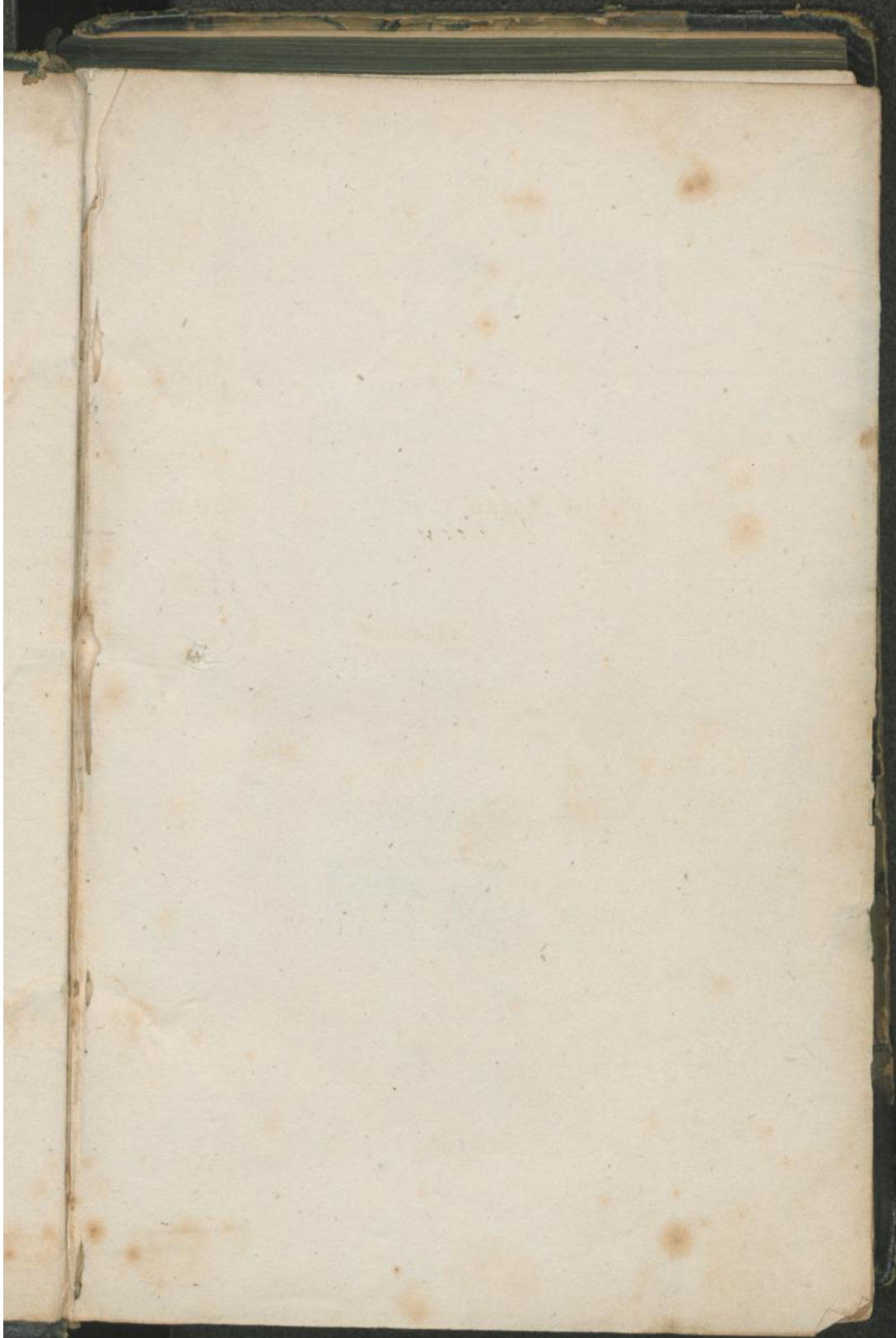




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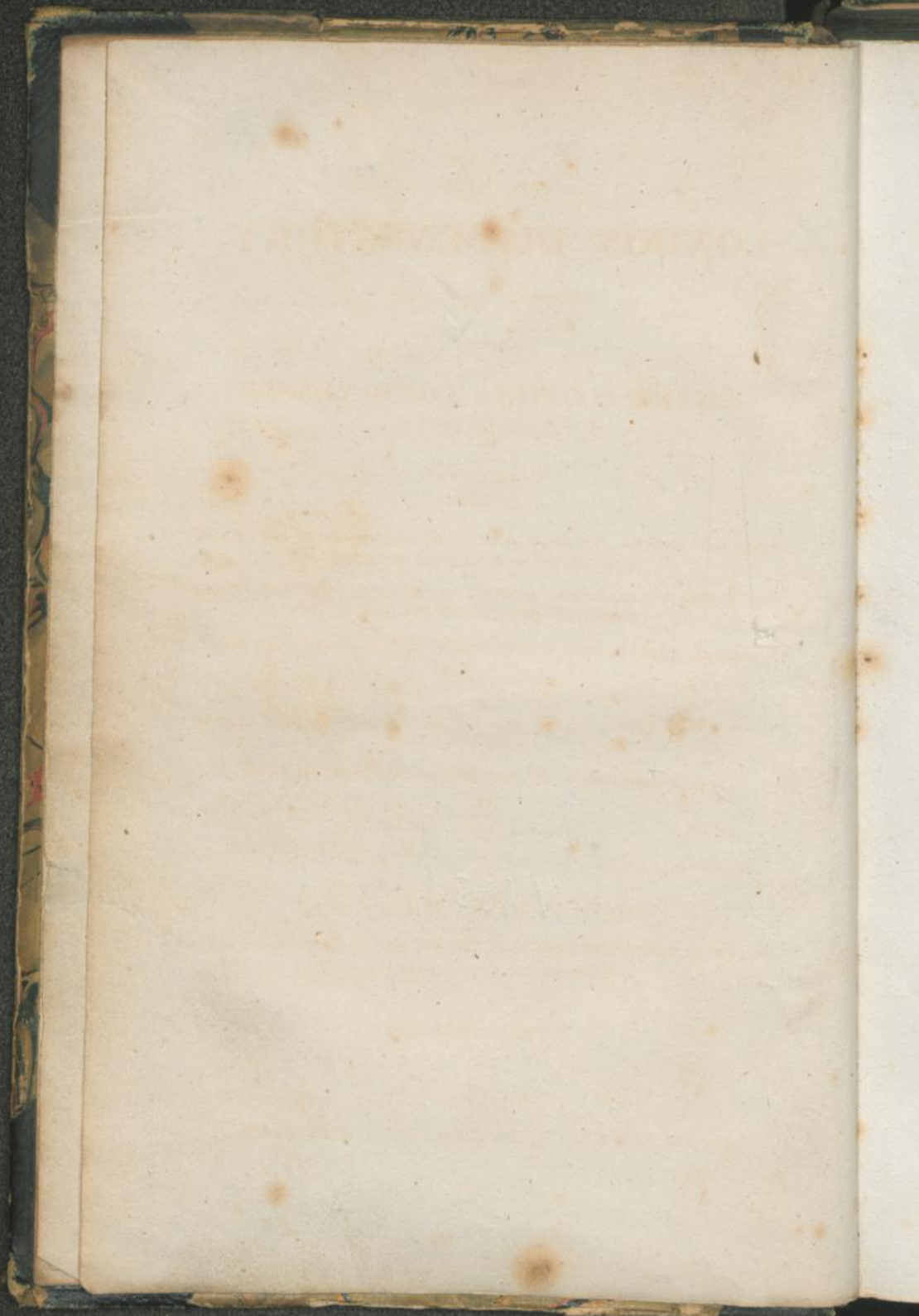


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THE NEW
LONDON DISPENSATORY,

PHARMACEUTICAL TECHNOLOGY

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THE NEW
LONDON DISPENSATORY,

CONTAINING A TRANSLATION

OF THE

PHARMACOPŒIA LONDINENSIS

OF

1824;

WITH THE MEDICAL, NATURAL, AND PHARMACEUTICAL HISTORY OF THE
ARTICLES IN THE MATERIA MEDICA;

THE MODES OF PREPARING MORPHIA, CINCHONINE AND THE OTHER
RECENTLY DISCOVERED ALKALOIDS;

AND AN EXPLANATION OF THE CHEMICAL DECOMPOSITIONS, ETC.

ARRANGED ACCORDING TO A NEW METHOD.

WITH AN APPENDIX, GIVING AN ACCOUNT OF IODINE HYDROCYANIC
ACID, ETC.

AND A COLLECTION OF EXTEMPORANEOUS PRESCRIPTIONS.

BY

THOMAS COX, M.D. EDIN.

FELLOW OF THE MEDICAL SOCIETY, LONDON, AND MEMBER OF THE ROYAL
MEDICAL SOCIETY, EDINBURGH.

LONDON:

E. COX AND SON, ST. THOMAS'S STREET, SOUTHWARK.

1826.

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ARTICLES IN THE MATERIA MEDICA;
THE MODES OF PREPARING MEDICAL PREPARATIONS, AND THE OTHER
RECENTLY DISCOVERED PREPARATIONS;
AND AN EXPLANATION OF THE CHEMICAL OPERATIONS, AND
ARRANGED ACCORDING TO A NEW METHOD.
WITH AN APPENDIX, GIVING AN ACCOUNT OF RUSSIAN MEDICINE,
AND A COLLECTION OF REMEDIES FOR THE CURATION
OF THE MOST COMMON

THOMAS COX, M.D. Edin.

FELLOW OF THE MEDICAL SOCIETY, LONDON, AND MEMBER OF THE ROYAL
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LONDON:

W. COX AND SON, AT THOMAS'S STREET, SOUTH-WARKE.

TRANSLATION

OF THE

PREFACE TO THE PHARMACOPŒIA LONDINENSIS.

TWENTY-TWO years having scarcely elapsed, we have again determined to correct our Pharmacopœia. The daily improved and extended knowledge of Nature has imposed this task upon us. For within these few years the science has been so freed from errors, illustrated by experiment, and so thoroughly established on purer and more profound principles, that if in that part alone which belongs to medicine, it were to remain neglected and uncultivated, we should be deservedly censured; this improvement more especially relates to our two sister sciences Chemistry and Botany, the latter of which has

examined the plants of different countries with the greatest labour ; the former has also improved its whole system, and instructed us in a language almost entirely new. There appears to us now no farther room for delay, but that we should immediately consider with great care the nature and properties of every medicine, and likewise omit any articles which might be thought superfluous or out of use.

Our predecessors certainly contributed much to the more speedy and certain preparation of every article ; for even in their day the new system of philosophy began to appear, which dispelled the obscurities of former doctrines, chased away our groundless fears with the darkness, and lastly completely disclosed the whole secrets of Nature ; so that physicians might be informed of what was improper, what was suitable, and the things which were incompatible, and which articles might be most properly mixed. But such is the state of science, that although it

may be improved, it can never be rendered perfect.

Hence it is that some addition has yearly been made to medicine, nor has our age declined from the efforts of former years, since the symptoms of some diseases have been more accurately described, and remedies more proper for others have been discovered ; useless and unimportant ingredients in medicine are rejected, and others established as more efficacious by experience and authority. Every article has also been more diligently examined, and methods given by which they may be more scientifically prepared. When therefore we first determined to revise this work, many things were found which ill accorded with the more perfect condition of our art, and many more which disagreed with that improved nomenclature which modern philosophers had determined upon ; some things have also been added, which the order and consistency of the work itself required. We are perfectly aware,

however, that considerable trouble, as well as danger must arise from frequent alterations in the Pharmacopœia; but we were persuaded that those things would become more durable and useful, which most strictly accorded with sound philosophy. Having considered these things, we determined as far as was possible, to give legitimate names to medicines and such as corresponded with their natures; avoiding at the same time such an increase of names as should inconvenience the profession. When many words were necessary for the distinct explanation of the composition of any article, we preferred affixing a more simple name to it, although it should be less scientific.

So far as we ourselves were concerned, no labour has been spared in order that the book might be published in as perfect a state as possible. We do not however feel confident that every one will be satisfied, or that no errors may have crept in; if any person be disposed to criticise them, let him first

consider the difficulty and variety such a work embraces, and we hope we shall not then be blamed for a few faults. *Sed hæc hæctenus.*

For some names which appear to depart unnecessarily from popular usage, we must beg to be more particularly excused, as *anthesis*, or to have an uncouth and harsh sound, as *potassa*. We for some time objected to them; but what could be done in opposition to the opinion of all scientific men? or how could those names of animals, plants, and minerals be retained, which the first writers in those departments had given to things totally different. We prefer therefore to incur the charge of barbarism, rather than admit any thing uncertain, or of doubtful signification, or to differ in one or two words from the common custom of chemists.

As to the alteration which we have determined to make in the measure of liquids we have nothing to fear from the charge of

doing it for the sake of novelty ; since it has long been universally observed, that by appropriating the same name to the measure of liquids and solids, mistakes have frequently occurred. That measure denominated a gallon, the size of which is prescribed by Government, we have not ventured to change, but have thought it not only lawful but our duty to make divisions in it arbitrarily, and to assign to each its distinct name.

In concluding we trust that we have completed the work in every way most suitable to the subject. . The most gratifying reward for our trouble and care will have been obtained, if any thing has been done to promote the public welfare, or even that may appear to accomplish this ; hoping also that remedies for diseases may be more correctly applied, and the diseases themselves more speedily relieved.

PREFACE.

THE new edition of the "Pharmacopœia Londinensis," has already elicited several translations; on which account it may be necessary to explain, that the object of the present work is not merely to give a Translation, but also to describe the history, properties, and mode of procuring the articles of the *Materia Medica*, with their medicinal virtues, doses, &c. The preparations of the recently discovered alkaloids, *Morphia*, *Quinine*, &c. &c. salts of which have been very successfully administered in different diseases, are concisely given, more particularly for those gentlemen who have not devoted their attention to vegetable chemistry.

The *Chemical Decompositions* that occur in the preparation of the different acids, salts, ethers, &c. are explained in the Notes. It is scarcely necessary to mention that a knowledge of this branch of chemistry is indispensable for those who have to undergo examinations at Apothecaries' Hall. That, however, should not be the only inducement for paying attention to this subject, as the practitioner cannot prescribe with confidence, nor without risk, to his patient, if unacquainted with the chemical nature of the salts he administers; and we have too frequent opportunities of witnessing the unscientific prescriptions of those who consider chemistry as an unnecessary acquirement. It is not to be imagined, however, that a complete knowledge of this science can be gained from a work of this description; indeed, a previous acquaintance with its fundamental principles is requisite for the perfect comprehension of the chemical changes occurring in the various preparations.

The arrangement adopted in this Dispensary, differs from that which has been hitherto followed by authors who have written on the subject. Instead of separating the articles of the *Materia Medica* from the preparations which they afford, it was thought desirable, first, to give all the information that could be required concerning an individual drug; and, secondly, to describe its preparations with their properties and doses, when differing from the article itself; for example, a description is given of *Opium*, to which is subjoined the Tincture, Wine, Extract, &c. &c.

The author trusts the above explanation will be a sufficient apology for the publication of the present work, more especially when it is remembered, that objections have been made to the former classifications.

The Pharmacopœias of the Edinburgh and Dublin Colleges have been purposely overlooked, as the more important articles

of the *Materia Medica*, and their Preparations are contained in the London edition; but the reader who wishes more particular information on this subject, will do well to consult the valuable Dispensatory of Dr. Duncan, Jun. to whom the profession must feel indebted for his interesting publication; and the author gladly embraces this opportunity of acknowledging his personal obligations to that professor. A similar work has been published by Dr. Thompson. Several subjects are treated of in these works, which could not be introduced into the following pages, without in some measure interfering with the original plan; at the same time, care has been taken to omit nothing of importance.

Fenchurch Street,

April 1824.

THE NEW
LONDON DISPENSATORY,

&c.

ABIETIS RESINA. RESIN OF THE SPRUCE FIR.

(*The Concrete Resin.*)

PINUS ABIES. MONGECIA MONADELPHIA. *Nat. Ord.* CONIFERÆ.

This tree grows in the northern parts of Europe and Asia. The resin which exudes spontaneously, is called Frankincense, concreting in tears of a yellowish colour, fragrant odour, and bitter taste.

A resin is also obtained in large quantities from incisions made in the tree; which is possessed of similar properties to the Thus: and, after having been liquefied and pressed through a cloth, constitutes Burgundy Pitch. Alcohol entirely dissolves it. They enter into the composition of plasters, and are never administered internally. Contained in Emp. Picis Comp: E. Galban. C.; E. Opii and E. Cumini.

B

ABSINTHIUM. COMMON WORMWOOD.

ARTEMESIA ABSINTHIUM. SYNGENESIA SUPERFLUA.
Nat. Ord. COMPOSITÆ.

This plant grows on the road sides in many parts of England, and is cultivated for medicinal purposes.

It has a strong unpleasant odour, and a bitter nauseous taste. Water and spirit will extract its virtues. By distillation an essential oil is obtained.

Med. Virtues.—Tonic, stomachic, anthelmintic. It is not now administered internally, but only used in conjunction with similar herbs, in the form of a cataplasm.

ACACIÆ GUMMI. ACACIA GUM. GUM ARABIC.

ACACIA VERA. POLYGAMIA MONGECIA. *Nat. Ord.* LOMENTACEÆ.

The tree from which this gum exudes (as its name implies) grows in Arabia, and also in other countries of Asia. It is not alone afforded by the *Acacia Vera*, but from other species; and trees of perfectly different characters yield it. The best gum is of a pale colour and brittle; without taste or smell; perfectly soluble in water, which is its best vehicle, forming a nutritious, mucilaginous drink.

Med. Virtues.—Demulcent; used in strangury, gonorrhœa, and other urinary affections; also in catarrhs and other pulmonic diseases, likewise to lu-

bricate the bowels when there is a deficiency of mucus, or where any acrid matter has been secreted or swallowed. Dose $\bar{3}j$ to $\bar{3}ij$. Decoction ad libitum.

MUCILAGO ACACIÆ.

Mucilage of Acacia (Gum Arabic).

Take of Acacia gum, powdered, four ounces,
Boiling water, half a pint;

Rub down the gum, with the water gradually dropped in, till a mucilage be formed.

Syn. Mucilag. Gummi Arab.

Mucilag. Mimosæ Niloticæ.

Dose, $f\bar{3}j$. to $f\bar{3}vj$.

It is a very valuable preparation in the formation of pills, and in suspending oily substances, &c. &c.

This gum enters into the composition of the Mistura Cornu Usti, Mistura Cretæ, Mistura Moschi, Pulv. Tragac. Comp.

ACETOSÆ FOLIA. LEAVES OF SORREL.

RUMEX ACETOSA. HEXANDRIA TRIGYNIA. *Nat. Ord.*
OLERACEÆ.

This indigenous plant grows about meadows; more particularly in low situations. The leaves have a grateful acid taste, depending on *superoxide of potass.*

Med. Virtues.—Refrigerant. Useful in febrile and inflammatory complaints, scurvy, &c. They may be taken ad libitum.

We have no officinal preparation.

ACETOSELLA. WOODSORREL.

OXALIS ACETOSELLA. DECANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.
Nat. Ord. GRUINALES.

This is a common plant in the woody districts of our country. It resembles the common Sorrel in all its properties; and contains the same salt in larger proportion. The expressed juice may be used as a beverage, when mixed with sugar and water.

No officinal preparation.

ACETUM. VINEGAR. IMPURE ACETIC ACID.

It may be obtained by the spontaneous fermentation of wines, and many vegetable substances. It contains some salts, several other vegetable acids, besides the acetic, with mucilaginous, saccharine, and extractive matters. The disposition to decomposition may be prevented by boiling and powdered charcoal.—The adulteration of Vinegar with sulphuric acid, is to be detected with the muriate or nitrate of Barytes, which will throw down an insoluble white precipitate. Sometimes capsicum and other acrid vegetables are infused in it; this fraud is only to be discovered by the taste.

Med. Virtues.—Refrigerant, antiseptic. Properly diluted with water it forms an useful beverage in inflammatory disorders; (ʒss to Oij.)—it is likewise a valuable domestic gargle in simple cynanche, when moderately diluted, or used in a state of vapour.—As an external application in sprains and bruises, it proves discutient.

ACIDUM ACETICUM DILUTUM.

Diluted Acetic Acid.

Take of vinegar, a gallon;

The Acetic Acid to be distilled in a sand bath, out of a glass retort, into a glass receiver kept cool; then (throwing away the first pint) the six next pints distilled to be kept for use.

Its uses are similar to the common Vinegar, and only differs in being weaker and less palatable.

OXYMEL SIMPLEX.

Simple Oxymel.

Take of clarified honey, two pounds,

Diluted acetic acid, a pint;

Boil them over a slow fire, in a glass vessel, to a proper consistence.

Syn. Mel. Acetatum.

Med. Virtues.—Expectorant, refrigerant, diaphoretic. Dose, fʒj. to fʒj.

Chiefly used in inflammatory catarrh, and in the formation of gargles for cynanche.

The *Acidum Aceticum Dilutum* is used in the *Acetum Colchici*, *Acetum Scillæ*, *Liq. Ammon. Acet.*, *Liq. Plumb. Subac.*, *Emp. Ammon.* (*Cerat. Sapon.*, *Linim. Æruginis*, *Catap. Sinapis*, are made with Vinegar.)

ACIDUM ACETICUM FORTIUS. STRONG
ACETIC ACID.

*(The acid distilled from wood) 100 grs. are saturated by
87 grs. of subcarbonate of soda.*

In the present edition of the Pharmacopœia, the College has introduced an acid of the spec. grav. 1.046, which although stronger than the usual acetic acid, is of less specific gravity than that which is procured, from different Acetates, by distillation.—It may, however, be remarked, that we cannot judge of its strength by the sp. gr., but by the quantity of alkali it saturates.—The process is performed in an iron retort, which is to contain the wood; it is exposed to a red heat, and the acetic (*pyroligneous*) acid distils over in a very impure state, being mixed with empyreumatic oil, tar, and other extraneous substances; during the distillation, a considerable quantity of inflammable gas is evolved.

It is generally deprived of colour by animal charcoal; we may also effect it by other substances.

In medicinal qualities it resembles the common vinegar.—It is used in the preparation of Potassæ Acetas and Plumbi Acetas.

ACIDUM CITRICUM. CITRIC ACID.

(The crystals.)

In consequence of the difficulty which attends a perfect preparation of this acid, especially if

made in small quantities, I imagine the College has arranged it amongst the articles of the *Materia Medica*.

Citric Acid abounds in limes and lemons; from the juices of which it is obtained. The process is given under the article *Limones*, where we must refer for its medicinal qualities, &c. The crystals are two four-sided pyramids, base to base.

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM. SULPHURIC ACID,
OR OIL OF VITRIOL.

(*Spec. Grav.* 1.850.)

This acid is procured by the combustion of sulphur, mixed with about one-eighth part of nitre. It is effected in leaden chambers, containing vessels of water, which become, after a continuance of the combustion, sufficiently saturated to constitute the Acid. Sulphuric. It may be obtained by distillation from the sulphate of iron, &c. Sulphuric acid has a dense oily appearance, perfectly colourless, unless it has been in contact with vegetable or animal matter, which are soon decomposed, giving to the acid a brown colour. It has a most powerful attraction for moisture, absorbing it even from the atmosphere, in considerable quantities. When suddenly mixed with water, there is a considerable evolution of caloric; hence great caution is required in making the Acid Sulph. Dil. It is a very powerful rubefacient, and is occasionally employed in the form of liniment or ointment,

in chronic rheumatism, obstinate cutaneous affections, &c. ʒj. ad ʒij. vel ʒij. of lard or oil.

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM DILUTUM.

Diluted Sulphuric Acid.

Take of sulphuric acid, one fluid ounce and a half;
Distilled water, fourteen fluid ounces and a half;
Add the acid to the water by degrees, and mix.

Med. Virtues.—Tonic, antiseptic, astringent.—Useful in hæmorrhages of different kinds, especially hæmorrhagia, hæmoptysis, and epistaxis.—In dyspepsia, the convalescence from fevers, hectic sweats, &c. it proves a useful tonic and astringent.—Dose, ʒx. ad ʒxl. in Infus. Rosæ, or Dec. Cinchon., &c.—It should be recollected, that the enamel of the teeth may be injured, without caution.—It forms an useful stimulating antiseptic gargle—and sometimes is injected in a very dilute form for chronic ophthalmia and gonorrhœa.

The *Sulphuric Acid* is used in the preparation of Acid. Muriat : Acid. Nitric : Ferri. Sulph : Hydr. Oxymur : Zinci Sulph : Æther Sulphur. And the *diluted acid* in Infus. Rosæ. and Antim. Sulph. Præcip.

ACONITI FOLIA. LEAVES OF MONKSHOOD.

ACONITUM NAPELLUS. POLYANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Nat. Ord. MULTISILIQUE.

The aconite is found wild in the mountainous parts of Germany, and is cultivated in our gardens. The leaves have an acrid pungent taste,

and a slightly narcotic odour, but, on being dried, their properties are very materially impaired. It is a powerful poison, and, in a sufficient dose, induces vomiting, purging, vertigo, and sometimes paralysis, convulsions, and death.

Med. Virtues.—It has been recommended in chronic rheumatism, scrophulous tumors, cancer, &c. Dose of the powdered leaves, from gr. j. to gr. v., but the Ext. is the best form. The plant is seldom used.

EXTRACTUM ACONITI.

Extract of Monkshood.

Take of Fresh aconite leaves, a pound.

Bruise them in a marble mortar, throwing in a small quantity of water; then express the juice; and, without cleansing it, evaporate to a proper consistence.

Syn. Succus spissatus Aconiti Napelli.

Dose, gr. j. gradually augmented to gr. v.

ADEPS. HOG'S LARD.

SUS SCROFA.

This animal fat, when purified, is very useful in the formation of ointments, plasters, &c. and is an excellent vehicle for a variety of substances that we may wish to apply to the body.

ADEPS PREPARATA.

Prepared Lard.

Cut the lard into small pieces; then, having melted it over a slow fire, press it through cloth.

Syn. Adeps Suilla pp. Arungia Porcina.

ÆRUGO. SUBACETAS CUPRI IMPURA.
VERDIGRIS. AN IMPURE SUBACETATE OF COPPER.

This substance is obtained by strewing plates of copper with the husks of the grape, and exposing them freely to the influence of atmospheric air, when, in consequence of the acetous fermentation which ensues, the salt in question is formed.

It exists in the state of minute blueish-green crystals, not deliquescent, and containing some of the husks and stalks of the grapes.

It is far from being uniform in its composition, for, in addition to the subacetate of copper, it contains the carbonate, oxyd, and acetate.

Med. Virtues. Verdigris is a powerful emetic, but from the uncertainty of its operation is seldom used. We occasionally apply it externally as an escharotic to wounds and unhealthy ulcers in the throat, &c. in the form of Liniment, which may be used alone or diluted, according to the circumstances of the case.

LINIMENTUM ÆRUGINIS.

Liniment of Verdigris.

Take of Verdigris, powdered, an ounce,
Vinegar, seven fluidounces,
Clarified honey, fourteen ounces;

Dissolve the verdigris in the vinegar, and strain through linen; then adding gradually the honey, boil down to a proper consistence.

Syn. Oxydel Æruginis. Mel Ægyptiacum.

ALLII RADIX. COMMON GARLIC ROOT.

ALLIUM SATIVUM. HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA. *Nat.*
Ord. LILIACEÆ.

This plant is a native of Sicily, but is cultivated in our country. The root has a very penetrating unpleasant odour, and a pungent acrimonious taste, which may be extracted by water or vinegar: by drying they are only deprived of aqueous matter; the essential oil contains all the virtues of the plant, which are entirely destroyed by decoction.

Med. Virtues.—Garlic possesses stimulant, diuretic, and expectorant qualities, but in consequence of its disagreeable flavour is seldom used; more especially as we possess other drugs, from which similar effects can with more certainty be obtained.

It has been recommended in chronic catarrh, and other pulmonary affections, and in scurvy, dropsies, &c.

It may be administered in substance, or the expressed juice might be given; but the most palatable form is, an oxymel, dose ʒj. to ʒij. It is a powerful rubefacient, and may be used as such, in chronic rheumatism. We have no officinal preparation.

ALÖES SPICATÆ EXTRACTUM. EXTRACT
OF THE SPIKED ALOES. (Vulg. *Socotrine Aloes.*)

ALÖE SPICATA. HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA. *Nat. Ord.*
LILIACEÆ.

The spiked aloe, is procured from plants growing at Socotora in the Indian Ocean; but is frequently mixed with the American variety. When about three years old the succulent leaves are cut, and placed in a favourable posture for the juice to exude; and when a quantity is collected, it is hardened for exportation by exposure to the sun. An inferior kind is obtained, by boiling the sliced leaves, and in that manner forming an extract: or at other times, the juice is expressed and then evaporated.

It is of a reddish colour, brittle, and of a shining aspect; with a peculiar aromatic odour, and bitter, somewhat aromatic taste.

It appears to consist chiefly of resin and gum, with some extractive matter.

The best solvent of aloes, is proof spirit: its virtues are not entirely extracted by decoction in water; the best mode of administering it is in substance.

Med. Virtues.—Cathartic, stomachic, and emmenagogue: chiefly used to evacuate the contents of the large intestines in cases of habitual costiveness in the sedentary and hypochondriacal. It is a medicine frequently and successfully given by

Dr. Hamilton of Edinburgh in many diseases, especially in chorea, epilepsy, &c. Where hæmorrhoids exist, it is not a desirable purge. The emmenagogue qualities probably depend in part on sympathy. Dose, gr. v. to ʒj. The officinal preparations, are

DECOCTUM ALÖES COMPOSITUM.

Compound Decoction of Aloes.

Take of Extract of liquorice, half an ounce,
 Subcarbonate of potass, two scruples,
 Extract of spiked aloes, powdered,
 Myrrh, powdered,
 Saffron stigmata, of each a drachm,
 Compound tincture of Cardamoms, four fluid
 ounces,
 Water, a pint;

Boil the liquorice, subcarbonate of potass, aloes, myrrh, and saffron, in the water, to twelve ounces, and strain; then add the compound tincture of cardamom.

Dose, ʒss. to ʒjss.

EXTRACTUM ALÖES PURIFICATUM.

Purified Extract of Aloes.

Take of the Extract of spiked aloes, powdered, a pound,
 Boiling water, a gallon.

Macerate for three days in a gentle heat; then strain, and set it by, that the fæces may subside. Pour off the clear liquor, and evaporate, till it acquires a proper consistence.

Dose, gr. v. to gr. xv.

TINCTURA ALÖES.

Tincture of Aloes.

Take of Extract of spiked aloes powdered, half an ounce,
 Extract of liquorice, an ounce and half,
 Water, a pint,
 Rectified spirit, four fluidounces;

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain. Dose, ℥ss. to ℥ss.

TINCTURA ALÖES COMPOSITA.

Compound Tincture of Aloes.

Take of Extract of spiked aloes powdered,
Stigmata of saffron, of each three ounces,
Tincture of myrrh, two pints;

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

Syn. Elixir Aloes, Elixir Proprietatis.

Dose, f ℥i. to f ℥iij.

VINUM ALÖES.

Wine of Aloes.

Take of Extract of spiked aloes, eight ounces,
Canella bark, two ounces,
Proof Spirit,
Distilled water, of each four pints;

Rub the aloes to powder with white sand, cleared from impurities; reduce the canella bark likewise to powder; and having mixed these together, pour on them the spirit and water. Macerate for fourteen days, now and then shaking them, and filter.

Syn. Tinct. Sacra.

Dose, f ℥ij, to f ℥iiss.

PULVIS ALÖES COMPOSITUS.

Compound Powder of Aloes.

Take of Extract of spiked aloes, an ounce and a half,
Gum-resin of guaiacum, an ounce,
Compound powder of cinnamon, half an ounce;

Rub the extract of aloes and gum-resin of guaiacum separately to powder; then mix them with the compound powder of cinnamon.

Syn. Pulv. Aloes cum Guaiaco.

Dose, gr. x. to ℥ss.

PILULÆ ALÖES COMPOSITÆ.

Compound Pills of Aloes.

Take of Extract of spiked aloes, powdered, an ounce,
 Extract of gentian, half an ounce,
 Oil of carraway, forty minims,
 Simple syrup, as much as is sufficient ;

Beat them together till they are incorporated.

Dose, gr. x. to ʒss.

PILULÆ ALÖES CUM MYRRHÆ.

Pills of Aloes and Myrrh.

Take of Extract of spiked aloes, two ounces,
 Saffron,
 Myrrh, of each an ounce,
 Simple syrup, as much as is sufficient ;

Powder the extract of aloes and myrrh separately ; then beat the whole up together till they become incorporated.

Syn. Pilulæ Rufi.

Dose, gr. x. to ʒi.

Aloes is contained also in Extr. Coloc. Comp :
 Tinct. Benz : Comp. and Pil. Cambog. Comp.

ALTHÆÆ FOLIA ET RADIX. LEAVES AND
 ROOT OF MARSHMALLOW.

ALTHEA OFFICINALIS. MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.
Nat. Ord. COLUMNIFERÆ.

This indigenous plant is common in marshy situations. It abounds in mucilage, on which account alone, it is valued as a medicine, and the root is chiefly employed for the purpose of sup-

plying it. By decoction in water, the virtues are extracted, and it is exhibited in this form as a demulcent and emollient in cases of morbid acrimony in the alimentary canal, urinary affections, &c. and in cases where diluents are necessary, it may be taken to any extent.

SYRUPUS ALTHÆÆ.

Syrup of Marshmallow.

Take of Fresh marshmallow root, bruised, half a pound,
Refined sugar, two pounds,
Water, four pints;

Boil the water with the root down to half, and press out the liquor when cold. Set it by for twenty-four hours, that the fæces may subside; then pour off the liquor, and, adding the sugar, boil down to a proper consistence.

Dose, fʒj. to fʒss.

ALUMEN. ALUM.

SUPERSULPHAS ALUMINÆ ET POTASSÆ. A
SUPERSULPHATE OF ALUMINE AND POTASS.

It is obtained by roasting schistose clays, exposing them to the air, and subsequently mixing them with potass, or any alkali; the alum not being materially influenced by the nature of the alkali employed.

Its crystals are octohedral, and somewhat efflorescent, of an agreeable acid astringent taste; and soluble in about five parts of cold water.

Med. Virtues.—Powerfully astringent, and as

such, is often used in hæmorrhages, some morbid serous evacuations, as leucorrhœa, gleet, diarrhœa, &c., in all these cases it may also be advantageously employed as a local application in the form of Lotion. In large doses, Alum acts as an emetic and cathartic. Dose, from grs. v. to grs. xv. It may be given in the form of whey, made with ℥j. to a pint of milk, which quantity is to be taken daily.

LIQUOR ALUMINIS COMPOSITUS.

Compound Liquor of Alum.

Take of alum ;

Sulphate of zinc, of each, half an ounce,

Boiling water, two pints ;

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

Syn. Aqua Aluminis Composita.

ALUMEN EXSICCATUM.

Dried Alum.

Melt the alum over the fire in an earthen vessel : then let the fire be increased, till the ebullition ceases.

Syn. Alumen Ustum.

Employed externally as an escharotic. This differs from common Alum, in being deprived of its water of crystallization, which renders it more caustic, and consequently stronger in its operation ; its virtues if properly prepared are the same.

AMMONIACUM GUMMI RESINA. THE
GUM RESIN, AMMONIAC.

HERACLEUM GUMMIFERUM. PENTANDRIA DIGY-
NIA.

Although the London College considers Ammoniacum as the produce of the Heracleum, it does not appear quite conclusive: it is said to be procured from incisions made into the branches of the plant, from which a milky juice exudes, concreting into tears, by exposure to the sun and air, and this is the only pure kind. We receive it from the East Indies in different sized masses of various colours, consisting of tears agglutinated together; when good, having a whitish or yellowish appearance, a nauseous sweetish taste, succeeded by a sense of bitterness—with an odour somewhat peculiar and not agreeable. Proof spirit is its solvent; but it is best administered in the form of pills, or emulsion, in which preparation the resin is mechanically suspended by the gum.

Med. Virtues.—Expectorant, antispasmodic, and stimulant;—employed in asthma, chronic catarrh, and in certain stages of phthisis, &c.; externally, as a discutient in the form of plaster, for chronic glandular tumors, &c.; and sometimes administered in the form of pills, with myrrh, &c., in stomach affections. Dose, gr. x. to ʒss.

MISTURA AMMONIACI.

Mixture of Gum Ammoniac.

Take of Gum ammoniac, two drachms,
Water, half a pint;

Rub the ammoniac with the water gradually dropped in, till they become intimately mixed.

Syn. Lac Ammoniaci.

Dose, f̄ss. to f̄ziss.

EMPLASTRUM AMMONIACI.

Plaster of Ammoniacum.

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

Dissolve the ammoniacum in the acid, then evaporate the liquor in an iron pot, by means of a water bath, constantly stirring it, until it becomes of a proper consistence.

EMPLASTRUM AMMONIACI CUM HYDRARGYRO.

Plaster of Ammoniacum and Quicksilver.

Take of Purified ammoniacum, a pound,
Purified quicksilver, three ounces,
Sulphurated oil, a fluidrachm;

Rub the quicksilver with the sulphurated oil till the globules disappear, then add gradually the ammoniacum previously melted, and mix the whole together.

Syn. Emplast. ex Ammoniaco cum Mercurio.

It is a useful application to venereal nodes, ganglia, and other indolent tumours. It enters into the composition of the Pil. Scillæ Comp.

AMMONIÆ MURIAS. MURIATE OF AMMONIA.

(Vulg. *Sal Ammoniac.*)

The muriate of ammonia of commerce is commonly obtained from the sulphate ammonia, by decomposing it with the muriate of soda, which affords an example of double elective attraction, the

result of their action being a *muriate of ammonia* and *sulphate of soda*. The sulphate of ammonia is procured from the impure subcarbonate (which is the result of a destructive distillation from bones and other animal substances), and is decomposed by sulphate of lime. It generally exists in the shops in the form of concave convex cakes, as sublimed by the manufacturer, having a dense striated appearance, with a saltish acrid taste, and without odour. It is tolerably soluble in water and vinegar, forming valuable discutient lotions, for sprains, indolent inflammations, &c. This salt is very seldom administered internally; but was once used as an antiseptic in typhus, and other malignant fevers. During its solution in water, a considerable degree of cold is produced, hence, in the absence of ice, it becomes a valuable application (whilst dissolving) in strangulated hernia, and other cases where our object is to induce a great degree of cold. Dose, gr. x. to ℥j.

AMMONIÆ SUBCARBONAS.

Subcarbonate of Ammonia (a).

Take of Muriate of ammonia, one pound,

Prepared chalk, dried, a pound and a half;

Reduce them, separately, to powder, then mix them, and sublime with a heat, gradually increased, till the retort be red hot.

Syn. Ammonia pp. Sal Volatil.

(a) This is an instance of double elective affinity, each salt being decomposed, the ammonia forming a *volatile subcarbonate* with the carbonic acid and the chalk, the remaining substances uniting to form a *fixed muriate of lime*.

Med. Virtues.—Stimulant, antispasmodic, antacid, &c. Useful in gangrene, certain forms of erysipelas, in the latter stages of typhus, and those cases of scarlatina, and cynanche, which have a putrid tendency—in such forms of dyspepsia, as are produced by indulgence in spirituous liquors, and in several other diseases, the judicious exhibition of this salt is often serviceable. Dose, gr. iij. to gr. x.

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ.

Liquor of Ammonia (a).

Take of Muriate of ammonia, eight ounces,

Fresh lime, six ounces,

Water, four pints;

Pour a pint of the water upon the lime, cover up the vessel, and set it by for an hour: then add the muriate of ammonia, and the remainder of the water, previously made to boil, and again cover up the vessel. Strain the liquor when cold, and distil twelve fluidounces of the liquor of ammonia into a receiver, the temperature of which shall not exceed 50°.

The specific gravity of the liquor of ammonia is, to that of distilled water, as 0.960 to 1.000.

Syn. Aqua Ammonia pura.

Med. Virtues.—Stimulant, antispasmodic, &c. Used sometimes internally, in acidities of the sto-

(a) The lime attracts to itself the muriatic acid, forming a *Muriate of Lime*, which remains in the retort. The *ammonia*, disengaged, combines with the water, and constitutes the *Liq. Ammonia*. The presence of carbonic acid may be detected by muriate of lime. The lime should be recently burnt, that it may contain no carbonic acid.

The process should be performed in a *Wolf's apparatus*.

mach, flatulences, in debilitated habits, and in cases where a powerful stimulus is required, as gout of the stomach, asphyxia, &c. Dose, \mathfrak{m} v. to \mathfrak{xx} . Externally rubefacient alone or in conjunction with oil, &c.

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ ACETATIS.

Liquor of Acetate of Ammonia (a).

Take of Subcarbonate of ammonia two ounces;
Diluted Acetic Acid, four pints, or a sufficient quantity.

Add the acid to the subcarbonate of ammonia, till it no longer raises bubbles, and mix.

Syn. Aqua Ammoniae Acetatae. Sp. Mindereri.

Med. Virtues.—Diaphoretic, diuretic. Used in all febrile and inflammatory complaints. Externally as a discutient lotion. Dose \mathfrak{z} ij. to \mathfrak{z} ij.

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ SUBCARBONATIS.

Liquor of the Subcarbonate of Ammonia.

Take of Subcarbonate of ammonia, four ounces;
Distilled water, a pint;

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

Syn. Aqua Ammoniae.

Med. Virtues.—Stimulant, antispasmodic, diaphoretic. Dose \mathfrak{m} xx. to \mathfrak{f} zj.

(a) The acetic acid unites with the ammonia of the subcarbonate, to form a neutral acetate, whilst the carbonic acid is evolved in a gaseous state.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ.

Spirit of Ammonia (a).

Take of Proof spirit, three pints,
 Muriate of ammonia, four ounces,
 Subcarbonate of potass, six ounces ;

Mix and distil over, with a slow fire, into a receiver kept cold,
 a pint and half.

Syn. Spiritus Salis Ammoniaci.

Properties and use same as Ammon. Subcarb.
 Dose fʒi. to fʒij.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ AROMATICUS.

Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia (a).

Take of Cinnamon bark, bruised,
 Cloves bruised, of each two drachms,
 Lemon peel, four ounces,
 Subcarbonate of potass, half a pound,
 Muriate of ammonia, five ounces,
 Rectified spirit, four pints,
 Water, a gallon ;

Mix, and distil over six pints.

*Syn. Spirit. Volatilis Aromaticus, Sp. Sal. Volatilis. Spirit.
 Ammon. Comp.*

Med. Virtues.—Stimulant, antispasmodic.

Vide Ammon. Subcarb. It is more grateful to
 the stomach than the simple ammonia. Dose fʒss.
 to fʒiij.

(a) In these two preparations, a *subcarbonate of ammonia* is formed, the result of a mutual decomposition of the *muriate of ammonia*, and *subcarbonate of potass*. The *ammoniacal salt* is distilled over, and the *muriate of potass* remains in the retort.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ FÆTIDUS.

Fætid Spirit of Ammonia.

Take of Spirit of Ammonia, two pints,
Assafætida, two ounces;

Macerate for twelve hours, then distil over, with a slow fire,
a pint and half into a receiver kept cold.

Useful in hysterical paroxysms, and other nervous affections. Dose $\bar{3}j$ to $\bar{3}ij$.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ SUCCINATUS.

Succinated Spirit of Ammonia.

Take of Mastich, three drachms,
Rectified spirit, nine fluidrachms,
Oil of lavender, fourteen minims,
Oil of amber, four minims,
Liquor of ammonia, ten fluidounces;

Macerate the mastich in the spirit, that it may be dissolved,
and pour off the clear tincture; then add the rest, and shake
them all together.

Med. Virtues.—Stimulant, antispasmodic. It differs but little in its properties from the other preparations of *Ammonia*, and somewhat resembles *Eau de Luce*. Dose, $\mathfrak{m}x$. to $f\bar{3}ij$.

Muriate of Ammonia is employed in Ferrum Ammoniatum and Hydrarg. Præc. Alb.

Ammon. Subcarb. is used in Potass. Carb., Sodæ Carbon., and Lin. Ammon. Subcarb.

Spir. Ammon. Arom. is contained in Tinct: Cinch: Ammon. Tinct: Guaiac: Am. Tinct: Valer: Am.

Liquor Ammonia enters into Linim : Ammon :
Fort. Linim : Camph : Comp.

LINIMENTUM AMMONIAE FORTIUS.

Strong Liniment of Ammonia.

Take of Liquor of ammonia, a fluidounce,

Olive oil, two fluidounces ;

Shake them together, till they are mixed.

Med. Virtues.—Stimulant, rubefacient. Useful application in chronic rheumatism, &c.

LINIMENTUM AMMONIAE SUBCARBONATIS.

Liniment of Subcarbonate of Ammonia.

Take of Liquor of subcarbonate of ammonia, a fluidounce,

Olive oil, three fluidounces ;

Shake them together, till they are mixed.

Syn. Liniment. Ammoniae. Liniment. Volatile.

Properties similar to the preceding, but milder.

LINIMENTUM CAMPHORAE COMPOSITUM.

Compound Camphor Liniment.

Take of Camphor, two ounces,

Liquor of ammonia, six fluidounces,

Spirit of lavender, a pint ;

Mix the liquor of ammonia with the spirit; then distil from a glass retort, with a gentle heat, a pint; lastly, dissolve the camphor in the distilled liquor.

Properties same as Lin. Ammon., but is a much

more elegant preparation. Used in lumbago and rheumatic affections.

AMYGDALÆ AMARÆ ET DULCES. SWEET
AND BITTER ALMONDS.

(*The Kernels.*)

AMYGDALUS COMMUNIS. ICOSANDRIA MONOGYNIA.
Nat. Ord. POMACEÆ.

The almond tree is a native of Syria and Barbary, but is cultivated in France, Italy, and England.

The properties of the almond are too well known to need any description.

They contain a considerable quantity of bland fixed oil, in conjunction with albumen and saccharine matter. The oil is obtained from both varieties by expression, and in it the virtues of the almonds reside.

The bitter almond also contains a volatile oil, which is a violent narcotic poison, and a small proportion of hydrocyanic acid; but they exist in such small proportions, that the almonds may commonly be eaten in moderate quantities, without inducing unpleasant symptoms; but, if indulged in too freely, nausea, vomiting, &c. may result.

An emulsion is the form in which almonds are commonly administered, constituting a vehicle for various medicines, and, at the same time, proving demulcent and emollient. Used in coughs, urin-

ary affections, &c. as a diluent. The emulsion may be taken ad libitum. The oil possesses similar properties when united with mucilage, or yolk of egg, in some aqueous fluid, and is applicable to similar affections.

OLEUM AMYGDALARUM.

Oil of Almonds.

Macerate the almonds, whether sweet or bitter, in cold water for twelve hours, and bruise them; then press out the oil without heat.

Dose fʒss. to fʒii. Sometimes fʒi.

MISTURA AMYGDALARUM.

Mixture of Almonds.

Take of Confection of almonds, two ounces,
Distilled water, a pint;

Add the water by degrees to the almond confection, rubbing it all the while till they are mixed; then strain.

Syn. Lac Amygdalæ.

Dose fʒij. to any quantity.

CONFECTIO AMYGDALARUM.

Confection of Almonds.

Take of Sweet almonds, an ounce,
Acacia gum, powdered, a drachm,
Refined sugar, half an ounce;

Having first macerated the almonds in water, and deprived them of their outer coat, pound the whole together, until they become one uniform mass.

AMYLUM. STARCH.

TRITICUM HYBERNUM. TRIANDRIA DIGYNIA. *Nat.*
Ord. GRAMINA.

Starch is obtained by first steeping the bruised wheat in water, and then subjecting it to pressure in bags; a milky fluid exudes, which deposits, on standing, a white powder (fecula, or starch); the seeds should be washed as long as the water is rendered milky; the powder is purified by repeated ablutions, and then dried by a gentle heat. It commonly exists in columnar blueish white masses, without smell or taste; is soluble in boiling water, forming a gelatinous mixture: cold water will not dissolve it. Iodine is a delicate test of starch, forming with it a violet or blue compound of ioduret of starch. It is one of those vegetable substances that may be converted into oxalic acid, by exposure to heated nitric acid; and into sugar by the action of diluted sulphuric acid. Starch is more a domestic, than medicinal article; when employed, it is generally in the form of enema, with or without opium, in diarrhoea, dysentery, or other irritations of the intestines or neighbouring parts. It is demulcent, and slightly astringent.

MUCILAGO AMYLI,

Mucilage of Starch.

Take of Starch, three drachms,

Water a pint;

Rub down the starch, with the water gradually added, then boil, till it forms a mucilage.

Dose, f̄iiv. to f̄vi. in glysters.

Contained in Pulv. Tragac. Comp.

ANETHI SEMINA. DILL SEEDS.

ANETHUM GRAVEOLENS. PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.
Nat. Ord. UMBELLATÆ.

This plant is a native of Spain and Portugal, and cultivated in our gardens. The seeds have an agreeable warm somewhat pungent taste, and aromatic odour, which depend on an essential oil that is afforded in considerable quantity by distillation: indeed the seeds are rarely, if ever, administered in substance, as a few drops of the oil or the distilled water will answer every purpose of the seeds.

Med. Virtues.—Stomachic, carminative.—The water is often used in flatulencies of children, &c. and to disguise the flavor of nauseous drugs. Alcohol extracts the virtue of the seeds completely. Dose, gr. x. to ʒj.

AQUA ANETHI.

Dill Water.

Take of Dill seeds, bruised, a pound;

Pour as much water upon them as, after distillation, will be sufficient to prevent empyreuma.

Dose, f ʒj. to f ʒij.

ANISI SEMINA. ANISE SEEDS.

PIMPINELLA ANISUM. PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA. *Nat.*
Ord. UMBELLATÆ.

This plant is cultivated in the south of Europe, and is a native of Egypt, Syria, &c. Spain fur-

nishes the best seeds. They resemble, in properties, the dill seeds, and are useful in similar cases. The oil is less pungent than the former, and has the property of congealing in cold weather.

OLEUM ANISI.

Oil of Aniseed.

Place the seeds in an alembic, and cover them with water, then distil the oil into a large refrigeratory.

Dose, ℥j. to ℥x.

SPIRITUS ANISI.

Spirit of Aniseed.

Take of aniseeds, bruised, half a pound,
Proof spirit, a gallon,
Water enough to prevent empyreuma;
Macerate for twenty-four hours; then with a slow fire distil a gallon.

Syn. Sp. Anisi Comp.

Dose, fʒij. to fʒiiss.

ANTHEMIDIS FLORES. CHAMOMILE
FLOWERS.

(The Simple Flowers.)

ANTHEMIS NOBILIS. SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA. *Nat. Ord. COMPOSITE.*

The chamomile is a native of this country, and is cultivated in considerable quantities. The double and single varieties are met with in the shops, and often used indiscriminately; the latter are, however, most valuable, the disc being the most active part of the flower.

The whole plant has a grateful odour, and a bitter aromatic taste.

The flowers afford a pungent essential oil by distillation. Their virtues are completely extracted by water and spirit.

Med. Virtues.—Tonic. Chamomiles may be administered successfully, where a mild remedy of that class is required, as in cases of dyspepsia, &c. The infusion is the most common form of exhibition; when made strong, it proves a useful emetic. Chamomile flowers frequently enter into fomentations.

INFUSUM ANTHEMIDIS.

Infusion of Chamomile.

Take of Chamomile flowers, two drachms,
Boiling water, half a pint;
Macerate for ten minutes in a vessel lightly covered, and strain.

Syn. Infus. Flor. Chamomil.

Dose, f̄ʒj. to f̄ʒiv.

OLEUM ANTHEMIDIS.

Oil of Chamomile.

Place any quantity of chamomile flowers in an alembic, and add water sufficient to cover them; then distil the oil into a large refrigeratory.

Syn. Ol. Chamomili.

Dose, ℥iij. to ℥xij.

EXTRACTUM ANTHEMIDIS.

Extract of Chamomile.

Take of Chamomile flowers, dried, a pound,
Water, a gallon;
Boil to four pints, and strain the liquor while hot; lastly, evaporate to a proper consistence.

Syn. Extract. Chamomili.

Dose, gr. x. to ʒj.

ANTIMONII SULPHURETUM. SULPHURET
OF ANTIMONY.

This exists in a state of nature ; and after undergoing certain manipulations, is supplied to us in the form of conical loaves, having a tolerably brilliant striated aspect. It is at times adulterated with oxids, iron, and manganese, and some other metals, but the fraud is readily detected by exposing it to a red heat, when, if pure, it will be entirely volatilized without any garlicky odour : the latter circumstance proving the absence of arsenic. It is only used in the preparation of the more certain and active antimonial salts.

Med. Virtues.—Diaphoretic, alterative. Dose, gr. ij. to gr. xv.

ANTIMONII SULPHURETUM PRÆCIPITATUM.

Precipitated Sulphuret of Antimony (a).

Take of Sulphuret of antimony, powdered, two pounds,
Liquor of potass four pints,
Distilled water three pints,
Diluted sulphuric acid a sufficient quantity;

(a) When these substances are boiled together, there is a decomposition of the water, its oxygen unites with the antimony, to form a *protoxyd*, which combines with the sulphuretted hydrogen, the result of an union of the hydrogen of the water with the sulphur of the sulphuret ; and if allowed to cool *kermes mineral* is deposited ; but the acid added, combining with the potass causes a powder to be precipitated (*Antim: Sulph: Præcip:*) which contains a larger proportion of sulphuretted hydrogen, than the *kermes*, and an evolution of *sulphuretted hydrogen gas* is a consequence of this decomposition.

Mix together the sulphuret of antimony, liquor of potass, and water, and boil them over a slow fire for three hours, carefully stirring them, adding, from time to time, distilled water, so that the measure may be always the same. Strain the liquor immediately through a double piece of linen, dropping into it by degrees, whilst hot, as much diluted sulphuric acid as is necessary to precipitate the powder. Then wash away the sulphate of potass with hot water; dry the precipitated sulphuret of antimony, and reduce it to a fine powder.

Syn. Sulph. Antimonii præcipitatum.

Med. Virtues.—Alterative, diaphoretic. Dose, gr. j. to gr. v. In larger doses emetic.

It is very rarely administered, except in the Pil. Hydr. Submur. Comp.

PULVIS ANTIMONIALIS.

Antimonial Powder (a).

Take of Sulphuret of antimony, powdered, a pound;
Hartshorn shavings, two pounds;

Mix and throw them into a broad crucible, heated to whiteness, constantly stirring them, until an obvious vapour ceases to ascend. What remains reduce to powder, and place in a convenient crucible. Then apply heat, and gradually increase it to whiteness for two hours. Reduce the residue to a very fine powder.

Med. Virtues.—Alterative, diuretic.

This preparation was introduced as a substitute

(a) The heat employed volatilizes the sulphur, and the metallic antimony with which it was combined attracts to itself oxygen from the atmosphere, to form a protoxyd of antimony; the animal matter contained in the hartshorn shavings is resolved into its elements, leaving the phosphat of lime pure; hence, at the completion of the process, we have an oxyd of antimony with phosphate of lime.

for Dr. James's Powder. It is not by any means so certain in its effects as the *Antim. Tart.*; for it may sometimes be given with impunity, in very large doses; and at another time, very small quantities will operate violently; its action depending on the presence of acid in the stomach.

Dose, gr. j. to gr. x. or more.

ANTIMONII VITRUM. GLASS OF ANTIMONY.

VITRIFIED SULPHURATED OXYD OF ANTIMONY.

This article has been introduced into the *Materia Medica* of the present edition of the *Pharmacopœia*, to render the process for procuring the Tartar Emetic less complicated and more scientific.

It is obtained by roasting the sulphuret of antimony in a shallow vessel; the sulphur is gradually expelled, and the antimony is converted into a grey oxyd, still retaining, however, a small proportion of the sulphuret. The application of strong heat causes it to assume that appearance, which has been termed glassy.

ANTIMONIUM TARTARIZATUM.

Tartarized Antimony (a).

Take of Glass of antimony, in very fine powder,
Supertartrate of potass, powdered, of each one
pound,
Boiling distilled water, a gallon.

(a) The process by which the *Antim. Tart.* is now obtained, is much more direct. The glass of antimony, consisting almost entirely of a protoxyd of the metal, combines with and satu-

Mix the glass of antimony intimately with the supertartrate of potass, and throw them gradually into the boiling distilled water, constantly stirring with a spatula; boil for a quarter of an hour, and set them aside; strain the liquor when cold, and boil the strained liquor, that crystals may form.

Syn. Tartar. Emeticum.

Med. Virtues.—Diaphoretic, expectorant, sedative, and emetic.

Tartar Emetic is very certain in its operation, and is consequently preferable to all other antimonial preparations. It is a valuable remedy in acute diseases of the chest, head, and other parts, when the stomach does not participate in the irritation: arterial action is considerably lowered, and diaphoresis produced, when the system is under its influence: this state is accompanied with feelings of nausea and depression. When combined with cathartics, it aids their operation.

An ointment composed of one part of this salt and six or eight of simple cerate, is a valuable external application in many complaints, both acute and chronic. It would appear, in some instances, almost to exert a specific power, independent of its operation as an irritant.

Dose, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to gr. iij.

rates the excess of acid in the supertartrate of potass, to form the triple salt of *tartrate of antimony and potass*. After the two salts have been boiled together, and allowed to cool, we are directed to strain, which will separate the small quantity of sulphuret, and any peroxyd of antimony, and other extraneous matter, which may be present.

VINUM ANTIMONII TARTARIZATI.

Liquor of Tartarized Antimony.

Take of Tartarized antimony, a scruple,
Boiling distilled water, eight fluidounces,
Rectified spirit, two ounces.

Dissolve the tartarized antimony in the boiling distilled water,
then add the spirit to the strained liquor.

Syn. Liq. Antimonii Tartarizati.

Dose, ℞ x. to ℥j.

ARGENTUM. SILVER.

ARGENTUM PURIFICATUM. PURIFIED SILVER.

In the metallic state, silver is never employed
medicinally, and as to its general properties they are
sufficiently well known. The only combination
used in medicine is the nitrate.

ARGENTI NITRAS.

Nitrate of Silver (a).

Take of Silver, an ounce ;
Nitric acid, a fluidounce ;
Distilled water, two fluidounces.

Mix the nitric acid with the water, and dissolve the silver in

(a) The silver becomes *oxydated* at the expense of a portion of
the nitric acid, which causes an escape of *nitrous gas*, the re-
maining acid uniting with the oxyd, to constitute the *nitrate of*
silver, which is held in solution by the water, and may either be
crystallized in a tabular form, or as directed by the College, cast
in moulds: the former is most desirable for medical, and the latter
is necessary for surgical purposes.

The acid employed in this preparation should be perfectly

this mixture, placed in a sand bath. Then increase the heat by degrees, till the nitrate of silver be left dry. Melt this in a crucible, over a slow fire until, the water being expelled, the ebullition shall cease; then immediately run it into proper moulds.

Syn. Argentum Nitratum. Caustic Lunar.

The cylindrical masses of nitrate of silver are of a grey colour, and internally exhibit a crystalline texture, without odour, and of an austere bitter taste. It may be easily obtained in the form of tabular crystals, by cautious evaporation, and being purer in this state, it answers best for internal use; we must however recollect, that the dose of the crystalline will be larger than the dried.

Med. Virtues.—It is possessed of tonic and antispasmodic powers when given in small doses, on which account, it has been often administered in epilepsy, but the testimony as regards its utility in this disease is so varied, that it is difficult to come to any conclusion on this head; some conceiving it almost a specific, whilst others deny that it possesses the least power over the disease; I am not,

free from sulphuric and muriatic acids, or they will decompose the nitrate when formed. The water must also be distilled, or the muriatic and other salts present will react on the nitrate of silver.

The silver used often contains copper; should this be the case, its presence may be detected by dissolving the nitrate of silver in distilled water, and adding a few drops of *Liquor Ammoniacæ* which will cause a deep blue colour, if copper be present.

Nitrate of silver is a valuable test of muriatic salts, arsenic, &c.

however, inclined to subscribe to the latter opinion, having witnessed decided effect from a steady perseverance in its use. Some have extolled it in angina pectoris.

As an escharotic it is daily employed by surgeons, and whenever such applications are required, it may be used with safety and advantage. In fungous excrescencies, unhealthy granulations, polypi of the nose, &c. where out of reach of the knife, and some cases of obstinate permanent stricture, the nitrate of silver may be used with very great advantage, generally in the form of pill, with bread. Independent of the inconvenience which its long continuance might create in the alimentary canal, several instances are on record, where it has occasioned a permanent discoloration of the skin, somewhat resembling that blueish appearance which depends on diseased heart, and has been called the blue disease. It should not be persevered in for longer than two or three months, without intermission.

Dose, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to gr. j.

ARMORACIÆ RADIX. HORSE-RADISH ROOT.
COCHLEARIA ARMORACIA. TETRADYNAMIA SILI-
CULOSA. *Nat. Ord. SILIQUOSÆ.*

This plant grows wild in moist situations; and is also cultivated in our gardens.

The root has a pungent but agreeable taste, and a penetrating odour. Drying almost destroys its

virtues, which appear to reside in a very pungent essential oil given out to water and spirit by infusion; or it may be procured separately by distillation.

Med. Virtues.—Stimulant, diaphoretic, and diuretic. It has been successfully given in chronic rheumatism and paralysis; and in some cases of dropsy connected with languor and debility, it may prove useful. Horse-radish is an excellent rubefacient, and will often be used with the best effects where blisters are inadmissible. Dose, ℥j. to ℥j. in substance or infusion.

INFUSUM ARMORACIÆ COMPOSITUM.

Compound Infusion of Horse-radish.

Take of Fresh root of horseradish, sliced,
Mustard seeds, bruised, of each an ounce,
Compound spirit of horseradish a fluidounce,
Boiling water, a pint;

Macerate the roots and seeds for two hours in a vessel lightly covered, and strain; then add the compound spirit of horse-radish.

Syn. Infus. Raphan. Rustican.

Dose, f̄ss. to f̄iv.

SPIRITUS ARMORACIÆ COMPOSITUS.

Compound Spirit of Horse-radish Root.

Take of Fresh horseradish root, sliced,
Dried orange peel, of each a pound,
Nutmegs bruised, half an ounce,
Proof spirit, a gallon,
Water enough to prevent empyreuma;

Macerate for twenty-four hours; then with a slow fire distil a gallon.

Syn. Sp. Raphani Comp.

Dose, ʒij. to ʒj.

ARSENICUM ALBUM. WHITE ARSENIC.

ARSENIUS ACID.

The arsenious acid of commerce is chiefly obtained by roasting the Cobalt ores in Saxony. When pure it has a shining semivitreous appearance, of a white colour, without odour, even in a state of vapour, and of a corrosive acrid taste with some degree of sweetness. If we wish it pure, the powder should not be purchased, for it is sometimes mixed with gypsum and other inert substances; the adulteration is readily detected by exposing it to heat, when the whole will be sublimed if pure.

Tests.—1st, When reduced to its metallic state by exposure to heat in conjunction with black flux (charcoal and subcarbonate of potass), it emits a garlicky smell, which is peculiar to this metal, and it is deposited in the cool part of the vessel in a crystalline form. This experiment is sometimes performed between two polished plates of copper, when a white alloy is formed.

2nd, With nitrate of silver and ammonia, it forms a beautiful yellow precipitate (*arsenite of silver*), soluble in excess of ammonia.

3rd, With sulphate of copper and ammonia (*a*), a

(*a*) A few drops of Liq. Ammoniae are usually sufficient, but this must depend much, on the quantity of the fluid under experiment.

light green precipitate is thrown down (*arsenite of copper*).

4th, Sulphuretted hydrogen water changes the solution to a yellow colour, and if an alkali be presented a precipitate appears.

It may be remarked that the only infallible test is the first, viz. the reduction of the metal, for it has been satisfactorily ascertained by numerous experiments, that the above tests form combinations with certain vegetable substances (onions, cabbage, &c.), bearing so strong a resemblance to the arsenical compounds, that they are with the greatest difficulty distinguished from each other. If the arsenic can only be procured in solution, the metal may be equally well procured by decomposing the arsenite of silver or copper.

There are objections also to the second test, on the grounds of the alkaline phosphates forming with silver a yellow precipitate; and the whitish muriate of silver resulting from the presence of alkaline or earthy muriates in water undistilled.

Med. Virtues.—Arsenic has been strongly recommended in various diseases, and it undoubtedly possesses considerable power. It will often prove as effectual in checking the paroxysms of an intermittent, as the cinchona, and sometimes where the latter cannot be borne we are glad to have recourse to it: some practitioners prefer it to the bark. In cancer the utility of arsenic is very doubtful, although some contend, that it is a valuable internal remedy in this dreadful disease.

Over some obstinate cutaneous affections it certainly exerts considerable influence, more especially in lepra, when aided by local applications.

In several other diseases also arsenic has been recommended, but in these its effects are less obvious.

The external application of it as a caustic in cancerous and other affections is not unattended with danger, from the strong disposition there is to inflammation of the stomach, when applied even to a small extent of surface; although I have known it applied to extensive sores without inducing any constitutional derangement.

This remedy must always be employed with great caution, as it is very apt to induce mischief; when any uneasiness is felt in the region of the stomach, with loss of appetite and nausea, and tremors of the limbs, it must be suspended, till such symptoms disappear, and should then be renewed with great caution and in smaller doses. There are some constitutions so alive to the action of this mineral that they cannot bear it, even in very minute quantities. Distressing nervous symptoms have followed its exhibition. When a large dose of arsenic is taken *as a poison*, it creates nausea, vomiting, pain in the stomach and bowels, head-ache, a sensation of heat and pain in the fauces, with ptyalism; diarrhoea at length comes on, attended often with discharge of blood and considerable tenesmus; a great increase of pain and febrile symptoms are now observed, and death will soon follow, commonly

preceded by cold and faint perspirations and convulsions. Arsenic *has* destroyed life without producing any of the above symptoms.

The treatment in these cases consists in emetics, the free use of diluents, as milk, white of egg, &c. We are in possession of no certain antidote: various remedies have been suggested, especially alkaline sulphurets. The stomach and intestines are found extensively inflamed on dissection, especially the mucous coat, which is studded with numerous gangrenous spots; these appearances are found to vary in degree, not bearing relation to the quantity of poison taken, but more to the previous state of the alimentary canal, as to whether or not any ingesta had been previously taken. This remedy is almost universally administered in the form of the *Liq. Arsenicalis*.

ARSENICUM ALBUM SUBLIMATUM.

Sublimed White Arsenic (a).

Reduce the white arsenic to powder, then put it into a crucible, and applying heat, sublime it into another crucible, inverted over the first.

Syn. Arsenici Oxydum Sublimatum.

Dose, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{8}$.

(a) This process is directed to deprive the white arsenic of those impurities which it contains in the crude state.

LIQUOR ARSENICALIS.

Arsenical Liquor (a).

Take of Sublimed white arsenic, in a very fine powder,
 Subcarbonate of potass (from tartar), of each, sixty-four grains,
 Compound spirit of lavender four fluidrachms,
 Distilled water, a pint ;

Boil the white arsenic and subcarbonate of potass with the water in a glass vessel, until the whole of the arsenic be dissolved, and add to the liquor, when cold, the compound spirit of lavender,

Lastly, add as much more distilled water as is requisite to fill up exactly the measure of a pint.

Syn. Fowler's Mineral Solution.

Dose, ℥ ij. to ℥ xij. or more, increased with great caution.

℥ x. contain gr. $\frac{1}{2}$.

ASARI FOLIA. LEAVES OF ASARABACCA.

ASARUM EUROPÆUM. DODECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Nat. Ord. SARMENTACEÆ.

This plant is a native of the southern parts of Europe, and is cultivated in England. The leaves have a nauseous acrimonious taste, more especially when fresh. Water is their best menstruum ; by

(a) The white arsenic, as we have already seen, is an arsenious acid ; it here becomes saturated by the potass of the subcarbonate, and converted into an *arsenite of potass*. The lavender is added for the sake of its colour. It is absolutely necessary, at the close of the process, to fill the pint measure accurately, that the strength of the preparation may always be the same.

decoction their acrimony is in a great measure destroyed.

Med. Virtues.—Emetic and purgative; but from the uncertainty of its operation, we seldom find the remedy used by modern practitioners, except as an errhine, in dose, gr. j. to grs. v. diluted with some inert powder.

No officinal preparation.

ASSAFETIDÆ GUMMI RESINA. GUM
RESIN OF ASSAFETIDA.

FERULA ASSAFETIDA. PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA. *Nat.*
Ord. UMBELLATÆ.

The assafetida plant, is a native of the south of Persia. It is from incisions made into the roots of those plants, which are about four years old, that the juice exudes: it is collected from day to day, and at length hardened by exposure to the sun and air.

Assafetida is imported by us in irregular masses, varying in colour and texture; displaying tears of a yellowish, reddish, and violet hue: it has a very strong disagreeable odour like garlic, and a bitter acrid taste. The whole active ingredients (essential oil and resin) are extracted by rectified spirit. An emulsion may be formed by trituration with water and mucilage, which is perhaps the best form for administering this drug, excepting the pills, which are more palatable. By keeping, its strength is impaired.

Med. Virtues.—Antispasmodic, stimulant, expectorant, and emmenagogue. In hysterical affections it will sometimes act almost as a charm, both in subduing the hysterical paroxysm, and in preventing its recurrence; and if the patient be unable to swallow, it should be administered in the form of enema. In spasmodic asthma, it allays the paroxysm and promotes expectoration. It is an useful adjuvant to the carminative mixtures for children, in convulsions, flatulences, &c.

Dose, gr. v. to ʒss.

TINCTURA ASSAFÆTIDÆ.

Tincture of Assafætida.

Take of Assafætida, four ounces,
Rectified spirit, two pints;
Macerate fourteen days, and filter.

Syn. Tinctura fœtida.

Dose, fʒss. to f. ʒij.

MISTURA ASSAFÆTIDÆ.

Mixture of Assafætida.

Take of Assafætida, two drachms,
Water half a pint;
Rub the assafætida with the water gradually added, till they be intimately mixed.

Syn. Lac Assafætida.

Dose, fʒss. to f ʒiss.

Used in the Spir. Ammon. fœtid. and Pil. Galban. Comp.

AVENÆ SEMINA. OATS.

AVENA SATIVA. TRIANDRIA DIGYNIA. *Nat. Ord.*
GRAMINA.

The oat is not used medicinally, but constitutes an important article of diet in Scotland, where a species of cake is made from the groats, and also porridge, which form excellent articles of diet, and the lower orders there almost subsist on it. They are also used in the formation of gruel, which is a mild nutritious drink, very useful in fevers; and inflammatory affections, coughs, &c. A substance called *sowens* is made from the husks of the oat, which are kept in water till it becomes sour, when it is boiled down to the consistence of a jelly. This is another valuable article of food.

AURANTIÆ BACCÆ ET CORTEX. SEVILLE ORANGES, AND THEIR EXTERIOR BARK OR RIND.

CITRUS AURANTIUM (HISPALENSE). POLYADELPHIA ICOSANDRIA. *Nat. Ord.* POMACEÆ.

The orange tree is cultivated as a beautiful evergreen in many countries of Europe, and in the West Indies. It is a native of Asia.

The rind of the Seville orange (the only officinal tree) has an agreeable bitter taste, with some aroma and a fragrant odour, which resides in an essential oil, that can be obtained by distillation from the

fresh peel. The bitterness of the rind is extracted by infusion in water, forming a mild useful tonic in weakly habits. It is not exhibited in substance. The *juice* has a grateful acid, bitter taste, but is less agreeable, and not so strong as the lemon juice, and is chiefly employed for making wine.

A considerable degree of fragrancý resides in the flowers, which is extracted *by infusion in water or spirit*, or by distillation. Dose, ℞j. to ℥j.

CONFECTIO AURANTIORUM.

Confection of Orange Peel.

Take of Fresh outer rind of oranges grated, a pound,
Refined sugar, three pounds ;

Bruise the rind in a stone mortar, with a wooden pestal; then, adding the sugar, beat it up again, until it forms a uniform body.

Syn. Conserv. Cort. Aurantii. Conserv. Cort. extern. Aurant.

Employed only as a vehicle for other more active medicines.

SYRUPUS AURANTIORUM.

Syrup of Oranges.

Take of Fresh orange rind, two ounces,
Boiling water, a pint,
Refined sugar, three pounds ;

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

Syn. Syr. Cort. Aurantii.

Dose, f℥j. to f℥ss.

INFUSUM AURANTII COMPOSITUM.

Compound Infusion of Orange Peel.

Take of Orange peel, dried, two drachms,
 Fresh lemon peel, a drachm,
 Cloves, bruised, half a drachm,
 Boiling water, half a pint;

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

Syn. Infus. Cortic. Aurant. Comp.

Dose, ʒiiss.

TINCTURA AURANTII.

Tincture of Orange Peel.

Take of Fresh orange peel, three ounces,
 Proof spirit, two pints;

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

Syn. Tinct. Cort. Aurantii.

Dose, fʒj. to fʒiv.

Contained also in Inf: Gentian: Comp. Spir:
 Armorac: Comp. Tinct: Cinchon: Comp. Tinct:
 Gentian: Comp.

BALSAMUM PERUVIANUM. PERUVIAN
BALSAM.

MYROXYLON PERUIFERUM. DECANDRIA MONOGY-
 NIA. *Nat. Ord. LOMENTACEÆ.*

This tree is a native of South America, thriving
 in the Brazils, Peru, &c.

There are two kinds of balsam; the more fra-

grant and purer sort is obtained in spring, by making incisions in the bark, from whence it flows, and is sometimes hardened by exposure to the sun. The more common variety (which alone is employed in this country) is procured from incisions made into the tree, and also by boiling the twigs in water. The balsam exudes and floats on the surface; and, as we obtain it, is of a dark brown colour, about the consistence of treacle, with an aromatic odour and pungent taste; consisting chiefly of benzoic acid, essential oil, and resin. It is at times adulterated with fixed oil and resin, flavoured with some essential oil. Rectified spirit extracts its virtues; but the best mode of administering it is in a mixture made with yolk of egg, or honey, and some aromatic water.

Med. Virtues.—Stimulant, expectorant, and diaphoretic. This balsam is employed in paralysis, especially that succeeding colica pictonum, chronic rheumatism, gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa, asthmatic affections, chronic coughs, &c. It has been used as a mild *external* stimulus in rheumatism, palsy, &c. Dose, grs. x. to ʒss. No officinal preparation.

BALSAMUM TOLUTANUM. BALSAM OF
TOLU.

TOLUIFERA BALSAMUM. DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.
Nat. Ord. LOMENTACEÆ.

The tree affording this balsam grows in Spanish America.

The balsam is obtained from incisions made in the bark in hot weather, and exudes in a fluid state, after being inspissated, it is put into gourd shells. It is of a yellowish, or reddish brown colour, and of tenacious consistence, becoming quite solid by age; in this state we commonly have it, possessing a fragrant aromatic odour, and an agreeable warm sweetish taste. It yields, by distillation, a small proportion of very fragrant essential oil, also benzoic acid. It is dissolved by rectified spirit and the essential oils: but the best mode of administering it is in mixture suspended by mucilage, yolk of egg, or honey.

Med. Virtues.—Warm expectorant; useful in chronic catarrh, asthma, &c. Its medicinal powers are, however, but trifling, and its chief employment is to give flavour to other medicines. Dose, gr. v. to ʒss.

SYRUPUS TOLUTANUS.

Syrup of Tolu.

Take of Balsam of Tolu, an ounce,
Boiling water, a pint,
Refined sugar, two pounds;

Boil the balsam in the water for half an hour, in a covered vessel, occasionally stirring it, and strain the liquor when cold; then add the sugar, in the manner directed for simple syrup.

Syn. Syr. Balsamicus. Syr. e Balsam. Tolut.

Dose, ʒj. to ʒss.

Used in Tinct. Benz. Comp.

BELLADONNÆ FOLIA. LEAVES OF THE
DEADLY NIGHTSHADE.

ATROPA BELLADONNA. PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.
Nat. Ord. LURIDÆ.

This plant commonly grows in shady situations, in many parts of England, and is cultivated in gardens for medicinal purposes. The whole plant is possessed of poisonous qualities, and, in consequence of the inviting appearance of the berries, children have been induced to swallow them, and the most alarming symptoms have followed, commencing with signs of intoxication, delirium, retching, convulsions, and other nervous symptoms. Similar effects will result from an overdose of the leaves or extract. Our object in such a case is to evacuate the stomach by a speedy and powerful emetic, such as sulphate of zinc ℥j. in the adult; a milder emetic will often fail, from the torpidity of the stomach. Purgatives and diluents are also necessary.

Med. Virtues.—Powerful narcotic and diuretic. It has been recommended in chorea, epilepsy, mania, cancer, &c.; and certainly possesses the property of allaying irritation, but facts are wanting to prove that it has any specific power in the cure of any of these diseases. As an external application, the bruised leaves are useful, and the extract produces considerable dilatation of the pupil when applied to the eye, and in that manner facilitates the operation for cataract. Dose, gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ to gr. ij.

The activity of the Belladonna, depends on an alkaloid principle, called Atropia (a).

EXTRACTUM BELLADONNÆ.

Extract of Deadly Nightshade.

Take of Leaves of deadly nightshade, fresh, a pound;

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

Syn. Succus Spissatus Atropæ Belladonnæ. Extract. Solani Lethalis.

Dose, gr. j. to gr. v. gradually increased.

BENZOINUM. BENZOIN.

(Balsamum.)

STYRAX BENZOIN. DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA. *Nat. Ord.*
BICORNES.

This tree is a native of Sumatra. The balsam flows from incisions made in the trunk; is at first whitish, but subsequently assumes a brownish colour, having a very fragrant odour, and sweetish taste. It hardens, and becomes darker, by exposure to the sun. In the shops, it is in irregular variegated masses, and is valued in proportion to the number of white tears it contains. Alcohol dissolves it. This balsam is only valued on account

(a) By saturating with potass, a strong decoction of the leaves of belladonna, slightly acidulated with sulphuric acid, a precipitate (*atropia*) falls down, possessed of properties resembling morphia; it is an alkali very sparingly acted upon by the usual solvents. We must redissolve and precipitate the atropia again and again, before it can be obtained perfectly pure.

of the benzoic acid it contains, which is combined with resin; and its use is almost exclusively confined to the preparation of benzoic acid, which is readily obtained from it by distillation; always, however, impregnated with empyreumatic oil, which can only be effectually separated by re-distillation.

Dose, gr. x. to ʒss.

As its whole virtues depend on the benzoic acid, we shall enumerate them under that article.

ACIDUM BENZOICUM (a).

Benzoic Acid.

Take of Benzoin, one pound;

Throw the Benzoin into a glass vessel, placed in a sand bath; the heat being gradually increased to 300°, sublime until nothing more rises. Press the sublimed matter in bibulous paper, that it may be deprived of the oily part. Then again sublime, with a heat not beyond 400°.

Syn. Flores Benzoin.

(a) In the process recommended in the present edition of the Pharmacopœia, we obtain an article equally efficacious, though perhaps scarcely so pure, as when procured according to the more complicated prescription of the former edition. Indeed, I believe that process was seldom adopted, as the apothecary commonly purchases *Benzoic Acid* from the manufacturing chemist, who prepares it by direct distillation from the benzoin; unless when required for accurate chemical purposes.

Benzoin consists chiefly of benzoic acid, united with a resin; on the application of heat, the former rises, and is condensed in a proper apparatus, being entangled with empyreumatic oil, of which it is in a great measure deprived by subsequent distillation.

It will be recollected, that a benzoate of lime was formed in the last Pharmacopœia, which was decomposed by muriatic acid.

Med. Virtues.—Expectorant and antispasmodic. It is recommended in asthma, and other chronic pulmonary affections; but is chiefly used in the preparation of the Tinct: Camph: C.

Dose, gr. x. to ʒj.

TINCTURA BENZOINI COMPOSITA.

Compound Tincture of Benzoin.

Take of Benzoin, three ounces,
Storax balsam, strained, two ounces,
Balsam of Tolu, an ounce,
Extract of spiked aloes, half an ounce,
Rectified spirits, two pints;

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

Syn. Tinct. Benzoës, Comp. Balsamum Traumaticum.

Dose, fʒss. to fʒij. Externally applied to wounds.

BISMUTHUM. BISMUTH.

Oxyd of bismuth has been long employed medicinally; it is therefore desirable that some definite mode should be given for its preparation, that we may prescribe it with confidence.

It is evident that the metal has been introduced into the *Materia Medica*, for the purpose of furnishing an efficient article of medicine in the

BISMUTHI SUBNITRAS.

Subnitrate of Bismuth (a).

Take of Bismuth, one ounce,
Nitric acid, a fluidounce and half,
Distilled water, three pints;

(a) The addition of metallic bismuth to nitric acid, somewhat diluted, causes the decomposition of a portion of the acid;

Mix six drachms of distilled water, with the nitric acid, and dissolve in them the bismuth. Add the remainder of the water to the strained liquor, and set it by, that the powder may subside. The supernatant liquor being poured off, wash the subnitrate of bismuth with the distilled water, and when wrapped in blotting-paper, dry with a gentle heat.

Med. Virtues.—Tonic, and antispasmodic. It is strongly recommended in gastrodynia, flatulencies, and other dyspeptic symptoms. We usually dilute it with Pulv : Trag : Comp. and administer it three or four times daily.

Dose, gr. v. to ʒj.

Syn. Oxyd: Bismuth.

BISTORTÆ RADIX. BISTORT ROOT.

POLYGAMIA BISTORTA. OCTANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Nat. Ord. OLERACEÆ.

The bistort grows in meadows, in many parts of England.

nitrous gas escapes, and the oxygen unites with the metal; the remaining acid dissolves this oxyd to constitute a *nitrate of bismuth*. One of the properties of this *nitrate* is, that of being decomposed, on the application of water, which, by a superior affinity, attracts to itself a great proportion of the acid; thus converting the nitrate into a *white hydrated oxyd of bismuth*, with a very small proportion of *nitric acid*, called a *subnitrate of bismuth*. A small proportion of oxyd of bismuth remains in the supernatant liquor, held in solution by a considerable excess of acid, and is apt to adhere to the precipitate, which is consequently ordered to be well washed.

If concentrated acid be employed, a white oxyd is immediately formed, the escape of *nitrous gas* being very considerable and violent.

The root is externally brown, and internally red; inodorous, with an astringent bitter taste, which it yields to water and spirit.

Med. Virtues.—Astringent; and where such remedies are indicated, it may be used with advantage, as in passive hæmorrhages, and chronic serous discharges, both externally and internally. Cullen recommends it in intermittents. It is not much used.

We have no officinal preparation.

CAJUPUTI OLEUM. CAJUPUT OIL.

(The Essential Oil.)

MELALEUCA CAJUPUTI (MELALEUCA LEUCADENDRON). POLYADELPHIA POLYANDRIA. *Nat. Ord.*
HESPERIDÆ.

This tree thrives in the Molucca islands.

The oil is procured, by distillation, from the rind and leaves of the tree, which are first bruised and macerated in the water: it is limpid, of a green colour, fragrant odour, and bitter taste. If re-distilled, it loses the green colour; from which circumstance, it has been thought to depend on the presence of copper. This oil is seldom met with free from adulteration, in consequence of its high price.

Med. Virtues.—Stimulant, antispasmodic, and diaphoretic; but it does not appear to have any virtues which are not equally possessed by other essential oils. Dose, gr. ij. to gr. x.

CALAMINA. CALAMINE. AN IMPURE CAR-
BONATE OF ZINC.

Calamine is met with in different countries of Europe. It is of a greyish colour, and has an earthy fracture. We only employ it externally, either in powder or ointment, as an astringent and absorbent application in burns, excoriations, and some cutaneous affections where the discharge is copious and acrid.

CALAMINA PRÆPARATA.

Prepared Calamine.

Burn the calamine, then powder it. Lastly, reduce it to a very fine powder, in the same manner in which chalk is directed to be prepared.

Syn. Lapis Calaminar. Carbon. Zinc. Impur.

CERATUM CALAMINÆ.

Calamine Cerate.

Take of Prepared calamine,

Yellow wax, of each, half a pound,

Olive oil, a pint;

Mix the oil with the wax when melted; then remove it from the fire, and when it begins to acquire some consistence, add the calamine, and stir them diligently, till they are cold.

Syn. Cerat. Lapid. Calaminar. Cerat. Epuloticum. (Turner's Cerate.)

CALAMI RADIX. ROOT OF THE SWEET FLAG.

ACARUS CALAMUS (CALAMUS AROMATICUS).

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA. *Nat. Ord. PIPERITÆ.*

It grows in marshy situations in England, and other European countries.

The root is very spongy, externally brown, and internally of a light yellow colour, having a very fragrant odour, and bitterish aromatic taste. Water extracts its virtues—and a small quantity of fragrant essential oil is afforded by distillation.

The leaves possess the same properties as the roots, but they are milder.

Med. Virtues.—Tonic and stomachic—and though mild, is very grateful to the stomach. The sweet flag has occasionally been administered successfully in intermittents, as a substitute for cinchona, in weakly irritable subjects. Dose, ʒss. to ʒij. An infusion of f j. to Oj. of boiling water, would be an agreeable tonic.

No officinal preparation.

CALUMBÆ RADIX. CALUMBA ROOT.

COCCULUS PALMATUS (MENISPERMUM PALMATUM?) DIÆCIA DODECANDRIA. *Nat. Ord.* SARMENTACEÆ.

It is said to be a product of Africa. We receive the root in transverse sections, of a dark brown colour externally, and yellow within; having a spongy texture. It has a slightly aromatic odour, with an unpleasant bitter taste. Its virtues are tolerably well extracted by boiling water, but more effectually by proof spirit.

Med. Virtues.—Tonic; possessing neither astringency nor stimulant properties; hence, valu-

able in dyspepsia, irritable conditions of stomach, convalescence of fevers, &c.; and as a vehicle for other more active medicines. Dose, gr. x. to ʒss.

INFUSUM CALUMBÆ.

Infusion of Columba.

Take of Calumba root, sliced, two drachms,
Boiling water, half a pint;
Macerate for two hours in a vessel lightly covered, and strain.

Syn. Infus. Colombo.

Dose, fʒj. to fʒij.

TINCTURA CALUMBÆ.

Tincture of Columba.

Take of Columba root, sliced, two ounces and a half,
Proof spirit, two pints;
Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

Dose, fʒj. to fʒiv.

CAMBOGLÆ GUMMI RESINA. THE GUM
RESIN, GAMBOGE.

STALAGMITIS CAMBOGIOIDES. POLYGAMIA MO-
NOCIA. *Nat. Ord. TRICOCCEÆ.*

This tree is a native of Ceylon. A juice exudes from incisions made in the bark, which soon concretes, by exposure, into masses of a reddish yellow colour, with a shining fracture; it has no odour; is slightly acrid, though at first tasteless. Spirit and water partially dissolve it; a solution of potass is its best menstruum.

Med. Virtues.—Drastic purgative, and hydra-

gogue: particularly calculated for dropsical cases and worms, or where there is obstinate constipation: and if we wish a speedy action on the bowels, to overcome undue determinations to particular organs, especially in the head and chest, perhaps no purgative is better; one great advantage attending it is the watery evacuations which it induces, it is apt to produce nausea and vomiting; we should exhibit it in small and repeated doses, till the desired effect is obtained. Gamboge is generally combined with other purgatives as calomel, cream of tartar, &c. and given in substance. Dose, gr. ij. to gr. x.

PILULÆ CAMBOGIÆ COMPOSITÆ.

Compound Pills of Gamboge.

Take of Gamboge, powdered, one drachm,
 Extract of spiked aloes, powdered, a drachm and
 half,
 Ginger, half a drachm,
 Soap, two drachms;

Mix the powders together; then, adding the soap, beat the whole together, till they become incorporated.

Dose, gr. vi. to ʒss.

CAMPHORA. CAMPHOR.

(A peculiar concrete.)

LAURUS CAMPHORA. ENNEANDRIA MONOGYNIA. *Nat.*
Ord. OLERACEÆ.

This tree is a native of Japan, and is cultivated in our green-houses.

Camphor is contained in every part of the tree,

but it is only procured from the trunk, branches, and root, which are cut into small pieces, and placed in an alembic containing water, and submitted to distillation; it at first contains many impurities, and requires to be re-distilled with quick lime, which is commonly done in glass vessels. This concrete essential oil is contained in other trees, but in a smaller proportion; some essential oils contain it; and there is an artificial kind (i. e. a substance resembling camphor), procured by transmitting muriatic acid gas through oil of turpentine.

Camphor has a peculiar fragrant odour, and pungent, aromatic taste, followed by a sense of coolness. It is a semi-transparent, tenacious, white crystalline substance, not easily powdered without the aid of alcohol; lighter than water, and readily volatilized, even at the temperature of the atmosphere; burning with a brilliant white flame; is very soluble in alcohol, and but very sparingly in water. From possessing most of the properties of essential oils, it has been denominated a *concrete volatile oil*.

Med. Virtues.—Stimulant, narcotic, diaphoretic, and antispasmodic. Used in hysterical affections, spasms of chest and stomach, the muttering delirium of fevers and erysipelas, in mania, gangrene, &c. and in other cases where a diffusible stimulus is required. Much benefit cannot be expected from camphor in the above cases, unless administered in substance, either in the form of emulsion or pills.

Its deleterious effects on the system, are best counteracted by ammonia and opium. We occasionally dissolve it in spirit, as a stimulating lotion, in gangrene, &c. and it enters into the preparation of different liniments, &c.

Dose, gr. v. to ʒj.

MISTURA CAMPHORÆ.

Camphor Mixture.

Take of Camphor half a drachm,
Rectified spirit, ten minims,
Water a pint;

First rub the camphor with the spirit, then with the water added by degrees, and strain.

Syn. Mist. Camphorata, Julep. Camphoræ.

Dose, fʒij. to fʒiv.

SPIRITUS CAMPHORÆ.

Spirit of Camphor.

Take of Camphor, four ounces,
Rectified spirit, two pints;

Mix, that the camphor may be dissolved.

Syn. Sp. Vini Camphorat.

LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ.

Camphor Liniment.

Take of Camphor, half an ounce,
Olive oil, two fluidounces;

Dissolve the camphor in the oil.

LINIMENTUM SAPONIS COMPOSITUM.

Compound Soap Liniment.

Take of Hard soap, three ounces,
 Camphor, an ounce,
 Spirit of rosemary, a pint;

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

Syn. Liniment. Saponaceum.

It enters into the Tinct: Camph: Comp. Lin:
 Camph: Comp. and Linim: Hydrarg.

CANELLÆ CORTEX. CANELLA BARK.

CANELLA ALBA. DODECANDRIA MONOGYNIA. *Nat.*
Ord. OLERACEÆ.

It is a native of some of the West India islands. We have it in the shops in small round quills of a pale yellow colour, agreeable aromatic odour, and very bitter taste: the kind directed by the College, is the bark of the branches. There is an inferior sort obtained from the trunk, which is much thicker, and in flat pieces. An essential oil may be procured from it by distillation. Water extracts its virtues.

Med. Virtues.—Tonic and stimulant, and as such, is useful when medicines of that description are required, but it is seldom administered alone. Dose, gr. x. to 3ss.

It is contained in Vinum aloes.

CANTHARIS. SPANISH OR BLISTERING FLY.
 CANTHARIS VESICATORIA. INSECTA. CLEOPTERA,
 VESICANTIA.

They are found in Spain, Italy, and Germany, on different trees; from which they are shaken and afterwards killed by the fumes of vinegar, and dried.

The external appearance of the Spanish fly is familiar to every one: they have a peculiar odour, and very acrid taste.

The blistering principle is said to reside in a peculiar ingredient of the insect, which has been called by Thomson *Cantharadin* (a). Spirit extracts this active principle from the flies.

Med. Virtues.—Stimulant, diuretic, and emmenagogue. In paralysis of the bladder and sphincter, leucorrhœa, gleet, amenorrhœa, passive menorrhagia, impotence, &c. the Spanish fly may be administered; always however with the greatest caution, as it is very liable to produce excessive irritation of the urinary organs, such as dysuria and bloody urine; these symptoms, in a less degree, occasionally follow the external application of the blistering fly. An overdose of cantharides very soon produces strangury and the other affections above mentioned, and sometimes, in addition to these, suppression of urine, vomiting, and purging, often of blood, with fœtor of the breath, considerable

(a) Robinquet refers this principle to a white crystalline substance, soluble in hot alcohol, and in oils.

abdominal tenderness, general febrile symptoms, sometimes convulsions, delirium, and death. We must employ in such cases diluent emetics, mucilaginous drink, oil by the mouth, and in the form of injection, also opium in conjunction with camphor. The Spanish fly is sometimes taken with the view of producing abortion.

In alluding to the use of blisters in the cure of inflammatory and other diseases, &c. we may mention that they are applied with different views; sometimes as counter irritants, and at other times (as when applied immediately on the affected part) they act as direct irritants; and again they operate in diminishing the quantity of the circulating fluid; and it is with this view chiefly they are employed in acute internal inflammations. Dose, of the powder, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. j.

TINCTURA CANTHARIDIS.

Tincture of Cantharides or Spanish Fly.

Take of Cantharides, bruised, three drachms,
Proof spirit, two pints;

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

Syn. Tinct. Cantharidum. Tinct. Lyttæ.

Dose, ℞. to f ʒj. gradually increased.

EMPLASTRUM CANTHARIDIS.

Blistering Plaster.

Take of Cantharides, very finely powdered, a pound,

Wax plaster, a pound and a half,

Prepared lard, half a pound;

The plaster and lard having been melted together, and re-

moved from the fire, just before they begin to harden, throw in the Cantharides, and mix the whole together.

Syn. Empl. Lyttæ. Emplas. Vesicatorium.

UNGUENTUM CANTHARIDIS.

Blistering Ointment.

Take of Cantharides in very fine powder, two ounces,
Distilled water, eight fluidounces,
Cerate of resin, eight ounces;

Boil the water with the cantharides to half, and strain; to the strained liquor, mix in the cerate; then evaporate to a proper consistence.

Syn. Unguent. Lyttæ. Ung. ad Vesicatoria.

Used for promoting discharge from blisters.

CERATUM CANTHARIDIS.

Blistering Cerate.

Take of Cantharides, reduced to a fine powder, a drachm,
Spermaceti cerate, six drachms;

Add the cantharides to the cerate, previously softened by fire, and mix them.

Syn. Ceratum Lyttæ.

Used for promoting a discharge from blisters, and preventing their healing.

CAPSICI BACCÆ. CAPSICUM BERRIES.

(*Vulg. Cayenne Pepper.*)

CAPSICUM ANNUUM. PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA. *Nat.*

Ord. LURIDÆ.

The Capsicum is a native of the East and West Indies, and is cultivated in our gardens. It grows in conical rather acute pods, which are at first green, and subsequently of a bright red colour: they have an extremely pungent acrimonious taste, and a slightly aromatic odour.

Med. Virtues.—Powerfully stimulant, and employed at times in dyspepsia, particularly that form connected with a gouty habit; also in gangrene, low typhoid fevers, putrid sore throats, &c.; in cases of retrocedent gout, combined with ammonia, it is an useful remedy. A gargle made with an infusion of capsicum berries or with the Tinct. Caps. and Infus. Rosæ, is often applied successfully in indolent enlargement of the tonsils, and in relaxed sore throats. Dose, gr. v. to gr. xv. A gargle may be made with gr. x. to Oss. of water; or with ʒij. of Tinct.

TINCTURA CAPSICI.

Tincture of Capsicum.

Take of Capsicum berries, an ounce,

Proof spirits, two pints;

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

Dose, f ʒss. to f ʒij.

CARBO LIGNI. CHARCOAL.

This substance is seldom employed medicinally. The fine powder recently prepared has been administered as an antiseptic in certain species of dyspepsia, where a strong tendency to putrescency existed, and was once proposed as an antidote to arsenious acid.

A poultice of charcoal, in gangrenous and cancerous affections, is often advantageously used to correct the fætor of the discharge. It forms an excellent tooth powder. Dose, gr. x. to ʒj.

CARDAMINES FLORES. CUCKOO FLOWERS,
OR LADIES SMOCK.

CARDAMINE PRATENSIS. TETRADYNAMIA SILI-
QUOSA. *Nat. Ord. SILIQUOSÆ.*

It is a common plant in our meadows, and is said to be diuretic and diaphoretic, but never having employed it, I can only speak from the experience of others. Dose, ℥j. to ʒj.

CARDAMOMI SEMINA. CARDAMOM SEEDS.

ELETTARIA CARDAMOMUM. AMOMUM CARDA-
MOMUM. MONANDRIA MONOGYNIA. *Nat. Ord. SCI-
TAMINEÆ.*

It is a native of the East Indies, growing on the coast of Malabar. The seeds are preserved in their husks, to prevent the dissipation of the fragrant aroma with which they abound. Their taste is warm and pungent. An essential oil, possessing all the properties of the seeds, may be procured by distillation. Water extracts their virtues, but not so completely as alcohol.

Med. Virtues.—Stimulant and aromatic. Cardamom seeds are useful adjuncts to medicines employed in dyspepsia, flatulent colic, &c. The Indians take them to promote digestion. Dose, gr. v. to ʒj.

TINCTURA CARDAMOMI.

Tincture of Cardamoms.

Take of Cardamom seeds bruised, three ounces,
Proof spirit, two pints;

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

Syn. Tinct. Cardamomi Simplex.

Dose, fʒss. to fʒss.

TINCTURA CARDAMOMI COMPOSITA.

Compound Tincture of Cardamoms.

Take of Cardamom seeds,
Carraway seeds,
Cochineal, of each, powdered, two drachms,
Cinnamon bark bruised, half an ounce,
Raisins stoned, four ounces,
Proof spirit, two pints;

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

Syn. Tinctura Stomachica.

Dose, fʒj. to fʒj.

CONFECTIO AROMATICA.

Aromatic Confection.

Take of Cinnamon bark,
Nutmegs, of each two ounces,
Cloves, an ounce,
Cardamom seeds, half an ounce,
Saffron dried, two ounces,
Prepared shells, sixteen ounces,
Refined sugar powdered, two pounds,
Water, a pint;

Rub the dry articles first into a very fine powder, then add the water by degrees, and mix them, till they become one uniform mass.

Syn. Confect. Cardiaca.

Dose, gr. x. to ʒij.

Med. Virtues.—Aromatic, cordial, stimulant, astringent.

Cardamom seeds are contained in the Tinct :

Cinnam: C. Tinct: Gentian: C. Tinct: Rhei,
Tinct: Sennæ, Sp: Æther: Aromat. Pulv: Cin-
nam. Ext: Coloc: Comp.

CARICÆ FRUCTUS. FIGS.

(*Fructus Exsiccatus.*)

FICUS CARICA. POLYGAMIA DICËCIA. *Nat. Ord. SCA-
BRIDÆ.*

The fig tree is a native of Asia, and grows in some of the southern countries of Europe.

When the figs ripen, they are speedily dried in an oven for exportation, otherwise they would soon ferment. They consist chiefly of mucilage and sugar, and are very nutritious. Used chiefly to improve the flavour of different medicines, and sometimes as a poultice.

They are contained in Confect: Sennæ, and Decoct: Hordei: C.

CARUI SEMINA. CARRAWAY SEEDS.

CARUM CARUI. PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA. *Nat. Ord. UM-
BELLATE.*

This is a native of the northern countries of Europe, and is cultivated in Britain for culinary purposes.

The seeds have an agreeable aromatic odour, and warm bitterish taste. They abound in an essential oil, in which their properties reside. Rectified spirit extracts their virtues.

Med. Virtues.—Carminative and stomachic. Used in flatulences of stomach in children, hysteria, &c. They are chiefly employed as adjuncts to other medicines, to prevent griping, &c. Dose, gr. x. to ʒj.

OLEUM CARUI.

Oil of Carraway.

Cover any quantity of the seeds with water in an alembic, and distil over the oil.

Dose, ℥ ij. to ℥ v.

AQUA CARUI.

Carraway Water.

Take of Carraway seeds bruised, a pound;

Pour on them so much water that, after the distillation, a sufficient quantity may remain to prevent empyreuma. Distil a gallon.

Syn. Aqua Seminum Carui.

Dose, f̄ʒj. to f̄ʒij.

SPIRITUS CARUI.

Spirit of Carraway.

Take of Carraway seeds, bruised, a pound and a half,

Proof spirit, a gallon,

Water enough to prevent empyreuma;

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

Syn. Sp. Semin. Carui.

Dose, f̄ʒij. to f̄ʒj.

The *seeds* are also employed in Spir: Junip: Comp. Tinct: Sennæ, Conf: Rutæ, Emp: Cumini.

CARYOPHYLLI ET EORUM OLEUM.

CLOVES AND THEIR OIL.

*(The Flower Buds dried.)*EUGENIA CARYOPHYLLATA. ICOSANDRIA MONOGYNIA. *Nat. Ord.* HESPERIDÆÆ.

This tree is a native of the Molucca islands, and is highly aromatic.

The unexpanded flowers are dipped in warm water, smoked and dried, which changes them from a green to a dark brown colour. They have a strong aromatic odour, and a warm pungent taste.

Their virtues reside in an essential oil, which is procured by distillation. It is generally imported. Alcohol is the best menstruum, but boiling water answers sufficiently well for medicinal purposes. The cloves are sometimes subjected to distillation, and subsequently offered for sale, a fraud not easily detected, as they are commonly mixed up with some of the genuine article. The oil is also adulterated with fixed oil and resin of cloves, but this imposition may be discovered by its leaving a greasy stain on paper, when exposed to heat.

Med. Virtues.—Tonic, and slightly stimulant. Used in weakly stomachs, in conjunction with other medicines. Dose, gr. v. to gr. xv. Of the oil, ℥j. to ℥v.

INFUSUM CARYOPHYLLORUM.

Infusion of Cloves.

Take of Cloves, bruised, a drachm,
Boiling water, half a pint;

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

Dose, fʒi. to fʒij.

Cloves are contained in Vin: Opii, Conf: Scammon. Inf: Aurant: C. Spir: Ammon: Arom.

CASCARILLÆ CORTEX. CASCARILLA BARK.

CROTON CASCARILLA (CROTON ELUTERIA). MONECIA MONADELPHIA. *Nat. Ord. TRICOCCÆ.*

Native of the Bahama islands, Jamaica, &c. It is imported in quills, or curled pieces, covered externally with a light grey epidermis, and internally having a brownish colour. It has a warm aromatic bitter taste, and an agreeable odour, which is much increased when the bark is burnt; it then emits a flavour somewhat like musk, from which property it is sometimes used to fumigate rooms where any unpleasant fœtor exists. Cascarilla yields, by distillation, a pungent essential oil. The aroma, and bitter principle of the bark, is in a great measure extracted by boiling water, but spirit is its most perfect menstruum.

Med. Virtues.—The infusion is most commonly used as a tonic in the convalescence of fevers, dyspepsia, &c., and often proves more grateful than the simple bitters. It has been successfully administered in intermittents. There is an Ext. Cascarillæ in the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, which is a powerful and useful bitter. Dose, gr. x. to ʒij.

INFUSUM CASCARILLÆ.

Infusion of Cascarilla.

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

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

Dose, f̄ʒj. to f̄ʒiv.

TINCTURA CASCARILLÆ.

Tincture of Cascarilla.

Take of Cascarilla bark powdered, four ounces,
Proof spirit, two pints;

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

Dose, f̄ʒj. to f̄ʒiv.

CASSIÆ PULPA. CASSIA PULP.

(*The Pulp of the Pods.*)

CASSIA FISTULA. DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA. *Nat. Ord.*
LOMENTACEÆ.

It is a native of the East Indies, and has been introduced into the West.

The fruit is a long pendulous pod, about the diameter of the thumb, of a woody texture and dark brown colour, divided into numerous transverse cells, each containing a seed, which is embedded in a soft black pulp, (the officinal part). It has a sweet faintish taste, without odour, and is dissolved by water.

Med. Virtues.—Mild and convenient laxative for children. It sometimes requires the addition of aromatics to prevent griping. Dose, ʒj. to ʒj.

CONFECTIO CASSIÆ.

Confection of Cassiæ.

Take of Fresh cassia pulp, half a pound,
 Manna, two ounces,
 Tamarind pulp, an ounce,
 Syrup of roses, half a pint;

Bruise the manna, and then dissolve it in the syrup in a water bath; afterwards mix in the pulps, and evaporate to a proper consistence.

Syn. Electuarium Cassiæ.

Dose, ʒj. to ʒj.

Contained in Conf. Sennæ.

CASTOREUM. CASTOR.

CASTOR FIBER (ROSSICUS).

(A peculiar concrete.)

The beaver is found on the banks of rivers, in the northern parts of Europe, Asia, and America. The castor is contained in small follicles, or bags, situated near the anus; they are removed entire, and dried; and when they reach us, are solid and heavy, of a dark brown colour, having a peculiar aromatic odour, and a bitter acrid taste. A spurious article is sometimes offered for sale, but may be known by the appearance and odour.

Med. Virtues.—Antispasmodic and emmenagogue. It is used in combination with the foetid gums, in hysterical affections, &c. How far its

power extends is doubtful. Dose, gr. x. to ℥j.
The usual form of exhibition is the

TINCTURA CASTOREI.

Tincture of Castor.

Take of Castor, powdered, two ounces,
Rectified spirit, two pints;
Macerate for seven days, and filter.

Antispasmodic, stimulant. Dose, fʒss. to fʒij.

CATECHU EXTRACTUM. EXTRACT OF CA-
TECHU. JAPAN EARTH.

ACACIA CATECHU. POLYGAMIA MONECIA. *Nat. Ord.*
LOMENTACEÆ.

The tree is a native of Bengal.

This extract is made by evaporating a decoction of the trunk of the tree; it is often mixed with earthy impurities. We meet with it in the shops, in masses of a brownish red colour, having a shining fracture, and a bitter astringent taste, without odour.

Med. Virtues.—Astringent. It is valuable in some cases of diarrhœa and dysentery, connected with debility, and unattended with inflammatory symptoms; also in chronic hæmorrhages from the bowels, diabetes, &c.; in leucorrhœa it may be administered externally and internally. Dose, gr. x. to ʒss. There is an electuary in the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, which is a good form for this medicine.

INFUSUM CATECHU COMPOSITUM.

Compound Infusion of Catechu.

Take of Extract of catechu, two drachms and a half,
 Bark of cinnamon, bruised, half a drachm,
 Boiling water, half a pint;
 Macerate for an hour, in a vessel lightly covered, and strain.

Syn. Infus. Terræ Japonicæ.

Dose, f ʒj. to f ʒij.

TINCTURA CATECHU.

Tincture of Catechu.

Take of Extract of catechu, three ounces,
 Cinnamon bark, bruised, two ounces,
 Proof spirit, two pints;
 Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

Syn. Tinct. Terræ Japonicæ, Tinct. Japonica.

Dose, f ʒj. to f ʒiij.

CENTAURII CACUMINA. CENTAURY TOPS.

CHIRONIA CENTAURIUM. PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Nat. Ord. ROTACEÆ.

It grows in many parts of England; is without smell, and has an intensely bitter taste.

Med. Virtues.—Tonic. Useful in dyspepsia, and other cases requiring tonic remedies: it is an ingredient in the celebrated Portland Powder. Dose, ʒss. to ʒj. A decoction may be made in the proportion of ʒj. to Oj. of water.

CERA ALBA ET FLAVA. WHITE AND YELLOW WAX.

Some difference of opinion exists as to the formation of wax; but the most plausible is, that the bee effects certain changes on the saccharine matter which it extracts from flowers, and then deposits it in the hive. Wax undoubtedly exists ready formed in some plants.

The comb having been deprived of its honey, is melted, and formed into round cakes, constituting *yellow wax*, which is of a tenacious texture, honey-like odour, and nearly tasteless; soluble in fixed oils and alkaline solutions; also in boiling alcohol and æther.

The presence of resin, pease-meal, or tallow may easily be detected by the absence of the usual characteristics of wax.

White wax is obtained by melting the yellow into thin plates, which are exposed freely to the sun and air, having been previously moistened. Chlorine gas will effect this change much more speedily. In properties it nearly resembles the former, but is more brittle, and of denser texture. Tallow and white lead, with which it may be adulterated, are detected by melting it in water.

Med. Virtues.—Demulcent and emollient; but is never used internally. Wax enters into the composition of ointments and cerates.

EMPLASTRUM CERÆ.

Wax Plaster.

Take of Yellow wax,
 Prepared suet, of each three pounds,
 Yellow resin, a pound;
 Melt them together, and strain.

Syn. Emplast. Attrahens.

CERATUM SIMPLEX.

Simple Cerate.

Take of Olive oil, four fluidounces,
 Yellow wax, four ounces;
 Add the oil to the wax, when melted, and mix.

Like the former it is used for dressing blisters.

Yellow wax is contained in Emp: Cumini. Emp: Picis Comp. Cerat: Calam. Cerat: Plumb: Comp. Cerat: Resinæ, Cerat: Sapon. Ung: Picis Liq.

White wax, in Cerat: Cetac. Cerat: Plumb: Acet. Ung: Cetac. Ung: Hyd: Nit: Ox.

CEREVISIÆ FERMENTUM. YEAST.

Yeast has been recommended, in typhus fever, as an antiseptic, in doses of a table-spoonful frequently, in conjunction with wine and other stimulants, but is more frequently used as an external application, to correct the fœtor of foul ulcers, cancerous sores, &c.

CATAPLASMA FERMENTI.

Yeast Cataplasma.

Take of Flour, a pound,
Beer yeast, half a pint;

Mix, and apply a gentle heat, till they begin to swell.

CETACEUM. SPERMACETI.

PHYSETER MACROCEPHALUS.

(A peculiar Concrete.)

This substance is obtained from the head of the above species of whale. When first extracted, it is very unctuous, being mixed with a quantity of oil, which is separated by expression; and the residue, after having undergone purification by washing, melting, and infiltration, constitutes spermaceti. It is a friable, white, fibrous substance, of an unctuous feel, without smell or taste; is soluble in the fixed oils and hot alcohol; and may be mixed with water by the aid of the yolk of egg and sugar; which, with the addition of a little aromatic essential oil, will form an useful demulcent draught for females, after delivery, and in catarrhal affections. It is not often administered internally. Its properties are similar to the fixed oils. Externally as an emollient application, for giving consistence to some ointments. Dose, ℥j. to ʒj.

CERATUM CETACEI.

Spermaceti Cerate.

Take of Spermaceti, half an ounce,
 White wax, two ounces,
 Olive oil, four fluidounces;
 Add the oil to the spermaceti and wax, previously melted
 together, and stir them till they are cold.

Syn. Cerat. Spermatis Ceti. Ceratum Album.

UNGUENTUM CETACEI.

Spermaceti Ointment.

Take of Spermaceti, six drachms,
 White wax, two drachms,
 Olive oil, three fluidounces;
 Having melted them together over a slow fire, stir them dili-
 gently, till they become cold.

Syn. Unguent. Sperm. Ceti.

CINCHONÆ CORDIFOLIÆ CORTEX.—

HEART-LEAVED CINCHONA. (*Yellow Bark.*)

CINCHONA CORDIFOLIA.

CINCHONÆ LANCIFOLIÆ CORTEX.—

LANCE-LEAVED CINCHONA. (*Pale, or quilled Bark.*)

CINCHONA LANCIFOLIA.

CINCHONÆ OBLONGIFOLIÆ CORTEX.

OBLONG-LEAVED CINCHONA. (*Red Bark.*)

CINCHONA OBLONGIFOLIA.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA. *Nat. Ord. CONTORTÆ.*

The Cinchona grows in Peru in sheltered situ-
 ations; and it would appear, from some authors,

that there is no obvious difference in the trees supplying the above three kinds of bark.

The bark is peeled off the trees in the months of September and November, and exposed to the air to dry.

The *Yellow Bark* is in irregular flat pieces; externally brown, and internally of a reddish yellow colour, and of a fibrous texture; the particles readily giving way under the finger: the taste is very bitter, with some astringency: odour very slight. Its virtues are extracted by water and spirit. The active (*a*) principle of this bark appears to reside in a peculiar salifiable base.

Med. Virtues.—Tonic and astringent. It acts as a specific in the cure of intermittents; seldom

(*a*) The alkaloid, first called *Cinchonin*, by Dr. Duncan, Jun. is prepared by M.M. Pelletier and Caventou, in the following manner:—Dissolve the alcoholic extract, prepared from the pale bark, in distilled water, strongly acidulated with muriatic acid; add to the solution calcined magnesia in excess, and boil for a few minutes; when cold, filter, and wash the precipitate with cold water, digest it in boiling alcohol, and evaporate this spirituous infusion until crystals are deposited, of a white needle-like form; they have an intensely bitter taste, and are very sparingly soluble in water.

The *sulphate* of cinchonine possesses the active properties of bark, and is very soluble in water.

Quinine is obtained from *yellow bark*, by a similar process to the above, with somewhat different qualities; and it is the *sulphate of quinine*, which has been lately so much used, as a substitute for the powder of bark, in intermittents, &c.

Red bark contains cinchonina and quinina, both of which are likewise said to exist in the yellow and pale species.

failing where the stomach can retain it in sufficient quantity. The sulphate of quinine, of late, has been much extolled in this disease, and is truly valuable. Cinchona is an useful tonic in dyspepsia, the convalescence of fevers, in the latter stages of erysipelas, putrid sore throat, chronic rheumatism, and many other diseases connected with debility. When the powder can be retained, it is, perhaps, the best form, and, indeed, the only one that can be depended on, for the cure of ague, the newly-discovered principles excepted.

The *Red Bark* is in larger and thicker pieces than the former, is less fibrous, breaking with a short resinous fracture, owing to the greater proportion of resin it contains. It has a deeper colour, and less agreeable taste. Its virtues are similar to other species, but it is seldom used.

The *Pale*, or *Quilled Bark*, generally occurs in the form of quills, covered with a greyish epidermis; of a pale yellow colour, and having a compact texture. In properties it resembles the *red* and *yellow*; and by many practitioners is preferred to them; and it will be seen that it is the only species prescribed by the College.

Dose, of either species, gr. x. to ʒij. When administered for the cure of intermittents, we must exhibit ʒj. every three or four hours (sometimes a larger dose), during the absence of the paroxysm.

TINCTURA CINCHONÆ.

Tincture of Cinchona Bark.

Take of Lance-leaved cinchona bark, powdered, seven
ounces,

Proof spirit, two pints;

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

Syn. Tinct. Cort. Peruv. Simplex.

Dose, fʒj. to fʒiv.

TINCTURA CINCHONÆ AMMONIATA.

Ammoniated Tincture of Cinchona Bark.

Take of Lance-leaved cinchona bark, powdered, four
ounces,

Aromatic spirit of ammonia, two pints;

Macerate for ten days, and filter.

Dose, fʒi. fʒij.

TINCTURA CINCHONÆ COMPOSITA.

Compound Tincture of Cinchona Bark.

Take of Lance-leaved cinchona bark, powdered, two
ounces,

Dried orange-peel, an ounce and half,

Serpentary root, bruised, three drachms,

Saffron, a drachm,

Cochineal, powdered, two scruples,

Proof spirit, twenty fluidounces;

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

*Syn. Tinct. Cort. Peruv. Composita. Tinct. Cort. Peruv.
Huxham.*

Dose, fʒj. to fʒiv.

INFUSUM CINCHONÆ.

Infusion of Peruvian Bark.

Take of Lance-leaved cinchona bark, bruised, half an ounce,
 Boiling water, half a pint;
 Macerate for two hours, in a vessel lightly covered, and strain.

Syn. Infus. Cort. Peruv.

Dose, fʒj. to fʒij.

DECOCTUM CINCHONÆ.

Decoction of Cinchona Bark.

Take of Lance-leaved cinchona bark, bruised, an ounce,
 Water, a pint;
 Boil for ten minutes in a vessel loosely covered, and strain the liquor while hot.

Syn. Decoct. Cort. Peruvian.

Dose, fʒiiss. to fʒiv.

EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ.

Extract of Cinchona Bark.

Take of Lance-leaved cinchona bark, bruised, a pound,
 Water, a gallon;
 Boil down to six pints, and strain the liquor while hot. In the same manner, boil it again in the same quantity of water four times successively, and strain. Lastly, evaporate all these liquors mixed together, till they acquire a proper consistence.

This extract should be kept in a *soft* state, which may form pills; and in a *hard* one, which may be reduced to powder.

Syn. Extract. Cort. Peruvian.

Dose, gr. v. to ʒj.

EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ RESINOSUM.

Resinous Extract of Cinchona Bark.

Take of Lance-leaved cinchona bark, bruised, two pounds,
Rectified spirit, a gallon;

Macerate for four days, and strain. Distil the tincture by a
water-bath, until it has acquired a proper consistence.

Dose, gr. v. to ℥j.

CINNAMOMI CORTEX ET OLEUM. THE
BARK AND OIL OF CINNAMON.

(The Inner Bark.)

LAURUS CINNAMOMUM. ENNEANDRIA MONOGYNIA.
Nat. Ord. OLERACEÆ.

The cinnamon tree is a native of Ceylon, and
is cultivated in other countries.

The inner bark is collected at two seasons, from
April to August, and from November to June.
When dried, it is rolled into cylinders; it is about
the thickness of paper, of a light yellow colour,
with an aromatic pungent taste, and agreeable fra-
grant odour.

Sometimes the oil is distilled from the cinnamon
before it is offered for sale, a fraud detected by
the odour and taste being much weaker. The
genuine oil has a very agreeable odour and is ex-
ceedingly pungent, sometimes containing crystals
of camphor. The water which comes over with it,
is a very agreeable aromatic and carminative, and
often used as a vehicle for other medicines. Water
and alcohol, by infusion, extract the virtues of cin-
namon, both the astringency and aroma.

Med. Virtues.—Tonic, astringent and carminative; in those conditions of the stomach and intestines requiring such remedies, it may be administered. Dose, gr. x. to ʒss. Of the oil, ʒss. to ʒij.

TINCTURA CINNAMOMI.

Tincture of Cinnamon.

Take of Cinnamon bark bruised, three ounces,
Proof spirit, two pints;
Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

Syn. Aqua Cinnamomi Fortis.

Dose, fʒj. to fʒij.

TINCTURA CINNAMOMI COMPOSITA.

Compound Tincture of Cinnamon.

Take of Cinnamon bark bruised, six drachms,
Cardamom seeds bruised, three drachms,
Long pepper powdered,
Ginger root sliced, of each two drachms,
Proof spirit, two pints;
Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

Syn. Tinctura Aromatica.

Dose, fʒj. to fʒss.

SPIRITUS CINNAMOMI.

Spirit of Cinnamon.

Take of Oil of cinnamon, *by weight*, five scruples,
Rectified spirit, four pints and a half;
Add the spirit to the oil, and so much water, that after the distillation, sufficient may remain to prevent empyreuma; then with a gentle fire, distil a gallon.

Syn. Aq. Cinnam. Spirit.

Dose, ʒj. to ʒss.

AQUA CINNAMOMI.

Cinnamon Water.

Take of Bark of cinnamon, bruised, a pound, or
Oil of cinnamon, by weight, five scruples;

The bark or oil having been macerated in the water for four-
and-twenty hours, add water sufficient to prevent empyreuma,
and distil a gallon.

Syn. Aqua Cinnam. Simplex.

Dose, fʒj. to fʒij.

PULVIS CINNAMOMI.

Compound Powder of Cinnamon.

Take of Bark of cinnamon, two ounces,
Cardamom seeds, an ounce and a half,
Ginger root, an ounce,
Long pepper, half an ounce;

Rub them together into a fine powder.

Syn. Pulvis Aromaticus. Species Aromaticæ.

Dose, gr. v. to ʒss.

Contained in Infus: Catechu: C. Spir: Lavand:
C. Spir: Æther: Arom. Pulv: Cretæ: C. Vin:
Opii.

COCCUS. COCHINEAL.

COCCUS CACTI. INSECTA. HEMIPTERA.

The cochineal is imported from Mexico. It is
an insect that lives on a species of *cactus*. They
are commonly killed by being immersed in boiling
water, and, when dry, are ready for exportation.
They are small irregular bodies, resembling seeds,
of a deep red colour, and having an acrid bitter
taste. They give out a beautiful crimson colour

to water and alcohol, on which account alone they are esteemed, as they are possessed of no medicinal qualities, and are, therefore, more frequently used by the dyer than the apothecary. In conjunction with salt of tartar, cochineal forms a popular remedy for hooping cough. I will not attempt to explain its *modus operandi*.

COLCHICI RADIX ET SEMINA. THE
ROOT AND SEEDS OF COLCHICUM, OR MEADOW
SAFFRON.

(*The Fresh Root and Seeds.*)

COLCHICUM AUTUMNALE. HEXANDRIA TRIGYNIA.
Nat. Ord. LILIACEÆ.

The meadow saffron grows in moist situations in the temperate climates of Europe. Its activity appears to depend, in part, on the season of the year at which it is gathered. The fresh root has an acrid bitter taste, which is impaired somewhat by drying, but its activity is not destroyed, as is proved by the violent effects which have resulted from full doses of the powder.

The root acts very powerfully on the stomach and bowels, when administered to dogs; producing inflammation and its consequences.

Med. Virtues.—Its operation on the human body, in moderate doses, is narcotic, diuretic, cathartic, emetic, and diaphoretic. It does not act on all these organs in the same individual, but such effects have frequently followed its exhibition.

The saturated wine is, perhaps, the best mode

of exhibiting it, which is now introduced into the Pharmacopœia. Its utility in removing a paroxysm of gout is well known, but it is a question how far it ultimately benefits the patients: in some who have used it, the fits have recurred more frequently; in others, it would appear to have given rise to attacks of retrocedent gout: still we should, *cæteris paribus*, be inclined to administer it in severe attacks of this disease. In the acute, subacute, and chronic forms of rheumatism, it may be given with the greatest advantage, where it sometimes acts almost as a charm in alleviating the sufferings of the patient. It does not appear to relieve in proportion to the evacuation produced either from the skin, bowels, or kidneys; for it will often remove the pain without increasing any of the secretions, merely, as it would appear, by its narcotic power. In the acute forms of the disease, it is generally necessary to precede its exhibition by venesection. It has of late been recommended by Mr. Haden, in many inflammatory affections, as a substitute for bleeding. We do not, however, think it will answer his expectations, although, from its decided influence over the above inflammatory disease, it deserves a fair trial in others of the same class. The powder is preferred by him to the wine; the *acetum colchici* is not equal to the *Vinum*.

It has been recommended also in dropsical affections, and perhaps with some reason.

Colchicum is now well known to enter into the celebrated gout medicine, *Eau Medicinale*. The active principle in the *colchicum* seems to be an

alkaloid, analagous to that obtained from the *Veratrum Album*, and denominated *Veratrine (a)*.
Dose of the powder, gr. v. to gr. xij.

VINUM COLCHICI.

Wine of Colchicum, or Meadow Saffron.

Take of Fresh colchicum root, sliced, a pound,
Proof spirit, four fluidounces,
Distilled water, eight fluidounces;

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

Dose, ℥ xx. to ℥ j.

SPIRITUS COLCHICI AMMONIATUS.

Ammoniated Spirit of Colchicum.

Take of Colchicum seeds, bruised, two ounces,
Aromatic spirit of ammonia, a pint;

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

Dose, ℥ xx. to ℥ j.

ACETUM COLCHICI.

Vinegar of Colchicum, or Meadow Saffron.

Take of Fresh root of meadow saffron, sliced, an ounce,
Diluted acetic acid, a pint,
Proof spirit, a fluidounce;

(a) Digest the root in boiling alcohol; this deposits flakes of wax, on cooling: evaporate the solution to dryness, and dissolve the residue in cold water; cautiously evaporate, and an orange-yellow precipitate will appear: add acetate of lead, and a more abundant precipitation will take place: then filter, and transmit sulphuretted hydrogen gas through the clear liquor, to throw down the lead. Separate the precipitate, and concentrate the solution; mix with magnesia, and again filter. The magnesian precipitate contains the *Veratrine*, which is to be dissolved by alcohol, and that, on evaporation, affords it in a pulverulent form.

Macerate the root of meadow saffron in the acid, in a covered glass vessel, for three days; then express the liquor, and set it by, that the fæces may subside; lastly, to the cleansed liquor, add the spirit.

Syn. Oxymel Colchici.

Dose, fʒss. to fʒiss.

COLOCYNTHIDIS PULPA. THE PULP OF
COLOCYNTH.

(*Pulp of the Fruit.*)

CUCUMIS COLOCYNTHIS. MONŒCIA MONADELPHIA.

Nat. Ord. CUCURBITACEÆ.

This tree is a native of Arabia and Turkey.

The fruit is gathered in autumn when turning yellow, picked, and dried quickly.

The pulp, or medulla, is white, very spongy and light. It has a very nauseous intensely bitter taste, and contains a bitter principle united with mucilage. Water and spirit extract its virtues.

Med. Virtues.—Colocynth is one of our most drastic purges, and when given in substance (which seldom happens), requires to be guarded by anodynes or carminatives, for it has occasioned violent purging and tenesmus, with evacuations of blood. Should such symptoms occur, the free use of diluents, with castor oil and opium, should be immediately resorted to, and emollient enemata. The simple and compound extracts are chiefly used, which act briskly on the bowels, without producing any of the above inconveniences; and, in individuals of full habit, who, from indulging in indolence and good living, are habitually costive,

there is, perhaps, no better purgative than Ext. Coloc. Comp. This extract will be very serviceable also in the form of an enema (which may contain ʒj.), where obstinate constipation exists, as in colica pictonum, apoplexy, &c., or the infusion of the pulp, ʒj. to Oj., would prove still more active. Dose of the pulp, gr. j. to gr. v.

The *seeds* of colocynth are mucilaginous, and so nutritious as to be sometimes used as an article of food.

EXTRACTUM COLOCYNTHIDIS.

Extract of Colocynth.

Take of Pulp of colocynth, a pound,
Water, a gallon;

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

Dose, gr. v. to ʒss.

EXTRACTUM COLOCYNTHIDIS COMPOSITUM.

Compound Extract of Colocynth.

Take of the pulp of colocynth, sliced, six ounces,
Extract of spiked aloes, powdered, twelve ounces,
Gum-resin of scammony, powdered, four ounces,
Cardamom seeds, powdered, an ounce,
Hard soap, three ounces,
Proof spirit, a gallon;

Macerate the pulp of colocynth in the spirit for four days, in a gentle heat: strain the liquor, and add the aloes, scammony, and soap; then evaporate the spirit to a proper consistence, and towards the end of the evaporation, mix in the cardamom seeds.

Syn. Extract. Catharticum.

Dose, gr. x. to ʒss.

CONII FOLIA ET SEMINA. LEAVES AND
SEEDS OF HEMLOCK.

CONIUM MACULATUM. PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.
Nat. Ord. UMBELLATÆ.

This indigenous plant is common in ditches and shady situations.

It is of importance to distinguish the hemlock from other plants which resemble it, as leaves possessing totally different qualities are occasionally offered for sale. The stalk is smooth, not furrowed, and beset with purple spots. The leaves have a dark green colour, and disagreeable narcotic odour. They should be gathered and dried speedily when the plant is in flower, being then most active. They should be exposed as little as possible to light, as it tends to impair their virtues. Alcohol and æther dissolve the active narcotic principle, and, by evaporation, afford powerful extracts.

Med. Virtues.—*Conium* has been long celebrated as a narcotic, but we do not imagine that it deserves the high character which has been bestowed on it (especially by some continental physicians), as a cure for cancer, scrophula, &c. The only possible control it can have over such diseases is, by allaying irritation; and, as a sedative, it is undoubtedly useful in these and many other diseases, where opium would be inadmissible. Chronic catarrh, phthisical coughs, some forms of gastrodynia, more especially that connected with pyrosis, or hepatic derangement, will sometimes yield to the

conium in combination with Pil. Hydrarg. at the same time giving antacids and aperients. The bruised leaves form an useful sedative cataplasm.

It is not often that we have to contend with the bad effects of an overdose of this remedy. It may be proper, however, to enumerate the symptoms which are occasionally witnessed. They are vertigo, nausea, dimness of sight, temporary madness, and sometimes convulsions precede that state of stupor which sooner or later shews itself, and, at times, terminates in death. In such cases, our first remedy is a speedy emetic, to evacuate the poison from the stomach (Sulphate of Zinc, ℞j.). The saline purges, with a free use of diluents, ammonia and wine; at the same time rousing the patient from his state of lethargy, and removing (when the apoplectic symptoms are urgent) blood from the arm, or jugular vein.

As a medicine, its operation is often uncertain, depending, perhaps, chiefly on the mode in which the extract, or rather the inspissated juice, is prepared; and this remark will equally apply to most of the extracts in use, as some are comparatively inert, whilst others are very powerful in their operation.

The powdered leaves are preferable to the extract, but their efficacy is impaired by keeping. Dose, of these, gr. ij. to gr. xv. or more, gradually increased. The *seeds* have been introduced into the present edition of the Pharmacopœia; their properties are similar to the leaves.

EXTRACTUM CONII.

Extract of Hemlock.

Take of fresh hemlock, a pound.

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

Syn. Extract. Cicutæ. Succus spissatus Cicutæ.

Dose, gr. j. to gr. xx. or more, gradually increasing it.

CONTRAJERVÆ RADIX. CONTRAYERVA
Root.

DORSTENIA CONTRAJERVA. PENTANDRIA MONO-
GYNIA. *Nat. Ord. SCABRIDÆ.*

The contrayerva is a native of Peru, and some of the West India islands.

The root has an aromatic odour, and warm bitter taste ; its virtues are extracted by water or spirit ; it contains a considerable quantity of mucilage.

Med. Virtues.—Diaphoretic and stimulant ; but it is not now used, except in combination with other medicines, and might be well dispensed with ; the forms of administering it are infusion or powder. Dose, gr. x. to ʒss.

PULVIS CONTRAJERVÆ COMPOSITUS.

Compound Powder of Contrayerva.

Take of Contrayerva root, powdered, five ounces,
Prepared shells, a pound and a half ;

Mix.

Dose, gr. x. to ʒj.

H

COPAIBA. COPAIBA. (*Vulg.* BALSAM OF CA-
PIVI.)
(*The liquid resin.*)

COPAIFERA OFFICINALIS. DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.
Nat. Ord. DUMOSÆ.

The tree yielding this drug, grows in South America.

Incisions are made in the lower part of the trunk of the tree, from which the juice flows; the older trees are preferred; the process is performed twice or three times in the year. Copaiba, when first procured, is nearly colourless, but by age acquires a brownish-yellow colour, and becomes of the consistence of oil (with which it is sometimes adulterated), having an aromatic, peculiar odour, and a warm pungent taste. It is soluble in alcohol and not in water; with the latter however it will form an excellent emulsion, when mixed with *Liq. Potassæ*, or triturated with mucilage of acacia, yolk of egg, or honey. It affords a very fragrant essential oil by distillation, and the residue is an insipid resin. It contains no benzoic acid, and hence the impropriety of calling it a balsam.

Med. Virtues.—Stimulant, diuretic, diaphoretic, and aperient. Copaiba is chiefly used in chronic urinary affections, such as gonorrhœa gleet, and catarrhus vesicæ; and in leucorrhœa, paralytic affections, which succeed the use of lead, &c. Sometimes it produces an efflorescence on the skin, which soon subsides on discontinuing the medi-

cine, and administering a saline purgative. In obstinate gleet, bougies anointed with copaiba, are occasionally very useful. Dose, gtt. x. to gtt. xl.

CORIANDRI SEMINA. CORIANDER SEEDS.

CORIANDRUM SATIVUM. PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Nat. Ord. UMBELLATE.

This plant grows plentifully in Spain, Italy, and France, and occasionally we meet with it in this country. When fresh it has a very disagreeable odour; which is lost in drying. The seeds are globular and striated, having an aromatic odour, with a warm pungent taste: their virtues, like the other carminative seeds, reside in an essential oil, which is procured by distillation; alcohol is their best menstruum.

Med. Virtues.—Coriander seeds are carminative and stomachic: used only as adjuncts to improve the flavour, &c. of other medicines. Dose, gr. x. to ʒj.

CORNUA. HORNS (OF THE STAG OR HART).

CERVUS ELAPHUS. MAMMALIA. RUMINANTIA.

Stags' horns, from which ammonia was at one time almost exclusively obtained, resemble in their constituents other animal substances, differing from common bone only in the proportion of these prin-

ciples; that is, they have more gelatine and less phosphate of lime, than common bone. By decoction a very nutritious jelly may be procured from them as from bones in general, with the shavings of which, hartshorn is sometimes adulterated. A preparation is given by the London College, called Cornu Ustum, which is nothing more than phosphate of lime, a salt perfectly inert; all the animal matter being reduced to its primitive elements and expelled.

CORNU USTUM.

Burnt Hartshorn.

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

Syn. Cornu Cervi Ustum, Cornu Cervi Calcinarium.

MISTURA CORNU USTI.

Mixture of Burnt Hartshorn.

Take of Burnt hartshorn, two ounces,
Acacia gum, powdered, an ounce,
Water, three pints;

Boil to two pints, constantly stirring it; then strain.

Syn. Decoct. Cornu Cervi. Decoct. Album.

Med. Virtues.—Absorbent. Dose, fʒij. vel ad libitum. The only useful ingredient here is the acacia.

The Burnt Horn is used to divide the Opium in the Pulv. Cornu Usti cum Opio, so as to enable us to prescribe small portions of a grain more conveniently.

Hart's Horn is used in the preparation of Pulv. Antimonialis.

CRETA. CHALK.

CARBONAS CALCIS FRIABILIS. FRIABLE CARBONATE
OF LIME.

Carbonate of lime exists in nature under a variety of forms and situations, and receives different names, such as lime stone, marble, &c. Chalk occurs in the animal, as well as the mineral kingdom.

Med. Virtues.—When purified by trituration and edulcoration, it is employed as an antacid, absorbent, and astringent. Used in acidities of the stomach and bowels, diarrhœa, where unconnected with a loaded state of those organs, especially in that form of it attendant on the latter stages of phthisis pulmonalis, where, however, it is often necessary to employ more active means, as it is generally connected with an inflammatory erythism of the mucous membrane of the intestines, demanding the application of a blister or some external irritant. Dose, gr. x. to ʒj. It is always given in the form of mixture or powder.

CRETA PRÆPARATA.

Prepared Chalk.

Take of chalk, a pound.

Add a little water to the chalk, and pound it, till reduced to a fine powder; cast this into a capacious vessel, filled with water, and agitate it; then, after a short delay, pour off the supernatant water, still turbid, into another vessel, and set it by, that the powder may subside. Lastly, after pouring off the water, dry the powder.

Dose, ʒj. to ʒiiss.

MISTURA CRETÆ.

Chalk Mixture.

Take of Prepared chalk, half an ounce,
 Refined sugar, three drachms,
 Acacia gum, powdered, half an ounce,
 Water, a pint ;

Mix.

Syn. Mistura Cretacea.

Dose, fʒi. to fʒij.

PULVIS CRETÆ COMPOSITUS.

Compound Powder of Chalk.

Take of Prepared chalk, half a pound,
 Bark of cinnamon, four ounces,
 Tormentil root,
 Acacia gum, of each, three ounces,
 Long pepper, half an ounce ;

Reduce them separately to a fine powder ; then mix.

Syn. Pulv. e Bolo Comp. sine Opio.

Dose, gr. xv. to ʒiiss.

CALX.

Lime (a).

Take of White marble, a pound.

Break it into small pieces, and burn it in a crucible, with a very fierce heat for an hour, or till the carbonic acid be entirely expelled, so that no bubbles will be excited by the diluted acetic acid, when added to it.

Syn. Calx Viva.

(a) Any of the carbonates of lime will furnish the pure earth by the application of heat alone, the carbonic acid escaping ; but from the strong attraction which lime has for this acid, it is desirable always to have it fresh made for medicinal purposes.

CALX E TESTIS.

Lime from Shells.

In the same manner, lime is made from shells.

LIQUOR CALCIS.

Liquor of Lime.

Take of Lime half a pound;

Distilled water, twelve pints;

Pour the water on the lime and agitate them together, then instantly cover the vessel, and set it by for three hours. Preserve the liquor, together with the remaining lime, in well stopped glass vessels, and when wanted for use, take the clear liquor.

Syn. Aqua Calcis.

Med. Virtues.—Astringent, antacid, anthelmintic. Dose, fʒj. to Oss. Used in dyspepsia, diarrhoea, leucorrhœa, gonorrhœa, and calculous complaints. It is generally mixed with milk, and taken in the quantity of Oj. or more, or with a bitter infusion daily.

CALCIS MURIAS.

Muriate of Lime (a).

Take of the salt which remains after the sublimation of the sub-carbonate of ammonia, two pounds;

Water, a pint.

Mix, and filter through paper; evaporate the liquor till the salt be left dry. Preserve this in a vessel closely stopped.

(a) This salt is the result of two of our chemical processes, viz. the preparation of subcarbonate of ammonia, and of the liq. ammoniæ: from the former it is directed to be obtained for medicinal purposes; from its proneness to deliquesce it is rarely preserved (except by chemists) in a crystalline or solid form: hence the *Liquor Calcis Muriatis* is invariably prescribed.

Med. Virtues.—Tonic, diuretic, deobstruent. Used in scrophulous and other tumors, especially when connected with debility.

LIQUOR CALCIS MURIATIS.

Liquor of Muriate of Lime.

Take of Muriate of lime, two ounces;

Distilled water, three ounces;

Dissolve the muriate of lime in the water; then filter through paper.

Dose, ℥xxx. to ʒj.

Chalk is contained in Pulv: Cretæ Comp: cum Opio, and Conf: Aromat. and used in preparing the Acidum Citricum.

CROCI STIGMATA. SAFFRON.

(Summits of the Pistils.)

CROCUS SATIVUS. TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Nat. Ord. LILIACEÆ.

It grows wild in England and other countries of Europe. The flowers are gathered before they expand, and the stigmata afterwards carefully separated and dried, and then packed closely together into cakes: their odour is aromatic and diffusive; taste somewhat bitter: with a bright red colour: the virtues are extracted by water or spirit. A small proportion of essential oil is afforded by distillation. Saffron is very frequently adulterated with the petals of other flowers, which fraud can only be detected by infusing it in water, and in that

way discovering the diminished degree of colouring matter they contain: and when mixed (as it sometimes is) with the fibres of beef, its rancid odour and the disagreeable foetor which will arise when burnt will detect it.

Med. Virtues.—Saffron was once considered as a valuable cordial. But it is now used only as a colouring material. Dose, gr. x. to ʒj. or more.

SYRUPUS CROCI.

Syrup of Saffron.

Take of Saffron, an ounce,
Boiling water, a pint,
Refined sugar, two pounds and a half;

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

Saffron is contained in Confect: Aromat. Tinct: Rhei. Tinct: Rhei C. Tinct: Aloes C. Tinct: Cinch: C. Pil: Aloes cum Myrrh.

CUBEBA. CUBEB, OR JAVA PEPPER.

(*The Berries.*)

PIPER CUBEBA. DIANDRIA TRIGYNIA. *Nat. Ord.* PIPERITE.

This pepper grows in Java and Guinea, &c.

The berries are of a brownish colour, about the size and form of the black pepper, with a slender peduncle. They have a peculiar aromatic odour, and a warm indescribable rather pungent taste;

when good, containing a considerable proportion of oil; which, when procured by distillation, is said, by Murray, to be perfectly bland; who also states, that the residue is very pungent and hot, and affords on evaporation an extract possessing all the virtues of the cubebs in a concentrated state.

Med. Virtues.—Aromatic and stomachic, but has been dismissed from use for many years, and has only resumed its place in the *Materia Medica* of the present *Pharmacopœia*, in consequence of being extolled so highly as a specific for gonorrhœa. Every one must have witnessed the beneficial effects resulting from this remedy in that disease; but we are unfortunately compelled to confess its frequent failure; it is, however, still to be considered as a valuable medicine in the early stage of clap, and in some leucorrhœal discharges; it must be given with freedom, and in full doses. The active principle of cubebs is said to reside in a resin resembling copaiba.

Dose, of the powder, ʒj. to ʒss.

CUMINI SEMINA. CUMMIN SEEDS.

CUMINUM CYMINUM. PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Nat. Ord. UMBELLATÆ.

It is a native of Egypt, resembling the fennel in appearance.

The seeds are of a brown colour, having a peculiar strong aromatic odour, and a bitter warm un-

pleasant taste : virtues depending on an essential oil. Rectified spirit extracts their entire properties; water only, the odour.

Med. Virtues.—Cummin seeds are carminative and stomachic; but as they have no superiority over the other warm seeds, are never used internally, in consequence of their nauseous taste and odour. They enter into a warm plaster which is used as a discutient and mild stimulant; and when mixed with other aromatic herbs, will form an useful warm cataplasm for foetid ulcers, especially the phagedenic sores in hospitals, sloughing chancres, &c.

EMPLASTRUM CUMINI.

Cummin Plaster.

Take of Cummin seeds,
Carraway seeds,
Bay berries, of each, three ounces,
Burgundy pitch, three pounds,
Yellow wax, three ounces,
Olive oil,
Water, of each a fluidounce and half;

Having melted the pitch and wax together, add the dry articles reduced to powder, with the oil and wax, then boil to a proper consistence.

Syn. Emplast. e Cumino.

CUPRI SULPHAS. SULPHATE OF COPPER.
(Vulg. *Blue Vitriol.*)

This salt is generally obtained by exposing moistened copper pyrites (sulphuret of copper) to

the action of atmospheric air, which allows the sulphur to attract an additional proportion of oxygen gas to be converted into a *sulphate*, which, by solution and evaporation, will furnish blue rhomboidal crystals, having a styptic metallic taste: they are slightly efflorescent.

Sulphate of copper forms a beautiful green precipitate with *Arseniate of Potass*.

Liq. Ammonia detects it, even when very much diluted, by converting it into a bright blue ammoniac of copper.

It forms a brown precipitate with *Prussiate of Potass*.

When metallic iron is placed in a solution of sulphate of copper, it becomes coated with copper. Taken in an over-dose, blue vitriol gives rise to violent retching and vomiting, succeeded by severe colicky pains in the bowels, and discharges of blood: and unless the remedies administered soon relieve the patient, these symptoms increase, and may terminate speedily in death, or give rise to abdominal inflammation. The treatment consists in diluting the poison as much as possible, by milk, white of egg, and any kind of mucilaginous fluid. Castor oil should be administered by the mouth, and in the form of injection; to which should be added fifteen, twenty, or thirty drops of *Tinct. Opii*, when the spasmodic pains are very distressing.

Med. Virtues.—Sulphate of copper is occasionally administered as an emetic, being speedy and

effectual; hence, in cases of narcotic poison, it is especially called for; in doses of gr. v. to gr. x., and in phthisis pulmonalis, also in smaller quantities. When administered in very small doses, as gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{2}$, it acts as a tonic, but is not often used. Some recommend it in epilepsy, and other convulsive disorders. As an escharotic, surgeons not unfrequently employ it to remove exuberant granulations; and when properly diluted, as a stimulating lotion for indolent ulcers, and as an injection in gleet, and in some cases of chronic ophthalmia, specks on the cornea, &c.

CUPRUM AMMONIATUM.

Ammoniated Copper (a).

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

Rub them together in a glass mortar, until the ebullition ceases; then enveloping the ammoniated copper in bibulous paper, dry it with a gentle heat.

Syn. Ammoniaretum Cupri.

Med. Virtues.—Some practitioners speak with much confidence of this salt, as a remedy in epi-

(a) When these salts are triturated together, there is an effervescence, owing to the escape of carbonic acid gas, and the ammonia combines with the sulphate of copper, and converts it into a triple *subsulphate of copper and ammonia*. We have, in the preparation of this salt, an example illustrating the conversion of two solids into a fluid, or rather two dry substances into a moist one, in consequence of the new compound requiring a smaller proportion of water of crystallization than the salts which formed it; hence the necessity of drying the product.

lepsy, commencing with gr. $\frac{1}{4}$, and gradually increasing it to gr. iij. or more.

LIQUOR CUPRI AMMONIATI.

Liquor of Ammoniated Copper (a).

Take of Ammoniated copper, a drachm,
Distilled water, a pint;

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

CUSPARIÆ CORTEX. CUSPARIA, OR ANGUSTURA BARK.

CUSPARIA FEBRIFUGA (BONPLANDIA TRIFOLIATA). PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA. *Nat. Ord. QUASSIÆ.*

It is a native of South America.

The bark is brought to this country in flat pieces of various sizes, having an external greyish and rough surface, from its epidermis; and is internally of a brownish yellow colour; having a very bitter, somewhat aromatic taste, and a very peculiar odour. Its virtues are most completely extracted by proof spirit. Water also sufficiently imbibes its active ingredients for medicinal purposes. Another kind of bark is sometimes mixed with the Cusparia, which is said to possess poisonous qualities. It is obtained from another species

(a) This solution is a ready test of arsenic and its salts, forming with them the beautiful Scheele's green, or arsenite of copper.

of angustura, having a coarser texture, and beset with blackish warty excrescences; its powder is grey, and the infusion of a dirty brown colour.

Med. Virtues.—Cusparia is an useful tonic and stomachic, and is said to possess some astringency; in dyspepsia, diarrhoea, attended with debility, and in certain forms of dysentery, we cannot have a better tonic; also in the convalescence from fevers. When first brought into notice, Cusparia was extolled as a specific in intermittents: subsequent trial did not, however, confirm the statements then made: that it may succeed in the cure of ague, there can be no doubt; but we only contend that the cinchona is much more certain and desirable.

Infusion is the usual mode of administering the bark. Dose, of the powder, gr. x. to $\bar{3}j$.

INFUSUM CUSPARIÆ.

Infusion of Cusparia (Angustura Bark).

Take of Bark of Cusparia, bruised, two drachms,
Boiling water, half a pint;

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

Syn. Infus. Cort. Angusturæ.

Dose, $f\bar{3}j$. to $f\bar{3}ij$.

CYDONIÆ SEMINA. QUINCE SEEDS.

PYRUS CYDONIA. ICOSANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Nat. Ord. POMACEÆ.

The quince is a native of Crete, and is cultivated in most countries of Europe.

The seeds alone, are employed medicinally, in consequence of the mucilage they contain: they are almost destitute of odour and taste. Water extracts their mucilage, by decoction, but does not constitute an uniform solution.

Med. Virtues.—Demulcent. Is useful in all cases requiring mucilaginous diluents; but its proneness to rancidity will always prove an obstacle to its general employment. The decoction may be taken ad libitum.

DECOCTUM CYDONIÆ.

Decoction of Quince Seeds.

Take of Quince seeds, two drachms,
Water, a pint;

Boil over a slow fire for ten minutes; then strain.

Syn. Mucilago Semin. Cydonii mali.

Dose, f̄i. to f̄iv.

DAUCI SEMINA ET RADIX. CARROT
SEEDS AND ROOT.

DAUCUS CAROTA (HORTENSIS ET AGRESTIS).
PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA. *Nat. Ord. UMBELLATÆ.*

The carrot grows wild, and is much cultivated. The *wild carrot* is valued for its seeds, which have an aromatic odour and warm pungent taste, and possess the same medicinal virtues with the other carminative seeds already mentioned. The *root* is procured from the *cultivated plant*. Its virtues are too well known to require description. As an

article of the *Materia Medica*, the root is only employed externally as an antiseptic poultice, to correct the fœtor of gangrenous and other ill-conditioned sores. Dose of the seeds, gr. x. to ʒj.

DIGITALIS FOLIA ET SEMINA. THE
LEAVES AND SEEDS OF FOXGLOVE.

DIGITALIS PURPUREA. DIDYNAMIA GYMNOSPERMIA.
Nat. Ord. LURIDÆ.

The foxglove grows abundantly in many parts of Great Britain.

The leaves should always be gathered when the plant is in flower, being at that time most active; and, by adopting this plan, we avoid collecting those of any other plant. They should be dried as speedily as possible, and kept always in the dark, for, by exposure to light, they are deprived of colour, and their activity is much impaired. If good, *Digitalis* is of a bright green colour, peculiar narcotic odour, and nauseous bitter taste. The *Seeds* are introduced into the present edition of the *Pharmacopœia*, and it is hoped they will be found more certain in their effects than the leaves. The employment of foxglove requires considerable caution, as it is possessed of much power over the action of the heart and arteries, and, like certain other medicines, is apt to accumulate in the system, and give rise to symptoms of a very alarming kind. It should, therefore, never be administered unless the

patient is seen frequently, that its effect on the pulse and system in general, may be fully watched. Whenever any complaint is made of nausea, dimness of sight, vertigo, uneasy sensations about the stomach, dilated pupil, or considerable diminution in the frequency, or change in the character of the pulse, the medicine must be immediately discontinued; and, unless such symptoms subside in a short time, diffusive stimuli must be administered, as ammonia, wine, brandy, &c. The appearance of any one of the above symptoms must excite our attention, as there should be either a total suspension of the medicine, or a diminution in the dose.

When a large quantity has been taken at one time, all the above symptoms rapidly appear, in addition to which we have distressing vomiting, often diarrhoea, clammy sweats, syncope, and at times sudden death; and this alarming train of symptoms (as we have hinted above) may appear almost as rapidly after a long continuance of digitalis in small doses. The nature of our antidotes will vary somewhat in the two cases. In the former instance, where the symptoms have arisen from *one* large dose, in addition to the stimulants (which must be used very freely), an emetic and laxative should be prescribed to evacuate, if possible, the poison from the alimentary canal; but, in the second example, such a plan would be useless, as its effects then depend on the absorbents having conveyed it into the circulation.

Med. Virtues.—Digitalis, in the hands of a judicious practitioner, is a most valuable remedy, possessing, in a remarkable degree, sedative and diuretic properties. Where there is an inordinate action of the heart, depending on general irritability, and unconnected with organic disease, it may be used with every prospect of success; but if the palpitation depend on enlargement, or other *organic* derangement, of the viscus, foxglove must be administered with much more caution, and with little confidence of permanent benefit; for, although it may diminish, for a time, the irritability of the heart and arteries, so soon as the system ceases to be under its influence, all the symptoms return, and I have certainly more than once witnessed the *fatal* consequences of persevering in this remedy (even in small doses) in valvular disease of the heart. This caution will also apply, when Digitalis is given as a diuretic for the cure of dropsies, provided such diseases depend on, or are connected with, visceral organic derangement.

It would be useless to enumerate all the diseases in which this medicine may be advantageously employed. In cases of inflammatory dropsy, subsequent to the abstraction of blood, it will materially assist in removing the increased exhalation, whether the effusion be into the abdomen or chest, or into the cellular texture throughout the body. We do not prohibit its use in other cases where the inflammatory diathesis is wanting, for it will often relieve symptoms, although the disease

will frequently return, as such cases generally depend on visceral disease.

In most inflammatory diseases, digitalis may be used with advantage in conjunction with other remedies; in continued fever, especially, when connected with undue determination of blood to the head, we may administer it with freedom and confidence. In hæmorrhages, by allaying arterial action, it will prove very useful. Incipient phthisis, especially if accompanied by hæmoptoe, equally requires this remedy.

The Infus. Digitalis is the most certain preparation, then the powder, and, lastly, the tincture.

It is proper to remark here, that foxglove, however carefully prepared, will often deceive us in its effects, nor are we at present sufficiently acquainted with the varied operation of this plant, or the animal œconomy. Dose of powder, gr. ss. to gr. iij. or more, gradually and carefully increased.

INFUSUM DIGITALIS,

Infusion of Foxglove.

Take of Leaves of foxglove, dried, a drachm,
Spirits of cinnamon, half a fluidounce,
Boiling water, half a pint;

Macerate for four hours in a vessel lightly covered, and strain; then add the spirit.

Dose, fʒj. to fʒss.

TINCTURA DIGITALIS.

Tincture of Foxglove.

Take of Dried leaves of foxglove, four ounces,
 Proof spirit, two pints;
 Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

Syn. Tinct. Digitalis Purpureæ.

Dose, ℥v. to ℥xxx. and more.

DOLICHI PUBES. COWHAGE.

(The Hair of the Pods.)

DOLICHOS PRURIENS. DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Nat. Ord. PAPILIONACEÆ.

This plant grows plentifully in the West Indies.
Med. Virtues.—It possesses anthelmintic powers,
 probably acting only mechanically. It is generally
 taken with honey, and followed by a brisk cathartic.
 Cowhage, though not in common use amongst modern
 practitioners, proves sometimes a valuable remedy. Mr.
 Chamberlayn wrote a long dissertation on its efficacy.
 Dose, gr. v. to ℥j.

DULCAMARÆ CAULIS. STALK OF THE
 BITTERSWEET, OR WOODY NIGHTSHADE.

SOLANUM DULCAMARA. PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Nat. Ord. LURIDÆ.

It is very common in hedges in most parts of
 England; has a bitter and sweetish taste, with

scarcely any odour when dried for use. Water extracts the virtues of dulcamara by decoction or infusion.

Med. Virtues.—Diuretic and diaphoretic. It has been recommended in dropsies, asthma, &c., but its use is now confined almost entirely to cutaneous affections, as an internal and external remedy, especially in lepra.

DECOCTUM DULCAMARÆ.

Decoction of Bittersweet (or Woody Nightshade).

Take of the stalks of the woody nightshade, sliced, an ounce,

Water, a pint and half;

Boil to a pint, and strain.

Dose, fʒj. to fʒij., or more.

ELATERII PEPONES. THE FRUIT OF THE
WILD, OR SQUIRTING CUCUMBER.

(The Fresh Fruit.)

MOMORDICA ELATERIUM. MONGECIA MONADELPHIA.
Nat. Ord. CUCURBITACEÆ.

The Elaterium is a native of the south of Europe, and is raised in our country. The fruit is oblong, and of a greenish colour, and, when ripe, ejects its contents to a considerable distance, on which account it is gathered before perfectly ripe, that none of the juice may be lost. It has a very nauseous bitter taste. A thick matter is deposited from the juice when set aside, which, on being in-

spissated, constitutes the Extractum Elaterii, commonly called *Elaterium*, and in this form alone we employ it. When pure and active, this is generally of light brown, greyish or cream colour, and light texture, properties varying considerably, when the article is prepared by different chemists; and, on this account, it is very difficult (unless obtained always from the same individual) to know in what dose to prescribe it. At one time, one-sixth of a grain will purge severely, and, at another time, a grain will have less effect.

Med. Virtues.—*Elaterium* is a most drastic hydragogue purgative, and, in very small doses, increases materially the flow of urine, hence its frequent, and successful employment, in dropsies of every description, and it may be given without any risk. Occasionally, some aromatic is required to obviate griping: it is generally mixed with sulphate or supertartrate of potass, for the facility of dividing it. Dose must vary very much according to the mode of preparation, and the view with which it is given, whether as a diuretic or purgative.

EXTRACTUM ELATERII.

Extract of Elaterium.

Cut into slices the ripe fruit of the elaterium, and strain the juice, lightly pressed out through a very fine hair sieve, into a glass vessel: then set it by for several hours, till the thicker part shall have subsided. Throw away the supernatant thin part, and dry the thick part by a gentle heat.

Syn. Elaterium.

Dose, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ to gr. iij.

ELEMI RESINA. ELEMI RESIN.

AMYRIS ELEMIFERA. OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA. *Nat.**Ord. DUMOSÆ.*

It is a native of Carolina and the Brazils. In dry weather incisions are made into the bark of the tree, from which the resin flows, and hardens by exposure to the sun. It occurs in the shops in oblong cakes, wrapped in flag leaves, having an aromatic odour, yellow colour, and bitter taste. It is not a pure resin, but contains an essential oil and some matter resembling gum.

Med. Virtues.—Slightly stimulant, but is not often administered internally. Dose gr. x. to ʒss. It enters into the formation of a slightly stimulant ointment.

UNGUENTUM ELEMI COMPOSITUM.

Compound Ointment of Elemi.

Take of Elemi, a pound,
Common turpentine, ten ounces,
Prepared suet, two pounds,
Olive oil, two fluidounces;

Melt the Elemi with the Suet, then remove it from the fire, and immediately mix in the Turpentine and Oil; then press it through a linen cloth.

Syn. Ung. Gum. Elemi.

EUPHORBIAE GUMMI RESINA. THE GUM
RESIN OF EUPHORBIVM.

EUPHORBIA OFFICINARUM. DODECANDRIA TRI-
GYNIA. *Nat. Ord.* TRICOCCÆ.

This plant is a native of Africa. Other species afford a similar substance. When about four years old, incisions are made in its branches, and an acrid milky juice exudes, which, by exposure to the sun, concretes into irregular tears of a yellowish colour and acrid pungent taste, without odour; although a few grains applied to the nostrils excite a violent sneezing. Proof spirit is its menstruum.

Med. Virtues.—Powerfully stimulant and er-
rhine. When applied to the nostril, it should be diluted with ten or twelve times its bulk of some inert powder. Euphorbium assists to form a valuable irritating plaster for affections of the chest and some rheumatic cases, especially lumbago: it should be considerably diluted with Burgundy pitch, ʒj. to about ʒiv.

FARINA. FLOUR.

TRITICUM HYBERNUM. TRIANDRIA DIGYNIA. *Nat.*
Ord. GRAMINA.

We have already spoken of the plant which affords this valuable article of food. The properties of flour need not be enumerated, nor the pro-

cess of making bread which is used medicinally for poultices; and there is no substance equal to it in the majority of cases, as it is an admirable vehicle for every kind of medicinal application. Bread serves also to form some of the more active articles of the *Materia Medica* into pills, such as the mineral tonics.

Flour is contained in the *Cataplasma Fermenti*.

FERRUM. IRON.

RAMENTA ET FILA. *The Filings and Wire.*

Iron is found in different parts of the globe, in combination with a variety of substances, and is also a meteoric production.

The oxyds, sulphurets, and different salts of Iron, may all be easily reduced to a metallic state.

The sensible properties of Iron are sufficiently well known. The filings are obtained pure by the aid of the magnet. It is said to act as tonic and anthelmentic, in its metallic form; but its chief use in pharmacy is for the formation of the different salts, which are much more powerful and certain in their operation than the metal. Dose gr. v. to ʒss.

Med. Virtues.—All the preparations of iron possess tonic, astringent, and emmenagogue properties, and, according to the circumstances of the case, one or other is preferred. Whenever there

is a languid circulation, with a pallid countenance, and other signs of a weakly constitution, the salts of iron are useful, especially when connected with chlorosis, or a scrophulous habit.

FERRUM AMMONIATUM.

Ammoniated Iron (a).

Take of Subcarbonate of iron,
Muriatic acid,
Muriate of ammonia, of each a pound;

Pour the muriatic acid upon the subcarbonate of iron, and set them aside till the effervescence ceases, strain the liquor through paper, and boil until it is deprived of moisture. Mix what remains, accurately, with the muriate of ammonia; then, exposing them to a strong fire, immediately sublime; lastly, reduce it to powder.

Syn. Ferrum Ammoniale. Flores Martiales.

It is sometimes used in epilepsy and hysteria.
Dose, gr. iij. to gr. x. in the form of pills.

(a) We first procure a *muriate of iron*, the muriatic acid combining with the oxyd of the subcarbonate. This is rendered dry, and mixed with muriate of ammonia. Considerable heat is required to be applied speedily; but, with every precaution, we are apt to fail in procuring an uniform triple salt of *muriate of ammonia and iron*, in consequence of the muriate of ammonia subliming at a temperature below that of muriate of iron; hence a necessity for triturating the product that the two salts may be at least mechanically blended. We are more likely to succeed, according to the mode now prescribed, than by that followed in the former edition, where the subcarbonate of iron was mixed with muriate of ammonia and then sublimed, the consequence of which was, that the ammoniacal salt rose almost unmixed with iron.

FERRI SUBCARBONAS.

Subcarbonate of Iron (a).

Take of Sulphate of iron, eight ounces,
Subcarbonate of soda, six ounces,
Boiling water, a gallon;

Dissolve the sulphate of iron and subcarbonate of soda, separately, in four pints of water, then mix the liquors together and set by the mixture, that the powder may precipitate. After pouring off the supernatant fluid, wash the subcarbonate of iron with warm water, and dry it, with a gentle heat, enveloped in bibulous paper.

Syn. Rubigo Ferri. Chalyb sp. Ferrum Præcipitatum.

Dose, gr. v. to ʒj.

This article has been strongly recommended for tic douloureux in ʒj, and ʒj. doses.

FERRI SULPHAS.

Sulphate of Iron (b).

Take of Iron,
Sulphuric acid, of each, *by weight*, eight ounces,
Water, four pints;

(a) These salts mutually decompose each other, and the result is a soluble *sulphate of soda*, which is dissolved by the water, and an insoluble *subcarbonate of iron* that falls to the bottom. The washing is prescribed to remove any sulphate of soda which may adhere to the precipitate. When first formed, the subcarbonate of iron is of a greenish colour, being in a state of *protoxyd*. Exposure to the air soon converts it into a *peroxyd*, by affording additional oxygen; it then assumes a brown or reddish colour. The precipitate is generally a mixture of oxyd and subcarbonate of Iron.

(b) The water is decomposed in this process. A considerable quantity of *hydrogen gas* escapes, and the oxygen unites with

Mix the sulphuric acid with the water, in a glass vessel, and add the iron; when it has ceased to bubble, filter the liquor through paper, and evaporate over the fire, so that, on cooling, crystals may form. After pouring off the water, dry these upon bibulous paper.

Syn. Ferr. Vitriolat. Sal Martis.

Dose, gr. ij. to gr. vi.

FERRUM TARTARIZATUM.

Tartarized Iron (a).

Take of Iron, a pound;

Super-tartrate of potass, powdered, two pounds;

Water, five pints, or a sufficient quantity;

Rub the iron and super-tartrate of potass together, and expose them to the air, with a pint of water, in a wide glass vessel, for twenty days, shaking them daily, distilled water being occasionally added, that they may always be kept moist. Then boil with four pints of distilled water, for a quarter of an hour, and strain. Consume the liquor in a water bath until the tartarized iron shall be perfectly dried. Reduce it to powder, and preserve in a vessel well covered.

Dose, gr. v. to ℥j.

the iron to form a *protoxyd*, which immediately combines with the sulphuric acid, and the result is a green or *proto-sulphate of iron*.

The *per-sulphate*, which is of a deep brown or reddish colour, is not used medicinally.

(a) During the exposure of moistened iron to the atmosphere, it becomes oxydated at the expense of the water and air, and being converted into a *protoxyd*, unites with the excess of acid in the supertartrate of potass, to constitute a triple salt of *tartrate of iron and potass*.

LIQUOR FERRI ALKALINI.

Liquor of Alkaline Iron (a).

Take of Iron, two drachms and a half ;
 Nitric acid, two fluidounces ;
 Distilled water, six fluidounces ;
 Liquor of the subcarbonate of potass, six fluid-
 ounces.

Pour the acid and water, mixed together, upon the iron; and after the effervescence has ceased, pour off the acid liquor. Add this by a little at a time, and at intervals to the liquor of the subcarbonate of potass, shaking it now and then, until no further effervescence takes place, the liquor having become of a dark red colour. Lastly, set it by for six hours, and then pour off the liquor.

Dose, f ʒss. to f ʒj.

TINCTURA FERRI AMMONIATI.

Tincture of Ammoniated Iron.

Take of Ammoniated iron, four ounces,
 Proof spirit, a pint ;
 Digest and strain.

Syn. Tinct. Ferri Ammoniacalis. Tinct. Flor. Martial.

Dose, ℞ x. to f ʒj.

(a) This preparation can seldom be preserved of an uniform character, and is consequently objectionable: indeed a difficulty attends its correct formation. The iron in the first instance becomes *oxydated* at the expense of a portion of water, *hydrogen gas* escaping; the nitric acid dissolves the oxyd, and being in excess, forms a *supernitrate of iron*; the excess of acid is saturated by the subcarbonate of potass. When set by, crystals of nitrate of potass are deposited, and it is then said by Mr. Phillips to be *peroxyd of iron*, held in solution by *subcarbonate of potass*.

TINCTURA FERRI MURIATIS.

Tincture of Muriate of Iron (a).

Take of Subcarbonate of iron, half a pound,
Muriatic acid, a pint,
Rectified spirit, three pints;

Pour the acid upon the subcarbonate of iron in a glass vessel, and shake it occasionally for three days; then set it by, that the fæces, if any, may subside; next pour off the liquor, and add the spirit.

Syn. Tinct. Ferri Muriati. Tinct. Martis in Sp. Salis.

Med. Virtues.—This medicine has been strongly recommended in spasmodic stricture and retention of urine; $\mathfrak{m}x.$ every ten minutes, till nausea be excited.

Dose, $\mathfrak{m}x.$ to $\mathfrak{f}\bar{3}ss.$

VINUM FERRUM.

Wine of Iron (b).

Take of Iron, a drachm,
Supertartrate of potass, powdered, six drachms,
Distilled water, two pints, or a sufficient quantity,
Proof spirit, twenty fluidounces;

Rub the iron and supertartrate of potass together, and expose them to the air for six weeks, with an ounce of the water, in a broad glass vessel, daily stirring them with a spatula, distilled water being added occasionally to preserve them moist; then dry with a gentle heat, reduce to powder, and mix with thirty ounces of distilled water; strain off the liquor, and add the spirit.

Syn. Vinum Chalybeatum.

Dose, $\bar{3}ss.$ to $\bar{3}ss.$

MISTURA FERRI COMPOSITA.

Compound Mixture of Iron.

Take of Myrrh, bruised, a drachm,
Subcarbonate of potass, twenty-five grains,

(a) We may either consider that the muriatic acid combines with the oxyd of iron in the subcarbonate, to form a *muriate of iron*; or, according to the new theory, the oxygen leaves the iron in its metallic state, and unites with the hydrogen of the muriatic acid, to form *water*, whilst the *chlorine* combines directly with the *metallic iron*, to form *chloride of iron*.

(b) In this preparation we form a tartrate of potass of iron, which is dissolved by the spirit and water.—See Ferrum Tartarizatum.

Rose water, seven fluidounces and a half,
Sulphate of iron, in powder, a scruple,
Spirit of nutmeg, half a fluidounce,
Purified sugar, a drachm ;

Rub the myrrh with the spirit of nutmeg and subcarbonate of potass ; and, whilst rubbing, add first the rose water and then the sulphate of iron. Place the mixture immediately in a proper glass vessel, and cover it.

Syn. Mist. Myrrhæ e Ferri Griffit.

Dose, f̄ʒj. to f̄ʒij.

PILULÆ FERRI COMPOSITE.

Compound Pills of Iron.

Take of Myrrh, bruised, two drachms,
Subcarbonate of soda,
Sulphate of iron,
Sugar, of each a drachm ;

Rub the myrrh with the subcarbonate of soda ; then the sulphate of iron being added, again rub them. Lastly, beat them into one mass.

Syn. Pil. Ferri cum Myrrhæ.

Dose, gr. x. to ʒj.

FILICIS RADIX. MALE FERN ROOT.

ASPIDIUM FILIX MAS. POLYPODIUM FILIX MAS.
CRYPTOGAMIA FILICES.

The Fern is a very common plant in woods and commons. The root is sweetish, and slightly bitter, with a very weak odour. Water extracts its virtues.

Med. Virtues.—It was once employed as an anthelmintic, but is discarded from modern practice.

Dose, ʒj. to ʒss.

FENICULI SEMINA. FENNEL SEEDS.

ANETHUM FENICULUM. PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.
Nat. Ord. UMBELLATÆ.

This plant grows in the south of Europe ; and our gardens furnish it in considerable quantities.

The seeds have an aromatic odour, and warm pungent taste, and in every respect resemble the dill, coriander, and other carminative seeds. The *common Fennel* (*Fœniculum Vulgare*) affords seeds which possess properties similar to the Sweet Fennel. Dose, gr. x. to ʒj.

AQUA FENICULI.

Fennel Water.

Take of Fennel seeds, bruised, a pound;

Pour on them as much water as is sufficient to prevent empyreuma, and distil a gallon.

Dose, fʒj. to fʒij.

FUCUS. SEA-WRACK, OR BLADDER FUCUS.

FUCUS VESICULOSUS. CRYPTOGAMIA ALGÆ.

This species of fucus is an exceedingly common sea-weed, chiefly valued for the preparation of kelp: it has been spoken of as a remedy in bronchocele and scrophulous tumors, after having been reduced to a state of charcoal, by exposure to a red heat. If it possess any power, it must be owing to the iodine contained in it. This black powder is given in doses of ʒj to ʒj.

GALBANI GUMMI-RESINA. THE GUM-RESIN OF GALBANUM.

BUBON GALBANUM. PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.
Nat. Ord. UMBELLATÆ.

This plant grows in the neighbourhood of the Cape of Good Hope.

The gum-resin is procured by making incisions in the stalks a few inches above the root; a milky juice exudes, concreting into solid masses by exposure to the air and sun. It is generally brought to us in irregular variegated portions; and its value depends on the number of white tears therein contained. It has a strong disagreeable odour, somewhat like assafœtida, and a bitter warm taste. When triturated with water, it forms an emulsion possessing all the qualities of the gum-resin: but in consequence of its nauseous odour and taste, we commonly exhibit it in combination with other medicines, in the form of pills. A considerable quantity of essential oil may be obtained from it by distillation.

Med. Virtues.—Galbanum is expectorant, antispasmodic, and emmenagogue, and is applied in the same cases as the assafœtida: as a discutient, it is used in the form of plaster. Dose, gr. x. to ʒj.

PILULÆ GALBANI COMPOSITÆ.

Compound Galbanum Pills.

Take of Gum-resin of galbanum, an ounce,
 Myrrh,

Sagapenum, of each an ounce and half,
Gum-resin of assafœtida, half an ounce,
Simple syrup, as much as is sufficient ;

Beat them together till they are incorporated.

Syn. Pilulæ Gummosæ.

Dose, gr. vj. to ʒj.

EMPLASTRUM GALBANI COMPOSITUM.

Compound Galbanum Plaster.

Take of Purified gum-resin of galbanum, eight ounces,
Lead plaster, three pounds,
Common turpentine, ten drachms,
Resin of the spruce fir, powdered, three ounces ;

After melting the turpentine and galbanum together, add first, the resin of the spruce fir ; then the lead plaster, previously melted over a slow fire, and mix the whole together.

Syn. Empl. Lytharg. Comp. Empl. Commun. cum Gummi.

GALLÆ. GALL-NUTS.

(The Nidus.)

CYNIPS QUERCUS FOLII.

The species of oak furnishing the gall-nut grows in Asia Minor. This excrescence is the product of insects which pierce the young branches to deposit their eggs. They are nearly round, tuberculated, of a brown or greyish colour ; their fracture is compact and resinous. They are without odour, and possess a very astringent and bitter taste.

Galls are chiefly valued for the gallic acid and tannin contained in them ; they have also some extractive matter and mucilage. Water extracts

their virtues, and the infusion or tincture is occasionally used to detect iron, forming, with the persulphate, a black gallate of iron, and, from this property, it is employed in making ink.

Med. Virtues.—Galls are very powerfully astringent, but we very seldom administer them internally. The infusion may be employed as an injection in leucorrhœa, gleet, &c. and as a gargle in indolent enlargement of the tonsils, and relaxation of the soft palate, uvula, &c. The ointment made with ℥j. of the powder to ℥j. of lard, forms a valuable application in hæmorrhoids and prolapsus ani, occasionally adding ℥ss. of opium in powder.

GENTIANÆ RADIX. GENTIAN ROOT.

GENTIANA LUTEA. PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Nat. Ord. ROTACEÆ.

The Gentian occupies a considerable range of the Apennines and Pyrennees.

The root is externally a brown colour, and internally yellowish, of a spongy texture; having an agreeable bitter taste, with but little odour.

Med. Virtues.—Gentian is one of our most simple bitters (*a*), possessing no astringency, and is

(*a*) *Gentianen*, the alkaline and active principle in Gentian root, is procured, by concentrating the Etherial Tincture, till it assumes a crystalline appearance on cooling. By dissolving, crystallizing, and re-dissolving the crystals, we shall obtain the *bitter principle* in the alcohol. Evaporate this to dryness, and dissolve in distilled water, with the addition of some cal-

generally very grateful to the stomach when used in dyspepsia, convalescence of fevers, and other cases of debility, where our object is to give tone to the stomach. It was once used in intermittents, but has been superseded by the cinchona. The infusion is the best mode of administering it. An extract is also made, which is very useful as a tonic, in conjunction with other medicines. The powder is rarely used. Its dose is gr. x. to ʒj.

INFUSUM GENTIANÆ COMPOSITUM.

Compound Infusion of Gentian.

Take of Gentian root, sliced,
Dried orange peel, of each a drachm,
Fresh lemon peel, two drachms,
Boiling water, twelve fluidounces;

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

Syn. Infus. Amarum.

Dose, fʒj. to fʒij.

TINCTURA GENTIANÆ COMPOSITA.

Compound Tincture of Gentian.

Take of Gentian root, sliced, two ounces,
Dried orange peel, an ounce,
Cardamom seeds, bruised, half an ounce,
Proof spirit, two pints;

Macerate for fourteen days in a gentle heat, and filter.

Syn. Tinctura Amara.

Dose, fʒj. to fʒiv.

cined magnesia, which will combine with any acid matter present. The *Gentianin* may be separated from the magnesia by boiling it in æther, and crystallizing.

EXTRACTUM GENTIANÆ.

Extract of Gentian.

Take of Gentian root, sliced, a pound,
Boiling water, a gallon;

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

Dose, gr. x. to ʒss.

GLYCYRRHIZÆ RADIX. LIQUORICE ROOT.

GLYCYRRHIZA GLABRA. DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Nat. Ord. PAPILIONACEÆ.

The Liquorice plant is a native of the South of Europe, but our gardens furnish it in considerable quantities. The root is very flexible, and fibrous in its texture; externally covered with a brown cuticle, and internally yellow, having a very sweet taste, which is extracted by water.

The powder is seldom obtained pure from the druggist: it is only used to dilute more active medicines. The mucilaginous and saccharine matters render it useful as a diluent in the form of decoction, and as a vehicle to cover the flavour of other drugs. The extract is employed with the same view.

EXTRACTUM GLYCYRRHIZÆ.

Extract of Liquorice.

Take of Liquorice root, sliced, a pound,
Boiling water, a gallon;

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

Dose, *ad libitum*.

The *extract* is contained in the Tinct. Aloes, and Decoct. Aloes Comp.

The *root* in the Decoct. Sarsap. Comp. and Decoct. Hordei Comp.

GRANATI CORTEX. POMEGRANATE BARK.

(*The Bark of the Fruit.*)

PUNICA GRANATUM. ICOSANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Nat. Ord. POMACEÆ.

This tree grows wild in the South of Europe.

The fruit is about the size of an orange, of an agreeable subacid flavour, covered with a thick bark of a red colour, and bitter austere taste. Water extracts the virtues of the rind, and infusion is the best mode of giving it.

Med. Virtues.—Pomegranate bark is an astringent; and is useful in diarrhoea, serous discharges from the vagina, &c. but as we have drugs of equal efficacy at a much less expense, it is not likely to be often used. Dose ʒj. to ʒj.

The *flowers* possess similar properties, but contain less of the astringent principle.

GUAIACI RESINA ET LIGNUM. THE RESIN AND WOOD OF GUAIACUM.

GUAIACUM OFFICINALE. DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.
Nat. Ord. GRUINALES.

It is a native of several of the West India Islands.

The wood is dense and heavy, of a light yellow colour, and bitterish taste, and when heated emits a fragrant odour.

A resinous juice may be obtained by making incisions in the tree; some also exudes spontaneously. Sometimes it is obtained by boiling the wood in water, and the resin floats; at other times the wood is bored and one end placed in the fire, and the juice flows from the other.

Guaiacum* is in irregular masses of a brownish green colour; with a pungent taste and aromatic odour. It is almost a pure resin, dissolved by Alcohol.

Med. Virtues.—Stimulant, diaphoretic and diuretic; the *resin* is a more active article than the *wood*. The former has been employed successfully in the acute and chronic forms of rheumatism; sometimes in conjunction with ammonia where connected with a sluggish indolent habit.

The decoction of the wood is used as an alterative in some cutaneous affections, especially those connected with syphilis, &c. It must be given in

* Mr. Brande has shewn (in *Philos. Trans.* 1806), that it possesses properties different from common resin.

large doses, and often repeated to have any power over these diseases. The resin is taken either in powder or mixture, in doses of gr. x. to ʒij.

MISTURA GUAIACI.

Guaiacum Mixture.

Take of Gum resin of guaiacum, a drachm and half,
Refined sugar, two drachms,
Mucilage of acacia gum, two fluidrachms,
Cinnamon water, eight fluidounces;

Rub the guaiacum with the sugar, and then with mucilage; next add the cinnamon water to these gradually while trituring.

Syn. Lac Guaiaci.

Dose, fʒss. to fʒij.

TINCTURA GUAIACI.

Tincture of Guaiacum.

Take of Gum resin of guaiacum powdered, half a pound,
Rectified spirit, two pints;
Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

Dose, fʒi. to fʒiij.

TINCTURA GUAIACI AMMONIATA.

Ammoniated Tincture of Guaiacum.

Take of Gum resin of Guaiacum powdered, four ounces,
Aromatic spirit of ammonia, a pint and half;
Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

Syn. Tinct. Guaiacina Volatilis.

Dose, ℥xxx. to fʒij.

HÆMATOXYLI LIGNUM. LOGWOOD.
 HÆMATOXYLON CAMPECHIANUM. DECANDRIA
 MONOGYNIA. *Nat. Ord.* LOMENTACEÆ.

It grows in different West India islands, but thrives best at Campeachy.

The wood occurs in large hard masses, of a compact texture and deep red colour; having a sweetish astringent taste, without odour. Both water and spirit extract its virtues (a).

Med. Virtues.—Astringent. It is occasionally given in those forms of diarrhœa connected with debility, and in the chronic stage of dysentery, but patients should be informed of the circumstance of its tinging the fæces red, otherwise it will create alarm. The chief use of the logwood is for dyeing. The extract and decoction are the modes of administering it.

EXTRACTUM HÆMATOXYLI.

Extract of Logwood.

Take of Logwood, powdered, a pound,
 Boiling water, a gallon;

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

Syn. Extract. Ligni Campechensis.

Dose, gr. v. to ʒss.

(a) To obtain the colouring matter of logwood, called *hematin*, evaporate a tolerably strong watry infusion of the wood, to dryness, digest in rectified spirit, and concentrate the tincture when filtered; add a little water, and set it by that crystals may be deposited: they are of a reddish colour and form an orange coloured infusion with water.

HELENII RADIX. ELECAMPANE ROOT.

INULA HELENIUM. SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA. *Nat. Ord.* COMPOSITE.

It grows in moist meadows in various parts of England.

The root (*a*) is employed fresh and dry; it has a warm, aromatic, bitter taste, and agreeable odour, which properties reside partly in an essential oil that rises with water in distillation.

Med. Virtues.—Stomachic and stimulant: administered in flatulences, hysterical affections, dyspepsia, &c. Dose, gr. x. to ʒj.

HELLEBORI FETIDI FOLIA. LEAVES OF STINKING HELLEBORE.

HELLEBORUS FETIDUS. POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA. *Nat. Ord.* MULTISILIQUÆ.

This indigenous plant grows in shady situations. The leaves have a very unpleasant odour and bitter nauseous taste.

Med. Virtues.—Anthelmintic and purgative. It was once administered against the lumbrici, but has been of late very generally dispensed with. Dose, gr. x. to ʒj.

(*a*) The decoction of Elecampane Root deposits, after standing some time, a powder, resembling starch in appearance, but chemically different. It is insoluble in cold water; forms a mucilaginous fluid with boiling water, which deposits a white powder on cooling, and a greenish yellow precipitate with Iodine. Rose first described its properties.

HELLEBORI NIGRI RADIX. ROOT OF
BLACK HELLEBORE.

HELLEBORUS NIGER. POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.
Nat. Ord. MULTISILIQUÆ.

This plant is a native of the Apennines and Pyrennees, and of Austria, and is cultivated in this country. The fibres of the root are about the thickness of straw, of a dark brown colour externally, and whitish within, having a bitter acrid taste, and a nauseous odour, depending on a volatile principle. The roots of other plants have been mixed with the hellebore; a fraud not always to be detected. Water and spirit will extract the virtues of the root.

Med. Virtues.—Purgative, emmenagogue: it has been recommended in mania, melancholia, amenorrhœa, dropsy, &c.; but as its effects over these diseases depend on its purgative qualities, we should prefer (except in very obstinate and severe cases) less violent remedies. When taken in large doses, as sometimes happens, with a view to produce abortion, it occasions distressing nausea and vomiting, pain of stomach and bowels, diarrhœa, which is oftentimes bloody: these symptoms are occasionally succeeded by coma, convulsions or abdominal inflammation. The treatment in such a case, consists in the free use of mild diluents and laxatives, with emollient injections, and when the poison has been expelled, small and repeated doses

of opium are necessary to allay the irritability of the stomach and bowels. Dose, of the powder, gr. v. to ℥j.

TINCTURA HELLEBORI NIGRI.

Tincture of Black Hellebore.

Take of Black hellebore root, sliced, four ounces,
Proof spirit, two pints ;
Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

Syn. Tinct. Melampodii.

Dose, ℥xxx. to f̄j.

HORDEI SEMINA. PEARL BARLEY.

(The seeds deprived of their husks.)

HORDEUM DISTICHON. TRIANDRIA DIGYNIA.
Nat. Ord. GRAMINA.

This plant is cultivated in all the temperate countries of Europe. The barley is deprived of its husks, and reduced at the mill to the roundish form in which we obtain it. From the quantity of starch and mucilage contained in barley, it is often employed as a mild article of food in fevers and other inflammatory diseases in the form of decoction.

Med. Virtues.—Demulcent. The simple and compound decoctions may be taken in any quantity.

DECOCTUM HORDEI.

Decoction of Barley.

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

First wash off the impurities adhering to the barley, with cold water; then, pouring on half a pint of the water, boil the seeds a little. Throw away this water, and pour on what remains, first made hot: then boil to two pints, and strain.

Syn. Aqua Hordeata. Barley Water.

DECOCTUM HORDEI COMPOSITUM.

Compound Decoction of Barley.

Take of Decoction of barley, two pints,
Figs, sliced, two ounces,
Liquorice-root, sliced and bruised, half an ounce,
Raisins stoned, two ounces,
Water, a pint;

Boil to two pints, and strain.

Syn. Decoet. Pectorale.

HUMULI STROBILI. HOPS.

(The Dried Strobiles.)

HUMULUS LUPULUS. DICEGIA PENTANDRIA.

Nat. Ord. SCABRIDE.

The hop is cultivated chiefly in Kent, Surry, and Essex, and gathered in the autumn; the wild kind is met with in hedges. They are collected when nearly ripe, and dried in kilns with much care, and form a very important article of commerce, from their extensive employment in

ale and porter breweries. Hops have an agreeable bitter aromatic taste, and a peculiar fragrant odour. Water or spirit will imbibe their qualities, and by evaporation afford bitter extracts.

Med. Virtues.—Stomachic, narcotic, antiseptic, diuretic. It is very useful in some cases of dyspepsia, by giving tone to the stomach and allaying irritation; and in some individuals where we can only employ the mildest sedatives, tincture of hop may be advantageously administered; it has not, however, been very generally used, but is deserving of further trial. A hop pillow proves a very effectual soporific in tooth-ache, ear-ache, and some nervous head-aches, producing at times a degree of intoxication. A poultice made with hops acts as an antiseptic and sedative to unhealthy sores and other painful affections. Dose of the powder, gr. iij. to ℥j.

EXTRACTUM HUMULI.

Extract of Hops.

Take of Hops, four ounces,
Water, a gallon;

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

Dose, gr. x. ʒss.

TINCTURA HUMULI.

Tincture of Hop.

Take of Hops, five ounces,
Proof spirit, two pints;

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

Dose, fʒss. to fʒj.

HYDRARGYRUM. QUICKSILVER OR MERCURY.

Quicksilver exists in nature in the metallic state, and in various combinations; viz. alloyed with other metals, in a state of oxyd, neutral salts, &c. &c. for the properties of which, the reader is referred to some chemical work. It is merely necessary to state here, that mercury is frequently adulterated with other metals, as lead, bismuth, &c. which may be detected by their respective tests; but having undergone the purification directed by the College, it will generally be sufficiently pure for medicinal purposes.

Quicksilver in the metallic form is never administered internally, except in cases of obstinate constipation, and where there is permanent stricture of the œsophagus; in the latter disease it may prove useful when immediately preceding the administration of food; but how it can possibly act, even in large quantities, in overcoming stricture, spasm, or any mechanical impediment to the passage of the contents of the intestines, I am at a loss to conjecture; for, considering their extremely tortuous course, the mercury must of necessity be divided, which indeed dissection has proved (*a*).

The various salts of mercury form some of our most important medicines, but their uses will be enumerated under each particular preparation.

(*a*) I witnessed a dissection a few weeks ago, where a considerable portion of mercury, was found lodged in the cœcum; the case for which the quicksilver was ordered, consisted of a contraction of the pylorus from previous chronic inflammation.

HYDRARGYRUM PURIFICATUM.

Purified Quicksilver (a).

Pour quicksilver into an iron retort, and, applying the fire, distil the purified quicksilver.

Syn. Argent: Vivum Purif. Mercur: Purif.

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI.

Quicksilver Pills (b).

Take of Purified quicksilver, two drachms,
Confection of red roses, three drachms,
Liquorice root, powdered, a drachm;

Rub the quicksilver with the confection, till the globules no longer appear; then, adding the liquorice root, beat them together till they form an uniform mass.

Syn. Pilule Mercuriales (Blue Pill).

Med. Virtues.—This is a very valuable alterative and mercurial; when given with the latter intention, gr. x. vel xv. should be taken in the day, till the mouth is affected; and it may then be gradually

(a) In consequence of the adulteration of mercury with lead, tin, and other metals, which it has the power of dissolving, this process of purification is recommended. It is not very obvious what could have induced the College to omit the iron filings in the present edition, which, by its stronger affinity for the baser metals, prevented their being raised, in distillation, with the mercury; for we are unable, by distillation alone, to procure it perfectly free from extraneous matter.

(b) The Blue Pill contains mercury in the state of *black oxyd*, the mildest form in which this metal can be administered. It was formerly imagined that the metallic mercury was merely minutely disseminated through the pill.

diminished. In derangement of the hepatic function, a few grains of the blue pill, in conjunction with aperients and mild tonics, will generally be of material benefit; even when attended with slight organic disease, it may be persevered in, with some hope of success. Indeed this form of mercury may be given wherever a mild alterative is required.

Dose, gr. v. to ℥j.

HYDRARGYRUM CUM CRETA.

Quicksilver with Chalk (a).

Take of Purified quicksilver, *by weight*, three ounces,
Prepared chalk, five ounces;

Rub them together till the globules disappear.

Syn. Mercurius Alkalizat.

Med. Virtues.—Alterative, antisyphilitic. It is used where there is such irritability of bowels, that other mercurial preparations cannot be administered. In children it will often remove that disordered state of the intestines, frequently attended with deranged function of the liver. It is a valuable mercurial in many cases.

Dose, gr. iij. to ℥j.

(a) This preparation contains also the *black oxyd of mercury*; the metal attracts oxygen from the atmosphere, during its trituration with chalk.

HYDRARGYRI OXYDI CINEREUM.

Gray Oxyde of Mercury (a).

Take of Submuriate of mercury, an ounce,
Lime water, a gallon;

Boil the submuriate in lime water, carefully stirring it, till the grey oxyde of mercury precipitates. Wash this with distilled water, and then dry it.

Syn. Pulvis Hydrargyri Cinereus.

Med. Virtues.—Cathartic, alterative. This oxyd of mercury is used almost with the same intentions as calomel; but its operation is much milder, on which account it will often be desirable where that preparation would be inadmissible.

Dose, gr. j. to gr. v.

HYDRARGYRI OXYDUM RUBRUM.

Red Oxyde of Mercury (b).

Take of Purified quicksilver, *by weight*, a pound;

(a) The *grey, or black oxyd of mercury*, the result of a decomposition of the submuriate with lime water, is similar in properties to the oxyd contained in the two last preparations. The muriatic acid unites with the lime, to form a soluble *muriate of lime*; whilst the *oxyd of mercury* (formerly called washed calomel) precipitates. A similar oxyd may be procured, by substituting Liq. Potassæ for lime water.

(b) During the continuance of the heat prescribed, the mercury is constantly assuming the form of vapour, and attracting oxygen; and after this has been long continued, it is converted into the *red, or peroxyd of mercury*. The process is extremely tedious and expensive.

Put the quicksilver into a glass vessel, with a narrow mouth, and broad at the bottom. Apply a heat of 600° to this vessel open, until the quicksilver goes into red scales; then reduce it to a very fine powder.

Syn. Hydrarg. Calcinat. Mercurius Calcinatus.

Dose, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. ij.

Med. Virtues.—Escharotic. Employed in similar manner with the Hydr: Nit: Oxyd. which it strongly resembles in every respect.

HYDRARGYRI NITRICO-OXYDUM.

Nitric Oxyde of Mercury (a).

Take of Purified quicksilver, *by weight*, three pounds,
Nitric acid, *by weight*, a pound and half,
Distilled water, two pints;

Mix them in a glass vessel, and boil, till the quicksilver is dissolved, and the water being evaporated, a white mass remains. Reduce this to powder, and put it into another very shallow vessel; then apply a gentle heat, and increase it by degrees, till the red vapour ceases to arise.

Syn. Hydr. Nitrat. Ruber. Mercurius Pracipit. Ruber.

Med. Virtues.—Frequently applied externally as stimulant and escharotic. Vide Ung. Hyd. Nit. Ox.

(a) A *pernitrate of mercury* is first procured, the water and acid furnishing oxygen for the oxydation of the metal. This salt is evaporated to dryness, and the heat is then continued to decompose the nitric acid, causing a considerable escape of nitrous gas; and a *peroxyd of mercury* remains combined with a very small proportion of *nitric acid*, constituting the *nitric oxyd of mercury, or red precipitate*.

HYDRARGYRI SULPHURETUM NIGRUM.

Black Sulphuret of Mercury (a).

Take of Purified quicksilver, *by weight*, a pound,
Sublimed sulphur, a pound;

Rub them together till the globules disappear.

Syn. Hydrarg. cum Sulphure. Æthiop's Mineral.

Med. Virtues.—Alterative. This is a very inactive preparation, and rarely administered.

Dose, gr. x. to ʒss.

HYDRARGYRI SULPHURETUM RUBRUM.

Red Sulphuret of Mercury (b).

Take of Purified quicksilver, *by weight*, forty ounces,
Sublimed sulphur, eight ounces;

Mix the quicksilver with the sulphur, melted over the fire, and as soon as the mass begins to swell, remove the vessel from the fire, and forcibly cover it, to prevent its inflaming; then reduce it to powder, and sublime.

Syn. Hydrarg. Sulphurat. Ruber. Cinnabar. Factitia. Vermillio.

Med. Virtues.—Alterative. The red sulphuret of mercury is generally used in fumigations, for

(a) After continuing the trituration of mercury and sulphur for a length of time, they chemically unite into a *black sulphuret*; and the mercury is not now considered, as formerly, in a state of oxyd.

(b) The *red sulphuret of mercury*, or vermilion, differs from the last preparation, in containing twice the proportion of sulphur, and has therefore been more correctly termed a *bisulphuret of mercury*.

syphilitic sore throats, both as a local application, and with a view of affecting the system, which it does very speedily. The heat employed changes the chemical nature of the compound; for the metallic mercury rises, and the sulphur is converted into sulphurous acid by the oxygen of the atmosphere.

Dose, gr. v. to ℥j.

HYDRARGYRI OXYMURIAS.

Oxymuriate of Mercury (a).

Take of Purified quicksilver, *by weight*, two pounds;
Sulphuric acid, *by weight*, thirty ounces;
Muriate of soda, dried, four ounces;

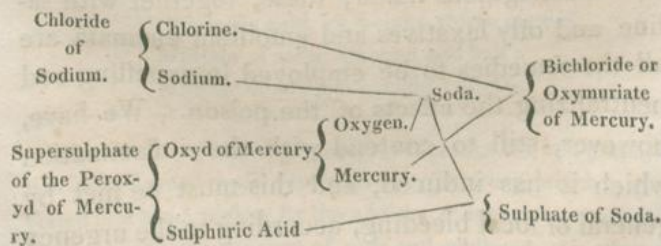
Boil the quicksilver with the sulphuric acid in a glass vessel, till the sulphate of mercury remains dry: rub this, when cold, in an earthen mortar with the muriate of soda, then sublime it out of a glass cucurbit, with a heat gradually increased.

Syn. Hydrarg. Muriatus. Murias Hydrarg. Mercur. Sublimat. Corrosiv.

(a) When mercury is boiled in concentrated sulphuric acid, it becomes *oxydated* by decomposing a portion of the acid, which oxyd is dissolved by the remaining acid, and when dried by the application of heat, is a *supersulphate of mercury*; this supersulphate is then triturated with the muriate of soda, and the mixture exposed to heat; the sulphuric acid of the supersulphate of mercury combines with the soda of the muriate to form *sulphate of soda*, which remains fixed; the muriatic acid uniting with the peroxyd of mercury to constitute *oxymuriate of mercury* which sublimes; or, according to Davy's doctrine, the chloride of sodium (muriate of soda) is decomposed; its chlorine uniting directly with the mercury, by deoxydizing the oxyd of the supersulphate; the oxygen of which

Med. Virtues.—Antisyphilitic, alterative. Externally, escharotic. Corrosive sublimate is a most valuable medicine when administered as an alterative in small doses, for certain scrophulous affections, especially in mesenteric disease, spine cases, &c. its *modus operandi* is not very clear, but it probably acts by improving the secretions generally, particularly those concerned in digestion. In the primary and secondary forms of syphilis it is used, as well by the medical practitioner as by the quack, and undoubtedly with the best effects in many instances. Cutaneous affections, whether syphilitic or totally unconnected with venereal taint, frequently subside under its employment. Whenever we wish to produce a speedy mercurial effect on the system, no preparation will answer the purpose better than this; but at the same time it requires to be used with much caution. It forms an useful gargle in syphilitic sore throats,

combines with the sodium to form soda for neutralizing the acid in the supersulphate of mercury, as exhibited in the following diagram :



gr. iij. to water Oj. ; as an injection in gonorrhœa, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$. to water $\bar{3}j$. In the form of ointment, gr. iij. vel iv. to ung. ceræ, $\bar{3}j$., it is employed for scabies with very beneficial effects. Lotions of corrosive sublimate are used in other cutaneous affections, as the chronic form of acne, lepra, &c.

An overdose of oxymuriate of mercury produces almost immediate retching and vomiting, with severe pain and burning in the epigastrium, and sense of heat and constriction about the fauces; the pain soon extending to the bowels, which become much relaxed, attended frequently with discharges of blood and distressing tenesmus; never failing (if the quantity be sufficient) to produce acute inflammation of the whole alimentary canal, with all its accompanying symptoms of a small frequent pulse; anxious countenance; excessive thirst; incessant vomiting; constant and severe pain of the abdomen, much aggravated by the slightest pressure; and unless these symptoms are speedily relieved, death is inevitable: mercurial fœtor occurs early. Treatment of such cases consists in exhibiting freely, whites of eggs, milk, and mucilaginous fluids; these, together with saline and oily laxatives and emollient enemata are all the remedies to be employed in expelling and neutralizing the effects of the poison. We have, however, still to contend with the inflammation which it has induced, and this must be met by general or local bleeding, according to the urgency of symptoms, &c.

The *external application* of corrosive sublimate must be cautiously ordered, or unpleasant symptoms will arise.

Tests of this salt are, 1st, albumen, which will detect it when much diluted, throwing down a white insoluble powder, comparatively inert.

2nd, fixed alkalies produce a yellowish red, and ammonia a white precipitate.

3rd, and only conclusive test, is the reduction and sublimation of the metal, with potass and charcoal, by the application of heat.

Dose, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$. to gr. ss.

LIQUOR HYDRARGYRI OXYMURIATIS.

Liquor of Oxymuriate of Mercury.

Take of Oxymuriate of mercury, eight grains;
Distilled water, fifteen fluidounces;
Rectified spirit, a fluidounce;

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

HYDRARGYRI SUBMURIAS.

Submuriate of Mercury (a).

Take of Purified quicksilver, *by weight*, four pounds;
Sulphuric acid, *by weight*, thirty ounces;
Muriate of soda, a pound and half;
Muriate of ammonia, eight ounces;

(a) The first part of the process resembles the last preparation in the formation of a *supersulphate of mercury*, which is converted into a *subsulphate* by the addition of mercury; this again is mixed with the muriate of soda and sublimed, the effect of which is to cause a mutual decomposition of the sulphate of mer-

Boil two pounds of the mercury with the sulphuric acid in a glass vessel until the sulphate of mercury shall become dry; rub this, when cold, with two pounds of mercury in an earthen mortar until they are well mixed; then add the muriate of soda, and rub them together until globules cease to appear; then sublime; reduce the sublimed matter to a very fine powder; pass it through a sieve, and mix it effectually with the muriate of ammonia previously dissolved in a pint of distilled water; set it by that the powder may subside; pour off the liquor, and wash the powder frequently with boiling distilled water until nothing is thrown down by the addition of liquor ammonia. Lastly, reduce it to a very fine powder, in the same manner as directed for chalk.

Med. Virtues.—Calomel is now generally employed even by mothers and nurses, as a purgative. How far such an indiscriminate use of so active a preparation is judicious, I am not prepared to determine, but that it has produced mischief there can be no doubt, and if less frequently exhibited our practice would probably be attended with equal success. Its importance as a mercurial and as a purgative no one can question; it tends to increase the secretions in general, and especially that of the

cury and muriate of soda, and produce the *submuriate or protochloride of mercury*. The rationale, according to modern chemistry, will be understood by referring to the explanation given of corrosive sublimate; we have only to bear in mind that it contains twice the proportion of mercury.

The object in boiling the sublimed calomel with muriate of ammonia is, to remove any corrosive sublimate with which it may be contaminated, for by uniting with that salt, it is rendered much more soluble in water. The frequent ablution is ordered with the same intention of removing the oxymuriate, and the *Liquor Ammoniac* is the test of its presence.

liver, when given in small doses. In conjunction with opium it determines to the skin and allays irritation; such a combination is often administered, and is now considered by many as part of the antiphlogistic treatment in the cure of acute inflammation. The precise mode in which it acts in such diseases, is not very clear; its operation is probably two-fold, to excite a new action in the system, and to allay arterial action and nervous irritation. To enumerate all the diseases in which this remedy has been used, would be tedious and uninteresting; we cannot, however, omit to allude to its employment in conjunction with the lancet, in that form of ophthalmia denominated *iritis*, where its beneficial effects are so obvious; and in dysentery, and most diseases of hot climates it appears to be an essential remedy; for when the system becomes mercurialized, the disease abates.

Dose, gr. ss. to gr. j. as a mercurial, gr. iij. to gr. x. as a purgative.

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI SUBMURIATIS COMPOSITÆ.

Compound Pills of Submuriate of Mercury.

Take of Submuriate of mercury,

Precipitated sulphuret of antimony, of each two drachms;

Gum-resin of Guaiacum, powdered, half an ounce;

Rectified spirit, half a drachm;

Rub the sub-muriate of mercury with the precipitated sulphuret of antimony, and afterwards with the gum-resin of guaiacum; then add the spirit to make them of a proper consistence.

Syn. Pilulæ Plumerii.

Med. Virtues.—The Plummer's pill is an alterative in very common use for a variety of complaints, especially in syphilitic rheumatism and eruptions, and in several cutaneous affections unconnected with syphilis, as lepra, psoriasis, acne, impetigo, &c.

Dose gr. v. to gr. xv.

HYDRARGYRUM PRÆCIPITATUM ALBUM.

White precipitated Quicksilver (a).

Take of Oxymuriate of mercury, half a pound,
Muriate of ammonia, four ounces,
Liquor of sub-carbonate of potass, half a pint,
Distilled water, four pints;

Dissolve first the muriate of ammonia, then the oxymuriate of mercury, in the distilled water, and add the liquor of sub-carbonate of potass. Wash the precipitated powder till it becomes tasteless; then dry it.

Syn. Calx Hydrargyri Alba. Mercurius Precipitat. Albus.

Med. Virtues.—The white precipitate is never exhibited internally; but in the form of ointment it is applied in different cutaneous affections, especially the porrigo, attacking the faces of children, and in some forms of prurigo, impetigo, &c.

(a) The muriate of ammonia is ordered to increase the solubility of the oxymuriate, and to form with it a triple salt of *Muriate of Mercury and Ammonia*. The addition of the sub-carbonate of potass to this compound, converts it into an *insoluble submuriate of mercury* with a very small proportion of *ammonia*, attracting to itself some of the muriatic acid to form a *soluble muriate of potass*.

EMPLASTRUM HYDRARGYRI.

Mercurial Plaster (a).

Take of Purified quicksilver, three ounces,
Sulphurated oil, a fluidrachm,
Lead plaster, a pound ;

Rub the quicksilver with the sulphurated oil, till the globules no longer appear; then add gradually the lead plaster, previously melted, and mix the whole together.

Syn. Emplast. Lytharg. cum Hydrargyro. Emplast. Mercuriale.

Med. Virtues.—Resolvent and discutient: applied to indolent tumors, as enlarged glands, nodes, &c. Vide Emp. Ammon. cum Hydr. under article *Ammoniacum*.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI FORTIUS.

Strong Mercurial Ointment.

Take of Purified quicksilver, two pounds,
Prepared lard, twenty-three ounces,
Prepared suet, an ounce ;

Rub the quicksilver first with the suet and a small quantity of lard, until the globules no longer appear; then add what remains of the lard, and mix.

Syn. Unguent. Cærul. fort.

Med. Virtues.—Alterative, deobstruent, antisyphilitic. Employed generally by way of friction within the thighs, to produce ptyalism, and is the best way of affecting the system in syphilis. In some hepatic diseases, it is desirable to introduce mercury by friction, also in hydrocephalus, &c.

(a) The trituration employed in the preparation of the mercurial ointments, plasters, &c. converts the metal into a *black oxyd.*

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI MITIUS.

Weak Mercurial Ointment.

Take of Strong mercurial ointment, a pound,
 Prepared lard, two pounds ;
 Mix.

Syn. Ung. Cærul. mitius.

Properties as the preceding, only less powerful.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRATIS.

Ointment of Nitrate of Mercury.

Take of Purified quicksilver, an ounce,
 Nitric acid, eleven fluidrachms,
 Prepared lard, six ounces,
 Olive oil, four fluidounces ;

First dissolve the quicksilver in the acid; then mix in the liquor while hot, with the lard and oil previously melted together.

Syn. Unguent. Citrinum.

Med. Virtues.—Detergent, stimulant. Used in similar affections as mentioned under the Ung: Hydr: Nitr: Oxyd. and in some cutaneous eruptions when properly diluted, especially in the local forms of psoriasis, and in lepra.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRICO-OXYDI.

Ointment of the Nitric-Oxyde of Mercury.

Take of Nitric-oxyde of mercury, an ounce,
 White wax, two ounces,
 Prepared lard, six ounces ;

After melting the wax and lard together, add the Nitric-oxyde of mercury, previously reduced to a very fine powder, and mix them.

Med. Virtues.—Stimulant, digestive, detergent. This ointment is frequently used in the ophthalmia tarsi, and other chronic affections of the eye and lids. In some ill-conditioned ulcers it may be used as an escharotic or stimulant, according to the strength. It is also applied often to chancres.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI PRÆCIPITATI ALBI.

Ointment of White precipitated Mercury.

Take of White precipitated mercury, a drachm,
Prepared lard, an ounce and half;

Add the precipitated mercury to the lard, previously melted over a slow fire, and mix.

Syn. Unguent. Calcis Hydrarg. Alb. Unguent. e Mercur. Præcip. Alb.

LINIMENTUM HYDRARGYRI.

Mercurial Liniment.

Take of Strong mercurial ointment,
Prepared lard, of each four ounces;
Camphor, an ounce,
Rectified spirit, fifteen minims,
Liquor of ammonia, four fluidounces;

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

Med. Virtues.—Stimulant, discutient. Used in chronic venereal pains, and indolent tumors.

HYOSCYAMI FOLIA ET SEMINA. THE
LEAVES AND SEEDS OF HENBANE.

HYOSCYAMUS NIGER. PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.
Nat. Ord. LURIDÆ.

This indigenous plant abounds in uncultivated and waste grounds.

The fresh plant has a very strong disagreeable odour, much impaired by drying. Water and spirit extract the virtues of the henbane, but the inspissated juice, or extract, is the most common form of administering it.

Med. Virtues.—Anodyne and diaphoretic. What has been said under the article Conium, will apply here respecting its effects in different diseases; it is applicable wherever a sedative is required, and we wish to guard against determination to the head and constipation. In overdoses, it produces symptoms similar to the hemlock, requiring the same mode of treatment. Dose of the powder, gr. j. to gr. x. or more.

EXTRACTUM HYOSCYAMI.

Extract of Henbane.

Take of Fresh Henbane leaves, a pound;

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

Dose, gr. j. to gr. x. gradually increased.

TINCTURA HYOSCYAMI.

Tincture of Henbane.

Take of Dried henbane leaves dried, four ounces,

Proof spirit, two pints;

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

Dose, gtt. x. to gtt. xxx. or more.

JALAPÆ RADIX. JALAP ROOT.

CONVOLVULUS JALAPA. PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Nat. Ord. CAMPANACEÆ.

The jalap is a native of Mexico.

The root is of a compact texture, externally of a dark brown colour, internally grey, with black striæ. It occurs in the shops, either sliced, or in the entire roots, having a nauseous peculiar odour, and a sweetish slightly pungent taste. Jalap contains resin, mucilage, and starch. Proof spirit is its best menstruum, but the powder is the most effectual form.

Med. Virtues.—Purgative, diuretic. In any cases where our object is to act freely on the bowels, jalap may be advantageously administered; sometimes conjoined with aromatics, and cream of tartar, in dropsical habits; it is of the hydragogue class. Dose, gr. v. to 3ss.

EXTRACTUM JALAPÆ.

Extract of Jalap.

Take of Jalap root, powdered, a pound,

Rectified spirit, four pints,

Water, a gallon;

M

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

This extract is to be kept in a *soft* state fit for forming pills, and, in a *hard* state, for reducing to powder.

Syn. Extract Jalapii. Extr. Rad. Jalapii.

Dose, gr. x. to ℥j.

TINCTURA JALAPÆ.

Tincture of Jalap.

Take of Jalap root, powdered, eight ounces,
Proof spirit, two pints;

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

Syn. Tinct. Jalapii.

Dose, ʒss. to ʒss.

IPECACUANHÆ RADIX. IPECACUANHA
ROOT.

CALLIOCCA VEL CEPHAELIS IPECACUANHA.
PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA. *Nat. Ord. AGGREGATÆ.*

This plant grows in the Brazils.

The root occurs in wrinkled contorted pieces, having deep circular fissures; with a resinous fracture, and nauseous odour; its taste is bitter and subacrid. Water and spirit extract the virtues of Ipecacuan: it is, however, generally preferred in substance, especially when administered as an emetic. The active principle of this drug has

been called *Emetine* (*a*), which acts in very small doses.

Med. Virtues.—Emetic, diaphoretic, expectorant. It is more especially used as an emetic, when we are anxious to avoid debilitating the stomach, as at the commencement of typhus fever, and to cut short, or alleviate, a paroxysm of ague; and, in any case where we wish simply to evacuate the contents of the stomach, Ipecacuan is applicable; as an expectorant, it is used in chronic catarrh, asthma, hooping cough, the termination of pneumonia and measles, phthisis, &c. We also employ it in dysenteric states of bowels, either alone, or in combination with opium; and in hæmorrhages, especially, menorrhagia, and hæmoptysis. In conjunction with opium also, it is used in rheumatism. Dose as an emetic, gr. x. to ℥j.; as an expectorant or diaphoretic, gr. j. to gr. iij.

VINUM IPECACUANHÆ.

Ipecacuanha Wine.

Take of Ipecacuanha root, bruised, two ounces,
Proof spirit, twelve fluidounces,
Distilled water, twenty fluidounces;

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

(*a*) *Emetine* is procured by digesting ipecacuan powder in sulphuric æther to remove the fatty matter. What remains is macerated in alcohol, and the tincture evaporated to dryness. The residue is then mixed with cold distilled water to remove any wax, or other foreign matters, it may contain. It is next treated with carbonate of magnesia or barytes, to remove gallic acid, re-dissolved in alcohol, and evaporated; it still retains some colouring matter.

As an emetic. Dose, $f\text{z}ij.$ to $f\text{z}j.$ Diaphoretic.
Dose, $m\text{x}.$ to $m\text{xxx}.$

For the Pulv. Ipecac. Comp, *see* Opium.

JUNIPERI BACCÆ ET CACUMINA.

JUNIPER BERRIES AND TOPS.

JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS. DICIA MONADELPHIA.

Nat. Ord. CONIFERÆ.

This shrub is a native of England, growing on heaths; and thrives in several countries of Europe.

The berries are generally imported from Holland and Italy, and have a strong peculiar odour, with a sweetish bitter taste.

The virtues of the berries appear to reside in an essential oil, which is furnished by the whole plant. Spirit is their best menstruum, although the infusion possesses decided diuretic power.

Med. Virtues.—Diuretic. They are particularly applicable in that form of dropsy connected with a sluggish action in the arterial system, not an uncommon attendant on chronic visceral disease, where the more drastic medicines would be injurious. An infusion of $\text{z}ij.$ of the berries, well bruised, to Oj. of boiling water, to which an $\text{z}j.$ of the Spirit. Juniperi, C. has been added, is the best mode of exhibiting this medicine.

OLEUM JUNIPERI.

Oil of Juniper.

Place any quantity of juniper berries in an alembic, and cover them with water; then distil the oil into a large refrigeratory.

Med. Virtues.—Stimulant, diuretic. Dose, ℥iij.
to ℥x.

SPIRITUS JUNIPERI COMPOSITUS.

Compound Spirit of Juniper.

Take of Juniper berries, bruised, a pound,
Caraway seeds, bruised,
Fennel seeds, bruised, of each an ounce and a half,
Proof spirit, a gallon,
Water enough to prevent empyreuma;

Macerate for twenty-four hours; then, with a slow fire, distil
a gallon.

Med. Virtues.—Diuretic, stimulant. Dose, fʒiv.
to fʒj.

KINO. KINO.

(The Extract.)

PTEROCARPUS ERINACEA. DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.
Nat. Ord. PAPILIONACEÆ.

It has long been a question as to the tree from which this extract was procured, and even now it is somewhat doubtful. Different kinds of kino are met with in the shops, products of distinct trees, and possessing properties somewhat different; they all contain tannin and extractive. It is generally of a reddish brown colour, having a resinous fracture, and a slightly astringent sweetish taste, with a degree of bitterness. Proof spirit is its best menstruum.

Med. Virtues.—Astringent. As the effects of kino depend entirely on the tannin it contains, it can merely act, like other remedies containing that principle, in restraining immoderate dis-

charges of a chronic nature, especially diarrhœa, leucorrhœa, menorrhagia passiva, &c. Dose, gr. x. to ʒss. It is sometimes employed externally to restrain local hæmorrhage.

TINCTURA KINO.

Tincture of Kino.

Take of Kino, powdered, three ounces,
Proof spirit, two pints;

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

Syn. Tinct. Gum. Kino.

Dose, ʒj to ʒss.

For Pulv. Kino Opiatus, *see* Opium.

KRAMERIÆ RADIX. RHATANY ROOT.

KRAMERIA TRIANDRA. TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

The plant which affords rhatany root grows spontaneously in many provinces of Peru, in a dry sandy soil. The root is of a fibrous texture, externally red and internally of a reddish yellow colour; having an astringent, somewhat bitter taste, without odour. The active principles of the root are extracted by decoction in water; an extract, also, is made from a tincture of the root and decoction, possessing all the virtues of the plant. The sensible qualities of the bark resemble those of the root.

Med. Virtues.—Astringent. It would appear from the account given in the *Med. and Phys. Journal*, vol. xiv. that it has been employed from time immemorial, to preserve the teeth and gums.

Don Hypolito Ruiz speaks of it as superior to all other vegetable astringents in suppressing hæmorrhage from different parts, especially menorrhagia. He also applied it, in the form of powder, to recent wounds with the best effects. The author of the paper alluded to, has, I fear, expressed himself in too sanguine terms of this remedy, as a cure for many diseases. It has however, in this country, been used with advantage as an astringent in some forms of diarrhœa and uterine hæmorrhage.

Dose of the powder or extract, ʒss. to ʒj.

LACTUCA. (GARDEN) LETTUCE.

LACTUCA SATIVA. SYNGENESIA ÆQUALIS. *Nat. Ord.*
COMPOSITÆ.

The lettuce has long been valued as a salad, and of late years successful attempts have been made to obtain from it an extract possessed of narcotic properties. Dr. Duncan, senior, has paid considerable attention to the preparation of *Lactucarium*, which he finds a very useful anodyne in many diseases.

EXTRACTUM LACTUCÆ.

Extract of Lettuce.

Take of the Leaves of fresh Lettuce a pound;

Bruise them in a stone mortar, dropping in a small quantity of water; then press out the juice, and evaporate it unclesed, to a proper consistence.

Dose, gr. v. to ʒj. or more.

LAVANDULÆ FLORES. LAVENDER

FLOWERS.

LAVANDULA SPICA. DIDYNAMIA GYMnosPERMIA.
Nat. Ord. VERTICILLATE.

This perennial shrub grows wild in the South of Europe, but is cultivated in our gardens for medicinal and other purposes.

The flowers have a very fragrant odour, and a pungent bitter taste. The broad-leaved variety is preferred to the narrow-leaved, as it furnishes a larger proportion of oil by distillation, in which resides the virtues of the flowers. It is more frequently employed as a perfume than a medicine.

Med. Virtues.—Aromatic, stimulant. The only form in which it is given is in the Spir: Lavand: C. as *reviving drops* in syncope and other affections of hysterical women, &c.

OLEUM LAVANDULÆ.

Oil of Lavender.

Place any quantity of lavender flowers in an alembic, cover them with water and distil the oil.

Syn. Ol. Lavendulæ.

Dose, ℥j. to ℥v.

Med. Virtues.—Stomachic, stimulant.

SPIRITUS LAVANDULÆ.

Spirit of Lavender.

Take of Fresh Lavender flowers, two pounds,
 Rectified spirit, a gallon,
 Water sufficient to prevent empyreuma,

Macerate for twenty-four hours, then distil with a slow fire a gallon.

Syn. Sp. Lavendulæ Simplex.

SPIRITUS LAVANDULÆ COMPOSITUS.

Compound Spirit of Lavender.

Take of Spirit of lavender, three pints,
Spirit of rosemary, a pint,
Cinnamon bark, bruised,
Nutmegs, bruised, of each half an ounce,
Red saunders wood, sliced, an ounce;

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

Syn. Tinct. Lavendulæ Comp.

Dose, ℥xxx. to fʒss.

LAURI BACCÆ ET FOLIA. BAY-BERRIES
AND LEAVES.

LAURUS NOBILIS. ENNEANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Nat. Ord. OLERACEÆ.

The bay tree is a native of the warmer climates of Europe: our hot-houses also contain it in perfection, and it generally stands the winter, even when exposed.

The leaves and berries have an agreeable odour, and an aromatic bitterish taste, depending on the presence of an essential oil. When fresh, the berries yield, by expression, a mixture of fixed and volatile oil.

The leaves by distillation afford a minute quantity of *prussic acid*.

Med. Virtues.—Stimulant, antispasmodic. The bay was once celebrated in hysteria, and a variety

of other disorders, but is seldom prescribed by modern practitioners, except as an external application. The *berries* enter into the Emp: Cumini, and Conf: Rutæ.

LICHEN. LIVERWORT, OR ICELAND MOSS.

LICHEN ISLANDICUS. CRYPTOGAMIA ALGÆ.

Nat. Ord. ALGÆ.

It is a native of the northern parts of Europe, and very plentiful in Iceland.

When fresh, the leaves have a yellowish green colour, and on drying become grey; they are without odour, but possess a mucilaginous somewhat bitter taste. Water extracts their mucilage effectually by decoction, with the bitter principle; and if the latter be not required, it is necessary to infuse the plant first in warm water, which partially deprives it of bitterness.

Med. Virtues.—Demulcent, nutritive. The decoction forms a nutritive drink in phthisis, dysentery, diarrhœa, and in any diseases where it is necessary to support the strength of the patient, it may be taken in any quantity.

DECOCTUM LICHENIS.

Decoction of Liverwort (or Iceland Moss).

Take of Iceland moss, an ounce,

Water, a pint and half;

Boil to a pint, and strain.

Syn. Decoct. Lichen. Islandici.

Dose, f̄ʒi. to f̄ʒiv.

LIMONES, EARUM CORTEX EXTERIOR,
ET EJUS OLEUM. LEMONS, THEIR OUTER
RIND, WITH ITS ESSENTIAL OIL.

CITRUS MEDICA. POLYADELPHIA ICOSANDRIA.

Nat. Ord. POMACEÆ.

This shrub is a native of Asia, but is cultivated in the warm countries of Europe.

The properties of the lemon are well known. The juice is valued on account of the citric acid it contains, and the rind for its oil and bitter principle.

It is necessary that the juice should be used soon after expression, or it will become mouldy; and on this account the acid is generally extracted from it by a chemical process, as given below; which possesses all the virtues of the juice. When properly diluted, and rendered palatable with sugar, it forms an agreeable and useful beverage in acute diseases. Lemon juice, or citric acid, is used also in the formation of the effervescing draught so often used in fevers and irritability of the stomach.

Med. Virtues.—Antiseptic and refrigerant.—Used particularly in scorbutus, hæmorrhœa petechialis, and other diseases where there is a disposition to putrescency, in combination with wine, &c. The *lemon peel* is a pleasant stomachic; when dried it is added to tonics, to improve their flavor. Water extracts the active principle of the peel.

The *oil* is obtained from the fresh rind, by distillation. Dose of the juice, ʒj. to ʒss. or more,

properly diluted. The peel is used in the Inf: Gent: Comp. Inf: Aurant: C. Spir: Ammon: Ar. &c.

ACIDUM CITRICUM.

Citric Acid (a).

Take of Juice of lemons, a pint,

Prepared chalk, an ounce, or as much as may be necessary to saturate the juice,

Diluted sulphuric acid, nine fluidounces;

Add the chalk, by degrees, to the lemon juice made hot, and mix them; then pour off the liquor. Wash the citrate of lime which remains, with warm water, frequently renewed, then dry it. Pour the diluted sulphuric acid upon the dried powder, and boil them for ten minutes; press it strongly through a linen cloth, and filter it through paper. Evaporate the filtered liquor by a gentle heat, so that as it cools, the crystals may form.

In order that the crystals may be pure, dissolve them a second and a third time in water, filter it each time, and boil it, then set it by to form crystals.

Syn. Succ. Limon. Crystal.

(a) The citric acid in the lemon juice combines with the lime of the chalk to form an insoluble *citrate of lime*, which precipitates, whilst *carbonic acid gas* escapes, and the mucilage, saccharine, and extractive matters remain in solution. This citrate is decomposed by sulphuric acid, which unites with the lime to constitute an insoluble *sulphate of lime*; it falls to the bottom, and the *citric acid*, thus set at liberty, is dissolved by the water.

The acid of commerce is obtained from limes, and is prepared in large quantities: indeed it is impossible to procure perfect crystals, if we confine ourselves to the quantities recommended by the College.

It is not unfrequently adulterated with tartaric acid. This may be detected by the addition of potass, which throws down a *supertartrate of potass*.

One scruple is equal to zss. of lemon juice.

Dose, gr. x. to zss.

SYRUPUS LIMONUM.

Syrup of Lemons.

Take of Lemon juice, strained, a pint,
Refined sugar, two pounds;

Dissolve the sugar in the lemon juice, in the same manner as
is directed for simple syrup.

Syn. Syr. Succı Limonis.

Dose, fzj. to fzss.

LINUM CATHARTICUM. PURGING FLAX.

(*The Plant.*)

LINUM CATHARTICUM. PENTANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Nat. Ord. GRUINALES.

This annual plant grows in meadows, in this
country.

It has a bitter, disagreeable taste, without odour;
is administered in substance, or infused in water.

Med. Virtues.—Purgative. It is not much given
at the present day.

Dose ʒj. to 3j.

LINI USITATISSIMI SEMINA. COMMON

LINSEED.

LINUM USITATISSIMUM. PENTANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Nat. Ord. GRUINALES.

This plant grows wild in some parts of England,
and is cultivated in considerable quantities.

Fixed oil and mucilage are contained in the seeds in considerable quantities. The former is extracted by expression; the latter by decoction or infusion.

The oil should be obtained without the aid of heat, or it will probably become rancid.

Med. Virtues.—It is rarely administered internally, but is an excellent external emollient application: when mixed with lime water, it is applied to scalds and burns, with much advantage, and is used as an ingredient in poultices, to keep them moist. The meal, also, from which the oil has been expressed, forms an excellent poultice with hot water.

The infusion of linseed is a very useful demulcent and diluent in acute diseases, and in those affections which require mucilaginous fluids, and as a vehicle for more important medicines, nitre, acids, &c.

OLEUM LINI.

Linseed Oil.

Bruise the common linseed, then express the oil, without heat.

INFUSUM LINI COMPOSITUM.

Compound Infusion of Linseed.

Take of Common linseed, bruised, an ounce,
Liquorice root, sliced, half an ounce,
Boiling water, two pints;

Macerate for four hours, by the fire, in a vessel lightly covered, and strain.

Syn. Infus. Semin. Lini. Inf. Lini.

Dose, *ad libitum.*

MAGNESIÆ SUBCARBONAS. SUBCAR-
BONATE OF MAGNESIA.

The subcarbonate of magnesia is commonly prepared, by the manufacturing chemist, from the bittern remaining after muriate of soda has been extracted from sea water. For the correct mode of preparing it and its properties, *see page 176* Magn. Subcarb.

MAGNESIÆ SULPHAS. SULPHATE OF MAG-
NESIA.

(*The purified Salt.*)

Epsom salt is found in many mineral springs, from which it is obtained by evaporation and crystallization: it is also contained in sea water. Its crystals are prismatic, having a bitter nauseous taste—when pure, slightly efflorescent; but the sulphate of magnesia of commerce from containing earthy muriates, generally deliquesces. It is very soluble in water.

Med. Virtues.—Cathartic, diuretic. It is one of our most effectual purgatives; not merely unloading the bowels, but increasing the secretion from their mucous coat; hence its utility in all inflammatory affections and congestions of blood. We may so regulate the dose as to direct its operation chiefly to the kidneys, or the skin, if we take the necessary precautions to keep the surface of the body warm.

Dose \bar{o} ss. to \bar{z} ij.

MAGNESIÆ SUBCARBONAS.

Subcarbonate of Magnesia (a).

Take of Sulphate of magnesia, a pound,
 Subcarbonate of potass, nine ounces,
 Water, three gallons;

Dissolve separately the subcarbonate of potass in three pints of the water, and the sulphate of magnesia in five pints, straining each: next add the remainder of the water to the solution of the sulphate of magnesia and boil it; add to it, while boiling, the first solution, stirring it carefully; then strain through linen. Lastly, wash the powder obtained, by a frequent affusion of boiling water, and dry it upon bibulous paper, at a temperature of 200°.

Syn. Magnesia Alb.

Med. Virtues.—Subcarbonate of magnesia is a mild aperient and antacid, well calculated for children and pregnant women; and being nearly insipid, it will often remain on the stomach when other medicines are rejected. It is particularly applicable in calculous disorders, where the lithic acid abounds; and in the gouty diathesis, it is one of the best

(a) When these two salts are boiled together in water, the bases mutually exchange acids; the carbonic, uniting with the magnesia, falls down in the state of *Subcarbonate of Magnesia*; and the sulphuric acid forms with the alkali, *Sulphate of Potass*, which remains dissolved. Frequent ablution is requisite, that all the sulphate of potass may be removed, it being a salt that requires a considerable proportion of water for its solution. The insoluble salt is to be considered a subcarbonate of magnesia, as the saturated carbonate is soluble in water, and on the application of heat is converted into an insoluble subcarbonate.

Boiling is necessary to expel the excess of carbonic acid, which would otherwise hold some of the magnesia in solution.

laxatives when conjoined with some aromatic. It is also an effectual antidote to overdoses of acids, when the calcined is not at hand, which is certainly to be preferred, as the evolution of carbonic acid from the carbonate would create much uneasiness. In all acidities of the stomach, especially when connected with constipation, no medicine is more applicable than magnesia. It is less active than the calcined, and requires to be administered in larger doses.

Doses ʒj. to ʒij.

MAGNESIA.

Magnesia (a).

Take of carbonate of magnesia, four ounces ;

Burn it in a very fierce fire for two hours, or till no bubbles be excited by the addition of diluted acetic acid.

Syn. Magnes. Calcinata. Magnes. Usta.

It has advantages over the carbonate, in cases of poisoning by acids, when considerable quantities are required to saturate the poison ; for the extrication of carbonic acid would prove distressing and injurious. Also, in acidities of stomach with much flatulence, it is preferable to the carbonate.

Dose gr. x. to ʒj.

(a) By heat the carbonic acid is entirely expelled, with aqueous matter ; and when the process is complete, it will be found to have lost more than half its weight. Calcined magnesia is capable of attracting a considerable proportion of moisture, to be converted into a hydrate, and also carbonic acid ; hence the necessity of preserving it excluded from the atmosphere.

MALVA. COMMON MALLOW.

(The Plant.)

MALVA SYLVESTRIS. MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

Nat. Ord. COLUMNIFERÆ.

It is a very common indigenous plant, growing under walls and hedges.

The mallow contains a considerable quantity of mucilage, which water extracts completely, and is applicable in any case where diluents are required. It may be taken ad libitum.

DECOCTUM MALVÆ COMPOSITUM.

Compound Decoction of Mallows.

Take of Mallows, dried, an ounce,
Dried camomile flowers, half an ounce,
Water, a pint;

Boil for a quarter of an hour, and strain.

Syn. Decoct. pro Enemate.

MANNA. MANNA.

(The concrete Juice.)

FRAXINUS ORNUS. POLYGAMIA DICECIA. Nat. Ord.

SEPIARIÆ.

The tree furnishing manna grows in Sicily and Calabria.

The juice exudes spontaneously in the summer, and concretes on the trunk and branches of the trees. A common kind is obtained from incisions made in the tree. Other species of *fraxinus* afford it.

Manna occurs in irregular masses, of a whitish

colour, light and friable, having a sweet taste, with a slight degree of bitterness. A spurious kind is sometimes offered for sale, consisting of sugar, honey, flour, &c. It is detected by its solidity and general texture.

The properties of manna depend on the mucilage and saccharine matter it contains, which are soluble in water or alcohol.

Med. Virtues.—Laxative. It is generally administered to children and pregnant women, where our object is simply to keep the bowels open. It is often added to the *black dose*, to obviate the griping effect of the senna.

Dose, ʒij. to ʒj.

Contained in the Conf: Cassiæ.

MARMOR ALBUM. WHITE MARBLE. HARD
CARBONATE OF LIME.

It is employed in the preparation of lime, and to furnish carbonic acid for converting the sub-carbonates of potass and soda into *carbonates*. For the other uses and properties of carbonate of lime, see CRETA.

MARRUBIUM. WHITE HOREHOUND.

(*The Leaves.*)

MARRUBIUM VULGARE. DIDYNAMIA GYMNOSPER-
MIA. *Nat. Ord.* VERTICILLATÆ.

It is a common indigenous plant, very rarely administered, except as a domestic remedy.

Med. Virtues.—Horehound is said to be tonic, emmenagogue, and cathartic. The leaves have a strong odour, and bitter taste. When used, the decoction is preferred.

Dose, ℥j. to ʒj.

MASTICHE. MASTICH.

(The Resin.)

PISTACIA LENTISCUS. DIGECIA PENTANDRIA.

Nat. Ord. AMENTACEÆ.

This tree is a native of the northern parts of Africa and the south of Europe.

The resin is obtained by making incisions in the tree.

Mastich occurs in the shops in small grains, of a yellowish colour and resinous texture, with a slightly bitter taste, and emitting, when burnt, a grateful odour. Alcohol is its most perfect menstruum. Water partially extracts its virtues, by dissolving some essential oil, which is in combination with the resin.

Med. Virtues.—Stimulant. Occasionally employed in chronic catarrhs, asthma, &c. but is now very much laid aside as a medicine. Dose, gr. x. to ʒss. Form of administering it is in pills; as a masticatory and perfume it is still used.

MEL. HONEY.

This substance is deposited by the *apis mellifica*; by which insect it is collected from various flow-

ers, and probably undergoes some change in its progress through the body. The virgin honey is purest; it is formed by the young bees, and flows spontaneously from the hives. Another kind is obtained by expression from the comb.

The chief ingredient in honey is sugar, which is mixed with mucilage, wax, and the essential oil of the flowers upon which the bees have fed, hence it is occasionally of a deleterious quality.

It has all the properties of sugar. Water completely dissolves it.

Med. Virtues.—Laxative. It is used as a vehicle for other medicines, and to improve their flavour.

MEL DESPUMATUM.

Clarified Honey.

Dissolve the honey in a water bath, then take off the scum.

Dose, ℥ij. to ℥ij.

Employed in the Mel Rosæ et Boracis. Oxy-mel Simpl: et Scillæ.

MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ HERBA. THE HERB
OF PEPPERMINT.

MENTHA PIPERITA. DIDYNAMIA GYMNOSPERMIA.
Nat. Ord. VERTICILLATÆ.

It is an indigenous plant, and cultivated in considerable quantities. The leaves have a penetrating pungent taste and an agreeable diffusive odour, depending on an essential oil and camphor, in

which they abound, as distillation satisfactorily proves: when the flowers are fully blown, the oil is obtained in largest quantities.

Spirit and water equally possess the properties of peppermint, when distilled from the herb.

Med. Virtues, similar to other aromatic plants yielding essential oils. The water is often employed as a vehicle for sulphate of magnesia, rhubarb, and many other articles of the *Materia Medica*.

OLEUM MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ.

Oil of Peppermint.

Any quantity of the plant is to be placed in an alembic, and covered with water; then distil the oil.

Syn. Ol. Menthæ Piperitidis.

Med. Virtues.—Carminative, stomachic. Dose, ℥j. to ℥iij.

SPIRITUS MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ.

Spirit of Peppermint.

Take of Oil of peppermint, *by weight*, six scruples and a half,

Rectified spirit, four pints and a half;

Add the spirit to the oil, and pour on so much water that, after the distillation, sufficient may remain to prevent empyreuma; then, with a gentle fire, distil a gallon.

Dose, ʒj. to ʒj.

AQUA MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ.

Peppermint Water (a).

Take of Peppermint, dried, a pound and a half, or

Oil of peppermint, *by weight*, three drachms;

(a) When the fresh plant is employed, twice the weight will be required. This applies equally to the spear mint.

Pour on the herb or oil as much water as is sufficient to prevent empyreuma, and distil a gallon.

Dose, f̄z̄j. to f̄z̄iv.

MENTHÆ VIRIDIS HERBA. THE HERB
OF SPEAR MINT.

MENTHA VIRIDIS. DIDYNAMIA GYMNOSPERMIA.

Nat. Ord. VERTICILLATÆ.

This plant grows wild in Britain, and is cultivated in gardens.

It has an aromatic agreeable odour, and warm pungent taste, depending on essential oil. The observations made respecting the peppermint will equally apply here. The virtues of these herbs are not impaired by drying, in which state they are commonly kept. The infusion of mint is occasionally used as a beverage in fevers, and to allay irritability of stomach.

OLEUM MENTHÆ VIRIDIS.

Oil of Spear Mint.

Cover the plant with water in an alembic and distil the oil into a large refrigeratory.

Syn. Ol. Menthæ Sativæ.

Dose, ʒj. to ʒvi.

SPIRITUS MENTHÆ VIRIDIS.

Spirit of Spear Mint.

Take of Oil of spear mint, six scruples and a half,
Rectified spirit, four pints and a half;

Add the spirit to the oil, and pour on so much water that, af-

ter the distillation, sufficient may remain to prevent empyreuma : then with a gentle fire distil a gallon.

Syn. Menthæ Sativæ.

Dose, f ʒj. to f ʒj.

AQUA MENTHÆ VIRIDIS.

Spear Mint Water.

Take of Spear mint, dried, a pound and a half, or

Oil of spear mint, *by weight* three drachms;

Pour on the oil or plant enough water to prevent empyreuma, and distil a gallon.

Syn. Aqua Menthæ Sativæ.

MENYANTHES. BUCKBEAN. MARSH TREFOIL.

(*The Leaves.*)

MENYANTHES TRIFOLIATA. PENTANDRIA MONO-

GYNIA. *Nat. Ord.* ROTACEÆ.

This plant is common in our marshes.

The leaves are very bitter, but without odour. Water or spirit extracts their virtues. Report says they are sometimes substituted for the hop in brewing.

Med. Virtues.—Cathartic and tonic : once used in intermittents, rheumatism, &c. Dose, ʒj. to ʒj. The infusion is the only convenient form of giving it.

MEZEREI CORTEX. MEZEREON OR SPURGE
OLIVE BARK.

(*Bark of the Root.*)

DAPHNE MEZEREUM. OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.
Nat. Ord. VEPRECVLE.

This shrub occupies mountainous situations in the north of Europe.

When the leaves have fallen from the tree in autumn, the roots should be dug up and stripped of their bark, which on being dried assumes a reddish colour: its taste is very pungent and acrimonious. The bark is often obtained from the smaller branches as well as the roots, and from other trees besides the daphne mezereum. When fresh they induce vesication if applied to the skin. Water and spirit extract their active principle. The berries are very acrimonious, and when taken in any quantity produce vomiting, purging, and other symptoms of derangement in the alimentary canal; diluent emetics, and emollient laxatives are to be administered.

Med. Virtues.—Stimulant, sialagogue. It has been used in combination with other medicines in the secondary form of syphilis, chronic rheumatism, cutaneous affections, &c.; the usual mode of administering it, is in decoction. It is an ingredient in the Decoct: Sarsap: Comp. A few grains sometimes will relieve toothache by acting as a powerful sialagogue. Dose, gr. j. to gr. x. in powder.

See also the article on the Bark of the Olive Tree.

MORI BACCÆ. MULBERRIES.

MORUS NIGRA. MONGECIA PENTANDRIA.

Nat. Ord. SCABRIDÆ.

This tree is very commonly met with in this country, though not indigenous. The fruit has a grateful acid taste, depending on the presence of tartaric, oxalic, and other vegetable acids, which are in conjunction with mucilage and saccharine matter.

Med. Virtues.—Laxative and refrigerant; rarely used medicinally.

SYRUPUS MORI.

Syrup of Mulberry.

Take of Juice of mulberries, strained, a pint,

Refined sugar, two pounds;

Dissolve the sugar in the mulberry juice, in the same manner as is directed for simple syrup.

Dose, f̄ʒj. to f̄ʒss.

MOSCHUS. MUSK.

(A peculiar Concrete.)

MOSCHUS MOSCHIFERUS. MAMMALIA PECORA.

The animal which supplies us with this peculiar substance inhabits the mountains in the neighbourhood of Thibet.

A bag is situated in the adult male animal behind the navel, from which musk is obtained.

Musk is imported in roundish thin bladders beset with hairs, and not containing more than two

drachms : when pure, it has a reddish brown colour and uniform texture, with a very diffusive characteristic odour, and bitter taste.

In consequence of its high price, other substances are frequently mixed with it, or sometimes the place of the musk is entirely supplied by foreign matter, as blood, asphaltum, &c. Lead is sometimes introduced into the bag to increase its weight: they should have no appearance of having been opened. An artificial musk is made by digesting nitric acid or oil of amber.

Musk is dissolved by boiling water, and æther. It appears to consist of resin, essential oil, and extractive matter.

Med. Virtues.—Stimulant, antispasmodic. Where diffusive stimuli are required, the musk may certainly be used with perfect safety and advantage, as in the latter stages of typhus fever, gout of the stomach, malignant sore throats, erysipelas gangrenosa, and all forms of gangrene. In epilepsy, tetanus, and many other diseases, it might also be used, but its very high price will always be an obstacle to its general employment; and, indeed, I am very much inclined to think that other medicines exist, upon which more reliance can be placed.

Dose gr. v. to ʒj. in the form of bolus or mixture.

MISTURA MOSCHI.

Musk Mixture.

Take of Musk,

Acacia gum, powdered,

Refined sugar, of each a drachm,

Rose water, six fluidounces;

Rub the musk with the sugar, and then with the gum, pouring in the rose water by degrees.

Syn. Mistura Moschata. Julepum e Moscha.

Dose, f̄ss. to f̄j.

MYRISTICÆ NUCLEI ET EARUM OLEUM
EXPRESSUM. NUTMEGS AND THEIR EXPRESSED
OIL.

MYRISTICA MOSCHATA. DIGECIA MONADELPHIA.

Nat. Ord. OLERACEÆ.

This tree is a native of the Molucca Islands, and arrives at perfection in about nine years.

The nut has an external fleshy covering, which is separated when ripe, and exposes a membranous substance (mace), immediately investing the nutmeg, which is to be dried as soon as possible in the sun: the nuts are thrown into lime and water, then cleaned and dried, the mace being sprinkled with salt and water to preserve it from fermentation. The properties of the nutmeg and mace depend on an essential oil. By expression they afford a thickish oil, a mixture of the volatile oil with some fixed oil. *Nutmegs and Mace* are not frequently employed by the apothecary.

Med. Virtues.—Stimulant, stomachic. They are sometimes used to give warmth to other medicines, but never alone; except in the absence of other medicines of similar properties.

Dose, of mace or nutmegs, gr. v. to ℥j.; of their oils m̄j. to m̄v.

SPIRITUS MYRISTICÆ.

Spirit of Nutmeg.

Take of Nutmegs, bruised, two ounces,
 Proof spirit, a gallon,
 Water sufficient to prevent empyreuma;

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

Syn. Sp. Nucis Moschatae.

Dose fʒij. to fʒj.

MYRRHA. MYRRH.

(The Gum Resin of a nondescript tree.)

This drug, which has been so long in use, is obtained from a tree, of the character of which we are ignorant. What is used in this country is imported from the East Indies and Turkey. It is in irregular masses of a brownish yellow colour, semi-transparent, with a resinous fracture; its taste is bitter and aromatic, with an agreeable fragrant odour. Myrrh is seldom perfectly pure, being often mixed with dark coloured portions and destitute of the proper odour.

Proof spirit extracts its virtues most effectually. It should however, in general, be administered either in the form of pill or mixture, as there is a sufficiency of gum in it to suspend the resin.

Med. Virtues.—Tonic, emmenagogue, and stimulant. In chlorosis, and some forms of amenorrhœa, when that disease is connected with a debilitated constitution and hysterical habit, myrrh

may be usefully combined with iron. In phthisis incipiens vel confirmata, where tonics are not forbidden from inflammatory action of the lungs; and in many other cases, myrrh is very useful.

Dose gr. x. to ʒj.

TINCTURA MYRRHÆ.

Tincture of Myrrh.

Take of Myrrh, bruised, four ounces,
Rectified spirits, three pints;
Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

Syn. Tinct. Myrrhæ Simplex.

It forms an important article in the following preparations Mist: Ferr: C. Pil: Ferri Comp. Pil: Aloes cum Myrrha, and Pil: Galban: C.

OLIBANUM GUMMI RESINA. THE GUM
RESIN OLIBANUM.

JUNIPERUS LYCIA. DICECIA MONADELPHIA.

Nat. Ord. CONIFERÆ.

This gum is said to be collected in Arabia. It occurs in semi-transparent grains of a yellow colour, having a bitterish taste and fragrant odour, especially when heated. Like the myrrh it forms an emulsion when triturated with water. Proof spirit is its proper menstruum, as it consists of volatile oil, resin, and gum.

Med. Virtues.—Stimulant. It is not often administered internally, but chiefly employed as a perfume. Dose gr. x. to ʒj.

OLIVÆ OLEUM. OLIVE OIL.

(The expressed Oil of the fruit.)

OLEA EUROPÆA. DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Nat. Ord. SEPIARIE.

It is a native of the South of Europe, and cultivated in France, Italy, &c. The fruit from which the oil is obtained has, when fresh, a bitter acrid taste; but when pickled, its properties are materially changed, and rendered unfit for medicinal purposes; being used in that state only as a luxury.

The best oil is procured by simple expression from the ripe fruit. An inferior oil is obtained by boiling the residue, and again submitting it to pressure.

Genuine good oil is of a pale yellow colour, perfectly transparent, without odour and of a sweetish taste; it should congeal at 38° of Fahrenheit; and if subjected to this test, we may detect the presence of poppy seed oil, with which it is not unfrequently adulterated.

Med. Virtues.—Emollient, laxative. When administered it is generally in cases of poisons, with a view to lubricate the mucous coats of the stomach and bowels, and to envelope any poison with which it may come in contact. It enters into the composition of the best kinds of soap, and into various ointments, cerates, and plasters; and in liniments it forms a vehicle for stimulating applications, such as ammonia, sulphuric acid, &c. When phosphorus is administered internally, it is dissolved in olive or almond oil.

Dose ʒj. to ʒj.

OPIUM. OPIUM.

(The concrete Juice of the unripe Capsules.)

PAPAVER SOMNIFERUM. POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Nat. Ord. RHOEADS.

Asia is said to be the native soil of the poppy : but opium is obtained principally from two sources, Turkey and the East Indies. The poppy is raised also in this country, and the opium which it furnishes, possesses very considerable narcotic power ; it has not however been generally introduced into practice ; and probably our soil is not sufficiently rich to bring it to maturity.

When the capsules are about half ripe, longitudinal incisions are made into them at sun-set, and the juice is collected and exposed to the sun till it has acquired a proper consistence ; it is then worked into masses, which are covered by the leaves of the poppy plant, or of the tobacco, before exportation. Sometimes the bruised poppies are boiled, and the extract obtained from the decoction is mixed with the genuine opium.

The best *Turkey* opium is of a reddish brown colour, tolerably compact and tenacious, having a peculiar heavy, narcotic odour, and bitter nauseous taste.

That which comes from the *East Indies* is of a darker colour, and less tenacious, with a more nauseous odour and taste. The *English opium* in external characters strongly resembles the Turkey.

Opium consists of gum, resin, extractive matter, and two newly discovered substances (*alka-*

loids), *narcotine* and *morphia* (a). The latter principle is said to be in combination with the meconic acid, and to this meconiate are referred all the active powers of opium.

Watery and spirituous infusions of opium are

(a) *Narcotine*, or the salt of Derosne, is procured by digesting distilled water upon opium, and evaporating the solution to the consistence of a syrup, when a precipitate is deposited, and, on the addition of water, is much increased; this precipitate contains the narcotic principle with some resin and extracted matter. Boiling alcohol dissolves the morphia and deposits it on cooling; by re-solution and crystallization it is deprived of colour. *Narcotine* may be extracted almost pure from the extract of opium, by sulphuric ether.

Morphia. This alkali may be procured in several modes; it is found to be distinct from the former, which is supposed to give to opium its stimulating properties. M. Robiquet's method of obtaining this sedative principle consists in boiling a concentrated solution of opium with calcined magnesia for a quarter of an hour, the copious grayish deposit is washed in cold water, and afterwards with hot diluted alcohol, which removes the colouring matter; it is subsequently washed with cold alcohol, and lastly boiled in concentrated spirit which dissolves the morphia, and, on cooling, this salt is deposited, still retaining some colouring matter that must be removed by repeated solutions and crystallizations.

Meconic acid, another ingredient in opium, is obtained from the meconiate of magnesia, a product of the last preparation. The acetate, sulphate, and other salts of morphia, are more certain and effectual in their operation than the pure alkali, in consequence of being more easily acted upon by the animal fluids.

The different sedative preparations of opium, as "The Lancaster Black Drops," "Battley's Sedative Solution," &c. owe their efficacy to the acetate of morphia.

almost equally powerful. Their activity is said to be increased by the addition of acetic or citric acids, and at the same time these additions tend to obviate the unpleasant effects of opium on the head.

Med. Virtues.—Stimulant, sedative, diaphoretic. The primary effect of opium on the body, is certainly to stimulate, which is more obvious and of longer continuance when the dose is small and repeated at short intervals, for if a full dose be given the primary effect is almost immediately succeeded by symptoms the opposite to excitement. We have good examples indicating these effects amongst the Turks, who take opium very freely. It always exhilarates them for a time, producing symptoms of intoxication, but drowsiness, languor, and inactivity soon succeed. A poisonous dose of opium, such as several grains, taken by a person unaccustomed to it, will very soon produce headache, vertigo, drowsiness, stupor, perfect insensibility, slow full pulse, stertorous breathing, &c. constituting the disease called apoplexia venenata; and this state is succeeded by coldness of the extremities, quick, small, and irregular pulse, a pallid countenance, and death. It is necessary in these cases to employ our most active emetics, as the *sulphate of copper or zinc*, repeated till vomiting is excited every five minutes, in doses of grs. v. of the former, and grs. x. of the latter salt dissolved in warm water; their operation will be assisted in some cases by removing blood from the

arm or jugular vein, to obviate the immediate effects of congestion in the head and lungs, and where the emetics do not act, brandy, ammonia, or other stimulants should be in some manner introduced into the stomach (*a*), with a view, if possible, of overcoming the extreme degree of torpidity or paralysis of that organ. These means failing, should we not be justified in injecting emetics, such as a strong infusion of ipecacuan into the veins? It is not desirable to give diluents in any quantity, as by dissolving the opium we increase its activity. Hence, vinegar and other acids are improper until the poison has been expelled from the system. The free use of strong coffee should be advised when the emetic has fully operated, and purgatives with active enemata must be given to prevent constipation and to evacuate any opium which may have escaped into the intestines. Should the respiration be suspended, it will be proper to renew it by artificial means during the employment of our other remedies. When this poison destroys life, the alimentary canal does not generally exhibit any morbid appearance; venous congestion in the head and lungs is commonly met with; and as we have no chemical test by which opium is to be discovered, we can only conjecture that it has been taken by its peculiar odour

(*a*) An injecting apparatus has been introduced to our notice by an ingenious surgeon, Mr. Jukes, for the removal of laudanum from the stomach, and by it we are enabled to throw any fluids into that organ.

being present, and other collateral circumstances. It would be a tedious task to enumerate all the diseases in which opium has been administered. It is a remedy more to be depended upon as a sedative, than all the other medicines of that class, for it seldom fails to fulfil the indication with which it is given, an observation that will scarcely apply to other sedatives, if we except that very important one blood-letting. There are certainly diseases (tetanus and hydrophobia), where in common with all other remedies, it has hitherto generally failed. The watchfulness and muttering delirium in the latter stages of typhus, sometimes require the use of opium, and even in some forms of synochus, where the typhoid symptoms are less marked, an opiate at bed-time, in conjunction with antimonials, may be given with advantage, where not contra-indicated by undue determination to the head.

A full dose of opium will sometimes prevent a paroxysm of ague, when administered a short time previous to its expected return. In many spasmodic disorders it is very useful, as colic, especially colica pictonum, where it should be conjoined with calomel; and in cholera when attended with severe pain in the bowels, vomiting, and cramps of the legs, it is indispensable. Symptoms indicating the presence of stones in the gall ducts or ureter, demand a sedative dose of opium every two or three hours until they subside, for the irritation of these extraneous bodies excites obstinate

spasms with very severe pain. Epilepsy and chorea will not be benefited by it.

It is a valuable remedy in the hands of surgeons where much nervous irritation is kept up by severe local injuries, as compound fractures, extensive lacerations, gangrene, &c.

Opium has long been valued as a remedy in rheumatism, either alone or in conjunction with antimony or ipecacuan. Of late years the existence of acute inflammatory diseases has not deterred us from employing it; but, on the contrary, it now constitutes an important part of the treatment of some membranous inflammations, to exhibit opium; its *modus operandi* when given alone, is probably to allay irritation and diminish arterial action; to produce such effects, it will be necessary to employ a sufficient dose, and to repeat it at proper intervals, that the system may be kept fully under its influence, even to the extent of affecting the head. Its combination with calomel, of which we have already spoken, is used much more frequently.

Diarrhœa, dysentery, irritability of stomach, and a variety of other diseases and symptoms occasionally demand its exhibition.

The effects of opium vary so much in different individuals, that we are unable to fix the dose precisely, for whilst one person will be distracted with a quarter of a grain, another will scarcely feel the effect of a grain, and such idiosyncrasies can only be discovered by experiment.

Dose, as a stimulant, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$. to gr. ss., as a seda-

tive, gr. ss. to gr. iij. or more. Five black drops are equal to about one grain of opium.

EXTRACTUM OPII.

Extract of Opium.

Take of Opium, sliced, sixteen ounces ;
Water, a gallon ;

Add a small quantity of water to the opium, and macerate for twelve hours, that it may soften ; then, adding gradually the rest of the water, rub them together until they are intimately united, and set them by that the fæces may subside ; then strain the liquor, and evaporate it to a proper consistence.

Syn. Extract. Thebaicum. Opium Colatum.

Dose, gr. ss. to gr. iij.

PULVIS IPECACUANHÆ COMPOSITUS.

Compound Powder of Ipecacuanha.

Take of Ipecacuanha root, powdered,
Hard opium, powdered, of each, a drachm,
Sulphate of potass, powdered, an ounce ;

Mix.

Syn. Pulvis Doveri.

Med. Virtues.—Sudorific, anodyne. Dose, gr. v. to ℥j. This preparation is generally administered in rheumatism, and often in diarrhœa.

PULVIS KINO COMPOSITUS.

Compound Powder of Kino.

Take of Kino, fifteen drachms,
Bark of cinnamon, half an ounce,
Hard opium, a drachm ;

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

Med. Virtues.—Astringent, anodyne. Dose, gr. v. to ℥j. This and the two articles immediately following, are employed in diarrhœa.

PULVIS CRETÆ COMPOSITUS CUM OPIO.

Compound Powder of Chalk with Opium.

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

Mix.

*Syn. Pulv. e Bolo Comp. cum Opio.**Med. Virtues.*—Absorbent, astringent, anodyne.

Dose, gr. x. to ℥ij.

PULVIS CORNU USTI CUM OPIO.

Powder of Burnt Hartshorn with Opium.

Take of Hard opium, powdered, a drachm,
Burnt and prepared hartshorn, an ounce,
Cochineal, powdered, a drachm;

Mix.

*Syn. Pulvis Opiatus.**Med. Virtues.*—Absorbent, anodyne. Dose,
gr. iij. to gr. xv.

PILULÆ SAPONIS CUM OPIO.

Pills of Soap and Opium.

Take of Hard Opium, powdered, half an ounce,
Hard soap, two ounces;
Beat them together till they are incorporated into one mass.

Syn. Pil. Opii. Pilulæ Saponaceæ.

Dose, gr. ij. to gr. vj.

CONFECTIO OPII.

Confection of Opium.

Take of Hard opium powdered, six drachms,
Fruit of the long pepper, an ounce,
Ginger root, two ounces,

Carraway seeds, three ounces,
Tragacanth, powdered, two drachms,
Syrup, a pint;

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

Syn. Confect. Opiata. Philonium Londinense, Philoneum Roman.

Dose, gr. x. to ʒj.

TINCTURA OPII.

Tincture of Opium.

Take of Hard opium, powdered, two ounces and a half,
Proof spirit, two pints;

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

Dose, ʒx. to ʒxxx.

TINCTURA CAMPHORÆ COMPOSITA.

Compound Tincture of Camphor.

Take of Camphor, two scruples,
Hard opium powdered,
Benzoic acid, of each a drachm,
Proof spirit, two pints;

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

Syn. Tinct. Opii Camphorata. Elixir. Paregoricum.

Med. Virtues.—Anodyne, antispasmodic, diaphoretic. Frequently used to allay cough when unattended with acute inflammation. Dose, ʒxxx. to fʒiv.

VINUM OPII.

Wine of Opium.

Take of Extract of opium, an ounce,
Cinnamon bark, bruised,
Cloves, bruised, of each a drachm,
Proof spirit, six ounces,
Distilled water, ten ounces;

Macerate for eight days, and filter.

Syn. Tinct. Thebaica. Laudanum Liquid. Sydenhami.

Dose, ℥x. to fʒj.

EMPLASTRUM OPII.

Opium Plaster.

Take of Hard opium, powdered, half an ounce,
Resin of the spruce fir, powdered, three ounces,
Lead plaster, a pound,
Water, half a pint;

Having melted the plaster, add the resin of the spruce fir, the opium, and the water; then boil with a gentle heat, until they acquire the consistence of a plaster.

Med. Virtues.—Intended to be applied to the seat of rheumatic pains, and to the stomach to allay vomiting, &c.

OPOPANACIS GUMMI-RESINA. GUM-RESIN OF OPOPONAX.

PASTINACA OPOPANAX. PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Nat. Ord. UMBELLATÆ.

This plant is a native of the south of Europe. The gum-resin is procured from incisions made in the stalk; it is sometimes imported in the form of tears, but more frequently in agglutinated variegated masses, having a reddish or brown colour, bitterish taste, and disagreeable odour.

Med. Virtues.—Emmenagogue, expectorant, and antispasmodic. When exhibited, which is but a rare occurrence, it is either in the form of pills or emulsion. Dose, gr. x. to ʒss.

ORIGANUM. COMMON MARJORAM.

*(The Plant.)*ORIGANUM VULGARE. DIDYNAMIA GYMnosPERMIA.
Nat. Ord. VERTICILLATE.

It occupies dry situations in this country. The virtues of the plant depend on an essential oil. The marjoram is rarely used except as a domestic remedy in conjunction with other herbs.

OVUM. THE EGG.

PHASIANUS GALLUS. AVES GALLINE.

The properties of the egg are well known; it is a very valuable and nutritious article of diet, both in disease and health. The yolk and likewise the albuminous part are used often in pharmacy.

PAPAVERIS CAPSULÆ. CAPSULES OF THE
WHITE POPPY.*(The ripe Capsules.)*PAPAVER SOMNIFERUM. POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.
Nat. Ord. RHOEADES.

We have already spoken of the poppy under the article opium. The ripe dried capsules are much inferior in point of strength to the unripe heads; although their properties are similar: preparations are obtained from them, which on some occasions are valuable substitutes for the opium itself. All that has been said concerning the medicinal and poisonous effects of opium, will equally apply to prepa-

rations of the poppy, not that we often witness the injurious consequences of large doses of poppy except in children, to whom the syrup is sometimes very incautiously given by nurses and mothers.

A decoction of poppies is frequently employed as a fomentation in inflammatory affections, &c. ; but is never exhibited as an internal remedy.

EXTRACTUM PAPAVERIS.

Extract of White Poppy.

Take of Poppy heads bruised, and deprived of their seeds,
a pound,

Boiling water, a gallon ;

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

Syn. Extract. Papaveris Albi.

Dose, gr. ij. increased cautiously and by degrees to ℥i.

SYRUPUS PAPAVERIS.

Syrup of White Poppy.

Take of White poppy heads, freed from the seeds, dried
and bruised, fourteen ounces,

Refined sugar, two pounds,

Boiling water, two gallons and a half ;

Macerate the poppy heads in the water for twenty-four hours, then boil them down in a water bath to a gallon, and press them strongly. Having strained the liquor boil it again down to two pints, and strain while hot. Set it by for twelve hours, that the fæces may subside ; then boil down the cleansed liquor to a pint, and add the sugar, in the same manner as is directed for simple syrup.

Syn. Syr. Papav. Alb. Syr. e Meconio. Diacodium.

Dose to children, f ʒi. to f ʒij. adults, f ʒss. to f ʒiiss.

DECOCTUM PAPAVERIS.

Decoction of the Poppy.

Take of Poppy heads, sliced, four ounces,
Water, four pints;

Boil for a quarter of an hour, and strain.

Syn. Decoct. Papav. Alb. Decoct. pro fomento.

PETROLEUM. ROCK OIL. BARBADOES TAR.

This bituminous fluid is highly inflammable, of a yellowish colour, and transparent, having a less specific gravity than water. It is generally imported from Barbadoes.

Med. Virtues.—Stimulant, antispasmodic: it is used in some of the West India islands, amongst the natives, in most affections of the chest, but it can only be admissible in chronic catarrh, asthma, &c. when no inflammatory action exists. It is not used internally in this country. Dose, ℥x. to ʒss. We may employ it externally as a stimulant in chronic rheumatism, paralysis, &c.

PIMENTÆ BACCÆ. PIMENTO BERRIES.

MYRTUS PIMENTA. ICOSANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Nat. Ord. HESPERIDÆÆ.

The Jamaica pepper is the produce of a tree growing in the West Indies. The berries are gathered before they are ripe, and then dried carefully by exposure for some days to the sun and

air. They have a dark brown colour, warm pungent taste, and agreeable aromatic odour. The virtues of the berries are to be referred to an essential oil; water distilled from them becomes fully impregnated with it, and constitutes the preparation mostly employed; spirit equally imbibes their properties.

Med. Virtues.—Stomachic and stimulant. In consequence of the comparatively cheap price of allspice, it may be used where it is an object to avoid expense; for although it may be less palatable, its efficacy is not at all inferior to the more expensive carminatives, &c. Dose, gr. x. to ʒss.

AQUA PIMENTÆ.

Pimenta Water.

Take of Pimenta berries bruised, half a pound,
Water, a pint;

Macerate the berries in the water for twenty-four hours; then add as much water as is sufficient to prevent empyreuma, and distil a gallon.

Syn. Aqua Pimento, Aqua Piper. Jamaicensis.

Dose, fʒss. to fʒij.

SPIRITUS PIMENTÆ.

Spirit of Pimenta.

Take of Pimenta berries, bruised, two ounces,
Proof spirit, a gallon,
Water enough to prevent empyreuma;

Macerate for twenty-four hours; then with a slow fire distil a gallon.

Syn. Sp. Pimento.

Dose, fʒj. to fʒij.

OLEUM PIMENTÆ.

Oil of Pimenta.

Place any quantity of pimento berries in an alembic, cover them with water, and distil the oil into a large refrigeratory.

Dose, ℥j. to ℥v.

PIPERIS LONGI FRUCTUS. FRUIT OF
LONG PEPPER.

(The Unripe Fruit Dried.)

PIPER LONGUM. DIANDRIA TRIGYNIA. *Nat. Ord.*
PIPERITÆ.

The long pepper is a native of the East Indies. The fruit, when gathered, consists of small grains disposed in a pulp in long heads, which, on being dried, have a tuberculated grey appearance, and compact texture, with a very warm pungent taste, and slight aromatic odour. The virtues of this pepper depend on a resin and an essential oil.

Med. Virtues.—Stimulant and stomachic. They are never administered alone in this country, but merely to give warmth to other medicines, especially where we wish to overcome flatulency. Dose gr. x. to ʒss. This pepper is contained in Pulv: Cinnam: C. Pulv: Cretæ C. Conf: Opii et Tinct: Cinnam: C.

PIPERIS NIGRI BACCÆ. THE BERRIES
OF BLACK PEPPER.

PIPER NIGRUM. DIANDRIA TRIGYNIA. *Nat. Ord.*
PIPERITÆ.

This pepper also grows in the East Indies.

The fruit is gathered at different periods, according as it arrives at perfection, but before it has fully ripened. Care must be taken on drying the berries, either in the sun or in an oven; they blacken under this process. Black pepper has a hot pungent taste, and slightly aromatic odour. The pungency is said to reside in a particular principle, independent of the essential oil, and may be extracted by water or spirit, most effectually by the latter.

Med. Virtues and uses as the last. It is contained in the Conf. Rutæ. Dose, gr. v. to ʒj.

CONFECTIO PIPERIS NIGRI.

Confection of Black Pepper.

Take of Black pepper,
 Elecampane root, of each a pound,
 Fennel seeds, three pounds,
 Honey,
 Purified sugar, of each two pounds;

Reduce the dry substances into very fine powder, then add the honey, and beat them together until they form one uniform mass.

Med. Virtues.—This confection is useful in hæmorrhoids, and resembles the quack medicine called “Ward’s Paste.”

Dose, ʒj. to ʒij. or more.

The *White Pepper* is the same fruit as the black, deprived of its external coat by maceration in water, when perfectly ripe.

PIX ABIETINA BURGUNDY PITCH.

*(The Prepared Resin.)*PINUS ABIES. *Vide* ABIETIS RESINA.

PIX LIQUIDA. TAR.

(The Prepared Liquid Resin.)

PIX NIGRA. PITCH.

*(The Prepared Solid Resin.)*PINUS SYLVESTRIS. MONECIA MONADELPHIA. *Nat.*
Ord. CONIFERÆ.

The fir which furnishes tar and pitch is a native of Scotland.

The liquid resin is obtained by exposing the wood to the action of fire, in such a manner that the products shall pass off into a convenient receptacle; they consist of an essential oil, resin, and an empyreumatic oil, with some acetic acid. Tar has a strong peculiar odour, and a bitter taste.

Med. Virtues.—Stimulant, diaphoretic, and diuretic. When administered internally, it is generally in the form of tar water, which is made by allowing water to stand upon the tar till it has become impregnated with it (twenty-four or forty-eight hours); and this may be taken in the quantity of a pint or more daily. It has been used in some cutaneous affections, as lepra, ichthyosis, acne, &c. Tar vapour has been much extolled as a cure for phthisis. There may exist certain catarrhal affections which would be benefited by its employment, especially the chronic catarrh of

old people, and asthmatic affections, where the expectoration is not free; but that it has ever cured consumption, I am very much inclined to question. It is always necessary to saturate any loose acid which it generally contains before employing it.

An ointment of tar is frequently used in the psoriasis, lepra, tinea capitis, ichthyosis, &c.

Pitch, which used to be called *Resina Nigra*, is tar partially decomposed, and deprived of its volatile ingredients. In medicinal qualities it resembles tar, and is exhibited in the form of pills in similar affections.

UNGUENTUM PICIS LIQUIDÆ.

Ointment of Liquid Pitch (Tar).

Take of Liquid pitch,
Prepared suet, of each, a pound;
Melt them together, and press through a linen cloth.

Syn. Unguent. Picis.

UNGUENTUM PICIS NIGRÆ.

Ointment of Black Pitch.

Take of Black pitch,
Yellow wax,
Yellow resin, of each, nine ounces,
Olive oil, a pint;
Melt them together, and press through a linen cloth.

Syn. Ung. Basilicum Nigrum. Unguent. Tetrpharmacum.

PLUMBI SUBCARBONAS. SUBCARBONATE
OF LEAD.

(*The Cerusse, or White Lead.*)

The subcarbonate of lead is obtained by exposing thin sheets of lead to the vapour of vinegar, by which they are soon corroded and oxydated, and then attracting carbonic acid from the atmosphere, which converts them into the salt in question.

It is never administered internally, and is but seldom applied externally. From it is obtained the

PLUMBI ACETAS (a).

Acetate of Lead.

Take of Subcarbonate of lead, a pound,
Strong acetic acid, a pint,
Boiling distilled water, a pint and half;

Mix the acid with the water, and add the subcarbonate of lead gradually, and boil until the acid is saturated; then filter it through paper, and when the water is evaporated, until a pellicle forms on its surface, set it by, that crystals may form. Dry, these, after pouring off the water, upon bibulous paper.

Syn. Cerussa Acetata. Saccharum Saturni.

Med. Virtues.—This salt is a powerful sedative in hæmorrhages, more especially in hæmoptoe and menorrhagia, &c.; also used in chronic dysentery, and some forms of diarrhœa; it is generally ne-

(a) The acetic acid, by its superior affinity for the oxyd of lead, disengages carbonic acid from the carbonate, and forms an acetate of lead.

cessary to combine it with opium. Care must be taken not to administer at the same time, acids, or any salts which decompose it. It is often used as an external refrigerant in inflammations of the skin, eyes, &c. in lotion or ointment, according to circumstances.

The acetate of lead must not, however, be administered incautiously, for unpleasant symptoms occasionally supervene, such as colicky pains in the stomach and bowels, obstinate constipation, followed by tremors and paralysis, and which occasionally end in inflammation of the bowels. Emetics of ipecacuan, succeeded by *sulphate of magnesia*, diluents and opiates, form the plan of treatment; by this means we obtain an inert sulphate of lead. Sulphate of soda is equally applicable.

The salts of lead may be detected by the black precipitate they form with sulphureted hydrogen water, and the yellow chromate of lead which the chromate of potash throws down, when added to their solution.

Dose, gr. ss. to gr. ij.

CERATUM PLUMBI ACETATIS.

Cerate of the Acetate of Lead.

Take of Acetate of lead, powdered, two drachms,

White wax, two ounces,

Olive oil, half a pint;

Dissolve the wax in seven fluidounces of the oil, then add gradually the acetate of lead, rubbed separately with the rest

of the oil, and stir them diligently with a wooden rod till they unite.

Syn. Unguent. Cerussæ Acetatæ.

PLUMBI OXYDUM SEMIVITREUM.

SEMIVITRIFIED OXYDE OF LEAD. LITHARGE.

The litharge is obtained by melting the protoxyd of lead, and allowing it to crystallize. It is applied externally in plasters and ointments, and in the formation of the

LIQUOR PLUMBI SUBACETATIS.

Liquor of Subacetate of Lead (a).

Take of Semivitreous oxyde of lead, two pounds,
Diluted acetic acid, a gallon;

Mix and boil down to six pints, constantly stirring it, then set it aside, that the fæces may subside, and strain.

Syn. Aqua Lytharg. Acetat. Extract. Saturni.

LIQUOR PLUMBI SUBACETATIS DILUTUS.

Diluted Liquor of Subacetate of Lead.

Take of Liquor of subacetate of lead, a fluidrachm,
Distilled water, a pint,
Proof spirit, a fluidrachm;

Mix.

This preparation is the common white wash, or

(b) The oxyd of lead combines directly with the acetic acid in considerable proportions, to constitute the *subacetate of lead*.

Both the acetates when in solution are liable to decomposition from exposure to the atmosphere, by attracting carbonic acid, which forms an insoluble carbonate with a portion of the oxyd.

“Goulard Water,” of the shops, in such frequent use for every form of phlegmonous inflammation attacking the surface of the body; also as a collyrium and injection for gonorrhœa in the male and female.

CERATUM PLUMBI COMPOSITUM.

Compound Cerate of Lead.

Take of Liquor of subacetate of lead, two fluidounces and a half,

Yellow wax, four ounces,

Olive oil, nine fluidounces,

Camphor, half a drachm;

Mix the wax, when melted, with eight fluidounces of the oil; then remove it from the fire, and when it begins to grow thick, add gradually the liquor of subacetate of lead, and stir it diligently with a wooden rod, until it be cold. Lastly, with these mix in the camphor, dissolved in the rest of the oil.

Syn. Cerat. Lytharg. Acetat. Comp.

EMPLASTRUM PLUMBI.

Plaster of Lead.

Take of Semivitreous oxyde of lead, reduced to a very fine powder, five pounds,

Olive oil, a gallon,

Water, two pints;

Boil them together over a slow fire, constantly stirring them, till the oil and oxyde of lead unite in the consistence of a plaster. It will be necessary, however, to add a small quantity of boiling water, if almost the whole of that employed in the beginning, should be evaporated before the end of the process.

Syn. Emplast. Lytharg. Emplast. Commune. Diachylon.

This is principally employed as the basis of other plasters, sometimes to cover excoriations of the skin: it is moderately adhesive.

Lead plaster is contained in Emplastra Resinæ : Galban: C. Hydrarg: Opii, et Saponis. Litharge is also used in Cerat. Saponis.

PORRI RADIX. LEEK ROOT.

ALLIUM PORRUM. HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Nat. Ord. LILIACEÆ.

It is quite unnecessary to retain this article amongst the Materia Medica. It possesses the properties of the common onion, and is never employed medicinally except as a domestic remedy.

POTASSÆ NITRAS. NITRATE OF POTASS.

SALT PETRE OR NITRE.

This is a product both of nature and art. In some countries it is formed at the surface of the earth, in districts where its base abounds, the atmospheric air furnishing the azote for the acid. It is obtained more readily by exposing animal substances to the influence of atmospheric air, in contact with potass or vegetable substances containing it. The scrapings of old walls which contain nitrate of lime will furnish it; that used in this country is chiefly procured from the East Indies, in a state of impurity, containing muriate of soda and much foreign matter, and must be purified by re-solution and crystallization. It crystallizes in six-sided prisms, with dihedral summits, having a bitterish cool taste.

Med. Virtues.—Refrigerant, diuretic, aperient. It is often used, in conjunction with other remedies, in catarrhal affections, especially if connected with inflammation; also in hæmoptoe, menorrhagia, dropsies, and many other inflammatory affections, it is often given largely diluted as a beverage. In the acute stage of gonorrhœa it allays the scalding; and as a gargle in simple cynanche is very useful. But even this remedy cannot be used without caution, for accidents have occurred where it has been mistaken for other comparatively inactive salts, and the result has been the destruction of the patient, by occasioning vomiting and purging of blood, great prostration of strength, syncope, coldness of extremities, and other signs of approaching death, which soon succeeds such symptoms. The treatment consists in evacuating the poison as speedily as possible, by emetics and emollient laxatives, at the same time administering opiates and mild stimulants frequently repeated.

Tests. 1st. Form of crystals six-sided prisms.

2nd. Detonation on live coals.

3rd. Sulphuric acid disengages red fumes of nitrous acid gas.

Dose gr. x. to ℥j.

A considerable quantity of nitre is consumed in the preparation of gunpowder and of nitric acid.

ACIDUM NITRICUM.

Nitric Acid (a).

Take of Dried nitrate of potass,

Sulphuric acid, of each, *by weight*, two pounds;

Mix them in a glass retort, and distil the nitric acid in a sand bath, until a red vapour arises. Then, having added an ounce more of the dried nitrate of potass, distil the acid as before.

The specific gravity of nitric acid is, to that of distilled water, as 1,500 to 1,000. Two hundred and twelve grains of the crystals of subcarbonate of soda, are saturated by one hundred grains of this acid.

Syn. Aqua fortis duplex.

Med. Uses.—The strong acid is sometimes employed in the formation of issues in diseases of the hip, &c.; for the purpose of fumigating the chambers of the sick, especially when the contagion of

(a) The sulphuric acid forms with the potass of the nitre, a *supersulphate of potass*, which remains in the retort; and the heat employed distils even the *nitric acid*. The nitrate of potass is heated that its water of crystallization may be dissipated, and thus a stronger acid obtained. Unless much care is taken in the process, it will be coloured by nitrous gas, and converted into the nitrous acid; heat will however restore it to its former colourless condition.

If the nitric acid be occasionally adulterated with sulphuric or muriatic acids, the former is detected by the nitrate barytes, and the latter by nitrate of silver, both of which throw down white insoluble precipitates; one, sulphate of barytes, the other muriate of silver. In the employments of these Tests, it is absolutely necessary that the acids should be largely diluted.

That the residue in the retort may be more easily dissolved, a considerable excess of acid is prescribed by the College.

fever, &c. is apprehended, *nitrous acid fumes* are to be disengaged from nitre by sulphuric acid.

ACIDUM NITRICUM DILUTUM.

Diluted Nitric Acid.

Take of Nitric acid, one fluidounce,
Distilled water, nine fluidounces;

Mix them.

Syn. Aqua fortis simplex.

Med. Virtues.—Diluted nitric acid has been strongly recommended in hepatic affections, and its exhibition has certainly been attended with advantage to some patients. Syphilis is another disease in which it has been much given, but I question whether with similar success: it is certainly a valuable medicine in improving the general health of patients who have been much reduced by the long continued use of mercurials; but if we expect to cure syphilis, in any of its forms, by the nitric acid alone, we shall be disappointed. As a tonic it is valuable on many occasions.

Dose gtt. x. to gtt. xxx. diluted largely.

POTASSÆ SULPHAS. SULPHATE OF POTASS.

This salt is the result of several chemical processes, and is, therefore, never prepared for pharmaceutical purposes by the direct union of acid and alkali. It remains after the preparation of magnes: carbon: and nitric acid.

POTASSÆ SULPHAS.

Sulphate of Potass (a).

Take of the salt which remains after the distillation of the
nitric acid, two pounds,
Boiling water, two gallons;

Mix them that the salt may be dissolved; then add as much subcarbonate of potass as may be necessary for saturating the acid. Afterwards boil the liquor, till a pellicle floats on the surface, and after having filtered it, set it by, that crystals may form. These, after pouring off the water, must be dried upon bibulous paper.

Syn. Kali Vitriolat.

Med. Virtues.—Diuretic, cathartic, diaphoretic. It is very seldom administered alone; it is a mild laxative, and sometimes employed to dilute more active agents.

Dose ʒss. to ʒiij.

POTASSÆ SUPERSULPHAS.

Supersulphate of Potass.

Take of the salt which remains after the distillation of the
nitric acid, two pounds,
Boiling water, four pints;

Mix them that the salt may be dissolved, and filter; then boil it down to half, and set it by, that crystals may form; dry these, after pouring off the water, upon bibulous paper.

In properties it resembles the above salt, but is rather more active.

Dose ʒss. to ʒij.

(a) It has been proposed to saturate the excess of acid in this salt, by lime instead of potass, as a more economical process; this mode is adopted by the Edinburgh College.

POTASSÆ SUPERTARTRAS. SUPERTAR-
TRATE OF POTASS. CREAM OF TARTAR.

Cream of tartar is procured from the *tartar* which is deposited on the sides of wine casks, the colour and quantity of which depends much on the nature of the wine contained in the casks.

By solution, crystallization, and clarification, the *supertartrate of potass* is obtained pure. The crystals are generally *en masse*, of an irregular form, having an acid taste. This salt is sparingly soluble in water.

Med Virtues.—Refrigerant, aperient, diuretic. It is more frequently administered as a diuretic than cathartic, in small and repeated doses for dropsical affections, and it forms a cooling beverage in fevers and inflammatory disorders, in the proportion of $\bar{z}j.$ or $3ij.$ to a pint of water sweetened with sugar. As a purgative it is occasionally given in dropsy, but is more commonly, in these cases, joined with other medicines, as jalap, squills, &c.

Dose $\bar{z}j.$ to $\bar{z}j.$

POTASSÆ TARTRAS.

Tartrate of Potass (a).

Take of Subcarbonate of potass, sixteen ounces,
Supertartrate of potass, three pounds,
Boiling water, a gallon;

(a) The excess of tartaric acid in the supertartrate of potass is saturated by the potass of the subcarbonate, and a *neutral tartrate of potass* is the result.

Dissolve the subcarbonate of potass in the water; then add the supertartrate of potass, reduced to powder, until no more bubbles are produced. Filter the liquor through paper, and boil it till a pellicle floats on the surface, then put it by to crystallize. Dry the crystals, after pouring off the water, upon bibulous paper.

Syn. Kali Tartarizatum. Tartarum Solubile.

Med. Virtues.—This is a very mild and effectual cathartic, very applicable during pregnancy or subsequent to delivery. It is generally combined with other medicines, as senna, rhubarb, &c.

Dose, ʒj. to ʒvj. contained in Pulv: Sennæ C.

ACIDUM TARTARICUM.

Tartaric Acid (a).

Take of Supertartrate of potass, two pounds and half,
Boiling distilled water, three gallons,

(a) The addition of chalk to the supertartrate of potass, furnishes lime for the saturation of the excess of acid in that salt, and consequently a *tartrate of lime* is formed, which, from its insolubility falls down; a neutral *tartrate of potass* remaining in solution. Sulphuric acid is digested on the tartrate of lime to decompose it, by uniting with the lime to form an *insoluble sulphate of lime* which precipitates, and the *tartaric acid* thus set at liberty, is dissolved by the water.

If the cream of tartar and chalk were previously well mixed and then added to the boiling water, it would enable us to dispense with the very large quantity of water required for the solution of that supertartrate; for it would be easy to throw in an additional quantity of chalk, should it be required. It is absolutely necessary that sufficient time be allowed for the action of the sulphuric acid on the insoluble tartrate, as it is found that their action upon each other is slow. There will be a considerable and unnecessary loss of acid, if we adhere rigidly to the process directed by the College, as the tartrate of

Prepared chalk, a pound,
Sulphuric acid, a pound ;

Boil the supertartrate of potass with two gallons of distilled water, and add gradually the prepared chalk, until bubbles cease to appear ; set it by that the tartrate of lime may subside ; pour off the liquor and wash the tartrate of lime frequently with distilled water until it is tasteless ; then pour upon it the sulphuric acid diluted with a gallon of boiling distilled water, and set it by for twenty-four hours, shaking it occasionally ; strain the liquor, and evaporate in a water bath that crystals may form.

Med. Virtues.—This acid is refrigerant, and antiseptic, possessing the usual properties of vegetable acids, and in many instances is an excellent substitute for the more costly citric acid ; especially in the formation of effervescing saline draughts, and in the preparation of the *Sedlitz powders*, which consist of about ʒij. of tartarized soda, and ʒj. of carbonate of soda, to be mixed at the moment of taking, with ʒij. of tartaric acid.

Dose of the acid, ʒj. to ʒj., in the form of drink.

POTASSA IMPURA. IMPURE POTASS. THE
IMPURE SUBCARBONATE OF POTASS.

This salt is obtained by burning different vege-

potass will be thrown away. I should therefore recommend its decomposition by muriate of lime (a salt of comparatively little value, and a product in the preparation of Ammon: Subcarb: and Liq. Ammon:). There will be a mutual decomposition, the result of which furnishes a soluble muriate of potass, and in insoluble tartrate of lime to be treated as directed above. We shall, by following this plan, obtain twice the quantity of tartaric acid ; or, we may evaporate the saline solution and procure the *neutral tartrate of potass* crystallized.

table substances to an ash; in this state it contains foreign salts and many impurities, and has been commonly denominated pearl-ash. Of these extraneous substances it is in a great measure freed by the following process:

POTASSÆ SUBCARBONAS.

Subcarbonate of Potass.

Take of Impure potass, powdered, three pounds,
Boiling water, three pints and a half;

Dissolve the potass in water, and filter, then pour the liquor into a clean iron vessel, and evaporate the water by a slow fire, that it may thicken; let the fire then be removed, and the liquor stirred assiduously with an iron rod, till the salt forms into small grains.

A purer subcarbonate of potass may be prepared, in the same manner from tartar, which has previously been burnt, till it becomes of an ash colour.

Syn. Kali pp. Sal. Tartar. Sal. Absinth.

Med. Virtues.—Antacid. It is often used in combination with citric acid in the formation of saline draughts, and seldom in any other manner with a view to its medicinal effects; also as a medium of mixing oils and similar fluids with water.

Dose, gr. x. to ℥j. ʒss. of lemon juice is saturated by ℥j. of this salt. The carbonate is a much more palatable salt, and is generally used when this alkali is required. *Subcarbonate of potass* is contained in the Decoct: Aloes C. and employed in the preparation of Spir: Ammon: Arom: Sp: Ammon: Potassæ Sulphuret. and Mist: Ferri: Comp.

LIQUOR POTASSÆ SUBCARBONATIS.

Liquor of the Subcarbonate of Potass.

Take of Subcarbonate of potass, a pound ;
 Distilled water, twelve fluidounces ;

Dissolve the subcarbonate of potass in the water, and filter through paper.

Syn. Aqua Kali pp. Lixivium Tartari.

Dose, f̄ss. to f̄ʒj.

POTASSÆ CARBONAS.

Carbonate of Potass (a).

Take of the Liquor of subcarbonate of potass, a gallon ;

Transmit carbonic acid through the solution of subcarbonate of potass, in a proper vessel, until fully saturated, and strain. Evaporate the strained liquor, that crystals may form, taking care that the heat does not exceed 120°. Having poured off the liquor, dry the crystals on bibulous paper.

Carbonic acid is easily obtained from white marble and diluted sulphuric acid.

Med. Virtues.—The *carbonate* of potass is generally employed in the formation of the *effervescing* saline draught, ʒss. to ʒss. of lemon juice. It is given in conjunction with bitters in acidity of stomach, also in calculous affections depending on excess of lithic acid ; and to allay the irritability of bladder, &c. depending on other causes.

Dose, ʒj. to ʒj.

(a) The excess of alkali in the subcarbonate of potass, is saturated by the carbonic acid, (which is evolved in abundance from carbonate of lime, on the addition of sulphuric acid), and converted into a *neutral carbonate of potass* ; it is a much more simple, and less expensive process, than the one adopted in the former Pharmacopœia.

LIQUOR POTASSÆ.

Liquor of Potass (a).

Take of Subcarbonate of potass, a pound,
 Fresh lime, half a pound,
 Boiling distilled water, a gallon ;

Dissolve the potass in two pints of the water ; add the remainder of the water to the lime ; mix the liquors together while hot, then set by the mixture in a close vessel, and when cold, strain it through a cotton cloth.

If any diluted acid dropped into the liquor raises bubbles, more lime must be added, and the liquor strained again. A pint of this liquor ought to weigh sixteen ounces.

Syn. Aqua Kali pura.

Med. Virtues.—Antacid, lithontriptic, diuretic. Used in similar cases with the carbonate of potass. Combined with Tinct: Opii it is very useful in irritability of the bladder : sometimes employed externally as a caustic.

Dose, ℥ viij. to f ʒss.

POTASSA FUSA.

Fused Potass (b).

Take of the Liquor of potass, a gallon ;

(a) Lime by its strong affinity for carbonic acid, decomposes the subcarbonate of potass, forming an *insoluble carbonate of lime*, and the *potass* remains in a *caustic state* dissolved by the water, forming the *liquor potassæ*.

From the strong attraction which this alkali has for carbonic acid, it is with difficulty retained in a state of perfect purity, the carbonic acid of the atmosphere so rapidly uniting with it : the presence of that acid may be detected by barytes or lime water, which throw down a white precipitate that effervesces, in the addition of muriatic acid, and is dissolved. Carbonic acid will throw down any loose lime which may have been dissolved in the process.

(b) The heat employed in this process expels the water of

Evaporate the water over the fire, in a clean iron vessel, until (the ebullition having ceased) the potass becomes in a state of fusion: pour this upon a plate of iron into convenient shapes.

Syn. Kali purum. Lapis infernalis.

Med. Virtues.—This is only employed as a caustic. It is used in the rectification of the sulphuric ether.

POTASSA CUM CALCE.

Potass with Lime (a).

Take of the Liquor of potass, three pints,
Fresh lime, a pound;

Boil down the liquor of potass to a pint, then add the lime previously slaked by the affusion of water, and mix them carefully.

Syn. Calx cum Kali puro.

Med. Virtues.—This is a more manageable caustic preparation than the potassa fusa.

POTASSÆ ACETAS.

Acetate of Potass (b).

Take of Subcarbonate of potass, a pound,
Strong acetic acid, two pints,
Boiling distilled water, two pints;

crystallization from the potass, and converts it into a *hydrate of potass*; which to be rendered perfectly pure, must be treated with alcohol, distilled and liquefied; this is however unnecessary, unless when required for accurate chemical experiments.

Potassa fusa must be carefully excluded from the atmosphere or it will soon be converted into a *subcarbonate*.

(a) Potass is rendered less deliquescent by the addition of *lime*.

(b) Acetic acid disengages *carbonic acid* from the subcarbonate of potass, by uniting with the potass to form a very soluble *acetate of potass*.

Difficulty attends the subsequent part of the manipulation,

Add the acid, previously mixed with the water, to the subcarbonate of potass, until bubbles cease to be excited, and strain. Evaporate the liquor first in a water bath until the ebullition ceases. Then expose it to a heat gradually increased, and again evaporate, that a pellicle may appear on the surface: dry the pellicle when removed, upon bibulous paper. Let the liquor be consumed again and again, and remove and dry the pellicle in the same manner.

Syn. Kali Acetatum. Sal Diuretic.

Med. Virtues.—This is a very useful and effectual diuretic, and applicable in any case requiring such a remedy: from its strong disposition to attract moisture from the atmosphere and deliquesce, it must always be ordered in solution: it is often combined with bitters. Dose, gr. x. to ʒj.

PRUNA. PRUNES.

(*The Dried Fruit.*)

PRUNUS DOMESTICA. ICOSANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Nat. Ord. POMACEÆ.

This tree is very common in our gardens and on the continent of Europe. The prunes in common use are generally imported from France; they are carefully dried in a moderate heat, which deprives

which consists in the careful evaporation of the solution; for, if the heat be too great, a portion of the salt is decomposed, in consequence of the expulsion of some of the acetic acid: and unless the water of crystallization be removed by the heat, we shall be unable to preserve it in a solid form.

The process directed in this edition of the Pharmacopœia, is certainly preferable to the former, which was liable to several objections.

them of water and prevents their undergoing fermentation, and spoiling. They consist chiefly of saccharine matter and mucilage; and are used to cover the flavour of unpalatable medicines. To act of themselves they must be taken rather freely. Contained in the Confect: Sennæ.

PTEROCARPI LIGNUM. RED SAUNDERS
WOOD.

PTEROCARPUS SANTALINUS. DIADELPHIA DE-
CANDRIA. *Nat. Ord.* PAPILIONACEÆ.

The wood of this East Indian tree is of very compact texture and red colour, having a sweetish taste, without odour. Water and spirit extract its colour, for which alone it is valued.

PULEGIUM. PENNYROYAL.

(*The Plant.*)

MENTHA PULEGIUM. DIDYNAMIA GYMNOSPERMIA.
Nat. Ord. VERTICILLATÆ.

This indigenous plant owes its virtues to an essential oil which resembles in its medicinal properties those of the other mints.

OLEUM PULEGII.

Oil of Pennyroyal.

Place the fresh plant in an alembic, and cover it with water; then distill the oil into a large refrigeratory.

Med. Virtues.—Stimulant, antispasmodic.

Dose, $\mathfrak{m}j.$ to $\mathfrak{m}iv.$

Q 2

AQUA PULEGII.

Pennyroyal Water (a).

Take of Pennyroyal, dried, a pound and a half, or

Oil of pennyroyal, *by weight*, three drachms ;

Pour on the plant or oil as much water as is sufficient to prevent empyreuma, and distil a gallon.

Syn. Aqua Pulegii Simplex.

Dose, f $\bar{3}$ ss. to f $\bar{3}$ j.

SPIRITUS PULEGII.

Spirit of Pennyroyal.

Take of Oil of pennyroyal, *by weight*, seven scruples,

Rectified spirit, four pints and half ;

Add the spirit to the oil, and pour on so much water, that after distillation sufficient may remain to prevent empyreuma. Distil with a gentle fire one gallon.

Syn. Aqua Pulegii Spirituosa.

Dose, f 3j. to f $\bar{3}$ j.

PYRETHRI RADIX. PELLITORY OF SPAIN.
ROOT OF SPANISH CHAMOMILE.

ANTHEMIS PYRETHRUM. SYNGENESIA SUPERFLUA.
Nat. Ord. COMPOSITÆ.

This plant is a native of the south of Europe, and is cultivated in this country.

The root is of a brown colour externally, and internally white, of a firm dense texture, without odour ; its taste is peculiarly hot and durably pun-

(a) When the *fresh* plant is directed, double quantity must be used.

gent. Its acrimony is said to reside in a resin; hence, the watery infusion and extract possess but little of the acrimony of the root.

Med. Virtues.—Stimulant, sialagogue; to excite the flow of saliva in tooth-ache, ophthalmia, &c. it is occasionally employed. A decoction of it has been recommended as a stimulating gargle in relaxed sore throats; we do not think it at all superior to the capsicum, but if used we should prefer a diluted alcoholic tincture.

Dose, gr. ij. to gr. x.

QUASSIÆ LIGNUM. QUASSIA WOOD.
QUASSIA EXCELSA. DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.
Nat. Ord. GRUINALES.

This tree is a native of Jamaica and the Caribbean islands.

The root is of a yellowish white colour, very bitter taste, and without odour. The bitter principle is so intimately blended with the woody fibre, that repeated boilings do not completely extract it. Dr. Thomson considers it a peculiar principle called *quassine* (a). Spirit and water extract its virtues. The watery extract is an intensely nauseous bitter.

Med. Virtues.—Tonic, seldom exhibited alone, but is generally the vehicle of more active drugs;

(a) If the watery infusion of quassia be evaporated to dryness at a moderate heat, a brownish yellow semi-transparent mass will be procured, which is *quassine*.

it is applicable in all cases requiring simple bit-
ters. Dose, gr. x. to ʒj. The infusion is the best
form of administering it.

INFUSUM QUASSIÆ.

Infusion of Quassia.

Take of Quassia wood, cut, a scruple,
Boiling water, half a pint ;
Macerate for two hours, in a vessel lightly covered, and strain.
Dose, fʒj. to fʒij.

QUERCUS CORTEX. BARK OF THE OAK.
QUERCUS PEDUNCULATA. MONŒCIA POLYANDRIA.
Nat. Ord. AMENTACEÆ.

The oak is a native of Great Britain ; the bark
has an astringent bitter taste ; its texture is tough,
so as to be powdered with difficulty. It contains
considerable quantity of tannin, which renders it
valuable in the arts, and for medicinal purposes.

Med. Virtues.—Astringent and tonic. It is
administered in diarrhœa, leucorrhœa, passive
hæmorrhage, &c., in the form of decoction. In
substance it has been given in intermittents, but
frequently failed. The decoction alone, or with
alum, forms a valuable astringent injection in gleet
and chronic vaginal discharges ; a similar decoc-
tion is an useful gargle in chronic enlargement of
the tonsils, &c.

DECOCTUM QUERCUS.

Decoction of Oak-bark.

Take of Oak-bark, an ounce,

Water, two pints;

Boil to a pint and strain.

Syn. Decoct. Contricis Querci.

Dose, fʒj. to fʒij.

RESINA FLAVA. YELLOW RESIN.

PINUS SYLVESTRIS. MONGECIA MONADELPHIA.

Nat. Ord. CONIFERÆ.

The substance remaining after the distillation of oil of turpentine from the Scotch fir, is called *Yellow Resin*, which is only used as an external application: its properties are well known.

CERATUM RESINÆ.

Cerate of Resin.

Take of Yellow resin,

Yellow wax, of each, a pound,

Olive oil, a pint;

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

Syn. Cerat. Resinæ flavæ.

Digestive. Rather stimulant.

EMPLASTRUM RESINÆ.

Plaster of Resin.

Take of Yellow resin, half a pound,

Plaster of lead, three pounds,

Having melted the lead plaster over a slow fire, add the resin in powder, and mix.

Syn. Empl. Lytharg. cum Resina. Empl. Adhesiv.

This plaster is used on most occasions when we wish to unite wounds by the adhesive process; its action is slightly stimulating, but chiefly mechanical.

Yellow Resin is contained in Emp: Picis: Comp, and Emplast: Ceræ.

RHAMNI BACCÆ. PURGING BUCKTHORN
BERRIES.

RHAMNUS CATHARTICUS. PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.
Nat. Ord. DUMOSÆ.

The buckthorn is common in hedges, in many parts of England.

The berries are shining and black, and contain a juice of a deep green colour, having an unpleasant odour and a bitter nauseous taste. The berries of other trees are often mixed with them, but the buckthorn may be known by its containing four seeds.

Med. Virtues.—Purgative. They are not often used, except in the form of injection, when we wish to produce a drastic effect, and then the syrup is employed.

SYRUPUS RHAMNI.

Syrup of Buckthorn.

Take of Fresh juice of buckthorn berries, four pints,
Ginger root, sliced,

Pimenta berries, powdered, of each half an ounce,
Refined sugar, three pounds and a half;

Set by the juice for three days, that the fæces may subside, and strain. To a pint of the cleansed juice, add the ginger root and pimenta berries; then macerate with a gentle heat for four hours, and strain. Boil down the remainder to the measure of a pint and half; mix the liquors, and add the sugar in the same manner as is directed for simple syrup.

Syn. Syr. e Spinâ Cervinâ.

Dose, fʒvj. to fʒij.

RHEI RADIX. ROOT OF RHUBARB.

RHEUM PALMATUM. ENNEANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Nat. Ord. OLERACEÆ.

The rhubarb is a native of China and Siberia: it is also raised in this country.

There are two kinds met with in the shops, *Turkey* and *East Indian*: the latter is more compact and heavier than the former, but is not generally preferred. The best rhubarb is in rounded masses, of a compact texture, internally striated, and of a bright yellow colour when powdered; with a peculiar unpleasant odour, and a bitter disagreeable, astringent taste. It contains extractive matter, resin, gum, tannin, &c. with some volatile matter, in which its purgative quality chiefly resides; hence rhubarb which has been long kept loses much of its power as a purgative. Water and alcohol extract its virtues.

Med. Qualities.—Purgative, tonic, astringent. Rhubarb in powder is a useful purgative, and very

mild in its operations; but, as it also possesses astringent properties, it is necessary in most cases to combine it with some more active remedy to obviate its constipating effects. By possessing this compound power, it proves very valuable in some forms of diarrhoea and dysentery, when we wish to remove any offending matter, without adding to the secretion from the bowels; its combination with ipecacuan is very useful in such cases. Given alone in small doses it acts as a stomachic, and as such is administered in dyspepsia, generally united with bitters.

Dose $\mathfrak{m}ij.$ to $\mathfrak{m}v.$ as a stomachic; $gr. x.$ to $\mathfrak{z}j.$ as a purgative.

EXTRACTUM RHEI.

Extract of Rhubarb.

Take of Rhubarb root powdered, a pound,
Proof spirit, a pint,
Water, seven pints;

Macerate for four days in a gentle heat, then strain and set it by, that the fæces may subside. Pour off the liquor, when cleansed, and evaporate it to a proper consistence.

Syn. Extract. Rhabarbari.

Dose, $gr. vi.$ to $\mathfrak{z}ss.$

INFUSUM RHEI.

Infusion of Rhubarb.

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

Syn. Infus. Rad. Rhabarbari.

Dose, $f\mathfrak{z}ss.$ to $f\mathfrak{z}ij.$

TINCTURA RHEI.

Tincture of Rhubarb.

Take of Rhubarb root, sliced, two ounces,
 Cardamom seeds, bruised, half an ounce,
 Saffron, two drachms,
 Proof spirit, two pints;

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

Syn. Tinct. Rhabarbari.

Purgative. Dose, f̄vi. to f̄ij.

Stomachic. Dose, f̄i. to f̄ij.

TINCTURA RHEI COMPOSITA.

Compound Tincture of Rhubarb.

Take of Rhubarb root, sliced, two ounces,
 Liquorice root, bruised, half an ounce,
 Ginger root, sliced,
 Saffron, of each two drachms,
 Proof spirit, a pint,
 Water, twelve fluidounces;

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

Syn. Tinct. Rhabarb. Comp.

Dose, f̄ij. to f̄ij.

RHŒADOS PETALA. THE PETALS OF THE
 RED POPPY OR CORN ROSE.

PAPAVER RHŒAS. POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Nat. Ord. RHŒADES.

This species of poppy abounds in our corn fields. The petals, when fresh, have a slightly narcotic odour and bitterish taste, and were once extolled for medicinal powers; but are now only employed

to give colour to other medicines. The capsules afford some narcotic juice, but it is never worth collecting.

SYRUPUS RHEADOS.

Syrup of Red Poppy.

Take of Fresh red poppy petals, a pound,
Boiling water, a pint and two fluidounces,
Refined sugar, two pounds and a half;

Add the petals of the poppy by degrees to the water, previously heated in a water bath, stirring them occasionally; then removing the vessel, macerate for twelve hours, after which press out the liquor, and set it by, that the fæces may subside; lastly, add the sugar in the manner directed for simple syrup.

Syn. Syr. Papaveris Erratici.

RICINI OLEUM ET SEMINA. CASTOR OIL
AND SEEDS.

RICINUS COMMUNIS. MONÆCIA MONADELPHIA.

Nat. Ord. TRICOCCÆ.

This plant is a native of the East and West Indies, and grows also in the South of Europe.

The seeds or kernels are oval, and of a whitish colour, covered by an acrid marbled skin; they act, if taken whole, as a drastic purge; but the only use to which the seeds are now applied, is for the extraction of their fixed oil, which is obtained in the purest form by simple expression, and that procured without the aid of heat is the most insipid, and least likely to become rancid. An impure kind of oil may be had by bruising the decorticated seeds, and boiling them in water so long as any oil floats on the surface.

Castor oil, when pure, is thick, viscid, and nearly colourless, without odour, and of a sweetish taste, or tasteless.

Med. Virtues.—Laxative. It is one of the most valuable remedies of this class, as it can be depended on for the mildness and efficacy of its operation; seldom failing to unload the bowels, except in cases of obstinate constipation, where of necessity stimulating cathartics are required. It is applicable during pregnancy and after delivery, in all irritable bowels, especially where there exists any tendency to dysentery; it may then be combined with a few drops of Tinct. Opii. The modes of administering it are on the surface of some aromatic distilled water, brandy, or coffee; for others, it is necessary to mix it carefully, by the aid of yolk of egg or almond confection, with some aromatic water.

OLEUM RICINI.

Castor Oil.

Bruise the castor seeds, after depriving them of the external coat, then press out the oil without heat.

Dose, ℥ʒij. to ℥ʒj.

ROSÆ CANINÆ PULPA. THE PULP OF THE
DOG ROSE.

(The Expressed Pulp of the Berries.)

ROSA CANINA. ICOSANDRIA POLYGYNIA. *Nat. Ord.*
SENTICOSÆ.

The dog rose abounds in our hedges. The

berries have a sweetish taste, and when deprived of their seeds, and the bristles surrounding them, are beaten into a pulp, and passed through a sieve, and sugar is added to form the confection, to which purpose it is alone applied.

CONFECTIO ROSÆ CANINÆ.

Confection of the Dog Rose (Hips).

Take of Pulp of the dog rose, a pound,

Refined sugar powdered, twenty ounces;

Expose the pulp in a water bath to a gentle heat, then add the sugar by degrees, and rub them together, till they form a uniform mass.

Syn. Conserva Cynosbati. Conserva Fruct. Cynosb.

Employed chiefly as a vehicle for more active preparations, and to give flavour to others.

ROSÆ CENTIFOLIÆ PETALA. THE
PETALS OF THE DAMASK ROSE.

ROSA CENTIFOLIA. ICOSANDRIA POLYGYNIA. *Nat. Ord.*
SENTICOSÆ.

This species of rose is cultivated in gardens for the fragrance of its flowers. All its varieties are indiscriminately gathered for pharmaceutical purposes.

The petals have a very fragrant odour, which is impaired by drying, and a sweetish somewhat bitter taste. Water and spirit, by distillation, extract their fragrance, which resides in a very mild essential oil. It is from this species the *Otto of Roses* is procured.

Med. Virtues.—Laxative, but it is seldom given with that intention, except in conjunction with other medicine to children.

AQUA ROSÆ.

Rose Water.

Take of the petals of the damask rose, eight pounds;

Pour on them as much water as is sufficient to prevent empyreuma, and distil a gallon.

Syn. Aqua Rosarum Damascenarum.

Used as a vehicle for lotions and injections, &c.

SYRUPUS ROSÆ.

Syrup of Roses.

Take of Dried damask rose petals, seven ounces,

Refined sugar, six pounds,

Boiling water, four pints;

Macerate the rose petals in the water for twelve hours, and strain. Evaporate the strained liquor by a water bath to two pints and a half; then add the sugar, in the manner directed for simple syrup.

Syn. Syr. Rosarum. Syr. e Rosis Siccis.

Dose, ℥j to ℥ss.

ROSÆ GALLICÆ PETALA. THE PETALS
OF THE RED ROSE.

ROSA GALLICA. ICOSANDRIA POLYGYNIA. *Nat. Ord.*
SENTICOSÆ.

The red rose is much cultivated for the sake of its flowers. The petals have but little odour, with a slightly astringent taste; they should be gather-

ed before the flowers are fully blown, dried speedily, and excluded from the light. Water extracts their virtues; some acid is generally added, to improve the colour of the infusion, and increase its astringency, as in *Inf. Rosæ, C.*; indeed the virtues of that preparation depend chiefly on the acid it contains.

INFUSUM ROSÆ COMPOSITUM.

Compound Infusion of Roses.

Take of Red rose petals, dried, half an ounce,
Diluted sulphuric acid, three fluidrachms,
Refined sugar, an ounce and a half,
Boiling water, two pints and a half;

Pour the water upon the rose petals, in a glass vessel, then mix the acid, and macerate for half an hour. Lastly, strain the liquor, and add the sugar.

Syn. Infus. Rosarum. Infus. Rosæ.

Dose, f̄ziss. to f̄zīij.

Med. Virtues.—It is a mild tonic and astringent, and forms an elegant vehicle for many medicines; used in hæmoptysis, convalescence of fevers, &c.

CONFECTIO ROSÆ GALLICÆ.

Confection of the Red Rose.

Take of the unblown petals of the red rose (*rejecting the claws*), a pound,
Refined sugar, three pounds;

Bruise the petals in a stone mortar; then, having added the sugar, bruise them again, till they form a uniform body.

Syn. Conserva Rosæ. Conserv. Rosar. Rubr.

Dose, ʒj. to ʒj.

Employed as a vehicle for other medicines.

MEL ROSÆ.

Honey of Roses.

Take of Dried petals of the red rose, four ounces,
Boiling water, three pints,
Clarified honey, five pounds;

Macerate the rose petals in the water for six hours; then to the strained liquor add the honey, and boil down to a proper consistence in a water bath.

Syn. Mel Rosaceum. Mel Rosarum.

Dose, fʒj. to fʒss.

It is a useful vehicle for some drugs.

ROSMARINI CACUMINA. ROSEMARY TOPS.

ROSMARINUS OFFICINALIS. DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA. *Nat. Ord. VERTICILLATÆ.*

This plant is common in our gardens, and grows wild in Spain and Italy.

It has a grateful aromatic odour, with a pungent bitterish taste, like camphor. An essential oil is procured from it by distillation, possessing all the properties of the plant.

Med. Virtues.—Stimulant, antispasmodic. Used in nervous affections, flatulencies, &c. Dose, gr. x. to ʒss.

OLEUM ROSMARINI.

Oil of Rosemary.

Cover rosemary tops with water in an alembic, and distil the oil into a large refrigeratory.

Dose, ℥ij. to ℥v.

R

SPIRITUS ROSMARINI.

Spirit of Rosemary.

Take of Oil of rosemary, by weight, an ounce,
Rectified spirit, a gallon;

Add the spirit to the oil, and pour on sufficient water to prevent empyreuma; then distil a gallon with a gentle fire.

Dose, ʒj. to ʒj.

RUBIÆ RADIX. MADDER ROOT.

RUBIA TINCTORUM. TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Nat. Ord. STELLATE.

The madder is a native of Germany, Italy, and France, and cultivated in this country.

The roots are about the thickness of a quill, of a red colour, and bitter astringent taste, with a very slight odour.

Madder is only valued for the colouring matter in which it abounds. Water and spirit extract it.

Med. Virtues.—Emmenagogue. The diseases in which this root has been particularly recommended, are amenorrhœa and scrophula; it possesses no particular virtue, but has the singular property of giving to some secretions, a red colour. Dyers employ considerable quantities of it. If used we should recommend a decoction or infusion.

Dose, gr. x. to ʒj.

RUTÆ FOLIA. RUE LEAVES.

RUTA GRAVEOLENS. DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Nat. Ord. MULTISILIQUÆ.

This shrub grows wild in rocky situations in the south of Europe, and is cultivated in Britain.

The leaves have a strong unpleasant odour, and a bitter acrid penetrating taste; they abound in essential oil. Water and spirit extract the virtues of the rue.

Med. Virtues.—Stimulant, antispasmodic, anthelmintic. It is recommended in hysterical affections, amenorrhœa, &c. but is seldom administered. Dose, gr. x. to ʒss. When fresh it acts as a rube-facient.

CONFECTIO RUTÆ.

Confection of Rue.

Take of Dried leaves of rue,

Carraway seeds,

Bay berries, of each an ounce and a half,

Sagapenum, half an ounce,

Black pepper, two drachms,

Clarified honey, sixteen ounces;

Rub the dry articles together into a fine powder, then, adding the honey, mix them all together.

Syn. *Electuarium e Baccis Lauri.*

SABINÆ FOLIA. SAVINE LEAVES.

JUNIPERUS SABINA. DIGECA MONADELPHIA.

Nat. Ord. CONIFERÆ.

This shrub is cultivated by us, and grows wild in the south of Europe.

The leaves have a heavy unpleasant odour, and bitter acrid taste, depending partly on an essential oil which they contain in considerable quantity. Savine gives out its virtues to water and spirit, which infusions on evaporation yield pungent extracts.

Med. Virtues.—Emmenagogue, stimulant, anthelmintic. The action of this plant seems more particularly confined to the uterine system, whenever administered; hence the utility of it in amenorrhœa, unconnected with a sanguine temperament or plethoric habit. Savine is taken occasionally in over doses, with a view to produce abortion, and it seldom fails in accomplishing the end, when the quantity taken is at all considerable; but at the same time it is very apt to induce distressing vomiting and purging, severe abdominal pain, and evacuations of blood with tenesmus, and sometimes a train of nervous symptoms ending in convulsions and death. It is often used externally as an irritant to warty excrescences, ulcers, &c. and in the form of ointment, to keep up discharge from a blistered surface. Dose, gr. v. to ℥j. Of the oil ℥ iij. to ℥ x.

CERATUM SABINÆ.

Cerate of Savine.

Take of Fresh leaves of savine, bruised, a pound,
Yellow wax, half a pound,
Prepared lard, two pounds;

Having melted the wax and lard together, boil the savine leaves therein; then press it through a linen cloth.

SACCHARUM ET SACCHARUM PURIFICATUM. RAW AND REFINED SUGAR.

(Preparations from the expressed Juice.)

SACCHARUM OFFICINALE. TRIANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Nat. Ord. GRAMINA.

The sugar plant is a native of both Indies, and is particularly cultivated in the West, from whence our sugar is imported.

The canes when ripe are conveyed to mills, where they are crushed and the juice expressed, which is boiled (with the addition of a small quantity of quicklime or potass), to a proper consistence; the alkali is to saturate the oxalic acid which is always present; when the boiling is completed, the juice is drawn off into large wooden vessels where it crystallizes into small grains, and the molasses being drained from it, the sugar is fit for exportation: the subsequent purification takes place in this country, where it is mixed with lime water and bullock's blood, to cause the impurities to float on the surface; and when removed the syrup is pure and fit for evaporation and crystallization, &c. in the usual conical moulds. Sugar is contained in a variety of vegetables besides the sugar cane, and may be easily extracted from them, such as starch, parsnips, beet root, and several fruits. The ultimate elements of sugar are carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen. The properties and uses of this substance are well known. It is contained in the different syrups, confections, &c. is exceed-

ingly nutritious, and of some use in the cure of scurvy.

SYRUPUS SIMPLEX.

Simple Syrup.

Take of Refined sugar, two pounds and a half,
Water, a pint ;

Dissolve the sugar in the water by a water bath, then set it by for twenty-four hours ; after which, take off the scum, and pour off the liquor clear from whatever impurities there may be.

SAGAPENUM GUMMI-RESINA. SAGAPENUM.

(The gum-resin of a Plant not yet described.)

It is considered by some to be the product of a species of *ferula*. We receive this drug from Smyrna and Alexandria, in large irregular masses of a brownish yellow colour, interspersed with whitish tears, readily moulded when handled, having a disagreeable odour, and hot acrid taste, like assafoetida, which drug it resembles in every respect. Dose, gr. x. to ʒss.

Contained in Pil: Galban: C. Conf: Rutæ.

SALICIS CORTEX. WILLOW BARK,

SALIX CAPRÆA. DIÆCIA DECANDRIA.

Nat Ord. AMENTACEÆ.

This species is a native of Britain. The bark is bitter and astringent, and yields its virtues to water by decoction.

Med. Virtues.—Tonic. It was introduced as a

substitute for cinchona, but has not much attracted attention. The modes of exhibiting it are in powder and decoction. Dose, ℞j. to ʒj.

SAMBUCI FLORES. ELDER FLOWERS.

SAMBUCUS NIGRA. PENTANDRIA TRIGYNIA. *Nat. Ord.*

DUMOSÆ.

The elder tree is common in our hedges, and valued more on account of its berries than its flowers.

The flowers have an agreeable odour, which is imparted to water and spirit by distillation, and during the process some oil is obtained. They have no particular medicinal virtues.

The berries are much more efficacious; they have a laxative effect on the bowels.

UNGUENTUM SAMBUCL.

Elder Flower Ointment.

Take of Elder flowers,
Prepared lard, of each two pounds;

Boil the elder flowers in the lard till they become crisp, then press through a linen cloth.

Syn. Ung. Flor. Sambuc. Ung. Sambucinum.

Med. Virtues.—Cooling, Emollient.

SAPO DURUS. HARD SOAP.

Made with Olive Oil and Soda (Spanish).

SAPO MOLLIS. SOFT SOAP.

Made of Oil and Potass.

Hard soap alone is exhibited internally: it is

soluble in water and alcohol, but it is always administered in the form of pills.

Med. Virtues.—Aperient, antacid, lithontriptic. Soap is certainly possessed of power in allaying acidity in the primæ viæ, and that irritability of the bladder, &c. depending on red gravel (uric acid); in the absence of better remedies, it should always be given to correct the effects of some of the corrosive poisons, especially the acids. It is also employed as a vehicle for other medicines, many of which it is well calculated to form into pills. *Hard soap* enters into different plasters, liniments, &c.

CERATUM SAPONIS.

Cerate of Soap.

Take of Hard soap, eight ounces,
 Yellow wax, ten ounces,
 Semivitreous oxyde of lead, powdered, a pound,
 Olive oil, a pint,
 Vinegar, a gallon;

Boil the vinegar with the oxyde of lead, over a slow fire, diligently stirring them till they unite; then add the soap, and again in like manner boil, until the liquor be entirely evaporated. Lastly, with these mix in the wax previously melted in the oil.

Med. Uses.—Often used by surgeons as a very mildly stimulating application.

EMPLASTRUM SAPONIS.

Soap Plaster.

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

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

Syn. Emplast. e Sapone. Empl. Saponaceum.

Med. Virtues.—Discutient. It is applied frequently to glandular swellings; and to defend parts from the effects of pressure.

LINIMENTUM SAPONIS COMPOSITUM.

Compound Soap Liniment.

Take of Hard soap, three ounces,

Camphor, an ounce,

Spirit of rosemary, one pint;

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

Hard soap is contained in the Pil: Cambog: C. Pil: Sapon: cum Op. Pil: Scillæ C. *Soft soap* is used in Ung: Sulph: Comp.

SARSAPARILLÆ RADIX. SARSAPARILLA
Root.

SMILAX SARSAPARILLA. DIŒCIA HEXANDRIA.

Nat. Ord. SARMENTACEÆ.

This plant is a native of Peru and the Brazils. The root occurs in long twigs about the size of a quill, externally brown and internally whitish, having a bitterish farinaceous taste, without odour. Water extracts the virtues of the root by decoction: the spirituous infusion has considerable bitterness.

Med. Virtues.—Diaphoretic, alterative. The sarsaparilla was first extolled as a valuable remedy

in the cure of syphilis, which disease, however, it never succeeds in curing. There are certain anomalous symptoms, such as cutaneous and rheumatic affections, which are sometimes connected with that disease, or produced by mercury, that give way under its exhibition; but it is a matter of doubt whether it does not rather act as a mild diluent, than from any specific power; for the decoction, to have any effect, it must be taken in very considerable quantities, from one pint to three or four daily. Dose of the powder from ℥j. to ʒij. three or four times daily.

DECOCTUM SARSAPARILLÆ.

Decoction of Sarsaparilla.

Take of Sarsaparilla root, sliced, four ounces,
Boiling water, four pints;

Macerate for four hours, in a vessel lightly covered, near the fire: then take out the sarsaparilla, and bruise it; return the bruised root to the liquor, and again macerate as before, for two hours: then boil to two pints, and strain.

Syn. Decoct. Sarsaparilla Simplex.

Dose, fʒiv. to fʒvi.

DECOCTUM SARSAPARILLÆ COMPOSITUM.

Compound Decoction of Sarsaparilla.

Take of the Decoction of sarsaparilla, boiling, four pints,
Sassafras root, cut,
Guaiacum wood shavings,
Liquorice root, bruised, of each an ounce,
Bark of the mezereon root, three drachms;

Boil for a quarter of an hour and strain.

Dose, the same as the preceding.

EXTRACTUM SARSAPARILLÆ.

Extract of Sarsaparilla.

Take of Sarsaparilla root, sliced, a pound,
Boiling water, a gallon;

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

Dose, gr. x. to ʒiss.

SYRUPUS SARSAPARILLÆ.

Syrup of Sarsaparilla.

Take of Sarsaparilla root, sliced, a pound,
Boiling water, a gallon,
Purified sugar, a pound;

Macerate the root in the water for twenty-four hours; then boil to four pints, and strain the liquor whilst hot; then add the sugar, and evaporate to a proper consistence.

Dose, ʒss. to ʒij.

SASSAFRAS LIGNUM ET RADIX. THE
WOOD AND ROOT OF SASSAFRAS.

LAURUS SASSAFRAS. ENNEANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Nat. Ord. OLERACEÆ.

This tree is a native of North America. The *wood* is imported in long, light pieces, and covered with a brown bark: the *root* is of a soft spongy texture and brownish white colour; both wood and bark have a fragrant odour, and sweetish astringent taste. They furnish by distillation a fragrant essential oil, heavier than water. Water and spirit extract the virtues of sassafras.

Med. Virtues.—Diaphoretic, diuretic. How far this medicine possesses any particular virtues, I am unable to decide; but judging from its sensible properties and effects, we should not be inclined to trust much to it in the cure of any diseases. It has been recommended as equal to sarsaparilla in the cure of syphilitic symptoms.

Dose gr. x. to ʒj. Contained in Decoct. Sarsap. C.

SCAMMONEÆ GUMMI-RESINA. THE GUM-RESIN OF SCAMMONY.

CONVOLVULUS SCAMMONEA. PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA. *Nat. Ord.* CAMPANACEÆ.

This plant is a native of Syria, and a range of mountains between Antioch and Mount Lebanon. We receive the best from Aleppo, and an inferior kind from Smyrna. The gum resin is procured by making incisions in the upper part of the roots; a milky juice exudes, which is collected and exposed to the sun till it acquires a proper consistence. A gum is sometimes expressed from the roots and stalks, and mixed with the genuine article. When good it is of a grey colour, light, very friable, and exhibits a shining fracture; its taste is acrid and bitter, with a peculiar unpleasant odour.

Scammony contains a considerable quantity of resin combined with gum, extractive, &c.; the form of administering it is powder.

Med. Virtues.—Cathartic. Applicable in all

cases requiring a powerful medicine of this class, as in dropsical patients of indolent habits, worms, chorea, &c.; its griping effects may be prevented by the addition of some aromatic powder.

Dose gr. v. to ℥j.

PULVIS SCAMMONEÆ COMPOSITUS.

Compound Powder of Scammony.

Take of Gum-resin of scammony,
Hard extract of jalap, of each two ounces,
Ginger root, half an ounce;

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

Syn. Pulv. Scammonii Comp.

Dose, gr. x. to ℥j.

CONFECTIO SCAMMONEÆ.

Confection of Scammony.

Take of Gum resin of scammony, powdered, an ounce and a half,

Cloves, bruised,

Ginger root, powdered, of each six drachms,

Oil of carraway, half a fluidrachm,

Syrup of roses, as much as is sufficient;

Rub the dry articles together into a fine powder: then, pouring in the syrup, rub them again; lastly, adding the oil of carraway, mix the whole.

Syn. Electuarium e Scammonio.

Dose, gr. x. to ʒiss.

Scammony is contained in Ext: Coloc: C. and Pulv. Sennæ C.

SCILLÆ RADIX. SQUILL ROOT.

SCILLA MARITIMA. HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Nat. Ord. LILIACEÆ.

This plant is a native of Spain, Portugal, and Sicily, growing on the sea shore: we receive the bulbs chiefly from the Levant.

These bulbous roots, when fresh, are exceedingly acrimonious and nauseous to the taste; and if much handled, their viscid juice produces intolerable itching and inflammation: they are without odour. The active principle in the squill is called *scillitine* (a), a very acrid and volatile substance; hence the necessity of drying and preserving it with care. Its menstrua are water, alcohol, vinegar, and wine.

Med. Virtues.—Expectorant, diuretic, emetic. In most forms of dropsy, the squill is a valuable remedy, in conjunction with others: as an expectorant it is applicable in the chronic and acute affections of the chest, catarrh and asthma, especially when connected with a difficulty of expectoration from increased viscosity of the mucus: as an emetic it is very seldom used, from the difficulty of managing the dose precisely. An over-

(a) Boil the expressed juice for a few minutes, and separate the citrate of lime which is deposited: evaporate to dryness, and digest in alcohol: again evaporate this tincture to dryness and re-dissolve in water. Acetate of lead throws down the tannin it contains; and sulphurated hydrogen gas will precipitate any excess of lead. Filter and evaporate to dryness to expel the acetic acid, and *scillitine* remains.

dose of squills will give rise to alarming vomiting and purging, distressing tenesmus and strangury, with evacuations of blood from the bowels and the bladder; and in some instances death has followed; inflammation and gangrene of the stomach and intestines have been discovered on dissection. These symptoms should be treated by diluent emetics and emollient laxatives, with opiates to allay irritation, and the antiphlogistic treatment fully persevered in if necessary.

Dose of the dried squill gr. ss. to gr. iij. as expectorant and diuretic; gr. v. as emetic.

ACETUM SCILLÆ.

Vinegar of Squill.

Take of Root of squill, recently dried, a pound,
Diluted acetic acid, six pints,
Proof spirit, half a pint;

Macerate the root of squill with the vinegar, in a gentle heat, in a covered glass vessel for twenty-four hours; then press out the liquor and set it by, that the fæces may subside; lastly, to the cleansed liquor, add the spirit.

Syn. Acetum Scilliticum.

Dose, fʒss. to fʒij. in larger doses emetic.

OXYMEL SCILLÆ.

Oxymel of Squill.

Take of Clarified honey, three pounds,
Vinegar of squill, two pints;

Boil them in a glass vessel, over a slow fire, down to a proper consistence.

Dose, fʒss. to fʒij.

TINCTURA SCILLÆ.

Tincture of Squill.

Take of Root of squill, recently dried, four ounces,

Proof spirit, two pints;

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

Dose, ℥x. to fʒss. or more gradually increased.

PILULÆ SCILLÆ COMPOSITÆ.

Compound Squill Pills.

Take of Root of squill, fresh dried and powdered, a drachm,

Ginger root, powdered,

Hard soap, of each three drachms,

Ammoniacum powdered, two drachms;

Mix the powders together, then beat them up with the soap, and add as much simple syrup as will make them of a proper consistence.

Syn. Pil. Scilliticæ.

Dose, gr. v. to ℥j.

SENEGÆ RADIX. SENEKA OR RATTLESNAKE
ROOT.

POLYGALA SENEGA. DIADELPHIA OCTANDRIA.

Nat. Ord. LOMENTACEÆ.

This plant is a native of Virginia, Pennsylvania, and other parts of North America. The root is jointed and branched, and covered with an ash-coloured bark: it has a pungent acrimonious taste without odour.

The bark of the root, which contains an acrid resin, is the most active part of the plant: alcohol is its menstruum.

Med. Virtues.—Expectorant, diuretic, stimulant. In chronic catarrhs, asthmas, and other affections of the chest unconnected with acute inflammation, it may be safely administered; but some caution is necessary, as it is of a stimulating nature. It has been recommended in the pneumonic inflammation which sometimes accompanies inflammation, but we must not expect much from it in this disease, nor in croupy inflammation, where it has likewise been extolled, for it can only be applicable in the sequelæ of that disease. It is employed by the American Indians to prevent the dreadful effects of the bites of the rattlesnake; they apply it internally and externally. Dose, gr. x. to ʒij.

DECOCTUM SENEGÆ.

Decoction of Senega (or Rattlesnake Root).

Take of Senega root, an ounce,
Water, two pints;

Boil to a pint, and strain.

Syn. Decoct. Rad. Senegæ.

Dose, fʒss. to fʒij.

SENNÆ FOLIA. SENNA LEAVES.

CASSIA SENNA. DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA. *Nat. Ord.*
LOMENTACEÆ.

The senna is a native of Egypt and some parts of Arabia; we receive it from Alexandria.

The leaves are ovate and pointed, of a yellowish green colour, faint unpleasant odour, and

nauseous bitter taste. Water and spirit extract their virtues. Its purgative quality is said to reside in a peculiar principle (*cathartine*, a species of *extractive*), independent of resin. If we may judge from the comparative inertness of the extract of senna, it is probably a volatile substance.

Med. Virtues.—Cathartic. It is a remedy that can in general be depended upon, seldom failing to procure effectual evacuations, and without the inconvenience of griping, provided aromatics be added to the infusion. It both tends to remove accumulations and to increase the secretion from the intestines. There are constitutions which will not admit of it, in consequence of its nauseous taste, and in others, from the extreme irritability of the bowels, it proves too stimulating. Dose, in substance, ℞j to ʒiss.

INFUSUM SENNE COMPOSITUM.

Compound Infusion of Senna.

Take of Senna leaves an ounce and a half,
Ginger root, sliced, one drachm,
Boiling water, a pint;

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

Dose, ʒj. to ʒiv.

TINCTURA SENNE.

Tincture of Senna.

Take of Senna leaves, three ounces,
Caraway seeds, bruised, three drachms,
Cardamom seeds, bruised, a drachm,
Raisins, stoned, four ounces,
Proof spirit, two pints;

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

Syn. Elixir Salutis.

Cathartic, stomachic. Dose, fʒiv. to fʒiss.

PULVIS SENNÆ COMPOSITUS.

Compound Powder of Senna.

Take Leaves of senna,
Supertartrate of potass, of each two ounces,
Gum-resin of scammony, half an ounce,
Ginger root, two drachms;

Reduce the gum-resin of scammony by itself, and the other articles together, into very fine powder; then mix.

Syn. Pulv. e Sennâ Comp.

Dose, gr. xv. to ʒij.

SYRUPUS SENNÆ.

Syrup of Senna.

Take of Senna leaves, two ounces,
Fennel seeds, bruised, an ounce,
Manna, three ounces,
Refined sugar, a pound,
Boiling water, a pint;

Macerate the senna leaves and fennel seeds in the water, with a gentle heat, for an hour. Strain the liquor, and mix with it the manna and the sugar; then boil to a proper consistence.

Mild cathartic for children. Dose, fʒj. to ʒvj.

CONFECTIO SENNÆ.

Confection of Senna.

Take of Leaves of senna, eight ounces,
Figs, a pound,
Tamarind pulp,

s 2

Cassia pulp,
 Pulp of prunes, of each half a pound,
 Coriander seeds, four ounces,
 Liquorice root, three ounces,
 Refined sugar, two pounds and a half;

Rub down the senna leaves with the coriander seeds, and separate with a sieve ten ounces of the mixed powder. Boil the remainder, together with the figs and liquorice root, in four pints of water, down to half, then express and strain. Evaporate the strained liquor in a water bath, till a pint and a half remains out of the whole; then, adding the sugar, form a syrup. Lastly, beat up the pulps gradually, with the syrup, and adding the sifted powder, mix the whole.

Syn. Electuarium e Senna. Elect. Lenitivum.

Dose, ʒj. to ʒvj.

SERPENTARIÆ RADIX. SERPENTARIA, OR
 VIRGINIAN SNAKE ROOT.

ARISTOLOCHIA SERPENTARIA. GYNANDRIA HEX-
 ANDRIA. *Nat. Ord. SARMENTACEÆ.*

This plant is a native of Virginia and Carolina. The fibres of the root are small and numerous, proceeding from a common head. They are of a brown colour, pungent bitter taste, and aromatic odour. The spirituous and watery infusions possess all the properties of the serpentaria. As the virtues of the root depend in a great measure on an essential oil, the extracts are unpharmaceutical preparations.

Med. Virtues.—Stimulant, diaphoretic, diuretic. Serpentaria is particularly applicable in the latter stages of typhoid fevers, especially when there is

much nervous depression ; in the erysipelas gangrenosa, scarlatina maligna, and other cases connected with considerable exhaustion and want of power, it should be administered freely. Ammonia, opium, or camphor, are occasionally very useful adjuncts to the infusion. It has been administered in intermittents, and has long been celebrated as an antidote to the bites of venomous serpents. Dose, gr. x. to ʒj. The infusion is made with an ounce of the bruised root to Oj. of boiling water, ʒij. to ʒiij. are given as the dose, every three or four hours. Contained in the Tinct: Cinch: C.

TINCTURA SERPENTARIÆ.

Tincture of Serpentry Root.

Take of Serpentry root, three ounces,
Proof spirit, two pints ;

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

Syn. Tinct. Rad. Serpentariæ. Tinct. Serpent. Virginian.

Dose, fʒj. to fʒss.

SEVUM. (MUTTON) SUET.

OVIS ARIES. MAMMALIA PECORA.

Suet is seldom employed except as a vehicle for external applications, and to give consistence to ointments, &c. When properly prepared and purified, it is occasionally boiled in milk to form a beverage for dysenteric patients.

SEVUM PRÆPARATUM.

Prepared Suet.

Cut the suet into small pieces; then having melted it over a slow fire, press it through cloth.

Syn. Sevum Ovillum, pp.

SIMAROUBÆ CORTEX. SIMAROUBA BARK.
QUASSIA SIMAROUBA. DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Nat. Ord. GRUINALES.

This tree is a native of the West Indies; the bark is imported in long pieces, three or four inches broad, of a fibrous texture, very tough, and with great difficulty powdered; of a brownish colour externally, internally yellow, having a bitter astringent taste, without odour; that bark which is removed from the roots is most efficacious.

Med. Virtues.—Tonic and astringent. As simarouba contains neither tannin nor gallic acid, its astringency must be very inconsiderable. It has, however, been strongly recommended in dysentery and diarrhœa; in intermittent fevers and dyspepsia it is also used. It will not commonly be retained on the stomach in the form of powder; hence, the necessity of employing the infusion in most cases. Dose of the powder, ℥j. to ʒj.

INFUSUM SIMAROUBÆ.

Infusion of Simarouba.

Take of Simarouba bark, bruised, half a drachm,
Boiling water, half a pint;

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

Dose, ʒj. to ʒiij.

SINAPIS SEMINA. MUSTARD SEEDS.

SINAPIS NIGRA. TETRADYNAMIA SILIQUOSA.

Nat. Ord. SILIQUOSE.

Mustard grows wild in most parts of England. The seeds have an agreeable, warm, pungent taste, and aromatic penetrating odour. By expression they yield an insipid oil; and by distillation they afford a very acrid and pungent essential oil. Water extracts the virtue of mustard.

Med. Virtues.—Stimulant, diuretic, and emetic. In some forms of paralysis and chronic rheumatism, as a diffusive stimulus, the mustard sometimes proves beneficial, and also in dyspepsia; it is occasionally employed as an emetic in infusion.

The cataplasma sinapis is a very valuable external irritant, applied to the feet in the delirium or coma of typhus fevers; in phrenitis, apoplexy, and retrocedent gout it is used with equal advantage as a counter-irritant: it tends often to allay vomiting or hiccough when placed on the epigastric region. As a direct stimulus it is applied to chronic rheumatism, and also as a rube-facient in some internal inflammations when more active measures are inadmissible.

CATAPLASMA SINAPIS.

Mustard Cataplas.

Take of Mustard seed,

Linseed, of each, powdered, half a pound,
Hot vinegar, as much as is sufficient;

Mix them into the consistence of a cataplasm.

Syn. Cataplasma Sinapeos.

SODÆ MURIAS. MURIATE OF SODA. COMMON SALT.

Muriate of soda is furnished to us in considerable quantities from sea water where it exists in great abundance mixed with several other salts; it is seldom free from earthy muriates; many salt springs also abound in muriate of soda. Salt mines exist in England and in several countries on the Continent.

Med. Virtues.—Stimulant, cathartic, and anthelmintic. Its importance as an article of diet, is well known, by the share it has in promoting digestion. Some practitioners have spoken of salt in very high terms for the removal of worms; it is of use in hæmorrhage. Externally, in the form of lotion, it is an useful stimulant; particularly in chronic inflammation of joints, with a scrophulous tendency, the salt poultice is very serviceable. We have examples of its efficacy as a mild and general external stimulus in sea bathing, so beneficial in debilitated constitutions, especially in strumous habits.

Dose, gr. x. to ʒj.

ACIDUM MURIATICUM.

Muriatic Acid (a).

Take of Dried muriate of soda, two pounds,
Sulphuric acid, *by weight*, twenty ounces,
Distilled water, a pint and a half,

Mix, first the acid with half a pint of the water in a glass retort, and when they have grown cold, add the muriate of soda. Pour the remainder of the water into the receiver; then, having luted the retort, let the distilled muriatic acid pass into this water in a sand bath, the heat of which is gradually increased, until the retort becomes red hot.

The specific gravity of muriatic acid is, to that of distilled water, as 1.160 to 1.000. One hundred and twenty-four grains of the crystals of sub-carbonate of soda, are saturated by one hundred grains of this acid.

(a) The sulphuric acid forms, with the base of the muriate, a *sulphate* and *supersulphate of soda*, disengaging the *muriatic acid* in a gaseous form, which is immediately absorbed by the water to constitute *liquid muriatic acid*.

In consequence of the rapidity with which the acid is evolved, it is desirable to use every precaution to prevent its escape, and for this purpose a quantity of the water is directed to be mixed with the sulphuric acid; the remainder being placed in a Woolf's apparatus, is to be kept cold.

According to Davy, or the new theory, common salt consists of a chloride of sodium, and the moment the *chlorine*, disengaged by the sulphuric acid, comes in contact with the water it becomes *muriatic acid*, by decomposing it and uniting with the hydrogen; the oxygen forming *soda* with the sodium, to combine with the sulphuric acid.

Muriatic acid very often contains iron, which may be known by its yellow colour; by the blue precipitate formed with prussiate of potass; and the black one with tincture of galls. Sulphuric acid is detected by the addition of a few drops of muriate of barytes, with which that acid forms a white insoluble salt.

Med. Virtues.—Astringent, antiseptic, and tonic. Dose, ℥x. to fʒss.

This is a very useful tonic, added to any bitter infusion; also forms, with the Infus. Rosæ, a valuable gargle for cynanche tonsillaris, gtt. xx. to Oss.

SODÆ SUBBORAS. SUBBORATE OF SODA.
BORAX.

Borax occurs in some lakes and wells in Thibet and Persia, from which it is obtained by evaporation, in irregular and impure crystalline masses; in which state we receive it from the East Indies. To obtain it pure we must re-dissolve it again and again, and as often filter and crystallize the solution. The crystals are hexangular prisms, having an astringent alkaline taste; they slightly effloresce on exposure to the air, and render vegetable blues, green. Borax is sparingly soluble in water.

Med. Virtues.—Diuretic, emmenagogue, and astringent. It is seldom employed medicinally, except as an application to the aphthæ of children, and as a gargle in some cynanches, in the proportion of ʒij. to water Oj. Borax is much more used in the arts than by the apothecary.

MEL BORACIS.

Honey of Borax.

Take of Subborate of soda, powdered, a drachm,
Clarified honey, an ounce;
Mix.

Med. Virtues.—Used in aphthæ and ulcers of the mouth and fauces.

SODÆ SULPHAS. SULPHATE OF SODA.

GLAUBER'S SALT.

This salt is furnished generally by the manufacturing chemist, being the result of different chemical manipulations, and is of comparatively little intrinsic value. It is a residue after the preparation of muriate of ammonia from sulphate of ammonia and muriate of soda, only requiring solution and crystallization; and in the formation of the oxymuriatic and muriatic acids, supersulphate of soda is obtained, which is readily made neutral by the addition of subcarbonate of soda or chalk. Form of its crystals are six sided prisms; they contain a large proportion of water of crystallization, which soon escapes on exposing the salt to the air (constituting efflorescence). Sulphate of soda is very soluble in water.

Med. Virtues.—Cathartic, diuretic. It acts equally well with the sulphate of magnesia, and is applicable in similar cases; few conditions of the body forbid its exhibition.

Dose, ʒss. to ʒj.

SODÆ SULPHAS.

Sulphate of Soda (a).

Take of the salt, which remains after the distillation of the muriatic acid, two pounds;

Boiling water, two pints and a half;

(a) The *supersulphate* of soda, which is contained in the retort after the preparation of muriatic acid, is rendered *neutral*

Dissolve the salt in the water, and add gradually as much of the subcarbonate of soda as is necessary to saturate the acid; boil the liquor till a pellicle appears, and, after filtering it, set it by to form crystals. Dry these, after pouring off the water, upon bibulous paper.

Syn. Natron. Vitriol. Sal. Glauberi.

Dose, ʒj. to ʒiiss.

SODA IMPURA. IMPURE SODA. BARILLA.

(*An impure Subcarbonate of Soda.*)

Soda is found in the state of carbonate in some countries on the surface of the earth, as in Egypt, Hungary, &c. Various chemical processes have also been adopted to obtain it. Marine vegetables, when burnt, furnish considerable quantities of soda; and the salt commonly called barilla is procured in this manner. It should be firm, hard, of a spongy texture, and blue colour.

Larger quantities of subcarbonate of soda are obtained by decomposing the sulphate of soda with pearlsh or subcarbonate of lead: it is sometimes procured by decomposing the muriate. The pure subcarbonate is efflorescent and very soluble in water.

Med. Virtues.—Antacid, diuretic. It is a valuable remedy in dyspepsia, combined with bit-
ters, and as a general alterative; and in calculous

by saturating the excess of acid with subcarbonate of soda. This might be more economically effected with chalk, the lime of which would form an *insoluble sulphate of lime* with the superabundant acid, and leave a saturated neutral salt in solution.

affections it is frequently used, being less nauseous and more manageable than potass.

SODÆ SUBCARBONAS.

Subcarbonate of Soda (a).

Take of Impure soda, in powder, a pound;
Boiling distilled water, four pints;

Boil the soda in the water for half an hour, and filter. Evaporate the liquor to two pints, and set it by to form crystals. Throw away the remaining fluid.

Syn. Natron. pp. Sal Soda.

Dose, gr. x. to ʒj.

This salt is employed in the Pil: Ferri Comp. and Ferri Subcarbonas.

SODÆ SUBCARBONAS EXSICCATA.

Dried Subcarbonate of Soda (b).

Take of Subcarbonate of soda, a pound;

Put the subcarbonate of soda into a clean iron vessel, and

(a) By solution, filtration, and crystallization, we separate extraneous matters and foreign salts, which vary in their nature according to the mode in which the alkali has been procured, being either earthy or alkaline. The impure *soda* now obtained from the manufacturer, is much purer than that formerly procured by incinerating vegetable substances.

(b) This process deprives subcarbonate of soda of its water of crystallization, and consequently renders it more fitted for exhibition in the form of pills and powders.

Simple exposure to the air is quite sufficient for expelling the water from the crystals, as they are very efflorescent.

apply a boiling heat, until it be thoroughly dried, stirring it carefully all the time with an iron rod. Lastly, powder it.

Syn. Natron Calcinatum. Soda Calcinat.

Dose, gr. v. to ʒss.

SODÆ CARBONAS.

Carbonate of Soda (a).

Take of Subcarbonate of soda, a pound ;

Distilled water, three pints ;

Dissolve the subcarbonate of soda in the distilled water ; then transmit carbonic acid through the liquor contained in a convenient vessel, until fully saturated, and set it by to crystallize. Dry the crystals wrapped and compressed in bibulous paper. Evaporate the remaining liquor, taking care that the heat does not exceed 120°, that crystals may again form : compress and dry these in the same manner.

Dose, ʒj. to ʒj.

Soda Powders consist of ʒss. of this salt, with gr. xxv. of tartaric acid.

SODA TARTARIZATA.

Tartarized Soda (b).

Take of Subcarbonate of soda, twenty ounces ;

Supertartrate of potass, in powder, two pounds :

Boiling water, ten pints ;

(a) The *subsalt* is converted into a *neutral carbonate of soda* by the carbonic acid, disengaged from marble, as directed for the carbonate of potass. Unless the evaporation is cautiously conducted at a low temperature, a portion of the carbonic acid will be evolved.

(b) The excess of acid in supertartrate of potass is saturated by the soda of the subcarbonate, and is thus converted into a neutral triple salt of *tartrate of soda and potass*, Rochelle salt.

Dissolve the subcarbonate of soda in the water, and add, gradually, the supertartrate of potass. Filter the liquor through paper; and boil it till a pellicle swims on the surface, and put it by to form crystals. Dry these, after pouring off the water, upon bibulous paper.

Syn. Natron Tartarizatum. Sal Rupellensis.

Dose, ʒij. to ʒvj.

Med. Virtues.—Cathartic; it is more palatable than most saline purges.

SPARTII CACUMINA. BROOM TOPS.

SPARTIUM SCOPARIUM. DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Nat. Ord. PAPILIONACEÆ.

This indigenous shrub occurs on heaths, and in other barren soils. The tops have a bitter taste, with scarcely any odour. Water extracts their virtues.

Med. Virtues.—Tonic, diuretic. The tops have been administered with advantage to some dropsical patients, acting moderately upon the bowels, and increasing the flow of urine. The whole plant possesses similar properties.

Dose, ʒj. to ʒj. in substance; when used it should be in decoction or infusion of ʒj. to Oj.

SPIGELIÆ RADIX. CAROLINA OR INDIAN PINK Root.

SPIGELIA MARILANDICA. PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Nat. Ord. STELLATE.

This North American plant has a bitter taste, and is possessed of anthelmintic power: an eme-

tic should precede its exhibition. Its effects are not always very decided, and we are frequently obliged to aid its operation by giving some more active purgative, as jalap or scammony, with calomel. Incautiously administered, it will sometimes give rise to nervous symptoms, by affecting the head; these will be removed by diffusive stimulants. Dose gr. x. to ʒss.

SPIRITUS RECTIFICATUS. RECTIFIED
SPIRIT.

(Specific gravity to that of distilled water is as 8.35 to 1.000.

Spirits of wine is the result of the vinous fermentation of saccharine matter and some other substances, which contain its elements in a particular state. It exists in all wines, beer, &c. from which it may be obtained by distillation. Alcohol is generally procured from malt or other grain; its general properties are the same; but some peculiarities are observed, according to the substances yielding it; hence the varieties of spirit, as rum, brandy, gin, whiskey, &c. It is not formed during distillation, as was once supposed, but by the process of fermentation. Various means have been proposed to ascertain the strength of alcohol. If gunpowder be covered with strong alcohol, it will explode when the spirit is consumed; another test is the quantity of alkali it will dissolve; a third, the degree of cold occasioned by its evaporation; and

several other means have been suggested, but the only sure and correct mode is by ascertaining its specific gravity.

The rectified spirit is very rarely employed alone, medicinally; but when properly diluted, its stimulating effects are well known, and, judiciously administered, proves a most valuable remedy in the restoration of health. On the contrary, the abuse of spirits too frequently induces most alarming and fatal effects, which shew themselves under various conditions of the body, sometimes occasioning a long train of nervous symptoms, depending on organic derangement of the liver or stomach, or laying the foundation of organic mischief in the brain. Not very unfrequently sudden death ensues from an excess of this sort, by its producing apoplexy. Rectified spirit is employed in the formation of some tinctures which have resins for their basis, and for a variety of pharmaceutical purposes; being the best solvent for essential oils and resinous substances.

SPIRITUS TENUIOR. PROOF SPIRIT.

Specific Gravity .930; distilled Water being 1.000.

Proof spirit consists of about four parts of rectified spirit, and three parts of distilled water by measure. It should always be made by the apothecary who is in the practice of preparing his own tinctures, for the proof spirit commonly sold often contains empyreumatic oil. This diluted

spirit is much more frequently employed for pharmaceutical purposes than the former, as the active ingredients in most of the tinctures require the aid of water and spirit for their solution.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the various formulæ into which spirits of wine enter, but will suffice to refer generally to the tinctures and spirits.

ALCOHOL.

Alcohol (a).

Take of Rectified spirit, a gallon,

Subcarbonate of potass, three pounds ;

Throw into the spirit a pound of the subcarbonate of potass, previously heated to 300° , and macerate for twenty-four hours, frequently stirring it ; then pouring off the spirit, add to it the remainder of the subcarbonate of potass, heated to the same degree of temperature ; lastly, distil over the alcohol in a water bath, which must be kept in a vessel closely stopped.

The specific gravity of alcohol is to that of distilled water, as .815 to 1.000.

(a) Rectified spirit contains a certain proportion of water, which it cannot be entirely freed from by mere distillation ; the present process is to enable us to effect this separation.

Subcarbonate of potass, under all circumstances, has a strong attraction for water, and more especially when heated to the temperature of 300° . It operates in no other way than by abstracting water from the spirit. This would be effected more decidedly by very dry muriate of lime, which has even a stronger affinity for water than subcarbonate of potass.

ÆTHER SULPHURICUS.

Sulphuric Æther (a).

Take of Rectified spirit,
Sulphuric acid, of each, *by weight*, a pound and half;

Pour the spirit into a glass retort, and add the acid to it by degrees, frequently shaking them, and taking care that the heat does not exceed 120°, until they are mixed; then place the retort carefully into sand, previously heated to 200°, so that the liquor may boil as speedily as possible, and the ether pass over into a tubulated receiver, to which another recipient is applied, kept cold with either ice or water. Distil over the liquor, until

(a) Sulphuric acid, in the proportion here directed, effects certain changes upon the alcohol, which are not very clearly understood; the most easy solution of the process, however, and probably the most correct, is that the alcohol is deprived of a portion of aqueous vapour; and that Ether only contains one half of the aqueous fluid, that is contained by alcohol. Could the process be so conducted, that the acid and alcohol acted mutually on each other without loss, we ought to obtain Æther in the proportion of more than two-thirds of the quantity of alcohol employed: this is however impossible, for *sulphurous fumes* commence to appear when we have distilled over rather more than half the measure of alcohol used; at this time the heavy fluid appears and the receiver must be changed; and, if the heat be continued, more ether, sulphurous acid, water, acetic acid, ethereal oil, and carburetted hydrogen gas will be distilled over; a black carbonaceous matter remains in the retort; when this begins to froth up, the condenser and receiver must be removed, or the contents of the retort will pass over into them and do mischief. The specific gravity of the ether obtained by this process will be about .785. If the proportion of acid used be considerable, the chief product will be *carburetted hydrogen gas*.

some heavier portion begins to pass over, which is discovered at the bottom of the receiver, underneath the æther. On the liquor remaining in the retort, pour again twelve ounces of rectified spirit, that the æther may be again distilled over as before.

Used only in the preparation of the Rectified Ether, and of the Sp. Ether. Sulphuric.

ÆTHER RECTIFICATUS.

Rectified Æther.

Take of Sulphuric æther, fourteen fluidounces,
Fused potass, half an ounce,
Distilled water, two fluidounces;

First dissolve the potass in the water, and add to it the æther, carefully shaking them, till they are mixed. Lastly, with a heat of about 120° from a large retort, distil over into a receiver, kept cold, twelve fluidounces of æther. Shake the distilled fluid with nine ounces, and set it by that the water may subside. Lastly pour off the supernatant rectified æther, and preserve it in a vessel well covered.

Syn. Æther Vitriolicus.

Med. Virtues.— Stimulant, antispasmodic. This is one of our most powerful stimulants, and as such is occasionally exhibited in conjunction with opium in atonic gout; properly diluted, it is employed in hysteric and other nervous and spasmodic affections. By its evaporation, very considerable cold is produced; hence its value as an application to phlegmonous inflammation and determinations of blood to the head and other organs, and if its evaporation be prevented, it will act as a powerful stimulant. Dose ʒss. to ʒj.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS SULPHURICI.

Spirit of Sulphuric Æther (a).

Take of Rectified æther, half a pint,
 Rectified spirit, a pint;

Mix them.

Syn. Sp. Æther. Vitriolici. Sp. Vitrioli Dulcis.

Dose, ℥xxx. to fʒij.

This and the succeeding preparations resemble the Æther Rectificatus in medicinal properties.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS SULPHURICI COMPOSITUS.

Compound Spirit of Sulphuric Æther.

Take of Spirit of sulphuric æther, a pint,
 Æthereal oil, two fluiddrachms;

Mix them.

Syn. Sp. Ætheris Vitriolic Comp.

Dose, fʒss. to fʒij.

OLEUM ÆTHEREUM.

Æthereal Oil.

After the distillation of the sulphuric æther, distil over again

(a) *Sulphuric Æther* contains alcohol, and a small quantity of sulphurous acid; potass has a powerful attraction for these substances, and is therefore employed for the purification of this fluid. The potass, during the re-distillation of the ether, prevents their escape. Oxyd of manganese is sometimes used for the purification of sulphuric ether. When required very pure and concentrated, a quantity of distilled water is agitated with it; and, on being allowed to stand, the water subsides, which may be drawn off. (The vessel used is called a separator.) There is a considerable waste of ether in this process, and it is perfectly unnecessary, for any medicinal purposes, to have it so pure. The water acts by separating the alcohol. Spec. grav. of rectified æther is about .750. If perfectly pure, it will not redden litmus, nor will it precipitate the salts of barytes.

the liquor, with a gentle heat, till a black froth begins to rise; then instantly remove the retort from the fire. To the liquor remaining in the retort add water, that the oily part may float. Skim this off, and add to it as much lime water as is sufficient to saturate the acid it contains, and shake them together. Lastly, take off the æthereal oil which separates.

Syn. Oleum Vini.

Used only in the preparation of the compound spirit of æther.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS AROMATICUS.

Spirit of Aromatic Æther.

Take of Cinnamon bark, bruised, three drachms,
Cardamom seeds, powdered, a drachm and half,
Long pepper, powdered,
Ginger root, sliced, of each a drachm,
Spirit of sulphuric æther, a pint;

Macerate for fourteen days in a glass vessel, closely stopped, and filter.

Syn. Elixir Vitrioli Dulcis.

Stimulant, diaphoretic, antispasmodic. Dose, fʒss. to fʒiss.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS NITRICI.

Spirit of Nitric Æther (a).

Take of Rectified spirit, two pints,
Nitric acid, *by weight*, three ounces;

Add the acid to the spirit by degrees, and mix them, taking

(a) If nitric acid be mixed with an equal quantity of alcohol, a violent action ensues, and without great care an explosion will follow. Strong nitric ether not being used medicinally, the London College has only directed spirit of nitric æther, which may be made without risk, of the spec. grav. .834.

The effect of the nitric acid on alcohol, differs from that of sulphuric acid; for in addition to azote, it contains a larger proportion of oxygen, and less proportion of carbon than the sulphuric æther. This æther always contains some loose acid.

care that the heat does not exceed 120°; then, with a gentle heat, distil twenty-four fluidounces.

Syn. Spir. Æther. Nitrosi. Sp. Nitri Dulcis.

Med. Virtues.—Diuretic, diaphoretic, refrigerant. In small and repeated doses it tends to produce diaphoresis, hence its utility in fevers and other inflammatory affections; in dropsy, especially when connected with much debility, and in chronic gonorrhœa, it is a very useful diuretic.

Dose, ℥xx. to ʒij.

SPONGIA. SPONGE.

SPONGIA OFFICINALIS. ZOOPHYTA SPONGIA.

This very useful animal substance is only employed for mechanical purposes by the surgeon, and in the preparation of burnt sponge, which has long been celebrated as a remedy in bronchocele, glandular tumors, and scrophulous affections; and it has appeared from recent experiments that its efficacy depends on the presence of Iodine, for an account of which see the Appendix.

SPONGIA USTA.

Burnt Sponge.

Cut the sponge into small pieces, and pound it, that it may be freed from extraneous substances adhering to it; then burn it in a covered iron vessel, till it becomes black and friable: lastly, reduce it to a very fine powder.

Sometimes given in the form of troches, which are directed to be kept under the tongue till dissolved. Dose, gr. x. to ʒj.

STANNUM. TIN.

(The Filings.)

Tin exists in some mines of Cornwall from which it is chiefly obtained. It is very malleable, and hence, important in the arts; it occurs in the state of oxyd, sulphuret, and in combination with other metals.

Med. Virtues.—The filings of tin are only employed for the expulsion of the tænia, and are very uncertain in their operation, which is probably mechanical, although some have ascribed it to the presence of arsenic, which opinion, however, is not supported by experiment. This remedy must be used in conjunction with purgatives.

Dose, gr. x. to ʒj. It is given by some practitioners in doses of ʒss. or ʒj.

STAPHISAGRIÆ SEMINA. SEEDS OF
STAVESACRE.

DELPHINIUM STAPHISAGRIA. POLYANDRIA TRI-
GYNIA. *Nat. Ord.* MULTISILIQUE.

The seeds of this plant come from the south of Europe; they are triangular, blackish externally, and internally of a yellowish colour, having an unpleasant odour and bitter taste. Their active principle is in an alkaloid called delphia (*a*), combined

(*a*) The *seeds* are first decorticated and cleansed; then reduced to a pulp and boiled in distilled water. Afterwards, the filtered decoction is boiled with calcined magnesia for some mi-

with a vegetable (malic) acid, having a very bitter and acrid taste, and soluble in alcohol and ether.

Med. Virtues.—Purgative and emetic. In consequence of the violence with which it acts, we never administer it internally; externally it may be used as an irritant in some cutaneous affections.

Dose, gr. ij. to gr. x.

STRAMONII SEMINA ET FOLIA. THE
LEAVES AND SEEDS OF STRAMONIUM OR THORN
APPLE.

DATURA STRAMONIUM. PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.
Nat. Ord. LURIDÆ.

This annual plant is a native of America, but now occupies dunghills and uncultivated situations, and when once it has taken possession of a soil, is with difficulty extirpated.

The whole plant is possessed of anodyne properties, having a disagreeable heavy odour and nauseous bitter taste; the seeds are more active than the other parts of the plant; the activity of stramonium depends on an alkaloid called daturine (*a*). An overdose of the seeds or leaves,

notes. Lastly, the solid part is separated and digested in boiling alcohol; this alcoholic solution will deposit the *delphia* on evaporation.

The salts which this alkali forms with different acids, are more active and soluble than the substance uncombined.

(*a*) M. Brande analysed the stramonium, and, in addition to

causes vertigo, intoxication, delirium, convulsions, with other signs of derangement of the nervous system, sometimes even destroying life. An emetic of sulphate of lime will be required in such a case, with diffusive stimulants.

Med. Virtues.—Narcotic, antispasmodic. Stramonium has been long used as a medicine in various diseases; and was once supposed to possess considerable control over maniacal and epileptic patients; we have, however, but few instances of its beneficial effects in such disorders in the present day. It is useful in many cases requiring anodynes, such as chronic rheumatism, tic douloureux, &c. The smoke of the plant has been used in spasmodic asthma, and sometimes with the best effects; it promotes expectoration, relieves the dyspnœa, and produces a degree of drowsiness. The powder and extract of the leaves are sometimes used, but the most active preparation is the extract of the seeds, and it is generally preferred.

Dose of the leaves, gr. j. to gr. v.

EXTRACTUM STRAMONII.

Extract of Thorn Apple.

Take of the seeds of thorn apple, a pound,
Boiling water, a gallon;

Macerate for four hours near the fire in a vessel lightly covered; then take out the seeds and bruise them in a stone mortar, and return them, when bruised, to the liquor; then boil to

gum, resin, wax, and other substances, discovered this new alkaloid, which is in combination with malic acid. It is soluble in hot alcohol.

four pints and strain while hot. Lastly, evaporate to a proper consistence.

Dose, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$. to gr. ij.

STYRACIS BALSAMUM. BALSAM OF STORAX.

STYRAX OFFICINALE. DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Nat. Ord. BICORNES.

The storax tree is a native of Italy, France, and south of Europe, and also grows in Asia. A liquid juice exudes when incisions are made into the trunk of the tree; which, by exposure to the sun and air soon hardens. In the shops we meet with it, *in the tear* and *in the lump*; the former is preferred as containing less impurities and as possessing more fragrantcy; the lump storax is generally imported into this country and purified, and is then little inferior to the purer variety.

Storax has a very fragrant odour and a bitter slightly aromatic taste; which virtues are partially extracted by water, and effectually by spirit. A small quantity of fragrant essential oil, with some benzoic acid, are furnished by distillation.

Med. Virtues. — Stimulant, expectorant. In chronic catarrh, and asthmatic affections, it has been administered with apparent benefit, but is seldom employed except as a vehicle to other medicines. Dose, gr. x. to ʒss .

The *storax* is directed to be purified in the London Pharmacopœia, by dissolving it in rectified spirit, and then distilling it off till the balsam acquires a proper consistence.

SUCCINUM. AMBER.

This mineral bituminous substance is found on the sea coast in different situations; it is brittle, and when rubbed, emits an agreeable odour and becomes electric. Mixed with fine sand and subjected to distillation an essential oil is procured, and if the process be continued, an acid sublimes, which is called *succinic acid*, always impure, but by solution and crystallization we may procure white pure crystals.

The amber is only used for the purpose of obtaining these two substances, which are seldom employed medicinally.

The *succinate of ammonia* is a test of salts of iron.

OLEUM SUCCINI.

Oil of Amber.

Put the amber into an alembic, that there may distil over in a sand bath, increasing gradually the heat, the acid liquor, the oil, and the salt impregnated with oil. Afterwards distil the oil, a second and a third time.

Syn. Oleum Succini Rectificatum.

Med. Virtues.—Stimulant, antispasmodic; chiefly employed externally. It is used in the form of friction to the stomach and spine in hysterics, and in the convulsions of children; how far it acts in the removal of such affections we are unable to decide.

SULPHUR. SULPHUR.

SULPHUR SUBLIMATUM. SUBLIMED SULPHUR.

The sulphur used in this country, principally

comes from Sicily. It occurs as a volcanic production; and exists in different animal substances, but is generally obtained by sublimation from pyrites. Sulphur is in the form of rolls, or in powder, which is called flowers of sulphur. It is of a bright yellow colour, and very inflammable; when melted and allowed to cool, it exhibits a crystalline form. Oil is its solvent.

Sublimed sulphur is prepared by the application of heat alone, in close vessels at about 290° Fahrenheit: from the atmospheric air necessarily present in the apparatus, some sulphurous acid will be formed, which may be easily separated by washing the sulphur in water as directed below. *Oxyd of iron* generally remains in the crucible.

Med. Virtues.—Cathartic, diaphoretic. It has been more especially used in cutaneous affections both externally and internally, being a well known specific in the scabies; it acts mildly on the bowels, and is employed as a domestic remedy for coughs, hæmorrhoids, rheumatism, and in a variety of complaints: when exhibited by the medical practitioner, other substances are usually combined with it. It is said to be a valuable remedy against pyalism in doses of ʒj. every three or four hours. Great quantities are used in the preparation of sulphuric acid.

SULPHUR LOTUM (a).

Take of Sublimed sulphur, a pound;

(a) If pure it should be entirely dissolved by a boiling solution of pure potass.

Pour upon it boiling water, that the acid, if any, may be completely washed away; then dry it.

Syn. Flores Sulphuris loti.

Dose, ℥j. to ʒij.

This is the preparation generally exhibited internally.

SULPHUR PRÆCIPITATUM.

Precipitated Sulphur (a).

Take of Sublimed sulphur, a pound,

Fresh lime, two pounds,

Water, four gallons;

Boil the sulphur and lime together, in water; then filter the liquor through paper, and drop into it as much muriatic acid as may be necessary for precipitating the sulphur. Lastly, wash this by frequent affusions of water, until it becomes insipid.

Syn. Lac Sulphuris.

Dose, ℥j. to ʒij.

In this preparation the sulphur is perfectly pure, and not chemically changed.

OLEUM SULPHURATUM.

Sulphurated Oil.

Take of Washed sulphur, two ounces,

Olive oil, a pint;

Throw the sulphur gradually into the oil, in a capacious iron vessel, made hot, and stir it carefully, until they are united.

Syn. Oleum Sulphuratum. Balsam Sulphuris simplex.

(a) When the sulphur and lime are boiled together in water, the result is an *hydrogureted sulphuret of lime*; this is decomposed by the addition of muriatic acid, which forms with the lime a *soluble muriate of lime*, at the same time causing the escape of *sulphuretted hydrogen gas*, and the precipitation of the sulphur very minutely divided.

Med. Virtues.—Stimulant and expectorant. From its nauseous taste, &c. it is scarcely ever administered. Dose, ℥x. to ℥xxx.

POTASSÆ SULPHURETUM.

Sulphuret of Potass (a).

Take of Washed sulphur, an ounce,
Subcarbonate of potass, two ounces;
Rub them together, and put them on the fire in a closed crucible, until they are united.

Syn. Kali Sulphuratum. Hepar Sulphuris.

Med. Virtues.—Diaphoretic. Dose, gr. iij. to ℥j. It is exhibited in some cutaneous affections in the form of pills, and applied externally mixed with simple cerate, and also used as an antidote to metallic poisons.

UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS.

Ointment of Sulphur.

Take of Sublimed sulphur, three ounces,
Prepared lard, half a pound;

Mix.

UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS COMPOSITUM.

Compound Sulphur Ointment.

Take of Sulphur sublimed, half a pound,
White hellebore root, in powder, two ounces,
Nitrate of potass, a drachm,
Soft soap, half a pound,
Prepared lard, a pound and half;

Mix.

TABACI FOLIA. TOBACCO LEAVES.

(The Dried Leaves.)

NICOTIANA TABACUM (VIRGINIAN). PENTANTHRIA
MONOGYNIA. *Nat. Ord. LURIDÆ.*

This plant is a native of South America, and is cultivated in Europe. Much care is taken in gathering the leaves and subsequently in drying them; they have a nauseous acrid taste, and excite a co-

(a) The potass and sulphur unite, causing an escape of carbonic acid gas. Some sulphurous acid is formed in the process, and a little sulphuret of potassium.

pious flow of saliva; their odour is narcotic and peculiar. Water and spirit imbibe very active properties when infused on the leaves of tobacco. A very pungent essential oil is afforded by distillation, possessed of most active poisonous qualities, and appears to contain the active principle of the plant, which has been called nicotine (*a*), a volatile principle soluble in alcohol and water.

Med. Virtues.—Emetic, narcotic, purgative, diuretic, and errhine. Tobacco is very rarely administered internally by modern practitioners, from the uncertainty of its operation and the dangerous consequences which sometimes result; at one time it increases the flow of urine, and allays arterial action, at another time vomiting or purging follows its exhibition; its effects depending so much on peculiarities of constitution and on the condition of the patient at the time it is administered.

The employment of tobacco in the form of enema of ʒss. to Oss. is not unattended with danger,

(*a*) To obtain nicotine *M. Vauquelin* has given the following process. Evaporate the juice to one fourth its bulk, and pour off the liquor from the muriate of lime which is deposited, when the liquor has cooled. When so far inspissated, that no more can fall, digest in alcohol. Distil off the spirit, and evaporate the residue at a very moderate heat, until nearly dry. Dissolve again and redistil to dryness. It then contains acetic and malic acids, which must be saturated by potass, after dissolving the mass in water. Again distil, and the water that comes over contains nicotine. By dissolving the residual matter again and again, and as often distilling, we may procure the whole nicotine. This solution by very cautious evaporation will afford it in a solid form.

indeed the most alarming prostration of strength, and even death itself has followed an infusion of ζ ss. We would not however recommend that it should be discarded from practice, but advise a very cautious employment of it; never having recourse to it where much debility has been induced either from previous disease or from the remedies used in subduing it. Some cases of obstinate constipation may undoubtedly demand the administration of the tobacco enema, whether depending on strangulated hernia, or other states of the intestinal canal.

Unpleasant symptoms have resulted from the application of poultices and fomentations of tobacco, especially when the surfaces have been abraded. It will cure psora, and some forms of prurigo will be relieved by it. Should we not be justified in exhibiting the tobacco in the form of tincture, and injecting the infusion per anum in tetanus and hydrophobia?

The effects of tobacco as a snuff and when smoked are well known; and instances are not wanting of the injurious consequences of such practices in producing dyspeptic symptoms and torpidity of the bowels. The unfavourable effects of tobacco are known by nausea, vomiting, vertigo, tremor, great prostration of strength, quick, small, and weak pulse, with other signs of great debility, as relaxation of the sphincters, cold perspirations and death. These symptoms must be met by diffusive stimuli; ammonia, wine, and brandy, must be taken freely

till the symptoms abate. The dose of the powder, gr. ss. to gr. j. The vinum tabaci of the Edinb. Pharmacop. is given in doses of gtt. xx. to gtt. l.

INFUSUM TABACI.

Infusion of Tobacco.

Take of Tobacco leaves, a drachm,
Boiling water, a pint ;

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

TAMARINDI PULPA. PULP OF TAMARINDS.

TAMARINDUS INDICA. MONADELPHIA TRIANDRIA.

Nat. Ord. LOMENTACEÆ.

The tamarind tree is a native of both Indies.

When perfectly ripe the fruit or pod is deprived of its external covering, and the pulp is placed in jars with alternate layers of sugar; or syrup is poured upon the fruit already placed in such vessels; by these means fermentation is prevented. They have an agreeable sweet and somewhat acid taste; and consist chiefly of sugar and mucilage, with some of the vegetable acids.

Med. Virtues.—When taken in a sufficient quantity tamarinds have a laxative effect; they are seldom given with that intent; but more commonly to cover the unpleasant taste of other medicines. Water infused upon tamarinds forms an useful beverage in inflammatory complaints, &c.

Contained in the Confect: Sennæ et Cassiæ.

TARAXACI RADIX. DANDELION ROOT.

LEONTODON TARAXACUM. SYNGENESIA ÆQUALIS.
Nat. Ord. COMPOSITÆ.

This plant abounds in most parts of England.

A milky juice resides in the root, leaves, and stalk, having a sweetish bitter taste, which water will extract. The virtues of the root are much impaired by drying. The most common form of administering it, is the extract, or a strong decoction of ℥ij. to Oj.

Med. Virtues.—Diuretic and cathartic. It has of late been strongly recommended in hepatic affections, especially when connected with jaundice, and also in the different species of dropsy: the effects of it are not however very sensible, and we doubt much if it possess any more power over these diseases than other bitters. Dose, ʒss. to ʒj.

EXTRACTUM TARAXACI.

Extract of Dandelion.

Take of Fresh dandelion root, bruised, a pound,
 Boiling water, a gallon;

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

Dose, gr. x. to ʒi.

TARTARUM. TARTAR.

(The impure Supertartrate of Potass.)

Tartar as we have already stated is a deposition from wine casks, varying in colour and quantity,

according to the wines contained in them. It is employed in the preparation of cream of tartar.

TEREBINTHINA CANADENSIS. CANADA
TURPENTINE.

(*The Liquid Resin.*)

PINUS BALSAMEA. MONOCIA MONADELPHIA.

Nat. Ord. CONIFERÆ.

Canada turpentine is obtained from incisions made in the tree; it is of a whitish yellow colour, pungent bitter taste, and agreeable odour. This turpentine is purer than the other species, but is rarely used in this country.

Med. Virtues.—All the turpentines contain a resin and essential oil, and are possessed of stimulating properties, especially acting on the urinary organs, being very similar in their operation to the balsams. Dose, gr. x. to ʒj. Generally exhibited in the form of pills or emulsion.

TEREBINTHINA CHIA. CHIAN TURPENTINE.

PISTACIA TEREBINTHUS. DIGECIA PENTANDRIA.

Nat. Ord. AMENTACEÆ.

This tree is a native of the north of Africa and south of Europe, and yields the turpentine when incisions are made into it, which is very expensive and consequently seldom obtained pure in the shops.

Genuine Cyprus turpentine should have the con-

sistence of honey with some tenacity; a yellowish colour, agreeable odour, and warm pungent taste.

As it is possessed of no particular superiority over the other turpentines, as regards medicinal virtues, it is very seldom prescribed.

Dose, gr. x. to ʒj.

TEREBINTHINA VULGARIS. COMMON
TURPENTINE.
TEREBINTHINÆ OLEUM. OIL OF TUR-
PENTINE.

(The Liquid Resin and its Oil.

PINUS SYLVESTRIS. MONŒCIA MONADELPHIA.
Nat. Ord. CONIFERÆ.

This species of turpentine exudes from incisions made in the tree in hot weather. It concretes by exposure to the sun. The odour and taste of the common turpentine are less agreeable than in the other kinds; it is of a whitish colour, and more opaque. We occasionally employ it externally, and it is probably often mixed with the more expensive varieties.

Common turpentine enters into the Emp: Galban: C. and Emp: Elemi C.

Oil of Turpentine is procured by submitting the former to distillation with water. It should be colourless, of very pungent and penetrating odour, hot burning taste, and possessed of much volatility and inflammability.

Med. Virtues.—Stimulant, diuretic, purgative, anthelmintic. Different effects will be produced

by oil of turpentine, according to the dose in which it is given; as a diuretic it acts in doses of gtt. xx. to 3j. and as a purgative, from ʒij. to ʒj. It very effectually removes tænia in the latter dose, without inducing any unpleasant symptoms, excepting slight feelings of intoxication. It would appear to act as a poison to the worms, for they are commonly expelled dead. In lumbago, sciatica and other forms of rheumatism of a chronic nature, turpentine is administered in small and repeated doses, and in leucorrhœa, gleet, hæmoptysis, and amenorrhœa, it has been used with advantage. Dr. Pritchard has spoken of it in very high terms as a most valuable purgative in some forms of mania and epilepsy, more especially those cases connected with amenorrhœa and a disordered state of the alimentary canal, acting very effectually in the removal of such diseases when conjoined with occasional abstractions of blood, locally or generally. We will refer to his work, where many satisfactory cases are given of the utility of this medicine in these and other diseases.

Oil of turpentine may be given on the surface of some aromatic water, or be blended with it through the medium of mucilage or yolk of egg. It is less apt to produce irritation in large than in small doses.

It proves an useful rubefacient in chronic rheumatism, paralytic affections, &c. Enemata of oil of turpentine tend to relieve colicky pains, and often assist in removing obstinate constipations after other remedies have failed.

OLEUM TEREBINTHINÆ RECTIFICATUM.

Rectified Oil of Turpentine.

Take of Oil of turpentine, a pint,
Water, four pints ;

Distil the oil.

The oil is generally sufficiently pure for all medicinal purposes without this process.

LINIMENTUM TEREBINTHINÆ.

Liniment of Turpentine.

Take of Cerate of resin, a pound,
Oil of turpentine, half a pint ;

Add the oil of turpentine to the cerate, when melted, and mix.

Med. Virtues.—Stimulant. Applied to burns and scalds, &c.

TESTÆ. OYSTER-SHELLS.

OSTREA EDULIS. VERMES, TESTACEA.

The shells of the oyster contain carbonate of lime and animal matter, the latter of which is destroyed by burning, before they are used medicinally. They have no superiority over the *Creta Præparata*.

TESTÆ PRÆPARATÆ.

Prepared Oyster-Shells.

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

TIGLII OLEUM. OIL OF CROTON.

*(The Oil Expressed from the Seeds.)*CROTON TIGLIUM. MONECIA MONADELPHIA. *Nat. Ord.*
TRICOCCÆ.

This plant grows spontaneously in the Molucca islands.

The seeds have an acrid, nauseous, burning taste, which is rather durable; similar properties are possessed by the whole plant.

Med. Virtues.—Drastic purgative. The seeds of this species of croton have long been known to possess active purgative properties, which appear to depend on the oil, which is obtained by expression. The seeds and oil were formerly much used in dropsies, and other complaints requiring an active purgative. When, from irritability of stomach difficulty of deglutition, or other causes, we are unable to exhibit common remedies, and wish a full purgative effect on the bowels, we have a valuable remedy in the croton oil, which acts in the dose of half a drop, placed on the tongue, or formed into pills. One drop is a common dose. It not unfrequently induces vomiting; still, however, sufficient generally remains to produce the desired effect. This oil may be advantageously exhibited in some affections of the head, such as mania, especially if connected with constipation; apoplexy, &c. Its effects are by no means uniform in different individuals.

TORMENTILLÆ RADIX. TORMENTIL
ROOT.

TORMENTILLA OFFICINALIS. ICOSANDRIA POLY-
GYNIA. *Nat. Ord. SENTICOSÆ.*

This plant is very common in heaths and woods in many parts of England.

The root is knotty, crooked, and of a dark brown colour externally, and internally reddish; having an astringent aromatic taste, without odour. The properties of the root are most completely extracted by proof spirit.

Med. Virtues.—Astringent. It is generally combined with other medicines, and employed in chronic discharges from mucous membranes, and in any case requiring a simple astringent, the tormentilla may be used.

Dose, gr. x. to ʒj. In decoction or extract it may be administered.

Contained in the Pulv: Cretæ Comp.

TOXICODENDRI FOLIA. LEAVES OF
SUMACH, OR POISON OAK.

RHUS TOXICODENDRON. PENTANDRIA TRIGYNIA.
Nat. Ord. DUMOSÆ.

The leaves of this North American shrub, which have an acrid taste, are said to induce distressing feelings when only handled.

Med. Virtues.—They were introduced as a remedy in paralytic affections; the cure of which

diseases is said to be preceded by unpleasant prickling sensations in the disordered limb. Experience does not confirm these statements, and the medicine has consequently been laid aside. The leaves produce inflammation of the parts to which they are applied externally, and subsequent derangement of the nervous system. Dose, gr. ss. to gr. iij.

TRAGACANTHA. TRAGACANTH.

(The Gum.)

ASTRAGALUS VERUS. DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Nat. Ord. PAPILIONACEÆ.

It is a native of Candia, and other islands of the Levant.

The gum exudes spontaneously from the bark of the trunk and branches, and soon hardens by exposure. Other species of astragalus afford equally good gum.

Gum tragacanth (*a*) occurs in irregular whitish portions, semitransparent, and tough in its texture, without odour or taste; mixed with water in small quantities, it forms a curdly thick mucilage, very different from the uniform mucilage of acacia gum, which must be employed in much larger quantities to give to water a corresponding thickness. From this property tragacanth is pre-

(*a*) Tragacanth is almost pure *cerasin*, one of the vegetable principles which used to be confounded with gum.

ferred in the preparation of lozenges, &c. to the gum arabic, but as medicines they are applicable in similar cases. Dose, gr. x. to ʒj.

PULVIS TRAGACANTHÆ COMPOSITUS.

Compound Powder of Tragacanth.

Take of Tragacanth, powdered,
Acacia gum, powdered,
Starch, of each an ounce and half,
Refined sugar, three ounces ;

Powder the starch and sugar together ; then, adding the tragacanth and acacia gum, mix the whole together.

Syn. Pulv. e Tragacanthâ Comp.

Med. Virtues.—Emollient, demulcent ; chiefly used to divide or suspend more important medicines, such as some of the mercurial salts, &c. Dose, gr. x. to ʒj.

TUSSILAGO. COLTSFOOT.

TUSSILAGO FARFARA. SYNGENESIA SUPERFLUA.

Nat. Ord. COMPOSITÆ.

This indigenous plant occupies moist situations. The virtues of the coltsfoot depend entirely on the mucilage contained in it, which may be extracted by decoction in water. It possesses all the properties of other mucilaginous substances. As an expectorant, it has no advantage over any diluent.

The decoction may be taken, *ad libitum*.

VALERIANÆ RADIX. VALERIAN ROOT.
VALERIANA OFFICINALIS (SYLVESTRIS). TRIAN-
DRIA MONOGYNIA. *Nat. Ord.* AGGREGATÆ.

This indigenous herb occupies both moist and dry situations, and the roots vary in strength according to the soil in which they have grown. It should be dug up in spring or autumn.

Valerian root consists of small fibres matted together; it has a strong peculiar odour, with an ungrateful bitter, subacid taste, externally of a brown colour, and internally whitish. Water and spirit extract its virtues, which seem chiefly to reside in an essential oil.

Med. Virtues.—Tonic, antispasmodic. In hysteria and epilepsy it has been particularly recommended, more especially when they are connected with that morbid state of body depending on general irritability of the nervous system. In some other nervous affections, and worms, it is sometimes used. The best mode of exhibiting valerian is in substance, mixed with some aromatic powder, to prevent its nauseating effects. Dose, ʒj. to ʒij. in water or milk.

TINCTURA VALERIANÆ.

Tincture of Valerian.

Take of Valerian root, four ounces,
Proof spirit, two pints;
Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

Syn. *Tinctura Valerianæ Simplex.*

Dose, fʒj. to fʒss.

TINCTURA VALERIANÆ AMMONIATA.

Ammoniated Tincture of Valerian.

Take of Valerian root, four ounces,
 Aromatic spirit of ammonia, two pints;
 Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

Syn. Tinct. Valerianæ Volatilis.

Dose, ℥ xxx. to fʒiiss. or fʒij.

VERATRI RADIX. WHITE HELLEBORE ROOT.

VERATRUM ALBUM. POLYGAMIA MONŒCIA.

Nat. Ord. LILIACEÆ.

This plant is a native of the mountainous parts
 of Switzerland and Germany.

The root has a bitter, nauseous, acrid taste, and
 when fresh, a disagreeable odour, which is dissipat-
 ed by drying; it is externally of a brown colour,
 and internally whitish. Water and alcohol imbibe
 the acrimony of the root, that resides in a new
 principle called *veratrine*, which is also the active
 part of colchicum, where the mode of obtaining it
 is given.

When white hellebore is administered internally
 much caution is requisite, lest it induce symptoms
 of an alarming character, such as pain and heat
 about the fauces, nausea and vomiting; purging,
 even of blood; succeeded by vertigo, tremors,
 cold perspirations, convulsions, and death.

It would appear to destroy by its effects on the
 nervous system as the morbid appearances, in fatal
 cases, have not been sufficient to account for death.
 The symptoms are equally violent when the helle-

bore is applied to a wounded surface. In the former case diluents and emollient laxatives are to be used freely; and the nervous symptoms must be allayed by opiates and stimulants in both cases if necessary.

Med. Virtues.—Emetic, cathartic, diuretic, and emmenagogue. We have said sufficient to shew the activity of this medicine; indeed the ancients never exhibited it except as a last resource in mania, melancholia, &c. in consequence of the dangerous symptoms which occasionally followed its employment; there can be no doubt of its utility in gout and rheumatism; but as we are in possession of a remedy of equal or perhaps more efficacy in the colchicum, it is not probable that the veratrum will ever be much used: for dropsical patients it is occasionally prescribed.

The decoction and an ointment of the powder are often used with the best effects in scabies and some other cutaneous affections. It is sometimes diluted with some inert powder and used as an er-rhine, but even in this form caution is necessary.

Dose, gr. ss. to gr. iij.

DECOCTUM VERATRI.

Decoction of White Hellebore.

Take of White hellebore root, powdered, an ounce,

Water, two pints,

Rectified spirit, two fluidounces;

Boil the hellebore root in the water to a pint, and then strain; when cold, add the spirit.

Syn. Decoet. Hellebori Albi.

Only used externally in cutaneous affections.

VINUM VERATRI.

Wine of White Hellebore.

Take of White hellebore root, sliced, eight ounces,
 Proof spirit, a pint,
 Distilled water, a pint and a half;
 Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

Dose, ℥v. to ℥xxx.

UNGUENTUM VERATRI.

Ointment of White Hellebore.

Take of White hellebore root, in powder, two ounces,
 Prepared lard, eight ounces,
 Oil of lemons, twenty minims;
 Mix.

Syn. Ung. Hellebori Alb.

Used in psora and other cutaneous diseases.

The powder is contained in the Ung: Sulphuris
 Comp.

ULMI CORTEX. ELM BARK.

(The Inner Bark.)

ULMUS CAMPESTRIS. PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Nat. Ord. SCABRIDÆ.

This tree is very common in England. The inner bark has a yellowish colour, and is very tough, having a bitter astringent mucilaginous taste, without odour. Water, by decoction, extracts its virtues (*a*).

(*a*) *Ulm* exudes spontaneously from the bark of elm; and Berzelius states it to be a constituent of the bark of most trees.

Med. Virtues.—Astringent, diuretic, tonic. It has been more particularly used in lepra, and other chronic cutaneous affections, in the form of decoction, which may be taken in the quantity of Oj. or Oij. daily; at the same time, it is often applied as a lotion.

DECOCTUM ULMI.

Decoction of Elm-bark.

Take of Fresh elm-bark, bruised, four ounces,
Water, four pints;
Boil to two pints, and strain.

Syn. Decoct. Corticis Ulmi.

Dose, fʒij. to fʒvj.

UVÆ PASSÆ. RAISINS.

(The Dried Fruit.)

VITIS VINIFERA. PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Nat. Ord. HEDERACEÆ.

Although the grape is cultivated in most temperate countries, it does not come to great perfection except in hot climates.

The properties of the fresh grape are well known, and, when carefully dried, they constitute the raisins of the shops. By drying, they lose a considerable quantity of water and some acid, the raisin consisting chiefly of saccharine matter and mucilage. They are to be considered more as an article of diet than medicine.

UVÆ URSI FOLIA. LEAVES OF THE
WHORTLE-BERRY.

ARBUTUS UVA URSI. DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.
Nat. Ord. BICORNES.

It grows in many countries of Europe and America. The leaves have a bitter, subastringent, sweetish taste, with a weak odour, and when powdered, are of a light-greenish brown colour. Water extracts their virtues, but they are generally exhibited in powder.

Med. Virtues.—Astringent, tonic. The uva ursi was once considered as a lithontriptic. It certainly allays the irritability of bladder which frequently occurs in calculous affections, and diminishes the quantity of mucous secretion in that and other diseases of the urinary organs. The way in which it effects this is not very obvious, whether it be by improving the digestive organs, or by a direct action in the urinary passages; but still we would not recommend that it should be discarded from practice. We frequently combine it with soda, which in many cases materially assists in the cure: in leucorrhœa, diarrhœa, and dysentery, it has been occasionally used with advantage. In the Phthisis Catarrhalis, uva ursi has been proposed, and does every now and then appear to afford some benefit. Dose, gr. x. to ʒj.

ZINCUM. ZINC.

Zinc is never obtained pure in commerce, being

always mixed with sulphur and lead. It is commonly combined with the galena, in a state of nature, and is sublimed during the working of that ore. It is never employed medicinally, but is a very valuable metal in the arts; chemists generally employ it in decomposing water, to obtain hydrogen; and it is used pharmaceutically in the preparation of the following salts.

ZINCI SULPHAS.

Sulphate of Zinc (a).

Take of Zinc, broken into small pieces, four ounces,
Sulphuric acid, *by weight*, six ounces,
Water, four pints;

Mix them in a glass vessel, and when the effervescence has ceased, filter the liquor through paper; then boil it down till a pellicle forms, and set it by to crystallize.

Syn. Zincum Vitriolat. Vitriol. Album.

Med. Virtues.—Astringent, tonic. Externally, astringent, refrigerant. The sulphate of zinc is one of our speediest and most effectual emetics, on which account it is generally exhibited in cases of narcotic and other poisons. In phthisis or other diseases connected with debility, where the object is merely to vomit the patient, *sulphate of zinc* is com-

(a) When diluted sulphuric acid is poured upon metallic zinc, the consequence is a considerable escape of *hydrogen gas* from the decomposition of a portion of the water, the oxygen of which combines with the zinc to form an *oxyd* to saturate the sulphuric acid, and convert it into a neutral *sulphate of zinc*, held in solution by the remaining water. The white vitriol of commerce is not obtained in this manner.

monly preferred, for it does not in any way debilitate the tone of the stomach. As a tonic it is given in epilepsy, hysteria, chorea, pertussis, dyspepsia, and many other diseases, alone, or combined with some bitter. As an external astringent it is applied generally in the form of injection as in gleet, leucorrhœa, chronic ophthalmia, purulent ophthalmia of weakly children, &c. The strength of these lotions must vary from gr. j. to gr. iv. or more, to the ʒj. of water. Dose, as an emetic, gr. x. to ʒj.; as a tonic gr. ss. gradually increased to gr. v. Contained in the Liq. Aluminis Comp. and used in the formation of the

ZINCI OXYDUM.

Oxyd of Zinc (a).

Take of Sulphate of zinc, a pound,
Liquor of ammonia, a pint, or a sufficient quantity,
Distilled water, a pint;

Dissolve the sulphate of zinc in the distilled water, and add sufficient liquor of ammonia to throw down the whole oxyd of zinc. The liquor being poured off, wash the powder frequently with distilled water, and dry in a sand bath.

Med. Virtues.—Tonic. It has been recommended in epilepsy, chorea, and other spasmodic diseases, but its operation is so uncertain that we

(a) The ammonia combines with the sulphuric acid of the sulphate of zinc, to form a soluble *sulphate of ammonia*, and thus causes the *oxyd of zinc* to be precipitated. We obtain a much purer oxyd by this process, than that adopted in the last edition, viz. oxydating it by the aid of a white heat, with a free access of air.

seldom employ it, as the presence of acid in the stomach is requisite for its producing any effect. Externally it is applied in the form of powder, as an absorbent, and mixed with some simple ointment, it proves a mild astringent application in the porrigo favosa and larvalis, and other cutaneous affections.

UNGUENTUM ZINCI.

Ointment of Zinc.

Take of Oxyd of zinc, an ounce,
Prepared lard, six ounces;
Mix.

ZINGIBERIS RADIX. GINGER ROOT.

ZINGIBER OFFICINALE. MONANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Nat. Ord. SCITAMINEÆ.

The ginger plant grows in both Indies. The root is tuberous, white, and of firm texture, having an aromatic odour, and a hot pungent taste, virtues which may be extracted by water or spirit. The black ginger is an inferior article to the white, and less pungent.

The preserved ginger is made of the roots, which are about three or four months old, when they are soft and succulent.

Med. Virtues.—Stimulant, stomachic. It is given in conjunction with other medicines, in dyspepsia, atonic gout, &c. often to correct the griping effects of other drugs. Dose, gr. x. to ʒss.

TINCTURA ZINGIBERIS.

Tincture of Ginger.

Take of Ginger root, sliced, two ounces,
Rectified spirit, two pints;

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

Dose fʒss. to fʒij.

SYRUPUS ZINGIBERIS.

Syrup of Ginger.

Take of Ginger root, sliced, two ounces,
Boiling water, a pint,

Refined sugar, two pounds;

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

Dose, fʒj. to fʒiij.

Ginger Root is contained in Inf: Sennæ, Tinct: Rhei C. Tinct: Cinnam. C. Pulv: Cinnam. C. Pulv: Scammon: Comp. Conf: Scammon. Conf: Opii, Pil: Scillæ C. Spir. Æther: Arom.

Take of ginger root sliced, two ounces
 Boiled with two pints
 Strain for fourteen days, and filter
 Dose ʒss to ʒij

Take of ginger root sliced, two ounces
 Boiled with a pint
 Strained sugar, two pounds
 Strain the ginger root in the water for four hours, and
 strain, then add the sugar in the manner directed for simple
 Syrup

Ginger Root is contained in the Symplicia, Tinct:
 Rhei C. Tinct: Cinnamon, C. Tinct: Cinnamon, C.
 Tinct: Sassafras Comp. Conf: Sassafras Comp.
 Conf: Rhei Tinct: C. Spic: Aromatic: Atom.

APPENDIX.

ACIDUM HYDROCYANICUM VEL PRUS- SICUM. HYDROCYANIC OR PRUSSIC ACID.

Certain vegetable substances which have long been known to exert very considerable influence on the human body, are found to contain prussic acid in different degrees of dilution; and being of a very volatile nature, it rises in distillation with water. The *prunus lauro-cerasus*, peach blossoms, bitter almonds, and the kernels of different fruits, furnish the acid. For medicinal purposes, we do not extract it from the vegetable kingdom, but from animal matter in the manner hereafter detailed. It must be obvious that the strength of these various vegetables will vary considerably, and difficulty would attend the determination of their proper and efficient dose: some continental physicians still prefer the essential oil, distilled from the *laurus pruno cerasus*, and others the laurel water, under the conviction that they are more durable, and less liable to decomposition by keeping. We have not had experience in this country of the medicinal operation of these preparations, and are not, therefore, authorized in condemning them as injudicious; and should it be decided by experi-

ment, that the employment of the above vegetables leads to more certain effects than at present follow the exhibition of the hydrocyanic acid, it will undoubtedly be our duty to introduce them into the *Materia Medica*.

To detail the mode in which the concentrated acid is procured, would be useless, as that is never employed medicinally.

The *medicinal* hydrocyanic acid is obtained at Apothecaries' Hall, in the following manner:—

Put into a glass retort, to which a receiver is adapted, cyanide (prussiate) of mercury, one pound; muriatic acid, one pound; water, six pints; distil over six pints into a large receiver kept cold. Its spec. grav. is .995, sufficiently strong for all purposes in medicine. It has a very peculiar suffocating odour like bitter almonds, with a pungent taste, very volatile, and soon decomposed by the action of light; from this latter property it becomes requisite to keep the preparation but a short time, or the acid will be resolved into its elements, or be volatilized. The constituents of hydrocyanic acid, are Carbon, Azote, and Hydrogen.

The *cyanide of mercury* is obtained from prussian blue, which is a product in calcining blood, or other animal matters, with subcarbonate of potass, lixiviating and mixing the solution of cyanide of potassium with alum and sulphate of iron, when a ferro cyanate of iron (prussian blue) is deposited. For a more particular account of the process, see some chemical work.

Med. Virtues.—Sedative, antispasmodic. Magendie, who has directed the attention of the profession to this remedy, says, that it may be administered with success in all cases of excitement or increased irritability of the pulmonic system, and prescribes it in hooping cough, asthma, catarrh, and incipient phthisis. Several other diseases of an inflammatory nature are benefited by prussic acid. Dr. Granville has published a work containing his opinions of this acid in consumption: we fear he rather overrates its power, as other practitioners, who employ it extensively, have not been led to the same conclusions. I have watched its effects narrowly in several cases of phthisis, and must confess that it did not appear to exert the least controul over the disease, nor were any symptoms alleviated by it, except in one individual apparently labouring under the catarrhal form of the complaint, in whom the expectoration did undoubtedly abate, with a corresponding exhilaration of spirits and improvement in the general health: the case, however, was not watched to its termination. When judiciously and cautiously exhibited at the very commencement of phthisis by its sedative operation we may hope to check the progress of that inflammatory process which destroys the texture of the lungs; but when the tuberculous consumption has fairly taken possession of an individual, prussic acid will avail nothing. Mr. Thompson, in his Dispensatory, recommends it in dyspepsia; indeed, since the first

introduction of hydrocyanic acid, few diseases occur in which practitioners have not employed it. Although we are unable to decide the precise condition of body, or states of disease fit for the remedy, we cannot doubt its activity; something farther must be known before we can confidently prescribe it. A few drops of concentrated prussic acid or essential oil of almonds, &c. will cause instantaneous death; the same results from laurel water and similar preparations; when exhibited more diluted it occasions vertigo, pain of stomach, sickness, and diminution in the frequency of the pulse, with symptoms indicating derangement of the nervous system; and the nature of these will depend on the quantity taken, if sufficient to destroy life, convulsions and delirium may be present, with general or partial paralysis.

From numerous experiments which have been made with this poison, it would appear that no antidote is known to counteract its deleterious effects; our object must, therefore, be to remove it as speedily as possible from the alimentary canal, by emetics, laxatives, and diluents, after which the nervous and arterial systems should be excited by the exhibition of ammonia, wine, and other stimulants. Prof. Emmert advises oil of turpentine. We would recommend, that sulphate of iron, or copper, dissolved in large quantities of water, be exhibited in preference to other emetics, with the hope of forming insoluble prussiates; we must not however rely on such an occurrence.

Dose of the acid, from Apothecaries' Hall, $\text{m}j$. to $\text{m}x$. cautiously increased, and sufficiently diluted with some distilled water.

It should always be kept in dark situations, and well stopped.

The salts of prussic acid are valuable to the chemist, and in the arts.

IODINE.

This simple substance was accidentally discovered by M. Courtois, in 1813, whilst preparing soda from sea weeds, &c.

The mother liquor that remains after subcarbonate of soda has been crystallized from a solution of barilla, contains hydriodate of potass, which affords iodine by the following process:

Add to the residuary liquor mentioned above, concentrated sulphuric acid, and apply a gentle heat; a beautiful violet coloured vapour will distil over, and condense itself in greyish metallic scales, and this is iodine, mixed with a small proportion of acid, which is separated by a subsequent distillation with a small quantity of potass.

The process must be conducted in a glass retort and receiver.

Iodine has an acrid taste: unless in contact with water, it does not sublime below 345° : its odour resembles chlorine when in a state of vapour, from which it is condensed, by cold, into metallic scales, unchanged in properties. It would be

foreign to this work to enter more fully into its chemical history, than to describe those preparations and salts, used medicinally, which will be done hereafter.

Med. Virtues.—Iodine was first employed by Dr. Coindet of Geneva, who exhibited it very successfully in many cases of goitre (bronchocele): other continental physicians have confirmed his statements, and the experience of many practitioners in this country has led to the conclusion, that it has more controul over this disease than any other remedy: other chronic glandular diseases give way under its use, more especially those of a scrophulous nature. Mr. Haden, in his translation of Magendie's Formulæ, &c. states that he used it successfully in a case of apparent tuberculous consumption. We have sufficient evidence of the great power which it exerts over the absorbent system, but more facts are wanting before we can venture to consider iodine as a remedy for phthisis.

When a new medicine is introduced to the profession, all the inconveniences which occasionally result from its exhibition should be mentioned. Iodine resembles many other active medicines in the uncertainty of its operation; for although it may, in most cases, produce very obvious and decided effects, some constitutions entirely resist its influence; whilst, in others, on the contrary, very small quantities will produce distressing nausea, pain of stomach, &c.; these idiosyncrasies should not however, deter us from employing it;

were we to consider, superficially, the experience of certain practitioners, iodine might be discarded as a dangerous remedy. When administered in an overdose, or when continued in small quantities for a length of time, it occasions pain in the stomach and bowels, sickness and general derangement of the alimentary canal, with considerable febrile excitement, frequent spasms of the muscles, and derangement of the nervous system; to which may be added, a very considerable and alarming degree of emaciation; and these symptoms are often of long standing, and yield to anodynes, mild laxatives and emollients, fomentations, warm bath; and, indeed, all those remedies which are known to allay nervous irritation should be given, at the same time avoiding all stimulants, which will only increase the irritation (perhaps inflammation) of the mucous lining of the stomach and bowels: according to Orfila, this membrane exhibited appearances of ulceration and thinning, in the animals who were destroyed by iodine. These dissections would suggest the repeated application of leeches to the abdomen, in those individuals who suffer from the above train of symptoms. The inflammatory state of the system, or of the tumor, is sometimes so considerable as to demand the use of the lancet, or of leeches, to the affected part. It is not to be imagined that emaciation always attends the removal of a bronchocele; but it is only to be looked upon as an occasional occurrence, when the remedy is incautiously

used, and where constitutional peculiarity exists. It is, however, somewhat singular that the activity of the absorbents should be confined to one spot. The mammæ are sometimes materially diminished.

The tincture of iodine is most commonly exhibited, and the hydriodates are applied externally, in the form of ointments.

TINCTURE OF IODINE.

Take of Alcohol, an ounce,

Iodine, forty-eight grains;

Mix.

Dose, \mathfrak{v} . to \mathfrak{x} . gradually increased.

This tincture is liable to decomposition by long keeping.

Hydriodate of potass is obtained by agitating iodine in a solution of potass: the hydrogen of the water forms with iodine hydriodic acid, which unites with the potass, and forms a very soluble hydriodate. A salt possessed of similar properties may be procured by substituting soda for potass.

SOLUTION OF HYDRIODATE OF POTASS.

Take of Hydriodate of potass, thirty-six grains,

Distilled water, one ounce;

Mix.

In properties and doses it resembles the Tincture of Iodine.

OINTMENT OF HYDRIODATE OF POTASS.

Take of Hydriodate of potass, half a drachm,

Hogs' lard, an ounce and half;

Mix.

In some cases and constitutions it is advisable to introduce the iodine by friction, and this preparation is used for that purpose; about ʒss. is applied every night to the affected part. In bronchocele, it is always desirable to apply this ointment.

NUX VOMICA. VOMIC OR POISON NUT.

(The Seeds.)

STRYCHNOS NUX VOMICA. PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Nat. Ord. LURIDÆ.

The tree from which these seeds are procured, grows in the East Indies.

They are roundish, flat, of a greyish colour, and somewhat downy, having a disagreeable bitter taste.

The active principle of Nux Vomica resides in an alkaloid discovered by Pelletier and Caventou, and has been called *Strychnine* (a). Alcohol, digested on the roasted seeds, becomes impregnated with their active principle, and on evaporation furnishes a very powerful extract.

The activity of Nux Vomica as a poison has been repeatedly proved, by the experiments of Orfila,

(a) Dissolve the Alcoholic Extract of Nux Vomica in distilled water, and add solution of Subacetate of lead, and throw down extraneous matters; the lead is precipitated by sulphurated hydrogen; after filtering the clear liquor, boil it with magnesia, and strychnine precipitates. Wash this in cold water, and redissolve in Alcohol, solution and evaporation will furnish pure *Strychnine*.

Magendie and others; it acts more immediately on the nervous system, exciting tetanic symptoms, and speedy death, when taken in sufficient quantity.

Med. Virtues.—It was once highly extolled as a remedy for the plague, mania, hydrophobia, &c. and Murray recommends it in intermittents. Modern practitioners, more especially prescribe it in paralytic affections, and in some few instances it would appear to have benefited the patient. In Pyrosis it has also been recommended. Dose, of the extract gr. ss. to gr. j.

WATER.

This valuable fluid performs too important parts in the operations of nature to be entirely passed over in silence. We have more particularly to consider it in connexion with medicine and pharmacy, as many of our remedies would avail but little without the aid of water.

Though formerly ranked amongst the elements, it is now known to be a compound of hydrogen and oxygen.

Water is never met with in a state of purity, either in springs, rivers, or when descending from the clouds; the latter is the purest of the natural waters, containing only a small proportion of carbonic acid, and some atmospheric air. The various spring and river waters, must of necessity vary with the soils over which they run. Some of them however, are sufficiently pure for ordinary

purposes; others again, from containing earthy salts, are unfit for many domestic, as well as pharmaceutical operations.

Those waters which contain saline, or other substances in any considerable quantity, have received the name of "*Mineral Waters*", and according to their ingredients, are called *Chalybeate*, *Saline*, *Sulphureous*, *Acidulous*, &c. It is not our intention however, to enter into the nature of mineral springs, but we refer our readers to a very interesting account of them by the late Dr. Murray of Edinburgh. It will be obvious, that the medicinal qualities of water, must depend entirely on the substances with which it may be impregnated, hence the Chalybeate, from containing iron and saline ingredients, are possessed of tonic and aperient properties; the saline from generally containing muriates and sulphates of soda and magnesia, are of a purgative quality, and so on. *Sea Water*, when taken internally, acts in a similar manner with the saline springs. It cannot be doubted however, that much of the beneficial effect, which is referred to the saline ingredients of these waters, is referable to the diluent operation of the vehicle itself, and perhaps in many instances, the agreeable change of scene, the pure atmosphere, and other circumstances induce equally to the restoration of health, with the daily potations from mineral springs.

The external employment of hot and cold water, has been long recommended in many diseases.

Dr. Currie of Liverpool, who directed his attention more particularly to the external application of cold water, found it exceedingly useful in some febrile disorders, more especially in Scarlatina, and simple fever, where the heat of the body was considerable; but for a particular account of the cases and modes in which it is to be applied, and the precautions necessary to be held in view &c. we will refer to Dr. Currie's work on the subject. The cold bath is a very useful tonic when judiciously taken.

The warm and hot baths are often used in inflammatory and spasmodic complaints, with the best effects.

The local application of water to inflamed parts, and its use as a mild stimulus to chronic affections of joints when aided by friction, are well known. It would lead us beyond our limits, to enumerate all the diseases and circumstances, in which the internal and external applications of water may be required.

DIRECTIONS OF THE COLLEGE.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

SINCE two kinds of weights are received into use in England, by one of which gold and silver, and by the other, nearly every kind of merchandise is valued, we make use of the former, which is called *Troy Weight*, and divide the pound as follows :

| | | | | |
|-----------|------------|---|----------------|-----|
| The Pound | } Contains | { | Twelve Ounces | ℥. |
| Ounce | | | Eight Drachms | ʒ. |
| Drachm | | | Three Scruples | ʒ. |
| Scruple | | | Twenty Grains | gr. |

We have added the characters by which we are accustomed to designate each weight.

The measure of liquids also varies, one being employed for beer and another for wine; we adopt the latter, and use those measures for fluids which are deduced from the wine gallon.

The wine gallon is defined, by the laws of the land, and for medical purposes we divide it in the following manner :

| | | | | |
|------------|------------|---|---------------------|-----|
| The Gallon | } Contains | { | Eight Pints | ℔ |
| Pint | | | Sixteen Fluidounces | ℥ʒ. |
| Fluidounce | | | Eight Fluidrachms | ʒʒ. |
| Fluidrachm | | | Sixty Minims | ʒ. |

We have affixed the signs by which we designate each measure.

Lest any error should arise, from the names of weights and measures being used indiscriminately, we have not without consideration adopted new ones, which a short practice will render familiar.

We measure even the smallest quantities of liquids with a glass measure, graduated at equal distances, for the number of drops is uncertain and fallacious, since twice the number of drops of any tincture, will be required to fill the same measure, as of water.

We must be careful that no copper or lead enters into the composition of mortars, measures, funnels, or other vessels in which medicines are either prepared or preserved, therefore, earthenware glazed with lead is improper.

Acid, alkaline, earthy and metallic preparations, also salts of every description should be kept in covered glass vessels.

We measure the degree of heat by Fahrenheit's thermometer; and when we order a *boiling heat*, we intend 212° . But a *gentle heat* signifies a temperature between 90° and 100° .

Whenever *specific gravity* is mentioned, the article is understood to be of the temperature of 55° .

A *Water Bath* is used, when any preparation, contained in a proper vessel, is either exposed to boiling water, or to its vapour, that it may become hot.

A *Sand Bath* consists of sand gradually heated, in which any thing is placed, contained in a vessel.

DIRECTIONS OF THE COLLEGE.

VEGETABLES.

Vegetables are to be gathered from the places and soils where they grow spontaneously, in dry weather, neither wet with rain nor dew; they are to be collected annually, and those which have been kept longer; should be rejected.

Most *Roots* should be dug up before the stalks or leaves appear.

Barks should be collected in that season, when they can be most easily separated from the wood.

Leaves are to be gathered after the flowers have expanded, and before the seeds ripen.

Flowers recently expanded, are to be selected.

Seeds are to be collected when ripe, and before they begin to fall from the plant. They should be preserved in their respective seed-vessels.

PREPARATION OF VEGETABLES.

Dry vegetables as soon as possible, when they are gathered (excepting those which should be used fresh) slightly strewed, and with a gentle heat, that their colour may not be changed. Then preserve them in proper places or vessels, excluded from the access of light and moisture.

Bury the *roots* which are required to be kept fresh, in dry sand.

Cut the *Squill Root* transversely into thin slices before drying, having removed the dry coats.

Place *Pulpy Fruits* in a moist place if unripe,

or ripe and dry, that they may soften : then express the pulps through a hair sieve ; afterwards boil with a gentle fire, constantly moving ; lastly evaporate the water in a water bath, until the pulps have a proper consistence.

Pour boiling water upon the bruised Cassia pods, that the pulp may be washed out, which is to be first pressed through a sieve with large apertures, afterwards through a hair one ; lastly, evaporate in a water bath, until the pulp becomes of a proper consistence.

GUM RESINS.

Separate as carefully as possible, the extraneous particles from *Opium*, especially those on its surface. *Opium* should be preserved *soft*, fit for making into pills ; and *hard*, which has been so dried by a water bath, that it may be reduced into powder.

Those gum-resins are to be considered best, which have been selected so pure, as to require no purification. But if they appear to be less pure, boil them in water until they soften, and press them by means of a press through a hempen cloth ; then set aside, that the resin may subside. Evaporate the supernatant liquor poured off, in a water bath, adding towards the end the resinous part, that it may be united with the gummy part.

Those gum-resins which readily melt, may be purified by placing them in an ox-bladder, and holding it in boiling water until they become so soft that they may be deprived of their impurities by pressing them through a hempen cloth.

Dissolve the *Balsam of Storax* in rectified spirit and strain; then with a gentle fire, distil the spirit, until the balsam acquires a proper consistence.

EXTRACTS.

In preparing all extracts, evaporate the moisture, in a dish, as soon as possible, until they acquire a proper consistence for forming pills; and towards the close of the process, stir them constantly with a spatula.

Sprinkle a little rectified spirit upon all the soft extracts.

TINCTURES.

All the tinctures should be made in stopped glass vessels, and be shaken frequently whilst macerating.

SYRUPS.

Syrups should be kept in a situation where the temperature never exceeds 55° .

CONFECTIONS.

When confections that have been long preserved, harden, they should be moistened with water, that the proper consistence may be restored.

DISTILLED WATERS.

In distilling common water, throw away the first four pints, and preserve what follows in large glass vessels.

To each gallon of the *Distilled Waters* add five ounces of proof spirit to preserve it.

A TABLE

Shewing in what proportion OPIUM, and some Preparations of ANTIMONY, ARSENIC, and QUICKSILVER, are contained in certain Compounds.

Vinum Antimonii Tartarizati.—Four fluidrachms contain one grain of tartarized antimony.

Liquor Arsenicalis.—Two fluidrachms contain one grain of sublimed white arsenic.

Hydrargyrum cum Creta.—Three grains contain about one grain of mercury.

Linimentum Hydrargyri.—Six drachms contain about one drachm of mercury.

Liquor Hydrargyri Oxymuriatis.—Two fluid-ounces contain one grain of oxymuriate of mercury.

Pilulæ Hydrargyri.—Three grains contain one grain of mercury.

Pilulæ Hydrargyri Submuriatis Compositæ.—One grain of submuriate of mercury is contained in about four grains.

Unguentum Hydrargyri fortius.—Two drachms contain one drachm of mercury.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Mitius.—Six drachms contain one drachm of mercury.

Confectio Opii.—One grain of opium is contained in about thirty-six.

Pilulæ Saponis cum Opio.—Five grains contain one grain of opium.

Pulvis Cornu Usti cum Opio.—Ten grains contain one grain of opium.

Pulvis Cretæ Compositus cum Opio.—Two scruples contain one grain of opium.

Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ Compositus.—Ten grains contain one grain of opium.

Pulvis Kino Compositus.—Two scruples contain one grain of opium.

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OF
NEW NAMES,

SHEWING TO WHAT NAME OF THE FORMER PHARMA-
COPEIA EACH BELONGS.

NEW NAMES.

FORMER NAMES.

A.

Acidum aceticum dilutum.

Acidum aceticum.

—— arseniosum.

Oxydum Arsenici album.

Arsenicum album.

Arsenici Oxydum.

—— sublima-
tum.

—— sublima-
tum.

C.

Calumba.

Calumba *Radix*.

Cantharis.

Lytta.

—— vesicatoria.

—— vesicatoria.

Ceratum Cantharidis.

Ceratum Lyttæ.

—— Plumbi Acetatis.

—— Plumbi Superace-
tatis.

Cucumis Colocynthis, *Pe-
ponum pulpa*.

Cucumis Colocynthis, *Po-
morum pulpa*.

E.

Elaterii *Pepones*. Elaterii *Poma*.
 Emplastrum Cantharidis. Emplastrum Lyttæ.

I.

Infusum Lini compositum. Infusum Lini.
 ——— Rosæ compositum. ——— Rosæ.
 ——— Sennæ compositum. ——— Sennæ.

M.

Magnesiae Subcarbonas. Magnesiae Carbonas.
 Marmor album. Lapis calcarius.
 Matonia Cardamomum. Elettaria Cardamomum.

P.

Pix abietina. Pix arida.
 — nigra. Resina nigra.
 Plumbi Acetas. Plumbi Superacetas.

T.

Tinctura Cantharidis. Tinctura Lyttæ

V. U.

Vinum Antimonii tartarizati. Liquor Antimonii tartarizati.
 Unguentum Cantharidis. Unguentum Lyttæ.
 ——— Picis nigrae. ——— Resinae nigrae.

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OF

FORMER NAMES,

SHÉWING TO WHAT NAME OF THIS VOLUME EACH
BELONGS.

FORMER NAMES.

NEW NAMES.

A.

Acidum aceticum.

Acidum aceticum dilutum.

Arsenici Oxydum.

Arsenicum album.

———— sublima-
tum.

———— album sublima-
tum.

C.

Calumbæ Radix.

Calumba.

Ceratum Lyttæ.

Ceratum Cantharidis.

———— Plumbi Superace-
tatis.

———— Plumbi Acetatis.

Cucumis Colocynthis, *Po-
morum pulpa.*

Cucumis Colocynthis, *Pe-
ponum Pulpa.*

E

Elaterii Poma.

Elaterii Pepones.

Elettaria Cardamomum.
Emplastrum Lyttæ.

Matonia Cardamomum.
Emplastrum Cantharidis.

I.

Infusum Lini.
—— Rosæ.
—— Sennæ.

Infusum Lini compositum.
—— Rosæ compositum.
—— Sennæ compositum.

L.

Lapis calcarius.
Liquor Antimonii tartarizati.
Lytta.
—— vesicatoria.

Marmor album.
Vinum Antimonii tartarizati.
Cantharis.
—— vesicatoria.

M.

Magnesiae Carbonas.

Magnesiae Subcarbonas.

O.

Oxydum Arsenici album.

Acidum arseniosum.

P.

Pix arida.
Plumbi Superacetas.

Pix abietina.
Plumbi Acetas.

R.

Resina nigra.

Pix nigra.

T.

Tinctura Lyttæ.

Tinctura Cantharidis.

U.

Unguentum Lyttæ.
—— Resinæ nigræ.

Unguentum Cantharidis.
—— Picis nigræ.

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ERRATA.

- Page 2, 2nd line, for "Artemesia", read "Artemisia".
20, 6th before "generally", read "Muriate of Ammonia".
20, 2nd from bottom, for "and the chalk," read "in the
chalk".
47, 12th from bottom, for "Aurantia", read "Aurantii".
58, 4th from bottom, for "Acarus", read "Acorus".
61, 5th from bottom, for "Aurus", read "Laurus".
116, 11th from bottom, for "or the animal", read "on the ani-
mal".
133, 6th from bottom omit "gentle heat".
147, 1st for "Oxydi", read "Oxydum."
193, 11th for "extracted", read "extractive," and for "mor-
phea," read "narcotine."
77, The note refers to Æther Rectificatus in opposite page

EXTEMPORANEOUS PRESCRIPTIONS;

EXHIBITING

THE MODES OF ADMINISTERING THE DIFFERENT ARTICLES

IN THE PHARMACOPŒIA.

Applicetur sterno Emplastrum Picis Compositum,
in alutam extensum.

R Acaciæ Gummi ℥ss. (semiunciam)

Decocti Hordei ℥xij. (uncias duodecim).

Solve, et fiat Potus ordinarius quotidie deglutendus.

R Aceti ℥ij. (uncias duas)

Sacchari ℥ss. (unciam dimidiam)

Aquæ Oj. (octarium).

Misce, pro Gargarismate sæpe utendo.

R Aceti Oj. (octarium)

Aquæ Oiiss. (octarios duos cum semisse).

Misce, fiat Lotio, assidue applicanda quando cutis
æstuat.

R Oxymellis Simplicis

Syrupi Papaveris partes æquales.

Misce, fiat Linctus, cujus sorbeat ægra cochleare
minimum subinde urgente tussi.

R Acidi Citrici ℥j. (scrupulum)

Potassæ Carbonatis gr. xxv. (grana viginti
quinque) vel quantum sufficit ad acidum
saturandum

Syrupi Aurantii ℥j. (drachmam)

Aquæ Puræ ℥xj. (drachmas undecim).

Misce, fiat Haustus sexta quaque hora sumendus
peractâ effervescentiâ.

R Acidi Sulphurici ℥j. (drachmam)

Olei Olivæ ℥j. (unciam).

Misce, ut fiat Linimentum parti affectæ capitis ap-
plicandum.

R Acidi Sulphurici diluti m℥xxx. (minimas oc-
toginta)

Syrupi Zingiberis ℥ss. (semiunciam)

Infusi Gentianæ Compositi ℥vss. (uncias quin-
que cum semisse).

Misce, capiat æger cochlearia ampla tria hora ante
prandium quotidie.

Admove Linimentum Æruginis uvæ exulceratæ
ope penicilli camelini.

R Decocti Aloes Compositi ℥ss.

Tincturæ Sennæ ℥j.

Aquæ Menthæ Piperitæ ℥j.

Misce, fiat Háustus omni mane sumendus ventriculo
jejuno.

℞ Aloes Extracti purificati gr. xij.

Saponis duri gr. xxiv.

Extracti Hyoseyami gr. xxiv.

Simul bene contunde, et divide in pilulas xij. quarum
capiat binas alternis noctibus.

℞ Vini Aloes ℥iij.

Spiritus Ammoniae Aromatici ℥ij.

Infusi Anthemidis ℥vss.

Misce, capiat cochlearia ampla tria horâ decimâ
matutinâ, et repetantur horâ octavâ vespertinâ.

℞ Pilulae Aloes cum Myrrhâ ℥j.

Hydrargyri Submuriatis gr. iv.

Fiant pilulae quatuor, quarum sumat aegra unam
horâ decubitus omni nocte, donec afficiantur gin-
giva.

℞ Althaeae Radicis ℥j.

Aquae Oiss.

Decoque ad octarium et cola, dein adde

Potassae Nitratis ℥j.

Capiat cyathum subinde, perstante ardore urinae.

℞ Liquoris Aluminis Compositi Oss.

Aquae Oiss.

Misce, fiat Lotio, in canalem vulvae ter vel saepius
indies ope fistulae injicienda.

℞ Mistuæ Ammoniaci ℥iij.

Tincturæ Scillæ ℥lxxx.

Spiritus Ætheris Nitrici ℥ss.

Syrupi Tolutani ℥ss.

Misce, sumat cochlearia ampla duo ter indies vel sæpius, si maximè augeat dyspnæa aut tussis.

Adhibeatur Emplastrum Ammoniaci cum Hydrargyro tumori in alâ dextrâ.

℞ Ammoniaë Muriatis

Potassæ Nitratiss ana ℥iv.

Aquæ Oij.

Misce, in vesica bubula, et inter solvendum applicetur vesica tumori dolenti.

℞ Ammoniaë Subcarbonatis gr. v.

Tincturæ Calumbæ ℥j.

Infusi Cascarillæ ℥xj.

Misce, fiat Haustus mane, meridie, nocteque capiendus.

Sumat æger guttas quindecim Liquoris Ammoniaë ex cyatho Infusi Anthemidis, vel ex alio vehiculo idoneo dum adsit languor.

℞ Liquoris Ammoniaë Acetatis ℥ij.

Vini Antimonii Tartarizati ℥ij.

Syrupi Simplicis ℥ij.

Aquæ Menthæ Viridis ℥iiiss.

Misce, capiat cochlearia ampla tria quartâ quaque

horâ ; si superveniat vomitus, dosis ad unciam
minuatur.

R Spiritus Ammoniae Aromatici ℥ss.

Ætheris Rectificati ℥j.

Tincturae Opii ℥j.

Syrupi Aurantii ℥ss.

Misturae Camphorae ℥iij.

Misce, sumat partem tertiam quamprimum et repe-
tatur omni horâ quadrante donec abierit spasmus.

R Spiritus Ammoniae Fœtidi ℥ss.

Misturae Camphorae ℥iiiss.

Misce, habeat in promptu, et quando cessaverint
convulsiones capiat ægra cochleare magnum ; et
paroxysmo redeunte perstat in usu misturae heri
præscriptæ.

Fricetur guttur Linimento Ammoniae Fortiore
omni nocte, et postea lanulâ tegatur.

R Linimenti Camphorae Compositi ℥vj.

Tincturae Opii ℥ij.

Misce, fiat Linimentum, quocum abdomen infricetur
omni nocte donec evanescant symptomata.

R Misturae Amygdalarum Oj.

Potassæ Nitratis ℥j.

Mucilaginis Acaciæ ℥j.

Misce, fiat Potus quotidie (per dies quatuor) hau-
riendus.

N. B. *Servetur in loco frigido.*

℞ Mucilaginis Amyli ℥vj.
Tincturæ Opii ℥j.

Misce, fiat enema horâ somni (ni alvus fusa prius
decreseat) injiciendum.

℞ Aquæ Anethi ℥j.
Magnesiæ Subcarbonatis ℥j.
Spiritus Ammoniaë Fœtidi ℥xvj.

Misce. Si abdominis persistet inflatio, capiat infan-
tulus cochleare minimum ter quaterve indies.

℞ Pulveris Antimonialis gr. v.
Hydrargyri Submuriatis gr. iij.

Misce, fiat Pulvis horâ somni sumendus ex Melle
vel aliquo vehiculo crasso.

℞ Antimonii Tartarizati ℥ss.
Unguenti Cetacci ℥j.

Misce, fiat Unguentum quotidie sternum accuratè
infricendum, donec excitentur pustulæ.

℞ Argenti Nitratis gr. xij.
Micæ Panis q. s. (quantum sufficit).

Ut fiant pilulæ xxiv. Capiat j. post cibum ter quo-
tidie.

℞ Spiritus Armoraciæ Compositi ℥xx.
Spiritus Ætheris Nitrici ℥ss.
Potassæ Acetatis ℥ss.
Infusi Juniperi ℥ij.

Misce, fiat Haustus sexta quaque horâ sumendus

donec mitigantur œdema crurum et alia hydropis
symptomata.

℞ Liquoris Arsenicalis ℥ss.

Infusi Cascariellæ ℥vj.

Misce, capiat cochlearia larga duo ter quotidie, et
augeatur dosis gradatim ad uncias duas; si super-
venierit nausea aut vomitus aut dolor ventriculi,
sepone per aliquot dies.

℞ Asari foliorum in pulverem tenuissimum con-
tritorum gr. iij.

Pulveris Glycyrrhizæ gr. x.

Misce, fiat Pulvis in nares omni nocte hauriendus
ad sternutamentum excitandum.

℞ Misturæ Assafoetidæ ℥iss.

Tincturæ Castorei ℥j.

Misce, fiat Haustus, si hysteriæ symptomata accedant
instantér devorandus.

℞ Infusi Aurantii Compositi ℥x.

Liquoris Potassæ ℥xv.

Infusi Rhei ℥ij.

Misce, fiat Haustus mane horâ undecima, iterumque
vespere horâ octava sumendus.

℞ Balsami Peruvianæ ℥j.

Mellis despumati ℥iij.

Aquæ Pimentæ ℥iss.

Aquæ ℥ij.

Misce, capiat partem tertiam quinquies in die.

Illinentur palpebræ et partes vicinæ Extracto Bel-
ladonnæ.

℞ Tincturæ Benzoini Compositæ ʒj.
Tincturæ Camphoræ Compositæ ʒss.
Misturæ Camphoræ ʒxj.
Misce, fiat Haustus singulis quadrihoris sumendus.

℞ Bismuthi Subnitratiss gr. x.
Pulveris Conii gr. iij.
Pulveris Tragacanthæ Compositi gr. xx.
Misce, fiat Pulvis, si dolor ventriculi ingravescat,
sumendus, et repetatur si exigant symptomata.

℞ Bistortæ Radicis contusæ ʒj.
Aquæ ferventis Oj.
Macerata in vase aperto per horas duas, tum cola et adde
Infusi Colati unciis duodecim
Tincturæ Catechu ʒj.
Tincturæ Opii ℥xl.
Ut fiat Mistura. Cochlearia ampla tria post singulas
sedes liquidas capienda.

Asperge partes combustas Calaminâ Præparata.

Si æger *Cinchonam* non potest accipere, oportet
exhibere Pulverem Calami Aromatici in eadem
dosi, sub iisdem regulis.

℞ Calumbæ Radicis in pulverem redactæ
Sodæ Subcarbonatis exsiccatae

Pulveris Rhei *ana* partes æquales

Aquæ q. s.

Ut fiant Pilulæ mediocres, è quibus sumantur binæ
vel tres super mensam quotidie.

℞ Cambogiæ in pulverem tenuissimum contritæ
gr. v.

Jalapæ in pulverem tritæ gr. v.

Potassæ Supertartratis ℞j.

Confectionis Sennæ quantum sufficit,

ut fiat Bolus horâ 8va pomeridianâ deglutendus,
ni antea alvus plenissime soluta fuerit.

℞ Camphoræ gr. v.

Extracti Hyoscyami gr. v.

Tere Camphoram in pulverem ope Spiritus Rectifi-
cati, tum eam Extracto contunde, ut fiant Pilulæ
duæ 4ta quaque horâ sumendæ, donec æger nihil
de dolore lumborum conqueritur.

Illinatur abdomen Linimento Camphoræ hodiè
solummodo.

Applicetur cubito contuso Linimentum Saponis
Compositum.

Mittatur sanguis è brachio (pleno rivo) ad uncias
sedecim, vel donec mitigatur dolor lateris, postea
tegatur latus affectum Emplastro Cantharidis amplo.

R Capsici Baccarum contusarum gr. x.
 Aquæ Ferventis Oss.
 Macera leni calore, et quando refrixerit cola, et fiat
 Gargarisma sæpissime utendum quoad difficultas
 devorandi permaneat.

R Carbonis Ligni lbss.
 Decocti Papaveris q. s.
 Ut fiat Cataplasma sæpe applicandum ad foetorem
 obstandum.

R Tincturæ Cardamomi Compositæ ʒj.
 Ammonia Subcarbonatis gr. v.
 Aquæ Menthæ Piperitis ʒx.
 Syrupi Zingiberis ʒj.
 Misce, fiat Haustus mox (languore non decedente)
 sumendus.

R Confectionis Aromaticæ ʒij.
 Magnesiæ Subcarbonatis ʒiv.
 Aquæ Menthæ Piperitæ ʒvj.
 Misce, capiat cochlearia ampla duo ter die, vel sæpius,
 acorem corrigere.

R Infusi Caryophyllorum ʒvj.
 Magnesiæ Subcarbonatis ʒij.
 Magnesiæ Sulphatis ʒj.
 Misce, sumat cochlearia ampla iij omni mane je-
 junio non soluto.

R Infusi Cascarillæ ʒiss.
 Acidi Sulphurici diluti ℥xv.

Misce, fiat Haustus 6ta quaque horâ sumendus
sudationem compescere.

—
R Infusi Catechu Compositi ℥vj.

Tincturæ Opii ℥xl.

Pulveris Cretæ Compositi ℥iss.

Misce. Capiat cochlearia tria statim, et 4ta quaque
horâ donec astrinxerit alvus.

—
R Cetacei in pulverem triti ʒj.

Sacchari purificati ʒss.

Vitelli Ovi q. s.

Aquæ Cinnamomi ℥ss.

Aquæ distillatæ ℥j.

Misce, fiat Haustus ter die sumendus post partum.

—
Sumat Pulveris Cinchonæ ʒj. tertiis horis ex
Lacte inter febris paroxysmos.

—
R Tincturæ Cinnamomi Compositæ ʒss.

Infusi Calumbæ ʒxj.

Misce, fiat Haustus meridie exhibendus.

—
R Vini Colchici ʒij.

Magnesiae Carbonatis ʒiv.

Syrupi Aurantii ʒij.

Aquæ Menthæ Piperitæ ℥vss.

Misce, sumat æger cochlearia ampla tria instanter, et
repetantur omni quadrihorâ dolore rheumatico
torquente.

℞ Extracti Colocynthis Compositi ℥ss.
Hydrargyri Submuriatis gr. vj.
Olei Carui gtt. ij.

Simul contunde et in Pilulas vj. divide, quarum
capiat duas statim, repetantur horis duabus elapsis,
et postea tertia quaque horâ donec venter libere
moveatur.

Divide drachmam Extracti Conii in Pilulas duo-
decim, sumendas prout res poseat, dosi pedetentim
crescente à granis quinque ad scrupulum.

℞ Copaibæ ℥ss.
Mucilaginis Acaciæ ℥ss.
Mellis despumati ℥j.
Aquæ Puræ ℥x.

Misce secundum artem, et exhibe pro dosi unciam
cum semisse ter quaterve in die quum cessaverint
symptomata ardentia.

℞ Misturæ Cretæ ℥iss.
Magnesiæ Carbonatis ℥j.
Olei Menthæ Piperitæ m̄j.

Misce, fiat Haustus, ardore ventriculi perstante,
sumendus.

Misce Liquorem Calcis pari Lactis quantitate et
adhibeatur partibus affectis.

℞ Cupri Sulphatis ℥j.
Aquæ Tepidæ ℥ij.

Misce. Cochleare amplum frequenter vomitum excitare sumendum.

℞ Infusi Cuspariæ ʒxj.
Tincturæ Aurantii ʒj.
Confectionis Aromaticæ ʒj.

Misce, fiat Haustus contra fastidium cibi sumendus.

℞ Infusi Digitalis ʒvj.
Liquoris Ammoniacæ Acetatis ʒiiss.
Syrupi Simplicis ʒij.
Aquæ Menthæ Viridis ʒiiss.

Misce. Capiat partem tertiam sexta quaque horâ donec pulsus tardior fit, vel nausea aut alia symptomata minime benigna apparent.

Bibat æger quotidie Decocti Dulcamaræ octarium partitis vicibus, etiam Decocto libere lavetur corpus.

℞ Extracti Elaterii gr. j.
Potassæ Sulphatis ʒj.

Misce, et divide in Pulveres iv., quorum capiat unum hac vespere iterumque nocte perendina.

℞ Emplastri Picis Compositi ʒiij.

Euphorbiæ in pulverem tritæ ʒss.
Liquefac Emplastrum leni calore, et paulo antequam conerescit adjice Euphorbiam, assidue movens donec refrixerint, tum in alutam instar hujus chartæ, illine more solito.

℞ Ferri Subcarbonatis ʒij.

Pulveris Cinnamomi Compositi ʒss.

Misce, et divide in Pulveres quatuor. Capiat unum ter quaterve quotidie tamdiu dolores exeruciati perstent.

℞ Ferri Sulphatis ʒj.

Extracti Gentianæ ʒiv.

Misce, et divide in Pilulas viginti. Sit dosis una ter die, et augeatur ad tres vel plures, prout ventriculus ferat.

℞ Vini Ferri ʒj.

Vini Aloes ʒj.

Misturæ Camphoræ ʒx.

Misce, fiat Haustus meridie et horâ decubitus hau-riendus.

℞ Misturæ Ferri Compositæ ʒvss.

Vini Aloes ʒss.

Misce, sumat partem quartam bis die per hebdomadas tres vel diutius ni antequam menstrua fluant; etiam descendat ægra in balneum satis calidum omni nocte.

℞ Massæ Pilulæ Galbani Compositæ ʒj.

Et divide in pilulas xij. Sumat binas nocte maneque ructus subducere.

℞ Gallarum in pulverem subtilissimum contri-tarum ʒj.

Pulveris Opii ʒss.

Unguenti Cerae ℥ss.

Misce, fiat Unguentum vasis hæmorrhoidalibus applicandum.

℞ Infusi Gentianæ Compositi ℥xj.

Sodæ Carbonatis ℥j.

Tincturæ Zingiberis ℥j.

Misce, fiat Haustus bis quotidie devorandus, cibi cupiditatem inducere.

℞ Misturæ Guaiaci Compositæ ℥vj.

In Haustus quatuor distribuendas, unus 4ta quaque horâ sumendus sudores elicere, etiam bibat æger potiones tenues tepefactas medicamentum adjuvare.

℞ Tincturæ Humuli ℥j.

Spiritus Ætheris Nitrici ℥ss.

Misturæ Camphoræ ℥xj.

Misce, fiat Haustus somnum conciliare.

Capiat æger Pilulæ Hydrargyri grana quinque nocte manequ donec fluxus salivæ aductus sit, tum minuatur dosis ad grana quinque omni nocte.

Inungatur femora omni nocte, Unguenti Hydrargyri Fortioris drachmâ donec gingivæ tumescant.

Linentur margines palpebrarum omni nocte Unguento Hydrargyri Nitrico-oxydi.

Fumiget æger fauces internas Hydrargyri Sulphureto Rubro, more solito.

℞ Liquoris Hydrargyri Oxymuriatis ℥ss.
Syrupi Croci ℥ss.

Misce, sumat cochlearia minima duo bis die, cibo pleno.

℞ Hydrargyri Submuriatis gr. iij.
Extracti Opii gr. j.
Antimonii Tartarizati gr. $\frac{1}{3}$.
Conf. Rosæ q. s.

Ut fiat Pilula sub mediam noctem capienda.

Infricetur capitis parti abrasæ Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitratis.

℞ Unguenti Hydrargyri Præcipitati Albi
Unguenti Linci, partes æquales.

Misce, fiat Unguentum, quocum oblinentur partes vitiatæ.

℞ Extracti Hyoseyami
Extracti Conii â ðj.

Misce, et fiant Pilulæ duodecim. Si minetur impetus, capiat unam extemplo et quartis horis, ut morbus recidivius præcaveatur.

Si iterum conqueritur de dolore pungente sine mora secatur vena et detrahantur sanguinis uncia:

sedecim amplius donec aeger pallescat vel languescat,
postea sumat pulverem sequentem.

℞ Hydrargyri Submuriatis gr. v.
Pulveris Jalapæ gr. xij.
Pulveris Cinnamomi Compositi gr. ij.

Misce, fiat Pulvis.

℞ Ipecacuanæ in pulverem tritæ ℥j.
Antimonii Tartarizati gr. j.

Misce, fiat Pulvis vomitum concitare—inter vomitiones liberè capiat aquam tepidam.

Si morbus non prohibeatur remediis jam præscriptis, accomodentur vespere cucurbitulæ cruentæ sanguinem mittere ad ℥xij.

℞ Juniperi Baccarum contusarum ℥j.
Aquæ Ferventis Oj.

Macera in vase clauso et adde Liquoris frigefacti unciis duodecim

Spiritus Juniperi Compositi ℥vj.
Spiritus Ætheris Nitrici ℥vj.
Aceti Scillæ ℥ij.

Misce, capiat cochlearia ampla quatuor 4^{ta} die.

℞ Extracti Krameriaë ℥ij.
Tincturæ Kino ℥iij.
Misturæ Cretæ ℥vj.

Misce, sumat cochlearia ampla tria 6tis horis donec alvus duretur.

R Spiritus Lavandulæ Compositi ℥ss.
 Syrupi Zingiberis ℥ss.
 Misturæ Camphoræ ℥iij.
 Misce. Hauriat cochlearia ampla ij. subinde languore
 urgenti.

R Acidi Citrici ℥iv.
 Tere in pulverem, et in partes æquales quatuor
 divide, adde unam singulis haustibus infra præ-
 scriptis quo tempore bibendi.

R Potassæ Carbonatis ℥ss.
 Syrupi Aurantii ℥j.
 Spiritus Myristicæ ℥xx.
 Aquæ Puræ ℥x.
 Misce, fiat Haustus.

Potitet æger Infusum Lini Compositum humores
 intestinorum acidos diluere.

R Magnesiæ Sulphatis ℥j.
 Magnesiæ Subcarbonatis ℥ij.
 Mannæ ℥ss.
 Infusi Sennæ ℥vss.
 Misce, capiat secunda quaque horâ ℥iss. donec venter
 ter sæpiusve responderet, sed primo mittatur sanguis
 ex arteria temporali ad deliquium animi.

R Misturæ Moschi ℥iss.
 Ammoniæ Subcarbonatis gr. v.
 Spiritus Ætheris Sulphurici Compositi ℥ss.

Misce, fiat Haustus statim sumendus signis infaustis
occurrere, 4tis horis vel sæpius repetandus si ad
sanitatem perducere spectat.

℞ Tincturæ Myrrhæ ℥ss.

Infusi Rosæ ℥vss.

Misce, fiat Gargarisma uvulam et palatum molle
astringere.

Exhibe Pulveris Ipecacuanhæ Compositi scrupulum
horâ ante horrorem febris intermittentis ad morbum
curtandum, et repetatur perendie si opus sit.

Sumat horâ decubitus Pilulæ Saponis cum Opio
grana quinque, et repetantur media nocte.

℞ Confectionis Opii gr. x.

Hydrargyri cum Creta gr. ij.

Misce, fiat Bolus ter die sumendus ut tormina se-
dantur.

Imponatur Emplastrum Opii regioni ventriculi
donec singultus adjuveatur.

℞ Liquoris Opii Sedativi (Battley) mxx.

Syrupi Aurantii ℥j.

Aquæ Menthæ Viridis ℥xj.

Misce, fiat Haustus in promptu habendus contra
pervigilium si supervenerit.

℞ Extracti Papaveris gr. iv.
 Pulveris Ipecacuanhæ gr. j.
 Misce, fiat Pilula nocte sumenda tussi ingravescente.

℞ Plumbi Acetatis gr. ij.
 Opii gr. j.
 Confectionis Rosæ q. s.
 Ut fiant Pilula quarta quaque horâ sumenda dum hæmoptoe perstet: si augente morbo pulsus fit durus et frequens emittatur sanguis pleno rivo è vena brachii ad defectionem animi.

Si artus sit dolens et rubicundus, assidue applicetur Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis dilutus.

Imponatur Emplastrum Plumbi partibus humborum affricatis.

℞ Potassæ Nitratis ʒij.
 Oxymellis Scillæ ʒj.
 Syrupi Papaveris ʒj.
 Misce, fiat Electuarium cujus sorbeat æger cochleare minimum subinde.

℞ Acidi Nitrici diluti ʒij.
 Syrupi Aurantii ʒj.
 Aquæ Puræ Oj.
 Misce, capiat æger cochlearia ampla quatuor 4^{ter} die per fistulam vitream.

℞ Potassæ Sulphatis ʒss.
 Pulveris Rhei gr. v.
 Pulveris Cinnamomi Compositi gr. ij.

Fiat Pulvis alternis auroris prima luce sumendus.

℞ Potassæ Tartratis ʒss.
 Infusi Sennæ ʒj.

Misce, fiat Haustus cras mane sumendus horâ ante è
 lecto surgit.

℞ Potassæ Supertartratis ʒss.
 Oxymellis Scillæ ʒj.
 Pulveris Jalapæ ʒss.

Misce, capiat cochleare minimum tertiis horis.

℞ Acidi Tartarici ʒij.
 Tere in Pulverem et divide in chartas sex, unam
 adde singulis haustibus sequentibus quos bibit
 æger in actu effervescentiæ.

℞ Sodæ Sulphatis ʒj.
 Potassæ Carbonatis gr. xxv.
 Aquæ Menthæ Piperitis ʒiiss.

Misce.

℞ Liquoris Potassæ ʒj.
 Vini Opii ʒss.

Misce, sumat guttas viginti ex cyatho Infusi Lini
 ter quotidie irritationem vesicæ urinariæ lenire.

Fiat Fonticulus humero cum Potassa Fusa.

R Potassæ Acetatis ʒss.
 Spiritus Ætheris Nitrici ʒj.
 Tincturæ Scillæ ℥xx.
 Syrupi Papaveris ʒj.
 Infusi Quassiae ʒix.

Misce, fiat Haustus ut antea sumendus.

R Decocti Quercus Oj.
 Aluminis ʒj.

Solve et fiat Injectio more dicto utenda canalem
 vulvæ astringere.

R Syrupi Rhamni ʒj.
 Infusi Sennæ ʒvj.
 Magnesiæ Sulphatis ʒj.

Misce, fiat Enema horâ somni tepidum injiciendum,
 ni alvus antequam responderit.

Seratur setaceum in nucham.

R Pulveris Rhei gr. vj.
 Sodæ Subcarbonatis exsiccatae gr. iv.
 Hydrargyri Oxydi Cinerei gr. ij.
 Ol. Caruigt. ʒ.

Misce, et divide in Pulveres quatuor, quorum sumat
 infantulus unum omni nocte ex aliquo vehiculo
 crasso.

R Extracti Rhei ʒss.
 Saponis duri ʒss.
 Pilulæ Hydrargyri ʒj.

Inter se contunde ut fiant pilulæ octodecim, capiat
duas 2da quaque nocte per hebdomadam.

℞ Infusi Rhei ℥ss.

Tincturæ Cardamomi Compositæ ℥ss.

Liquoris Potassæ ℥xx.

Infusi Cascariillæ ℥vij.

Misce, fiat Haustus stomachicus quando res postulat
bis quotidie capiendus.

Sumat æger instanter Olei Ricini drachmas sex
ex Aqua Menthæ Piperitæ cum pauxillo Alcoholis
(vulgo Brandy) admista.

℞ Olei Ricini ℥ss.

Confectionis Amygdalæ ℥ss.

Spiritus Myristicæ ℥xx.

Potassæ Subcarbonatis gr. xv.

Aquæ Menthæ Piperitæ ℥iss.

Misce, fiat Haustus nunc administrandus et repeta-
tur post horas quatuor si tenesmus iterum re-
dierit.

Sumat Infusum Rosæ Compositum ad libitum,
sudorem imminuere.

℞ Confectionis Rosæ Gallicæ ℥j.

Confectionis Rosæ Caninæ ℥ss.

Syrupi Papaveris ℥j.

Acidi Sulphurici diluti q. s.

Ad formandum Electuarium subacidum, cujus lam-
bat ægar pauxillum è cochleari eburneo subinde.

Radatur caput et admoveantur lintea Lotione Spirituosa madefacta; etiam Vesicatorium pone aures singulas adhibe, et fiat ulcus ope Unguenti Sabinae.

Hauriat puer Decocti Sarsaparillae Compositi octarium dimidium, portionibus exiguis quotidie.

℞ Scammoniae in pulverem subtilissimum contritae gr. viij.

Hydrargyri Submuriatis gr. j.

Pulveris Zingiberis gr. ss.

Misce, fiat Pulvis sub noctem ex Theriaca capiendus et crastino die sumat Infusi Sennae ℥j. iterumque die Jovis.

℞ Scillae recentē siccatae in pulverem tritae gr. iss.

Pulveris Digitalis gr. j.

Pilulae Hydrargyri gr. iij.

Confectionis Rosae q. s.

Ut fiat Pilula ter quotidie devoranda.

℞ Infusi Sennae Compositi ℥vss.

Tincturae Sennae ℥ss.

Magnesiae Sulphatis ℥j.

Misce, cochlearia ampla tria 3tia quaque hora sumenda ad ventrem dejiciendum; sed primo è capite sanguinis uncias decem dimove vel Cucurbitulis Cruentibus vel Hirudinibus.

℞ Confectionis Sennae ℥j.

Sulphuris Loti ℥ij.

Misce, capiat cochleare mediocre omni mane.

℞ Serpentariæ Radicis contusæ ℥j.

Aquæ ferventis Oj.

Macera in vasi clauso per horas duas, deinde cola et adde

Ammonia Subcarbonatis ʒij.

Spiritus Ætheris Sulphuris Compositi ℥ss.

Misce, capiat æger cochlearia ampla tria tertiis horis dum tremor, horror, et alia signa debilitatis persistent.

Si ventriculi angor remediis modo præscriptis obstet, applicetur regioni epigastricæ Cataplasma Sinapeos.

Infunde Acidum Sulphuricum in Sodæ Muriatem, ut Acidum Muriaticum nascatur valetudinarium et vestimenta fumigare.

℞ Acidi Muriatici ℥x.

Syrupi Aurantii ʒj.

Infusi Rosæ ʒxj.

Misce, fiat Haustus ter die sorbendus.

℞ Sodæ Subboratis in pulverem contusæ ʒj.

Mellis Rosæ ℥j.

Misce, fiat Electuarium pro ore sæpe lambendum.

℞ Sodæ Sulphatis ℥j.

Syrupi Rhamni ℥ss.

Decocti Hordei ℥xij.

d

Solve ut fiat Enema, adstrictione alvi perstante post exhibitionem Haustuum statim adhibendum.

R Sodæ Subcarbonatis ℥j.

Decocti Cinchonæ ℥xj.

Tincturæ ejusdem ℥j.

Misce, fiat Haustus bis die sumendus per mensem.

R Sodæ Carbonatis ℥ij.

Contere et in chartulas vj. divide, sumat unam ex cyatho Aquæ horâ prandii.

Solve Sodæ Tartarizati unciam in Decocti Avenæ octario, quem hauriat æger tempore cœnandi.

Abradatur capillitium sine mora, et admove Lotionem sequentem.

R Spiritus Rectificati ℥j.

Ætheris Sulphurici ℥ss.

Aquæ Oss.

Misce, fiat Lotio.

R Ætheris Rectificati ℥j.

Tincturæ Hyoseyami ℥j.

Syrupi Aurantii ℥j.

Misturæ Camphoræ ℥iiss.

Misce, sit Haustus in promptu quando spasmus ventriculi redierit iterum administrandus.

℞ Spiritus Ætheris Aromatici ꝑiiss.
 Ammoniaë Subcarbonatis gr. xvj.
 Syrupi Simplicis ꝑij.
 Aquæ Menthæ Piperitis ꝑvss.

Misce, capiat ægra partem quartam bis indies contra languorem et dolores vagantes abdominis.

℞ Spiritus Ætheris Nitrici ꝑij.
 Copaibæ ꝑss.

Misce. Cochleare minimum ex Infuso Lini 4^{ter} die sumendum.

Sumat Spongiæ Ustæ ꝑj. forma Trochisci omni mane ac vespere.

℞ Extracti Stramonii gr. x.
 Distribue in Pilulas sex, more præcepto utendas.

Admove Oleum Succini libere abdomini et dorso, si fortiores sint spasmi.

℞ Sulphuris Præcipitati gr. v.
 Sodæ Subcarbonatis exsiccataë gr. ij.
 Pulveris Cinnamomi Compositi gr. j.
 Miscæ, fiat Pulvis ex Lacte sumendus nocte maneque.

Inungatur totum corpus Unguento Sulphuris Composito.

Injice per anum Infusi Tabaci octarium dimidium
nauseam vel animi deliquium inducere.

Sumat statim Olei Terebinthinæ Rectificati ℥j. et
Olei Ricini parem quantitatem duobus horis elapsis.

Admoveantur Hirudines xvj. abdomini; et appli-
cetur Cataplasma Lini postea—sanguine non amplius
fluente illinatur abdomen Linimento Terebinthinæ.

℞ Tiglii Olei gtt. j.
Micæ Panis q. s. ut fiat Pilula ventriculo pleno
sumenda quoties alvus postulat.

℞ Pulveris Tragacanthæ Compositi ℥iv.
Potassæ Nitratis ℥ij.
Pulveris Ipecacuanhæ gr. iv.
Misce, et divide in Pulveres quatuor, quorum capiat
unum bis die sæpiusve urgente tussi.

℞ Valerianæ in pulverem subtilissimum con-
tritæ ℥vij.
Pulveris Cinnamomi Compositi ℥j.
Misce, et in partes æquales viij. divide—capiat unum
ter die ex quovis vehiculo idoneo.

℞ Tincturæ Valerianæ Ammoniatæ ℥ss.
Misturæ Camphoræ ℥iss.
Fiat Haustus contra hysteriam administrandus.

Si eruptio cutis Unguento jam præscripto non
minuatur, partes affectas Decocto Veratri ablue.

℞ Decocti Ulmi Oij.

Aluminis ꝓss.

Solve pro Lotione roborante.

℞ Pulveris Uvæ Ursi

Sodæ Carbonatis â ʒj.

Fiat Pulvis ter die vel sæpius sumendus ad secre-
tionem vesicæ compescendam.

Sumat instanter ex Aqua tepida Zinci Sulphatis
ʒj. vomitionem excitare, et postea bibat Infusum An-
themidis tepidum.

Insperge Zinci Oxydum in partes femoris denu-
datas modo dicto.

Oblinatur auris sinistra Unguento Zinci semel
indies.

℞ Zingiberis in pulverem tenuissimum tritæ gr. v.

Magnesia ʒss.

Pulveris Rhei gr. v.

Misce, fiat Pulvis urgente cardialgia capiendus.

℞ Acidi Hydrocyanici gtt. iv.

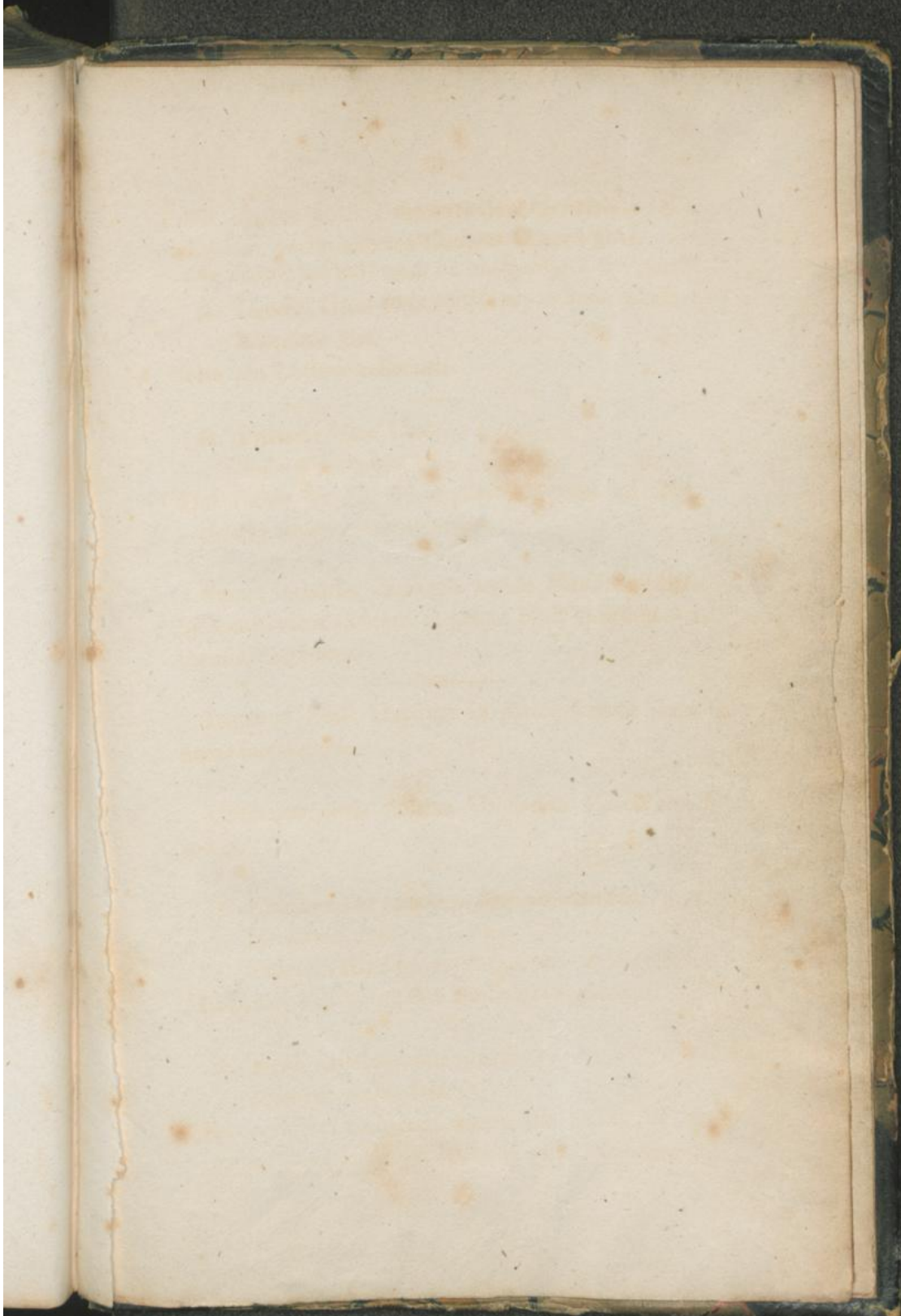
Misturæ Amygdalæ ꝓvj.

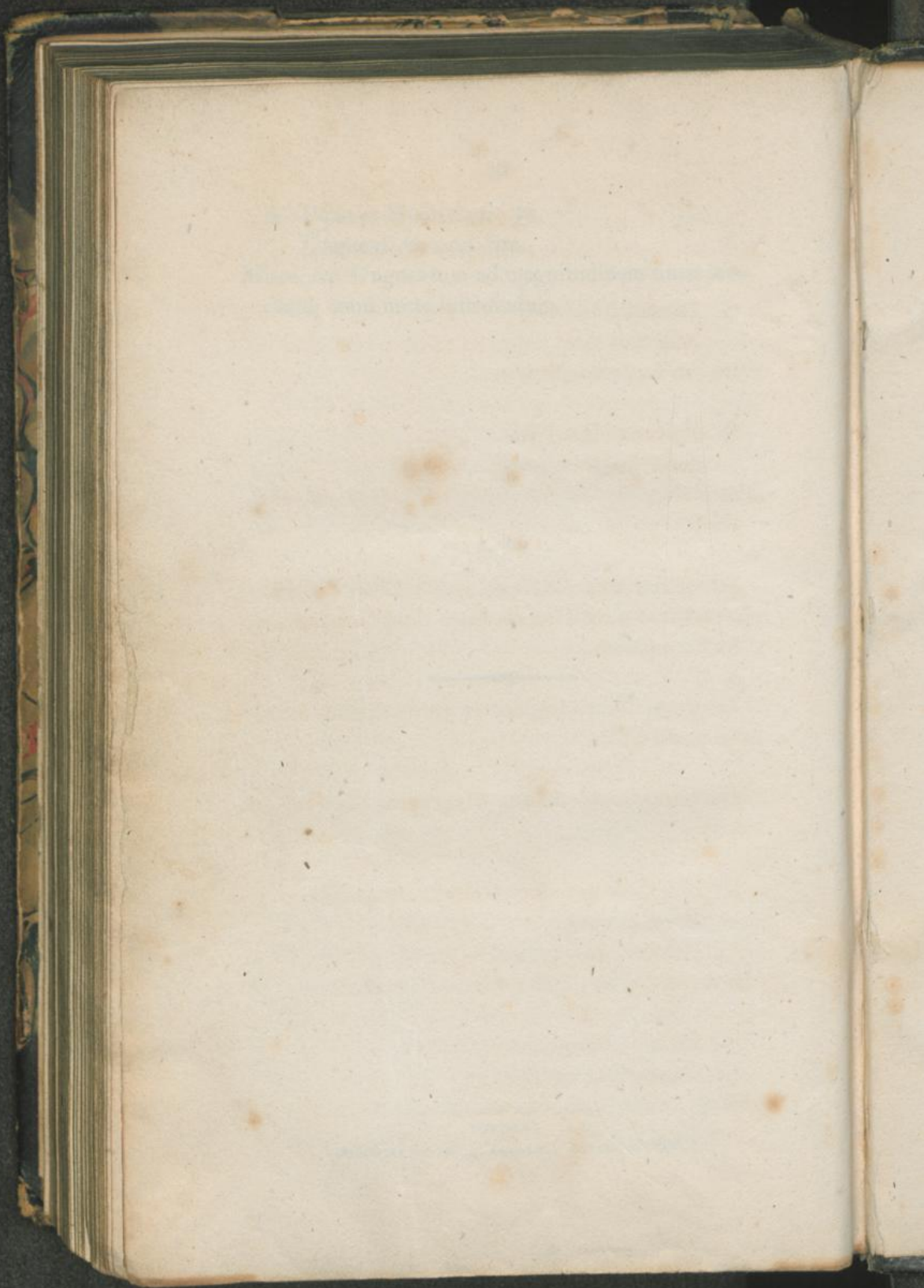
Misce. Sumat cochlearia ampla tria ter die, et au-
geatur dosis acidi paulatim ad guttas quinque 4^{ter}
die.

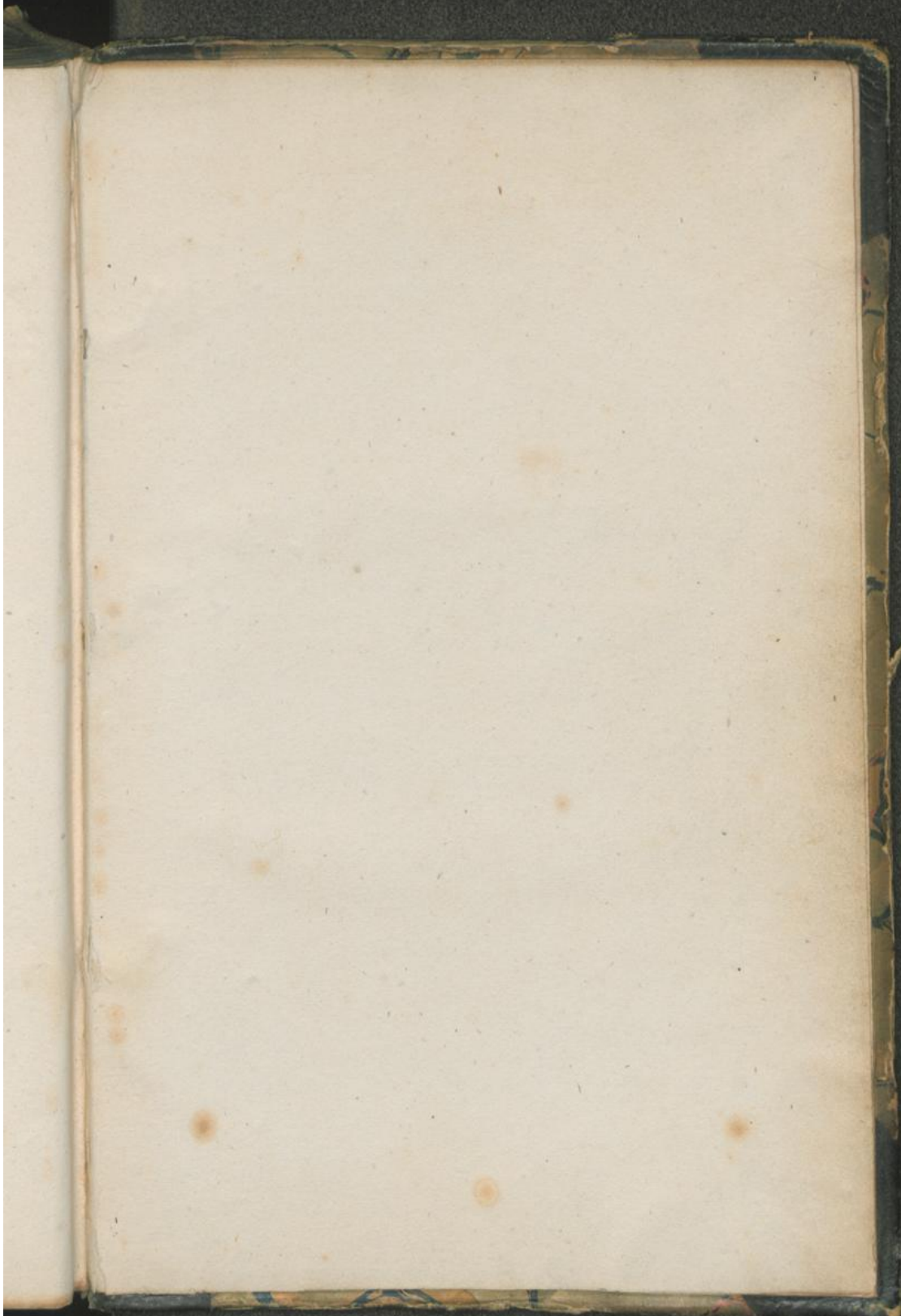
℞ Potassæ Hydriodatis ꝑss.
 Unguenti Cetacei ꝑss.
 Misce, fiat Unguentum ad magnitudinem nucis mos-
 chatæ omni nocte infricandum.

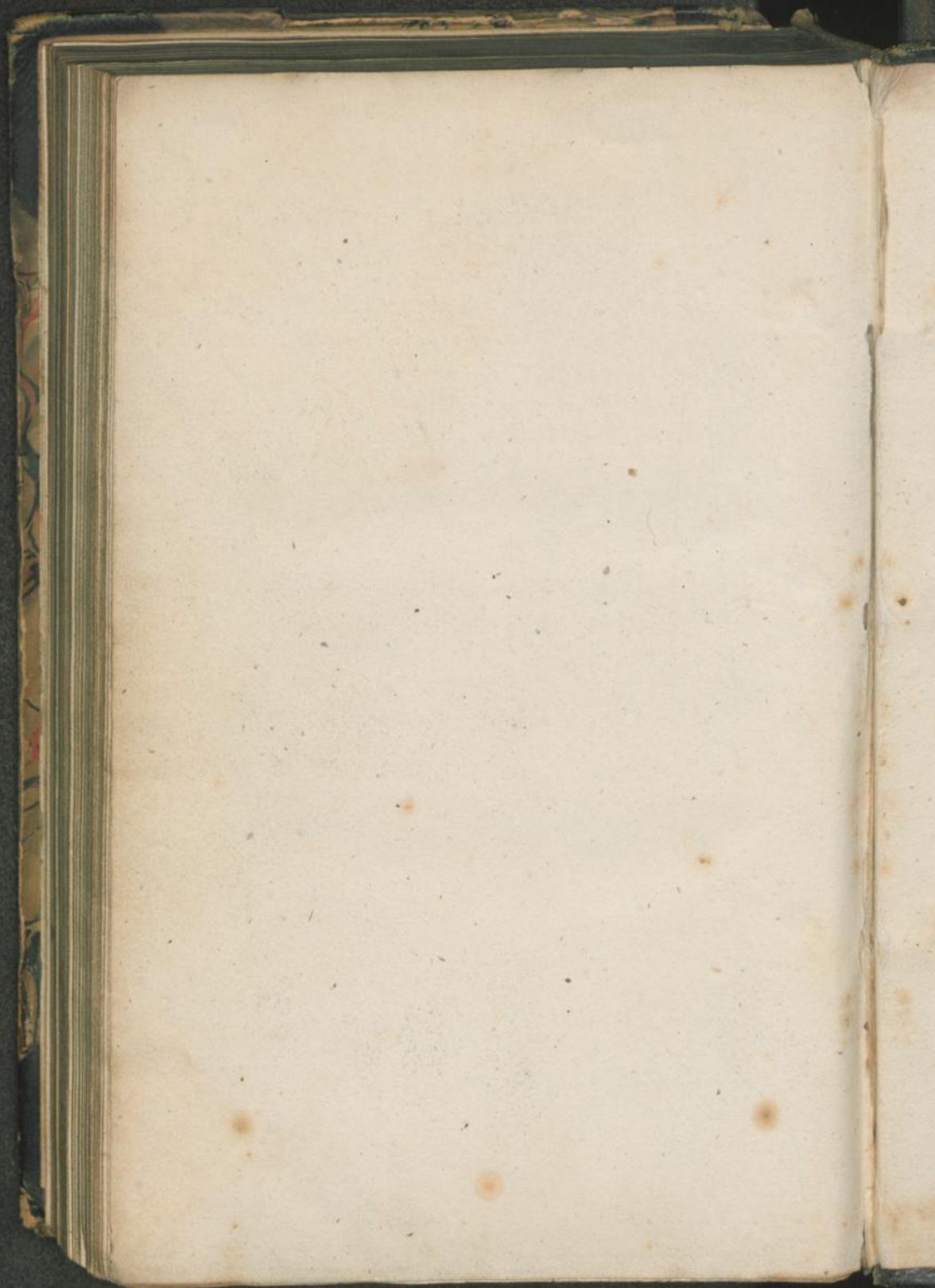
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