

cury, gentiana sublimes in the form of small yellow crystalline needles, and is in part decomposed. It does not sensibly alter turnsol either when blue or reddened by acids.

Action of Gentiana on lower Animals and on Man.

Some experiments made by myself show that this substance is no way poisonous. Several grains injected into the veins produced no apparent effect. I have myself taken two grains dissolved in alcohol without experiencing any thing beyond an extremely bitter taste in the mouth, and a slight sensation of heat in the stomach.

Administration of Gentiana.

The tincture seems to be the most eligible form for administration. It may be made as follows :

Alcohol at 24°.....1 ounce.
Gentiana.....5 grains.

This may be substituted for the compound tincture of gentian in all cases.

Syrup of Gentiana.

Simple syrup..... 1 livre.
Gentiana16 grains.

This is one of the best bitters we can employ in the treatment of scrofulous affections. I continue to use it with the best effect.

LUPULINE.

The existence of this substance in the hop was discovered by Mr. Ives of New York. It has since been described in France by M. Planche, and more recently

by MM. Chevalier and Payen, under the name of the "yellow matter of hop."

It has the form of small, yellowish, and brilliant grains, which cover the base of the strobiles of the hop. It is of a golden yellow colour, pulverulent, and of an aromatic odour.

By analysis it is found to consist chiefly of resin, a small quantity of volatile oil, and a bitter principle; to which last the name of lupuline seems more especially and properly to belong. It has an exceeding bitter taste, and is soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, to all which it imparts its bitterness.

Action on Man and the lower Animals.

Dr. Ives regards it as aromatic, tonic, and narcotic. I cannot certify to this; I have at various times tried lupuline in substance, and its various preparations, on animals, without having occasion to remark that it was narcotic, though such a property is one of the most easy to ascertain in similar experiments.

Medicinal employment of Lupuline.

Powder of Lupuline.

Lupuline..... 1 part.
Powdered white sugar 2 parts.

First bruise the lupuline in an earthenware mortar, and add the sugar gradually: then mix them well.

Pills of Lupuline.

Take a quantity of lupuline, beat it into a mass, and divide it into pills.

Nothing is required to aid the formation of a mass, the lupuline itself readily forming one.

Tincture of Lupuline.

Lupuline bruised..... 1 ounce.
Alcohol at 36° 2 ounces.

Digest for six days in a close vessel, strain, press it strongly, filter and add a sufficient quantity of alcohol at 36°, to make up three ounces of tincture.

Extract of Lupuline.

This may either be prepared from the aqueous infusion, and is then bitter and aromatic; or from the decoction, when it is equally bitter, less aromatic, and contains some resinous matter.

Syrup of Lupuline.

Spirituous tincture of lupuline.... 1 part.
Simple syrup 7 parts.

When the tincture is mixed with the simple syrup, the latter separates in a state of extreme division, and gives the lupuline syrup the appearance of orgeat. The mixture should therefore be well shaken each time that it is taken.

The doses of this preparation are not yet fixed in a precise manner; but as lupuline has no poisonous qualities, the practitioner may readily fix it for himself.

OIL OF CROTON TIGLIUM.

This oil is extracted from the seeds of the *croton tiglium*, a shrub belonging to the family of *euphorbiaceae*, which grows in the East Indies. It appears from M. Caventou's recent researches, that the croton plant is the same which produces the seeds known in commerce as the Indian purging-nut, (*pignon d'Inde*,) and analyzed by Pelletier and Caventou, in 1818, under the