

S U C C I.  
J U I C E S.

---

SUCCUS COCHLEARIÆ COMPO-  
SITUS.

COMPOUND JUICE OF SCURVY-GRASS.

**T**AKE of the juice of Garden Scurvy-  
grass two pints.  
Brooklime and  
Water-creffes  
of each one pint.  
Seville Oranges  
twenty ounces  
by measure.

Mix them ; and, after the fœces have sub-  
sided, pour off the liquor, or strain it.

REMARK.

## R E M A R K.

These Juices, formerly called *Succi Scorbutici*, are given from two to four ounces, in scorbutic disorders, twice, or oftener, in a day.

SUCCUS BACCÆ SAMBUCI SPIS-  
SATUS.

INSPISSATED JUICE OF THE ELDER-BER-  
RY.

Take of the expressed and depurated juice of Elder-berries two pints.

Inspissate it in a water-bath, saturated with sea-salt.

In the same manner inspissate the juice of the BLACK CURRANT, of the LIMON, and of HEMLOCK, gathered on the first appearance of the flowers.

## R E M A R K.

Considerable care is required in preparing the inspissated juice of *Hemlock*. Besides the precaution

of gathering the plant at the proper season, and preventing the mixture of any other vegetable, (see *Mat. Med.*)—the evaporation should take place as soon as possible after the expression; and therefore the juice should not be bought, *already expressed*, from a gardener,—as has been in London too often done. For, if, as Lewis observes, this expressed juice, which retains the smell of the plant, be suffered to settle till it becomes clear, it loses nearly all the specific flavour of the Hemlock; the odorous principle seeming to separate and subside with the herbaceous sœculencies. (*M.M.*) Moreover, if the opinion of *Störck*, who imputes its sometimes failing of success to a too great dissipation of its volatile parts by an hasty evaporation, be as well founded as it is generally believed, the evaporation should be *slow*. It were to be wished that the degrees of inspissation, both of Juices and Extracts, could always be determined with precision. In the inspissation, however, of this juice, the consistence intended is such as is proper for forming it into pills; which it may be, with proper attention, and its strength rendered more constantly uniform, than by adding a quantity of the powdered leaves, as *Störck* directed.

In confirmation of the above observations, Dr. *Withering* says no medical plant, when collected, is  
more

more apt to heat and ferment; which, if it does, the yield of extract is much less, and its properties greatly impaired,—and that, if the fæculencies are thrown away, the medicine is spoiled. *Bot. Arr. Vol. 1. Ed. 2.*

It is generally given cautiously at first, viz. in doses from a grain or two to five grains, in a day, to adults, and augmented gradually. Sometimes several drams have been given in that space without producing giddiness. But Dr. *Withering* says from 5 to 10 gr. of extract, duly made, are a proper dose, and that few constitutions will bear more without experiencing disagreeable effects.

It should have been mentioned, page 19, when treating of the plant, that, if intended to be kept dry, it should be put into strong brown-paper bags, —or, if powdered, into glass phials, — and placed in a drawer to exclude the *light*. *Withering ibid.*

EXTRACTA