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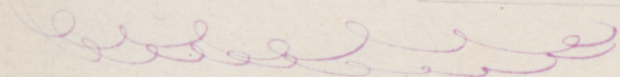


James H. Irish
Yorkham

Maine

July 20th 1870

James H. Irish
Gorham
Maine



James W. Smith

Prophet

Wife

James W. Smith

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE
OF
FLUID AND SOLID EXTRACTS
IN VACUO,

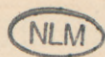
ALSO
Concentrations and Officinal Pills,

PREPARED BY
HENRY THAYER AND COMPANY.

WITH FORMULAS AND RECEIPTS.

CAMBRIDGEPORT, MASS.

1870.



Entered, according to Act of Congress, in the year 1866, by
HENRY THAYER & CO.,
In the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of Massachusetts.

GEO. C. RAND & AVERY, STEREOTYPERS AND PRINTERS,
No. 3, CORNHILL, BOSTON.

96-1878/

C I R C U L A R.

THE extraordinary and still increasing demand for our FLUID AND SOLID EXTRACTS, CONCENTRATIONS, and SUGAR-COATED OFFICINAL PILLS, and the numerous applications that we daily receive for a more extended Descriptive Catalogue and Book of Formulas, have compelled us to issue this more complete work, which we now present to the Medical and Pharmaceutical Profession as thoroughly reliable, more comprehensive in its details than any of its kind, and in language as easily understood.

The preparation of this volume has been a long and difficult task, as the correctness of each formula has been experimentally ascertained ; but we feel, that, if it meet the approval of those for whom it was prepared, we shall be amply repaid.

HENRY THAYER & CO.

CAMBRIDGEPORT, Nov. 1, 1866.

INTRODUCTION.

THE progress of Chemical Science has enabled the manufacturer of medicinal agents to offer remedies to the Medical Profession far superior to those formerly in use. In no department has more progress been made than in that of Vegetable Chemistry, in ascertaining the nature of the active principle of plants, and obtaining them in an available form for use.

On the supposition that the virtues of plants may be obtained in minute doses, great attention has been paid to isolating their medicinal principles.

The effects of the separated alkaloids and resinoids have not entirely answered expectation, partly from the difficulty and expense of obtaining them in a state of purity, partly from their want of permanency, but principally from the fact that the isolated principle does not contain the full property of the plant. In a root or leaf may exist two or more principles, each of which modifies the action of the other; and this original combination, formed by Nature in the plant, acts more kindly and effectually upon the human system than when separated by science.

While science gives us various means of extracting from vegetable products their active principles, experience teaches that they should be obtained in their original state, and that simplicity in form and nomenclature is all-important to the practitioner.

Solid and fluid extracts, when properly made, and deprived of inert matter, fulfil these conditions: they admit of entire purity, ease of manipulation, and contain all the active principles of the original plant.

The objects we aim to attain in their manufacture are, first, to exhaust without chemical change, from the raw material, all its active principle, avoiding the inert vegetable matter; second, to concentrate the extract in a vacuum at a low temperature, thus avoiding injurious effects from the atmosphere and from excess of

heat. These objects we successfully accomplish by aid of our improved apparatus, and modes of manipulating. Our extracts will be found free from inert substances, free also from any smell or taste of burnt matter, and possessing the full power of the raw material.

Fluid extracts possess many advantages over other vegetable pharmaceutical preparations, and have come into very general use. When properly made, they possess uniformity of strength, produce their peculiar effects from a small dose, are easy of transportation, are always ready for use, and will keep for any length of time.

It will be seen, that, in our list of Fluid Extracts, there are few combinations. Except when prepared from officinal formulæ, we manufacture a plain extract of the plant, believing that physicians will prefer to form combinations according to their own judgment. We carried this theory so far, formerly, as to depart from the then officinal directions for preservation by the use of sugar, presenting our extracts in the form of limpid concentrated solutions of the active principles, very advantageous for the immediate production of officinal tinctures, infusions, and syrups. We are pleased to see that the principles which have governed our manufacture have been adopted in the last United-States Pharmacopœia. In strength, each fluid pound of extract contains the strength of a pound of raw material. The dose of any particular extract can be easily estimated by keeping in mind this rule.

Exposed to a very cold temperature, fluid extracts assume a somewhat opaque appearance, owing to the partial congelation of the contained oils and resins. At a common temperature, they resume their state of transparent solution.

Fluid extracts may be administered in sweetened water, syrup, or any preferred article.

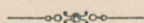
We also manufacture such concentrations as have been found efficient in practice, and present them in a state of the utmost purity.

We desire particularly to call attention to our officinal sugar-coated pills, which are manufactured with the greatest care, and from the best materials.

CATALOGUE

AND

FORMULAS.



ACONITE.

Aconitum Napellus.

Common names, MONKSHOOD, WOLFSBANE.

Native of Europe. The root and leaves.

This plant is domesticated in the United States, being cultivated in gardens, and bears blue flowers in May and June. It contains an alkaloid, termed Aconitina, which is sometimes used externally, in the form of ointment.

PROPERTIES. — In over doses, an acrid poison. In proper doses, it acts as a direct sedative to the nerves of sensation, and is powerfully antiphlogistic. It should be administered with *extreme caution*. Externally, preparations of the root, which are stronger than those of the leaves, are used to deaden the pain of neuralgia, rheumatism, and gout.

ANTIDOTES. — Strong emetics, speedily administered ; after which, stimulants externally and internally.

PREPARATIONS.

| | | | |
|---------------|---------|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| Fluid Extract | Aconite | Leaves, | Dose, two to six drops, diluted. |
| " | " | " Root, | " one to four drops, diluted. |
| Solid | " | " " | " one quarter to one grain. |



TINCTURE OF ACONITE ROOT.

Fluid Extract Aconite Root, four fluid ounces.
 Diluted alcohol, twelve " "
 Mix. Dose, five to ten drops.

TINCTURE OF ACONITE LEAVES.

Fluid Extract Aconite Leaves, two fluid ounces.

Diluted alcohol, fourteen " "

Mix. Dose, ten to twenty drops.

WINE OF ACONITE ROOT.

Fluid Extract Aconite Root, two fluid ounces.

Sherry, or Native Wine, thirteen " "

Alcohol, one " "

Mix. Dose, five to twenty drops.

OINTMENT OF ACONITE ROOT.

Solid Extract Aconite Root (*softened*), two drams.

Lard, or Simple Cerate, one ounce.

Mix. Used for neuralgia and rheumatism.

PLASTER OF ACONITE ROOT.

Pine Resin, one ounce.

Yellow Wax, one and one-half ounces.

Melt together, and add

Fluid Extract Aconite Root, one fluid ounce, stirring until cold. To be spread upon soft leather, cloth, or glazed paper.

LINIMENT OF ACONITE AND CHLOROFORM.

Tincture of Aconite Root, one fluid ounce.

Castor Oil, " " "

Chloroform, " " "

Aqua Ammonia (Hartshorn), one " "

Camphorated Tincture of Soap, half a fluid ounce.

Mix. To be shaken. Used externally for gout, rheumatism, neuralgia, and pains generally, where the skin is not broken or abraded.

AMERICAN VALERIAN.*Cypripedium Pubescens.*

Common names, LADIES' SLIPPER, UMBEL, NERVE ROOT,
MOCCASIN PLANT, NOAH'S ARK.

Native of United States. The root.

Grows in rich woods and moist lands, blossoming in May and June. It is found plentifully in most parts of the United States.

PROPERTIES. — Nervine and anti-spasmodic. Given to quiet the system in nervous irritability. A popular remedy to promote sleep and relieve headache.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls.
Solid " " five to fifteen grains.

TINCTURE OF AMERICAN VALERIAN.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, two to four teaspoonfuls, repeated as required.

SYRUP OF AMERICAN VALERIAN.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, twelve " "

Mix. Dose, two to four teaspoonfuls.

INFUSION OF AMERICAN VALERIAN.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two fluid ounces.

*COMPOUND MIXTURE OF AMERICAN
VALERIAN.*

No. I.

Fluid Extract American Valerian, one fluid ounce.

“ “ Hops, “ “ “

“ “ Scullcap, “ “ “

Mix. Dose, one-half to one teaspoonful.

No. II.

Fluid Extract American Valerian, one fluid ounce.

“ “ Virginia Snakeroot, “ “ “

“ “ Ipecac, twenty drops.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one teaspoonful. Used as an anti-spasmodic, and to increase perspiration.

ANGELICA.

Angelica Atropurpurea.

Common names, MASTERWORT, HIGH ANGELICA.

Native of United States. The root.

Inhabits fields and moist lands, bearing flowers during the summer months.

PROPERTIES. — Aromatic and stimulant. Used in flatulent choleric, and is a popular remedy, in infusion, to promote menstruation.

P R E P A R A T I O N S .

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one teaspoonful.

INFUSION OF ANGELICA ROOT.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, two to four fluid ounces.

COMPOUND INFUSION OF ANGELICA ROOT.

Fluid Extract Angelica root, half a fluid ounce.

“ “ Gravel Plant, “ “ “

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two fluid ounces, repeated as required.

Used as a diuretic.

ARNICA.

Arnica Montana.

Common names, LEOPARD'S BANE, MOUNTAIN TOBACCO.

Native of Europe. The flowers.

Inhabits the cold, northern regions of Europe, flowering in June and July.

PROPERTIES. — Diaphoretic and stimulant. In large doses poisonous. Seldom used in this country internally, but very generally used externally for the relief of pain, whether resulting from bruises, sprains, or internal inflammation.

ANTIDOTES. — Emetics followed by vinegar or other vegetable acids.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, ten to thirty drops.

TINCTURE OF ARNICA.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Used externally.

POULTICE OF ARNICA.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Vinegar, three “ “

Mix. Add Rye or Linseed meal, sufficient to make of proper consistence. Used for bruises, swellings, sprains and rheumatic affections.

ARNICA PLASTER.

Pine Resin, one ounce.

Yellow Wax, one and one-half ounce.

Melt together, and add

Fluid Extract Arnica, one fluid ounce, stirring until cold. To be spread upon soft leather, cloth, or glazed paper. When spread upon very thin material, it makes a good plaster for corns.

ARNICA OINTMENT.

Solid Extract (softened), two drams.

Lard, one ounce.

Mix.

ARNICA COURT-PLASTER.

Russia Isinglass, one-half ounce.

Water, four fluid ounces.

Mix. Dissolve by a gentle heat, and add of

Fluid Extract of Arnica, half a fluid ounce ; spread the preparation, with a soft brush, upon silk, stretched upon a suitable frame. From two to four coats will be required, each application being made after the previous one has entirely dried.

GLYCEROLE OF ARNICA.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Glycerine, two “ “

Mix. Used as an application for bites of mosquitoes and other insects. The addition of one to three grains of morphia adds to its efficacy for relieving pain.

FOMENTATION OF ARNICA AND WORMWOOD.

Fluid Extract Arnica, two fluid ounces.

“ “ Wormwood, two fluid ounces.

Hot Water, half a pint.

Mix.

AVENS ROOT.*Geum Rivale.*

Common names, PURPLE AVENS, WATER AVENS.

Native of United States. The root.

Grows in woods, moist land, and beside streams, bearing purple flowers in June and July.

PROPERTIES. — Tonic and astringent. Used in chronic dysentery, diarrhœa, leucorrhœa, and as a wash for sore mouth and throat.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one teaspoonful.

INFUSION OF AVENS ROOT.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two fluid ounces.

BALM.

See LEMON BALM and SWEET BALM.

BALMONY.*Chelone Glabra.*

Common names, TURTLEHEAD, TURTLEBLOOM, SNAKEHEAD, SALT-RHEUM WEED.

Native of United States. The leaves.

Grows in damp soils, and flowers in August and September.

PROPERTIES. — Cathartic and anthelmintic. Tonic in small doses. Used in jaundice, hepatic diseases, and to expel worms.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one teaspoonful.

INFUSION OF BALMONY.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two fluid ounces.

BALMONY OINTMENT.

Lard, three and one-half ounces.

White Wax, half an ounce.

Melt together, and add, stirring until cold,

Fluid Extract Balmony, one fluid ounce. Used for inflamed tumors, painful breasts, piles, and salt-rheum.

BARBERRY BARK.

Berberis Vulgaris.

Native of Northern States. The bark.

Grows on rocky hills, and in hard, barren, stony localities, bearing small yellow flowers in May, and ripening its well-known acid fruit in June and July.

PROPERTIES. — Tonic and laxative, with an after astringent effect. Used in jaundice, dysentery, common and chronic diarrhœa.

P R E P A R A T I O N S.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls.

INFUSION OF BARBERRY BARK.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mixed. Dose, one to two fluid ounces.

JAUNDICE BITTERS.

Fluid Extract Barberry Bark, two fluid ounces.

“ “ Orange-peel, two fluid ounces.

Fluid Extract Prickly Ash, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, two pints.

Mix. Sweeten to suit the taste. Dose, one wineglassful.

BAYBERRY BARK.

Myrica Cerifera.

Common names, WAX MYRTLE, WAX BERRY.

PROPERTIES. — Astringent and stimulant. In large doses, emetic. Used in bowel complaints, jaundice, and as a gargle for sore mouth and throat.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one teaspoonful.

INFUSION OF BAYBERRY.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Warm Water, one pint.

Mix. Used as a gargle.

BAYBERRY POULTICE.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, three fluid ounces.

Add either ground flaxseed, ground slippery elm, or rye meal, sufficient to make of the right consistence. Applied around the throat in scarlet fever, croup, and common sore throat; also to scrofulous tumors or ulcers.

BELLADONNA.

Atropa Belladonna.

Common names, DEADLY NIGHTSHADE, DWALE, BLACK CHERRY.

Native of Europe. The leaves.

Grows in old fields and around old buildings, blossoming in June and July. It is cultivated in this country.

PROPERTIES. — Powerfully narcotic. In over-doses, poisonous. In suitable doses, anodyne and antispasmodic, with some diuretic and diaphoretic properties. Used in irritable conditions of the nervous system.

ANTIDOTES. — Strong emetics speedily administered, after which, stimulants applied externally and internally. The use of iodine has been recommended.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid ExtractDose, five to eight drops.
Solid “Dose, one quarter to one grain.
Pills (sugar-coated).....one-quarter and one grain each.

TINCTURE OF BELLADONNA.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.
Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.
Mix. Dose, fifteen to thirty drops.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF BELLADONNA.

Fluid Extract Belladonna, half a fluid ounce.
“ “ Elecampane, one “ “
“ “ Wild Cherry Bark, four fluid ounces.
Simple Syrup, two pints.
Mix. Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls. An excellent remedy for whooping cough and common coughs and colds.

NEURALGIC PILLS OF BELLADONNA.

Extract of Belladonna, twelve grains.
Morphia, four “
Strychnia, two “
Mix, and form thirty-two pills. Used to relieve severe neuralgic and rheumatic pains. Also in sick headache.
Dose, one pill, repeated once in four or five hours until relief is obtained. Should be used with caution.

BELLADONNA OINTMENT.

Soft Solid Extract of Belladonna, one ounce.

Lard, eight ounces. Mix.

LINIMENT OF BELLADONNA.

Fluid Extract, two fluid drachms.

Aqueous Extract Opium, one fluid ounce.

Diluted Alcohol, three fluid ounces.

Mix. Used to relieve nervous pains, and pains in the joints.

BELLADONNA POULTICE.

Fluid Extract, one ounce.

Hot Water, four ounces.

Mix, and add of ground flaxseed, slippery elm, or rye meal, sufficient to make of proper consistence. Used for neuralgic and rheumatic pains and inflamed joints.

BETH ROOT.

Trillium Pendulum.

Common names, GROUND LILY, BIRTH ROOT, WAKE ROBIN,
LAMB'S QUARTER, INDIAN BALM, TRUE LOVE,
PARIS WORT, COUGH ROOT.

Native of United States. The root.

Grows in woods, and rich, moist localities; each plant bearing a solitary flower in May or June.

PROPERTIES. — Astringent, tonic, and antiseptic. Used in bleeding from the lungs, in pulmonary complaints generally, and to promote parturition.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls.

INFUSION OF BETH ROOT.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, two to four fluid ounces.

BITTER ROOT.*Apocynum Androsæmifolium.*

Common names, DOGSBANE, MILKWEED.

Native of United States. The root.

Grows in dry soils, by roadsides and borders of woods, flowering from June to August. The plant exudes a milky juice when cut or bruised.

PROPERTIES. — Tonic, emetic, and laxative.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract, as emetic....Dose, one half teaspoonful in a cup of warm water, repeated as required.

Fluid Extract, as tonic and diaphoretic.....Dose, ten to twenty drops.

TINCTURE OF BITTER ROOT.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to three teaspoonfuls.

BITTERSWEET.*Solanum Dulcamara.*

Common names, WOODY NIGHTSHADE, VIOLET BLOOM,
FEVER TWIG, SCARLET BERRY.

Native of United States and Europe. The root and twigs.

A woody vine growing around hedges and fences, flowering in June and July. Its red berries hang upon the vine in clusters during autumn and winter.

PROPERTIES. — In large doses, narcotic ; but used principally as an alterative. Administered in cutaneous and rheumatic diseases, scrofula, jaundice, and obstructed menstruation.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls.

Solid “ “ two to five grains.

TINCTURE OF BITTERSWEET.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, two to four tablespoonfuls.

INFUSION OF BITTERSWEET.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two ounces three times per day.

SYRUP OF BITTERSWEET.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, twelve " "

Mix. Dose, two to four teaspoonfuls three times per day.

Used for scrofulous affections.

BITTERSWEET OINTMENT.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces.

Lard, eight ounces.

Melt the lard, and add the fluid extract, stirring until cold.

Used for burns and cutaneous eruptions.

BLACK ALDER.

Prinos Verticillatus.

Common name, WINTERBERRY.

Native of United States. The bark.

Common in swamps, and by the side of running streams.

Flowers in June and July.

PROPERTIES. — Tonic and alterative. Has been used with success in dropsy, and is recommended in diseases of a typhoid type. Also used externally for ulcers and eruptions.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls.

TINCTURE OF BLACK ALDER.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to three tablespoonfuls.

SYRUP OF BLACK ALDER.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, twelve " "

Mix. Dose, one to three teaspoonfuls.

LOTION OF BLACK ALDER.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces.

Water, twelve " "

Mix.

POULTICE OF BLACK ALDER.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, three fluid ounces.

Mix. Add ground flaxseed, slippery elm, or rye meal sufficient to make of proper consistence. Used for gangrenous or ill-conditioned ulcers.

BLACKBERRY ROOT.

Rubus Villosus.

Native of United States. The bark of the root.

A perennial prickly shrub growing beside fences, around rocks, and in the borders of woods. It flowers in June and July, and its fruit ripens in August.

PROPERTIES. — Astringent and tonic. Used in diarrhœa, dysentery, cholera-infantum, and a relaxed condition of the bowels in children ; also as an astringent gargle, and lotion.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one teaspoonful.

Solid " " five to eight grains.

TINCTURE OF BLACKBERRY ROOT.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.
Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.
Mix. Dose, one to three teaspoonfuls.

INFUSION OF BLACKBERRY ROOT.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.
Hot Water, one pint.
Mix. Dose, one to two fluid ounces.

SYRUP OF BLACKBERRY ROOT.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces.
Simple Syrup, twelve " "
Mix. Dose, one half to one fluid ounce.

WINE OF BLACKBERRY ROOT.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces.
Sherry or Native Wine, eleven fluid ounces.
Alcohol, one fluid ounce.
Mix. Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls.

SYRUP OF THE FRUIT OF BLACKBERRY.

To one pint of ripe blackberries add one-half pint of boiling water, then express the liquid through a cloth ; add twice the weight of refined sugar, heat until boiling commences, remove the scum, and when cold, bottle. An excellent domestic remedy for bowel-complaints, in tablespoonful doses.

BLACKBERRY CORDIAL.

To one pint of ripe blackberries, add one pint of diluted alcohol or brandy : let it stand for one week ; then express the liquid through a cloth, and add of refined sugar enough to suit the taste. Used for bowel-complaints. Dose, for an adult, one half to one wineglassful two or three times per day ; for children in proportion.

BLACK PEPPER.

Piper' Nigrum.

Native of East and West Indies. The unripe fruit.

PROPERTIES. — A powerful stimulant to the stomach and intestinal canal. Well known as a condiment to improve the flavor of food and promote digestion. Used for cholic, cholera, scarlatina, and flatulency.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract....Dose, ten to thirty drops, largely diluted with water.

Oleo-resinous Extract....Dose, one to two drops, mixed with a teaspoonful of sugar.

TINCTURE OF BLACK PEPPER.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one teaspoonful, diluted.

SYRUP OF BLACK PEPPER.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, twelve “ “

Mix. Dose, one-half to one teaspoonful.

One part of this syrup mixed with two parts of vinegar makes an excellent gargle for sore throat.

BLOODROOT.

Sanguinaria Canadensis.

Common names, RED PUCCOON, INDIAN PAINT, RED ROOT.

Native of United States. The root.

A small perennial plant, found in rich soil near the borders of woods. Its delicate white flowers are among the first to appear in spring, and the plant continues to blossom until June.

The root, when broken or cut, emits an acrid red juice, resembling blood, hence the name.

Bloodroot yields a resinoid, to which the name of Sanguinarin has been given, and which contains the concentrated properties of the root.

PROPERTIES. — In small doses, stimulant and tonic. In larger doses, sedative, reducing the pulse, and increasing expectoration. In still larger doses, emetic.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, ten to twenty drops.

Solid “ “ one to two grains.

Sanguinarin.....Dose, one-fourth to one grain.

TINCTURE OF BLOODROOT.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, as tonic, stimulant, or expectorant, ten to sixty drops. As emetic, two to four teaspoonfuls.

INFUSION OF BLOODROOT.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose from one-half to one ounce.

SYRUP OF BLOODROOT.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Acetic Acid, “ “ “

Simple Syrup, fourteen ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls. Used as tonic and expectorant.

VINEGAR OF BLOODROOT.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Vinegar, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. An external application for diseases of the skin.

BLUE FLAG.

Iris Versicolor.

Common names, FLEUR DE LIS, FLAG LILY, LIVER LILY,
SNAKE LILY.

Native of United States. The root.

Grows in moist and wet locations, bearing blue flowers in June and July.

PROPERTIES. — Cathartic, alterative, and diuretic. Used extensively in eclectic practice as a substitute for mercury.

P R E P A R A T I O N S .

| | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Fluid Extract..... | Dose, one-half to one teaspoonful. |
| Solid " | " one to four grains. |
| Iridin..... | " one to two grains. |

TINCTURE OF BLUE FLAG.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, two to four teaspoonfuls.

SYRUP OF BLUE FLAG.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, two to four teaspoonfuls.

COMPOUND POWDER OF IRIDIN.

Iridin, five grains.

Podophyllin, five grains.

Xanthoxilin, " "

Powdered Sugar, forty-five grains.

Mix thoroughly in a mortar. To be divided into fifteen powders. One powder to be given once in two hours. Recommended by Dr. John King as a sialagogue in cases of glandular diseases.

POWDER FOR DROPSY.

HYDRAGOGUE CATHARTIC.

Iridin, three grains.

Leptandrin, six "

Bitartrate of Potassa, twenty grains.

Mix. For one dose.

*BOXWOOD BARK.**Cornus Florida.*

Common names, DOGWOOD, FLOWERING CORNEL.

Native of United States. The bark.

Is a small indigenous tree, found in some of our forests, growing generally from twelve to twenty feet in height. The flowers are small, of a greenish yellow color, surrounded by large white involucres, making it, during April and May, one of the most showy trees in our forests.

PROPERTIES. — Tonic and astringent. Used in eclectic practice as a substitute for cinchona bark in intermittent fevers.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one teaspoonful.

TINCTURE OF BOXWOOD BARK.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, two to four teaspoonfuls.

WINE OF BOXWOOD BARK.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces.

Sherry or Native Wine, eleven fluid ounces.

Alcohol, one fluid ounce.

Mix. Dose, two to four teaspoonfuls.

SYRUP OF BOXWOOD BARK.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, twelve “ “

Mix. Dose, one to four teaspoonfuls.

INFUSION OF BOXWOOD BARK.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, a wineglassful every two hours. Used in intermittent fever.

BROOM TOP.

Cytisus Scoparius.

Native of Europe. The tops.

Broom is cultivated in gardens in this country ; bearing large golden-colored flowers in May and June.

PROPERTIES. — In large doses, emetic and cathartic. In smaller doses, a valuable diuretic.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls.

INFUSION OF BROOM TOP.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one fluid ounce every hour until the desired effect is produced.

BUCHU.

Barosma Crenata.

Native of the Cape of Good Hope. The leaves.

The different species of this plant possess similar medicinal

properties. It was first introduced into American practice in 1823; and the estimation in which it was held by the Hottentots in diseases of the urinary organs has been verified by trial here. It is now acknowledged as a standard remedy in such diseases. Our fluid extract is made with great care from the long-leaved buchu. It retains the natural oil of the plant, and is a reliable preparation.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one half to one teaspoonful.
 Oleo-resinous Extract..... " two to four drops.
 Compound Fluid Extract..... " one-half to one teaspoonful.
 A combination of Buchu, Cubebs, Juniper, Pareira Brava, and
 Sweet Spirits of Nitre.
 Pills of Buchu and Copaiba, four grains each.

TINCTURE OF BUCHU.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.
 Alcohol, fourteen " "
 Mix. Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls.

SYRUP OF BUCHU.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.
 Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.
 Mix. Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls.

BUCKHORN.

Osmunda.

Common names, BUCKHORN BRAKE, ROYAL FLOWERING
 FERN.

Native of United States. The root.

A beautiful fern frequenting moist and low lands. It flowers in June. The root, which resembles a deer's horn, yields an abundance of mucilage to boiling water.

PROPERTIES. — Used for female weaknesses, and in pulmonary complaints.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls.

BUCKTHORN.

Rhamnus Catharticus.

Native of Europe. The berries.

A shrub growing from five to eight feet high, which is domesticated in this country. It flowers in May or June; and its black, shining berries ripen about the first of October.

PROPERTIES. — Hydragogue cathartic. Used in dropsy, for worms, and, in the form of syrup, is a favorite domestic cathartic.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one teaspoonful.

SYRUP OF BUCKTHORN.

Fluid Extract Buckthorn, four fluid ounces.

“ “ Allspice, one “ ounce.

“ “ Ginger, two “ drachms.

Simple Syrup, twelve “ ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to two fluid ounces.

BUGLEWEED.

Lycopus Virginicus.

Common names, PAUL'S BETONY, GREEN ARCHANGEL,
WATER HOREHOUND.

Native of United States. The plant.

Grows in shady and moist situations, flowering in August.

PROPERTIES. — A mild sedative, tonic, and astringent. A favorite remedy in lung diseases. Especially useful in hemorrhages. It soothes irritation, lessens the frequency of the pulse, and allays cough. It is recommended by eclectic practitioners as decidedly beneficial in diabetes.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one teaspoonful.

SYRUP OF BUGLEWEED.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, twelve “ “

Mix. Dose, one tablespoonful once in two hours. Used in coughs and lung complaints.

INFUSION OF BUGLEWEED.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, fifteen ounces.

Mix.

BURDOCK.

Arctium Lappa.

Native of Europe and the United States. The root.

This well-known plant grows abundantly in waste places throughout the United States.

PROPERTIES. — Alterative and diuretic. Used in scrofulous, rheumatic, and venereal diseases.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one teaspoonful.

TINCTURE OF BURDOCK.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one fluid ounce.

INFUSION OF BURDOCK.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to four fluid ounces.

SYRUP OF BURDOCK.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces.

“ “ Sassafras, one fluid ounce.

Simple Syrup, twelve fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one fluid ounce.

BURDOCK OINTMENT.

Fluid Extract Burdock, one fluid ounce.

Lard, three ounces.

Melt the lard, and add the fluid extract, stirring until cold.

Used for diseases of the skin.

BUTTERNUT.

Juglans Cinerea.

Common names, WHITE WALNUT, OIL NUT.

Native of United States. The bark of the root.

An indigenous forest tree, sometimes attaining the height of fifty feet. It flowers in May ; and the nuts ripen in September.

PROPERTIES. — A gentle cathartic, operating without producing debilitating effects, and particularly useful in cases of habitual constipation. The resinoid prepared from it, called Juglandin, is highly commended by eclectic practitioners as a laxative and cathartic. The preparations of butternut are much used in domestic practice for the ailments of children, especially in throat diseases.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one to three teaspoonfuls.

Solid “ “ five to twenty grains.

Juglandin..... “ one to five grains.

PILLS OF BUTTERNUT.

Solid Extract Butternut, twenty grains.

“ “ Henbane, ten “

Podophyllin, five grains.

Mix together, and form ten pills. One to be taken at bed-time, for habitual constipation.

SYRUP OF BUTTERNUT.

Fluid Extract Butternut, four fluid ounces.

“ “ Lovage, one fluid ounce.

“ “ Rhubarb, half “ “

Simple Syrup, ten fluid ounces.

Mix. A good laxative for children, in doses of one to two teaspoonfuls. Cathartic in doses of one to four teaspoonfuls.

*COMPOUND SYRUP OF BUTTERNUT.**CATHARTIC SYRUP.*

Fluid Extract Butternut, two fluid ounces.

Aqueous “ Senna, one fluid ounce.

Fluid “ Jalap, half “ “

“ “ Coriander, one “ “

“ “ Ginger, half “ “

Simple Syrup, ten fluid ounces.

Mix. To be shaken when used.

Dose, one-half to one fluid ounce.

*CANNABIS INDICA.**Foreign Indian Hemp.*

Native of Asia. The top of the flowering plant.

Called by the natives, GANJAH or GUNJAH, HASHISH,
CHURRUS, BHANG, SUBJER.

Cannabis Indica is the same plant as Cannabis Sativa of

Europe and America ; but the latter does not contain the resin which the climate of India gives to the former. It has been long used in Asia for its strong narcotic and intoxicating properties, and has, within a few years, been introduced into European and American practice. In the resin exists the medicinal power of the plant.

PROPERTIES. — Narcotic, exhilarant. Sometimes used instead of opium.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid ExtractDose, twenty drops to one teaspoonful.

(Administered in syrup, milk, or on powdered sugar.)

Solid ExtractDose, one-half to one grain.

TINCTURE OF CANNABIS INDICA.

Solid Extract, twenty-four grains.

Alcohol, one fluid ounce.

Mix. Dose, ten to twenty drops, given on powdered sugar, repeated as required.

CANELLA.

Canella Alba.

Native of the West Indies. The bark.

A tall tree, growing in forests, and easily recognized by its whitish bark.

PROPERTIES. — Aromatic and stimulant. Used as an adjunct to tonics and purgatives.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one teaspoonful.

TINCTURE OF CANELLA.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, two to three teaspoonfuls.

TINCTURE OF ALOES AND CANELLA.

Fluid Extract Canella, one fluid ounce.

“ “ Ginger, “ “ “

Powdered Aloes (Socotrine), one ounce.

Diluted Alcohol, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls. For amenorrhœa, one teaspoonful two or three times per day.

WINE OF ALOES AND CANELLA.

Fluid Extract Canella, half a fluid ounce.

“ “ Ginger, two fluid drams.

“ “ Cardamon, two “ “

Powdered Aloes (Socotrine), one ounce.

Sherry or Native Wine, one pint.

Alcohol, two fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, two fluid ounces.

Mix together. Let it stand one week, frequently shaking, then filter or strain through muslin. A tonic and stimulant aperient in doses of one or two teaspoonfuls, taken half an hour after eating, to assist digestion.

CASCARILLA.

Croton Eleuteria.

Native of West Indies and South America. The bark.

PROPERTIES. — Aromatic, stimulant, tonic, and febrifuge. Used advantageously with cinchona in intermittents, and as an ingredient in tonic bitters.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one teaspoonful.

TINCTURE OF CASCARILLA.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls.

INFUSION OF CASCARILLA.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, two to four teaspoonfuls.

CATMINT.

Nepeta Cataria.

Common name, CATNIP.

Native of Europe. The tops and leaves.

This plant, supposed to have been introduced from Europe, grows abundantly in this country, and is easily recognized by its peculiar taste and odor.

PROPERTIES. — Diaphoretic, carminative. Used extensively in domestic practice for local diseases accompanied with febrile symptoms.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls.

INFUSION OF CATMINT.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to four fluid ounces.

SEDATIVE MIXTURE.

Fluid Extract Catmint, one fluid ounce.

“ “ Valerian, one-half fluid ounce.

“ “ Skullcap, “ “ “

Mix. Dose, one teaspoonful, repeated as required. Given to allay nervous excitement.

CAYENNE.*Capsicum Annuum.*

Common names, CAYENNE PEPPER, RED PEPPER.

Native of South America and most hot climates. The fruit.

An annual plant, growing two or three feet high. Although abundantly cultivated in this country, the fruit raised in hot climates is preferred for medicinal purposes.

PROPERTIES. — Stimulant. Used internally to stimulate the digestive organs, and promote peristaltic action of the intestines. Often combined with other remedies to promote their action. Used externally as a rubefacient and counter-irritant. In the form of fluid extract is vesicatory.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, three to ten drops.

(Given with syrup or mucilage.)

TINCTURE OF CAYENNE.

Fluid Extract, half a fluid ounce.

Alcohol, fifteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls diluted with syrup or mucilage.

CAYENNE MIXTURE.

Fluid Extract Cayenne, one fluid ounce.

Common Salt, two fluid drams.

Water and Vinegar, of each one-half pint.

Mix. Given in tablespoonful doses to check nausea and vomiting, for sea-sickness, and very useful as a gargle for sore throat.

CAYENNE LINIMENT.

Fluid Extract Cayenne, half a fluid ounce.

Aqueous " Opium, " " "

Oil of Origanum, two fluid drams.

Tincture of Camphor, twelve fluid ounces.

Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

Mix. For rheumatic and neuralgic pains, sprains, &c.

CAYENNE PLASTER.

Melt together four ounces of resin, and one ounce of yellow wax. Remove it from the fire ; and, when nearly cold, stir in

Fluid Extract Cayenne, two fluid drams.

Camphor, in powder, half an ounce.

Oil of Sassafras, forty-five drops.

Mix. To be spread on some proper material. A good stimulating, strengthening plaster.

CENTAURY.

Sabbatia Angularis.

Common names, AMERICAN CENTAURY, ROSE-PINK, BITTER CLOVER, WILD SUCCORY, RED CENTAURY.

Native of United States. The herb.

Grows abundantly in the Middle States, in moist places, flowering in July and August.

PROPERTIES. — Tonic and antiperiodic. Used in domestic practice as a vermifuge.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one teaspoonful.

TINCTURE OF CENTAURY.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, four to six teaspoonfuls.

INFUSION OF AMERICAN CENTAURY.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two fluid ounces.

CINCHONA.*Cinchona.*

Common names, PERUVIAN BARK, JESUIT'S BARK.

Native of South America. The bark.

Various kinds of barks are known in commerce by the name of Cinchona ; and the amounts and kinds of alkaloids contained vary with the different species. Quinia and cinchonina are the two most important alkaloids contained in the bark ; and the reputation they have attained is equalled by no other isolated principle, unless it be morphia obtained from opium. But the medicinal virtue of Cinchona Bark does not exist entirely in these two principles ; there are others : some capable of isolation, and some of a complex nature not yet fully understood. And the fact is well recognized, that the bark, or preparations of the bark, which contain all the properties unaltered, often produce the desired effect when quinia or cinchonina fails. We manufacture three varieties of Fluid Extract of Cinchona Bark ; viz., Cinchona Calisaya, Cinchona True Red and Cinchona Loxa. The dose and preparations of each are the same.

PROPERTIES. — Tonic, febrifuge, antiperiodic.

P R E P A R A T I O N S .

Fluid Extract.....Dose fifteen drops to one teaspoonful.

“ “ Compound... “ “ “ “ “

(Formula like Tr. Cinchona Comp.)

Fluid Extract aromatic.....Dose one to two teaspoonfuls.

TINCTURE OF CINCHONA.

Fluid Extract, three fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, thirteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to four teaspoonfuls.

INFUSION OF CINCHONA.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two fluid ounces.

WINE OF CINCHONA.

Fluid Extract, three fluid ounces.

Sherry or Native Wine, thirteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to two tablespoonfuls.

WINE OF COMP. CINCHONA.

Fluid Extract of Cinchona Comp., two fluid ounces.

Sherry or Native Wine, fourteen “ “

Mix. Dose, half a wineglassful three times daily.

INFUSION OF COMP. CINCHONA.

Fluid Extract Cinchona Comp., one fluid ounce.

Aromatic Sulphuric Acid, “ “ drachm.

Hot Water, fifteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to two fluid ounces.

SYRUP OF AROMATIC CINCHONA.

Fluid Extract Cinchona Arom., four fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, twelve fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one tablespoonful.

ELIXIR OF CALISAYA BARK.

Fluid Extract Cinchona-Calisaya, nine ounces.

“ “ Orange Peel, two drams.

“ “ Cardamons, thirty drops.

“ “ Coriander “ “

“ “ Cinnamon, two drams.

Simple Syrup, five ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, eight ounces.

Mix the syrup and diluted alcohol together before adding the extracts.

CHAMOMILE.*Anthemis Nobilis.*

Common name, ROMAN CHAMOMILE.

Native of Europe. The flowers.

PROPERTIES. — Tonic. Used as an ingredient in strengthening bitters.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one teaspoonful.

INFUSION OF CHAMOMILE.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two fluid ounces.

Often given to assist the operation of an emetic.

CHECKERBERRY.*Gaultheria Procumbens.*

Common names, PARTRIDGE BERRY, WINTERGREEN, DEER-BERRY, MOUNTAIN TEA.

Native of United States. The leaves.

PROPERTIES. — Stimulant, tonic, diuretic, and astringent. Its essential oil is much used for its stimulating properties, agreeable flavor and taste.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, fifteen to thirty drops.

INFUSION OF CHECKERBERRY.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two fluid ounces.

CHERRY BARK.

Prunus Virginianus.

Common name, WILD CHERRY.

Native of United States. The inner bark.

A handsome forest-tree, attaining, in the Middle States, an elevation of seventy to eighty feet. It flowers in May, and ripens its fruit in August.

PROPERTIES. — Tonic, and invigorating in its impressions upon the stomach, but sedative to the circulatory and nervous systems. Extensively used as an ingredient in pulmonary mixtures, for which it is well adapted by its sedative qualities and agreeable flavor.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one teaspoonful.

“ “ Compound..... “ “ “ “

The Compound Fluid Extract is composed of Cherry Bark, Bloodroot, Ipecac, and Opium. It is extensively used for coughs, colds, and pulmonary complaints in general.

SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, twelve “ “

Mix. Dose, one to four teaspoonfuls.

INFUSION OF CHERRY BARK.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Cold Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two ounces.

CINNAMON.

Cinnamomum.

Native of Ceylon. The bark.

PROPERTIES. — Aromatic, stimulant, astringent. Used to flavor various medicinal preparations.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, fifteen to thirty drops.

TINCTURE OF CINNAMON.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to three teaspoonfuls.

INFUSION OF CINNAMON.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to four fluid ounces.

CLEAVERS.

Galium Aparine.

Common names, GOOSE-GRASS, BEDSTRAW, CATCHWEED.

Native of Europe and the United States. The plant.

An annual weed growing in cultivated grounds and along fences. It flowers in July and August.

PROPERTIES. — Aperient, diuretic. Valuable in diseases of the urinary organs and skin-diseases.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls.

INFUSION OF CLEAVERS.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two ounces, repeated as required.

OINTMENT OF CLEAVERS.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Lard, eight ounces.

Melt the lard, and add the extract, stirring until cold. Used for scrofulous swellings and cutaneous eruptions.

CLOVES.

Caryophyllus Aromaticus.

Native of East Indies. The flower-buds.

PROPERTIES. — The most stimulant of the aromatic plants. Its properties are due to the presence of a well-known essential oil. Used generally as an adjunct to other medicines.

TINCTURE OF CLOVES.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls.

Used to relieve nausea and vomiting, correct flatulency, and promote digestion.

INFUSION OF CLOVES.

Fluid Extract Cloves, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two ounces.

A grateful stimulant.

COMPOUND INFUSION OF CLOVES.

Fluid Extract Cloves, half a fluid ounce.

“ “ Orange-peel, half a fluid ounce.

“ “ Lovage, “ “ “

Hot Water, two pints.

Mix. Dose, one to three ounces. Stimulant, tonic, and diaphoretic.

COLOCYNTH.*Cucumis Colocynthis.*

Common names, BITTER APPLE, BITTER CUCUMBER.

Native of Africa and Asia. The fruit.

An annual plant, somewhat resembling the water-melon. The fruit is about the size of an orange, yellow and smooth when ripe. It contains a white medullary pulp, which, when deprived of the seeds, is the part used. This has a nauseous and intensely bitter taste, and yields its virtues to water and alcohol. A plant bred between the colocynth and water-melon is successfully cultivated in this country, and found to possess the properties of true colocynth.

PROPERTIES. — A powerful drastic, hydragogue cathartic, producing, when given in over-doses, violent griping, with dangerous inflammation. It is seldom given alone; but, when combined with other cathartics, is considered a standard remedy.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, five to ten drops.

Generally used in combination.

Solid Extract.....Dose, three to six grains.

Compound Solid Extract (official) “ five to ten “

Pills of Compound Extract..... three grains each.

Pills of Colocynth, Aloes, and Scammony “ “ “

Compound Cathartic Pills (official).... “ “ “

Compound Cathartic Pills, without calomel “ “ “

Pills of Aloes and Colocynth (Pil. Cochise) “ “ “

COLOCYNTH POMADE.

Fluid Extract, two fluid drachms.

Lard, one ounce.

Melt the lard, add the fluid extract, and stir till cold. One drachm rubbed over the abdomen is used by the French physicians to expel worms, or to produce a cathartic effect.

COHOSH, BLACK.*Cimicifuga Racemosa.*

Common names, RATTLE-ROOT, SQUAW-ROOT, BUG'S BANE,
BLACK SNAKE-ROOT.

Native of United States. The root.

Found growing in rich soil in upland woods and hillsides. It flowers from May to August. It contains a peculiar resin called Cimicifugin, which is extensively used in practice.

PROPERTIES. — Tonic, nervine, and antispasmodic. Used successfully in chorea, convulsions, nervous excitability, asthma, and other spasmodic diseases, in remittant and intermittent fevers, acute rheumatism, and to accelerate parturition.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one teaspoonful.
Solid “ “ four to eight grains.
Compound Fluid Extract..... “ one-half to one teaspoonful.
(Composed of Black Cohosh, Cherry-Bark, Licorice and Bloodroot.)
Cimicifugin Dose, one to six grains.

TINCTURE OF BLACK COHOSH.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces.
Diluted Alcohol, one pint.
Mix. Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF BLACK COHOSH.

Compound Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces.
Diluted Alcohol, one pint.
Mix. Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls. Used for diseases of the lungs and dyspepsia.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF BLACK COHOSH.

Compound Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces.
Simple Syrup, one pint.
Mix. Dose, one teaspoonful, repeated as required.

COHOSH, BLUE.*Caulophyllum Thalictroides.*

Common names, PAPPOOSE-ROOT, SQUAW-ROOT.

Native of United States. The root.

A perennial plant, growing in moist rich ground, in swamps, and on the margin of streams. The root is sweet, somewhat pungent to the taste, and makes a yellow infusion or tincture.

PROPERTIES. — Diuretic, diaphoretic, and anthelmintic. Used principally as an emmenagogue, parturient, and antispasmodic. It contains a resinoid called Caulophyllin, which appears to exert a direct influence upon the uterus.

PREPARATIONS.

| | |
|--------------------|----------------------------|
| Fluid Extract..... | Dose, ten to thirty drops. |
| Solid “ | “ one to five grains. |
| Caulophyllin | “ one to four “ |

TINCTURE OF BLUE COHOSH.

Fluid Extract, three fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one teaspoonful.

INFUSION OF BLUE COHOSH.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Warm Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, two to four ounces.

SYRUP OF BLUE COHOSH.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Warm Water, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls.

COLCHICUM.*Colchicum Autumnale.*

Common name, MEADOW SAFFRON.

Native of Northern Europe. The bulbs and seeds.

This plant grows in rich meadows and moist lands. The bulbous root generally comes to this market in dried slices. It is sometimes, but rarely, imported in earthen jars, packed in moss, so as to arrive in the green state. Dr. Thompson's test of its quality is, to moisten a portion of the dried bulb with vinegar, and then touch it with gum guaiacum, when it should exhibit a blue color, if good.

PROPERTIES. — In an overdose, an acrid, narcotic poison. In proper doses, diuretic, diaphoretic, and cathartic, with sedative and anodyne effects. It controls the action of the heart, and has long been used with success in gout and acute rheumatism. To produce its full effects, it should be administered in small doses, repeated every three or four hours, until nausea is produced.

PREPARATIONS.

| | | |
|------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|
| Fluid Extract Colchicum Root | | Dose, five to twenty drops. |
| “ “ “ | Seeds | “ “ “ “ |
| Acetic “ “ | Root (solid) | “ one to three grains. |

TINCTURE OF COLCHICUM ROOT.

Fluid Extract Colchicum Root, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, twenty to sixty drops.

TINCTURE OF COLCHICUM SEED.

Fluid Extract Colchicum Seed, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, twenty to sixty drops.

WINE OF COLCHICUM ROOT.

Fluid Extract Colchicum Root, four fluid ounces.

Sherry or Native Wine, ten fluid ounces.

Alcohol, two fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, fifteen to thirty drops.

WINE OF COLCHICUM SEED.

Fluid Extract Colchicum Seed, four fluid ounces.

Sherry or Native Wine, ten fluid ounces.

Alcohol, two fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose fifteen to thirty drops.

VINEGAR OF COLCHICUM.

Fluid Extract Colchicum Seeds, two fluid ounces.

Distilled Vinegar, one pint.

Alcohol, one ounce.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one teaspoonful.

OXYMEL OF COLCHICUM.

Fluid Extract Colchicum Seeds, two fluid ounces.

Distilled Vinegar, four fluid ounces.

Honey, ten ounces.

Mix together, and heat to the boiling point, stirring with a wooden spoon.

Dose, one-half to one teaspoonful. Has been successfully used in asthma and bronchitis.

COLTSFOOT.

Tussilago Farfara.

Common name, BULLSFOOT.

Native of Europe and Asia. The leaves.

Grows abundantly in the United States, in moist places, flowering in March and April.

PROPERTIES. — Demulcent and slightly tonic. Generally used for coughs and colds.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls.

INFUSION OF COLTSFOOT.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two ounces.

COLUMBO.

Cocculus Palmatus.

Native of Eastern Africa. The root.

Columbo Root has been known as a medicine since the year 1677. The root and lateral tubers are cut in slices and dried, in which form it is found in our market. It contains no tannin or gallic acid, which distinguishes it from the American or false Columbo (*Fraseria Carolinensis*); the latter being blackened by the salts of iron.

PROPERTIES. — Mild tonic and stomachic, without stimulating or astringent properties. One of the most useful vegetable tonics. Used for general debility, dyspepsia, chronic diarrhœa, and cholera infantum.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, fifteen drops to one teaspoonful.

TINCTURE OF COLUMBO.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls.

INFUSION OF COLUMBO.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two fluid ounces, repeated as required.

COMFREY.

Symphytum Officinale.

Common names, GUM PLANT, HEALING HERB.

Native of Europe. The root.

This plant is naturalized in this country. It is often cultivated in gardens, and grows spontaneously in moist and rich soil, bearing flowers all summer.

PROPERTIES. — Demulcent and slightly astringent and tonic. Used in pulmonary affections, bowel complaints, and female debility.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls.

COMPOUND WINE OF COMFREY.

Fluid Extract Comfrey, one fluid ounce.

“ “ Solomon's Seal, one fluid ounce.

“ “ Unicorn-Root “ “ “

“ “ Chamomile, one-half a “ “

“ “ Columbo “ “ “

“ “ Gentian, Compound, one-half a fluid ounce.

“ “ Cardamom, one-half a fluid ounce.

“ “ Sassafras Bark “ “ “

Alcohol, four fluid ounces.

Sherry or Native Wine, four pints.

Mix. Dose, one-half to two fluid ounces.

This is a tonic used in diseases peculiar to females, and is sometimes called “Restorative Wine Bitters.”

CONIUM.*Conium Maculatum.*

Common names, HEMLOCK, POISON PARSLEY.

Native of Europe. The leaves and seeds.

This plant is sometimes confounded with *Cicuta Maculata* or Water Hemlock. Conium is domesticated in the United States, and is found growing in rich soil, by the side of roads, and around old cellars and vacated yards. It is also extensively cultivated for the market. It much resembles caraway, for which its seeds have often been mistaken. The solid extract of the leaves is extensively used in medicine. To test its quality, a few drops of Liquor Potassa is added to a small portion of the extract, rubbing together in a mortar. If of good quality, a peculiar mouse odor is developed. The presence of Chlorophylle is no evidence of quality.

PROPERTIES. — Powerfully narcotic. In overdoses, poisonous. In proper doses, sedative and quieting, controlling the action of the heart, antispasmodic and anodyne.

ANTIDOTES. — Strong emetics speedily administered, after which stimulants externally and internally.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract Dose, five to twenty drops.
Solid “ Dose, one-half to one and one-half grains.
Pills (sugar-coated) one grain each.

TINCTURE OF CONIUM.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.
Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.
Mix. Dose, twenty to forty drops.

INFUSION OF CONIUM.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.
Hot Water, one pint.
Mix. Used externally as a wash for scrofulous ulcers.

OINTMENT OF CONIUM.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Lard, eight ounces.

Melt the lard, add the fluid extract, and stir till cold. For scrofulous swelling of the glands, ulcers and sores.

CONIUM POULTICE.

Fluid Extract, one part.

Water, two parts.

Mix with ground slippery elm or flaxseed. A good application for boils, carbuncles, and painful tumors. Also to relieve rheumatic pains.

COTTON-ROOT.

Gossypium Herbaceum.

Native of tropical regions. The root.

PROPERTIES. — Said to be of value as a substitute for ergot.

P R E P A R A T I O N S .

Fluid ExtractDose, two to four teaspoonfuls.

INFUSION OF COTTON-ROOT.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, two fluid ounces, repeated as required.

CRAMP-BARK.

Viburnum Opulus.

Common name, HIGH CRANBERRY.

Native of United States and Canada. The bark.

This shrub grows in low, moist lands, attaining the height of ten or twelve feet. It flowers in June, and is then quite orna-

mental. The fruit resembles the common cranberry, is very acid, and is sometimes used for domestic purposes. It remains upon the tree during the cold months.

PROPERTIES. — Antispasmodic, relieving cramps and spasms of all kinds. Said to be of great value in puerperal convulsions.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one teaspoonful.

INFUSION OF CRAMP-BARK.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two fluid ounces, repeated every four hours.

CRANESBILL.

Geranium Maculatum.

Common names, WILD CRANESBILL, DOVE'S FOOT, CROW-FOOT, SPOTTED GERANIUM, ALUM-ROOT.

Native of United States. The root.

Grows in low grounds and open woods, flowering from April to June.

PROPERTIES. — A powerful astringent. Used in dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera infantum, and in excessive mucous discharges; also as a gargle for sore mouth, sore throat, and relaxation of the uvula.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one teaspoonful.

TINCTURE OF CRANESBILL.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to four teaspoonfuls.

INFUSION OF CRANESBILL.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two ounces. Used as a gargle.

OINTMENT OF CRANESBILL AND STRAMONIUM.

Fluid Extract Cranesbill, two fluid ounces.

Stramonium Ointment, four ounces.

Melt the ointment, add the fluid extract, and stir till cold.

An excellent application for piles.

CUBEBS.

Piper Cubeba.

Native of East Indies. The fruit.

A perennial climbing plant, growing in forests. The unripe berries are gathered and dried for the market. The taste is pungent and aromatic, leaving a sensation in the throat and fauces somewhat like that which is left by peppermint. The berries are often eaten by speakers and singers to clear the voice ; and the powder or the oil of cubebs forms the base of most pulmonary lozenges.

PROPERTIES. — Gently stimulant, with a special action on the mucous tissues. Diuretic and expectorant. Used successfully in gonorrhœa, gleet, leucorrhœa, bronchial inflammation, coughs, colds, catarrh, and diseases of the kidneys.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract Dose, thirty drops to one teaspoonful.

Ethereal or Oleo-resinous Extract Dose, four to twenty drops.

Extract Cubebs and Copaiba Pills four grains each.

“ “ Iron “ “ “

TINCTURE OF CUBEBS.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls.

CULVERS-ROOT.*Leptandra Virginica.*

Common names, CULVER'S PHYSIC, FALL SPEEDWELL,
BLACKROOT.

Native of United States. The root.

Grows in limestone countries, in rich, moist places. It flowers in July and August. The root contains the resinoid called Leptandrin, on which its virtues chiefly depend.

PROPERTIES. — The fresh root is seldom used. The dried root is laxative, cholagogue, and tonic, promoting the action of the liver. Used in all functional diseases of the liver, typhoid and bilious fevers. Used in dyspepsia, diarrhœa, and cholera infantum.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one teaspoonful.
Leptandrin..... “ one-quarter to one grain.
Pills of Leptandrin one grain each.

TINCTURE OF CULVERS-ROOT.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.
Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.
Mix. Dose, one-half to one fluid ounce.

SYRUP OF CULVERS-ROOT.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.
Simple Syrup, four “ “
Mix. Dose, one to three teaspoonfuls.

COMPOUND LEPTANDRIN PILLS.

Leptandrin, one dram.
Podophyllin, one-half dram.
Extract of Henbane, one-half dram.

Mix, and divide into sixty pills.

Dose, one to two pills for obstructions of the liver and habitual constipation.

DANDELION ROOT.

Taraxacum Dens-Leonis.

Dandelion grows spontaneously in most parts of the world, and flowers from April to November.

PROPERTIES. — Tonic and laxative, with a tendency to act upon the liver.

P R E P A R A T I O N S.

Fluid Extract Dose, one to three teaspoonfuls.

“ “ Compound “ one to two “

Solid “ “ ten to thirty grains.

Fluid Extract Dandelion and Senna “ one to two teaspoonfuls.

INFUSION OF DANDELION.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, three to five fluid ounces.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF DANDELION.

Fluid Extract Dandelion, two fluid ounces.

“ “ Pipsissewa, one fluid ounce.

“ “ Checkerberry “ “ “

“ “ Uva Ursi “ “ “

“ “ Angelica “ “ “

Simple Syrup, eight fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to two tablespoonfuls two or three times daily. For kidney complaints, gravel, stranguary, and inflammation of the bladder.

DIGITALIS.***Digitalis Purpurea.***

Common name, FOXGLOVE.

Native of Europe. The leaves.

Digitalis is cultivated in the United States as an ornamental plant, and for its medicinal properties. It flowers in June and July.

PROPERTIES. — In overdoses, an irritant, narcotic poison, causing inflammation of the stomach and intestines, nausea, vomiting, and purging, followed by vertigo, delirium, and convulsions. In suitable doses, it is sedative and diuretic, rapidly diminishing the action of the heart. It should be administered with caution on account of its cumulative effect. If used for a great length of time, even in small doses, poisonous effects may ensue. Used in dropsy, and diseases connected with those of the heart or kidneys.

ANTIDOTES. — Strong emetics speedily administered; after which, stimulants externally and internally. The use of tannin has been recommended.

PREPARATIONS.

| | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| Fluid Extract | Dose, five to ten drops. |
| Solid " | " one-half a grain. |

TINCTURE OF DIGITALIS.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, fifteen to twenty-five drops.

INFUSION OF DIGITALIS.

Fluid Extract Digitalis, two fluid drams.

" " Cinnamon, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, two to four teaspoonfuls.

SYRUP OF DIGITALIS.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, twenty to forty drops.

DRAGON-ROOT.

Arum Triphyllum.

Common names, PEPPER TURNIP, JACK-IN-THE-PULPIT,
INDIAN TURNIP, WAKE ROBIN.

Native of the American Continent. The root.

This plant is found growing in swamps and moist places, flowering from May to June. The fresh root is extremely acrid, causing an intense prickly sensation upon the tongue, lips, and fauces, which is relieved by washing the mouth with milk.

PROPERTIES.—The dried root is expectorant, diaphoretic, and stimulant. Recommended for croup, whooping-cough, asthma, and bronchitis. Externally is used for scrofulous tumors and cutaneous diseases.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, ten to fifteen drops.

SYRUP OF DRAGON-ROOT.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Syrup, four fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one teaspoonful. For coughs and colds.

OINTMENT OF DRAGON-ROOT.

Basilicon Ointment, four ounces.

Fluid Extract Dragon-Root, one fluid ounce.

Melt the ointment, add the fluid extract, and stir until cold.

DWARF ELDER.*Aralia Hispida.*

Common names, WILD ELDER, BRITTLESTEM, SARSAPARILLA.

Native of United States. The bark of the root.

A low shrub growing in fields and along roadsides, flowering from June to September.

PROPERTIES. — Diuretic and alterative. Said to be valuable in dropsy, gravel, and urinary disorders.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls.

INFUSION OF DWARF ELDER.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, two to four fluid ounces.

ELDER-FLOWERS.*Sambucus Canadensis.*

Native of United States. The flowers.

A well-known shrub growing in low grounds and waste places. It flowers in June and July, and the berries ripen in September and October.

PROPERTIES. — Diaphoretic, gently stimulant, and diuretic.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls.

INFUSION OF ELDER-FLOWERS.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two fluid ounces.

ELECAMPANE.*Inula Helenium.**Native of Europe. The root.*

Elecampane is domesticated in this country. It grows in pastures and along roadsides, flowering in August and September.

PROPERTIES. — Aromatic, stimulant, expectorant, emmenagogue, and diaphoretic. Used principally in pulmonary affections.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one teaspoonful.

INFUSION OF ELECAMPANE.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one fluid ounce.

SYRUP OF ELECAMPANE.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, twelve fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls.

ERGOT.*Secale Cornutum.*

Common name, SPURRED RYE.

Ergot is supposed to be the seed of rye, diseased and “perverted in its nature by the influence of a parasitical fungus attached to it from the very beginning of its development.” Its properties deteriorate by keeping, especially when in powder, rendering it uncertain in its medicinal effects. Hence the value of a fluid extract made from the fresh material.

PROPERTIES.—In overdoses, long continued, a narcotic poison. As used medicinally, it causes contraction of the gravid uterus, and is given for uterine and pulmonary hemorrhage. Its remedial applications have given rise to many different opinions and disquisitions.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid ExtractDose, fifteen to thirty drops.

TINCTURE OF ERGOT.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, one pint.

Mix. Dose, two to four teaspoonfuls.

INFUSION OF ERGOT.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, two fluid ounces, repeated every twenty minutes, until it causes uterine contraction.

WINE OF ERGOT.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces.

Sherry or Native Wine, twelve fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to four teaspoonfuls.

SYRUP OF ERGOT.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one fluid ounce.

FEVERFEW.

Pyrethrum Parthenium.

Native of Europe. The herb.

This plant is cultivated in the United States, and occasionally is found growing wild. It flowers in June and July.

PROPERTIES. — Carminative, emmenagogue, and vermifuge.

P R E P A R A T I O N S.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls.

INFUSION OF FEVERFEW.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two fluid ounces.

FEVER-BUSH.

Benzoin Odoriferum.

Common names, WILD ALLSPICE, BENJAMIN BUSH, SPICE BUSH, SPICE WOOD.

Native of United States and Canada. The bark.

This shrub grows from five to twelve feet high, and is found in damp woods and shady localities. It flowers in April, and bears bright crimson-colored berries, which ripen in autumn. The fruit is sometimes used in medicine.

PROPERTIES. — Stimulant, tonic, aromatic, antiperiodic.

P R E P A R A T I O N S.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls.

INFUSION OF FEVER-BUSH.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two ounces. During the hot stage of intermittent fever, the infusion should be given cold.

FERN.

(See SWEET FERN.)

FIREWEED.*Erechthites Hieracifolius.**Native of United States. The herb.*

This is an annual plant, growing from four to seven feet high. It is found in woods, but especially abounds in recently burned clearings. Hence its name. From July to October it bears flowers, somewhat resembling those of lettuce, which exhale a peculiar disagreeable odor.

PROPERTIES. — Tonic and astringent. It has acquired a reputation in diseases of the mucous tissues, whether of the lungs, stomach, or intestinal canal. Has been successfully used in summer complaint of children when other means have failed. Its greatest reputation has been obtained as a remedy for piles, administered internally in the form of fluid extract, and externally applied in the form of ointment.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract Dose, one-half to one teaspoonful.
Solid “ “ ten to twenty grains.

INFUSION OF FIREWEED.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.
Hot Water, one pint.
Mix. Dose, one-half to one fluid ounce.

SYRUP OF FIREWEED.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces.
Camphorated Tinct. Opium (Paregoric), one fluid ounce.
Simple Syrup, eleven fluid ounces.
Mix. Dose, one to three teaspoonfuls. Used in intestinal derangements of children.

FIREWEED OINTMENT.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces.

Lard, eight ounces.

Melt the lard, add the extract, and stir until cold.

ANOTHER.

Soft Solid Extract Fireweed, one drachm.

Simple Ointment, or Lard, one ounce.

Mix.

FROSTWEED.

Helianthemum Canadense.

Common names, FROSTWORT, FROSTPLANT, ROCK-ROSE.

Native of United States. The plant.

A perennial plant, common in dry sandy soil. Flowers in June and July, and sometimes in May.

PROPERTIES. — Alterative. Has been long used, either alone or in combinations, in scrofulous diseases.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, five to twenty drops.

INFUSION OF FROSTWEED.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to three teaspoonfuls.

SYRUP OF FROSTWEED.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls.

POULTICE OF FROSTWEED.

Fluid Extract Frostweed, two fluid ounces.

Hot water, four fluid ounces.

Linseed or rye-meal sufficient to form the right consistence.

Applied to scrofulous tumors and ulcers.

GARDEN CELANDINE.

Chelidonium Majus.

Common names, GREAT CELANDINE, TETTERWORT.

Native of Europe. The herb and root.

This plant is domesticated in the United States. Is found growing around old buildings and by the side of stone and wooden fences. From May to October, it bears bright yellow flowers. When bruised, the plant exudes a yellow juice, nauseous, and acrid to the taste.

PROPERTIES. — A drastic purgative, resembling gamboge in its action. Applied externally to subdue traumatic inflammations.

P R E P A R A T I O N S.

Fluid ExtractDose, one-half to one teaspoonful.

TINCTURE OF GARDEN CELANDINE.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, two to four teaspoonfuls. Applied externally to relieve the pain of inflammatory rheumatism, sprains, and bruises.

JESSAMINE.

(See YELLOW JESSAMINE.)

GENTIAN.

Gentiana Lutea.

Native of Europe. The root.

Gentian grows in the mountainous regions of the central and southern parts of Europe. It has not been domesticated in the United States.

PROPERTIES. — A well-known bitter tonic of great value, and one of the oldest in the *Materia Medica*.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one teaspoonful.

“ “ Compound..... “ “ “ “

Solid Extract.....Dose, three to fifteen grains.

The Compound Fluid Extract is made according to the United-States Pharmacopœia. Used for same purposes as “Stoughton’s Elixir.”

TINCTURE OF GENTIAN.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, three to six teaspoonfuls.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF GENTIAN.

Compound Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, three to six teaspoonfuls. Taken in wine or sweetened water.

Note. — The above can be colored by the addition of tincture of Red Sandal-wood.

COMPOUND WINE OF GENTIAN.

Compound Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Sherry or Native Wine, fourteen fluid ounces.

Alcohol, one fluid ounce.

Mix. Dose, three to six teaspoonfuls.

COMPOUND INFUSION OF GENTIAN.

Compound Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one fluid ounce.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF GENTIAN.

Compound Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, twelve " "

Mix. Dose, two to four teaspoonfuls.

GILLENIA.

Gillenia Trifoliata. Gillenia Stipulacea.

Common names, INDIAN PHYSIC, BOWMAN'S ROOT.

Native of United States. The root.

This plant is found throughout the United States, growing in woods and light gravelly soils. It blossoms from May to August, bearing reddish-white flowers.

PROPERTIES. — "Gillenia is a mild and efficient emetic ; and, like most substances belonging to the same class, occasionally acts upon the bowels." — *U. S. Dispensatory*. Often used as a substitute for Ipecac.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid ExtractDose, twenty to thirty drops.

Given in warm water, and repeated until emesis is produced. As a tonic and diaphoretic, dose, five to ten drops.

TINCTURE OF GILLENIA.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, fifteen to thirty drops, as a tonic.

SYRUP OF GILLENIA.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, twelve " "

Mix. Dose, as an expectorant, ten to twenty drops.

GINGER.*Zingiber Officinale.**The root.*

Ginger is cultivated in the East and West India Islands, Western Africa, and other tropical regions. It bears small yellow flowers ; and, after the flower-stalk has withered, the root is gathered for the market, generally between the months of December and March. Jamaica Ginger, which comes to us deprived of its epidermis, is considered the more valuable and stronger variety. Ginger is well known as one of our best spices.

PROPERTIES. — A grateful stimulant and carminative. Often combined with other remedies to produce a warming, stimulating effect. Used in colds and in bowel complaints.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, fifteen drops to one teaspoonful.
Given in hot sweetened water.

TINCTURE OF GINGER.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces. 10
Diluted Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces. 40
Mix. Dose, one-half to one teaspoonful. 15

INFUSION OF GINGER.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.
Hot Water, one pint.
Mix. Dose, one to two fluid ounces.

SYRUP OF GINGER.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.
Simple Syrup, one pint.
Mix.

GOLDEN SEAL.*Hydrastis Canadensis.*

Common names, YELLOW-ROOT, MEADOW-PRIDE, EYE-BALM, ORANGE-ROOT, TURMERIC-ROOT, GROUND RASPBERRY, YELLOW PUCCOON.

Native of United States and Canada. The root.

This plant is found in rich moist soils in woods and meadows. In May and June, it bears a small white or rose-tinted blossom.

PROPERTIES. — A valuable tonic. Used extensively in eclectic practice for mucous and genital diseases.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract Dose, twenty to thirty drops.
Hydrastin..... “ one to five grains.

TINCTURE OF GOLDEN SEAL.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, thirty drops to one teaspoonful.

WINE OF GOLDEN SEAL.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Sherry or Native Wine, thirteen fluid ounces.

Alcohol, one fluid ounce.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one wineglassful.

GOLDEN-SEAL BITTERS.

Fluid Extract Golden Seal, two fluid ounces.

“ “ Orange-peel, “ “ “

“ “ Prickly Ash, half a fluid ounce.

Diluted Alcohol, twelve fluid ounces.

Water, four fluid ounces.

Sugar, two ounces.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one wineglassful.

GOLDEN ROD.*Solidago Odora.**Native of United States. The leaves.*

This plant is sometimes called Sweet-scented or Fragrant-leaved Golden Rod, from its pleasant aromatic odor. The leaves, when dried, have been used as a substitute for tea.

PROPERTIES. — Aromatic, gently stimulant, and carminative. Given in warm infusion, it is diaphoretic. Used to disguise the taste of other medicines.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls.

INFUSION OF GOLDEN ROD.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, two to four fluid ounces.

GOLD THREAD.*Coptis Trifolia.*

Common name, MOUTHROOT.

Native of United States and Canada. The root.

This plant grows also in Greenland, Iceland, and Siberia. It is found in dark, damp woods and moist meadows. The roots are of a bright golden color, and grow in long slender fibres, like thread. The taste is intensely bitter.

PROPERTIES. — A pure, bitter tonic, without astringency, resembling in its effects Columbo and Gentian. The infusion is in general use as a wash or gargle for ulceration of the mouth and fauces.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract Dose, one-half to one teaspoonful.

INFUSION OF GOLD THREAD.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. For a wash or gargle, the proportion of fluid extract may be doubled.

GRAVEL-PLANT.

Epigea Repens.

Common names, TRAILING ARBUTUS, MAYFLOWER, WINTER-PINK, MOUNTAIN-PINK, GROUND-LAUREL.

Native of United States. The leaves.

A trailing plant, frequenting pine-woods, and growing around large rocks, where the soil is sandy, throughout the United States. It is one of the first plants to show its flowers in spring ; and they are much prized for their exquisite fragrance.

PROPERTIES. — Diuretic and astringent. It has acquired reputation in gravel, and all diseases of the urinary organs. It is considered by many superior to Uva Ursi or Buchu in such diseases.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one teaspoonful.

INFUSION OF GRAVEL-PLANT.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two fluid ounces.

COMPOUND INFUSION OF GRAVEL-PLANT.

Fluid Extract Gravel-Plant, one fluid ounce.

“ “ Juniper-Berries, two fluid ounces.

Nitrate of Potassa, one dram.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two fluid ounces as diuretic.

HARDHACK.*Spirea Tomentosa.*

Common names, WHITE-LEAF, STEEPLE-BUSH, MEADOW-SWEET.

Native of United States. The herb.

This plant is common in low grounds, fields, and pastures, favoring moist places. It bears a berry which remains through the cold months, furnishing food for winter birds.

PROPERTIES. — Astringent and tonic. An excellent remedy in summer complaint of children, being less offensive to the stomach than other astringent remedies. Well adapted to disordered digestion, and used in diarrhœa and dysentery. The fluid extract is useful as an astringent lotion.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract Dose, one-half to one teaspoonful.

INFUSION OF HARDHACK.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two fluid ounces.

SYRUP OF HARDHACK.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, twelve “ “

Mix. Dose, two to four teaspoonfuls.

HELLEBORE, BLACK.*Helleborus Niger.*

Common name, CHRISTMAS ROSE.

Native of Europe. The root.

Grows around the base of mountains, in the woody regions of Middle and Southern Europe. From December to February it

bears large rose-like flowers. The fresh root is exceedingly acrid, producing a tingling, benumbing sensation in the mouth and throat when chewed. This acrid property gradually disappears as the age of the dry root increases.

PROPERTIES.—In large doses, poisonous, producing dizziness, spasms, and convulsions. In proper doses, it is a drastic cathartic, anthelmintic, and emmenagogue.

ANTIDOTES.—Same as Aconite.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, five to twenty drops.
Solid “ “ one to five grains.

TINCTURE OF BLACK HELLEBORE.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.
Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.
Mix. Dose, one-half a teaspoonful.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF BLACK HELLEBORE.

Tincture of Black Hellebore, half a fluid ounce.
“ “ Myrrh, two fluid ounces.
“ “ Cantharides, two drams.
Mix. Dose, thirty drops three times a day as emmenagogue.

OINTMENT OF BLACK HELLEBORE.

Solid Extract (soft), one dram.
Lard, one ounce.
Mix. Applied for herpetic eruptions.

HEMLOCK, SPRUCE.

Abies Canadensis.

Native of the Northern States and Canada. The bark.
Sometimes known as *Pinus Canadensis*.

PROPERTIES. — Astringent and tonic. The powdered bark is often 'used upon excoriated surfaces.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract Dose, thirty drops to one teaspoonful.

INFUSION OF HEMLOCK BARK.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two wineglassfuls. Used also as an astringent wash.

HENBANE.

Hyoscyamus Niger.

Native of Europe. The leaves.

Henbane has become naturalized in the United States, and is cultivated for the market. It grows spontaneously about old buildings, beside fences, and in waste places. It flowers from June to September. The whole plant is medicinal; and the leaves are generally found in the market, mixed with the capsules and seeds.

PROPERTIES. — Powerfully narcotic. In overdoses, poisonous. In medicinal doses, anodyne and antispasmodic, allaying pain, and inducing sleep, and therefore rest. It acts like opium, without producing constipation.

ANTIDOTES. — Strong emetics, stimulants, and vegetable acids.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract Dose, ten to twenty drops.

Solid " " one-half to two grains.

Pills (sugar-coated) one grain each.

TINCTURE OF HENBANE.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one teaspoonful.

HOP.*Humulus Lupulus.*

This plant is extensively cultivated in Europe and in the United States. Its cones or strobiles are the part used in medicine, but more extensively used in the manufacture of ale and beer, imparting a bitter and aromatic flavor to the fermenting liquid, and causing fermentation to cease at the proper time. Hop contains a peculiar resinous substance, called FLOWER OF HOP, which is known in medicine as LUPULIN. It also contains a volatile oil, to which its flavor is due.

PROPERTIES. — Tonic, sedative, and anodyne. Used, in connection with other remedies, to procure sleep.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, fifteen drops to one teaspoonful.

Solid “ “ five to twenty grains.

TINCTURE OF HOP.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, two to four teaspoonfuls.

OINTMENT OF HOP AND STRAMONIUM.

Fluid Extract Hop, two fluid drams.

“ “ Stramonium, one fluid dram.

Lard, four ounces.

White Wax, one ounce.

Melt the lard and wax together, and add the fluid extracts, stirring until cold. Applied for salt-rheum, and diseases of the skin.

HOREHOUND.*Marrubium Vulgare.*

Native of Europe. The plant.

Horehound is naturalized in this country. It grows in fields,

waste grounds, and by roadsides, flowering in July and August.

PROPERTIES. — Bitter tonic and pectoral. Used mostly as a remedy for coughs and colds.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one teaspoonful.

TINCTURE OF HOREHOUND.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen.

Mix. Dose, four to six teaspoonfuls.

SYRUP OF HOREHOUND.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, one pint.

Mix. Dose, two to four teaspoonfuls. For coughs and colds.

HYDRANGEA.

Hydrangea Arborescens.

Common names, SEVEN BARKS, WILD HYDRANGEA.

Native of United States. The root.

This is a beautiful shrub, found on hillsides, and near running streams in the Southern and Middle States. Its flowers are considered a choice addition to bouquets.

PROPERTIES. — Attention has been called to this plant as a remedy for stone in the bladder, especially when employed in the earlier stages of the disease.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls.

TINCTURE OF HYDRANGEA.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls.

SYRUP OF HYDRANGÆA.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, eight " "

Mix. Dose, two to four teaspoonfuls.

HYSSOP.

Hyssopus Officinalis.

Native of Europe and the United States. The tops and leaves.

Flowers in July; and the whole plant exhales a pleasant odor, which is due to the contained volatile oil.

PROPERTIES. — Aromatic, stimulant. and carminative. Also used for coughs, pulmonary affections, and as a gargle for sore throat, combined with alum and vegetable astringents.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls.

INFUSION OF HYSSOP.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two wineglassfuls.

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF HYSSOP.

Fluid Extract Hyssop, two fluid ounces.

" " Sage, one fluid ounce.

Powdered Alum, one drachm.

Hot Water, eight fluid ounces.

Mix. For gargle.

IGNATIA BEAN.*Ignatius Amara.**Native of Philippine Islands. The seeds.*

Ignatia belongs to the same genus as *Strychnos Nux Vomica*, and is called by some botanists *Strychnos Ignatii*. The tree is of middling size, with numerous vine-like branches, and bears white and very fragrant flowers. The fruit is of the size and shape of an ordinary pear, and contains in its pulp about twenty of the seeds which are used in medicine. These seeds are almond-shaped, of a greenish-brown color, and are hard like horn, resembling the seeds of *Nux Vomica*. They are excessively bitter to the taste, owing to the presence of the two alkaloids, *Brucia* and *Strychnia*. An extract of *Ignatia Amara* was the base of a celebrated medicine extensively advertised by the highly respectable and retired quack whose sands were so long running out in New Jersey.

PROPERTIES. — In overdoses, an energetic poison. In suitable medicinal doses, tonic to the nerves of motion, restoring the natural power and energy. Used with success in paralysis, also in dyspepsia, to restore the tone of the organs of digestion.

ANTIDOTES. — The same as *Nux Vomica*.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, three to ten drops.
Solid “Dose, one-half to two grains.

INDIAN HEMP, WHITE.*Asclepias Incarnata.*

(See WHITE INDIAN HEMP.)

INDIAN HEMP.*Apocynum Cannabinum.*

Common name, BITTER-ROOT.

Native of United States. The root.

This plant resembles in its appearance and medicinal properties the *Apocynum Androsæmifolium*, another species of the same genus. They are both found growing upon light sandy soil on the borders of woods from Maine to Florida. Both exude a milky juice, which becomes solid like opium when exposed to the sun and air.

They both also yield a resinoid, to which the name of Apocynin has been given. It is of a dark-brown color, a bitter, nauseous taste, with an odor similar to the root.

PROPERTIES. — Emetic, cathartic, diaphoretic, and diuretic. It is much used in dropsy, and also as a diaphoretic in intermittent fever and pneumonic affections.

PREPARATIONS.

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Fluid Extract | Dose, fifteen drops to one teaspoonful. |
| “ “ as Emetic.... | “ one to two teaspoonfuls diluted. |
| Solid “ | “ one to five grains. |

TINCTURE OF APOCYNUM.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls.

INFUSION OF APOCYNUM.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one-half to two fluid ounces.

WINE OF APOCYNUM.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Sherry or Native Wine, fourteen fluid ounces.

Alcohol, one fluid ounce.

Mix. Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls.

SYRUP OF APOCYNUM.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, one pint.

Mix. Dose, as expectorant, one to two teaspoonfuls.

IPECAC.

Cephaelis Ipecacuanha.

Native of South America. The root.

Ipecac was first introduced into Europe in the year 1672 ; being sold in Paris as a secret remedy for dysentery and other bowel complaints. Louis XIV. bestowed upon Dr. John Helvetius public honors and a large sum of money as a reward for making the remedy public. Ipecac is a plant growing in moist places, from one to three feet high. From December to February, it bears small white flowers.

PROPERTIES. — Emetic in large doses. In small doses, expectorant and diaphoretic ; and in minute doses, tonic and stimulant, increasing the appetite, and promoting digestion. It is peculiarly adapted to expel narcotic poisons from the stomach, and for all cases where an emetic is indicated, as it may be given in almost indefinite doses without injury to the patient.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract, as emetic.....Dose, five drops to one teaspoonful.

“ “ as expectorant.. “ five to ten drops.

“ “ Ipecac and Seneka, “ five to forty drops.

Pills of Ipecac and Opium (Dovers powder)..... two grains each.

“ “ Squills three “ “

TINCTURE OF IPECAC.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, as emetic, forty drops to one fluid ounce, diluted with warm water.

WINE OF IPECAC.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Native or Sherry Wine, fourteen fluid ounces.

Alcohol, one fluid ounce.

Mix. Dose, as emetic, two teaspoonfuls to one fluid ounce.

“ “ expectorant, half to one teaspoonful.

SYRUP OF IPECAC.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one teaspoonful.

JALAP.

Ipomœa Jalapa.

Native of Mexico. The root.

Jalap grows in the vicinity of Xalapa, some six thousand feet above the ocean level. The roots are tubers, varying from the size of a walnut to that of an orange. It is brought to market either whole or in slices. Perfect flowers from this plant were raised in 1827 by Dr. Coxe of Philadelphia, when its true character was first known.

PROPERTIES. — A drastic cathartic, operating quickly, and sometimes painfully, producing copious watery discharges. Its action is modified by combination with other cathartic remedies.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract Jalap.....Dose, one-half to one teaspoonful.

Solid “ “Used in combinations.

TINCTURE OF JALAP.

Fluid Extract, three fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, thirteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Generally used in combinations.

TINCTURE OF JALAP AND SENNA.

Fluid Extract Jalap, one fluid ounce.

“ “ Senna, three fluid ounces.

“ “ Cardamom Comp., two fluid ounces.

Powdered Sugar, two ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, one pint.

Mix. Dose, for an adult, one-half to one fluid ounce.

JOHN'S-WORT.

Hypericum Perforatum.

Native of Europe and United States. The tops and flowers.

This plant, sometimes called St. John's-wort, grows abundantly in this country, frequenting cultivated lands, flowering from June to August. It has a peculiar balsamic odor, and an astringent, slightly acid taste, like sorrel.

PROPERTIES. — Diuretic, astringent, and sedative. Used in chronic diseases of urinary passages.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one teaspoonful.

INFUSION OF JOHN'S-WORT.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two fluid ounces.

OINTMENT OF JOHN'S-WORT.

Fluid Extract, one-half fluid ounce.

Lard, one ounce.

Melt the lard, and add the fluid extract, stirring until cold.

JUNIPER BERRIES.

Juniperus Communis.

Native of Europe. The fruit.

The common Juniper is an erect evergreen shrub, often growing to the height of twelve or fifteen feet, with numerous close branches. It flowers in May; but the berries, the part used medicinally, do not ripen until late in the following year. They have an aromatic odor, a sweetish terebinthinate taste, and owe their medicinal virtues to a volatile oil. The best are imported from the south of France and Italy. The Juniper which grows in the United States is a different species (*Juniperus Depussa*), and the berries are inferior to the European.

PROPERTIES. — Diuretic and gently stimulant.

P R E P A R A T I O N S.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls.

INFUSION OF JUNIPER.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, two to three fluid ounces every four hours.

COMPOUND SPIRITS OF JUNIPER.

Fluid Extract Juniper, two fluid ounces.

“ “ Lovage, one fluid ounce.

Holland Gin, one pint.

Honey, two fluid ounces.

Mix. Successfully used for gravel in doses of one fluid ounce three or four times daily.

LETTUCE.

Lactuca Sativa.

Supposed to be a native of East Indies. The leaves and juice.

This plant is cultivated in gardens; and, when young and

tender, is used as a salad. When arrived to maturity, it exudes a milky juice, which, in the dry state, is called Lactucarium, and possesses properties somewhat similar to opium, but in an inferior degree.

PROPERTIES. — Sedative. Given to quiet nervous irritation, produce sleep, and allay coughs.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one teaspoonful.

SYRUP OF LETTUCE.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Syrup, fourteen “ “

Mix. Dose, half to one fluid ounce three or four times per day to allay cough. Suitable for children.

LICORICE.

Glycyrrhiza Glabra.

Native of Southern Europe. The root.

This plant is cultivated in different parts of the European continent. A species of licorice is found growing abundantly on the banks of the Mississippi, but is inferior to the foreign.

PROPERTIES. — Demulcent, emollient, well adapted to soothe irritations of the mucous membranes of the bowels and urinary passages. Generally used in combination with other medicines.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls.

INFUSION OF LICORICE.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two fluid ounces. A good demulcent for irritation of the bronchial passages.

LIFE-EVERLASTING.*Gnaphalium Polycephalum.*

Common names, WHITE BALSAM, INDIAN POSEY,
OLD FIELD BALSAM.

Native of United States. The leaves and tops.

Grows on pine-barrens and old fields, displaying its yellowish-white and agreeable smelling flowers from July to August, which dry, and remain upon the stem throughout the winter. The French dye the dry flowers different colors to make their celebrated immortelles or funeral-wreaths.

PROPERTIES. — Astringent and diaphoretic. Used for bowel complaints, and to produce perspiration.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one teaspoonful.

INFUSION OF LIFE-EVERLASTING.

Fluid Extract, one ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two fluid ounces.

LILY-ROOT.*Nymphaea Odorata.*

Native of United States. The root.

This plant grows in ponds, marshes, and sluggish streams, where the water is from a foot to ten feet in depth. The root is embedded in mud, and sends up leaves and flowers which float upon the surface of the water. The flowers are large, white, or rose-colored, and very fragrant. They shut at night, and open with the rising sun.

PROPERTIES. — Astringent, demulcent, and alterative.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to two teaspoonfuls.

SYRUP OF LILY-ROOT.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, twelve “ “

Mix. Dose, two to four teaspoonfuls.

POULTICE OF LILY-ROOT.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Water, “ “ “

Mix, and add of ground slippery-elm, linseed, or rye-meal, sufficient to make a poultice of the right consistence. Used for boils, tumors, and scrofulous ulcers. The Yellow Pond-lily (*Nuphar Advena*) has similar properties to the above, and may be used in the same manner.

LIVERWORT.

Hepatica Americana.

Common name, KIDNEY LIVERLEAF.

Native of United States. The plant.

This small plant, as well as another species of the same genus, called Heart Liverleaf (*Hepatica Acutiloba*), is found growing on hillsides. The two species are distinguished by the difference in the shape of their leaves. They possess the same medicinal qualities, and bear light-blue flowers, which appear in spring, sometimes before snow has disappeared.

PROPERTIES.—A mild, mucilaginous astringent, useful in lung complaints.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls.

LOBELIA.*Lobelia Inflata.*

Common names, WILD or INDIAN TOBACCO, EMETIC
HERB, PUKE-WEED.

Native of United States. The plant and seeds.

Grows in pastures and on roadsides, flowering from July to November. The upper part of the plant is often in blossom after the seed-vessels of the lower part have ripened.

PROPERTIES. — Emetic, expectorant, and diaphoretic.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract Dose, as expectorant, three to thirty drops.

“ “ “ as emetic, ten drops to one teaspoonful.

Fluid Extract of Lobelia Compound . . Dose, as emetic, ten drops to one teaspoonful.

Fluid Extract of Lobelia Compound . . Dose, as expectorant, three to thirty drops.

TINCTURE OF LOBELIA.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, as antispasmodic, one to three teaspoonfuls.

INFUSION OF LOBELIA.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, as an emetic, one fluid ounce every half-hour until the desired effect is produced.

SYRUP OF LOBELIA.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, ten “ “

Mix. Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls as expectorant.

LOBELIA MIXTURE FOR COUGH.

Fluid Extract Lobelia, one fluid dram.

“ “ Squills “ “ “

Elixir Paregoric, one fluid ounce.

Syrup of Balsam Tolu, four fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to three teaspoonfuls three times per day.

LOGWOOD.

Hæmatoxylon Campechianum.

Native of Tropical America. The inner wood.

PROPERTIES. — Tonic and astringent. Used for relaxed condition of the bowels after cholera infantum and for chronic diarrhoea and dysentery.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one teaspoonful.

INFUSION OF LOGWOOD.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two ounces.

LOVAGE.

Ligusticum Levisticum.

Native of Europe. The plant.

This plant has been introduced into the United States, being cultivated in gardens. It has a strong aromatic odor and a pleasant pungent taste, similar to Angelica.

PROPERTIES. — Aromatic, carminative, and diaphoretic. Often used in combination with other drugs as a corrective, and for its flavor.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract Dose, one-half to one teaspoonful.

INFUSION OF LOVAGE.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, as diaphoretic, one to two fluid ounces.

LUNGWORT.

Pulmonaria Officinalis.

Native of Europe. The plant.

A perennial herb, sometimes cultivated in gardens in this country.

PROPERTIES. — Demulcent and mucilaginous. Used for bleeding from the lungs, and for coughs.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract Dose, one-half to one teaspoonful.

INFUSION OF LUNGWORT.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two fluid ounces.

MALE FERN.

Aspidium Filix Mas.

Common name, HIGH BRAKE.

The roots are from eight to twelve inches in length, and from one to two inches in diameter, twisted and tuberculous. The leaves start from the rhizoma, and grow from three to four feet high.

PROPERTIES. — Anthelmintic ; has acquired a reputation for expelling the tape-worm.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract Dose, one-half to one teaspoonful.

INFUSION OF MALE FERN.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two ounces for tape-worm.

MANDRAKE.

Podophyllum Peltatum.

Common names, MAY-APPLE, WILD-LEMON, RACCOON-BERRY, WILD-MANDRAKE, &c.

Native of United States. The root.

Grows abundantly in oak-woods, where the soil is rich. It sends up one smooth, round stem, which divides into two branches, or petioles, each of which supports a large peltate leaf. Each plant has, if fruitful, one solitary white flower on a nodding peduncle inserted in the fork of the two branches, which produces the apple, or fruit, of the shape and color of a lemon, about two inches in length, with a taste resembling that of the strawberry. Many of the plants are barren, and have but one leaf on the top of a single stem, with no branches. The rhizoma, or root, is about half the size of the finger, jointed, giving off numerous fibres at the joints, black externally, yellowish-white internally, with an odor resembling ipecac.

PROPERTIES. — The fresh root is an irritant poison when taken in overdoses, producing griping, and bloody discharges. Administered in suitable doses, it is a sure and valuable cathartic, hydragogue, alterant, and, in some cases, sialagogue. Its medicinal properties are due principally to the resinoid con-

tained in the root, to which the name of Podophyllin has been given, which, when properly prepared, is a light powder of a bright lemon-color. It has acquired considerable reputation as a remedy for diseases of the liver.

PREPARATIONS.

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| Fluid Extract..... | Dose, as cathartic, one-half to one teaspoonful. |
| " " | " alterative, ten to thirty drops. |
| Solid " | " " one to four grains. |
| " " | " cathartic, five to fifteen " |
| Podophyllin | " " one-half to three grains. |
| " | " alterative, one-eighth to one-half grain. |
| Pills of Podophyllin | one-half grain each. |
| " " | and Blue Mass..... three grains each. |
| " " | Hyoscyamus and Ipecac two " " |
| " " | " " one grain " |

TINCTURE OF MANDRAKE.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, two to four teaspoonfuls.

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF MANDRAKE, SENNA, AND JALAP.

Dose, as a laxative, one teaspoonful.

" " cathartic, two to three teaspoonfuls.

TINCTURE OF COMPOUND EXTRACT OF MANDRAKE.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one fluid ounce.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF MANDRAKE.

Fluid Extract Mandrake Compound, two fluid ounces.

" " Ginger, two fluid drams.

Simple Syrup, four fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, two to four teaspoonfuls.

COMPOUND PODOPHYLLYN PILLS.

Podophyllin, ten grains.

Pulverized Socotrine Aloes, forty grains.

Solid Extract Hyoscyamus, twenty “

Soap, in powder, ten grains.

Mix. Divide into twenty pills, one to be taken at bed-time, for constipation.

SYRUP OF PODOPHYLLIN.

Podophyllin, ten grains.

Alcohol, two fluid ounces.

Fluid Extract Ginger, half a fluid ounce.

Simple Syrup, twelve fluid ounces.

Dissolve the Podophyllin in the alcohol, add the Ginger, then the syrup, and mix well together. Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls.

MARSH-MALLOW.

Althæa Officinalis.

Native of Europe. The root.

This plant is extensively cultivated for medicinal purposes. It comes to our market in cylindrical pieces three to four inches long.

PROPERTIES. — Demulcent and diuretic. Used for diseases of the mucous tissues.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls.

INFUSION OF MARSH-MALLOW.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two fluid ounces.

OINTMENT OF MARSH-MALLOW.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Spermaceti, one ounce.

Lard, two ounces.

Melt the spermaceti and lard together, add the extract, and stir until cold. An emollient dressing for blisters or burns.

MARSH-ROSEMARY.

Statice Caroliniana.

Common names, SEA-LAVENDER, INK-ROOT.

Native of United States. The root.

Marsh-Rosemary is common in the salt marshes on the Atlantic shores of the United States, bearing flowers from August to October. The root is large, fleshy, brownish-red, with a very astringent taste.

PROPERTIES. — Astringent. Has long been used as a domestic remedy for diarrhœa and dysentery; also as a gargle for sore mouth and throat, and as an injection for diseases of the mucous tissues.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one teaspoonful.

INFUSION OF MARSH-ROSEMARY.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one-half to two fluid ounces.

GARGLE OF MARSH-ROSEMARY.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Water, four fluid ounces.

Mix. For sore mouth and throat.

MATICO.*Piper Angustifolium.**Native of Peru. The leaves.*

This plant was brought into notice by Dr. Reischenberger, of the United-States Navy. The dried leaves have an odor resembling camphor, and a warm, aromatic taste.

PROPERTIES. — Stimulant and tonic. Used with advantage in diseases of the mucous membranes, and in dyspepsia ; also to increase the appetite.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid ExtractDose, one-half to one teaspoonful.

TINCTURE OF MATICO.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to three drams for dyspepsia.

INFUSION OF MATICO.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two fluid ounces three or four times per day.

MATICO BITTERS.

Fluid Extract Matico, one fluid ounce.

" " Gentian, one-half fluid ounce.

" " Orange-Peel, " " "

" " Allspice, " " "

Diluted Alcohol, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one wineglassful. To increase the appetite.

MOTHERWORT.*Leonurus Cardiacæ.*

A foreign plant naturalized in the United States. The plant.

It is found growing about old buildings, and beside stone-fences, bearing flowers from June to September. It has a peculiar minty odor, and a bitter, somewhat aromatic taste.

PROPERTIES. — Nervine, antispasmodic, and emmenagogue.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one teaspoonful.

INFUSION OF MOTHERWORT.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two fluid ounces. Generally taken after a warm hip-bath to relieve uterine difficulties.

COMPOUND MOTHERWORT PILLS.

Solid Extract Motherwort, two drachms.

Solid Extract Unicorn-Root, two drachms.

Leptandrin, one drachm.

Cimicifugin, “ “

Mix, and divide into sixty pills. Given as a uterine tonic and alterative every one, two, or four hours, according to the urgency of the case.

MOUNTAIN-MINT.*Origanum Vulgare.*

Common name, WILD MARJORAM.

Native of Europe and America. The herb.

A perennial herb, found growing from a half to one foot in height in limestone regions. The flowers are of a purple-

white color; and the plant yields, by distillation, the volatile oil known as the Oil of Origanum, on which its virtues depend.

PROPERTIES. — Stimulant, diaphoretic, and emmenagogue.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract Dose, one-half to one teaspoonful.

INFUSION OF MOUNTAIN-MINT.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two fluid ounces, as diaphoretic.

MUGWORT.

Artemisia Vulgaris.

Native of Europe and the United States. The plant.

PROPERTIES. — Diaphoretic and emmenagogue. Used in hysteria and amenorrhœa.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract Dose, one-half to one teaspoonful.

INFUSION OF MUGWORT.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two fluid ounces for amenorrhœa.

MULLEIN.

Verbascum Thapsus.

Native of Europe and the United States. The leaves and tops.

Mullein grows in recent clearings and by roadsides, bearing yellow flowers from June to August.

PROPERTIES. — Anodyne and antispasmodic.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one teaspoonful.

INFUSION OF MULLEIN.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, as antispasmodic, one-half to one fluid ounce.*

POULTICE OF MULLEIN.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Hot Water, " " "

Add of ground slippery-elm, flaxseed, or rye-meal, sufficient to make of the right consistence.

NUX VOMICA.

Strychnos Nux Vomica.

Native of the East Indies. The seeds.

The tree which produces the Nux Vomica is of moderate size, and grows in Bengal, Malabar, Ceylon, and on the numerous islands of the Indian Archipelago. The nuts, or seeds, are found in the berry, or fruit, which is about the size and color of an orange. The seeds, like those of St. Ignatia, contain the alkaloids brucia and strychnia, and possess similar medicinal qualities.

PROPERTIES. — Poisonous in overdoses. In suitable medicinal doses, its action is peculiar, and variable according to the constitution of the patient. In small doses, it acts as a tonic, and sometimes as a diuretic, diaphoretic, and laxative. In larger doses, it appears to act upon the nerves of motion, and has been used successfully in cases of paralysis.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, three to ten drops.

Solid "Dose, one-half to one grain.

Pills of Solid Extract One-half to one grain each.

TINCTURE OF NUX VOMICA.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.
Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.
Mix. Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls.

PILLS OF NUX VOMICA AND IRON.

Solid Extract Nux Vomica, six grains.
Iron by Hydrogen, one dram.
Mix. Divide into twenty-four pills. Dose, one in the morning and one at night for amenorrhœa and chlorosis.

ANTIDOTES. — Chloroform has been recommended, and also a mixture of camphor and sweet oil.

OAK-BARK.

Quercus Alba.

Native of the United States. The bark.

PROPERTIES. — Astringent. Useful in bowel complaints
Forms an excellent astringent gargle, lotion, or injection.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one teaspoonful.

INFUSION OF OAK-BARK.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.
Hot Water, one pint.
Mix. Dose, one-half to one ounce.

GARGLE OF OAK-BARK.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.
Alum, one dram.
Hot Water, one pint.
Mix.

OPIUM, AQUEOUS.

A preparation of Opium which produces less cerebral distress and excitement than the alcoholic preparations, with little tendency to produce constipation. Strength, the same as laudanum.

PREPARATIONS.

Aqueous Fluid Extract.....Dose, ten to forty drops.

WINE OF AQUEOUS OPIUM.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Sherry or Native Wine, thirteen fluid ounces.

Alcohol, one ounce.

Mix. Dose, one to four teaspoonfuls.

ORANGE-PEEL.

Citrus Aurantium.

Grows in tropical climates. The rind of the fruit.

PROPERTIES. — Aromatic, tonic. Usually combined with tonic bitters, imparting an agreeable flavor.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one teaspoonful.

TINCTURE OF ORANGE-PEEL.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to two fluid ounces.

SYRUP OF ORANGE-PEEL.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls.

ORRIS-ROOT.*Iris Florentina.**Native of the southern part of Europe. The root.*

PROPERTIES. — Cathartic. In large doses, emetic. Seldom used, except for flavoring purposes.

This fluid extract is a delightful addition to perfumes for the handkerchief, colognes, ointments, &c. Like the above, we manufacture Tonqua, Lovage, Cardamom, Coriander, &c.

PAREIRA BRAVA.*Cissampelos Pareira.*

Common names, VELVET-LEAF, ICE-VINE.

Native of the West-India Islands and the Spanish Main. The root.

A climbing shrub. The roots come to market in billets from one to several inches in length. The taste is at first sweetish and aromatic, soon followed by an intense nauseating bitterness.

PROPERTIES. — Diuretic and tonic. Used for chronic inflammation of the bladder, and diseases of the urinary organs.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract Dose, one-half to one teaspoonful.

INFUSION OF PAREIRA BRAVA.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two fluid ounces.

TINCTURE OF PAREIRA BRAVA.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one ounce.

PENNYROYAL.*Hedeoma Pulegioides.*

Common names, TICK-WEED, SQUAW-MINT.

Native of the United States. The plant.

Found growing in old fields and dry pastures, from six to twelve inches high, bearing very small flowers of a light-blue color, which perfume the air for some distance. The odor of Pennyroyal is said to be particularly disagreeable to insects.

PROPERTIES.—Stimulant, diaphoretic, and emmenagogue. It yields, by distillation, an essential oil of a light-yellow color, and a specific gravity of 0.948. This oil is often used as a rubefacient externally; and internally, when diluted with alcohol, as a diffusible stimulant.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, thirty drops to two teaspoonfuls.

INFUSION OF PENNYROYAL.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, as a diaphoretic, one to two fluid ounces. When used as an emmenagogue, it should be preceded by a warm hip-bath.

PEPPERMINT.*Mentha Piperita.**Native of Europe and the United States. The herb.*

This herb is too well known to need any description. The essence made from its essential oil has been more generally used than any other as a domestic carminative.

PROPERTIES.—Diffusible stimulant, and antispasmodic. Used in flatulent cholera, and to check nausea and vomiting.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid ExtractDose, one to three teaspoonfuls.

INFUSION OF PEPPERMINT.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, four to eight ounces.

PINKROOT.

Spigelia Marilandica.

Common names, WORM-GRASS, CAROLINA-PINK.

Native of United States. The root.

An herbaceous, perennial plant. The root consists of numerous slender, crooked, and wrinkled fibres, from three to six inches long, attached to a knotty head.

PROPERTIES. — Anthelmintic. Seldom used alone, and considered, in overdoses, to act as a narcotic poison.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one teaspoonful.

“ “ Pinkroot and Senna, “ one to two teaspoonfuls.

Compound Fluid Extract Pinkroot, Senna, and Savin..Dose, one-half to one teaspoonful.

INFUSION OF PINKROOT.

Fluid Extract, one ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to four ounces.

PIPSISSEWA.

Chimaphila Umbellata.

Common names, WINTERGREEN, PRINCE'S PINE, GROUND HOLLY, RHEUMATISM-WEED.

Native of Northern latitudes. The plant.

This is a small evergreen plant, with a perennial creeping

root. The leaves are wedge-shaped, of a dark, shining green color. The flowers are white, tinged with red, and exhale a pleasant odor.

PROPERTIES. — Tonic, diuretic, and astringent. Highly recommended in dropsy attended with disordered state of the digestive organs.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, thirty drops to one teaspoonful.

INFUSION OF PIPSISSEWA.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, two fluid ounces.

SYRUP OF PIPSISSEWA.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, twelve “ “

Mix. Dose, half a fluid ounce.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF PIPSISSEWA.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, one pint.

Essence of Checkerberry, one fluid drachm.

Mix, and add of

Iodide of Potassa, one drachm;

Bichloride of Mercury, two grains, previously dissolved in one fluid ounce of water. Dose, two to four teaspoonfuls. For scrofula.

PLANTAIN-LEAVES.

Plantago Major.

Native of Europe and the United States. The leaves.

Plantain is a common plant, generally growing in yards and

by roadsides. It is known by its large, smooth leaves, lying nearly flat upon the ground, and showing, when broken, strong, flexible, thread-like fibres running through the stem to the upper edge.

PROPERTIES. — Alterative and diuretic. Said to be an antidote for poisonous bites of insects and reptiles.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract..... Dose, thirty drops to one teaspoonful.

OINTMENT OF PLANTAIN.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Lard, six ounces.

Melt the lard, and stir in the fluid extract until cold. A useful application for burns, ulcers, salt-rheum, and erysipelas, also bites of insects.

PLEURISY-ROOT.

Asclepias Tuberosa.

Common names, BUTTERFLY-WEED, WIND-ROOT, TUBER-ROOT, WHITE-ROOT.

Native of the United States. The root.

Found in gravelly soil, more commonly in the Southern States, and can be recognized in July and August by its beautiful orange-colored flowers. This species of *Asclepias* contains no milky juice.

PROPERTIES. — Diaphoretic and antispasmodic. It has obtained a reputation in diseases of the respiratory organs, more particularly in pleurisy, inflammation of the lungs, and catarrhal affections.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract..... Dose, one-half to two teaspoonfuls.

Asclepidin..... “ one to five grains.

TINCTURE OF PLEURISY-ROOT.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, two to four teaspoonfuls.

INFUSION OF PLEURISY-ROOT.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to four fluid ounces.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF PLEURISY-ROOT.

Fluid Extract Pleurisy-Root, one fluid ounce.

“ “ Ipecac, one fluid drachm.

“ “ Opium, Aqueous, one fluid drachm.

Simple Syrup, four fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls every four hours.

POKE-ROOT.

Phytolacca Decandra.

Common names, GARGET, PIGEON-BERRY, SCOKE, COAKUM.

Native of the United States. The roots.

This plant grows from four to nine feet high, flowering in July and August, and bearing, late in autumn, clusters of dark-purple berries. It is usually found abundant on recently burnt grounds.

PROPERTIES. — Emetic, cathartic, alterative, and somewhat narcotic. Has acquired reputation as a remedy for syphilitic and rheumatic affections.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract..... Dose, ten to thirty drops.

Solid “ “ two to five grains.

TINCTURE OF POKE-ROOT.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls.

SYRUP OF POKE-ROOT.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls.

OINTMENT OF POKE-ROOT.

Soft Solid Extract, two ounces.

Lard, eight ounces.

Mix. For syphilitic eruptions and piles.

POULTICE OF POKE-ROOT.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Hot Water, " " "

Mix, and add of ground slippery-elm, flaxseed, or rye-meal, sufficient to make a poultice. For syphilitic and scrofulous swellings.

POPLAR-BARK.

Populus Tremuloides.

Common names, WHITE-POPLAR, AMERICAN POPLAR, ASPEN.

Native of Lower Canada and the Northern United States. The bark.

This tree grows from twenty to fifty feet high, with a diameter of from eight to twelve inches. The leaves are agitated by the slightest breeze. The bark contains the two alkaloids, Populin and Salicin, on which its medicinal qualities depend.

PROPERTIES. — Tonic and febrifuge. Used in intermittents.

P R E P A R A T I O N S.

Fluid Extract Dose, thirty drops to one teaspoonful.

INFUSION OF POPLAR-BARK.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one-half to two fluid ounces.

PRICKLY-ASH.

Xanthoxylum Fraxineum.

Native of North America. The bark.

Common names, SUTER-BERRY, TOOTHACHE-TREE,
YELLOW-WOOD.

This shrub grows from ten to twelve feet high in woods, and on the banks of rivers, flowering in April and May, before the leaves appear. The leaves and fruit yield a pungent, fragrant oil; the odor resembling that of lemon. The bark yields the oleo-resinous principle called Xanthoxyllin.

PROPERTIES. — Stimulant, tonic, and alterative.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract Dose, ten to thirty drops, diluted.

Xanthoxyllin..... " two to six grains.

INFUSION OF PRICKLY-ASH.

Fluid Extract, one Fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one fluid ounce.

TINCTURE OF PRICKLY-ASH.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls.

POPPY-HEADS.*Papaver Somniferum.**Cultivated in the United States. The capsules.*

Poppy is a well-known ornamental flower. As cultivated in America, it possesses, in a feebler degree, the qualities of the Oriental plant, which yields opium.

PROPERTIES. — Anodyne, calming irritation, and promoting rest. Used in pulmonary mixtures, and is a favorite ingredient in “soothing syrups” for children.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, ten to forty drops.

SYRUP OF POPPIES.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, four “ “

Mix. Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls.

QUASSIA.*Picræna Excelsa. Quassia Amara.*

Native of the West-India Islands and Tropical America. The wood.

A tree which is often found growing in the Island of Jamaica to the height of one hundred feet.

PROPERTIES. — A purely bitter tonic, which invigorates the system without increasing the action of the heart. It is particularly adapted to that debilitated state of the digestive organs which sometimes succeeds acute diseases.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one teaspoonful.

Solid “ “ two to five grains.

The Solid Extract concentrates a greater amount of tonic power within a given weight than any other known extract of the simple bitters.

TINCTURE OF QUASSIA.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF QUASSIA.

Fluid Extract Quassia, two fluid ounces.

“ “ Cardamom Comp., two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, two pints.

Simple Syrup, four fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, two to four teaspoonfuls.

INFUSION OF QUASSIA.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one ounce.

QUEENSROOT.

Stillingia Sylvatica.

Common names, QUEEN'S DELIGHT, YAW-ROOT, SILVER-LEAF, COCK-UP-HAT.

Native of the Southern States. The root.

A perennial plant, bearing yellow flowers, which appear from April to July. It exudes a milky, acrid juice when cut or broken. Its taste is persistent, acrid, and pungent.

PROPERTIES. — In large doses, emetic and cathartic; in some instances leaving a disagreeable sensation in the stomach and alimentary canal, with more or less prostration of the system. In small doses, a powerful alterative, and used extensively in eclectic practice as a remedy for scrofula, syphilitic and hepatic affections.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract Dose, thirty drops to one teaspoonful.

Comp. Fluid-Extract..... “ ten to twenty drops

TINCTURE OF QUEENSROOT.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls.

INFUSION OF QUEENSROOT.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two fluid ounces.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF QUEENSROOT.

(SYRUPUS STILLINGIÆ COMP.)

Comp. Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, twelve fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, two " "

Mix. Dose, one to four teaspoonfuls three times per day.

QUEEN OF THE MEADOW.

Eupatorium Purpurium.

Common names, GRAVEL-ROOT, PURPLE DONNET, JOE-PIE,
TRUMPET-WEED.

Native of the United States. The root.

Grows in meadows, and low places where the soil is rich, from five to six feet high, bearing purple flowers, which appear in August and September. The root is woody, with many long dark fibres attached; and has a bitter, astringent, and somewhat aromatic taste.

PROPERTIES. — Diuretic, tonic, somewhat stimulant and astringent. It has acquired a reputation for gravel, strangury, and all chronic diseases of the urinary organs.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid ExtractDose, thirty drops to one teaspoonful.

TINCTURE OF QUEEN OF THE MEADOW.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one fluid ounce.

INFUSION OF QUEEN OF THE MEADOW.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two ounces.

DIURETIC COMPOUND.

Fluid Extract Queen of the Meadow, half a fluid ounce.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|------------------|---|---|---|
| " | " | Trailing Arbutus | " | " | " |
| " | " | Marsh Mallows, | " | " | " |
| " | " | Dwarf Elder, | " | " | " |

Water, one pint.

Holland Gin, one pint.

Sweeten with honey to suit the taste. Used in disorders of the urinary organs. Dose, a wineglassful three times per day.

RASPBERRY-LEAVES.

Rubus Strigosus.

Native of the United States. The leaves.

The Red Raspberry grows wild in the Northern States and Canada. It is found in hedges, beside stone and wooden fences, and on recently cleared land. Several varieties have been produced by cultivation; but the leaves of the Wild Raspberry are preferred for medicinal uses.

PROPERTIES. — Astringent. Used in diarrhœa, dysentery, cholera-infantum, and bowel complaints; also as a gargle for sore throats. A favorite remedy for ailments of children.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract Dose, thirty drops to one teaspoonful.

INFUSION OF RASPBERRY-LEAVES.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.
Hot Water, one pint.
Mix. Dose, one to four fluid ounces.

WASH FOR SORE MOUTH OR THROAT.

Fluid Extract Raspberry-Leaves, one fluid ounce.
Water, two fluid ounces.
Honey, one fluid ounce.
Borax, two drams.
Dissolve the Borax in the water, and mix.

RHATANY.

Krameria Triandria.

Native of Peru. The root.

This plant grows in dry and sandy places, and is abundant about the city of Huanuco, in Peru. The root is dug after the rains, and comes to market in various shapes and sizes. The smaller roots are the more valuable. The taste is bitter-sweetish, and very astringent.

PROPERTIES. — One of the strongest vegetable astringents. Used in diarrhoea, dysentery, and passive hemorrhages. Also used externally as a wash and as a gargle.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, fifteen to thirty drops.

TINCTURE OF RHATANY.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.
Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.
Mix. Dose, two to four teaspoonfuls.

INFUSION OF RHATANY.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two fluid ounces.

RHUBARB.

Rheum.

Native of Asia. The root.

Rhubarb is known in commerce as of two kinds; viz., India Rhubarb and Turkey Rhubarb,—the latter commanding a much higher price than the former, and considered of much superior quality.

PROPERTIES. — Cathartic, tonic, and astringent. Its astringency is exerted after its cathartic effect is produced; thus making it a very valuable remedy in bowel-complaints. Its tonic power also makes it a valuable remedy for habitual constipation and dyspepsia.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract India Rhubarb..Dose, one-half to two teaspoonfuls.

“ “ Turkey “ .. “ “ “ “

Solid Extract Rhubarb “ two to ten grains.

Pills of Magnesia and Rhubarb two grains each.

“ of Rhubarb, Aloes, and Myrrh (U.S.P.)..... four grains each.

FLUID EXTRACT RHUBARB AND SENNA.

A combination described in the “Journal of Pharmacy,” and recommended as a valuable cathartic.

Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls.

AROMATIC FLUID EXTRACT RHUBARB.

(Formula like Syr. Rhei. Arom.)

A warm stomachic laxative, well calculated for the bowel-complaints of children.

Dose, fifteen drops to one teaspoonful.

TINCTURE OF RHUBARB.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

“ “ Cardamom Comp., one fluid ounce.

Diluted Alcohol, thirteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one fluid ounce.

TINCTURE OF RHUBARB COMP.

Fluid Extract Rhubarb, one and one-half fluid ounce.

“ “ Licorice, two fluid ounces.

“ “ Ginger, one and one-half drachm.

“ “ Saffron, “ “ “ “

Diluted Alcohol, thirteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one fluid ounce.

TINCTURE OF RHUBARB AND GENTIAN.

Fluid Extract Rhubarb, one and one-half fluid ounce.

“ “ Gentian, two fluid drachms.

Diluted Alcohol, fifteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one fluid ounce.

AROMATIC SYRUP OF RHUBARB.

Aromatic Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one fluid ounce.

RUE.

Ruta Graccolens.

Native of Southern Europe. The leaves.

Rue is an evergreen, shrubby plant, which has been for a long time cultivated in our gardens as a medicinal herb. It flowers in July and August. It should be gathered when the seed-vessels are well developed, but before they are ripe. The whole plant has an unpleasant smell, and an exceedingly bitter

and acrid taste, due to the volatile oil which is the active medicinal part of the plant.

PROPERTIES. — A powerful emmenagogue in large doses. In suitable doses, used in amenorrhœa and as a vermifuge.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, ten to thirty drops.

TINCTURE OF RUE.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to three teaspoonfuls.

COMPOUND MIXTURE OF RUE.

Fluid Extract Rue, one fluid ounce.

“ “ Squill, half a fluid ounce.

Syrup of Balsam Tolu, four fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls, morning, noon, and night.

SAFFRON.

Crocus Sativus.

Native of Asia Minor. Cultivated in Europe and America. The flowers.

Saffron is cultivated in our gardens, and flowers in autumn. The flowers are gathered in the morning just before they open, and are carefully dried. They have an aromatic odor, and color the saliva deep yellow when chewed, leaving a pleasant, bitter, aromatic taste in the mouth.

PROPERTIES. — Diaphoretic. Used to impart color and flavor to other medicines.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid ExtractDose, ten to thirty drops.

TINCTURE OF SAFFRON.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to three teaspoonfuls.

INFUSION OF SAFFRON.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one fluid ounce.

SYRUP OF SAFFRON.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls.

A popular remedy in teething of children.

SAGE.

Salvia Officinalis.

Native of Southern Europe. The leaves and tops.

Sage is a perennial plant cultivated in our gardens. The flowers are blue, and appear in June and July, when the tops should be cut from the stems, and carefully dried for use.

PROPERTIES. — Tonic, astringent, and diaphoretic. Much used, in the form of "hot sage tea," to produce perspiration.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid ExtractDose, one-half to one teaspoonful, diluted.

INFUSION OF SAGE.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to four ounces, repeated as required.

SARSAPARILLA.*Smilax Officinalis.**Native of South America. The roots.*

PROPERTIES. — Sarsaparilla is considered by many authors a valuable alterative. Used in eruptive and scrofulous diseases.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract Dose, one-half to one teaspoonful.

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

Formula like Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla of United-States Dispensatory.

Dose, one-half to one teaspoonful.

FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA AND DANDELION.

Dose, one-half to one teaspoonful.

SOLID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

Dose, five to fifteen grains.

SASSAFRAS-BARK.*Laurus Sassafras.**Native of North America. The bark of the roots.*

A tree growing from ten to forty feet high in woods, flowering in May and June. The flowers, leaves, and twigs are fragrant, and impart a peculiar, aromatic, agreeable taste. The bark of the root contains the larger proportion of the essential oil, on which its medicinal properties chiefly depend.

PROPERTIES. — Aromatic, stimulant, and diaphoretic. Used generally in combination with other medicines.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract Dose, thirty drops to one teaspoonful.

TINCTURE OF SASSAFRAS.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one fluid ounce.

INFUSION OF SASSAFRAS.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two fluid ounces.

SAVINE.

Juniperus Sabina.

*Native of Southern Europe and the Northern United States.
The tops and leaves.*

This species of Juniper is an evergreen, growing from four to sixteen feet in height, more inclined to spread horizontally than to grow up with a straight stem. The leaves have a disagreeable acrid taste, and yield an essential oil by distillation.

PROPERTIES. — Stimulant, emmenagogue, and anthelmintic. In overdoses, poisonous. Should be used with caution.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, five to twenty drops.

SAVINE CERATE.

Lard, seven and a half ounces.

Resin, one and a half ounce.

Yellow Wax, three ounces.

Fluid Extract Savine, two fluid ounces.

Melt the lard, resin, and wax together, remove from the fire, add the fluid extract, and stir until cold.

SAVORY.*Satureja Hortensis.**Native of the south of Europe. The leaves.*

Summer-Savory is cultivated extensively in this country for culinary purposes. It flowers in July and August. The leaves and capsules have an aromatic odor and taste, similar to Thyme, and yield by distillation a pungent volatile oil.

PROPERTIES. — Stimulant, carminative, and emmenagogue.

P R E P A R A T I O N S.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls, diluted.

INFUSION OF SUMMER-SAVORY.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, two to four fluid ounces.

SKULL-CAP.*Scutellaria Lateriflora.*

Common names, BLUE SKULL-CAP, SIDE-FLOWERING SKULL-CAP, MAD-WEED, HOOD-WORT.

Native of United States. The plant.

Grows by the side of ditches, ponds, and in damp places; bearing small, pale-blue flowers in July and August.

PROPERTIES. — Nervine and antispasmodic. Often used in combination with Valerian and Hops.

P R E P A R A T I O N S.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, thirty drops to one teaspoonful.

“ “ Compound... “ “ “ “ “

INFUSION OF SKULL-CAP.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one wineglassful two or three times per day.

SENECIO.*Senecio Aureus.*

Common names, GOLDEN SENECIO, RAGWORT, UNCUM,
LIFE-ROOT, SQUAW-WEED, COKASH, FALSE
VALERIAN, FEMALE REGULATOR.

Native of Northern and Western United States. The root and herb.

Grows in low, marshy grounds, and on the banks of creeks, from one to two feet in height, bearing golden-yellow flowers, which appear in June.

PROPERTIES. — Diuretic, diaphoretic, and tonic. Used in urinary and uterine diseases.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one teaspoonful.

INFUSION OF SENECIO.

Fluid Extract, one ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one fluid ounce.

SENEKA.*Polygala Senega.*

Common name, SENECA SNAKE-ROOT.

Native of the United States. The root.

Found in various parts of the United States, but more abundant in the Southern and Western portion. It flowers in July. The root is crooked, wrinkled, and marked with transverse fissures.

PROPERTIES. — In large doses, emetic; in smaller doses, expectorant, diuretic, and diaphoretic. Much used in diseases of the bronchial passages, pneumonia, humoral asthma, and incipient croup.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, ten to twenty drops.

INFUSION OF SENEKA.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one ounce.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF SENEKA.

HIVE SYRUP.

See Compound Syrup of Squill.

SYRUP OF SENEKA.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, twelve " "

Mix. Dose, one-half to one teaspoonful.

EXPECTORANT MIXTURE.

Fluid Extract Seneka, three drachms.

" " Ipecac, half a drachm.

Paregoric (Tinct. Comp. et Opii.), three drachms.

Syrup of Balsam Tolu, four fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, for an adult, one teaspoonful ; for children, ten to twenty drops, repeated as required.

SENNA.

Cassia Acutifolia.

Native of Southern Asia. The leaves.

Several species of the plant called Cassia are known by the name of Senna ; as, Cassia Acutifolia, C. Obovata, C. Elongata, and C. Lanceolata,—all distinguished by the shape of their leaves. In commerce they are distinguished by the name of the port or country from which they are exported, as, Alexandria or Egyptian, Tripoli or Tezzan, Mecca or Arabian, and Bombay or India. The Senna from Alexandria is considered

best, with the exception of a new species lately introduced from Madras, called "Tinnevely," from the name of the province in Hindostan where it was first raised from seed procured near the Red Sea. Senna was first introduced as a medicine by the Arabians as early as the ninth century.

PROPERTIES. — A prompt, efficient, and safe cathartic. Very useful in febrile diseases. It acts principally upon the small intestines. It is apt to cause griping pains, which are modified by combining with it aromatics as correctives, and also by the mode of preparing it for use.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract Dose, one to four teaspoonfuls.
Prepared according to the United-States Pharmacopœia.

TINCTURE OF SENNA.

Fluid Extract, three fluid ounces.
Diluted Alcohol, thirteen fluid ounces.
Mix. Dose, one-half to one fluid ounce.

AQUEOUS FLUID EXTRACT OF SENNA.

(FROM THE COLD INFUSION.)

We have adopted a method of procuring the strength of the leaves by the use of cold water only, thus obtaining an extract which possesses the full cathartic power of the Senna without the griping property. Aqueous Extract of Senna is agreeable to the taste, operates in a small dose, and in its action is as mild as castor oil. We believe that Senna can be prepared by no other method which will render it of so universal application. It may be given alone, or with tea, coffee, or syrup.

Dose, one to three teaspoonfuls, repeated if required.

FLUID EXTRACT OF SENNA AND DANDELION.

Dose, one to three teaspoonfuls.

FLUID EXTRACT OF SENNA AND JALAP.

Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls.

TINCTURE OF SENNA AND JALAP.

(ELIXIR SALUTIS.)

Fluid Extract Senna and Jalap, three fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, thirteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one fluid ounce.

ENEMA OF SENNA.

Fluid Extract of Senna, half an ounce.

Epsom Salts (Sulphate of Magnesia), half an ounce.

Sugar, one ounce.

Olive Oil, one fluid ounce.

Warm Water, one pint.

Mix.

SKUNK-CABBAGE.

Symplocarpus Fœtidus.

Common names, MEADOW-CABBAGE, POLECAT-WEED,
SKUNK-WEED.

Native of the United States. The root.

PROPERTIES. — Stimulant, antispasmodic, and expectorant. It occasions nausea and vomiting, in large doses ; but, in suitable doses, it has been successfully used in whooping-cough, asthma, hysteria, and chronic rheumatism.

P R E P A R A T I O N S.

Fluid Extract Dose, ten drops to one teaspoonful.

TINCTURE OF SKUNK-CABBAGE.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls.

INFUSION OF SKUNK-CABBAGE.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two ounces.

SYRUP OF SKUNK-CABBAGE.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, eight " "

Mix. Dose, two to three teaspoonfuls.

SNAKEROOT.

Aristolochia Serpentaria.

Common names, VIRGINIA SNAKEROOT, SNAKEWEED,
SNAGREL.

Native of the United States. The root.

A perennial plant, growing abundantly near the Alleghany Mountains, bearing brownish-purple flowers in May and June. The root has a strong, aromatic smell, and a warm, somewhat bitter, camphorous taste.

PROPERTIES. — Stimulant, tonic, and diaphoretic. Useful in typhoid fevers ; and, when combined with Cinchona-Bark, has proved serviceable in intermittents.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract Dose, fifteen to thirty drops.

TINCTURE OF SNAKEROOT.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls.

INFUSION OF SNAKEROOT.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one fluid ounce.

SYRUP OF SNAKEROOT.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF SNAKEROOT.

(SUDORIFIC MIXTURE.)

Fluid Extract Snakeroot, one fluid ounce.

“ “ Ipecac, “ “ “

“ “ Saffron, “ “ “

Aqueous Extract Opium, “ “ “

Tincture Camphor, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, three pints.

Mix. A powerful sudorific. Useful in cases where a copious perspiration is required, or where it is desirable to allay nervous excitability, lessen pain, and procure sleep. Dose, one teaspoonful, given in warm herb-tea, every hour, until perspiration is produced.

In other cases, the dose may be from ten to sixty drops, according to the age and condition of the patient.

SOAPWORT.

Saponaria Officinalis.

Common name, BOUNCING BET.

Native of Europe and United States. The root and leaves.

An herbaceous plant, found growing from one to two feet high, by roadsides and in waste places, flowering in July and

August. The roots or leaves, when mixed with water, cause it to become frothy, like soap.

PROPERTIES. — Tonic, diaphoretic, and alterative. Used in syphilitic, cutaneous, scrofulous, and hepatic diseases.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid ExtractDose, thirty drops to one teaspoonful.

INFUSION OF SOAPWORT.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two fluid ounces.

SOLOMON-SEAL.

Polygonatum Multiflorum.

Native of United States. The root.

PROPERTIES. — Used in uterine affections, leucorrhœa, and piles.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, thirty drops to one teaspoonful.

INFUSION OF SOLOMON-SEAL.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two fluid ounces.

OINTMENT OF SOLOMON-SEAL.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Lard, two ounces.

Melt the lard, add the extract, and stir until cold.

SOUTHERN-WOOD.

Artemisia Abrotanum.

Common names, BOY'S-LOVE, OLD MAN.

Native of Europe, cultivated in the United States. The tops and leaves.

Southern-wood is cultivated in gardens for its fragrant, aromatic odor. In the spring, the old roots send up new shoots, which, like all the species of *Artemisia*, are extremely bitter.

PROPERTIES. — Anthelmintic, tonic, and narcotic.

P R E P A R A T I O N S.

Fluid ExtractDose, ten to thirty drops.

TINCTURE OF SOUTHERN-WOOD.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to three teaspoonfuls.

An infusion of Southern-wood has been recommended as a wash to prevent the hair from falling off.

SPEARMINT.

Mentha Viridis.

Native of Europe, naturalized in the United States. The herb.

Cultivated in many places for the oil which it yields by distillation. It also grows spontaneously in wet pastures, and by the side of small mountain-streams. Its pale-purple flowers appear in July and August.

PROPERTIES. — Stimulant, antispasmodic, and carminative.

P R E P A R A T I O N S.

Fluid ExtractDose, one to three teaspoonfuls.

INFUSION OF SPEARMINT.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, two to four ounces, as a febrifuge.

SPIKENARD.

Aralia Racemosa.

Common names, LIFE OF MAN, PETTYMORREL.

Native of the United States. The root.

Grows in rich woodlands. It has a smooth, branching stem three or four feet high. The root is large, fleshy, branching, with a strong aromatic odor. The flowers appear in July.

PROPERTIES. — Aromatic and alterative. Used in pulmonary diseases.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls.

INFUSION OF SPIKENARD.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two ounces.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF SPIKENARD.

Fluid Extract Spikenard, five fluid ounces.

“ “ Yellow Dock, five fluid ounces.

“ “ Burdock, “ “ “

“ “ Sassafras, four “ “

“ “ Prickly Ash, “ “ “

“ “ Elder-Flowers, “ “ “

“ “ Blue Flag, “ “ “

Tincture of Gum-Guaiacum, “ “ “

Diluted Alcohol, two pints.

Simple Syrup, one and a half gallons.

Mix the fluid extracts with the syrup, the Tincture of Guaiacum with the diluted Alcohol, and then mix all together. This is an excellent alterative syrup. Iodide of Potassium may be added if desirable, and flavor to suit the taste.

SQUILL.

Scilla Maritima.

Native of countries bordering on the Mediterranean. The root.

The Squill-bulb is formed like that of an onion, the outer covering dry, and often colored: the inner layers are colorless, thicker, and full of acrid, viscid juice. They grow to the weight of from half a pound to ten pounds. They are sometimes preserved whole by being packed in dry sand, but usually are cut into transverse, narrow slices, dried with moderate heat, and imported in this state.

PROPERTIES. — In overdoses, poisonous. In medicinal doses, expectorant, diuretic, and emetic. A favorite domestic remedy for pulmonary affections.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract Dose, ten to thirty drops (diluted).
Compound Fluid Extract “ ten to twenty drops “

TINCTURE OF SQUILL.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.
Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.
Mix. Dose, ten to thirty drops.

SYRUP OF SQUILL.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.
Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.
Acetic Acid, one fluid ounce.
Mix. Dose, thirty drops to one teaspoonful.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF SQUILL.

HIVE SYRUP

Compound Fluid Extract Squill, two fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, ten fluid ounces.

Tartrate of Antimony and Potassa, twelve grains.

Mix. Dose, for children, ten drops to one teaspoonful, repeated every twenty minutes until vomiting is produced.

*STRAMONIUM.**Datura Stramonium.*

Common names, APPLE-PERU, THORN-APPLE, JAMESTOWN WEED, JIMPSON-WEED.

Naturalized in the United States. The leaves and seeds.

A well-known fetid, annual plant, growing from three to four feet in height on waste grounds.

PROPERTIES. — In overdoses, a narcotic poison. In medicinal doses, sedative, antispasmodic, and anodyne. It has proved serviceable in mania, delirium-tremens, epilepsy, gastritis, enteritis, &c.

ANTIDOTES. — Strong emetics speedily administered; after which, mucilaginous drinks, and stimulants externally and internally.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract of the Leaves..... Dose, four to six drops.

Solid “ “ “ “ one-half to one grain.

Fluid Extract of the Seeds “ three to five drops.

TINCTURE OF STRAMONIUM-LEAVES.

Fluid Extract of the Leaves, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, thirty drops to one teaspoonful.

TINCTURE OF STRAMONIUM-SEEDS.

Fluid Extract of the Seeds, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, twenty to forty drops.

WINE OF STRAMONIUM-SEEDS.

Fluid Extract of Stramonium-Seeds, two fluid ounces.

Native or Sherry Wine, thirteen fluid ounces.

Alcohol, one fluid ounce.

Mix. Dose, twenty to forty drops.

OINTMENT OF STRAMONIUM.

Soft Solid Extract of Stramonium-Leaves, one drachm.

Simple Cerate, four ounces.

Mix. For ulcers, burns, piles, and cutaneous eruptions.

SUMACH.

Rhus Glabrum.

Common names, UPLAND SUMACH, PENNSYLVANIA SUMACH.

Native of the United States. The bark and berries.

This shrub grows from six to fifteen feet high in thickets and waste places, and on barren and rocky soil. It can be distinguished from other species of *Rhus* (which are poisonous) by its fruit, consisting of small red berries, which hang in clusters, and are covered with a crimson down, extremely sour and astringent to the taste.

PROPERTIES. — Tonic, astringent, and antiseptic. Used as a gargle for sore mouth and throat.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls.

INFUSION OF SUMACH.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Hot Water, eight " "

Mix. Used as a gargle for sore mouth, and as a wash for offensive ulcers.

POULTICE OF SUMACH.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Hot Water, " " "

Mix. Add rye-meal sufficient to make a poultice of the right consistence. An antiseptic application to fetid ulcers. One ounce of powdered charcoal may be mixed with the above to make it more antiseptic.

SWEET BALM.

Melissa Officinalis.

Naturalized in the United States. The tops and leaves.

This very fragrant plant grows spontaneously along roadsides, and is a favorite garden plant. It yields, by distillation, an essential oil much used in perfumes. LEMON BALM (*Drococephylum*) is similar in properties and uses to the above, and is principally distinguished by the different quality of its fragrance.

PROPERTIES. — Moderately stimulant, diaphoretic, and antispasmodic.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract Dose, one to three teaspoonfuls.

INFUSION OF BALM.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, two to four fluid ounces, taken as required.

SWEET FERN.*Comptonia Asplenifolia.**Native of United States. The plant.*

Found in dry, sandy soils throughout the Northern States, bearing green flowers in May, the leaves appearing afterwards. Its peculiar aromatic fragrance renders it easily recognized.

PROPERTIES. — Tonic, astringent, and alterative.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls.

INFUSION OF SWEET FERN.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two fluid ounces, repeated as required.

SWEET GALE.*Myrica Gale.**Native of the United States. The bark of the roots.*

This shrub is a species of the Myrtle, and possesses similar properties to Bayberry (*Myrica Cerifera*).

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, thirty drops to one teaspoonful.

Other preparations same as Bayberry.

TAG-ALDER.*Alnus Rubra.*

Common names, RED ALDER, SMOOTH ALDER, COMMON ALDER.

Native of the United States. The bark.

Found growing around the margin of swamps and meadows

and upon the banks of rivers and brooks. It has numerous barren aments, from two to three inches long, attached to the small branches, like tags, which have given it the name of Tag-Alder. Flowers in March and April.

PROPERTIES. — Emetic, astringent, and alterative. Useful in scrofula and secondary syphilis.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, thirty drops to one teaspoonful.

INFUSION OF TAG-ALDER.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two fluid ounces.

TANSY.

Tanacetum Vulgare.

Native of Europe. The plant.

Tansy has been introduced into this country, and is found growing by the roadsides and in old grounds. It is cultivated in some places for its essential oil, which is extracted by distillation. Its golden-colored flowers appear in August. The whole plant has a strong odor and a bitter taste.

PROPERTIES. — Tonic, emmenagogue, and diaphoretic.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, twenty drops to one teaspoonful.

INFUSION OF TANSY.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two fluid ounces. For amenorrhœa.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF TANSY.

Fluid Extract Tansy, two fluid ounces.

“ “ Asclepias Incarnata, one fluid ounce.

“ “ Unicorn-Root, half a fluid ounce.

“ “ Prickly-Ash Bark, half a fluid ounce.

Dilut Alcohol, two pints.

Mix. Used as a vermifuge and tonic. Dose, one teaspoonful three or four times per day.

POULTICE OF TANSY.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Hot Water, “ “ “

Mix, and add of ground slippery-elm, flaxseed, or rye-meal, sufficient to make of proper consistence. For local inflammations.

THOROUGHWORT.

Eupatorium Perfoliatum.

Common names, BONESET, JOE-PYE.

Native of the United States. The tops and leaves.

Grows abundantly in the low grounds throughout this country. The flowers are white, and appear in August and September.

PROPERTIES. — Tonic, diaphoretic, and, in large doses, emetic and laxative. A favorite remedy for colds accompanied with febrile symptoms.

P R E P A R A T I O N S.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls.

Solid “ “ five to twenty grains.

INFUSION OF THOROUGHWORT.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, two to four fluid ounces, repeated as required.

'SYRUP OF THOROUGHWORT.

Fluid Extract Thoroughwort, four fluid ounces.

" " Cubebs, one fluid ounce.

Simple Syrup, six fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls, repeated every two hours for coughs or colds.

BONESET CANDY.

Fluid Extract Boneset, two fluid ounces.

Molasses, one pint.

Mix, and boil to a candy. Horehound can be made in the same way. One and a half pounds of refined sugar may be substituted for the molasses. Boil until one drop solidifies when cooled upon a plate, then pour the candy into shallow dishes dusted with powdered sugar.

THYME.

Thymus Vulgaris.

Native of Europe. The whole herb.

Thyme is cultivated in our gardens as a culinary herb. It has a strong spicy taste and odor, which is due to its essential oil.

PROPERTIES. — Tonic, stimulant, and antispasmodic.

P R E P A R A T I O N S.

Fluid ExtractDose, thirty drops to one teaspoonful.

INFUSION OF THYME.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two fluid ounces.

TONQUA.*Dipterix Odorata.**Native of Guiana. The fruit.*

The Tonqua Bean is the fruit or seed of a large tree found in the province of Guiana. Each bean is enclosed in an oblong, ovate pod. They are from one to one and a half inches long, covered with a dark-brown, corrugated skin. The substance is light-brown, oily, and pungent.

PROPERTIES. — The Tonqua Bean is used principally to flavor other medicines, and for perfumery.

P R E P A R A T I O N S.

Fluid Extract of Tonqua Bean.

TINCTURE OF TONQUA BEAN.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix.

TURKEY-CORN.*Corydalis Formosa.*

Common names, WILD TURKEY-PEA, CHOICE DIELYTRA,
STAGGER-WEED.

Native of the Western and Southern States. The root.

This beautiful little plant is found growing on rich soil on hills and mountains, among rocks and old decayed timber. It flowers early in the spring.

PROPERTIES. — Tonic, diuretic, and powerfully alterative. Extensively used in eclectic practice, in syphilitic and scrofulous diseases. It contains an alkaloid principle, to which the name of Corydalia has been given, which is said to possess all the properties of the bulb.

P R E P A R A T I O N S.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, ten to forty drops.

TINCTURE OF TURKEY-CORN.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls.

INFUSION OF TURKEY-CORN.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, from one o two fluid ounces three times per day.

TURMERIC.

Curcuma Longa.

Native of Eastern Asia. The root.

Turmeric, or Curcuma, is cultivated in China or Hindostan. It is propagated by cuttings from the root, and used for culinary purposes. Is one of the principal ingredients in "Curry Powders."

PROPERTIES.—Mild aromatic, and stimulant; but seldom used, except to color pharmaceutical preparations, such as tinctures, bitters, and ointments.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls.

TINCTURE OF TURMERIC.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, six " "

Mix. Dose, one-half to one fluid ounce.

UNICORN-ROOT.

Aletris Farinosa.

Common names, AGUE-ROOT, COLIC-ROOT, CROW-CORN,
DROOPING STAR-WORT, DEVIL'S BIT, STAR-GRASS.

Native of the United States. The root.

Unicorn is found from Canada to Louisiana, growing in low and moist grounds, bearing greenish-white flowers in June and July. The root of *Helonias Dioica* is often gathered and used as Unicorn-Root; and there appears to be little difference between the medicinal effects of the two kinds.

PROPERTIES. — Tonic, diuretic, and vermifuge. Used extensively in diseases of the uterine organs, and is supposed to exert a specific influence upon the uterus itself, imparting tone and vigor to the reproductive organs.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract..... Dose, thirty drops to one teaspoonful.

TINCTURE OF UNICORN-ROOT.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one fluid ounce.

INFUSION OF UNICORN-ROOT.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two fluid ounces.

SYRUP OF UNICORN-ROOT.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one fluid ounce.

UVA URSI.

Arctostaphylos Uva Ursi.

Common names, MOUNTAIN-CRANBERRY, BEARBERRY,
MOUNTAIN-BOX.

Native of the northern parts of Europe and America. The leaves.

A creeping, shrubby evergreen, found growing in thick beds, upon dry, sandy ridges, flowering from June to September, and bearing dry, green berries, which ripen during the winter, and become red. The leaves contain tannic and gallic acids, resin and extractive, also a peculiar principle called Ursin.

PROPERTIES. — Astringent, tonic, and diuretic.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract Dose, thirty drops to one teaspoonful.

Our preparation of this valuable medicine has received great commendations in urinary complaints, and has been used with success in chronic diseases of the bladder

Solid Extract Dose, five to fifteen grains.

TINCTURE OF UVA URSI.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, two to five teaspoonfuls.

INFUSION OF UVA URSI.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two fluid ounces.

SYRUP OF UVA URSI.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, one pint.

Mix. Dose, two to four teaspoonfuls.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF UVA URSI.

Fluid Extract Uva Ursi, one fluid ounce.

“ “ Buchu, “ “ “

“ “ Cubebs, “ “ “

“ “ Gravel-Plant, one fluid ounce.

“ “ Lovage, “ “ “

Diluted Alcohol, eight fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, eight fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, two to four teaspoonfuls, repeated every four hours. For strangury or gravel.

VALERIAN.

Valeriana Officinalis.

Native of Europe The root.

Valerian is one of our oldest medicines. It grows wild in many parts of Europe, and is also cultivated for the market. Valerian of good quality is produced by the Shakers in this country. The medicinal property depends principally upon a volatile oil, combined with a peculiar acid, which passes over when the root is distilled with water. The oil is of a greenish color; has a strong, penetrating odor, and a camphoraceous taste. The acid (Valerianic Acid) has a disagreeable smell, and combines with bases, forming salts. Valerianate of Zinc is the salt most used.

PROPERTIES. — Diffusible stimulant, sudorific, and antispasmodic.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract Dose, one teaspoonful.

A popular officinal remedy, promoting sleep, relieving pain, and allaying nervous excitement. Prepared in vacuo, it retains the oil and acid upon which its virtues depend.

Solid Extract Dose, three to ten grains.

Pills of Valerianate of Zinc one grain each.

TINCTURE OF VALERIAN.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one fluid ounce.

INFUSION OF VALERIAN

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two fluid ounces.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF VALERIAN.

Fluid Extract Valerian, one fluid ounce.

“ “ Skull-cap, “ “ “

“ “ Henbane, two fluid drachms.

Essence of Checkerberry, “ “ “

Simple Syrup, eight fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls. For nervous irritability.

AMMONIATED TINCTURE OF VALERIAN.

Fluid Extract Valerian, two fluid ounces.

Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls, diluted. Antispasmodic and stimulant.

VERVAIN.

Verbena Hastata.

Common names, WILD HYSSOP, SIMPLER'S JOY.

Native of the United States. The root.

Found growing along roadsides, and in grassy fields, flowering from June to September. The root is woody, fibrous, and extremely bitter.

PROPERTIES. — Tonic, expectorant, and sudorific.

P R E P A R A T I O N S.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one-half to one teaspoonful.

INFUSION OF VERVAIN.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two fluid ounces.

VERATRUM VIRIDE.

Common names, AMERICAN HELLEBORE, SWAMP HELLEBORE, ITCH-WEED, INDIAN POKE.

Native of the United States. The root.

Grows in meadows, swamps, and by the side of sluggish streams. It may be known by its peculiar large, green, oval leaves, which are sometimes twelve inches in length, and six inches wide. The root is a rhizome, with numerous fibres attached. They should be gathered in the fall, carefully dried, and preserved in close vessels.

PROPERTIES. — In large doses, poisonous. In medicinal doses, it acts as an arterial sedative, diminishing the action of the heart and arteries to a degree which is said to be unequalled by any other medicine. This makes it a valuable agent in inflammatory diseases, as fevers, rheumatism, and pneumonia. It is also expectorant, diaphoretic, and alterative in small doses, but should be used with caution. *Veratrum Viride* has acquired a reputation as a remedy in some diseases of the skin, when used in the form of ointment or lotion.

ANTIDOTES. — Morphia or laudanum in full doses, given in strong coffee.

P R E P A R A T I O N S.

Fluid Extract....Dose, two to four drops, in sweetened water, every

three hours, increasing the dose one or two drops each time until nausea is produced, or the pulse reduced to sixty-five or seventy beats per minute.

TINCTURE OF VERATRUM.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one teaspoonful.

WINE OF VERATRUM.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces.

Native or Sherry Wine, eleven fluid ounces.

Alcohol, one fluid ounce.

Mix. Dose, fifteen to thirty drops.

Direction the same as for the fluid extract.

OINTMENT OF VERATRUM.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Lard, eight ounces.

Melt the lard, add the extract, and stir until cold. Used for cutaneous diseases.

WAHOO.

Euonymus Atropurpureus.

Common names, INDIAN ARROW-WOOD, SPINDLE-TREE,
BURNING-BUSH.

Native of the United States. The bark of the root.

There are two species of this shrub, — the *Euonymus Atropurpureus* and *Euonymus Americanus*, — to which the name of Wahoo is indiscriminately applied. They are both used in medicine, and their properties are alike. The former is smaller, with yellow and pink colored flowers ; while those of the latter are dark-purple.

PROPERTIES. — Tonic, alterative, and laxative. Has been advantageously used in intermittents, constipation, and dyspepsia.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls.

TINCTURE OF WAHOO.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one fluid ounce.

INFUSION OF WAHOO.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, two to four ounces.

SYRUP OF WAHOO.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, twelve “ “

Mix. Dose, one-half to one fluid ounce.

WATER-PEPPER.

Polygonum Punctatum.

Common name, SMART-WEED.

Native of the United States. The plant.

This intensely acrid plant is found growing abundantly in ditches, among rubbish, and about water-courses. It can be easily distinguished from other species of the same genus by its acrid taste.

PROPERTIES. — Stimulant, diuretic, and emmenagogue.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, fifteen to thirty drops.

TINCTURE OF WATER-PEPPER.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, two to four teaspoonfuls.

INFUSION OF WATER-PEPPER.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one fluid ounce.

WHITE INDIAN HEMP.

Asclepias Incarnata.

Common names, SWAMP SILKWEED, WATER NERVE-ROOT,
ROSE-COLORED SILKWEED, FLESH-COLORED.

ASCLEPIAS.

Native of the United States. The root.

Inhabits damp and moist situations. It bears, in July and August, red flowers ; and the plant, when cut or bruised, exudes a milky juice. It is unfortunate that different plants should be known by the name of INDIAN HEMP ; and this herb should not be confounded with *Cannabis Indica* or *Apocynum Cannabinum*, which are also known as INDIAN HEMP.

PROPERTIES. — Dr. John King recommends it as anthelmintic. Dr. Tully has found it useful in catarrh, asthma, syphilis, and rheumatism. Said to be emetic and cathartic. Its medicinal properties are not fully developed.

PREPARATIONS.

| | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| Fluid Extract | Dose, ten to forty drops. |
| Solid " | " two to five grains. |

TINCTURE OF WHITE INDIAN HEMP.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to three teaspoonfuls.

INFUSION OF WHITE INDIAN HEMP.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, three to six teaspoonfuls.

SYRUP OF WHITE INDIAN HEMP.

Fluid Extract, four fluid ounces.

Simple Syrup, twelve “ “

Mix. Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls.

WHITE WOOD.

Liriodendron Tulipifera.

Common names, TULIP-TREE, WHITE POPLAR, YELLOW
POPLAR.

Native of the United States. The bark and roots.

This is one of the most magnificent trees in the American forests, attaining the height of eighty feet, and bearing large, tulip-shaped, yellowish flowers in May and June. The bark has an aromatic and bitter taste.

PROPERTIES. — Stimulant and tonic. Has been used with success in intermittent fevers, chronic rheumatism, and hysteria.

P R E P A R A T I O N S.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls.

INFUSION OF WHITE WOOD.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, two to four fluid ounces.

WILD INDIGO.*Baptisia Tinctoria.*

Common names, RATTLE-BUSH, HORSE-FLY WEED.

Native of the United States. The root.

This perennial plant is found growing abundantly in oak-woods, and dry, barren uplands; bearing small bluish-green leaves and yellow flowers, which appear in July and August, and, like the whole plant, become black when dried.

PROPERTIES. — Purgative, emetic, astringent, and antiseptic.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, three to ten drops.

TINCTURE OF WILD INDIGO.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one to three teaspoonfuls.

GARGLE OF WILD INDIGO.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Water, six fluid ounces.

Mix. Used for ulcers in the throat, or mercurial sore mouth.

POULTICE OF WILD INDIGO.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Hot Water, “ “ “

Mix. Add of ground slippery-elm, linseed or rye-meal, sufficient to make a poultice of the right consistence. An antiseptic application for malignant ulcers.

WILD YAM.*Dioscorea Villosa.*

Common name, COLIC-ROOT.

Native of the United States and Canada. The root.

A slender vine, creeping over hedges and bushes, and flowering in June and July. It is rare in the Northern States, but common in the Southern part of the country. The root is branched and woody, with many long, tough, elastic fibres.

PROPERTIES. — Antispasmodic. It has acquired a reputation as a remedy in bilious cholic, and is said to give prompt relief in the most severe cases.

P R E P A R A T I O N S.

Fluid Extract..... Dose, twenty drops to one teaspoonful.

INFUSION OF WILD YAM.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two fluid ounces, repeated as required.

WITCH-HAZEL.*Hamamelis Virginica.*

Common names, WINTER-BLOOM, SNAPPING HAZEL-NUT,
SPOTTED ALDER.

Native of the United States. The leaves and bark.

Grows in damp woods, with several trunks from the same root, reaching a height of ten to twelve feet. It flowers late in autumn ; and its fruit, which is somewhat like the hazel-nut, is not ripened until the autumn of the next year, so that fruit and flowers appear together.

PROPERTIES. — Tonic, astringent, and sedative. Useful in checking hemorrhages and excessive mucous discharges.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls.

INFUSION OF WITCH-HAZEL.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, two to four ounces three times per day, to check hemorrhages. Can be used in the form of an injection in dysentery.

WORMWOOD.

Artemisia Absinthium.

Native of Europe. The tops and leaves.

This herb is cultivated in the United States, growing spontaneously in many localities. It yields a dark-green oil, by distillation with water, which is stimulant and narcotic. The whole herb is intensely bitter, and contains a resinoid called "Absinthine."

PROPERTIES. — Tonic, anthelmintic, and narcotic. Steeped in wine or diluted alcohol, it is used to promote the appetite, and as a domestic external application for bruises, swellings, and sprains.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract Dose, five drops to one teaspoonful.

TINCTURE OF WORMWOOD.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, two to four teaspoonfuls.

WINE OF WORMWOOD.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Sherry or Native Wine, four pints.

Mix. Dose, for an adult, one wineglassful. Taken before meals to promote the appetite.

WORMWOOD CORDIAL.

Fluid Extract Wormwood, one fluid ounce.

Diluted Alcohol, one quart.

Simple Syrup, one pint.

Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one wineglassful.

LOTION OF WORMWOOD.

Fluid Extract Wormwood, two fluid ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, six fluid ounces.

Mix.

POULTICE OF WORMWOOD.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Hot Water, four fluid ounces.

Mix, and add of rye-meal sufficient to make of proper consistence.

WORMSEED.

Chenopodium Anthelminticum.

Common name, JERUSALEM OAK

Native of the United States. The seeds.

Grows in waste places, and about old buildings. The plant has a strong, unpleasant odor, which is due to the essential oil, contained more abundantly in the seeds.

PROPERTIES. — Anthelmintic and antispasmodic.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, twenty drops to one teaspoonful.

Taken in sweetened water, to expel worms.

YARROW.*Achillea Millefolium.*

Common name, MILFOIL.

Native of Europe and North America. The herb.

Found growing, from ten to twenty inches in height, in pastures and along roadsides, bearing white or pink flowers from May to October. The whole plant has a peculiar odor, and a sharp, disagreeable taste. It contains a bitter principle, to which the name Achilleine has been given.

PROPERTIES. — Astringent and alterative. Has been much used as a domestic remedy in dysentery.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid ExtractDose, thirty drops to one teaspoonful.

INFUSION OF YARROW.

Fluid Extract, one fluid ounce.

Hot Water, one pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two ounces, repeated as required.

YELLOW DOCK.*Rumex Crispus.*

Common names, NARROW DOCK, CURLED DOCK.

Native of Europe. Naturalized in this country. The root.

There are several species of Dock. The *Rumex Crispus* may be known by its long, lanceolate, undulated leaves, crisped at the edges, and its long, yellow, spindle-shaped root.

PROPERTIES. — A valuable alterative, possessing, in the concentrated form of fluid extract, more remedial power than has usually been ascribed to it. In the class of diseases to which Sarsaparilla is applicable, Yellow Dock will be found a valuable remedy.

P R E P A R A T I O N S.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, thirty drops to one teaspoonful.

Solid " " four to eight grains.

OINTMENT OF YELLOW DOCK.

Fluid Extract Yellow Dock, two fluid ounces.

Lard, three ounces.

Yellow Wax, one ounce.

Melt the lard and wax together, add the extract, and stir until cold. Used for diseases of the skin.

YELLOW JESSAMINE.

Gelsemium Sempervirens.

Common names, WILD JESSAMINE, WOODBINE.

Native of the Southern States. The root.

A climbing plant, extensively cultivated for its luxuriant foliage, beautiful flowers, and agreeable shade and perfume.

PROPERTIES. — Has acquired a great reputation as a febrifuge ; being said to subdue the most formidable and complicated fevers incident to our country and climate, as well as the more simple and mild. It is also said to possess control of the nervous system, removing nervous irritability more completely than any other known agent. It should never be used, except by direction of a physician.

P R E P A R A T I O N S.

Fluid Extract.....Dose, five to thirty drops.

TINCTURE OF YELLOW JESSAMINE.

Fluid Extract, two fluid ounces.

Alcohol, fourteen fluid ounces.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one teaspoonful, repeated according to the nature of the disease. Used externally for rheumatism or neuralgic pains.

SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

THESE pills are very carefully prepared from the best material, and are so protected as not to deteriorate in quality by age. Other kinds are prepared to order, and can be made with or without the coating of sugar, when ordered in bulk.

ALOES. Pil. Aloes. U. S. P. Four grains each.

PROPERTIES. — Cathartic and tonic. Usually employed as a laxative in habitual constipation.

Dose, one to three, taken at bedtime.

ALOES AND ASSAFÆTIDA. Pil. Aloes et Assafætida.

U. S. P. Four grains each.

PROPERTIES. — Cathartic and antispasmodic. Particularly adapted to cases of constipation, attended with flatulence and debility of the digestive organs.

Dose, one or two may be taken two or three times per day, or at bedtime.

ALOES AND IRON. Pil. Aloes et Ferri. Ed. Four grains each.

PROPERTIES. — Chalybeate, tonic, and laxative. Useful in amenorrhœa.

Dose, two or three taken in the morning, or at bedtime.

ALOE AND MYRRH. Pil. Aloes et Myrrh. U. S. P.

Four grains each.

PROPERTIES. — Cathartic and emmenagogue. Used in derangements of the female system, especially when accompanied by constipation.

Dose, one to three pills.

ANDERSON'S SCOT'S. Phil. Col. Pharmacy. Three grains each.

PROPERTIES. — Cathartic.

Dose, two or three in the morning.

ASSAFŒTIDA. Pil. Assafœtidæ. Four grains each.

PROPERTIES. — Antispasmodic. Useful in hysteria. A convenient form for administering this drug, the disagreeable taste and odor being concealed by the sugar coating.

Dose, one to three.

BLUE MASS. Pil. Hydrargyri. U. S. P. Three grains each.

PROPERTIES. — Alterative and cathartic.

Dose, as alterative, one pill, morning and evening, to induce salivation. Should be taken only by advice of a physician.

BLUE MASS. Pil. Hydrargyri. U. S. P. Five grains each.

Dose, one to two pills as an antibilious cathartic, followed by a saline or other purgative. Generally given at night, and a dose of Epsom Salts or Castor Oil taken the following morning.

CALOMEL. Pil. Hyd. Chlor. Mit. U. S. P. Two grains each.

PROPERTIES. — Alterative and sialagogue. To be taken as prescribed by physicians. A convenient form for administering Calomel.

CARBONATE OF IRON. Pil. Ferri Carb. Vallet's Formula. U. S. P. Three grains each.

PROPERTIES. — Chalybeate and tonic. Useful in chlorosis, amenorrhœa, and admirably adapted to all cases where ferruginous preparations are desirable.

Dose, one or two pills three times per day.

CITRATE OF IRON. Two grains each.

PROPERTIES. — Chalybeate and tonic. Suitable for children in ordinary cases of debility.

Dose, one or two pills two or three times per day.

CITRATE OF IRON AND QUINIA. Two grains each. Quinia one-fourth, Iron three-fourths.

PROPERTIES. — Chalybeate and tonic. A convenient form for administering Iron and Quinia in combination.

Dose, one to three.

CITRATE OF IRON AND STRYCHNIA. One thirty-second of a grain of Strychnia in each pill.

PROPERTIES. — Chalybeate and tonic. To be used with caution, and only by advice of a physician.

COMP. IRON. Pil. Ferri Comp. U. S. P. Three grains each.

PROPERTIES. — Emmenagogue and tonic. Analogous to "Compound Iron Mixture."

Dose, two to six pills two or three times per day.

COMP. CALOMEL. Pil. Calomel Comp. Ed. and Dub. P. Three grains each.

PROPERTIES. — Alterative. Adapted to diseases of the skin, and chronic rheumatism.

Dose, to be taken as prescribed by physicians.

COMP. CAMPHOR AND OPIUM. (*Camphor, Opium, Kino, and Capsicum.*) Three grains each.

PROPERTIES. — Stimulant, anodyne, and astringent. Have been used successfully in cholera and diarrhoea.

Dose, one pill after each discharge until the complaint is checked.

COMP. PODOPHYLLIN. (*Podophyllin, Hyoscyamus and Ipecac.*) One and two grains each.

PROPERTIES. — Aperient and alterative. Useful in chronic disease of the liver, and habitual constipation.

Dose, for adults, one two-grain pill; for children, one one-grain pill. To be taken at night.

COMP. CATHARTIC. *Pil. Cathart. Comp. U. S. P.* Three grains each.

Our Compound Cathartic Pills are prepared from the very best materials, and have acquired a reputation as a reliable and safe cathartic.

Dose, one pill as a laxative, three or four as a cathartic.

COMP. CATHARTIC WITHOUT CALOMEL. Three grains each.

Very similar to the above, except the omission of Calomel, and very much preferred, as well in domestic practice as by many physicians.

COMP. COLOCYNTH. *Ext. Colocynth Comp. U. S. P.* Three grains each.

PROPERTIES. — A safe and active cathartic.

Dose, two to four pills.

COMP. RHUBARB. *Pil. Rhei. Comp. U. S. P.* Four grains each.

PROPERTIES. — Tonic and laxative. Useful in constipation, with debility of the stomach.

Dose, two to four pills. May be taken morning and night.

COCHIA PILL. Pil. Aloes et Colocynth. Three grains each.

PROPERTIES. — An old and favorite pill, always safe and effectual as a purgative, and much used in habitual constipation.

Dose, one pill at bedtime for constipation, two or three for a cathartic.

COPAIBA. Pil. Copaibæ. U. S. P. Four grains each.

PROPERTIES. — Diuretic. Stimulant to the mucous membrane, diminishing mucous discharges.

Dose, two to six pills.

COPAIBA AND CUBEBS. Four grains each.

“ “ *BUCHU,* “ “ “

“ *CUBEBS AND IRON.* Four grains each.

PROPERTIES. — Same as the Copaiba Pills, differing somewhat in their effects, according to their combination. Used principally for gonorrhœa and gleet.

DINNER PILL (Lady Webster's). Four grains each.

PROPERTIES. — Tonic and laxative. Often taken after dinner to increase the action of the digestive organs.

Dose, one or two pills.

EXTRACT BELLADONNA. One grain and one-quarter grain each.

EXTRACT CANNABIS INDICA. One grain each.

“ *CONIUM.* “ “ “

“ *HENBANE.* “ “ “

“ *NUX VOMICA.* One-half grain each.

The above-named pills should never be taken except as directed by a physician.

HOOPER'S. Phil. Coll. Phar. Two and one-half grains each.

PROPERTIES. — Emmenagogue and cathartic.

Dose, two to three pills.

IPECAC AND OPIUM. Pulv. Ipecac et Opii. U. S. P.

Two grains each.

PROPERTIES. — Same as "Dover's Powder."

Dose, two to four pills.

IPECAC AND SQUILL. U. S. P. Three grains each.

PROPERTIES. — Anodyne and expectorant. Useful in chronic bronchial diseases.

Dose, one to three pills.

IODIDE OF IRON. Blancard's Formula. One and one-half grains each.

PROPERTIES. — Tonic, alterative, and diuretic. Chiefly employed in scrofulous complaints, constipation, chlorosis, and leucorrhœa.

Dose, one pill, increased daily to five or six.

IODINE. One-eighth grain each.

PROPERTIES. — A general excitant of the absorbent and glandular systems. The pill is a convenient form for administering Iodine, and the dose should be regulated by a physician.

IRON BY HYDROGEN. Quevenne's Iron. One grain each.

PROPERTIES. — Chalybeate, tonic. Used generally in those diseases characterized by a deficiency of coloring-matter in the blood.

Dose, from three to six pills.

MORPHIA, SULPHATE. One-eighth of a grain each.

PROPERTIES. — Anodyne, soporific, and diaphoretic. A convenient form for administering morphia. To be taken only as prescribed by a physician.

NITRATE OF SILVER. One-quarter of a grain each.

PROPERTIES. — Tonic and antispasmodic.
To be taken only by direction of a physician.

OPIUM. Pil. Opii. U. S. P. One grain each.

PROPERTIES. — Anodyne, hypnotic, and sedative.
Dose to be prescribed by a physician.

PODOPHYLLIN. One-half a grain each.

PROPERTIES. — Cholagogue, cathartic, producing a specific action upon the liver, causing free bilious evacuations.

Dose, one pill, to be repeated every two hours until it acts as a cathartic.

PODOPHYLLIN AND BLUE MASS. Three grains each.

Podophyllin, one-half grain ; Blue Mass, two and one-half grains.

PROPERTIES. — Alterative and cathartic. An excellent combination for chronic disease of the liver.

Dose, one pill at bedtime.

PROTO. IODIDE OF MERCURY. One-half a grain each.

PROPERTIES. — Alterative. Used in scrofulous diseases.
Dose to be prescribed by a physician.

QUINIA, SULPHATE. Pil. Quinia Sulph. U. S. P. One grain and two grains each.

PROPERTIES. — Tonic and antiperiodic.
Dose, as prescribed by a physician.

RHUBARB AND MAGNESIA. Two grains each.
Calcined Magnesia, one grain ; Rhubarb, one grain.
PROPERTIES. — Antacid and laxative. An effectual and
convenient remedy for the summer complaint of children.
Dose, one to four pills.

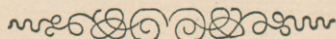
SANTONIN. One-half a grain each.
PROPERTIES. — Anthelmintic.
Dose to be prescribed by a physician.

STRYCHNIA. One thirty-second of a grain in each pill.
Should be used only by direction of a physician.

SULPHATE OF IRON. Pil. Ferri, Sulph. Ed. Four
grains each.
PROPERTIES. — Astringent, tonic, and emmenagogue.
Dose, one to four pills.

TANNIN. One grain each.
PROPERTIES. — Astringent. Used in diarrhœa.
Dose, two to four pills.

VALERIANATE OF ZINC. One grain each.
PROPERTIES. — Antispasmodic and tonic.
Dose to be prescribed by a physician.



PHYSICIAN'S DOSE LIST.

FLUID EXTRACTS.

| | | |
|---|---------|----------------------|
| <i>Abies Canadensis</i> | | 3 ss to 3 i. |
| <i>Aconitum Napellus</i> | | gtt. ij to gtt. vi. |
| <i>Achillea Millefolium</i> | | 3 ss to 3 i. |
| <i>Aletris Farinosa</i> | | 3 ss to 3 i. |
| <i>Alnus Rubra</i> | | 3 ss to 3 i. |
| <i>Althea Officinalis</i> | | 3 i to 3 ij. |
| <i>Angelica Atropurpurea</i> | | 3 ss to 3 i. |
| <i>Anthemis Nobilis</i> | | 3 ss to 3 i. |
| <i>Apocynum Androsemifolium</i> , as emetic. | | 3 ss to 3 i. |
| <i>Apocynum Androsemifolium</i> , as tonic and diaphoretic | | gtt. x to gtt. xxx. |
| <i>Apocynum Cannabinum</i> | | gtt. xv to 3 i. |
| <i>Aralia Hispida</i> | | 3 i to 3 ij. |
| <i>Aralia Racemosa</i> | | 3 i to 3 ij. |
| <i>Arctium Lappa</i> | | 3 ss to 3 i. |
| <i>Arctostaphylos Uva Ursi</i> | | 3 ss to 3 i. |
| <i>Aristolochia Serpentaria</i> | | gtt. xv to gtt. xxx. |
| <i>Arnica Montana</i> | | gtt. x to gtt. xxx. |
| <i>Artemisia Abrotanum</i> | | gtt. x to gtt. xxx. |
| <i>Artemisia Absinthium</i> | | gtt. v to 3 i. |
| <i>Artemisia Vulgaris</i> | | 3 ss to 3 i. |

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| Asclepias Incarnata | gtt. x to gtt. xl. |
| Asclepias Tuberosa | 3 ss to 3 i. |
| Aspidium Filix Mas | 3 ss to 3 i. |
| Arum Triphyllum | gtt. x to gtt. xv. |
| Atropa Belladonna | gtt. v to gtt. viii. |
| Baptisia Tinctoria | gtt. xx to 3i. |
| Barosma Crenata | 3 ss to 3 i. |
| Barosma Crenata, Comp. . . . | 3 ss to 3 i. |
| Barosma Crenata, Oleo Resinous | gtt. ij to gtt. iv. |
| Benzoin Odoriferum | 3 i to 3 ij. |
| Berberis Vulgaris | 3 i to 3 ij. |
| Cannabis Indica | gtt. xx to 3 i. |
| Canella Alba | 3 ss to 3 i. |
| Capsicum Anuum | gtt. ij to gtt. x. |
| Caulophyllum Thalictroides | gtt. x to gtt. xxx. |
| Cephaelis Ipecacuanha | gtt. v to 3 i. |
| Chelidonium Majus | 3 ss to 3 i. |
| Chenopodium Anthelminticum | gtt. x to 3 i. |
| Chimaphila Umbellata | 3 ss to 3 i. |
| Chelone Glabra | 3 ss to 3 i. |
| Cimicifuga Racemosa | 3 ss to 3 i. |
| Cinchona | gtt. xv to 3 i. |
| Cinchona, Comp. . . . | gtt. xv to 3 i. |
| Cinnamomum | gtt. xv to gtt. xxx. |
| Cissampelos Pareira | 3 ss to 3 i. |
| Citrus Aurantium | 3 ss to 3 i. |
| Cocculus Palmatus | gtt. xv to 3 i. |
| Comptonia Asplenifolia | 3 i to 3 ij. |
| Colchicum Autumnale, Rad. . . . | gtt. v to gtt. xxv. |

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|---------------------------|-----------|----------------------|
| Colchicum Autumnale, Sem. | | gtt. v to gtt. xxv. |
| Conium Maculatum | | gtt. v to gtt. xx. |
| Coptis Trifolia | | 3 ss to 3 i. |
| Cornus Florida | | 3 ss to 3 i. |
| Corydalis Formosa | | gtt. x to gtt. xl. |
| Crocus Sativus | | gtt. x to gtt. xxx. |
| Croton Eleuteria | | 3 ss to 3 i. |
| Curcuma Longa | | 3 i to 3 ij. |
| Cypripedium Vulgaris | | 3 i to 3 ij. |
| Cytisus Scoparius | | 3 i to 3 ij. |
| Cucumis Colocynthis | | gtt. v to gtt. x. |
| Datura Stramonium, Fol. | | gtt. iv to gtt. vi. |
| Datura Stramonium, Sem. | | gtt. iij to gtt. v. |
| Digitalis Purpurea | | gtt. v to gtt. x. |
| Dioscorea Villosa | | gtt. xx to 3 i. |
| Epigæa Repens | | 3 ss to 3 i. |
| Erechthites Hieracifolius | | 3 ss to 3 i. |
| Euonymus Atropurpureus | | 3 i to 3 ij. |
| Eupatorium Perfoliatum | | 3 i to 3 ij. |
| Eupatorium Purpureum | | 3 ss to 3 i. |
| Galium Aparine | | 3 i to 3 ij. |
| Gaultheria Procumbens | | gtt. xv to 3 i. |
| Gelsemium Sempervirens. | | gtt. v to 3 ss. |
| Gentiana Lutea. | | 3 ss to 3 i. |
| Gentiana Lutea, Comp. | | 3 ss to 3 i. |
| Geranium Maculatum | | 3 ss to 3 i. |
| Geum Rivale | | 3 ss to 3 i. |
| Gillenia Trifoliata | | gtt. xx to gtt. xxx. |

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| Glycyrrhiza Glabra | 3 i to 3 ii. |
| Gnaphalium Polycephalum . . | 3 ss to 3 i. |
| Gossypium, Rad. | 3 ij to 3 iv. |
| Hæmatoxylon Campechianum . . | 3 ss to 3 i. |
| Hamamelis Virginica | 3 i to 3 ij. |
| Hedeoma Pulegioides | 3 ss to 3 ij. |
| Helleborus Niger | gtt. v to gtt. xx. |
| Helianthemum Canadense. . . . | gtt. v to gtt. xx. |
| Helonias Dioica | 3 ss to 3 i. |
| Hepatica Americana | 3 i to 3 ij. |
| Humulus Lupulus | gtt. xv to 3 i. |
| Hydrastis Canadensis | gtt. xx to 3 ss. |
| Hydrangea Arborescens | 3 i to 3 ij. |
| Hyoscyamus Niger | gtt. x to gtt. xx. |
| Hypericum Perforatum | 3 ss to 3 i. |
| Hyssopus Officinalis | 3 i to 3 ij. |
| Ignatius Amara | gtt. iij to gtt. x. |
| Inula Helenium | 3 ss to 3 i. |
| Ipomæa Jalapa | 3 ss to 3 i. |
| Iris Versicolor | 3 ss to 3 i. |
| Juglans Cinerea | 3 i to 3 iij. |
| Juniperus Communis, Bac. . . . | 3 i to 3 ij. |
| Juniperus Sabina | gtt. v to gtt. xx. |
| Krameria Triandria | gtt. xv to 3 ss. |
| Lactuca Sativa | 3 ss to 3 i. |
| Leonurus Cardiaca | 3 ss to 3 i. |

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|---------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Laurus Sassafras | 3 ss to 3 i. |
| Leptandra Virginica | 3 ss to 3 i. |
| Ligusticum Levisticum | 3 ss to 3 i. |
| Liriodendron Tulipifera | 3 i to 3 ij. |
| Lobelia Inflata | gtt. ij to 3 ss. |
| Lycopus Virginicus | 3 ss to 3 i. |
| Marrubium Vulgare | 3 ss to 3 i. |
| Melissa Officinalis | 3 i to 3 ij. |
| Mentha Piperita | 3 i to 3 ij. |
| Mentha Viridis | 3 i to 3 ij. |
| Myrica Cerifera | 3 ss to 3 i. |
| Myrica Gale | 3 ss to 3 i. |
| Nymphæa Odorata | 3 ss to 3 ij. |
| Nepeta Cataria | 3 i to 3 ij. |
| Opium Aqueous | gtt. x to 3 ss. |
| Origanum Vulgare | 3 ss to 3 i. |
| Osmunda Regalis | 3 i to 3 ij. |
| Papaver Somniferum | gtt. x to gtt. xl. |
| Pareira Brava | 3 ss to 3 i. |
| Phytolacca Decandra | gtt. x to gtt. xxx. |
| Picræna Excelsa | 3 ss to 3 i. |
| Piper Angustifolium | 3 ss to 3 i. |
| Piper Cubeba | 3 ss to 3 i. |
| Piper Cubeba, Ethereal | gtt. iv to gtt. xx. |
| Piper Nigrum | gtt. x to 3 ss. |
| Piper Nigrum, Oleo Resinous | gtt. i. to gtt. ij. |
| Plantago Major | 3 ss to 3 i. |

| | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| Podophyllum Peltatum . . . | 3 ss to 3 i. |
| Polygonum Punctatum . . . | gtt. xv to 3 ss. |
| Polygonatum Multiflorum . . . | 3 ss to 3 i. |
| Populus Tremuloides . . . | 3 ss to 3 i. |
| Polygala Senega . . . | gtt. x to gtt. xx. |
| Prunus Virginiana . . . | 3 ss to 3 i. |
| Prunus Virginiana, Comp. . . | 3 ss to 3 i. |
| Pulmonaria Officinalis . . . | 3 ss to 3 i. |
| Pyrethrum Parthenium . . . | 3 i to 3 ij. |
| Quercus Alba . . . | gtt. xv to 3 i. |
| Rhamnus Catharticus . . . | 3 i to 3 ij. |
| Rheum Ind. . . | 3 i to 3 ij. |
| Rheum Turk. . . | 3 i to 3 ij. |
| Rheum Aromat. . . | gtt. xv to 3 i. |
| Rheum et Senna . . . | 3 i to 3 ij. |
| Rhus Glabrum . . . | 3 ss to 3 i. |
| Rubus Strigosus . . . | 3 ss to 3 i. |
| Rubus Villosus . . . | 3 ss to 3 i. |
| Rumex Crispus . . . | 3 ss to 3 i. |
| Ruta Graveolens . . . | gtt. x to 3 ss. |
| Sabbatia Angularis . . . | 3 ss to 3 i. |
| Salvia Officinalis . . . | 3 ss to 3 i. |
| Sambucus Canadensis . . . | 3 i to 3 ij. |
| Sanguinaria Canadensis . . . | gtt. x to gtt. xxx. |
| Saponaria Officinalis . . . | 3 ss to 3 i. |
| Sarsaparilla . . . | 3 ss to 3 i. |
| Sarsaparilla Comp. . . | 3 ss to 3 i. |
| Sarsaparilla et Taraxacum . . . | 3 ss to 3 i. |

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| Satureja Hortensis | 3 i to 3 ij. |
| Scilla Maritima | gtt. x to 3 ss. |
| Scilla Maritima, Comp. | gtt. x to gtt. xx. |
| Scutellaria Lateriflora | 3 ss to 3 i. |
| Secale Cornutum | gtt. v to 3 ss. |
| Senecio Aureus | 3 ss to 3 i. |
| Senna | 3 i to 3 iv. |
| Senna | 3 i to 3 iij. |
| Senna et Taraxacum | 3 i to 3 iij. |
| Senna et Jalapa | 3 i to 3 ij. |
| Solanum Dulcamara | gtt. x to 3 ss |
| Solidago Odora | 3 i to 3 ij. |
| Spigelia Marilandica | 3 ss to 3 i. |
| Spigelia Marilandica et Senna | 3 i to 3 ij. |
| Spiræa Tomentosa | 3 ss to 3 i. |
| Statice Caroliniana | 3 ss to 3 i. |
| Stillingia Sylvatica | 3 ss to 3 i. |
| Stillingia Sylvatica, Comp.. . . . | gtt. x to gtt. xx. |
| Symphytum Officinale | 3 i to 3 ij. |
| Symplocarpus Fœtidus | gtt. x to 3 i. |
| | |
| Tanacetum Vulgare | gtt. xx. to 3 i. |
| Taraxacum Dens-Leonis | 3 i to 3 iij. |
| Thymus Vulgaris | gtt. xx to 3 i. |
| Trillium Pendulum | 3 i to 3 ij. |
| Tussilago Farfara | 3 i to 3 ij. |
| | |
| Valeriana Officinalis | 3 i to 3 ij. |
| Verbascum Thapsus | 3 ss to 3 ij. |

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---|---|---|---|-----------------------|
| Veratrum Viride | . | . | . | . | gtt. iv to gtt. viii. |
| Verbena Hastata | . | . | . | . | 3 ss to 3 i. |
| Viburnum Opulus | . | . | . | . | 3 ss to 3 i. |
| | | | | | |
| Xanthoxylum Fraxineum | . | . | . | . | gtt. x to 3 ss. |
| | | | | | |
| Zingiber Officinale | . | . | . | . | gtt. xv to 3 i. |

TABLES
AND
MISCELLANEOUS FORMULAS.

OLD APOTHECARIES' FLUID MEASURE.

IN GENERAL USE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Sixty minims (℥) or drops (gtt.) make one fluid drachm (f ʒ i).

Eight fluid drachms make one fluid ounce (f ʒ i).

Sixteen fluid ounces make one pint (o i).

Eight pints make one gallon (c i).

In practice, the letter "f" is generally omitted from the sign.

APPROXIMATE MEASURES.

The following rule, although not exact, is considered safe for general domestic practice :—

Sixty drops equal one teaspoonful, or one fluid drachm.

One teaspoonful equals one fluid drachm, or sixty drops.

Four teaspoonfuls equal one tablespoonful, or half a fluid ounce.

Half a fluid ounce equals one tablespoonful, or four teaspoonfuls.

* Two tablespoonfuls equal one fluid ounce, or eight teaspoonfuls.

One fluid ounce equals two tablespoonfuls.

A teacupful equals four fluid ounces.

A wineglassful equals one half gill, or two fluid ounces.

TABLE OF SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS.

[FROM U. S. D.]

| | | | | | |
|--------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| ℞ | Recipe. | Take. | Collyr. | Collyrium. | An eye-water. |
| āā | Ana. | Of each. | Cong. | Congius vel | A gallon or gal- |
| ℔ | Libra vel libræ. | A pound or pounds. | Decoct. | Decoctum. | ions. A decoction. |
| ℥ | Uncia vel uncia. | An ounce or ounces. | Ft. | Fiat. | Make. |
| ʒ | Drachma vel drachmæ, | A drachm or drachms. | Garg. | Gargarysma. | A gargle. |
| ʒ | Drachma vel drachmæ, | A drachm or drachms. | Gr. | Granum vel grana. | A grain or grains. |
| ʒ | Scrupulus vel scrupuli. | A scruple or scruples. | Gtt. | Gutta vel gutta. | A drop or drops. |
| ℥ | Octarius vel oc- tarii. | A pint or pints. | Haust. | Haustus. | A draught. |
| ℥ | Octarius vel oc- tarii. | A pint or pints. | Infus. | Infusum. | An infusion. |
| f ℥ | Fluiduncia vel fluiduncie. | A fluidounce or fluidounces. | M. | Misce. | Mix. |
| f ℥ | Fluiduncia vel fluiduncie. | A fluidounce or fluidounces. | Mass. | Massa. | A mass. |
| f ℥ | Fluiduncia vel fluiduncie. | A fluidounce or fluidounces. | Mist. | Mistura. | A mixture. |
| f ℥ | Fluidrachma vel fluidrachmæ. | A fluidrachm or fluidrachms. | Pil. | Pilula vel pilulæ. | A pill or pills. |
| ℥ | Minimum vel minima. | A minim or minims. | Pulv. | Pulvis vel pul- veres. | A powder or powders. |
| Chart. | Chartula vel chartulæ. | A small paper or papers. | Q. S. | Quantum suffi- cit. | A sufficient quantity. |
| Coch. | Cochlear vel cochlearia. | A spoonful or spoonfuls. | S. | Signa. | Write. |
| | | | Ss. | Semis. | A half. |

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT.

Twenty grains (gr. xx.) make one scruple (\mathfrak{D} i).

Three scruples make one drachm (\mathfrak{z} i).

Eight drachms make one ounce (\mathfrak{z} i).

Twelve ounces make one pound (\mathfrak{lb} i).

GAUBIUS' TABLE

OF PROPORTIONAL DOSES ACCORDING TO AGE.

For an adult, suppose the dose to be 1 or 1 drachm.

| | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|---------------|----|---------------------------------------|
| Under 1 year | will require | $\frac{1}{2}$ | or | 5 grains. |
| " 2 years | " | " | " | $\frac{1}{8}$ " 8 " |
| " 3 " | " | " | " | $\frac{1}{6}$ " 10 " |
| " 4 " | " | " | " | $\frac{1}{4}$ " 15 " |
| " 7 " | " | " | " | $\frac{1}{3}$ " 1 scruple. |
| " 14 " | " | " | " | $\frac{1}{2}$ " $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm. |
| " 20 " | " | " | " | $\frac{2}{3}$ " 2 scruples. |

From 21 to 60 the full dose, or 1 or 1 drachm.

Above this age, an inverse gradation must be observed.

DILUTED ALCOHOL,

As used in this catalogue, signifies 50 per cent, or proof-spirit.

To reduce commercial or 85 per cent alcohol to proof or 50 per cent:—

RULE.—To ten parts of alcohol add seven parts of water. Let it stand in a covered vessel, in a cool place, for half an hour or more before using.

To reduce alcohol of any per cent to any required per cent:—

RULE.—Multiply the per cent of the spirit to be reduced, by the quantity; that is. the number of gallons, quarts, or pints. Divide the product by the required per cent. The quotient will be the number of gallons, quarts, or pints, that the spirit will make; and water must be added to make that amount.

EXAMPLE. — I have fourteen gallons of 65 per cent spirit : how much water must I add to bring it down to proof, or 50 per cent?

| | | |
|---------------------|------------------|----------|
| Per cent of spirit, | 65 | |
| Number of gallons, | 14 | |
| | <hr/> | |
| | 260 | |
| | 65 | |
| | <hr/> | |
| Required per cent, | 50) 910 | |
| | <hr/> | |
| Will make, | 18 $\frac{1}{5}$ | gallons. |
| Original amount, | 14 | " |
| | <hr/> | |
| Water to be added, | 4 $\frac{1}{5}$ | " |

ANSWER. — To fourteen gallons of 65 per cent spirit, I add four and one-fifth gallons of water, and procure eighteen and one-fifth gallons of 50 per cent spirit.

To reduce spirit, so as to procure a required amount of a required per cent : —

RULE. — Multiply the proposed quantity by the proposed per cent, and divide by the per cent of the alcohol to be reduced. The quotient is the amount of alcohol to be taken, and water must be added to make up the proposed quantity.

EXAMPLE. — I wish to make twelve pints of 40 per cent spirit from alcohol of 90 per cent : how much alcohol, and how much water, shall I use?

| | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| Proposed number of pints, | 12 | |
| Proposed per cent, | 40 | |
| | <hr/> | |
| Per cent of alcohol, | 90) 480 | |
| | <hr/> | |
| | 5 $\frac{1}{3}$ | pints of alcohol. |
| | 6 $\frac{2}{3}$ | pints of water. |
| | <hr/> | |
| | 12 | pts. 40 per ct. spirit. |

ANSWER. — Five and one-third pints of alcohol of 90 per cent, and six and two-thirds pints of water mixed, make twelve pints of 40 per cent spirit.

TINCTURES

Are the medicinal principles of plants dissolved in diluted alcohol, or 50 per cent spirit. When made from fluid extracts, they seldom require filtering. Resinous, and oleo resinous articles, such as buchu, cubebs, and cayenne, require alcohol of 90 per cent to make a clear, strong tincture. Mix the spirit and fluid extract together, and the tincture will be ready for use.

INFUSIONS AND DECOCTIONS

Are the medicinal principles of plants dissolved in water. They are weaker than tinctures, as water, either hot or cold, will generally hold a less amount in solution than alcohol. They are used where alcohol is contra indicated, or where the use of hot drink is indicated, as in herb teas, to promote perspiration, &c. In making infusions from fluid extracts, the use of hot instead of cold water dispels the contained alcohol.

SYRUPS

Are the medicinal principles of plants dissolved and suspended in simple syrup. In many cases, sugar, besides improving the taste of the medicine, increases the solvent power of water.

SIMPLE SYRUP.

Dissolve one and one-half pounds of refined sugar in one pint of water by a gentle heat.

WINES

Are the medicinal principles of plants dissolved in wine, containing eighteen to twenty-five per cent of alcohol. Sherry is

the officinal wine ordered by the United-States Pharmacopœia ; but, as found in the market, it seldom reaches this standard. Native wines are allowable, and are often found of full strength ; but the addition of a small portion of alcohol, as directed, insures wines made from fluid extracts to be of good quality.

DIET FOR INVALIDS.

ARROWROOT.

THE different kinds of arrowroot possess the same properties, and are used in the same manner. Mix a dessert-spoonful of arrowroot with sufficient cold water to form a soft paste; rub it until smooth, and add half a pint of boiling water, stirring briskly; boil one or two minutes, and, when removed from the fire, add a tablespoonful of wine (if allowable) with a little nutmeg or cinnamon, and sugar to suit the taste. For young children, milk should be used instead of water, and the wine omitted. When arrowroot is not perfectly clean, or is a little musty, it can be made clean and sweet by washing in the following manner:—

Take of cold water three or four times the weight of the arrowroot; dissolve in it a teaspoonful of carbonate of soda; stir the arrowroot with the soda solution thoroughly, and let it stand until the arrowroot settles at the bottom; then turn off the water, wash the sediment again with pure cold water, let it settle and decant again: repeat the washing until the water becomes clear and tasteless. The soda should be put only in the first water. When the arrowroot is not to be used immediately, it must be drained upon a cloth and dried by the sun, or at a heat not exceeding 100 degrees Fahrenheit.

SAGO.

Wash one ounce in cold water; then boil it gently in one pint of water, stirring until dissolved. Common commercial

sago is usually steeped some hours before boiling. It may be flavored with wine or spices, and sugar, like arrowroot ; and made with milk when preferred.

TAPIOCA.

Tapioca is used in the same way as sago, but requires to be previously steeped for some hours, or simmered for a longer time, until it forms a clear jelly.

SAGO OR TAPIOCA MILK FOR INVALIDS.

Take one ounce of either of these fecula, and soak it in a pint of cold water for one hour ; then pour off this water, and add one pint and a half of sweet milk ; boil slowly until well incorporated.

TAPIOCA PUDDING FOR INVALIDS.

Beat up half an ounce of sugar with the yolks of two eggs, and stir the mixture into a pint of tapioca milk as above. Arrowroot pudding may be made in the same way.

PANADA FOR INVALIDS.

Place in a saucepan some very thin slices of old bread ; add rather more water than will cover them ; boil until the bread becomes pulpy ; strain off the superfluous water, and beat up the remainder to the consistence of gruel, sweeten with white sugar, and add a little wine if permitted by the physician.

IRISH MOSS.

Steep one-fourth of an ounce of moss in cold water for a few minutes, then withdraw it, shaking the water from each sprig ; boil it in a quart of milk until it attains the consistence of jelly. Sweeten to the taste.

BLANCMANGE.

Wash half an ounce of moss as above ; boil in one and a half pints of milk. Sweeten and flavor to the taste.

BOILED WHEAT.

Steep the wheat in water for ten or twelve hours, then boil for half an hour. Used as a substitute for vegetables, and to obviate constipation.

LIEBIG'S BEEF-TEA.

Take one pound of beef free from fat, cut it into very small pieces, and add a pint of cold water. Heat to the boiling-point, let it simmer five minutes ; then strain through a cloth with pressure, and salt to the taste.

BULLOCK'S TROPHAZOME.

Mince fine, sixteen ounces of fresh lean meat (of any kind but pork), pour on it half a pint of lukewarm water, mix well, and let it stand for one hour, stirring it occasionally. Press out the juice, which will make about six ounces. Mix the meat again with half a pint of water, and strain. In half an hour repeat this operation for the third time, with pressure. Break up the pressed meat, put it in a tinned vessel, and place it in a water-bath of cold water, but put no water with the meat. Heat the water-bath until it boils, and continue the boiling twenty minutes, which cooks the meat. Press it again in a cloth, and mix the liquid which exudes with all the other liquids ; add salt and spice to the taste : boil the whole, without the meat, in a covered vessel for twenty minutes. It may be thickened with a little rice or wheat flour. The two last-named methods are the best known for extracting the juice of meat.

Bullock's process is generally simplified in practice, as follows :—

Cut up the lean meat into fine pieces ; place it in a tinned vessel, and add just enough water to cover it. Place the vessel into water, which heat until it boils, and continue the boiling ten or fifteen minutes. Then remove the tinned vessel, turn off the juice, break up the pieces of meat, and press them through a cloth, adding the juice to that previously obtained.

DR. ABERNETHY'S BISCUIT.

Beat together one quart of milk, six eggs, eight ounces of loaf-sugar, and half an ounce of caraway-seeds ; add sufficient flour to bring the whole to a stiff biscuit-paste. Make the biscuit thin. Prick with holes to prevent them from swelling up, and bake in an oven at a moderate heat.

GRUEL FROM GROATS.

(Oats deprived of their cuticle.)

Take three ounces of groats, previously washed ; boil slowly in four pints of water until it is reduced to two pints : then strain through a sieve.

MISCELLANEOUS FORMULA.

Doses, designated for adults. Children's doses, less, according to age.

PULMONARY COUGH-MIXTURE.

Syrup of Tolu, \mathfrak{z} i ss.

Syrup of Squills,

Sweet Spirits Nitre, $\bar{a}\bar{a}$, \mathfrak{z} ij.

Acetated Tincture Opium, \mathfrak{z} i.

Essence Checkerberry, \mathfrak{z} ss.

Mix. Dose, one teaspoonful, three or four times daily.

CHERRY COUGH-MIXTURE.

Acetate of Morphia, gr. i.

Tincture of Bloodroot, \mathfrak{z} i.

Wine of Antimony,

Wine of Ipecac, $\bar{a}\bar{a}$ \mathfrak{z} i ss.

Fluid Extract Cherry-Bark, \mathfrak{z} ss.

Simple Syrup, \mathfrak{z} i ss.

Mix. Dose, one teaspoonful, three or four times daily. To be shaken when used.

FOR COUGH WITH HOARSENESS, AND SORE- NESS OF THE LUNGS.

Fluid Extract Cubebs, \mathfrak{z} i.

Fluid Extract Ipecac, \mathfrak{z} ss.

Fluid Extract Cherry-Bark, 3 ss.

Simple Syrup, $\frac{3}{4}$ i ss.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one teaspoonful. To be shaken when used.

COD-LIVER OIL MIXTURE.

Cod-Liver Oil, $\frac{3}{4}$ iij.

Fusel Oil, 3 i.

Essential Oil Almonds, gtt. xx.

Mucilage of Gum Arabic, $\frac{3}{4}$ ss.

Mix. Dose, one teaspoonful, three times daily. To be shaken when used.

FOR COUGH.

Syrup of Bloodroot,

Syrup of Tolu,

Syrup of Squills, $\bar{a}\bar{a}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ ss.

Wine of Ipecac, 3 i.

Aqueous Fluid Extract Opium, 3 ss.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one teaspoonful, as required.

PECTORAL SYRUP.

(Nightingale Drops.)

Sulphate of Morphia, gr. i.

Comp. Spirits Sulphuric Ether, 3 i.

Syrup of Checkerberry, $\frac{3}{4}$ i.

Water, $\frac{3}{4}$ i ss.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one teaspoonful.

FOR ASTHMATIC AND WHOOPING-COUGH.

Paregoric,

Syrup of Squills,

Chloric Ether, $\bar{a}\bar{a}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ i.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one teaspoonful.

COUGH PILLS.

Pulverized Squills, gr. xij.

Pulverized Opium, gr. iij.

Tartarized Antimony, gr. iss.

Mix, and make twelve pills. One pill to be taken two or three times daily.

COUGH CANDY.

To ten pounds of melted sugar add the following mixture, and divide into sticks :—

Fluid Extract of Squills,

Paregoric,

Tincture of Tolu, āā ℥ ss.

Wine of Ipecac, ℥ i.

Oil of Checkerberry, gtt. xiiij.

Oil of Sassafras, gtt. vi.

Oil of Anise, gtt. iij.

Mix.

CUBEBS LOZENGES.

Pulverized Cubebs, ℥ i.

Pulverized Jamaica Ginger, ℥ ss.

Pulverized Extract Licorice, ℥ i.

Pulverized Sugar, ℥ vi.

Tincture of Lovage, ℥ i.

Mix, and form a paste with mucilage of Gum Tragacanth. Divide into lozenges of ten grains each, and dry.

OLD REMEDY FOR WHOOPING-COUGH.

Salts of Tartar,

Pulverized Cochineal, āā ʒ i.

Sugar, gr. xvi.

Water, ℥ iv.

Mix. Dose, for an infant, one-half a teaspoonful ; for a child, one teaspoonful.

GIBBS' MIXTURE FOR WHOOPING-COUGH.

Diluted Nitric acid, 3 xij.

Compound Tincture Cardamom, 3 iij.

Simple Syrup, ʒ iij ss.

Water, ʒ i.

Mix. Dose, one drachm every two or three hours, for a child four years old.

CHOLERA MIXTURE.

Tincture of Cayenne,

Tincture of Rhubarb,

Tincture of Camphor,

Tincture of Opium,

Tincture of Spearmint, āā ʒ iss.

Mix. Dose, thirty drops in a little water, every hour, until the disease is checked.

TO CHECK VOMITING.

Diluted Hydrocyanic Acid, gtt. xvi.

Essential Oil of Almonds, gtt. ij.

Simple Syrup, ʒ ii.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one teaspoonful.

SOOTHING INHALATION.

For Lung Complaints.

Tincture of Henbane,

Tincture of Stramonium-Leaves,

Aqueous Fluid Extract Opium, āā ʒ ss.

Mix. Add one teaspoonful to a cupful of boiling water, and inhale.

CHLORODYNE.

A powerful sedative. Should be used only as directed by a physician.

Chloroform,
Spirits Aeth. Sulph. Comp.
Tincture Opium, āā $\frac{3}{4}$ ij.
Tincture Cayenne, gtt. xij.
Diluted Hydrocyanic Acid, $\frac{3}{4}$ ss.
Mix. Dose, three to eight drops.

CASTOR-OIL MIXTURE.

Castor-Oil, one tablespoonful.
Lemon-Juice, one tablespoonful.
Sugar, one tablespoonful.
Mix well together. To be taken for one dose.

*MOXON'S EFFERVESCING MAGNESIA
APERIENT.*

Carbonate of Magnesia, $\frac{3}{4}$ i.
Sulphate of Magnesia (Epsom Salts),
Bicarbonate of Soda,
Rochelle Salts,
Tartaric Acid, āā $\frac{3}{4}$ ij.
Dry the powders separately ; then mix together, and put into
bottles tightly corked.
Dose, two to three teaspoonfuls in water sweetened with
sugar.

ROYE'S MAGNESIA PURGATIVE.

Calcined Magnesia, $\frac{3}{4}$ i.
Carbonate of Magnesia, $\frac{3}{4}$ ss.
Citric Acid, dried and powdered, $\frac{3}{4}$ xxvi.
Sugar, rubbed with Oil of Lemon, $\frac{3}{4}$ vi ss.
Mix all together. To form Aerated Magnesia Lemonade,
put two ounces of the powder into a soda-water bottle nearly
filled with cold water, and cork securely.

LIQUID SULPHATE OF MAGNESIA.

Saturate cold water with Epsom Salts.

To seven ounces of the solution add one ounce of Diluted Sulphuric Acid.

Dose, one to two fluid ounces. An excellent cathartic.

SEDATIVE.

Fluid Extract Hops, 3 ij.

Fluid Extract Valerian,

Tincture Castor, āā ʒ ss.

Mucilage Gum Arabic, ʒ i.

Mix. Dose, one-half teaspoonful.

FOR WIND IN STOMACH.

Fluid Extract Ginger,

Simple Syrup, āā ʒ i.

Bicarbonate Soda, ʒ i.

Mix. Dose, one teaspoonful in sweetened water.

DALBY'S CARMINATIVE.

(For Children.)

Carbonate of Magnesia, ʒ ij.

Oil of Peppermint, gtt. i.

Oil of Nutmeg, gtt. ij.

Oil of Anise, gtt. iij.

Tincture Castor, gtt. xxx.

Tincture Assafoetida, gtt. xv.

Tincture Opium, gtt. v.

Essence Pennyroyal, gtt. xv.

Compound Tincture Cardamom, gtt. xxx.

Rub all together, and add of

Peppermint-Water, ʒ ij.

Mix. Dose, five to ten drops.

DIURETIC.

Fluid Extract Uva Ursi, $\frac{3}{4}$ ij.

Fluid Extract Squills, 3 i.

Fluid Extract Digitalis, 3 ss.

Nitrate Potassa (Pure Saltpetre), 3 i.

Syrup of Orange, $\frac{3}{4}$ ss.

Mix. Dose, thirty drops to one teaspoonful.

DIURETIC.

Fluid Extract Pareira Brava, $\frac{3}{4}$ ij.

Nitrate Potass, 3 i.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one teaspoonful.

BLACK WASH.

Lime Water, $\frac{3}{4}$ ij.

Calomel, 3 ss.

Mix.

CROTON-OIL LINIMENT.

Croton Oil, 3 i.

Oil Sweet Almonds, 3 iij.

Mix. Applied to the chest, it causes white pustules, relieving affections of the lungs.

COUNTER IRRITATING LINIMENT.

Spirits of Ammonia, $\frac{3}{4}$ ss.

Oil Monardi (Horsemint), 3 iij.

Oil Cajeput, 3 i.

Mix.

LINIMENT FOR BRUISES, SPRAINS, AND RHEUMATIC PAINS.

Aqua Ammonia,

Oil of Turpentine, āā $\frac{3}{4}$ i.

Oil of Cajeput, ʒ ij.
Oil of Origanum, ʒ i.
Mix.

LOTION FOR HUMORS AND ERUPTIONS.

Rose-Water, ʒ i.
Glycerine, ʒ ss.
Tannic Acid, gr. xx.
Mix.

ACID GARGLE FOR SORE THROAT.

Honey, ʒ ij.
Spearment Water, ʒ i.
Muriatic Acid, gtt. xl.
Mix.

PURGATIVE POWDER.

Powdered Extract of Jalap,
Cream of Tartar, āā ʒ iv.
Podophyllin, gr. x.
Powdered Ginger, ʒ ij.
Powdered Cinnamon, ʒ ij.
Powdered Nutmeg, ʒ ss.
Powdered Sugar, ʒ iij.
Oil of Lemon, gtt. x.

Mix the Oil of Lemon with the Sugar, then incorporate all the articles together, and keep them in a close, wide-mouth bottle.

Dose, one teaspoonful for an adult.

DR. KINGSLEY'S CATHARTIC.

Socotrine Aloes Pulv., ʒ ij ss.
Super Carbonate of Soda, ʒ ij.
Boiling Water, o iv.

Mix together, and, when cold, add

Compound Spirits of Lavender, ℥ ij.

Dose, as a cathartic, half a wineglassful.

This is an excellent remedy for constipation, in doses of one tablespoonful, taken at bedtime.

GREGORY'S LAXATIVE POWDER.

Powdered Ginger, ℥ ss.

Powdered Rhubarb, ℥ i.

Powdered Carbonate of Magnesia, ℥ iv.

Mix thoroughly, and keep in a close wide-mouth bottle.

Dose, from one-half to one teaspoonful.

COMPOUND DECOCTION OF ALOES.

Socotrine Aloes,

Pulverized Myrrh, āā ʒ ij.

Extract of Licorice,

Carbonate of Soda, āā ʒ ij.

Water, ℥ xx.

Mix, and evaporate in a water-bath to ℥ xij.

Then add Saffron, ʒ ij.

Compound Tincture Cardamom, ℥ xiv.

Macerate for one week, and strain through linen.

A remedy for suppression, in doses of one tablespoonful at night.

TONIC, USED FOR NIGHT-SWEATS.

Sulphate of Quinine, gr. xvi.

Compound Spirits Lavender, ℥ ij.

Aromatic Sulphuric Acid, gtts. xvj.

Mix. Dose, one-half teaspoonful in water.

*OINTMENT FOR VEGETABLE POISON AND FOR ITCH.**(Unguentum Pruritui.)*

Rub together in a mortar

Sugar of Lead,

Red Precipitate, $\bar{a}\bar{a}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ ss.

Melt together

Lard, $\frac{3}{4}$ xij.

Burgundy Pitch,

White Wax, $\bar{a}\bar{a}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ i.

Remove from the fire, add the powder and

Spirits of Turpentine, $\frac{3}{4}$ i.

Stir until cooled.

*WARD'S CURE FOR ITCH.*Iodide of Potass, $\frac{3}{4}$ i.

Water, o i.

Mix. Apply with a sponge, and let it dry upon the skin.

*FOR TOOTHACHE.*Chloroform, $\frac{3}{4}$ i ss.Fluid Extract Aconite, $\frac{3}{4}$ i.Alcohol, $\frac{3}{4}$ i.

Morphine, gr. viij.

Mix. Moisten, with the solution, cotton enough to fill the cavity of the tooth.

*TANNIN TOOTHACHE DROPS.*Tannin, $\frac{3}{4}$ i.Chloroform, $\frac{3}{4}$ i.

Mix. Use as above.

*LINIMENT FOR BRUISES, SPRAINS, AND PAINS.*Tincture of Soap and Opium, $\frac{3}{4}$ i.Tincture of Aconite, $\frac{3}{4}$ ss.Chloroform, $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. Mix.

EYE-WASH.

Sulphate of Zinc, gr. v.

Sugar of Lead, ʒ ss.

Rose-Water, ʒ iij.

Mix. Apply frequently with a soft linen cloth.

EYE-WATER.

Pulverized Borax, gr. x.

Camphor-Water, ʒ i.

Mix.

POWDERS FOR CANKER AND SORE MOUTH.

Calcined Magnesia,

Pulverized Colombo Root, āā ʒ ss.

Mix, and make twelve powders. A powder to be taken three times a day.

DRY CHALK MIXTURE.

White Sugar, ʒ i.

Oil Cinnamon, gtt. xvj.

Rub together in a mortar, and add

Prepared Chalk, ʒ ij.

Pulverized Gum Arabic, ʒ i.

Rub all together, and sift.

One teaspoonful of the powder to two tablespoonfuls of water makes fluid Chalk Mixture.

LINIMENT FOR BURNS AND SCALDS.

Oil of Sweet Almonds, ʒ i.

Lime-Water, ʒ ij.

Mix. Apply to the part with a feather or soft camel's hair pencil, then cover with cotton-batting: renew the application every six hours.

FRENCH LINIMENT FOR CHILBLAINS.

White Wax,
Spermaceti, āā 3 ij.
Balsam Peru, 3 i.
Olive Oil, 3 ij.
Muriatic Acid, 3 ij.
Water, 3 vi.

Melt the Wax and Spermaceti together, add the Oil and Balsam, and then the Acid and Water, previously mixed.

FOR CHILBLAINS.

Strong Vinegar saturated with fine Salt.

CAUSTIC FOR CORNS.

Tincture of Iodine, 3 iv.
Iodide of Iron, gr. xij.
Chloride of Antimony, 3 iv.

Mix. Apply with a camel's-hair pencil, after pareing the corn. It is said to cure by two or three applications.

OINTMENT FOR SORE NIPPLES.

Lime-Water,
Oil of Sweet Almonds, āā 3 iij.
Aqueous Fluid Extract Opium, gtt. v.

Mix. Moisten lint sufficient to cover the nipple. Place over an artificial rubber nipple, and change the moistened lint three or four times per day. This is a valuable remedy, more especially if the nipples are cracked.

OINTMENT FOR BED-SORES AND EXCORIATIONS.

Tannate of Lead, 3 ij.
Lard, 3 v.

Mix. Apply three or four times daily. This ointment is often used for the piles.

*DESICCATIVE CERATE FOR BED-SORES AND
GANGRENOUS ULCERS.*

Cocoanut Oil, 3 ij.
Spermaceti, 3 ij.
White Wax, 3 i.
Melt together, and add of
Powdered Acetate of Lead, 3 ss.
To be spread upon soft linen cloth.

CARBOLIC ACID.
(Disinfecting Powder.)

Ground Plaster of Paris, $\frac{3}{4}$ xvj.
Coal Tar, $\frac{3}{4}$ i.
Mix. Grind together in a glass or wedgewood mortar. Used for ulcers and old sores.

*SIR WILLIAM BURNETT'S DISINFECTING
SOLUTION*

Is made by dissolving Metallic Zinc in Commercial Muriatic Acid to saturation.

LEDOYEN'S DISINFECTING SOLUTION

Is made by dissolving twenty ounces of Nitrate of Lead in one gallon of water by the aid of heat.

PURE GROUND COFFEE, burned upon a hot shovel or upon live coals, is an agreeable disinfectant.

CHLOROFORM one part, mixed with two parts of alcohol, and burned in a common spirit-lamp in the sick-room, is an excellent disinfectant.

SIRET'S COMPOUND DEODORIZING POWDER.

Sulphate of Iron, twenty parts.

Sulphate of Zinc, three one-half parts.

Wood Charcoal, one part.

Plaster of Paris, twenty-six one-half parts.

To be powdered and mixed together. Used to sprinkle in cesspools and other foul places.

SOLUTION OF CHLORIDE OF SODA.

Mix one pound of Chloride of Lime with thirty pints of water. Dissolve two pounds of Carbonate of Soda in fifteen pints of water. Mix the two solutions together. After it has settled, decant the clear liquor, using a siphon, and keep it in bottles well corked. Dip the corks before using into melted wax, to prevent the caustic effect of the solution.

DRUGGISTS' COLORS.

BLUE.—To a saturated aqueous solution of Sulphate of Copper add enough Aqua Ammonia to make a deep-blue color. To diluted Alcohol add enough of this blue solution to make the requisite tint. If a precipitate forms, the liquor must be carefully filtered.

GREEN.—To a saturated aqueous solution of Sulphate of Copper add common salt to saturation. Turn off the clear liquor, and add of it to diluted Alcohol enough to make the desired shade.

CLARET, OR RED.—Add to diluted Alcohol enough Compound Tincture of Iodine to produce the required tint.

The above pure colors are easily made, are permanent, and are sufficient for all ordinary purposes. From aniline dyes different colors may be produced by simply dissolving them in diluted alcohol.

*SAMPLE OF HAIR RESTORATIVES.**(Which "are not Dyes.")*

Sugar of Lead, 3 i.
Lac Sulphur, 3 ij.
Sulphate of Iron, gr. v.
Glycerine, 3 i.
Rose Water, 3 iij.
Mix.

HAIR CREAM.

Pulverized Borax, gr. xx.
Castor Oil, 3 i.
Rose Water, 3 iij.
Mix. Perfume at pleasure.

HAIR POMADE.

Castor Oil, 3 viij.
Spermaceti, 3 i ss.
Mix, and melt together, adding perfume at pleasure.

DUPUYTREN'S POMADE.

Beef Marrow, 3 iv.
Calomel, 3 ii ss.
Tincture of Cantharides, 3 ss.
Mix. Perfume at pleasure. Used after fevers, or other diseases which tend to thin the hair.

SAMPLE OF "OLEAGINOUS" HAIR PREPARATIONS.

Castor Oil, one part.
Alcohol, 95 per cent, one part.
Mix.
Castor Oil and strong Alcohol will mix and make a permanent solution in any proportion. Perfume can be added at

pleasure. If it is supposed that Tincture of Iodine, or Tincture of Cantharides, or any other article, will add to its efficacy, the trial can easily be made.

SAMPLE OF "HAIR DYES."

After the hair has been well washed and dried, apply the following as "Mordant : " —

Gallic Acid, gr. x.

Alcohol, 3 ij.

Soft Water, 3 vj.

Mix.

Then apply the following as "Dye."

Nitrate of Silver, 3 i.

Soft Water. $\frac{3}{4}$ i.

Mix, and add of Aqua Ammonia sufficient to dissolve the precipitate.

A N O T H E R.

For Mordant.

Sulphuret of Potass, ʒ ij.

Distilled or Soft Water, $\frac{3}{4}$ i.

Mix.

For Dye.

Nitrate of Silver, ʒ ij.

Distilled Water, $\frac{3}{4}$ i.

Mix.

SYRUPS FOR SODA-WATER.

Simple Syrup for soda-water should be made in the proportion of twelve pounds of refined sugar and one ounce of gum arabic to one gallon of water. The sugar, water, and gum should be heated together in a well-tinned copper, or enamelled iron kettle, to the boiling-point. Remove the scum, allow the syrup to boil three minutes, and strain.

The addition of the gum is for the purpose of making the

syrup more transparent, to give it more body, and prolong the effervescence. No advantage is gained by boiling syrup any length of time, when refined sugar is used ; but, if the sugar is not refined, it can be clarified by boiling as long as any scum rises, the gum arabic acting as a clarifier, similar to the albumen of eggs.

LEMON SYRUP.

Add one ounce of Citric Acid dissolved in as little water as possible, and twenty drops of Fresh Oil of Lemon rubbed with a little dry sugar, to each gallon of Simple Syrup, and incorporate thoroughly together. When fresh Oil of Lemon cannot be obtained, use the following Tincture of Lemon-peel : Fresh Lemon-peels, eight ounces ; Alcohol, sixteen ounces ; macerate for one week, and add to each gallon of Syrup eight ounces of this Tincture, instead of the Oil of Lemon.

SYRUP OF ORANGE.

Prepared same as the above, with half the amount of Citric Acid, and half the amount of Tincture of Fresh Orange-peel, made in the same manner as Tincture of Lemon-peel.

GINGER SYRUP

Is made by adding two ounces of Fluid Extract of Jamaica Ginger to each gallon of Simple Syrup.

IMITATION SASSAPARILLA SYRUP.

Maple-Sugar, eight pounds.

Water, one gallon.

Sugar-house Molasses, two quarts.

Boil all together, and skim, strain, and, when cold, flavor with Essence of Sassafras and Essence of Checkerberry to suit the taste.

FRUIT SYRUP.

Take of the juice of any fruit, filtered, two parts by weight ; of very white Loaf or Granulated Sugar, three parts by weight.

Dissolve the sugar in the juice by the heat of a water-bath ; remove the scum if any rises ; strain through a cloth ; then bottle and cork tight while warm. It should not be boiled, as it may coagulate.

SYRUP D'ORGEAT.

Sweet Almonds, $\frac{3}{4}$ xx.

Bitter Almonds, $\frac{3}{4}$ viij.

White Sugar, lb. ix.

Water, o iv.

Blanch the Almonds by wetting them with boiling water, and rubbing off the outside covering, thus leaving them white. Dry them well, and beat into a mass in a marble or wedgewood mortar with a part of the sugar, gradually adding two-thirds of the water. Strain through linen, wash the Almonds on the strainer with the residue of the water, and dissolve the rest of the sugar in the strained liquor by a water-bath heat. When nearly cold, add two ounces of Orange-flower Water.

ACIDULATED RASPBERRY SYRUP.

Put six pounds of Raspberries into a glass or earthen bowl, dissolve two and one-half ounces of Citric Acid in one quart of water, and pour over them. Let them remain twenty-four hours, then strain without bruising the fruit, and to each pint of clear liquor add one and one-half pound of Loaf or Granulated Sugar. Stir with a wooden or silver spoon until dissolved. Let it stand twenty-four hours, then bottle.

Strawberries or other fruits can be made into syrup in the same manner, and will keep well.

MEAD SYRUP.

Boil together, Sugar, 6 lbs.

Strained Honey, 6 lbs.

Water, 1 gallon.

Flavor with the following Tincture to suit the taste :—

Ground Cloves,
Ground Nutmegs,
Ground Cinnamon,
Ground Cardamom-seeds, āā 3 ij.
Ground Pimento, ʒ ss.
Alcohol, ʒ viij.
Mix. Let it stand one week, and filter.

*EFFERVESCING LEMONADE WITHOUT A
MACHINE.*

Into a soda-water bottle nearly filled with iced water put one ounce of refined Sugar, two drops of Oil of Lemon (dropped on the Sugar), twenty grains of Bi-carbonate of Potass, and thirty to forty grains Citric Acid. Cork immediately. Tie or wire the cork. When the ingredients are dissolved, the liquid will be highly charged with carbonic-acid gas.

*EFFERVESCING LEMONADE POWDERS IN
ONE BOTTLE.*

Mix three and one-half ounces of Bi-carbonate of Soda, fourteen ounces of double-refined Sugar, sixty drops of Essence of Lemon, and four to four and one-half ounces of Citric or Tartaric Acid.

The articles must be separately powdered and well dried before they are mixed, and the Essence of Lemon rubbed with the sugar. After being thoroughly mixed, secure it in a wide-mouth bottle, tightly corked. A heaping teaspoonful of this mixture stirred in a tumbler of cold water, and drank during the effervescence, is a refreshing and cheap beverage. Care should be taken to keep the powder from the air, and not to use a moist spoon.

LIQUID BLACKING.

Fine Ivory Black, ʒ x.
Sperm Oil, ʒ ij.

Molasses, ʒ ij.

Sulphuric Acid, ʒ ij.

Mix together. Let it stand over night, and then add one quart of Vinegar, stirring well, and bottle.

ANOTHER.

To be mixed in the following order :—

Fine Ivory Black, ʒ iv.

Sperm Oil, ʒ i.

Molasses,

Sugar, āā ʒ ij.

Beer Vinegar, 1 quart.

Gum Arabic,

Sulph. Acid,

Muriatic Acid, āā ʒ i.

BLACK INK.

(*J. W. Webster's Receipt.*)

Macerate eight ounces powdered Nutgalls in three pints of rain-water for forty-eight hours.

Dissolve three ounces Gum Arabic in one pint of rain-water.

Dissolve three ounces Sulphate of Iron in one pint of rain-water.

Mix all together.

COLOGNE.

Oil of Garden Lavender, ʒ ij.

Oil of Lemon,

Oil of Bergamot, āā ʒ iss.

Oil of Clove,

Oil of Cinnamon, āā ʒ i.

Tonka Beans, bruised, No. ij.

Extract Orris, ʒ iv.

Alcohol, o vi ss.

Rose or Orange-flower Water, o iss.

ANOTHER.

Alcohol, 95 per cent, 3 galls.

Oil of Orange, $\frac{3}{4}$ i.

Oil of Bergamot,

Oil of Lemon, $\frac{aa}{3}$ ij.

Oil of Neroli,

Oil of Petitgrains,

Oil of Rosemary,

Oil of Lavender,

Oil of Jessamine,

Oil of Melissa, $\frac{aa}{3}$ i.

Rose Water,

Orange-flower Water, $\frac{aa}{3}$ iv.

Mix well together. Let it stand five days, then filter. A fine imitation of Farina Cologne.

ANOTHER.

Oil of Lavender,

Oil of Cloves,

Oil of Cassia,

Oil of Lemon,

Oil of Bergamot,

Oil of Caraway,

Oil of Sassafras, $\frac{aa}{3}$ i.

Alcohol, 95 per cent, 7 galls.

Soft Water or Rose Water, 3 galls.

Mix the Oils with two gallons of Alcohol, and the Water with the remaining five gallons ; then mix all together.

EXTRACT OF ORRIS ROOT,

(*Iris Florentina*,)

Is a saturated tincture of the root made with strong Alcohol. It is a useful addition to all perfumes, developing their odor, and giving them permanence. Added to the following perfumes in small proportion, it will increase their value.

JENNY LIND COLOGNE.

Oil of Verbena,
Oil of Citronella,
Oil of Bergamot, āā ȝ i.
Cologne Spirits, 1 gall.
Mix.

LAVENDER WATER.

English Oil of Lavender, ȝ ij.
Essence of Ambergris, ȝ i.
Essence of Civet, ȳ i.
Balsam of Peru, ȝ i.
Cologne Spirits, 95 per cent, ȝ xvi. Mix.

ANOTHER.

Oil of Garden Lavender, ȝ xij.
Oil of Orange, ȝ iv.
Balsam Peru or Tolu, ȝ ij.
Oil of Peppermint, ȝ ij.
Cologne Spirits, 95 per cent, 3 galls.
Water, 1 gall.

Mix the Oils and Balsam with one gallon of Spirit, the water with the remaining two gallons. Then mix all together, and filter.

VERBENA WATER.

Oil of Verbena or Lemon Grass,
Oil of Lemon, āā ȝ i.
Cologne Spirits, 95 per cent, 3 quarts.
Soft Water, 1 quart.

Mix the Oils with one quart of Spirit, the Water with the remainder, and then mix all together.

CITRONELLA WATER.

Oil of Citronella,
Oil of Orange, āā ȝ i.

Cologne Spirits, 3 quarts.

Water, 1 quart.

Mix as above.

ROSE-GERANIUM WATER

Is made as above, substituting Oil of Rose Geranium for Oil of Citronella, and Rose Water for Common Water.

ESSENCE OF ROSE.

Otto of Rose, 3 ij.

Alcohol, 95 per cent, o i.

Mix.

ESSENCE OF BERGAMOT.

Oil of Bergamot, 3 i.

Alcohol, o i.

Mix.

ESSENCE OF JASMINE.

Oil of Jasmine, 3 xij.

Alcohol, o i.

Mix.

ESSENCE TONKA BEAN.

Tonka Beans, in powder, 3 ij.

Alcohol, o i.

Mix and filter.

MILLEFLEURS.

Oil of Cloves, 3 i.

Oil of Neroli,

Oil of Thyme, āā 3 ss.

Oil of Bergamot, 3 ij.

Balsam of Peru, 3 i.

Alcohol, o i. Mix.

LILY OF THE VALLEY.

Otto of Rose, gtt. xx.
Oil of Neroli, gtt. xv.
Oil of Bergamot, ʒ ij.
Honey, ʒ i.
Tincture of Musk, ʒ j.
Essence of Orris Root, o i.
Mix and filter.

HOCKEY CLUB.

Essence Tuberose,
Essence Magnolia,
Essence Jasmine, āā ʒ i.
Otto of Rose, ʒ ss.
Oil of Bergamot,
Tincture of Musk,
Honey, āā ʒ i.
Alcohol, 1 quart.
Mix and filter.

PERFUME FOR OX-MARROW POMADE.

Oil of Lavender, ʒ iv.
Oil of Lemon, ʒ ij.
Oil of Bergamot, ʒ iij.
Oil of Verbena,
Oil of Citronella, āā ʒ ss.
Mix. Sufficient for ten pounds of Pomade.

*COOKING EXTRACTS.**LEMON.*

Fresh Oil of Lemon, ʒ vj.
Alcohol, 1 gallon.
It may be colored with a few drops of Tincture of Gamboge.
Mix.

ROSE.

Otto (or Oil) of Rose, $\frac{3}{4}$ ij.

Alcohol, 1 gallon.

Mix.

NUTMEG.

Oil of Nutmeg, $\frac{3}{4}$ iij.

Alcohol, 1 gallon.

Mix.

PIMENTO.

Oil of Pimento, $\frac{3}{4}$ iv.

Alcohol, 1 gallon.

Mix.

BITTER ALMOND.

Oil of Bitter Almond, $\frac{3}{4}$ i.

Alcohol, 1 gallon.

Mix.

CINNAMON.

Oil of Cinnamon, $\frac{3}{4}$ iv.

Alcohol, 1 gallon.

Mix.

CLOVES.

Oil of Cloves, $\frac{3}{4}$ iv.

Alcohol, 1 gallon.

Mix.

As a matter of curiosity, we add the following receipts taken from the work of "JOHN FRENCH, *Dr. in Physick*," printed in 1667. We select of mineral, animal, and vegetable remedies, one each. It will be seen that venders of panaceas are of legitimate descent. Any person wishing to manufacture specifics for all human ills is welcome to the use of either of these three formulas.

No. I.

A FRAGRANT OYL OF MERCURY.

Take of Mercury seven times sublimed, and as often revived, with unflaked Lime, as much as you please; dissolve it in Spirit of Salt, in a moderate heat; then abstract the Spirit of Salt, and edulcorate it very well by boiling it in Spirit of Vinegar; then abstract the Spirit of Vinegar, and wash it again with distilled rain-water; then dry it, and digest it two months in a like quantity of the best rectified Spirit of Wine you can get. Distil them by retort, making your fire moderate at the beginning, afterwards increasing it; then evaporate the Spirit of Wine in *Balneo*, and there will remain in the bottom a most fragrant Oyl of Mercury.

This Oil so purifies the blood by sweat and urin, that it cureth all distempers that arise from the impurity thereof, as the venereal disease, &c.

The truth is, they that have this medicine well made need but few other medicines. The dose is four or five drops.

No. II.

A FAMOUS SPIRIT MADE OUT OF CRANIUM-HUMANUM.

Take of *cranium-humanum* as much as you please, break it into small pieces, which put into a Glass Retort well coated, with a large Receiver well luted; then put a strong fire to it by degrees, continuing of it till you see no more fumes come

forth ; and you shall have a yellowish Spirit, a red Oyl, and a volatile Salt.

Take this Salt and the yellow Spirit, and digest them by circulation two or three months in *Balneo*, and thou shalt have a most excellent spirit.

This spirit is of affinity with, if not the same as, that famous spirit of Dr. *Goddard's* in *Holborn*.

It helps the Falling-sickness, Gout, Dropie, infirm stomach, and, indeed, strengthens all weak parts, and openeth all obstructions, and is a kind of Panacæa.

No. III.

A WATER OF WONDERFUL EFFICACY, NOT UNDESERVEDLY CALLED THE MOTHER OF BALSOM.

Take Turpentine,
Lignum-Aloes,
Oblibanum, of each five ounces.
Cinnamon,
Lilly-leaves, of each half an ounce.
Pepper-wort,
Balsom, of each two ounces.

Mix them well together, and distil them according to Art in a gentle fire, and there will come a clear water, good in all diseases, wherein the Balsom is usually applied.

1. It takes away the pimples in the face. 2. It takes away all blemishes in the eyes. 3. It comforteth a cold head, and helpeth the memorative faculty. 4. It retardeth gray-hairs. 5. It cleareth the spirits. 6. It strengtheneth the digestive faculty. 7. It healeth the nerves. 8. It preventeth the Palsie. 9. It expelleth all wind out of the body, and giveth a good favor to the whole body.

VWhen you see no more white and yellow water to ascend the Alembick of Distil, then increase the fire a little, until it leave

distilling. This water keep apart, for it is of infinite vertues, which I am not able to comprehend.

1. It purgeth the whole body, and preserveth it from putrefaction, like the true natural Balsom. 2. After a man is dead, it admitteth not of any corruption. 3. It cureth Leprosie. 4. It is good in the Epilepsie. 5. It is good in old deafness. 6. It removeth Rhume. 7. It suffereth not gray hairs. 8. It preserveth youth, &c.

VVhen this water has done distilling, then increafe the fire, and there will distil a red water:

1. If you put one drop of this water in your hand, it will immediately penetrate it, whereby it sheweth its vertue in Contractures. 2. It is a very good remedy in the Falling-sickness, if the inward parts are also comforted with convenient medicines. 3. It preserveth a dead body forever from corruption. 4. It taketh away forgetfulness proceeding from any infirmity, and comforteth the memory. 5. It cureth the crook-back, if it be rightly applied.



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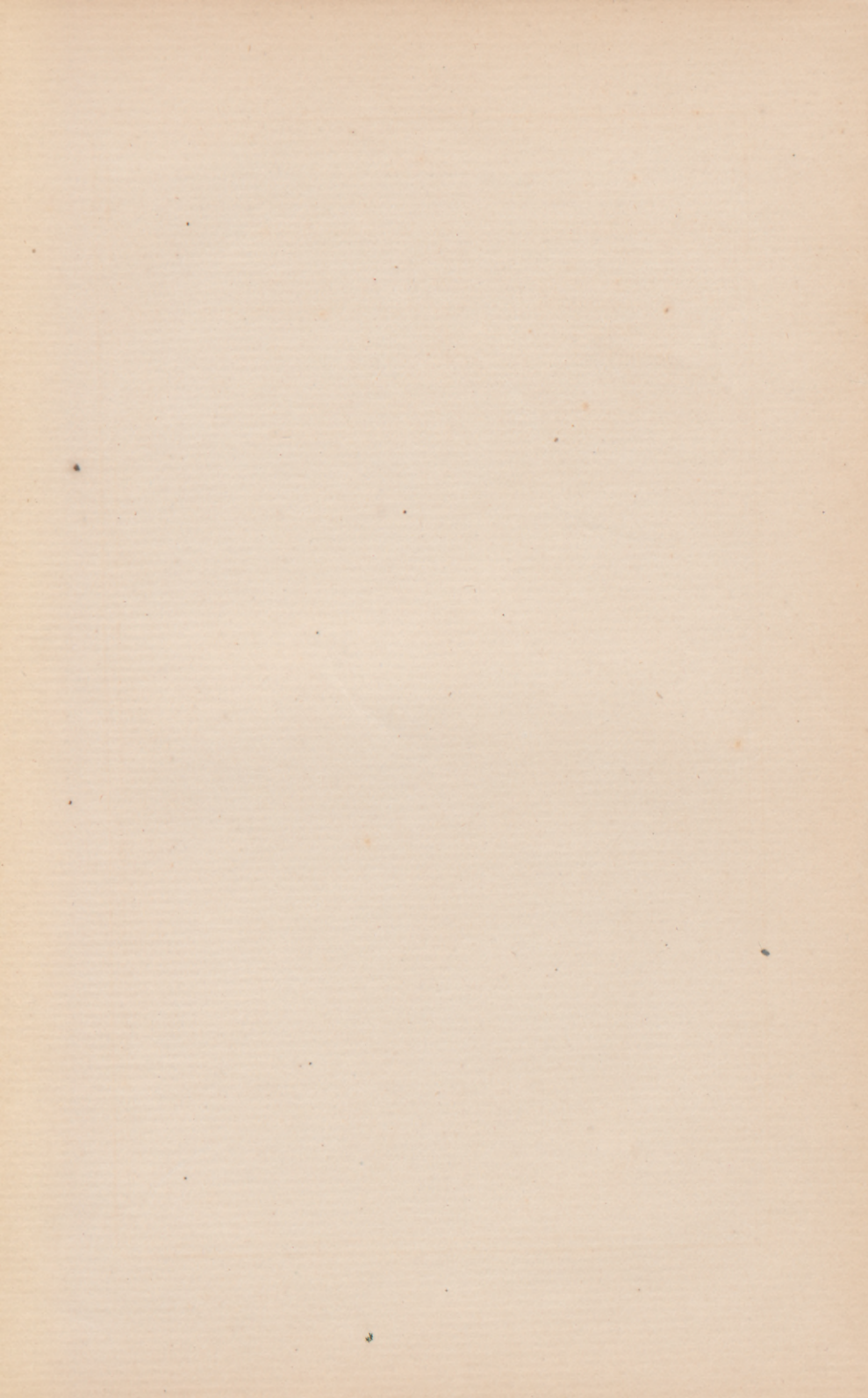
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