

been recommended in venereal ulcerations of the mouth and tonsils; although from the risk of a portion of it being swallowed, other detergent gargles are to be preferred. Externally it is applied, mixed with any digestive ointment, to destroy fungous flesh, and to excite unhealthy ulcers.

CHAP. XXIX.—EMULSIONS AND MIXTURES.

IN this chapter we comprehend those mixtures in which oils, and other substances, insoluble in water, are mixed with, and suspended in watery fluids, by means of viscid substances, such as mucilage and syrups.

MISTURA AMYGDALARUM. *Lond.*

Almond Mixture.

Take of

Almond confection, two ounces;

Distilled water, one pint.

Triturate the confection with the water gradually added to it, until they mix; then strain.

LAC AMYGDALÆ. *Dub.*

Almond Milk.

Take of

Sweet almonds, blanched, an ounce and a half;

Refined sugar, half an ounce;

Water, two pints and a half;

Triturate the almonds with the sugar, adding the water by degrees, and strain.

EMULSIO AMYGDALÆ COMMUNIS. *Ed.*

Almond Emulsion.

Take of

Sweet almonds, one ounce;

Water, two pounds and a half.

Beat diligently the blanched almonds, in a stone mortar, gradually pouring on them the water; then strain the liquor.

EMULSIO MIMOSÆ NILOTICÆ; vulgo EMULSIO ARABICA. *Ed.*
Arabic Emulsion,

Is made in the same manner as the almond emulsion, only adding, while beating the almonds,
Mucilage of gum arabic, two ounces.

EMULSIO ARABICA. *Dub.*
Arabic Emulsion.

Take of

Gum arabic, in powder, two drachms;
Sweet almonds, blanched,
Refined sugar, each half a drachm;
Decoction of barley, one pint.

Dissolve the gum in the warm decoction, and when it is almost cold, pour it upon the almonds, previously well beaten with the sugar, and at the same time triturate them together, so as to form an emulsion, and then filter.

ALL these emulsions may be considered as possessing nearly the same qualities. They are merely mechanical suspensions of oil of almonds in watery fluids, by means either of the mucilage with which it is naturally combined in the almonds by itself, or assisted by the addition of gum arabic and sugar. Therefore, on standing for some days, the oily matter separates and rises to the top, not in a pure form, but like thick cream. By heat the same decomposition is immediately effected.

Great care should be taken that the almonds have not become rancid by keeping, which not only renders the emulsion extremely unpleasant, a circumstance of great consequence in a medicine that requires to be taken in large quantities, but likewise gives it injurious qualities.

The almonds are blanched by infusing them in boiling water, and peeling them. The success of the preparation depends upon beating the almonds to a smooth pulp, and triturating them with each portion of the watery fluid, so as to form an uniform mixture before another portion be added.

These liquors are principally used for diluting and correcting acrimonious humours; particularly in heat of urine and stranguries, arising either from a natural acrimony of the juices, or from the operation of cantharides, and other irritating medicines. In these cases, they are to be drunk frequently, to the quantity of half a pint or more at a time.

EMULSIO CAMPHORATA. *Ed.*
Camphorated Emulsion.

Take of

Camphor, one scruple ;
Sweet almonds, blanched, two drachms ;
Refined sugar, one drachm ;
Water, six ounces.

THIS is made in the same manner as the common almond emulsion.

MISTURA CAMPHORÆ. *Lond.*
Camphor Mixture.

Take of

Camphor, half a drachm ;
Rectified spirit, ten minims ;
Water, one pint.

First triturate the camphor with the spirit, then with the water gradually poured upon it, and strain.

MISTURA CAMPHORATA. *Dub.*
Camphorated Mixture.

Take of

Camphor, one scruple ;
Rectified spirit of wine, ten drops ;
Refined sugar, half an ounce ;
Water, one pint.

Rub the camphor first with the spirit of wine, then with the sugar ; lastly, add the water, by degrees, during the trituration, and strain the mixture through linen.

NEITHER of these mixtures are very permanent, as the camphor separates, and swims upon the surface in the course of a few days. As extemporaneous prescriptions, they are, however, very convenient modes of exhibiting that active drug, and may be given to the extent of a table spoonful every three or four hours in typhoid fevers.

LAC AMMONIACI. *Dub.*
Emulsion of Gum Ammoniac.

Take of

Gum ammoniac, one drachm ;
Pennyroyal water, eight ounces, by measure.

Rub the gum resin with the pennyroyal water, gradually poured on, until the mixture acquire a milky appearance. It is then to be poured through linen.

MISTURA AMMONIACI. *Lond.*
Mixture of Ammoniac.

Take of

Ammoniac, two drachms;

Water, half a pint.

Triturate the ammoniac with the water gradually added to it, until they are thoroughly mixed.

LAC ASÆFETIDÆ. *Dub.*
Emulsion of Assafœtida.

Take of

Assafœtida, one drachm;

Pennyroyal water, eight ounces, by measure.

Triturate the assafœtida with the water, gradually added to it, until it form an emulsion.

MISTURA ASSAFÆTIDÆ. *Lond.*
Mixture of Assafœtida.

Take of

Assafœtida, two drachms;

Water, half a pint.

Triturate the assafœtida with the water, gradually added to it, until they become thoroughly mixed.

THE lac ammoniaci is employed for attenuating tough phlegm, and promoting expectation in humoral asthmas, coughs, and obstructions of the viscera. It may be given to the quantity of two spoonfuls twice a day.

The assafœtida emulsion answers the same purposes as assafœtida in substance, and on some occasions is a more convenient, though very disagreeable mode of exhibiting it.

MISTURA FERRI COMPOSITA. *Lond.*
Compound Mixture of Iron.

Take of

Myrrh in powder, one drachm;

Subcarbonate of potass, twenty-five grains;

Rose water, seven fluidounces and a half;

Sulphate of iron in powder, one scruple;

Spirit of nutmeg, half a fluidounce;

Refined sugar, a drachm.

Triturate the myrrh with the subcarbonate of potass and the sugar; and during the trituration, add first the rose water and spirit of nutmeg, and lastly the sulphate of iron. Immediately put the mixture into a proper glass bottle, and keep it well corked.

THIS is Griffith's celebrated tonic myrrh mixture. The myrrh is rendered more soluble, by forming a kind of soap with the alkali; a saponaceous emulsion is next formed, by the addition of the water, which is decomposed on the addition of the sulphate of iron. The alkali combines with the sulphuric acid, while the myrrh and black oxide of iron remain suspended in the mixture. It must be carefully preserved from the action of the air, which would gradually convert the black oxide of iron into the red. It is not easy to powder the myrrh alohe. It must be well dried, and powdered, in very cold weather.

MISTURA GUAIACI. *Lond.*

Guaiac Mixture.

Take of

Guaiac, one drachm and a half;
Refined sugar, two drachms;
Mucilage of gum arabic, two fluidrachms;
Cinnamon water, eight fluidounces.

Triturate the guaiac with the sugar, then with the mucilage, and during the trituration with these, gradually add the cinnamon water.

THIS is one of the best forms of exhibiting guaiac, although it is not dissolved, but only mechanically suspended in the mixture, by means of the sugar and mucilage.

MISTURA MOSCHI. *Lond.*

Musk Mixture.

Take of

Musk,
Gum arabic, powdered,
Refined sugar, of each one drachm;
Rose water, six fluidounces.

Rub the musk first with the sugar, then with the gum, and add the rose water by degrees.

UNLESS the musk be very thoroughly triturated with the sugar and gum before the addition of the water, it soon separates. An ounce, or an ounce and a half, may be taken for a dose.

POTIO CARBONATIS CALCIS; olim POTIO CRETACEA. *Ed.*

Chalk Potion.

Take of

Prepared carbonate of lime, one ounce;

Refined sugar, half an ounce ;
 Mucilage of gum arabic, two ounces.
 Triturate together, and then gradually add of
 Water, two pounds and a half ;
 Spirit of cinnamon, two ounces.
 Mix them.

MISTURA CRETÆ. *Lond. Dub.*
Mixture of Chalk.

Take of
 Prepared chalk, half an ounce :
 Refined sugar, three drachms ;
 Gum arabic, powdered, one ounce (half an ounce, *Lond.*) ;
 Water, one pint.
 Mix them by trituration.

THIS is a very elegant form of exhibiting chalk, and is an useful remedy in diseases arising from, or accompanied with, acidity in the primæ viæ. It is frequently employed in diarrhoea proceeding from that cause. The mucilage not only serves to keep the chalk uniformly diffused, but also improves its virtues. Of this medicine a pound or two may be taken in the course of a day.

MISTURA CORNU USTI. *Lond.* DECOCTUM CORNU CERVINI.
Dub.

Mixture of Burnt Horn ; Decoction of Hartshorn.

Take of
 Burnt and prepared hartshorn, two ounces ;
 Gum arabic, in powder, one ounce (three drachms, *Dub.*) ;
 Water, three pints.
 Boil, constantly stirring, down to two pints ; and strain.

PREPARED hartshorn is phosphate of lime in a minute state of mechanical division. By boiling in a mucilaginous liquid, it is diffused and imperfectly suspended, but not a particle of it is dissolved. This is therefore an extremely injudicious preparation ; for phosphate of lime would be much more easily and effectually suspended by triturating it with a larger proportion of gum arabic, and adding the water gradually. But we believe that this preparation has no other action than that of a weak mucilage.

ENEMA CATHARTICUM. *Dub.*
Purging Clyster.

Take of
 Manna, one ounce.

Dissolve in ten ounces, by measure, of
Compound decoction of chamomile ; then add of
Olive oil, one ounce ;
Sulphate of magnesia, half an ounce.
Mix them.

ENEMA FÆTIDUM. *Dub.*

Fetid Clyster,

Is made by adding to the former two drachms of the tincture of assafoetida.

THESE are very useful extemporaneous preparations.

ACETICA.

CHAP. XXX.—MEDICATED VINEGARS.

INFUSIONS of vegetable substances in acetic acid are commonly called Medicated Vinegars. The action of the acid in this case may be considered as twofold.

1. It acts simply as water, in consequence of the great quantity of water which enters into its composition, and generally extracts every thing which water is capable of extracting.

2. It exerts its own peculiar action as an acid. In consequence of this it sometimes increases the solvent power of its watery portion, or dissolves substances which water alone is incapable of dissolving, and in a few instances it impedes the solution of substances which water alone would dissolve.

As acetic acid, in itself sufficiently perishable, has its tendency to decomposition commonly increased, by the solution of any vegetable matter in it, it should never be used as a menstruum, unless where it promotes the solution of the solvent, as in extracting the acrid principle of squills, colchicum, &c. and in dissolving the volatile, and especially the empyreumatic oils, or where it coincides with the virtues of the solvent.