MATERIA MEDICA.

THE MATERIA MEDICA.

A.

Abrotonum, *Southernwood*, the *Leaf*.	Artemisia *Abrotanum*, Linnæi Species Plantarum.
Absinthium maritimum, *Sea Wormwood*, the *Top*.	Artemisia *maritima*, L. S. P.
Absinthium vulgare, *Common Wormwood*, the *Herb*.	Artemisia *Absinthium*, L. S. P.
Acetosa pratensis, *Meadow-Sorrel*, the *Leaf*.	Rumex *Acetosa*, L. S. P.

Acidum Vitriolicum,
Vitriolic Acid,
the ſpecific Gravity of which is to that of diſtilled Water as 1,850 to 1,000.

Aconitum,
Blue Wolf's Bane, or *Monk's Hood*,
the *Herb*.

Aconitum *Napellus*, L. S. P.

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

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

Adeps ſuilla,
Hog's Lard,

Allium, *Garlic,* the *Root.* — Allium *ſativum,* L. S. P.

Aloë Barbadenſis, *Barbadoes Aloes.* — Aloë *perfoliata,* L. S. P.

Aloë Socotorina,
Socotrine Aloes.

Althæa, *Marſhmallow,* the *Root* and *Leaf.* — Althæa *officinalis,* L. S. P.

Alumen, *Alum.* — Argilla vitriolata.

Ammoniacum,
Ammoniacum,
the *Gum-reſin.*

Amygdala amara,	Amygdalus *communis*, L. S. P.
——— dulcis, *Bitter and ſweet Almond*, the *Kernel.*	
Anethum, *Dill*, the *Seed.*	Anethum *graveolens*, L. S. P.
Angelica, *Angelica*, the *Root*, *Stalk*, *Leaf*, and *Seed.*	Angelica *Archangelica*, L. S. P.
Aniſum, *Aniſe*, the *Seed.*	Pimpinella *Aniſum*, L. S. P.
Antimonium, *Antimony.*	Antimonium ſulphuratum.
Arabicum, gummi, *Gum Arabic.*	Mimoſa *nilotica*, L. S. P.
Argentum, *Silver.*	
Arnica, *Leopard's Bane*, the *Herb*, *Flower*, and *Root.*	Arnica *Montana*, L. S. P.

This

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

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

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

in

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

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

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

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

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

Aſarum,

Aſarum, *Aſarabacca*, the *Leaf*.	Aſarum *europæum*, L. S. P.
Avena, the *Oat*, its *Seed*.	Avena *ſativa*, L. S. P.
Aurantium Hiſpalenſe, *Seville Orange*. the *Leaf*, *Flower*, *Juice*, and *outer Rind* of the *Fruit*.	Citrus *Aurantium*, L. S. P.

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

B.

B.

Balſamum Canadenſe, *Canada Balſam.*	Pinus *balſamea*, L. S. P.

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

Balſamum Copaiva, *Balſam of Copaiva.*	Copaifera *officinalis*, L. S. P.
Balſamum Peruvianum, *Balſam of Peru.*	Myroxylon *peruiferum*, Linnæi Supplementum Plantarum.
Balſamum Tolutanum, *Balſam of Tolu.*	Toluifera *Balſamum*, L. S. P.
Bardana, *Burdock*, the *Root.*	Arctium *Lappa*, L. S. P.

Barilla,

Barilla, *Barilla*. Natron impurum.

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

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

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

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

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

Becabunga, *Brook-lime*, the *Herb*.	Veronica *Beccabunga*, L. S. P.
Benzoë, *Benjamin*, the *Resin*.	Styrax *Benzoë*, Acta philosophica Londinensia.
Bistorta, *Bistort*, the *Root*.	Polygonum *Bistorta*, L. S. P.
Bolus Gallicus, *French Bole*.	
Borax, *Borax*.	Natron boracicatum.

C.

Calaminaris. See Zinc.	
Calamus aromaticus, *Sweet Flag*, the *Root*.	Acorus *Calamus*, L. S. P.
Calx, *Quick-lime fresh burnt*.	Lapis calcareus purus recens ustus.

Cam-

Campechenſe. See Lignum.	
Camphora, *Camphor.*	Laurus *Camphora*, L. S. P.
Canella alba, *White Canella*, Uſually called *Winter's Bark.*	
Cantharis, *Spaniſh Fly.*	Meloë *veſicatorius*, Linnæi Syſtema Naturæ.
Cardamine, *Cuckow-Flower*, or *Lady's Smock*, the *Flower.*	Cardamine *pratenſis*, L. S. P.

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

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

Car-

Cardamomum minus, *Smaller Cardamom*, the *Seed.*	Amomum *repens*, Sonnerati Iter.
Carduus benedictus, *Bleſſed Thiſtle*, the *Herb.*	Centaurea *benedicta*, L. S. P.
Carica, the *Fig.*	Ficus *Carica*, L. S. P.
Caruon, *Caraway*, the *Seed.*	Carum *Carui*, L. S. P
Caryophyllum aromaticum, the *Clove* and its *eſſential Oil.*	Caryophyllus *aromaticus*, L. S. P.
Caryophyllum rubrum, *Clove July-Flower*, the *Flower.*	Dianthus *Caryophyllus*, L. S. P.
Caſcarilla, *Caſcarilla*, the *Bark.*	
Caſſia fiſtularis, *Caſſia of the Cane*, the *Fruit.*	Caſſia *Fiſtula*, L. S. P.

Caſ-

Caſtoreum Ruſſicum, *Ruſſian Caſtor.*	
Catechu, vulgo Terra Japonica, *Catechu*, commonly called *Japan Earth.*	Mimoſa *Catechu*, L. Suppl. P.
Centaureum minus, *Smaller Centaury*, the *Top.*	Gentiana *Centaurium*, L. S. P.
Cera alba, —— flava, *White* and *yellow Wax.*	
Chamœmelum, *Chamomile*, the *ſingle Flower.*	Anthemis *nobilis*, L. S. P.
Chelæ Cancrorum, *Crabs Claws.*	Cancer *Pagurus*, L. S. N.
Cicuta, *Hemlock*, the *Herb*, *Flower*, and *Seed.*	Conium *maculatum*, L. S. P.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cinara, *Artichoke,* the *Leaf.* Cynara *Scolymus,* L. S. P.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Colocynthis, *Coloquintida*, or *bitter Apple*, the *Pith* of the Fruit. Cucumis *Colocynthis*, L. S. P.

Colomba, *Colomba*, the *Root*.

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

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

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

Contrayerva, *Contrayerva*, the *Root.* — Dorſtenia *Contrajerva*, L. S. P.

Corallium rubrum, *Red Coral.* — Iſis nobilis, L. S. N.

Coriandrum, *Coriander*, the *Seed.* — Coriandrum *ſativum*, L, S. P.

Cornu Cervi, *Hartſhorn.*

Cortex Peruv. ſee Peruvianus Cortex.

Creta, *Chalk.*

Crocus,

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

D.

Daucus ſylveſtris, *Wild Carrot*, the *Seed*. — Daucus *Carota*, L. S. P.

Digitalis, *Fox-glove*, the *Herb*. — Digitalis *purpurea*, L. S. P.

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

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

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

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

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

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

E.

Elemi, *Elemi*, the *Reſin.*	Amyris *Elemifera*, L. S. P.
Eleutheria. See Caſcarilla.	
Enula campana, *Elecampane*, the *Root.*	Inula *Helenium*, L. S. P.
Eryngium, *Eryngo*, the *Root.*	Eryngium *maritimum*, L. S. P.

F.

Ferrum, *Iron.*	
Vitriolum viride, *Green Vitriol.*	Ferrum vitriolatum.
Filix, *Male Fern*, the *Root.*	Polypodium *Filix mas*, L. S. P.

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

an

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

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

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

Fœniculum

Fœniculum dulce, *Sweet Fennel,* the *Seed.*	Anethum *Fœniculum*, L. S. P.
Fœnum Græcum, *Fenugreek,* the *Seed.*	Trigonella *Fœnum græcum*, L. S. P.

G.

Galbanum, *Galbanum,* the *Gum-reſin.*	Bubon *Galbanum*, L. S. P.
Galla, *the Gall.*	
Gambogia, *Gamboge,* the *Gum-reſin.*	
Geniſta, *Broom,* the *Top* and *Seed.*	Spartium *ſcoparium*, L. S. P.

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

The

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

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

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

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

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

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

Glycyrrhiza, *Liquorice*, the *Root*.	Glycyrrhiza *glabra*, L. S. P.
Granatum, *Pomegranate*, the *Flower*, called *Balauſtine*, and the *Rind* of the *Fruit*.	Punica *Granatum*, L. S. P.
Gratiola, *Hedge-hyſſop*, the *Herb*.	Gratiola *officinalis*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Gummi Tragacantha.
See Tragacantha.

H.

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

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

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

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

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

Helleborus Albus, *White Hellebore,* the *Root.*	Veratrum *album,* L. S. P.
Helleborus niger, *Black Hellebore,* the *Root.*	Helleborus *niger,* L. S. P.
Hordeum, *Barley,* the *Seed.*	Hordeum *diſtichon,* L. S. P.
Hordeum perlatum, *Pearl-barley.*	
Hydrargyrus, *Quickſilver.*	
Cinnabaris, *Cinnabar.*	Hydrargyrus ſulphuratus.
Hypericum, *St. John's Wort,* the *Flower.*	Hypericum *perforatum,* L. S. P.

I.

Jalapium, *Jalap,* the *Root.*	
Ichthyocolla, *Iſing-glaſs,* or *Fiſh-glue.*	

Ipe-

Ipecacuanha,
Ipecacuanha,
the *Root*.

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

Juglans, *Wallnut*, Juglans *regia*, L. S. P.
the *unripe Fruit*.

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

Juniperus, *Juniper*, Juniperus *communis*,
the *Berry* and *Top*. L. S. P.

K.

Kino, *Kino*, Gummi Gambienſe.
the *Gum-Reſin*.

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

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

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

L.

Ladanum, *Labdanum.*	Ciſtus *creticus*, L.S.P.
Lavendula, *Lavender*, the *Flower.*	Lavendula *Spica*, L. S. P.
Laurus, *Bay*, the *Leaf* and *Berry.*	Laurus *nobilis*, L.S.P.
Lignum Campechenſe, *Logwood.*	Hæmatoxylum *Campechianum*, L. S. P.
Lignum Vitæ. See Guaiacum.	
Limon, *Limon*, the *Juice*, *outer Rind*, and its *Oil* called ESSENCE.	Citrus *Medica*, L.S.P.
Linum, *Flax*, the *Seed* called *Linſeed.*	Linum *uſitaſſimum*, L. S. P.
Lujula, *Wood Sorrel*, the *Leaf.*	Oxalis *Acetocella*, L. S. P.

M.

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

Macis. See Nux Moſch.	
Malva, *Mallow*, the *Leaf* and *Flower*.	Malva *ſylveſtris*, L. S. P.
Manna, *Manna*.	
Marrubium album, *White Horehound*, the *Herb*.	Marrubium *vulgare*, L. S. P.
Marum ſyriacum, *Syrian Herb-maſtich*, the *Herb*.	Teucrium *Marum*, L. S. P.
Maſtiche, *Maſtich*, the *Reſin*.	Piſtacea *Lentiſcus*, L. S. P.
Mel, *Honey*.	
Meliſſa, *Balm*, the *Herb*.	Meliſſa *officinalis*, L. S. P.
Mentha piperitis, *Peppermint*, the *Herb*.	Mentha *piperita*, L. S. P.
Mentha ſativa, *Spear-mint*, the *Herb*.	Mentha *ſpicata*, Hudſoni Flora Anglica.

Meze-

Mezereum, *Mezereon*, or *Spurge-Olive*, the *Bark* of the *Root*.

Daphne *Mezereum*, L. S. P.

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

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

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

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

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

Millepeda, the *Wood-louse.* — Oniscus *Asellus*, L. S. N.

Morum, *Mulberry*, the *Fruit.* — Morus *nigra*, L. S. P.

Moschus, *Musk.*

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

N.

N.

Naſturtium aquaticum, *Water-creſſes*, the *freſh Herb.*	Siſymbrium *Naſturtium aquaticum*, L. S. P.
Nicotiana, *Tobacco*, the *Leaf.*	Nicotiana *Tabacum*, L. S. P.
Nitrum, *Nitre.*	Kali nitratum.
Nux moſchata, *Nutmeg*, its *eſſential Oil*, its *expreſſed Oil* commonly called OIL OF MACE.	Myriſtica *Moſchata*, Acta Holmienſia.
Macis, *Mace.*	

O.

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

Ori-

Origanum, *Wild Marjoram*, the *Herb.*	Origanum *vulgare*, L. S. P.
Oſtreorum teſtæ. See teſtæ.	
Ovum, the *Pullet's Egg.*	Ovum gallinaceum.

P.

Papaver album, *White Poppy*, the *Head.*	Papaver *ſomniferum*, L. S. P.
Papaver erraticum, *Red Poppy*, the *Flower.*	Papaver *Rhœas*, L. S. P.
Pareira brava, *Pareira brava*, the *Root.*	Ciſſampelos *pareira*, L. S. P.

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

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

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

It

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

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

Piper

Piper Indicum, *India Pepper*, the *Fruit*.	Capſicum *annuum*, L. S. P.
Piper Longum, *Long Pepper*, the *Fruit*.	Piper *longum*, L. S. P.
Piper Nigrum, *Black Pepper*, the *Berry*.	Piper *nigrum*, L. S. P.
Pix Burgundica, *Burgundy Pitch*.	
Pix liquida, *Tar*.	
Plumbum, *Lead*. Ceruſſa, *Ceruſſe*. Lithargyrus, *Litharge*. Minium, *red Lead*.	
Prunum Gallicum, the *Prune*.	Prunus *domeſtica*, L. S. P.
Prunum ſylveſtre, the *Sloe*.	Prunus *ſpinoſa*, L. S. P.

Pulegium,

Pulegium, *Pennyroyal*, the *Herb* and *Flower*.	Mentha *Pulegium*, L. S. P.
Pyrethrum, *Pellitory of Spain*, the *Root*.	Anthemis *Pyrethrum*, L. S. P.

Q.

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

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

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

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

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

Quercus,

Quercus, *Oak*, the *Bark*.	Quercus *Robur*, L. S. P.

R.

Raphanus ruſticanus, *Horſe-radiſh*, the *Root*.	Cochlearia *Armoracia*, L. S. P.
Rhabarbarum, *Rhubarb*, the *Root*.	Rheum *palmatum*, L. S. P.
Ribes nigrum, *Black Currant*, the *Fruit*.	Ribes *nigrum*, L. S. P.
Ribes rubrum, *Red Currant*, the *Fruit*.	Ribes *rubrum*, L. S. P.
Ricinus, *Palma Chriſti*, the *Seed*.	Ricinus *communis*, L. S. P.

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

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

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

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

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

 tranſparent

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

Roſa Damaſcena, *Damaſk Roſe*, the *Petal*.	Roſa *centifolia*, L.S.P.
Roſa rubra, *Red Roſe*, the *Petal*.	Roſa *Gallica*, L. S. P.
Roſmarinus, *Roſemary*, the *Flower* and *Top*.	Roſmarinus *officinalis*, L. S. P.
Rubia, *Madder*, the *Root*.	Rubia *tinctorum*, L. S. P.
Rubus idæus, *Raſpberry*, the *Fruit*.	Rubus *idæus*, L. S. P.
Ruta, *Rue*, the *Herb*.	Ruta *graveolens*, L. S. P.

S.

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

Saccharum

Saccharum non purificatum, *Brown Sugar.*	
Saccharum purificatum, *Double-refined Sugar.*	Saccharum bis coctum.
Sagapenum, *Sagapenum*, the *Gum-resin.*	
Sal amarus, *Bitter Salt*, commonly called *Bitter purging Salt.*	Magnesia vitriolata.
Sal Ammoniacus, *Sal Ammoniac.*	Ammonia muriata.
Sal muriaticus, *Sea-Salt.*	Natron muriatum.
Salvia, *Sage*, the *Leaf.*	Salvia *officinalis*, L. S. P.
Sambucus, *Black-berried Elder*, the *inner Bark*, *Flower*, and *Berry.*	Sambucus *nigra*, L. S. P.

Sanguis Draconis, *Dragon's Blood*, the *Resin*.	
Santalum rubrum, *Red Saunders*, the *Wood*.	Pterocarpus *Santolinus*, L. Suppl. P.
Santonicum, *Worm-seed*.	Artemisia *Santonicum*, L. S. P.
Sapo, *Soap*, made of *Olive-oil* and *Barilla*.	Sapo ex oleo olivæ & natro confectus.
Sarcocolla, *Sarcocol*, the *Gum-resin*.	
Sarsaparilla, *Sarsaparilla*, the *Root*.	Smilax *Sarsaparilla*. L. S. P.
Sassafras, *Sassafras*, the *Wood*, *Root*, and its *Bark*.	Laurus *Sassafras*, L. S. P.
Scammonium, *Scammony*, the *Gum-resin*.	Convolvulus *Scammonia*, L. S. P.

Scilla,

Scilla, *Squill*, the *Root*.	Scilla *maritima*, L. S. P.
Scordium, *Scordium*, or *Water-germander*, the *Herb*.	Teucrium *Scordium*, L. S. P.
Senna, *Senna*, the *Leaf*.	Caſſia *Senna*, L. S. P.
Seneka, *Rattleſnake-root*, or *Seneka*, the *Root*.	Polygala *Senega*, L. S. P.

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

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

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

to

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

Serpentaria Virginiana,
Virginian Snake-root.
Ariſtolochia *Serpentaria*, L. S. P.

Sevum ovillum,
Mutton-ſuet.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sinapi, *Muſtard*, the *Seed*. — Sinapis *nigra*, L. S. P.

Sium, *Water-parſnip*, the *Herb*. — Sium *nodiflorum*, L. S. P.

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

The

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

Sperma ceti,
Spermaceti.

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

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

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

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

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

Spina cervina,
Buckthorn,
the *Berry*.

Rhamnus *catharticus*,
L. S. P.

Spiritus

Spiritus vinoſus rectificatus,
Rectified Spirit of Wine, contains 95 Parts of Alkohol, and 5 Parts of diſtilled Water of 100. Its ſpecific Gravity is to that of diſtilled Water as 835 to 1,000.

Spiritus vinoſus tenuior,
Proof Spirit of Wine, contains 55 Parts of Alkohol, and 45 Parts of diſtilled Water in 100. Its ſpecific Gravity is to that of diſtilled Water as 930 to 1,000.

Spiritus Vitrioli, ſee Acidum Vitriolicum.

Spongia, *Sponge*. Spongia *officinalis*, L. S. N.

Stannum,

Stannum, *Tin.*

Staphiſagria, *Staves-acre*, the *Seed.* — Delphinium *Staphiſagria*, L. S. P.

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

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

Styrax, *Storax*, the *Reſin.* — Styrax *officinalis*, L. S. P.

Succinum, *Amber.*

Sulphur, *Brimſtone.*

Sulphuris flores, *Flowers of Brimſtone.*

T.

Tamarindus, *Tamarind*, the *Fruit.* — Tamarindus *Indica*, L. S. P.

Tanacetum,

Tanacetum, *Tanſy*, the *Flower* and *Herb*.	Tanacetum *vulgare*, L. S. P.
Taraxacum, *Dandelion*, the *Root* and *Herb*.	Leontodon *Taraxacum*, L. S. P.

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

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

(Delius

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

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

Terebinthina chia, *Chio*, or *Cyprus Turpentine.*

——————vulgaris, *common Turpentine.*

Terra Japonica. See Catechu.

Teſtæ,

Teſtæ Oſtreorum, *Oiſter-ſhells.*	Oſtrea *edulis*, L. S. N.
Thus, *Frankincenſe*, the *Reſin.*	
Tormentilla, *Tormentil*, the *Root.*	Tormentilla *erecta*, L. S. P.
Tragacantha, *Tragacanth*, the *Gum.*	Aſtralagus *Tragacantha*, L. S. P.
Trifolium paludoſum, *Buckbean*, the *Herb.*	Menyanthes *trifoliata*, L. S. P.
Triticum, *Wheat*, the *Flour* and *Starch.*	Triticum *hybernum*, L. S. P.
Tuſſilago, *Coltsfoot*, the *Herb.*	Tuſſila *Farfara*, L. S. P.

V.

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

Viola,

Viola, *Violet*, the *freſh Flower.*	Viola *odorata*, L. S. P.
Vitis, *the Vine.*	Vitis vinifera, L.S.P.
Uva paſſa, *The Raiſin.*	
Vinum, *Wine.*	
Tartarum, *Tartar.*	Tartarum impurum.
Tartari cryſtalli, *Cryſtals of Tartar.*	Tartarum purificatum.
Acetum, *Vinegar.*	
Ulmus, *the Elm*, the *inner Bark.*	Ulmus *campeſtris*, L. S. P.

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

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

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

Urtica, *Stinging Nettle*, the *Herb*.

Urtica *dioica*, L. S. P.

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

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

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

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

Uva Urſi, or *Bear's Whortleberry*, the *Leaf*.

Arbutus *Uva Urſi*, L. S. P.

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

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

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

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

This

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

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

Z.

Zedoaria, *Zedoary*, the *Root*.	Kæmpferia *rotunda*, L. S. P.
Zincum, *Zinc*.	
Lapis Calaminaris, *Calamine*.	Lapis calaminaris ustus.
Tutia, *Tutty*.	
Vitriolum Album, *White Vitriol*.	Zincum vitriolatum.
Zingiber, *Ginger*. the *Root*.	Amomum *Zingiber*, L. S. P.

PRÆ-