and f $\frac{3}{4}$ v. of sherry wine, form a light nutritious jelly for the sick.

Off. Prep. *Cornu Ustum*, L. D. *Pulv. Antimonialis*, L. E. D.

CORNÜ USTUM. L. Burnt Hartshorn.

Comp. Phosphate of lime 57.5, carbonate of lime 1, phosphate of magnesia.

Prop. White, friable.

Use. The knowledge of the components of this preparation proves that it possesses no antacid qualities, and therefore it might be altogether rejected.

Off. Prep. *Mistura Cornu Usti*. L.

CORNUS FLORIDA. U. S. Dog Wood. (*Tetrand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Stellatæ*, L. *Caprifolia*, J. North America. $\frac{3}{4}$.) Cortex. The bark.

Comp. Said to contain the same constituents as cinchona, but in different proportions. The cornus contains more extractive matter and gum, and hence is more miscible in water, whilst the cinchona contains the most resin, and is more soluble in alcohol.

Prop. Bitter, astringent and aromatic.

Oper. Tonic, astringent, very similar to the Peruvian Bark.

Use. In cases where cinchona is indicated.

Dose. Of the powder \mathcal{O} j. to \mathcal{O} ij.

CRETA. L. D. Carbonas Calcis, *a. mollier*, E. Chalk.

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

Prop. White, friable, effervescing with acids.

Use. To prepare the Creta Præparata.

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

Off. Prep. *Hydrargyrum cum Creta*, D. *Elect. Aromaticum*, D. *Mistura Cretæ*, D.

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

Comp. The same as those of creta.

Oper. Internally antacid; externally absorbent.

Use. In diarrhœa from acidity: externally when sprinkled over burns, after the inflammation has subsided, and a poultice applied, the skinning over of the sore is much hastened.

Dose. Gr. x. to 3j. or more.

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

CROCI STIGMATA. L. Croci Sativi Stigmata, E. Crocus, D. Saffron. (*Crocus Sativus*, *Triand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Ensata*, L. *Irides*, J. The East. $\frac{4}{4}$.) *The English is the best.*

Prop. Odour diffusive, aromatic, narcotic; taste aromatic, pungent, bitter; colour deep orange-red; residing in an extractive essential oil and resin; yields its virtues to alcohol, wine, vinegar, and water.

Oper. Stimulant, exhilarating, diaphoretic.

Use. In hysteria, and other nervous affections.

Dose. Gr. v. to ʒss.

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

CROTON TIGLIUM. (*Monæc. Monadelp. N. O. Tricocæ.* Ceylon. ʒ.) *Semina.* The seeds. *Oleum Seminum.* The expressed oil of the seeds.

Comp. The oil contains of an active purgative principle 45 parts, and 55 of a fixed oil resembling that of olives.

Oper. A most active and certain hydragogue purge. It is said not to irritate like Gamboge and Scammony; but when overdosed, to produce nervous phenomena, as tremors, oppressed respiration, vertigo, &c.

Dosc. Of the oil ℥ss. to ℥ij. in mucilage, sugar, or in pill: one of the seeds rubbed up in rice-gruel or emulsion.

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

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

Oper. Stimulant, purgative.

Use. in gonorrhæa.

Dose. From ʒj. to ʒj. of the powder, every six hours.

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

Prop. Odour peculiar, heavy; taste warm, bitterish, disagreeable. Water extracts their odour; spirit takes up both odour and taste. Seeds ovate, striated.

Oper. Antispasmodic; externally stimulating.

Use. Scarcely ever employed internally; vide *Emplastrum.*

Off. Prep. *Emplastrum Cumini*, L.

CUPRUM. E. D. Copper.

Prop. Odour peculiar, and sensible when rubbed; taste disagreeable and metallic; colour red-yellow; spec. grav. 7.87; ductile; very malleable; hardness less than that of iron; easily oxydized.

Use. For preparing the salts of the metal *

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

Comp. Subsulphate of copper, subsulphate of ammonia.

Prop. A crystalline powder, of a rich violet colour; taste hot, styptic, metalline. Its colour is lost by keeping, if exposed to the air, and it becomes green; being partly converted into carbonate of copper.

Oper. Tonic, antispasmodic.

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

Dose. Gr. ʒ, gradually increased to gr. iv. in a pill twice a day.

* Copper, when clean, produces no deleterious effects in the stomach; nor does it appear that the acids it meets with there and in the bowels, render it very active when in a mass. We have seen two instances where halfpence were swallowed, and retained, in the one case six months, and in the other two, without altering the state of health. Both the patients were boys under ten years of age; and the halfpence were much corroded when passed.

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

Comp. Hydrate of copper 42.6, sulphuric acid 33, water 25.4, in 100 pts.

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

Oper. Tonic, emetic, astringent, escharotic.

Use. In epilepsy, hysteria, and intermittent fever; and to produce vomiting in incipient phthisis: externally as a stimulant to ulcers, and to take down fungus. A weak solution is sometimes used as a collyrium in ophthalmia, and as an injection in gleet. It formed the base of a very unchemical preparation, Bates' Aqua Camphorata, which Ware recommends, diluted with 16 parts of water, in the purulent ophthalmia of infants. The following will answer instead of it. ℞ Cupri sulph. gr. iij. mist. camphoræ, f ʒ v. cola.

Dose. Gr. ¼ to gr. ij. in a pill; gr. ij. to gr. x. in f ʒ ij. of water vomits.

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

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

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

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

Oper. Tonic, stimulant, aromatic.

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

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

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

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

CYDONIÆ SEMINA, L. Quince Seed. (Pyrus Cydonia, Icosandria Pentagynia, N. O. Pomaceæ, L. Rosaceæ, J. Germany. ʒ.)

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

Off. Prep. *Decoctum Cydoniæ, L.*

DATURÆ STRAMONII HERBA. E. Stramonium herba, D. The herbaceous part of Thorn Apple. (Datura Stramonium, Pentand. Monogyn, N. O. Solanaceæ, L. Solanæ, J. America. ☉.)

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

Oper. Narcotic, antispasmodic; externally sedative.

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

Dose. Gr. j. gradually increased to gr. viij. in twenty hours; and of

the inspissated juice gr. ss. to gr. ij. As the activity of the plant depends on the narcotic principle, the effects of an overdose are to be remedied by vinegar, after the stomach has been cleared.

Incomp. Salts of lead ; nitrate of silver.

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

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

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

Use. The root is chiefly employed as a poultice to fœtid and ill-conditioned sores. The seeds have very little efficacy in gravel, and other renal affections, for which they have been extolled.

Dose. Of the bruised seed ℥j. to ℥j.

DECOCTUM ALTHÆÆ OFFICINALIS. E. Decoction of Marsh Mallows. (*Rad. Althææ sic.* ℥iv. *Uvarum Pass. demptis acin.* ℥ij. *Aquæ* ℔vij. Boil to ℔v. and decant.)

Comp. The clear liquor, which is poured off after the fæces subside, is a solution of mucilage in water.

Prop. Odour peculiar, not unlike that of boiled turnips ; taste sweetish ; colour pale yellow ; slightly viscid.

Oper. Demulcent, emollient.

Use. In nephritis and inflammation of the bladder ; and as a fomentation in abrasions, &c.

Dose. Ad libitum.

DECOCTUM ALOES COMPOSITUM. L. Compound Decoction of Aloes. (*Ext. Glycyrrh.* ℥iv. *Potassæ Subcarb.* ℔ij. *Aloes Spic. Ext. contrit. Myrrhæ contritæ, Croci Stig. sing.* ℥j. *Aquæ* ℔j. Boil to f ℥xij. and strain, then add *Tinct. Card. Comp.* f ℥iv.)

Comp. The gummy and extractive matter of the plants dissolved in water, which is enabled, by the alkali, to take up a little of the resin. The tincture keeps it unchanged.

Oper. Gently cathartic ; emmenagogue.

Use. In habitual costiveness from torpor of the bowels ; jaundice, hypochondriasis, and chlorosis.

Dose. f ℥ss. to f ℥ij. taken in the morning.

DECOCTUM ANTHEMIDIS NOBILIS. E. Decoct. Chamæmeli Comp. D. Decoction of Chamomile. (*Flor. Anthem. Nob.* ℥j. E. ℥ss. D. *Sem. Carui* ℥iv. E. *Sem. Fæniculi* ℥ij. D. *Aquæ* ℔v. E. ℔j. D. Boil for 15 minutes, and strain.)

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

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

DECOCTUM ARALJÆ NUDICAULIS. U. S. Decoction of False Sarsaparilla. (*Araliæ Nudicaul. contus.* ℥vj. *Aq.* ℔viii. Digest for four hours, and then boil down to four pints ; press out and strain the decoction.)

Use and Dose. The same as the decoction of sarsaparilla.

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

Comp. Cinchonia and resinous extractive dissolved in water. Long boiling oxygenates and precipitates the extractive.

Prop. Odour and taste that of the species of bark employed.

Oper. The same as that of the bark.

Use. When the powder does not sit easy on the stomach ; and when large doses are necessary, or ingredients of a nature which cannot be combined with the powder, are required to be given with the bark.

Dose. f ʒj. to f ʒiv. three or four times a day.

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

DECOCTUM COLOMBÆ COMPOSITUM. U. S. Compound decoction of Columbo. *Colomb. contus. Quass. in scobem rasæ, aa ʒij. Aurant. Cort. ʒj. Rhei in pulv. ʒj. Potass. Carbon. ʒss. Aq. f ʒxx.* Boil to a pint, and add *Tinc. Lavend. f ʒss.*)

Use. An excellent tonic in convalescence from fevers, &c.

Dose. f ʒij. thrice a day.

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

Incomp. A solution of mucilage in water.

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

Oper. Demulcent.

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

Incomp. Acids, which coagulate it.

DECOCTUM DAPHNES MEZEREI. E. Decoction of Mezereon. (*Cort. Rad. Daphnes Mezer. ʒij. Rad. Glycyrrh. contus. ʒss. Aquæ ʒij.* Boil over a gentle fire to ʒij. and strain.)

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

Oper. Stimulant, diaphoretic, alterative.

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

Dose. f ʒij. to ʒvj. three or four times a day.

DECOCTUM DIGITALIS. D. Decoction of Foxglove. (*Fol. Digital. sic. ʒj. Aquæ q. s. ut colentur f ʒviij.* Let the liquor begin to boil over a slow fire, and then remove it. Digest fifteen minutes, and strain.)

Prop. Almost inodorous ; taste bitter, nauseous.

Oper. Diuretic, sedative.

Use. In dropsy ; and to reduce the frequency and force of the pulse in complaints of increased action.

Dose. f ʒij. to f ʒiij. every six hours.

Incomp. Sulphate of iron, superacetate of lead, infusion and decoction of yellow cinchona bark.

DECOCTUM DULCAMARÆ. L. Decoction of Woody Nightshade. (*Dulcamaræ Caulis concisi ʒj. Aquæ ʒjss.* Boil to ʒj and strain.)

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

Oper. Diuretic, diaphoretic.

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

Dose. f ʒiv. to f ʒj. with any aromatic tincture, twice or thrice a day.

DECOCTUM GEOFFRÆÆ INERMIS. E. Decoction of Cabbage Tree Bark. (*Cort. Georf. Inerm. in pulv. ℥j., Aq. Oij.* Boil over a slow fire to Oj. and strain.)

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

Oper. Anthelmintic, purgative, narcotic.

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

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

DECOCTUM GUAIACI COMPOSITUM. E. Compound Decoction of Guaiacum, or of the Woods. (*Ligni Guaiaci ℥iij. Fruct. sic. Vitis Viniferæ ℥ij., Rad. Lauri Sassafras con. Rad. Glycyrr. con. sing. ℥j., Aquæ Oxx.* Boil the Guaiacum and Raisins with the water, over a slow fire, to Ovj. adding the roots towards the end, then strain.)

Oper. Stimulant, diaphoretic.

Use. In venereal complaints, scrofula, cutaneous diseases, and chronic rheumatism. The guaiacum, however, can have little effect, as the resin is insoluble in water.

Dose. f ℥iij. to f ℥vi. every three hours, so that Oj. or Oij. may be daily taken.

DECOCTUM HORDEI. L. D. Decoct. Hordei Distichi, E. Decoction of Barley. (*Hordei Sem. ℥ij., Aquæ Oivss.* First wash the barley well, then boil it for a few minutes in Oss. of the water; which being strained off, and thrown away, add the remainder boiling; boil to Oij. and strain.)

Oper. Nutritive, demulcent.

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

Dose. Ad libitum.

DECOCTUM HORDEI COMPOSITUM. L. D. Compound Decoction of Barley. (*Decoct. Hord. Oij., Caricæ Fruct. concisi ℥ij., Glycyrr. Rad. concisæ et contusæ ℥ss., Uvarum Pass. demptis acinis ℥ij. Aquæ Oj.* Boil to Oij. and strain.)

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

DECOCTUM LICHENIS. L. Decoct. Lichenis Islandici, E. D. Decoction of Liverwort. (*Lichenis ℥j. L. Aquæ Ojss. L.* Boil to Oj. and strain.)

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

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

Oper. Tonic, demulcent.

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

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

DECOCTUM MALVÆ COMPOSITUM. L. Compound Decoction of Mallow. (*Malvæ exsic. ℥j., Anthemidis Flor. exsic. ℥ss., Aquæ Oj.* Boil for fifteen minutes, and strain.)

Comp. Bitter extractive, and mucilage in water.

Use. For the purpose of clysters and fomentations.

DECOCTUM PAPAVERIS. L. Decoction of Poppy. (*Papav. Somniferi Capsul. concis.* ℥iv., *Aquæ Oiv.* Boil for fifteen minutes, and strain.)

Comp. The narcotic principle, and mucilage in water.

Prop. Anodyne, emollient.

Use. As a fomentation in painful swellings, excoriations arising from the thin acrid discharge of ulcers, and those common to infants.

DECOCTUM QUERCUS. L. Decoction of Quercus Roboris, E. Decoction of Oak Bark. (*Quercus Cort.* ℥j., *Aquæ Oij.* Boil to a pint, and strain.)

Oper. Astringent.

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

DECOCTUM SARSAPARILLÆ. L. D. Decoction Smilacis Sarsaparillæ, E. (*Sarsaparillæ Rad. concis.* ℥iv., *Aq. ferv.* Oiv. Macerate for four hours near the fire, in a slightly covered vessel; then bruise the root, and macerate again for two hours; then boil to Oij. and strain.)

Comp. Bitter extractive, and mucilage in water.

Prop. Inodorous; taste bitter; glutinous.

Oper. Slightly diaphoretic and tonic; demulcent.

Use. In the sequelæ of syphilis after a mercurial course.

Dose. f ℥iv. to ʒss. twice or thrice a day alone, or united with milk.

DECOCTUM SARSAPARILLÆ COMPOSITUM. L. D. Compound Decoction of Sarsaparilla. (*Decocti Sarsaparillæ ferv.* Oiv., *Sassafras Rad. concisæ*; *Guaiaci Ligni Rasi*; *Glycyrr Rad. cont. sing.* ℥j., *Mezerei Rad. Cort.* ʒiij. Boil fifteen minutes, and strain.)

Oper. Diaphoretic, alterative

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

Dose. f ℥iv. to ʒss. twice or thrice a day.

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

DECOCTUM SCILLÆ. U. S. Decoction of Squill. (*Scill.* ʒiij. *Junip.* ℥iv. *Senegæ,* ʒiij. *Aq.* Oiv. Boil to the consumption of one half the liquor; then strain, and add Spts. *Æther. Nitr.* f ℥iv.

Oper. Diuretic.

Use. Dropsy.

Dose. f ʒi. to f ʒij. frequently repeated.

DECOCTUM SENEGÆ. L. Decoction Polygalæ Senegæ, E. Decoction of Senega. (*Senegæ Rad.* ℥j., *Aquæ Oij.* Boil to Oj. and strain.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste hot and pungent; colour brown olive.

Oper. Diuretic, purgative, stimulant.

Use. In dropsy, rheumatism, and "affections of the lungs, attended with debility, and inordinate secretion."

Dose. f ʒjss. to f ʒiij. three or four times a day.

DECOCTUM ULMI. L. D. Decoction Ulmi Campestris, E. Decoction of Elm Bark. (*Ulmæ Cort. recent. contusi* ℥iv., *Aquæ Oiv.* Boil to Oij. and strain.)

Prop. Odour faint; taste slightly bitter; colour brown.

Oper. Diuretic, alterative.

Use. In lepra, and herpetic eruptions. Willan thinks it has little effect

Dose. f̄ ̄iv. to ℞ss. twice or thrice a day.

Incomp. Alcohol, and tinctures in any considerable quantity.

DECOCTUM VERATRI. L. Decoction of White Hellebore. (*Veratri Rad. cont.* ℥j., *Aquæ* ʒij., *Spir. Rect.* f̄ ̄ij. Boil the Watery Decoction to ʒj. and when it is cold, add the Spirit.) *Decoction Hellebori albi.*

Oper. Stimulant, acrid, cathartic.

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

DIANTHI CARYOPHILLI FLORES. E. D. Clove Pink, or Gillyflower. (*Decand. Digyn. N. O. Caryophyllea, L. J. Italy. A.*) *Caryophylla rubra.*

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

Oper. Aromatic.

Use. Discarded by judicious practitioners.

Incomp. Sulphate of iron, alkalies, acids.

DIGITALIS FOLIA ET SEMINA. L. Digitalis Purpureæ Folia, E. Digitalis Folia, D. Purple Foxglove Leaves. (*Digitalis Purpurea, Didynam. Angiosperm. N. O. Lurida, L. Scrofularia, J. Indigenus. ̄.*) *Digitalis, herba.*

Prop. Inodorous; taste acrimonious, bitter, nauseous; injured by light both in colour and virtues. The leaves should be collected in July

Oper. Sedative, diminishing the velocity and force of the pulse, and lessening the irritability; diuretic. In overdoses it occasions vomiting, purging, dimness of sight, vertigo, delirium, hiccough, convulsions, and death. These symptoms of poisoning are obviated by cordials, opium, and blisters.

Use. In inflammatory diseases; phtisis; active hæmorrhages; and dropsies, unattended by palsy and unsound viscera; particularly when combined with nitric acid, in dropsies which occur after long and harassing courses of mercury; most useful where there is a laxness of fibre, pale countenance, intermittent, weak pulse, cold skin, and when the swelling pits. This state may be produced by bleeding, saline purges, &c. When nausea occurs, its use must be intermitted for a little time; but we are not of opinion that purging counteracts its desired effects; for, although the kidneys may not act so powerfully, yet the absorbents are strongly excited, and the body is unloaded of the morbid fluid by the intestines. Its use must be followed by a generous diet, and tonics; and, during its employment, diluents are necessary.

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

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

DOLICHI PUBES. L. Dolichi Prurientes Pubes, E. Doliches, Setæ Leguminum, D. The stiff hairs of the Dolichos Pods. (*Diadelph. Decand. N. O. Papilionacea, L. Leguminosa, J. India. ̄.*)

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

Oper. Mechanical anthelmintic.

Use. Against lumbrici and ascarides. The ripe pods are dipped in syrup or molasses, and scraped with a knife, till the syrup is saturated.

Dose. A teaspoonful of the prepared syrup; or gr. v. to gr. x. of the hairs scraped off, and mixed with syrup, in the morning fasting; a purgative being interposed once in three days,

DRACONTIUM. U. S. Skunk Cabbage. (*Dracontium Fætidum*. *Ictodes Fætidus*. *Symplocarpus Fætidus*. *Tetrand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Piperitæ*, L. *Aroideæ*, J. United States. \ddagger .) Radix.
The root.

Prop. Taste acrid and biting; smell rank and disagreeable.

Oper. Antispasmodic, expectorant, somewhat analogous in its effects to assafœtida.

Use. Has been highly recommended in asthma, and in the forming stage of phthisis pulmonalis. Also used in hysteria, epilepsy, hooping-cough, and chronic rheumatism.

Dose. The powder of the dried root gr. x. to 3 ss. thrice a day.

DULCAMARÆ CAULES. L. E. Dulcamara; Stipites Autumno Collecti, D. Woody Nightshade Twigs. (*Solanum Dulcamara*, *Pentand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Solanæ*. Indigenous. \ddagger .)

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

Oper. Diuretic, sudorific.

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

Dose. \mathcal{O} j. to 3j. in powder; in the form of extract gr. v. to gr. x. An overdose produces vomiting and delirium.*

Off. Prep. *Decoctum Dulcamaræ*. L.

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

Prop. Inodorous; taste scarcely bitter, acrid.

Oper. Violently cathartic; hydragogue.

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

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

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

ELECTUARIUM CATECHU COMPOSITUM, E. D. Electuary of Catechu. (*Ext. Mim. Catechu* \ddagger iv., *Kino* \ddagger ij., *Cort. Cinnam.*; *Nucis Myrist. Mosch. sing.* \ddagger j., *Opii in Vini Albi Hispani q. ss. diffusi* 3jss., *Syr. Rosæ Gall. ad Mellis spis.* Boil to lbij. $\frac{1}{2}$.) 3ij. contain gr. j. of opium.

Oper. Astringent, cordial.

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

Dose. \mathcal{O} j. to 3j. as a bolus, or dissolved in any fluid.

ELEMI. L. Elemi; Resina, D. Elemi. (*Amyris elemifera*, *Octand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Dumosæ*, L. *Terebintaceæ*, J. Carolina. \ddagger .)

Comp. Resin, volatile oil.

Prop. Odour fragrant, strong; taste bitter. In large solid masses, of a yellow and greenish colour, semi-transparent; fusible, soluble in alcohol, partly also in essential oil.

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

Oper. Stimulant.

Use Scarcely ever used internally; but chiefly for forming a pleasant digestive ointment, for promoting the discharge from blisters, issues, and setons.

Off. Prep. *Unguentum Elemi Compositum*, L. D.

EMPLASTRUM AMMONIACI. L. E. Ammoniacum Plaster. (*Ammoniaci pur.* ℥v., *Acidi Acetici* Oss. After dissolving the Ammoniacum, the Plaster is formed by evaporating the mixture in an iron vessel in a water-bath, constantly stirring.)

Prop. Adhesive.

Oper. Stimulant, resolvent.

Use. To scrofulous tumours, bronchocele, white swelling.

EMPLASTRUM AMMONIACI CUM HYDRARGYRO. L. D. Ammoniacum Plaster with Mercury. (*Ammoniaci pur.* ℔j., *Hydrarg. pur.* ℥ij., *Olei Sulph.* f℥j. Rub the mercury with the oil until the globules disappear, then add the ammoniac, previously melted, and mix.)

Oper. Resolvent, discutient.

Use. To indurated glands, hydarthus, nodes, tophi, bronchocele, and indolent tumours.

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

EMPLASTRUM AROMATICUM. D. Aromatic Plaster. (*Thuris.* ℥ij., *Ceræ Flavæ* ℥ss., *Pulv. Cort. Cinnamoni* ʒvj., *Ol. Ess. Pimento*; *Ol. Ess. Limonum*, sing. ʒij. Melt the frankincense and wax together, and strain; then add, as it cools, the cinnamon, previously rubbed with the oils, and form a plaster.)

Oper. Stimulating.

Use. Applied over the stomach for pains of that viscus, to allay vomiting, and expel flatus. It requires to be frequently renewed, being not very adhesive.

EMPLASTRUM ASSAFŒTIDÆ. E. Assafœtida Plaster. (*Emp. Oxidi Plumbi Semivitrei*, *Gum. Res. Ferulæ Assafœtidæ*, sing. partes duas, *Gum. Resinæ Bubonis Galbani*, *Ceræ Flav.* sing. partem unam.)

Oper. Antispasmodic, anodyne.

Use. In flatulence and hysteria, applied over the umbilical region.

EMPLASTRUM CALEFACIENS. D. Calefacient Plaster. (*Emplast. Cantharidis partem unam*; *Picis Burgund.* partes septem. Melt together, and form into a plaster.)

Oper. Calefacient, rubefacient, stimulant.

Use. In catarrh, pertussis, inflammatory affections of the chest; and sciatica.

EMPLASTRUM CANTHARIDIS. L. Emplast. Cantharidis Vesicatorii, E. Emplast. Cantharidis, D. Plaster of the Spanish or Blistering Fly. (*Cantharidis in pulv. sub.* ℔j., *Emp. Ceræ* ℔jss., *Adipis Præp.* ℔j. Melt the plaster and lard together, and as the mixture becomes thick in cooling, sprinkle in the flies, and mix.)

Oper. Epispastic.

Use. In every case where blisters are required. Heat destroys the acrimony of the flies, and, therefore, this plaster fails when incautiously prepared. It should be spread on leather, for a plaster, with the thumb, and never with a hot spatula: perhaps the most certain mode of raising blisters would be to sprinkle the finely powdered flies on some farinaceous paste, as suggested by Parmentier. In using this plaster, the part which it is to cover should be bathed

with vinegar; and a piece of thin gauze pressed down on the surface of the plaster interposed between it and the skin, by which means it is easily and cleanly removed. It requires to remain applied twelve hours, in order to produce a perfect blister.

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

Oper. Powerfully stimulant, vesicant.

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

EMPLASTRUM CERÆ. L. *Emplastrum Simplex,* E. Wax Plaster. (*Ceræ Flavæ; Sevi prep. sing. ℥iij., Resinæ Flavæ ℔j.* Melt them together, and strain.)

Oper. Irritative, drawing.

Use. Intended for supporting the discharge from a blistered surface; but, owing to the irritation it induces, now seldom employed.

Off. Prep. *Emplastrum Cantharidis,* L.

EMPLASTRUM CUMINI. L. Cummin Plaster. (*Cumini Sem., Carui Sem., Lauri Bac., sing. ℥iij., Picis Aridæ ℔iij., Ceræ Flavæ ℥iij.* Melt the pitch and wax together, then add the other ingredients.)

Oper. Discussant, calefacient, suppurative.

Use. Applied to the hypogastric region in flatulence, and a cold feeling of the bowels; to indolent tumours.

EMPLASTRUM GALBANI. D. Galbanum Plaster. (*Emplast. Lithargyri ℔ij., Gum. Galbani ℔ss., Rament. Ceræ Flavæ ℥iv.* Melt the galbanum before adding the plaster and wax, then melt all together.)

Oper. Stimulant, suppurative.

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

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

Oper. Stimulant, suppurative, digestive.

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

EMPLASTRUM GUMMOSUM. E. Gum Plaster. (*Emp. Oxidi Plumbi Semivit. partes octo; Gummi Res. Ammoniacy; Gummi Res. Bubonis Galbani; Ceræ Flavæ sing. partem unam.*)

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

Off. Prep. *Emplastrum Saponis,* E.

EMPLASTRUM HYDRARGYRI (protozidi.) L. E. Mercurial Plaster. (*Hydrarg. pur. pond. ℥iij., Ol. Sulphureti fʒj., Emplast. Plumbi ℔j.* Rub the mercury with the oil until the globules

disappear, then add the plaster.) *Emplastrum Lythargyri cum Hydrargyro.*

Oper. Stimulant, resolvent, discutient.

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

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

Oper. Strengthening, stimulant.

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

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

Oper. Anodyne? stimulant.

Use. Against internal pains. Although it is undoubtedly certain that opium, in that state of minute division in which it exists in the tincture, produces its specific effect on the system in a small degree, when externally applied; yet we doubt whether the effects of this plaster will sanction the adoption of it by the London College.

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

Oper. Stimulant, rubefacient.

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

EMPLASTRUM PLUMBI, (*Oxydi?*) L. Emp. Oxidi Plumbi semivitrei, E. Emp. Lithargyri, D. Plaster of Lead, or Oxyd of Lead. (*Plumbi Oxidi Semivit. in pulv. sub. trit. lbv., Olive Olei Congium, Aqua ʒij.* Boil together over a slow fire, stirring constantly until the oil and oxide of lead cohere.) *Emplastrum Lithargyri.*

Comp. Oxyd of lead, and the oil changed so as to approximate to the nature of volatile oil. The water is evaporated.

Oper. Defensive, slightly adhesive.

Use. In excoriations; as a defence to slight wounds, and to retain their edges together; as a covering to corns; and to form the basis of some other plasters.

Off. Prep. *Emplast. Hydrargyri,* L. E. *Emplast. Opii,* L. *Emplast. Assafætida,* E. *Emplast. Gummosum,* E. *Emplast. Galbani,* D. *Emp. Galbani Comp.* L. *Emp. Oxidi Ferri Rubri,* E. *Emp. Resinæ,* L. E. D. *Emp. Saponis,* L. E. D. *Emplast. Thuris,* D.

EMPLASTRUM PLUMBI SUBCARBONATIS COMPOSITUM. U. S. Compound Plaster of the Subcarbonate of Lead. (*Plumb. Subcarbon. lbj. Ol. Oliv. ʒij. Cerae Flav. ʒiv. Emplast. Plumb. lbiss. Irid. Florent. in pulv. ʒix.* Boil the oil and lead together

in a water bath, continually stirring, until they are thoroughly incorporated; then add the wax and plaster; and when these are melted, sprinkle in the powdered orris, carefully stirring the whole.)

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

Oper. Defensive, adhesive, slightly stimulant.

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

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

Oper. Mildly discutient.

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

EMPLASTRUM THURIS. D. Frankincense Plaster. (*Emplast. Lithargyri* ℥ij., *Thuris* ℥ss., *Oxydi Ferri Rubri* ʒiij.)

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

EMULSIO ACACIÆ ARABICÆ. E. Emulsio Arabica, D. Gum Arabic Emulsion. (*Nucleor. Amygd. Com.* ʒj., *Aquæ* ℥ijss., *Mucilaginis Mim. Nilot.* ʒij., *Sacch.* ʒiv. While beating the decorticated Almonds with the sugar and water, add the mucilage.)

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

Oper. Diluent, demulcent.

Use. In febrile and inflammatory complaints, particularly those of the kidneys and urethra; as calculus, gonorrhœa, and strangury from the absorption of the acrid matter of Spanish Flies, or any other causes. A vehicle for other medicines.

Dose. ʒss. or more, ad libitum.

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

EMULSIO CAMPHORÆ. E. Camphor Emulsion. (*Camphoræ* ʒj., *Nuc. Amygd. Com. decort.*; *Sacch. pur. sing.* ʒiv., *Aquæ* ʒvj.) *Emulsio Camphorata.*

Comp. Camphor mechanically suspended in emulsion; it separates in the course of a few days, and swims upon the surface of the mixture.

Oper. The same as camphor; and, consequently, this is only a convenient form of giving the remedy, as it proves always less nauseous when given in the liquid form.

Dose. f ʒss. to f ʒij. several times a day.

ENEMA CATHARTICUM. D. Purging Clyster. (*Mannæ* ʒj., *Decocti Chamæmeli Comp.* f ʒx., *Ol. Olivæ* ʒj., *Sulph. Magnesicæ* ʒss.)

Use. This is a good, gently stimulating, and emollient glyster; but it

does not possess any peculiar advantage over those which are every day ordered in extemporaneous prescriptions.

ENEMA FÆTIDUM. D. Fætid Clyster. (*The former, with the addition of ʒij. of the Tincture of Assafætida.*)

Oper. Antispasmodic, anodyne.

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

ERYNGII RADIX. D. Eryngo Root. (*Eryngium Maritimum, Sea Eryngo, or Holly. Pentand. Monogyn. N. O. Umbellatæ. Europe. 4.*)

Prop. Odour slightly aromatic; taste sweetish, warm.

Oper. Diuretic, expectorant; but its powers are so weak that it is scarcely ever used.

EUPATORIUM PERFOLIATUM. U. S. Thoroughwort. (*Syngenes. Polygam. N. O. Composit. Discoideæ, L. Corymbiferæ J. North America. 4.*) *Herba. The herb.*

Prop. Intensely bitter, with a very slight astringency, but no acrimony.

Oper. Tonic, sudorific, emetic, cathartic; according to the dose and mode of exhibition.

Use. Much esteemed in the treatment of intermittents, given in powder or the cold infusion; also in continued fevers and inflammatory diseases, given in warm infusion to produce vomiting or purging, according to circumstances. The tincture forms an excellent tonic.

Dose. As a tonic ʒj. to ʒj. of the powdered leaves three or four times a day; as a sudorific fʒj. to fʒij. of the warm infusion every one or two hours; as an emetic and cathartic fʒij. to fʒiv. of the warm infusion repeated at short intervals.

Off. Prep. Infus. Eupatorii, U. S.

EUPATORIUM TEUCRIFOLIUM. U. S. Wild horehound. *Herba. The herb.*

Oper. Analogous to the *Eupatorium perfoliatum*?

EUPHORBIA COROLLATA. U. S. Large flowering spurge. *Radix. The root.*

Prop. and Dose. Similar to the *Euphorbia Ipecacuanha*. Perhaps it is a more acrid cathartic than it?

EUPHORBIA IPECACUANHA. U. S. Ipecacuanha spurge. (*Dodecand. Trigyn. N. O. Tricocæ, L. Euphorbiæ, J. United States. 4.*) *Radix. The root.*

Comp. Caoutchouc, resin, mucus, and probably fæcula.

Prop. Taste sweetish, and not unpleasant.

Oper. Said to possess similar properties to the ordinary ipecacuanha, and to be inferior to it in no respect, excepting that it is more violent in its operation when overdosed, and possesses more cathartic power than it.

Dose. To produce vomiting gr. x. to gr. xv. of the powder.

EUPHORBIE GUMMI-RESINA. L. Euphorbium. (*Euphorbia Officinarum, Dodecand. Trigynia, N. O. Tricocæ, L. Euphorbiæ, J. Africa. 4.*)

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

Prop. Inodorous; taste, when chewed, nauseous, burning; tears about the size of a large pea, dry, friable, externally yellow, but paler within. *Spec. grav.* 1.129, partially soluble in alcohol; less so in water.

Oper. Errhine.

Use. Diluted with starch, or any mild powder, it is snuffed up the nostrils in amaurosis, lethargy, chronic ophthalmia, and all cases where a copious discharge is required from the pituitary membrane.

EXTRACTUM CACUMINUM ABSYNTHII. D. Extract of Wormwood. (A decoction defecated and evaporated.)

Prop. Inodorous, the flavour being dissipated with the essential oil; taste bitter.

Oper. Tonic.

Use. In the same cases for which bitters are generally employed.

Dose. Gr. x. to ℥j. in pills twice or thrice a day.

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

Prop. Odour disagreeable; taste acrid, slightly styptic; colour obscure green, brownish red. It loses its virtues when long kept.

Oper. Narcotic, diuretic.

Use. In obstinate chronic rheumatisms and agues; glandular swellings; convulsions; and chronic uterine hæmorrhages.

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

EXTRACTUM ALOES PURIFICATUM. L. Extract of Aloes. (The gummy part extracted by boiling water, defecated, and inspissated.)

Prop. Almost inodorous; taste bitter, but less unpleasant than the aloes.

Oper. Cathartic, emmenagogue.

Use. In the same cases for which the gum-resin is employed.

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

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

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

Prop. Almost inodorous; taste a pure grateful bitter; colour dark brown.

Oper. Tonic, stomachic.

Use. In dyspepsia, chlorosis, and general debility.

Dose. Gr. x. to gr. xx. in pills, twice or thrice a day.

EXTRACTUM BELLADONNÆ. L. *Succus Spissatus Atropæ Belladonnæ*, E. Extract of Belladonna. (An expressed juice inspissated.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste bitterish.

Oper. The same as that of the plant, but much weaker; and it is, therefore, used in the same cases.

Dose. Gr. ʒ, gradually increased to gr. v. in pills.

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

Prop. Inodorous, the essential oil being dissipated; taste simply bitter.

Oper. Tonic, stomachic.

Use. In dyspepsia, diarrhœa, &c., but less efficacious than the bark in substance.

Dose. Gr. x. to gr. xx. or more, in pills.

EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ. L. D. E. Extract of Bark. (A decoction evaporated.)

Prop. Odour sweetish; taste bitter, but less austere than the bark: fracture rough, dull; colour deep brown.

Oper. The same as the bark in substance; and consequently it is used in the same cases; but with much less certainty of effect, owing to the chemical change produced on the drug during the boiling. The active principle of the bark absorbing oxygen when boiled in water, it is precipitated and rendered inert; hence, although this principle is in a great degree soluble in water, yet, by the long boiling which is ordered for preparing the decoction for making the extract, a great part of it is destroyed.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒss. dissolved in any distilled water. Formerly the dose of gr. x. was supposed to be equivalent to ʒss. of the bark powdered; but Sir John Pringle's experiments first showed that this opinion was unfounded; and the chemical analysis of the bark proves that the reverse is nearer the truth.

It is kept both in a hard and soft state.

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

Prop. Taste bitter, with the austereness of the bark; fracture resinous; the Dublin extract more so, being red bark.

Oper. The same as the bark in substance.

Use. In ague, and every complaint for which bark is used. This is altogether a preferable preparation to the watery extract; the rectified spirit contains water enough to enable it to take up all the active principles of the drug, less heat is required to evaporate the menstruum, and, owing to the presence of the alcohol, the extract absorbs less oxygen. The expense of the spirit is the greatest objection to it. It is more grateful to the stomach than the other.

Dose. Gr. x. to gr. xxx. in pills, or dissolved in some distilled water.

EXTRACTUM COLOCYNTHIDIS. L. Extract of Colocynth. (A gummy extract, about ʒiij., obtained by water from ʒviij. of the pulp.)

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

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

Dose. Gr. v. to ʒss. in pills at bed time.

EXTRACTUM COLOCYNTHIDIS COMPOSITUM. L. D. Compound Extract of Colocynth. (*Colocynth Pulpæ con.* ʒvj., *Aloes Spic. Ext. contriti* ʒjss., *Scammon. Gummi-Res. cont.* ʒss., *Cardamomi Sem. contrit.* ʒj., *Water* Oij. Macerate the pulp in the spirit at a gentle heat for four days, strain, add the Aloes and Scammony; then distil off the spirit, and mix in the Cardamom seeds.)

Oper. Cathartic, stimulant.

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

Dose. Gr. vj. to 3 ss. in pills.

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

Prop. Odour fœtid; taste bitterish and saline; colour dark olive; it loses its virtues when kept, and a saline efflorescence appears on its surface.

Oper. Narcotic, alterative, resolvent.

Use. In scrofula, schirrus, and cancer, particularly for allaying the pain of uterine cancer, without producing costiveness, as opium does: a useful addition to mercurial salts in cutaneous complaints.

Dose. Gr. iij. gradually increased to ℥j. twice or thrice a day.*

EXTRACTUM ELATERII. L. Elaterium, D. Extract of Elaterium. (The fœcula of the expressed juice.)

Oper. Violently cathartic, hydragogue, sometimes emetic.

Use. In ascites, when other remedies have failed; and in very obstinate costiveness.

Dose. Gr. ss. made into a pill, with extract of gentian, every hour or two, till it operate; and this repeated every third day, till a cure be effected.

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

Oper. Diuretic, stomachic.

Use. In dropsies, but seldom employed.

Dose. 3 ss. to 3j. in pills.

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

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

Oper. Tonic, stomachic, in large doses aperient.

Use. In dyspepsia, jaundice, &c., but it is chiefly used as a medium for giving the metallic oxides in the form of pills.

Dose. Gr. x. to 3 ss. twice or thrice a day.

Off. Prep. *Pilulæ Aloes Comp.* L.

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

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

Oper. Demulcent.

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

Dose. 3j. to 3ij. ad libitum.

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

EXTRACTUM HÆMATOXYLI. L. Ext. Hæmatoxyli Campechiani, E. Ext. Scobis Hæmatoxyli, D. Extract of Logwood. (The evaporated decoction.)

Prop. Almost inodorous; taste sweet, austere; colour a deep reddish purple; soon hardens and becomes brittle.

Oper. Astringent.

* Impotentium virilem, says *Bergius*, sub usu Conii curatam observavi, in viro quodam plusquam quadragenario, qui omnem erectionem penis perdiderat, postinde tamen plures liberos procreavit. *Mat. Med.* vol. i. 195.

Use. In diarrhœas, the protracted stage of dysentery, and internal hæmorrhages. It may be given clysterwise in solution.

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

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

Prop. Taste bitterish, nauseous, acrid.

Oper. In large doses cathartic; in smaller diuretic, resolvent, emmenagogue.

Use. As a purgative in mania, melancholia, dropsy, and worms; an alterative in scabies; and in chlorosis; but it is not superior to aloes. This extract forms the basis of Bachers' hydragogue pills, with an equal quantity of myrrh, and a sixth part of carduus benedictus, beat up, and divided into one grain pills; 3, or 4, or 6, of which are given three or four times a day, according to the strength of the constitution.

Dose. As a cathartic, gr. x. to ʒj.: as an emmenagogue, &c. gr. iij. to gr. x.

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

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

Oper. Tonic, anodyne? diuretic.

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

Dose. Gr. v. to ʒj. in pills.

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

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

Oper. Narcotic.

Use. In nervous affections, rheumatism, gout, chordees, obstinate ulcerations; and whenever it is required to allay pain, and avoid the costiveness which opium is apt to induce.

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

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

Oper. Cathartic, hydragogue.

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

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

Off. Prep. Pulv. Scammonæ Comp. L.

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

Oper. Cathartic, irritative.

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

EXTRACTUM JUGLANDIS. U. S. Extract of Butternut. (*Ex Juglande conscissa.* A strained decoction evaporated.)

Oper. Purgative. Has been recommended in cases where jalap is usually employed.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒss. made into pills.

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

Prop. Odour narcotic like opium ; taste bitter.

Oper. Narcotic, diaphoretic.

Use. In the same cases as opium.

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

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

Prop. Inodorous ; taste bitter ; colour black ; dissolved in water ; it is not precipitated by alcohol.

Oper. Narcotic, anodyne, sedative, antispasmodic, with less subsequent derangement of the nervous system than crude opium occasions.

Use. In all cases in which opium is useful ; and better fitted for children and very irritable habits.

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

Incomp. Solutions of astringent vegetables, carbonate of potash, muriate of mercury, sulphate of copper, sulphate of zinc, acetate of lead, nitrate of silver, all of which precipitate this extract from its solution altered in its nature.

Off. Prep. *Syrupus Opii*, D.

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

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

Use. As this extract possesses nearly the same virtues as opium, only in a weaker degree, so it is employed in the same instances. It is to be preferred when the head is much affected.

Dose. Gr. ij. to ℥j. in form of pills.

Incomp. As under *Extractum Opii.*

EXTRACTUM PODOPHYLLI. U. S. Extract of May apple. (*Prepared in the same way as Extract of Jalap.*)

Dose. Gr. x. to ℥j. in pills.

EXTRACTUM QUASSIÆ. U. S. Extract of Quassia. (*A strained decoction evaporated.*)

Oper. Tonic.

Dose. Gr. v. to ℥j.

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

Oper. Astringent, tonic.

Use. In alvine hæmorrhages and immoderate fluxes.

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

Oper. Purgative and stomachic ; but as the extractive matter attracts oxygen in the humid state, and particularly when heated, much of the virtue of the medicine is destroyed in this preparation.

Use. In the same case for which the powdered root is employed ; but chiefly “ as a basis for pills to which more active matters are to be added.”

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒss. in pills, or dissolved in peppermint water.

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

Prop. Inodorous; taste bitter, acrid.

Oper. Tonic, stomachic, emmenagogue?

Use. The active principle on which the stimulant and antispasmodic operation of rue depends, is its essential oil, which is dissipated in this preparation. As a bitter, it is inferior to the extract of chamomile flowers.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒj. in pills.

EXTRACTUM FOLIORUM SABINÆ. D. Extract of Savine. (A decoction evaporated.)

Use. As in the rue extract, so in this preparation, much of the virtue of the plant is dissipated with the essential oil; and a simple acrid bitter remains, applicable to cases which require bitters.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒss. in pills.

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

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

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

EXTRACTUM STRAMONII. L. Extract of Stramonium. (℞ the seeds of stramonium ℥j., boiling water one gallon. Macerate for four hours in a vessel slightly covered near the fire; then take them out, and bruise them in a stone mortar, and return them again to the fluid when they are bruised. Then boil the liquor down to four pints, and strain it while it is hot. Finally, evaporate it to a proper thickness.)

Prop. Odour narcotic; taste bitter.

Use. In asthma and other spasmodic affections.

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

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

Prop. Inodorous; taste bitter, mucilaginous.

Oper. Deobstruent, laxative, diuretic.

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

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

EXTRACTUM VALERIANÆ. D. Extract of Valerian. (An expressed decoction evaporated.)

This preparation is liable to the same objections as the extracts of rue and savine, as its anti-hysterical virtues are lost with the essential oil, in preparing it.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒj. in pills.

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

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

Use. The introduction of Flour into the Pharmacopœias seems to be unnecessary, as it is scarcely ever used in the state of flour, except to parts affected with erysipelatos inflammations; bread is used in making cataplasms; and sometimes in forming pills.

FERRI PRUSSIAS. U. S. Prussiate of Iron. Prussian blue.

Comp. Prussic acid 35.1, red oxide of iron 53, water 11.9.

Prop. Of a blue colour, insipid, inodorous, insoluble in water and alcohol, decomposed by solutions of potass, soda, lime, barytes, and strontites.

Oper. Tonic.

Use. Intermittents, scrofula, chorea, epilepsy, &c.

Dose. Gr. iij. to gr. viij. in syrup thrice a day.

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

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

Oper. Tonic, deobstruent; anthelmintic; producing fœtid eructations when it takes effect, owing to its meeting with acid in the stomach, which oxydizes it, and evolves hydrogen gas.

Use. In general debility, dyspepsia, hysteria, chlorosis, worms, and in passive hæmorrhages. It can prove useful only when it is oxydized, which is known by the eructations, and black fæces.

Dose. Of the filings, gr. v. to ℥j. with some aromatic powder; or in the form of electuary with honey; or pills with extract of gentian.

Off. Prep. *Ferri Limatura Purificata*, E. *Ferri Acetas*, D. *Ferri Carbonas*, E. D. *Ferri Sulphas*, L. E. D. *Ferrum Tartarizatum*, L. *Tinct. Acetatis Ferri*, D. *Liquor Ferri Alkalini*, L. *Vinum Ferri*, L. D. *Oxydum Ferri Rubrum*, D. *Ferri Oxydum Nigrum*, E. D.

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

Comp. Submuriate of ammonia, red muriate of iron.

Prop. Odour resembling saffron; taste styptic; deliquescent, soluble in alcohol.

Oper. Tonic, emmenagogue, aperient, attenuant.

Use. In epilepsy, hysteria, chlorosis, scrofula, rickets, and mesenteric obstructions; sometimes in cancer.

Dose. Gr. iij. to gr. xv. twice or thrice a day, in pills, with extract of gentian.

Off. Prep. *Tinct. Ferri Ammoniaci*, L.

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

Comp. Red oxyd of iron, carbonic acid.

Prop. Inodorous; taste styptic; colour reddish-brown.

Oper. Tonic, emmenagogue, attenuant.

Use. This is the state in which iron is generally found in chalybeate waters, except that it is held in solution by an excess of carbonic acid. It is advantageously employed in tic douloureux, dyspepsia, chlorosis, and lately has been much recommended in cancer.

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

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

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

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

Prop. Inodorous; taste strong, styptic; crystals light green, transpa-

rent rhomboidal prisms; soluble in two parts water; effloresces in the air.

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

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

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

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

Off. Prep. *Sulphas Ferri Exsiccatus*, E. *Pilulæ Ferri cum Myrrha*, L.

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

Comp. Brown oxyd of iron, carbonic acid.

Prop. Inodorous; taste styptic; reddish-brown; pulverulent.

Oper. Tonic, aperient

Use. In debility, &c. Cullen was of opinion that the simple rust was equal to the other preparations of iron; and that the stomach bore it better.

Dose. Gr. v. to 3ss. united with pulvis cinnamomi compositus, L.

FERRUM TARTARIZATUM. L. Tartaras Potassæ et Ferri, E. Tartarum Ferri, D. Tartarized Iron. (*Ferri* lbj., *Potassæ super-tart.* lbi., *Aquæ* ʒj. Rub them together, and expose to the air in a flat glass vessel for eight days; then dry, and reduce to a fine powder. Add a pint of water to the powder, and place it aside for eight days; then dry it and pulverize.)

Comp. Tartrate of iron, tartrate of potash.

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

Oper. Tonic, deobstruent.

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

Dose. Gr. x. to 3ss. in powder, or bolus, mixed with any aromatic, or with columbo.

Incomp. Potassæ sulphuretum, infusions of oak bark, galls, or other astringent vegetables.

FILICIS RADIX. L. Aspidii Filicis Maris Radix, E. Filix Mas. Radix, D. Male Fern Root. (*Aspidium Filix Mas.* *Cryptogamia Filices*, N. O. *Filices*. Indigenous. 4.)

Prop. Odour weak; taste sweet, mucilaginous; slightly bitter and austere.

Oper. Anthelmintic?

Use. In tænea lata, and cucurbitina; but perhaps more is to be attributed to the active purgatives with which it is generally followed. A much more active remedy has lately been suggested. *Vide Ol. Terebinthinæ.*

Dose. ʒij. to ʒiij. of the solid part of the powdered root, taken in the morning, and soon after it a strong cathartic of gamboge or jalap, worked off with green tea. This was Madame Nouffier's celebrated remedy.

FENICULI SEMINA. L. E. Fœniculum Dulce; Semina, D. Fennel Seed. (*For class and order vide Anethi Semina.*)

Prop. Odour aromatic; taste warm, sweetish; fruit ovate.

Oper. Carminative, diuretic.

Use. In flatulencies.

Dose. ℞j. to ʒj. bruised.

FRASERA. U. S. American Columbo. (*Frasera Walteri*, *Tetranth.*

Monogyn. N. O. *Gentianæ*, J. United States. ♂.) Radix.

Prop. Bitter without aroma.

Oper. Tonic.

Dose. Gr. x. to ℞j. twice or thrice a day.

FUCUS. L. *Quercus Marina*; Herba Fructibus Præsentibus, D.

Bladder Fucus. (*Fucus Vesiculosus*, *Cryptogamia Algæ*, N. O. *Algæ*. British Shores.)

Oper. Vide Pulvis *Quercus Marinæ*, D.

GALBANI GUMMI-RESINA. L. D. *Bubonis Galbani Gummi*

Resina, E. Galbanum Gum-Resin. (*Bubon Galbanum*, *Pentandria Digyn.* N. O. *Umbellatæ*. Cape of Good Hope. ♀.) *Galbanum*.

Comp. Resin, gummy extractive, essential oil.

Prop. Odour fœtid; taste bitter, acrid; the agglutinated tears of a white colour, in a ground of reddish-brown; forms an emulsion when triturated with water; soluble in proof spirit, wine, and vinegar. Sp. grav. 1.212.

Oper. Internally antispasmodic, deobstruent, expectorant; externally resolvent, discutient.

Use. In hysteria, particularly that which attends irregular and deficient menstruation; chlorosis; externally to indolent tumours.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒj. in pills, or emulsion.

Off. Prep. *Pilulæ Galbani Comp.* L. *Pilulæ Myrrhæ Comp.* D.

Pilulæ Assafœtidæ Comp. E. *Tinct. Galbani*, D. *Emplast. Galbani*, D. *Empl. Assafœtidæ*, B. *Empl. Gummosum*, E. *Emplast. Galbani Comp.* L.

GALEÆ. L. E. D. Galls. (*Quercus Infectoria*, Dyers' Oak. For

class and order vide *Quercus Cortex*. Asia Minor. ♀.) *Galla*.

The production of the *Diplolepis Gallæ Tinctoriæ*.

Comp. Tannin 130, mucilage 12, gallic acid and extractive 31, calcareous earth and saline matter 12, insoluble matter 315 grains, in 500 of galls (*Davy*;) but the goodness of the galls varies these results.

Prop. Inodorous; taste very austere and astringent; hard, ligneous, 4 to 12 lines in diameter, covered with tubercles; the colour of the best is blackish gray or blue; the unpierced are the best.

Oper. Powerfully astringent, tonic.

Use. They have been used in diarrhœa, intestinal hæmorrhages, and intermittents; but they are principally employed in gargles and injections; and the powder to form an ointment for piles, in the proportion of ʒij. to lard ʒij., powdered opium ʒj., and water of the superacetate of lead ʒij.

Dose. When exhibited internally gr. x. to ℞j. twice or thrice a day.

Incomp. Lime water, potassæ subcarbonas, plumbi acetas, cupri sulphas, argenti nitras, ferri sulphas, antimonium tartarizatum, hydrargyri nitras, infusum cinchonæ, and solution of isinglass; all of which precipitate the infusion of galls.

GENTIANÆ RADIX. L. D. *Gentianæ Lutei Radix*, E. Gentian

Root. (*Pentandria Digyn.* N. O. *Rosacæ*, L. *Gentianæ*, J. Mountains of Europe. ♀.)

Prop. Almost inodorous, extremely bitter; externally brown, wrinkled; internally yellow, spongy; flexible: virtues yielded to ether, alcohol, and water.

Oper. Tonic, stomachic, in large doses aperient; antiseptic.

Use. In dyspepsia; hysteria; jaundice; gout, united with aromatics; chlorosis, with chalybeates; and dropsies, with squill and neutral salts. Externally in putrid ulcers.

Dose. Gr. x. to ℥ij. Vide Infusion, &c.

Off. Prep. *Extractum Gentianæ*, L. E. D. *Infus. Gent. Comp.* L. E. D. *Tinct. Gent. Comp.* L. E. D. *Vinum Gent. Comp.* E.

GEOFFRÆÆ INERMIS CORTEX. E. Geoffræa; Cortex, D. Cabbage Tree Bark. (*Diadelph. Decand. N. O. Papilionaceæ*, L. *Leguminosæ*, J. Jamaica. 5.)

Prop. Odour very unpleasant; taste sweetish, mucilaginous.

Oper. Anthelmintic, cathartic; deleterious in large doses.

Use. Against lumbrici and ascarides. Cold water must not be drank during its operation.

Dose. Of the powder ℥j. to ℥ij. but decoction is a preferable form.

Off. Prep. *Decoctum Geoffrææ Inermis*, E.

GERANIUM. U. S. Cranesbill. (*Geranium Maculatum*, *Mondelph. Decand. N. O. Gruinales*, L. North America. 4.) *Radix. The root.*

Comp. Contains tannin and gallic acid.

Prop. Astringent.

Oper. One of the most powerful of the vegetable astringents.

Use. A decoction of it in milk has been recommended as an excellent remedy in the second stage of dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera infantum after evacuant remedies. It is also esteemed for its efficacy in arresting internal hæmorrhages, especially of the alimentary canal; and a strong decoction of it applied externally forms a good styptic.

Dose. Of the powder gr. x. to ʒss. of the decoction (*Geranii* ʒj. *Aq. Oss. boiled for some time*) f ʒss. to f ʒj. of the tincture f ʒij. to f ʒss.

GEUM URBANUM; RADIX, D. Common Aven's Root. (*Icosand. Monogyn. N. O. Senticosæ*, L. *Rosaceæ*, J. Indigenous. 4.)

Prop. Odour not unlike that of cloves; taste bitterish, austere; externally dark red; internally white: virtues yielded to water and to alcohol.

Oper. Febrifuge, tonic.

Use. In intermittents, dysentery, chronic diarrhœa, flatulent colic, and general debility.

Dose. Of the powder ʒss. to ʒj. four times a day; of a decoction ʒj. every hour; of a tincture, formed with the root ʒj. alcohol ʒj. — ʒij. three or four times a day.

GILLENIA. U. S. Gillenia. (*Gillenia Trifoliata. Icosand. Pentagyn. N. O. Senticosæ*, L. *Rosaceæ*, J. United States. 4.) *Radix. The root.*

Comp. Extractive matter, resin.

Prop. Bitter.

Oper. Emetic; tonic in small doses.

Dose. For an emetic ʒss.

GLYCYRRHIZÆ RADIX. L. D. *Glycyrrhizæ Glabræ Radix, Extractum*, E. Licorice Root. (*Diadelphia Decand. N. O. Papilionaceæ*, L. *Leguminosæ*, J. South of Europe. 4.) Should be three years old.

Prop. Inodorous ; taste sweet, mucilaginous, leaving, when unpeeled, a degree of bitterness in the mouth ; flexible ; cuticle brown.

Oper. Demulcent.

Use. In catarrh ; but it is generally combined with other mucilages and is a pleasant and useful demulcent.

Dose. Of the powder ʒss. to ʒj.

Off. Prep. *Decoct. Sarsaparillæ comp.* L. D. *Infusum Lini*, L. *Ext. Glycyrrhizæ*, L. E. D. *Confectio Sennæ*, L. E.

GRANATI CORTEX. L. Granatum ; Flores, Pericarpium Cortex D. Pomegranate Bark and Flowers. (*Icosandria Monogyn.* N. O. Pomaceæ, L. Myrtæ, J. South of Europe. ʒ.) *Balaustium.*

Prop. Inodorous ; taste bitter, styptic ; strikes a permanent blue with sulphate of iron : virtues yielded to water.

Oper. Astringent.

Use. In chronic and colliquative diarrhœas, and the protracted stages of dysentery ; but chiefly externally, as an injection in leucorrhœa, and gargles in angina.

Dose. In substance ʒss. to ʒj. of a decoction fʒss. every three hours.

Incomp. Sulphate of iron.

GRATIOLÆ OFFICINALIS HERBA. E. Gratiola ; Herba, D. Hedge Hyssop. (*Decand. Monogyn.* N. O. Personatæ, L. J. South of Europe. ʒ.) *Gratiola ; Radix.*

Prop. Inodorous ; taste strong, bitter, nauseous.

Oper. Anthelmintic ; purgative ; sometimes emetic ; diuretic.

Use. Against lumbrici and ascarides ; in dropsy.

Dose. In substance gr. x. every hour till it operate. Vide *Decoct.*

GUAIACI RESINA ET LIGNUM. L. E. D. Guaiacum Resin and Wood. *Guaiacum.*

Prop. Odour slightly fragrant ; taste warm and bitter, the resin more so than the wood. The resin is concrete, brittle ; colour externally greenish, internally grayish ; water dissolves about one tenth, alcohol 95 parts in 100 ; soluble also in liquor potassæ 15 parts, liquor ammoniæ 38 parts. The powder is whitish, but changes to green in the air.

Oper. Stimulant, diaphoretic ; in large doses purgative.

Use. In chronic rheumatism, gout, cutaneous diseases, and the sequelæ of lues venerea.

Dose. To produce its first effects gr. v. to ʒj. in pills, or emulsion made with mucilage or yolk of egg ; to purge, gr. xv. to ʒij. in the same form.

Incomp. The mineral acids.

Off. Prep. *Decoct. Guaiaci comp.* E. *Decoct. Sarsap. comp.* L. D. *Mixt. Guaiaci*, L. *Tinct. Guaiaci*, L. E. D. *T. Guaiaci Ammon.* L. E. D.

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

HÆMATOXYLI LIGNUM. L. E. D. Log Wood. (*Decand. Monogyn.* N. O. Lomentaceæ, L. Leguminosæ, J. America. ʒ.)

Prop. Almost inodorous ; taste sweetish, sub-astringent ; colour

deep red ; firm, heavy. Its virtues extracted both by water and alcohol.

Oper. Astringent? tonic.

Use. In the protracted stage of diarrhœa and dysentery, under the form of decoction. ℞ of the shavings ʒj., water ʒij. Boil to ʒj. and strain.

Dose. f ʒj. and f ʒij. every three or four hours.

Incomp. The mineral acids, acetic acid, solutions of alum, sulphate of iron and of copper, acetate of lead, antimonium tartarizatum.

Off. Prep. Ext. Hamatoryli, L.

HELENIUM. L. *Enula Campana, Radix, D.* The Root of Elecampane. (*Inula Helenium, Syngenesia Superfl. N. O. Compositæ Radiatæ, L. Corymbifera, J.* South of Europe. 4.)

Prop. Odour aromatic ; taste glutinous, bitterish, acrid, and pungent ; contains an essential oil, on which its virtue depends.

Oper. Stimulant, expectorant, diuretic, emmenagogue.

Use. In chronic coughs, and humoral asthma ; used more as a domestic medicine.

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

HELLEBORI FÆTIDI FOLIA. L. *Helleboraster ; Folia, D.* The leaves of Stinking Hellebore. (*Helleborus Fætidus, Polyand. Polygynia, N. O. Multisiliquæ, L. Ranunculaceæ, J.* Indigenous. 5.) *Helleborastis Folia.*

Prop. Odour fœtid ; taste acrid, bitter, nauseous.

Oper. Cathartic, anthelmintic.

Use. In worms, but now scarcely ever used.

Dose. f ʒj. of this decoction. ℞ of the leaves ʒij., water ʒss. ; boil 15 minutes, and strain.

HELLEBORI NIGRI RADIX. L. E. *Helleb. Niger. (Melampodium ;)* Radix, D. Black Hellebore Root. (Class and order as above. Austria. 5)

Prop. Odour disagreeable ; taste bitter, acrid, benumbing the mouth ; impaired by drying and keeping.

Oper. Cathartic, hydragogue, emmenagogue.

Use. In mania and melancholia, dropsy, and in suppression of the menses in plethoric habits ; but it may be questioned whether it is equal to jalap, &c., and is seldom procured genuine.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒj. purge strongly ; to produce its other effects, gr. ij. to gr. iij. three times a day. Seldom used in substance.

Off. Prep. Helleb. nig. L. E. D. Ext. Helleb. nig. E. D.

HEUCHERA. U. S. Alum root. (*Heuchera Cortusa, Pentand. Digyn. N. O. Succulentæ, L. Saxifragæ, J.* North America. 4.) Radix. The root.

Prop. An intense astringent.

Oper. Styptic.

Use. Has had some reputation as an application to cancerous sores.

HIRUDO MEDICINALIS. D. The Leech. (*C. Vermes, O. Helmintheca.*)

Prop. Body oblong, flattish ; colour on the back olive green, with four longitudinal stripes ; the two central yellow, broken with black ; two lateral yellow, entire ; two intermediate black and yellow chains ; on the belly turkey blue, maculated with yellow ; mouth and bite triangular ; anal extremity a circular sucker.

Use. In every species of local inflammation, except the erysipelatous ; particularly in ophthalmia, placed as near the eye as possible.

The best mode of making them bite is to clean the part well with soap and water, then to dry it, and before applying the leech, to allow it to dry itself by crawling on a clean cloth: or the part may be scratched with the point of the lancet. Leeches will not bite when casting their skins, which they often change.

HORDEI SEMINA. L. *Hordei Distichi Semina*, E. D. Pearl Barley. (*Triand. Digyn.* N. O. *Gramina*. The river Tamara. ☉.) *Semina, tunicis nudata.*

Prop. Taste sweetish, viscid; granules roundish, of a pearly whiteness; consists almost entirely of starch.

Use. Vide decoctum. As it is apt to get musty, barley should always be washed before it is made into decoction.

Off. Prep. *Decoctum Hordei*, L. E. D. *Decoet. Hord. Comp.* L. D. **HUMULI STOBILI.** L. E. Hops. (*Humulus Lupulus*, *Diæcia Pentand.* N. O. *Scabridæ*, L. *Urticæ*, J. Europe. 4.)

Prop. Odour fragrant, sub-narcotic; taste bitter, aromatic; depending on a peculiar principle named lupuline, extractive, and essential oil, extracted equally by water and spirit, from the dried strobiles.

Oper. Narcotic, anodyne, diuretic.

Use. In gout and rheumatism: under the form of infusion in the proportion of ʒss. to ʒj. of boiling water; but the extract already noticed is preferable. The powder, formed into an ointment with lard, is said to ease the pain of open cancer. A pillow, stuffed with hops, is an old and successful mode of procuring sleep in the watchfulness of delirious fever.

Dose. Gr. iij. to ʒj. united with ʒss. of cinnamon water, twice or thrice a day; of the infusion ʒjss.

Off. Prep. *Ext. Humuli*. L. *Tinct. Humuli*, L.

* * * The active property of the hop is now generally admitted to reside in the *yellow nectarial dust* which is lodged on the base of the scales of the strobiles. The dose of this substance is from gr. iij. to gr. viij. As there is nothing poisonous in this material, it may be given even in larger doses. Ed.

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

Prop. Fluid above 39° below zero and under 656° of Faht.; bright, shining, of a silvery whiteness; spec. grav. when liquid 13.568 (*Cavendish*.) Easily oxydized.

Oper. Metallic quicksilver does not act on the body, even when taken into the stomach; oxydized, and combined with acids, it acts powerfully.

Use. It has been exhibited in constriction of the bowels and introsusception, but from a mistaken notion that it would pass through the bowels by its gravity.

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

HYDRARGYRUM PURIFICATUM. L. E. D. The purification is performed by distilling the crude metal in an iron retort.

Use. For pharmaceutical purposes.

HYDRARGYRI NITRICO OXYDUM. L. Oxydum Hydrargyri Rubrum per acidum Nitricum, E. Oxydum Hydrargyri Nitricum, D. Nitric Oxyd of Mercury. (A Peroxide, probably containing some undecomposed acid.) *Hydrargyrus Nitratus Ruber.*

Comp. Quicksilver 82, oxygen 18 parts in 100; when well prepared.

Prop. Small bright red shining plates; insoluble.

Oper. Stimulant, escharotic.

Use. In the proportion of gr. ss. to sugar gr. iv. it is blown into the eye to remove specks on the cornea; applied to chancres and foul ulcers, to cleanse and stimulate them, either sprinkled on the part in fine powder, or united with lard into an ointment.

Off. Prep. *Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitrico-Oxydi*, L. E. D.

HYDRARGYRI OXYDUM CINEREUM. L. Oxidum Hydrargyri Cinereum, E. Pulvis Hydrargyri Cinereus, D. Gray Oxyd of Mercury. (These preparations differ, but the London is to be preferred, being a real gray oxyd; the other two are subnitrates of mercury and ammonia, mixed with an imperfect oxyd.)

Comp. Quicksilver 96.16, oxygen 3.84, in 100 parts, L.

Prop. Colour gray; insoluble.

Oper. Stimulant, antisyphilitic.

Use. This preparation is not apt to disorder the stomach and bowels, and is, therefore, often preferred in curing venereal complaints.

Dose. Gr. j. to gr. iij. in a pill twice a day.

Off. Prep. *Unguentum Oxydi Hydrargyri Cinerei*, E.

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

Comp. Quicksilver 92.6, oxygen 7.4, in 100 parts.

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

Oper. Stimulant, escharotic, antisyphilitic; in large doses violently emetic.

Use. Owing to the violence of its operation, it is now seldom given internally, except when other mercurials fail. It is principally used as an escharotic, in the same manner as the nitric oxyd.

Dose. Gr. ss. to gr. ij. in a pill with opium gr. ss. every night and morning:—gr. iv. act as a violent emetic.

HYDRARGYRI OXYMURIAS. L. Murias Hydrargyri Corrosivus, E. Murias Hydrargyri Corrosivum, D. Oxymuriate of Mercury. *Hydrargyrus Muriatus.*

Comp. Peroxide of mercury 79.42, acid 20.58; or chlorine 26.48, mercury 73.52 in 100 parts. Spec. grav. 5.1398.

Prop. Taste acrid, styptic, metallic, durable; a white compact semi-transparent mass of prismatic crystals; soluble in 11 parts of water at 60°, in 3.8 of alcohol; partially decomposed by light.

Oper. Stimulant, antisyphilitic, alterative.

Use. In venereal complaints, with the greatest advantage, when a quick and general action is required; but its effects are often not permanent. In lepra, combined with an antimonial; old ulcers; and chronic rheumatism. Dissolved in the proportion of gr. iij. to water ʒj. as a gargle in venereal sore throats, and an injection in gonorrhœa; and a little stronger we have found it useful in breaking the abscess in cynanche tonsillaris. It is applied externally to tetter, and for destroying fungus; gr. iv. in water ʒj. is a good

wash in scabies. It may be given clysterways, when the stomach will not bear it.

Dose. Gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to gr. j. made into a pill, with extract of poppies, once in twenty-four hours. When swallowed as a poison, the best antidote is white of egg. (*Orfila.*)

Incomp. Vide *Liquor Hyd. Ozymuriatis.*

Off. Prep. *Liquor Hydrargyri Ozymuriatis, L.*

HYDRARGYRI SUBMURIAS. L. Submurias Hydrargyri Mitis, E. Submurias Hydrargyri Sublimatum, D. Submuriate of Mercury, or Calomel. (A Protochloride by sublimation.) *Calomelas.*

Comp. Quicksilver 79, oxygen 9.5, muriatic acid 11.5; or chlorine 15.25, mercury 84.75, in 100 parts of submuriate.

Prop. Inodorous, nearly insipid; requiring 1152 parts of water at 212° for its solution; formed in a compact, hard, shining, striated cake, which by pulverization and levigation is reduced to an impalpable, ivory-coloured powder; sp. grav. 7.175.

Oper. Antisyphilitic, alterative; in larger doses purgative.

Use. In venereal diseases and chronic hepatitis, combined with opium; in scrofula with cicuta; in convulsive affections with opium, camphor, assafoetida, &c.; in dropsies with squill and foxglove; and in rheumatism and lepra with antimonials, guaiacum, and other sudorifics. As a purgative in any case not attended with intestinal inflammation; generally united with other purgatives.

Dose. Gr. j. to gr. ij. night and morning, in a pill—if it do not purge, gradually excites ptyalism; gr. iij. to gr. vj. purge. Children bear larger doses than adults.

Incomp. Nitric and oxymercuric acids, alkalies, and their carbonates, lime water, soaps, sulphurets of alkalies, iron, lead, copper.

* * * *These preparations are improperly named. They are both muriates, and are, therefore, properly distinguished by the Edinburgh College, by the terms corrosivus and mitis; but we are inclined to think, that, for practical purposes, the name Calomel, however unchemical, should still be retained for the milder muriate.*

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

Oper. Alterative.

Use. In scrofula and cutaneous diseases.

Dose. Gr. x. to 3 ss.

HYDRARGYRI SULPHURETUM RUBRUM. L. D. Red Sulphuret of Mercury. (Quicksilver combined with sulphur.) *Hydrargyrus Sulphuretus Ruber.*

Comp. Quicksilver unoxided 86.2, sulphur 13.8 pts. in 100.

Prop. Inodorous, insipid; colour a rich deep red; insoluble in water and alcohol.

Oper. Antisyphilitic.

Use. As a fumigation against venereal ulcers of the nose, mouth, and throat; 3 ss. being thrown on a red hot iron. It has also been used in cutaneous complaints, and gouty affections; but it is at best an uncertain remedy.

Dose. Gr. x. to 3 ss. in an electuary or a bolus.

HYDRARGYRUM CUM CRETA. L. D. Mercury with Chalk. (A Protoxide, formed by trituration with carbonate of lime.)

Comp. Very uncertain, depending on the degree of trituration. Fourcroy states it to contain 4-100ths of oxygen.

Prop. Inodorous, insipid; colour gray.

Oper. Alterative, antisyphilitic?

Use. In porrigo, and other cutaneous affections; but very little employed; and in venereal complaints its operation is so slow and weak as to merit no attention.

Dose. Gr. v. to 3 ss. twice a day, in any viscid substance.

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

In every respect this preparation resembles the former; the employment of the carbonate of magnesia instead of chalk does not alter the properties or the virtues of the remedy.

HYDRARGYRUM PRÆCIPITATUM ALBUM. L. Submuriat Hydrargyri Ammoniatum, D. White Precipitated Mercury. (A Peroxide, combined with muriatic acid and ammonia, forming a triple salt.)

Comp. Oxyd of mercury 81, muriatic acid 16, ammonia 3 parts.

Prop. Inodorous, tasteless, snowy white, ponderous, insoluble in water; it does not become black when triturated with lime water.

Oper. Detergent.

Use. As an external application, united with lard, in scabies, and some other cutaneous affections.

Off. Prep. *Ung. Hydrargyri Præcip. Albi*, L. D.

HYDRO-SULPHURETUM AMMONIÆ. E. D. Hydrosulphuret of Ammonia.

Prop. Odour very fœtid; taste nauseous, styptic; colour dark yellowish-green.

Oper. Sedative, nauseating, emetic; disoxygenizing?

Use. In diabetes, and diseases of increased excitement.

Dose. ℥v. gradually to ℥xv. three or four times a day, produce vomiting.

Incomp. All the acids and metallic solutions.

HYOSCYAMI FOLIA ET SEMINA. L. Hyoscyami Nigri Herba; Semina, E. Hyosciamus; Herba, D. Henbane Leaves and Seeds. (*Hyosciamus Niger*. Pentand. Monogyn. N. O. *Lurida*, L. *Solanæ*, J. Europe. ♂.)

Prop. Odour narcotic, peculiar; not unlike tobacco when bruised; taste insipid, mucilaginous; lost by drying; virtues yielded to proof spirit.

Oper. Narcotic, anodyne, antispasmodic, slightly stimulant.

Use. In epilepsy, hysteria, palpitation, palsy, mania, and scirrhus; as a substitute for opium to procure sleep in nervous habits; externally as a cataplasm in cancer and glandular swellings; or in fine powder sprinkled on cancerous sores, to allay pain.

Dose. Gr. iij. to gr. x. of the powder; but generally the extract is preferred.

Off. Prep. *Extractum Hyoscyami*, L. E. D. *Tinctura Hyoscyami*, L. E. D.

HYSSOPUS OFFICINALIS, HERBA. E. Hyssopus; Folia, D. Hyssop Leaves. (*Didynam. Gymnosperm. N. O. Verticillata*, L. *Labiata*, J. Germany. ♀.)

Prop. Odour aromatic; taste warm, pungent; depending on an essential oil.

Oper. Stimulant, expectorant, attenuant.

Use. In humoral asthma, and chronic catarrh; but it is seldom used.

Dose. ℥j. to ʒj. twice or thrice a day in substance or infusion.

ICHTHYOCOLLA. D. Isinglass. (*Acipenser Huso et Ruthenus.*

The Beluga and Sterlet. *Pisces, Chondropterygii, Cuv.* Russia.)

Comp. Soluble gelatin 98, insoluble fibre 2 parts, in 100.

Prop. Inodorous, tasteless; dry, whitish, semi-transparent; when dissolved in boiling water it forms an opaline jelly.

Oper. Nutrient, demulcent; externally adhesive.

Use. As a diet for the sick and convalescent; and infants troubled with acidity of the primæ viæ. The English court plaster is made with it.

Incomp. Astringent vegetable infusions, carbonate of potash, alcohol.

INFUSUM ANTHEMIDIS. L. E. Infusion of Chamomile. (*Anthemidis Flor. ʒij., Aq. Fervent. ʒss.* Macerate for ten minutes in a covered vessel, and strain.)

Prop. The odour and taste of the flowers.

Oper. Tonic; emetic when taken warm.

Use. The cold infusion in dyspepsia, hysteria, and other complaints attended with debility of the stomach; the warm is employed, either alone to excite gentle vomiting, or to assist the operation of other emetics.

Dose. f ʒj. to f ʒij.

Incomp. Isinglass; infusion of cinchona; solutions of sulphate of iron, nitrate of silver, oxymuriate of mercury, acetate of lead.

INFUSUM ARMORACIÆ COMPOSITUM. L. Compound Infusion of Horse Radish. (*Armor. Rad. recent. concisæ, Sinapis Sem. contus. sing. ʒj., Aquæ Ferv. ʒj.* Macerate for two hours in a covered vessel, then strain, and add *Spir. Armoraciæ Comp. f ʒj.*)

Prop. Little odour, mawkish, acrid taste.

Oper. Stimulant, diuretic.

Use. In paralysis, scorbutus, chronic rheumatism, and dropsies occurring after intermittents.

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

Incomp. Carbonates of alkalis, oxymuriate of mercury, nitrate of silver, infusions of galls, and of cinchona.

INFUSUM AURANTII COMPOSITUM. L. Compound Infusion of Orange Peel. (*Aurant. Cort. sic. ʒij., Limon. Cort. recent. ʒj., Caryophyll. contus. ʒss., Aq. Ferv. ʒss.* Macerate for fifteen minutes in a covered vessel, and strain.)

Oper. Tonic, stomachic, stimulant, carminative.

Use. In dyspepsia, particularly that of drunkards; flatulent colic; in gout united with absorbents; and the debility which follows acute diseases.

Dose. f ʒjss. to f ʒij. every four hours.

Incomp. Sulphas ferri, acetas plumbi, infusion of yellow cinchona bark, lime water.

INFUSUM CALUMBÆ. L. Infusum Calombæ, E. Infusion of Calumba. (*Calumbæ Rad. concisæ ʒij., Aq. Ferv. ʒss.* Macerate for two hours in a lightly covered vessel, and strain.)

Prop. Odour and taste of the root; mucilaginous. It soon spoils.

Oper. Tonic without stimulating; antiseptic.

Use. In dyspepsia; and cholera, the vomiting of which it checks; in bilious remittent fever; to check the nausea and vomiting of preg-

nancy; and the severe diarrhœa and vomiting often attending dentition; in the hectic of phthisis, to correct acrimony, and strengthen the digestion; and in the low state of puerperal fever.

Dose. f ʒjss. to f ʒij. three or four times a day.

Incomp. Antimonium tart., oxymurias hydrargyri, nitras argenti, acetas plumbi: infusion of cinchona.

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

Prop. Odour fragrant; taste warm, aromatic; colour red.

Oper. Stimulant, tonic, stomachic.

Use. In atonic gout, when the stomach is affected; and flatulent colic.

Dose. f ʒjss. to f ʒij. three or four times a day.

Incomp. Sulphas ferri; sulphas zinci; antimonium tartarizatum; nitras argenti; acetas plumbi; infusion of cinchona.

INFUSUM CASCARILLÆ. L. Infusion of Cascarilla. (*Cascarillæ Cort. cont.* ʒss., *Aq. Fervent.* Oss. Macerate for two hours in a covered vessel, and strain.)

Prop. Odour aromatic; taste bitter and aromatic.

Oper. Tonic, stomachic.

Use. In alvine fluxes, particularly after measles; in the aphtha gangrenosa of children.

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

Incomp. Infusions of galls, and yellow cinchona; lime water; solutions of sulphate of iron, nitrate of silver, acetate of lead.

INFUSUM CATECHU COMPOSITUM. L. Infusum Acaciæ Catechu, E. Infusion of Catechu. (*Catechu Extracti* ʒijss., *Cinnam. Cort. contusi* ʒss., *Aq. Fervent.* Oss. Macerate for an hour, and strain.) *Infusum Catechu.*

Oper. Astringent, stomachic.

Use. In diarrhœas from a laxity of the bowels.

Dose. f ʒjss. to f ʒij. every three hours, or after every loose stool.

Incomp. Tartarized antimony, sulphate of iron, sulphate of zinc, solution of isinglass, infusion of cinchona, the strong acids, oxymuriate of mercury.

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

Prop. The peculiar aromatic flavour and bitterness of the bark employed.

Oper. Tonic, stomachic.

Use. In dyspepsia; and convalescencies.

Dose. f ʒj. to f ʒij. united with some aromatic tincture, three or four times a day.

Incomp. Antimonium tartarizatum, sulphates of iron and zinc, nitrate of silver, and muriate of mercury. Decoction of galls, lime water, carbonates of alkalies, and infusions of almost all the vegetable bitters.

INFUSUM CINCHONÆ CUM AQUA CALCIS. U. S. Infusion of Peruvian Bark with Lime Water. (*Cinchon. in pulv.* ʒj. *Aq. Calc.* ʒj. Add the lime water gradually; and rub them well together for fifteen minutes. Let the infusion stand for one hour, then filter.)

Oper. Tonic, antacid and astringent.

Dose. f ʒ i. to f ʒ iiij. repeated as occasion requires.

INFUSUM CINCHONÆ CUM MAGNESIÆ. U. S. Infusion of Peruvian Bark with Magnesia. (*Cinchon. in pulv.* ʒj. *Magnes.* ʒj. *Aq. frig.* ʒj. *Oj.* Add the water gradually, and rub them well together for fifteen minutes. Let the infusion stand for one hour, then filter.)

Oper. Tonic, antacid and laxative. The magnesia is supposed to increase the tonic power of the bark.

Dose. f ʒ j. to f ʒ iv. repeated as occasion requires.

INFUSUM CINCHONÆ CUM SUCCO LIMONUM. U. S. Infusion of Peruvian Bark with Lime juice. (*Cinchon. in pulv.* ʒj. *Suc. Limon.* f ʒ ij. *Tinct. Camp. Opiat.* f ʒ iiij. *Aq. frig.* ʒj. *Oj.* Macerate for twelve hours in a covered vessel, and strain.)

Use. In cases where bark is required, attended with irritability of the stomach.

Dose. f ʒ j. to f ʒ iiij.

INFUSUM CUSPARIÆ. L. Infusion of Cusparia. (*Cuspariæ Cort. contusi* ʒij., *Aq. Fervent.* ʒss. Macerate for two hours, and strain.)

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

Oper. Tonic, antiseptic.

Use. In febrile diseases, obstinate bilious diarrhœa, and dysentery, after proper evacuations.

Dose. f ʒ j. to f ʒ iiij. three or four times a day.

Incomp. Infusion of galls and of catechu; antimonium tartarizatum; sulphates of iron and of zinc; nitrate of silver, oxy muriate of mercury, acetate of lead.

INFUSUM DIGITALIS. L. Infusum Digitalis Purpureæ, E. Infusion of Foxglove. (*Digitalis Fol. exsicc.* ʒj., *Aq. Ferv.* ʒss. Macerate for four hours, strain, and add *Spir. Cinnam.* f ʒ iv.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste bitter and nauseous.

Oper. Diuretic, sedative.

Use. In dropsies, humoral asthmas, phthisis pulmonalis; and in diseases of increased action.

Dose. f ʒ j. every eight or ten hours, till it affects the kidneys, the pulse, stomach, or bowels; and then stopped.

Incomp. Sulphas ferri, acetas plumbi; infusion of yellow cinchona.

INFUSUM EUPATORII. U. S. Infusion of Thoroughwort. (*Eupator. Perfol.* ʒj. *Aq. bullient.* ʒj. *Oj.* Infuse for two hours in a covered vessel, and strain.)

Oper. Emetic, diaphoretic; in moderate doses, given cold, tonic.

Use. In fevers and inflammatory diseases.

Dose. f ʒ j. to f ʒ viij. according to the indication to be answered.

INFUSUM GENTIANÆ COMPOSITUM. L. E. D. Compound Infusion of Gentian. (*Gentianæ Rad. concisæ, Aurantii Cort. exsic. sing.* ʒj., *Limonis Cort. recent.* ʒij., *Aq. Ferv.* f ʒ xiiij.)

Oper. Tonic, stomachic.

Use. In dyspepsia and chlorosis, united with chalybeates, or with alkalies; diarrhœa and gout, with absorbents and aromatic tinctures; and in dropsy, with squill and neutral salts.

Dose. f ʒ j. to f ʒ ij. three times a day.

Incomp. Acetate of lead.

* * * *The Edinburgh and Dublin Colleges order the ingredients to be previously macerated in f̄iv. of proof spirit.*

INFUSUM LINI COMPOSITUM. L. Infusum Lini Usitatissimi, E. Infusion of Linseed. (*Lini Usitatis, Sem. contus. ʒj., Glycyrrh. Rad. con. ʒiv., Aq. Ferv. 0ij.* Macerate for four hours near the fire, and strain.)

Prop. Inodorous, sweetish, mucilaginous.

Oper. Demulcent.

Use. In catarrh, pneumonic affections, strangury, gonorrhœa; and after operations on the urethra or the bladder.

Dose. A teacupful ad libitum.

Incomp. Alcohol, acetate of lead.

INFUSUM MENTHÆ COMPOSITUM. D. Compound Infusion of Mint. (*Fol. Menth. Sat. siccata. ʒij., Aq. Ferv. q. s. s. ut. colentur f̄vj.* Macerate for half an hour, and when cold, strain; then add *Sacch. Albi ʒij., Olei Menth. Sat. gtt. iij.* dissolved in *T. Card. Comp. ʒss.*)

Oper. Gently stimulating, diaphoretic.

Use. In anorexia, and as a vehicle for disagreeable remedies.

Dose. f̄ʒj. to f̄ʒiij. occasionally.

INFUSUM QUASSIÆ. L. Infusum Quassiae Excelsae, E. Infusion of Quassia. (*Quassiae Ligni concisi ʒss., Aq. Ferv. 0ss.* Macerate for two hours, and strain.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste a very pure bitter; limpid; possessing no astringency.

Oper. Tonic, antiseptic.

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

Dose. f̄ʒj. to f̄ʒiv. twice or thrice a day.

Incomp. Acetas plumbi, nitras argenti.

INFUSUM RHEI. L. E. Infusion of Rhubarb. (*Rhei Rad. concisa ʒj., Aq. Ferv 0ss.* Macerate for two hours in a covered vessel, and strain.)

Prop. Odour fragrant like that of the root; taste bitter and aromatic; limpid, red-yellow; not so astringent as the root.

Oper. Purgative, stomachic.

Use. In costiveness; and, united with ginger and aromatics, in diarrhœas from weakness of the bowels.

Dose. f̄ʒj. to f̄ʒiv. united with neutral salts; f̄ʒss. with tinct. of cinnamon, when its stomachic effect only is required.

Incomp. Solution of isinglass, infusion of yellow cinchona, all the strong acids, nitrate of silver, muriate of mercury, acetate of lead, sulphate of iron, antimonium tartarizatum.

INFUSUM ROSÆ COMPOSITUM. L. D. Infusum Rosæ Gallicæ, E. Infusion of the Rose. (*Rosæ Gallicæ Petal. exsicc. ʒiv., Aquæ Ferventis 0ijss., Acidi Sulph. diluti f̄ʒiij., Sacch. Purif. ʒjss.* After pouring the water on the petals, in a glass vessel, add the acid, and macerate for half an hour; then strain, and add the sugar.)

Prop. Odour of the rose; taste slightly austere, acid, and sweet.

Oper. Sub-astringent, refrigerant.

Use. In the colliquative sweats of phthisis; and, with additional acid and some nitre, in uterine and pulmonary hæmorrhages; topically as a gargle in cyananche tonsillaris. This infusion is an ele-

gant vehicle for many active remedies, particularly sulphate of magnesia, the nauseous taste of which it covers.

Dose. f̄j̄jss. to 0ss. every three or four hours.

Incomp. Sulphates of iron and of zinc.

INFUSUM SENNÆ COMPOSITUM. L. D. Infusum Cassiæ Sennæ, E. Infusion of Senna. (*Sennæ Fol.* ʒjss., *Zingiberis Rad. con.* ʒj., *Aq. Ferv.* 0j. Macerate for an hour in a covered vessel, and strain.) *Infusum Sennæ Simplex.*

Oper. Purgative.

Use. In costiveness, and to move the bowels in acute diseases. The ginger counteracts the griping quality of the Senna. It is generally united with neutral purgative salts and manna.

Dose. f̄j̄j. to f̄j̄iv.

Incomp. Strong acids, lime water, the alkaline carbonates, solutions of nitrate of silver, oxymuriate of mercury, acetate of lead, tartarized antimony, and infusion of yellow cinchona.

INFUSUM SENNÆ COMPOSITUM. E. Infusum Sennæ cum Tamarindis, D. Infusion of Tamarind and Senna. (*Fruct. Tamarindi Ind. cond.* ʒj., *Fol. Cassiæ Sennæ* ʒj., *Sem. Coriand. Sat. contus.* ʒss., *Sacch. non purif.* ʒss., *Aq. Bull.* ʒviij. Macerate in a vessel not glazed with lead, agitating occasionally for four hours, and strain.)

Oper. Mildly purgative, and cooling.

Use. In delicate habits, and inflammatory diseases.

Dose. f̄j̄ij. to f̄j̄iv.

Incomp. The same as of infusion of senna, and also all salts having potash for a base.

INFUSUM SENNÆ COMPOSITUM. U. S. Compound Infusion of Senna. *Sennæ* ʒiss. *Potas. Super tart.* ʒij. *Zingiber.* ʒj. *Aq. bullient.* 0j. Infuse for an hour in a covered vessel, and strain.)

Oper. Cathartic.

Dose. f̄j̄j. to f̄j̄iij. every two hours until it operates.

INFUSUM SERPENTARIÆ. U. S. Infusion of Virginia Snake-root. (*Serpent.* ʒss. *Aq. bullient.* 0ss. Infuse for two hours in a covered vessel, and strain.)

Oper. Stimulant, diaphoretic.

Use. In nervous and typhoid fevers.

Dose. f̄j̄ij. every three hours.

*** The above infusion is about one half too strong for ordinary use.

INFUSUM SIMAROUBÆ. L. Infusion of Simarouba. (*Simaroubæ Cort. contusi* ʒss., *Aq. Ferv.* 0ss. Macerate for two hours in a covered vessel, and strain.)

Prop. Inodorous; bitter, but not astringent.

Oper. Tonic, antiseptic; emetic in large doses.

Use. In diarrhœa, and the advanced stage of dysentery; dyspepsia; leucorrhœa; and intermittent fevers.

Dose. f̄j̄ij. united with opium or an aromatic, every three or four hours.

Incomp. Decoction of galls, infusions of catechu and yellow cinchona, solutions of nitrate of silver, oxymuriate of mercury, and superacetate of lead, alkaline carbonates, lime water.

INFUSUM SPIGELIÆ. U. S. Infusion of Carolina Pink. (*Spigel.* ʒij. *Aq. bullient.* 0ss. Infuse for four hours in a covered vessel, and strain.)

Oper. Anthelmintic.

Dose. f̄ij. to f̄iv. repeated three or four times, and then followed by an active purge.

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

Oper. Sedative, antispasmodic.

Use. As a clyster in ileus, colica pictonum, and formerly in cases of suspended animation.

INFUSUM VALERIANÆ. D. Infusion of Valerian. (*Rad. Valerianæ in crass. pulv. tritæ,* ʒij., *Aq. Ferv.* f̄vij. Macerate for an hour, and when cold, strain.)

Oper. Tonic, antispasmodic.

Use. In hysteria, when the stomach will not bear the powder.

Dose. f̄jss. to f̄ij. twice or thrice a day.

Incomp. Nitrate of silver, sulphate of iron, infusion of yellow cinchona.

INFUSUM ULMI. U. S. Infusion of Slippery Elm. (*Ulmis concis.* ʒj. *Aq. bullient.* ʒj. Infuse for twelve hours in a covered vessel, near the fire, with frequent agitation, and strain.)

Oper. Demulcent, diuretic and alterative.

Use. One of the best drinks in all inflammatory diseases. Also esteemed in chronic eruptions.

Dose. Ad libitum.

IPECACUANHÆ RADIX. L. E. D. Ipecacuan Root. (*Cephalis Ipecacuanha. Pentand. Monogyn. N. O. Aggregatæ. Brasils. Linn. Soc. Trans. vol. vi.*)

Prop. Odour faint and peculiar; taste bitter, subacid, mucilaginous; in small wrinkled pieces; externally brown, internally whitish; both water and alcohol extract its virtues, which have been found to depend on a peculiar principle, named emetine.

Oper. Emetic in large doses; sudorific, expectorant, in smaller.

Use. To produce vomiting, in the commencement of fevers, inflammatory diseases, buboes, swelled testicles, and before the paroxysms of ague; to excite nausea in dysentery, asthma, pertussis, hæmorrhages, pneumonia; and, combined with opium, to produce diaphoresis in rheumatism, gout, and febrile disorders.

Dose. For the first intention gr. xx. to gr. xxx. alone, or united with antimonium tart. gr. j.; for the second gr. j. to gr. iij.; and the third gr. ij. to gr. vj. with opium gr. j.

Incomp. Acetum; or vegetable acids.

Off. Prep. *Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ Compositus,* L. D. *Vinum Ipecacuanhæ,* L. E. D.

IRIDIS FLORENTINÆ RADIX. E. Florentine Orris Root. (*Triand. Monogyn. N. O. Ensatæ. South of Europe. 4.*)

This root is indebted to its agreeable odour only for its retention by the Edinburgh College.

JALAPÆ RADIX. L. D. Convolvuli Jalapæ Radix, E. (*Convolvulus Jalapa. Pentand. Monogyn. N. O. Campanacæ, L. Convolvuli, J. ʒ.*) *Jalapium, Radix.*

Prop. Odour slightly nauseous; taste sweetish, slightly pungent; solid, hard, heavy, brittle; fracture resinous; internally light grey, externally covered with a deep brown, wrinkled bark. Proof spirit is its proper menstruum.

Oper. Cathartic; the resinous part gripes violently.

Use. In costiveness, mania, worms, and as a hydragogue in dropsy. It is also a good adjunct to quicken the operation of submuriate of mercury, and other purgatives of slow operation. A drop of essential oil prevents griping.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒss. in pills or a bolus.

Off. Prep. *Pulv. Jalapæ Comp.* E. *Extractum Jalapæ*, L. E. D. *Tinct. Jalapæ*, L. E. D. *Tinct. Sennæ Comp.* E.

JUGLANS. U. S. Butternut. (*Juglans Cinerea*, *Monac. Polyand.* N. O. *Amentaceæ*, L. *Terbintaceæ*, J. United States. ʒ.) *Liber radicis.* The inner bark of the root.

The aqueous extract of this article forms an excellent laxative and purgative, which does not leave the bowels disposed to costiveness.

Off. Prep. *Extract. Juglandis*, U. S.

JUNIPERI BACCÆ ET CACUMINA. L. *Juniperi Communis Baccæ*, E. *Juniperus*; *Baccæ*, D. Juniper Berries and Tops. (*Dioecia Monodelphia*, N. O. *Coniferæ*. North of Europe. ʒ.)

Prop. Odour strong, but not unpleasant; taste warm, pungent, sweetish, followed by a bitter; depending on an essential oil and sweet mucilage. They yield their active properties to both water and alcohol.

Oper. Diuretic, carminative, diaphoretic?

Use. In dropsies; but they cannot be depended on alone, although they are an admirable adjunct to digitalis and squill.

Dose. ʒj. to ʒss. triturated with sugar, three or four times a day. The best form of exhibiting it is an infusion of ʒij. of the berries bruised in boiling water ʒj.

Off. Prep. *Oleum Juniperi*, L. E. D. *Spiritus Juniperi Compositus*, L. E. D.

JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA. U. S. Red Cedar. (*Class and order the same as Juniperis Communis.* United States. ʒ.) *Folia.* The leaves. This article has been substituted in the American Pharmacopœia for *Savine leaves*, which it very nearly resembles, and is equally good in every respect.

KINO. L. E. D. *Pterocarpus Erinacea.* (The Edinburgh College consider it *Eucalyptus Resinifera*; the Dublin, *Butea Frondosa.* Africa.) *Kino, Resina.*

Comp. Tannin, gallic acid, oxyd of iron, colouring matter.

Prop. Inodorous; taste sweetish, bitter; sometimes gritty between the teeth; in fragments of a dark ruby red colour; easily pulverized; powder reddish-brown; more soluble in warm than in cold water.

Oper. Astringent.

Use. In obstinate chronic diarrhœas; uterine, intestinal, and pulmonary hæmorrhages; fluor albus.

Dose. Gr. x. to gr. xx. in powder; or in solution, of the powder ʒj., mucilage of gum f ʒj., cinnamon water f ʒv., two tablespoonsful occasionally. Vide *Tinct.*

Incomp. The mineral acids, alkalies and their carbonates, ichthyocola, acetate of lead, nitrate of silver, antimonium tartarizatum, sulphate of iron, muriate of mercury.

Off. Prep. *Tinctura Kino*, L. E. D. *Electuarium Catechu*, E. D.

KRAMERIEÆ RADIX. L. Ratanhy Root. (*Krameira Triandra*, *Tetrand. Monogynia.* Java. ʒ.)

Prop. Taste bitter; communicates a deep red colour both to water and spirit.

Oper. Astringent, diuretic, detergent.

Use. In dysentery attended with bloody stools; in ulceration of the gums, and as a stomachic in dyspepsia.

Dose. ℞j. to ʒj. in powder.

LACTUCA. L. *Lactucæ Sativæ.* Herba: Lactucarium, E. Garden Lettuce, and its inspissated juice. (*Lactuca Sativa*, *Syngenesia Æqualis*, N. O. *Compositæ Semiflosculosæ*, L. *Chicoraceæ*, J. Europe. ♂.)

Prop. The herb has no odour; its taste is slightly bitter, when not blanched. Odour and colour of the extract the same as that of opium: soluble in water: contains resin, extractive mucilage, and probably morphia.

Oper. Narcotic, diaphoretic.

Use. In coughs, phthisis pulmonalis, and all painful affections.

Dose. Of the inspissated juice from gr. j. to gr. vj.

LACTUCA VIROSA FOLIUM. E. The Leaves of Strong-scented Lettuce. (*Syngenesia Æqualis*, N. O. *Compositæ Semiflosculosæ*, L. *Chicoraceæ*, J. Indigenous. ♂.)

Prop. Odour strong, narcotic, like opium; taste bitter.

Oper. Narcotic, diuretic, diaphoretic, gently laxative.

Use. In dropsies, from visceral obstructions; the leaves are seldom used, but an extract is made from them.

Dose. See *Succus Spissatus*.

Off. Prep. *Succ. Spiss. Lactucæ Virosæ*, E.

LAURI CASSIÆ, CORTEX; *Flos nondum Explicitus*, E. D. The Bark and unopened Flower Buds of the *Laurus Cassia*. (For Class and Order, see *Cinnamomi Cortex*.)

Prop. Odour and taste of cinnamon, but the bark is mucilaginous; quills thicker and shorter, with a short smooth fracture; the buds have a brown colour, and shape something like a small nail.

Oper. and Use. The same as cinnamon.

Off. Prep. *Aq. Lauri Cassiæ distillata*, E.

LAPIS CALCAREUS. L. Lime Stone.

Comp. Carbonic acid 25 to 35 parts, lime 65, united with argil, silex, magnesia, and oxide of iron.

Prop. Fracture compact, scaly, or uneven and earthy; colour gray, dull; semi-hard; sp. grav. 2.6.

Use. To form lime for pharmaceutical purposes.

LAVENDULÆ FLORES. L. D. *Lavendulæ Spicæ Flores*, E. Lavender Flowers. (*Didynamia, Gymnospermia*, N. O. *Verticillatæ*. South of Europe. ♀.)

Prop. Odour fragrant, agreeable; taste warm, bitterish; depending on an essential oil, which is taken up by alcohol.

Oper. Stimulant, slightly errhine.

Use. When the oil is extracted and united with proof spirit, it is very useful in faintings, paralysis, and as an adjunct to stomachic bitters. The dried leaves were used, formerly, to produce a discharge from the mucous membrane of the nose, but are now neglected.

Off. Prep. *Oleum Lavendulæ*, L. E. D. *Spir. Lavendulæ*, L. E. D.

Spir. Lavendulæ Comp. L. E. D. *Pulv. Asari Comp.* E. D.

LAURI BACCÆ ET FOLIA. L. *Lauri Nobilis Folia, Baccæ*,

Oleum Fixum, E. Bay Berries, Leaves, and Oil. (*For Class and Order, vide Cinnamomi Cort. Italy. 5.*)

Prop. Odour slightly fragrant; taste pungent, aromatic; depending on an essential oil.

Oper. Stimulant, narcotic, carminative.

Use. Seldom used, except as an external application, and generally compounded with other stimulants.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒss. in powder.

Off. Prep. Emplast. Cumini, L. Confectio Rutæ, L.

LICHEN. L. Lichen Islandicus, E. D. Liver Wort. (Lichen Islandicus, *Cryptogamia, Algæ. N. O. Algæ. Iceland. 4.*)

Prop. Inodorous; taste bitter, mucilaginous.

Oper. Tonic, demulcent, nutrient.

Use. Vide *Decoct. Lichenis.*

Dose. ʒj. to ʒiv. first steeped in water, holding in solution some carbonate of potash to extract the bitter; and then boiled in milk, chocolate, or cocoa.

Off. Prep. Decoctum Lichenis, L. D.

LIMONES; LIMONUM BACCÆ ET CORTEX; OLEUM; L. Citri Medicæ Fructus, Cortex et Oleum Vol. E. Lemon; Fructus, Succus, Epidermis, ejusque Oleum Essentiale, D. Lemons, the bark and oil. (*Citrus Medica. For Class and Order, see Aurantii Baccæ. Asia. 5.*)

Prop. Odour of the fruit fragrant, depending on the essential oil, which gives the rind its warm bitter taste: the juice is sharp, but gratefully acid; spec. grav. 1.0384. It contains citric acid, extract, saccharine mucilage, and water: soon spoils.

Oper. Refrigerant, antiseptic.

Use. The juice as a beverage, diluted with water and sweetened, is useful in febrile and inflammatory complaints, cooling and quenching thirst; alone, or combined with wine, in scorbutus; with camphor mixture, decoction of cinchona, or wine, in putrid sore throats, remittent fevers, diabetes, and lienteria; and with common salt, in dysentery and colics.

Dose. fʒij. or more, two or three times a day; diluted ad libitum.

Off. Prep. Acidum Citricum. L. D. Syrupus Limonis, L. E.

LINIMENTUM ÆRUGINIS. L. Oxymel Æruginis, D. Liniment of Verdigris. (*Æruginis cont. ʒj., Aceti fʒvij., Mellis despumati, pond. ʒxiv.* Liquefied, strained; inspissated by boiling.) *Oxymel Æruginis.*

Oper. Detergent, escharotic.

Use. Diluted with water it is useful as a gargle in venereal ulcerations of the mouth and fauces; but much caution is required that none of it be swallowed, and the mouth should always be well cleaned after using it:—to foul ulcers.

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ FORTIUS. L. Oleum Ammoniatum, E. Linimentum Ammonia, D. Strong Liniment of Ammonia. (*Liquoris Ammonia fʒj., Olivæ Olei fʒij.* Shake them together until they mix.) A Soap.

Oper. Stimulant, rubefacient.

Use. In cynanche tonsillaris, spread on a piece of flannel, and applied round the throat; when the skin is very irritable, a larger proportion of oil is requisite.

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ ET ANTIMONII TARTARIZATI.

U. S. Liniment of Ammonia with Tartarized Antimony. (*Lini-
ment. Ammon. f ʒj. Antim. Tart. ʒj. mix.*)

Oper. Rubefacient. When continued to be applied to the same part,
it produces irritable eruptions resembling small pox pustules.

Use. In white swelling, chronic rheumatism, and in cases where
setons and issues are indicated.

LINIMENTUM AQUÆ CALCIS. E. Linimentum Calcis, D.
Liniment of Lime Water. (*Olei Lini Usitat., Aquæ Calcis
utriusque partes æquales. Mix.*) A Soap.

Oper. Cooling, emollient.

Use. To burns and scalds, spread thick upon lint, and applied over
the affected parts.

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ SUBCARBONATIS. L. Liniment
of Subcarbonate of Ammonia. (*Liquoris Ammonia Subcarbona-
tis f ʒj., Olivæ Olei f ʒij. Shake them together until they mix.*)
Linimentum Ammonia.

Oper. Rubefacient.

Use. The same as the strong liniment; but the oil and water are less
perfectly united by the subcarbonate, and after a little time sepa-
rate. This preparation is superfluous.

LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ. L. Oleum Camphoratum. E. D.
Camphor Liniment. *Camphoræ ʒiv., Olivæ Olei f ʒij. Dissolve.*)
ʒj. contains gr. xv. of camphor.

Oper. Stimulant, anodyne.

Use. To glandular swellings, sprains, bruises, and joints affected with
chronic rheumatic pains, applied by friction. Mr. Ware recom-
mends this liniment, with the addition of Liq. Potassæ Subcarbona-
tis ʒiv. to be applied to the edges of the eyelids, night and morn-
ing, in incipient amaurosis.

LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ COMPOSITUM. L. Compound
Camphor Liniment. (*Camphoræ ʒij., Liq. Ammonia f ʒvj., Spir.
Lavendulæ ʒj.*)

Oper. Stimulant, anodyne.

Use. To sprains, bruises, and chronic rheumatic pains.

Incomp. All acids, water.

LINIMENTUM HYDRARGYRI. L. Mercurial Liniment. (*Ung.
Hydrarg. fort., Adipis Preparatæ sing. ʒiv., Camphoræ ʒj.,
Spir. Rect. ℥xv., Liquoris Ammonia f ʒiv. First rub the cam-
phor with the spirit, then add the ointment and lard, and lastly,
gradually, the solution.*)

Oper. Stimulant, discutient.

Use. To parts affected with chronic venereal pains, nodes, and topi;
to indolent swellings, and to discuss collections of fluids; ʒj. rub-
bed on the affected parts night and morning.

LINIMENTUM SAPONIS COMPOSITUM. L. Tinctura Saponis
Camphorata, E. Compound Soap Liniment. (*Saponis Duri ʒij.,
Camphoræ ʒj., Spir. Rosmarini ʒj.*)

Oper. Stimulant, anodyne.

Use. Against local pains, rubbed on the part: with the addition of
Tincture of Spanish Flies, and of opium, we have found this lini-
ment of great use in allaying the violent pains of colic, and pro-
curing sleep.

LINIMENTUM SAPONIS ET OPII. E. Soap and Opium Lini-
ment (*Saponis Duri ʒiv., Opii ʒj., Camphoræ ʒij., Olei Ros-
marini ʒss., Alcoholis ℥ij.*)

Oper. Anodyne.

Use. In chronic rheumatism and local pains.

LINIMENTUM TABACI. U. S. Tobacco Liniment. (*Tabac. concis.* ℥j. *Adip.* lbj. *Simmer the tobacco in the lard over a gentle fire until it becomes crisp, and strain.*)

Oper. Stimulant.

Use. In *tinia capitis*, scabies, hemorrhoids.

LINIMENTUM TEREBINTHINÆ. L. Turpentine Liniment. (*Cerati Resinæ* lbj. *Ol. Terebinthinæ* 0j. *Melt the cerate, and stir in the oil.*)

Oper. Stimulant.

Use. To burns; first used for this purpose by Dr. Kentish, then a surgeon in Newcastle.

LINUM CATHARTICUM. L. *Linum Catharticum*; *Herba. D.* Purging Flax. (*Pentand. Pentagyn. N. O. Gruinales, L. Caryophyllæ, J.* North of Europe. ☉.)

Prop. Odour weak; taste bitter, subacid; infusion yellow.

Oper. Purgative.

Use. In costiveness.

Dose. ℥j. in substance, or an infusion in water or whey, purges easily.

LINI USITATISSIMI SEMINA. L. E. *Linum*; *Semina, D.* Linseed. (*For Class and Order, see the former article.*) *Linum Semen.*

Prop. Seed inodorous, almost tasteless; small, flat, oval, smooth, shining, brown; yielding mucilage to warm water, and oil by expression. Mucilage, clear, colourless, inodorous, nearly insipid.

Oper. Demulcent, emollient.

Use. The infusion has been already noticed. In substance, the linseed is ground into powder, and used as poultices very advantageously. It is preferable on account of the facility with which it is made, the powder being simply stirred into boiling water. To phlegmons, and parts affected with pain and inflammation; and to gout, the pain of which it has been found to relieve.

Off. Prep. *Oleum Lini, L. E. D.*

LIQUOR ALUMINIS COMPOSITUS. L. Compound Solution of Alum. (*Aluminis, Zinci Sulphatis sing.* ℥ss., *Aq. Ferv.* 0ij. *Dissolve, and strain the solution through paper.*) *Aqua Aluminis Composita.*

Oper. Detergent, stimulant.

Use. As a collyrium, properly diluted, in ophthalmia; an injection in gleet, and in fluor albus; and as a lotion for cleaning wounds, and removing cutaneous eruptions.

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ. L. *Aqua Ammoniæ, E. Aqua Ammoniæ Causticæ, D.* Solution of Ammonia. *Liquor Ammoniæ puræ.*

Comp. Ammoniacal gas 10, (a compound of 82.36 nitrogen, and 17.64 hydrogen,) and 90 water, when of a spec. grav. 0.960. The solution of a spec. grav. 0.936, fixed by the Dublin College, contains more ammoniacal gas.

Prop. Odour pungent, strong, peculiar; taste hot, pungent: is colourless, transparent, volatile; absorbs rapidly carbonic acid from the atmosphere, so as to require to be kept well corked up.

Oper. Stimulant, antacid, rubefacient.

Use. Largely diluted in asphyxia, acidities of the primæ viæ, and in hysteria: externally it is applied to the nostrils in faintings; a rag

moistened with it, and laid over the scrobiculus cordis, sometimes raises an instantaneous blister, and always proves useful in spasms, and gout of the stomach; a liniment of camphor ʒj. dissolved in olive oil fʒss. and liq. ammon. fʒij. is an excellent application to parts affected with deep-seated inflammation.

Dose. ℥x. to ℥xx. diluted with water or milk.

Incomp. All the metallic salts; the acids; sulphas aluminis.

Off. Prep. *Hydro-Sulphuretum Ammoniaë*, D. *Oleum Ammoniatum*, E. *Spiritus Ammoniaë*, L. D. *Linimentum Camphoræ Comp.* L. *Linimentum Ammoniaë*, L. D. *Spiritus Ammoniaë Succinatus*, L.

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ ACETATIS. L. D. *Aqua Acetatis Ammoniaë*, E. (Solution of Acetate of Ammonia.) *Ammonia Carbonatis* ʒij., *Acidi Acetici* Oiv. L., or add the salt till the acid be saturated.) *Liq. Ammoniaë Acetata*.

Comp. Acetate of ammonia, water; proportions variable.

Prop. Inodorous; taste neutral, nauseous; colourless.

Oper. Sudorific; externally cooling, astringent.

Use. Diluted, in febrile and inflammatory complaints; as a lotion, to inflamed surfaces, sprains, and fractures; diluted with rose water, a good collyrium; and still more diluted, an injection in the commencement of gonorrhœa.

Dose. fʒij. to fʒxij. every three or four hours.

Incomp. Acids, alkalies, nitras argenti.

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ SUBCARBONATIS. L. E. D. Solution of Subcarbonate of Ammonia. (*Ammonia Carbonatis* ʒviij., *Aquæ Distillatæ* Oj. Dissolve and filter through paper. Spec. grav. 1150.)

Use, &c. The same as the Subcarbonate of Ammonia.

LIQUOR ARSENICALIS. L. *Solutio Arsenicalis*, E. *Arsenical Solution*. (*Arsenici Oxydi Præp. in pulverem subtil. triti*, *Potassa Subcarbonatis ex Tartaro sing.* gr. lxiv., *Aq. Distil.* Oj. Boil them together in a glass vessel until the arsenic be dissolved. When the solution is cold, add Spir. Lavend. comp. fʒiv. and as much distilled water as will make up the whole to one pint.) fʒj. contains gr. ss. of the oxyd of arsenic.

Comp. Arseniate of potash dissolved in water; the spirit of lavender gives only colour and taste.

Oper. Tonic.

Use. The same as the oxyd; and in protracted rheumatism, where there is much debility, and the ends of the bones much affected. We have given it with decided advantage in threatened apoplexy, after cupping and purging, when the strength is diminished, and the complexion pale.

Dose. ℥iv. gradually increased to ℥xx. twice a day.

LIQUOR CALCIS. L. *Solutio Calcis*, E. D. Solution of Lime. (*Calcis* ℥ss., *Aq. Distillatæ Ferv.* Oxij. Pour the water upon the lime, and stir; letting it stand in a covered vessel three hours; then bottle it, lime and water, in stopped bottles; and when it is to be used, take the clear solution.) *Aqua Calcis*.

Comp. The clear fluid consists of about gr. j. of lime in every fʒj. of water.

Prop. Inodorous; taste austere, acrid, sweetish; colourless, transparent. (For use it should be filtered in a covered funnel, not de-

canted, as ordered by the London College.) Changes vegetable colours green.

Oper. Astringent, tonic, antacid, anthelmintic; externally detergent.

Use. Diarrhœa, diabetes, fluor albus; dyspepsia, when much acid is in the stomach; in slimy bowels, and worms; externally as a lotion to foul and cancerous ulcers; also in tinea capitis and scabies, but with little advantage.

Dose. f ʒ ij. to ʒss. with milk. When long used in dyspepsia, it should be discontinued at intervals.

Incomp. Acids, alkaline carbonates, antimonium tart., tartrates, and citrates. Infusions of orange peel, columba, cinchona, rhubarb, and senna.

Off. Prep. *Oleum Lini cum Calce*, E. D. *Aqua Calcis Composita*, D.

LIQUOR CALCIS MURIATIS. L. Solution of Muriate of Lime. (See *Solutio Muriatis Calcis*.)

LIQUOR CUPRI AMMONIATI. L. *Aqua Cupri Ammoniaci*, D. Solution of Ammoniated Copper. (*Cupri Ammoniaci* ʒj., *Aquæ Distil.* ʒj. Dissolve and filter the solution through paper.) *Aqua Cupri Ammoniaci*.

Oper. Corrosive, detergent.

Use. Externally to foul ulcers; and, diluted with an equal part of distilled water, it is applied by means of a hair pencil to specks and films on the eye.

LIQUOR FERRI ALKALINI. L. Solution of Alkaline Iron. (*Ferri* ʒijss., *Acidi Nitrici* f ʒ ij., *Aq. Distil.* f ʒ vj., *Liq. Potassæ Subcarbonatis* f ʒ vj. To the acid and water mixed, add the iron; and, after the effervescence, add the clear solution, gradually, to the *Liq. Potassæ Subcarbonatis*, shaking it occasionally, till it assumes a deep brown red colour, and the effervescence stops. After six hours' settling, pour off the clear solution.)

Comp. Nitric acid, red oxyd of iron, potash; or a double salt, a pernitrate of iron and carbonate of potash dissolved in water.

Prop. Inodorous; taste styptic, slightly alkaliescent; clear, of a deep brownish-red colour.

Oper. Tonic.

Use. The same as of the other salts of iron.

Dose. f ʒ ss. to f ʒjss.

Incomp. Water, alcohol.

L IQUOR HYDRARGYRI OXYMURIATIS. L. Solution of Oxymuriate of Mercury. (*Hydrarg. Oxymuriatis* gr. viij., *Aq. Distil.* f ʒ xv., *Spir. Rect.* f ʒj. Dissolve in the water, and add the spirit.)

This preparation is superfluous, except that "it facilitates the administration of minute divisions of a grain of this active medicine; f ʒj. contains $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of the salt."

Dose. f ʒj. to f ʒj. in any mucilage; or in syrup and water.

Incomp. Alkalies, and their carbonates, volatile oils, antimonium tartarizatum, acetas plumbi, nitras argenti, infusion and decoctions of astringent vegetables, albumen ovi, almond mixture.

LIQUOR PLUMBI SUBACETATIS. L. *Liquor Subacetatis Lithargyri*, D. Solution of Subacetate of Lead. (*Plumbi Oxydi Semivitrei* lbij., *Acidi Acetici* congium. Mix, and boil down to

0vj. constantly stirring; then, after the feculencies have subsided, filter.) *Liquor Lithargyri Acetati*.

Comp. Oxyd of lead 23, acetic acid 5.9, water 71.1 in 100 parts.

Prop. Odour acetous; taste austere, astringent, sweetish; a dense fluid of a deep golden-brown colour.

Oper. Externally cooling, astringent, discutient.

Use. Diluted with forty times its quantity of *distilled* water, it is a useful application to phlegmonous inflammations and burns; and still more diluted, it forms a good collyrium.

Incomp. Mucilaginous solutions or decoctions; common pump water.

Off. Prep. Liq. Plumbi Subacetatus Dilutus, L. D.

LIQUOR PLUMBI SUBACETATIS DILUTUS, L. *Liquor Subacetatis Lithargyri Compositus, D.* Diluted Solution of Subacetate of Lead. (*Liq. Plumbi Subacet. f 3j., Aq. Distill. 0j., Spir. Tenuioris f 3j.*) *Aqua Lithargyri Acetati Composita.*

The intention of the London and Dublin Colleges, in giving a formula for this mixture, appears to be chiefly with a view of showing that distilled water is requisite. The proportion of spirit is too small.

LIQUOR POTASSÆ, L. *Aqua Potassæ, E.* *Aqua Kali Caustici, D.* Solution of Potash. (*Potassæ Subcarbonatis lbj., Calcis recentis lbss., Aquæ Dist. Ferv. congiūm.* Dissolve the alkali in 0ij. of the water, and add the remainder to the lime. Mix the whole; set it aside in a close vessel, and when it is cold, filter through calico.) *Aqua kali puri.* 0j. should weigh $\frac{3}{4}$ xvj.

Prop. Inodorous; taste caustic, alkaliescent; colourless; appearance oily when shaken; more dense than water; feels soapy between the fingers, owing to the solution of the cuticle; will not effervesce with acids; spec. grav. according to the Dublin formula 1100.

Oper. Lithontriptic in some cases; antacid; externally escharotic, stimulant.

Use. The reputation of alkalies in calculus is not so high as formerly; potash acts on uric calculi, and, therefore, may be useful in nephritic calculus; but its chief use is in preventing the formation of uric acid. It neutralizes acids in the stomach; and is useful in lepra vulgaris, psoriasis, and some other cutaneous complaints.

Externally diluted, as a lotion in rachitis and gouty swellings.

Dose. ℥x. to f 3ss in chicken broth three or four times a day.

When used to counteract acidity, a bitter should be united to it.

Incomp. Acids, metallic salts.

LIQUOR POTASSÆ SUBCARBONATIS, L. *Aqua Subcarbonatis Kali, D.* (*Potassæ Subcarbonatis lbj., Aquæ Distillatæ f 3xij.* Dissolve and filter through paper.) *Aqua Kali Præparati.*

Oper. Antacid, diuretic.

Use. In acidity of the stomach; most advantageous when united with myrrh. \mathcal{R} *Pulv. Myrrhæ 3j., Liq. Potassæ Subcarbon. f 3iv.* Infuse for four days, filter through paper, and give it in the same doses as the liquor.

Dose. ℥x. to f 3ss. in any bitter infusion.

LIQUOR VOLATILIS CORNU CERVINI, D. Volatile Liquor of Hartshorn. (A solution of subcarbonate of ammonia, impregnated with empyreumatic oil.)

Prop. Odour ammoniacal and fœtid; taste pungent, acrid; transparent, generally of a pale straw colour.

Use. See *Liquor Ammonia Subcarbonatis*, from which it differs only in containing the empyreumatic oil.

LIRIODENDRON. U. S. Tulip tree. (*Liriodendron Tulipefera*, *Monac. Polyand. N. O. Coadunata*, *L. Magnolia*, *J. United States.* 5.) *Cortex. The bark.*

Comp. Contains resin, gum fecula and mucous matter.

Prop. Bitter, aromatic, and slightly astringent.

Oper. Stimulant, tonic.

Use. Has been chiefly used in intermittents and chronic rheumatism.

Dose. Of the powder ℥j. to ʒij. The bark of the root is thought to be the best. Proof spirits is the best menstruum.

LITMUS; LACMUS TINCTORIUS. D. Litmus or Archil. (*Lichen Roccella, Cryptogamia Algæ, N. O. Algæ. Azores.* 4.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste saltish, and when chewed, subacid.

Use. Colour blue or violet. As a test of great delicacy for acids.

To prepare it, the plant is reduced to powder; some of the soda of commerce is then added to it; and it is repeatedly moistened with urine till it ferments, and gradually acquires a violet colour; it is then dried. The watery infusion of it, or paper stained with it, shows the presence of an otherwise imperceptible portion of acid in any fluid.

LOBELIA. U. S. Indian Tobacco. (*Lobelia Inflata, Monodelph. Pentand. N. O. Campanaceæ, L. Lobeliaceæ, J. United States.* 6.) *Herba. The herb.*

Comp. Contains an acrid principle, caoutchouc, extractive matter.

Prop. Taste acrid, pungent, and nauseous. The active properties may be extracted by water or alcohol.

Oper. An acrid emetic and narcotic; in small doses expectorant. A most dangerous remedy when overdosed.

Use. Asthma, croup, pertussis.

Dose. Gr. v. to ℥j. of the powdered leaves for an emetic; of the saturated tincture f ʒj. to f ʒij. at convenient intervals.

Off. Prep. Tinct. Lobelia, U. S.

LYTHRUM SALICARIA; HERBA. D. Salicaria. Loosetrife. (*Dodecand Monogyn. N. O. Calycanthemæ, L. Europe.* 4.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste herbaceous, subastringent.

Oper. Astringent, tonic.

Use. In diarrhœa, and chronic dysentery.

Dose. f ʒij. of a decoction, made by boiling ʒj. of the herb in ℥j. of water down to ʒss., twice or thrice a day.

MAGNESIA. L. E. Magnesia Usta, D. Magnesia. (Obtained from Carbonate of Magnesia, by exposure to a strong heat.) *Magnesia Usta.*

Comp. A metallic base, named by Sir H. Davy magnesium 60, and oxygen 40, in 100 parts.

Prop. Inodorous; taste very slightly bitter; in the form of a powder, white, light, spongy, soft; spec. grav. 2.3, requiring 2000 times its weight of water for its solution.

Oper. Antacid, laxative when it meets with acid in the stomach.

Use. In heartburn, apthæ, and other acidities; preferable to chalk when the bowels are costive. Sometimes it is given in dysentery, combined with ipecacuanha and opium, and followed by successive draughts of lemonade.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒj. occasionally, in water or milk.

MAGNESIÆ SUBCARBONAS. L. Magnesiæ Subcarbonas, E.

Magnesia, D. (Prepared from Sulphate of Magnesia by Subcarbonate of Potash.) *Magnesia Alba*.

Comp. Carbonic acid 40, magnesia 43, water 17 parts in 100. (*Dalton*.)

Prop. Inodorous, insipid; light, white, spongy, opaque; effervescing with acids; insoluble in water; spec. grav. 0.2941.

Oper. Antacid, laxative when it meets with acid.

Uss. The same as that of magnesia; but, owing to the carbonic acid, it sometimes occasions unpleasant distention.

Dose. ʒ ss. to ʒ ij. in water.

Off. Prep. *Magnesia*, L. E. D. *Hydrargyrus cum Magnesia*, D. **MAGNESIÆ SULPHAS**, L. E. D. Sulphate of Magnesia. (Generally obtained from sea water.) *Magnesia Vitriolata*.

Comp. Sulphuric acid 29.35, magnesia 17, water of crystallization 53.65 parts in 100. (*Bergman*.)

Prop. Taste bitter, disagreeable; in acicular crystals, which occasionally, owing to an admixture of muriate of magnesia, deliquesce; the pure sulphate effloresces; sp. grav. 1.66; soluble in an equal part of water at 60°, increasing the volume of the water 4 tenths.

Prop. Purgative, diuretic.

Use. In all cases which require purgatives. It operates without griping, and, when united with infusion of roses acidulated, will sit on the stomach when all other things are rejected. The more it is diluted, the better and more easily it operates. An adjunct to clysters.

Dose. ʒ ss. to ʒ ij. dissolved in gruel or water ʒj.: or ʒ ij., in any vehicle, frequently repeated. In clysters ʒjss. to ʒ iij.

Incomp. The fixed alkalies and their carbonates, lime water, muriate of barytes, nitrate of silver, acetate of lead.

Off. Prep. *Enema Catharticum*, D. *Enema Fætidum*, D.

MALVA, L. *Malvæ Sylvestris Herba*, Flores, E. Common Malvow. (*Monodelphia Polyand.* N. O. *Columniferæ*, L. *Malvaceæ*, J. Indigenous. 4.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste weak, herbaceous, mucilaginous.

Oper. Demulcent, lubricant.

Use. Dysenteries, ischuria, nephritis, strangury; but much inferior to decoction of Althea. In clysters, in nephritic colic, and tenesmus. Externally in cataplasms and fomentations.

Dose. The decoction ad libitum.

Incomp. Liquor plumbi subacetatis, and other salts of lead.

MANNA, L. E. Manna, *Succus Concretus*, D. Manna. (*Fraxinus Ornus*, *Polygam.* *Diocia*. N. O. *Sepiariæ*, L. *Jasmineæ*, J. South of Europe. 4.) Obtained by spontaneous exudation and incisions.

Comp. Saccharine matter, nauseous extractive, mucilage.

Prop. Inodorous; sweetish, with a very slight degree of bitterness; in friable flakes, of a whitish or pale yellow colour, opaque; soluble in water and alcohol.

Oper. Laxative; apt to gripe.

Use. As a purgative for children, who readily take it on account of its sweetness; but more generally as an adjunct to other purgatives.

Dose. ʒ ss. to ʒ ij. alone, or dissolved in fluid purgatives.

Off. Prep. *Confectio Cassiæ*, L. E. D. *Enema Catharticum*, D. *Enema Fætidum*, D. *Syrupus Sennæ*, D.

MANGANESIUM. D. Native or Black Oxyd of Manganese. (A peroxide.)

Comp. Manganese (a peculiar metal) 60, oxygen 40, in 100 parts.

Prop. In friable dull black masses; becomes gray when exposed to great heat, and affords abundance of oxygen gas.

Use. In pharmaceutical operations; for procuring oxygen gas; and for fumigation in cases of infection. (*R. Sodæ Muriatis* ℥iv., *Manganesii Oxydi* ℥j., *Acidi Sulphurici* f ℥j., *Aquæ* f ℥ij. Mix the acid and water, and pour the mixture over the other ingredients, in a china basin, placed in a pipkin of hot sand.) The doors and windows of the room under fumigation must be closely shut for an hour or two; then thrown open, and a current of air allowed to pass through it.

MARMOR ALBUM. L. White Marble. *Carbonis Calcis dura.*

Prop. Colour various shades of white; internal lustre vitreous; fracture foliated; brittle; spec. grav. from 2.7 to 2.84. It has scarcely any taste, and is composed of 43.14 of carbonic acid, and 56.86 of lime.

MARRUBIUM. L. Marrubii Vulgaris Herba, E. Marrubium Album; Folia, D. White Horehound. (*Didynam. Gymnosperm. N. O. Verticillatæ, L. Labiatæ, J. Europe. 4.*)

Prop. Odour strong, not unpleasant; taste bitter.

Oper. Tonic, diuretic, laxative; emmenagogue?

Use. In hysteria; chronic catarrh and pituitous asthma; obstruction of the catamenia; seldom used.

Dose. In powder ʒss. to ʒj.: of the expressed juice f ℥ss. to f ℥jss.; or of this infusion *Marrub. Fol.* ʒss., *Aq. Ferv.* ʒj.) a large glassful twice or thrice a day.

MARUM SYRIACUM; HERBA. D. Syrian Herb Mastich. (*Teucrium Marum, Didynam. Gymnosperm. N. O. Verticillatæ, L. Labiatæ, J. Syria. 5.*)

Prop. Odour, when rubbed, not unlike that of volatile alkali; taste aromatic, bitterish; depending on an essential oil.

Oper. Sternutatory.

Use. As an adjunct to errhine powders.

Off. Prep. Pulvis Asari Comp. E. D.

MASTICHE. L. Pistacia Lentisci Resina, E. Mastic. (*Dioecia Pentandria, N. O. Amentaceæ, L. Terebintaceæ, J. Spain, Chios. 5.*)

Comp. Resin, essential oil, and a matter resembling caoutchouc.

Prop. Odour agreeable when heated; almost insipid; in globular, irregular, yellowish, semi-transparent masses: soluble in æther, partially in alcohol.

Oper. Stimulant, sialogogue?

Use. In old obstinate coughs; gleet; and, chewed, in paralysis of the tongue.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒss. twice a day.

MEL. L. D. Honey (Collected from Flowers by the *Apis Mellifica.*)

Comp. Saccharine matter, mucilage; some acid, occasionally essential oil; varying according to the kinds of plants used by the bee.

Prop. Odour peculiar; taste sweet, and slightly acid; the best is limpid, containing small concretions; nearly colourless; and tenacious.

Oper. Aperient, externally detergent; stimulant.

Use. Seldom used internally as a medicine; but when freely eaten it is apt to produce colic: externally, as an adjunct to gargles in cynanche tonsillar̄is; in aphthæ; sometimes applied to foul ulcers.

Off. Prep. *Mel Despumatum*, L. D.

MEL DESPUMATUM. L. D. Clarified Honey (Melt the honey in a water bath; then take off the scum.)

Prop. Limpid; so consistent, that when divided with the edge of the spoon, it does not again instantly unite; spec. grav. 1.31.

Use. The same as that of honey; for pharmaceutical purposes.

Off. Prep. *Mel Boracis*, L. *Mel Rosæ*, L. D. *Oxymel*, L. D. *Oxymel Æruginis*, D. *Oxymel Colchici*, D. *Oxymel Scillæ*, L. D.

MEL BORACIS. L. Honey of Borax. (*Boracis Contriti*, ʒj., *Mellis Despumati* ʒj. Mix.)

Oper. Detergent.

Use. Applied to the tongue, and insides of the cheeks, in aphthous affections, and in ptyalism.

MEL ROSÆ. L. D. Rose Honey. (*Rosæ Gallicæ Petalorum Exsiccata*. ʒiv., *Aqua Ferv.* Oij., *Mellis Despum.* lbv. Infuse the roses six hours; add the strained liquor to the honey, and boil to a proper consistence in a water bath.)

Prop. Odour that of the rose; taste sweet, astringent; colour red; limpid, tenacious.

Oper. Astringent, detergent.

Use. Chiefly in gargles, in ulceration, and inflammation of the mouth and fauces: (℞ *Mel Rosæ* ʒj., *Acidi Muriatici* ℥xxx.) form a good detergent in aphtha gangrenosa; as a vehicle for other remedies in infantine diseases.

Dose. ʒj. to ʒiv.

MEL SCILLÆ COMPOSITUM. U. S. Compound Honey of Squill. (*Scillæ siccatae et contusæ. Senegæ contusæ*, aa ʒiv. *Aquæ* Oiv. Boil over a gentle fire until the water is half consumed; strain and add, of clarified honey two pounds; boil to three pints, and dissolve in every ounce of this liquor, one grain of tartarized antimony.)

Prop. Mawkish bitter-sweet and stimulant, leaving a peculiar impression about the fauces.

Oper. Stimulant, expectorant.

Use. In croup after proper depletion and evacuants.

Dose. f ʒj. to f ʒss. to a child of one or two years.

MELISSÆ OFFICINALIS FOLIA. E. Balm. (*Didynam. Gymnospermia*, N. O. *Verticillatæ*, L. *Labiata*, J. Alps. ʒ.) *Melissa folia*.

Prop. Odour pleasant, something like that of a lemon; taste austere, aromatic.

Oper. Stomachic, diuretic

Use. Made into tea, it is used as a diluent in febrile diseases; seldom used in substance.

Dose. Of the powder gr. x. to ʒij.

MENTHA PIPERITA. L. E. *Mentha Piperitis*; Herba, D. Peppermint. (*Didynamia Gymnospermia*, N. O. *Verticillatæ*, L. *Labiata*, J. Indigenous. ʒ.) *Mentha Piperitis*.

Prop. Odour strong, agreeable; taste pungent, aromatic, and pro-

ducing a sensation of coldness in the mouth ; depending on an essential oil and camphor.

Oper. Stomachic, carminative.

Use. Vide under Aqua et Oleum Menthæ Piperitæ.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒj. scarcely ever used in substance.

Off. Prep. Aqua Menthæ Piperitæ, L. E. D. Oleum Menthæ Piperitæ, L. E. D. Spir. Menthæ Piperitæ, L. E.

MENTHA VIRIDIS. L. Mentha Sativa ; Folia, D. Spearmint. (Class and Order as above.) Mentha Sativa.

Prop. Odour strong, aromatic ; taste warm, austere, bitterish.

Oper. Stomachic, carminative.

Use. Vide under Aqua et Ol. Menthæ Viridis. An infusion of it is a good diluent in febrile diseases.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒj. scarcely ever used in substance.

Off. Prep. Aqua Menthæ Viridis, L. D. Ol. Menthæ Viridis, L. D. Spir. Menthæ Vir. L. Infusum Menthæ Compositum, D.

MENYANTHES. L. Menyanthis Trifoliatæ Folia, E. Trifolium Paludosum, D. Buck Bean. (Pentandria Monogynia, N. O. Preciæ, L. Lysimachiæ, J. Europe. 4.) Trifolium Paludosum.

Prop. Inodorous ; taste intensely bitter ; water extracts it.

Oper. Tonic, diuretic, purgative ; in large doses emetic.

Use. In intermittents, arthritic and chronic rheumatic affections, and in cachectic and herpetic diseases.

Dosē. ʒj. to ʒj. of the dried leaves powdered ; f ʒj. to f ʒjss. of this infusion, (Menyanth. fol. sic. ʒss., Aqua ʒss.)

MEZEREI CORTEX. L. Daphnes Mezerei Cortex, E. Mezereon ; Radicis Cortex, D. Mezereon Bark. (Octand. Monogyn. N. O. Vepriculæ, L. Thymalæ, L. North of Europe. ʒ.)

Prop. Inodorous ; taste, when chewed for some time, acrid, burning ; yields its virtues to water and vinegar.

Oper. Stimulant, diaphoretic ; in large doses emetic.

Use. In venereal diseases, but its efficacy is doubtful. It is sometimes useful in the sequelæ of syphilis ; in chronic rheumatism ; lepra, and scrofulous swellings ; and chewing frequently thin slices of the recent root has been found useful in palsy of the tongue : externally the fresh bark soaked in vinegar is useful for keeping open issues.

Dose. Of the powder gr. j. gradually increased to gr. x. Vide Decoctions.

Off. Prep. Decoctum Daphnes Mezerei, E. Decoct. Sarsaparillæ Comp. L. D.

MILLEPEDÆ ; SPIRITUS VINI VAPORE ENECATÆ. D. (Slaters, or Wood Lice, killed by the vapour of Spirit of Wine. Oniscus Asellus, Insecta Aptera, L. In Gnathaptera, Cuv. In houses, cellars, under stones, &c.)

Prop. Odour faint, disagreeable ; taste nauseous, sweetish.

Use. Formerly in humoral asthma, and dropsy ; but now deservedly rejected by every sensible practitioner.

MISTURA AMMONIACI. L. Lac Ammoniaci, D. Mixture of Ammoniac. (Ammoniaci ʒij., Aquæ ʒss. Rub the Ammoniacum, adding the water gradually, until they be perfectly mixed.) Lac Ammoniaci.

Comp. Resin and oil suspended by means of gum in water ; when kept the resin separates.

Oper. and Use. The same as of the ammoniac.

Dose. f ʒ ss. to f ʒ j. united with ipecacuanha, &c.

Incomp. Oxymuriate of mercury, acetate of potash, oxymel, æther, spirit of nitric æther.

MISTURA AMMONIACI ET ANTIMONII. U. S. Mixture of Ammoniacum and Antimony. **WHITE MIXTURE.** (*Mistura Ammoniaci* f ʒ iv., *Vini Antimonii tartarizati* f ʒ iv., *Syrupi Tolutani* f ʒ j., *Tinct. Camph. Opiatæ* f ʒ iv. *Mix.*)

Prop. Colour white, taste bitter and nauseous.

Oper. Expectorant and diaphoretic.

Use. In asthma and chronic catarrh.

Dose. From f ʒ j. f ʒ ss.

MISTURA AMYGDALARUM. L. Emulsio Amygdalæ Communis, E. Lac Amygdalæ, D. Almond Mixture. (*Confectionis Amygdalæ* ʒ ij., *Aq. Distillatæ* ʒ ij. Rub together, adding the water by degrees, and strain.) *Lac Amygdalæ.*

Comp. The oil of the almond suspended in water by means of its mucilage; and fecula.

Oper. Demulcent, cooling: if the bitter almond be used, sedative.

Use. In catarrh, gonorrhœa, strangury, hectic fever.

Dose. f ʒ jss. to ʒss. or ad libitum.

Incomp. Acids, and all acidulous salts, spirits, tinctures, spirit of nitric æther, and common pump water.

MISTURA ASSAFÆTIDÆ. L. Lac Assafætidæ, D. Mixture of Assafætida. (*Assafætidæ* ʒ ij., *Aquæ Oss.* Rub together, adding the water by degrees.) *Lac Assafætidæ.*

Comp. Resin and essential oil, suspended by gummy extractive in water.

Oper. The same as of the gum resin.

Use. In hysteria: and in spasmodic and convulsive affections, when pills cannot be swallowed. As a clyster in the irritations of the bowels which occur during dentition, and those produced by ascarides.

Dose. f ʒ ss. to f ʒ jss. frequently repeated during a paroxysm of hysteria, or the continuance of spasm.

MISTURA CAMPHORÆ. L. Emulsio Camphoræ, E. Mistura Camphorata, D. Camphor Mixture. (*Camphoræ* ʒ ss., *Spir. Rectif.* ℥x., *Aquæ* ʒ ij. Rub the camphor with the spirit, then gradually add the water, and strain.)

Comp. Camphor gr. j. 1-6th, in water f ʒ j. ?*

Oper. The same as that of the camphor, only in a weaker degree.

Use. In faintings, typhus, and nervous fevers; but seldom given alone; the quantity of camphor being too small.

Dose. f ʒ ss. to f ʒ ij. united with cordial tinctures.

MISTURA CORNU USTI. L. Decoctum Cornu Cervini, D. Mixture of Burnt Hartshorn. (*Cornuum Ust.* ʒ ij., *Acaciæ Gummi Cont.* ʒ j., *Aquæ* ʒ ij. Boil to ʒ ij., constantly stirring, and strain.) *Decoctum Cornu Usti.*

This preparation is both unchemical and useless; none of the hartshorn being dissolved.

MISTURA CRETÆ. L. D. Potio Carbonatis Calcis, E. Chalk

* *Powell's Trans. of Lond. Pharm.*

Mixture. (*Cretæ p.* ʒss. *Sacchari pur.* ʒiij., *Acaciæ Gummi* ʒss., *Aquæ* ʒj. Mix.) *Mistura Cretacea.*

Oper. Antacid, absorbent.

Use. In acidities of the stomach, particularly those attending dentition, provided the bowels be kept open; in diarrhœas, united with opium and catechu.

Dose. f ʒj. to f ʒij. every three or four hours; or after every liquid motion.

MISTURA FERRI COMPOSITA. L. Compound Mixture of Iron.

(*Myrrhæ cont.* ʒj., *Potassæ Subcarb. gr.* xxv., *Aq. Rosæ* f ʒviijss., *Ferri Sulph. cont.* ʒj., *Spir. Myristicæ* f ʒss., *Sacch. pur.* ʒj. Rub together the myrrh, subcarbonate of potash, and sugar; then add, while tritulating, the rose water, spirit of nutmeg, and, lastly, the sulphate of iron. Pour the mixture directly into a glass bottle, and stop it close.)

Comp. The salts are decomposed, and the mixture contains subcarbonate of iron, and sulphate of potash, suspended with the other ingredients.

Oper. Tonic, emmenagogue.

Use. In all cases in which preparations of iron are useful; particularly in hysteria and chlorosis, depending on weak arterial action, after unloading the stomach and bowels.

Does. f ʒj. to f ʒij. twice or three times a day.

MISTURA GUAÏACI. L. Mixture of Guaiac (*Guaiaci Gummi Res.* ʒjss., *Sacch. pur.* ʒij., *Muc. Acaciæ Gum.* f ʒij., *Aq. Cinnam.* f ʒviij. Rub the Guaiacum with the sugar, then with the mucilage; and add gradually the cinnamon water.) *Lac Guaiaci.*

Oper. The same as the guaiacum in substance.

Use. In rheumatism, retrocedent gout, and dropsy.

Dose. f ʒss. to f ʒij. night and morning; diluting freely with tepid barley water or gruel.

MISTURA MAGNESIÆ. U. S. Magnesia Mixture. (*Magnesiæ* ʒj., *Aq. Ammon. Carbon.* f ʒj., *Aq. Cinnamon.* f ʒiij., *Aq. Distillat.* f ʒvss. Mix.)

Oper. Laxative, antacid, and stomachic.

Use. In debility of the digestive functions accompanied by acidity of stomach, gout, &c.

Dose. From f ʒss. to f ʒij. as occasion may require.

MISTURA MOSCHI. L. Musk Mixture. (*Moschi, Acaciæ Gummi cont. Sacch. purif. sing.* ʒj., *Aq. Rosæ* f ʒvj. Rub the musk with the sugar, then add the gum, and, by degrees, the rose water.) *Mistura Moschata.*

Oper. Antispasmodic, diaphoretic.

Use. This is a convenient form of exhibiting musk. The late Mr. White, of Manchester, found the musk mixture, combined with ammonia ʒss. spirit of lavender f ʒj. and spirit of juniper f ʒj., of great utility in sloughing phagedenic ulcers, of a syphilitic and struinous nature.

Dose. f ʒss. to f ʒij. every four or five hours.

Incomp. Oxymurias hydrargyri, sulphas ferri, mineral acids, infusion of yellow cinchona.

MORI BACCÆ. L. Mulberries. (*Morus Nigra, Monoecia Tetrandria, N. O. Scabridæ, L. Urticæ, J. Italy.* ʒ.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste sweet, subacid; contains tartaric acid, jelly, and mucus.

Oper. Cooling, laxative.

Use. Seldom used medicinally; as an article of food they are wholesome, unless eaten too freely, in which case they occasion diarrhœa.

Off. Prep. *Syrupus Mori*, L.

MOSCHUS. L. E. D. Musk. (*Moschus Moschiferus*, the Musk Deer. *Mammalia*, *Pecora*, L. *Ruminantia*, *Cuv.* Asia.)

Prop. Odour peculiar, aromatic, strong, durable; taste bitterish; colour dark reddish-brown; feel slightly unctuous; partially soluble in water, yielding to its taste and smell; soluble in alcohol and sulphuric acid, with the loss of its odour.

Oper. Stimulant, antispasmodic, diaphoretic.

Use. In spasmodic affections, as hysteria, singultus, pertussis, trismus and epilepsy; in which we have seen it, when given to the extent of ʒss. three times a day, stop the fits in an old and confirmed case for three months. In typhus attended with subsultus tendinum; in cholera it checks the vomiting; and it arrests the progress of gangrene. It raises the pulse, and excites the nervous system without heating.

Dose. Gr. ij. to ʒj. every three or four hours, in a bolus.

Off. Prep. *Mistura Moschi*, L. *Tinct. Moschi*, D.

MUCILAGO ACACIÆ. L. Muc. *Acaciæ Arabicæ*, E. Muc. Gummi Arabici, D. Mucilage of Acacia. (*Acaciæ Gummi cont.* ʒiv., *Aq. Ferv.* 0ss. Rub the gum with the water gradually added, and strain.) *Mucilago Gummi Arabici.*

Oper. Demulcent.

Use. To allay the tickling which keeps up the cough in catarrh; but chiefly to suspend insoluble matters in water, and thin fluids.

Dose. fʒj. to fʒj. united with syrup of poppies, occasionally.

Incomp. Alcohol, æther, the metallic salts.

Off. Prep. *Mistura Guaiaci*, L. *Potio Carbonatis Calcis*, E.

MUCILAGO ASTRAGALI TRAGACANTHÆ. E. Muc. Gummi Tragacanthæ, D. Mucilage of Tragacanth. (*Gummi Astragali Tragacanthæ Triti* ʒij., *Aq. Bull.* fʒ viij. Macerate for twenty-four hours; then triturate till the gum is dissolved, and press through linen cloth.) *Mucilago Gummi Tragacanthæ.*

Use. For pharmaceutical purposes.

Off. Prep. *Pulv. Tragacanthæ Comp.* L.

MUCILAGO AMYLI. L. E. D. Mucilage of Starch. (*Amyli* ʒiij., *Aquæ* 0j. Rub the starch with the water, gradually added, then boil till it forms a mucilage.)

Prop. A gelatinous, opaline-coloured, insipid, inodorous solution; soluble in boiling water, insoluble in alcohol.

Oper. Demulcent, sheathing.

Use. Seldom given by the mouth, except in abrasions of the stomach; but frequently as clysters in diarrhœa, dysentery, and other intestinal irritations: particularly as a vehicle for exhibiting opium in enema.

MURIAS BARYTÆ. E. Muriate of Barytes. (From the carbonate.)

Comp. Muriatic acid 23.35, baryta 61.85, water 14.80 parts, when in crystals. (*Berzelius.*)

Prop. Inodorous; taste bitter, disagreeable; crystals colourless, per-

manent tables; soluble in three parts of water at 60°, scarcely at all in alcohol.

Use. For making the solution.

Off. Prep. *Solutio Muriates Barytæ*, E.

MURIAS SODÆ SICCATUM D. E. Dried Muriate of Soda. (Common salt deprived of its water of crystallization by heat.)

Soda Muriata.

Use. For the distillation of muriatic acid, which it affords colourless.

MYRISTICÆ NUCLEI L. *Myristica Moschatae Nuclei*, *Involvcrum, vulgo Macis*, E. D. *Nux Moschata Dictus; Macis, et ejus Oleum Volatile*, E. D. Nutmegs; Mace, and the Essential Oil. (*Dioecia Monadelph. N. O. Lauri, J. The Moluccas.* 5.)

Prop. Nutmegs have a fragrant, aromatic odour, and an agreeable pungent taste; are roundish, grayish brown, streaked, unctuous, and easily cut. Alcohol extracts their active matter. The mace is membranous, of a red-yellow colour, unctuous, with the odour and taste of the nutmeg. The oil is colourless, possessing the odour and taste of the nutmeg in an eminent degree.

Oper. Stimulant, stomachic, narcotic in large doses.

Use. To relieve nausea and vomiting, and to check diarrhœa; but chiefly to give flavour to other remedies. Being narcotic, they are hurtful in apoplectic and paralytic habits.

Dose. Of the nutmeg and mace gr. v. to ʒj.; of the oil ℥ij. to ℥vj.

Off. Prep. Of the Nutmeg, *Spiritus Myristicæ*, L. E. D. *Spir. Lavendulæ Comp.* L. E. D. *Spir. Raphani Comp.* D. *Confectio Aromatica*, L. D. *Electuarium Catechu*, E. D. *Pulvis Carbonatis Calcis Comp.* D. *Troch. Carbonat. Calcis*, E. D. Of the Oil, *Spir. Ammonia Aromat.* D. *Pilulæ Scillæ*, D. *Emplast. Picis Comp.* L.

MYRRHA. L. E. Myrrha, Gummi Resina, D. Myrrh. (The exudation of an unknown plant. Abyssinia, Arabia Felix.)

Comp. Resin, muco-extractive, essential oil.

Prop. Odour fragrant, peculiar; taste bitter, aromatic; in reddish-yellow, light, brittle, irregular tears; partially soluble in distilled water, when aided by friction; alcohol dissolves only the resin; soluble in alkalies; spec. grav. 1.360: easily pulverized.

Oper. Stimulant, expectorant.

Use. In cachectic complaints, humoral asthma, chronic catarrh, and phthisis pulmonalis unattended by hectic or much active inflammation.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒj. in powder, united with nitre, camphor, sulphate of potash, sulphate of zinc, or of iron.

Off. Prep. *Tinct. Myrrhæ*, L. E. D. *Tinct. Aloes et Myrrhæ*, E. *Tinct. Aloes Æthereæ*, E. *Pilulæ Aloes cum Myrrha*, L. E. D. *Pil. Ferricum Myrrha*, L. *Pil. Galbani Comp.* L. D. *Pil. Assafetidæ Comp.* E. *Pil. Rhei Comp.* E.

NUX VOMICA. U. S. Vomic Nut. (*Stychnos Nux Vomica, Pentand. Monogyn. N. O. Solanaceæ. East Indies.* 5.) *Semina. The seeds.*

Prop. Bitter and acid.

Oper. Narcotic; a most powerful stimulant of the nervous system, producing spasmodic contractions, convulsions, and tetanic rigidity.

Use. Mania, epilepsy; but it is now most esteemed in paralysis.

Given in substance or in tincture.

Dose. Gr. iij. to gr. v. of the powder given in pill, and gradually increased, watching its effects on the system, as it is a most dangerous remedy when overdosed.

OLEUM ÆTHEREUM. L. *Æthereal Oil.* (Formed in the distillation of *Æther.*) *Oleum Vini.*

Comp. The same as *æther*, with a larger proportion of carbon. (*Vauquelin.*)

Prop. Odour and taste of *æther*; less volatile; oily, thick, of a yellow colour; insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol.

Use. As an ingredient in the compound spirit of *æther*.

Off. Prep. *Spiritus Ætheris Compositus, L. D.*

OLEUM AMYGDALARUM. L. *Ol. Amygdalæ Communis, E.* *Ol. Amygdalarum, D.* Oil of Almonds. (Expressed from both sweet and bitter almonds.) $\frac{3}{4}$ xvj. of Almonds yield $\frac{3}{4}$ v. of oil. *Oleum Amygdalæ.*

Prop. Inodorous, insipid; of a pale straw colour; unctuous, limpid, lighter than water; insoluble in water and alcohol, but miscible in distilled water by means of mucilage or yolk of egg; attracts oxygen from the atmosphere, and becomes dense, viscid, and rancid.

Oper. Demulcent, emollient.

Use. In catarrh and coughs, united with water by means of mucilage and sugar, or a few drops of liquor ammoniæ. An injection composed of oil of almonds $f\frac{3}{4}$ iv. and solution of subacetate of lead \mathbb{M} viij. is said to be useful at the commencement of gonorrhœa.

Dose. $f\frac{3}{4}$ ss. to $f\frac{3}{4}$ j.

OLEUM ANISI. L. *Ol. Volatile Pimpinellæ Anisi, E.* *Ol. Seminum Anisi, D.* Oil of Anise. (Obtained by distillation from the seeds.*)

Prop. Odour that of the vegetable; taste pungent, bitter sweetish; very pale yellow colour; crystallizes at 50°, in flat tables.

Oper. Stimulant, carminative.

Use. In flatulent colic.

Dose. \mathbb{M} v. to \mathbb{M} xv. rubbed up with sugar and camphor mixture.

Off. Prep. *Tinctura Opii Ammoniata, E.* *Tinctura Opii Camphorata, E.*

OLEUM ANTHEMIDIS. L. E. Oil of Chamomile. (By distillation from the flowers.) *Oleum Chamomeli.*

* All the essential oils are volatile at a low temperature; soluble in alcohol, and separated from it by water; highly inflammable; and decomposed in a high temperature, hydrogen being evolved, and charcoal obtained. Their components are carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen; and they differ from the fixed oils, in containing less carbon in proportion to the hydrogen. They unite with difficulty with the alkalies, more easily with their carbonates; and can be suspended in water by means of sugar and mucilage. Their adulteration with fixed and cheaper essential oils is detected by evaporating a drop on paper, and examining the odour; and observing whether a greasy stain be left on the paper, which is the case with fixed oil; with alcohol they become milky on the addition of water to the suspected oil.

Prop. Odour that of the flower; taste pungent; colour when recent, cerulean blue; but when old, a dark yellow.

Oper. Stimulant, antispasmodic.

Use. In colics, cramps of the stomach, and as an adjunct to purgative pills.

Dose. ℥v. to ℥x.

OLEUM CARUI. L. *Oleum Seminum Carui*, D. Oil of Caraway. (By distillation from the seeds.)

Prop. Odour that of the seeds; taste pungent, sweetish; colour yellow; tenacious.

Oper. Stimulant, carminative.

Use. In flatulent colic; and as an adjunct to purgative pills.

Dose. ℥j. to ℥x.

Off. Prep. *Electuarium Sennæ*, D. *Confectio Scammonii*, L. *Pilulæ Aloes Comp.* L. *Pilulæ Aloes cum Myrrhæ*, D.

OLEUM CHENOPODII. U. S. Oil of Wormseed. (By distillation from the seed.)

Prop. Odour strong, taste bitter, with considerable aromatic acrimony.

Oper. Anthelmintic.

Dose. To children from ℥v. to ℥x. in sugar.

OLEUM CORNU CERVINI RECTIFICATUM, D. Rectified Oil of Hartshorn. (Distilled from what ascends in the preparation of ammonia from bones.)

Prop. Odour and taste pungent, subtle, not disagreeable; thin, limpid.

Comp. Hydrogen, carbon.

Oper. Antispasmodic, anodyne, diaphoretic, externally stimulant.

Use. At the accession of the paroxysm of intermittents; epilepsy and hysteria; externally to paralytic limbs.

Dose. ℥x. to ℥xxx. in water.

OLEUM SEMINUM FENICULI DULCIS, D. Oil of Fennel Seeds. (By distillation from the seeds.)

Prop. Odour that of fennel; taste pungent, sweetish, hot; colour aqueous; congeals under 32°.

Oper. and *Use.* The same as of the seeds.

Dose. ℥ij. to ℥xx.

OLEUM JUNIPERI. L. *Ol. Volatile Juniperi Communis*, E. *Ol. Baccarum Juniperi*, D. Oil of Juniper. (By distillation from the berries.) *Ol. Juniperi Baccæ*.

Prop. Odour similar to that of turpentine; taste acrid, hot, similar to that of the berry; colour greenish yellow; deposits a feculent matter when kept.

Oper. Stimulant, carminative, diaphoretic, diuretic.

Use. In dropsies; advantageously added to digitalis when it is given in the form of pills.

Dose. ℥ij. to ℥x. or more, rubbed up with sugar or mucilage and water.

OLEUM LAVENDULÆ. L. *Ol. Volatile Lavendulæ Spicæ*, E. *Oleum Florum Lavendulæ*, D. Oil of Lavender. (By distillation.)

Prop. Odour very fragrant, that of the flower; taste warm; of a lemon colour.

Oper. Stimulant.

Use. In hysteria and nervous headaches.

Dose. ℥j. to ℥v. on a lump of sugar.

Off. Prep. *Unguentum Sulphuris*, E.

OLEUM VOLATILE LAURI SASSAFRAS. E. Ol. Corticis et Ligni Sassafras, D. Oil of Sassafras. (By distillation from the chips.)

Prop. Odour fragrant, that of the wood; taste acrid, very hot, burning the lips when tasted: limpid, yellow, heavier than water.

Oper. Stimulant, sudorific, diuretic.

Use. In scorbutus, chronic rheumatism, cutaneous diseases.

Dose. ℥ij. to ℥x. rubbed with sugar.

OLEUM LINI. L. D. Ol. Lini Usitatissimi, E. Linseed Oil. (Expressed from the bruised seeds.)

Comp. Nearly the same as those of olive oil, with some mucilage.

Prop. Odour strong; taste unpleasant, nauseous; does not congeal by cold; becomes easily rancid.

Oper. Demulcent, emollient, laxative.

Use. It has been given with advantage in ileus, when purgatives have failed; but it is chiefly used in the form of glyster, in flatulent colic, attended with costiveness; and in abrasions of the rectum:—externally in burns and wounds.

Dose. fʒss. to fʒj; in clysters fʒiij. to fʒvj.

Off. Prep. *Linimentum Aquæ Calcis*, E.

OLEUM MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ. L. E. Ol. Menthæ Piperitidis, D. Oil of Peppermint. (By distillation from the dried plant.) *Ol. Menthæ Piperitidis.*

Prop. Odour strong, that of the plant; taste acrid, very hot and biting, with a peculiar sensation of coldness; lighter than water; colour brown yellow.

Oper. Stimulant, antispasmodic, carminative.

Use. In cramp of the stomach and flatulent colic.

Dose. ℥j. to ℥iij. rubbed up with sugar or mucilage.

Off. Prep. *Pilulæ Rhei Comp.* E. *Pilulæ Aloes cum Zinzibere*, D.

OLEUM MENTHÆ VIRIDIS. Ol. Menthæ Sativæ, D. Oil of Spearmint. (By distillation from the dried plant.)

Prop. Odour that of the plant; taste warm, pungent.

Oper. Stimulant, carminative.

Use. In flatulence and anorexia.

Dose. ℥ij. to ℥v. on a lump of sugar.

Off. Prep. *Infusum Menthæ Comp.* D.

OLEUM ORIGANI. L. D. Oil of Origanum. (By distillation from the dried plant.)

Prop. Odour that of the plant; taste hot, very acrid; of a yellow colour.

Oper. Stimulant, narcotic.

Use. Scarcely ever given internally; a drop of it put into a carious tooth relieves the pain of toothach.

OLEUM PIMENTÆ. L. Ol. Myrti Pimentæ, E. Ol. Baccarum Pimento, D. Oil of Pimento. (By distillation from the fruit.)

Prop. Odour very fragrant; taste that of the pimento in an increased degree; colour a red brown; heavier than water.

Oper. Stimulant.

Use. In debilities of the stomach, colic, and tympanitis.

Dose. ℥iij. to ℥v. rubbed with sugar.

Off. Prep. *Emplast. Aromaticum*, D.

OLEUM PULEGII. L. D. Oil of Pennyroyal. (By distillation from the dried plant.)

Prop. Odour and taste those of the plant; colour a reddish-yellow.

Oper. Stimulant, antispasmodic.

Use. In hysteria.

Dose. ℥j. to ℥v. on a lump of sugar.

OLEUM RICINI. L. Castor Oil. (Bruise the castor seeds, previously decorticated; then express the oil without the application of heat.) ℥xiv. of the seeds yield about f ℥ij. of oil. *Ol. e. Seminibus Ricini.*

Prop. Recently drawn inodorous, nearly insipid: colourless, or of a very pale straw colour; thick, but perfectly transparent; lighter than water. It becomes soon rancid by keeping; thickens; deepens in colour to a reddish-brown; and has a hot, nauseous taste.

Oper. Purgative.

Use. In all cases where much stimulant purgatives would be hurtful; particularly dysentery, colica pictonum; calculous complaints and ileus; and, as it operates very quickly, in spasmodic affections. It is an excellent purge at all times for children, women in child-bed, and after surgical operations in which the viscera are at all concerned. It is also a good adjunct to clysters.

Dose. f ℥ss. to f ℥jss. either floated on a little water, and covered with a small quantity of spirit, or in the following draught: ℞ Olei ricini f ℥ss., mucilaginis q. s. tere optime, et paulatim adde, aquæ distillatæ f ℥j., spir. lavandulæ comp. ℥xx., syr. tolutani f ℥ss. Misce.

OLEUM ROSMARINI. L. D. Ol. Volat. Rosmarini Officinalis, E. Oil of Rosemary. (By distillation from the tops of the dried plant.) *Oleum Rosæ Marini.*

Comp. The same as other essential oils, with some camphor.

Prop. Odour very fragrant, and taste like that of the plant; limpid like water; deposits crystals of camphor when long kept.

Oper. Stimulant.

Use. In nervous complaints.

Dose. ℥ij. to ℥vj. rubbed up with sugar.

Off. Prep. *Tinctura Saponis*, E. *Alcohol Ammoniatum Aromaticum*, E.

OLEUM RUTÆ. D. Oil of Rue. (Distilled from the dried plant.)

Prop. Odour that of the plant, but weaker; taste strong of the plant; sharp, hot; colour yellow; when kept it becomes brown, and deposits a brownish resinous sediment; easily congeals.

Oper. Antispasmodic; externally rubefacient.

Use. In hysteria; and the convulsive affections of infancy attendant on dentition; externally in palsy.

Dose. ℥ij. to ℥v. rubbed with sugar or mucilage.

OLEUM FOLIORUM SABINÆ. D. Oil of Savine. (By distillation from the dried plant.)

Prop. Odour and taste of the plant; limpid like water; colour pale yellow.

Oper. Stimulant, emmenagogue; externally vesicant.

Use. In the same cases for which the plant is employed.

Dose. ℥ij. to ℥vj.

OLEUM SUCCINI. L. E. Ol. Succini Rectificatum, D. Oil of

Amber. (Distilled from amber with a very gentle heat, and rectified.)

Prop. Odour strong, fœtid, bituminous; taste pungent, acrid; soluble in water; imperfectly in alcohol; nearly colourless at first, but it gradually becomes brown.

Oper. Stimulant, antispasmodic, diuretic, rubefacient.

Use. In hysteria, epilepsy, and deficient menstruation; externally in paralysis, and chronic rheumatism of the joints. The following is recommended as a friction in tic douleureux: ℞ Ol. succini f ʒj. tinct. opii f ʒ ss. misce.

Dose. ℥v. to ℥xij. rubbed up with mucilage.

Off. Prep. Spiritus Ammoniaë Succinatus. L.

OLEUM SUCCINI OXIDATUM. U. S. Oxidated Oil of Amber.

(*Olei Succini* f ʒj., *Acidi Nitrici* f ʒ ijss. Put the oil of amber in a glass vessel and gradually drop the acid into it, at the same time stirring the mixture with a glass rod. Let it stand for thirty-six hours, then separate the supernatant resinous matter from the acid fluid beneath, and wash it repeatedly, first with cold and lastly with hot water, till the acid taste is destroyed.)

Use. Recommended as a substitute for musk, to which it is analogous in its properties.

OLEUM SULPHURATUM. L. E. Sulphurated Oil. (*Sulphuris Loti* ʒij., *Olivæ Olei* ʒj. Heat the oil in a large iron pot, and throw in the sulphur by degrees, stirring the mixture after each addition, till they unite.)

Prop. Odour extremely fœtid; taste acrid; colour reddish-brown; thick.

Oper. Stimulant, irritating; externally detergent.

Use. Now seldom given internally; but formerly it was much used in coughs, asthma, and other pulmonary complaints, and often proved hurtful. Externally it is applied to foul running ulcers.

Dose. ℥v. to ℥xx. in a glassful of water.

Off. Prep. Emplast. Ammoniaci cum Hydrargyro, L. Emplast. Hydrargyri, L.

OLEUM TEREBINTHINÆ RECTIFICATUM. L. D. Oleum Pini Purissimum, E. Rectified Oil of Turpentine. (*Olei Terebinthinæ* ʒj. *Aquæ* ʒiv. Distil over the oil.)

Prop. Odour penetrating; taste hot, pungent; colourless, limpid, lighter than water, volatile; sparingly soluble in alcohol.

Oper. Stimulant, diuretic, sudorific, anthelmintic, rubefacient.

Use. In chronic rheumatism, lumbago, and sciatica; and in passive uterine hæmorrhages; dropped into the ear in deafness from defect of wax; applied to indolent tumours; and in embrocation, in rheumatism and bruises. It has lately been given in very large doses, alone, or united with honey, against the tænia solium, which it brings away entire, dead, after two or three doses.

Dose. ℥x. to f ʒj. in the first cases; but for the expulsion of tænia f ʒ ss. to f ʒ ij. every eight hours.

Off. Prep. Liniment. Terebinthinæ, L.

*** It forms the greater part of a reputed quack medicine, Whitehead's Essence of Mustard.

OLIBANUM. L. Juniperus Lycia, Gummi Resina, E. Olibanum, Gummi Resina, D. Olibanum. (*Boswellia Serrata*. *Decandria*, *Monogynia*. India.) *Olibanum*, *Gummi Resina*.

Comp. Gum, resins, essential oil.

Prop. Odour peculiar, aromatic; taste bitterish, slightly pungent; in grains of different sizes, semi-transparent, brittle; colour reddish-yellow; partly soluble in alcohol; forms a milky emulsion when triturated with water.

Oper. Stimulant.

Use. Seldom used, except as a perfume in sick rooms.

OLIVÆ OLEUM. L. *Olea Europea*, *Fructus Oleum Fixum*, E. *Oletum Olivarum*, D. Olive Oil. (*Olea Europea*, *Diand. Monogynia*, N. O. *Sepiariæ*, L. *Jasminæ*, J. South of Europe. ♀.) Expressed from the ripe fruit.

Comp. Carbon 79, hydrogen 21 parts; perhaps some oxygen: or, according to *Braconnot*, of oil of a greenish yellow colour 72, very white suet 28 parts.

Prop. Inodorous, insipid; transparent, of the palest straw colour; lighter than water; cannot combine with it, nor with alcohol, but may be diffused through water by means of mucilage; boils at 600° of Fah. hence not volatile; congeals at 38°; attracts oxygen, and becomes rancid, when exposed to the air; forms soaps with the alkalies, and lime; plasters with oxides of lead.

Oper. Demulcent, emollient, gently laxative.

Use. In catarrhs and pulmonary complaints; in emulsion with mucilage; in a simple state, when acrid matters are taken into the stomach; externally it has been advantageously used as a friction in plague; as an injection in gonorrhœa; an adjunct to clysters in dysentery and abrasions; and in the formation of ointments and plasters.

Dose. f ʒj. to f ʒj. triturated with mucilage, or mixed with water by means of a few drops of liq. potassæ or — ammoniæ.

OPIUM. L. E. Opium, *Succus Concretus*, D. Opium. (*Papaver Somniferum*, *Polyand. Monogynia*, N. O. *Rhoedæ*, L. *Papaveraceæ*, J. South of Europe. ☉.)

Comp. Gummy matter, resin, a volatile oil, and morphia, a peculiar alkali, which can be obtained in white acicular crystals; besides which, opium generally contains $\frac{1}{4}$ its weight of impurities.

Prop. **TURKEY OPIUM.**—Odour heavy, slightly fœtid; taste nauseous, bitter, acrid, warm; in flat pieces, solid, tenacious; of a dark brown colour, yellowish when powdered; marks on paper a light brown interrupted streak. **EAST INDIAN.**—Odour the same, and empyreumatic; taste less bitter, but more nauseous; colour darker. Opium is partially soluble in water, and in alcohol; very soluble in vinegar.

Oper. Stimulant in small doses, but in larger sedative, narcotic, anodyne; operating through the nerves on the living solid; externally its stimulant effects are considerable, but soon followed by its sedative.

Use. In all painful affections, where the inflammatory diathesis is not very considerable; in diarrhœa and dysentery; intermittents; in typhus, in smaller doses as a cordial, in larger to allay irritation and produce sleep; cholera and pyrosis; retrocedent gout; and in convulsive and spasmodic diseases. When combined with calomel, in syphilis, and to arrest the progress of gangrene. It is employed in a watery solution, containing gr. ij. in f ʒj. of water; as an injection in gonorrhœa and spasmodic stricture; as an adjunct to clysters in diarrhœa; and by friction, united with oil, in tetanus and other spasms.

Dose. Gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. ss. to produce its stimulant effects; gr. j. to gr. iv. its narcotic; but in spasmodic complaints it has been given to a very great extent.

Incomp. Alkaline carbonates, muriate of mercury, nitrate of silver, sulphates of zinc, copper, and iron, astringent solutions; acetate of lead precipitates the watery solution.

* * When opium has been taken as a poison, the stomach should be first evacuated by emetics containing very little water, and afterwards acidulous fluids freely exhibited; but these, and all watery fluids, are hurtful, if vomiting has not been induced.

Off. Prep. *Opium Purificatum*, D. *Confectio Opii*, L. E. *Electuar. Catechu*, E. *Extractum Opii*, L. E. D. *Pilula Opii*, E. *Pil. Saponis cum Opio*, L. *Pulv. Opiatus*, E. *Pulv. Cornu Usti cum Opio*, L. *Pulv. Cretæ Comp. cum Opio*, L. *Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ Comp.* L. E. D. *Tinct. Opii*, L. E. D. *Tinct. Camphoræ Comp.* L. D. *Tinct. Opii Ammoniata*, E. *Troch. Glycyrrhizæ cum Opio*, E.

OPIUM PURIFICATUM. D. Purified Opium. (*Opii in frustula concisi* lbj, *Spir. Vinosi Ten.* lbxij. Digest with a gentle heat, stirring frequently; filter the solution through paper; distil off the spirit, and evaporate the remainder to a proper consistence; soft for pills, hard for powder.)

Prop. Oper. and Use. The same as opium.

Off. Prep. *Pilula e Styrace*, D. *Electuar. Catechu Comp.* D.

OPOPONACIS GUMMI RESINA. L. Opoponax. (*Pastinaca*, Opoponax, *Pentand. Digyn.* N. O. *Umbellatæ.* Italy. \mathcal{L} .) Exudes from the roots when wounded. *Opoponax*, *Gummi Resina*.

Comp. Gum, resin, a trace of caoutchouc, an essential oil.

Prop. Odour strong, peculiar; taste bitter, acrid; in lumps of a reddish-yellow colour, white within; forms a milky solution when triturated with water.

Oper. Antispasmodic, emmenagogue.

Use. In hysteria and chlorosis, but is seldom used.

Dose. Gr. x. to 3 ss.

ORIGANUM. L. *Origanum*; *Folia*, D. Common Marjoram. (*Origanum Vulgare*, *Didynam. Gymnosperm.* N. O. *Verticillatæ*, L. *Labiatæ*, J. Indigenus. \mathcal{L} .)

Prop. Odour fragrant; taste aromatic, pungent, not unlike that of thyme.

Oper. Tonic, stomachic, emmenagogue?

Use. In debilities of the stomach: scarcely ever used.

Dose. Gr. x. to \mathcal{D} j. in powder.

Off. Prep. *Oleum Origani*, L. D.

ORIGANI MARJORANÆ HERBA. E. Marjorana; *Herba*, D. Sweet Marjoram. (*Class and order as above.* Portugal. \odot .) *Marjorana*.

Prop. Odour strong, fragrant; taste aromatic, bitterish.

Oper. Stomachic, errhine.

Use. Chiefly for culinary purposes; and as a snuff in headaches.

Off. Prep. *Pulv. Asari Comp.* E. D.

OVUM. L. Egg. (*Phasianus Gallus*, the Common Fowl, Cl. *Aves.* Ord. *Gallinæ*.)

Oper. Nutritive.

Use. The yolk and white swallowed raw are said to be useful in

jaundice; in convalescencies the yolk is given, beat up with sugar and wine; triturated with oils, it renders them miscible with water.

OXIDUM FERRI RUBRUM. E. D. Red Oxide of Iron. (The sulphate of iron exposed to a strong heat, till it becomes red. The Dublin College orders it to be washed and dried on blotting paper.)

A peroxide. *Ferrum Vitriolatum Ustum.*

Comp. Iron 52, oxygen 48 parts, in 100 of the oxyd: if it be not washed, it contains also a small portion of red sulphate of iron.

Prop. Taste styptic; the Edinburgh preparation deliquesces.

Oper. Tonic, stimulant.

Use. In the same cases as the other salts of iron; rarely used.

Dose. Gr. v. to gr. x.

Off. Prep. *Murias Ammoniacæ et Ferri,* E. D.

OXIDUM ZINCI IMPURUM. E. Tutia, D. Impure Oxyd of Zinc. (Sublimed in roasting ores of zinc with galena.)

Comp. Zinc 85, oxygen 15 parts: but these proportions are doubtful, and tutty contains some metallic zinc, and argill.

Prop. Inodorous, insipid, hard, ponderous, rough, and brownish on the outside; smooth and yellow within.

Use. For pharmaceutical purposes.

Off. Prep. *Oxidum Zinci Impurum Præparatum.* E. *Unguentum Oxidi Zinci Impuri,* E. D.

OXIDUM ZINCI IMPURUM PRÆPARATUM. E. Prepared Impure Oxide of Zinc. (Prepared in the same manner as impure carbonate of zinc.)

Oper. Astringent.

Use. External in ophthalmia; as an adjunct to ointments; and dusted on parts in superficial inflammation.

OXYMEL SIMPLEX L. D. Simple Oxymel. (*Mellis Despumati* ℥ij., *Acidi Acetici* ʒj. Boil in a glass vessel, over a slow fire, to a proper thickness.) *Mel. Acetatum.*

Oper. Cooling, diaphoretic; externally detergent.

Use. In fevers and peripneumonia; as an adjunct to gargles in cynanche tonsillaris.

Dose. fʒj. to fʒj. dissolved in barley water.

OXYMEL COLCHICI. D. Oxymel of Meadow Saffron. (*Rad. Colchici rec. in laminas tenues sectæ* ʒj., *Aceti distillati* ℥ij., *Mellis. despum. pond.* ℥ij. Macerate in a gentle heat for 48 hours. Strain by pressure, and boil the liquor with the honey, to the thickness of a syrup, stirring with a wooden spoon.) Much of the acrimony is destroyed by the boiling.

Oper. Expectorant, diuretic.

Use. In humoral asthma, dropsy, and gout; inferior to squill.

Dose. fʒj. gradually increased to fʒj. twice a day, dissolved in a cupful of gruel.

OXYMEL SCILLÆ. L. D. Oxymel of Squill. (*Mellis despumati* ℥iiij., *Aceti Scillæ* ʒij. Boil in a glass vessel, over a gentle fire, to a proper consistence.) The boiling is hurtful, destroying the acrimony on which the virtue of squill depends.

Oper. Expectorant, diuretic, aperient; in large doses emetic.

Use. In humoral asthma, chronic coughs, dropsy; to excite vomiting in pertussis.

Dose. fʒss. to fʒss. in cinnamon water, or any other aromatic water.

PAPAVERIS CAPSULÆ. L. E. Papaver Album; Capsulæ, D. White Poppy Capsules. (Papaver Somniferum. Class and order, see Opium.) The ripe, dried seed vessels. *Papaver Album, Capsula.*

Oper. Relaxant, anodyne.

Use. Externally, as a fomentation (ζ iv. of the dried heads being bruised and boiled in Oiv. of water to Oij.) to inflamed or ulcerated parts.

Off. Prep. *Syrupus Papaveris*, L. E. D.

PETROLEUM. L. Bitumen Petroleum, E. Petroleum Barbadosense, D. Barbadoes Tar.

Prop. Odour fœtid; taste bitter, acrid; semi-liquid, tenacious, semi-transparent; of a reddish-brown colour; insoluble in water and alcohol; combines with fixed and essential oils, and sulphur; and is partially soluble in æther.

Oper. Antispasmodic, sudorific; externally stimulant and discutient.

Use. In asthma, and coughs unattended with inflammation; externally in diseases of the hip joint, rheumatic pains, and paralytic limbs, applied by friction.

Dose. ℥x. to f ζ ss.

PHOSPHAS SODÆ. E. D. Phosphate of Soda. (Prepared from bones and Sodæ Carbonas.)

Comp. Soda 19, acid 15, water 66 parts. *Thenard.*

Prop. Inodorous; taste nearly that of common salt; crystals rhomboidal prisms; efflorescent; soluble in three parts of water at 60°.

Oper. Purgative.

Use. In all cases where the bowels require to be opened. When dissolved in broth made without salt, the taste of the phosphate is not perceived.

Dose. ζ j. to ζ ij.

Incomp. Alum, chalk, and all salts with an earthy base.

PHOSPHORUS. U. S. Phosphorus. A simple inflammatory substance, obtained from bones and other animal substances.

Prop. Nearly colourless, semi-transparent, and of a waxy consistence; taste somewhat acrid; smell alliaceous; hard, vitreous and brilliant under 32° of tem. fuses at 99°; boils at 550°; insoluble in water; sp. gr. 1.770.

Oper. A most powerful stimulus of the whole system, but especially of the kidneys, skin and brain. Overdosed it is a violent poison, producing inflammation of the primæ viæ.

Use. Has been much extolled by some physicians in low nervous fevers, impotency, palsy, dropsy, and asthenic diseases generally; others have denounced it as a dangerous remedy, and calculated even in small doses to do irreparable injury.

Dose. Gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ in some emulsion. Gr. ij. in twenty-four hours is the maximum dose. Hufeland's recipe for its exhibition. (*Phosphor.* gr. ij., *Mucil. Gum. Arabic.* ζ vj. *Mix intimately, and add Syr. Althææ* ζ j., *Liq. Anodyn. Hoffman.* ℥xxx. *Dose* f ζ j. every two hours.)

PHYCTOLACCA. U. S. Poke. (*Phyctolacca Decandra*, *Decand. Decagyn.* N. O. *Oleraceæ*, L. *Polygonææ*, J. Southern Europe, Africa, North America. ζ .) *Radix.* The root.

Prop. Taste sweetish. The active properties are soluble in water and in alcohol.

Oper. Emetic, but slower in its operation than ipecacuanha.

Dose. Gr. x. to \mathcal{D} j. of the dried root powdered.

* * A tincture of the ripe berries of this plant, and an extract from the fresh leaves, have some reputation in the treatment of rheumatism. An ointment made from the fresh leaves has also been esteemed in obstinate chronic eruptions, indolent ulcers, &c.

PILULÆ ALOETICÆ. E. Aloetic Pill. *Gummi Res. Aloes Socotrinæ in pulv. tritæ, Saponis, sing. partes æquales, Syr. q. s. s.*

PILULÆ ALOES COMPOSITÆ. L. Compound Aloetic Pills. (*Aloes Spic. Extracti cont. ʒj., Ext. Gentianæ ʒss., Olei Carui ℥xl. Syr. q. s. s.*)

PILULÆ ALOES ET COLOCYNTHIDIS. U. S. Pills of Aloes and Colocynth. formerly *Pilulæ Colchiæ.* (*Aloes socotrinæ. Scammonia aa ʒij., Potassæ Sulphatis ʒij., Colocynthidis ʒj., Caryophyllorum Olei fʒij. Reduce the aloes and scammony into a powder with the sulphate of potass, then add the colocynth in fine powder, and the oil of cloves, and with simple syrup form a mass.*)

Oper. A stimulant cathartic.

Use. To obviate habitual costiveness.

Dose. From gr. v. to gr. x.

PILULÆ ALOES CUM MYRRHA ET GUAIAICO. U. S. Pills of Aloes, Myrrh and Guaiacum. (*Aloes socotrinæ in pulv. ʒss., Croci in pulv. ʒij., Myrrhæ in pulv. ʒij., Guaiaci resinæ in pulv. ʒss., Oxidi Antimonii ʒss. With Copaiba form a mass.*)

Oper. Alterative, aperient.

Use. In hysteria and amenorrhœa.

Dose. From gr. v. to gr. xii. taken at bed time.

PILULÆ ALOES CUM ZINGIBERE. D. Pills of Aloes and Ginger. (*Aloes Hepat. ʒj., Rad. Zingib. in pulv. tritæ ʒj., Saponis Hispanici ʒss., Ol. Essent. Menthæ Pip. ʒss.*)

Oper. In their operation these three are alike, warm stomachic purgatives.

Use. In habitual costiveness.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒj. made into pills.

PILULÆ ALOES CUM MYRRHA. L. E. D. Aloetic Pills with Myrrh. (*Aloes Spic. ext. ʒij., Croci Stigmatum, Myrrhæ sing. ʒj., Syr. q. s. s.*)

Oper. Cathartic, emmenagogue.

Use. In chlorotic, hypochondriacal, and cachectic habits, to stimulate and open the bowels.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒj. made into pills.

PILULÆ AMMONIARETI CUPRI. E. Pills of Ammoniaret of Copper. (*Ammon. Cupri in pulv. ten. triti gr. xvj., Mica Panis ʒiv., Aquæ Carbonatis Ammonia q. s.* Beat into a mass, and divide it into xxxij. equal pills.) *Pilulæ Cupri.*

Oper. Antispasmodic, tonic.

Use. In epilepsy, and other spasmodic complaints.

Dose. One pill twice a day, gradually increasing the number till five are taken for a dose.

PILULÆ ALOES ET ASSAFŒTIDÆ. E. Aloetic and Assafœtida Pills. (*Gum. Res. Aloes Socotor. tritæ, — Assafœtida, Saponis, sing. partes æquales, Mucilag. Mimosa Nilot. q. s.*)

Oper. Purgative, stomachic, anodyne.

Use. In dyspepsia attended with flatulence and costiveness; hysteria; amenorrhœa.

Dose. Gr. x. in pills twice a day; or at bed time.

PILULÆ ANTIMONIALES COMPOSITÆ. U. S. Compound

Antimonial Pills. (*Hydrarg. Submuriat.* ʒij., *Opii in pulv.* ʒj., *Antim. Tartariz.* ʒj. *With syrup form a mass to be divided into sixty pills.*)

Oper. Contrastimulant? diaphoretic.

Use. In phlegmasial fevers.

Dose. One every four or six hours.

PILULÆ ARSENICI. U. S. Pills of Arsenic. (*Acidi Arseniosi* gr. ij., *Opii in pulv.* gr. viij., *Saponis* gr. xxij. *Form a mass and divide into thirty-two pills.*)

Oper. Alterative, stimulant and tonic.

Use. In intermittent and remittent fevers, periodical head-ach, neuralgia, and certain cutaneous diseases.

Dose. From one to four pills a day.

PILULÆ ASSAFÆTIDÆ. U. S. Assafœtida Pills. (*Assafœtida* ʒij., *Saponis* ʒi. *With water beat into a mass.*)

Oper. Antispasmodic, expectorant, emmenagogue.

Use. Amenorrhœa, dyspnœa, dyspepsia, hysteria.

Dose. From gr. v. to gr. xx. twice or thrice a day.

PILULÆ ASSAFÆTIDÆ COMPOSITÆ. E. *Pilulæ Myrrhæ*
Comp. D. Compound Pills of Assafœtida. (*Gum. Res. Ferulæ Assafœtidæ*, — *Bubonis Galbani*, — *Myrrhæ sing. partes* viij., *Ol. Succini Pur. partem* j.)

PILULÆ AURI MURIATIS. U. S. Pills of Muriate of Gold. (*Auri Muriatis* gr. x., *Glycyrrhizæ in pulv.* ʒij. *With simple syrup form a mass, and divide into a hundred and fifty pills.*)

Oper. Alterative, antisyphilitic and diuretic.

Use. In the treatment of venereal and other lymphatic disorders.

Dose. Commence with one pill every six, eight, or twelve hours, according to circumstances.

PILULÆ GALBANI COMPOSITÆ. L. Compound Galbanum Pills. (*Galbani* ʒj., *Myrrhæ*, *Sagapeni*, *sing.* ʒjss., *Assafœtidæ* ʒiv., *Syrupi* q. s.)

Oper. Both these forms of pills operate as antispasmodic and emmenagogue.

Use. In chlorosis, hysteria, and hypochondriasis.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒj. made into pills, every night at bedtime.

PILULÆ CAMBOGIÆ COMPOSITÆ. L. E. Compound Camboge Pills. (*Cambogiæ contritæ*, *Aloes Spic. Ext. contriti*, *Pulv. Cinnamomi Comp. sing.* ʒj., *Saponis* ʒij.)

Oper. Cathartic.

Use. In obstinate costiveness.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒj. in pills, occasionally.

PILULÆ COLOCYNTHIDIS EXTRACTI COMPOSITI. U. S. Pills of Compound Extract of Colocynth. (*Colocynthidis extracti compositi* ʒiss., *Antimonii Oxidi* ʒss. *Form a mass and divide into thirty pills.*)

Oper. Cathartic and stimulant.

Use. In habitual costiveness, in lymphatic constitutions, in dropsies, and in diseases attended with worms.

Dose. From one to three.

PILULÆ FERRI COMPOSITÆ. L. Compound Pills of Iron. (*Myrrhæ cont.* ʒij. *Sodæ Subcarbon. Ferri Sulphatis*, *Sacch. sing.* ʒj.)

Oper. Tonic, emmenagogue.

Use. In dyspepsia and chlorosis.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒj. in pills, twice or thrice a day.

PILULÆ FERRI SULPHATIS. U. S. Pills of Sulphate of Iron.

(*Ferri Sulphatis* ʒj. *With the extract of Gentian form a mass and divide into thirty pills.*)

Oper. Tonic, emmenagogue.

Use. Chlorosis, dyspepsia, amenorrhœa.

Dose. From one to two pills twice or thrice a day.

PILULÆ FERRI SULPHATIS COMPOSITÆ. U. S. Compound

Pills of Sulphate of Iron. (*Rhei in pulv.* ʒiss., *Ferri Sulphatis* ʒij., *Saponis* ʒss. *With water form a mass and divide into forty pills.*)

Oper. The same as the preceding, with a laxative tendency.

Use. To obviate costiveness in habits where the exhibition of the preparations of iron is indicated.

Dose. From two to six pills a day.

PILULÆ GAMBOGIÆ ET SCAMMONIÆ. U. S. Pills of Gam-

boge and Scammony. (*Gambogia in pulv.* ʒi., *Scammonii in pulv.* ʒss., *Potassæ Nitratis* ʒj., *Saponis* ʒij. *With water form a mass and divide into four hundred pills.*)

Oper. Cathartic.

Use. In obstinate costiveness.

Dose. Two to four or even more.

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI. L. E. D. Mercurial Pills. (*Hydrarg.*

Pur. ʒij., *Confect. Rosæ Gallicæ* ʒiij., *Glycyrrhizæ Rad. cont.* ʒj. Rub the quicksilver with the confection until the globules disappear; then add the liquorice-root powder, and beat the whole into a uniform mass.)

Comp. Sub-oxide of mercury, and the other ingredients, the mercury being converted into the black oxyd by the rubbing; hence the name should have been *Pilulæ Sub-oxidi Hydrargyri*.

Oper. Antisyphilitic, alterative; in large doses, purgative.

Use. In syphilis, perhaps the best form of the remedy; in some cutaneous diseases; and intermittents, attended with visceral and lymphatic obstructions; to purge in jaundice, dropsies, and ileus.

Dose. For the former objects gr. v. to gr. x. twice a day, united with opium, if the bowels are easily affected; for the latter gr. xij. to ʒj. every three or four hours.

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI OXYMURIATIS. U. S. Pills of Oxy-

muriate of Mercury. (*Hydrargyri Oxymuriatis* gr. x., *Marantæ* ʒj. *With muriate of ammoniæ dissolved in water form a mass.*)

Oper. Alterative, antisyphilitic.

Use. In lues venerea, lepra, and other cutaneous affections.

Dose. One pill containing gr. ʒ to gr. ʒ of the salt twice or thrice a day.

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI SUBMURIATIS. U. S. Pills of Sub-

muriate of Mercury. (*Hydrargyri Submuriatis* ʒss., *Saponis* ʒj. *With water form a mass and divide into thirty pills.*)

Oper. The same as the preceding, but more permanent in its effects.

Use. In syphilis, obstinate cutaneous diseases, chronic hepatitis, &c.

Dose. One pill two or three times a day.

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI SUBMURIATIS COMPOSITÆ. L. E.

Compound Pills of Submuriate of Mercury. (*Hydrargyri Submur.*, *Antimonii Sulphureti Præcip. sing.* ʒij., *Guaiaci Gum. Res. contritæ* ʒiv., *Spir. Rect.* ʒss. After beating together these ingredients, form them into a mass.)

Oper. Alterative, diaphoretic.

Use. In lepra; secondary syphilis affecting the skin; and old venereal ulcers. The decoction of elm bark, or of sarsaparilla, is generally ordered to be taken at the same time.

Dose. Gr. v. to gr. x. in pills, night and morning.

PILULÆ JALAPÆ COMPOSITÆ. U. S. Compound Pills of Jalap. (*Jalapæ in pulv.*, *Rhei in pulv.*, *Saponis, aa*, ℥j. *Hydrargyri Submuriatis* ʒvi. ʒij., *Antimonii Tartarizati* gr. xxviij. *With water form a mass and divide into four hundred pills.*)

Oper. Cathartic.

Use. In chronic complaints attended with slow bowels.

Dose. From one to three or four as occasion requires.

PILULÆ MYRRHÆ ET FERRI. U. S. Pills of Myrrh and Iron. (*Ferri limaturæ purificatæ* ℥j., *Myrrhæ in pulv.* *Saponis, utrinque* ʒij. *With syrup form a mass and divide into pills each weighing six grains.*)

Oper. Tonic, emmenagogue.

Use. Amenorrhœa, dyspepsia.

Dose. One or two pills, twice or thrice a day.

PILULÆ PICIS. U. S. Tar Pills. (*Picis liquidæ* ℥j., *Inulæ in pulv. q. s.* *Make in a mass and divide into sixty pills.*)

Oper. Stimulant and diuretic.

Use. Chronic coughs, asthma, chronic eruptions, &c.

Dose. One to four pills twice or thrice a day.

PILULÆ RHEI COMPOSITÆ. E. Compound Rhubarb Pills. *Rad. Rhei Palmati in pulv. trita* ℥j., *Gum. Res. Aloes Soccot.* ʒvj., *Myrrhæ* ʒiv., *Ol. Ess. Menthæ Pip.* ʒss. *Beat them into a mass with syrup of orange-peel.*)

Oper. Laxative, stomachic.

Use. In dyspepsia attended with costiveness.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒj. twice a day.

PILULÆ SAPONIS CUM OPIO. L. Pills of Soap and Opium. (*Opii Duri Contriti* ʒiv., *Saponis Duri* ʒij.) Gr. v. contain gr. j. of opium. *Pilulæ Opii.*

PILULÆ OPIATÆ. E. Opiate Pills. (*Opii partem unam*, *Ext. Glycyrrhizæ Glab. partes* vij., *Fruct. Myrti Pimentæ partes* ij.) Gr. v. contain gr. ss. of opium.

PILULÆ E STYRACE. D. Storax Pills. (*Styracis Pur.* ʒiiij., *Opii Purif.*, *Mellis, Croci, sing.* ʒj.) Gr. vj. contain gr. j. of opium.

Oper. These three forms are intended to operate as sedatives, and anodynes.

Use. To procure sleep. The name given by the Dublin College is well adapted for cases where the patient or his friends may have an objection to opium, as it can thus be given without appearing in the prescription.

PILULÆ SCILLÆ. U. S. Pills of Squill. (*Scillæ sic. in pulv.* ʒj., *Saponis* gr. xxiv. *With water reduce into a mass and divide into forty pills.*)

Oper. Diuretic and expectorant.

Use. In all the forms of dropsy, and in chronic cough,

Dose. One or two pills two or three times a day.

Incomp. Alkalies diminish their acrimony and bitterness, and are probably medicinally inconsistent with their diuretic qualities.

PILULÆ SCILLÆ COMPOSITÆ. L. *Pilulæ Scilliticæ*, E. Pi-

lulæ Scillæ cum Zingibere, D. Compound Squill Pills. (*Scille Rad. recent. exsiccatae et cont.* ʒj., *Zingiberis Rad. contrita, Saponis Duri, sing.* ʒij., *Ammoniaci contriti* ʒij. Form the mass with syrup.) *Pilulæ Scillæ.*

Oper. Expectorant, diuretic.

Use. In asthma and chronic catarrh; as an adjunct to digitalis in hydrothorax and other dropsies.

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

PILULÆ SODÆ SUBCARBONATIS. U. S. Pills of Subcarbonate of Soda. (*Sodæ subcarbonatis exsiccatae* ʒij., *Saponis* ʒss. Form a mass and divide into forty pills.)

Oper. Antacid, and lithontriptic.

Use. In cases of acidity of the stomach and bowels, and in gravel.

Dose. Two or four pills three times a day.

PIMENTÆ BACCÆ. L. D. Myrtus Pimenta, *Fructus, vulgo, Piper Jamaicense,* E. Pimento Berries. (*Myrtus Pimenta, Iconsand. Monogyn. N. O. Hesperidæ, L. Myrti, J. West Indies.* ʒ.) *Pimento. Bacca.*

Prop. Odour aromatic, resembling a mixture of cinnamon, nutmeg, and cloves; taste pungent, but mixed like the odour; colour reddish-brown. (The unripe fruit dried.)

Oper. Stimulant, carminative.

Use. Chiefly as a condiment; and as an adjunct to other medicines.

Dose. Gr. v. to ʒij.

Off. Prep. *Aqua Pimentæ, L. E. D. Oleum Pimentæ, L. E. D. Spir. Pimentæ, L. E. D. Pilulæ Opiatæ, E. Syrupus Rhamni, L.*

PIPERIS LONGI FRUCTUS. L. E. D. Long Pepper. (*Diand. Trigyn. N. O. Piperitæ, L. Urticæ, J. Amboyna.* ʒ.) The unripe fruit dried in the sun.

Prop. Odour aromatic; taste warm, pungent; small round grains, disposed spirally on a cylindrical receptacle.

Oper. Stimulant, carminative, tonic.

Use. In dyspepsia, attended with flatulence; retrocedent gout; and paralysis. As a domestic condiment.

Dose. Gr. v. to ʒj.

Off. Prep. *Confectio Opii, L. Pulv. Cinnamomi Comp. L. D. Pulv. Cretæ Comp. L. Tinctura Cinnamomi Comp. L. E. D.*

PIPERIS NIGRI BACCÆ. L. Piperis Nigri Fructus, E. Piper Nigrum, *Baccæ, Semen, D. Black Pepper.* (*Class and order as above. Ceylon.* ʒ.) The unripe fruit dried in the sun.

Prop. Odour aromatic; taste pungent, fiery; colour black, corrugated on the surface. Its pungency depends on an essential oil.

Oper. Tonic, stimulant, carminative.

Use. To check nausea in gouty habits; remove hiccough; and increase excitement in palsy. A watery infusion of pepper has been found a useful gargle in relaxation of the uvula.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒj. variously combined.

Off. Prep. *Emplast. Meloes Vesicatorii Comp. E. Ung. Piperis Nigri, D.*

* * White pepper is the same fruit, freed from its cuticle by a preparation of calcareous earth called Chinam, applied before it is dried. It is less pungent.

PIPERIS NIGRI CONFECTIO. L. Confection of Black Pepper. (ʒ black pepper, root of elecampane, of each ʒij., fennel seed ʒij.,

honey, purified sugar, of each ℥ij. ; rub the dry articles into very fine powder ; then add the honey, and beat the whole into one body.)

Oper. Stimulant, carminative.

Use. In hiccough, paralysis of the intestines, and gout affecting the stomach.

Dose. From ℥ss. to ʒj.

PIX ABIETINA. L. *Pinus Abies*, (vide *Abietis Resinam*.) Pix Burgundica, E. D. Dried Pitch, or Burgundy Pitch.

Comp. Resin, an essential oil.

Prop. Concrete, semi-transparent, unctuous, tenacious, fragrant.

Oper. Rubefacient, generally exciting an exudation of serous fluid.

Use. Externally, spread on leather as plasters ; in catarrh, pertussis, dyspnœa.

Off. Prep. *Emplast. Picis Comp.* L. E. *Emplast. Meloes Vesic.* Comp. E. *Emplast. Calefaciens*, D.

PIX LIQUIDA. L. D. *Resina Empyreumatica*, Pix Liquida dicta, E. Tar. (Obtained by heat from the Scotch fir.)

Comp. Resin, empyreumatic oil, charcoal, acetic acid.

Prop. Of a deep brown colour, semi-fluid, tenacious ; odour empyreumatic.

Oper. Stimulant, diuretic, sudorific ; externally detergent.

Use. Internally in ichthyosis ; externally it is applied to foul ulcers, and tinea capitis.

Off. Prep. *Unguentum Picis Liquidæ*, L. E. D. *Aqua Picis Liquidæ*, D.

PIX NIGRA. L. Black Pitch. (*Pinus sylvestris*. For Class and Order, vide *Abietis Resinam*.) The solid prepared resin.

Prop. Solid, dry, brittle.

Oper. Stimulant.

Use. For preparing the ointment.

Off. Prep. *Unguentum Picis Nigra*, L.

PLUMBUM. E. Lead.

Prop. Colour light blue ; shining, but becomes dull in the air ; soft, not very elastic ; has little ductility, but is very malleable ; taste and odour, when rubbed, peculiar and disagreeable ; sp. grav. 11.352. It is easily fused, and very susceptible of oxidizement.

Use. For forming oxyds and salts. Metallic lead exerts no action on the animal body.

PLUMBI SUBCARBONAS. L. E. Cerussa, D. Carbonate of Lead. (Prepared by exposing spiral rolls of lead to the fumes of vinegar, in vessels placed in dung.)

Comp. Yellow oxyd of lead 83.5, carbonic acid 16.5 parts. (The yellow oxyd contains lead 90.5, oxygen 9.5 parts in 100.)

Prop. Inodorous ; taste sweet ; brittle, friable, snow white, of a minute scaly texture.

Oper. Astringent, sedative.

Use. Sprinkled on parts affected with local inflammation ; in the formation of ointments and plasters.

Off. Prep. *Plumbi Acetas*, L. E. D. *Unguentum Cerussæ*, D.

PLUMBI OXYDUM SEMIVITREUM. L. E. Lithargyrum, D. Semi-vitrified Oxyd of Lead, or Litharge. (A yellow protoxyd of lead, prepared by heat, and combined with carbonic acid ; often adulterated with other oxyds.) *Lithargyrus*.

Comp. Yellow oxyd of lead 96, carbonic acid 4 parts in 100.

Prop. In scales of a whitish-red colour ; semi-vitrified.

Use. For pharmaceutical purposes.

Off. Prep. *Liquor Plumbi Acetatis*, L. D. *Emplast. Plumbi*, L. E. D. *Ceratum Saponis*, L.

PLUMBI ACETAS. L. *Acetas Plumbi*, E. D. Acetate of Lead. (*Plumbi Carbon.* ℥j., *Acidi Acetici cong.* jss. Boil the carbonate with the acid till it is saturated; then strain through paper, and evaporate to a pellicle, that crystals may be formed. Wash the crystals, and dry them in blotting paper.) *Cerussa Acetata.*

Comp. Oxyd of lead 58, acetic acid 26, water of crystallization 16 parts.

Prop. Inodorous; taste sweet, styptic; colour very white, with a silky lustre; crystals spicular; soluble in 24 parts of water, and partially decomposed even in distilled water, the solution becoming turbid: soluble also in alcohol; sp. grav. 2.345.

Oper. Astringent: in weak solutions cooling and sedative; in strong (3j. to water f ̄ 3 vj.) stimulant.

Use. Internal, in visceral hæmorrhages combined with opium, which seems to prevent its deleterious effects; but acids and acescent food must be avoided. External, in solution in phlegmonous inflammations, burns, bruises, gonorrhœa, &c.

Dose. Gr. ss. to gr. jss. made into a pill with gr. ss. of opium and crumb of bread. Distilled water must be used for the solution, and a little acetic acid added.

Incomp. Alkalies, earths, acids, alum; borax, soaps, tartarized iron, and antimony; lime water, hard water, sulphuretted hydrogen.

Off. Prep. *Ceratum Plumbi Acetatis*, L. E. D. *Acidum Acetosum Forte*, E. *Solutio Acetatis Zinci*, E.

PODOPHYLLUM. U. S. May-apple. (*Podophyllum Peltatum*, *Polyand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Rhæadææ*, L. *Ranunculaceæ*, J. North America. 4.) *Radix.* The root.

Comp. Contains resin, bitter extractive matter, fœcula, and gum.

Prop. Taste bitter and acrimonious.

Oper. Cathartic.

Use. Similar to jalap.

Dose. Of the powder ʒj.

Off. Prep. *Extract. Podophylli*, U. S.

PORRI RADIX, (*bulbous?*) L. Leek Root or Bulb. (*For Class and Order, see Alii Radix.*)

Prop. Odour peculiar, fragrant; taste sweetish, slightly acrid.

Oper. Expectoant, diuretic.

Use. The juice of the recent bulb expressed has been advantageously used in dropsies, and humoral asthma.

Dose. f 3j. to f ̄ 3 ss. rubbed up with sugar, and mixed in water.

POTASSA IMPURA. L. *Subcarbonas Potassæ Impurus*, E. *Cineres Clavellati*, D. Impure Potass. (The Pearl Ash of commerce.) *Cineres Clavellati.*

Comp. Subcarbonate of potass, sulphate of potass, muriate of potass, silex, oxide of iron, argil.

Use. For preparing the subcarbonate for medical use.

POTASSA FUSA. L. Potassa, E. *Kali Causticum*, D. Fused Potass. (Prepared by evaporating the solution of potass to dryness in an iron vessel.) *Kali Purum.*

Comp. A peculiar metal named potassium 83.3, oxygen 17.6, in 100 parts of pure potass; but fused potass contains also a little carbo-

nate of potass, silex, lime, and oxyd of iron, which do not affect its medicinal properties.

Prop. Solid; of a gray colour; deliquescent in the air; feels soapy between the fingers, owing to its dissolving the skin. (It is generally run into little cylindrical moulds, which are covered with paper, and kept in well-corked phials.)

Oper. Powerfully escharotic.

Use. For forming issues. It has also been used to remove strictures.

POTASSA CUM CALCE. L. E. Kali Causticum cum Calce, D. (*Liquoris Potassæ* ℥ij., *Calcis rec.* ℥j. Boil the solution of potass to ʒj.; then add the lime, slaked with water, and mix.) *Calx cum Kali Puro.*

Comp. Potass and lime, mechanically mixed.

Oper. and *Use.* The same as the former, but more manageable, as it is less deliquescent.

POTASSÆ ACETAS. L. Acetas Potassæ, E. Acetas Kali, D. Acetate of Potass. (*Potassæ Subcarbon.* ℥j., *Acidi Acetici fort.* ʒj., *Aquæ* ʒij. Mix, and add by degrees enough of acetic acid to saturate the alkali. Then evaporate until a pellicle is formed, which is to be dried upon bibulous paper: then evaporate again in a water bath, and, removing the pellicles, dry them.) *Kali Acetatum.*

Comp. Potass 51, acid 49.

Prop. Inodorous; taste sharp, pungent; white, shining; texture foliated, deliquescent; soluble in an equal weight of water; also in four times its weight of alcohol. The watery solution decomposes spontaneously.

Oper. Mildly cathartic, diuretic, deobstruent.

Use. In febrile diseases, dropsies, icterus, and visceral obstructions.

Dose. ʒj. to ʒj. or more; ʒij. to ʒiij. open the bowels.

Incomp. Mineral acids, decoction of tamarinds, oxymuriate of mercury, nitrate of silver, sulphates of soda and magnesia, muriate of ammonia, tartrate of potass.

Off. Prep. *Acetas Hydrargyri*, E. D. *Tinct. Acetatis Ferri*, D. *Acidum Aceticum*, D.

POTASSÆ CARBONAS. L. E. Carbonate of Potass. (*Solutio Potassæ Subcarb. cong.* j. Pass carbonic acid through the solution until it is saturated, and filter. Evaporate at a heat not exceeding 120°, and dry the crystals on bibulous paper.)

Comp. Potass 43.56, carbonic acid 47.53, water of crystallization 8.91 parts.

Prop. Inodorous; taste alkaliescent, but not caustic like the subcarbonate; crystals white, quadrangular prisms; permanent in the air; soluble in four parts of water at 60°.

Oper. Diuretic, antacid, deobstruent.

Use. In dropsy, acidities of the primæ viæ, and glandular obstructions.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒss. properly diluted; ʒj. dissolved in fʒ viij. of water, and mixed with fʒ iv. of lemon juice, forms a better effervescing draught than the subcarbonate.

Incomp. Mineral acids, borax, muriate and acetate of ammonia, alum, sulphate of magnesia, lime, or lime water, all the metallic salts.

POTASSÆ NITRAS. L. E. Nitrum, D. Nitrate of Potass, or

Nitre. (Formed in an impure state by nature in warm climates, as India; and by means of artificial composts in France.) *Nitrum*.

Comp. Potass 51.8, nitric acid 44, water 4.2, in 100 of nitrate.

Prop. Inodorous; taste cool, bitterish, penetrating; crystals six-sided prisms; permanent in the air; brittle; soluble in 7 parts of water at 60°.

Oper. Diuretic, refrigerant; in large doses purgative; externally cooling, detergent.

Use. In fevers, dropsies, herpetic eruptions, active hæmorrhages, mania, gonorrhœa. A small piece allowed to dissolve slowly in the mouth often removes incipient cynanche tonsillaris; hence its utility in gargles.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒss. in almond mixture, or some other vehicle. In doses of ʒj. it occasions hypercatharsis, bloody stools, and sometimes death.

Incomp. Sulphuric acid, sulphates of soda and of magnesia, alum, the metallic sulphates.

Off. Prep. *Trochisci Nitratis Potassæ*, E.

POTASSÆ SUBCARBONAS. L. Carbonas Potassæ, E. Subcarbonas Kali, D. Subcarbonate of Potass. (A filtered solution of the impure subcarbonate evaporated to dryness.) *Kali Præparatum*.

Comp. Potass 68.57, carbonic acid 31.43, in 100 parts, the remainder being silex, sulphate of potass, and argil. *Kirwan*.

Prop. Inodorous; taste acrid; in the form of coarse white grains; deliquescent in the air.

Oper. and Use. The same as the carbonate.

Off. Prep. *Liq. Potassæ Subcarbonatis*, L. D.

POTASSÆ SUPER-CARBONAS. U. S. Supercarbonate of Potass. (*Potass. Carbon. partem unam., Aq. partes tres.* Dissolve the carbonate of potass in the water; put the solution in the middle vessel of Nooth's apparatus, and pass through it a stream of carbonic acid gas, obtained from the carbonate of lime and diluted sulphuric acid, until the deposition of crystals ceases; then collect the crystals, and dry them on bibulous paper.)

Oper. Use. and Dose. The same as the carbonate, but milder, and may be given in larger doses than it.

POTASSÆ SULPHAS. L. E. Sulphas Kali, D. Sulphate of Potass. (The salt which remains after the distillation of nitric acid dissolved, and the excess of acid saturated with subcarbonate of potass, and crystallized.) *Kali Vitriolatum*.

Comp. Potass 54.55, acid 45.45, in 100 parts of sulphate.

Prop. Inodorous; taste bitter; crystals small, six-sided prisms, ended by six-sided pyramids, grouped; hard, transparent, permanent in the air; soluble in 16 parts of water at 60°; insoluble in alcohol.

Oper. Purgative, deobstruent.

Use. In the visceral obstructions to which children are liable; and as an adjunct to other purgatives.

Dose. ʒj. to ʒj. acts as a deobstruent; ʒss. to ʒvj. purge.

Incomp. Nitric and muriatic acids, tartaric acid, muriate of lime, salts of mercury, nitrate of silver.

POTASSÆ SULPHURETUM. L. E. Sulphuretum Kali, D. Sulphuret of Potass. (*Sulphuris Loti ʒj., Potassæ Subcarbonatis ʒij.* Rub them together, and place the mixture in a covered cru-

cible upon the fire until they unite.) It is necessary first to dry the subcarbonate in a crucible exposed to a red heat.

Prop. Inodorous while dry, but when moistened, fœtid; taste acrid, bitter; colour a liver brown; solid, brittle, deliquescent; decomposed by water.

Oper. Expectorant, diaphoretic; externally detergent.

Use. It has been given in chronic asthma, but without much benefit; chronic catarrh, and rheumatism; arthritic cases; herpetic, and other cutaneous diseases; and cancer. Its solution is useful as a wash in scabies and tinea capitis. It has also been used as an antidote against arsenical and saturnine poisons.

Dose. Gr. v. to gr. xv. combined with soap, or cicuta, in pills, twice or thrice a day.

Incomp. Acids, acidulous salts, metallic and earthy salts.

POTASSÆ SUPER-SULPHAS. L. Supersulphate of Potass. (The salt remaining after the distillation of nitric acid, dissolved, strained, and crystallized.)

Comp. Potass 32.87, acid 54.80, water 12.33 parts.

Prop. Inodorous; taste a strong acid; soluble in two parts of water at 60°; insoluble in alcohol.

Oper. Refrigerant and purgative.

Use. In cases where it is wished to exhibit sulphuric acid, and at the same time to open the bowels.

Dose. ℥j. to ʒij.

POTASSÆ SUPERTARTRAS. L. E. Tartarum Crystalli, D. Supertartrate of Potass. (The tartar of wine purified.) *Tartari Crystalli.*

Comp. Potass 33, acid 57, water 10 parts in 100 of supertartrate. *Menard.*

Prop. Inodorous; taste acid, harsh; crystals small, irregular; require 120 parts of water at 60° to dissolve them; brittle, pulverulent; decomposed when kept in solution.

Oper. Mildly purgative, refrigerant, diuretic.

Use. In ascites, proceeding from visceral obstructions; and to open the bowels in inflammatory habits. Dissolved in water, with a small quantity of white wine, some sugar, and lemon peel, it forms an excellent beverage in febrile diseases, under the name of imperial.

Dose. ʒj. to ʒiij. combined with ℥j. of sodæ sub-boras, to excite the kidneys; but to open the bowels ʒiv. to ʒj. are required.

Incomp. Alkalies, alkaline earths, mineral acids.

Off. Prep. *Ferrum Tartarizatum*, L. D. *Pulv. Jalapæ Comp.* E. *Pulv. Scammonii Comp.* E. *Pulv. Sennæ Comp.* E. *Potassæ Tartras*, L. E. D.

POTASSÆ TARTRAS. L. Tartras Potassæ, E. Tartaras Kali, D. Tartrate of Potass. (Formed by saturating the excess of acid of the supertartrate with subcarbonate of potass.) *Kali Tartarizatum.*

Prop. Inodorous; taste bitter, disagreeable; generally in the form of a white granular powder; soluble in 4 parts of water at 60°, soluble in alcohol.

Oper. Purgative.

Use. To open the bowels in febrile diseases, mania, and hypochondriasis; and as an adjunct to senna, and the resinous purgatives in solution, the griping effects of which it corrects.

Dose. ℥j. to ℥j. in solution.

Incomp. Acids; infusion of tamarinds, and other acid fruits; lime, magnesia, sulphates of soda, potass, and magnesia; nitrate of silver, acetate of lead, and muriate of ammonia.

PRUNA. L. Pruni Domesticæ Fructus, E. D. Prunes. (*Prunus Domesticæ*, Octand. Trigyn. N. O. Pomaceæ, L. Rosaceæ, J. South of Europe. ♀.)

Prop. Odour weak; taste sweet, acidulous.

Oper. Cooling, laxative, nutrient.

Use. In costiveness attended with heat and irritation; an article of diet in fever.

Off. Prep. *Confectio Sennæ*, L. E. D.

PTEROCARPI LIGNUM. L. E. Santalum Rubrum; Lignum, D. Red Saunder's Wood. (*Pterocarpus Santalinus*, Diadelph. Decand. N. O. Papilionaceæ. East Indies. ♀.)

Prop. Aromatic odour, nearly insipid; colour bright deep red.

Use. As a colouring material.

PULEGIUM. L. Pulegii Herba, E. D. Pennyroyal. (*Menthæ Pulegium*. For Class and Order, see *Menthæ*. Indigenous. ♀.)

Prop. Odour aromatic; taste warm, pungent, not unlike that of spearmint.

Oper. Expectorant, diaphoretic.

Use. In asthma and pertussis, but of no value; seldom used.

Dose. Gr. x. to ℥j.

Off. Prep. *Aquæ Pulegii*, L. E. D. *Oleum Pulegii*, L. D. *Spiritus Pulegii*, L.

PULVIS ALOES CUM CANELLA. D. Powder of Aloes with Canella. (*Aloes Hepaticæ* ℥j., *Canellæ Albæ* ℥iij. Rub them separately into a powder, and mix.)

Oper. Warm, cathartic.

Use. In costiveness, but not well adapted to be used as a powder.

Dose. Gr. x. to ℥j.

PULVIS ALOES COMPOSITUS. L. Pulvis Aloes cum Guaiaco, D. Compound Powder of Aloes. (*Aloes Spic. Ext.* ℥jss., *Guaiaci Gum. Res.* ℥j., *Pulv. Cinnam. Comp.* ℥ss. Rub the Aloes and Guaiacum separately, then mix the whole.)

Oper. Warm, cathartic, stomachic, sudorific.

Use. In dyspepsia, attended with a sluggish state of the bowels; spasmodic affections of the intestinal canal; jaundice; and obstinate costiveness.

Dose. Gr. x. to ℥j.

* * All aloetic powders should be exhibited in the form of pills, to lessen the taste of the aloes.

PULVIS ANTIMONIALIS. L. D. Oxidum Antimonii cum Phosphate Calcis, E. (A peroxide, combined with phosphate of lime.)

Comp. Oxyd of antimony 57, phosphate of lime 43, in 100 parts.

Prop. Inodorous, insipid; in the form of a white powder; insoluble in water.

Oper. Febrifuge, diaphoretic, alterative; in large doses emetic, purgative; a very uncertain and useless preparation.

Use. Intended to be used in febrile diseases, and every case in which diaphoresis can be useful; and in small doses in cutaneous diseases.

Dose. Gr. iij. to gr. viij. in pills, combined with opium or camphor, every six or eight hours, diluting freely in the intervals.*

PULVIS AROMATICUS. U. S. Aromatic powder. (*Cinnamomi Cardamomi; Zingiberis. singulorum partem equalem.* Rub them together to a fine powder, which is to be kept in a well stopped glass bottle.)

Use. Chiefly as a cardiac, and to disguise the taste of other medicines.

PULV. CINNAMOMI COMPOSITUS. L. Pulv. Aromaticus, E. D. Compound Powder of Cinnamon. (*Cinnam. Cort. ℥ij., Cardamomi Sem. ℥jss., Zingiberis Rad. ℥j., Piperis Longi Fructus ℥ss.* Rub them together to a very fine powder.)

Oper. Stimulant, carminative.

Use. In cold, decayed, phlegmatic habits, to assist digestion, and expel flatus; but chiefly used to give warmth to other compositions.

Dose. Gr. x. to ℥j. or more.

PULVIS ASARI COMPOSITUS. E. D. Compound Powder of Asarabacca. (*Folior. Asari Europæi partes tres. Fol. Origani Majoranæ, Florum Lavand. Spicæ, sing. partem unam.* Rub into a powder.)

Oper. Errhine.

Use. In chronic headaches, serous apoplexy, and obstinate ophthalmia, avoiding exposure to cold.

Dose. Gr. v. to gr. viij. snuffed up the nostrils at bed time.

PULVIS CONTRAJERVÆ COMPOSITUS. L. Compound Powder of Contrajerva. (*Contrajervæ Rad. contritæ ℥v., Testarum Præp. lbjss.* Mix.)

Oper. Stimulant, sudorific.

Use. In typhus and low fevers; the malignant exanthematæ; sinking stage of dysentery; and in atonic gout.

Dose. Gr. xv. to ℥ss. generally rubbed up with mucilage and mint water.

PULVIS CORNU CERVINI USTI. D. Powder of Burnt Hartshorn. (The Hartshorn burnt and rubbed to a powder.)

PULVIS CORNU USTI CUM OPIO. L. Pulv. Opiatus, E. Powder of Burnt Hartshorn with Opium. (*Opii duri cont. ℥j., Cornuum Ustor. et Præparatorum ℥j., Coccorum cont. ℥j.* Mix.) Gr. x. contain gr. j. of opium.

Oper. Anodyne.

Use. To procure sleep, and allay pain. It is chiefly adapted for children, as the opium can thus be exhibited in small quantities.

Dose. Gr. j. to gr. x. or more.

PULVIS CRETÆ COMPOSITUS. L. Pulvis Carbonatis Calcis Compositus, E. Compound Powder of Chalk. (*Cretæ Præp. lbss., Cinnamomi Cort. ℥iv., Tormentillæ Rad., Acaciæ Gum. sing. ℥ij., Piperis Longi Fructus ℥iv.* Reduce them separately into a fine powder, and mix.)

Oper. Antacid, stomachic, absorbent.

Use. In acidity of the stomach, and the diarrhœa attendant on low fevers.

Dose. Gr. v. to ℥j. rubbed up with mucilage and cinnamon water.

* 100 grains have been given without producing any effect.

PULVIS CRETÆ COMPOSITUS CUM OPIO. L. Compound Powder of Chalk with Opium. (*Pulv. Cretæ Comp.* $\frac{3}{4}$ vjss., *Opii duri cont.* \mathcal{D} iv. Mix.) Contains gr. j. of opium in gr. 40.

Oper. Anodyne, absorbent.

Use. In the same cases as the former. As an anodyne to children affected with irritative diarrhœa during dentition.

Dose. \mathcal{D} j. to \mathcal{D} ij. for adults.

PULVIS JALAPÆ COMPOSITUS. E. Compound Powder of Jalap. (*Pulv. Rad. Convolvuli Jalapæ partem* j., *Supertartratis Potassæ partes* ij. Rub them together to a fine powder.)

Oper. Purgative.

Use. In costiveness, particularly of children with a tumid belly; in worm cases; and in dropsy.

Dose. \mathcal{D} j. to \mathcal{D} ij. for adults; gr. vij. to gr. xij. for children.

PULVIS IPECACUANHÆ COMPOSITUS. L. D. *Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ et Opii*, E. Compound Powder of Ipecacuanha. (*Ipecacuanhæ Rad. cont.*, *Opii duri cont. sing.* $\frac{3}{4}$ j., *Potassæ Sulphatis cont.* $\frac{3}{4}$ j. Mix.)

Oper. Diaphoretic.

Use. In rheumatism, dropsy, gout, fevers, dysentery, and diabetes.

Dose. Gr. v. to \mathcal{D} j. in pills or bolus, diluting freely with tepid fluids, but not immediately, as they are apt to produce vomiting.

PULVIS KINO COMPOSITUS. L. Compound Powder of Kino. (*Kino* $\frac{3}{4}$ xv., *Cinnam. Cort.* $\frac{3}{4}$ iv., *Opii duri* $\frac{3}{4}$ j. Rub each separately to a fine powder, and then mix.) Gr. xx. contain gr. j. of opium.

Oper. Astringent.

Use. In chronic diarrhœa, leucorrhœa, and uterine and intestinal hæmorrhages.

Dose. Gr. v. to \mathcal{D} j. in aqueous fluids.

PULVIS QUERCUS MARINÆ. D. Powder of Yellow Bladder Wrack. (The wrack, in fruit, dried, cleaned, exposed to a red heat in a crucible with a perforated lid, and then reduced to powder, to be kept in close vessels.)

Oper. Deobstruent.

Use. In bronchocele, and other scrofulous swellings; cutaneous diseases. Its efficacy supposed to depend on the iodine it contains.

Dose. Gr. x. to \mathcal{D} ij. mixed in treacle or honey.

PULVIS SCAMMONEÆ COMPOSITUS. L. E. Compound Powder of Scammony. (*Scammonæ Gum. Resinæ Ext. Jalapæ duri, sing.* $\frac{3}{4}$ ij., *Zingiberis Rad.* $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. Rub each separately to a fine powder, and then mix.)

Oper. Cathartic.

Use. In hydropic and worm cases; and to remove mucous obstructions in children.

Dose. Gr. viij. to gr. xv.

PULVIS SENNÆ COMPOSITUS. L. Compound Powder of Senna. (*Sennæ Foliarum, Potassæ Supertartratis, sing.* $\frac{3}{4}$ ij., *Scammon. Gum. Res.* $\frac{3}{4}$ ss., *Zingiberis Rad.* $\frac{3}{4}$ ij. Rub the Scammony alone, and the rest together, to a fine powder, and mix.)

Oper. Cathartic, hydragogue.

Use. In costiveness, and in hydropic cases.

Dose. \mathcal{D} j. to $\frac{3}{4}$ j. It is an inconvenient preparation, owing to the bulk of the dose.

PULVIS SCILLÆ. D. Powder of Squills. (The bulb of *Scilla Maritima* sliced, dried, and reduced to a powder.) It should be kept in well-stopped phials.

Oper. Diuretic, emetic, expectorant.

Use. In the same cases for which the squill pill is employed.

Dose. Gr. iij. to gr. vj. combined with soap, and other substances, in pills, or bolus.

PULVIS SPONGLÆ USTÆ. D. Powder of Burnt Sponge.

Oper. Deobstruent.

Use. In bronchocele, and other scrofulous swellings.

Dose. ℥j. to ʒj. mixed in honey or treacle.

PULVIS STANNI. D. Powder of Tin.

Oper. Mechanically anthelmintic.

Use. Against *tænia solium*; but it is not very efficacious.

Dose. ʒj. in treacle, at first, on an empty stomach; ʒiv. the two following mornings, and then a cathartic.

PULVIS STANNI AMALGAMATIS. U. S. Powder of the Amalgam of Tin. (*Stanni partes quinque. Hydrargyri purif. partes duas. Calc. carbonat. præp. partem unam.* Melt the tin, add to it the mercury, and rub them together; then add the carbonate of lime, and while the mixture is liquid, rub till the metallic particles disappear; lastly, while the mixture cools, reduce it to an impalpable powder.)

Oper. Mechanical?

Use. Anthelmintic.

Dose. ʒj. to ʒij. in honey or syrup.

PULVIS ALUMINIS COMPOSITUS. E. Compound Powder of Sulphate of Alumina. (*Sulphatis Aluminae partes iv., Kino partem j.* Rub to a fine powder.)

Oper. Astringent.

Use. In intestinal hæmorrhages and obstinate diarrhœa.

Dose. Gr. x. to gr. xv. It should be taken in a dry form, as the solution of alum is decomposed by solution of kino.

PULVIS TRAGACANTHÆ COMPOSITUS. L. Compound Powder of Tragacanth. (*Tragacanthæ cont., Acaciæ Gummi cont., Amyli. sing. ʒjss., Sacch. pur. ʒij.* Rub the starch and sugar together, then add the tragacanth and acacia gum, and mix.) The starch might be omitted, as it is not soluble in cold water.

Oper. Demulcent.

Use. In hectic fever; catarrh attended with tickling cough; combined with nitre, in gonorrhœa and strangury; and with ipecacuanha powder, in dysentery.

Dose. ʒss. to ʒij. in distilled water, or any bland fluid. Gr. x. render f ʒij. of fluid mucilaginous.

PYRETHRI RADIX. L. D. Pellitory of Spain. (*Anthemis Pyrethrum. Class and Order of Anthemis Nobilis. Arabia. ♂.*)

Prop. Inodorous; taste hot and acrid, its acrimony residing in a fixed oil; the dried root more acrid than the recent.

Oper. Stimulant, sialagogue.

Use. Chewed, it excites a copious flow of saliva, hence it has been found useful in some affections of the head; in strumous swellings of the tonsils; toothach, and palsy of the muscles of the throat. It is also used in infusion as a gargle.

QUASSIÆ LIGNUM. L. E. D. Quassia Wood. (*Quassia ex-*

celsa. Decand. Monogyn. N. O. Gruinalis, L. Magnoliæ, J. Jamaica. ʒ.) The wood of the root.

Prop. Inodorous; taste a very intense durable bitter; colour whitish-yellow; has no astringency; bitter principle (or *Quassin*) extracted by water and alcohol.

Oper. Tonic, stomachic.

Use. In intermittents; bilious fever, combined with neutral salts; lienteria and cachexia; in hysteria, united with tincture of valerian; and with cretaceous powder and ginger in gout.

Doss. Of the raspings gr. v. to ʒ ss. but infusion and extract are preferable forms of exhibiting it.

Incomp. Nitrate of silver, acetate of lead.

Off. Prep. Infusum Quassiæ, L.

QUERCUS CORTEX. L. D. *Quercus Ruboris; Cortex, E. Oak Bark, (Quercus Pedunculata. Monoecia Polyand. N. O. Amnatacæ, L. Europe. ʒ.)*

Prop. Inodorous; taste austere, styptic; differs from galls in not precipitating solutions of tartarized antimony.

Oper. Tonic, astringent.

Use. In intermittents, combined with galls, bitters, and aromatics; useful also in flour albus, and alvine fluxes. See *Decoction*.

Dose. Of the powder gr. x. to ʒ ss. twice or thrice a day.

Off. Prep. Decoctum Quercus, L.

QUERCUS ALBA. U. S. White Oak. United States. Cortex. *The bark.*

QUERCUS TINCTORIA. U. S. Black Oak. United States. Cortex. *The bark.*

* * The United States Pharmacopœia gives the above as substitutes for the English species.

RESINA ALBA. D. E. White Resin. (*Pinus Sylvestris. The Scotch Fir. ʒ.)* Exudes from wounds of the bark.

Prop. Little odour or taste; semi-transparent; insoluble in water; soluble in alcohol, in oils both fixed and volatile, and alkalies; pulverulent.

Oper. Stimulant, diuretic, rubefacient.

Use. Scarcely ever employed internally; but chiefly to render more adhesive and stimulating various plasters.

RESINA FLAVA. L. Yellow Resin. (The residue after the distillation of oil of turpentine.)

Oper. Stimulant.

Use. In the composition of plasters and ointments.

Off. Prep. Emplast. Ceræ, L. Emplast. Hydrargyri, E. Emplast. Meloes Vesicat. E. Emp. Oxidi Ferri Rubri, E. Emp. Picis Compositum, L. Emp. Resinæ, L. E. D. Emp. Simplex, E. Ceratum Resinæ, L. E. Ung. Picis Aridæ, L. Ung. Infusæ Meloes Vesicatorii, E.

RHAMNI BACCÆ. L. *Spinæ Cervinæ, Baccæ Succus, E. Buckthorn Berries. (Rhamnus Catharticus, Purging Buckthorn. Pentand. Monogyn. N. O. Dumosæ, L. Rhamni, J. Indigenous. ʒ.)*

Prop. Odour faint and disagreeable; taste bitterish and nauseous; the size of a pea; have four seeds; the juice stains paper green.

Oper. Cathartic.

Use. In the same cases as jalap and senna, which are superior medi-

cines. Their operation must be assisted with copious dilution, as they excite much thirst and griping.

Dose. Of the recent berries \mathfrak{xx} .; of the dried $\mathfrak{3j}$. to $\mathfrak{3ij}$.

Off. Prep. *Syrupus Rhamni*, L. E.

RHEI RADIX. L. E. D. Rhubarb Root. (*Rheum Palmatum*. Palmated Rhubarb.* *Enneand. Monogynia*, N. O. *Holoraceæ*, L. *Polygonææ*, J. China. 4.) The best comes through Russia in round perforated pieces.

Comp. Extractive, volatile odorous matter, on which its virtues depend, oxalate of lime, tannin.

Prop. Odour aromatic, peculiar, rather nauseous; taste somewhat aromatic, subacrid, bitterish, astringent; feels gritty between the teeth; colours the saliva and urine saffron-yellow; not very mucilaginous. Pieces firm, but not flinty; external colour a clear yellow; fracture rugged, veined yellow, red, and white; easily pulverized, forming a powder of a fine bright buff yellow colour. Both water and spirit extract its virtues.

Oper. Purgative, stomachic, astringent.

Use. In costiveness, from laxity of bowels, particularly of children; and diarrhœa. It is a useful adjunct to neutral salts and calomel, rendering their operation more easy. Externally the powder is sprinkled over ulcers, to assist their granulation and healing.

Dose. $\mathfrak{3j}$. to $\mathfrak{3ss}$. of the powder to open the bowels; gr. \mathfrak{vj} . to gr. \mathfrak{x} . to act as a stomachic.

Off. Prep. *Infusum Rhei*, L. E. *Vinum Rhei Palmati*, E. *Tinct. Rhei*, L. E. D. *Tinct. Rhei Composita*, L. *Tinct. Rhei cum Aloe*, E. *Tinct. Rhei cum Gentiana*, E. *Pilulæ Rhei Compositæ*, E.

RHŒADAS PETALA. L. Papaver Erraticum; Petala, D. Petals of the Red Poppy. (*Papaver Rhœas*. *Class and Order as Pap. Somniferum*. Indigenous. ☉.)

Use. Chiefly to impart their fine red colour to a syrup.

Off. Prep. *Syrupus Rhæados*, L. D.

RHODODENDRI CHRYSANTHI FOLIA, E. Yellow-flowered Rhododendron. (*Decand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Bicornes*, L. *Rhododendra*, J. East Siberia. 5.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste rough, astringent, bitterish.

Oper. Stimulant, narcotic, diaphoretic; overdosed it produces nausea, vomiting, purging, and all the effects of violent intoxication.

Use. In rheumatism and arthritic affections; avoiding the use of liquids while taking it.

Dose. $\mathfrak{f3j}$. of the following decoction twice a day. \mathfrak{R} Rhododendri fol. $\mathfrak{3iv}$., aquæ $\mathfrak{f3x}$. Coque per \mathfrak{xij} . horas, lento igne, in vase clauso, et cola.

RICINI SEMINA ET OLEUM. L. E. Ricinus, Oleum e Seminibus Expressum, D. Castor Seeds and Oil. (*Ricinus Communis*, the Castor, or Palma Christi. *Monoecia Monodelph.* N. O. *Tricoccæ*, L. *Euphorbiæ*, J. Indies. ☉.)

Prop. Seed inodorous; taste acrid, slightly sweetish; kernel white,

* The Dublin College erroneously supposes it to be the *R. undulatum*.

oily, with a thin dry cuticle; contained in a prickly, triangular capsule.

Oper. Cathartic; sometimes emetic.

Use. For obtaining the oil. One or two of the seeds swallowed entire operate briskly; but are not used in this country. See *Oleum*.

Off. Prep. *Oleum Ricini*, L.

ROSÆ CANINÆ PULPA. L. *Rosæ Caninæ*; *Fructus*, E. Dog-Rose, or Hip Pulp. (*Icosand. Pologyn. N. O. Senticosæ*, L. *Rosaceæ*, J. Indigenous. ♀.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste sweet, acidulous, depending on the presence of uncombined citric acid and sugar.

Oper. Cooling.

Use. Vide the *Confection*.

Off. Prep. *Confectio Rosæ Caninæ*, L.

ROSÆ CENTIFOLIÆ PETALA. L. E. *Rosa Damascena*; *Petala*, D. Damask Rose Petals. (*Class and order as above. Place unknown.* ♀.)

Prop. Odour extremely fragrant; taste subacidulous.

Oper. Laxative.

Use. Scarcely used for any purpose, except for the distillation of rose water, and the formation of a syrup.

Off. Prep. *Aqua Rosæ*, L. E. D. *Syrupus Rosæ*, L. E.

ROSÆ GALLICÆ PETALA. L. E. *Rosa Rubra*; *Petala*, D. Petals of the Red Rose. (*Class and Order as above. Europe.* ♀.)

Prop. Odour less fragrant than that of the damask; taste bitterish, astringent.

Oper. Astringent, tonic.

Use. See the preparations of it.

Off. Prep. *Confectio Rosæ*, L. E. D. *Infusum Rosæ*, L. E. D. *Mel Rosæ*, L. D. *Syrupus Rosæ*, E.

ROSMARINI CACUMINA. L. *Rosmarini Officinalis Cacumina*, E. *Rosmarina*; *Herba*, D. Rosemary. (*Diandria Monogyn. N. O. Verticillatæ*, L. *Labiata*, J. South of Europe. ♀.)

Prop. Odour fragrant, grateful; taste aromatic, warm, bitterish; depending on an essential oil, combined with camphor.

Oper. Tonic, stimulant, emmenagogue, resolvent.

Use. In nervous headaches, and in chlorosis, under the form of infusion; but it is now scarcely ever used, unless as an adjunct, to give odour to sternutatory powders.

Dose. Of the powder gr. x. to ʒss.

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

RUBIÆ RADIX. L. D. *Rubiæ Tinctorum, Radix*, E. Root of Madder. (*Tetrand. Monogyn. N. O. Stellatæ*, L. *Rubiaceæ*, J. Montpellier. ♀.)

Prop. Almost inodorous; taste bitterish, austere; colour red; imparted to water, alcohol, and essential oils.

Oper. Emmenagogue, astringent.

Use. In chlorosis and difficult or scanty menstruation; in the atrophiam infantum; but its efficacy is very doubtful.

Dose. Gr. xv. to ʒj. united with sulphate of potass, three or four times a day.

- RUTÆ FOLIA.** L. D. *Rutæ Graveolentis Herba*, E. The Leaves of Rue. (*Decand. Monogyn. N. O. Multisiliqua*, L. *Rutaceæ*, J. South of Europe. 4.)
Prop. Odour strong, ungrateful; taste bitter, pungent; acrid, so as to blister the skin; contains a volatile oil.
Oper. Tonic, stimulant, antispasmodic, emmenagogue?
Use. In hysteria and flatulent colic; but chiefly in the form of strong infusion in clysters, in the convulsions of children.
Dose. Gr. xv. to ʒij.
Off. Prep. *Oleum Rutæ*, D. *Extractum Rutæ Graveolentis*, E. D.
- SABBATIA.** U. S. American Centaury. (*Sabbatia Angularis. Pentand. Monogyn. N. O. Rosaceæ*, L. *Gentiana*, J. United States. ☉.) *Planta. The plant.*
Prop. Bitter; both water and alcohol extract its active properties.
Oper. A pure tonic bitter, in no respect inferior to the lesser centaury.
Dose. Of the powder ʒj. to ʒj. The best form of exhibition is the infusion.
- SABINÆ FOLIA.** L. E. D. Savine Leaves. (*Juniperus Sabina. Class and Order as Juniperus Communis. Siberia. 4.*)
Prop. Odour strong, disagreeable; taste hot, acrid, bitter; depending on an essential oil.
Oper. Stimulant, diaphoretic, emmenagogue, anthelmintic, escharotic.
Use. In amenorrhœa, with a languid pulse, but they require to be cautiously administered; in worms, and in gout. Externally the powder is applied to old ulcers, carious bones, &c.; and the infusion, as a lotion, to gangrene, scabies, and tinea capitis.
Dose. Gr. v. to gr. x. of the powder.
Off. Prep. *Ol. Volatile Juniperi Sabinæ*, E. D. *Extractum Sabinæ*, D. *Ceratum Sabinæ*, L.
- SACCHARUM.** L. Sacch. non Purificatum, E. Sacch. Rubrum, D. Moist Sugar.
- SACCHARUM PURIFICATUM.** L. E. D. Refined Sugar. (*Saccharum Officinarum. The Sugar Cane. Triand. Monogyn. N. O. Gramina. Egypt. 4.*)
Comp. Oxygen 50.63, carbon 42.47, hydrogen 6.90 parts.
Prop. In its pure state it is inodorous; taste perfectly sweet, of a brilliant white colour, hard; when impure it has a peculiar taste and flavour arising from extract, mucilage, and oil; in shining grains of a yellow colour. Sugar is soluble in its own weight of water at 60°; also in alcohol; decomposed by the strong acids; but unites with lime and the alkalies; boiled with water forms syrup.
Oper. Nutritive; the impure is laxative; externally the refined is escharotic.
Use. Seldom given internally with a medical intention, unless to conceal the unpleasant taste of some medicines. It is an antidote, however, for the poison of verdigris; and is said to be a preventive of worms. Externally it is applied to fungous ulcers. Hurtful to bilious and hypochondriacal habits and dyspeptics.
Off. Prep. *Syrupi Omnes*, L. E. D.
- SAGAPENUM; GUMMI RESINA.** L. E. D. Sagapenum. (Plant unknown, supposed to be the *Ferula Persica*, Willd. Brought from Alexandria.)

Comp. Gum, resin, and essential oil.

Prop. Odour fetid, alliaceous; taste pungent, bitterish, nauseous; in small agglutinated masses of a yellow colour; tenacious; breaking with a horny fracture.

Oper. Antispasmodic, emmenagogue.

Use. In hysteria, chlorosis, and the same cases for which assafœtida is given, but to which it is inferior.

Dose. Gr. x. to 3 ss. in pills.

Off. Prep. *Pilulæ Galbani Compositæ*, L.

SALICIS CORTEX. L. *Salix*; Cortex. *Salix Fragilis*; Cortex, D. Willow Bark. (*Salix Caprea*. Great Round-leaved Willow; *Salix Alba*, the White Willow; *Salix Fragilis*, the Crack Willow. *Dioecia Diandria*, N. O. *Amentaceæ*. Europe. ♀.)

Prop. Odour slightly aromatic; taste bitter and astringent. (All the species are nearly the same.)

Oper. Tonic, astringent.

Use. In intermittents and remittents; debilities of the intestinal canal; convalescency; and in hectic and phthisis.

Dose. ℥j. to ʒj. of the powder; or fʒjss. of the decoction, made with ʒij. of the bark, in ʒij. of water, boiled down to ʒj.

Incomp. Solution of isinglass, alkaline carbonates, lime water, sulphate of iron.

SALVIA OFFICINALIS FOLIA. E. *Salvia*, D. Sage. (*Diand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Verticillatæ*, L. *Labiatæ*, J. South of Europe. ♀.)

Prop. Odour peculiar, aromatic: taste bitterish, warm, aromatic; depending on an essential oil.

Oper. Tonic, stimulant, carminative.

Use. In debilities of the stomach and intestines, and in convalescencies attended with night sweats. Its infusion is a useful gargle in relaxation of the uvula. Weak infusions are used as diluents in febrile diseases.

Dose. Gr. xv. to ʒjss.; or fʒjss. of the infusion, made with ʒj. of the dried leaves to ʒj. of boiling water, three or four times a day.

Incomp. Sulphate of iron.

SAMBUCI FLORES. L. *Sambuci Nigræ Flores*, *Baccæ*, *Cortex*, E. D. Common Elder Flowers, Berries, and Bark. (*Pentand. Trigyn.* N. O. *Dumosæ*, L. *Caprifoliæ*, J. Germany. ♀.)

Prop. Odour of the flowers sickly; of the fruit the same, but weaker; bark inodorous; taste of the flowers bitterish; the fruit sweetish, slightly acidulous, arising from malic acid; the bark at first sweetish, then bitter, acrid, nauseous.

Oper. Flowers diaphoretic, discutient; berries aperient, sudorific; bark purgative, hydragogue, deobstruent in small doses.

Use. The flowers in fomentations, to yield their flavour to water in distillation, and to form a cooling ointment; the berries, or their expressed juice, in febrile diseases, rheumatism, arthritic cases, and the exanthemata; the bark in dropsy and hæmorrhoids.

Dose. Of the juice of berries fʒj. to fʒij.; of the bark gr. v. to 3 ss. three times a day.

Off. Prep. *Succus Spiss. Sambuci Nigræ*, E. D. *Unguentum Sambuci*, L. D.

SANGUINARIA. U. S. Blood root. (*Sanguinaria Canadensis*,

Polyand. Monogyn. N. O. Rhodeæ, L. Papaveracæ, J. North America. 4.) Radix. The root.

Comp. Contains gum, resin, and a saponaceous or extractive matter.

Prop. Acrid, bitter, and slightly escharotic.

Oper. In small doses a tonic, stimulant and expectorant; in larger doses, an acrid narcotic, diminishing the pulse similar to digitalis; and when pushed to the extent of eight to twenty grains it produces full and active vomiting.

Use. Highly recommended in the stage of congestion of pneumonia typhoides, in the commencement of phthisis pulmonalis, in hepatitis, cynanche trachæalis, icterus, and pertussis.

Dose. As a tonic, stimulant, and expectorant, gr. j. to gr. ij. of the powder every three to six hours; as an emetic, gr. viij. to ℥j. infused in warm water.

Off. Prep. Tinct. Sanguinariæ, U. S.

SAPO DURUS. L. Sapo, E. Sapo; Durus, Hispanicus, D. Hard Spanish Soap.

Comp. Recent oil 60.94, soda 8.56, water 30.50, in 100 parts.

Prop. Inodorous; taste alkalescent, nauseous; hard, white, soluble in water and in alcohol.

Oper. Purgative, diuretic; externally detergent, stimulant.

Use. In habitual costiveness and jaundice, in pills, combined with rhubarb, or some bitter extract; but it is more useful externally to bruises and sprains. We have found much advantage from rubbing the bowels of children in mesenteric fever attended with tumid bellies, with a strong lather of soap every morning.

Dose. Gr. v. to ʒss. in pills.

Incomp. Acids, earths, metallic salts, and alum; astringent vegetables and hard water decompose solutions of soap.

Off. Prep. Pilulæ Saponis cum Opio, L. Emplast. Saponis, L. E. Ceratum Saponis, L. Liniment. Saponis Comp. L. Lin. Saponis cum Opio, E.

SAPO MOLLIS. L. Soft Soap. (Prepared by boiling oil with caustic potash.)

Prop. Consistence of hog's lard; other properties the same as the hard.

Oper. and Use. As the hard; but scarcely ever given as an internal remedy.

SARSAPARILLÆ RADIX. L. E. D. Sarsaparilla. (Smilax Sarsaparilla. Dioecia Hexand. N. O. Sarmenlaceæ, L. Asparagi, J. Virginia. ʒ.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste bitterish, feculacious; fibrous; of a blackish colour externally, white within.

Oper. Diuretic, demulcent.

Use. In the sequelæ of syphilis, when, after a mercurial course, nocturnal pains, enlargements of the joints, and cutaneous ulcerations remain; scrofula; elephantiasis, or cutaneous affections resembling it; chronic rheumatism; but its efficacy is doubtful.

Dose. ℥j. to ʒj. of the powder, or made into an electuary three times a day. See *Decoct.*

Off. Prep. Decoctum Sarsaparillæ, L. E. D. Decoct. Sarsaparillæ Comp. D. Extractum Sarsaparillæ, L.

SASSAFRAS, LIGNUM ET RADIX. L. D. Lauri Sassafras,

Lignum, Radix, E. Sassafras Wood and Root. (*Class and Order, vide Lauri Baccæ. Virginia. 4.*)

Prop. Odour not unlike that of fennel; taste aromatic, subacid, sweetish; depending on an essential oil.

Oper. Stimulant, sudorific, diuretic.

Use. In cutaneous diseases; chronic rheumatism; and as an adjunct to the decoctions of guaiac, &c.

Dose. See *Decoction.*

Off. Prep. Ol. Sassafras, L. E. D.

SCAMMONIÆ GUMMI RESINA. L. E. Scammonium; Gummi Resina, D. Scammony. (*Class and Order as Jalapa. Mexico. 5.*) What we receive comes from Aleppo.

Prop. Odour trifling, but unpleasant; taste bitter, acid; in small blackish gray fragments, becoming whitish-yellow when touched with wet fingers; fracture shining.

Comp. Resin 11 parts, gummy extract 3½.

Oper. Drastic, purgative, hydragogue.

Use. In obstinate costiveness, worms, dropsy.

Dose. Gr. iij. to gr. xv. triturated with sugar, or with almonds.

Off. Prep. Confectio Scammonia, L. D. Pulvis Scam. Comp. L. E.

SCILLÆ RADIX. (bulbus?) L. D. Scillæ Maritimæ; Radix, E. The Bulb of the Squill. (*Scilla Maritima. Hexand. Monogyn. N. O. Coronaria, L. Asphodeli, J. Austria. 4.*)

Prop. Inodorous; taste bitter, nauseous, extremely acid; inflames the skin when rubbed on it; the bulb is large and lamellated. Its acrimony, on which its virtue depends, is destroyed by heat, drying and keeping; extracted by vinegar, spirit, and water.

Oper. Emetic in large doses; purgative; in small doses expectorant and diuretic. It owes its properties to a peculiar principle, which has been named *Sillitin.*

Use. In pulmonary complaints, after the inflammatory action is reduced; humoral asthma; pertussis; in dropsy, and more useful if combined with a mercurial.

Dose. Gr. j. to gr. v. of the dried root, powdered, and united with nitre or ipecacuanha; or in pills, to produce diuresis, united with the blue pill.

Incomp. Gelatine, lime water, alkaline carbonates, acetate of lead, nitrate of silver.

Off. Prep. Acetum Scillæ, L. E. D. Oxyssel Scillæ, L. D. Pilulæ Scillæ Comp. L. E. D. Pulv. Scillæ, E. D. Syrupus Scillæ Maritimæ, E. Tinct. Scillæ, L. D.

* * * *To dry the squill it should be cut transversely, and the dried sections kept in an opaque stopped bottle.*

SCROPHULARIA; HERBA. D. Knotty Rooted Fig-wort. (*Scrophularia Nodosa. Didynam. Angiospermia, N. O. Personatæ, L. Indigenous. 4.*)

Prop. Odour disagreeable; taste acid; becomes almost inert by drying.

Oper. Externally anodyne, repellant.

Use. As a fomentation in hæmorrhoids.

SECALE CORNUTUM. U. S. Spurred Rye. Ergot. This article is believed to be a parasitic fungus growing on the rye, as it is occasionally found attached to several other species of the gramina. Low moist situations, and wet seasons, are most favourable to its production. It is a remedy possessed of great powers, and appears

to exert a peculiar action on the uterus and its appendages: it lately has become a very fashionable remedy in cases of protracted delivery, arising from deficient action of that organ, and in uterine hemorrhage.

Prop. It is of a dark brown colour, without any peculiar odour; when chewed of a disagreeable, nauseous, and subacid taste, in form resembling a cock's spur, whence its name.

Oper. Given in considerable quantity it is emetic, though, in usual doses, it appears to have no sensible operation except as a stimulus to the uterus.

Use. In protracted cases of parturition, dependent on the deficient pains of labour, and in uterine hemorrhages.

Dose. From ʒj. to ʒij. in infusion or decoction given in divided doses at short intervals of fifteen or twenty minutes in powder, say grs. x. every fifteen minutes till uterine contraction follows.

SENEGÆ RADIX. L. Polygalæ Senegæ Radix, E. Seneka, D. Senega Root. (Polygala Senega. *Diadelph. Octand. N. O. Lomentaceæ, L. Pediculares, J. Virginia. 4.*) The bark is the active part of the root.

Prop. Inodorous; taste sweetish at first, then acid, hot, and pungent; depending on a resin; extracted by alcohol and æther.

Oper. Stimulant, expectorant, diaphoretic, diuretic.

Use. In peripneumonia, after the inflammatory action is reduced; humoral asthma; chronic rheumatism; dropsy; croup? The extract of it, with carbonate of ammoniæ, has been found useful in lethargy.

Dose. Gr. xxx. to ʒij. of the powder; Madeira wine, if it can be ordered, covers the taste of the powder.

Off. Prep. *Decoctum Senegæ, L. E.*

SENNÆ FOLIA. L. E. D. Senna Leaves. (*For Class and Order see Cassia Pulpa. Egypt. ☉.*)

Prop. Odour faint; taste bitterish; active part extracted by alcohol, and by water; its activity destroyed by boiling in water. (The leaflet should be obtuse.)

Oper. Cathartic, hydragogue. (It is apt to gripe.)

Use. In costiveness and dropsy.

Dose. Of the powder ʒj. to ʒj. rubbed with crystals of tartar, and united with ginger to prevent griping; but the best form is that of infusion.

Off. Prep. *Confectio Sennæ, L. E. D. Extract. Cassiæ Sennæ, E. Infusum Sennæ, L. D. Infusum Tamarindi cum Senna, E. D. Pulv. Sennæ Comp. L. Tinct. Sennæ, L. E. D. Syrupus Sennæ, D.*

SERPENTARIÆ RADIX. L. Aristolochiæ Serpentariæ Radix, E. Serpentaria Virginiana; Radix, D. Snake Root. (*Gynand. Hexand. N. O. Sarmenaceæ, L. Aristolochiæ, J. Virginia. 4.*) *Serpentaria Virginiana.*

Prop. Odour aromatic, similar to that of valerian; taste pungent, bitter; fibrous; its active part extracted partially only by water; altogether by proof spirit.

Oper. Stimulant, diaphoretic, diuretic.

Use. In typhoid fevers, and diseases of debility; to assist cinchona in the cure of intermittents; in the exanthemata, and dyspepsia; and externally as a gargle in cynanche maligna.

Dose. Of the powder gr. xx. to ʒss.; or of this infusion fʒx. every

four hours. ℞ Rad. contusi *Serpentariæ* ʒiv., *Aquæ ferv.* fʒxij. Macerate in a covered vessel for two hours.

Off. Prep. Tinctura Serpentariæ, L. E. D.

SEVUM. L. *Adeps Ovilli*, E. D. Mutton Suet. (*Ovis Aries*, the Sheep; Cl. *Mammalia*, Ord. *Ruminantia*.)

SEVUM PRÆPARATUM. L. Prepared Suet. (Cut the suet in pieces, melt it over a slow fire, and strain it through linen.) *Ovilli Sevum Præparatum*.

Oper. Emollient.

Use. It is sometimes boiled in milk, in the proportion of ʒij. to 0ij. of milk; and a cupful given occasionally in chronic diarrhœa; but its principal use is to give consistence to ointments and plasters.

Off. Prep. Emplastrum Cerae, L. E. *Emplast. Meloes Vesicatorii*, E. *Ung. Hydrargyri Fort.* L. E. D. *Ung. Picis Liquidæ*, L. D. *Ung. Sambuci*, D.

SIMAROUBÆ CORTEX. L. *Quassia Simaroubæ Cortex*, E. *Simarouba*; *Cortex*, *Lignum*. D. The Bark and Wood of *Simarouba*. (*Class and Order of Quassia*. *Jamaica*. ʒ.)

Prop. The bark is inodorous; taste bitter, not unpleasant; texture fibrous; yellow on the inside, darker on the outside, scaly, and warty. Both water and alcohol extract its virtues. It possesses no astringency.

Oper. Tonic.

Use. In dysentery, chronic diarrhœa, lenteria, and dyspepsia.

Dose. ʒss. to ʒj. of the powder; but the infusion is a better form of exhibiting this remedy.

Off. Prep. Infusum Simaroubæ, L.

SINAPIS SEMINA. L. *Sinapis Albæ Semina*, E. D. Mustard Seed. (*Sinapis Nigra et Alba*, Common and White Mustard. *Tetradynam. Siliquosa*, N. O. *Siliquosæ*, L. *Cruciferae*, J. Europe. ☉.)

Prop. Inodorous when entire, but when bruised the odour is very pungent; taste bitterish, acrid; yielded to water; the seeds give out a bland oil by expression.

Oper. Stimulant, diuretic, emetic, rubefacient.

Use. In dyspepsia; a torpid state of the bowels; and chlorosis. The seed is swallowed entire, or only slightly crushed; a strong infusion of the bruised seed is used to produce vomiting in apoplexy and paralysis; externally the bruised seed is applied as a cataplasm to the soles of the feet in typhus, and comatose affections.

Dose. ʒj. to ʒss.; or fʒij. of the following infusion. ℞ *Sinapis sem. contusi*, *Armoraciæ rad. sing.* ʒij., *Aq. ferventis* 0ij. Infuse in a covered vessel for twelve hours; then strain, and add *spir. menthæ piper* fʒij.

Off. Prep. Cataplasma Sinapis, L. D.

SIUM; HERBA. D. The Herbaceous Part of *Sium*. (*Sium Nodiflorum*, Procumbent Water Parsnip, *Pentand. Digyn.* N. O. *Umbellatæ*. Indigenous. ʒ.)

Oper. Stimulant; supposed to be diuretic; and lithontriptic.

Use. In cutaneous eruptions; but seldom used.

Dose. Of the expressed juice fʒij. in milk.

SODA IMPURA. (*Subcarbonas*.) L. *Subcarbonas Sodæ Impurus*, E. *Barilla*, D. Impure Subcarbonate of Soda. (Prepared by nature in Egypt; artificially from the incineration of marine plants; and the decomposition of chloride of sodium.)

- Comp.* Subcarbonate of soda, potash, and chloride of sodium; clay and other earthy substances
- Use.* For preparing the pure subcarbonate.
- Off. Prep.* *Subcarbonas Sodæ*, L. E. D.
- SODÆ SUBCARBONAS.** L. E. D. Subcarbonate of Soda. (The impure subcarbonate dissolved in water; the solution strained and crystallized.)
- Comp.* Soda 20.92, carbonic acid 14.38, water of crystallization 64.7 parts.
- Prop.* Inodorous; taste alkaline, but not acrid; crystals octohedrons, efflorescent, requiring for their solution two parts of water at 60°; they undergo the watery fusion when exposed to heat.
- Oper.* Antacid, deobstruent.
- Use.* In dyspepsia and acidities of the stomach, united with bitters; and in scrofulous affections.
- Dose.* Gr. x. to ʒ ss. twice or thrice a day.
- Incomp.* Lime; acids, unless as an effervescing draught.
- Off. Prep.* *Sodæ Subcarbonas Exsiccata*, L. D. *Sodæ Carbonas*, L.
- SODÆ SUBCARBONAS EXSICCATA.** L. Carbonas Sodæ Siccatum, D. Dried Subcarbonate of Soda. (The subcarbonate made to undergo the watery fusion; and, when dry, reduced to powder.)
- Comp.* Soda 59.86, carbonic acid 40.14 parts.
- Oper.* Antacid, lithontriptic.
- Use.* In acidity of the stomach; but chiefly in calculus in the kidneys; and other affections of the urinary organs.
- Dose.* Gr. v. to gr. xy. made into pills, with some aromatic powder and soap.
- SODÆ CARBONAS.** L. Carbonate of Soda. (*Sodæ Subcarbonatis* ℞j., *Aq. Distill.* ʒiij.) Dissolve the subcarbonate of soda, and pass carbonic acid through the solution; then set the solution aside to crystallize. Dry the crystals in bibulous paper, and then evaporate by a heat of 120°, that crystals may again be formed.
- Comp.* Soda 38.55, carbonic acid 39.76, water of crystallization 21.69 parts.
- Oper.* and *Use.* The same as that of the subcarbonate.
- Dose.* Gr. x. to ʒ ss.
- SODÆ SUB-BORAS.** L. E. Sub-boras Sodæ, D. Subborate of Soda. (Found in an impure state in Thibet and Persia.) *Borax.*
- Comp.* Soda 17, boracic acid 34, water of crystallization 49 in 100 parts.
- Prop.* Inodorous; taste cool, somewhat alkaline, owing to its containing an excess of soda, as the Dublin College properly notices; soluble in 12 parts of cold water; slightly efflorescent; undergoes the watery fusion.
- Oper.* Diuretic, emmenagogue, externally detergent.
- Use.* Seldom used internally; chiefly as a gargle or lotion in aphthæ of the mouth; and excessive salivation.
- Dose.* Gr. x. to ʒ ss. as a lotion. ℞ Sodæ boracis ʒ iv., mellis ʒ jss., aquæ f ʒ vss.
- SODÆ MURIAS.** L. E. Sal Commune, D. Muriate of Soda, or Sea Salt. (In an impure state this is one of the most abundant productions of nature.)
- Comp.* Soda 54.26, muriatic acid 45.74 (*Berzelius.*)
- Prop.* Inodorous; taste agreeable, salt; crystals cubes; soluble in

3 parts of water; permanent in the air; decrepitate when exposed to heat.

Oper. Tonic, purgative, anthelmintic, externally stimulant.

Use. In some cases of dyspepsia, and worms; in large doses to check vomiting of blood; as an ingredient in clysters; a fomentation to bruises; and, added to water, to form a stimulant bath.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒss. In clysters ʒiv. to ʒj.

Off. Prep. *Murias Sodæ Exsiccatus*, E. D. *Acidum Muriaticum*, L. E. D.

* * * *Sea water owes its laxative qualities to this salt. 100 parts of water taken from the ocean contain at an average 1-24th of salt, or common salt 3.25, muriate of magnesia 0.64, sulphate of lime 0.11.*

SODÆ SULPHAS. L. E. D. Sulphate of Soda, or Glauber's Salts. (From the salt which remains after the distillation of muriatic acid, the superabundant acid being saturated with subcarbonate of soda.)

Comp. Soda 19.75, sulphuric acid 24.69, water of crystallization 55.56 parts.

Prop. Inodorous; taste strongly saline, and bitter, nauseous; crystals hexagonal channelled prisms, with dihedral summits; efflorescent; soluble in three parts of water at 60°; undergoes the watery fusion.

Oper. Purgative; in small doses diuretic.

Use. In costiveness, the most generally employed purgative; in bilious colics, largely diluted.

Dose. Of the effloresced salt in powder ʒiij. to ʒvj.; of the crystallized salt in solution ʒvj. to ʒxij.

Incomp. Sulphas potassæ, sulphas magnesicæ.

SODA TARTARIZATA. L. *Tartras Potassæ et Sodæ*, E. *Tartras Sodæ et Kali*, D. Tartarized Soda. (*Sodæ Subcarbonatis part. j.*, *Potassæ Supertartratis part. iij.*, *Aq. Ferv. part. xv.* Dissolve the subcarbonate in the water, and add gradually the supertartrate. Filter the solution; then boil until a pellicle forms, and crystallize. The crystals must be washed, and dried on blotting paper.) *Soda Tartarizatum.*

Comp. Tartrate of potass 54, tartrate of soda 46, in 100 parts.

Prop. Inodorous; taste bitter; crystals eight-sided prisms, the ends truncated at right angles; efflorescent; soluble in five parts of water.

Oper. Cathartic.

Use. In costiveness; well suited to cases of jaundice, calculus, and puerperal fevers.

Dose. ʒj. to ʒjss.

SOLUTIO ACETATIS ZINCI. E. Solution of Acetate of Zinc. (*Sulphatis Zinci ʒj.*, *Aq. Distill. fʒx.* *Solve. Acetatis Plumbi ʒiv.*, *Aq. Distill. fʒx.* *Solve.* Mix the solutions, and after they have remained at rest for a little time, filter the liquor.) A limpid fluid.

Oper. Astringent.

Use. Externally, as a collyrium in ophthalmia, after the vessels are unloaded; and as an injection in gonorrhœa.

* * * (*In this preparation a double decomposition takes place: the sulphate of lead which is formed, is insoluble, and the acetate of zinc soluble, on which account they are thus easily separated.*)

SOLUTIO MURIATIS BARYTÆ. E. Solution of Muriate of Barytes. (*Muriatis Barytæ part. j., Aq. Distill. partes iij.* Dissolve.) A limpid colourless fluid.

Oper. Stimulant, deobstruent, diuretic; in large doses emetic, purgative, and extremely deleterious; externally escharotic.

Use. In scrofulous affections; glandular obstructions; worms, and cutaneous diseases; but its efficacy is doubtful. Externally to fungous ulcers, and specks on the cornea.

Dose. ℥v. to ℥x. twice or thrice a day, and gradually increased till the nausea is produced.

Incomp. Sodæ sulphas, alumen, potassæ nitras, and argenti nitras.

SOLUTIO MURIATIS CALCIS. E. Liquor Calcis Muriatis, L. Aqua Muriatis Calcis, D. Solution of Muriate of Lime. (*Calcis Muriatis ℥ij., Aquæ Dist. f℥ij.* Dissolve the muriate of lime in the water: then filter through paper. Lond.) A colourless fluid.

Oper. Tonic, stimulant, deobstruent.

Use. In scrofulous tumours, glandular obstructions, general debility, and laxity of habit.

Dose. ℥xxx. to f℥j. in a cupful of water, twice or thrice a day.

Incomp. Sulphuric and nitric acids; potass, soda and their carbonates; sulphas sodæ, sulphas potassæ, nitras potassæ, and boras sodæ.

SOLUTIO SULPHATIS CUPRI COMPOSITA; Olim *Aqua Styptica*, E. Compound Solution of Sulphate of Copper. (*Sulphatis Cupri, — Aluminæ sing. ℥ij., Aquæ ℥ij., Acidi Sulphurici ℥jss.* Boil the sulphates in water to dissolve them, and to the filtered liquor add the acid.) Aqua Cupri Vitriolata.

Oper. Astringent.

Use. External, to stop bleedings at the nose, by the application of dossils steeped in it to the part.

SOLUTIO SULPHATIS ZINCI. E. Solution of Sulphate of Zinc. (*Sulphatis Zinci gr. xvj., Aquæ f℥viiij., Acidi Sulphurici Diluti gr. xvj.* Dissolve the sulphate, then add the water, and filter through paper.)

Oper. Astringent.

Use. As a lotion in the latter stage of ophthalmia; and an injection in gonorrhœa.

SPARTII CACUMINA. L. Spartii Summitates, E. Genista; Semina, Cacumina, D. Broom Tops. (*Diadelph. Decand. N. O. Papilionaceæ.* South of Europe. 5.) *Genistæ Cacumina.*

Prop. Almost inodorous; taste bitter.

Oper. Diuretic.

Use. In dropsies

Dose. ʒj. to ʒj. of the powder.

Off. Prep. Ext. Cacuminum Genistæ, D.

SPIGELIÆ RADIX. L. E. D. Indian Pink Root. (*Pentand. Monogyn. N. O. Stellatæ, L. Gentianæ, J. North America. 4.*)

Oper. Anthelmintic.

Use. For the expulsion of lumbrici; in the remitting fever of infancy. Its use should be preceded by an emetic, and followed by a warm purgative.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒss. of the powdered root, every night and morning, till the worms are expelled.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS AROMATICUS. L. Æther Sulphuricus cum Alchhole Aromaticus, E. Aromatic Spirit of Æther. (*Cinnam. Cort. cont.* ʒ iij., *Cardam. Semin. cont.* ʒ jss., *Piperis Longi Fruct. cont.*, *Zingiberis Rad. concisæ, sing.* ʒ j., *Spiritus Ætheris Sulph.* ʒj. Macerate for fourteen days in a stopped glass vessel, and strain.) *Elizir Vitrioli Dulce.*

Oper. Stimulant.

Use. In faintings and nervous affections.

Dose. f ʒ ss. to f ʒ j.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS SULPHURICI COMPOSITUS. L. Compound Spirit of Æther. (*Spiritus Ætheris Sulph.* ʒj., *Olei Ætherrei* f ʒ ij. Mix.) *Spiritus Ætheris Vitriolici.*

Oper. Stimulant, antispasmodic.

Use. In typhus fever, hysteria, and to allay irritation in painful diseases; in headach externally, when the part to which it is applied is kept covered with the hand, in which case it acts as a rubefacient.

Dose. f ʒ ss. to f ʒ ij. in any convenient vehicle.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS NITRICI. L. Spiritus Ætheris Nitrosi, E. Spiritus Æthereus Nitrosus, D. Spirit of Nitric Æther. (*Spir. Rect.* ʒij., *Acidi Nitrici, pondere* ʒ iij. Mix by pouring the acid gradually on the spirit, being careful that the heat does not exceed 120°; then distil, by a gentle heat, f ʒ xxiv.)

Comp. Nitrous æther, alcohol, nitric acid.

Prop. Odour fragrant; taste pungent; acidulous, colourless; volatile, inflammable; soluble in alcohol and water: sp. grav. 0.834.

Oper. Refrigerant, diuretic, antispasmodic, diaphoretic.

Use. In febrile diseases; spasmodic asthma; and dropsies, as an assistant to more active remedies.

Dose. ℥xx. to f ʒ j. in any convenient vehicle.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS SULPHURICI. L. Æther Sulphuricus cum Alchhole, E. Liquor Æthereus Sulphuricus, D. Spirit of Sulphuric Æther. (*Ætheris Sulph.* ʒss., *Spir. Rectif.* ʒj. Mix.)

Oper. Stimulant, diaphoretic, diuretic, antispasmodic.

Use. The same as sulphuric æther: f ʒ j. in f ʒ vj. of barley water, and syrup of marshmallows f ʒ iv. form a useful gargle in slight inflammations of the fauces.

Dose. f ʒ ss. to f ʒ iij.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ. L. D. Alcohol Ammoniatum, E. (*Spir. Tenuioris* ʒiij., *Ammoniæ Muriatis* ʒiv., *Potassæ Subcarbonatis* ʒvj. Mix, and with a gentle heat distil ʒjss. into a cooled receiver.)

Prop. Odour pungent, ammoniacal; taste pungent, acrid; colourless.

Oper. Stimulant, diaphoretic, antispasmodic.

Use. In paralysis, faintings, and nervous debilities.

Dose. f ʒ ss. to f ʒ j. in water.

Off. Prep. *Spir. Ammoniæ Aromaticus*, L. E. D. *Spir. Ammoniæ Fatid.* L. E. D.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ AROMATICUS. L. D. Alcohol Ammoniatum Aromaticum, E. Aromatic Ammoniated Alcohol. (*Cinnamomi Cort. cont.*, *Caryoph. cont. sing.* ʒ ij., *Limonum Cort.* ʒiv., *Potassæ Subcarbonatis* lbss., *Ammoniæ Muriatis* ʒv., *Spir. Rect.* ʒiv., *Aquæ Congium.* Mix, and distil six pints.)

Oper. Stimulant, diaphoretic.

Use. In the same cases as the spirit of ammonia; it is more grateful, and less acrimonious.

Dose. f ʒ ss. to f ʒ j. in any convenient vehicle.

Off. Prep. *Tinct. Guaiaci Ammoniata*, L. D. *Tinct. Valerianæ Ammoniata*, L. D.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ FŒTIDUS. L. D. Spiritus Assæfætidæ Ammoniatus, E. Fœtid Spirit of Ammonia. (*Spir. Ammoniæ* Oij., *Assafætidæ* ʒ ij. Macerate for twelve hours, then, by a gentle heat, distil a pint and a half into a cooled receiver.)

Prop. Odour fœtid and ammoniacal; taste alkalescent, acrid, and slightly alliaceous; pale when recent; coloured brown by age.

Oper. Stimulant, antispasmodic.

Use. In hysteria, atonic gout, and spasmodic asthma.

Dose. f ʒ ss. to f ʒ j. in water.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ SUCCINATUS. L. Succinated Spirit of Ammonia. (*Mastiches* ʒ iij., *Spir. Rect.* f ʒ ix., *Lavandulæ Olei* ℥ xiv., *Succini Ol.* ℥ iv., *Liquoris Ammoniæ* f ʒ κ. Macerate the mastich in the alcohol, and pour off the clear tincture; then add the rest, and shake them together.)

Oper. Stimulant, antispasmodic.

Use. In the same cases as the spirit of ammonia; the receding of eruptions in the exanthemata; and in atonic gout. It is said to be used in India, with success, against the bite of the rattlesnake.

Dose. ℥ x. to f ʒ ss.

SPIRITUS ANISI. L. Spiritus Anisi Compositus, D. Spirit of Aniseed. (*Anisi Sem. cont* lbss., *Spirit. Ten. Cong.*, *Aquæ quod s. s. ad prohibendum Empyreuma*. Macerate for twenty-four hours, and distil a gallon by a gentle heat.) A spiritous solution of the oil of aniseed

Oper. Carminative.

Use. In flatulent states of the stomach; but it is often abused, and produces dram-drinking.

Dose. f ʒ ss. to f ʒ ss.

SPIRITUS AMORACIÆ COMPOSITUS. L. Spiritus Raphani Compositus, D. Compound Spirit of Horse Radish. (*Armoraciæ Rad. recent. concisæ*, *Aurant. Cort. exsicc.*, *sing.* lbj., *Myristicæ Nuc. contus.* ʒ ss., *Spirit. Ten. Cong.* j., *Aquæ q. s. s. ad prohibendum Empyreuma*. Macerate for twenty-four hours, and distil a gallon.)

Oper. Stimulant, antiscorbutic.

Use. Scarcely now used in scorbutus; but it is a useful adjunct to infusion of foxglove, in dropsies attended with much debility.

Dose. f ʒ j. to f ʒ iv.

SPIRITUS CAMPHORÆ. L. Tinctura Camphoræ, E. Spirit of Camphor. (*Camphoræ* ʒ iv., *Spirit. Rect.* Oij.)

Oper. Stimulant, anodyne, discutient.

Use. External, against rheumatic pains, paralytic numbness, chilblains, gangrene, and for discussing tumours.

Incomp. Water, which precipitates the camphor.

SPIRITUS CARUI. L. D. Spiritus Cari Carui, E. Spirit of Caraway. (*Carui Sem. contus.* lbjss., *Spir. Ten. Cong.* j., *Aquæ q. s. s.* Macerate for twenty-four hours, and distil a gallon.) A spiritous solution of the oil.

Oper. Carminative.

Use. In flatulence; and as an adjunct to griping purgatives.

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Prop. Odour peculiar, when rubbed; insipid; colour white, softish; spec. grav. 7,291.

Oper. Mechanical?

Use. See Pulvis Stanni.

STAPHISAGRIÆ SEMINA. L. E. D. Staves Acre Seed. (*Delphinium Staphisagra*, *Polyandria Trigynia*, N. O. *Multisiliqua*, L. *Ranunculaceæ*, J. Istria, Apulia, Crete. ♂.)

Prop. Odour disagreeable; taste nauseous, bitterish, hot; figure an irregular triangle; externally black; white within.

Oper. Cathartic, emetic, vermifuge.

Use. Owing to the violence of its operation, it is very seldom given internally; and is only used as a powder, mixed with hair-powder, to destroy pediculi.

Dose. Gr. iij. to gr. x. of the powder.

STATICE. U. S. Marsh Rosemary. (*Statice Caroliniana*, *Pentand. Pentagyn.* N. O. *Aggregatæ*, L. *Plumbagines*, J. United States. ♀.) *Radix.* The root.

Comp. Contains considerable tannin and gallic acid.

Prop. Taste austere, bitter, and intensely astringent.

Oper. Astringent; antiseptic.

Use. In gargles in aphthous and malignant sore throat; internally in these diseases, and in chronic dysentery. The active properties are extracted by water or alcohol.

STRAMONII SEMINA ET FOLIÆ. L. The Leaves and Seeds of Thorn Apple. (See *Daturæ Stramonium Herba*.)

STYRACIS BALSAMUM. L. *Styrax Officinale*; Balsamum, E. *Styrax Calamita*; Resina, D. Balsam of Storax. (*Styrax Officinale*, *Decand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Bicornes*, L. *Guaiacinæ*, J. Syria. ♀.)

Comp. Resin, benzoic acid.

Prop. Odour fragrant, agreeable; taste aromatic; in masses composed of distinct tears of a yellowish-red or brownish colour. Often adulterated with sawdust.

Oper. Stimulant, expectorant.

Use. Seldom used alone, but as an adjunct, chiefly on account of its fragrance and aromatic properties.

Dose. Gr. x. to 3 ss.

Off. Prep. *Styrax Purificata*, D. *Pilulae Styrace*, D.

STYRAX PURIFICATA. D. Purified Storax. (Digest the storax in moderately warm water, till it be softened; then express it between iron plates, heated by boiling water; and, lastly, separate it from the water.)

SUB-MURIAS HYDRARGYRI PRÆCIPITATUS. E. D. Precipitated Submuriate of Mercury. (A protoxide combined with acid.)

Comp. Quicksilver 79, oxygen 9.5, muriatic acid 11.6.

Prop. Inodorous; insipid, in a fine white powder.

Oper. Antisyphilitic, alterative.

Use and Dose. The same as of calomel, from which it differs only in being in a finer powder than the other can be reduced to; on which account it can be more advantageously combined with lard, for external use.

SUB-SULPHAS HYDRARGYRI FLAVUS. E. Yellow Sub-sulphate of Mercury, formerly Turpeth Mineral. (A protoxide, combined with acid.) *Hydrargyri Vitriolatus Flavus.*

Comp. Quicksilver 76, oxygen 11, sulphuric acid 10, water 3, in 100 parts. (*Fourcroy.*)

Prop. Inodorous; taste acid; of a bright yellow colour; soluble in 2000 parts of water at 60°, and 600 at 212°.

Oper. Emetic, discutient, errhine, alterative.

Use. Seldom employed internally, owing to its violent effects; it is, however, a useful emetic in swelled testicles; and, when mixed with liquorice root powder, and snuffed up the nose at bed-time, it forms an excellent errhine in chronic ophthalmia.

Dose. Gr. j. to gr. iv.

SUCCINUM. L. E. D. Amber. (Found on the shores of the Baltic.)

Comp. A resinous matter, essential oil, and an acid *sui generis*.

Prop. Inodorous, except when heated or rubbed; insipid; in fragments of a pale golden yellow colour; transparent; has a shining lustre; fracture conchoidal; brittle; sp. grav. 1.08; insoluble in water; slightly acted on by alcohol.

Use. To afford its essential oil and acid.

Off. Prep. *Acidum Succinicum*, E. D. *Oleum Succini*, L. E. D.

SUCCUS SPISSATUS SAMBUCI NIGRÆ. E. D. Inspissated Juice of Elder Berries, vulgarly called Elder Rob. (*Succi Baccharum Sambuci Nig. matur. partes v., Sacch. Pur. partem j.* Boil, with a gentle heat, to the consistence of honey.)

Prop. Odour that of the berries; taste acidulous, sweet.

Oper. Cooling, laxative, diuretic.

Use. Diluted with water as a beverage in cases of inflammatory fevers; and catarrh.

Dose. f ʒ ss. to f ʒ jss. diluted with water.

SULPHAS BARYTÆ. E. Sulphate of Barytes (A natural production.)

Comp. Baryta 66, sulphuric acid 34, in 100 parts. (*Berzelius.*)

Prop. Foliated; spec. grav. 4.4; decrepitates when heated; insoluble in water; soluble in boiling concentrated sulphuric acid; used for preparing the muriate.

SULPHAS POTASSÆ CUM SULPHURE. E. Sulphate of Potass with Sulphur. (*Nitratis Potassæ in pulv. triti, Sulphuris Sublimati, pondera æqualia.* Gradually deflagrate in a red hot crucible, and when cold, preserve it in a well-stopped glass vessel.)

The nitrate is decomposed. *Lixivia Vitriolata Sulphurea.*

Oper. and *Use.* The same as the Sulphate of Potass, into which it is converted by attracting oxygen, when exposed to the atmosphere.

Dose. Gr. xv. to ʒ j.

SULPHUR. L. Roll Sulphur. (A volcanic production. Sicily.) Impure sulphur, melted, and run into moulds.

Prop. Odorous, when heated or rubbed; insipid, solid, brittle; sp. grav. 1.99; fusible at 226°, crystallizing as it cools; volatilized by heat, condensing unchanged.

SULPHUR SUBLIMATUM. L. E. D. Sublimed Sulphur, commonly called Flowers of Sulphur. (The sulphur of commerce, which is obtained from pyrites, sublimed in close vessels.)

Comp. Oxygen, hydrogen, and a peculiar base. (*Davy.*)

Prop. Inodorous, unless rubbed between the fingers, or heated; slightly acidulous; a fine powder, of a bright yellow colour; very inflammable; contains a small portion of sulphuric acid produced

in the sublimation, from which it is freed by washing; soluble in linseed oil.

SULPHUR LOTUM. L. Sulphur Sublimatum Lotum, E. D. Washed Sulphur. (Boiled water is poured on sublimed sulphur, so as to wash away any acid it may contain, and the sulphur is then dried.) *Sulphuris Flores Loti.*

Oper. Stimulant, laxative, diaphoretic, transpiring through the cutaneous exhalants.

Use. As a laxative in chronic rheumatism, atonic gout, rachitis, asthma, and some pulmonary affections; in hæmorrhoidal affections it is the only laxative that should be employed, united with magnesia or supertartrate of potass. A specific in itch, and several cutaneous diseases; when either internally or externally exhibited.

Dose. ʒss. to ʒij. taken night and morning.

SULPHUR PRÆCIPITATUM. L. Precipitated Sulphur. (*Sulphuris sublimati* ℥j., *Calcis recentis* ℥ij., *Aquæ Cong.* iv. Boil the sulphur and the lime together in water; filter the solution through paper, and add to it as much muriatic acid as is necessary to precipitate the sulphur; then wash this by repeated effusions of water, till it becomes insipid.)

Prop. The same as sublimed sulphur, only whiter, owing to its combination with a portion of water.

Oper. Use, and Dose. The same as sublimed sulphur.

SULPHURETUM HYDRARGYRI NIGRUM. L. E. Black Sulphuret of Mercury. (*Hydrargyri Purif.*, *Sulphuris Sublimati*, *sing.* ℥j. Rub them together, until the globules disappear.) *Æthiops Mineralis.*

Comp. Sulphuret of mercury 58, sulphur 42, in 100 parts.

Prop. Inodorous; nearly insipid; a very black powder, impalpable to the touch; completely volatilized by heat; should not give a white colour to gold when rubbed on it; soluble in solution of pure potass.

Oper. Anti-venereal, alterative, anthelmintic.

Use. In syphilis, but it is the most inactive of the mercurial preparations; in glandular swellings; it is sometimes useful against ascarides.

Dose. Gr. v. to ʒss.

SULPHURETUM SODÆ. U. S. Sulphuret of Soda. (*Sulphur. Sod.*, *Subcarb.*, *exsic.* aa ʒj. Prepared in the same manner as the sulphuret of potass.)

SUPER-TARTRIS POTASSÆ IMPURUS. E. Impure Super-Tartrate of Potass. (Deposited on the insides of wine casks.) See *Tartar.*

SWIETENIA FEBRIFUGA. *Cortex.* E. D. Febrifuge Swietenia Bark. (*Decandria Monogynia*, N. O. *Trihilatæ*, L. *Meliaceæ*, J. East Indies. ʒ.)

Prop. Odour aromatic; taste bitter; red, brittle, compact, covered with a rough gray cuticle; contains no cinchonin.

Oper. Tonic, stomachic.

Use. In intermittents, and other diseases in which bitter tonics are useful.

Dose. ʒj. to ʒij. of the powder.

SYRUPUS SIMPLEX. L. E. D. Simple Syrup. (*Sacchari Purif.* ℥ijss., *Aquæ* ʒj. Dissolve the sugar in the water, by a water bath;

then set it aside for twenty-four hours; take off the scum, and pour off the clear part from the fæces.)

Prop. Inodorous, sweet, thickish, transparent.

Use. To cover nauseous tastes; but it seldom renders medicine more pleasant, and might well be altogether dispensed with. It is the base of most of the other syrups.

SYRUPUS ACIDI ACETOSI. E. Syrup of Acetous Acid. (*Acidi Acetosi* ℥ijss., *Sacch. Pur.* ℥ijss. Boil them so as to form a syrup.)
Syrupus Aceti.

Prop. Odour acetous; taste sweet, acidulous.

Oper. Refrigerant, antiseptic.

Use. In fevers, diluted with water, as a beverage; and in scorbutus.

Dose. f ʒj. to f ʒij.

SYRUPUS ALII. D. Syrup of Garlic. (*Radici Alii concisæ* ℔j., *Aquæ Ferventis* ℔ij. Macerate the garlic for twelve hours; and to the strained liquor add sugar so as to form a syrup.)

Prop. Odour and taste of garlic.

Oper. and Use. The same as those of garlic.

Dose. f ʒj. to f ʒiv.

SYRUPUS ALTHÆÆ. L. Syrupus Althææ Officinalis, E. Syrup of Marshmallows. (*Althææ Rad. Recent. contus.* ℔ss., *Sacch. Pur.* ℔ij., *Aquæ* Oiv. Boil the root in the water to one half, and press out the liquor when cold; defecate, and having added the sugar, boil down to a proper consistence.) Very susceptible of decomposition when kept.

Oper. Emollient, demulcent.

Use. In catarrh, nephritic cases, and for sweetening demulcent drinks in acute fevers.

Dose. f ʒj. to f ʒiij.

SYRUPUS AURANTIORUM. L. D. Syrupus Citri Aurantii, E. Syrup of Orange Peel. (*Aurant. Cort. recent.* ʒij., *Aquæ Ferv.* Oj., *Sacch. Pur.* ℔ij. Macerate the peel in the water for twelve hours, in a covered vessel; then to the decanted fluid add the sugar.)

Oper. Slightly tonic; stomachic.

Use. An elegant adjunct to stomachic draughts and mixtures.

Dose. f ʒj. to f ʒij.

SYRUPUS COLCHICI AUTUMNALIS. E. Syrup of Meadow Saffron. (*Rad. Colchici Autumn. recent. in frusta tenuia sectæ* ʒj., *Acidi Acetosi* ʒxvj., *Sacch. Pur.* ʒxxvj. Macerate the root in the vinegar for two days, occasionally shaking the vessel; then strain with gentle expression; and to the strained fluid add the sugar, and boil to a syrup.) The bulb should be taken up in July. *Syrupus Colchici.*

Oper. Diuretic.

Use. As an adjunct to diuretic infusions in dropsy, gout, and humoral asthma.

Dose. f ʒj. to f ʒss. or more.

SYRUPUS CROCI. L. Syrup of Saffron. (*Croci Stigmatum* ʒj., *Aquæ Fervent.* Oj., *Sacch. Purif.* ℔jss.)

Oper. Cordial.

Use. As an adjunct to stomachic and cordial draughts; but chiefly used on account of its colour.

Dose. f ʒj. to f ʒij.

SYRUPUS DIANTHI CARYOPHYLLI. E. Syrupus Caryophylli

Rubri, D. Syrup of Clove July-flower. (*Petalorum Dianthi Caryophylli recent., unguibus resectis, ℥j., Aquæ Bull. ℥iv., Sacch. Pur. ℥vij.*)

Oper. Aromatic.

Use. Chiefly to impart its colour to extemporaneous mixtures.

Dose. f ʒj. to f ʒij.

Incomp. Alkaline solutions.

SYRUPUS LIMONUM. L. D. Syrupus Citri Medicæ, E. Syrup of Lemons. (*Limonis Succu colati ʒj., Sacchari Purif. ℥ij.*) *Syrupus Succu Limonum.*

Oper. Cooling, antiseptic.

Use. To sweeten and acidulate barley water, and other diluting fluids, in inflammatory and bilious fever. A useful addition to detergent gargles.

Dose. f ʒj. to f ʒiij. or more.

SYRUPUS MORI. L. Syrup of Mulberry. (*Mori Succu colati ʒj., Sacch. Purif. ℥ij.*)

Oper. Cooling.

Use. For acidulating and sweetening diluting fluids in febrile diseases; and as an adjunct to gargles.

Dose. f ʒj. to f ʒiij. or more.

SYRUPUS OPII. D. Syrup of Opium. (*Extracti Opii æquosi gr. xvij., Aquæ Fervent. f ʒviij.* Dissolve the opium by maceration; and add the sugar so as to form a syrup.) f ʒj. contains gr. j. of opium.

Oper. Anodyne.

Use. An elegant form of giving opium to allay the irritation of catarrh after the inflammatory symptoms are abated; for producing sleep in the diseases of children.

Dose. f ʒj. to f ʒj. or more.

SYRUPUS PAPAVERIS. L. Syrupus Papaveris Somniferi, E. Syrupus Papaveris Albi, D. Syrup of Poppies. (*Papaveris Capsul. exsiccat. et contus., exemptis seminibus ʒxiv., Sacch. Pur. ℥ij., Aq. Ferv. cong. ijss.* Macerate the capsules in the water for twelve hours, boil to a gallon, and express strongly. Boil the liquor to ʒj. and strain while hot. Defecate by rest for twelve hours, and boil the clear liquor to ʒj. adding the sugar so as to form a syrup.) f ʒj. contains about gr. j. of opium.

Oper. Anodyne.

Use. In catarrh, to abate coughing; and in children's diseases, to allay pain and procure sleep. The degree of strength of the preparation is very uncertain. ℞ Olei olivæ, oxymellis scillæ, syr. papav. alb. sing. f ʒj. in doses of a tea-spoonful, in obstinate coughs and pertussis.

Dose. f ʒj. to f ʒj. according to the age of the patient.

* * * *It very readily ferments, and, therefore, should be kept in a cool place.*

SYRUPUS RHŒADOS. L. Syrupus Papaveris Erratici, D. Syrup of Red Poppy. (*Rhæados Petalorum recent. ℥j., Aquæ Fervent. f ʒxviiij., Sacch. Purif. ℥ijss.* To the water, heated in a water bath, add the petals gradually, stirring occasionally; next remove the vessel, and macerate for twelve hours; then express the liquor; defecate; and add the sugar so as to form a syrup.)

Use. As a colouring matter.

SYRUPUS RHAMNI. L. Syrupus Rhamni Cathartici, E. Syrup of Buckthorn. (*Rhamni Baccar. Succı recent. Oiv., Zingiberis Rad, concısæ. Pimentæ Baccar, contrit. sing. ʒss., Sacch. Purif. lbjss.* Defecate the juice by rest, for three days, and strain. To a pint of the defecated juice add the ginger root and pimento; then macerate, in a gentle heat, for four hours, and strain; boil what remains to one pint and a half, mix the liquors, and add sugar so as to form a syrup. *Syrupus Spinæ Cervinæ.*

Oper. Cathartic, but attended with griping and dryness of the mouth and fauces.

Use. To open the bowels; but owing to its very unpleasant taste, it is seldom employed, except in clysters.

Dose. fʒiv. to fʒij. drinking freely of gruel, and other tepid fluids, during the operation.

SYRUPUS RHEI U. S. Syrup of Rhubarb. (*Rhei contusi ʒij., Aq. bullientis Oj. Macerate for twenty-four hours; strain, and add two parts of sugar to one of the liquor; then boil to form a syrup.*)

Oper. Cathartic.

Use. In diseases of children as a convenient laxative.

Dose. From ʒij. to ʒss.

SYRUPUS RHEI AROMATICUS. U. S. Aromatic Syrup of Rhubarb. (*Rhei contusi ʒv., Caryophyllorum; Cinnamomi; utriusque ʒss., Myristicæ ʒij., Aq. Oj. Digest and evaporate till the liquor is reduced to half a pint; strain and add one pound of sugar, and half a pint of alcohol; then boil to form a syrup.*)

Oper. A stimulant tonic, and minorative.

Use. Dyspepsia, chlorosis, chronic dysentery.

Dose. From fʒij. to fʒj. repeated according to circumstances.

SYRUPUS RHEI CUM SENNA. U. S. Syrup of Rhubarb with Senna. (*Rhei contusi; Sennæ; utriusque ʒjss., Cardamomi ʒij., Aquæ Ferventis Oj. Digest for twenty-four hours, and evaporate with a gentle heat till the liquor is reduced to half a pint; then strain, and add one pound of sugar; lastly boil to form a syrup.*)

Oper. Cathartic.

Use. Dyspepsia, chronic affections of the intestines.

Dose. From fʒij. to fʒj. repeated as circumstances require.

SYRUPUS ROSÆ. L. Syrupus Rosæ Centifoliæ, E. Syrup of the Rose. (*Rosæ Centifoliæ Petal. exsiccat. ʒvij., Sacch. Purif. lbvj., Aquæ Ferv. Oiv. Macerate the petals in the water for twelve hours; evaporate the strained liquor to Oijs. and add the sugar so as to form a syrup.*)

Oper. Gently laxative.

Use. In costiveness of weak habits, and of children.

Dose. fʒij. to fʒjss. or more

SYRUPUS ROSÆ GALLICÆ. E. Syrup of Red Roses. (*Petal. siccat Rosæ Gallicæ ʒvij., Aq. Bull. lbvj., Sacch. Pur. lbvj. Prepared in the same manner as the former.*)

Oper. Mildly astringent.

Use. As an adjunct to stomachic infusions, and to gargles; but it is on account of its colour chiefly that it is valued.

Dose. fʒj. to fʒiv. or more.

SYRUPUS SARSAPARILLÆ. L. Syrup of Sarsaparilla. (R bruised root of sarsaparilla one pound, boiling water a gallon, purified sugar one pound. Macerate the root in water for twenty-

four hours; then boil down to four pints, and strain the liquor while it is yet hot; then add the sugar, and boil down to a proper consistence.

Use. In the same cases as the root.

Dose. From f 3 j. to f 3 iv.

SYRUPUS SARSAPARILLÆ. U. S. Syrup of Sarsaparilla. (*Sarsaparilla concisa* ℥ij., *Glycyrrhiza concisa*. *Rosæ. Sennæ. Anisi. singulorum* ℥ij., *Aquæ tepidæ* 0xij. Infuse the sarsaparilla in the water for twenty-four hours; then boil for a quarter of an hour; and strain by strong compression; boil the sarsaparilla again in ten pints of water, to the consumption of one half of the liquor: strain, mix the two liquors, and add the other ingredients. Boil again to the consumption of one half the liquor; strain and add of honey and sugar of each two pounds. Boil to form a thick syrup.

Oper. Alterative, depurative, tonic.

Use. Employed with decided advantage in those anomalous cases of disease which sometimes occur in scrofulous habits, produced by the improper and irregular exhibition of mercury for the cure of lues venerea; in chronic eruptions; chronic affections of the bones, periosteum, ligaments, &c.; and, indeed, in a variety of anomalous cases that can be brought under no specific classification.

Dose. From f 3 ss. to ℥ ij. twice or thrice a day, the patient drinking at the same time very freely of a strong decoction of sarsaparilla.

SYRUPUS SARSAPARILLÆ ET GUAIACI. U. S. Syrup of Sarsaparilla and Guaiacum. (*Sarsaparilla concisa. Guaiaci rasi utriusque* ℥j., *Rosæ. Acaciæ Gummi. Sennæ. unius cujusque* ℥j. *Zingiberis* ℥ ss. *Aquæ* 0x. Boil the two first ingredients in the water for one hour; strain, and to the residuum add ten pints more of water; boil for two hours, and towards the end of the boiling, add all the other ingredients, strain, and to the decoctions add of clarified honey and sugar, each three pounds; and boil to form a syrup.)

Oper. The same as the preceding; but perhaps more stimulating and diaphoretic.

Use and Dose. The same as the preceding.

SYRUPUS SENNÆ, L. D. Syrupus Cassiæ Sennæ, E. Syrup of Senna. (*Sennæ Folior.* ℥ ij., *Feniculi Sem. contus.* ℥ j., *Mannæ* ℥ iij., *Sacch. Pur.* ℥j., *Aquæ Ferv.* 0j. Macerate the senna leaves and fennel seeds for twelve hours; strain, adding the manna and sugar to the juice, to form a syrup.)

Oper. Purgative.

Use. For the costiveness of children, and persons of a delicate habit of body.

Dose. f 3 ij. to f 3 jss. or more.

SYRUPUS SENEGÆ. U. S. Syrup of Seneca snake root. (*Senegæ contusæ* ℥ iv., *Aquæ* 0j., *Sacchari* ℥j. Boil the snake root in the water to the consumption of one half; decant the clear liquid, add the sugar, and boil to form a syrup.)

Oper. Expectorant, diuretic.

Use. Chronic pulmonary affections, second stage of croup, and dropsy.

Dose. From f 3 j. to f 3 ss. every three or four hours.

SYRUPUS SCILLÆ MARITIMÆ. E. Syrup of Squill. (*Aceti Scillæ Marit.* ℥iv., *Sacch. Pur. cont.* ℥vij.)

Oper. Diuretic, expectorant, emetic.

Use. In the same cases as those for which the oxymel is employed; as an emetic it is given only to children.

Dose. f ʒj. to f ʒij.

SYRUPUS TOLUTANUS. L. *Syrupus Toluiferæ Balsami*, E. Syrup of Tolu. (*Balsami Tolutani* ʒj., *Aq. Ferv.* ʒj., *Sacch. Pur.* lbij. Boil the balsam for half an hour in a covered vessel, occasionally stirring; strain when cold, and add sugar to the liquor, so as to form a syrup.)

Use. Simply to give its agreeable flavour to draughts, mixtures, and emulsions.

Dose. f ʒj. to f ʒiv.

SYRUPUS VIOLÆ ODORATÆ. E. *Syrupus Violæ*, D. Syrup of Violets. (*Florum recent Violæ Odor.* lbij., *Aq. Bull.* lbvij., *Sacch. Pur.* lbxv. macerate in a covered vessel for twenty-four hours; strain without expression, through linen; add the sugar so as to form a syrup.) *Syrupus Violarum.*

Oper. Very gently laxative.

Use. To children, and to impart its blue colour to fluid mixtures, &c.

Dose. f ʒj. to f ʒij.

Incomp. Acidulated and alkalized fluids, if it be wished to preserve the colour.

SYRUPUS ZINGIBERIS. L. D. *Syrupus Amomi Zingiberis*, E. Syrup of Ginger. (*Zingiberis Rad. concisæ* ʒij., *Aquæ Ferv.* ʒj., *Sacch. Purif.* lbij. To the strained liquor add the sugar, so as to form a syrup.)

Oper. Cordial, stomachic, carminative.

Use. As an adjunct to bitter and tonic infusions.

Dose. ʒj. to ʒiij.

TABACI FOLIA. L. E. *Nicotianæ Folia*, D. The Leaves of Tobacco. (*Pentand. Monogynia*, N. O. *Luridæ*, L. *Solanneæ*, J. America. ☉.)

Prop. Odour of the dried leaves, strong, fœtid, narcotic; taste bitter, extremely acrid; burns with a sparkling light, owing to the nitrate of potass which it contains; an essential oil, which is soluble both in water and alcohol, and *nicotin*, a peculiar substance, on which its virtues are supposed to depend.

Oper. Narcotic, sedative, diuretic, emetic, cathartic, errhine, a violent poison, whether externally applied, or taken into the stomach.

Use. In ileus and incarcerated hernia, in the form of clyster of the infusion, or the smoke; in dropsy and dysuria; chewing it relieves the pain of toothach; and, as an errhine, it forms the basis of all the snuffs in common use. The infusion has been used as a lotion in scabies, tinea capitis, and other eruptions; but it is apt to induce sickness.

Dose. See *Infusum Tabaci*. For clysters ʒj. is infused in ʒj. of boiling water.

Off. Prep. *Infusum Tabaci*, L. *Vinum Nicotianæ Tabaci*, E.

TAMARINDI PULPA. L. *Tamarindi Indicæ*, *Fructus Conditus*, E. *Tamarindus*; *Fructus*, D. The Pulp of the Tamarind. (*Tamarindus Indica*, the Tamarind Tree. *Monadelp. Triand.* N. O. *Lomentaceæ*, L. *Leguminosæ*, J. East and West Indies. ♀.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste acid, sweet; juicy, when fresh and good; the seeds are hard; and the blade of a knife thrust into the pulp should

not become coated with copper. One ounce contains citric acid 45, malic acid 2, acidulous tartrate of potass 15 gr., gelatine, mucilage, fecula, and sugar.

Oper. Laxative, refrigerant.

Use. In dysentery and fevers, particularly those attended with an increased secretion of bile, and putrid symptoms. Tamarind whey, made by boiling $\frac{3}{4}$ ij. of the fruit with 0jss. of milk, and straining, is an excellent diluent in fevers.

Dose. 3 ss to 3 ij. often added to cassia, and to manna.

Incomp. Tartrates, and acetates of potass, and soda; the resinous cathartics; infusum sennæ.

TANACETI VULGARIS FLORES, FOLIA, E. Tanacetum, Folia, D. Flower and Leaf of Tansy. (*Syngen. Polygam. Superfl. N. O. Compositæ Discoideæ, L. Corymbifera, J. Europe. 4.*)

Prop. Odour peculiar, strong; taste warm, bitter.

Oper. Tonic, deobstruent, anthelmintic.

Use. In gout; hysteria, connected with suppression of the menses; in worms; seldom used.

Dose. 3 ss. to 3 j. It is drank as tea by gouty people.

TARAXICI RADIX. L E. Taraxicum; (Dens Leonis) Radix; Folia, D. The Root of Dandelion (*Syngen. Polygam. Æqual. N. O. Compositæ Semiflosculæ, L. Cichoraceæ, J. Indigenous. 4.*)

Prop. Inodorous; taste at first slightly sweetish and acidulous, then bitter.

Oper. Aperient, diuretic, resolvent.

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

Dose. f $\frac{3}{4}$ ij. of the following infusion three or four times a day. R the full grown roots sliced $\frac{3}{4}$ j. water 0ij. Boil gently to a pint, strain, and add supertartrate of potass 3 iij.

Incomp. Infusion of galls, nitrate of silver, oxymuriate of mercury, acetate of lead, sulphate of iron.

TARTARUM. L. Tartar. (Potassæ Supertartras impura.) Encrusted on wine casks.

Comp. Potass, tartaric acid, and, generally, lime.

Prop. Taste acid, rather unpleasant; colour dirty white, red, or brown, according to the nature of the wine depositing it. It is brittle, soluble in cold water, but much more so in boiling water; decomposed by heat.

Use. For the preparation of supertartrate of potass.

TEREBINTHINA CANADENSIS. L. Balsamum Canadense, D. Canada Turpentine. (*Pinus Balsamea, Norway Spruce Fir, Monocia, Monadelphia, N. O. Conifera. Canada. 5.*)

TEREBINTHINA CHIA. L. Cyprus Turpentine. (*Pistacia Terebinthus, Dioecia, Pentand. N. O. Amentaceæ, L. Terebintaceæ, J. South of Europe. 5.*)

TEREBINTHINÆ OLEUM. L. Oil of Turpentine. The crude oil.

TEREBINTHINA VENETA. E. Resina Liquida; vulgo Terebinthina Veneta, D. Venice Turpentine. (*Pinus Larix. The Larch. Class and Order of P. Balsamea. South of Europe. 5.*)

TEREBINTHINA VULGARIS. L. E. Terebinthina Vulgaris;

Resina, D. Common Turpentine. (*Pinus Silvestris*, Scotch Fir. North of Europe. ♀.)

All these turpentine have properties in common, with something peculiar to each; the three former are used internally, the latter only externally.

Comp. Resin, essential oil; the Canadian contains the largest proportion of oil.

Prop. Odour penetrating; taste warm, pungent, bitterish; colour pale yellow. The Canadian and Chian are thin, limpid, transparent; the other two thicker, viscid, and less transparent; soluble in æther and alcohol; combine with fixed oil; insoluble in water, but impart to it their flavour.

Oper. Stimulant, diuretic, cathartic.

Use. In chronic rheumatism, gleet, leucorrhœa, nephritic affections, and mucous obstructions of the urinary organs. United with water by means of yolk of egg, they are given clysterwise in colic, obstinate costiveness, and to destroy ascarides. The latter kinds enter into the composition of plasters.

Dose. ℥j. to ʒj. in pills or bolus, united with powder of liquorice root; or emulsion, with mucilage or yolk of egg.

Off. Prep. *Oleum Terebinthinæ*, D.

TESTÆ. L. Oyster Shells. (*Ostrea Edulis*, the Oyster, Cl. *Vermes*. Ord. *Testacea*, L. *Molusca*, *Acephala*, Cuv.)

Comp. Carbonate of lime, and animal matter, the latter of which is destroyed when the shell is burnt, and pure lime remains.

TESTÆ PRÆPARATÆ. L. Prepared Shells. (The shells are to be well cleaned with boiling water, and then treated as in the preparation of chalk.) *Ostreæ Testarum Præparatum*.

Oper. Antacid, absorbent.

Use. Chiefly in the acidities of infancy; and during dentition.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒij.

TIGLII OLEUM. L. Oil of Tiglium. (*Croton Tiglium*, *Monoecia Monadelphica*, N. O. *Tricocca*, L. *Euphorbia*, J. *Moluccas*. ♀.) An expressed oil.

Prop. Colour pale brownish-yellow; odour none; taste hot, biting, and extremely permanent.

Oper. Drastic, purgative.

Use. In apoplexy, obstinate costiveness, and whenever a quick and powerful action on the bowels is required.

Dose. From ℥j. to ℥v. made into pills with crumb of bread; or rubbed up with mucilage and syrup.

TINCTURA ACETATIS FERRI. D. Tincture of Acetate of Iron. (*Acetatis Kali* ʒij., *Sulphatis Ferri* ʒj., *Spir. Rectif.* Oij. Rub the acetate and sulphate into a soft mass, then dry it with a moderate heat, and afterwards triturate with the spirit. Digest in a well-corked phial for seven days, shaking occasionally. Pour off the clear liquor, after the fæces have subsided.) A spiritous solution of a mixed acetate.

Prop. Taste extremely styptic.

Oper. Tonic, astringent.

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

Dose. ℥xx. to fʒj. in a glassful of water.

TINCTURA ACETATIS FERRI CUM ALCOHOLE. D. Tincture of Acetate of Iron with Alcohol. (*Sulphatis Ferri*, *Acetatis*

Kali, sing. ℥j., *Alcohol.* ʒij. Prepared in the same manner as the former.)

Comp. Red oxide of iron, acetate of potass, alcohol.

Prop., Use, &c. The same as the former preparation.

TINCTURA ALOES. L. D. *Tinctura Aloes Soccotrinæ*, E. Tincture of Aloes. (*Aloes Spicatæ Extracti cont.* ℥ss., *Ext. Glycyrrhizæ* ℥jss., *Aquæ* ʒj., *Spir. Rect.* f℥iv. Macerate in a sand bath until the extracts are dissolved: then strain.)

Oper. and Use. The same as of the Extract of Aloes.

Dose. f℥ss. to f℥jss.

TINCTURA ALOES ÆTHEREA. E. *Ethereal Tincture of Aloes.* (*Gummi Res. Aloes Soccot. Gummi Res. Myrrhæ, sing.* ℥jss., *Croci Anglici con.* ℥j., *Ætheris Sulphurici cum Alcohole* lbj. Digest the Myrrh in the Æthereal Spirit for four days, then add the Aloes and Saffron, and digest four days more.) *T. Aloes Vitriolata.*

Oper. Stimulant, cathartic.

Use. In the same cases for which the other aloetic tinctures are used; and spasms of the stomach.

Dose. f℥j. to f℥ij.

TINCTURA ALOES COMPOSITA. L. D. *Tinctura Aloes et Myrrhæ*, E. Compound Tincture of Aloes. (*Aloes Spicatæ Ext. cont.*, *Croci Stigmatum sing.* ℥ij., *Tinct. Myrrhæ* ʒij. Digest fourteen days, and strain.)

Oper. Purgative, stomachic, emmenagogue.

Use. To open the bowels in languid cold habits; in chlorosis.

Dose. f℥j. to f℥ij.

TINCTURA ANGUSTURÆ. D. Tincture of Angustura. *Cort. Angusturæ, in pulv. crass. redacti* ℥ij., *Spir. Vinosi Tenuioris* ʒij. Digest for seven days.)

Oper. and Use. The same as of the Bark; see *Cuspariæ Cortex*.

Dose. ℥j. to ℥ij.

TINCTURA ASSÆFÆTIDÆ. L. D. *Tinctura Ferulæ Assæfætidæ*, E. Tincture of Assafætida. (*Assafætidæ* ℥iv., *Spir. Rectif.* ʒij. Macerate for fourteen days.)

Oper. and Use. The same as of Assafætida.

Dose. ℥x. to f℥j. (It becomes turbid when mixed with water.)

TINCTURA AURANTII. L. D. Tincture of Orange Peel. (*Aurantii Cort. recent.* ℥ij., *Spir. Rectif.* ʒij. Macerate for fourteen days.) A solution of the essential oil, with the bitter of the rind.

Oper. Stomachic.

Use. As an adjunct to bitter stomachic draughts.

Dose. f℥ss. to f℥ij. or more.

TINCTURA BENZOINI COMPOSITA. L. D. *T. Benzoini Composita*, E. Compound Tincture of Benzoin. (*Benzoini* ℥ij., *Styracis Balsami* f℥ij., *Balsami Tolutani* ℥j., *Aloes Spic. Ext.* ℥ss., *Spiritus Rect.* ʒij. Macerate for fourteen days.)

Oper. Stimulant, expectorant, antispasmodic.

Use. In old asthmatic cases; chronic catarrh; phtthisis with a languid circulation. It is applied to wounds and languid ulcers, which it stimulates gently, and covers from the action of the air.

Dose. f℥ss. to f℥ij. rubbed up with yolk of egg, and any fluid.

TINCTURA CALUMBÆ. L. *Tinct. Colombæ*, E. *Tinct. Colom-*

bo, D. Tincture of Calumba. (*Calumbæ Rad. concisæ* ʒijss., *Spir. Tenuior.* Oij. Macerate for fourteen days.)

Oper. and Use. The same as of the root; but more easily borne on the stomach than either the powder or the infusion.

Dose. fʒss. to fʒiv.

TINCTURA CAMPHORÆ COMPOSITA. L. Tinct. Opii Camphorata, E. D. Compound Tincture of Camphor. (*Camphoræ* ʒij., *Opii Duri cont.*, *Acidi Benzoici, sing.* ʒj., *Spir. Ten.* Oij.)
T. *Opii Camphoratæ* fʒj. contains nearly gr. ij. of opium.

Oper. Anodyne.

Use. In catarrh, after the inflammatory symptoms are abated, to allay the tickling cough; chronic asthma; pertussis; and in cases where quiet, rather than sleep, is required.

Dose. fʒj. to ʒiij. at bed-time, using after it the inhaler; to children ʒv. to ʒxx. in almond mixture.

TINCTURA CANTHARIDIS. L. Tinct. Cantharidis Vesicatoriæ E. Tinct. Cantharidis, D. Tincture of the Spanish Fly. (*Cantharidum contus.* ʒiij., *Spir. Ten.* Oij.)

Oper. Diuretic, stimulant, narcotic.

Use. In gleet, hydrops ovarii, and leucorrhœa; but it is chiefly used as an external application, united with *Soap* or *Camphor Lintiment*, against rheumatic and other pains. We have found it a useful application in that peculiar species of mortification of the extremities which sometimes takes place without any apparent cause: and to frost-bitten parts.

Dose. ʒx. to fʒj.

TINCTURA CAPSICI. L. Tincture of Capsicum. (*Capsici Baccarum* ʒj., *Spir. Ten.* Oij.)

Oper. Stimulant.

Use. In the low stage of typhus, cynanche maligna, and other diseases of debility.

Dose. fʒss. to fʒij. or more.

TINCTURA CAPSICI ET CANTHARIDUM. U. S. Tincture of Cayenne Pepper and Cantharides. (*Cantharidum contusarum* ʒx., *Capsici* ʒj., *Alcoholis diluti* Oj. Digest for ten days and filter)

Oper. Stimulant, and rubefacient

Use. As an external application in chronic rheumatism, lumbago, and other painful affections of the muscles unattended by fever.

TINCTURA CARDAMOMI. L. D. Tinct. Amomi Repentis, E. Tincture of Cardamoms. (*Cardam. Sem. contus.* ʒiij., *Spir. Ten.* Oij.)

Oper. and Use. The same as of the seeds.

Dose. fʒj. to fʒiv. or more.

TINCTURA CARDAMOMI COMPOSITA. L. D. Compound Tincture of Cardamoms. (*Cardam. Sem.*, *Carui Sem. Cocci. sing. contrit.* ʒij., *Cinnam. Cort. cont.* ʒiv., *Uvarum Passarum, demtis acinis* ʒiv., *Spir. Ten.* Oij.)

Oper. Stomachic, carminative.

Use. An elegant adjunct to stomachic infusions, and to juleps; a good corrective to griping, or cold purgatives.

Dose. fʒij. to fʒiv.

TINCTURA CASCARILLÆ. L. D. Tincture of Cascarilla. (*Cascarillæ Cort. contriti*, ʒiv., *Spir. Ten.* Oij.)

Oper. and Use. The same as of the bark.

Dose. f 3 j. to f 3 iv. in any convenient vehicle.

TINCTURA CASTOREI. L. E. T. Castorei Russici. — Canadensis, D. Tincture of Castor. (*Castorci cont.* ℥ ij., *Spir. Rectificati* ʒ ij. Macerate for seven days.)

Oper. Tonic, antispasmodic.

Use. In the neurosis, hysteria, and spasmodic affections.

Dose. ℥ xx. to f 3 ij. or more.

TINCTURA CASTOREI COMPOSITA. E. Compound Tincture of Castor. (*Castor. Russici triti* ℥ j., *Gummi Res. Ferula Assæfatidæ* ℥ ss., *Alcoholis Ammoniaci* ℔ j.)

Oper. Antispasmodic.

Use. In hysteria; cramp of the stomach; and flatulent colic.

Dose. f 3 j. to f 3 iv.

TINCTURA CATECHU. L. D. Tinct. Mimosæ Catechu, E. Tincture of Catechu. (*Catechu Extracti* ℥ iij., *Cinnam. Cort. contusi* ℥ ij., *Spir. Ten.* ʒ ij. Macerate for fourteen days.)

Oper. Astringent.

Use. In chronic dysentery, and diarrhœa; leucorrhœa, and debilities.

Dose. f 3 j. to f 3 ij. in the chalk mixture, wine, or some bitter infusion.

TINCTURA CINCHONÆ. L. E. D. Tincture of Cinchona. (*Cinchonæ Lancifoliæ Cort. cont.* ℥ vij., *Spir. Ten.* ʒ ij.)

Oper. and *Use.* The same as of the bark; but owing to the quantity required to be exhibited to produce the effect of cinchona, it is generally added to the infusion or decoction.

Dose. f 3 j. to f 3 iv. or more.

TINCT. CINCHONÆ AMMONIATA. L. Ammoniated Tincture of Bark. (*Cinchonæ Lancifol. Cort. cont.* ℥ iv., *Spiritus Ammoniac Arom.* ʒ ij. Macerate for ten days.)

Use. In dyspepsia combined with acidity and languor.

Incomp. Acids; acidulous, earthy, and metallic salts.

Dose. ℥ xxx. to f 3 iss.

TINCTURA CINCHONÆ COMPOSITA. L. D. Compound Tincture of Cinchona. (*Cinchonæ Lancifoliæ Cort. cont.* ℥ ij., *Aurant. Cort. exsiccati* ℥ jss., *Serpentariæ Rad. cont.* ʒ iij., *Croci Stigmat.* ʒ j., *Cocci. cont.* ʒ ij., *Spir. Ten.* f 3 xx.)

Oper. and *Use.* The same as the former; but it is more grateful, and therefore more frequently used in dyspepsia.

Dose. f 3 j. to f 3 iij.

TINCTURA CINNAMOMI. L. D. Tinct. Lauri Cinnamomi, E. Tincture of Cinnamon. (*Cinnamomi Cort. contusi* ℥ iij., *Spiritus Tenuioris* ʒ ij.)

Oper. Astringent, stomachic.

Use. As an adjunct to the chalk mixture, and astringent infusions; in chronic diarrhœa and dysentery; in dyspepsia, added to bitter infusions.

Dose. f 3 j. to f 3 iij.

TINCTURA CINNAMOMI COMPOSITA. L. E. D. Compound Tincture of Cinnamon. (*Cinnam. Cort. cont.* ʒ vj., *Cardam. Sem. cont.* ʒ iij., *Piperis Longi Fructus cont.*, *Zingiberis Rad. con. sing.* ʒ ij., *Spir. Ten.* ʒ ij.)

Oper. and *Use.* The same as the simple tincture; but it is more cordial, and, therefore, more useful in languors and weakness.

Dose. f 3 j. to f 3 iij.

TINCTURA CONII MACULATI. E. Tincture of Hemlock. (*Conii Fol. sic.* ʒij., *Cardamomi Sem. contus.* ʒiv., *Spir. Ten.* fʒxv.)

Use. The same as the leaves.

TINCTURA CROCI SATIVI. E. Tinctura Croci, D. Tincture of Saffron. (*Croci Anglici con.* ʒj., *Alcoholis diluti* fʒxv. Digest seven days, and filter through paper.)

Oper. Stimulant, diaphoretic.

Use. As an adjunct to mixtures in typhoid fevers, and to camphor mixture in nervous languors.

Dose. fʒj. to fʒiij.

TINCTURA DIGITALIS. L. D. Tinctura Digitalis Purpureæ, E. Tincture of Foxglove. (*Digitalis Fol. exsiccata.* ʒiv., *Spir. Ten.* ʒij.)

Oper. and *Use.* The same as of the leaves. It is, perhaps, the best form under which this powerful remedy can be used, and its virtues longest preserved.

Dose. ℥x. gradually increased to ℥xl.

TINCTURA FERRI AMMONIATI. L. Tincture of Ammoniated Iron. (*Ferri Ammoniatum* ʒiv., *Spir. Ten.* ʒij.)

Oper. and *Use.* The same as of ammoniated iron. It is a convenient mode of exhibiting the remedy to children afflicted with rachitis and strumous tumours. It has also been applied externally to scirrhus tumours.

Dose. fʒss. to fʒij.

TINCTURA FERRI MURIATIS. L. E. D. Tincture of Muriate of Iron. (*Ferri Subcarbonatis lbss.*, *Acidi Muriat.* ʒij., *Spir. Rectificati* ʒij. Add the acid to the subcarbonate in a glass vessel, and shake it during three days. If there be any fæces, let them subside; then pour off the clear liquor, and add to it the spirit.) The Edinburgh College orders the black oxyd.

Comp. Muriate of iron, alcohol, water derived from the muriatic acid.

Prop. Taste very austere, styptic; colour brownish-yellow.

Oper. Tonic, antispasmodic.

Use. Besides the cases for which salts of iron are usually employed, this tincture has been found serviceable in dysury, depending on spasmodic stricture of the urethra, in small doses, repeated every fifteen minutes, till nausea be induced. It is also applied as a styptic to bleeding vessels in cancerous and loose fungous sores.

Dose. ℥x gradually increased to fʒj.

TINCTURA GALBANI. D. Tincture of Galbanum. (*Galbani min. concisi* ʒij., *Spir. Vin. Ten.* ʒij.)

Oper. Stimulant, antispasmodic.

Use. In hysteria, flatulent colic, and chronic asthma.

Dose. fʒj. to fʒiij.

TINCTURA GALLARUM. E. D. Tincture of Galls. (*Gallarum in pulv. trit.* ʒij., *Spir. Vini Ten.* ʒxvj.)

Oper. Astringent.

Use. In intestinal hæmorrhages, obstinate protracted diarrhœa, and dysentery.

Dose. fʒj. to fʒiij.

TINCTURA GENTIANÆ COMPOSITA. L. E. D. Compound Tincture of Gentian. (*Gentianæ Rad. concisa* ʒij., *Aurant. Cort. exsiccata* ʒj., *Cardam. Sem. contus.* ʒss., *Spir. Ten.* ʒij.)

Oper. Tonic, stomachic.

Use. An elegant adjunct to stomachic infusions.

Dose. f ʒj. to f ʒiij.

TINCTURA GUAIACI. L. D. Tincture Guaiaci Officinalis, E.
Tincture of Guaiacum. (*Guaiaci Gum. Res. cont. lbss., Spir.*
Rect. ʒij.)

Oper. Stimulant, sudorific, laxative.

Use. In rheumatic and arthritic cases.

Dose. f ʒj. to f ʒiv. triturated with mucilage, or some viscid substance, as water alone precipitates the guaiacum.

TINCTURA GUAIACI AMMONIATA. L. E. D. Ammoniated
Tincture of Guaiacum. (*Guaiaci Gum. Resinæ cont. ʒiv., Spir.*
Ammonia Aromat. ʒjss.)

Oper. Stimulant, sudorific, antispasmodic.

Use. In chronic rheumatism, for which it is more particularly adapted than the former preparation.

Dose. f ʒj. to f ʒij. in milk, or any viscid fluid.

Incomp. Nitrous acid, spirit of nitric æther, oxymuriatic acid.

TINCTURA HELLEBORI NIGRI. L. E. D. Tincture of Black
Hellebore. (*Hellebori Nigri Rad. concisæ ʒiv., Spir. Ten. ʒij.*)

Oper. Alterative, emmenagogue.

Use. In uterine obstructions in full plethoric habits, where chalybeates would be hurtful; in cutaneous eruptions.

Dose. f ʒss. to f ʒj. in water, twice a day.

TINCTURA HUMULI. L. E. Tincture of Hops. (*Humuli Strobilorum ʒv., Spir. Ten. ʒij.*)

Oper. Tonic, sedative.

Use. In gout and rheumatism?

Dose. f ʒss. to f ʒiij.

TINCTURA HYOSCIAMI. L. D. Tinctura Hyosciami Nigri, E.
Tincture of Henbane. (*Hyosciami Fol. exsiccata. ʒiv., Spir. Ten.*
ʒij.)

Oper. Narcotic, anodyne.

Use. To produce sleep and quiet in those cases for which laudanum is used. It does not affect the head, or occasion costiveness.

Dose. ℥xvj. to f ʒij.

TINCTURA JALAPÆ. L. D. Tinctura Convolvuli Jalapæ, E.
Tincture of Jalap. (*Jalapæ Rad. cont. ʒviiij., Spir. Ten. ʒij.*)

Oper. Cathartic.

Use. As an adjunct to purgative draughts.

Dose. f ʒj. to f ʒiv.

TINCTURA KINO. L. E. D. Tincture of Kino. (*Kino contriti*
ʒiij., Spir. Ten. ʒij.)

Oper. Astringent.

Use. In chronic diarrhœa, dysentery, fluor albus, and lientery.

Dose. f ʒj. to f ʒij. It must be triturated with mucilage, in order to mix it with aqueous liquors.

TINCTURA LOBELIÆ. U. S. Tincture of Indian Tobacco.
(*Lobelia ʒij., Alcoholis diluti ʒj. Digest for ten days, and filter.*)

Oper. Emetic, diuretic, expectorant.

Use. Asthma, croup, pertussis.

Dose. For an emetic, f ʒj. to f ʒij. for an adult; ℥l. to ℥lxxx. for a child of five years; ℥xx. to ℥xl. for a child of three years; ℥x. for a child under a year.

TINCTURA MOSCHI. D. Tincture of Musk. (*Moschi in pulc. redacti* ℥ ij., *Spir. Vini Rect.* ʒj.)

Oper. and Use. The same as of Musk.

Dose. f ℥ j. to f ℥ iv.

TINCTURA MYRRHÆ. L. E. D. Tincture of Myrrh. (*Myrrhæ contusæ* ℥ iv., *Spir. Rect.* ʒj.)

Oper. Tonic, deobstruent, antiseptic, detergent.

Use. In the same cases as the powder; but it is chiefly used externally, united to infusion of roses and acids, in gargles; applied to foul ulcers, and exfoliating bones; and as a wash for the mouth when the gums are spongy.

Dose. f ℥ ss. to f ℥ j.

TINCTURA MURIATIS FERRI CUM OXYDO RUBRO. D. Tincture of Muriate of Iron, with the Red Oxyd. (*Oxydi Ferri Rubri* ℥ j., *Acidi Muriatici* f ℥ iv., *Spir. Vin. Rect. q. s.* Digest the oxyd with the acid for twenty-four hours; then boil for half an hour; evaporate the filtered liquor to the thickness of syrup; and add to it, when cold, the spirit; agitate frequently, till the spec. grav. of the tincture is 1050.)

Oper. and Use. The same as of the former tincture of the muriate. It is altogether a superfluous preparation.

Dose. ℞x. to ℞xl. or more.

TINCTURA OPII. L. Tinctura Opii, sive Thebaica, **E. D.** Tincture of Opium. (*Opii duri contriti* ℥ ijss., *Spir. Ten.* ʒj.) xix minims contain one grain of opium.

Oper. Anodyne.

Use. To allay pain, relax spasms, and procure sleep. Externally this tincture has a considerable effect when it is rubbed upon the skin, as we have seen in a case of repeated temporary lock-jaw, which always yielded to it. In fever it should be given when moisture begins to appear on the skin.

Dose. ℞x. to ℞xl. or more.

* * In tetanus, and other violent affections, the quantity of laudanum that can be borne by the constitution is almost incredible. Currie gave f ℥ vss. in twenty-six hours: see *Reports on Cold Water, &c.*

TINCTURA OPII AMMONIATA. E. Ammoniated Tincture of Opium. (*Acidi Benzoici, Croci Anglici concisi, sing.* ʒ iij., *Opii* ʒ ij., *Olei Vol. Pimpinellæ Anisi* ʒ ss., *Alcoholis Ammoniaci* ℥ xvi.) f ℥ j. contains gr. j. of opium

Oper. Anodyne, antispasmodic.

Use. In pertussis; and to allay the tickling cough in catarrh.

Dose. f ℥ ss. to ʒ ij.

TINCTURA QUASSIÆ. E. D. Tincture of Quassia. (*Scob. Ligni Quassiæ* ℥ j., *Spir. Vin. Ten.* ʒj.)

Oper. Tonic.

Use. As an adjunct to stomachic infusions: or taken, diluted with water, in dyspepsia, and other cases of debility.

Dose. f ℥ j. to f ℥ ij.

TINCTURA RHEI. L. D. Tinctura Rhei Palmati, **E.** Tincture of Rhubarb. (*Rhei Rad. concisæ* ℥ ij., *Cardamomi Sem. contus.* ʒ ss., *Croci Stigmat.* ʒ ij., *Spir. Ten.* ʒj.)

TINCTURA RHEI COMPOSITA. L. Compound Tincture of Rhubarb. (*Rhei Rad. concisæ* ℥ ij., *Glycyrrhizæ Rad. contusæ* ʒ ss., *Zingiberis Rad. concisæ, Croci Stig. sing.* ʒ ij., *Aquæ* f ℥ xij., *Spir. Ten.* ʒj.)

TINCTURA RHEI ET ALOES. E. Tincture of Rhubarb with Aloes. (*Rad. Rhei Palmati* con. ʒ vij., *Gum. Res. Aloes Socot. trita* ʒ vj., *Sem. Amomi Repentis* cont. ʒ ss., *Alcoholis diluti* lbijss.)

TINCTURA RHEI DULCIS. U. S. Sweet Tincture of Rhubarb. (*Rhei contus.* ʒ ij., *Glycyrrh. contus. Anis. contus. aa* ʒ j., *Sacchar.* ʒ ij., *Alcohol. dilut.* ʒ ijss. *Digest for ten days, and filter.*)

Oper. Cathartic, stomachic.

Use. Dyspepsia, second stage of bowel complaint of children.

Dose. To produce alvine evacuation f ʒ ss. to f ʒ ij., as a stomachic f ʒ ij. to f ʒ ss.

TINCTURA RHEI ET GENTIANÆ. E. Tincture of Rhubarb with Gentian. (*Rad. Rhei Palmati* con. ʒ ij., — *Gentianæ Luteæ* con. ʒ ss., *Alcoholis diluti* lbijss.)

Oper. All these tinctures of rhubarb are stomachic or purgative, according to the dose of them employed.

Use. In dyspepsia, debility of the intestines, flatulent colic, diarrhœa; and the costiveness of old people, or of cold phlegmatic habits.

Dose. f ʒ j. to f ʒ ij. as a stomachic; f ʒ iv. to f ʒ j. as a purgative.

TINCTURA SANGUINARIA. U. S. Tincture of Blood-root. (*Sanguinariæ contusæ* ʒ ij., *Alcohol. dilut.* ʒ j. *Digest for ten days, and filter.*)

Oper. Tonic, expectorant, sudorific.

Use. In chronic diseases of the abdominal viscera, pneumonia typhoides, chronic catarrh, second stage of croup.

Dose. ℥ x. to f ʒ jss. according to circumstances.

TINCTURA SAPONIS ET OPII. E. Tincture of Soap and Opium. (Made with the same ingredients as the soap liniment, with the addition of ʒ j. of opium.)

Oper. Anodyne, rubefacient.

Use. An excellent external application to chronic rheumatic pains; and sprains and bruises, after the inflammation and tension have been abated by local bleeding and emollient fomentations.

TINCTURA SCILLÆ. L. E. D. Tincture of Squill. (*Scillæ Rad. recens. exsiccata* ʒ iv., *Spir. Ten.* ʒ ij.)

Oper. and Use. The same as of the bulb in substance.

Dose. ℥ x. to f ʒ j. in almond mixture, or mucilage.

Off. Prep. *Mel. Scillæ*, D.

TINCTURA SENNÆ. L. D. Tinctura Sennæ Composita, E. Tincture of Senna. (*Sennæ Fol.* ʒ iiij., *Carui Sem. con.* ʒ iiij., *Cardam. Sem. cont.* ʒ j., *Uvarum Pass. dentis acinis* ʒ iv., *Spir. Ten.* ʒ ij.)

Oper. Stomachic, carminative, cathartic.

Use. In flatulent colic; and to open the bowels in those who labour under atonic gout, and whose bowels have been weakened by hard drinking. It is a useful adjunct to the infusion of senna.

Dose. f ʒ ij. to f ʒ j.

TINCTURA SERPENTARIÆ. L. D. Tincture of Snake Root. (*Serpentariæ Rad.* ʒ iiij., *Spir. Ten.* ʒ ij.)

Oper. Tonic, stimulant, sudorific.

Use. United with infusion of cinchona in typhoid and putrid fevers; in gout; and periodic headach.

Dose. f ʒ ss. to f ʒ ij.

TINCTURA STRAMONII. U. S. Tincture of Thorn-apple. (*Stram.*

mon. Sem. contus. ℥ij., *Alcohol. dilut.* Oj. *Digest for ten days, and filter.*)

For *Prop.*, *Oper.*, *Use.* See *Daturæ Stramonii, Herba.*

Dose. Begin with ℥xv. to ℥xx. and gradually increase to sensible effect.

TINCTURA TOLUIFERÆ BALSAMI. E. Tincture of Balsam of Tolu. (*Balsami Toluiferæ Bal.* ℥jss., *Alcoholis* ℔bj.)

Oper. Supposed to be expectorant; corroborant.

Use. Scarcely ever used except on account of its pleasant flavour. The following is an elegant form of giving the medicine in obstinate coughs, devoid of inflammatory symptoms. ℞ *Tincturæ balsami tolutani* f℥ij., *mucilag. gummi acaciæ* f℥j., *aq. distillatæ* f℥ivss., *tinct. camph. comp.* f℥iij., *syr. tolutani* f℥iij. Take two table-spoonful occasionally, when the cough is troublesome.

Dose. f℥ss. to f℥j. or more.

Off. Prep. Syrup. Toluiferæ Balsami, E. Trochisci Glycyrrhizæ cum Opio, E.

TINCTURA VALERIANÆ. L. D. Tincture of Valerian. (*Valerianæ Rad.* ℥iv., *Spir. Ten.* Oij.)

Oper. Stimulant, antispasmodic.

Use. In nervous and spasmodic affections; but it has less efficacy than the powder.

Dose. f℥ss. to f℥j.

TINCTURA VALERIANÆ AMMONIATA. L. D. Ammoniated Tincture of Valerian. (*Valerianæ Rad.* ℥iv., *Spir. Ammoniæ Aromat.* Oij.)

Oper. and Use. The same as of the former; but, on account of the ammonia, this is more useful in hysteria.

Dose. f℥ss. to f℥ij. in milk, or some bland fluid.

TINCTURA VERATRI ALBI. E. Tincture of White Hellebore. (*Rad. Veratri Albi cont.* ℥viij., *Alcoholis diluti* ℔jss.)

Oper. Emetic, cathartic; in small doses alterative, deobstruent.

Use. To excite vomiting in maniacal and apoplectic cases: it has been used in cutaneous eruptions; but it is a very unmanageable remedy, producing sometimes the most violent effects.

Dose. ℥v. to ℥x. the dose being very gradually increased.

TINCTURA VERATRI VIRIDIS. U. S. Tincture of Green Hellebore. (*Veratri viridis contus.* ℥viij., *Alcohol dilut.* Oijss. *Digest for ten days, and filter.*)

For *Prop.*, *Oper.*, *Use.* See *Veratrum Viride.*

Dose. ℥xv. to f℥j.

TINCTURA ZINGIBERIS. L. D. Tincture of Ginger. (*Zingiberis Rad. concisi* ℥ij., *Spir. Ten.* Oij.)

Oper. Stimulant, carminative.

Use. In atonic gout, when it attacks the stomach; flatulencies; and as a corrigent to griping purgatives.

Dose. f℥j. to f℥iij.

TORMENTILLÆ RADIX. L. E. D. Common Tormentil Root. (*Icosand. Polygyn. N. O. Senticosæ, L. Rosacæ, J. Europe.* 4.) *Tormentilla Officinalis.*

Prop. Odour slightly aromatic; taste austere, styptic; roots knotty; externally blackish, internally reddish.

Comp. Its active principle is tannin.

Oper. Astringent.

Use. In the same cases as other astringents; but as it does not in-

crease the heat of the body, tormentil is preferred in phtisical diarrhœas.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒj. of the powder; or f ʒij. of the following decoction. R Pulv. crass. rad. tormentillæ ʒj., aq. puræ ʒj., decoque ad f ʒxij. et cola.

TOXICODENDRI FOLIA. L. E. Sumach Leaves. (*Rhus Toxicodendron*, Poison Oak. *Pentand. Trigyn. N. O. Dumosa*, L. *Terbintacea*, J. America. ʒ.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste subacid.

Comp. Gallic acid, tannin, and an acrid matter.

Oper. Stimulant and narcotic.

Use. In paralytic affections and herpetic eruptions; but in the former its efficacy is doubtful.

Dose. Gr. ss. to gr. iv. twice or thrice a day.

TRAGACANTHA. L. Gummi Tragacantha, D. *Astragalus Tragacantha*, Gummi, E. *Tragacanth*. (*Astragalus verus*. *Diadelphia Decand. N. O. Papilionacea*, or *Leguminosa*, L. Persia. ʒ.)

Prop. Inodorous; nearly insipid, impressing only a very slight bitter taste as it dissolves; colour whitish; semi-transparent; striated; in thin vermiform pieces; completely pulverulent in frosty weather only; does not form a smooth, uniform mucilage with water.

Oper. Demulcent.

Use. Small quantities held in the mouth, and swallowed very slowly, sheath the fauces and allay tickling cough; but it is chiefly used for pharmaceutical purposes.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒj.

Incomp. Cupri sulphas, plumbi acetas, and sulphas ferri, precipitate its mucilage.

Off. Prep. *Mucilago Astragali Tragacanthæ*, E. D. *Pulvis Tragacanthæ Comp. L.*

TROCHISCI CARBONATIS CALCIS. E. Troches of Carbonate of Lime. (*Carbon, Calcis præp.* ʒiv., *Gummi Mimosa Nilot.* ʒj., *Nucis Myrist. Moschatæ* ʒj., *Sacch. Pur.* ʒvj. Rub them together, and form them into troches with water.)

Oper. Antacid, absorbent.

Use. Against acidity of the stomach; cardialgia.

Dose. Two, three, or more, occasionally.

TROCHISCI GLYCYRRHIZÆ GLABRÆ. E. Liquorice Troches. (*Ex Glycyrrh. Glabræ, Gummi Mimosa, Nilot. sing. partem unam, Sacch. Pur. partes duas.* Dissolve in warm water, strain; evaporate by a gentle heat, and form into troches.)

Oper. Demulcent.

Use. To allay tickling cough.

Dose. Two, or more, occasionally.

TROCHISCI GLYCYRRHIZÆ CUM OPIO. E. Liquorice Troches with Opium. (*Opii* ʒij., *Tinct. Toluiferæ Bal.* f ʒiv., *Syr. Simp.* ʒviij., *Ext. Glycyrrhizæ Glabræ, Aq. Calida Molliti, Gummi Mimosa Niloticæ in pulv. triti, sing.* ʒv. First rub the opium with the tincture; then add, by degrees, the syrup and extract; afterwards mix in the powdered gum arabic; lastly, dry them into a mass, and divide into troches, each weighing gr. x.)

Oper. Demulcent, anodyne.

Use. For allaying the irritation of the fauces producing cough, in protracted catarrhs.

Dose. One, allowed to dissolve slowly in the mouth, now and then.

Six troches contain gr. j. of opium.

TROCHISCI GUMMOSI. E. Gum Troches. (*Gummi Mimosa Niloticæ partes iv., Amyli partem j., Sacch. Pur. partes xij.* Make up the troches with rose water.)

Oper. Demulcent.

Use. For allaying tickling cough.

Dose. Two or more, ad libitum.

TROCHISCI MAGNESIÆ. U. S. Troches of Magnesia. (*Magnesiæ ζ iv., Sacchari ζ ij., Zingiberis in pulv. trit. ζ j.* Rub them together, and with simple syrup form them into a mass, fit for making troches.)

Oper. Antacid, laxative.

Use. Dyspepsia.

Dose. From \mathcal{D} j. to ζ j. or more, daily.

TROCHISCI NITRATIS POTASSÆ. E. Nitre Troches. (*Nitratris Potassæ partem unam, Sacch. Puriss. partes iij.* Form into troches with mucilage of tragacanth.)

Oper. Refrigerant.

Use. In slight inflammatory sore throat, and fever, diluting largely during their use.

Dose. One or two occasionally.

TUSSILAGO. L. D. Tussilago Farfara, *Folium Flos, E.* Colts-foot. (*Syngenesia Superflua, N. O. Composita Radiata, L. Corymbifera, J. Indigena. \mathcal{L} .*)

Prop. Inodorous; taste sweetish, glutinous, subacid.

Oper. Demulcent, expectorant.

Use. In coughs, phthisis, other pulmonary complaints, and cutaneous diseases.

Dose. ζ ss. to ζ j. in milk. It is more generally given in decoctions, made with a handful of the leaves, boiled in two pints of water to one pint; strained, and sweetened with syrup; the dose, a teacupful occasionally.

ULMI CORTEX. L. D. *Ulmus Campestris; Cortex Interior, E.* The Inner Bark of Elm. (*Pentand. Digynia. N. O. Hederaceæ, L. Amentaceæ, J. Europe. \mathcal{L} .*)

Prop. Inodorous; taste bitter, austere, mucilaginous.

Oper. Tonic, alterative, diuretic.

Use. In lepra, and other cutaneous affections; but it is generally combined with mercurials, as pilula submuriatis hydrargyri comp. to which the good effects are rather to be attributed.

Dose. See Decoction.

Off. Prep. *Decoctum Ulmi, L. D.*

ULMUS. U. S. Slippery Elm. *Ulmus Fulva. Liber. The inner bark.*

Substituted in the United States Pharmacopœia for the *Ulmus Campestris.*

Off. Prep. *Infus. Ulmi, U. S.*

UNGUENTUM ACIDI NITROSI. E. D. Ointment of Nitrous Acid. (*Adipis Suis Scrofæ lbj., Acidi Nitrosi ζ vj.* Melt the fat, and rub into it the acid gradually, until the mixture is cold.)

Prop. Colour yellow, consistence firm. It contains a small portion of adipocire, fixed oil, and nitric and acetic acids.

Oper. Stimulant.

Use. Applied to foul ulcers and herpetic eruptions.

UNGUENTUM CERÆ ALBÆ. D. Ointment of White Wax.

(*Ceræ Albæ* lbj., *Adipis Suillæ Præpar.* lbiv.)

Oper. Emollient.

Use. As a mild covering to excoriations and benign ulcers. This is the basis of the majority of the compound ointments of the Dublin Pharmacopœia.

UNGUENTUM CERÆ FLAVÆ. D. Ointment of Yellow Wax.

This is prepared with the same proportions as the former, and is applicable to the same uses.

UNGUENTUM CETACEI. L. Unguent. Spermatis Ceti, D. Ointment of Spermaceti.

(*Cetacei* ʒvj., *Ceræ Albæ* ʒij., *Olivæ Olei* fʒij.)

Use. The ordinary dressing for blistered parts and excoriations.

UNGUENTUM ELEMI COMPOSITUM. L. Unguentum Elemi,

D. Compound Ointment of Elemi. (*Elemi* lbj., *Terebinthinæ vulgaris* ʒx., *Sevi Præp.* lbij., *Olivæ Olei* fʒij. Melt the elemi with the suet; remove it from the fire, and mix in the turpentine and the oil; then strain the mixture through a linen cloth.)

Oper. Stimulant, digestive.

Use. To keep open issues and setons; and as a dressing to ulcers which do not admit of the application of the adhesive straps.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI. E. D. Ointment of Mercury.

(*Hydrargyri*, *Adipis Ovis Arietis*, *sing. partem unam*, *Adipis Suis Scrofæ partes tres*.) One drachm contains twelve grains of mercury.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI FORTIUS. L. Strong Mercurial Ointment. (*Hydrarg.* Pur. lbij., *Adipis Præp.* ʒxxiij., *Sevi Præp.* ʒj.) ʒij. contain ʒj. of mercury.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI MITIUS. L. D. Milder Mercurial Ointment. (*Ung. Hydrarg. Fort.* lbj., *Adipis Præp.* lbij.)

ʒvj. contain ʒj. of mercury

Comp. These three ointments differ in the quantity only of their constituents, which are black oxide of mercury, metallic mercury, and fat; and, perhaps, in old ointments, some sebat of mercury. Mr. Donovan has proved, that as the efficacy of these ointments depends on the black oxide they contain, the best mode of preparing it would be by using the oxide instead of metallic mercury. By his mode of preparation, each ʒj. of ointment contains gr. 21 of oxide:

Oper. Antisiphilitic, alterative, discutient.

Use. In venereal affections, when it is wished to get speedily into the system a large portion of mercury without affecting the bowels; and where there are local affections, as bubo. The weaker ointments are chiefly used as topical dressings to venereal ulcers.

Dose. ʒj. of the stronger ointment is introduced by friction upon the inside of the thigh, or the fore-arm, every night, till the system is affected; living upon a milk and gruel diet.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRATIS. L. E. Ung. Super-

nitratis Hydrargyri. D. Ointment of Nitrate of Mercury. (*Hydrargyri Purif.* ʒj., *Acidi Nitrici* fʒij., *Adipis Præp.* ʒvj., *Olivæ Olei* fʒiv. Dissolve the mercury in the acid; and to the liquor, while it is hot, add the fat and oil melted together.)

UNGUENTUM NITRATIS HYDRARGYRI MITIUS. E. Milder

Ointment of Nitrate of Mercury. (The same as the former, with triple the quantity of oil and lard.)

Prop. These two ointments are the same, except in point of strength; they are of a greenish golden colour; hard and short.

Oper. Stimulant, detergent.

Use. The stronger ointment is used as an application to herpes, porrigo larvalis, and other cutaneous eruptions. The weaker is applied, by means of a hair pencil, between the eyelids, in psorophthalmia, and ulcerations of the tarsi.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRICO OXYDI. L. Ung. Subnitratis Hydrargyri, D. Ung. Oxidi Hydrargyri Rubri, E. Ointment of Nitric Oxyd of Mercury. (*Hydrargyri Nitrico Oxydi* ℥j., *Ceræ Albæ* ℥ij., *Adipis Præparatæ* ℥vj. Add the oxyd, reduced to a fine powder, to the melted fat and oil.)

Oper. Stimulant, escharotic.

Use. To indolent foul ulcers; to inflammations of the tunica conjunctiva, with a thickening of the inner membrane of the palpebræ; and to specks of the cornea.

UNGUENTUM CANTHARIDIS. L. Unguentum Infusi Meloës Vesicatorii, E. Ointment of Infusion of Spanish Flies. (*Meloës Vesic. Resinæ Pini, Ceræ Flavæ, sing. partem unam, Resinæ Liquidæ Pini Læricis, Adipis Suis Scrofæ, sing. partes duas; Aq. Bull. partes iv.* Macerate the flies in the water for a night; press and strain strongly, and boil the liquor with the lard until the water be consumed; add the resin and wax; and when these are melted, take the ointment from the fire, and add the turpentine.)

Oper. Stimulant, epispastic.

Use. For keeping up a discharge from a blistered surface.

UNGUENTUM GALLARUM. U. S. Ointment of Galls. (*Gallarum in pulv. trit. ℥j., Adipis 3 vij. Mix the powdered galls with the lard previously melted.*)

Use. In hemorrhoidal affections, and in ill conditioned flabby ulcers.

UNGUENTUM OXIDI PLUMBI ALBI. E. Unguentum Cerussæ, sive Subacetatis Plumbi, D. Ointment of White Oxyd of Lead. (*Ung. Simplicis partes v., Oxidi Plumbi Albi partem j.*)

Oper. Cooling, desiccative.

Use. Applied to excoriated surfaces and burns.

UNGUENTUM OXIDI HYDRARGYRI CINEREI. E. Ointment of Gray Oxide of Mercury. (*Oxidi Hydrargyri Cinerei partem unam, Adipis Suis Scrofæ partes ij.*)

Oper. and Use. The same as of the mercurial ointment, but its efficacy is not sufficiently established.

UNGUENTUM OXIDI ZINCI IMPURI. E. Unguentum Tutie, D. Ointment of Impure Oxide of Zinc. (*Linimenti Simplicis partes v., Oxidi Zinci Impuri Præp. partem j.*)

Oper. Slightly astringent, absorbent.

Use. In ophthalmia tarsi, and inflammation of the eye arising from weakness of the vessels.

UNGUENTUM PICIS LIQUIDÆ. L. D. Tar Ointment. (*Picis Liquidæ, Sevi Præp. sing. lbj.* Melt and strain through linen.)

Oper. Stimulant, detergent.

Use. Against tinea capitis, and other cutaneous, scabby, and foul eruptions.

UNGUENTUM PICIS NIGRA. L. Ointment of Black Pitch. (℞ black pitch, yellow wax, yellow resin, of each ℥ix., olive oil ℔j. Melt the whole, and express it through a cloth.)

Oper. Stimulant, detergent.

Use. In porrigo favosa, and other foul eruptions.

UNGUENTUM PIPERIS NIGRI. D. Ointment of Black Pepper.
(*Adipis Suiilæ Præp.* ℥j., *Piperis Nigri in pulv. triti* ℥iv.)

Oper. Stimulant, irritating.

UNGUENTUM PULVERIS MELOES VESICATORII. E. Ung.
Cantharidum, D. Ointment of the Powder of Spanish Flies. (*Unguenti Resinosi partes* vij., *Pulv. Meloes Vesicatorii partem unam.*)

Prop. Drawing, irritant.

Use. To keep open issues and perpetual blisters; but few habits can support the irritation it induces.

UNGUENTUM RESINOSUM. E. Unguentum Resinæ Albæ, D.
Resinous Ointment. (*Adipis Suis Scrofæ partes* viij., *Resini Pini partes* v., *Ceræ Flavæ partes* ij.)

Oper. Digestive, detergent.

Use. For cleansing and incarnating old foul and indolent ulcers.

Off. Præp. *Unguentum Subacetatis Cupri*, E. D.

UNGUENTUM RESINÆ NIGRÆ. L. Black Resin Ointment.
(*Resinæ Nigræ, Ceræ Flavæ, Resinæ Flavæ, sing.* ℥ix., *Olivæ Olei* ʒj.) *Ung. Basilicum Nigrum.*

Use. The same as the resinous ointment. Stimulant.

UNGUENTUM SAMBUCI. L. D. Elder Ointment. (*Sambuci Florum* ℥ij., *Adipis Præp.* ℥ij.)

Oper. Emollient.

Use. As a covering to benign ulcers.

UNGUENTUM SIMPLEX. E. D. Simple Ointment. (*Olei Olivæ Europææ partes* v., *Ceræ Albæ partes* ij.)

Oper. Emollient.

Use. For softening the skin and healing chaps.

Off. Præp. *Unguentum Oxidi Plumbi Albi*, E. *Ung. Acetatis Plumbi*, E.

UNGUENTUM STRAMONII. U. S. Ointment of Thorn-apple.
(*Stramonii, fol. recent, concis.* ℥v., *Adipis* ℥xv. *Let them simmer together over a gentle fire till the leaves become crisp and dry, then press out the lard through a linen cloth, and to every pound add of yellow wax* ℥ij. *When the wax is melted, let the whole be allowed to cool gradually, that the impurities may subside, which must be separated from the ointment.*)

Use. As an application to ulcers attended with considerable inflammation and pain, hemorrhoids, cancerous sores.

UNGUENTUM SUBACETATIS CUPRI. E. Unguentum Æruginis, D. Ointment of Subacetate of Copper. (*Unguenti Resinosi partes* xv., *Subacetatis Cupri partem unam.*)

Oper. Detergent, escharotic.

Use. To foul, fungous, and flabby ulcers; and, diluted with lard, to scrofulous ulcerations of the palpebræ.

UNGUENTUM SUB-MURIATIS HYDRARGYRI AMMONIATUM. D. Ointment of Ammoniated Submuriate of Mercury.
(*Ung. Ceræ Albæ* ℥j., *Submuriatis Hydrargyri Ammoniatæ* ℥jss.)

Oper. Stimulant, detergent.

Use. Against obstinate cutaneous eruptions.

UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS. L. E. D. Sulphur Ointment. (*Sulphuris Sublimati* ℥ij., *Adipis Præp.* ℥ss.)

Oper. Stimulant, antipsoric.

Use. In itch; the fourth part of the body should be well rubbed with the ointment every night, till the symptoms disappear. Sulphur should be taken internally at the same time. When the smell is objected to, the following may be used; potassæ subcarb. ℥iv., aq. rosæ ℥j., hy. sulph. rubri ℥j., ol. lavand. f℥ss., sulph. sublimati ℥xj., adipis lbjss., misce.

UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS COMPOSITUM. L. Compound Sulphur Ointment. (*Sulphuris Submuriat.* lbss., *Veratri Rad. cont.* ℥ij., *Potassæ Nitratis* ℥j., *Saponis Mollis* lbss., *Adipis Præp.* lbjss.)

Oper. and Use. The same as the former. It is more stimulant.

UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS COMPOSITUM. U. S. Compound Sulphur Ointment. (*Sulphur.* ℥j., *Sublimat. Hydrarg. Ammoniac. Acid. Benzoic. aa* ℥j., *Limon. Ol.* f℥j., *Acid. Sulphur.* ℥ix., *Potass. Nitratis.* ℥ij., *Adip.* lbss. *Melt the lard, then add the other articles, continually stirring until the whole is cold.*)

Use. Psora, herpetic eruptions generally.

UNGUENTUM VERATRI. L. Unguentum Hellebori Albi, D. Ointment of White Hellebore. (*Veratri Rad. contrita* ℥ij., *Adipis Præparatæ* ℥viij., *Limonis Olei* ℥xx.)

Oper. Stimulant.

Use. In scabies, and other cutaneous affections.

UNGUENTUM VERATRI VIRIDIS. U. S. Ointment of Green Hellebore. (*Veratri viridis in pulverem triti* ℥ij., *Adipis* ℥viij., *Limonis Olei* ℥xx. *To the lard previously melted add the oil and powder.*)

Use. Psora, tinea capitis, cancerous and phagedenic ulcers.

UNGUENTUM ZINCI. L. Ung. Oxidi Zinci, E. D. Ointment of Oxyd of Zinc. (*Zinci Oxidi* ℥j., *Adipis Præparatæ* ℥vj.)

Oper. Astringent, stimulant.

Use. In ophthalmia, acrid scabby eruptions, and excoriated nipples.

UVÆ PASSÆ. L. E. Uvæ Passæ Sole Siccata, D. Raisins. (*Viti Vinifera*, The Vine. *Pentand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Scabridæ*, L. *Vites*, J. Temperate climates. ♀.)

Prop. Inodorous; taste subacidulous, sweet, mucilaginous.

Oper. Demulcent, nutritive.

Use. As the food of the phthisical, and as an acidulous adjunct to the beverages of the sick.

UVÆ URSI FOLIA. L. E. D. Leaves of Bears' Wortleberry. (*Arbutus Uvæ Ursi*, Red-berried Trailing Wortleberry. *Decand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Bicornes*, L. *Erica*, J. North of Europe. ♀.)

Prop. Nearly inodorous; taste styptic, bitterish; colour of the powder brownish, yellowish-green; yields its virtues to alcohol.

Comp. Tannin, gallic acid, mucilage, resin, extractive, traces of lime.

Oper. Tonic, astringent.

Use. In chronic diarrhœa and dysentery; leucorrhœa and diabetes. It has been celebrated in calculous and nephritic complaints; but it appears to act in the same manner as other astringents, by merely allaying the pain and irritability of the bladder.

Dose. Of the powder gr. xv. to f℥ss.

VALERIANÆ RADIX. L. D. Valerianæ Officinalis Radix, E. Wild Valerian Root. (*Triand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Aggregatæ*, L. *Dipsacæ*, J. Europe. ♀.)

Comp. An essential oil, extractive, resin, starch, mucus.

Prop. Odour strong, fetid; taste bitterish, subacid, warm; consists of slender brownish fibres, matted together, and attached to one head: virtues extracted by water, alcohol, pure alkalies.

Oper. Antispasmodic, tonic, emmenagogue.

Use. Hysteria, epilepsy, hemicrania, chlorosis.

Dose. Of the powder ℞j. to ʒj. three or four times a day, increasing it as far as the stomach can bear it.

Incomp. Salts of iron.

Off. Prep. *Extractum Valerianæ*, D. *Infusum Valerianæ*, D. *Tinctura Valerianæ*, L. D. *Tinctura Valerianæ Ammoniata*, L. D.

VERATRI RADIX. L. D. *Helleborus Albus*, Radix, D. White Hellebore Root. (*Polygam. Monoecia*, N. O. *Coronariæ*, L. *Junci*, J. North of Europe. 5.)

Comp. Veratrine, a peculiar alkaline principle; fecula; wax.

Prop. Inodorous: taste bitterish, acrid, nauseous; the powder is of a grayish-brown colour.

Oper. Violently emetic; purgative, even when applied externally to an issue; errhine; externally stimulant.

Use. It is never given internally, unless in maniacal cases, in which it is not more useful than other strong purges; and even its use to promote a discharge from the nose in apoplexy and lethargy requires great caution. For its external use, see *Decoct.* and *Ointment.*

Dose. As an errhine, gr. iij. or gr. iv. snuffed at bed-time.

Off. Prep. *Decoctum Veratri*, L. *Tinctura Veratri Albi*, E. *Unguentum Veratri*, L.

VERATRUM VIRIDE. U. S. American Hellebore. Radix. The root.

For botanical characters, properties, and operation, see *White Hellebore.*

Dose. Gr. ij. to gr. vj. (The white hellebore is believed to form the basis of the *eau medicinale* of Husson. Mr. Moore's recipe for this celebrated new remedy is, *Vin Veratri* three parts, *Vin Opii* one part. Dose f ʒ ss. to f ʒ ij. The American hellebore is found to answer equally well.)

Off. Prep. *Tinct. Verat. Virid.* U. S. *Ung. Verat. Virid.* U. S.

VINUM. E. Spanish White Wine, or Sherry.

Comp. All wines contain nearly the same components; and one wine differs from another only in the relative quantities of them which it contains. These are alcohol; water; extractive matter, which precipitates with the tartar in old wines; supertartrate of potass; malic and tartarous acids; a volatile oil, on which the flavour depends; and colouring matter, derived from the husk.

Prop. The odour of sherry is pleasant and aromatic; taste slightly acidulous and warm, with the agreeable bitter of the peach kernel. The taste of port is austere and strong; claret is less austere, thinner, and higher-flavoured; of the white wines, Madeira is the strongest, Malaga the sweetest, and Hock the most acid; while Champagne contains a larger quantity of loosely-combined carbonic acid gas.

Oper. When good, and of a proper age, it is tonic, antispasmodic, and nutritive; when new, flatulent and purgative, sooner intoxicating, and instead of strengthening, producing debility.

Use. In the low and sinking stage of typhus fever the judicious exhibition of it fills the pulse, and restores its firmness, without increasing delirium; but it is hurtful if given when the skin is very hot and dry. It is useful also in tetanus, chorea, and some other convulsive affections; and in most cases in which tonics are indicated. In the convalescencies from all severe diseases it is the remedy on which we have most dependence.

Dose. One glassful to ℥ij. in twenty-four hours, according to the nature of the disease, the age, and the previous habits of the patient.

Off. Prep. Vini Medicati, E. D.

VINUM ALOES. L. D. Vinum Aloes Socotorinæ, E. Wine of Aloes. (*Aloes Spicat. Ext.* ℥viij., *Canella Corticis* ℥ij., *Vini* ℥vj., *Spiritus Tenuioris* ℥ij. The aloes must be reduced to powder by means of pure white sand; and the canella also be powdered. Macerate fourteen days, shake often, and strain.)

Oper. Purgative, stomachic, according to the dose.

Use. In cold phlegmatic habits, in paralysis, and gout, to clear the bowels; in dyspepsia, and chlorosis.

Dose. f℥j. to f℥ij. to produce purging; f℥j. to f℥ij. as a stomachic.

VINUM ANTIMONII TARTARIZATI. L. Vinum Tartratis Antimonii, E. Solution of Tartarized Antimony. (*Antimonii Tart.* ℥j., *Aq. Distillata Ferv.* f℥viij., *Spiritus Rectificat.* f℥ij. Dissolve the Tartarized Antimony in the water, and add the spirit.) f℥j. contains gr. ij. of Tartarized Antimony. *Vinum Antimonii Tartarizati.*

Oper. Emetic in large doses; diaphoretic.

Use. To produce vomiting in children; in febrile and inflammatory diseases after purging, to produce sweat without heating; contra-indicated in low fevers.

Dose. f℥ij. to f℥j. in teaspoonsful every five minutes, produce full vomiting; ℥xv. to f℥j. every two or three hours, in any proper vehicle, excite diaphoresis.

Incomp. Preparations of cinchona, and bitter and astringent vegetables, &c. Vide *Antimon. Tartarizatum.*

VINUM ANTIMONII TARTARIZATI. U. S. Wine of Tartarized Antimony. (*Antimonii Tartarizati* ℥ij., *Aq. distill. bullient.* f℥ij., *Vini* f℥vj. Dissolve the tartarized antimony in the water; then add the wine.)

Oper. Emetic; diaphoretic; expectorant.

Use. In hooping cough, and diseases of the chest and stomach in children.

Dose. From ℥xx. to f℥ij. or f℥ij. f℥j. contains gr. iv. of tartarized antimony.

VINUM COLCHICI. L. Wine of Colchicum. *R Colchici Radicis recentis concisæ* lbj., *Spir. Ten.* f℥iv., *Aquæ Distillatæ* ℥j. Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.)

Comp. Veratrine, spirit, and water.

Oper. Diuretic; sedative; purgative.

Use. In gout, rheumatism, and all inflammatory affections.

Dose. From ℥xxx. to f℥j. in any mild fluid.

VINUM COLCHICI. U. S. Wine of Meadow Saffron. (*Colchici recentis* ℥iv., *Vini* f℥viij. Digest for ten days, and filter.)

Prop. and Oper. Vide *Colchici radix.*

Use. In gout, rheumatism, dropsies, and asthma.

Dose. From f 3 ss. to f 3 ij.

VINUM GENTIANÆ COMPOSITUM. E. Compound Wine of Gentian. (*Rad. Gentianæ Luteæ* ʒss., *Cort. Cinchonæ Off.* ʒj., *Cort. Siccatæ Fruct. Citri Aurantii* ʒij., — *Canellæ Albæ* ʒj., *Alcoholis diluti* ʒiv., *Vini Albi Hispani* lbjss.)

Oper. Tonic, stomachic.

Use. In dyspepsia, and debilities of the stomach.

Dose. f 3 ij. to f 3 vj. twice or thrice a day.

VINUM FERRI. L. D. Wine of Iron. ℞ iron ʒj., supertartrate of potass in powder ʒvj., distilled water 0ij., or q. s., proof spirit f 3 xx. Rub the iron and supertartrate of potass together, and expose it to the air, in a flat glass vessel moistened with a fluid ounce of water, for a fortnight, agitating every day with a spatula, and sprinkling it with water to keep it moist. Then dry it in a gentle heat, and mix it with f ʒ xxx. of distilled water. Filter the fluid, and add to it the spirit.

Comp. Tartrate of iron and potass, dissolved in water; as the spirit is usually sufficient to preserve it.

Oper. Tonic.

Use. In chlorosis, and the relaxed habits of young females.

Dose. f ʒ j. to f ʒ iv. twice or thrice a day.

VINUM IPECACUANHÆ. L. E. D. Wine of Ipecacuanha. (*Ipecacuanhæ Rad. contusæ* ʒij., *Vini* 0ij.)

Oper. Emetic, diaphoretic.

Use. A good emetic for infants, as it operates more mildly than the antimonial wine: in coughs, diarrhœa, and dysentery; and hæmorrhages.

Dose. For the former intention f ʒ iv. to f ʒ x. in divided doses; for the latter ℥x. to ℥xxx. in some proper vehicle, every two or three hours.

VINUM NICOTIANÆ TABACI. E. Wine of Tobacco. (*Folior. Nicotianæ Tabaci* ʒj., *Vini Albi Hispani* lbj.)

Oper. Narcotic, diuretic, antispasmodic.

Use. In dropsical cases, colica pictonum, and ileus.

Dose. ℥xx. to ℥xxxvj. twice a day.

VINUM OPII. L. Wine of Opium. (*Extracti Opii* ʒj., *Cinnam. Cort. cont.*, *Caryophyll. cont. sing.* ʒj., *Vini* 0j.)

Oper. Narcotic, anodyne.

Use. In the same cases for which tincture of opium is used; but it occasions less disturbance of the brain and nervous system; and is, therefore, better suited for very young patients, nervous habits, and where the head is much affected.

Dose. ℥x. to f ʒ j.

VINUM RHEI PALMATI. E. Rhubarb Wine. (*Rad. Rhei Palmati concisæ* ʒij., *Corticis Canellæ Albæ contusi* ʒj. *Alcoholis diluti* ʒij., *Vini Albi Hispani* ʒ xv.)

Oper. Laxative, stimulant.

Use. In weakness of the stomach and bowels; and in diarrhœa from viscid mucus.

Dose. f ʒ iv. to ʒjss.

VINUM VERATRI. L. Wine of Hellebore. (*Rad. Veratri con.* ʒ viij., *Spir. Ten.* 0j., *Aq. Dist.* 0jss. Macerate for fourteen days.)

Use. In cutaneous affections; and in gout, combined with opium.

Dose. f ʒ ss. to f ʒ ij.

VIOLEÆ FLORES. D. *Viola Odorata*, *Flos*, E. Flowers of the Sweet Violet. (*Pentand. Monogyn. N. O. Campanaceæ*, L. *Cisti*, J. Europe. 4.)

Prop. Odour pleasant, peculiar; has scarcely any taste; impart their colour to water.

Oper. Slightly laxative.

Use. In syrup; and united with castor oil or olive oil, to clear the bowels of infants when the meconium is retained. It is a delicate test of uncombined acids and alkalies.

Dose. f ʒj. to f ʒij. for infants.

Off. Prep. *Syrupus Violæ*, E. D.

VIRGA AUREA; FLORES, FOLIA. D. Golden Rod; the Flowers and leaves. (*Syngenesia Superflua*, N. O. *Compositæ Radiatæ*, L. *Corymbiferæ*, J. Europe. 4.)

Prop. Odour weak, aromatic; taste bitter, austere, warm.

Oper. Astringent, tonic, diuretic.

Use. In a weak state of the viscera.

Dose. Gr. x. to ʒj.

WINTERA AROMATICA; Cortex. E. Winter's Bark. (*Polyand. Tetragyn. N. O. Holoraceæ*, L. Magellan. ʒ.)

Prop. Odour aromatic; taste warm, acrid, aromatic.

Oper. Carminative, tonic.

Use. As an adjunct to stomachic infusions, in dyspepsia and scorbutus.

XANTHORHIZA. U. S. Yellow Root. (*Xanthorhiza Apiifolia*, *Pentand. Pologyn. N. O. Ranunculaceæ*, J. North America. ʒ.) *Radix. The root.*

Comp. Contains resin and gum.

Prop. Intensely bitter.

Oper. One of the best bitter tonics.

Dose. Of the powdered root ʒij.

XANTHOXYLUM. U. S. Prickly Ash. (*Xanthoxylum Fraxineum*, *Pentand. Pentagyn. N. O. Dumosæ*, L. *Terebintaciis affinia*, J. United States. ʒ.) *Cortex. The bark.*

Prop. Has an acrid, bitter, and slightly aromatic flavour. Water or alcohol extract its active properties.

Oper. Considered to be analogous to mezereon and guaiacum.

Use. Chronic rheumatism.

Dose. Of the powder gr. x. to ʒj. Of the decoction (*Pulv. Xanthoxyl. ʒj., Aq. ʒij. Boiled for fifteen minutes.*) ʒiv. to ʒviij. every three or four hours.

ZEDOARIA; RADIX. D. Zedoary Root. (*Amomum Zedoaria*. *Monand. Monogyn. N. O. Scitamina*, L. *Drymyrrhizæ*, J. Ceylon. 4.)

Prop. Odour fragrant; taste warm, bitterish, aromatic; in wrinkled, gray, ash-coloured, heavy, firm, short pieces; of a brownish-red within.

Oper. Stimulant, carminative.

Use. In hysteria, and flatulent colics.

Dose. ʒj. to ʒj. of the powder.

ZINCUM. L. E. D. Zinc. (A metal obtained from calamine and blende; its ores found in England and other parts.)

Prop. Colour bluish white; lustre of a fresh surface considerable, but it is soon dulled by the facility of its oxydation; hard; texture striated; spec. grav. 7190; melts at 700° of Fah.; burns with a

bright flame in a higher temperature, and is volatilized in the form of a white flocculent oxyd.

Use. In pharmacy, to form the following preparations:

ZINCI ACETAS. U. S. Acetate of Zinc. (*Zinci sulphatis* ʒj. in aquæ distillatæ fʒx. soluti. *Plumbi acetatis.* ℥iv. in aquæ distillatæ fʒx. soluti. Mix the solutions, and a sulphate of lead will be precipitated. Decant the clear supernatant liquid, evaporate, and crystallize.)

Prop. This preparation is thought to form a less irritating collyrium than the *sulphate*.

ZINCI CARBONAS IMPURUS PRÆPARATUS. U. S. Prepared Impure Carbonate of Zinc. Prepared Calamine. (*Zinci carbonatis impuri, quantumvis.* Burn and break it small; then let it be brought in the state of a very fine powder, in the same manner that carbonate of lime is prepared.)

Prop. Colour gray, taste insipid, and earthy.

Use. As the basis of an ointment for dressing ulcers, and applied to the eyes in some cases of ophthalmia. It is a mild stimulant application.

ZINCI OXYDUM. L. E. D. Oxyd of Zinc. (The zinc, in small pieces, is thrown, piece after piece, into a deep and large crucible, heated to whiteness; and another inverted over it, to receive the oxyd as it forms; the crucible being placed so as to expose it to the air, and permit the zinc to be stirred frequently with an iron rod. The oxyd must be passed through a sieve, and well washed with distilled water.) *Zincum Calcinatum.*

Comp. Zinc 80, oxygen 20 parts, in 100 of oxyd.—*Proust.*

Prop. Inodorous; insipid; of a snow-white colour; insoluble in alcohol or water; entirely soluble in acids.

Oper. Tonic, antispasmodic, externally detergent, exsiccative.

Use. In epilepsy, chorea, and other spasmodic affections; for its external use, see *Ung. Zinci.*

Dose. Gr. j. to gr. vj. twice a day.

Off. Prep. *Unguentum Zinci,* L. E. D.

ZINCI SULPHAS. L. E. D. Sulphate of Zinc. (*Zinci in frustula fracti* ʒijj., *Acidi Sulphurici pondere* ʒv., *Aquæ Oiv.* Mix in a glass vessel; and when the effervescence is over, filter the solution through paper; boil it away until a pellicle form on the surface; and then crystallize.) A plate of zinc put into the solution purifies it from any iron, copper, or lead, it may contain. *Zincum Vitriolatum.*

Comp. Oxyd of Zinc 20, acid 40, water of crystallization 40 parts in 100 of the sulphate.

Prop. Inodorous; taste styptic; in white, semi-transparent, efflorescent crystals, which are right rhombic prisms; soluble in 3 parts of water at 60°; in less than its own weight of boiling water; insoluble in alcohol.

Oper. Emetic, tonic, antispasmodic, externally astringent.

Use. As it operates very quickly, it is used, combined with infusion of ipecacuanha, to empty the stomach in the commencement of the cold stage of the intermittent paroxysm; and in other cases where immediate vomiting is required. As a tonic, it is useful in phthisis, dyspepsia, and nervous affections. Externally in collyria, in ophthalmia, after the inflammatory action has subsided; in injections,

in gonorrhœa; and as a lotion in external inflammations, and to stop inordinate discharges.

Dose. Gr. x. to 3 ss. to produce vomiting; as a tonic, gr. j. to gr. ij. twice or thrice a day.

Incomp. Alkalies, earths, hydro-sulphurets. astringent vegetable infusion, milk.

Off. Prep. *Solutio Sulphatis Zinci*, E. *Solutio Acetatis Zinci*, E. ZINGIBERIS RADIX L. E. D. Ginger Root. (*Zingiber Officinale*. *Roscoe*, *Trans Linn. Soc. Monand. Monogyn.* N. O. *Scitaminosæ*, L. *Drymyrrhiza*, J. East Indies. 4.)

Prop. Odour aromatic: taste warm, aromatic, acrid; in small, wrinkled, grayish-white pieces; giving a pale-yellowish, feculent powder, when pulverized; yields its virtues to alcohol, and in a great degree to water.

Oper. Carminative, stimulant, sialagogue.

Use. In gout, flatulent colic, dyspepsia, and tympanitis; as an adjunct to griping purgatives; less heating than pepper.

Dose. Gr. x to ʒj.: an overdose is apt to induce spasmodic stricture.

Off. Prep. *Syrupus Zingiberis*, L. E. D. *Tinct. Zingiberis*, L. D. ZINGIBER; RADIX CONDITA. D. — Radix Conditā ex India Allata, E. Preserved Ginger Root.

A condiment possessing all the virtues of ginger; and therefore a useful addition to cold summer fruits and vegetables, when eaten by those of gouty and dyspeptic habits.

CONSPECTUS

OF

MAGENDIE'S FORMULARY.

ACIDUM HYDROCYANICUM. Hydrocyanic or Prussic acid.

Process. Hydrocyanic acid is obtained by digesting the crystallized deuto-cyanuret of mercury in two-thirds of its weight of liquid, and slightly fuming hydrochloric acid in a tubulated retort, which communicates with a receiver containing fragments of chloruret of calcium and chalk, and which itself communicates with a much smaller receiver, destined to collect the product. These receivers must be surrounded by a mixture of ice and salt. After the deuto-cyanuret of mercury, and the acid, have been successively put into the retort, a slight heat is to be applied; a little ebullition soon succeeds, arising in part from the evaporation of the prussic acid, which is formed, and is condensed in the first receiver with a little hydrochloric acid and water. When the quantity of water becomes very sensible, the operation must be suspended, in order that the product already obtained may be purified; this is performed by isolating the first receiver from the retort, taking away the ice which surrounds it, and replacing the ice by water at 32 or 33 degrees (89.6 or 91.4 Fah.) Under these circumstances the hydro-cyanic acid passes alone into the smaller receiver; for the water and the hydrochloric acid which were at first volatilized with it, are now retained in the first receiver; the water by the chloruret of calcium, and the hydrochloric acid by the lime.

Comp. Carbon, 44.39. nitrogen, 51.71. hydrogen, 3.90.

Prop. Liquid, transparent and colourless at the ordinary temperature; emits the odour of peach blossoms or the bitter almond; taste at first sweetish and cooling, then acrid and irritating, slightly reddens tincture of turnsol, volatile, boils at 81½° Fah., congeals at 3° Fah. sp. grav. at 64°. 0.6969., its own evaporation will congeal a small quantity of it; is little soluble in water, very soluble in alcohol, quickly decomposed by exposure to light and air; and under any circumstances does not retain its properties unimpaired many days.

Oper. Powerfully sedative and a most violent poison; even in doses of one or two drops it has instantly killed a vigorous dog by completely destroying the irritability.

Use. Lately introduced into medicine by M. Magendie, and highly vaunted by him and other practitioners, in nervous and chronic coughs, asthma, pertussis, and in the forming stage of pulmonary consumption; it is, indeed, equally applicable to all diseases of excessive irritability.

Dose. Magendie's medicinal prussic acid consists of Gay-Lussac's acid (process above) diluted with six times its volume or 8.5 times

its weight of distilled water, of which the commencing dose is ℥ $\frac{1}{2}$ to ℥ij.

Prop. MISTURA ACIDI HYDROCYANICI. Mixture of Prussic acid. (*Acid. hydrocyan. medicinal.* ʒj. (gr. 59.7, t.) *Aq. distill.* lbj. (oz. 15. dr. 6. gr. 1, t.) *Sacchar. pur.* ʒjss. (dr. 11. gr. 10, t.) *Dose.* fʒij night and morning, gradually increased from ʒjss. to ʒij. in twenty-four hours. The mixture to be shaken each time.

POTIO ACIDI HYDROCYANICI. Pectoral Potion. (*Infus. hæderæ* ʒij. (oz. 1. dr. 7. gr. 45, t.) *Acid. prussic. medicinal.* ℥xv., *Syr. althææ* ʒj. (dr. 7. gr. 52, t.) *Dose.* fʒij. every nine hours, shaking the mixture each time.

SYRUPUS ACIDI HYDROCYANICI. Hydrocyanic Syrup. (*Syr. opt.* lbj. (oz. 15. dr. 6. gr. 1, t.) *Acid. prussic. medicinal.* ʒj. (gr. 59.7, t.) *Dose.* fʒj. to fʒij.

ATROPINA. Atropine. The medicinal and deleterious properties of the *Atropa belladonna* are thought to reside in this salifiable base.

Process. Boil two pounds of the dried leaves of the *Atropa belladonna* in a sufficient quantity of water, press out the decoction, and boil the leaves in another portion of water. Mix the decoctions, and add some sulphuric acid in order to throw down the albumen and similar substances. The solution is thus rendered thinner and more readily passes through the filter. The decoction is next super-saturated with potass; by which means a precipitate is obtained, which is to be washed in pure water and dried. It consists of small crystals, from which atropine is obtained in a state of purity by solution in acids and precipitation by alkalis. Or, digest the decoction with magnesia, boil the precipitate in alcohol, and filter. The atropine crystallizes, on cooling, in needles or colourless translucent and shining prisms.

Prop. White, brilliant, and crystallizes in long needles, tasteless, almost insoluble in water; much more soluble in hot than in cold alcohol; insoluble in ether and in oils. It forms, with acids, neutral crystallizable salts.

Oper. The vapour of atropine produced, on Mr. Brande, violent headach, dilatation of the pupils, vertigo, pains in the back, with constant nausea, so that he was obliged to desist from further experiments with it. He once tasted a small quantity of the sulphate of atropine which was not bitter, but merely saline; it soon produced violent headach, tremors of the limbs, alternate sensations of heat and cold, oppression of the chest, dyspnœa, and diminished circulation.

Use. Has never been used in medicine.

* * Mr. Brande has also succeeded in extracting from the seeds of the *Datura stramonium*, and from the *Hyoscyamus niger*, two alkaline principles of a similar nature to the above, to which he has given the names of DATURINA and HYOSCYAMINA.

BRUCINA. Brucine. This salifiable base has been discovered in the bark of the *Brucea antidysenterica*, the false *Angustura* bark; it has also been detected conjointly with strychnine in the *nux vomica*.

Process. Brucine is extracted from the bark of false *angustura* by a process similar to that pointed out for the extraction of strychnine, with this difference, that in this case the *magnesian precipitate* should be much less washed, because the solubility of brucine in

water is greater than that of strychnine. The brucine is afterwards obtained by evaporating the alcoholic liquors which have been used for treating the magnesian precipitate. It is, however, in a resinous form, on account of its not being yet sufficiently pure to crystallize.

In order to purify it, it must be combined with oxalic acid, and the oxalate treated by a mixture of alcohol at 40° (.817,) and of ether at 60° (.742.) The colouring matter will thus be dissolved, and the oxalate of brucine remain under the form of a white powder. Decompose this oxalate by magnesia, and add alcohol to take up the brucine. By suffering the alcoholic solution to evaporate in the open air, the brucine may be obtained crystallized; if it be evaporated by the aid of heat, the brucine will be obtained fused, but not less pure.

Prop. Intensely bitter, but slightly soluble in water, crystallizes in oblique prisms with parallelogramical bases, fuses at about the heat of boiling water, and on cooling concretes like wax; unites with acids, forming neutral salts; placed in contact with concentrated nitric acid, it acquires a deep crimson colour, which warmth changes to yellow; when in this state, a solution of the proto-hydrochlorate of tin poured on it produces a precipitate of a beautiful violet colour.

Oper. Analogous to that of strychnine, only much less energetic, in the proportion of 12 to 1.

Use. Might be advantageously substituted for the strychnine, as less likely than that most powerful agent of being attended with inconveniences.

Dose. Gr. ss. to gr. iij. in pills or in tincture.

CINCHONINA. See article *Quinina et Cinchonina*.

DATURINA. See article *Atropina*.

DELPHININA. Delphinine. This alkaline substance is found in the seeds of the *Delphinium staphisagria*, or stavesacre.

Process. Boil a portion of the seeds of delphinium, cleared of their coverings, and reduced to a fine paste, in a little distilled water; pass the decoction through a linen cloth, and filtrate it. Add very pure magnesia, and boil for some minutes. Filtrate again; wash the residue carefully, and digest in highly rectified alcohol. On evaporating the alcoholic tincture, delphinine is obtained in the form of a white powder, which affords some points of crystallization.

An easier method to obtain it in quantity is to submit the uncleaned grain, when well bruised, to the action of weak sulphuric acid. Precipitate the liquor by ammonia, and redissolve in alcohol the delphinine which is still slightly coloured. To purify it, draw off the alcohol by distillation; dissolve the residuum in hydrochloric acid, and boil it with magnesia. Alcohol will now dissolve the deposit in a state of perfect purity.

Prop. A white powder, crystalline while moist, but becomes opaque on exposure to the air; bitter and acrid to the taste; scarcely soluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether; the alcoholic solution turns syrup of violets green; united with the acids it forms soluble neutral salts, very bitter and acrid.

Oper. A narcotic poison. About five grains kills a dog; more active still if dissolved in acetic acid. Never been used in medicine.

EMETINA. Emetine. An immediate principle in which the emetic property of the ipecacuan-root resides.

EMETINA NON PURIFICATA. Coloured Emetine.

Process. Powder the ipecacuanha, and digest it in ether at 60 degrees (720) to dissolve the fatty odorous matter. When the powder yields nothing more to the ether, exhaust it again by means of alcohol. Place the alcoholic tinctures in a water bath, and redissolve the residue in cold water. It thus loses a portion of wax, and a little of the fatty matter which still remained. It is only necessary further to macerate it on carbonate of magnesia, by which it loses its gallic acid, to redissolve it in alcohol, and to evaporate it to dryness.

Or digest ipecacuanha root first in ether, then in alcohol. Evaporate the alcoholic solution to dryness, redissolve in water, and drop in acetate of lead. Wash the precipitate, and then, diffusing it in water, decompose by a current of sulphuretted hydrogen gas. Sulphuret of lead falls to the bottom, and the emetine remains in solution.

Prop. Appears in the form of transparent scales of a reddish brown colour; devoid of odour; bitter and acrid to the taste; deliquescent; not changed by boiling water; soluble in water and alcohol, but not in ether; not crystallizable.

Oper. Emetic. Overdosed it produces violent vomiting and purging followed by sleep, inflammations of the mucous membranes of the stomach, intestines and lungs; death.

Use. When ipecacuan is indicated.

Dose. From gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. iv.

Prep. **MISTURA EMETINÆ VOMITORIA.** Emetic Mixture of Emetine. (*Emetin. non purif.* gr. iv. (3.28, t.) *Infus. aurant.* ζ ij. (oz. 1. dr. 7. gr. 45, t.) *Syr. aurant.* ζ ss. (ar. 3. 56, t.) *Dose.* f ζ ij. every half hour until vomiting is induced.

PASTILLI EMETINÆ VOMITORII. Emetic Lozenges of Emetine. (*Sacchar.* ζ ij. (oz. 1. dr. 7. gr. 45, t.) *Emetin. non purif.* gr. xxxij. (gr. 26.24, t.) *form into lozenges* gr. xvij. (gr. 14.76, t.) *each.* *Dose.* For a child fasting one is sufficient: for an adult three or four.

PASTILLI EMETINÆ PECTORALIS. Pectoral Lozenges of Emetine. (*Sacchar.* ζ iv. (oz. 3. dr. 7. gr. 30, t.) *Emetin. non purif.* gr. xxxij. (gr. 26.24, t.) *form into lozenges of* gr. ix. (7.38, t.) *each.* *Use.* In ch. catarrh, hooping cough, ch. diarrhœa. *Dose.* One every one or two hours.

SYRUPUS EMETINÆ. Syrup of Emetine. (*Syr. Com.* lbj. (oz. 15. dr. 6, gr. 1, t.) *Emetin. non purif.* gr. xvj. (gr. 13. 12, t.) *Use.* A substitute for syrup of ipecacuan. *Dose.* ζ ss. to ζ j.

EMETINA PURIFICATA. Pure Emetine.

Process. To obtain pure emetine, it is necessary to substitute calcined magnesia for the carbonate, used in the former process; a sufficient quantity of this base being added to take up the free acid which exists in the liquor, and unite with that which is combined with the emetine.

The emetine, thus isolated, and rendered less soluble, is precipitated in combination with the excess of magnesia. This magnesian precipitate, after being washed by means of a little very cold water, to separate the colouring matter, which is not combined with the magnesia, must be carefully dried and digested in alcohol, which dissolves the emetine. After the emetine has been separated from the alcohol by evaporation, it must be redissolved in a diluted

acid, and blanched by digestion with purified animal charcoal. It must then be precipitated by a salifiable base.

The waters used to wash the magnesian precipitate still contain emetine, which may be separated by a second series of operations.

Prop. Pure emetine is white, pulverulent, and unalterable by the air; although coloured emetine is deliquescent. It is scarcely soluble in water, but is very easily dissolved in ether and in alcohol. Its taste is slightly bitter. It restores the blue of turnsol when reddened by an acid. It is dissolved by all the acids, the acidity of which it diminishes, but without entirely destroying it. It resembles veratrine, in forming evidently crystallizable saline combinations with acids. It may be precipitated from these combinations by the gallnut, like the alkalies of the different species of cinchona.

Oper. Similar to coloured emetine, only more energetic.

Dose. Gr. 1-16 to gr. ij. dissolved in diluted acetic or sulphuric acid on account of its little solubility in water.

Prep. HAUSTUS EMETINÆ PURIFICATÆ VOMITORIUS.

Emetic Draught of pure Emetine. (*Infus. flor. tiliæ* ℥ iij. (oz. 2. dr. 7. gr. 37, t.) *Emetin. purif. solut. acid. nitric.* q. s. gr. j. (0.82, t.) *Syr. Althæ. off.* ℥ j. (dr. 7. gr. 52. 56, t.) *Dose.* f ℥ ij. every 15 minutes until it vomits.

PASTILLI EMETINÆ PURIFICATÆ. Lozenges of pure Emetine. (*Sacchar.* ℥ iv. (oz. 3. dr. 7. gr. 30, t.) *Emetin. purif.* gr. viij. (gr. 6. 56, t.) *form into lozenges of gr. ix. (7. 38, t.) each.*)

Dose and Use. The same as the pectoral lozenges of the coloured emetine.

SYRUPUS EMETINÆ PURIFICATÆ. Syrup of pure Emetine.

(*Syr. com.* lbj. (oz. 15. dr. 6. gr. 1, t.) *Emetin. pur.* gr. iv. (3.28, t.)

Dose. f ℥ ij. to f ℥ ss.

GENTIANINA. Gentianine. The active principle of *Gentiana lutea*.

Process. Digest powdered gentian in cold ether. A greenish yellow tincture is obtained at the end of forty-eight hours. If this tincture be filtrated, and the liquor sufficiently concentrated by exposure to heat in an open vessel, it forms, on cooling, a yellow crystalline mass, which possesses strongly the taste and odour of gentian.

Digest this mass in alcohol until it ceases to give a lemon colour. Add the washings together, and expose them to a slight heat; the yellow crystalline mass re-appears, which, towards the end of the evaporation, becomes solid. This mass is very bitter. Re-digest in weak alcohol, and all will be redissolved, except a certain quantity of oily matter.

This last alcoholic solution, besides the bitter principle of the gentian, contains its odorous matter, and also an acid substance.

By evaporating this liquor to dryness, dissolving the matter in water, adding a little well-washed calcined magnesia to it, and by boiling and evaporation in a water bath, the greatest part of the odorous matter of the gentian may be driven off. The bitter acid is also taken up by the magnesia, and the yellow bitter principle remains partly free, and partly combined with the magnesia, to which it gives a fine yellow colour. The greater part of the bitter principle may then be obtained pure and isolated by boiling the magnesia in ether, and evaporating the solution. If it be desirable to separate still more of the bitter principle which the ether has failed to take from the magnesia, it may be done by digestion in enough oxalic

acid to make the liquor acidulous. The acid unites with the magnesia, and the bitter principle, which is left free, may be obtained by the means indicated above.

Prop. Gentianine is yellow, inodorous, and possesses very strongly the aromatic bitterness of gentian; more decidedly so, however, when it is dissolved in an acid.

It is very soluble in ether and in alcohol, and may be separated from them by spontaneous evaporation in the form of very small, yellow, needle-like, crystals. It is much less soluble in cold water, which it renders, however, very bitter. Boiling water has more action on it.

Its colour is much deepened by the diluted alkalies, which dissolve rather more of it than water does.

Acids weaken its yellow colour very notably. Its solutions in the sulphuric and phosphoric acids are even almost colourless. Those, with the other weaker acids, however, such as the acetic, are yellowish. Concentrated sulphuric acid carbonizes it, and destroys its bitterness.

Gentianine, exposed in a glass tube to the heat of boiling mercury, is partly decomposed and partly sublimed in the form of small yellow crystalline needles.

Gentianine does not sensibly change the colour of turnsol, either when blue or when reddened by acids. It appears to be neutral.

Oper. Appears to be void of any poisonous quality, and to possess the properties of gentian, only more concentrated.

Dose. Gr. ij. to gr. iv.

Prep. TINCTURA GENTIANINÆ. Tincture of Gentianine. (*Alcohol*, 24°. (.903.) $\frac{3}{4}$ j. (dr. 7. gr. 52, t.) *Gentianin.* gr. v. (4. 1, t.) *Dose.* ʒss. to ʒij.

SYRUPUS GENTIANINÆ. Syrup of Gentianine. (*Syr. com.* lbj. (oz. 15. dr. 6. gr. 1, t.) *Gentianin.* gr. xvj. (gr. 13. 12, t.) *Dose.* ʒj. to ʒiij.

HYOSCYAMINA. See article *Atropina*.

IODINA. Iodine. A peculiar undecomposed substance obtained from the mother-waters of *Kelp*.

Prop. Of a grayish-black colour and metallic lustre; crystallizes in scales or rhomboidal plates, brilliant and resembling micaceous iron ore; fracture lamellated; soft and friable to the touch; acrid to the taste; fuses at 338° Fah., and volatilizes at 347° Fah., forming a beautiful violet coloured vapour; sp. gr. at 62½° is 4.948, soluble in 7000 parts of water; more soluble in ether and alcohol; incombustible; forms an acid (the hydriolic) with hydrogen, and also one with oxygen.

Oper. A violent stimulant of the nervous and sanguiferous systems; in an overdose highly poisonous, producing inflammation of the mucous membrane of the alimentary canal. Its long-continued use has sometimes produced alarming emaciation, nervous tremors, &c.

Use. The tincture of iodine, or its acid, (the hydriolic,) combined with potass or soda, have been advantageously employed in the treatment of goitre, scrofula, scrofulous phthisis, and amenorrhœa, but should be employed with caution, and narrowly watched in its effects on the system.

Dose. Gr. j. to gr. iij.

Prep. TINCTURA IODINÆ. Tincture of Iodine. (*Iodin.* gr. xlviii. (39. 36, t.) *Alcohol.* at 35°. (842.) ℥j. (dr. 7. gr. 52. 5, t.) This tincture in a few days deposits crystals, and, perhaps, forms a hydriodate by combining with the hydrogen of the alcohol; and should, accordingly, be made fresh every few days.

Use. A good form of exhibiting iodine.

Dose. Commence with ℥x. thrice a day in sweetened water; it may be progressively increased to ℥xx.

POTASSÆ ET SODÆ HYDRIODATES. The hydriodate of potash, and the hydriodate of soda.

Process. If a solution of soda or of potash be poured on iodine in its metallic state, an iodate and a hydriodate are formed, which may be separated by means of alcohol, which only dissolves the latter of these salts. The hydriodate may then be obtained by evaporation. The hydriodates of soda and of potash may also be obtained, like other neutral salts, by directly combining the acid with the oxide.

Prop. The hydriodates of soda and of potash are deliquescent salts, and, therefore, very soluble in water. Their solutions are still capable of dissolving iodine, thus forming an ioduretted hydriodate.

Oper. and Use. The same as the tincture of iodine: thought by some to be safer and more efficacious.

LIQUOR POTASSÆ HYDRIODATIS. Solution of the hydriodate of potash. (*Potass. hydriodat.* gr. xxxvj. (gr. 29. 52, t.) *Aq. distill.* ℥j. (dr. 7. gr. 52. 5, t.) This solution is still capable of dissolving iodine, and it may thus be made to form an ioduretted hydriodate of potash.

Use and Dose. Both of these preparations, which may be given in the same quantity and manner as the tincture of iodine, are, like it, used for the cure of goitre and scrofula. In the latter malady, tonics are usually given at the same time.

UNGUENTUM POTASSÆ HYDRIODATIS. Ointment of hydriodate of potash. (*Potass. hydriodat.* ʒss. (gr. 29. 5, t.) *Adep. suill.* ʒiss. (dr. 11. gr. 48, t.)

Use. Applied to goitre and to scrofulous tumours, by means of frictions, beginning with ʒss. night and morning, and increasing it gradually to ʒj. if necessary. Should it excite irritation in the part, it is to be allayed by emollient applications, leeching, &c. or some other part of the body where the skin is thin may be chosen for the application.

LUPULINA. Lupuline. This term has been improperly applied to the yellow granular matter, which covers the base of the scales of the hop-cones, and which contains the active material of the plant. It should be reserved for the immediate characteristic principle of this substance.

For *Prop., Oper., Dose.* See *Conspectus*, article *Humulus Lupulus*.

MORPHINA. See *Opium*.

NARCOTINA. See *Opium*.

NUX VOMICA. See *Strychina*.

OPIUM. Late researches have shown, that the active properties of this article are contained in two alkaline substances; *morphine* and *narcotine*. The former, which is the sedative or narcotic principle, exists in combination with a peculiar acid, (*the meconic*,) forming a meconiate of morphine; the latter, which has not as yet, we be-

lieve, been employed in medicine in its isolated state, possesses the stimulating and exciting property of the drug.

MORPHINA. Morphine. M. Robiquet obtains this active material by the following process: He macerates three hundred parts of pure opium, for five days, in one thousand parts of pure water; adds to the filtered solution fifteen parts of perfectly pure magnesia, carefully avoiding the *carbonate*, and boils it for a quarter of an hour. He collects the grayish, and somewhat abundant deposit, on the filter, and washes it with cold water. When this precipitate is well dried, he treats it by weak alcohol for some time, at a temperature less than that of ebullition. By this means he separates very little morphine, and much colouring matter. He filtrates and washes the precipitate by means of a little cold alcohol; then strongly boils it in a large quantity of rectified alcohol; filtrates again whilst the liquor still boils, and he finds that the morphine separates as the liquor cools. The colouring matter is got rid of by repeated crystallization.

Prop. Morphine is perfectly white, of a pearly lustre, without odour; intensely bitter; and crystallizes in four-sided rectangular prisms. It dissolves in 82 times its weight of boiling water, and the solution, on cooling, deposits regular colourless transparent crystals. It is soluble in 36 times its weight of boiling alcohol, and in 42 times its weight of cold alcohol, of 0.92. It dissolves in 8 times its weight of sulphuric ether. All these solutions change the infusion of Brazil-wood to violet, and the tincture of rhubarb to brown. The saturated alcoholic and ethereous solutions, when rubbed on the skin, leave a red mark. Very soluble in olive oil.

Oper. Morphine, uncombined with an acid, acts with very great energy on the animal economy; half grain doses, repeated three times, at half hour intervals, produced violent vomitings, and alarming faintings. It is decidedly a poisonous narcotic, without the stimulant properties of opium; but as it is here deprived of its acid with which it is combined in the drug, and on which its peculiar action probably depends when used medicinally, it has generally been formed into an alkaline salt, with acetic, sulphuric, or hydrochloric acid.

Dose. Gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ in olive oil.

MORPHINÆ ACETAS. Acetate of Morphine.

Process. "Take of morphine 4 parts; distilled water 8 parts; dilute the morphine in a porcelain vessel, afterwards add acetic acid s. g. 1.075, until turnsol paper becomes scarcely converted red: evaporate the solution to the consistence of syrup. Continue the evaporation slowly, either in the sun or in a stove; collect the salt, and reduce it to powder."

Prop. Crystallizes in soft silky prisms; very soluble.

Oper. Narcotic, sedative, without the stimulating and constipating property of opium.

Dose. Gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. 1. in 24 hours, given in syrup, in spiritous or vinous tincture, or in pills.

SYRUPUS MORPHINÆ ACETATIS. Syrup of Acetate of Morphine. (*Morphin. Acet.* gr. iv. (gr. 3. 281, t.) *Syrup. optim.* ℥j. (oz. 15. dr. 6. gr. 1, t.) *Dose.* fʒ ij. every three hours, to produce sleep.

LIQUOR MORPHINÆ ACETATIS. Solution of Acetate of

Morphine. (*Morphin. Acet. gr. xvj. (gr. 13. 12, t.) Aq. distill. ʒvj. Acid. acet. dilut. ʒij.*)

Use. A substitute for laudanum, Rousseau's drop. Black drop.

Dose. ℥vj. to ℥xxiv.

GUTTÆ ANODYNÆ. Anodyne drop. (*Morphin. acet. gr. xvj. (gr. 13. 12, t.) Aq. distill. ʒj. (dr. 7. gr. 52. 5, t.) Acid. acet. ℥iij. vel ℥iv. Alcohol. ʒj. (59, t.) Use and Dose.* The same as the preceding.

MORPHINÆ SULPHAS. Sulphate of Morphine.

Process. Take sulphuric acid diluted with twice its bulk of distilled water, and add morphine to it until it no longer colours turmeric paper red. This solution made hot, and evaporated to a certain point, crystallizes, on cooling, in silky tufts.

Prop. Crystallizes in prisms, and resembles the sulphate of quinine, but is distinguished from it by becoming red when treated with concentrated nitric acid. Dissolves in twice its weight of distilled water.

Comp. Acid, 22. Morphine, 40. Water, 38.

Oper., Use, Dose, and Mode of exhibition, the same as the acetate of Morphine.

EXTRACTUM OPII NARCOTINÆ PRIVATUM. Robiquet's extract of opium deprived of narcotine.

Process. Macerate opium in cold water, filter, and evaporate to the consistence of a thick syrup; then digest it in rectified ether, by frequent shakings, decant the ethereal tincture, and separate the ether by distillation, which will leave behind crystals of narcotine. This digesting of the opium on ether must be repeated as long as the distillation of the ether indicates the presence of narcotine; after which the opium syrup is to be evaporated to a pilular consistence for use.

Oper. The same as the salts of morphine.

Dose. Gr. ss. to gr. ij.

LIQUOR MORPHINÆ CITRATIS. Solution of Citrate of Morphine. Dr. Potter's sedative liquor. (*Opii crud. opt. ʒiv. Acid. citric. (cryst.) ʒij. Aq. distillat. bullient. ʒj.*) Mix intimately, macerate for 24 hours, and filter, for use. *Dose.* One drop is equal to about three of the ordinary tincture of opium. ℥vij. vel ℥viij. contain a grain of opium.

NARCOTINA. Narcotine. The stimulating property of opium is supposed to reside in this alkaline principle.

Process. In order to obtain Narcotine, according to the process of Sertuerner, opium must be exhausted by two parts of boiling ether; and this operation be repeated five successive times. The solution thus obtained must be mixed and filtered, and the ether volatilized, until the whole is reduced to three-fourths. A product is then obtained, formed of two distinct parts, viz. a saline crust, which consists of narcotine united with an acid, and a brown, bitter, and acid liquor, containing resin, narcotine, and an acid, probably the acetic. In order to obtain the narcotine from this liquor, it must be subjected to evaporation; the residuum treated with boiling water, which does not dissolve the resin, and the narcotine precipitated from the filtered liquor by ammonia. The narcotine is afterwards obtained from the saline crust, by depriving it first of the resin and caoutchouc, by means of rectified oil of turpentine, washing the residuum with cold alcohol, dissolving it afterwards in

hot, and precipitating the narcotine by ammonia. This precipitate, as well as the former, is then dissolved in the least quantity possible of hydrochloric acid, and again precipitated by ammonia.

Prop. Crystallizes from its alcoholic or ethereal solution in fine needles or rhomboidal prisms; exerts no action on vegetable colours, is without taste or smell, soluble in 100 parts of cold alcohol, and 24 parts of boiling alcohol; very soluble in hot ether.

Oper. Analogous to that of camphor; produces stupor without sleep, convulsions, &c. From a half grain to a grain, dissolved in oil, kills a dog in 24 hours. Combined with acetic acid, it is not nearly so poisonous.

Use. Never been employed in medicine.

PICROTOXINA. Picrotoxine. The bitter and poisonous principle of the *Cocculus Indicus*, the fruit of the *Menispermum Cocculus*.

Process. Boil the berries in water, and evaporate the solution to the consistence of an extract; then digest it in the heat with 1-20th of its weight of barytes, or pure magnesia: this compound is exhausted with hot absolute alcohol, the alcoholic solution evaporated to dryness; the residuum redissolved in alcohol, and the solution digested with animal charcoal to deprive it of colour; it is next filtered, and slowly evaporated, and the picrotoxine is obtained, on cooling, crystallized in quadrilateral, white, and transparent prisms.

For another process, see Ure's dictionary of Chem. article *Picrotoxia*.

Prop. White, intensely bitter, crystallizes in four sided prisms, soluble in 25 times its weight of water, from which it is not precipitated by any known re-agent; very soluble in alcohol and ether, has alkaline properties, and forms salts with most of the acids.

Oper. Somewhat similar in its action on the animal economy to camphor, but much more energetic. Eight grains produced convulsions and death in a dog. The acetate does not appear to be so poisonous. Never been used medicinally.

QUININA ET CINCHONINA. Quinine and Cinchonine. The medicinal properties of the cinchona are found to reside in these alkaline substances. They exist simultaneously, united to a peculiar acid, (the kinic,) forming kinates, in the different species of Peruvian bark. In the pale or gray bark the cinchonine is most abundant; in the yellow, the quinine, whilst the red contains them both in nearly equal quantities.

CINCHONINA. Cinchonine. *Process.* Boil the pale cinchona bark in alcohol until it loses all its bitterness; evaporate to dryness in a water bath; dissolve the alcoholic extract entirely in boiling water strongly acidulated with hydrochloric acid; add an excess of calcined magnesia, which, after boiling some minutes, will fix all the red colouring matter, and make the liquid clear. When cold, filtrate and wash the magnesian precipitate with cold water; dry it on a stove; separate all the bitterness by repeated digestions in boiling alcohol; mix the alcoholic liquors, and the cinchonine will crystallize as the fluid cools. The cinchonine, which is thus obtained, still contains a green fatty matter, which may be separated by solution in a very weak acid. If the acid be too strong, it will dissolve a part of the fatty matter, and the intended object will be thus defeated.

Comp. Carbon, 80.20. nitrogen, 12.85, hydrogen, 6.85.

Prop. Cinchonine is white, translucent, crystallizable in needles, and

soluble only in 700 parts of cold water. The latter circumstance occasions its trifling sapidity. If it be dissolved in alcohol, or rather in an acid, its flavour is a powerful bitter, which exactly resembles that of the gray bark. Cinchonine is only dissolved in very small quantity by the fixed oils, the volatile oils, and sulphuric ether: it forms more or less soluble salts with acids. Cinchonine is volatilized at a certain temperature: the largest portion of the substance, it is true, is destroyed during the operation, but still a sensible portion escapes the decomposing action of the caloric.

Use. Where cinchona is indicated. The sulphate and acetate are chiefly used in medicine. These salts are formed by mixing cinchonine in a solution of their respective acids, and crystallizing by evaporation. The sulphate of cinchonine is very soluble in water; the acetate much less so, but an excess of acid dissolves it readily.

Dose. Of either of these salts from gr. j. to gr. x. or even to ℥j. in 24 hours.

Prop. SYRUPUS CINCHONINÆ. Syrup of Cinchonine. (*Syr. Com.* ℥j. (oz. 15. dr. 6. gr. j, t.) *Sulphat. cinchon. gr. xlvij.* (gr. 39. 36, t.) *Dose.* f ʒj. to f ʒij.

VINUM CINCHONINÆ. Wine of Cinchonine. (*Vin. Hispan.* ℥ij. (oz. 31. 104, t.) *Sulphat. cinchonin. gr. xvij.* (gr. 14. 76, t.) *Dose.* ʒiv. to ʒxxiv. in 24 hours,

TINCTURA CINCHONINÆ. Tincture of Cinchonine. (*Sulphat. cinchonin. gr. ix.* (gr. 7. 383, t.) *Alcohol. 34°.* (.847.) ʒj. (dr. 7. gr. 52. 5, t.) *Dose.* f ʒij. to f ʒvj.

QUININA. Quinine. *Process.* Obtained from the yellow bark by the same process as given above for obtaining cinchonine.

Comp. Carbon 73.80. nitrogen 13. hydrogen 7.65. oxygen 5.55.

Prop. Quinine is white and incrustallizable; it is as little soluble in water as cinchonine; it is much more bitter, however, to the taste. Its salts also are in general more bitter; they are distinguished by a pearly aspect. Quinine is very soluble in ether, while cinchonine is very little so. This difference not only serves to distinguish these bases, but also to separate them when united.

Oper. One of the purest and best tonics, without the disadvantages of the extraneous matter of Peruvian bark.

Use. Where tonics are indicated. The sulphate is generally employed; sometimes the acetate, and more rarely the simple quinine.

Dose. Gr. v. to gr. x.

QUININÆ SULPHAS. Sulphate of Quinine. M. Henry the younger has lately made known an expeditious and cheap process for obtaining directly the sulphate of quinine. He digests, repeatedly, in hot water, acidulated by sulphuric acid (6 or 8 grammes [gr. 92.66 or gr. 123.55 troy] to each kilogramme [oz. 32.17 troy] of distilled water.) He blanches the liquors by means of hot lime, and washes the precipitate to separate the excess of lime. He repeatedly digests this precipitate, when well drained, in alcohol at 36° (.837.) He then obtains, by distillation, a brown viscid matter, which becomes brittle when cold, and is very bitter. He digests it in hot water, acidulated by sulphuric acid, and the liquor, when cold, gives perfect crystals of pure sulphate of quinine. He has not succeeded so well in extracting the sulphate of cinchonine from the gray bark, by this mode of preparation.

The sulphate of quinine obtained in this way, is in the form of white crystals, which are entirely soluble in water; little so, however, in cold, but more so in boiling, and especially in weakly acidulated water.

Use. This is the preparation most commonly employed.

Dose. Gr. j. to gr. x. in 24 hours.

QUININÆ SUPERSULPHAS. Supersulphate of Quinine. M. Robiquet, by proceeding somewhat differently, has obtained a sulphate, the characters of which are not the same as those of the preceding. His sulphate is in solid transparent prisms, of a flattened quadrangular form, well terminated, and soluble even in the cold. M. Robiquet found, by comparative trials, that this difference arises from the prismatic sulphate being acid and the other alkaline. He is certain of the stability of these characteristics; for the salts preserve them without alteration after several crystallizations, although the subsulphate lost each time a small portion of its acid. M. Robiquet found, besides, that he constantly obtained the acid sulphate, only when, in digesting the quinine in water, he could not succeed in dissolving it without a slight excess of acid; whilst, if he made use of alcohol, as the quinine is soluble in that fluid, it is more workmanlike to add only the quantity of acid which is necessary for saturation.

At present the neutral sulphate has been obtained only in solution.

QUININÆ ACETAS. Acetate of Quinine.

Prop. The characteristic of this salt is the great facility with which it crystallizes; it is sparingly soluble in the cold, even with an excess of acid. It thickens in a mass when exposed to cold.

Oper. Use, and Dose. The same as the sulphate.

SYRUPUS QUININÆ. Syrup of Quinine. (*Syr. com.* ℥ij. (oz. 31. dr. 4. gr. 2, t.) *Sulphat. Quinin.* gr. lxxiv. (gr. 52.48, t.) *Dose.* f ʒ ss. to ʒ ij.

VINUM QUININÆ. Wine of Quinine. (*Vin. Hispan.* ℥ij. (oz. 31.104, t.) *Sulphat. Quinin.* gr. xij. (gr. 9.84, t.) *Dose.* ʒ iv. to ʒ xxiv. in 24 hours.

TINCTURA QUININÆ. Tincture of Quinine. (*Sulphat. Quinin.* gr. vj. (gr. 4.92, t.) *Alcohol.* 34°. (.847.) ʒ j. (dr. 7. gr. 52.5, t.) *Dose.* f ʒ ij. to f ʒ vj.

STRYCHINA. Strychnine. The active principle of *Strychnos nux vomica*, and the *Strychnos Ignatia*.

Process. Add a solution of liquid subacetate of lead to a solution of alcoholic extract of the nux vomica in water, until no more precipitate be thrown down; the foreign matters being thus separated, the strychnine remains in solution with a portion of colouring matter, and sometimes an excess of acetate of lead. Separate the lead by sulphuretted hydrogen; filtrate it, and boil with magnesia, which will unite with the acetic acid, and precipitate the strychnine. Wash the precipitate in cold water; redissolve it in alcohol, to separate the excess of magnesia; and by evaporating the alcohol, the strychnine is obtained in a state of purity. If it be still not perfectly white, it must be redissolved in acetic or hydrochloric acid, and re-precipitated by means of magnesia.

To obtain it entirely freed from brucine, with which it is combined in the nut, it must be crystallized from an alcoholic solution to which a small quantity of water is added.

M. Henry's process. Boil the nux vomica in water, and evaporate

the decoction until it has the consistence of syrup; lime is then added, which unites with the acid, and sets the strychnine at liberty; by means of alcohol it may then be separated from the lime. The strychnine contained in the alcohol is subsequently obtained by evaporation; and is rendered more pure by being redissolved in alcohol, and again submitted to crystallization.

Comp. Oxygen, hydrogen, and carbon.

Prop. Colour white, crystallizes in very small four sided prisms, terminated by four sided low pyramids; taste bitter; no odour; not altered by exposure to the air; soluble in 2500 parts of boiling water, and in 6000 parts of cold water; forms neutral salts with acids.

Oper. Similar to the alcoholic extract of nux vomica, only much more active.

Dose. Gr. 1-12 to gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ in pill or tincture.

Prop. PILULÆ STRYCHNINÆ. Pills of Strychnine. (*Strychnin.* gr. ij. (gr. i. 64, t.) *Conser. rosar.* 3 ss. (gr. 29.5, t.) divide into pills xxiv.) *Dose.* One or two.

TINCTURA STRYCHNINÆ. Tincture of Strychnine. (*Alcohol.* 36°. (.837.) \mathfrak{z} j. (dr. 7. gr. 52.56, t.) *Strychnin.* gr. iij. (gr. 2. 46, t.) *Dose.* \mathfrak{m} vj. to \mathfrak{m} xxiv. in any drink.

MISTURA STRYCHNINÆ. Mixture of Strychnine. (*Aq. distill.* \mathfrak{z} ij. (oz. 1. dr. 7. gr. 45, t.) *Strychnin.* gr. j. (0. 82, t.) *Sacchar. alb.* 3 ij. (118, t.) *Dose.* f 3 ij. morning and night.

EXTRACTUM NUCIS VOMICÆ RESINOSUM. Alcoholic extract of nux vomica. *Process.* Take a determinate quantity of rasped nux vomica, exhaust it by repeated macerations in alcohol of 40°. (.817.) and evaporate it slowly to the consistence of an extract. From weaker alcohol the product is less active. In order to make it a dry extract, re-dissolve it in water, filter, and evaporate it on evaporating dishes as in making the dry extract of cinchona.

Oper. A powerful exciter of the nervous system; when pushed to produce evident effects, it excites tremors and tetanic convulsions; overdosed it is highly poisonous.

Use. Chiefly employed in paralysis, both partial and general; also in diseases of general and local debility.

Dose. Gr. ss. to gr. v. In order to produce the slow effects of the remedy, a grain or a grain and a half a day is generally sufficient; but for its sensible effects the patient is to take half grain or grain doses, frequently, increasing the dose gradually until the desired effect is produced. In this way patients have taken to the extent of 20 grains in 24 hours; but 4 or 5 generally suffice.

TINCTURA NUCIS VOMICÆ. Tincture of Nux Vomica. (*Alcohol.* 36°. (.837.) \mathfrak{z} j. (dr. 7. gr. 52. 56, t.) *Extract. nuc. vomic. res. sic.* gr. iij. (gr. 2. 46, t.) *Dose.* \mathfrak{m} v. to \mathfrak{m} xxx.

SOLANINA. Solanine. An alkali discovered in the berries of the *solanum nigrum*, where it exists in the state of a malate, and in the leaves of the *solanum dulcamara*.

Process. Digest the filtered juice of the berries of nightshade in ammonia; a grayish precipitate is formed, which, when washed on a filter, and digested in boiling alcohol, gives, by evaporation, the salifiable base in a state of sufficient purity, if perfectly ripe berries have been operated on; but if the berries have been green, the so-

lanine is mixed with a certain quantity of the colouring principle of green plants, which cannot be separated without much difficulty.

Prop. A white opaque pearly powder; inodorous; taste slightly bitter and nauseous; soluble in 8000 parts of hot water; a little soluble in alcohol; its alkaline property slightly manifested on turmeric; readily unites with acids, forming uncrystallizable salts of a gummy transparent mass easily pulverized. The acetate only has been given to the human subject.

Oper. Emetic; narcotic.

Use. Never been employed medicinally. A substitute for nightshade and bitter-sweet.

Dose. Undetermined. Gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ produced nausea, without vomiting or sleep.

VERATRINA. Veratrine. An immediate alkaline principle found to exist in the seeds of the *veratrum sabadilla*, and in the root of *veratrum album*, and of *colchicum autumnale*. It is presumed to be united in these vegetables with gallic acid, forming a gallate.

Process. Pelletier and Caventou direct the seeds of the *veratrum sabadilla* to be repeatedly digested in boiling alcohol. These tinctures, filtrated whilst almost boiling, deposited, on cooling, whitish flakes of wax. They re-digested the matter which remained dissolved, after evaporating it to the consistence of an extract, in cold water; a small quantity of fatty matter now remained on the filter. The solution was slowly evaporated, and it formed an orange yellow precipitate, which possessed the characteristics of the colouring matter found in almost all the woody vegetables. On adding a solution of acetate of lead to the liquor, which was still deeply coloured, a new and very abundant yellow precipitate was immediately formed, which was separated by means of the filter. The liquor, now nearly colourless, still contained, amongst other substances, the acetate of lead, which had been added in excess: a current of hydrosulphuric acid was used to separate the lead. The liquor was then filtrated and concentrated by evaporation, treated by magnesia, and again filtrated. The magnesian precipitate was digested in boiling alcohol. The alcoholic liquors yielded, on evaporation, a pulverulent substance, which was extremely acid, and possessed all the properties of the alkalies. This substance was at first yellowish; but, by solutions in alcohol, and subsequent precipitations, caused by pouring water into the alcoholic solutions, it was obtained in the form of a very white and perfectly inodorous powder.

M. Meissner, who discovered the veratrine nearly at the same time as MM. Pelletier and Caventou, recommends the seeds of the *sabadilla* to be treated with absolute alcohol, the alcoholic infusion evaporated, the residuum treated with water, the liquor filtered, and the veratrine to be precipitated by the carbonate of potass: it then only remains to wash the precipitate with water.

Prop. It is a white pulverulent substance, without odour; acid but not bitter; very little soluble in cold water, soluble in 1000 parts of boiling water, very soluble in ether, still more so in alcohol, insoluble in the alkalies, soluble in all the vegetable acids; saturates all the acids, forming with them uncrystallizable salts, resembling gum; it fuses at 122° Fah., and then appears like wax. The acetate of veratrine is the most active preparation, and the only one heretofore used in medicine.

Oper. Similar to hellebore, only much more energetic; in small doses an active purgative; in larger doses a violent emetic; and if pushed further, it induces inflammation of the alimentary canal, tetanic convulsions, and death.

Use. Where it is important to produce speedy and full alvine evacuations.

Dose. Gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. ss. Has been given to the extent of two grains in 24 hours.

APPENDIX.

No. I.

OF POISONS.

POISONS are substances, of an animal, a vegetable, or a mineral nature, which produce effects deleterious to the animal economy when they are taken into the stomach in certain doses; and, in some instances, even when they are applied to the surface of the body. Many poisonous substances, however, are daily employed as medicines; and with the best results, when they are administered in proper doses, and with due precaution.

Writers who professedly treat of poisons, have arranged the substances which they regard as such, according to their effects on the animal economy; but as the following memoranda are intended merely as references, from which the practitioner may refresh his memory when his assistance is suddenly required in cases of poisoning, the author conceives the alphabetical arrangement will be the most useful, and has, consequently adopted it. A similar reason has also induced him to place the English name as the title of each article.*

ACONITUM; see *Monkshood*.

ACETATE OF LEAD; see under *Superacetate of Lead*.

AGARIC; see *Fungi*.

AMMONIA; (*Liquor Ammoniaë*.) A corrosive mineral poison.

Symptoms. Excoriations of the mouth and fauces; sensation of burning in the throat, chest, and stomach; followed by vomiting and purging, the ejected matter being mixed with blood. When the dose is large, the immediate feeling is that of strangulation, attended with convulsions and high delirium. If the result be fatal, it very quickly follows the administration of the poison.

Morbid Appearances. Marks of strong inflammatory action in the œsophagus and cardiac portion of the stomach.

Tests. The aqueous solution of ammonia is readily recognized, especially when heated, by its pungent odour, and changing the vegetable blues and reds to green; by not changing the transparency of a solution of nitrate of silver; and by a blue colour being produced when a piece of copper is immersed in it; or on the addition of a dilute solution of any of the salts of copper.

* Many poisonous substances are purposely not noticed, because they are not likely to be employed as such; and, consequently, do not demand general attention.

Treatment. The immediate exhibition of vinegar, lemon juice, or solution of citric acid; and afterwards of milk, mucilages, and demulcent fluids; bleeding, if symptoms of intestinal inflammation supervene.

* * These instructions apply equally to cases of poisoning by *Subcarbonate of Ammonia*, and by *Hartshorn*.

AMMONIATED COPPER; (*Cuprum Ammoniatum*.) A corrosive metallic poison.

Symptoms and Morbid Appearances nearly the same as those produced by the other salts of copper. See *Verdigris*.

Test. This poison is readily known by its beautiful blue colour, and ammoniacal odour. When mixed in fluids which partially decompose it, as, for instance, coffee, port wine, or malt liquors, it may be detected by adding to the suspected fluid a few drops of a spiritous solution of guaiac. If the vehicle be coffee, and a salt of copper be present, it will instantly produce a beautiful deep greenish blue precipitate. If the vehicle be port wine, the colour evolved by the tincture of guaiac will be nearly an indigo blue, with a slight shade of green; and if beer, that of verditer.

Treatment. Sugar in the solid state, and also in solution, (in coffee, if it can be obtained,*) should be freely exhibited; and vomiting excited by drinking large quantities of mucilaginous fluids, if the poison have been very recently taken; but if it have already passed into the bowels, give castor oil in coffee, combined with opiates and other narcotics; bleed both generally and locally; and employ the warm bath and fomentations, with emollient clysters.

ANTIMONIUM TARTARIZATUM; see *Tartrate of Antimony and Potass*.

ARGENTI NITRAS; see *Nitrate of Silver*.

ARSENIC—WHITE OXYD OF ARSENIC, (*Oxydum Arsenici*.) A corrosive mineral poison.

Symptoms. Metallic, austere taste; constant spitting of saliva devoid of the mercurial fœtor; constriction of the pharynx and œsophagus; nausea and vomiting, sometimes of a brown matter, which is occasionally mixed with blood; fainting, with excessive thirst; a sensation of great heat at the throat and the præcordia; and severe pain in the stomach, which is generally so irritable as to reject the mildest fluids; gripings, purging, and tenesmus, the stools being deep green or black, and horribly offensive; the urine scanty, red, and often bloody; the pulse small, frequent, and often intermitting, accompanied with palpitation of the heart and syncope, difficult respiration, and cold sweats; swelling and itching of the whole body, which occasionally becomes covered with livid blotches; great prostration of strength, and paralysis of the feet and hands; delirium; convulsions; strenuous priapism; and death.

Morbid Appearances. The mouth and œsophagus are seldom inflamed; but the stomach most commonly, although not always, presents appearances of intense inflammation, amounting to erosion or abrasion of the villous coat; and it is on the surface of such erosions that pieces of the oxyd are generally found, when the poison has been swallowed in a solid state. The inflammation is evident also in the duodenum, jejunum, and ilium; but almost disap-

* Coffee instantly decomposes the salts of copper.

pears in the colon, although the mucous membrane of the rectum is often found not only highly inflamed, but ulcerated. The lungs are sometimes black and turgid with blood; but the chief morbid appearances are to be looked for in the stomach and intestines. The contents of the former of these, and of portions of the latter, ought in every case to be carefully preserved, and washed in tepid *distilled* water.

Tests. If any solid particles be found in the stomach, mix one part of them with three of a mixture, consisting of one part of finely powdered charcoal, and two parts of dry carbonate of potass; put this into a small glass tube, the upper inner surface or empty part of which clean with a feather, and stop the open end loosely with a little tow, or piece of soft paper: then place the closed end among red hot coals for a few minutes, or in the flame of a spirit lamp; when, if arsenic be present, a brilliant metallic crust will be found lining the upper part of the tube; and which, when placed on hot coals, will exhale dense fumes, and a strong smell of garlic.

If no solid particle be found, strain the washings of the stomach through a piece of linen rag; and dividing the fluid into different portions, test each portion separately by the following re-agents:—

1. Touch the surface of the fluid with a stick of lunar caustic, (*nitras argenti fusa*;) a beautiful yellow precipitate, as seen by reflected light, will proceed from the point of contact, if arsenic be present.
2. Drop some of the suspected fluid on a piece of white paper, so as to make a broad line; then draw several times along this line a stick of lunar caustic, and brush the streak lightly over with liquid ammonia. If arsenic be present, a bright queen's yellow is produced, which remains *permanent* for nearly an hour.
3. Dissolve in two drachms of the suspected fluid three grains of sub-carbonate of ammonia, and add a warm solution of five grains of sulphate of copper: if arsenic be present, a lively grass green precipitate will be produced.
4. Into the fluid stir a moderate quantity of charcoal in fine powder; allow it to settle; then filter; and to the powder, when dry, add a little carbonate of potass, and sprinkle some of this mixture on a red hot poker: if arsenic be present, the smell of garlic will be perceptible. No single test should be relied on; and it should also be understood, that the vehicle in which the poison has been exhibited often alters the results of re-agents. (See *London Dispensatory*, 2d edition, p. 55.)

Treatment. Evacuate the stomach by administering large draughts of tepid mucilaginous fluids, or sugar and water, or chalk and water, or lime water. Afterwards combat the inflammatory symptoms by bleeding freely, both generally and locally; by tepid baths, emollient enemas, and narcotics. If the immediate fatal symptoms be averted, let the patient for a long time subsist wholly on farinaceous food, milk, and demulcents.

* * All arsenical poisons operate nearly in the same manner as the white oxyd; and, consequently, similar means are required for detecting their presence and counteracting their effects.

ATROPA BELLADONNA; see *Deadly Nightshade*.

BELLADONNA; see *Deadly Nightshade*.

BLISTERING FLIES, (*Cantharis* seu *Lytta Vesicatoria*.) An acrid animal poison.

Symptoms. Nausea; vomiting and purging, the matter ejected in

either case being frequently bloody and purulent; acute epigastralgia; writhing colic; great heat and irritation of the bladder and urinary organs, accompanied with the most painful priapism; the pulse is quick and hard; and although thirst is often great, yet there is occasionally a horror of liquids. If these symptoms be not soon relieved, they are followed by convulsions, tetanus, delirium, syncope, and death. Throughout the attack, the breath of the patient has a very peculiar, faint, sickly odour.

Morbid Appearances. Inflammation and erosion of the stomach; the green shining particles of the powdered flies being sometimes seen adhering to the inner coat of the viscus, or mixed with its contents. The intestines also and the kidneys exhibit marks of inflammation; and these are still more evident in the bladder, particularly when the fatal result does not immediately supervene.

Tests. The poisonous properties of the blistering fly depends on a peculiar principle which has been named *canthariden*; but the poison can be recognised only by the appearance of the green shining particles, which are visible in the finest powder, and by the symptoms.

Treatment. Copious dilution with milk and demulcent fluids, bleeding, the warm bath, opiate frictions, and clysters of mutton broth and oil.

BRYONY ROOT, (*Bryoniæ Dioicæ Radix.*) An acrid vegetable poison.

Symptoms. Violent vomitings, with severe colic pains and purging; great thirst; difficulty of breathing; and sometimes convulsions.

Morbid Appearances. Evidences of inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach and rectum, and congestion of blood in the lungs.

Test. This poison can only be recognised when the root itself, or a portion of it, can be obtained. It is large, fleshy, fusiform, of a yellowish-white colour, and has a sweetish, yet acrid and bitter, disagreeable taste.

Treatment. Excite vomiting by copious draughts of tepid demulcent fluids, and by irritation of the fauces; then administer milk and mucilaginous diluents, with opiates and emollient enemas. The lancet may be sometimes requisite.

CAMPHOR, (*Camphora.*) A narcotic vegetable poison.

Symptoms. Violent excitement of the brain and nervous system; vomiting; vertigo, preceded by pallid countenance; great anxiety; small pulse; difficult respiration, syncope, cold sweats, and convulsions. In some instances, it has occasioned death.

Morbid Appearances. Too few opportunities have occurred for ascertaining these with any degree of accuracy.

Test. Camphor is always readily discovered by its peculiar odour.

Treatment. Wine and opium, exhibited at short intervals until the symptoms abate.

CARBONATE OF BARYTES, (*Carbonas Barytæ;*) see under *Muriate of Barytes.*

CARBONATE OF LEAD, (*Plumbi Carbonas.*) An astringent metallic poison.

Symptoms. Obstinate costiveness; violent colic, with retraction of the abdomen; vomiting; the pulse small and hard; laborious breathing, and tremors, terminating in paralysis of the extremities, and occasionally in death.

Morbid Appearances. Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the intestines, sometimes attended with blotches of extravasated blood. When the death of the patient is not sudden, the mesenteric and lymphatic glands are inflamed and obstructed; and all the viscera bear more or less evidence of having suffered from increased vascular action.

Test. When the poison has been swallowed in the solid form, and any of it can be obtained, it may be known in some degree by its colour and weight, or by rubbing it in a mortar with a little spiritous solution of guaiac, and a few drops of liquid ammonia, which produce a beautiful grass green, passing to glaucous when lead is present; but is still more certainly detected by reducing it to a metallic state upon charcoal, by means of the blowpipe.

When it has been taken in syrup, or in wine, or in Hollands, to improve which it is often ignorantly and improperly used, first render the coloured fluids colourless by chlorine, and then add to different portions the following re-agents:—Sulphate of potass, which will produce a white; hydrosulphate, which will throw down a black; and chromate of potass, which will exhibit a canary yellow precipitate, if any salt of lead be present. Or drop into the suspected liquid a watery solution of sulphuretted hydrogen gas, which will form a dark brown precipitate, insoluble in tartareous acid, if a salt of lead be present.

Treatment. Bleed, if the pulse be hard; then freely exhibit cathartics, particularly castor oil and sulphate of magnesia, combined with opium or extract of hyoscyamus; use the warm bath, and throw up repeatedly injections of mutton broth and demulcents. The patient should dilute very freely with mucilaginous liquids. When convalescent, he should live almost entirely on a milk diet.

* * The action of acetate of lead, and of red oxide of lead or litharge, on the animal economy, is nearly the same as that of the carbonate of lead; consequently, the above observations apply to all the salts of lead.

CARBONIC ACID GAS. This gas is often extricated very largely in various processes of art, and in burning charcoal in close rooms, so as to produce suspended animation and death. As it is also very heavy, it remains in fermenting vats and cellars long after the liquor has been drawn off, so as to destroy individuals who incautiously enter them.

Symptoms. Great drowsiness, difficulty of respiration, and suffocation. The features appear swelled, and the face bluish, as in cases of strangulation.

Test. Invert immediately, before the air of the place has been disturbed, a bottle filled with lime water in the atmosphere which has occasioned the suspended animation or the death of the person immersed in it, until one half of the fluid runs out; and at the same time introduce a lighted taper into the same atmosphere. If the taper be extinguished, and the lime water, on being shaken in the bottle, become milky, the deleterious gas is carbonic acid gas.

Treatment. Remove the body into the open air; apply friction, particularly over the thorax; and endeavour to stimulate the organs of respiration to a renewed action, by inflating the lungs with common air, or, if it can be procured, oxygen gas, by means of the double bellows, and a flexible tube introduced into the trachea through the nostrils.

COCCULUS INDICUS, (*Menispermæ Cocculi fructus*.) An acro-narcotic vegetable poison.

Symptoms. These closely resemble those of intoxication from ardent spirits.

Morbid Appearances. There is no instance of the examination of a human body destroyed by this poison on record.

Test. That this poison has been the cause of death, or of powerfully deleterious effects on the human body, cannot be ascertained by any test. The fruit is externally blackish, about the size of a pea, whitish within, and has a very bitter taste, not easily removed from the palate.

Treatment. Encourage vomiting, and purge freely; bleed if the pulse indicate it, or if symptoms resembling apoplexy supervene.

COLCHICUM; see *Meadow Saffron*.

COLOQUINTIDA, (*Fructus Cucumerus Colocynthidis*.) An acrid vegetable poison.

Symptoms. Violent pains in the epigastrium, with vomiting and purging, the stools being mixed with blood. The sight soon becomes obscured, and this state is succeeded by vertigo and delirium.

Morbid Appearances. Death has seldom occurred from this poison; but when it has taken place, the stomach and bowels have been found inflamed, particularly the rectum.

Test. A strong infusion of coloquintida gelatinises as it cools, resembling in appearance mucilage of quince seed; but it has a very bitter, nauseous taste. Solution of potash renders it greenish, and throws down a precipitate; ammonia dissolves the mucilage. But no test can be relied on; the only certainty of this poison having been taken is the seeing the substance itself.

Treatment. Emetics, to evacuate the whole of the deleterious substance; local blood-letting on the abdomen; afterwards opiates, and copious dilution with milk and oily demulcents.

CONGER.

Symptoms. This fish, although it is frequently eaten with impunity, yet has in some instances produced all the symptoms of cholera morbus, succeeded by paralysis of the lower extremities.

Treatment. Evacuate the contents of the stomach and bowels, after having allayed their irritability by opium. Dilute freely with saccharine and acidulous liquids; and bleed, if symptoms of inflammation of the lower bowels supervene.

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE, (*Hydrargyri Oxymurias*.) A corrosive metallic poison.

Symptoms. An acrid, styptic, metallic taste; with the sensation of fulness and burning in the throat; copious salivation, but not always; great anxiety; tearing pains of the stomach and intestines; nausea; frequent vomiting of a fluid occasionally mixed with blood; diarrhœa; tenesmus; the pulse small, quick, and hard; frequent faintings; universal debility; difficult respiration; cold sweats; cramps of all the members; convulsions; and death.

Morbid Appearances. General inflammation of the first passages; constriction of the intestinal canal, with marks of gangrene, sometimes with perforation of the viscus; and in general the mucous membrane of the stomach is detached.

Tests. 1. If the poison be found in the solid state, its nature may be suspected by its sensible qualities; but to ascertain the truth, mix the suspected substance with an equal weight of very dry subcar-

bonate of potass; then put the mixture into a small glass tube, and heat it gradually to redness: if it be corrosive sublimate, mercury will be obtained in metallic globules.

2. If the suspected poison be a fluid, and a colourless liquid, place in it a small piece of clean polished copper, and allow it to remain for a short time, when it will be covered with a white coating that will acquire a metallic lustre when rubbed, if corrosive sublimate be the poison; or pour into it lime water, which will produce an orange yellow precipitate, if this salt be present.

The following test, proposed by Mr. Silvester, may also be employed: Bend a piece of iron wire, three inches long, into the shape of the Greek letter Π , and tie the two ends to the sides of a plain gold or wedding ring. On a plate of glass not less than three inches square, laid horizontally, drop some diluted sulphuric acid, till it spreads the size of a shilling. At a little distance, next, drop some of the suspected solution, until the edges of the two liquids touch each other; then lay the wire and the ring, united as above described, in such a manner that the wire may touch the acid, and the gold ring be in contact with the suspected liquid. If corrosive sublimate be present, the ring, in a few minutes, will be covered with mercury on the part which touches the fluid.

3. If the solvent be wine, coffee, or any coloured liquid, agitate it slowly for ten minutes in a phial, with two or three drachms of sulphuric ether; then, after the fluids have separated by rest, pour off the ether, and evaporate it in a small porcelain capsule. If corrosive sublimate be present, it will remain in a solid form in the capsule; and that it is that salt, may be proved by dissolving the residue in water, and precipitating, as already described, with lime water.

Treatment. Give large quantities of white of egg diluted in water, in repeated doses. The albumen decomposes the corrosive muriate, and reduces it to the state of calomel, which, acting on the bowels, carries itself off by purging. Bleeding is requisite if the pulse be quick and hard. The warm bath may also be employed; and during convalescence, the patient should subsist altogether on broths, milk, and demulcent fluids.

CYCLAMEN; see *Sow Bread*.

DEADLY NIGHTSHADE or **DWALE**, (*Atropa Belladonna*.) An acro-narcotic vegetable poison.

Symptoms. A sense of great dryness and stricture of the pharynx and œsophagus; sickness, vertigo, dilated pupils and dimness of sight; laughter, delirium, redness and tumefaction of the face; convulsions. The stomach and bowels become sometimes so paralysed, that vomiting can scarcely be produced by the most powerful emetics; and death follows.

Morbid Appearances. The body swells greatly after death, whilst blood flows from the nose, mouth, and ears, and rapid putrefaction ensues. The stomach and intestines display marks of high inflammatory action, and the vessels of the brain are generally found turgid with blood.

Test. There is no chemical test for ascertaining the presence of this poison in food; but the botanical characters both of the leaves and the fruit should be familiar to every practitioner. The berries, which are most likely to be eaten by children, are large, roundish, with a longitudinal furrow on each side, of a very deep purple co-

lour, smooth, shining, and seated within a green flower cup or calyx. Their taste is sweet and agreeable.

Treatment. Give emetics of sulphate of zinc or of copper; then evacuate the bowels by active purgatives and clysters; and follow these by large doses of vinegar and water, or other vegetable acids. The previous use of vinegar has been recommended, and it is said the emetics act with more certainty after its use.*

DIGITALIS; see *Foxglove*.

ELATERIUM, (*Momoridicæ Elaterii, fructus et fecula*.) An acro-narcotic poison.

Symptoms. Violent sickness, vomiting, and hypercatharsis; the stools being of the most watery consistence; and followed by sudden and excessive debility, cold clammy sweats, and death.

Morbid Appearances. When the extract has been taken, and the dose very large, the whole mucous membrane of the stomach and intestines appears in some degree inflamed; but when the fruit has been eaten, or the dose of the extract which has been taken is small, the rectum only presents marks of inflammatory action.

Test. No tests are known for detecting this poison, unless the extract has been employed, and some of it has been left, when it can be recognised, both by its physical qualities and its chemical analysis.†

Treatment. Little is to be done except supporting the habit by cordials and opium, and the exhibiting emollient enemas; as for example, of starch and opium.

EUPHORBIIUM; see *Spurge*.

FOXGLOVE, (*Digitalis Purpureæ folia*.) An acro-narcotic vegetable poison.

Symptoms. Intermitting pulse, vertigo, indistinct vision, nausea, hic-cough, cold sweats, delirium, syncope, convulsions, and death.

Morbid Appearances. The stomach and intestinal canal, display scarcely any morbid alteration; but the lungs are crepitant, and the blood contained in the ventricles is, generally, in a fluid state.

Test. Unless the plant or the entire leaves be found in the recent or dried state, it is impossible to determine that this poison has been employed.

Treatment. Exhibit cordials, as for example, brandy, aromatic confection, and opium; and apply a blister to the pit of the stomach.

FOOLS' PARSLEY, (*Æthusa Cynæpium*.) An acro-narcotic vegetable poison.

Symptoms. Heat of throat, thirst, vomiting, and occasionally diarrhœa; difficult respiration; a small, frequent pulse; cephalalgia, vertigo, and delirium.

Morbid Appearances. Marks of inflammation in the œsophagus and stomach, the spleen livid, and the ventricles of the heart filled with black fluid blood.

Test. This plant is distinguished by the involucels consisting of three long linear leaflets, pendent on one side of each umbellule.

Treatment. Give emetics and demulcent fluids, in sufficient quantity to excite vomiting; bleeding and aperients.

* Pharmacologia, 3d edit. p. 150.

† Ibid. 3d edit. p. 223.

FUNGUSES, comprehending **AGARICS** and **POISONOUS MUSHROOMS**, (*Fungi*.) Acro-narcotic vegetable poisons.

Symptoms. Different funguses produce different effects on the animal system; but the more general symptoms are, pains of the stomach, nausea, vomiting, and purging; colic; cramp of the lower extremities; convulsions, both general and partial; an unquenchable thirst, vertigo, delirium, and death. These symptoms do not occur immediately on swallowing the poison, and sometimes not until ten or twelve hours afterwards.

Morbid Appearances. Numerous black blotches on the skin over the whole surface of the body; the abdomen much blown up; the pupils contracted; the stomach and intestines inflamed, gangrenous, and strongly contracted in many places; the lungs inflamed, and gorged with black blood; the liver and spleen in the same state; the membranes of the brain, also, present marks of inflammation; and sphacelated spots are seen on almost every viscus. The blood is, almost always, found coagulated; and, in every instance, there is a remarkable flexibility of the members.

Test. There are no means of ascertaining that a person has been poisoned by these vegetables, unless some of the plants be found; in which case their deleterious properties are known by their botanical characters.

Treatment. First evacuate the poisonous substances by emetics and purgatives, or by combinations of these: for example, three or four grains of tartar emetic, or twenty-four of ipecacuanha powder, in solution with two ounces of sulphate of soda. Castor oil is a valuable purgative in these cases. The lancet is sometimes necessary. After the stomach and bowels have been emptied, give small but repeated doses of ether in mucilage, and dilute with vinegar or other acidulated liquids. The debility subsequent to the effects of these poisons, when the fatal issue is averted, must be treated with cinchona and other tonics.

GAMBOGE, (*Cambogia*.) An acrid vegetable poison.

Symptoms. Violent vomitings and hypercatharsis, followed by great prostration of strength, and death.

Morbid Appearances. Slight inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach and intestines, and marks of strong vascular action in the rectum.

Test. This poison is easily detected by its beautiful yellow colour, and the tinge it communicates to the whole mucous membrane of the intestines.

Treatment. Demulcent and mucilaginous liquids and milk should be freely administered; and after the poison is supposed to be wholly evacuated, small doses of opium at short intervals.

HELLEBORE ROOT—BLACK, (*Hellebori Nigri Radix*.) An acrid vegetable poison.

Symptoms. Severe pain of the stomach and intestines, violent vomiting, vertigo, excessive debility, and death.

Morbid Appearances. Evident signs of inflammation in the alimentary canal, but more particularly in the larger intestines. The limbs remain remarkably flexible after death.

Test. None.

Treatment. The poison is generally thrown out of the stomach by the vomiting it occasions. This should be assisted, however, by

copious dilution with mild mucilaginous fluids; and be followed by bleeding, and other antiphlogistic measures.

HELLEBORE ROOT—WHITE, (*Veratri Albi Radix.*) An acrid vegetable poison.

Symptoms. Vomiting and hypercatharsis, with bloody stools; great anxiety, tremors, vertigo, syncope, sinking of the pulse, cold sweats, convulsions, and death. Nearly the same symptoms are produced by the application of the root to an ulcerated surface.

Morbid Appearances. Slight inflammation of the stomach and bowels. Considerable inflammation of the rectum, which often presents sphacelated spots. The lungs are generally gorged with blood.

Test. None.

Treatment. Evacuate the stomach by copious draughts of oily and mucilaginous liquids, and exhibit emollient enemas to sheath and soothe the rectum. Then administer acidulous fluids, coffee, and camphor, and bleed, in conjunction with other antiphlogistic measures. Allay the action of the poison on the rectum by emollient clysters.

* The same instructions will serve in cases of poisoning by *Fœtid Hellebore, Bryony, Ranunculus, Arum, &c.*

HEMLOCK, (*Conii Maculati, folia et radix.*) A narcotic vegetable poison.

Symptoms. Sickness and difficulty of respiration, great anxiety, vertigo; delirium, which often rises to frenzy; dilatation of the pupils, stupor, convulsions, and death.

Morbid Appearances. Scarcely any marks of inflammation are perceptible in the stomach or the intestines, except in the rectum, in which red blotches are observed. The vessels of the brain are gorged with blood, and other evidences of strong inflammation having existed in that organ present themselves.

Test. None.

Treatment. Evacuate the stomach by a scruple of sulphate of zinc, dissolved in an ounce of water, or by some other powerful emetic; and having reduced the cerebral excitement by bleeding and purging, administer freely vinegar and water, or any other acidulous liquid.

HENBANE, (*Hyosciami, folia et semina.*) A narcotic vegetable poison.

Symptoms. Sickness, stupor, dimness of sight, and delirium, followed by coma and great dilatation of the pupils; the pulse is at first hard, but becomes gradually weaker and tremulous; petechiæ often make their appearance as the forerunners of death.

Morbid Appearances. Inflammation of the stomach, the intestines, and the membranes of the brain.

Test. None.

Treatment. If the poison have been recently taken, evacuate the stomach by a powerful emetic, and afterwards administer vinegar and acidulous drinks; but if the poison have already entered the system, bleed and purge freely to reduce the inflammatory symptoms, exhibiting at the same time acidulous liquids.

LAUDANUM; see *Opium.*

LAUREL WATER, (*Aqua Distillata Pruni Lauro-cerasi.*) A narcotic vegetable poison.

Symptoms. Sudden death, without vomiting, convulsions, or any of

the other symptoms which usually precede it in cases of poisoning. In some instances violent pain of the stomach has been complained of immediately before the fatal event.

Morbid Appearances. Very slight appearances of redness in the stomach; but all the other organs are in a natural state.

Test. Strong smell of bitter almonds. See *Prussic Acid*.

Treatment. The fatal effect of this poison is so quickly produced, that little opportunity is afforded for the trial of antidotes. Brandy and other cordials may prove useful.

LIME, (Calx.) A corrosive mineral poison.

Symptoms. Great heat of the throat, nausea, vomiting, epigastralgia, and insupportable colic, with all the symptoms which characterize inflammation of the stomach and intestines.

Morbid Appearances. Intense inflammation of all the membranes with which the poison has come in contact.

Test. If any of the poison be found, pour over it distilled water; then stop the vessel closely from the atmospherical air, and after some time filter the supernatant fluid. If this have a strong acid styptic taste, change to green the vegetable blues, be precipitated by oxalic acid, and on exposure to the air a pellicle be formed which is soluble with effervescence in vinegar or any acid, we may pronounce the poison to be lime. If none of the poison be found, and nevertheless it is suspected to be lime, calcine the contents of the stomach and bowels, and treat the residue as above directed.

Treatment. Vinegar, lemon juice, or any vegetable acid, should be freely administered, and then demulcents; employing bleeding, and every means that can reduce the inflammatory action excited in the abdominal viscera.

MEADOW SAFFRON, (Colchici Autumnalis, semina et bulbus.)

An acro-narcotic vegetable poison.

Symptoms. Nausea and vomiting, violent griping and hypercatharsis, sinking of the pulse and cold sweats.

Morbid Appearances. Slight inflammation of the stomach and intestines; but the effect is chiefly produced on the nervous system.

Test. None.

Treatment. Evacuate the stomach by bland demulcent fluids taken in large doses; then exhibit opium in small doses, with cordials.

MONKSHOOD, (Aconiti, folia et flores.)

Symptoms. Nausea and violent vomiting; hypercatharsis, vertigo, cold sweats, delirium, and convulsions, which terminate in death.

Morbid Appearances. Very slight appearances of inflammation in the stomach, its effects appearing to depend altogether on its action on the nervous system.

Test. None.

Treatment. Evacuate the substance from the stomach, and then administer, freely, acidulous fluids and cordials.

MURIATIC ACID, (Acidum Muriaticum.) A corrosive mineral poison.

Symptoms. Sensation of burning in the throat, the œsophagus, and the stomach; styptic taste in the mouth; great thirst; the eyes red and sparkling; the pulse very frequent and tense; and the skin hot and dry; the tongue red and glazed; the lips black; vomiting of blood and yellow matter, having the pungent odour of the acid; cold sweats, delirium, and death. These are also the symptoms

attending poisoning by any of the mineral acids; but it is said by *Orfila*, that when the muriatic acid is the poison, a thick white fume, of a sharp penetrating odour, similar to that exhaled by the acid, issues from the mouth.

Morbid Appearances. The mouth, œsophagus, and stomach, are of a deep red colour, and partially covered with extravasated blood; they are also often perforated in many places.

Test. When any of the acid which has been used as the poison remains, it is readily detected by its sensible qualities, and by the white dense fumes of muriate of ammonia, which are formed when a glass rod dipped in ammonia is approached to it. If mixed with wine, or other coloured fluids, it may be detected by distilling the suspected fluid from a small retort over a candle, into a phial containing a solution of nitrate of silver; the muriate of silver will be thus formed, which is known by its solubility in ammonia, and its insolubility in nitric acid. If the contents of the stomach or the vomited matter only can be procured, boil these for three quarters of an hour in combination with a dilute solution of pure potass, and precipitate the filtered fluid with nitrate of silver, which will form the muriate of silver, if the poison be muriatic acid.

Treatment. Administer immediately soap and calcined magnesia, mixed in bland demulcent fluids. Give, freely, emollient diluents, and employ antiphlogistic means to overcome the inflammatory symptoms that supervene, when the poison does not prove very soon fatal.

MURIATE OF BARYTES, (*Murias Barytæ.*) A corrosive mineral poison.

Symptoms. Violent vomiting, accompanied with excruciating pains of the stomach and bowels; vertigo, stupor, paralysis of the lower extremities, convulsions, and death. Independent of its corrosive property, it acts on the brain and nervous system.

Morbid Appearance. Evidences of inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach throughout its whole extent.

Tests. If any of the poison be found, muriate of barytes may be detected in it by dropping into it a little sulphuric acid, when a white precipitate will be formed, which is insoluble in nitric acid; or by the suspected fluid yielding with nitrate of silver a white curdled or clotted precipitate, insoluble in water and in nitric acid. If the menstruum be red wine or coffee, the mixture should be filtered, and its colour destroyed by chlorine before testing it. The excess of chlorine, however, must be previously dissipated by heat, when the nitrate of silver is employed as a test.

Treatment. As soon as possible dilute largely with bland fluids, holding in solution sulphate of soda or of magnesia; for these salts decompose the muriate of barytes, and form an inert insoluble sulphate in the stomach; then excite vomiting by irritating the fauces.

* * The other soluble barytic salts produce nearly the same effects on the animal economy as the muriate; and, therefore, these instructions refer equally to cases of poisoning by the nitrate and the carbonate of barytes, or by pure barytes.

MURIATE OF ANTIMONY—BUTTER OF ANTIMONY, (*Murias Antimonii.*) A corrosive mineral poison.

Symptoms. Excruciating pains of the stomach, violent vomiting, hypercatharsis, convulsions, syncope, and death.

Morbid Appearances. The mucous membrane of the stomach and intestines is inflamed throughout, and in some places eroded and gangrenous. The brain also presents evidences of having suffered from strong inflammatory excitement.

Test. Mix the suspected substance with subcarbonate of potass and charcoal, and calcine the mixture; the result should be muriate of potass, metallic antimony, and carbonic acid gas. The butter of antimony is decomposed by water, which forms a white precipitate; and by the hydro-sulphurets, which precipitate it of an orange colour.

Treatment. See *Tartarized Antimony.*

MURIATE OF TIN, (*Murias Stanni.*) A corrosive metallic poison.

Symptoms. An austere metallic taste; constriction of the œsophagus; impeded respiration; violent vomiting, with cramp of the stomach and excruciating colic pains, purging, the pulse small, but sharp and quick; convulsions, sometimes paralysis, and death.

Morbid Appearance. Inflammation and erosion of the stomach and intestines.

Test. This salt, in the solid state, is in small acicular crystals, of a yellowish-white colour; deliquescent in the air, and reddening the vegetable blues. Mix the solid salt in a crucible, with charcoal and caustic potass, (*potassa fusa,*) and, covering the crucible with charcoal, expose it to a strong heat for 20 minutes. The result should be metallic tin and muriate of potass. If the poison be in solution, precipitate separate portions of it by the following reagents: solution of potass, or of prussiate of potass, which throw down white precipitates; and the hydro-sulphurets, which form yellow precipitates. If the solvents be wine or coffee, the solutions must be freed from colour by chlorine before being tested.

Treatment. Dilute copiously with milk, which appears to decompose the muriate; then excite vomiting by large draughts of tepid water, and irritating the fauces. Bleed, and employ the warm bath, fomentations, and emollient enemas, to combat the inflammatory symptoms; administering, at the same time, opiates and antispasmodics to soothe the nervous irritation.

THE MUSSEL, (*Mytilus Edulis.*) A septic animal poison.

Symptoms. Sensation of weight at the stomach, nausea, constriction of the throat, immoderate thirst, vertigo, itching, and sometimes an eruption all over the skin; low tremulous pulse, subsultus and coldness of the extremities, occasionally terminating in death.

Morbid Appearances. Slight evidences of inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach. A dark fœtid fluid is present in the stomach; and the whole rapidly undergoes putrefaction.

Test. None.

Treatment. Evacuate the stomach by a powerful emetic, and by irritating the fauces with the finger, or a feather, until full vomiting be excited; purge with castor oil; and, at the same time, dilute freely with acidulous liquids, giving, at short intervals, from 20 to 40 drops of ether in half an ounce of simple syrup.

* * These remarks apply generally to all cases of poisoning by fish. (For a list of the fish most to be dreaded, see *London Medical Repository*, vol. iii. p. 451.) But it is probable, as suggested by Dr. Burrows in the paper referred to, that the poisonous properties of fish depend chiefly on an unhealthy state of the fish itself.

NITRATE OF COPPER; see under *Sulphate of Copper*.

NITRE—NITRATE OF POTASS, (*Nitras Potassæ*.) An acrid mineral poison.

Symptoms. When taken in doses of an ounce, which has too frequently happened from the salt being sold by mistake for sulphate of soda, it excites nausea, vomiting, and hypercatharsis; bloody stools, excruciating tormina of the lower bowels, the sensation of fire in the stomach, laborious respiration, syncope, convulsions, and sometimes death. If the patient live, he remains paralytic.

Morbid Appearances. Inflammation and sphacelation of the mucous membrane of the stomach, which has been occasionally found perforated. The evidences of inflammation extend throughout the intestinal canal.

Test. The form of its crystals, if any of the salt remain, instantly distinguishes nitre from sulphate of soda; but, if it be in powder, it may be known by deflagrating when it is thrown upon hot coals, and by giving out nitrous acid fumes when hot sulphuric acid is poured on it.

Treatment. Dilute freely with milk and bland demulcents; exhibit emollient enemata; and, after bleeding when the pulse is hard and quick, administer opium and aromatics.

NITRATE OF SILVER, or **LUNAR CAUSTIC**, (*Argentæ Nitras*.) A corrosive metallic poison.

Symptoms. Nearly the same as those produced by corrosive sublimate.

Morbid Appearance. The organs of deglutition, and the stomach, present evident marks of inflammation and erosion.

Tests. If the poison have been taken in solution in water, it is detected by the oxyd of arsenic precipitating a yellow arseniate of silver. Ammonia does not render the solution turbid, but it is precipitated by all the other alkalies. A stick of phosphorus placed in it precipitates the silver in a metallic state. All the muriates decompose it, and throw down a white precipitate, which is changed to black by the light.

Treatment. Administer, instantly, a strong solution of common salt, to form an insoluble muriate of silver in the stomach. Then evacuate the contents of the stomach by an emetic; and, if symptoms of inflammation nevertheless supervene, employ local and general bleeding, tepid baths, and emollient fomentations and clysters.

SUBNITRATE OF BISMUTH, (*Subnitras Bismuthi*.) A corrosive metallic poison.

Symptoms. Nearly the same as those of corrosive sublimate, with a sensation of great heat in the chest, and difficulty of breathing.

Morbid Appearances. Inflammation and erosion of the mucous membrane of the stomach, which is almost reduced to a state of pulp, and is separated by the slightest friction. The inflammation extends throughout the intestines, and the lungs also show traces of it.

Tests. The best test is chromate of potass, which precipitates it from its aqueous solution of a beautiful orange-yellow colour. It may be detected in the solid contents of the stomach by calcination.

Treatment. Exhibit large draughts of milk, which is firmly coagulated into clots by the subnitrate of bismuth, and involving the poison,

affords time and opportunity to expel it from the stomach. If symptoms of inflammation show themselves, combat them by bleeding and other antiphlogistic measures.

NITRIC ACID, NITROUS ACID—AQUAFORTIS, (*Acidum Nitricum et Nitrosum.*) Corrosive mineral poisons.

Symptoms. Sensation of burning in the throat, œsophagus, and stomach; excessive vomiting, and almost immediate death, if the acid be strong, and the dose large: but if it be weak, the patient may linger for a considerable time, in which case he vomits at intervals shreds of membrane, which have an insupportable fœtor; the constipation of the bowels is the most obstinate; and when dejections are obtained, they are attended with excruciating torture.

Morbid Appearances. When death has quickly taken place, the most characteristic feature displayed on dissection, is a layer of yellow matter, which covers the mucous membrane of the œsophagus, the stomach, and every part over which the poison has passed. This membrane is also converted into a fatty substance, and the stomach is often found perforated. The lips, chin, and hands of the patient, are also stained with orange-coloured spots.

Tests. Boil the fluid, if any remain unswallowed, over copper filings, when orange-coloured fumes will be extricated if aquafortis or nitric acid be present. When none of the poison remains, and death has taken place, the appearances presented by dissection afford the best evidences that nitric acid has been the poison.

Treatment. Give large doses of a solution of soap, or a mixture of calcined magnesia in water or any bland fluid. Then evacuate the stomach by large draughts of demulcent fluids; and bleed, purge, and employ other antiphlogistic measures, if the symptoms indicate inflammation.

NUX VOMICA, (*Strychnos Nux Vomica.*) An acro-narcotic vegetable poison.

Symptoms. Sensations of inebriety; vertigo; tetanic rigidity of the limbs and arms, alternating with subsultus tendinum; extreme difficulty of respiration; asphyxia; and death.

Morbid Appearances. Scarcely any evidences of membranous inflammation in the stomach or intestines; the lungs appear natural; but the left ventricle of the heart is generally gorged with blood. It is supposed that this poison acts chiefly on the medulla spinalis.

Test. None.

Treatment. Evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then dilute freely with vinegar and water, and other acidulous drinks.

OXYD OF COPPER; see under *Verdigris.*

OPIUM, (*Opium.*) A narcotic vegetable poison.

Symptoms. Drowsiness and stupor, which are followed by delirium, pallid countenance, sighing, deep and stertorous breathing, cold sweats, convulsions, apoplexy, and death.

Morbid Appearances. Those which indicate inflammation of the stomach and intestines; but there are no evidences of an inflammatory state of the brain or its membranes.

Test. None, if we except the peculiar and familiar odour of the drug.

Treatment. An emetic consisting of ℥j. of sulphate of zinc, or from gr. v. to gr. x. of sulphate of copper dissolved in an ounce of water, should be exhibited as soon as possible, and the vomiting kept up by irritating the fauces. After the stomach is emptied, give

large draughts of vinegar and water, and other acidulous fluids; with coffee, brandy, and cordials; keeping awake, and constantly rousing the attention of the sufferer, until the effects of the poison subside. Immersion in the tepid bath is a useful means of subduing the drowsiness.

OXALIC ACID, (*Acidum Oxalicum.*) A corrosive mineral poison.

Symptoms. Burning pain of the stomach; nausea, and severe but ineffectual efforts to vomit; great dilatation of pupils; vertigo, convulsions, and death.

Morbid Appearances. The tongue and fauces are covered with a viscid white mucus; the stomach is partially inflamed, and exhibits, in some places, evidently those to which the acid has been more immediately applied, a pulpy character. Evidences of inflammation in the lungs.

Tests. Its small, needle-form, lamellar crystals, have occasioned it to be mistaken for Epsom salts; but it is easily distinguished from these by its strong acid taste, by its volatilizing when heated in a phial, and subliming in small crystals, and by lime water throwing down, in its solution, a copious precipitate of oxalate of lime.

Treatment. Administer, as soon as possible after the poison has been taken, a mixture of chalk and water, and then evacuate the oxalate of lime thus formed, by exciting vomiting, by copious dilution, and irritating the fauces.

POTASS, (*Caustic*)—SOLUTION OF POTASS, (*Potassa fusa, Liquor Potassæ.*) A corrosive mineral poison.

Symptoms. Acrid urinous taste in the mouth; great heat of the throat; nausea and vomiting of bloody alkaline matter; acute epigastralgia and insupportable colic; hypercatharsis, convulsions, and death.

Morbid Appearances. Evidences of inflammation the most extensive of the whole alimentary canal, and perforations of the stomach.

Tests. If any of the poison remain, it is known by feeling soapy to the touch, changing to green the vegetable reds and blues; and precipitating nitric of silver in form of a dark-coloured oxyd, which is soluble in nitric acid. Water, impregnated with carbonic acid, produces no precipitate or opacity, which distinguishes it from the caustic earths. Potass is distinguished from soda by evaporating the solution to dryness in a silver spoon, and exposing the mass to the air. If it deliquesces, the alkali is potass. If none of the poison remain, the vomited matter must be tested in the above manner.

Treatment. Vinegar and the vegetable acids should be instantly and freely administered. Dilute freely with demulcents, and employ bleeding and other antiphlogistic means to reduce the inflammatory symptoms.

* * * Cases of poisoning by soda, and the alkaline carbonates, require the same treatment.

PHOSPHORUS, (*Phosphorus.*) A corrosive mineral poison.

Symptoms. Phosphorus taken even in moderate quantities produces immediate death; and as it has been exhibited as a remedy, in this manner it may prove poisonous. The symptoms are violent pain of the stomach, with a hot, alliaceous taste in the mouth; great excitement of the arterial system, and horrible convulsions, which are the forerunners of death.

Morbid Appearances. A general inflammatory aspect of the stomach and intestines, with sphacelated spots in various parts.

Test. Phosphorus is readily known by its alliaceous smell and combustible properties.

Treatment. Dilute largely so as to fill the stomach with liquid, by which the combustion of the phosphorus in it is impeded, and vomiting induced, without increasing the irritation of the viscus. Magnesia, mixed with the fluid exhibited, is useful, by neutralizing phosphorus and phosphoric acid, which are rapidly formed in these cases.

PRUSSIC ACID, (*Acidum Hydro-cyanicum.*) A narcotic poison.

Symptoms. When the dose is large, death is the immediate result; but if the dose do not exceed from 10 to 20 minims, it is succeeded by stupor and weight in the head; nausea, faintness, and vertigo, with loss of sight; followed by difficulty of respiration, dilated pupils, a small vibrating pulse, and syncope, which terminate insensibly in death, if no curative means be employed.

Morbid Appearances. No change of structure nor any trace of inflammatory action is evident; but a strong odour of bitter almonds pervades every part of the body.

Tests. Perhaps the only certain test is the odour of the acid exhaled from the body; but the following have been recommended: Agitate the blood found in the ventricles of the heart, and the fluids found in the stomach, brain, and other cavities, with distilled water; and having filtered, add to a portion of the liquid a few drops of a solution of sulphate of iron. If prussic acid be present, a precipitate of a burnt brown colour will fall, which, on adding a little sulphuric acid, instantly changes to a bluish green, and gradually deepens to a beautiful full blue.

Treatment. Administer as quickly as possible hot brandy and water, or camphor mixture, combined with liquid ammonia, or the aromatic spirit of ammonia. Oil of turpentine also, and the whole range of diffusible stimuli, will prove useful.

RUE, and OIL OF RUE, (*Ruta Graveolentis folia et Oleum Volatile.*) Acro-narcotic vegetable poisons.

Symptoms. Great dryness of the mouth and throat, accompanied with a sensation of heat, and pain of the stomach and bowels, headach, and delirium.

Morbid Appearances. We know of no recorded instance of death in the human species from the administration of rue or its oil; but in dogs who have been killed by it, the stomach affords evidences of considerable inflammation.

Test. None; but the odour of the oil, which resembles that of the plant, leads to its detection.

Treatment. Emetics, and afterwards dilution with acidulous drinks and demulcents.

SABINE or SAVINE, (*Sabinae folia.*) An acro-narcotic vegetable poison.

Symptoms. All those of high excitement, with very acute pain of the stomach and bowels, nausea, vomiting, hypercatharsis, and convulsions.

Morbid Appearances. Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach and rectum; but the symptoms depend chiefly on the action which the poison exerts on the nervous system.

Test. None.

Treatment. Evacuate the stomach by copious dilution with mucilaginous fluids, and keep down the inflammatory symptoms by the use of the lancet and other antiphlogistic measures.

SOW BREAD, (*Cyclamen Europæum*.) An acrid vegetable poison.

Symptoms. Violent tormina and purging; bloody stools, accompanied with cold sweats and convulsions, frequently terminating in death.

Test. None.

Morbid Appearances. Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach and bowels.

Treatment. Induce vomiting by large draughts of demulcent fluids; and combat the secondary symptoms by antiphlogistic or other means, as may be required.

SPURGE, (*Euphorbia Succus proprius, fructus et Gummi Resina*.) An acrid vegetable poison.

Symptoms. A burning sensation in the mouth, throat, and stomach; vomiting; hypercatharsis, producing bloody stools; convulsions, and death.

Test. None.

Morbid Appearances. Evidences of violent inflammation of the stomach and the bowels; but more particularly of the rectum, which is always ulcerated, the surfaces of the abraded spots being covered with a brown or blackish fluid, which is probably extravasated blood.

Treatment. Excite vomiting by large draughts of tepid water, and then exhibit, alternately and repeatedly, a few table-spoonful of olive oil, and a cupful of milk. Soothe the rectum with mutton broth and starch clysters, and bleed, if the excitement run high, after the stomach and bowels are evacuated.

STRAMONIUM, or **THORN APPLE**, (*Datura Stramonii Herba*.) A narcotic vegetable poison.

Symptoms. Vertigo, delirium, sometimes furious madness, stupor, convulsions, paralysis, cold sweats, and death.

Test. None.

Morbid Appearances. Evidences of inflammation in the mucous membrane of the stomach, and the meninges of the brain. The lungs are generally gorged with very dark-coloured blood, and blotches of extravasated blood are seen in various parts of the alimentary canal.

Treatment. The same as in cases of poisoning by opium.

STRONG-SCENTED LETTUCE, (*Lactuce Virosæ Herba*.) A narcotic vegetable poison.

Symptoms. Inebriety, followed by the other symptoms that characterize poisoning by opium.

Test. None.

Morbid Appearances and Treatment. The same as in cases of poisoning by opium.

SUGAR OF LEAD; see under *Carbonate of Lead*.

SULPHATE OF COPPER; see under *Verdigris*.

SULPHATE OF ZINC: see *White Vitriol*.

SULPHURIC ACID, (*Acidum Sulphuricum*.) A corrosive mineral poison.

Symptoms. Austere styptic taste in the mouth; a sensation of burning pain in the throat, gullet, and stomach; nausea, vomiting, and a horrible fœtor of the breath. The matter vomited is tinged both

by arterial and by venous blood, and bubbles upon the spot where it falls. Symptoms of general inflammation of the abdominal viscera soon supervene, with difficult respiration, and a cough resembling croup; a frequent, small, concentrated, irregular pulse; constant horripilatio; extreme anxiety and restlessness; convulsions of the face and lips; and sometimes a papulous eruption precedes death. The intellect remains entire until the last.

Morbid Appearances. The stomach contains a large quantity of dark grumous matter, and is much distended with fœtid gas: its coats are ulcerated, black, and covered with deep corroded spots, an appearance that extends almost through the whole of the alimentary canal, which, in many places also, is as it were dissolved. The mouth and œsophagus present evidences of the highly corrosive properties of the poison.

Test. If any of the dose remain, it can be readily recognized by its great specific weight, by its property of evolving heat when mixed with water, and by its decomposition, and the evolution of sulphurous acid gas on boiling it over mercury. If it be combined with wine or vinegar, add chalk to the mixture; and having washed the precipitate, boil a portion of it with distilled water, and to the clear solution add barytic water. If this acid be present, a sulphate of barytes, insoluble in nitric acid, will be formed. The contents of the stomach may be tested by boiling them with metallic mercury, which will produce sulphurous acid gas, if sulphuric acid have been the poison.

Treatment. Having ascertained the nature of the poison, dilute instantly and largely with milk mixed with calcined magnesia, or soap, or the fixed alkalis; and treat the secondary symptoms by the means usually employed in inflammation of the intestines.

TARTARIC ACID, (*Acidum Tartaricum.*) A corrosive poison.

Symptoms. Nearly the same as those from poisoning by the oxalic acid.

Morbid Appearances. Very similar to those produced by the oxalic acid.

Tests. When heated in a phial, instead of subliming like oxalic acid, it is decomposed, blackens, swells, smokes, and exhales an acrid vapour. It burns with a blue flame, and leaves a spongy charcoal. When its solution is treated with lime water, the white precipitate is soluble in an excess of the acid.

Treatment. Solutions of the alkalis, or chalk and water should be instantly administered, and the secondary symptoms treated by bleeding and other antiphlogistic measures.

TARTARIZED ANTIMONY—TARTAR EMETIC, (*Antimonium Tartarizatum.*) A corrosive metallic poison.

Symptoms. Nausea and severe vomiting, hiccough, cardialgia, a sensation of burning heat at the epigastrium; twisting colic and hypercatharsis; small, frequent, hard pulse; syncope, difficult respiration, vertigo, insensibility to external stimulants, most painful cramps in the lower limbs, great prostration of strength, and death.

Morbid Appearances. The stomach and intestines much inflated with gas; and the mucous membrane of the stomach red, tumefied, and covered with a viscid layer easily separated; the peritoneum is generally of a dark brick-red hue; and the membranes of the brain display marks of having been the seat of great inflammatory excitement: the lungs and lower intestines are not altered.

Tests. If the poison be found in its solid form, reduce it by heating it in a coated tube. The odour of burnt vegetable matter will be exhaled; the powder will first blacken, then resume its white colour, and finally display the metallic antimony. If the poison be found in a state of solution, the presence of tartar emetic may be detected by pouring into the fluid a few drops of alcoholic infusion of galls; which produce an instantaneous, copious, clotted, whitish-yellow precipitate. If the poison be a vinous solution of emetic tartar, the precipitate formed by the tincture of galls is a bright violet; if the solvent be tea, hydro-sulphuret of ammonia produces a red precipitate.

Treatment. Dilute freely with tepid fluids to evacuate the whole of the poison, and then allay the vomiting by opium; but if the whole of the poison be not evacuated, large doses of the decoction of yellow cinchona bark should be administered. It would perhaps be well to give this decoction in the first instance, in doses sufficient to excite vomiting by their bulk.

TOBACCO, (*Nicotianæ Tabaci folia.*) A narcotic vegetable poison. *Symptoms.* Severe nausea, vomiting, headach, and other sensations of inebriety; sudden sinking of the strength, cold sweats, convulsions, and death. The external application of a strong infusion is attended with similar symptoms, and proves nearly as virulent.

Morbid Appearances. The mucous membrane of the stomach presents very slight traces of inflammation; but no alteration is perceptible in the intestines. The lungs are generally found gorged with blood; but the morbid appearances are altogether obscure, the poison producing its deleterious effects evidently by its action on the nervous system.

Test. None.

Treatment. If the practitioner be called immediately after the poison has been swallowed, evacuate the stomach by two or three grains of tartar emetic, and assist its action by irritating the fauces. If, however, some time have elapsed, administer castor oil and purgatives, and immediately afterwards lemon juice, or vinegar and water; but if the sedative effects be already produced, nothing can be done until the habit be roused by brandy, camphor, and cordials.

VERATRUM; see *Hellebore Root—White.*

VERDIGRIS, (*Ærugo, Subacetis Cupri.*) A corrosive metallic poison.

Symptoms. Dry, parched tongue, accompanied with a sensation of strangulation in the throat; nausea, and constant spitting, with coppery eructations; vomiting, or fruitless effort to vomit, with a feeling of dragging at the stomach; dreadful colic, and tenesmus; black, and, occasionally, bloody stools; the pulse small, hard, quick, and irregular; ardent thirst, difficult respiration, precordial anxiety, cold sweats, vertigo, great prostration of strength, cramps, convulsions, and death. The more prominent and most frequent symptoms are the spitting, colic, and vomitings.

Morbid Appearances. Stomach inflamed, and its coats much thickened, so as almost to obliterate the pyloric orifice, and tinged green; intestines inflamed, and, in many places, gangrenous, and even pierced so as to allow the poison to escape into the abdominal cavity. The rectum is generally found ulcerated.

Tests. It is readily recognised when any of the poison remains unswallowed. If in solution in wine, or any coloured fluid, discharge

the colour by chlorine, and precipitate the filtered fluid by prussiate of potash, which throws down a chestnut-brown precipitation, if any salt of copper be present; or decompose the verdigris in the solution by placing in it a clean knife, or a stick of phosphorus, which will appear, after some minutes, coated with metallic copper.

Treatment. Administer large doses of syrup, or copious draughts of sugar and water, until the stomach is evacuated by the bulk of the liquid; and, afterwards, continue the exhibition of sugar or syrup in more moderate doses, combating any inflammatory symptoms that may supervene, by bleeding and other antiphlogistic measures.

WHITE LEAD; see under *Sugar of Lead*.

Test. None.

WHITE VITRIOL, (*Sulphas Zinci*.) A corrosive metallic poison.

Symptoms. An acerb taste in the mouth, with a sensation of choaking; nausea and severe vomiting, frequent stools, pains of the epigastrium and lower belly, difficult respiration, quickened pulse, paleness and shrinking of the features, and coldness of the extremities. Death but rarely follows, owing to the vomiting excited in the first instance by the poison.

Morbid Appearances. Evidences of intense inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach and bowels, and occasionally patches of black extravasated blood on the muscular coats of these viscera.

Test. Chromate of potass, which throws down in the solution an orange-yellow chromate of zinc.

Treatment. Let the patient drink freely of milk, which, besides acting as an emollient, partially decomposes the poison, rendering it more inert. Exhibit emollient clysters, if the poison be not ejected from the stomach, and have passed the pylorus; and treat the secondary symptoms by antiphlogistic measures.

WOLFSBANE; see *Monkshood*.

APPENDIX.

No. II.

ART OF PRESCRIBING MEDICINES.

In prescribing a medicine, the following circumstances should always be kept in view:—*Age, Sex, Temperament, Habit, Climate, State of Stomach, and Idiosyncrasy.*

AGE.

For an Adult, suppose the dose to be ONE or 1 drachm.

Under 1 year, will require only....	1-12th	5 grains.
2	1-8th	8 grains.
3	1-6th	10 grains.
4	1-4th	15 grains.
7	1-3d	1 scruple.
14	half	half drachm.
20	2-3ds	2 scruples.
Above 21 The full dose	one	1 drachm.
65 The inverse gradation of the above.		

Sex. Women require smaller doses than men, and the state of the uterine system must never be overlooked.

Temperament. Stimulants and purgatives more readily affect the sanguine than the phlegmatic, and, consequently, the former require smaller doses.

Habits. The knowledge of these is essential; for those in the habitual use of stimulants and narcotics require larger doses to affect them when labouring under disease, whilst those who have habituated themselves to the use of saline purgatives are more easily affected by these remedies.

Climate. Medicines act differently on the same individual in summer and in winter, and in different climates.

State of Stomach, and Idiosyncrasy. The least active remedies operate very violently on some individuals, owing to a peculiarity of stomach, or rather disposition of body, unconnected with temperament. This state can be discovered only by accident or time; but when it is known, it should always be attended to by the practitioner.

In prescribing, the practitioner should always so regulate the intervals between the doses, that the next dose may be taken before the effect produced by the first is altogether effaced; for, by not attending to this circumstance, the cure is always commencing, but never proceeding. It should, however, also be kept in mind, that medicines, such as the mercurial salts, arsenic, &c. are apt to accumulate in the system; and danger may thence arise if the doses too rapidly succeed to one another. The action also of some remedies, elaterium and digitalis for example, continues long after the remedy is left off; and, therefore, much caution is requisite in avoiding too powerful an effect, by a repetition of them even in diminished doses.

Examples of the most usual Forms of Extemporaneous Prescriptions.

POWDERS.

Narcotic.

℞ Pulveris conii, gr. v,
 ————— glycyrrhizæ radicis, gr. vi.

Sit pulvis, ter quotidie sumendus.

In scirrhus affections, scrofula, painful old ulcers, &c.

℞ Pulveris Belladonnæ foliorum, gr. i,
 ————— potassæ nitratis, gr. xvi,
 ————— sacchari, gr. ix.

Fiat pulvis, hora somni omni nocte sumendus.

In chronic rheumatism, extensive ulcerations, mania, and epilepsy.

Antispasmodic.

℞ Pulveris valerianæ radicis, ℥i,
 ————— cinnamomi comp. gr. x.

Fiat pulvis, ter quaterve quotidie sumendus.

In hysteria, hemicrania, chlorosis.

℞ Pulveris ipecacuanhæ radicis, gr. i,
 ————— sodæ subcarbonatis, gr. xii,
 ————— opii, gr. i.

Fiat pulvis, octava quaque hora sumendus.

Spasmodic asthma, whooping-cough.

Tonic.

℞ Pulveris cinchonæ, ʒss,
 ————— cinnamomi comp. gr. x.

Sit pulvis, secundis horis in cyatho lactis, absente paroxysmo, sumendus.

In intermittents, after the stomach and bowels have been cleared.

℞ Ferri tartarizati, gr. viii,
 Pulveris calumbæ, ℥i.

Fiat pulvis, quarta quaque hora sumendus.

After diarrhœa, in scrofulous tumours and dyspepsia.

Astringent.

℞ Pulveris catechu extracti, gr. xv,
 ————— cretæ comp. cum opio, ℥i.

Sit pulvis, post dejectiones singulas liquidas sumendus.

In diarrhœa, from a weakened state of the bowels.

℞ Pulveris kino compositi, gr. x.

Pulvis ex cyatho aquæ menthæ viridis sexta quaque hora sumatur.

In chronic diarrhœa and intestinal hæmorrhages.

Emetic.

℞ Pulveris ipecacuanhæ, ℥i,
 Antimonii tartarizati, gr. i.

Fiat pulvis emeticus.

Cathartic.

℞ Hydrargyri submuriatis, gr. iii,

Pulveris jalapæ,
Sacchari, sing. gr. x.

Sit pulvis, vespere vel primo mane sumendus.

In bilious fevers, and slimy and obstructed bowels.

℞ Hydrargyri submuriatis, gr. iii,
Pulveris scammoniæ compositi, gr. xii.

Tere in pulverem, quamprimum sumendum.

In worm cases.

Emmenagogue.

℞ Pulveris foliorum sabinæ,
——— zingiberis, aa gr. vii,
Sodæ boracis, gr. xv.

Fiat pulvis, bis die sumendus.

In amenorrhœa with a languid pulse.

Diuretic.

℞ Supertartratis potassæ, ʒ ss,
Pulveris scillæ siccatae, gr. ii,
——— zingiberis, gr. iv.

Sit pulvis, octava quaque hora sumendus.

In ascites.

Diaphoretic.

℞ Pulveris antimonialis, gr. iii,
——— tragacanthæ comp. gr. x.

Sit pulvis, quarta vel sexta quaque hora sumendus.

In the commencement of febrile diseases, after emptying the stomach and bowels.

℞ Antimonii tartarizati, gr. ii,
Testarum præparatarum, ʒij.

Intime misceantur in pulverem, et divide in doses æquales decem, quarum sumat unam tertia quaque hora.

In puerperal fever, after bleeding and the exhibition of a clyster.

Expectorant.

℞ Pulveris ipecacuanhæ, gr. vi,
——— potassæ nitratis, ʒ iss,
——— myrrhæ, gr. xii.

Misce, et divide in doses æquales quatuor, quarum sumat unam quartis horis.

In asthma, and the earlier stage of phthisis pulmonalis.

Refrigerant.

℞ Potassæ nitratis, gr. viii,
Pulveris tragacanthæ comp. ʒj.

Tere in pulverem, quartis horis, in cyatho aquæ vel infusi lini sumendam.

In gonorrhœa.

PILLS.

Narcotic.

℞ Opii, gr. i.

Fiat pilula, hora somni sumenda.

To procure sleep in ordinary cases.

℞ Pulveris digitalis, gr. iv,
 Camphoræ, gr. xii,
 Extracti hyosciami, gr. xviii.
 Fiant pilulæ duodecim. Sumat tres omni nocte.

In maniacal and spasmodic affections.

Sedative.

℞ Plumbi acetatis, gr. x,
 Pulveris colchici, gr. xx,
 ——— opii, gr. iii,
 Mucilaginis acaciæ, q. s.
 Misce optime, et divide in pilulas æquales decem, quarum
 sumat unam sexta quaque hora.

In active hæmorrhages. They have also been given in phthisis;
 one pill twice a day, after bleeding.

Antispasmodic.

℞ Opii, gr. ss,
 Castorei Rossici, gr. viiss.
 Pulveris digitalis, gr. i,
 Syrupi, q. s.
 Fiant pilulæ duæ, bis vel ter die sumendæ.

In spasmodic asthma, and dyspnœa.

℞ Cupri ammoniati, gr. ii,
 Micæ panis, q. s.
 Fiant pilulæ quatuor. Sumat unam bis quotidie.

In epilepsy, gradually increasing the dose.

Stimulant.

℞ Assafœtidæ gummi resinæ, ʒi,
 Pulveris zingiberis, ʒ ss,
 Syrupi, q. s.
 Ut fiant pilulæ triginta, quarum sumat tres tertiis horis.

In palsy.

Tonic.

℞ Pulveris rhei,
 ——— zingiberis, aa ʒ ss,
 Extracti anthemidis, ʒi.
 Fiat massa, in pilulas æquales triginta dividenda, quarum
 capiat tres ante prandium quotidie.

In dyspepsia and chlorosis.

℞ Ferri carbonatis,
 Extracti conii, aa ʒi.
 Distribue in pilulas æquales viginti-quatuor. Sumat duas bis
 die.

In fluor albus and scrofula.

Astringent.

℞ Extracti cinchonæ, ʒii,
 Aluminis, ʒi,
 Syrupi, q. s.
 Ut fiant pilulæ triginta-sex. Sumat quatuor quarta vel sexta
 quaque hora.

In passive hæmorrhages.

Cathartic.

℞ Scammoniæ in pulv. gr. iv.
 Extracti Taraxaci, gr. xiv.

Fiant pilulæ sex, quarum sumat tres bis die.
In hypochondriasis and chronic hepatitis.

℞ Hydrargyri submuriatis, gr. iii,
Pulveris jalapæ, gr. ix,
Mucilaginis acaciæ, q. s.

Fiant pilulæ tres hora somni sumendæ.
To empty the bowels in bilious affections.

Emmenagogue.

℞ Ferri sulphatis, ʒj,
Potassæ subcarbonati, gr. vj,
Myrrhæ, ʒj,
Pulveris aloes compositi, ʒss.

Contunde simul, et divide massam in pilulas æquales triginta.
Sumat tres bis quotidie.
In amenorrhœa with a languid pulse.

℞ Pilulæ hydrargyri, ʒi.

Divide in pilulas æquales quindecim. Sumat unam omni
mane et nocte.
In suppression of the menstrual discharge.

Diuretic.

℞ Pulveris digitalis, gr. xii,
Hydrargyri submuriatis, gr. iv,
Opii, gr. iv,
Confectionis rosæ, q. s.

Fiant pilulæ duodecim. Sumat unam octava quaque hora.
In hydrothorax, and ascites depending upon visceral obstruction.

℞ Pilulæ hydrargyri, ʒi,
Pulveris scillæ, ʒi,
Confectionis rosæ, q. s.

Fiant pilulæ viginti. Sumat unam octava quaque hora.
In ascites and anasarca.

Diaphoretic.

℞ Antimonii tartarizati, gr. ʒ,
Opii,
Hydrargyri submuriatis, aa gr. iss,
Confectionis rosæ, q. s.

Fiant pilulæ duæ hora somni sumendæ.
In acute rheumatism.

℞ Antimonii tartarizati, gr. ii,
Opii, gr. vi,
Camphoræ, gr. xxxvi,
Spiritus rectificati, min. iii,
Confectionis rosæ, q. s.

Fiant pilulæ æquales duodecim, quarum sumat unam quarta
quaque hora.
In fevers.

Expectorant.

℞ Pulveris scillæ, gr. xxx,
Ammoniaci gum. res. ʒiss.
Extract. conii, gr. xxx.

Contunde simul, et divide massam in pilulas æquales triginta,
quarum sumat duas sextis horis.
In asthma and chronic catarrh.

Sialagogue.

℞ Pilulæ hydrargyri, ʒ i,
Divide in pilulas æquales duodecim. Sumat unam mane
nocteque.

In syphilis, herpetic eruptions, and chronic hepatitis.

℞ Submuriatis hydrargyri, ℥ i,

Opii, gr. v,

Confectionis rosæ, q. s.

Fiant pilulæ viginti. Sumat unam omni mane et nocte.

In syphilitic cases.

Lithontriptic.

℞ Sodæ subcarbonatis exsiccatae, ʒ iss,

Pulveris cinnamomi comp. ʒ ss,

Saponis, ʒ ss,

Balsami Peruviani, q. s.

Fiant pilulæ æquales triginta. Sumat tres ter quotidie.

In calculous affections.

Tonic and Purgative combined.

℞ Ferri ammoniati, ʒ i,

Extracti aloes,

— gentianæ, aa ʒ ss.

Contunde simul, et divide massam in pilulas triginta, quarum
sumat duas ter quotidie.

In dyspepsia, hysteria, scrofula, and mesenteric obstructions.

Diaphoretic and Alterative.

℞ Hydrargyri sulphureti rubri,

Serpentariæ radice in pulv. aa ʒ i,

Syrupi aurantii, q. s.

Misce, et divide in pilulas viginti-quatuor, quarum sumat
quatuor ter quotidie.

In herpetic and other obstinate cutaneous affections.

DRAUGHTS.

Narcotic.

℞ Mistura camphoræ, f ʒ iss,

Tincturæ opii, ℥ xxxv,

Ætheris sulphurici, f ʒ i,

Syrupi croci, f ʒ i.

Fiat haustus in promptu habendus, et urgente febris paroxysmo
sumendus.

In intermittent headach.

℞ Ammoniæ subcarbonatis, gr. xv,

Succi limonis recentis, f ʒ iv,

Aquæ distillatæ, f ʒ i,

Spiritus myristicæ, f ʒ i,

Syrupi aurantii, f ʒ ss,

Extracti conii, gr. iv.

Fiat haustus ter die sumendus, addendo de die in diem ex-

tracti conii, gr. i.; donec dosis ad gr. vii. pervenerit in singulis haustibus.

In diseases of increased irritability.

Antispasmodic.

℞ Misturæ moschi, f 3 xiv,
Liquoris ammoniæ, min. xvi,
Tincturæ castorei, f 3 i,
Syrupi papaveris, f 3 ss.
Fiat haustus, quarta quaque hora sumendus.

In hysteria and convulsive affections, after the bowels have been effectually cleared.

℞ Olei anisi, ℥x,
Magnesiæ, ʒi,
Tincturæ sennæ, f 3 ii,
Aquæ menthæ piperitæ, f 3 x.
Fiat haustus, urgente flatu sumendus.

In spasm of the stomach arising from flatulence.

Tonic.

℞ Infusi cinchonæ cordifoliæ, f 3 iss,
Tincturæ cinchonæ compositæ f 3 i,
Pulveris cinchonæ cordifoliæ, ʒii,
Syrupi aurantii, f 3 ss.
Fiat haustus, secunda quaque hora sumendus.

In intermittents and acute rheumatism, after purging.

℞ Infusi cascarillæ, f 3 iss,
Tincturæ cascarillæ,
——— zingiberis, aa f 3 i.
Fiat haustus bis quotidie sumendus.

In dyspepsia arising from intemperance.

Astringent.

℞ Extracti hæmatoxyli, gr. xii,
Aquæ cinnamomi, f 3 xv,
Tincturæ catechu, f 3 i.
Fiat haustus, quarta quaque hora vel post dejectiones singulas liquidas sumendus.

In diarrhœas and protracted dysentery.

Emetic.

℞ Pulveris ipecacuanhæ, ʒi,
Vini ipecacuanhæ, f 3 ii,
Aquæ communis, f 3 vi.
Fiat haustus emeticus, quamprimum vel vespere sumendus.

For unloading the stomach in ordinary cases.

℞ Zinci sulphatis, ʒj,
Aquæ distillatæ, f 3 ii.
Fiat haustus, quamprimum sumendus.

In the commencement of the paroxysm of intermittent fever, or in cases of poisons having been taken into the stomach

Cathartic.

℞ Potassæ tartratis, ʒi,
Tincturæ sennæ, f 3 i,
Infusi sennæ, f 3 xviss,
Syrupi croci, f 3 ss.

Fiat haustus, quamprimum vel primo mane sumendus.

In acute diseases.

- ℞ Magnesiæ sulphatis, ℥ ii,
 Infusi rosæ, f ℥ xiv,
 Acidi sulphurici diluti, ℥ x,
 Mannæ, ℥ ii.

Fiat haustus quartis horis sumendus.

In inflammatory affections.

Diuretic.

- ℞ Tincturæ jalapæ, f ℥ ii,
 Aceti scillæ, f ℥ i,
 Aquæ menthæ piperitæ, f ℥ viii.
 Fiat haustus ter in die sumendus.

- ℞ Potassæ nitratis, gr. viii,
 Tincturæ digitalis, ℥ xvi,
 Infusi rosæ, f ℥ xiii,
 Syrupi rosæ, f ℥ i.
 Fiat haustus ter in die sumendus.

In dropsy.

Diaphoretic.

- ℞ Potassæ subcarbonatis, ℥ i,
 Succo limonis recentis, f ℥ iv,
 Antimonii tartarizati, gr. 1-6th
 Aquæ distillatæ, f ℥ xi,
 Syrupi papaveris f ℥ i.
 Fiat haustus, quarta vel sexta quaque hora sumendus.

- ℞ Liquoris ammoniæ acetatis, f ℥ vi,
 Misturæ Camphoræ, f ℥ x,
 Vini ipecacuanhæ, ℥ xx,
 Syrupi tolutani, f ℥ ss.
 Fiat haustus sextis horis sumendus.

In fevers and inflammatory diseases.

Refrigerant.

- ℞ Potassæ nitratis, gr. xii,
 Misturæ amygdalæ, f ℥ iss,
 Syrupi tolutani, f ℥ i.
 Fiat haustus quarta quaque hora sumendus.

- ℞ Potassæ subcarbonatis, ℥ i,
 Syrupi, f ℥ ss,
 Spiritus myristicæ, f ℥ ss,
 Aquæ distillatæ, f ℥ xi.
 Fiat haustus, in effervescentia cum succo limonis cochleari
 magno, secunda quaque hora sumendus.

In fevers and inflammatory diseases.

Antacid.

- ℞ Magnesiæ, ℥ i,
 Aquæ menthæ piperitæ, f ℥ iss,
 Tincturæ aurantii, f ℥ i.
 Fiat haustus pro re nata sumendus.

In heart-burn, and other cases of acidity of the stomach.

- ℞ Liquoris ammoniæ, ℥ xvi,
 Misturæ amygdalæ, f ℥ ii,

Tincturæ opii, ℥x.

Fiat haustus ter die sumendus

In acidities of the primæ viæ.

MIXTURES.

Tonic.

℞ Infusi calumbæ, f ℥ vss,

Tincturæ cinnamomi compositæ f ℥ ii,

Syrupi aurantii, f ℥ ii.

Fiat mistura, cujus cochlearia duo majora quarta quaque hora sumantur.

In debilities of the digestive organs, and to check the severe vomiting which often occurs during pregnancy.

Astringent.

℞ Catechu extracti, ℥ ii,

Aquæ cinnamomi, f ℥ viii,

Tincturæ opii, ℥lx.

Fiat mistura, cujus sumantur cochlearia tria magna post singulas dejectiones liquidas.

In the last stage of diarrhœa or dysentery.

Emetic.

℞ Antimonii tartarizati, gr. viii,

Aquæ distillatæ, f ℥ vi,

Syrupi mori, f ℥ i.

Fiat mistura, cujus cochlearia magna duo quamprimum, et octavis minutis donec evomuerit, sumenda.

℞ Pulveris ipecacuanhæ, ℥ ss,

Antimonii tartarizati, gr. i,

Tincturæ scillæ, f ℥ i.

Aquæ distillatæ, f ℥ viiss.

Fiat mistura, cujus sumat quamprimum cochlearia majora quatuor, et cochlearia duo sexta quaque parte horæ, donec supervenerit vomitus.

In dropsies, before exhibiting the foxglove.

Cathartic.

℞ Potassæ sulphatis, ℥ ii,

Aquæ fontanæ, f ℥ vss,

Tincturæ jalapæ, f ℥ iv.

Sit mistura, cujus sumat cochlearia duo magna omni bihorio.

Expectorant.

℞ Misturæ amygdalæ, f ℥ v,

Vini ipecacuanhæ,

Tincturæ scillæ, aa f ℥ i,

Syrupi tolutani, f ℥ vi. *Misce.*

Sumat cochleare magnum urgente tussi.

In humoral asthma, and the latter stage of catarrh.

Demulcents.

℞ Decocti althææ officinalis, f ℥ vi,

Syrupi, f ℥ i.

Fiat mistura, cujus sumatur tertia pars sexta quaque hora.
In calculous cases, and inflammation of the kidneys.

Detergent Gargle.

℞ Potassæ nitratis, ʒ ii,
Mellis rosæ, f ʒ iv,
Infusi rosæ, f ʒ vss. Misce.
Fiat gargarisma sæpe utendum.

In inflammatory sore throat.

Astringent Gargle.

℞ Infusi rosæ, f ʒ vii,
Tincturæ catechu, f ʒ vi.
Acidi sulphurici diluti, f ʒ i,
Tincturæ opii, f ʒ iss.
Sit gargarisma sæpe utendum.

In relaxations of the uvula.

EXTERNAL APPLICATIONS.

Lotions.

℞ Ammoniæ muriatis, ʒ i,
Aquæ fontanæ, f ʒ v,
Spiritus rectificati, f ʒ i.
Misce, ut fiat lotio tumori applicanda.

In swelled testicle, and other inflammatory tumours.

℞ Opii, ʒ ii,
Aceti distillati, f ʒ vi.
Tere ut fiat lotio, parti dolenti applicanda.

To painful affections of the joints, and in colic.

Stimulant Embrocation.

℞ Linimentum ammoniæ fortioris, f ʒ vi,
Olivæ olei, f ʒ ii.

Fiat embrocatio, cum panno laneo faucibus externis applicanda.

In eynanche tonsillaris.

Stimulant and Anodyne Embrocation.

℞ Linimenti camphoræ compositi, f ʒ ix,
Tincturæ lyttæ, f ʒ i,
———— opii, f ʒ ii.

Parti dolenti applicandum.

To be rubbed over the bowels in colic, cramp, and in painful affections of the joints.

POWDERS.

℞ Pulveris gummi acaciæ, ʒ ss,
Aluminis, gr. v.

Misce diligenter ut fiat pulvis, cujus inspergatur pauxillum super mamillas pro re nata.

In sore nipples, to be applied after suckling.

℞ Acetatis plumbi, ℥i,
Pulveris cinchonæ, ℥vii.

Tere, ut fiat pulvis, cujus paucillum super ulcres omni mane
spargatur.

For scrofulous ulcers.

OINTMENTS.

℞ Hydrargyri nitrico-oxydi, ℥j,
Adipis, ℥i.

Tere diligenter in mortario donec bene misceantur.

In ulcerations of the eye-lids.

℞ Zinci oxydi, ℥j,
Adipis, ℥i.

Tere optime in mortario, ut fiat unguentum.

In porrigo scutelata.

℞ Iodine, ℥ss,
Adipis, ℥j.

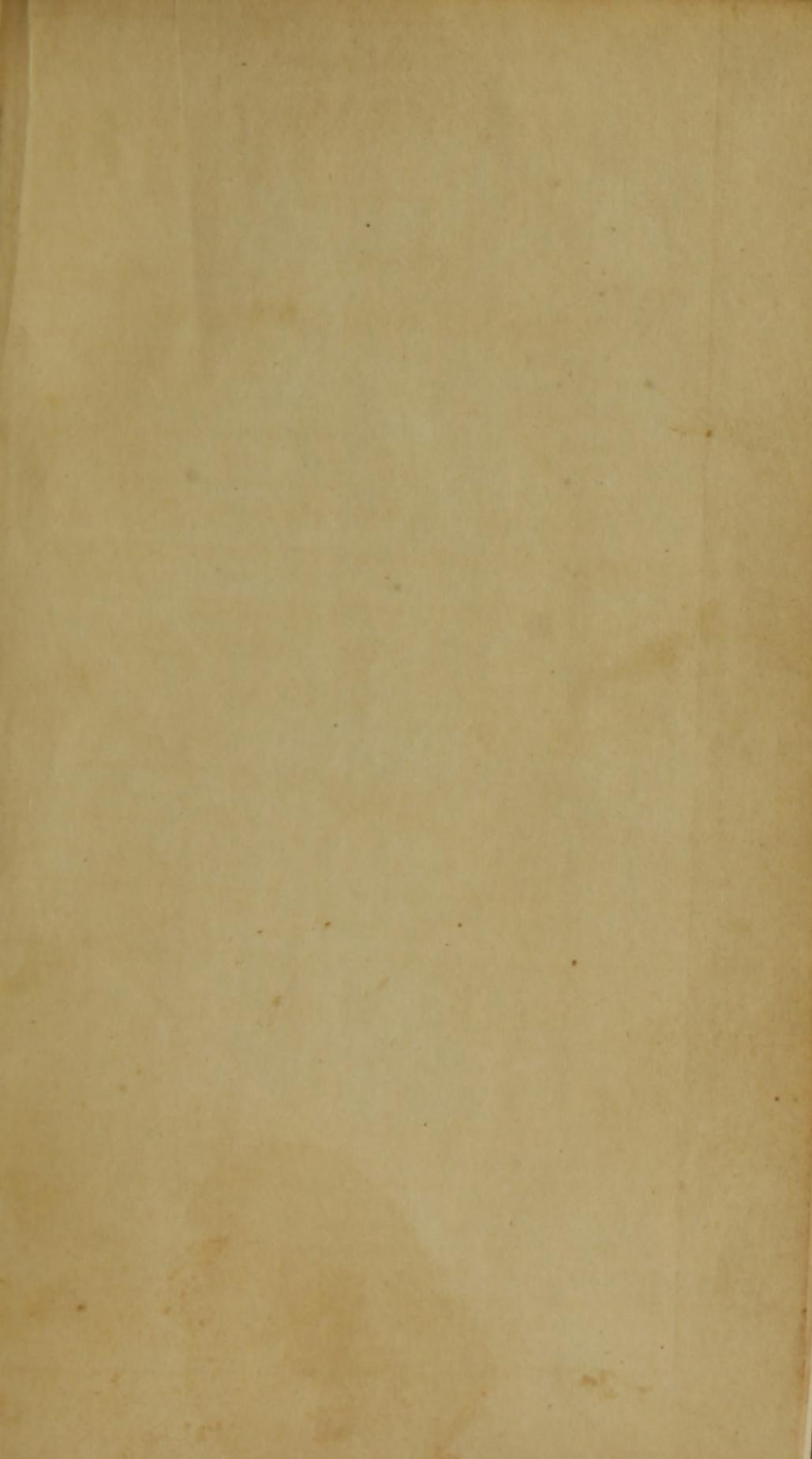
Tere optime ut fiat unguentum, cujus paucillum tumori
manequ nocte applicandum.

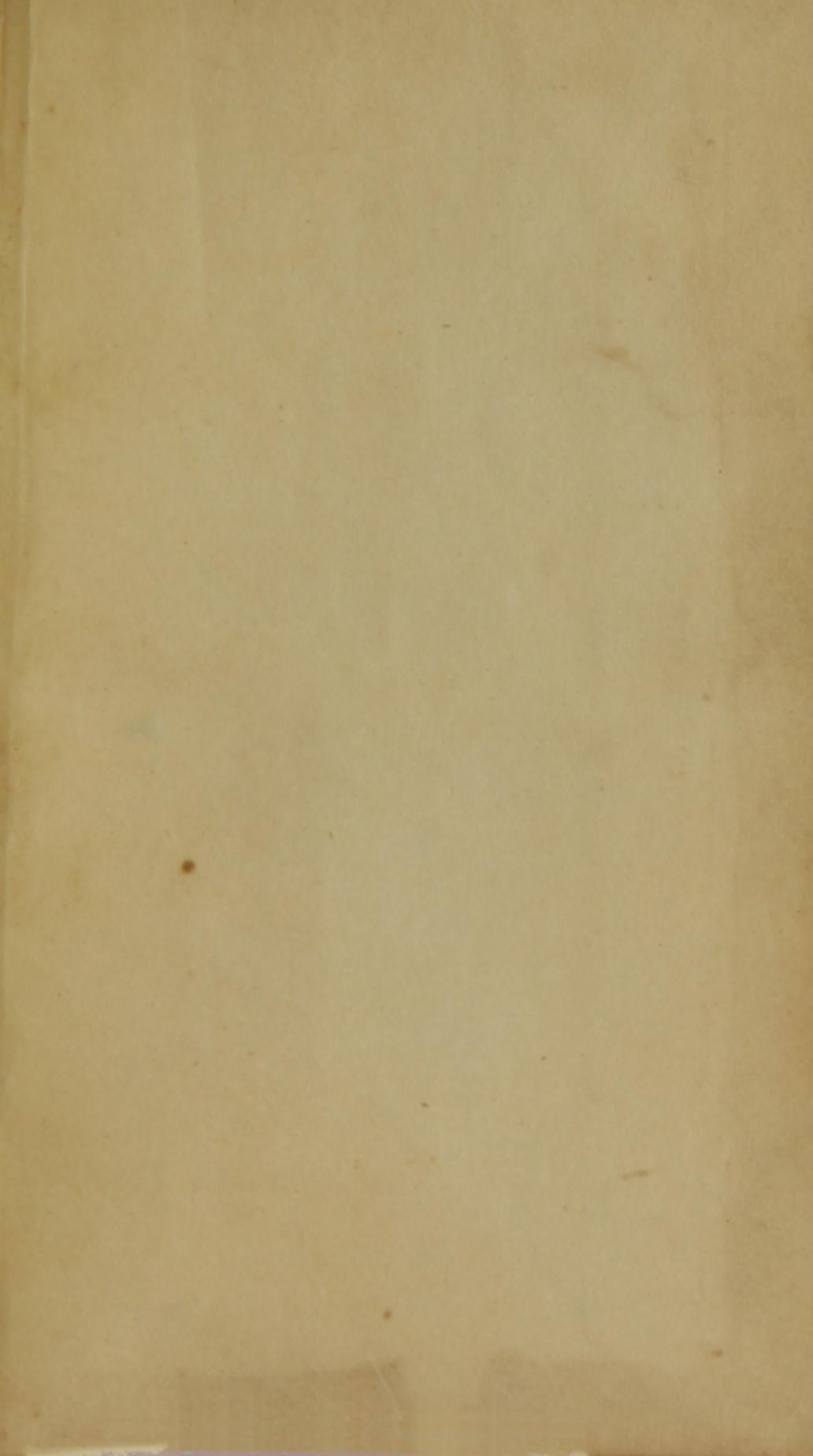
In glandular swellings and incipient bronchocele.

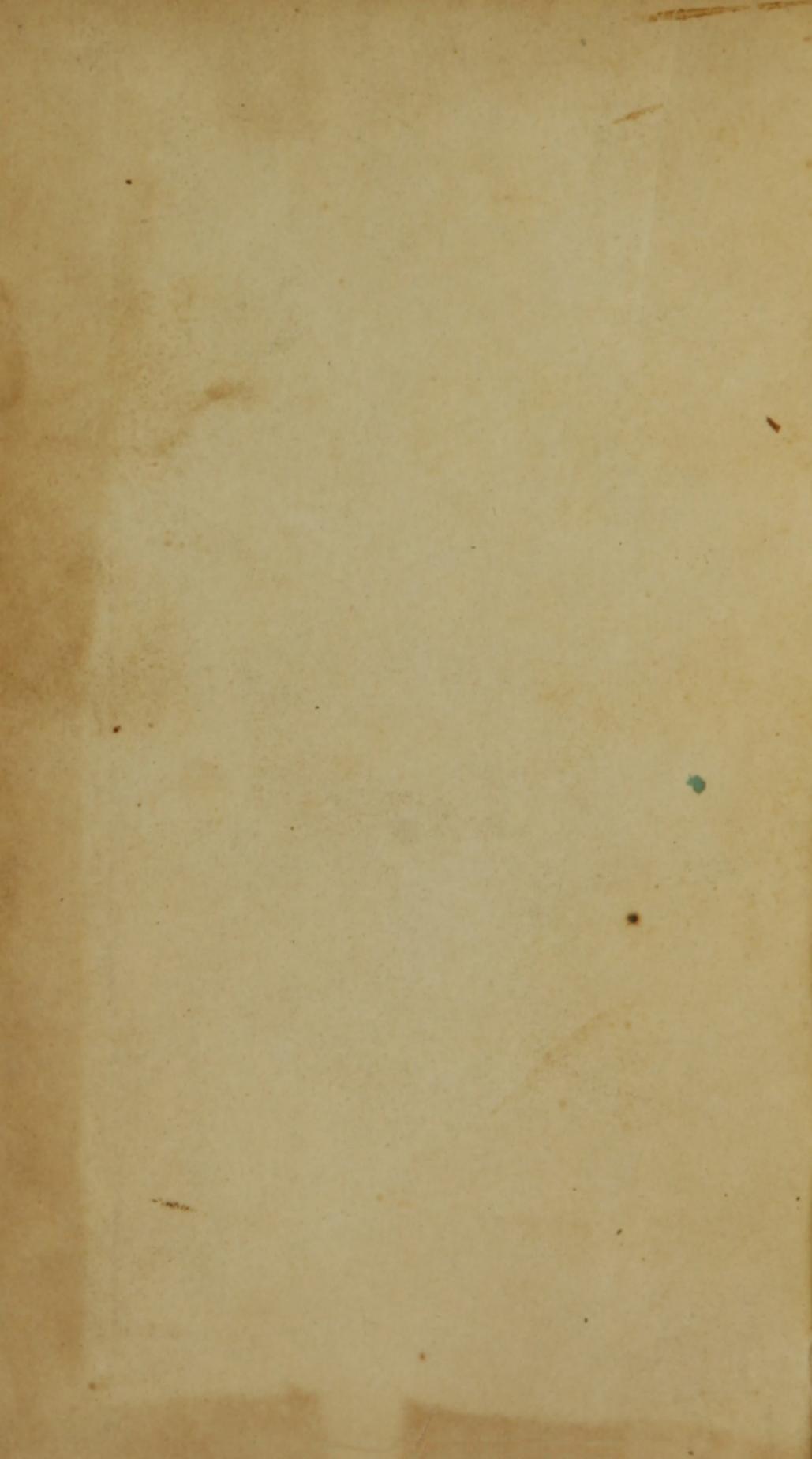
℞ Antimonii tartarizati, ℥j,
Adipis, ℥j.

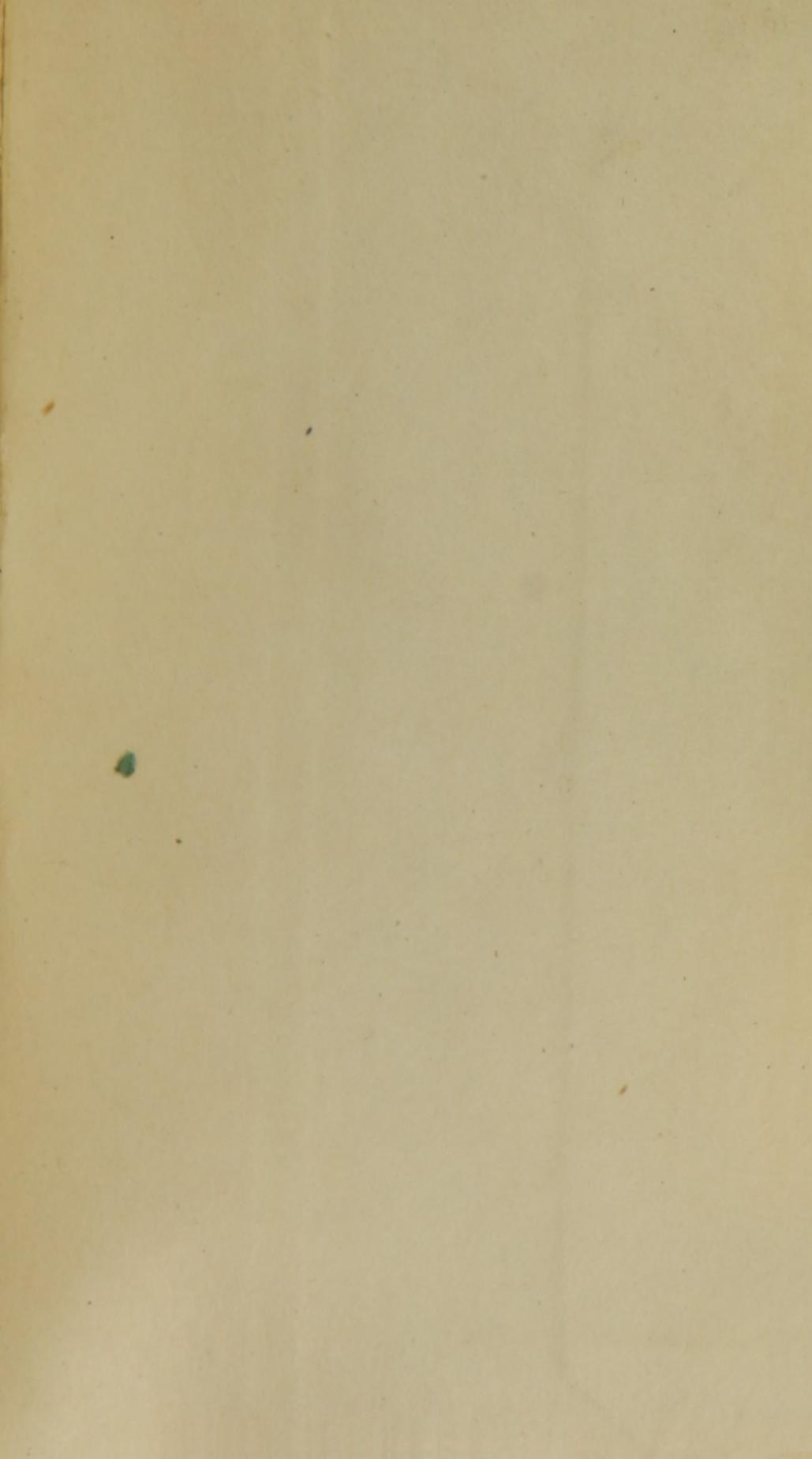
Tere ut fiat unguentum. Magnitudo glandis, parti dolenti,
omni mane et nocte, esse fricationis, applicanda.

As a counter-irritant in the inflammation of internal organs.













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