

PHARMACOPŒIA UNIVERSALIS.

ABIES PICEA.—SPRUCE FIR.

SYNONYMES:—Sapin argenté, FR.; Tanne, GERM.; Smrk, BOHEM.; Grantrell, DAN.; Picea, SPAN. and ITAL.; Denneboom, DUT.; Swierk, POL.; Granstrunt, SWED. BAV.; BRUNS.; GALL.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; GENEV.; ROSS.; SUEC.; BRUGNATELLI; COKE; GUIBOUT; MURRAY and GME-LIN; PIDERIT; ZARDA.

This tree is common on high mountains, and on elevated tracts of land. (*Monœcia monadelphia*, LINN.; *Conifera*, JUSS. Fig. (EDER. *Flor. Dan.* t. 193.)

The young shoots [*ramuli juniores*, &c. &c.] are only employed in medicine. They have an acidulous and balsamic taste, and possess stimulant properties.

ALTERATIVE SPECIES.

Species Mundificantes. (FULD.)

R. Buds of the Spruce Fir,	} of each,	six ounces.
Sassafras Wood,		
Root of <i>Triticum Repens</i> ,	} of each,	three ounces.
Root of <i>Pimpinella saxifraga</i> ,		
— Saponaria,		

Cut and mix together.

AQUEOUS EXTRACT OF THE BUDS OF THE SPRUCE FIR.

Extractum Pini seu turionum Pini aquosum.
(ANT.; PALAT.; ROSS.; SUEC.; WURCEB.)

R. Buds of the Spruce Fir, one part.
Water, six parts.

Boil, strain the decoction, and evaporate it to a convenient consistence. (ROSS.; SUEC.)

R. Buds of the Spruce Fir, one pound.
Spring Water, six pounds.

Macerate for four days, in a warm place, boil it for a short time, strain with expression, and evaporate to the required consistence. (PALAT.; WURCEB.)

R. Buds of the Spruce Fir, one pound.
Boiling Water, eight pounds.

Digest for twenty-four hours, then boil for a quarter of an hour, and strain; let the residuum be again boiled in four pounds of water, for another quarter of an hour, and strain in the same manner; mix the decoctions together, let the mixture remain undisturbed for a time, then decant and evaporate. (ANT.)

It is stimulant.—Dose, from ten to twenty grains.

SPIRITUOUS EXTRACT OF THE BUDS OF THE SPRUCE FIR.

Extractum Pini turionum alcoholicum.
(FULD. LIPP.)

R. Dried Buds of the } one pound
Spruce Fir, } and a half.
Alcohol, } six pounds.

Let them digest for two days in a gentle heat, and strain with expression; then macerate the residuum in nine pounds of water, for twenty-four hours, and express; then mix the spirituous and aqueous infusions together, and evaporate to a proper consistence. (LIPP.)

R. Buds of the Spruce Fir, one pound.
Proof Spirit, six pounds.

Let them digest for several days and filter; then boil the residuum with three pounds of water, and strain with expression; reduce each decoction separately to the thickness of honey, and, having mixed them together, evaporate to the required consistence. (LIPP.)

WATER OF SPRUCE FIR.

Aqua Pini turionum. (AUSTR.)

R. Buds of the Spruce Fir, one part.
Water, twelve parts.

Distil four parts.

SPIRIT OF SPRUCE FIR.

Spiritus Abietis. (SUEC.; VAN MONS)

- R. Buds of the Spruce Fir, three parts.
 Proof Spirit, } of each,
 Pure Water, } six parts.

Distil four parts. (SUEC.)

VAN MONS directs one part of the buds, three parts of proof spirit, and nine of water; from which two and a half parts are to be distilled.

TINCTURE OF SPRUCE FIR.

Essentia seu Tinctura Pini. (AUST.; BRUNS.; FULD.; PALAT.; WURCEB.; SWEDIAUR, VAN MONS)

- R. Buds of the Spruce Fir, two ounces.
 Alcohol (0,910) one pound.
 After sufficient extraction, filter. (AUST.)

- R. Fresh Buds of the Spruce Fir, two ounces.
 Spirit of the Buds of Spruce Fir prepared by fermentation; or, Wine of Buds of the Spruce Fir, eight ounces.

Let them digest in a gentle heat, and strain by expression.

- R. Aqueous Extract of the Buds of Spruce Fir, three ounces.
 Spirit of Scurvy Grass, one pound.

Digest. (FULD.; WIRTEM.)

SWEDIAUR prescribes two ounces of extract and ten of spirit.

- R. Buds of the Spruce Fir, one pound.
 Spirit of Scurvy Grass, two pounds.

Digest. (PALAT.)

VAN MONS directs a tincture to be made with one part of the fresh buds, and eight parts of alcohol. It is a stimulant, and recommended in scurvy and gout.—Dose, from sixty to seventy drops. It is also applied to the gums and throat in scorbutic affections in the form of electuaries and gargles.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF SPRUCE FIR.

Tinctura Pini seu turionum Pini composita, Tinctura Lignorum (HANN.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; VAN MONS)

- R. Buds of the Spruce Fir, three ounces.
 Raspings of Guaiac Wood, } of each,
 —Sassafras, } one ounce.
 Juniper, }
 Alcohol, } three pounds.

After sufficient digestion, express and filter. (BORUS.)

- R. Buds of the Spruce Fir, three ounces.
 Raspings of Guaiac wood, two ounces.
 —Sassafras, one ounce.
 Juniper, one ounce and a half.
 Alcohol, one pound.

Digest for a sufficient time, express and filter. (SAX.)

- R. Buds of the Spruce Fir, three ounces.
 Root of *Carex arenaria*, } of each,
 Raspings of Guaiac wood, } two ounces.
 —Sassafras, } of each,
 Juniper, } one ounce.
 Alcohol, } three pounds.

Let them digest in a gentle heat, strain with expression, and filter. (HANN.; OLDEN.; POL.)

- R. Buds of the Spruce Fir, three parts.
 Guaiac Wood, two parts.
 Sassafras, } of each,
 Juniper, } one part.
 Proof Spirit, } twelve parts.

Let them macerate in a gentle heat, then express and filter. (VAN MONS) Stimulant, and considered to be diaphoretic.—Dose, from twenty to forty drops several times in the day.

INFUSION OF THE BUDS OF THE SPRUCE FIR.

Infusum turionum Pini. (NIEMANN)

- R. Buds of the Spruce Fir, two drams.
 Boiling water, six ounces.

Infuse and strain.

Diuretic.—To be taken in doses of a wine glassful.

BALSAMIC MIXTURE.

Mistura mucilaginoso-balsamica. (BATAV.)

- R. Buds of the Spruce Fir, two drams.
 Boiling water, a sufficient quantity,
 to give a pound of infusion, to
 which add
 Spermaceti, } of each,
 Mucilage of Gum Arabic, } two drams.
 Turpentine, } fifteen grains.
 Syrup of Poppies, } one ounce.

To be taken gradually in the course of the day, in chronic catarrhs of the bronchiæ, and of the bladder.

DECOCTION OF THE BUDS OF THE SPRUCE FIR.

Decoctum turionum Pini. (FORM. HÔP. FR.; RATIER)

- R. Buds of Norway Spruce } two ounces.
 Fir, }
 Water, } two pounds.

Boil. (RATIER)

FORM. HÔP. FR., directs two ounces of the buds and enough of water to produce a quart when strained; after a gentle boiling, it is to stand in infusion for an hour. By adding two ounces and a half of spirit of scurvy grass, this decoction forms an excellent substitute for Spruce Beer.

It is stimulant, expectorant, and tonic.

HOFFMANN'S DECOCTION OF THE BUDS
OF THE SPRUCE FIR; OR,
VINOUS DECOCTION OF THE BUDS OF THE
SPRUCE FIR.

BRUNS.; FULD.; NIEMANN.; SWEDIAUR.

R. Buds of the Spruce Fir, two ounces.
Water, three pounds.

Boil till reduced to one third, then with-
draw it from the fire, and add

White Wine, one pound.

Let it digest for twenty-four hours, and
strain. (SWEDIAUR)

BRUNS.; and NIEMANN, direct an ounce
of the buds to be boiled with one pound
of water for a quarter of an hour; and
when the decoction is cold, an equal quan-
tity of white wine to be added to it.

FULD. directs three ounces, of the buds,
and two pounds of water which is to be re-
duced one-fourth by boiling, and a pound
and a half of white wine to be added.

It is stimulant and recommended for
scurvy, and diseases of the skin.—Dose,
two ounces or more.

SAPONACEOUS DECOCTION OF THE BUDS
OF THE SPRUCE FIR.

Decoctum Pini saponatum. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Buds of the Spruce Fir, two ounces.
White Soap, one ounce.
Water, a pound and a half.

Reduce one-third by boiling.

This is employed externally in *Tinea*,
washing the head with it every second day.

SPRUCE BEER.

*Cerevisia Antiscorbutica, Bière de Sapin
Composée, Bière Antiscorbutique.* (GALL.)

R. Dried Buds of the Spruce }
Fir, } of each,
Fresh leaves of Scurvy } one ounce.
Grass, }
Root of Horse-radish, } two ounces.
New Beer, } four pounds.

Macerate for two days, and filter.

BITTER BEER. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Buds of the Norway }
Spruce Fir, } one ounce.
Leaves of Wormwood, } six drams.
Root of Gentian, } half an ounce.
Beer, } ten pounds.

Macerate for three days and filter.

EMULSION OF SPRUCE FIR.

Emulsio Pini seu Pini turionum. (SUEC.
VAN MONS)

R. Buds of the Spruce Fir, one ounce.
Gum Arabic, two drams.
Water, nine ounces.

Make an emulsion, and add
White Honey, one ounce.

Strain the decoction. (VAN MONS)

R. Buds of the Spruce Fir, two ounces.
Sweet Almonds blanched, six drams.
Gum Arabic, three drams.

Make an emulsion, and add
Simple Syrup two ounces.
Let them be well mixed. (VAN MONS)

SUEC. directs an ounce and a half of
the buds, one ounce of almonds, six ounces
of water, and three drams of sugar, without
gum.

Diuretic, sudorific, antiscorbutic, and an-
tisyphilitic.—Dose, from one ounce to two
ounces, three or four times a day.

ABSINTHIUM.—WORMWOOD.

Three different plants in the *Materia
Medica* are known by this name; namely,

1. *Absinthium vulgare.* CAS. Common
Wormwood.

SYNONYMS:—Absinthe Commune, FR.;
Wermuth, GERM.; Pelynek obeinj, BO-
HEM.; Malurt, DAN.; Ajenjo, SPAN.;
Alsem, DUT.; Assenzio, ITAL.; Piolun,
POL.; Losna, PORT.; Polin, RUSS.; Ma-
lært, SWED.

LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; BATAV.; BA-
VAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; MIL.
COPEN.; AUST.; HISP.; ANT.; GALL.;
FERR.; FENN.; FULD.; GENEV.;
HAMB.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; AMST.;
OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.;
SAX.; SUEC.; WURCEB.; WIRTEM.;
HERBIP.; BERGIUS.; BRUGNATELLI;

COXE; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GME-
LIN; PARIS; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN;
ZARDA.

An herbaceous European plant. (*Synge-
nesia Polygamia superflua*, LINN. *Synan-
theræ*, CAS. *Fig. Flore Medic.* 1. 1.)

The parts employed are the leaves and
flowering tops.

The herb (*Herba Absynthii* seu *Absynthii*
seu *Absynthii vulgaris*) is composed of
branching stalks, which are grooved, and
have alternate leaves with leafless petioles.
They are of a whitish green colour, and are
divided into numerous pinnulae, but the
upper leaves present but two or three
notches, sometimes they are even quite
entire. The wild plant is preferable to the
cultivated, for though it is less succulent,
it is much more bitter.

The flowering summits, present branches loaded with small and numerous radiated bunches of flowers, of a sulphur yellow colour, disposed in unilateral clusters, small and very leafy. They are collected before the opening of the flowers.

It has a peculiar, very strong, and almost nauseous odour; and a very penetrating bitter taste.

2. *Artemisia Maritima*, LINN. Sea Wormwood.

SYNONIMES:—Maritime Southernwood; Absinthe maritime, FR.; Seebeyfuss, Seewermath, Meerwermuth, GERM.; Vild Cypres, DAN.; Zea Alsem, DUT.; Assenzio maritimo, ITAL.; Svenskt marum, SWED.

DUBL.; BATAV.; ANT.; GALL.; OLDEN.; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GME-LIN.

An herbaceous European plant, common in maritime districts (*Fig. Zorn Ic. pl. t. 435.*)

The herb and the flowering summits (*Herba et Summitates Absinthii maritimi*), are employed; the herb is composed of a straight stem, of a white colour, very much branched; the leaves are of a cotton like texture and appearance, and are subdivided by many linear and obtuse notches; the flowers are in hanging clusters. Their odour slightly resembles that of camphor, their taste is bitter and aromatic.

3. *Artemisia Pontica*. Roman Wormwood.

SYNONIMES:—Absinthe Pontique, FR.; Roemischer, oder Pontischer Wermuth, GERM.; Pelynek Kzjmsky, BOHEM.; Pontisk Malurt, DAN.; Pontische alsem, DUT.; Pontisk Malcert, SWED.

BRUNS.; GALL.; FERR.; GENEV.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; HERBIPOL.; BERGIUS; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GME-LIN; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

An herbaceous European plant (*Fig. Zorn Ic. pl. t. 379.*)

The herbs and the flowering summits (*Herba et Summitates Absinthii Pontici seu Romani*) are employed: It is composed of a cylindrical and branching stem, with subdivided leaves, bipinnated, greenish above, and whitish below, very finely serrated; its flowers are small and bent. The taste of this is less bitter and more aromatic than that of the Absinthium vulgare.

In the East Indies, according to AINSLIE, the *Absinthium of Madras* is used; *Artemisia Maderapatana*, LINN. Afsantin, ARAB.; Dovana, CAN.; Wol-Kolondu, CYNGAL.; Mustaru, HINDOO; Baranjasif Kowhie, PERS.; Machipattiri, TAMOUL.

The *Absinthium Vulgare* is composed, according to BRACONNOT, of a very bitter

matter, containing azote; and of another, containing an equal quantity of azote, but which is almost tasteless; of a resinous matter extremely bitter; a volatile oil; colouring matter; albumen; starch; some salts of potass; and of woody fibre.

It is tonic and stimulant, anthelmintic, stomachic, and febrifuge. The dose of the powder is from a scruple to a dram.

This plant is incompatible with the acetates of lead, and the sulphates of iron and zinc.

I. PREPARATIONS WHICH CONTAIN THE ACTIVE PRINCIPLES ONLY OF WORMWOOD.

A.

Extraction by distillation.

ESSENTIAL OIL OF WORMWOOD.

Oleum Absinthii stillatitium seu destillatum seu Aethereum, Aetheroleum Absinthii. AMST.; ANT.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FENN.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; PIDERIT; VAN MONS.

R. Tops of Wormwood with the seeds fully ripe, dried in the shade, cut and bruised, one part.
Water, three parts.

Macerate for three days, distil one third of the liquid, and collect the oil that floats on its surface. (FULD.; LIPP.)

ANT. directs six parts of the herb and twenty of water.

GALL. five of the herb and seven of water.

DAN.; and VAN MONS one of the herb and six of water.

HISP.; HANN.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; and SAX., one of the herb and eight of water.

FENN.; GENEV.; ROSS.; and SUEC., do not prescribe any quantity.

HERBIP. directs to be used in the place of pure water, the distilled water of wormwood, but without fixing any quantity.

BRUNS.; HASS.; PALAT.; SARD.; and WURCEB.; and PIDERIT direct twenty-five parts of the herb, seventy-five of water, and three of common salt.

The distilled water of Wormwood, *Agua Absinthii stillatitia*, prescribed only by PALAT.; SAX.; and VAN MONS, is obtained by the same process, being the water that has been distilled over with the oil.

SPIRIT OF WORMWOOD.

Spiritus Absinthii. (FERR.; SARD.; VAN MONS)

R. Fresh Wormwood, one part.
Alcohol, four parts.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, distil from a water-bath, almost to dryness, and again distil the spirit from the fresh herb. (SARD.)

VAN MONS directs one part of wormwood, four of proof spirit from grain, and twelve of water, to obtain three and a half parts of the spirit. FERR. directs three parts of wormwood, and sixteen of proof spirit.

ANTI-EMETIC MIXTURE. (PIDERIT)

R. Essential Oil of Wormwood, one dram.
Rectified Spirit, } of each,
Anodyne Mineral Liquor } half
of Hoffmann, } an ounce.
To be taken in doses of half a spoonful.

COMPOUND WATER OF WORMWOOD.
(SPIELMANN)

R. Herb of Wormwood, } six ounces.
Cinnamon, } of each,
Fresh Orange Peel, } four ounces.
Herb of Mint, }
Sage, }
Root of Calamus Aromaticus, } of each,
Ginger } two ounces.
Zedoary, }
Lesser Cardamom, } of each, half
Nutmegs, } an ounce.
Mace, } half an ounce.
Alcohol, } 356 ounces;
22 pounds 4 ounces.

After sufficient digestion, distil. Stimulant, tonic, stomachic.—Dose, a dessert spoonful, in any vehicle.

B.

Extraction by water.

INFUSION OF WORMWOOD.

(FORM. HÔP. FR.; AUGUSTIN; DISP. CHA. PARIS.; RATIER).

R. Tops of Wormwood, two drams.
Boiling Water, two ounces.

Macerate, and strain. (DISP. CHA. PARIS.; RATIER)

The FORM. HÔP. FR. directs equal parts of wormwood and of grated liquorice, which produces a liquor of a very disgusting taste, from the mixture of bitter and of sweet. AUGUSTIN directs half an ounce of wormwood, and enough of boiling water to obtain a pint when strained, after infusing for six hours. It is bitter and tonic. To be taken in doses of a wine glassful.

A cold infusion may also be prepared, as the bitter principle of wormwood is soluble in cold water; boiling water rather takes up the bitter resinous matter, but it is again precipitated when it becomes cold.

INFUSION OF WORMWOOD WITH NITRE.

Infusio Absinthii nitrata. (BRERA)

R. Tops of Wormwood, half an ounce.
Spring Water, a sufficient quantity.

To obtain twelve ounces on straining, add to this

Nitre, two drams.

To be taken in twenty-four hours, in engorgements of the abdominal viscera.

SYRUP OF WORMWOOD.

Syrupus Absinthii, seu de Absinthio. (GALL. SARD.; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Dry Tops of the Common Wormwood. } of each,
(*Abs. Vulg.*) } three ounces.
Dry Tops of the Roman Wormwood. (*Artem. Pont.*) }

Infuse for six hours in Boiling water, three pounds.

Strain, and add to the liquor double its weight of white sugar.

Make the syrup in a close vessel. (GALL.)

SARD. directs one part of white sugar to be dissolved in two parts of an infusion of wormwood (*Absinth. Vulg.*) to clarify the solution with the white of an egg, to boil it to the consistence of syrup, and to strain through flannel.

R. Fresh leaves of Wormwood *ad libitum.*

Pound them, without washing them, express the juice, thicken it by exposing it to the heat of an open fire; strain, and dissolve in five parts of it; nine parts of white sugar. (VAN MONS)

It may be prepared likewise

1. By expressing the juice of the wormwood, mixing it with a fourth of water, and thickening it by boiling, in a close vessel, and after having strained the liquor, dissolving it a water bath, white sugar in the proportion of three parts and a half, to two of liquid. (SWEDIAUR)

2. By mixing two pints of depurated juice of wormwood with two pounds of simple syrup boiled *à la plume.*

3. By distilling the fresh leaves of wormwood, reducing the residuum to an extract, dissolving this in the distilled water, and to every five parts of the liquid, adding nine of sugar. (VAN MONS)

SYRUP OF WORMWOOD AND OF QUINCE.

Syrupus Absinthii seu de Absinthio compositus. (PALAT.; WURCEB.; PIERQUIN; VAN MONS)

R. Roman Wormwood, (*Artem. Pontic.*) dry, half a pound.
Petals of Red Roses, two ounces.
Spikenard, three drams.
White Wine, } of each,
Juice of Quince, } eight ounces.

D

Let them digest for two days, in a warm place; then strain by expression, and to ten ounces of the strained liquor, add

White Sugar, sixteen ounces.

Make a syrup and strain through linen. (WURCEB.)

R. Dry Wormwood, half a pound.
 Petals of Red Roses, two ounces.
 Spikenard, three drams.
 Juice of Quince, } three pounds
 and a quarter.

Macerate for four hours, then boil and strain, and to the strained liquor add

White Sugar, two pounds.

Make a syrup. (PALAT.)

R. Wormwood, eight parts.
 Red Roses, two parts.
 Cinnamon, one part.
 Juice of Quince, } of each,
 Rhenish Wine, } eighteen parts.

Infuse for twelve hours, in a tepid water bath, in a covered vessel, and strain by expression. When cold, add

White sugar, sixty parts.

Make a syrup. (VAN MONS)

This syrup may be prepared extemporaneously in the following manner:

R. Syrup of Wormwood } of each,
 ——— Mint } two parts.
 ——— Quince } one part.

Mix perfectly. (PIERQUIN)

AQUEOUS EXTRACT OF WORMWOOD.

Extractum Absinthii seu Artemisia Absinthii aquosum. (DUBL.; AUST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FENN.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; PALAT.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SARD.; SUEC.; WURCEB.; BRUGNATELLI.; PIDERIT.; VAN MONS)

R. Wormwood, one part.
 Pure Water, eight parts.

Boil together till reduced to one-half; the liquor is then to be expressed, and when the dregs are subsided, to be filtered and evaporated in a water bath till it begin to thicken; it is then to be evaporated by the heat of a vapour bath, frequently stirring, till it acquire a proper consistence for pills.—(DUBL.)

R. Fresh leaves of Wormwood, any quantity.

Bruise them with a little water, and strain through a sieve; let the heavier parts subside, decant, boil till it becomes thickish, and strain through a linen cloth; evaporate

to a consistence fit for making pills, and let it again be evaporated to any consistence that may be required. (VAN MONS)

R. Dry tops of common Wormwood, (*Abs. vulgare*), any quantity.
 Boiling Water, a sufficient quantity.

Infuse, strain, and evaporate, on a gentle fire, to the consistence of an extract. (GALL.; FORM. HÔP. FR.)

R. Tops of Wormwood, one pound.
 Spring Water, six pounds.

Macerate for four days, in a warm place, then boil gently; strain with expression, and evaporate to the consistence of an extract. (BRUNS.; PALAT.; WURCEB.)

R. Tops of Wormwood, one pound.
 Pure Water, ten pounds.

Boil for two hours, strain with expression, set it aside, strain through flannel, and evaporate to such a degree, that the mass no longer sticks to the hand. (AUST.)

ROSS. directs one part of dry wormwood to be boiled in six parts of water, or, one part of fresh wormwood in two or three parts of water, the decoction to be filtered and evaporated to the required consistence.

BRUNS. directs one part of dry wormwood to be boiled in ten parts of water, to be strained and evaporated.

HASSIAC.; LUSIT.; and PIDERIT direct one part of wormwood to be boiled in six of water, the liquor to be expressed, and set aside for twenty-four hours; it is then to be decanted and evaporated.

HISP.; and GENEV. direct wormwood to be boiled in water, the liquor to be expressed, decanted and evaporated.

ANT. directs two pounds of wormwood to be boiled for a quarter of an hour in ten pounds of water; the decoction to be decanted and evaporated.

FERR. directs one part of wormwood to be boiled in three parts of water, the decoction to be strained with expression, and then clarified with the white of an egg, and to be evaporated to the proper consistence.

R. Tops of Wormwood, cut small, two pounds.
 Boiling Water, ten pounds.

Digest for twenty-four hours in a covered vessel, then boil them for one hour; when the decoction is cold, decant, submit the herb to expression, mix the two liquors together, and when every impurity has fallen to the bottom, decant again, and evaporate to a proper consistence. (BATAV.; BELG.; LIPP.)

R. Herb of Wormwood, one part.
 Boiling Water, eight parts.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, then boil for a quarter of an hour, and express strongly; boil the remainder again with

four parts of water; mix the two decoctions, set them aside for twenty-four hours, and evaporate to the proper consistence. (SAX.)

R. Wormwood, cut very fine, one part.
Boiling Water, eight parts.

Boil gently for a quarter of an hour, and strain with expression; boil the remainder again with four parts of water, and again express; mix the two decoctions, set them aside for a sufficient time, decant and evaporate, with a gentle heat, to the consistence of an extract. (DANN.; HANN.; OLDEN.; BORUS.)

AUST. directs the extract to be made from the herb, by several successive boilings, to express, decant the several decoctions, and evaporate in a water bath.

SUEC. directs the herb to be boiled, for a short time, with double its weight of water, then to be expressed, and to be boiled again with fresh water, the two decoctions to be mixed, and evaporated in a water bath.

FENN. directs the herb to be boiled, for a quarter of an hour, with six times its weight of water, the residuum to be boiled again, and the two decoctions to be mixed together, and evaporated in a water bath. BRUNS. prescribes the same process as FENN., but with the difference of prolonging the first boiling to two hours.

R. Leaves of Wormwood, } of each,
Cold Water, } equal parts.

Macerate for twelve hours, then add

Boiling water, double the weight of the whole mass.

Strain when cold, clarify with the white of an egg, put it upon the fire, and when the liquor begins to thicken, strain it through a sieve, then evaporate to a proper consistence, stirring it continually. (VAN MONS)

R. Fresh Wormwood, bruised, 8 pounds.

Macerate for three days in an alembic, then in a water bath, then, distil over about two ounces of water; pour upon the residue Common Water, thrice its weight.

Digest for six hours, then reduce it two-thirds by boiling, express, clarify it with the white of an egg, and evaporate to the consistence of an electuary, then add to this when it has become tepid, the two ounces of distilled water. (SARD.)

LINIMENT OF WORMWOOD. (VAN MONS)

R. Fresh Chlorophylle of Wormwood, one part.
Lard, one part and a half.

Melt with a gentle heat, and wash it with hot water, then pour the water off, and by successive meltings, free the ointment of it completely.

STOMACHIC ELIXIR.

Elixir viscerale. (HUFELAND)

R. Extract of Wormwood, } of each,
Gentian, } one
Lesser Centaury, } ounce.
Common Buckbean, }
Aromatic Water, Hufeland's
Formula, a pound and a half.

Add to this

Aromatic Tincture, Hufeland's
Formula, one ounce.

Mix carefully.

AROMATIC FOMENTATION.

Fotus aromaticus seu communis. (SAUNDERS; SWEDIAUR)

R. Leaves of Wormwood, } of each,
Laurel, } two ounces.
Rosemary, }
Water, ten pounds.

Let them boil in a close vessel, for a sufficient time to produce eight pounds on being strained.

Recommended in contusions and luxations; and as an application for local debility.

STOMACHIC POTION.

Potio Stomachica visceralis. (BRERA)

R. Tops of Wormwood, one ounce.
Orange Peel, half a dram.
Rhubarb, two scruples.
Gentian, one dram.
Boiling Water, a sufficient quantity, to obtain six ounces when strained.

Infuse for a short time, and add

Syrup of Orange Peel, one ounce.

To be taken at twice, in indigestions arising from weakness of the stomach.

C.

Extraction by Beer.

WORMWOOD BEER. (VAN MONS)

R. Chlorophylle of Wormwood, one part.
Strong Beer, sixty-four parts.

Infuse for several days in a cold place, and strain.

A tonic bitter, to be taken in doses of a wine glassful.

D.

Extraction by Wine.

WORMWOOD WINE.

Vinum Absinthii seu absinthiatum seu absinthitis seu anthelminticum. (HISP.; GALL.; FORM. HOP. FR.; SARD.; PLANCHE; BRUGNATELLI; VAN MONS)

R. Dry leaves of the common Wormwood, (*Abs. vulg.*) } of each,
Dry leaves of Roman Wormwood, (*Artem. Pont.*) } six drams.
Good White Wine, four pounds.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, express and filter. (GALL.)

Hisp. directs eight ounces of wormwood, and four pounds of wine.

R. Dry Tops of Wormwood, two ounces.
Wine of Chablis, two pounds.

Triturate in a cold place, in a marble mortar, for eight or ten minutes, and filter. (PLANCHE)

This process is by BOUDET.

R. Chlorophylle of Wormwood, } of each,
Proof Spirit, } one part.
White Wine, } eighteen parts.

Let them digest for several days, and filter. (VAN MONS)

VAN MONS also prescribes twenty-four parts of wine.

R. Extract of Wormwood, two drams.
Good White Wine, two pounds.

Mix. (BRUGNATELLI)

R. Dry Tops of Wormwood, one ounce.
Root of Calamus Aromaticus, half an ounce.
White Wine, a pound and half.

Let them digest for twelve hours, and strain with expression. (SARD.)

R. Tincture of Wormwood, one ounce.
White Wine, two pounds.

Mix. (HENRI)

NIEMANN and the FORM. HÔP. FR. direct one part of the tincture, and from ten to twenty parts of red wine.

R. Wormwood, an armful.

Put it into a cask, and pour upon it

Must of Grapes, about 100 pounds.

Let it ferment, and preserve the liquor after having filtered it. (SARD.)

Bitter, tonic, stomachic, stimulant, and anthelmintic.—Dose, from one ounce and a half to two ounces, twice or thrice a day.

COMPOUND WINE OF WORMWOOD. (SUEC.)

R. Herb of Wormwood, } of each,
Eupatorium Mesnes, } one ounce.
Good Wine, } three pounds.

Infuse for half an hour, and strain.

BITTER AROMATIC WINE.

Vinum roborans. (BORIES; SAUNDERS)

R. Tops of Wormwood, a handful.
Cinnamon, }
Nutmeg, } of each, a scruple.
Ginger, }
Red Wine, a pound and a half.

Infuse for twenty-four hours, and add to the filtered liquor

Libium of Paracelsus, half an ounce.

Mix. (BORIES)

R. Tops of Wormwood, two ounces.
Root of Calamus Aromaticus, } of each,
Gentian, } one
Masterwort, } ounce.
Laurel Berries, one ounce and a half.
Juniper, three ounces.
Seeds of Cretan Carrot, one ounce.
Good White Wine, eight pounds.

Let them digest with a gentle heat, in a covered vessel, for twenty-four hours, and strain.

Bitter, tonic, cordial, stomachic.—Dose, two or three spoonfuls a day, after meals.

E.

Extraction by Alcohol.

TINCTURE OF WORMWOOD.

Tinctura seu Essentia Absinthii seu Artemisiæ Absinthii. (AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; MIL. COPEN.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; HANN.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; WURCEB.; BRUGNATELLI; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Dry Wormwood, cut fine, one part.
Alcohol (22 degrees), four parts.

Digest for three days in a covered vessel, express, and filter. (MIL. COPEN.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; LIPP.)

BATAV. directs one part of wormwood, and six parts of alcohol (16 degrees), to be digested for three days.

BELG. directs one part of wormwood, and six parts of alcohol (15 degrees), to be macerated for six days.

AMST. directs one part of wormwood, and six parts of alcohol (0,917), to be digested for six days.

ANT. directs one part of wormwood, and eight parts of alcohol (20 degrees), to be macerated for three days.

BAV. directs one part of wormwood, and six parts of alcohol (0,900), to be digested for three days.

HANN.; OLDEN.; POL.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; and SUEC. direct one part of wormwood, and six parts of rectified spirit.

DAN.; and SAX. direct one part of wormwood, and four parts of rectified spirit, to be digested for three days.

R. Dry Wormwood, four ounces.
Proof Spirit, two pounds.

Macerate for two days, and express the liquor upon

Dry Wormwood, two ounces.

Macerate again for four days, strain through a linen cloth, and filter. (BRUNS.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI)

R. Wormwood, one part.
Spirit of Wormwood, eight parts.

Digest for several days, then express and filter. (VAN MONS)

R. Dry Herb of Wormwood, two ounces.
Spirit of Wormwood, sixteen ounces.

Infuse for several days, then strain and add
Extract of Wormwood, one ounce.

Mix, set aside, and strain twice. (VAN MONS)

R. Extract of Wormwood, three ounces.
Distilled Water of Worm- } of each,
wood, } two pounds.
Alcohol, }
Dry Tops of Worm-
wood, a sufficient quantity.

Let them digest for eight days, in a gentle heat, then express strongly and filter. (FERR.)

It is tonic, bitter, stimulant, stomachic, and vermifuge. It is particularly employed in intermittent fevers.—Dose, from one scruple to two drams, as frequently as possible, in wine.

ALCOHOLIC EXTRACT OF WORMWOOD. (POL.; HERBIP.)

R. Herb of Wormwood, cut
small, one pound.
Water, eight pounds.
Alcohol, one pound.

Let them digest for three days, at a moderate temperature, and strain with expression: set the liquor aside, distil off the alcohol, and evaporate the residue to a proper consistence. (HERBIP.)

POL. directs two pounds of wormwood, two pounds of alcohol, and eight of water, to be infused for twelve hours.

ALCALINE TINCTURE OF WORMWOOD.

Tinctura Absinthii alcalina, Essentia Absinthii totius. (VAN MONS)

R. Tincture of Wormwood, one hundred and sixty parts.
Essential Salt of Wormwood, five parts.
Extract of Wormwood, one part.

Dissolve and filter.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF WORMWOOD.

Tinctura seu Essentia Absinthii composita seu amara. (BRUNS.; DAN.; GALL.; FERR.; FENN.; HANN.; PALAT.; CAST. BORUS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; SWEDIAUR.; VAN MONS)

R. Tops of Wormwood, two ounces.
Herb of Carduus Benedictus, } of each,
Green Oranges, } half an
Lesser Galanga, } ounce.
Alcohol, two pounds.

Let them digest for three days, and filter. (LIRP.; SUEC.)

R. Herb of Roman Wormwood;
(*Artem. Pontic.*) one ounce.

Herb of Carduus Bene-
dictus, } of each, one
Root of Calamus Aromat- } dram
ticus, } and a half.
Galanga,
Zedoary,

Alcohol, twelve ounces.

Let them infuse for twenty-four hours, strain with gentle expression, and filter. (PALAT.)

R. Dry Leaves of Common
Wormwood, (*Absinth.*
vulg.) } of each,
Dry Leaves of Roman } half
Wormwood, (*Artem.*
Pontic.) } an ounce.
Cloves, }
White Sugar, } two drams.
Alcohol (22 degrees), }

Let them digest for fifteen days, in a gentle heat, and filter. (GALL.)

R. Leaves of the Common
Wormwood, } of each,
Roman } one ounce.
Wormwood }
Cloves, }
Sugar, }
Alcohol, one ounce and a half.

Digest for fifteen days. (FERR.)

R. Leaves of Wormwood, two ounces.
Gentian, } of each, half
Carduus Benedictus, } an ounce.
Orange Peel, }
Anise, one dram.
Proof Spirit, thirty-six ounces.

Let them infuse in a cool place for several days, then express and filter. (DAN.; MILL. COPEN.; VAN MONS)

R. Tops of the Common Wormwood, one ounce.
Lesser Centaury, }
Carduus Benedictus, } of each,
Balm, } half an
Cinchona Bark, } ounce.
Root of Elicampane, }
Lemon Peel, }
Juniper, }
Alcohol, two pounds.

Macerate, express, and filter. (BRUNS.)

R. Herb of Wormwood, in
flower, six handfuls.
Herb of Lesser Centaury, } of each,
in flower, } one handful.
Leaves of Carduus Be-
neditus, }
Fresh Lemon Peel, } of each,
Orange Peel, } two drams.
Cloves, one dram.
Proof Spirit, forty-eight ounces.

Let them infuse in a water bath for twenty-four hours, strain with strong expression, and filter. (VAN MONS)

- R. Wormwood, ten drams.
 Orange Peel, one ounce.
 Tops of Lesser Centaury, }
 Leaves of Carduus Bene- }
 dictus, } of each,
 Common } seven drams.
 Buckbean, }
 Root of Calamus Aro- }
 maticus, } of each,
 Zedoary, } two drams.
 Gentian, }
 Cinnamon, } of each,
 Mace, } one dram.
 Proof Spirit, forty-eight ounces.
- After sufficient maceration, express and filter. (VAN MONS)
- R. Leaves of Wormwood, eight parts.
 Carduus Benedictus, } of each,
 Tops of Lesser Centaury, } four
 Orange Peel, } parts.
 Root of Gentian, } of each,
 Elicampane, } two
 Calamus Aromaticus, } parts.
 Cinnamon, } of each, one part.
 Mace, }
 Proof Spirit, 188 parts.
- Infuse for a sufficient time, and filter. (SWEDIAUR)
- R. Tops of Com. Wormwood, one ounce.
 Root of Zedoary, half an ounce.
 Geum Urbanum, two drams.
 Leaves of Carduus Bene- } of each,
 dictus, } half
 Tops of Lesser Centaury, } an ounce.
 Orange Peel, } of each,
 Lemon Peel, } two drams.
 Cloves, } one dram.
 Alcohol, } one pound.
- Let them digest for twenty-four hours, express strongly, and filter. (HANN.; WIRTEM.)
- R. Tops of Common Wormwood, three handfuls.
 Tops of Lesser Centaury, } of each,
 Herb of Scolopendrium, } two
 Carduus Bene- } handfuls.
 dictus, }
 Herb of Scurvygrass, } one handful.
 Juniper, } three handfuls.
 Orange Peel, }
 Root of Zedoary, } of each,
 Gentian, } one ounce.
 Socotrine Aloës, }
 Myrrh, }
 Proof Spirit, } four ounces.
- Let them digest for eight days, and strain. (PALAT.)
- This last preparation has a great resemblance to the Elixir longæ vitæ.
- R. Extract of Wormwood, one ounce.
 Peppermint Water, eight ounces.
 Tincture of Orange, half an ounce.
- Mix. (CAST. BORUS.)
- R. Tincture of Wormwood, five parts.
 Bitter Tincture, two parts.
 Aromatic Tincture, one part.
- Mix. (SAX.)
- It is bitter, tonic, stimulant, stomachic, and carminative. It is recommended in chlorosis, choleric disorders from intestinal worms, in dropsies, and in intermittent fevers, particularly quartans.—Dose, from half a dram to one dram.
- BITTER ELIXIR.
- Elixir amarum aquosum.* (AUGUSTIN)
- R. Extract of Wormwood, one ounce.
 Peppermint Water, eight ounces.
 Tincture of Orange Peel, } one ounce
 and a half.
- Dose, one spoonful twice or thrice a day.
- BITTER TINCTURE.
- Tinctura seu Essentia amara Halensis.* (NIEMANN; FEE; SWEDIAUR.)
- R. Herb of Wormwood, } of each,
 Tansy, } eight
 Lesser Centaury, } ounces.
 Common Buck- }
 bean, }
 Alcohol (15 degrees), ten pounds.
 Subcarbonate of Potass, one ounce.
- Let them digest in a cool place, for six days, and strain. (NIEMANN; FEE)
- R. Herb of Wormwood, } of each,
 Tansy, } six ounces.
 Lesser Centaury, }
 Buckbean, } eight ounces.
 Alcohol, ten pounds.
 Subcarbonate of Potass, one ounce.
- Let them digest in a cool place, for six days, and strain; then add to the tincture, two ounces of the tincture of amber, and a tincture prepared with two ounces each of the roots of angelica, gentian and water-dock, two ounces of orange peel, and twenty ounces of alcohol, infused for six days. (SWEDIAUR)
- Bitter, and tonic; recommended in indigestion, and flatulent choleric.—Dose, a spoonful in any vehicle.
- F.
- Extraction by Oil.*
- OIL OF WORMWOOD.
- Oleum Absinthii coctum seu infusum.* (BATAV.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; FULD.; HANN.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; POL.; SAX.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; VAN MONS)
- R. Fresh Tops of Wormwood, one part.
 Olive Oil, two parts.

Digest for two days, in a water-bath, and when cold, express. (BRUNS.; FULD.; SARD.; HERBIP.)

DAN.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; and POL. direct one part of wormwood, and three parts of oil.

BATAV.; and BELG. directs one part of wormwood, and four parts of oil.

HANN. directs one part of wormwood, and eight parts of oil.

According to BATAV.; BELG.; OLDEN.; POL.; SAX.; SARD.; BRUNS.; FULD.; and PALAT. the digestion ought to be more or less prolonged; according to BATAV.; and BELG. it ought to be repeated a second time with fresh herb.

According to DAN.; HERBIP.; and HANN. boiling is necessary.

R. Fresh Tops of Worm- } twenty-three
wood, } parts.
Red Roses, } one part.
Olive Oil, } thirty-six parts.

Let them digest for three days, in a warm place, then boil upon a gentle fire, till no more aqueous vapour rises, and express.—(WIRTEM.)

R. Green leaves of Wormwood, six parts.
Olive Oil, sixteen parts.

Boil, till no more aqueous vapour rises; strain, wash with warm water, and add

Essential Oil of Wormwood, one part.

Mix. (VAN MONS)

Employed in rubbing in upon the abdomen, in cardialgia, diarrhoea, and in disorders from worms.

STOMACHIC OIL. (SPIELMANN)

R. Oil of Wormwood, two ounces.
Mastic, one ounce.

Add to the solution,
Essential Oil of Worm- }
wood, } of each,
Cloves, } half
Lignum, } a dram.
Rhodii, }
Essential Oil of Nutmeg, } of each,
Mace, } scruples.

It is employed in frictions upon the epigastric region of the abdomen.

STOMACHIC OINTMENT. (WIRTEM.)

R. Herb of Wormwood, } of each,
Mint, } two ounces.
Sage, }
Petals of Roses, } one ounce.
Olive Oil, } ten ounces.

Let it boil gently, till no more aqueous vapour rises, then express the oil, and melt in it

Yellow Wax, two ounces.

Add to the compound, when cold,

Storax, one ounce.
Essential Oil of Mint, } of each,
Cloves, } one
Wormwood, } scruple.

For the same uses as the preceding preparations.

ANTHELMINTIC OINTMENT.

Unguentum anthelminticum seu ad Vermes.
(PALAT.; VAN MONS)

R. Juice of Wormwood, }
Southernwood, }
Persicaria, } of each,
Peach Leaves, } two ounces.
the Root of }
Dwarf Elder, }
Leeks, }
Cresses, }
Oil of Wormwood, a pound and a half.

After these have been boiled sufficiently, add,

Yellow Wax, a sufficient quantity.
Powder of Pomegranate } one dram.
Flowers, }

Mix well. (PALAT.)

R. Yellow Wax, one ounce and a half.
Fresh Butter, twelve ounces.

Add to these when melted,
Green leaves of Worm- } of each,
wood, } three
Tansey, } ounces.

Boil, till no more aqueous vapour rises, then strain, and add,

Terebinthinate Tincture
of Assafetida, one ounce.

Mix thoroughly. (VAN MONS)

R. Green leaves of Wormwood, } of each,
Rue, } one
Sage, } part.
Olive Oil, thirty-two parts.

Mix and melt, then strain, and add,
Yellow Wax, eight parts.
Resin, thirty-two parts.

Melt altogether and add,
Turpentine, one part.

Strain, decant, and stir continually till quite cold. (VAN MONS)

For frictions on the abdomen.

2. PREPARATIONS WHICH CONTAIN WORMWOOD IN SUBSTANCE.

CONSERVE OF WORMWOOD.

AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BELG.; LIPP.; PALAT.; SAX.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; CADET DE GASSICOURT; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS.

R. Fresh leaves of Wormwood, } of each,
bruised, } equal
Sugar, in powder, } parts.

Triturate until it forms a perfectly homogeneous paste. (SARD.)

BATAV.; BELG.; WIRTEM.; WURCEB.; PALAT.; BRUGNATELLI; and SWEDIAUR direct one part of pulp and two parts of sugar.

AMST.; and LIPP. direct one part of pulp and three parts of sugar.

R. Fresh Leaves of Wormwood, bruised, one part.
White Sugar, two parts.

Beat together, and subject the mass, in a covered vessel to the heat of a water-bath. (VAN MONS)

R. Leaves of Wormwood, in powder, one dram.
Distilled water, two drams.
White Sugar, five drams.

Triturate well together. (ANT.)

CADET DE GASSICOURT prescribes half an ounce of wormwood in powder, a sufficient quantity of distilled water of wormwood, and one pound of white sugar, in powder.

FEBRIFUGE OPIATE.

R. Wormwood, in powder, } of each,
Lesser Centaury, in powder, } an
Myrrh, in powder, } ounce.
Rob of Juniper, }
Syrup of Wormwood, { a sufficient
quantity.

Recommended by TISSOT.—Dose, two drams.

ANTISEPTIC CATAPLASM. (BERGIUS)

R. Leaves of Wormwood, } of each,
Scordium, } three
Tansey, } ounces.
Root of Elicampane, two ounces.
Juniper, an ounce and a half.
Water, } of each, a suffi-
Vinegar, } cient quantity
to reduce the whole into a pulp. Then add
Rock Salt, half an ounce.
Chamomile Flowers, an ounce and a half.
Lupin Meal, a sufficient quantity
to make a cataplasm.

ANTI-ERYSIPELATOUS POWDER.

Pulvis erysipelatodes externus seu P. externus ad Erysipelas. (FULD.; LIPP.)

R. Herb of Wormwood, in powder, four parts.
Chalk, in powder, eight parts.
Armenian Bole, in powder, two parts.
Mix. (LIPP.)

R. Prepared Chalk three parts.
Leaves of Wormwood, powdered, one part.

Mix, and immediately before removing the powder from the mortar, add a ninety-

sixth part of camphor, powdered by means of a little alcohol. (FULD.)

To be applied warm. It is resolute and dessicative.

BITTER SPECIES.

Species Amarae seu amaricantes (DAN.; MIL. COPEN.; GALL.; PALAT.; HERBIP.; WURCEB.; CADET DE GASSICOURT; VAN MONS)

R. Tops of Wormwood, } of each,
Lesser Centaury, } equal
Germander, } parts.

Cut, and mix together. (GALL.; C. DE GASSICOURT)

R. Herb of Wormwood, } of each,
Common Buckbean, } two ounces.
Gentian, } of each,
Calamus Aromaticus. } one ounce.

Cut, and mix together. (WURCEB.)

R. Herb of Wormwood, } of each,
Erysimum Alliaria, } equal
Southernwood. } parts.
Leopard's Bane. }
Scordium, }
Flowers of Chamomile.

Cut, and mix together. (HERBIP.)

R. Herb of Wormwood, } of each,
Carduus Benedictus, } four
Common Buckbean, } parts.
Tops of Lesser Centaury, two parts.
Quassia Wood, one part.

Cut, and mix together. (VAN MONS)

R. Herb of Wormwood, three handfuls.
Carduus Benedictus, } of each,
Scolopendrium offi- } one
cinale, } hand-
Lesser Centaury, } ful.
Root of Elecampane, half an ounce.
Florentine Iris, one ounce.
Calamus Aromaticus, half an ounce.
Orange Peel, six drams.

Cut, and mix together. (PALAT.)

R. Herb of Wormwood, } of each,
Carduus Bene- } one ounce.
dictus, }
Calumba root, } of each,
Guaiac wood, rasped, } half
Orange Peel, } an ounce.
Cinnamon, } two drams.

Cut, and mix together. (HERBIP.)

VERMIFUGE SPECIES.

(PALAT.; CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Flowering Herb of Southernwood, three parts.
Flowering Herb of Tansey, } of each,
Flowers of Chamomile, } one part.
Leaves of Gratiola, }
Cut, and mix together. (C. DE GASSICOURT)

R. Herb of the Common
 Wormwood, } of each, a
 Southernwood, } handful.
 Tansey, }
 Tops of Savine, } of each,
 Pulp of Colocynth, } onedram.
 Aloes, }
 Root of Aristolochia Ro-
 tunda, } one ounce.
 Cut, bruise them very fine, and mix.
 (PALAT.)—For fomentations.

RESOLUTIVE SPECIES.

*Species descutientes seu resolventes seu re-
 solventes externa.* (BRUNS.; DAN.;
 MIL. COPEN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.;
 POL.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; ROSS.;
 SARD.; SUEC.; NIEMANN; PIDERIT;
 SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Herb of Wormwood, }
 Mint, } of each,
 Rue, } half a pound.
 Sage, }
 Savine, }
 Scordium, }
 Flowers of Lavender, } one pound.
 Rosemary, } six ounces.
 Elder, } of each, a
 Chamomile. } pound
 and a half.
 Flowers of Red Roses, } eight ounces.
 Cut, and mix together. (BRUNS.)

R. Herb of Wormwood, }
 Peppermint, } of each,
 Rue, } three ounces.
 Sage, }
 Savine, }
 Flowers of Chamomile, } of each,
 Elder, } two ounces.
 Lavender, }
 Seeds of Carraway, } of each,
 Fennel, } one ounce.
 Cut, and mix together. (HASS.; PI-
 DERIT)

R. Herb of Wormwood, }
 Common Balm, } of each,
 Peppermint, } four ounces.
 Wild Marjoram, }
 Flowers of Chamomile, } of each,
 Elder, } three
 Lavender, } ounces.
 Cut, and mix together. (DAN.)

SPIELMANN gives the same formula, but
 adds two ounces of laurel berries.

R. Herb of Wormwood, } of each,
 Wild Marjoram, } six ounces.

Flowers of Chamomile, } of each,
 Lavender, } two ounces.
 Elder, }

Cut, and mix together. (BORUS.; NIEMANN)

R. Herb of Wormwood, } of each,
 Sage, } four ounces.
 Flowers of Chamomile, } of each,
 Elder, } two ounces.
 Leopard's bane, } one ounce.

Cut, and mix together. (LIPP.)

This formula varies to infinity: ROSS.
 directs wormwood and southernwood, four
 parts; tansey and wild thyme, two parts.
 CAST. BORUS.—Wormwood, mentha crispa
 and chamomile flowers, of each, equal parts.
 OLDEN.—Wormwood, melilot, wild marjo-
 ram, and wild thyme, of each four ounces;
 peppermint, flowers of chamomile, lavender,
 and elder, of each, two ounces. SUEC.—
 Tops of wormwood, and herb of mentha
 crispa, of each, one pound; hops, half a
 pound. POL.—Wormwood, peppermint,
 and wild marjoram, of each, half a pound;
 flowers of chamomile and lavender, of each,
 two ounces. VAN MONS—Leaves of worm-
 wood, melissa, water-mint, of wild marjo-
 ram, and rosemary, of each, two parts;
 flowers of chamomile and of elder, one part
 and a half. SARD. directs wormwood and
 wild marjoram, of each, three parts; flow-
 ers of chamomile, lavender, and elder, of
 each, one part. MIL. COPEN.—Wormwood,
 and peppermint; flowers of chamomile, and
 of elder, of each, one ounce and a half.
 ROSS.—Wormwood, mentha crispa, and
 rue, of each, six parts; flowers of elder,
 two parts.

ANTIGANGRENOUS SPECIES.

Species pro fotu ad Gangrenam. (FULD.)

R. Willow Bark, (*Salix*
Fragilis), } eight ounces.
 Herb of Wormwood, }
 Rue, } of each,
 Sage, } four ounces.
 Tops of Hypericum per-
 foratum, }
 Myrrh, } two ounces.
 Assafoetida, } of each,
 Hepatic Aloës, } one ounce.
 White Litharge, } one pound.

The decoction of these species, in which
 the oxide of lead is quite useless, is thought
 to be corroborant, resolutive, and anti-
 septic.

ACACIA.

Two substances of this name are spoken of in the Pharmacopœias.

1. *Succus Acaciæ Germanicæ inspissatus.*

SYNONIMES:—Acacia faux, FR.; Schlehendicksaft, Schlehendornsaft, GERM.

AUSTR.; AMST.; ANT.; DUB.; HISP.; WIRTEM.; WURCEB.; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

This substance is hard, dry, of a brownish red colour, and in taste resembling that of plums.

It is obtained by evaporating to dryness the juice of the unripe fruit of the *Prunus spinosa*. (LINN.)

Slightly astringent.—Dose, from a scruple to a dram; it is but little used.

2. *True Acacia; Acacia Vera seu Egyptina.*

SYNONIMES:—Acacia vrai, FR.; Aechter Acaciensaft, Aegyptischer Saft, GERM.

BRUNS.; HISP.; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

This is in round cakes, weighing from four to eight ounces, of a blackish brown colour, and of a rough and astringent taste.

It is prepared by evaporating to dryness the juice expressed from the pericarps of the *Mimosa Nilotica*, (LINN.) while green and unripe.

It is an astringent; but is not now used.

ACANTHUS MOLLIS.—BEAR'S BREECH, BEAR'S FOOT. (LINN.)

SYNONIMES:—Baeren Klan, Schleimbachren Klan, GERM.; Acanthe molle, FR. Bronckloe, DAN.; Acanto, SPAN.; ITAL.; and PORT.; Beerenklaw, DUT.; Biornkla, SWED.

BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; LIPP.; WIRTEM.; WURCEB.; BERGIUS, BRUGNATELLI; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN.

An herbaceous plant, indigenous in the middle of Europe. (*Didymia Angios-*

perma, LINN.; *Acanthaceæ*, JUSS. Fig. *Flor. Medic.* 1. 3.)

The herb (*Herba Acanthi seu Branca Ursinae*, seu *Ursini veri*) is employed, it is composed of an assemblage of radical leaves, soft, smooth, sinuous, half winged, scoloped, and angular; in the middle of which the stalk rises, cylindrical, simple, leafy, and having at its top a long spike of flowers. It has a mucilaginous taste, and is emollient; but is little used.

ACHILLEA.—YARROW.

Four species of this genus of plants are spoken of in the Pharmacopœias.

1. *Achillea moschata*, LINN. *Musk Yarrow.*

SYNONIME:—Achille musquée; FR.; GALL.

This herbaceous plant grows in Switzerland, and in the Tyrol, upon the highest mountains. (*Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua*, LINN.; *Synantheræ*, CAS. Fig. *Jacq. Fl. Austr.* v. 5. *App.* f. 33.)

The herb (*Herba Genipi veri*) is employed. It is composed of pinnated leaves, with leaflets lanceolated, entire and punctuated.

2. *Achillea nana*, LINN. *Dwarf Yarrow.*

SYNONIMES:—Achillèe naine, FR.; Zwergschaafgarbe, Zwerggarbe, Falscher Genip, GERM.; GALL.; MURRAY and GMELIN.

An herbaceous plant which grows on the mountains of Switzerland and Piedmont. (*Fig. All. Fl. Ped.* 3, t. 9, f. 3.)

The herb (*Herba Genipi spurii*) is employed. It is composed of radical pinnated leaves, white, pubescent, with the leaflets dentated, and stem leaves bipinnated.

3. *Achillea atrata*, LINN. *Black Yarrow.*

SYNONIMES:—Achillèe noire, FR.; Schwarze, Schaafigarbe, GERM.; GALL.

An herbaceous plant of the Alps. (*Fig. Jacq. Fl. Austr.* v. 7, t. 77.)

The herb is employed. It is composed of pinnated leaves, with pectinated leaflets, almost entire, and embracing the stem.

These three species are often taken one for the other. They enter into the Swiss vulnerary.

4. *Achillea Ageratum*, LINN. *Sweet Yarrow*.

SYNONIMES: — Sweet Milfoil, Maudlin. Achillée visqueuse, Eupatoire de Mésué, FR.; Leberbalsam, Balsamgarbe, Gartenbalsam, GERM.; Balsamick Duizendbatt, DUT.

BRUNS.; GALL.; BRUGNATELLI; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN.

An herbaceous plant, indigenous in the middle of Europe. (Fig. Zorn. Ic. pl. t. 431.)

The herb (*Herba Agerati* seu *Eupatorii Mesues*) is employed. It forms a parcel of entire leaves, oblong, obtuse, serrated, fasciculated, smooth, of a pale green colour, of a disagreeable smell, and of a bitter and aromatic taste.

All these plants are more or less stimulant.

5. *Achillea Millefolium*, LINN. *Common Yarrow*, or *Milfoil*.

SYNONIMES: — Millefeuille commune, FR.; Schaafgare, GERM.; Kjebrjeck, BOHEM.; Rollike, Harhons, Jordhumble, DAN.; Millefolia, Milenrama, SPAN.; Gemeene Duizenblad, DUT.; Millefoglio, ITAL.; Tysiaznick, POL.; Milemrama, PORT.; Dollika, SWED.

AUSTR.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FENN.; FULD.; GENEV.; HAMB.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; CAST. BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BERGIUS.; BRUGNATELLI.; GUIBOURT.; MURRAY and GMELIN.; PIDERIT.; SPIELMANN.; ZARDA.

An herbaceous European plant. (*Syngenesia polygamia superflua*, LINN., *Synanthraea*, CASS. Fig. Zorn. Ic. Pl. V. 29.)

The herb and flowering tops are employed.

The herb (*Herba Millefolii* seu *Achillea vulgaris*) is composed of long hairy leaves, bipinnated, with numerous and linear pinules. It has an agreeable smell; its taste is bitter, aromatic, and rather astringent.

The tops present thick terminating bunches with white or purplish flowers, whose odour is rather agreeable, and feebly aromatic: the taste is bitter, slightly acrid, and balsamic.

It is stimulant, tonic, antispasmodic, and vulnerary. It is used in hysteria, and in flatulent and in hæmorrhoidal colic. The expressed juice is given in doses of several ounces.

ASTRINGENT SPECIES.

Species contra Sputum Sanguinis. (PALAT.)

R. Purple-flowered Milfoil, nine ounces.

Herb and Root of Tormentil,
— of Pimpinella saxifraga,
— of Plantain,
— Golden Rod,
Flowers of Red Roses,

of each,
one ounce
and a half.

Cut and mix together.

JUICE OF MILFOIL.

Succus Millefolii. (HASS.)

R. Fresh Herb of Milfoil, any quantity.

Pound in a stone mortar, sprinkling it with a little water; express strongly, set aside, decant, and preserve the juice in bottles.

AQUEOUS EXTRACT OF MILFOIL.

AUST.; ANT.; BAVAR.; DAN.; HANN.; HASS.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; BORUS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; PIDERIT.; VAN MONS.

R. Fresh Leaves of Milfoil, any quantity.

Pound with a little water, and strain through a sieve; set aside, decant, thicken it by heat, and strain again; evaporate to the consistence of pilular mass, withdraw it from the fire, incorporate the dregs that were set aside, and evaporate again to the proper consistence. (VAN MONS)

R. Herb of Milfoil, one pound.
Cold Water, twelve pounds.

Macerate for forty-eight hours, stirring from time to time; strain, and evaporate the liquor till there remains only two pounds; strain again when the liquor is cold, and evaporate in a water bath, to the required consistence. (HANN.)

R. Fresh Leaves of Milfoil, } of each,
Cold Water, } one part.

Macerate for twelve hours, then add

Boiling Water, { double the quantity of
the whole mass.

Strain when cold; clarify with the white of an egg; set it on the fire; and when the liquor begins to thicken, strain through a sieve, and evaporate to a proper consistence, continually stirring. (VAN MONS)

R. Herb of Milfoil, one pound.
Spring Water, six pounds.

Digest for twenty-four hours, then boil for a short time, express, and evaporate the decoction to the consistence of an extract.

R. Herb of Milfoil, one part.
Water, eight parts.

Infuse for four hours, then boil for a quarter of an hour, and express strongly; then boil the residue with four parts of water, mix the two decoctions, set aside for twenty-four hours, and evaporate to a proper consistence. (SAX.)

- R. Herb of Milfoil, one pound.
Water, six pounds.

Boil for an hour; then express, set aside for twenty-four hours, decant, and evaporate over a gentle fire. (HASS.; PIDERIT)

BAVAR. directs one part of the herb, and twelve parts of water, to be boiled for a quarter of an hour. (ANT.)—One of the herb, and ten of water, to be boiled for the same time.

- R. Herb of Milfoil, one part.
Boiling Water, eight parts.

Boil gently for a quarter of an hour, and express. Boil the residue again with four parts of water, and express as before. Mix together the two decoctions, set aside for a sufficient time, decant, and evaporate to the consistence of an extract. (DAN.; HANN.; OLDEN.; BORUS.)

AUSTR. directs the flowering herb to be submitted to several successive boilings; then to mix the decoctions together, decant, and evaporate in a water bath.

SUC.—to boil the herb for a short time with twice its weight of water, and to express; then to boil the residue with fresh water, to mix the decoctions, and evaporate in a water bath.

Alcoholic Extract of Milfoil. (FULD.; POL.; HERBIP.)

- R. Herb of Milfoil, } of each,
Alcohol, } two pounds.
Water, } nine pounds.

Digest for twelve hours, express, distil off the alcohol, and evaporate the residue to the required consistence. (POL.)

FULD.; and HERBIP. direct one pound of the herb, one pound of alcohol, and eight pounds of water; to be infused for three days.

SYRUP OF MILFOIL.

Syrupus de Millefoliis. (GALL.)

- R. Fresh leaves of Milfoil, one pound
and a half.
Boiling water, three pounds.

Infuse for twelve hours, then filter and add to the infusion,

White Sugar, twice its weight.

Dose, from half an ounce to two ounces.

HEMASTATIC POTION. (PIERQUIN)

- R. Fox tail grass, }
Milfoil, } of each, a
Leaves of Plantain, } handful.
Knotgrass, }
(*Polygonum aviculare*), }
Leaves of Male Nettle, }
Water, } three pounds.

Boil down to two thirds.

PECTORAL LOHOCH. (BRUNS.)

- R. Herb of Milfoil, } of each, two
Ground Ivy, } ounces and a
half.
Hyssop, } of each, one
Stalks of Bitter Sweet, } ounce.
(*Solanum Dulcamara*) }
Boiling water, three pounds.

Boil gently, after infusing for twelve hours, and reduce to one half; then express strongly, and add

Clarified Honey, three pounds.
Vinegar, one pound.

Boil, on a gentle fire, to the consistence of honey.

STIMULANT POTION.

Mistura Millefolii. (AUGUSTIN)

- R. Extract of Milfoil, half an ounce.
Water of Peppermint, eight ounces.
Oleosaccharum of Mint, half an ounce.

Dose, one spoonful, four times a day.

TINCTURE OF MILFOIL.

Tinctura seu Essentia Millefolii. (BRUNS.; FULD.; LIPP.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

- R. Herb of Milfoil, three ounces.
Alcohol, sixteen ounces.

Digest for three days, express, and pour upon

Herb of Milfoil, two ounces.

After sufficient digestion, express, and filter. (BRUNS.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

FULD.; and LIPP. direct one part of the flowering herb, and eight parts of alcohol; to be digested for eight days.

Stimulant; formerly recommended against piles, menorrhagia, and nephritic pains.—Dose, from fifty to seventy drops.

OIL OF MILFOIL.

Oleum Millefolii æthereum, Ætheroleum Millefolii. (BRUNS.; FULD.; SAX.; WIRTEM.)

- R. Flowering tops of Milfoil, one part.
Water, three parts.

Digest, and separate the oil. (FULD.)

SAX. directs one part of the herb, and eight parts of water.

BRUNS.; and WIRTEM. direct twenty-five parts of the herb, seventy-five of water, and three of common salt; to be digested for three days.

Dose, from fifteen drops to half a dram.

WATER OF MILFOIL.

- R. Flowering Herb of Milfoil, two pounds.
Pure Water, a sufficient quantity.
Distil twelve pounds. (HANN.)

R. Flowering Herb of Milfoil, five parts.
 Proof Spirit, one quarter part.
 Pure Water, sixty parts.

Distil twenty parts. (VAN MONS)

Dose, from two to four ounces.

COMPOUND SPIRIT OF MILFOIL.

Spiritus aromaticus seu vulnerarius seu Millefolii seu Rosmarini compositus. — (FENN.; SUEC.; VAN MONS)

R. Tops of Milfoil, one pound and a half.
 — Rosemary, } of each,
 — Thyme, } half a pound.
 Alcohol, } of each,
 Water, } eight pounds.

Distil eight pounds. (FENN.)

SUEC. directs one pound and a half of rosemary, one pound each of milfoil and of thyme, and sixteen pounds of proof spirit from grain.

R. Flowering Milfoil, three parts.
 Mugwort, } of each,
 Matricaria, } one part.
 Wild Thyme, }
 Proof Spirit, sixteen parts.
 Pure Water, forty-eight parts.

Distil sixteen parts. (VAN MONS)

PONTIFICAL WATER.

Aqua Pontificalis seu vulneraria Romana seu Succorum Vegetabilium vulneraria, Balsamum vulnerarium vegetabile, Liquor vulnerarius vegetabilis Dippelii, Spiritus Aromaticus seu vulnerarius acidus, Spiritus Millefolii seu Rosmarini acetatus. — (HISP.; FENN.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; VAN MONS)

R. Herb of Money-wort, }
 — Betony, } of each,
 — Chervil, } two ounces.
 — Plantain, }
 — Round Birth-
 wort, }
 — Sanicle, }
 — Mullein, } of each,
 — Great Houseleek, } three
 — Wall-pepper, } ounces.
 — Periwinkle, }
 — Pimpinella saxi-
 fraga, }
 Leaves of Oak, } of each,
 Tops of Milfoil, } two ounces.

Bruise them together, express the juice, strongly, and distil it with

Vinegar, an equal quantity.
 Common Salt, four ounces.

Preserve the product. (WIRTEM.)

R. Juice of Milfoil, }
 — Betony, } of each,
 — Marjoram, } six ounces.
 — Pimpinella saxi-
 fraga, }

Juice of Houseleek, }
 — Sanicle, } of each,
 — Vervain, } six ounces.
 — Marum, } three ounces.
 Subcarbonate of Potass, } of each,
 Common Salt, } six ounces.
 Supertartrate of Potass, } four ounces.
 Soccotrine Aloës, } one ounce.
 Distilled Vinegar, } one pound.

Dissolve the aloës in the vinegar, the salt in the juice of the betony, the subcarbonate in those of the vervain and the milfoil, the supertartrate of potash in that of the pimpinella; mix these liquors together, let them digest for three days, and then distil to dryness; mix the product with the residuum pulverised, and distil again; and repeat the distillation a third time. (HISP.)

NIEMANN directs six ounces of the juices of marjoram, sanicle, betony, vervain, houseleek, pimpinella, and milfoil; three ounces of the juice of marum; six ounces each of subcarbonate of potass, and common salt; four ounces of supertartrate of potass; one pound of vinegar; and one ounce and a half of aloës; digest for three days, and distil a third.

R. Compound Spirit of Milfoil, two parts.
 Vinegar, one part.

Mix. (FENN.; SUEC.; VAN MONS)

It is stimulant and considered to be resolvent in contusions and ecchymoses. It is also used as an astringent in internal hæmorrhages, and for diminishing the perspirations attending phthisis.

Dose—forty drops, or more. Alcohol may be substituted for vinegar.

6. *Achillea ptarmica*, LINN. *Common Sneezewort.*

SYNONIMES. — Herbe à éternuer, FR.; Deutscher Bertram, Wilde Bertramwurzel, Sumpfgarbe, Niesekraut, Bertramchillenkraut, GERM.; Hoid Regnfan, DAN.; Ptarmica, SPAN.; and PORT.; Tysk Bertram, Vild Bertram, DUT.; Erba da sternutare, ITAL.; Richawiec Ziele, POL.; Nysgræss, SWED.

BRUNS.; DAN.; GALL.; GENEV.; HANN.; LIPP.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; WURCEB.; BERGIUS.; GUIBOUT.; MURRAY and GMELIN.; SPIELMANN.

This herbaceous plant is common throughout Europe.

(*Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua*, LINN.; *Synanthera*, CASS.; *Fig. Zorn, Ic. pl. t. 342.*)

The herb and root are employed.

The root (*Radix Ptarmice*) is long, cylindrical, somewhat articulated, of the

thickness of a quill; furnished with hairs at the joints; of a greyish yellow without, and whitish within; its smell is scarcely perceptible; its taste is at first feeble, then acrid.

The herb is composed of lanceolated,

acuminated leaves, finely dentated and smooth. Its taste is acrid and hot.

It is stimulant, and recommended in tooth-ache. The Russians employ it in hæmaturia and menorrhagia.

ACIDUM ACETICUM SEU ACETI.—ACETIC ACID.

This acid is employed in medicine, in different degrees of purity and of concentration, which are procured by the following various processes.

1. *Produced by a peculiar chemical change in Alcoholic liquors, particularly wine.*

Acetum Vini. ὄξος. *Wine Vinegar.*

SYNONIMES:—Vinaigre, FR.; Weinessig, GERM.; Khull, ARAB.; TSU, CHIN.; Kadidia, CYNG.; Viinaedike, DAN.; Vinagre, SPAN. and PORT.; Vrynazin, DUT.; Aceto, ITAL.; Cirka, PERS.; Ocet, POL.; Canchica, SANS.; Winaetika, SWED.; Kadi, TAM.; Pulla Nillu, TEL.

A.

Vinegar of Commerce.

Acetum crudum. *Crude Vinegar.*

LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AUSTR.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; DAN.; MIL. COPEN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FENN.; GENEV.; HAMB.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WURCEB.; AINSLIE; BERGIUS; COXE; MURRAY and GMELIN; PARIS; PIDERIT; SAUNDERS; SPIELMANN.

There is a *red vinegar*, and a *white vinegar*; but the latter is improperly named, being yellowish. They differ from each other only by the presence or absence of a colouring matter.

Vinegar is a mixture of water, of acetic, tartaric, and malic, acids, of alcohol, of extractive, and colouring matter, of sulphate, and tartrate of potass, and of numberless animalcules, which are continually present in it.

B.

Acetum gelu concentratum. *Vinegar concentrated by freezing.*

ANT.; BRUNS.; FULD.; HASS.; PALAT.; ROSS.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; WURCEB.; BRUGNATELLI; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS.

R. Vinegar from Wine, any quantity.

Expose it to cold, in a wooden or earthen vessel, till about the third or fourth of it

be frozen; then break the ice, remove the acid which it encloses, and preserve it for use. (HASS.; PIDERIT)

BRUNS. directs vinegar to be reduced to one third or half of its weight by freezing, exposing it to three or four degrees below zero.—HERBIP.—to reduce it to one third.—ANT.—to reduce it to one half.—SUEC. and VAN MONS direct the ice to be removed as it forms, and to keep the liquor exposed to cold, until ice ceases to be formed.

ROSS.; and SPIELMANN say nothing about this.

HASS.; ROSS.; SUEC.; and PIDERIT say, that the acid so obtained requires, for its saturation, the third of its weight of subcarbonate of potass.

C.

Purified by Distillation.

Acetum Vini distillatum seu purum concentratum, Acidum aceticum tenue, seu dilutum, Acetum acetosum, Acetum purificatum, Spiritus Aceti. *Distilled Vinegar.*

LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AUSTR.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FENN.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SARD.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS.

R. Good Vinegar, any quantity.

Distil nearly three fourths of it in a sand bath, by means of a cucurbit, or glass alembic, and receive the product, according to the time of the operation, in two or three receivers, the first of which contains the weakest and the mildest acid, and the last, an acid more concentrated, but empyreumatic. (GALL.)

Acidum aceticum dilutum. *Dilute acetic acid, Distilled vinegar.* (LOND.)

R. Vinegar, eight pounds.

Distil of the acetic acid, from a glass retort placed in a sand-bath, into a cooled glass receiver; then having thrown away the first pound preserve the next six.

Acidum aceticum tenue. Weak acetic acid. (EDINB.)

Distil eight pounds of vinegar, with a gentle heat, in glass vessels. The first pound, being too watery, is to be rejected; the next five pounds are the weak acetic acid. Let the distillation be continued as long as the acid come over colourless. But this last portion, being too empyreumatic, and not fit for internal use, is to be mixed with the pound first obtained, which may be employed for various chemical purposes.

Acetum distillatum. Distilled Vinegar. (DUBL.)

R. Vinegar of Wine,
by measure, ten parts.
Distil with a gentle
heat, eight parts.

Glass vessels are to be employed in the distillation; and the first part that comes over is to be rejected.

AMST. directs forty pounds of vinegar to be distilled with a gentle heat; the eight pounds which come over first to be rejected, and the distillation to be stopped, as soon as the product begins to have an empyreumatic smell.

The process of COXE is the same as that of LOND.

GENEV. directs eight pounds of vinegar to be distilled; of which the first two pounds are to be rejected, and the following four to be kept.—HASS.; and PIDERIT; direct the first fourth part of the vinegar employed to be rejected; then the distillation is to be continued, so long as the product is colourless and free of empyreumatic odour.—FENN.; SAX.; and SPIELMANN direct vinegar to be distilled till the product begins to become empyreumatic.—BRUNS.—to distil two thirds of it.—HISP.—to distil about three fourths of it.

BRUNS.; DAN.; PALAT.; and WURCEB. direct the watery part that comes over first, to be rejected; then to continue the distillation, till, from twelve to fifteen pounds of liquid, there remain no more than one pound and a half.—SWEDIAUR directs six pounds to be distilled; the fourth part that passes, to be rejected, and the four pounds that follow, to be kept.—VAN MONS directs twelve pounds to be distilled; about the eighth part, which passes over first, to be set aside; the distillation to be continued till the third of the remaining quantity shall have passed over, which is also to be set

aside; then to resume the operation, and distil till there remains only one sixth of the whole: the second product obtained, is to be poured upon the residuum; from which one pound and a half is to be redistilled.—BRUNS.—directs the phlegm which passes over first, to be set aside; and to continue the distillation, so long as the product has no empyreumatic smell.

R. Vinegar, sixteen parts.
Charcoal in powder, one part.

Distil gently in a glass cucurbit; set aside the liquor which passes first; then change the receiver, and continue the distillation as long as the product has no empyreumatic smell. (ANT.; BATAV.; BRUNS.; PALAT.; BORUS.; SAX.; WIRTEM.)

LIPP. directs a fourteenth part of charcoal.—AUSTR.—a twelfth.—FENN.; and SUEC.—an eighth.—ROSS.—about a fourth.—AMER.—one ounce of charcoal to eight pounds of vinegar.—HANN.; OLDEN.; and POL. do not indicate the relative quantities of the two ingredients.

The tin vessels, in which DAN.; and BRUGNATELLI direct or permit the distillation to be made in, give a very disagreeable taste to the distilled acid, which often becomes white after a time, and may contain a small quantity either of tin, or of lead: therefore such vessels ought not to be used. (HENRI)

Whatever care and precaution may be taken, distilled vinegar is not obtained perfectly pure; it contains a small quantity of organic matter, the presence of which is evident when put in contact with a sufficient quantity of alkali.

Its concentration varies, as may be easily conceived. Different pharmacopœias assign to it a different specific gravity: 1,006 DUBL.; 1,005, ANT.; 1,007, BATAV.; 1,003, HANN.; 1,004, BRUGNATELLI. In general, however, those pharmacopœias, which do not notice the specific gravity, agree in saying, that its strength ought to be such, that eight parts of it, should saturate one part of subcarbonate of Soda.—PALAT.; and SUEC. recommend the residuum after the distillation, to be made use of, called *Sapa Aceti*.—PALAT.—to distil it to dryness, and to employ the very strong empyreumatic vinegar which it produces, in preparing the acetate of lead.—SUEC.—to mix it previously with an eighth part of charcoal in powder.

2. *Produced by the distillation of vegetable or animal substances.*

A.

By the distillation of Wood.

Acidum ligni-pyro-oleosum. Pyrotignic acid; Vinegar of wood.

NIEMANN.; FEE.; COXE.; VAN MONS.

R. Cubic pieces of the wood
of the Birch, or Beech,
or Lime-tree, or Oak, any quantity.

Put them into an iron cucurbit, communicating by an iron tube, with a glass vessel, from which another tube goes, which leads into Woulf's apparatus; distil from an open fire, and receive the product. (BATAV.)

It would be too long to finish this description of the process, by which the vinegar of wood is obtained, and besides, it would be misplaced here, because it belongs to the arts, and not to pharmacy. It will be found detailed in the work of IDT and CHEVALLIER. We have only to say, that the pyroligneous acid, deprived of the sulphuric acid, which it contains, by distillation with the peroxide of manganese; and of its empyreumatic taste, by distillation with the residue of the charcoal arising from the manufacture of prussian blue; may be of use in many preparations.

B.

By the distillation of Turpentine.

Acetum Terebinthinæ. Vinegar of Turpentine. (VAN MONS)

R. Clear Turpentine, any quantity.

Distil in a water-bath till no more passes into the receiver; separate the acid from the oil, which swims on the surface, and set it aside.

C.

By the distillation of Soot.

Spiritus Fuliginis. Spirit of Soot.

BRUNS.; PALAT.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.

R. Soot, black, compact,
and shining, any quantity.

Distil in a sand-bath, from a cucurbit, gradually augmenting the heat; separate the acid from the oil, and rectify it. (BRUNS.; PALAT.; SARD.; WIRTEM.)

PALAT. directs the soot to be distilled with sand.

The spirit of soot is composed chiefly, if not entirely, of pyro-acetic acid.

D.

By the Distillation of Ants.

Spiritus Formicarum, Spirit or Acid of Ants. (BRUNS.; FULD.; HERBIP.)

R. Ants, any quantity.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Distil the mixture in a sand bath till there remains no more than a fourth of it, then inclose the residuum in a linen bag, express lightly, and distil the liquor so obtained, till empyreuma begins to pass over. (BRUNS.)

FULD. directs ants to be taken which have been collected in June, or July, to enclose them in a linen bag, and digest them in boiling water; renewing this till it ceases to acquire any taste from them; the infusions are to be mixed together, and three fourths of the mixture to be distilled over with a gentle heat; and that which remains in the retort to be preserved.

R. Live Ants, one pound.
Alcohol, two pounds.

Distil in a water bath to dryness. (HERBIP.)

It is not yet quite certain, that the *Formic Acid* is to be regarded as absolutely identical with *Acetic Acid*.

3. Produced by the decomposition of
divers Acetates.

A.

Of the Acetate of Copper.

Acetum radicum; Spiritus Æruginus. Radical Vinegar.

GALL.; FERR.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; BRUGNATELLI; VAN MONS.

R. Acetate of Copper, dried
and powdered, any quantity.

Distil in a stone retort, gradually increasing the heat, till nothing more passes into the receiver; then rectify the product by distilling again.

Although of a very strong odour, the acid so obtained is of a weak density, by reason of the pyro-acetic spirit which it contains.

FERR. proposes also to distil together equal parts of sulphate of copper and acetate of lead.

B.

Of the Acetate of Soda.

Acetum Vini concentratum seu radicale.—Radical Vinegar.

AUSTR.; BATAV.; BELG.; BRUNS.; HANN.; HASS.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS.

R. Pyro-acetate of Soda, purified by calcination and charcoal, and effloresced, eight parts.
Sulphuric Acid, (63 degrees) five parts.

Put the salt into a retort, pour the acid upon it, and distil. (VAN MONS)

R. Acetate of Soda, two parts.
Sulphuric Acid, one part.

Distil together, adding to the fire from time to time, till vapours rise into the receiver, and no more drops appear at the beak of the retort. (BATAV.; BELG.; BRUNS.; PALAT.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN)

R. Pure Subcarbonate of
Soda, sixteen ounces.
Vinegar, a sufficient quantity
for the perfect saturation of the alkali;
evaporate the liquor till there remain no
more of it than forty ounces, which intro-
duce into a glass retort, containing
Peroxide of Manganese, powdered,
one ounce.

Concentrated Sulphuric Acid,
previously diluted with
eight ounces of spring
water, one pound.

Wash the neck of the retort with four
ounces of distilled water, adapt the receiver,
and distil till all the liquid has passed over.
(HASS.)

R. Sulphate of Potass, in powder,
one pound.

Concentrated Sulphuric
Acid, half a pound.
Spring Water, a pound and a half.

Pour the acid, diluted with the water,
upon the salt, and evaporate to dryness in a
porcelain vessel; then bruise the residue with

Acetate of Soda, dried in a
gentle heat, one ounce.

And distil in a sand bath, from a glass
retort, to dryness. (AUSTR.; ROSS.)

HANN.; POL.; BORUS.; and PLANCHE
add half an ounce of oxide of manganese.

This process is due to WESTENDORF, a
pupil of STAHL. The last formula offers a
modification, introduced by LOWITZ.

C.

Of the Acetate of Potass.

*Acetum concentratum seu distillatum con-
centratum seu glaciale, Alcohol Aceti,
Acor aceticus crystallinus.* Radical, or
Glacial Vinegar.

DUBL.; AUSTR.; BELG.; DAN.; FENN.;
HANN.; HASS.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; BO-
RUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; PLANCHE.

R. Acetate of Potass,
one hundred parts.
Sulphuric Acid, fifty-two parts.

Pour the acid into a tubulated re-
tort, and add to it, in small portions,
and at different times, the acetate of
potass, allowing the mixture to be-
come cool after each addition; fi-
nally, with a moderate heat distil to
dryness. (DUBL.)

BELG.; and PLANCHE follow the same
process.

R. Purified Subcarbonate of
Potass, six ounces.
Distilled Vinegar, a sufficient quantity

To saturate the alkali; evaporate the
liquor till only forty ounces remain, then
add to it

Sulphuric Acid, previously
diluted with twelve
ounces of water, twelve ounces.

And distil to dryness in a glass retort.
(AUSTR.; DAN.; FENN.; SUEC.)

HANN.; OLDEN.; and BORUS. give the
same process, but add two ounces of the
oxide of manganese before distilling.

HASS. directs two parts of acetate, and
two of acid, diluted with one of water.

ROSS. one part each, of the acetate, the
acid and water.

R. Supersulphate of Potass, in
powder, eight parts.
Acetate of Potass, in powder,
three parts.

Distil together, with a gentle heat, in a
glass retort. (ROSS.)

SAX. adds one half part of the oxide of
manganese.

D.

Of the Acetate of Lead.

Spiritus Saturni, Spirit of Lead.
(EDINB.; BAVAR.; COXE)

R. Acetate of Lead, ten ounces.
Dried Sulphate of Iron,
one pound.

Pound the two salts together, and
distil, with a gentle heat, in a sand
bath, till no more acid passes over.
(EDINB.; COXE)

R. Acetate of Lead, fifteen parts.

Put it into a tubulated retort placed in a
sand bath, which is filled to three-fourths,
and pour upon the acetate a mixture of

Concentrated Sul-
phuric Acid, four parts and a half.
Water, seven parts and a half.

Distil, regulating the fire, and cooling
the receiver; re-distil the product to dry-
ness, with one half of the peroxide of man-
ganese. (BAVAR.)

LARTIGUE and BUDRAUFF have slightly
modified this last formula.

E.

Of the Acetate of Lime. (ANT.)

R. Vinegar concentrated by
freezing, any quantity.
Subcarbonate of Lime, a sufficient
quantity to saturate the acid.

F

Filter the liquor, and evaporate to dryness; put the salt into a glass retort, and pour upon it one part and a half of sulphuric acid; then distil with a gentle heat, and rectify the product upon peroxide of manganese.

The acetic acid is employed internally and externally as an antiseptic, refrigerant, diuretic, and sudorific. Externally it is administered in the form of vapour, of lotions, and of fomentations. It is exhibited also in lavements. The vinegar of wood has been particularly commended for the treatment of gangrene, scorbutic ulcers, and of caries. Formerly the spirit of soot was prescribed as a sudorific and diuretic, and also as a remedy against epilepsy, diseases of an apoplectic tendency, and hysteria; in doses of from thirty to fifty drops.

SPECIES FOR FUMIGATION.

Species pro Vaporibus Acidi acëtici. (SUEC.)

R. Crystallized Acetate of Lead, three parts.
Sulphuric Acid, one part.

These are to be mixed together at the moment of being used.

SALT OF WESTENDORF. (NIEMANN)

R. Crystallized Acetate of Soda, any quantity.

Break the crystals roughly, and after having put them in a well stopped bottle, sprinkle them with a few drops of sulphuric acid.

SALT OF VINEGAR.—PURGING SALTS.

Vapor aceticus, Liquor alexiterius acetatus. (AUGUSTIN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Sulphate of Potass, one dram.
Acetic Acid, half an ounce.

Enclose them in a phial of the capacity of one ounce. (SWEDIAUR)

AUGUSTIN prescribes two ounces of sulphate of potass, and enough of the acid to moisten the salt.

R. Acetate of Potass, one part.
Supersulphate of Potass, two parts.

Mix together, and stop the bottle carefully. (VAN MONS)

R. Acetate of Soda, effloresced, eight parts.
Supersulphate of Potass, dried, thirteen parts.

Triturate together, and put them into a closely stopped bottle.

These three preparations are of use whenever it is proposed to let the acetic acid disengage itself slowly in the atmosphere, less to destroy the miasmata with which it may be loaded, than to cover bad odours, which render it disagreeable. They are employed also in cases of syncope, to recal the senses.

VINEGAR CATAPLASM.

Cataplasma acetatum, seu Crustæ Panis acetosum. (HISP.; SWEDIAUR)

R. Flour, or Crumb of Bread, any quantity.
Vinegar, a sufficient quantity,
to make a paste. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Crust of Bread, grated, four ounces.
Macerate in good vinegar till it be perfectly softened; then pound it in a porphyry mortar, and add to the paste

Powder of Mastic, } of each,
Mint, } two drams.
Cypress nuts, }

Oil of Roses, three ounces.

Barley Meal, a sufficient quantity,
to make a cataplasm. (HISP.)

Astringent, antiseptic, stimulant.

VINEGAR PASTILES.

Morsuli Aceti. (FULD.; NIEMANN)

R. White Sugar, in powder, four ounces.
Heat it moderately; then add
Strong Vinegar, one ounce.

And make into pastiles.

Dose, from one dram to four.

ACETOSE LAVEMENT. (AUGUSTIN; SWEDIAUR)

R. Emollient Decoction, or Water, from four to six ounces.
Vinegar, from one to two ounces.

Mix. (SWEDIAUR)

AUGUSTIN prescribes two ounces of vinegar, and six of gruel.

It is recommended in obstinate constipation, in ileus, and in apoplexy.

ACIDULOUS MIXTURE. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Acetic Acid, one ounce.
Acetic Æther, one dram.
Syrup of Raspberries, three ounces.

Mix carefully.

OXYCRAT.

Oxycratum. (BAVAR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; NIEMANN; RATIER; SPIELMANN)

R. Vinegar, two ounces.
Water, two pounds.

Mix together. (FORM. HÔP. FR.)

SPIELMANN prescribes equal parts of water and vinegar.

R. Acetic Acid, (BAVAR.) one part.
Distilled Water, twelve parts.

Mix. The specific gravity of the mixture is 1,007, (BAVAR.; NIEMANN)

BUCHOZ has proposed to mix together six parts of water, and one part of acid, prepared after BORUS.

Oxyerat forms a drink, which is agreeable, refreshing, and slightly diuretic. It is prescribed principally in fevers, and in inflammations, when there is much heat and thirst, with the exception of inflammations of the stomach and the aerial passages.

That of SPIELMANN, cannot be employed except externally, as a resolvent, in contusions and ecchymoses.

SYRUP OF VINEGAR.

Syrupus Aceti, seu Acidi acetici, Oxy-saccharum. (EDINB.; AUSTR.; AMER.; AMST.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FULD.; LIPP.; LUSIT.; ROSS.; SARD.; SUEC.; HERBIP.; COXE; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Vinegar, five parts.
Refined Sugar, seven parts.

Boil to a syrup. (EDINB.; AMER.; and COXE)

R. Distilled Vinegar, two parts.
White Sugar, four parts.

Bring it to boil, and preserve. (AUSTR.; HISP.; LUSIT.; ROSS.; SUEC.)

FERR.; HERBIP.; FULD.; and SWEDIAUR direct two parts of vinegar and three and a half of sugar.

AMST.—one and a half of vinegar, and two of sugar.

VAN MONS—three and a half of vinegar, and six of sugar.

LIPP.—one of vinegar, and three of sugar.

SARD.—enough of vinegar and of simple syrup, to make a syrup by evaporation in a water bath.

FERR.—equal parts of vinegar and of sugar.

It is refreshing, soothing, and antiseptic.

SYRUP OF RASPBERRY VINEGAR.

Syrupus Rubi Idæi acetatus. (GALL.; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Raspberry Vinegar, two pounds.
White Sugar, three pounds and a half.

Boil to a syrup with a gentle heat.—(GALL.)

R. Ripe Raspberries, eight parts.
Distilled Vinegar, one part.

Macerate for twenty-four hours in a covered vessel, express lightly through a sieve, and when strained, dissolve in every seven parts of it.

White Sugar, twelve parts.
Preserve. (VAN MONS)

SWEDIAUR directs a pound of raspberries to be macerated in two pounds of vinegar, from twenty to thirty days; to express, and add three pounds and a half of sugar; and then to boil over a gentle fire, to the consistence of a syrup.

SPIELMANN—a syrup to be made with forty ounces of the juice of raspberries, fourteen of vinegar, and a hundred of sugar.

SACCHARINE OXYMEL. (VAN MONS)

R. White Vinegar, one part.
Sugar Candy, in powder, one half part.

Dissolve it without heat, and incorporate with the solution,

White Honey, one part and a half.

SIMPLE OXYMEL.

Oxymel Simplex, Mel Aceti.

LOND.; DUBL.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; MIL. COPEN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FENN.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; PALAT.; POL.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; SAX.; SARD.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS.

R. Clarified Honey, two pounds.
Acetic Acid, one pound.

Boil them together, in a glass vessel, with a gentle heat, to a proper consistence. (LOND.; DUBL.)

The same formula is given by—AMST.; ANT.; BAVAR.; BRUNS.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FERR.; FENN.; HISP.; GALL.; HANN.; HASS.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; PALAT.; POL.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; SAX.; SARD.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR.

Some of them require it to be prepared in a vessel of silver, or of earthenware.

VAN MONS directs one part and a half of honey, and one of vinegar.

BELG.—three of honey, and one of vinegar.

MIL. COPEN.; FULD.; and LIPP.—equal parts of both.

PALAT.—two pounds of honey, and ten ounces of vinegar.

R. Clarified Honey, thirty ounces.

Evaporate it on a gentle fire, until no more of it remains than about six or eight ounces, then add

Distilled Vinegar, twelve ounces.

Boil it to the consistence of a syrup.—
(DAN.)

We find the following formula, by an anonymous correspondent in the *Journal de Pharmacie*:

R. White Honey, very pure, four pounds.
Distilled Vinegar, one pound and one ounce.

Mix together and put them in a water bath of tin; filter afterwards through a funnel with a double bottom filled with water heated to 45 or 50 degrees.

These acidulous compositions have been very much used, since the days of HIPPOCRATES, in refreshing drinks, and in detersive gargles.

OXYMELLATED MIXTURE. (RATIER)

R. Cough Species, (*Species* } of each,
Bechique), } one
Gum Arabic, } scruple.
Simple Oxymel, } one ounce.
Water, } nine ounces.

Expectorant,—employed in catarrhal affections.

OXYMELLATED MIXTURE.

Potus Oxymellicus seu acidus. (HAMB.;
AUGUSTIN; VAN MONS)

R. Simple Oxymel, } of each,
Spring Water, } four ounces.
Mix. (HAMB.)

R. White Honey, } two parts.
Vinegar, } of each,
Water, } one part.

Mix without heat. (VAN MONS)

AUGUSTIN prescribes two ounces of honey, three ounces of vinegar, and four pounds of water.

It is refreshing, and may used in common drink, or in gargles.

OXYMELLATED LAVEMENT. (RATIER)

R. Simple Oxymel, four ounces.
Water, one pound.

Mix.—This lavement is less stimulant than that into which the pure vinegar enters.

OLEOSE AND ACETOSE MIXTURE.

Mixtura oleosa cum Aceto. (MIL. COPEN.)

R. Vinegar, } of each,
Linseed Oil, } two ounces.
Honey, } one ounce.
Infusion of Chamomile, four ounces.

Dose, one ounce.

OXYMELLATED GARGLE.

FORM. HÔP. FR.; RATIER; SPIELMANN;
SWEDIAUR.

R. Oxymel, three ounces.
Decoction of Barley, one pound.

Mix. (SWEDIAUR)

RATIER prescribes one ounce of oxymel and one pound of decoction of barley.

FORM. HÔP. FR.—twenty-five parts of vinegar, thirty of clarified honey, and two hundred of decoction of barley.

R. Distilled Vinegar, two drams.
Honey of Roses, six drams.
Decoction of Barley, six ounces.

Mix. (SPIELMANN)

R. Vinegar of Roses, two ounces.
Honey of Roses, one ounce.
Common Water, twelve ounces.

Mix. (RATIER)

COMMON FOMENTATION.

Fomentum commune seu discutiens, Liquor discutiens. (MIL. COPEN.; HAMB.;
HASS.; CAST. BORUS.; NIEMANN;
VAN MONS)

R. Vinegar, two pounds.
Proof Spirit, one pound.

Mix. (CAST. BORUS.; NIEMANN)

R. Vinegar, } of each,
Proof Spirit, } twelve ounces.
Honey, } two ounces.

Mix. (MIL. COPEN.)

HASS.; and VAN MONS) prescribe one pound of honey, two pounds of water, four of vinegar, and four of proof spirit; to be digested for two days, in a water bath.

R. Vinegar, } of each,
Spirit of Camphor, } equal parts.

Mix. (HAMB.)

NIEMANN prescribes twelve ounces of water, and six each of proof spirit and of vinegar.

AROMATIC VINEGAR.

Acidum Aceticum Aromaticum.
(EDINB.)

R. Rosemary tops, dried, } of each,
Sage leaves, dried, } one ounce.

Lavender flowers, } half an
dried, } ounce

Cloves, bruised, half a dram.
Distilled Vinegar, two pounds.

Macerate for seven days; express the liquor and filter through paper

Acidum Aceticum Camphoratum.
(EDINB.; DUBL.)

R. Acetic Acid, six ounces.
Camphor, half an ounce.

Reduce the camphor to powder, by means of a little alcohol, and dissolve it in the acid.

SIMPLE MIXTURE.

Mixtura Simplex. (LIPP.)

- R. Vinegar, } of each,
 Spirit of Camphor, } six ounces.
 Rob of Bilberries, } half an ounce.

Mix and filter.

Dose, from sixty to eighty drops.

RESOLVENT FOMENTATION.

Fotus discutiens, seu frigidum seu refrigerans, seu refrigerans et deprimens. (MIL. COPEN.; LIPP.; CAST. BORUS.; WURCEB.; AUGUSTIN; BRERA; SWEDIAUR)

- R. Vinegar, one pound.
 Muriate of Ammonia, one ounce.
 Mix. (BRERA)

- R. Vinegar, one ounce.
 Muriate of Ammonia, two scruples.
 Water, one pound.

Mix. (LIPP.)

MIL. COPEN.; CAST. BORUS.; and WURCEB. prescribe half an ounce of muriate of ammonia, two ounces of water, and four ounces of vinegar.

- R. Vinegar, } of each,
 Proof Spirit, } four ounces.
 Muriate of Ammonia, } one ounce.

Mix. (AUGUSTIN)

- R. Water, two pints.
 Vinegar, } of each,
 Proof Spirit, } one pint.
 Muriate of Ammonia, six or eight drams.

Mix. (SWEDIAUR)

This fomentation has been recommended in the cure of hydrocele; and has been found useful also in a case of aneurism of the cœliac artery.

ARQUEBUSADE WATER.

Aqua vulneraria seu scolopetaria seu traumatica Thedenii, Aqua seu Mixtura vulneraria acida, Aqua Thediana. (AUSTR.; FERR.; FULD.; HANN.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; BRUGNATELLI; CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR)

- R. Acetic Acid, } of each,
 Alcohol, } two pounds.
 Sulphuric Acid, } four ounces.

Mix. (FERR.)

- R. Vinegar, three pounds.
 Alcohol, one pound and a half.
 Sulphuric Acid, half a pound.
 Clarified Honey, one pound.

Mix. (AUSTR.; HANN.; LUSIT.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; SWEDIAUR)

- R. Juice of Sorrel, } of each,
 Alcohol, } three pounds.
 Sulphuric Acid, } ten ounces.
 White sugar, } one pound.

Mix. (PIDERIT; SPIELMANN)

- R. Vinegar, } of each,
 Alcohol, } three pounds.
 Sulphuric Acid, } ten ounces.
 White Sugar, } one pound.

Mix. (LIPP.; WIRTEM.; CADET DE GASSICOURT)

BRUNS. prescribes two pounds each of vinegar and alcohol, five ounces of sulphuric acid, and eight of sugar.

FULD.—four pounds each of vinegar and alcohol, and ten ounces of sulphuric acid; to be digested for eight days in a water-bath.

ANTIPHLOGISTIC LIQUOR.

- R. Sulphate of Iron, half a pound.
 Subcarbonate of Potass, six drams.
 White Sugar, one pound.
 Vinegar, two pounds.

Digest for twenty-four hours, and add

- Rectified Alcohol, } of each,
 Juice of Sorrel, } one pound.

Distil.

This preparation, which approaches to the preceding, is, like them, reputed styptic, antiphlogistic, and corroborant. They are to be diluted with a greater or less quantity of water.

OINTMENT OF VINEGAR.

UNGUENTUM ACETI. (AUGUSTIN)

- R. Pure Acetic Acid, two ounces.
 Ointment of Roses, } of each,
 Oil of Olive, } three ounces.

Triturate. This ointment is successfully employed in itch.

STIMULANT BATH.

Balneum incitans. (AUGUSTIN)

- R. Root of Virginian Snake-
 root, two ounces.
 ——— Valerian, four ounces.
 ——— Flowers of Elder, } of each,
 ——— Chamomile, } half a pound.
 Boiling Water, four pounds.

Infuse for eight minutes, and pour the whole into the water of a warm-bath; then add

- Acetic Acid, one pound.
 Proof Spirit, three pounds.

This last mixture should be poured in at three times, from quarter of an hour to quarter of an hour, till the patient feels an agreeable warmth.

This bath has been recommended in typhus, and in other diseases reputed asthenic.

STIMULANT GARGLE.

Gargarisma in Angina maligna. (BRERA)

R. Cayenne Pepper, a spoonful.
Common Salt, a spoonful.
Hot Water, three ounces.

Infuse, and add, when strained,
Vinegar, two ounces.

Recommended particularly in the angina
maligna, which accompanies scarlatina.

ACIDUM BENZOICUM.—BENZOIC ACID.

Acidum Benzoës, Acor benzoïnus, Flores Benzoës. Sal acidum seu essentialè seu volatile Benzoës.

LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AMER.; AMST.;
BATAV.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.;
HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FULD.; GENEV.;
HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; PA-
LAT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.;
SARD.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.;
BRUGNATELLI; COXE; SPIELMANN;
SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS.

R. Benzoin, one pound.

Put it into a glass vessel, placed
in a sand-bath, exposed to a heat of
300 degrees, to be gradually en-
creased, and sublime till nothing
more ascends; then press the sub-
limed matter between folds of bibu-
lous paper, in order to separate the
oil from the acid; and sublime again
with a heat not exceeding 400 de-
grees. (LOND.)

R. Benzoin, twenty-four ounces.

Subcarbonate of
Soda, eight ounces.
Water, sixteen pints.

Triturate the benzoin with the sub-
carbonate of potass; then boil them
in the water for half an hour, stir-
ring continually, and strain. Boil
the residuum of the benzoin, in six
other pints of water, and strain.
Mix the strained liquors, and evapo-
rate to two pints: filter again, and
drop in dilute sulphuric acid as long
as any precipitate is formed.

Dissolve the precipitated benzoic
acid, in water; strain the liquor
through linen, while hot, and set it
aside to crystallize. Wash the col-
lected crystals with cold water, then
dry, and preserve them for use.
(EDINB.)

R. Benzoin, five parts.
Fresh burnt Lime, } of each,
Muriatic Acid, } one part.
Water, two hundred parts.

Rub the benzoin with the lime;
then boil the mixture in one hundred
and thirty parts of water, for half an
hour, continually stirring with a spa-
tula, and, leaving the vessel at rest,
decant the liquid when cold. Boil
the residue in seventy parts of water,
and again decant when cold. Mix
the liquors, and boil to one half;
filter through paper, and when cold,
add, very gradually, the muriatic
acid. Finally, pour off the fluid, put
the precipitated powder, previously
washed, in a little cold water, and
dried with a gentle heat, in a proper
vessel, and sublime the benzoic acid
over a moderate fire. (DUBL.)

R. Benzoin, grossly pow-
dered, any quantity.

Place it in an earthen capsule, covered
with another similar to it, the bottom of
which has a small opening; stick paper
upon the edges of the capsules; then, heat
moderately, and remove from time to time,
the small white crystals which collect in the
cover; stop the operation, as soon as they
become yellowish (AMER.; BATAV.;
HISP.; GALL.; PALAT.; SAX.; SARD.;
SUEC.; WIRTEMB.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE;
SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

HERBIP. adds to the benzoin six parts of
pure sand.

R. Benzoin, in powder, } of each,
Sand, clean and very dry, } one pound.
Rectified Alcohol, half a pound.

Distil in a sand-bath, and mix with water
the butyraceous matter which passes over;
collect upon a filter the precipitate that is
formed, and preserve it to use after having
dried it. (BRUNS.)

R. Benzoin in powder, one part.
Alcohol, four parts.
Dissolve, filter the solution, and add to it,
Distilled Water, twelve parts.
Distil off the alcohol, and filter the residue while boiling; then let the liquor cool, that it may crystallize, and preserve the crystals for use. (BELG.; SAX.)

R. Benzoin,
Water, one pound.
six pounds.
Boil for some time, filter the liquor, let it cool, that it may crystallize, and preserve the crystals. (FULD.)

R. Benzoin in powder, twenty-four ounces.
Subcarbonate of Soda,
crystallized, six ounces.
Water, sixteen pounds.
Boil for half an hour, stirring continually; then boil the residue with
Water, six pounds.
Subcarbonate of Soda
crystallized, three ounces.

Mix the two liquors together, and reduce them to about two pounds by boiling; drop sulphuric acid gradually upon the residuum, dissolve the precipitate in boiling water, strain the solution, and leave it to crystallize; then dry the crystals after having washed them with cold water. (BATAV.; DAN.; HANN.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; BORUS.; ROSS.)

AMST.; BAVAR.; HASS.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; and FEE give the same process, but substitute the subcarbonate of potass for that of soda.

R. Lime Mixture, (*Lait de Chaux*)
Common Water, one part.
thirty-two parts.
Benzoin in powder, four parts.

Mix the benzoin with a fifth part of the lime mixture diluted with water, and add gradually, the remainder of the liquid. Boil for a quarter of an hour, continually stirring; remove the mixture from the fire, set it aside, decant the clear liquor, wash the sediment several times with fresh lime water, and mix the products of these washings together, with the first liquor; reduce the whole to one sixteenth by evaporation, then add hydrochloric acid, drop by drop, until it throws down no more precipitate, and the liquor shall have become sensibly acid; then filter, wash the precipitate, and preserve it, after having dried it in folds of paper. (ANT.; GALL.; FERR.; POL.; VAN MONS)

Benzoic acid is a stimulant; and is reputed to be nervine, resolutive, balsamic, and diaphoretic. It is prescribed particularly in chronic affections of the bronchiæ.—Dose, from two or three grains.

POWDER OF BENZOIC ACID.

Pulvis e Benzoico, seu Benzoïnus. (GENEV.; NIEMANN; AUGUSTIN)

R. Benzoic Acid, six grains.
Kermes Mineral, three grains.
Castor, two grains.

Divide into six doses. (GENEV.; NIEMANN)

R. Benzoic Acid, three grains.
Oleosaccharum of Anise, ten grains.
Mix. (AUGUSTIN)

In the first formula, the action of the kermes must evidently surpass that of the acid.

These two powders have been recommended in what are called asthenic disorders of the lungs.

BALSAMIC PILLS.

Pilule balsamica Mortoniana. (GALL.; PALAT.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; SAUNDERS; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Bruised Woodlice, ten parts.
Gum Ammoniac, nine parts.
Saffron, } of each,
Peruvian Balsam, } eight parts.
Benzoic Acid, six parts.
Balsam of Sulphur with
Anise, a sufficient quantity.

Mix, by long trituration. (FULD.)

SARD.; WIRTEM.; PALAT.; and SWEDIAUR, prescribe twelve parts of woodlice, ten of gum-ammoniac, four of benzoic acid, one of saffron, one of balsam of Peru, and a sufficient quantity of balsam of sulphur with anise.—VAN MONS—eighteen parts of woodlice, nine of gum ammoniac, six of benzoic acid, six of balsam of sulphur with aniseed, one each, of balsam of Peru, and of saffron, and a sufficient quantity of simple syrup.—SARD.—one part each of balsam of Peru, and of saffron, four parts of benzoic acid, six of gum ammoniac, and twelve of woodlice.—SPIELMANN—eighteen parts of woodlice, six each of benzoic acid, and of gum ammoniac, one part each, of extract of saffron and of balsam of Peru, and a sufficient quantity of balsam of sulphur with anise.

It is stimulant, and is recommended in asthma and in chronic catarrhs.—The pills are commonly made of five grains each, of which the patient takes four, morning and evening.

BENZOIC PILLS.

Pilule Benzoica. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Benzoic Acid, five grains.
Alum, a scruple.
Gum Arabic, ten grains.
Soot, a little.
Water, a sufficient quantity,
to make thirty-five pills, to be taken in two

days, in pulmonary phthisis, along with a rigidly antiphlogistic regimen.

EXPECTORANT MARMALADE. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Narbonne Honey, six ounces.
Syrup of Polygala Senega, } of each,
Squills, } one ounce.

Benzoic Acid, } of each,
Flowers of Sulphur, } one scruple.
Ipecacuanha, } six grains.

Mix. It is recommended in the chronic catarrhs of old people, to facilitate expectoration. — Dose, a tea-spoonful three or four times a day.

ACIDUM BORACICUM—BORACIC ACID.

Acidum Boracis, Acor boracicus, Sal acidum Boracis seu sedativus Hombergii seu Vitrioli narcoticum seu volatile Boracis, Flores Boracis.

AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FULD.; GENEV.; LIPP.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS.

R. Borax, in powder, 320 parts.
Boiling Distilled Water, 600 parts.
Dissolve, strain, and add gradually,
Sulphuric Acid (66 degrees), 100 parts.

Set the liquor aside to cool, and wash the crystals that form, with cold water. Purify them by fresh solution and crystallization. (GALL.)

AMST. prescribes half a pound of borax, four pounds of water, and one ounce and a half of sulphuric acid.—BRUNS.; FULD.; LIPP.; and WIRTEM.—two ounces of borax, sixteen of water, and five drams of sulphuric acid.—HERBIP.—eight ounces of borax, sufficient quantity of water, and three ounces of sulphuric acid.—GENEV. six ounces of borax, a sufficient quantity of water, and three ounces of sulphuric acid.—HISP.—four ounces of borax, four pounds of water, and two ounces of sulphuric acid.—BATAV.; and SAX.—four ounces of borax, ten of water, and one of sulphuric acid.—FERR.; and SUEC.—one ounce and a half of borax, one pound of water, and one ounce and a half of nitric acid.—VAN MONS.—nineteen parts of borax, one hundred and fifty-two of water, and six of nitric acid.—ANT.; BATAV.; BELG.; BRUGNATELLI; and SPIELMANN—enough of boiling water to dissolve an arbitrary quantity of borax, and enough of sulphuric acid to render the liquor of an acidulous taste.

R. Borax, nineteen parts.
Concentrated Sulphuric Acid, five parts.
Water, one part and three-fourths.

Distil in a sand bath, gradually augmenting the heat, and receive the minute crystals which sublime. (VAN MONS)

FULD.; and WIRTEM. direct similar mixtures to be subjected to distillation as in the preceding process.

Neither of these is HOMBERG's process; he decomposes the borax with red oxide of iron.

The boracic acid is very rarely employed. The ancients attributed to it a sedative virtue, in the reality of which very few physicians believe at the present time.

Dose, from ten to twenty grains.

SOOTHING POWDER. (FULD.)

R. Powder of Boracic Acid, half an ounce.
Nitre, one ounce.
Cream of Tartar, two ounces.

Mix.—Dose, from one to two scruples.

SEDATIVE BOLUS. (SAUNDERS)

R. Boracic Acid, half a dram.
Conserve of Orange, a scruple.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.

SEDATIVE MIXTURE. (PIERQUIN; (RATIER))

R. Boracic Acid, one dram.
Infusion of Lime Tree, four ounces.
Simple Syrup, an ounce and a half.

Mix. (RATIER)

Employed by CHAUSSIER in cerebral affections.

R. Boracic Acid, six grains.
Oil of Sweet Almonds, } of each,
Syrup of Lemon, } one dram.

Mix. (PIERQUIN)

It is recommended in cardialgia, and is directed to be continually repeated till the pain shall have ceased.

ACIDUM CARBONICUM.—CARBONIC ACID.

The carbonic acid may be obtained under two different forms.

1. In the gaseous state.

Acidum aereum, seu cretaceum, seu carbonicum, Aer flvus, seu mephiticus.

AMER.; GALL.; NIEMANN; BRUGNATELLI; VAN MONS.

R. Marble, pounded, and mixed with a little water, any quantity.

Pour it into a flask, and pour upon it sulphuric acid diluted with four parts of water; let the first portions of gas that are disengaged escape, and receive the rest by the aid of a bent tube, in bottles full of water; and after having stopped them, preserve them, with the necks downwards, in a cool place. (AMER.; NIEMANN; BRUGNATELLI; VAN MONS.)

GALL. substitutes hydrochloric acid for sulphuric, which latter is certainly less advantageous than the former, because the sulphate of lime which concretes on the surface of the chalk, soon arrests the decomposition between it and the acid. HENRI observes (GALL.) that muriatic acid sometimes contains sulphureous acid, which gives a very disagreeable odour to the carbonic acid gas when mixed with it; and he therefore recommends the latter to be washed in a solution of carbonate of soda.

2. In a liquid state.

Aqua aerata, seu carbonica seu aeris flvi seu Acidi carbonici seu acidulata cum Acido carbonico.

AMER.; BATAV.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FENN.; ROSS.; SUEC.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; VAN MONS.

R. Carbonic Acid Gas, any quantity.

Adapt to a barrel almost full of distilled water a forcing pump, and by means of it, force into the water five times its volume of the gas; after twenty-four hours, put the water into bottles, corked securely, and cover the corks with wax. (GALL.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; DAN.; SUEC.)

AMER.; and COXE direct the water to be made to absorb ten times its volume of gas.

HISP.; FERR.; FENN.; ROSS.; NIEMANN; BRUGNATELLI; and VAN MONS, do not recommend the forcing pump to be used, but rather a current of gas to be passed through the water till it is perfectly saturated; the result of which is a liquor, containing very little more than its own volume of carbonic acid gas.

Carbonic acid is reputed to be antiseptic, diuretic, lithontriptic, and sedative. It has been strongly recommended in obstinate vomiting, and in pulmonary irritations. Externally, as a detergent for ulcers, and for soothing the itching attending tetter.

AEROPHORIC POWDER.

Pulvis aerophorus seu Soda tartaricus seu Natri carbonici cum Acido tartarico seu Magnesie tartaricus. (BELG.; DAN.; MIL. COPEN.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FENN.; HANN.; LIPP.; CAST. BORUS.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; WURCEB.; NIEMANN; AUGUSTIN; C. DE GASSICOURT; HUFELAND; SAINTE-MARIE; VAN MONS)

R. Subcarbonate of Soda, effloresced, one part.
Supertartrate of Potass, two parts.
MIX. (HUFELAND; VAN MONS)

LIPP.; and WIRTEM. direct three parts of the supertartrate.

R. Subcarbonate of Soda, effloresced, one part.
Supertartrate of Potass, three parts.
White Sugar, two parts.
MIX. (DAN.; NIEMANN; AUGUSTIN; VAN MONS)

FENN. prescribes one ounce and a half of the supertartrate, four drams of the subcarbonate of soda, and one ounce of sugar; and directs three drops of the oil of peppermint to be added to each ounce of the mixture.

R. Subcarbonate of Soda, dried, } of each,
Tartaric Acid, } equal parts.
MIX. (FORM. HÔP. FR.; CAST. BORUS.; WURCEB.)

R. Prepared Oyster Shells, one scruple.
Tartaric Acid, fifteen grains.
MIX. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Subcarbonate of Soda, one part.
Tartaric Acid, one part and a half.
White Sugar, one part.
MIX. (BELG.)

NIEMANN prescribes twenty-five grains of the subcarbonate, five of the acid, and twenty of sugar.

R. Supertartrate of Potass, two parts.
Subcarbonate of Magnesia, one part.
MIX. (MIL. COPEN.; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Nitre, dry, ten parts.
Tartaric Acid, two parts.
Subcarbonate of Magnesia, one part.
White Sugar, twenty parts.
MIX. (VAN MONS)

G

- R. Subcarbonate of Potass, two drams.
Citric Acid, half an ounce.
White Sugar, one dram.

Make a powder. (HANN.)

CADET DE GASSICOURT prescribes two drams of subcarbonate of soda, one dram of citric acid, and one ounce of sugar.

- R. Subcarbonate of Magnesia, } of each,
Tartaric Acid, } one part.
White Sugar, four parts.

Mix; and to each ounce of the mixture add three drops of the essential oil of peppermint. (SUEC.)

AUGUSTIN prescribes two drams of subcarbonate of magnesia, half a dram of tartaric acid, and one dram of the oleosaccharum of lemon.

Generally, the dose is from half a dram, to one dram.

SEIDLITZ POWDER. (HISP.)

- R. Tartarized Soda, two drams.
Subcarbonate of Soda, two scruples.
Tartaric Acid, twenty-five grains.

This powder is to be dissolved in water, and taken during effervescence; the solution forms an advantageous purgative for persons whose stomachs will not bear the ordinary saline preparations.

ANTI-EMETIC DRAUGHT.

Haustus anti-emeticus. (HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FULD.; ROSS.; NIEMANN.; AUGUSTIN.; BRERA.; BORIES.; BRUGNATELLI.; C. DE GASSICOURT.; ELLIS.; DISP. CHA. PARIS.; PIERQUIN.; RATIER.; SAUNDERS.; SAINTE-MARIE.; SWEDIAUR.)

- R. Subcarbonate of Potass, one scruple.
Lemon Juice, half an ounce.

Mix, and take immediately. (ROSS.; AUGUSTIN.; BRERA.; PIERQUIN.; SAUNDERS.; SAINTE-MARIE.)

- R. Lemon Juice, } of each, half an ounce.
Water, }

Mix together; then,

- R. Subcarbonate of Potass, twenty-five grains.
Water, one ounce.

Dissolve; then mix the two liquors, and take at the moment of effervescence. (BRUGNATELLI.)

- R. Subcarbonate of Potass, twenty-five grains.
Water, half an ounce.

Let this solution be taken, and immediately followed by half an ounce of lemon juice, sweetened with a sufficient quantity of sugar. (C. DE GASSICOURT.)

BORIES directs a solution to be made of one scruple of subcarbonate of potass in

three ounces of water, and to add to it at the moment of being taken one ounce of lemon juice. SAINTE-MARIE—after TODE, to let the patient drink a mixture of two drams of carbonate of magnesia, with four ounces of water, and to follow it immediately with half an ounce of lemon juice.

ELLIS directs to be swallowed alternately, and by spoonfuls, a solution of two drams of subcarbonate of potass in four ounces of water, and a mixture of equal parts of lemon juice and water.

- R. Crystallized Carbonate of Soda, half a dram.
Water, two ounces.
Syrup of Lemon Peel, half an ounce.

To be taken at twice: the patient is to swallow immediately after each dose two drams of lemon juice. (GALL.)

- R. Carbonate of Potass, half a dram.
Water, three ounces.
Syrup of Lemon, one ounce.
Lemon Juice, half an ounce.

Mix, and take immediately. (GALL.)

DISP. CHA. PARIS prescribes thirty-six grains of subcarbonate of potass, one ounce of tartaric syrup, and three ounces of water.

- R. Subcarbonate of Potass, four scruples.
White Sugar, two drams.

Dissolve in Pure Water, four ounces.

Add to the solution, Cinnamon Water, two ounces.

Mix well.—Three spoonfuls of this are to be taken every half hour, with a spoonful of fresh lemon juice. (NIEMANN.)

HISP. directs to be taken at the moment of effervescence, a mixture of half a dram of subcarbonate of potass, of one ounce of pure water, of one dram of the vinous cinnamon water, and of six drams of lemon juice.—FENN.—four drams of the subcarbonate, a sufficient quantity of lemon juice, two ounces of mint water, one dram of cinnamon water, and as much of sugar.

- R. Carbonate of Soda, one dram.
Distilled Water, three ounces.
Vinegar, two ounces.
Simple Oxymel, one ounce.

Mix. (RATIER.)

- R. Powder of Subcarbonate of Potass, two drams.
Tartaric Acid, one dram.
Sugar, two ounces.
Pure Water, a glassful.

Mix. (C. DE GASSICOURT.)

- R. Subcarbonate of Soda, half a dram.
Pure Water, two ounces.
Mint Water, one ounce.
Syrup of Orange Peel, half an ounce.

To be taken after having swallowed half an ounce of lemon juice. (PIERQUIN)

FULD. prescribes two drams of subcarbonate of potass, four ounces of pure water, and two ounces, each, of peppermint water and lemon juice; to make a mixture, which is to be taken at several times.

R. Carbonate of Potass, half a dram.
Tartaric Syrup, one ounce.
Water, three ounces.
Lemon Juice, half an ounce.

Mix. (RATIER)

R. Carbonate of Soda, a dram and a half.
Dilute Sulphuric Acid, one ounce.
Water, two pounds.

The soda is to be dissolved in one half of the water, the remainder of which is added to the acid; the patient is to drink the acidulated water after taking the saline solution. (SWEDIAUR)

NIEMANN prescribes six drams of the subcarbonate of potass, one ounce of acid, and six of water.—SAINTE-MARIE—fifteen grains of the salt, twenty drops of the acid and eight ounces of water.—AUGUSTIN—one ounce of the subcarbonate dissolved in one ounce of water, and, on the other hand, a mixture of two drams of diluted acid, with one ounce of water, and half an ounce of syrup of gooseberry. The two mixtures to be taken alternately, by spoonfuls.

This is the mixture known by the name *de Hulme, Mixtura Hulmiense*.

R. Carbonate of Soda, two drams.
Water of Mentha Crispa, eight ounces.
Simple Syrup, one ounce.

Mix together; on the other hand, mix also

Lemon Juice, two ounces and a half.
Oleosaccharum of Lemon, one ounce.
Cinnamon Water, one ounce and a half.
Water, four ounces and a half.

The patient is to take this second mixture immediately after the first. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, one scruple.
Cinnamon Water, one ounce.
Lemon Juice, two ounces and a half.

The lemon juice is to be taken after the saline solution. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Carbonate of Ammonia, } of each.
White Sugar, } ten grains.
Concentrated Acetic Acid, two scruples.
Peppermint Water, half an ounce.

The patient is first to take the salt, mixed with the sugar; and, immediately after, the vinegar diluted with the water. (NIEMANN)

R. Root of Calumba, one dram.
Water, ten ounces.

Boil till there remain only six ounces of liquid. Strain, and add when cold,

Subcarbonate of Potass, one scruple.
Lemon Juice, six drams.
Liquid Laudanum of Sydenham, twenty-four drops.

Mix. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, one scruple.
Lemon Juice, six drams.
Liquid Laudanum of Sydenham, twelve drops.
Peppermint Water, four drams.
Water, six ounces.

Mix. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Mint Water, five ounces.
Powder of Crabs' eyes, half a dram.
Lemon Juice, half an ounce.
Liquid Laudanum of Sydenham, twenty drops.
Hoffman's Liquor, half a dram.
Syrup of Mint, one ounce.

Mix. (BORIES; PIERQUIN)

R. Bruised Cinchona Bark, one ounce.
Water, twenty ounces.

Boil down to sixteen ounces, and divide the decoction, when strained, into two portions; add to the first,

Subcarbonate of Potass, one dram.

and to the other,

Dilute Sulphuric Acid, one dram.

A spoonful of each of these mixtures is to be taken alternately. (SAINTE-MARIE)

This formula is from STROMEYER.

SAINTE-MARIE, gives it under the name antiseptic mixture, *Potion Antiseptique*, because that German physician prescribed it in adynamic fevers. He points out, as deserving the preference, a concentrated decoction of bark, saturated with six times its own volume of carbonic acid gas.

It is a strange conception, to join cinchona, with carbonic acid.

In general, all these mixtures are very inferior to water charged with the gas, by compression; and it is to this, that recourse should be had also, when it is possible, in cases where it is judged proper to administer the mixture of RIVIERE.

ACIDUM CITRICUM.—CITRIC ACID.

Acidum Limonorum. Acid of Lemons.

1. Such as is met with in Commerce. BELG.; PARIS.
2. Manufactured according to various Formulae.

A.

In an Impure State.

R. Lemons, forty.

Express and strain the juice; to which add,

Alcohol, three ounces.

Set aside the mixture, in an earthen vessel for two days, and filter; then remove the alcohol by a gentle evaporation, and preserve the remainder in well stopped bottles. (BRUGNATELLI)

R. Depurated Juice of Lemons, any quantity.

Heat in a water-bath, to the temperature of 80 degrees REAUM.; and after having filtered it, remove the coagulum which forms and preserve in well stopped bottles. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Depurated Juice of Lemons, any quantity.

Expose it to the temperature of 3 or 4 degrees REAUM.; remove the pieces of ice as they form, until the liquid is reduced to one third; and preserve it in well stopped bottles. (SWEDIAUR)

B.

In a Pure State.

R. Lemon Juice, one pint.
Prepared Chalk, one ounce.

or, a sufficient quantity to saturate the juice.

Dilute Sulphuric Acid,
nine fluid ounces.

Add the chalk, by degrees, to the lemon juice heated, and mix them; then pour off the liquor. Wash the citrate of lime, which remains, with repeated portions of warm water, and dry it. Pour the dilute sulphuric acid on the dried powder, and boil for ten minutes; then express the liquor strongly through linen cloth, and filter through paper. Evaporate with a gentle heat, that crystals may form as it cools. That the crystals may be pure, dissolve in water a se-

cond and third time, then filter each solution, mix them together, evaporate, and set it aside to crystallize. (LOND.)

R. Lemon Juice, any quantity.
Prepared Chalk, a sufficient quantity.

Heat the lemon juice, and add to it the chalk gradually; then pour off the liquid from the residue of the citrate of lime. Wash this several times in hot water, and dry it. To this dried powder, add eight times the quantity of dilute sulphuric acid, as of chalk, previously added; boil the mixture, express it strongly through cloth, and filter through paper. Evaporate the filtered liquor, till crystals form on cooling. The crystals may be purified by repeated solutions and crystallizations. (DUBL.)

R. Lemon Juice, any quantity.

Heat it in a water-bath, and add to it gradually,

Subcarbonate of Lime,
in powder, a sufficient quantity

To saturate the acid; wash the precipitate repeatedly, dry it, and mix three parts of it with six of water; pour upon this two parts of sulphuric acid (66 degrees), and add twelve parts of water, then boil for some time, and filter; evaporate the liquor till a pellicle forms, and let it crystallize in a stove (*à l'étuve*). (AMER.; DAN.; GALL.; FENN.; HANN.; SUEC.; NIEMANN; COXE; VAN MONS)

DRY LEMONADE.

Limonada sicca. (PIERQUIN; SWEDIAUR)

R. Lemon Juice, concentrated
by freezing, one part.
White Sugar, in powder, six parts.

Add the sugar to the lemon juice by small portions, so that it may absorb it, then triturate and preserve in a stopped bottle. (SWEDIAUR)

R. White Sugar, one pound.
Citric Acid, powdered, six drams.
Essence of Lemon, a sufficient quantity.

Make a powder. (PIERQUIN)

LOZENGES OF CITRIC ACID

- R. Citric Acid, reduced to an
impalpable powder, one dram.
White Sugar, half a pound.
Essential Oil of Lemons, eightendrops.

Mix well for a long time, in a marble mortar; and, with a sufficient quantity of mucilage of tragacanth, make lozenges of twelve grains each.

SYRUP OF CITRIC ACID. (HENRI)

- R. Citric Acid, five drams.
Distilled Water, two ounces.

Mix the solution with

- Simple Syrup, two pounds.

Boil gently, for some minutes, and strain through flannel.

This syrup may be flavoured with spirit of lemon, and may be rendered soft by the addition of gum arabic.

CITRIC OINTMENT.

Unguentum citricum. (VAN MONS)

- R. Lard, one ounce.

Add to it gradually, by trituration,

Lemon Juice, a dram and a half.

Tincture of Cantharides, half a dram.

It is recommended to rub the head with this twice a day in baldness.

OLEO-ACID MIXTURE.

Mixtura oleo-acida. (AUGUSTIN)

- R. Oil of Almonds, } of each,
Citric Acid, } three ounces.
Extract of Opium, four grains.

Dose, a spoonful every half hour.

Recommended by RICHTER in strangulated hernia.

ACIDUM HYDROCHLORICUM.—HYDROCHLORIC ACID.

Acidum muriaticum seu salis culinaris seu marini, Spiritus Salis seu fumans. Muriatic acid, Spirit of Salt.

SYNONIMES:—Salzsäure, Kochsalzsäure, GERM.; Lunurasa, CYNG.; Nemukka tizab, DUK.; Zoutzaur, DUT.; Ossimuriatico, ITAL.; Uppu Travagum, TAM.; Lawana Travagum TELIN.

1. That which is met with in commerce. MIL. COPEN.; GALL.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; LIPP.; PARIS.

2. Manufactured according to various Formule.

LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AUSTR.; AMER.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FENN.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; PALAT.; POL.; BOKUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SARD.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; AINSLIE; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS.

- R. Muriate of Soda,
(common salt),
dried, two pounds.
Sulphuric Acid, by
weight, twenty ounces.
Distilled Water, a pint and a half.

Mix the acid with half a pint of the water, in a glass retort; when the mixture is cold, add to it the muriate of soda. Pour the remainder of the

water into the receiver; and, having fixed it to the retort placed in a sand-bath, distil over the acid into this water, with a heat gradually raised till the retort becomes red hot.

The specific gravity of this Acid is to that of distilled water, as 1,160 to 1,000. One hundred grains of it, are saturated by one hundred and twenty four grains of the crystals of subcarbonate of soda. (LOND.)

- R. Muriate of Soda,
which has been
previously ex-
posed to a red
heat, } of each,
Sulphuric Acid, } two pounds.
Water, }

Pour the acid, mixed with eight of the water, and cooled, on the muriate of soda, in a glass retort; to which adapt a receiver, containing the remaining part of the water, and distil from a sand-bath, at a moderate heat. In a short time, the vessels may be luted together, and the distillation continued to dryness.

The specific gravity of this acid is to that of distilled water, as 1,170 to 1,000. (EDINB.)

R. Muriate of Soda,
dried, 100 parts.
Sulphuric Acid of
commerce, 87 parts.
Water, 124 parts.

Dilute the acid with one half of the water, and when cold, add it gradually to the muriate of soda, put into a glass retort. Put the remaining part of the water into the receiver, to absorb the gas, as it comes over, and distil to dryness.

The specific gravity of this acid is to that of distilled water, as 1,160 to 1,000. (DUBL.)

R. Muriate of Soda, decrepitated, one part.
White Argil, three parts.

Make a paste of these with a little water; let it become dry, and distil from a retort, with a heat gradually augmented. (PALAT.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

R. Decrepitated Muriate of } of each,
Soda, } equal parts.
Vitriol, calcined to }
whiteness, }

Distil in a sand-bath, to dryness. (BRUNS.)

R. Muriate of Soda, pulverised, five parts and a half.
Concentrated Sulphuric Acid, four parts and a half.

Distil into a receiver, containing five parts of water; at first with a gentle heat, but gradually increased so far as to bring the retort to a white heat. (VAN MONS)

FERR.; and SWEDIAUR direct four pounds of decrepitated salt to be distilled with two pounds of concentrated sulphuric acid, into a flask containing sixteen ounces of distilled water.—SUEC. directs two parts of salt, and one of the acid, to be distilled into a receiver filled to two thirds with water,—to distil three pounds of salt with five of acid, and to receive the gas in two flasks, of which the second, which ought only to be kept, contains three pints and a half of water.—ANT.—to distil three pounds of salt with two of sulphuric acid, (66 degrees) to receive the gas in three vessels; the first to contain two ounces, the second, one pound and a half, and the third, eight ounces, of water: to preserve the liquid of the second vessel, and to rectify it upon a quantity of sea salt, equivalent to the sixteenth part of the acid employed in the first instance.—AUSTR.—to distil two pounds of salt, with one of acid (1,840); to receive the gas in a flask containing six ounces of water, and to redistil the product upon two ounces of salt.

R. Muriate of Soda, pulverised, two pounds.
Sulphuric Acid, } of each,
Spring Water, } one pound.

Distil in a sand-bath, until no more acid passes into the receiver. (GENEV.; LUSIT.; ROSS.)

SPIELMANN directs eight parts of salt, four of acid, and three of water.—BRUNS.—six parts of salt, four of acid, and two of water.—LIPP.—to two pounds of salt, one pound of acid, and twenty ounces of water.—WIRTEM.—one pound of salt, from three to six ounces of water, and from six to seven ounces of acid.—HERBIP.—one pound of salt, eight ounces of water, and four of acid.—FULD.—sixteen parts of salt, twelve of acid, and twenty-four of water.

R. Sulphuric Acid, one pound.
Water, half a pound.

Mix carefully in a retort, and add

Muriate of Soda, in powder, one pound and a half.

Adapt a receiver, containing,

Distilled Water, one pint.

Distil over a moderate fire. (FENN.)

HASS.; and PIDERIT prescribe two pounds of salt, one pound of acid, one pound of water in the retort, and three ounces in the receiver.—AMER.; and COXE—two pounds of salt, twenty ounces of acid, half a pound of water in the retort, and one pound in the receiver.—HISP.—two parts of salt, one of acid, one and a half of water in the retort, and an indeterminate quantity of water in the receiver.—SAX.—six pounds of salt, eight of acid, two of water in the retort, four of water in the receiver, and the redistillation of the product upon one half part of dry salt.—POL.; and BORUS.—six pounds of salt, four of acid, two of water in the retort, four of water in the receiver, and redistillation of the product upon one half pound of salt.—DAN.; and OLDEN.—six pounds of salt, four of acid, four pounds of water in the retort, two pounds of water in the receiver, and redistillation of the product upon one half pound of salt.—BATAV.—three parts of salt, two of acid, two of water in the retort, and one part and three-fourths of water in the receiver, and redistillation of the product, upon one fourth part of decrepitated salt.

R. Decrepitated Muriate of Soda, 3,000 parts.
Water, 70 parts.

Put them into a matrass placed in a sand-bath, and furnished with two tubes, one terminating by a funnel, and the other communicating with an apparatus of two flasks, containing, the first

Water, 200 parts.

and the second,

Water, 2,000 parts.

Pour gradually, through the funnel,

Sulphuric Acid, (66 degrees) 3,000

diluted with parts.

Distilled Water, 750 parts.

Heat moderately, so that the gas may disengage itself with force; when that diminishes, augment the heat by degrees, until no more vapour passes over. (GALL.)

BATAV. directs one part and a half of salt, one part of acid, and one half part of water, to be distilled together, into an apparatus of two flasks; the first containing one third, and the second, one half of the water and of the acid employed; to preserve, when cold, the liquid of the first flask, and to redistil it upon a quantity of decrepitated salt, equal to one sixteenth of the acid employed in the first instance.—BELG.—to distil thirty ounces of decrepitated salt, twenty-four ounces of concentrated sulphuric acid, and nine ounces of water; into a receiver containing fifteen ounces of water, until the mass in the retort begins to become solid; to substitute then another receiver, containing one ounce and a half of water, and to continue the distillation to dryness.—BRUNS.—to distil one pound of salt, six ounces of acid, and six ounces of water, in a Woulf's apparatus, the flasks of which contain distilled water.

All the Pharmacopœias do not acquaint us with the concentration of the acid for the preparation of which they prescribe a process. Very great differences prevail in this respect. The following are those which are expressed by figures. The specific gravity of the liquid ought to be according to FENN. 1.150; POL. and SAX. 1.130; BAVAR. 1.130 to 1.135; BATAV. 1.130 to 1.136; LOND. 1.160; HAN. 1.175; SUEC. 1.196; AUSTR.; and GALL. 1.200.

ANT. directs it to be the same as of water :: 6 : 7 and a half. With regard to this, it is necessary to remember that the specific gravity of the gaseous acid is of 1,247, and that, at the temperature of 20 degrees under the pressure of 0 m. 76, water dissolves 464 times its own volume, or 75 hundredths of its own weight of this gas. THENARD has ascertained that water saturated with gas to 23 degrees, under the pressure of 783 millimètres (30.81671 inches) has a specific gravity of 1,208.

The concentrated hydrochloric acid is a violent poison; it corrodes and destroys all organic tissues with which it is put in contact. It should be diluted with water before it is employed medicinally. The proportions prescribed by AUSTR.; BATAV.; and BAVAR. are one part of acid, and two of water, which gives a pro-

duct, the specific gravity of which is 1,036, BAVAR.; 1,065, AUSTR.; 1,080, BELG.; DUBL.; and COXE, prescribe equal parts of the acid, and of water, a mixture weighing as 1,080. Thus diluted, the hydrochloric acid proves stimulant, antiseptic, and diuretic. It has been also proposed to inject it into the bladder, adding much more water to it, to dissolve certain urinary calculi.

It has been also represented as a powerful antisiphilitic.

FUMIGATORY SPECIES.

Solutio alexiteria, Species pro Vaporibus Acidi muriatici. (SUEC.; SWEDIAUR)

R. Muriate of Soda, two parts.
Sulphuric Acid, one part.

Keep each of these separate, that they may not be mixed before the moment of their being required to be used. (SUEC.)

SWEDIAUR prescribes six parts of salt, in powder, and one of the concentrated acid; or five of salt, and four of acid.

ACID MIXTURE. (NIEMANN)

R. Hydrochloric Acid, from one to four grains.
Distilled Water, eight ounces.
Syrup of Raspberries, two ounces.

Dose, one or two spoonfuls, every hour or two hours.

MINERAL LEMONADE.

Potus Muriatico-Acidus. (RATIER; VAN MONS)

R. White Sugar, two ounces.
Concentrated Hydrochloric Acid, two or three grains.

Heat them together for a few minutes, put them into a bottle, and add

Spring Water, four pounds.

Recommended in simple adynamic fevers. (VAN MONS)

RATIER prescribes two pounds of water, enough of acid to make it agreeably acidulous, and two ounces of simple syrup.

SYRUP OF HYDROCHLORIC ACID.

Syrupus Muriaticus. (VAN MONS)

R. Hydrochloric Acid, two ounces
White Sugar, twenty-six ounces.

Dissolve in a water bath.

Recommended in hooping cough.—Dose, half a spoonful, in water, every two hours.

ALCOHOLIC HYDROCHLORIC ACID. (GALL.)

- R. Hydrochloric Acid, (22 degrees) one part.
Alcohol, (36 degrees), three parts.
Mix.

ACIDULOUS GARGLE.

Litus acidus, *Linimentum gingivale*. (FORM. HÔP. FR.; HERBIP.; AUGUSTIN; ELLIS)

- R. Hydrochloric Acid, one dram.
Honey of Roses, three ounces.

Mix. (AUGUSTIN)

ELLIS prescribes one dram of acid, one ounce of honey, and the same quantity of rose water.

- R. Syrup of Barberries, one ounce.
Diluted Hydrochloric Acid,

a sufficient quantity to render the syrup agreeably acidulous. (AUGUSTIN)

- R. Hydrochloric Acid, two parts.
Clarified Honey, twenty-five parts.

Mix. (FORM. HÔP. FR.)

- R. Hydrochloric Acid, two drams.
Honey of Roses, two ounces.
Solution of Myrrh, (*Liqueur de Myrrh*), half an ounce.

Mix. (HERBIP.)

DETERSIVE GARGLE. (RATIER)

- R. Decoction of Barley, one pound.
Hydrochloric Acid, two drams.
Honey of Roses, one ounce.

Mix.

- R. Infusion of Cinchona, four ounces.
Clarified Honey, one ounce.
Hydrochloric Acid, eighteen drops.

Mix.

ASTRINGENT GARGLE.

Gargarisma adstringens seu Salvia cum Acido muriatico. (AUGUSTIN)

- R. Leaves of Sage, one handful.
Red Wine, a sufficient quantity to obtain eight ounces of decoction.

Add, when strained,

- Honey of Roses, one ounce.
Hydrochloric Acid, one dram.

Recommended by KOSTUM in scurvy.

ANTISCORBUTIC GARGLE. (AUGUSTIN; PIERQUIN; SAINTE-MARIE; SPIELMANN)

- R. Antiscorbutic Decoction, six ounces.
Spirit of Scurvy Grass, one ounce.
Hydrochloric Acid, two drams.
Simple Oxymel, two ounces.

Mix. (SPIELMANN)

- R. Barley Water, twenty-four ounces.
Honey of Roses, two ounces.
Tincture of Myrrh, four scruples.
Hydrochloric Acid, one scruple.

Mix. (PIERQUIN; SAINTE-MARIE)

- R. Diluted Hydrochloric Acid, } of each,
Extract of Cinchona, } half a
Catechu, } dram.
Tincture of Myrrh, }
Syrup of Mulberries, } of each,
Honey of Roses, } one ounce.

Mix. (AUGUSTIN)

LITHONTRIPTIC MIXTURE. (ELLIS)

- R. Hydrochloric Acid, sixty drops.
Decoction of Barley, six ounces.

Dose, one ounce three or four times a day, extolled in cases of calculi when principally composed of calcareous salts.

APERITIVE TINCTURE. (NIEMANN)

- R. Muriate of Soda, half an ounce.
Distilled Water, four ounces.

Add to the solution,

- Hydrochloric Acid, two drams.

It is recommended by CULLEN in anorexia. —Dose, one or two spoonfuls in a glass of water.

ARTHRITIC MIXTURE. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN)

(*Eau Arthritique*.)

- R. Hydrochloric Acid, four ounces.
White Oil of Petroleum, one dram.

Mix by stirring well.—For a partial bath.

ANTIFEBRILE MIXTURE.

Mixtura Acidi muriatici. (AUGUSTIN)

- R. Hydrochloric Acid, } of each,
Sulphuric Ether, } two drams.
Cinnamon Water, seven ounces.
Syrup of Raspberries, three ounces.

Dose, two spoonfuls every two hours, in asthenic fevers.

ACIDUM HYDROCHLORO-NITRICUM.—HYDROCHLORO-NITRIC, OR, NITRO MURIATIC ACID.

Aqua regia, seu *Fegis*, *Acidum muriaticum nitroso-oxygenatum*, *Menstruum Auri*.

BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; FERR.; PALAT.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; BRUGNATELLI; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS.

- R. Muriate of Ammonia, in powder, one part.
Nitric Acid, three parts.

Digest with a gentle heat, and decant.—(SARD.)

BRUGNATELLI prescribes one part and a half of the salt, and six parts of aquafortis.—PALAT.; and WIRTEM.—one of the salt, and six of the acid.—VAN MONS—five of the salt, and six of nitric acid.

R. Nitrate of Potass,
 nine parts and a half.
Hydrochloric Acid,
 twenty-two parts and a half.

Digest in a gentle heat, and decant. (VAN MONS)

It may also be prepared with eight parts of nitrate of soda, and the same quantity of hydrochloric acid; or with five and a half parts of sea salt, and six of nitric acid.—(VAN MONS)

R. Nitric Acid, (1.250), two parts.
Hydrochloric Acid, (1.150), four parts.

Mix them together, in a phial plunged in cold water, and leave them to act upon each other, for several days. (BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.)

FERR.; and BRUGNATELLI prescribe equal parts of the two acids.—SPELMANN—one part of hydrochloric acid and three of nitric.—VAN MONS—six and a half parts of nitric, and twenty-two and a half of hydrochloric acid.

This acid is rarely employed except in chemical operations; however, it has been administered, diluted with water, in the form of pediluvium, in engorgements, and other diseases, of the liver.

DISINFECTING FUMIGATION.

Solutio alexiteria Gaubiana. (NIEMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Nitrate of Potass,
 nine parts and a half.
Muriate of Soda, five parts and a half.
Oxide of Manganese, seven parts.
Sulphuric Acid, ten parts.

Mix the oxide intimately with the two salts, and sprinkle upon them, the acid diluted with one part and a half of water, at several times, only repeating the sprinkling

as the vapour ceases to be set free. (VAN MONS)

R. Nitrate of Potass,
 four parts and three fourths.
Muriate of Soda,
 five parts and a half.
Sulphuric Acid,
 seven parts and a half.
Vinegar, twenty-two parts.
Water, forty-four parts.

Mix the two salts by trituration; add gradually the sulphuric acid to the water, and then, at once, put the vinegar into the mixture; and pour the acid liquid upon the saline powder, placed upon a portable chafing dish. (VAN MONS)

NIEMANN and SWEDIAUR prescribe half a pound each, of nitre, of salt, and of sulphuric acid, four pounds of vinegar, and two of water.

STIMULANT FOMENTATION.

Fotus ad Pustulas in Cute favendas.
(BRERA)

R. Hydrochloric Acid, three ounces.
Nitric Acid, two ounces.
Water, eight ounces.

Half a glassful of this mixture, is to be added to a pound of cold water; and the legs, thighs, abdomen, and arms of the patient, are to be sponged with it, for half an hour, night and morning; after each sponging he is immediately to get into bed. After some days, pustules appear on the skin.

This remedy has been very much commended in chronic inflammations of the liver.

ACID MIXTURE.

R. Weak Hydrochloric Acid, } of each,
 — Nitric Acid, } two drams.
Water, three pounds.
Simple Syrup, two ounces.

To be taken in small doses, in the course of the day.—Recommended in syphilitic affections of the lymphatic system.

ACIDUM HYDROCYANICUM.—PRUSSIC ACID, HYDROCYANIC ACID.

Acidum Borussicum, seu *zooticum*, seu *zootinicum*. *Acidum Prussicum*. (DUBL.; AMER.; BELG.; BATAV.; GALL.; FERR.; NIEMANN; BRUGNATELLI; VAN MONS)

1. Prepared after the method of SCHEELÉ.

R. Prussian Blue,
 one hundred and twenty eight parts.
Red Oxide of Mercury, sixty-four parts.
Distilled Water, five hundred parts.

Boil for a quarter of an hour, stirring constantly; strain, filter, and wash the residuum with

Boiling Water,
 one hundred and twenty-eight parts.
Mix together the two liquors, put them into a flask, and add
Iron-filings, reduced to very
 fine powder, ninety-six parts.
Sulphuric Acid (66 degrees),
 twenty-four parts.

Diluted with

Distilled Water, twenty-four parts.

Stir the mixture, and keep the flask, for one hour, plunged in cold water; pour the decanted liquor into a tubulated retort placed in a sand bath, to the neck of which a long adapter is fixed, which passes into the tube of a globular receiver, whence goes out another tube of a bent form which is plunged into a flask full of water; lute the apparatus, cover the receiver with wet cloths, and increase the heat until the liquor boils, and it has passed.

One hundred and ninety-two parts of liquid into the receiver.

Add to this liquid,

Subcarbonate of Lime, eight parts.

Distil again, and draw

One hundred and twenty-eight parts.

Preserve it in a flask covered with black paper. (AMER. GALL.; FERR.; BRUGNATELLI)

VAN MONS directs three parts of cyanuret of mercury to be dissolved in water; to put the solution into a retort containing three parts of iron filings; to pour upon the whole ten parts of sulphuric acid, diluted with thrice its weight of water; to stir until the mercury is separated; to place the retort in a sand bath; to heat it to ebullition; to distil over one hundred and seventeen parts of liquid; and to rectify it by a new distillation.

This process gives an acid, which is always mixed with water, in an uncertain quantity.

2. After the process of GAY-LUSSAC.

R. Cyanuret of Mercury, one ounce.

Muriatic Acid, seven fluid ounces.

Water, eight fluid ounces.

Distil from a glass retort, into a receiver kept cool, eight fluid ounces; and preserve in a well stopped bottle, in a cool, dark place.

The specific gravity of this should be .998 (DUBL.)

R. Cyanuret of Mercury, any quantity.

Put into a tubulated retort, the neck of which is furnished with a large glass tube, filled with marble bruised, and melted chloruret of calcium, which tube communicates by another more narrow, with a bell glass surrounded with a refrigerating mixture. Pour upon it enough of hydrochloric acid to rise above the cyanuret the height of a finger, heat gradually and moderately, and receive the condensed product in the bell-glass. (GALL.; FERR.; MAGENDIE)

The acid thus obtained is free from water. It has a specific gravity of 0.700.

3. After the process of GEA PESSINA.

R. Hydroferrocyanate of Potass, pulverised, eighteen parts.

Put it into a tubulated glass retort, placed on the iron grate which supports a stove, and communicating with a very small tubulated flask, the tube of which plunges into another flask containing a little distilled water; and pour upon it a mixture of

Concentrated Sulphuric

Acid,

nine parts.

Water,

twelve parts.

Let them act upon each other for twelve hours, during which time, the ice ought to be renewed, as fast as it melts, and the retort be gently heated, by means of some burning coals; the fire is to be removed when a blue matter rises, and threatens to pass into the receiver, and the apparatus suffered to cool. (HENRI)

The acid so obtained has a density equal to 0.9 or 0.898.

4. After the manner of VANQUELIN.

R. Cyanuret of Mercury, one part.
Distilled Water, eight parts.

Pass a current of sulphuric acid gas into the solution, until the gas is in excess; then pour into the liquor as much pulverised subcarbonate of lead, as will remove the excess of the hydrosulphuric acid, constantly stirring the mixture; when it no longer has the odour of rotten eggs, and it no longer blackens paper impregnated with the acetate of lead, filter, and preserve it for use. (BATAV.; BELG.; GALL.; NIEMANN; VAN MONS)

The acid produced by this operation has the same density as the acid of SCHEELE.

The variable density of the hydrocyanic acid prepared according to the method of SCHEELE, does not permit it to be applied to the purposes of medicine. For such purposes, that procured by the method of GAY LUSSAC is generally made use of; but as its concentration renders it dangerous, it ought to be commenced with by mixing it with a quantity of some distilled water. ROBQUET has proposed to reduce its density to 0.900. by adding to it two parts of water. Thus reduced, it becomes similar to the acid of SCHEELE, but with the advantage over the latter of exhibiting a constant and well-known proportion between the pure anhydrous acid, and the quantity of water with which it is mixed. MAGENDIE adds to it six times its volume, or eight times and a half of its weight of distilled water, and calls the mixture, *Medicinal Prussic Acid*, (*Acide Prussique Medicinal.*)

Others have recommended the use of a mixture of three fourths of water, and one fourth of acid, under the name of *Acide Hydrocyanique au quart*. The formula of MAGENDIE ought to be preserved, because it is generally adopted, but for this only reason, for it has no real advantage over the others.

Pure hydrocyanic acid is a formidable poison, as it would kill the most robust man, with the rapidity of lightning, at the dose of a single drop. Mixed with water, it has a less energetic action, the result of which is to destroy the excess of irritability which may be developed in one particular part of the body. It has been recommended in nervous and chronic coughs, asthma, hooping cough, pulmonary consumption, indigestion with or without vomiting, painters' colic, &c. Externally, it has been employed in lotions, for various cutaneous diseases, particularly for allaying the itching of the skin.

ALCOHOLIZED HYDROCYANIC ACID.

Acidum Borussicum seu Hydrocyanicum alcoholisatum. (BATAV.; BAVAR.; NIEMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Hydroferrocyanate of Potass, four parts.
Water, sixteen parts.
Add a mixture, very cold, of
Concentrated Sulphuric Acid, three parts.
Alcohol, twelve parts.

Digest with a gentle heat, stirring often; pour off the clear liquor, and distil in a retort, until the product occupies twenty times the volume of one part of water. (BAVAR.)

The specific gravity of this product is of 0.900.

R. Prussian Blue, thirteen parts.

Put it into a retort to which there is a rather spacious receiver adapted, and pour upon it a mixture of

Sulphuric Acid, two parts.
Proof Spirit, fifty-two parts.

Distil with a gentle heat, three fourths of the spirit employed. (VAN MONS)

R Concentrated Sulphuric Acid, } of each,
Water, } four parts.
Prussian Blue, } eight parts.
Alcohol, } seven parts.

Distil. (NIEMANN)

This process is by KELLER, it gives an acid, of the specific gravity is 0.800.

R. Hydroferrocyanate of Potass, in powder, four ounces.

Pour upon it in a retort, a mixture of Concentrated Sulphuric Acid, two ounces.

Water, four ounces.

Distil almost to dryness into a receiver, containing

Highly rectified Alcohol, eight ounces.

Digest the product without heat, for some hours, with one dram of calcined magnesia; and distil six ounces of it into a receiver containing two ounces of rectified alcohol. (NIEMANN)

This is the process of ITTNER.

CAILLOT has modified the process of VAUQUELIN by mixing the product with four parts of alcohol at 40 degrees. MAGENDIE allows his medicinal prussic acid to be made of six times its volume of alcohol, instead of water, to the acid of GAY-LUSSAC. RUST has also proposed to dissolve eight drops of hydrocyanic acid in two drams of rectified alcohol. These extemporaneous formula are preferable to the preceding.

The addition of alcohol makes the acid preserve better its active properties, and prevents its evaporating so readily as when the mixture is made with water.

HYDROCYANIC ACID OF HARLES.

Acidum Hydrocyanicum dilutum spirituosum aquosum. (NIEMANN)

R. Hydrocyanic Acid of KELLER, ten parts.
Proof Spirit, } of each,
Lime-Tree Water, } sixty drops.

Dose, five drops to young people, from seven to twelve to adults, and two or three to infants of seven years, to be taken in a spoonful of water. The lime-tree water may be replaced by rose water, and the proof spirit, by spirituous cinnamon water.

CONTRASTIMULANT BOLUS.

Boli contrastimulantes. (BRERA)

R. Hydrocyanic Acid, thirty drops.
Crumb of Bread, } of each,
Clarified Honey, } a sufficient
Liquorice, in powder, } quantity,
to make 12 boluses, one every two hours.

HYDROCYANIC LOTION. (MAGENDIE)

R. Medicinal Hydrocyanic Acid, two drams.
Lettuce Water, one pound.

The quantity of the acid may be carried as far as four drams. Recommended in herpes, and in ulcerated cancers. It may also be employed in injections for uterine schirrus.

SYRUP OF HYDROCYANIC ACID. (FERR.; GALL.; BORIES; MAGENDIE)

R. Simple Syrup, nine parts.
Hydrocyanic Acid, prepared after the process of VAUQUELIN, one part.
Mix intimately, and preserve in a well stopped bottle. (GALL.)

R. Simple Syrup, one pound.
Medicinal Prussic Acid, one dram.
Mix carefully. (FERR.; HENRI; FEE; BORIES; MAGENDIE)

These two preparations require to be renewed frequently, as they spoil very soon.

The hydrocyanic syrup is employed in being added to the ordinary pectoral mixtures.

PECTORAL MIXTURE.

Mixtura pectoralis hydrocyanica. (FERR.; GALL.; HENRI; BRERA; BORIES; CADET DE GASSICOURT; ELLIS; MAGENDIE; PIERQUIN)

R. Medicinal Prussic Acid, one dram.
Distilled Water, one pound.
Pure Sugar, one ounce and a half.

Dose, from a spoonful, morning and evening, to six or even eight spoonfuls in twenty-four hours. It is necessary to shake this mixture every time it is used.

R. Hydrocyanic Acid, eight drops.
Gum Arabic, } of each, two drams.
Sugar, }
Water, eight ounces.

Dose, one spoonful three or four times a day. (ELLIS)

PECTORAL MIXTURE. (FEE; BRERA; BORIES; CADET DE GASSICOURT; MAGENDIE; PIERQUIN)

R. Medicinal Prussic Acid, fifteen drops.
Infusion of Ground Ivy, two ounces.
Syrup of Marshmallow, one ounce.

Mix. (FEE; BRERA; BORIES; CADET DE GASSICOURT; MAGENDIE; PIERQUIN)

R. Cough Infusion, four ounces.
Syrup of Marshmallow, one ounce.
Medicinal Prussic Acid, eight drops.

Mix. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

To be taken in doses of one spoonful, after having shaken the bottle.

PIERQUIN has proposed the following formula, in which is the *Prussic Acid* at a fourth, that is diluted with three parts of water, and consequently, stronger than in the two preceding formula.

R. Prussic Acid at a fourth (*ae. pr. au quart*), ten drops.
Syrup of Gum, one ounce.
Distilled Water, two ounces.
Orange-flower Water, one dram.

Mix.—To be taken by spoonfuls every quarter of an hour.

R. Syrup of Hydrocyanic Acid, one ounce.
Decoction of Barley, one pound.
Mix. (BRERA)

RESOLVENT FOMENTATION.

Fomentatio discutiens. (NIEMANN)

R. Alcohol, four ounces.
Soap, one ounce.
Prussic Acid, } of each, two drams.
Camphor, }

KOELREUTER recommends frictions to be made two or three times a day, with a spoonful of this liquid.

ANTISPASMODIC LIQUOR. (PIERQUIN)

R. Hoffmann's Liquor, two ounces.
Medicinal Prussic Acid, fifteen drops.
Syrup of Marshmallow, three ounces.

To be taken in doses of a tea-spoonful, every two hours, in affections of the lungs, such as nervous asthma, hooping cough; and in palpitations of the heart, indigestion, &c.

PECTORAL CREAM. (PIERQUIN)

R. Syrup of Red Cabbage, } of each,
Marshmallow, } two ounces.
Violet, } of each,
Capillaire, } one ounce.
Balsam of Tolu, } of each,
Poppies, } two drams.
Cinnamon, }
Medicinal Prussic Acid, half a dram.
Sugar Candy, one ounce and a half.

To be taken in doses of a tea-spoonful every hour.

CYANURET OF POTASSIUM.

(GALL.; HENRI; MAGENDIE)

R. Dried Ferrocyanate of Potass, any quantity.

Put it into a stone retort, luted and furnished with a bent tube which plunges into a vessel containing a small quantity of water; heat gradually in a reverberatory furnace, and when the gas comes to be disengaged slowly, encrease the fire to a violent degree, until no more bubbles are produced; then remove the fire, let the apparatus become cold, break the retort and pulverise and preserve the residuum, which is a mixture of two-thirds of cyanuret of potassium, and one-third of quadricarbonate of iron.

PROTO-HYDROCYANATE OF POTASSIUM.

This is obtained by dissolving cyanuret of potassium in water.

MEDICINAL HYDROCYANATE OF POTASS.
Potus hydrocyanicus. (BRERA; MAGENDIE)

R. Cyanuret of Potassium, one part.
Distilled Water, eight parts.
Dissolve.

This solution may be employed in the same doses as those which are prescribed for the hydrocyanic acid.

PECTORAL MIXTURE. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; MAGENDIE)

R. Cyanuret of Potassium, half a grain.
Lettuce Water, two ounces.

Add when dissolved

Syrup of Marshmallows, one ounce.

To be taken in doses of one spoonful every two hours. (MAGENDIE)

R. Medicinal Hydrocyanate of Potass, fifteen drops.
Infusion of Ground Ivy, two ounces.
Syrup of Marshmallows, one ounce.

To be taken in doses of one spoonful, every three hours, shaking the bottle carefully. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

PECTORAL MIXTURE. (MAGENDIE)

R. Medicinal Hydrocyanate of Potass, one dram.
Distilled Water, one pound.

Dissolve in this mixture

Pure Sugar, one ounce and a half.

Dose, a spoonful night and morning; the dose may be divided, so as to prescribe six or eight in the twenty-four hours.

SYRUP OF HYDROCYANATE OF POTASS. (MAGENDIE)

R. Medicinal Hydrocyanate of Potass, one dram.
Simple Syrup, one pound.
Mix intimately.

PROTO-HYDRO-FERRO-CYANATE OF POTASSIUM.

Prussias Lixivia et Ferri, seu Potassæ et Ferri, Hydrocyanas Potassæ ferruginosus, Ferrocyanus Potassæ. Ferro-cyanate of Potass.

R. Fresh Ox-blood, any quantity.

Boil in an iron kettle, and let the coagulum dry in the open air. Then

R. Coagulum, dry and pulverised, three pounds.

Subcarbonate of Potass, one pound.

Melt together, in an open iron crucible, augmenting the heat gradually, until the crucible is red hot. When the mass is cold, throw it into

Hot Distilled Water, a sufficient quantity.

Filter the solution, evaporate and crystallize. (AUSTR.)

R. Caustic Potass, melted, any quantity.
Pure Water, hot, ten parts.

Strain the liquor while hot, and add to it Prussian blue, previously deprived of all

foreign matter by maceration in seven parts of sulphuric acid diluted with water; add also the liquor in which it was macerated; add no more, when the salt ceases to be rendered colourless; strain the slightly alkaline liquor, and add a sufficient quantity of concentrated acetic acid, to produce a perfect saturation; concentrate the liquor by a gentle evaporation, and let it crystallize in a cool place; purify the crystals by fresh crystallization. (BELG.; FERR.)

R. Prussian Blue, four parts.
Caustic Potass, melted, one part.

Pulverise the Prussian blue, adding a little alcohol, and mix it with the potass dissolved in twenty parts of boiling water; boil the mixture till it is completely colourless, and till it shows itself to be no longer alcalescent; filter, concentrate, if necessary, and crystallize. (VAN MONS)

R. Prussian Blue, any quantity.

Boil in water, and throw into it pulverised lime, by small portions, until the blue colour has entirely disappeared; filter the liquor, and pass through it a current of carbonic acid gas, until no precipitate falls down; then drop into it a solution of subcarbonate of potass; and when that throws down no more precipitate, heat it to boiling; then filter and crystallize. (VAN MONS)

R. Prussian Blue, broken into small pieces, three ounces.
Dry Subcarbonate of Potass, one ounce.
Distilled Water, one pound and a half.

Boil until the Prussian blue has acquired the colour of ox-blood boiled; then pour off the liquor, filter it, and preserve. (BRUNS.)

SOLUTION OF FERRO-CYANATE OF POTASS. (AUSTR.; BAVAR.)

R. Ferrocyanate of Potass, one part.
Distilled Water, nine parts.

Dissolve. (BAVAR.)

AUSTR. prescribes one part of the salt, and four parts of water.

This solution is only used as a test in BAVAR.; while AUSTR. gives it the title of an official preparation.

CONTRA-STIMULANT BOLUS.

Boli contrastimulantes. (BATAV.)

R. Hydrocyanate of Potass and Iron, four grains.
Tartaric Acid, twelve grains.
Rob of Elderberries, } of each,
Powder Liquorice, } a sufficient quantity.

Make four boluses.—Dose, one every three or four hours.

PROTO-HYDRO-SULPHO-CYANATE OF POTASSIUM. (VAN MONS)

- R. Sulphuret of Potass, one part.
Prussian Blue, three parts.

Mix perfectly in a crucible; put this among the coals, after having covered it, and heat for half an hour, till it is of a dull red colour. When it is cold, pour a little alcohol upon the mass, that it may not inflame, then treat it with fresh alcohol till it is no longer reddened by the salts of iron. Mix the tinctures, filter, evaporate, and crystallize.

DISTILLED WATER OF CHERRY-LAUREL.

Aqua Lauro-Cerasi, seu *Pruni Lauro-Cerasi*.

BAT.; BAVAR.; BELG.; DAN.; GALL.; FERR.; FULD.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; BRUGNATELLI; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS.

- R. Fresh Leaves of Cherry-Laurel, one part.
Water, two parts.

Distil one half. (GALL.; FULD.; HASS.; LIPP.; WIRTEM.)

ANT.; BATAV.; and BELG. prescribe one part of the leaves and three parts of water, and sixteen to be distilled.—VAN MONS—one of the leaves, and twelve of water; distil two parts.—BRUNS.—one pound of the leaves, and six ounces of water; distil three ounces.—DAN.; OLDEN.; and SWEDIAUR—two parts of the leaves, and a sufficient quantity of water; distil three parts. BAVAR.—one part of the leaves, and five of water; distil one part.—FERR.—twenty parts of the leaves, and thirty of water; distil eight parts.

- R. Fresh Leaves of Cherry-Laurel, one part.
Alcohol, one twelfth part.
Water, six parts.

Distil three parts. (HANN.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; BORUS.; SARD.)

Dose, from five drops to two scruples, progressively.

The age, and the condition of the leaves making this preparation vary very much, independently of the mode followed to obtain it, it ought to be rejected, as also should the following:

SPIRIT OF CHERRY-LAUREL. (SAX.)

- R. Fresh Leaves of Cherry-Laurel, one part.
Proof Spirit, four parts.
Infuse for twenty-four hours, and distil.

DEPRESSING MIXTURE.

Mixtura deprimens, seu *Aqua Lauro-Cerasi*. (AUGUSTIN; BRERA)

- R. Emulsion of Lemon-kernels, four ounces.
Distilled Water of Cherry-Laurel, forty drops.

To be taken in small doses, in the course of the day. (BRERA)

- R. Distilled Water of Cherry-Laurel, sixty drops.
— of Peppermint, two ounces.
Cold Infusion of Quassia Wood, four ounces.

Dose, one spoonful thrice a day. (AUGUSTIN)

This mixture has been particularly recommended in dysentery and lientery, in which diseases, lavements have been very much commended, prepared with from forty to sixty drops of distilled cherry-laurel water mixed with decoction of starch.

CONTRA STIMULANT INJECTION.

Injectio contrastimulans seu *cum Aqua Lauro-Cerasi*. (AUGUSTIN; BRERA)

- R. Leaves of Belladonna, one dram.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain two pounds of decoction, add, when strained,

- Distilled Cherry-Laurel Water, three drams.
Mix well. (BRERA)

- R. Decoction of Barley, two pounds.
Distilled Cherry-Laurel Water, two drams.

Mix. (BRERA)

In incipient schirrus of the uterus, it is said to have been employed with advantage.

- R. Seeds of White Poppy, half an ounce.
Water, six ounces.

Make an emulsion, and add Distilled Cherry-Laurel Water, sixty drops.

Recommended for quieting the pain attending gonorrhœa. (AUGUSTIN)

DISTILLED BLACK CHERRY WATER.

Aqua Cerasorum nigrorum. (AUSTR.; BAVAR.; BRUNS.; DAN.; FERR.; FENN.; FULD.; HANN.; HASS.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; SARD.; SUEC.; HERBIP.; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

- R. Black Cherries bruised with their Stones, ten pounds.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to prevent empyreuma; distil twenty pints. (FENN.; HANN.; OLDEN.; BORUS.; SUEC.; SWEDIAUR)

DAN.; HERBIP.; and FULD. direct one part of cherries, and six of water, to be macerated for twelve hours, and three or four parts to be distilled.—BRUNS.; and PALAT.

—one part of cherries, and two of water; distil one part.—**AUSTR.**—one part of cherries, and eight parts of water; distil six parts.—**BAVAR.**—one part of cherries, and ten of water; distil two parts.—**POL.**—three parts of cherries, and a sufficient quantity of water; distil twenty parts.—**FERR.**—twenty parts of cherries, and so much of water, as to prevent empyreuma; distil twenty parts.

R. Black Cherries, any quantity.

Take out the stones, and express the juice; crush the stones, mix them with the expressed fruit; then to one part of this mixture, add twenty-four parts of water, and distil six parts. (**VAN MONS**)

SARD. directs the juice of cherries to be expressed; to add to the expressed fruit, one half of the stones crushed; and to distil one third in a water-bath.—**HASS.**—to express the juice of three pounds of cherries; to add six pounds of water, and to distil slowly, eight pounds.

SPIRIT OF BLACK CHERRIES.

Aqua Cerasorum nigrorum alcoholica, seu Pruni Avium alcoholica. (**ANT.**; **PALAT.**; **SAX.**; **SARD.**; **WIRTEM.**; **BRUGNATELLI**; **VAN MONS**)

R. Ripe Black Cherries, any quantity.

Express the juice; then crush the stones, and put them into a barrel, with the expressed fruit; let the mass ferment, until it has acquired a vinous smell: then distil in a water-bath, and re-distil the product two or three times upon fresh bruised stones. (**PALAT.**; **SARD.**)

WIRTEM. directs a small quantity of the yeast of beer to be added.—**BRUGNATELLI**—to ferment together one part of crushed cherries, with their stones, and one part of boiling water; to add ten pounds of cold water, and to distil six parts.—**VAN MONS**—to mix cherries, crushed with their stones with an equal quantity of water; to let them ferment, to add twenty-four parts of cold water, and to distil six parts.—**SAX.**—to let one part of crushed cherries and six parts of water ferment together, and to distil two parts.

R. Ripe Black Cherries, six pounds.

Remove the stones, break them, and let them macerate for three days, with the bruised fruit, in

Alcohol (20 degrees), two pounds.
Water, four pounds.

(**AUGUSTIN**)

Then add enough of water, to prevent empyreuma, and distil eight pounds. (**ANT.**)

DISTILLED WATER OF THE BIRD CHERRY TREE, (*Merisier à Grappes*).

Aqua Pruni padi. (**HANN.**; **POL.**; **SAX.**; **NIEMANN**)

R. Bark of the Bird Cherry
Tree, eight ounces.
Water, twelve ounces.

Infuse for a sufficient time, and distil ten ounces. (**NIEMANN**)

R. Bark of the Bird Cherry
Tree, two pounds.
Alcohol, two ounces.
Water, six pounds.

Distil three pounds. (**HANN.**; **POL.**; **SAX.**; **NIEMANN**)

COMFORTING MIXTURE.

Aqua confortativa, seu perlata. (**WIRTEM.**; **SPIELMANN**)

R. Cherry Water, nine ounces.
Linden Water, three ounces.
Vinous Cinnamon Water, six drams.
Prepared Eastern Pearls, a scruple.
Prepared White Coral, half a dram.
Burnt Hartshorn, two scruples.
Rose Mixture, one ounce and a half.

Dose, from half an ounce to one ounce.

DISTILLED WATER OF BITTER ALMONDS.

Aqua Amygdalarum amararum. (**BATAV.**; **GALL.**; **FERR.**; **HANN.**; **HASS.**; **BORUS.**; **BRUGNATELLI**; **PIDERIT**; **SWEDIAUR**; **VAN MONS**)

R. Fresh Bitter Almonds, two parts.
pounded,
Alcohol, one twelfth part.
Water, six parts.

Distil two parts. (**HANN.**; **BORUS.**)

SAX. gives the same proportions, but directs three parts to be distilled.—**BAVAR.** directs six parts of almonds, one part of alcohol (0,900), and eleven parts of water; and six to be distilled.—**SWEDIAUR**—twenty-four of almonds, one of proof spirit, and seventy-two of water; and twenty-four to be distilled.—**VAN MONS**—twelve of almonds, one of proof spirit, and one hundred and fifty of water; and thirty-six to be distilled.

R. Bitter Almonds, pounded, one part.
Water, two parts.

Distil one half part. (**GALL.**; **FERR.**)

HASS.; and **PIDERIT**, direct one part of almonds, and twelve of water; and eight to be distilled.—**BRUNS.**—two of almonds, three of water; and two thirds of the liquid to be distilled.

ESSENTIAL OIL OF BITTER ALMONDS.
(**NIEMANN**)

R. Bitter Almonds, any quantity.

Reduce them to a paste; express the fixed oil, and mix the residue, with six parts of water; distil, and collect the essential oil which passes over, by saturating the supernatant water, with sea salt. This paste, distilled a second time, gives the oil again.

About half an ounce of the oil is extracted from four pounds of Almonds.

This is one of the most active known poisons. ROBIQUET thinks that it contains an azotic product, which constitutes perhaps its active principle. According to LAVINI, azote is one of its elements; and it may, under certain circumstances produce, with hydrogen and carbon, hydrocyanic acid, which does not exist in it perfectly formed. The question is still undecided, and it is the analogy alone of the mode of action, which determines us to place here the various products of bitter almonds.

VEGETABLE HYDROCYANIC ACID.

Aqua hydrocyanica vegetabilis. (NIEMANN; FEE; AUGUSTIN)

R. Essential Oil of Bitter
Almonds, one dram.
Rectified Alcohol, one ounce and a half.
Distilled Water, six ounces and a half.

Mix. (NIEMANN; AUGUSTIN)

FEE directs one dram of the oil, one dram of alcohol, and nine drams of water.—NIEMANN—elsewhere directs one dram of the oil, and four each of alcohol and water.—AUGUSTIN—one dram of oil, and nine each, of alcohol (9,815) and of water.

It has been proposed by SCHRADER, to replace the distilled cherry laurel water, with this liquor.

The dose of the second formula of NIEMANN is from two drops, to be augmented gradually.

Why should this new poison be admitted, hitherto so little known? when our materia medica contains already so many, for the acquisition of which she seems to have ransacked both nature and art. Formerly, men

of science used to exert themselves in searching for the means of prolonging life to an indefinite period; now, applause awaits him who finds out a substance, a drop, or the fraction of a grain of which, is sufficient to kill the strongest man in a moment. Is it to be supposed that the germ of life is concealed in these infernal quintessences of death? Humanity and morality are hurt by this sad misdirection of modern investigation; and medicine does not gain so much by it, as the public safety is injured.

COSMETIC WATER. (BORIES)

R. Bitter Almonds, six pounds.
Water, twenty-four pounds.
Distil, and add to the product,
Rose Vinegar, twelve pounds.
Spirit of Raspberries, two ounces.
Honey Water, six ounces.
Jasmine Water, three ounces.

DIURETIC WATER.

Aqua diuretica ex Nucleis. (PALAT.)

R. Dried Leaves of Elder, } of each,
Bitter Almonds, } four ounces.
Peach Stones, } two ounces.
Cherry Stones, }
Good Wine, eight pounds.

Digest for two days in a warm place, and distil one half.—Dose, half an ounce, to one ounce.

VERMIFUGE EMULSION. (VAN MONS)

R. Bitter Almonds, two drams.
Triturate, adding gradually
Infusion of Rhubarb, two ounces.
Sugar, two drams.
To be taken in the morning.

LOHOCH OF ALMONDS. (VAN MONS)

R. Gum Arabic, one part.
Water of Bitter Almonds, two parts.
Make a mucilage, and add
Oil of Sweet Almonds, three parts.
Syrup of Almonds, four parts.

ACIDUM HYDROSULPHURICUM.—HYDROSULPHURIC ACID.

Acidum Hydrosulphuricum, seu Hydrothionium.

1. In the Gaseous State.

Gas Hydrogenium sulphuratum. Gas hepaticum, Mephatis hepatica.

NIEMANN; BRUGNATELLI; SWEDIAUR;
VAN MONS.

R. Sulphuret of Iron, } of each,
Sulphuric Acid, } equal parts.

Pour gradually upon the pulverised sulphuret, the acid diluted with thrice its weight of water; and, by the aid of Woulf's apparatus, receive the gas which is disengaged, in flasks, luted with emery. (VAN MONS)

NIEMANN directs sulphuret of lime to be

decomposed by any acid.—BRUGNATELLI—sulphuret of Potass, by hydrochloric acid diluted with two parts of water.—SWEDIAUR—sulphuret of potass or of lime, with an acid.

2. In the liquid state.

Acidum Hydrothionicum liquidum, Aqua Hydrosulphurata, seu Hepatica.

ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; GALL.;
FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; BRUGNATELLI;
VAN MONS.

R. Sulphuret of Iron, one part.
Dilute Sulphuric Acid, three parts.

Pour the acid gradually upon the pulverized sulphuret, and by means of a bent tube receive the gas in a bottle full of water, until about two thirds of the liquid have come over; then agitate it strongly, opening the bottle from time to time, and pour the liquor into small bottles. (ANT.; BATAV.; BELG.; FERR.)

VAN MONS prescribes equal parts of sulphuret and of acid, this being previously mixed with treble its weight of water.

R. Sublimed Sulphur, one part.
Iron Filings, two parts.
Common Water, one half part.

Heat the mixture until it is black; then pour upon it the acid mixed with water, at several times; and receive the disengaged gas in a bottle containing one hundred parts of distilled water. (BAVAR.)

R. Sulphuret of Iron, one part.
Sulphuric Acid (66 degrees), two parts.
Distilled Water, four parts.

Put the pulverized sulphuret of iron, into a glass flask; pour the acid upon it by portions, and receive the gas in a Woulf's apparatus, composed of five or six flasks, the last of which contains pure potass, which may absorb what remains of the acid. (GALL.; FORM. HÔP. FR.)

BRUGNATELLI only directs the hydrosulphuric acid gas to be dissolved in the quantity of water desired.

Water saturated with hydrosulphuric acid contains a volume of it equal to its own, the barometer being at 76 centimètres or 29.92196 inches. It cannot, thus, be employed; it is necessary to dilute it previously with a quantity of distilled water, which varies according to circumstances, but it generally reaches to four parts.

Hydrosulphuric acid is one of the most violent poisons. It has been recommended to be inhaled in the gaseous state, to allay the inordinate irritability which sometimes remains after diseases of the lungs. NIEMANN employed it in this way with success, in an obstinate cough that remained

after an attack of peripneumonia. A dram of sulphuret of potass is put with some sulphuric acid into a cup; and the patient is to inhale, with precaution, the vapour, by means of a funnel. The liquid acid has been given internally in gout, painters' colic, and in diseases brought on by the abuse of mercury; but it has been chiefly made use of as an external application, in the cure of itch and other cutaneous diseases.

HYDROSULPHUREOUS VAPOUR.

Vapor hepaticus. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Sulphuret of lime, half an ounce.
Water, a pound and a half.

Add to the solution

Weak Hydrochloric Acid, two drams.

It is recommended in phthisis pulmonalis. The bottle is left open in the patient's bed for a few hours.

PROBATORY LIQUOR OF HAHNEMANN.

Aqua hepatica acidulata, seu sulphureo-acida, Liquor Hydrogenii sulphuratus, seu hydrosulphuretico-acidulus seu Vini probatorius Hahnemannii, Hydrosulphuretum liquidum. (AUSTR.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; DAN.; FENN.; HASS.; LIPP.; POL.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; WIRTEM.; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Sulphuret of Lime, } of each,
Tartaric Acid, } two drams.
Distilled Water, sixteen ounces.

Mix by shaking them in a well stopped flask for a quarter of an hour; then set aside, and pour off the clear liquor into a bottle containing

Tartaric Acid, two drams.

Mix well. (AUSTR.)

This formula belongs to BUCHHOLZ.

ANT.; FENN.; HASS.; CAST.; and BORUS. prescribe two drams each of sulphuret of lime and tartaric acid, and sixteen ounces of water; and one ounce and a half of tartaric acid to be added when the liquor is clear.—DAN.—two drams each of the sulphuret and of the acid, and sixteen ounces of water, with the subsequent addition of a dram of the acid.—BATAV.—two drams each of the sulphuret and of acid, and sixteen ounces of water; with the addition of one dram of the acid.

R. Sulphuret of Lime, } of each, one dram.
Tartaric Acid, }
Rain Water, sixteen ounces.

Add to the decanted liquor

Concentrated Hydrochloric Acid, one dram.

Mix. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Sulphuret of Lime, two drams.
Supertartrate of Potass, seven drams.
Hot Water, ten ounces.

Put into a bottle sufficiently ample, and add to two ounces of the mixture

Hydrochloric Acid,
from six to ten drops.

Mix well. (NIEMANN)

The original formula of HAHNEMANN was this.

Sulphuret of lime, half an ounce; cream of tartar, three drams; water, sixteen ounces; dissolve: and to each ounce of the clear liquid, add ten drops of hydrochloric acid.—LIPP. prescribes one pound of hot water, one dram of the sulphuret, one dram and a half of cream of tartar; and twenty drops of hydrochloric acid, for every ounce of the clear liquor.

R. Sulphuret of Lime, two drams.
Supertartrate of Potass, seven drams.
Distilled Water, sixteen ounces.

Put them into a bottle, and stop it; and after having well shaken the mixture, set it aside; then pour off the clear part into another bottle well stopped. (AMST.)

POL. prescribes one dram of sulphuret, as much of tartaric acid, and eight ounces of water.—VAN MONS—two drams of sulphuret, three drams of acid, and six ounces of water.—SWEDIAUR—four ounces of sulphuret, half an ounce of acid, and twelve pounds of water.—WIRTEM.—two drams of sulphuret, seven drams of cream of tartar, and sixteen ounces of warm water.

When wine contains lead, if this liquor be mixed with it, there will be a precipitate of a brown or black colour. One part of the liquor is generally mixed with three parts of the wine. Those which contain hydrochloric acid have the disadvantage of not precipitating iron, which may also be found in wine.—It has been tried in mercurial salivation.

ANTIPSORIC LOTION.

(GALL.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; RATIER)

R. Sulphuret of Potass, one or two ounces.
Water, one pound.

And

Hydrochloric Acid, one or two ounces.
Distilled Water, one pound.

Mix separately.

Pour an ounce of each of these liquors into Hot Water, four ounces.

ALBERT recommends the parts affected to be sponged with this mixture. (RATIER)

R. Sulphuret of Potass, ninety-six parts.
Water, one thousand parts.

Add to the solution

Sulphuric Acid (66 degrees), four parts.

This liquor is employed by DUPUYTREN in the same cases as the preceding. (GALL.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; RATIER)

SULPHUREOUS BATH.

Liquor hydro-sulphureticus pro Balneo, Balneum sulphuratum. (AUSTR.; AUGUSTIN; CADET DE GASSICOURT; SWEDIAUR)

R. Sulphuret of Potass, four ounces.
Water, one pound.

Dissolve, and add

Hydrochloric Acid, two drams,

and pour the whole into the water of a bath at 27 or 28 degrees, and cover the patient entirely, excepting the head. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Sulphuret of Lime, four ounces.
Tartaric Acid, half an ounce.
Water, twelve pounds.

Shake the mixture well, and decant; then add

Warm Water, two hundred pounds.

Mix. (SWEDIAUR)

VAN MONS prescribes one ounce of the sulphuret of potass, ten ounces of water, and two drams of hydrochloric acid:—AUSTR.—one ounce of the sulphuret of lime, one dram of tartaric acid, and four pounds of spring water: to be poured into the bath.

R. Sulphuret of lime, two ounces.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to dissolve the sulphuret; throw the solution into a warm bath, and add to it, at the moment of the patient's entering, one dram of tartaric acid, and four ounces of dilute sulphuric acid. (AUGUSTIN)

VAN MONS prescribes three drams of the sulphuret of lime, a hundred and fifty pounds of water, and five drams of sulphuric acid.

It is recommended in diseases of the skin, chronic rheumatisms, and in certain cases of paralysis.

SULPHUREOUS WATER. (VAN MONS)

R. Liquid Hydrosulphate of Soda, two drams.
Water, forty ounces.

Instil a few drops of hydrochloric acid into the mixture, and agitate the whole briskly in a flask, luted with emery.

BAREGES WATER. (GALL.)

R. Saturated Hydrosulphureous Liquor, four ounces.
Pure Water, one pound and half an ounce.

Carbonate of Soda, sixteen grains.
Muriate of Soda, half a grain.

Put the salts into a bottle of sufficient capacity, pour upon them the water, then

the acid water; and stop the bottle immediately.

BONNES WATER. (GALL.)

R. Hydrosulphureous Water, four ounces.
Water, one pound and half an ounce.
Muriate of Soda, seventy grains.
Sulphate of Magnesia, one grain.

AIX DE CHAPELLE WATER. (GALL.)

R. Hydrosulphureous Water, four ounces.
Water, one pound and half an ounce.
Carbonate of Soda, twenty grains.
Common Salt, nine grains.

NAPLES WATER. (GALL.)

R. Water containing four measures of
Carbonic Acid Gas,
fifteen ounces and three drams.
Hydrosulphureous Water,
five ounces and one dram.
Carbonate of Soda, eighteen grains.
Magnesia, ten grains.

Put the salts into a bottle, and pour upon them the hydrosulphureous water, and then add the carbonic acid water.

ACIDUM NITRICUM.—NITRIC ACID.

Acidum Azoticum, Acidum Nitricum seu Nitri, Spiritus Nitri acidus.

SYNONIMES:—Acide Nitrique, Fr.; Salpetersaure, GERM.; Maulker, ARAB.; Vedyanarasca, CYNG.; Schorakatrib, DUK.; Zalpeterzuur, DUT.; Ossissettonico, ITAL.; Azekischora, PERS.; Pottle uppu travagum, TAM.

1. Nitric Acid of Commerce.

AMER.; BATAV.; MIL. COPEN.; GALL.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; SUEC.; COXE; PARIS.

SUEC. assigns for its specific gravity 1.32;—AMER.; and COXE, 1.500.

2. Prepared according to various formulæ.

LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AUSTR.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FENN.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; PALAT.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SARD.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS.

R. Nitrate of Potass, } each,
dried, } by weight,
Sulphuric Acid, } two pounds.

Mix together in a glass retort, and distil the nitric acid from a sand bath, till red vapours are produced.—Then having added one ounce of dried nitrate of potass, re-distil the acid in the same manner. (LOND.)

R. Nitrous Acid, any quantity.

Put it into a retort, and having fitted on a receiver, which is to be kept cool, apply a very gentle heat, till the reddest part shall have passed over, and the acid which re-

mains in the retort, already nearly free from colour, have become nitric acid. (EDINB.)

R. Nitrate of Potass,
one hundred parts.
Sulphuric Acid of Commerce,
ninety-seven parts.

Mix them in a glass retort, and distil into a receiver fitted to an apparatus, for receiving the elastic gas, till the residuum in the retort concretes and again liquifies. (DUBL.)

R. Nitrate of Potass, in powder, one part.
Argil, dried and powdered, three parts.

Put the mixture into a cemented glass retort, placed in a reverberatory furnace, and communicating with an ample receiver; apply heat gently, at first, then gradually augment it, till no more gas pass over. (PALAT.; SARD.)

R. Vitriol, calcined to whiteness,
four parts.
Nitrate of Potass, two parts.
Distil as the preceding. (BRUNS.)

SARD. prescribes equal parts of nitre and of vitriol, calcined to whiteness.—ROSS.; and WIRTEM.—equal parts of nitre and of vitriol, calcined to redness.—SPIELMANN—one part of calcined vitriol, and three parts of nitre.

These two processes are abandoned. The first belongs to RAIMOND LULLY, to whom we owe the discovery of nitric acid.

R. Nitrate of Potass, pulverised,
two parts.

Put it into a tubulated retort, and pour upon it

Sulphuric Acid (66 degrees), one part.
Distil in a sand bath, gradually encreasing the heat, till neither liquid nor vapours pass over. (AUSTR.; AMST.; BATAV.;

BRUNS.; DAN.; FERR.; FENN.; FULD.; GENEV.; HASS.; LIPP.; LUSIT.; PALAT.; ROSS.; WIRTEM.; COXE; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR.)

SUEC. prescribes one hundred parts of nitre and fifty-four of acid.—VAN MONS—nine and a half of nitre, and four and a half of acid.—FULD.; HERBIP.; and SWEDIAUR—three of nitre and two of acid.—BELG.—eight of nitre and five of acid.

For the arts, sixty parts of acid, and one hundred of nitre are employed. The proportion of three of the salt, and two of the acid, is that which is commonly followed in the laboratories.—THENARD—thinks it is better to employ equal parts of them; because in distilling eighteen hundred parts of melted nitre, with an equal quantity of sulphuric acid of commerce, he obtained one thousand and twenty parts of nitric acid; nearly as concentrated as that which resulted from treating twelve hundred and fifty parts of melted nitre, with two thirds of its weight of anhydrous sulphuric acid; from which mixture he drew only five hundred and ten parts of concentrated nitric acid.

The acid drawn by this process is not pure; even when the nitre employed, is perfectly free from muriate of soda, it contains, at least, nitrous acid, which colours it, and which is produced by the re-action of the sulphuric acid upon the nitric. If the nitre is not pure, the product also contains chlorine. There is also found in it sometimes, a small quantity of sulphuric acid. We find it, in different pharmacopœias, bearing the various names of *Spiritus Nitri fumans*, *Spiritus Nitri fumans Glauberi*, seu *Glauberianus*, *Acidum Nitri* seu *Nitri fumans*, seu *Nitri concentratum*, seu *Nitrosus*, seu *Nitroso-nitricum*.

R. Nitrate of Potass, dry and powdered, } two parts.
Sulphuric Acid, } of each,
Pure Water, } one part.

Put the salt into a large glass retort, and pour the mixture of acid and water upon it by means of a funnel with a long stem; place the vessel in a sand bath, and distil to dryness, gradually augmenting the heat. (BRERA)

BRUGNATELLI prescribes one part of water, two parts of acid, and four of nitre.—SUEC.; and FENN.—four of water, one of acid, and two of nitre.—VAN MONS—one of water, three of acid, and six of nitre.

R. Nitrate of Potass, in powder, } four parts.
Sulphuric Acid (66 degrees), } two parts.
Pure Water, } one part.

Put the nitre into a retort, pour upon it the acid mixed with the water, put it in a sand bath; and distil, gradually augment-

ing the heat, into a receiver containing one part of distilled water, until nothing more passes over.

DAN.; and OLDEN. prescribe four parts of acid, two of nitre, and one of water; and another part of water in the receiver.—HANN.—eight parts of nitre, four of acid, three of water, and five of water in the receiver.—BAVAR.; POL.; BORUS.; and SAX.—eight parts of nitre, four and a half of acid, three of water, and five of water in the receiver.

As the water prevents the re-action of the sulphuric acid upon the nitric acid, nitrous acid is not formed when this process is followed; or at least, if so, the quantity of it is very small. When the nitre contains, as it often does, a little muriate of soda, this becomes decomposed, and its acid acting upon the nitric acid, produces chlorine and nitrous acid; but, if it may be so said, in an insensible quantity.

When it is desired to have nitric acid, in a perfectly pure state, whatever process may have followed to obtain it, it is indispensably necessary to submit it to repeated operations.

It is obtained by these methods:—

1. From nitrous acid; by heating it in a sand bath until it ceases to exhale red vapours and loses all colour. (AUSTR.; ANT.; BATAV.; EDINB.; FERR.; COXE)

2. From nitrous gas and chlorine; by mixing it with equal parts of water, and evaporating in a sand bath. (BELG.; FERR.)

3. From sulphuric acid; either by distillation with nitre, (GALL.) or with subcarbonate of potass, (LIPP.) or by pouring into it nitrate of barytes until no more precipitate is formed. (ANT.; POL.; ROSS.)

4. From hydrochloric acid and chlorine; by adding to them nitrate of silver in a little excess; setting aside for several hours; decanting the clear part, and distilling it. (ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; DAN.; HISP.; OLDEN.; POL.; ROSS.)

SUEC.; and LIPP. direct a solution of nitre in hot water, to be treated with nitrate of silver, until no more precipitate is formed by it; it is then to be put into a retort; then the quantity prescribed of sulphuric acid to be added to it, and distilled.

RICHTER has proposed, to avoid the formation of nitrous acid, to distil together seven pounds of nitre, one pound and two ounces of black oxide of manganese, and two ounces and two drams of concentrated sulphuric acid. (NIEMANN; COXE)

VAN MONS—to distil together three parts and a half of nitre, one half part of manganese, and two parts of concentrated sulphuric acid. (NIEMANN; VAN MONS)

It has hitherto been found impracticable to obtain nitric acid, free from water, which would seem to be necessary to its existence. That which contains the least of it, has a specific gravity of 1.510 according to GAY LUSSAC, 1.513 according to THENARD, and 1.554 according to KIRWAN.

The density, at which the different pharmacopœias direct it to be prepared, varies very much; it is 1.230, BAVAR.; 1.250, HANN.; 1.412, GALL.; 1.450 and 1.500, AUSTR.; 1.5, FENN.; 1.500, DUBL.; and FERR.; 1.520, EDINB.; 1.550, BRUGNATELLI; and 1.500, LOND.

DILUTE NITRIC ACID.

Acidum Nitricum seu *Nitrosum dilutum* *Aqua-fortis*, *Spiritus Nitri tenuis*, seu *tenuior*. (LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AUSTR.; AMST.; BATAV.; FERR.; FULD.; LIPP.; LUSIT.; NIEMANN; BRUGNATELLI; COXE)

R. Nitric Acid, one fluid ounce.
Distilled Water, nine fluid ounces.

Mix. (LOND.)

R. Nitric Acid, by measure,
three parts.
Distilled Water, four parts.

Mix: avoiding the noxious vapour.

The specific gravity of this mixture is to that of distilled water as 1.280 to 1.000. (DUBL.)

R. Nitrous Acid, } of each,
Water, } an equal weight.

Mix: avoiding the noxious vapours. (EDINB.)

R. Nitric Acid, one part.
Distilled Water, three parts.

Mix with precaution. (FULD.; LIPP.)

AUSTR.; and FERR. direct one part of acid, and two parts of water.—AMST.; LUSIT.; NIEMANN; BRUGNATELLI; and COXE—equal parts of water and of acid.—LIPP.—also prescribes this mixture, giving it the name of *double aqua-fortis*, and to the one above prescribed, *simple aqua-fortis*.

Several pharmacopœias give no formula for the extemporaneous preparation of aqua-fortis; and direct only, either to put a quantity, which varies, of water into the receiver destined to receive the product of the distillation of nitre with sulphuric acid: or to place two receivers of this kind next to one another, and to set aside the weaker acid which collects in the second.

The concentrated nitric acid is a violent poison, either internally, or externally;

it corrodes and destroys organic tissues rapidly. It is sometimes employed under the name of cathartic (*χαδαίρω*) to remove excrescences. Diluted with a large quantity of water, it has been recommended as a drink: and for lotions and baths, in putrid fevers, in diseases of the skin, and in venereal affections.

DISINFECTING FUMIGATION.

Fumigatio Smithiana, *Species pro Vaporibus Acidi Nitrici*.

R. Nitre, in powder, } of each,
Sulphuric Acid, } an equal part.

Mix at the moment of being used. (BATAV.; SUEC.; NIEMANN; RATIER; SWEDIAUR)

SAINTE-MARIE prescribes one part of nitre, and two parts of acid.—VAN MONS.—nine and a half of nitre, and ten of acid.—BRUGNATELLI—half an ounce of acid to be heated in a sand-bath, and a little nitre to be thrown into it from time to time.—BRERA—to mix together two of nitre, and one and a half of acid.

R. Sulphuric Acid (66 degrees), } of each,
Nitrate of Potass, } two parts.
Water, one part.

Mix. (GALL.; CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN)

R. Nitrate of Lime, one part.
Crystallized Supersulphate of Potass, one part and a half.

Mix in mortar; then put the mixture in a capsule, and according as the acid vapour is slow in being disengaged, add water, and apply heat. (VAN MONS)

The vapours produced by half an ounce of nitre and two drams of sulphuric acid, are sufficient to disinfect a space of ten cubic feet.

NITRIC ACID FLAVOURED. (FERR.)

R. Dilute Nitric Acid, three ounces.
Rose Water, one pound.

Mix.

NITRIC LEMONADE. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; RATIER; VAN MONS)

R. Pure Nitric Acid, one dram.
Water, two pounds.

Mix. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

VAN MONS prescribes one part of acid (38 degrees), and one hundred and twenty-eight parts of water: which does not make much difference.—RATIER—two pounds of water, so much acid as to produce an agreeable acidity, and two ounces of simple syrup.—ALYON used to give two or three glassfuls in the morning; in diseases of the skin, and in syphilis.

NITRIC FOMENTATION.

Fomentum Nitricum, Lotic acid. (NIEMANN; AUGUSTIN)

R. Nitric Acid, one dram.
Distilled Water, one pound.

ALYON employed it to correct the offensive odour of spreading ulcers.

It has been also used in itch.

NITROUS DRINK. (BATAV.; NIEMANN)

R. Nitric Acid, one dram.
Distilled Water, thirty-two ounces.
Syrup, one ounce and a half.

ALYON gave it in doses of half a glassful every two hours. This drink ought to be taken by means of a glass tube, to prevent the acid from injuring the teeth. The same should be observed with regard to all acid drinks.

ANTIDYSENTERIC MIXTURE.

R. Nitric Acid, one dram.
Camphorated Mixture, eight ounces.
Tincture of Opium, eleven drops.

It is recommended by HOPE in dysentery, diarrhoea, and cholera morbus.

To be taken in four doses, every three or four hours. The syrup of red poppies is sometimes added with advantage; its effects are seconded by diluent drinks, and by taking, for all nourishment, sago and tapioca.

ALCOHOLIZED NITRIC ACID. (GALL.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; CADET DE GASSICOURT; SWEDIAUR)

R. Alcohol (36 degrees), three parts.
Nitric Acid (34 degrees), one part.

Mix. (GALL.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; CADET DE GASSICOURT).

SWEDIAUR prescribes one part of acid, and two parts of alcohol.

This mixture become æthereous. It is stimulant, and passes for diuretic.—Dose, a few drops in a mixture.

NITROUS SOLUTION.

Solutio nitricata. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Nitric Acid, from six to ten drams.
Alcoholized Nitric Acid, from four to six drams.
Distilled Water, two pounds.

DETERSIVE GARGLE. (BRERA)

R. Decoction of Barley, one pound.
Honey of Roses, one ounce.
Alcoholized Nitric Acid, thirty drops.

DIURETIC MIXTURE. (GALL.)

R. Alcoholized Nitric Acid, half a dram.
Pellitory Water, four ounces.
Peppermint Water, one ounce.
Oxymel of Squills, half an ounce.

ANTISPASMODIC MIXTURE. (RAYIER)

R. Alcoholized Nitric Acid, two drams.
Infusion of Linden, four ounces.
Orange-flower Water, four drams.
Syrup of Carnation, one ounce.
To be taken by spoonfuls.

EXPECTORANT MIXTURE. (ELLIS)

R. Gum Ammoniac, two scruples and a half.
Nitric Acid, two drams.
Pure Water, eight ounces.
Recommended in chronic catarrhs.

ACID MIXTURE.

Mixtura Acidi Nitrici. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Nitric Acid, half a dram.
Distilled Water, one pound and a half.
Syrup of Cinnamon, one ounce and a half.

Dose, half a spoonful to one spoonful every three hours; in syphilis, chronic hepatitis, and in typhus, where there is no diarrhoea.

NITROUS OINTMENT.

Azungia nitrica, seu oxygenata, Unguentum Acidi Nitrici, seu Nitrosi, Unguentum nitricatum seu oxynomenon. (EDINB.; DUBL.; AMER.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; HISP.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FENN.; HANN.; POL.; SAX.; SUEC.; HENRI; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; CADET DE GASSICOURT; SWEDIAUR; PH. SYPH.; VAN MONS)

R. Lard, one pound.
Nitrous Acid, six drams.

Mix the acid gradually with the melted lard, and stir the mixture assiduously as it becomes cool.—(EDINB.)

R. Olive Oil, one pound.
Prepared Hogs' Lard, four ounces.
Nitrous Acid, by weight, one ounce.

Melt the lard and oil in a glass vessel, and add the acid; expose the mixture to a moderate heat, in a water bath, for a quarter of an hour; then remove it from the bath, and stir continually with a glass rod till it becomes firm: (DUBL.)

R. Lard, eight parts.
Melt over a gentle fire, in an earthen vessel, and add to it, stirring constantly, Nitric Acid (32 degrees), one part.

As soon as it begins to boil, remove it from the fire, and pour it into paper moulds. (BAVAR.; BELG.; HISP.; FORM. HÔP.

FR.; FENN.; HANN.; POL.; SUEC.; AUGUSTIN.; BRUGNATELLI.; SWEDIAUR.; PH. SYPH.)

NIEMANN prescribes five hundred parts of lard, and sixty-four of acid.—AMER.; BATAV.; BELG.; and COXE—sixteen of lard, and one of acid.—CADET DE GASSICOURT—thirty-two of fat, and three of acid.

—ANT.—twelve of fat, and one of acid.—
—FERR.—twelve of fat, and one and a half of acid.

This ointment is very little used at present, although it was in great vogue for a long time. It was recommended by ALYON in scald heads, itch, tetter, and in syphilitic diseases.

ACIDUM NITROSUM.—NITROUS ACID.

EDINB.; GALL.

R. Nitrate of Potass, bruised,
two pounds,
Sulphuric Acid, sixteen ounces.

Pour the acid upon the nitrate of potass in a glass retort; and distil from a sand bath, with a heat gradually increased, till the vessel becomes of a dull red colour.

The specific gravity of this acid is, to that of distilled water, as 1.520 to 1.000. (EDINB.)

R. Copper Filings. six parts.

Put them into a flask with two tubes, one of which is bent and widened into a funnel, and the other plunges into a flask containing

Water, nine parts,

which flask communicates with another, containing

Nitric Acid (49 degrees), five parts.

From whence a tube goes, which plunges into a tub of water. Pour gradually upon the copper

Nitric Acid (18 degrees), twenty parts.

After the operation, preserve the flask of acid, which marks 38 degrees, and the density of which is 1.359. (GALL.)

R. Crystallized Nitrate of Lead,
any quantity

Pulverise it, and put it into a very dry retort, furnished with a bent beak, which plunges into a vessel surrounded with a refrigerating mixture; apply heat, and receive the condensed acid in the receiver. (NIEMANN)

This last process gives an anhydrous nitrous acid.

ACIDUM OXALICUM.—OXALIC ACID.

Acidum oxalicum, seu saccharinum, seu hydro-carbonicum, seu Acetosella, seu Sacchari.

AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; HANN.; BRUGNATELLI.; NIEMANN.; SWEDIAUR.; VAN MONS.

R. Sugar, in powder, one part.
Nitric Acid (32 degrees), six parts.

Put the sugar into a large retort, communicating with a globular receiver, from whence a tube goes into a flask full of water; pour one half of the acid upon the sugar, and apply a gentle heat by means of a sand-bath. When the effervescence shall have ceased, evaporate, and remove the crystals as they form; then add the rest of the acid to the liquor, and treat again in the same manner. Dissolve the crystals in pure water, and crystallize the solution. (GALL.; VAN MONS)

AUSTR.; and HANN. prescribe four ounces of sugar and two pounds of nitric acid (specif. grav. 1.170), for the first time, and four ounces for the second.—HISP.—eight parts of acid, and one part of sugar.

—FERR.—one of sugar, and nine of acid.—
NIEMANN, FEE, and BRUGNATELLI substitute starch for sugar.—NIEMANN and BRUGNATELLI prescribe one part of it, to three parts of nitric acid.

R. Superoxalate of Potass, one part.
Boiling Water, twelve parts.

Dissolve. Saturate the solution with subcarbonate of potass, then pour upon it a solution of sub-acetate of lead, until no more precipitate is formed; wash and dry the precipitate, and digest it for twenty-four hours with one third of concentrated sulphuric acid previously diluted with ten parts of water; then decant, filter, evaporate, and crystallize. (BATAV.; FEE; NIEMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Superoxalate of Potass, any quantity.

Dissolve it in a sufficient quantity of water; then add to the solution, enough of solution of ammonia to saturate the salt; then pour in nitrate of barytes until it produces no more precipitate; wash this, treat it with weak sulphuric acid, and evaporate the supernatant liquor, so that it may crystallize. (SWEDIAUR)

It is acidulous, and refreshing, but poisonous in a large dose.

LOZENGES OF OXALIC ACID. (GALL.; CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Oxalic Acid, in very fine powder,
one dram.

White Sugar, half a pound.
Essential Oil of Lemon, eighteen drops.
Mucilage of Tragacanth, a sufficient quantity

to make lozenges of twelve grains each.

ACIDUM PHOSPHOROSUM.—PHOSPHOROUS ACID.

GALL.; SWEDIAUR.

R. Phosphorus in sticks, any quantity.

Put the sticks into glass tubes, which are to be drawn to a lamp by their lower ends; arrange these tubes in a funnel, the stem of which is received in the neck of a flask: cover the whole with a bell-glass, tubulated on the top and on the side, and received in a vessel containing only so much water as

to cover its base; at the end of a considerable time, collect and preserve the reunited liquid in the flask.

It is singular that the French pharmacopœia admits this acid, while, at the same time, it says it is no longer used in medicine.

ALPHONSE LEROY recommended it in malignant fevers.

ACIDUM PHOSPHORICUM.—PHOSPHORIC ACID.

Acidum Phosphori.

ANT.; BAVAR.; BELG.; DAN.; GALL.; FENN.; HANN.; HASS.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; BRUGNATELLI; NIEMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS.

R. Bones, calcined and pulverized,
four pounds
Concentrated Sulphuric Acid,
two pounds and two ounces.
Water, twenty-four pounds.

Boil for two hours, in a tin vessel, stirring continually; set it aside, pour off the clear liquor, and wash the sediment several times; then mix together all the liquors, and evaporate till there remains no more than about three pounds of liquid, constantly separating the powder which is precipitated; instil then a solution of subcarbonate of ammonia, till it throws down no more precipitate; evaporate in a porcelain vessel, and melt the residue in a porcelain crucible; then dissolve the cooled mass in six parts of water, and preserve the filtered solution. (BRERA)

DAN.; OLDEN.; SUEC. and HASS., who give the same process, direct the acid to be diluted with three parts of water.—SAX.—with two or four parts—ROSS.; and VAN MONS—direct the acid, when melted, to be poured upon a plate of metal; and, after the plate has cooled, the acid to be broken in pieces, and so preserved.

R. Bones, calcined to whiteness, five parts.
Concentrated Sulphuric Acid,
three parts.
Water, thirty parts.
Boil, for the space of an hour, in a tin

boiler; stirring constantly; express through flannel, evaporate the liquor to the consistence of honey, add to it twice of four times its quantity of water. (SAX.)

BORUS. does not speak of adding water to the liquor when it is as thick as honey.

R. Phosphorus, one part.
Nitric Acid (32 degrees) eight parts.

Put upon a sand-bath, a tubulated glass retort, communicating with a globular receiver followed by two flasks full of water, and furnished each with a safety tube; pour the acid into the retort, and heat it to boiling; then introduce the phosphorus cut into pieces; continue the heat until no more nitrous vapours are disengaged, and preserve the contents of the retort. (ANT.; GALL.; BRUGNATELLI; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

BAVAR.; and GALL. direct so much distilled water to be added as will bring it to the density of 1.946 to 1.154.—HANN.—the liquor to be evaporated to dryness; the residuum to be evaporated to dryness in a platina crucible, and to be dissolved in so much of water, as that the weight of the liquid may be ten times that of the phosphorus employed.—BELG.; FENN.; POL.; and BORUS. direct it to be evaporated to the consistence of a syrup, and the same quantity of water to be added.—VAN MONS—the vitrified acid to be preserved when cold.

R. Sticks of Phosphorus, of about the weight of a scruple, any quantity.

Put each of them into a small retort with a narrow neck, suspended in a cold and damp place, where they are converted into a liquid, four times heavier than the phosphorus employed: put this liquid into a

glass retort; and, having distilled one third of it, add to the rest, nitric acid in double quantity to the phosphorus made use of; apply heat in a sand-bath, till no more nitrous vapour rise; then evaporate to dryness, and dissolve the residue in three or in six parts of distilled water. (SAX.)

The phosphoric acid has been highly commended in anaphrodisia, and in diseases of the bones, particularly in caries, internally and externally.—Dose, from fifteen to forty drops, every two hours, in half a glassful of water.

ASTRINGENT TINCTURE.

Tinctura Cinnamomi phosphorico-acida.
(AUGUSTIN)

R. Phosphoric Acid, half a dram.
Tincture of Cinnamon, two drams.

Dose, twenty-five drops, every hour, in uterine hæmorrhages.

SYRUP OF PHOSPHORIC ACID.

Syrupus Acidi Phosphorici. (NIEMANN)

R. Phosphoric Acid, two drams.
Syrup of Raspberries, four ounces and a half.

Mix.

PHOSPHORIC LEMONADE. (RATIER)

R. Water, two pints.
Phosphoric Acid, a sufficient quantity to give an agreeable acidity to the water.
Simple Syrup, two ounces.

ACID MIXTURE. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Phosphoric Acid, half an ounce.
Distilled Water, } of each,
Syrup of Raspberries, } three ounces,

Mix.

R. Phosphoric Acid, half an ounce.
Madeira Wine, four ounces.

Mix.

ACID LAVEMENT. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Phosphoric Acid, from ten to forty drops.
Mucilage of Quince Seeds,
prepared with infusion
of Chamomile, one pound.

Mix carefully.

STIMULANT FOMENTATION.

Fomentum Acidi Phosphorici. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Phosphoric Acid, one ounce.
Decoction of Chamomile, eight ounces.

Employed in caries, and for injections in fistulæ.—RUST recommends simply a mixture of one part of acid and seven parts of pure water.

PHOSPHORIC DROPS.

Guttule phosphoratae, Mixtura Acidi Phosphorici. (HAMB.; AUGUSTIN)

R. Phosphoric Acid, one dram.
Peppermint Water, five drams.
Syrup of Carnation, two drams.

Mix. (HAMB.)

R. Phosphoric Acid, from half a dram to one dram.
Peppermint Water, five ounces.
Syrup of Orange Peel, half an ounce.

A spoonful every quarter of an hour.
(AUGUSTIN)

R. Phosphoric Acid, } of each,
Sulphuric Æther, } one dram.
Decoction of Cinchona, six ounces.
Syrup of Cinnamon, half an ounce.

The same dose as the preceding. (AUGUSTIN)

BURDACH has recommended in passive uterine hæmorrhages, a mixture made with a dram of phosphoric acid, and a dram of tincture of cinnamon, in the dose of from twenty-six to thirty drops, every hour. NIEMANN has confirmed the efficacy of this.

PHOSPHORIC TINCTURE OF MYRRH.
(AUGUSTIN; VAN MONS)

R. Myrrh, one part.
Animal Anodyne Liquor, six parts.
Macerate for a few hours, and add
Concentrated Sulphuric Acid, two parts.

Infuse in a gentle heat, for several hours; and filter when cold. (VAN MONS)

R. Tincture of Myrrh, half an ounce.
Phosphoric Acid, twenty drops.

Mix. (AUGUSTIN)

This tincture has been recommended by LENTIN in caries of the bones; and by HIRSCH in odontalgia caused by caries of the teeth.

OINTMENT OF PHOSPHORIC ACID.
(SWEDIAUR)

R. Phosphoric Acid, one dram.
Hogs-lard, one ounce.

Melt together over a gentle fire.

Recommended in gouty arthrodynia, and as an application to the osseous tumours which develop themselves in rachitis.

ACIDULATED INFUSION OF SAVIN.

Infusum Sabinae cum Acido Phosphorico.
(AUGUSTIN)

R. Root of Calamus aromaticus, } of each,
Leaves of Savine, } one ounce and
a half.

Boiling Water, a sufficient quantity to obtain two pints of infusion: strain, and add

Phosphoric Acid, two drams.
Syrup of Orange Peel, two ounces.

Dose, two spoonfuls every two hours.—Recommended by ONTYD as excellent against caries. Augmented gradually, the dose may be carried to four drams.

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ACIDUM PYROTARTARICUM.—PYROTARTARIC ACID.

Spiritus Tartari, Liquor Pyrotartareus
seu *Pyrotartaricus*.

AMST.; BRUNS.; HANN.; HASS.; OLDEN.;
PALAT.; BORUS.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.;
HERBIP.

R. Crude Tartar, any quantity.

Fill an earthen retort with it to two thirds, and distil from a gentle open fire, till a white vapour passes over; then gradually augment the heat, till the retort becomes red, and nothing more passes over; then separate the acid liquor from the oil which floats on its surface.

This liquor is not the pure pyrotartaric acid; it contains acetic acid, and a small quantity of empyreumatic oil.

Under the name of *Spiritus aperitivus Renoti, Spiritus tartari vitriolatus*, WIRTEM. prescribes a preparation, similar to this, which is obtained by distilling a mixture of one pound and a half of white tartar, and four pounds of sulphate of iron calcined to whiteness; previously put into a cellar to deliquesce.

It is considered to be a stimulant sudorific, and diuretic.—Dose, from a scruple to half a dram, in water.

SIMPLE MIXTURE.

Mixtura simplex, seu pyrotartarica seu diatrion, Aqua seu Spiritus diatrion seu de tribus. (BRUNS.; HANN.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; BORUS.; SAX.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; NIEMANN; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Pyrotartaric Acid, twelve ounces.
Sulphuric Acid, three ounces.

Distil to dryness, and add to the product,
Camphorated Theriacal Spirit,
eight ounces.

Preserve the mixture in a well stopped bottle. (PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

BRUNS.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; and NIEMANN prescribe three ounces of the pyrotartaric acid, one ounce of sulphuric acid, and five ounces of camphorated theriacal spirit.—SPIELMANN—six ounces of pyrotartaric acid, two of acid, and ten of camphorated theriacal spirit.—HANN.; OLDEN.; BORUS.;

SAX.; and VAN MONS—eight ounces of pyrotartaric acid, one ounce of sulphuric acid, and twelve ounces of compound spirit of angelica.

R. Spirit of Camphor, five ounces.
Pyrotartaric Acid, three ounces.
Dilute Sulphuric Acid, one ounce.
Juice of Airelle Berries,
a sufficient quantity

to colour the mixture. (SUEC.)

Sudorific.—Dose, from forty to fifty drops.

SIMPLE MIXTURE OF LUDWIG.

Mixtura simplex Ludovici, Gutte febrifuga, Tinctura febrifuga acida. (WIRTEM.; SWEDIAUR)

R. Bezöardic Tincture of Ludwig,
five ounces.
Pyrotartaric Acid, four ounces.
Sulphuric Acid, one ounce.
Camphor, two scruples.

Mix. (WIRTEM.)

SWEDIAUR prescribes twelve ounces of compound spirit of angelica, eight ounces of pyrotartaric acid, one ounce of sulphuric acid, and, at pleasure, ten grains of camphor to an ounce of the mixture.

Anodyne and sudorific.—The same dose as the preceding.

CARMINATIVE SPIRIT DE TRIBUS.

(BRUNS.; WIRTEM.)

R. Nitrate of Potass, }
Crude Nitre, } of each,
Impure Supertrate of } two pounds.
Potass, }

Put them into a retort which communicates with a receiver, containing two pints of alcohol; distil, suffering only two or three drams of the mixture to pass over at once; rectify the product by re-distillation. (WIRTEM.)

R. Nitric Acid, one ounce.
Concentrated Alcohol, twelve ounces.
Pyrotartaric Acid, six ounces.

Mix, and distil. (BRUNS.)

Dose, from thirty to sixty drops.

ACIDUM SUCCINICUM.—SUCCINIC ACID.

Acidum Succini, Acor Succineus, Sal Succini, seu volatile Succini.

EDINB.; DUBL.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; GALL.; FERR.; FENN.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; SARD.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI.; COXE.; SPIELMANN.; SWEDIAUR.; VAN MONS.

R. Amber, in powder, } of each,
Pure Sand, } an equal
quantity.

Mix, and put them into a glass retort, of which they may fill one half. Then having adapted a large receiver, distil from a sand bath, with a heat gradually increased. A watery liquor with a little yellow oil will first come over; and then a yellow oil, with an acid salt; and, lastly, a reddish and black oil. Pour the liquor out of the receiver and separate the oil from the water. Press the acid salt, collected in the neck of the retort and on the sides of the receiver, between folds of bibulous paper, that it may be freed from the oil that adheres to it; lastly, purify it by solution in hot water, and crystallization. (EDINB.)

R. Amber, coarsely } of each,
powdered, } one pound.
Pure Sand, }

Distil, with a heat gradually increased, an oil, and an acid, in the form of crystals. Wrap this salt in bibulous paper, and subject it to pressure, that the oil may be separated from it; then let it be sublimed. The oil strained through the bibulous paper, may be obtained separately from the acid liquor. (DUBL.)

R. Amber, grossly powdered,
any quantity.

Put it into a luted stone retort, the beak of which, provided with a long adapter, communicates with a very capacious receiver; and distil gradually, augmenting the heat, until nothing more passes over. Remove the crystals which are attached to the sides of the adapter, and dissolve them in the liquor which the receiver contains after having separated from it the supernatant oil. Evaporate with a gentle heat, and leave it to crystallize; then re-dissolve the crystals in water, that they may be purified.

AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; and FERR. direct dry sand to be added to the amber.—ANT.; and BAVAR.—one third of it.—AMST.—one eighth.—FERR.—equal parts.—BAVAR. directs ten parts of amber, to be distilled with one part each, of sulphuric acid, and of water.

This acid is reputed antispasmodic and diaphoretic. It is but little used.—Dose, from five to twenty grains.

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM.—SULPHURIC ACID, VITRIOLIC ACID.

SYNONIMES:—Acide Sulfurique, FR.; Schwefelsäure, GERM.; Ruhazim, Maulkibrit, ARAB.; Gundaka rasa, CYNG.; Svolsvyste, DAN.; Gunduck ka uttir, DUK.; Acido solfórico, ITAL.; Arekgowird, PERS.; Oley Koperwasowy, POL.; Oleo de Vitriolo, PORT.; Swefwalsyta, SUEC.; Gkendaga travagum, TAM.

1. That which is met with in commerce.

AUSTR.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; MIL. COPEN.; DUBL.; EDINB.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FENN.; FULD.; GENEV.; LOND.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; CAST. BORUS.; SAX.; SUEC.; COXE.; PARIS.

2. Prepared according to various formulæ.

Oleum Vitrioli.

BRUNS.; PALAT.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; SPIELMANN.

R. Sulphate of Iron, calcined to whiteness,
any quantity.

Distil it, in an earthen retort, in a reverberatory furnace. Re-distil the product, and preserve that which remains in the retort.

This process, long ago abandoned, gave two different products. The first was called spirit of vitriol, *Spiritus Vitrioli*, *Spiritus seu Ros Vitrioli*, seu *Sulphuris*, seu *Vitrioli volatilis*, this was water charged with a small quantity of acid, which HERBIP. directs to be re-

placed by the oil of vitriol diluted with seven or eight parts of water. The other was called *Oleum Vitrioli*, on account of its consistence.

SARD. speaks of a spirit of alum, *Spiritus Aluminis*, perfectly similar to the preceding, and which was obtained by calcining alum in powder in an earthen retort.

3. Purified acid of commerce.

Acidum Vitrioli dephlogisticatum, seu *rectificatum* seu *depuratum* seu *defecatum* seu *purissimum*, *Acor Sulphuris merus* seu *condensatus*, *Acidum sulphuricum condensatum*, *Oleum Vitrioli depuratum* seu *purificatum*.

DUBL.; AUSTR.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FENN.; FULD.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; BRUGNATELLI; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS.

R. Common Sulphuric Acid, one pound.

Put it into a white glass retort, fit and lute to it a receiver of the same kind: distil over one-twelfth of the quantity in the retort, and reject it as watery. Having again fitted the receiver, distil to dryness.

A piece of platina ought to be placed in the retort, to prevent the boiling from becoming too vehement.

The specific gravity of this acid should be to that of water, as 1,845 to 1,000.

It should be kept in closely stopped vessels. (DUBL.)

R. Sulphuric Acid of Commerce, any quantity.

Fill with it, to three-fourths, an earthen retort, luted, and having a long neck; distil from a sand bath, into a glass globe, gradually augmenting the heat; and put aside the first fifteenth part of acid which passes over. Then surround the receiver with cloths wetted with cold water, and distil almost to dryness, by slowly boiling in the retort.

4. Dilution of the pure acid.

Acidum Vitrioli Dilutum, *Acidum Sulphuricum tenue* seu *aguosum*.

LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AUSTR.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; DAN.; MIL. COPEN.; HISP.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FENN.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; BRUGNATELLI; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN.

R. Sulphuric Acid, one fluid ounce and a half.
Distilled Water, fourteen fluid ounces and a half.

Add the acid gradually to the water, and mix. (LOND.)

R. Sulphuric Acid, one part.
Water, seven parts.

Mix them. (EDINB.)

R. Pure Sulphuric Acid, one part.
Distilled Water, seven parts.

Add the water gradually to the acid. The specific gravity of this acid is, to that of water, as 1014 to 1000. (DUBL.)

R. Sulphuric Acid, one part.
Distilled Water, three parts.

Mix gradually and carefully. (BRUGNATELLI; SPIELMANN)

ANT.; BRUNS.; FERR.; and LIPP. direct one part of acid, and four parts of water.—BAVAR.; BELG.; HANN.; HASS.; OLDEN.; POL.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; and SAX.—one part of acid, and five parts of water.—AUSTR.; BATAV.; DAN.; MIL. COPEN.; and PIDERIT.—one part of acid, and six parts of water.—AMER.; and COXE.—one part of acid, and seven parts of water.—AMST.; HISP.; FENN.; ROSS.; and SUEC.—one part of acid, and eight parts of water.—LUSIT.—one part of acid, and twenty-four parts of water.

This acid, when concentrated, is a violent corrosive poison; diluted with water, it acts in no other manner than any other weak acid. It has been recommended, internally in malignant fevers, hæmorrhages, colliquative sweats, &c.; externally as an application to spreading cancerous, and scorbutic ulcers. The dose varies according to circumstances. QUARIN prescribed generally from one dram to six drams of the acid.

SYRUP OF SULPHURIC ACID.

Linctus acidus, *Potus acidus*, *Syrupus Acidi Sulphurici* seu *vitriolatus* seu *mineralis*. (BATAV.; FULD.; GENEV.; HAMB.; SUEC.; HERBIP.; AUGUSTIN; VAN MONS)

R. Sulphuric Acid (1.85), one part.
Distilled Water, eight parts.

While the mixture is still hot, dissolve in it

White Sugar, sixteen parts.

Preserve it. (VAN MONS)

SUEC. prescribes one ounce of simple syrup to one dram of acid (1.85), mixed with eight parts of water.

- R. Sulphuric Acid, one part.
Syrup of Raspberries, sixteen parts.
Mix. (HERBIP.)

GENEV. directs one part of acid to be mixed with twenty-four parts of syrup of lemon.—AUGUSTIN, after FRANK, prescribes one ounce of diluted acid, and four ounces of simple syrup; or, half an ounce of diluted acid, and four ounces of syrup of violets.—HANN.—three drams of sulphuric acid, and four ounces of simple syrup.—FULD.—only enough of acid to make the syrup very sour.—BATAV.—one part of diluted acid, and seven parts of raspberries, or of red poppies.

ASTRINGENT GARGLE.

Collutorium detergens et adstringens. (FORM. HÔP. FR.; BRERA)

- R. Diluted Sulphuric Acid, one part.
Clarified Honey, five parts.
Mix. FORM. HÔP. FR.)
- R. Honey of Roses, one ounce.
Spirit of Scurvy Grass, } of each,
Diluted Sulphuric Acid, } thirty drops.
Decoction of Barley, } two pounds.
Mix. (BRERA)

ASTRINGENT LAVEMENT.

Enema cum Acido Sulphurico. (AUGUSTIN)

- R. Oak-bark, one ounce.
Water, a sufficient quantity
to obtain six ounces of decoction. Add
when strained,
Diluted Sulphuric Acid,
one or two drams,
In diarrhœa and dysentery.

DETERSIVE GARGLE.

Gargarisma adstringens acidum. (FERR.; AUGUSTIN; RATIER; SAUNDERS)

- R. Sulphuric Acid, twenty drops.
Decoction of Barley, four ounces.
Honey of Roses, one ounce.
Mix. (RATIER)
- R. Sulphuric Acid, eighteen drops.
Pure Water, four ounces.
Clarified Honey, half an ounce.
Mix. (RATIER)

SAUNDERS prescribes one pound of barley water, three ounces of honey of roses, and enough of diluted sulphuric acid to give an agreeable taste to the mixture.—FERR.—ten ounces of barley water, one ounce and a half of honey of roses, and one dram of diluted sulphuric acid.

- R. Root of Round Birthwort, } of each,
Bistort, } half
} an ounce

- Leaves of Scurvy Grass, } of each,
Sage, } three
Flowers of Columbine, } handfuls.
Buds of Pine, } half an ounce.
Decoction of Barley,

a sufficient quantity
to obtain a pint and a half of decoction.
Add, when strained,

- Syrup of Roses, three ounces.
Diluted Sulphuric Acid, two drams.
Spirit of Camphor, one dram.

Mix. (AUGUSTIN) This formula is
from ASTRUC.

ACID MIXTURE.

Julapium acidum. (BATAV.; MIL. COPEN.; FULD.; GENEV.; LIPP.; AUGUSTIN; CADET DE GASSICOURT; DISP. CHA. PARIS; PIERQUIN; RATIER; SAUNDERS; SAINTE-MARIE; SPIELMANN)

- R. Sulphuric Acid, three drams.
Mucilaginous Mixture, six ounces.
Mix. (PIERQUIN)

Dose, half an ounce, thrice a day.

- R. Dilute Sulphuric Acid, two drams.
Simple Syrup, three ounces.
Water, two pounds.

Mix. (GENEV.)

DISP. CHA. PARIS prescribes one dram of RABEL's water, one part of water, and two ounces of simple syrup.

- R. Dilute Sulphuric Acid, one dram.
Pure Water, } of each, six ounces.
Honey, or Sugar, }
Mix. (MIL. COPEN.)

Dose, half an ounce.

HELLMICH has recommended, in itch, to drink, three or four times a day, two drams of a mixture prepared with one dram of concentrated sulphuric acid, and six ounces of water, adding, when the effervescence and heat has subsided, two ounces of water; this is to be taken largely diluted.—NIEMANN—prescribes two drams of diluted sulphuric acid, one pound of water, and one ounce and a half of syrup of raspberries.—LIPP.—one part of acid, twenty-four parts of distilled water of raspberries, and eight of syrup of gooseberries.—FULD.—one of acid, twenty-four of syrup of raspberries, and seventy-two of distilled water of raspberries.—CADET DE GASSICOURT—one part of acid, thirty-two of simple oxymel, and one hundred and sixty of water.

- R. Sulphuric Acid, six drams.
Mucilage of Gum Arabic, six ounces.
Syrup of Marshmallows, three ounces.
Mix. (SAUNDERS)

- R. Lettuce Water, }
 Purslane Water, } of each, four ounces.
 Sorrel Water, }
 Syrup of Gooseberries, two ounces.
 Sulphuric Acid,
 from fifteen to twenty drops.

Mix. (PIERQUIN). To be taken at four doses.

- R. Common Ptisan, sixty-four ounces.
 Sulphuric Acid, a sufficient quantity
 to impart an agreeable acidity. Add

Essence of Lemon, four drops.
 Sugar, in powder, two ounces.

Mix well. (PIERQUIN; SPIELMANN)

- R. Dilute Sulphuric Acid, one dram.
 Peppermint Water, six ounces.
 Syrup of Raspberries, one ounce.

Dose, one or two spoonfuls every hour. (AUGUSTIN)

- R. RABEL'S Water, half a dram.
 Pure Water, ten ounces.
 Orange Flower Water, } of each,
 Syrup of Violets, } one ounce.

Dose, half a cupful, or, one whole cupful every two hours. (AUGUSTIN)

- R. RABEL'S Water, half a dram.
 Peppermint Water, seven ounces.
 Tincture of Cinnamon,
 from half an ounce to one ounce.
 Syrup, one ounce.

Dose, two spoonfuls every hour. (AUGUSTIN)

- R. Blood-wort, one handful.
 Water, ten gallons and a half.

Reduce to one pound by long boiling, and add to it when strained,

Sulphuric Acid, fifteen drops.
 Sugar, in powder, four ounces.

Mix. (BORIES; PIERQUIN; SAINTE-MARIE). To be taken in doses of a glassful.

- R. Sulphuric Acid (66 degrees),
 thirty-five drops.
 Water, two pounds.
 Syrup of Grapes, two ounces.

Mix. (PIERQUIN) To be taken by glassfuls.

RATIER prescribes two pounds of water, enough of sulphuric acid to impart an agreeable acidity, and two ounces of syrup. FORM. HÔP. FR.—one part of diluted sulphuric acid (one part of acid, 66 degrees, and nine parts of water), three parts of simple syrup, one part of lemon water, and a sufficient quantity of pure water.—PIERQUIN—two drams of diluted acid, two ounces of water, and two ounces of aromatic tincture.

- R. Dilute Sulphuric Acid, sixty drops.
 Liquid Laudanum of Sydenham,
 thirty drops.
 Cinnamon Water, four ounces.
 Syrup of Poppies, half an ounce.

Mix. (NIEMANN)

SAINTE-MARIE prescribes fifteen or twenty drops of the acid, one ounce of syrup of poppies, as much of barley-cinnamon water, (*eau de cannelle orglée*), and six ounces of pure water: or, from fifteen to thirty drops of dilute acid, thirty drops of laudanum, three ounces of syrup of great comfrey, and five of water.

ACID ELIXIR. (NIEMANN)

- R. Sulphuric Acid, } of each, equal parts.
 Nitric Æther, }

Mix. VOGLER has proposed to replace with this mixture the acid elixir of HALLER, in spasmodic diseases, faintings, and in hæmorrhages resulting from, what is termed in France, *dissolution of the blood*.

ANTIFEBRILE ACIDULOUS MIXTURE. (SWEDIAUR)

- R. Sulphuric Acid, } of each,
 Alcoholized Nitric Æther, } one dram.
 Water, from four to six pounds.
 White Sugar, a sufficient quantity.

Recommended in the greater part of intermittent fevers.

SULPHURIC OINTMENT. (FERR.; LIPP.; LUSIT.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; AUGUSTIN; BORIES; BRUGNATELLI; NIEMANN)

- R. Pure Olive Oil, eight parts.
 Add gradually to it, constantly beating
 Sulphuric Acid, five parts.

At the end of twenty-four hours, wash it in warm water, until this latter cease to redden the tincture of turnesol. (LIPP.; LUSIT.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; BRUGNATELLI)

SWEDIAUR prescribes one ounce of lard, and two drams of dilute sulphuric acid.—BORIES—one ounce of beef marrow, and enough of sulphuric acid to render it slightly acid.—FERR.—one part of acid, and three of oil.—AUGUSTIN—two parts of acid, six of rose ointment, and as much of oil of olives.

- R. Nervine Ointment (formula of London),
 two ounces.
 Sulphuric Acid, three drams.
 Oil of Mace, by expression, one dram.

Mix. (NIEMANN)

This preparation is principally made use of as an external application. It has been recommended in chronic ophthalmia, in itch, and in palsy, under the form of ointments, liniments, &c. The acid soap of ACHARD made with two parts of sulphuric acid and three of olive oil, has been employed by

CARMINATI in dropsy and jaundice, in a dose of from twenty to thirty grains.

ALCOHOLIZED SULPHURIC ACID; OR,
RABEL'S WATER.

Acidum Sulphuricum alcoholisatum, Acidum vitriolicum vinosum. Alcohol sulphuricatum seu sulphuricum, Elixir acidum Halleri, seu Dippelii seu antipodragicum, seu antinophreticum, Guttae acidæ tonicæ, Aqua Rabelii, Liquor Acidus Halleri, Mixtura sulphurico-acida, Æther sulphuricus acidus. Acid Flixir of Dippel (Eau de Rabel, Elixir acide de Dippel).

AUSTR.; AMST.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; MIL. COPEN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; WURCEB.; BRUGNATELLI; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS.

R. Sulphuric Acid (66 degrees), one part.
Alcohol (36 degrees), three parts.

Mix in a matrass, and preserve. (MIL. COPEN.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; HASS.; OLDEN.; BORUS.; WURCEB.; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

AUSTR.; AMST.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; FULD.; HANN.; LIPP.; POL.; ROSS.; SAX.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; PIDERIT; and SWEDIAUR prescribe equal parts of acid, and of alcohol.—SARD.—four parts of alcohol, and one part of acid.—DAN.—the same proportions, with a little cochineal to colour it.

R. Concentrated Alcohol, six ounces.
Sulphuric Acid, one ounce.
Kermes Grains, } of each
Saffron, } two drams.

Digest for several days, in a gentle heat, and decant. (WIRTEM.)

The mixture with equal parts is by HALLER; that at a third, by RABEL; and that at a sixth, by DIPPEL. The first, after a

time, becomes æthereous; which the others never do. It is astringent, antiseptic, employed both externally and internally, particularly in cases of hæmorrhage.—Dose, five drops in an ounce of water.

RULAND employed with advantage, in a case of obstinate chronic vomiting, a mixture of six drops of sulphuric acid, with six ounces of Madeira wine; in the dose of one ounce, every morning.

VULNERARY WATER.

Eau vulnèraire. (PIDERIT)

R. Concentrated Alcohol, three pounds.
Sulphuric Acid, one ounce and a half.
Juice of Oak Leaves, one pound and a half.
———— Sorrel, one pound.
———— Milfoil, half a pound.

Mix.

ASTRINGENT MIXTURE.

Potion astringente. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN; SAUNDERS)

R. RABEL'S Water, fifteen drops.
Orange-flower Water, three ounces.
Syrup of Violets, half an ounce.

Mix. (SAUNDERS)

R. Plantain Water, } of each,
Bugloss Water, } two ounces.
Orange-flower Water, half a dram.
RABEL'S Water, three drops.
Syrup of Comfrey, one dram.

Mix. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN)

To be taken at two doses, in hæmoptysis.

ANTICHLOROTIC MIXTURE. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. RABEL'S Water, half a dram.
Spring Water, ten ounces.
Orange-flower Water, two ounces.
Syrup of Violets, one ounce.

Mix.—Dose, two ounces every hour.

ACIDUM SULPHURICOSUM.—SULPHUROUS ACID.

Acidum Sulphuris volatile, Spiritus Sulphuris, seu Sulphuris per campanæum, Clyssus Antimonii seu Sulphuris, Spiritus Vitrioli phlogisticatus.

BATAV.; BRUNS.; GALL.; FERR.; FULD.; PALAT.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; BRUGNATELLI; SPIELMANN.

R. Sulphur, bruised, any quantity.

Burn it in a crucible, from which, at the distance of two or three fingers' breadth, is suspended a bell-glass, in the manner of

the head of an alembic; which has been exposed beforehand to the steam of hot water, so as to moisten its inner surface; collect the liquid which runs from the bell-glass into the receiver. (BRUNS.; PALAT.; SARD.; WIRTEM.)

The product of this operation was formerly called, *Spirit of Sulphur*; when concentrated, it took the name of *Oil of Sulphur*. (WIRTEM.)

R. Sulphuric Acid, one ounce.

Extinguish burning charcoal in it, until it

has acquired a sulphureous odour: then add gradually to it,

Water, six ounces.
Mix. (FULD.)

These two processes are now abandoned.

R. Crude Antimony, } of each,
Sulphur, } half a pound.
Nitro, }

Distil the mixture from a retort, and receive the product in a vessel containing one pound of water. Then filter the liquid, reduce it to one half by evaporation, and preserve the remainder. (BRUNS.; WIRTEM.)

SPIELMANN prescribes twenty-four ounces of nitre, twelve of antimony, and three of sulphur.

This process is likewise fallen into disuse.

R. Mercury, one part.
Sulphuric Acid, two parts.

Distil into a receiver containing
Water, four parts.

And covered with cold water or with ice; continue the distillation till the water in the receiver becomes doubled in weight. (BATAV.)

BRUGNATELLI gives the same proportions of mercury and of acid, but requires a Woulf's apparatus to be used, composed of several flasks following each other: the liquid contained in the first is to be thrown away, as it holds sulphuric acid, and the acid in the remaining flasks to be kept.—GALL.—gives the same process, but prescribes to one part of mercury, one and a half only of acid (66 degrees). The acid produced in the last manner is marked by 7 of the aréomètre.—BRUGNATELLI—al-

lows charcoal to be used instead of mercury: it is necessary then to employ for one part of the combustible, six parts of sulphuric acid.—NIEMANN—directs one part of charcoal, and four parts of sulphuric acid. This process is quite useless, because with the sulphureous acid, it produces carbonic acid.—FERR.—likewise substitutes pulverised charcoal or sugar for the mercury.

This acid is astringent or refrigerant, stimulant or antiphlogistic, according to the dose, and to its being more or less diluted. It has been recommended in intermittent fevers.—Dose, from twenty to sixty drops, in a more or less considerable quantity of water.

FUMIGATORY SPECIES.

Species ad Fumigationem anticontagiosam.
(AUGUSTIN)

R. Sulphur, } of each,
Resin, } six pounds.
Olibanum, }
Storax, } of each,
Ginger, } four pounds.
Ladanum, }
Cloves, }
Cardamoms, } of each,
Round Birthwort, } three pounds.
Euphorbium, }
Cubeb, }
Blackpepper, } of each,
Juniper, } three pounds.
Bran, } forty-nine pounds.

It is astonishing that this absurd mixture should find advocates among the French and Germans, at the same time that they are possessed of powerful and rational means of disinfection.

ACIDUM TARTARICUM.—TARTARIC ACID.

Acidum Tartari seu tartarosum, Acor tartaricus, Sal Tartari essentielle seu essentialis.

LOND.; DUBL.; AUSTR.; AMST.; ANT.;
BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; DAN.;
GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FENN.;
FULD.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPT.; OLDEN.;
POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.;
WIRTEM.; BRUGNATELLI; SPIELMANN;
SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS.

R. Supertartrate of Potass,
two pounds and a half.
Boiling distilled Water,
three gallons.
Prepared Chalk, one pound.
Sulphuric Acid, one pound.

Boil the supertartrate with two gallons of the distilled water, and add

gradually the prepared chalk, till no more bubbles be produced; then set aside the mixture that the tartrate of lime may subside, pour off the liquid, and wash repeatedly the tartrate of lime with distilled water, till it come off tasteless. Then pour upon the tartrate, the sulphuric acid, diluted with one gallon of the boiling distilled water, and set aside the whole for twenty-four hours, occasionally stirring it. Filter the liquor, and evaporate it in a water-bath, that crystals may be obtained. (LOND.)

R. Bitartrate of Potass, reduced to powder, ten parts.

Prepared Chalk, four parts.
Sulphuric Acid, seven parts.
Water,
one hundred and twenty parts.

Mix the bitartrate of potass with one hundred parts of the water, at a boiling heat: then gradually add the chalk, and when the effervescence is over, pour off the clear supernatant liquor. Wash the residue, which is tartrate of lime, till it is tasteless. Pour into the decanted liquor, as much solution of muriate of lime, as will precipitate the tartrate of lime it may hold in solution; and, having washed this also with water, till it become tasteless, mix it with the former precipitate. Then add the sulphuric acid, diluted with twenty parts of water, and digest the mixture in a moderate heat, for three days, frequently stirring it. Evaporate the liquors, both the acid liquor, and that employed in washing, with a moderate heat, that crystals may form. Purify the crystals by repeated solutions and crystallizations, and keep them in a well-stopped glass bottle. (DUBL.)

R. Supertartrate of Potass,
one thousand parts.
Boiling Water, a sufficient quantity
to dissolve it: throw gradually into the solution,

Chalk, pulverised, four hundred parts,
or enough to saturate the acid; set aside the liquor, wash the deposit with water, till it no longer acquires any taste; mix the residue with water, and pour upon the mixture,

Sulphuric Acid (66 degrees)
four hundred parts.

Set aside, decant the supernatant liquor, and evaporate to one half in a water-bath; then remove it, and set it aside again; again decant, evaporate, and finally crystallize. (GALL.)

ANT.; BATAV.; BELG.; and LIPP. direct three pounds of supertartrate to be dissolved in fifteen pounds of boiling water, to add chalk to the solution, till all effervescence ceases; and to decompose the precipitate, after being well washed, by means of one pound of sulphuric acid, diluted with ten of water.—FERR.—to dissolve two pounds of supertartrate in a sufficient quantity of water, to add eight ounces of carbonate of lime, and to treat the washed pre-

cipitate with a mixture of eight ounces of sulphuric acid, and sixteen pounds of water.—HASS.; OLDEN.; and SWEDIAUR—seven parts of tartar to be dissolved in twenty-four of water; a sufficient quantity of chalk to be added, and the precipitate to be decomposed by a mixture of two parts of sulphuric acid, and twenty of water.—ROSS.—fifteen pounds of supertartrate to be dissolved in one hundred pounds of water; and four pounds of chalk, in powder, to be added to the liquor; the precipitate to be treated with eight parts of sulphuric acid, diluted with eight parts of water.—AMST.—a solution of seven parts of supertartrate in thirty-two of water, to be decomposed by two parts of chalk, and the precipitate to be treated with sixteen parts of sulphuric acid diluted with water.—FULD.—two pounds of supertartrate to be dissolved in ten pounds of water, nine ounces of chalk to be added, and the washed precipitate to be treated with a mixture of ten ounces of sulphuric acid, and ten ounces of water.—BAYAR.—one part of supertartrate to be dissolved in ten parts of water, and a sufficient quantity of chalk to be added; then sixteen parts of the precipitate to be mixed with ten of water, and the mixture to be treated with seven parts of sulphuric acid diluted with thrice its quantity of water.—BRUGNATELLI assigns no proportion.—The operatory process is the same in all the pharmacopœias.

R. Subcarbonate of Lime, five parts.
Boiling Water, fifty parts.

Mix the subcarbonate with the water, and add gradually to it

Pulverized Supertartrate of Potass,
nineteen parts and a half.

Set the mixture aside for several hours: then decant the liquor, wash the precipitate, and treat it with a quantity of sulphuric acid, equal in weight to that of the chalk employed, diluting the acid with seven times its weight of water: decant the liquid, reduce it to one third by evaporation, let it cool, remove the precipitate which is formed, and crystallize in a sand-bath. (VAN MONS)

HISP. directs two parts of chalk to be mixed with sixteen of water, and seven parts of supertartrate to be added; the precipitate to be treated with a mixture of two parts of sulphuric acid and seven of water.—DAN.; FENN.; and SUEC.—two parts of chalk to be mixed with twenty-four of water, and seven parts and a half of supertartrate to be added; the washed precipitate to be treated with twenty-eight ounces of sulphuric acid diluted with ten times its weight of water.—WIRTEM.; and SPIELMANN—one part of chalk to be mixed with eight parts of water, and supertartrate to be

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added till it cease to produce effervescence ; the residue to be treated with eight pounds and one quarter of a mixture composed of one part sulphuric acid and eight parts of water.

R. Supertartrate of Potass, in powder, one part.
Water, five parts.

Boil in a tin boiler. Add at several times, enough chalk to saturate the acid ; remove it from the fire, and set it aside ; pour into the decanted liquor hydrochlorate of lime dissolved in water, till no more precipitate is thrown down ; then, add this to the first precipitate ; mix sixteen parts of the whole with twenty-four of boiling water, add seven parts of sulphuric acid diluted with twice its quantity of water ; digest for twenty-four hours, decant, and evaporate to the consistence of a syrup ; then strain it, evaporate, and crystallize. (FORM. HÔP. FR. ; HANN. ; POL. ; BORUS. ; SAX.)

It is refreshing and diuretic.—Dose, one dram to one dram and a half, to two pounds of water.

LEMONADE POWDER.

Puleis acidulus seu pro *Limonada* seu *ex Acido Tartarico* seu *refrigerans* seu *sacchari acidulus*. (FULD. ; HANN. ; LIPP. ; OLDEN. ; CAST. BORUS. ; SUEC. ; WURCEB. ; AUGUSTIN ; NIEMANN ; SPIELMANN ; VAN MONS)

R. Tartaric Acid, one part.
White Sugar, twelve parts.

Mix well together. (CAST. BORUS. ; WURCEB. ; AUGUSTIN)

R. White Sugar, two parts.

Rub it upon a fresh lemon, reduce it to powder, then add to it the expressed juice of the lemon : dry it in an oven, pulverize with the rind of a fresh lemon.

Tartaric Acid, in powder, one part.
Mix well. (FULD.)

VAN MONS prescribes one part of acid, and two parts of sugar rubbed upon a fresh lemon.—SUEC.—one part of acid and twelve parts of sugar rubbed upon a fresh lemon ; then add

R. White Sugar, eight ounces.
Tartaric Acid, two ounces.
Essential Oil of Lemon, eight drops.

Rub them together. (LIPP. ; NIEMANN)

OLDEN. prescribes half an ounce of acid, half a pound of sugar, and three drops of essence of lemon.—SPIELMANN—half an ounce of acid, six ounces of sugar, and six drops of essence of lemon.

R. Oleosaccharum of Lemon, eight ounces.
Tartaric Acid, two ounces.
Mix, and make a powder. (HANN.)

LOZENGES FOR ALLAYING THIRST. (GALL. ; VAN MONS)

R. Tartaric Acid, effloresced by heat, one part.

Mix it well with
White Sugar, melted to dryness, sixteen parts.

Make into lozenges. (VAN MONS)

R. Tartaric Acid, reduced to very fine powder, one dram.

White Sugar, half a pound.

Essential Oil of Lemon, eighteen drops.

Mucilage of Tragacanth, a sufficient quantity.

To make lozenges of twelve grains each. (GALL.)

SYRUP OF TARTARIC ACID.

Syrupus de Acido Tartarico. (GALL. ; AUGUSTIN)

R. Crystallized Tartaric Acid, five drams.
Distilled Water, two ounces.

Mix the solution perfectly with
Simple Syrup, two pounds.

Boil the whole together over a gentle fire for several minutes, then strain through flannel. It may afterwards be flavoured with the oleosaccharum of lemon.

AUGUSTIN prescribes one part of acid, and two parts of syrup of raspberries.

TARTARIC LEMONADE. (FORM. HÔP. FR. ; CAST. BORUS. ; DISP. CHA. PARIS. ; RATIER)

R. Syrup of Tartaric Acid, two ounces.
Water, two pounds.

Mix. (RATIER)

DISP. CHA. PARIS. prescribes one ounce of syrup and one pound of water.

R. Tartaric Acid, one dram.
Pure Water, twelve ounces.
White Sugar, one ounce.

Mix. (CAST. BORUS.)

R. Tartaric Acid, one part and a half.
Simple Syrup, sixty parts.
Aromatic Lemon Water, twenty parts.
Pure Water, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (FORM. HÔP. FR.)

REFRESHING MIXTURE. (CADET DE GAS-SICOURT)

R. Tartaric Acid, half a dram.
Syrup of Raspberries, one ounce.
Distilled Black-cherry Water, half a pound.

ACIDULATED POTION. (FORM. HÔP. FR.)

R. Tartaric Acid, } of each,
Alcoholized Nitric Æther, } one part.
Water, one hundred parts.
Simple Syrup, thirty parts.

ACIDUM URICUM.—URIC ACID.

Among other disgusting substances which the stercoraceous *Materia Medica* of the ancients has bequeathed to modern pharmacopœias, we find the two following, in which the uric acid diffused over the surface of the fecal matter, can be considered as the only active principle.

1. *Pavonis Stercus*. Excrement of the Peacock.

2. *Gallinae Stercus*.—Excrement of the Hen.

The pure uric acid is never used; but urea has been recommended, as a powerful diuretic, administered in the dose of from five to ten grains, in a spirituous vehicle.

ACONITUM.—ACONITE.

Several plants of this name are employed in Medicine.

1. *Aconitum Camarum*, LINN.

AUSTR.; ANT.; BATAV.; GALL.; FENN.; OLDEN.; SAX.; SUEC.

An herbaceous plant which grows in a great part of Europe. (*Polyandria Trigynia* LINN.; *Ranunculacea*, JUSS.; *Fig. Jacq. Fl. Austr. v, t. 424.*) The herb (*Herba Cammari*) is employed; it is composed of a slender stem, long, branched, with smooth leaves, not shining, of a deep green above, and of a pale green below.

2. *Aconitum Anthora*, LINN. Yellow Helmet Flower.

SYNONIMES:—*Aconit Anthore*, *Aconit salutare*, FR.; *Giftheil*, *Heilgift*, *Herzwurz*, GERM.; *Tegengiftige monning-skappen*, DUT. BRUNS.; GALL.; FERR.; GENEV.; WIRTEM.; BERGIUS; GUIBOUT; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN.

This plant grows in the Alps. (*Fig. Jacq. Fl. Austr., t. 332.*)

The root (*Radix Anthora*) is employed in medicine; it is composed of fleshy bodies, rounded and angular or oblong; brown without, and white within. It has an agreeable smell. Its taste is very acrid and bitter, followed by a nauseous sweetness.

3. *Aconitum Napellus*, LINN. Blue Woolfbane, or Common Monkshood.

SYNONIMES:—*Aconit Napel*, FR.; *Blancs Eisenhiittlein*, *Sturmhut*, *Mœnchskappen*, *Narrenkappen*, GERM.; *Ssalomunek*, *BOHEM.*; *Blaue munke*, *Stormhut*, *Munkehætte*, DAN.; *Napels* SPAN.; *Blaauwe monnikskop*, DUT.; *Napello*, ITAL.; *Tureck bylica*, POL.; *Aconite*, PORT.; *Stormhatt*, SWED.

LOND.; EDINB.; AMER.; AMST.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FENN.; FULD.; GENEV.; HAMB.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; WURCEB.; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; GUIBOUT; MURRAY and GMELIN; PARIS; PIDERIT; SAUNDERS; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

An herbaceous plant of the mountains of Europe, (*Fig. Flore Medic., l. 5.*)

The herb (*Herba Aconiti Napelli seu Aconiti*) is employed; it is composed of a round stem, furnished with leaves, having deep notches, linear, narrow, smooth, shining, and furrowed above. Its smell is somewhat nauseous; its taste acrid, and rather bitter, followed by that of heat and pungency.

The *Aconitum neomontanum seu paniculatum* (DUBL.; AUSTR.; BAVAR.; BELG.; FENN.; HANN.; HASS.; POL.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; SAX.; SUEC.; COXE.) *strictum* (AUSTR.) et *tauricum* (BAVAR.; FENN.; SAX.), are only varieties of the *Napellus*.

The chemical composition of the *Aconitum Napellus* is not yet known; the analysis made by BUCHOLZ, and the more recent labours of PESCHIER, and of TROMMSDORF, deserve to be more closely investigated. It is probable, according to BRANDE, that its active properties are owing to a particular alkaline principle, which is called *Aconitine* (*Aconitinum, Aconita*), but the existence of which remains to be demonstrated.

Aconitum is stimulant, irritant, and poisonous, according to the dose. It almost always brings into action other organs besides those upon which it has been immediately directed. Thus, it excites perspiration, accelerates the circulation, and disturbs the whole nervous system. It has been recommended in chronic rheumatism, and gout, in dropsies denominated passive, in palsy, amaurosis, cancer, and in what is called,

constitutional syphilis. Dose of the powder, from one grain to eight, to be gradually increased.

POWDER OF THE LEAVES OF ACONITE.
(SUEC.)

- R. Dry leaves of Aconite, one part.
White Sugar, three parts.
Pulverize them separately, and mix.

EXTRACT OF ACONITE.

Extractum seu Succus inspissatus Aconiti, Succus spissatus Aconiti Napelli. (LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AUSTR.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FENN.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; PIDERIT; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

- R. Fresh Leaves of Aconite, one pound.

Bruise them in a stone mortar, sprinkling them with a little water; then express the juice, and, without any depuration, evaporate it to a proper consistence. (LOND.; DUBL.)

Take fresh leaves of aconite, bruise them, then enclose them in a hempen bag, and express their juice strongly; this is to be evaporated in flat vessels, heated with boiling water saturated with muriate of soda, and rapidly reduced to the consistence of thick honey.

When the mass is cold, put it into glazed earthen vessels, and moisten it with alcohol. (EDINB.)

- R. Fresh herb of Aconite, one pound.

Bruise it in a marble mortar, and express the juice; then boil the expressed herb in three pounds of water, and strain with expression; mix the juice with the decoction, and evaporate the whole together. (HASS.; PIDERIT)

BAVAR. directs the juice to be expressed: the expressed herb to be digested for half an hour, with half its quantity of boiling water: the two liquors to be set apart for the fœces to subside, and then to be evaporated.

- R. Fresh Herb of Aconite, any quantity.

Bruise, express the juice and evaporate, without removing the scum, until there remains so much, that upon the addition of one pound of powdered dry-herb, it may be

of the consistence of an extract. (BATAV.; BELG.; FERR.; FENN.; SUEC.)

- R. Fresh leaves of Aconite, any quantity.

Bruise them with a little water, and strain through a sieve; set aside, and decant; thicken it by heat, and strain again; then evaporate to the consistence of pilular mass; remove it from the fire, incorporate with the dregs that were set aside, and again evaporate to the proper consistence. (ANT.; GALL.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; SAX.; VAN MONS)

Dose, from one to four grains.

ANTIARTHRITIC POWDER.

Pulvis Arthriticus seu Aconiti. (FULD.; HERBIP.; AUGUSTIN; SAUNDERS)

- R. Extract of Aconite, four grains.
White Sugar, half an ounce.

Mix together. (HERBIP.)

FULD. prescribes two grains of extract, and twenty of sugar.—AUGUSTIN—three grains of extract, and one dram of sugar.—SAUNDERS—two grains of extract, one dram of sugar, and as much of sugar of milk.

The dose of the extract may be carried as far as five grains at a time.

NITRATED POWDER OF ACONITE.
(HERBIP.)

- R. Antiarthritic Powder (formula of HERBIP.) half an ounce and four grains.
Nitrate of Potass, one dram.

Mix.

SUDORIFIC POTION.

Haustus diaphoreticus resolvens. (BRERA)

- R. Extract of Aconite, ten grains.
Sublimed Sulphur, thirty grains.
Antimonial Wine, one dram and a half.
Infusion of Elder, eight ounces.
Simple Syrup, one ounce.

To be taken in doses of a spoonful.

BRERA prescribes under the name of *Mixtura antiherpeticodiaphoretica*, a preparation precisely similar, excepting in the proportions:—ten grains of extract of aconite, half a dram of sulphur, one dram of antimonial wine, eight ounces of infusion of elder, and four drams of syrup.

It is recommended in cutaneous affections, gout, and rheumatism.

ANTIARTHRITIC MIXTURE.

Liquor stibiatus cum Aconito. (HAMB.; AUGUSTIN)

- R. Extract of Aconite, one dram.
Powdered Guaiac Resin, two drams.
Hydrosulphuret of Antimony, one scruple.

Distilled Water, seven ounces.
Honey of Liquorice, one ounce.
To be taken in doses of one spoonful.
(HAMB.)

R. Extract of Aconite, half a dram.
Stibiated solution of Soap, one ounce.
Ammoniated Tincture } of each,
of Guaiac, } half an ounce.
Sulphuric Æther, }

Dose, from sixty to seventy drops every two hours. (AUGUSTIN)

ANTIARTHRITIC ELIXIR. (HAMB.)

R. Extract of Aconite, one dram.
Antimonial Wine, } of each,
Antiarthritic Liquor } half an ounce.
of ELLER, }

Dissolve.

It must, without doubt, be through error that the quantity of extract, in this and the preceding formulæ, should be so great, as a few grains would be sufficient in either of them.

ANTIARTHRITIC WINE.

Vinum stibiatum cum Extractis narcoticis.
(AUGUSTIN)

R. Extract of Aconite, half a dram.
Hemlock, one dram.
Antimonial Wine, one ounce.

Dose, sixteen drops every three hours.

ALCOHOLIC TINCTURE OF ACONITE.

Essentia seu Tinctura Aconiti. (POL.; SAX.; NIEMANN; AUGUSTIN; HUFELAND)

R. Herb of Aconitum Napellus, one ounce and a half.
Alcohol, one pint.

After sufficient extraction, express and filter. (POL.)

NIEMANN and HUFELAND direct one

ounce of the leaves of aconite, and six ounces of alcohol,—to be digested in a gentle heat.—AUGUSTIN—one part of aconite, and two parts of alcohol.

R. Juice of Aconite, recently expressed, } of each,
Alcohol, } an
equal weight.

Digest for several days; decant, and filter. (SAX.; NIEMANN)

This preparation is powerfully stimulant; it is recommended in gout and rheumatism, in the dose of from ten drops gradually increased to sixty.

ÆTHEREAL TINCTURE OF ACONITE.

Tinctura Aconiti aetherea. (HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; AUGUSTIN; NIEMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Fresh Leaves of Aconite, two ounces.
Alcohol, three ounces.

Digest for eight days, in a gentle heat, in a covered vessel; express, filter, and add

Acetic Æther, one ounce.

Mix. (NIEMANN)

R. Herb of Aconite, one part.
Sulphuric Æther, three parts.

Digest without heat, for some days; express lightly, and filter. (VAN MONS)

HASS. directs one part of aconite, and two parts of æther, to be digested for two days.—LIPP.; and OLDEN.—one part of aconite, and two parts and a half of æther, to be macerated for four days.—HANN.; and AUGUSTIN—one part of aconite, and four parts of æther, to be macerated for three days.

It is stimulant, and reputed antispasmodic and diaphoretic; it has been recommended principally in rheumatism.—The first formula, which gives a more active preparation than the latter, is by TROMMSDORF.—Dose, thirty drops, gradually increased.

ACORUS CALAMUS.—LINN.—SWEET FLAG.

SYNONIMES:—Roseau Aromaticque, Acore odorant, FR.; Kalmus-Gewürz kalmus, Magenwürzkalmus, Ackerwurzel, Ackermann, Wohlriechende Schwerdtlilie, deutsche Zittwer, GERM.; Kussit alderirch, ARAB. and EGYPT.; Schuitbuch, BENG.; Prustworee, Prsnj koren, BHEM.; Bajj, CAN.; Thack xuog bo, CHIN. and COCHIN.; Wadda Kaba, Valsambu, Wadakaha, CYNG.; Calmus, DAN.; Butch, DUK.; Acoro aromatico, SPAN.; Bach, Kusseb bewa, HIND.; Kalmus, DUT.; Acoro, Calamo aromatico, canna odorifera, ITAL.; Kawa sob, JAP.; Vaymbu, MALAB.; Vudge, PERS.; Tatarskie ziele, POL.; Acoro calamo,

PORT.; Vacha, Haimavati, Golomi, SANS.; Kallmus, SWED.; Vassambu, TAM.; Vudza, TELLIN.

LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AUSTR.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; MIL. COPEN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HOP. FR.; FENN.; FULD.; GENEV.; HAMB.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; WURCEB.; AINSLIE.; BERGIUS.; BRUGNATLEI.; COXE.; GUIBOURT.; MURRAY and GMELIN.; PARIS.; SPIELMANN.; ZARDA.

This herbaceous plant is found in moist lands, throughout Europe. (*Hexandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Aroidea*, Juss.; *Fig. Zorn, Ic. pl. t. 207.*)

The root (*Radix Calami vulgaris seu veri*) is employed; it is rather long, of the thickness of the little finger, somewhat compressed, geniculated, furnished with a great number of fibrils, or shewing cicatrices produced by the section of the fibrils: of a brownish green, or of a reddish white, without; white, soft, and of a spongy texture within. It has an aromatic and agreeable odour, and a warm and bitterish taste.

It has been successively analysed by HOFFMANN, NEUMANN, CARTHEUSER, and TROMMSDORF. The latter found it to contain an essential oil, emetine, extractive matter, gum, resin, and woody fibre.

It must not be confounded with the *Calamus odoratus seu asiaticus seu Radix Saniculi*, seu *aromaticus*, formerly much esteemed, but no longer found in commerce, and to which the greater part of the oriental synonymes placed at the head of this article, refer. This latter is in pieces of six inches length, of the thickness of a quill, reddish without, covered with knots, and filled with a white pith, which is very bitter. GUIBOURT has discovered that they are pieces of the branches of an Indian Gentian, resembling the *Gentiana Chirayita*, ROXB.; and consequently that it is not merely a variety of the preceding, as it has been for a long time supposed to be. AINSLIE, however, does not say a word about this very doubtful source of it, although he speaks of the *Gentiana Chirayita*, so called after its eastern names of *Schayraet cuchie*, TAM.; *Chiraeta*, DUK. and HIND.; *Kiratatica*, SANS.; *Schilasuttucioellu*, TELL. The root of this plant is very bitter, and is considered by the Indians to be tonic, stomachic, and febrifuge.

The sweet flag is stimulant, tonic, stomachic, and carminative. In powder, the dose is from a scruple to a dram. COXE says that the materia medica would not lose much by its suppression, and that ginger would answer all its purposes very well; we think that every indigenous product should be carefully preserved, that may diminish our obligations to other nations.

POWDER OF SWEET FLAG.

Pulvis Calami aromatici. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Sweet Flag, two ounces.
White Sugar, one ounce.

Dose, from a scruple to a dram.

SWEET FLAG LOZENGES.

Trochisci Hedychoi seu Calami aromatici.
(HISP.; PALAT.; SPIELMANN)

R. Root of Sweet Flag, }
— Valerian, } of each,
— Arabian Costus, } six drams.
Schenantha,
Cassia,
Alöes Wood, one ounce and a half.
Cinnamon, } of each,
Lesser Cardamom, } three ounces.
Herb of Marjoram, } of each, one
— Marum, } ounce and a half.
Indian Nard,
Malabathrum, } of each,
Mastic, } six drams.
Myrrh, } three ounces.
Saffron, one ounce and a half.
Balsam of Mecca, six drams.
Wine of Cyprus, a sufficient quantity.

Make into trochiscs.

These trochiscs have no other use than that of entering into the Theriaca of Andromachus.

CONSERVE OF SWEET FLAG.

Conditum Calami. (PALAT.; WIRTEM.; PIERQUIN)

R. Root of Sweet Flag, any quantity.

Soften it by boiling it in a sufficient quantity of water, then let it drain, and pour upon it, sugar, boiled *à la plume*.

CONFECTION OF SWEET FLAG.
(VAN MONS)

R. Dry Roots of Sweet Flag, two parts.

After having peeled and cut it, macerate it in a sufficient quantity of hot water, until it becomes soft; then pound it in a marble mortar: put it, in the same water, upon the fire, strain through a sieve, add three parts of white sugar to the pulp, and evaporate to a proper consistence.

STOMACHIC ELECTUARY. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Powder of Sweet Flag, four drams.
Conserve of Scurvy Grass, two ounces.
Syrup of Orange Peel,

a sufficient quantity.

Acid Elixir of HALLER, a few drops.

Recommended by WEDEKIN, in difficult digestion.—Dose, a tea-spoonful twice a day.—SAINTE-MARIE substitutes lemon juice for the acid elixir.

ELECTUARY OF SWEET FLAG.

Electuarium de Acoro. (WIRTEM.)

R. Fresh Root of Sweet Flag, rasped, six ounces.
Red wine, one pound.

Boil till there remain ten ounces of liquid: then add

White sugar, thirty ounces.

Preserved Root of Sweet Flag, cut small, } of each,
Preserved Ginger, cut } four ounces.
small,

Preserved Orange Peel,	} of each,	one ounce	
— Lemon Peel,			and a half.
Lesser Cardamoms,	} of each,	three drams.	
Nutmeg,			
Long Pepper,			
Cloves,			five drams.
Cinnamon,			one ounce.
Conserve of Roses,		one pound.	

This forms an agreeable stomachic: it is particularly recommended for old people, and for lymphatic subjects.—Dose, from half an ounce to one ounce.

WATER OF SWEET FLAG.

Aqua Calami Radicis. (SAX.; SARD.)

R. Root of Sweet Flag,	one part.
Salted Water,	six parts.

Macerate for several days, and distil. (SARD.)

SAX. directs one part of the root, to be macerated in twelve parts of water, for twenty-four hours, and to distil over nine parts.

OIL OF SWEET FLAG.

Ætheroleum Calami Radicis. (HANN.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; SARD.; WIRTEM.)

R. Root of Sweet Flag,	one part.
Water,	eight parts.

Distil, and collect the oil which floats on the surface of the water. (HANN.; POL.; BORUS.)

PALAT. prescribes one part of the root, and six parts of water.—SARD.—four parts of root, thirty-two of water, and one part of muriate of soda.—WIRTEM.—six parts of root, thirty-six of water, and one part of muriate of soda.

OLEOSACCHARUM OF SWEET FLAG.

Oleosaccharum Calami aromatici. (HANN.; BORUS.)

R. White Sugar,	one ounce.
Essential Oil of Sweet Flag,	twenty-four drops.

Triturate together.

INFUSION OF SWEET FLAG.

Infusum Calami aromatici. (MIL. COPEN.; CAST. BORUS.; WURCEB.)

R. Root of Sweet Flag,	one dram.
Boiling Water,	two ounces.

Infuse for a quarter of an hour in a covered vessel, and strain. (MIL. COPEN.)

CAST. BORUS.; and WURCEB. prescribe one ounce and a half of the root, and one pound and a half of water.

STIMULANT POTION. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Root of Sweet Flag,	ten drams.
Boiling Water,	eight ounces.

Infuse, and add when strained,
Peppermint Water, two ounces.
Muriatic Æther,
from half a dram, to three drams.
Syrup, one ounce.
Mix.—Dose, a spoonful every two hours, or every hour, or even more frequently.

SYRUP OF SWEET FLAG.

Syrupus de Arundine. (SARD.)

R. Fresh Root of Sweet Flag, cut small,	one pound and a half.
Thinly peeled Fresh Rind of Lemon,	six ounces.
Flowers of Coltsfoot,	two handfuls.
Depurated Juice of Apples,	
Water,	six pounds.
White Honey,	three pounds.
— Sugar,	one pound.

Digest the lemon-peel in half a pound of the juice, for twelve hours; express and strain: macerate the root for one night in the rest of the juice and the water, and in the morning, reduce it to one half by boiling: then add the flowers, and after a short boiling, strain with expression: lastly, add the honey and sugar, clarify, pour in the reserved juice, and make a syrup.

TINCTURE OF SWEET FLAG.

Essentia seu Tinctura Calami aromatici. (AUSTR.; BRUNS.; HANN.; WIRTEM.; HUFELAND)

R. Root of Sweet Flag,	two ounces.
Alcohol (0.910)	one pound.

Digest for a sufficient time, and filter. (AUSTR.; HUFELAND)

HANN. prescribes five ounces of the root, and two pounds of alcohol.—BRUNS.; and WIRTEM.—one ounce and a half of the root, and six ounces of alcohol.

It is stimulant, stomachic, and carminative.—Dose, from half a dram to one dram.

ALCOHOLIC EXTRACT OF SWEET FLAG.

Extractum Calami seu Calami aromatici gummoso-resinosum. (AUSTR.; LIPP.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; NIEMANN)

R. Root of Sweet Flag,	} of each, one part.
Alcohol,	
Water,	nine parts.

Digest for twelve hours in a gentle heat: then express, distil off the alcohol, and evaporate the residue to a proper consistence. (POL.)

AUSTR.; BORUS.; SAX.; and NIEMANN prescribe two parts of the root, three of alcohol (0.910) and nine of water.

R. Root of Sweet Flag,	one part.
Alcohol,	five or six parts.

Digest in a sand bath, and express; digest the residuum, and boil it for a short time in three parts of water; clarify the decoction with the white of an egg, and mix the two liquors together: then distil off the alcohol, and evaporate to the consistence of an extract. (WIRTEM.)

LIPP. prescribes one part and a half of root, six parts of alcohol, and nine of water: the residuum to be digested in the latter.

WINE OF SWEET FLAG.

Vinum Calami aromatici. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Root of Sweet Flag, }
 one ounce and a half.
 Red Wine, } one pound.
 Digest for three days, and filter.
 To be taken in the dose of a wine glassful.

VINOUS EXTRACT OF SWEET FLAG.

(SARD.)

R. Root of Sweet Flag, } one pound.
 Good White Wine, } five or six pounds.

Digest for three days in a sand bath, and express strongly; boil the residuum with a sufficient quantity of new wine, to the reduction of one half, then express, mix the two tinctures, and evaporate with a gentle heat.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF SWEET FLAG.

Tinctura Calami composita. (HANN.; LIPP.; POL.; BORUS.; NIEMANN; SPIELMANN)

R. Root of Sweet Flag, } three ounces.
 Zedoary, } of each, one ounce.
 Ginger, }
 Unripe Oranges, } two ounces.
 Alcohol, } three pounds.

Digest for a sufficient time, express and filter. (POL.; BORUS.; NIEMANN)

HANN. substitutes angelica for ginger.

R. Cinnamon, }
 Sweet Flag, } of each, one ounce.
 Lesser Galanga, }
 Herb of Peppermint, } of each, one
 Fresh Lemon Peel, } ounce and a half.
 Lesser Cardamoms, } of each, two drams
 Ginger, }
 Alcohol, } thirty ounces.

Digest for four days, express and filter. (LIPP.)

R. Root of Sweet Flag, }
 Ginger, } of each,
 Coriander, } one ounce.
 Black Pepper, }
 Alcohol, } two pounds and a half.

Digest for eight days, express and filter. (NIEMANN)

R. Root of Sweet Flag, } of each,
 Coriander, } two ounces.
 Alcohol, } twenty-four ounces.

Infuse and filter. (SPIELMANN)

This preparation is stimulant and carminative.—Dose, from forty to fifty drops twice a day. The first formula is to be preferred to the two latter.

NIEMANN prescribed this tincture generally in wine, with syrup of orange-peel. Thus prepared, it presents a most agreeable stimulant.

TROMMSDORF has proposed the following formula:

R. Root of Sweet Flag, } of each,
 Gentian, } three ounces.
 Avens, two ounces and a half.
 Angelica, one ounce and a half.
 Ginger, } half an ounce.
 Fennel, } two ounces.
 Alcohol, } one hundred and
 ninety-six ounces.

Digest for six days, express and filter.

Dose, a tea-spoonful in wine. This formula contains too much gentian, which renders the liquor more bitter than aromatic.

LENTIN'S STOMACHIC TINCTURE. (HANN.)

R. Root of Sweet Flag, } of each,
 Lesser Galanga, } one ounce
 Gentian, } and a half.
 Zedoary, }
 Rhubarb, } six drams.
 Cochineal, } two drams.
 Lesser Cardamoms, } three drams.
 Orange Peel, } one ounce.
 Herb of Blessed Thistle,
 one ounce and a half.
 Alcohol, } five pounds.

Digest sufficiently, express and filter.

Stimulant.—Dose, from sixty to eighty drops, twice a day, in any proper vehicle.

CEPHALIC ESSENCE.

Essentia Cephalica. (WIRTEM.)

R. Root of Sweet Flag, }
 Aloe Wood, } of each,
 Yellow Sanders Wood, } three drams.
 Culilawan Bark, }
 Herb of Betony, }
 Marum, }
 Sage, }
 Flowers of Lavender, } of each,
 Cinnamon, } two drams.
 Nutmeg, }
 Cubebs, }
 Lesser Cardamoms, }
 Cloves, }
 Spirituous Apoplectic }
 Water, } of each,
 MATTHIOLE'S Incomplete } eight
 Elixir of Life, } ounces.

After sufficient extraction, express and filter.

This is stimulant, stomachic, cordial, and carminative.—Dose, from a scruple to half a dram.

ACTÆA.—BANE BERRY.

Two species of this genus of plants are mentioned in pharmacopœias :

1. *Actæa Spicata*, LINN. Herb Christoph.

SYNONIMES :— Actée en épé, Herbe de Saint-Christophe, FR.; Achrentragendes Schwarzkraut, GERM.

BRUNS.; GALL.; GENEV.; COXE.

This herbaceous plant grows in the mountainous woods of Europe. (*Polyandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Ranunculaceæ*, JUSS.; Fig. Blackw. Herb, t. 565.)

The root (*Radix Christophoriana* seu *Actæa spicata* seu *Aconiti racemosi*) is employed. It is blackish without, yellow within, fusiform, and divided towards the end into

a great number of fibrils. It has a disagreeable smell, which it loses on becoming dried.

2. *Actæa Racemosa*, LINN. Black Snake Root.

SYNONIMES :—Rich Weed; Actée à grappes, FR.; Tranbenfoermige Schwarzwurz, GERM.

BERGIUS; COXE.

This is an herbaceous plant of Western America. (Fig. Dill. Eth. 79, t. 67, f. 78.)

The root (*Radix Actææ seu Christophoriana americana*) is employed. It is somewhat thick, branched and ringed; of a brown red colour without, and white within. Its taste and smell are very strong and repugnant. Medicinally, it is astringent.

ADIANTUM.

Two plants of this name are employed in medicine.

1. *Adiantum Pedatum*, LINN.

SYNONIMES :—Canadian Maidenhair; Capillaire du Canada, FR.; Fussfoermige Fransenhaar, Fussframenhaar, GERM.

GALL.; BERGIUS; GUIBOURT; SPIELMANN.

A plant of Western America. (*Cryptogamia*, LINN.; *Filices*, JUSS.; Fig. Pluk. Alm. 10, t. 124, f. 2.)

The herb (*Herba Adianti* seu *Adianti Canadensis*) is employed. It is composed of petiolated leaves, divided towards the top, into seven or eight very slender secondary petioles, having two rows of triangular leaflets, rounded and deeply indented towards the top. It has a bitter, agreeable, and rather styptic taste.

It has been recommended in cough and pulmonary consumption.

2. *Adiantum Capillus Veneris*, LINN.

SYNONIMES : Ladies Hair; Capillaire de Montpellier, FR.; Frauenhaarkutfarren, Frauenhaarenfarren, Frauenhaar, Venushaar, GERM.; Lensky vlas, BOHEM.; Venushair, DUT.

AMST.; ANT.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; GENEV.; HANN.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

A plant of Europe, (Fig. Zorn, Ic. pl. t. 332.)

The herb (*Herba Capilli Veneris*) is employed; it presents tripinnated leaves, with secondary and tertiary capillary petioles, black, with triangular leaflets, lobed at the top. Its smell is weak but rather aromatic, its taste, sweetish, styptic, and slightly bitter.

Its medicinal qualities are the same as those of the preceding.

ÆSCULUS.—HORSE CHESNUT.

Æsculus Hippocastanum, LINN.

SYNONIMES :—Marronnier d'Inde, FR.; Rosskastanie, GERM.; Hestekastanier, DAN.; Esculo, Castana de Caballo, HISP.; Paardenkastanie, DUT.; Castagno d'India, Ippocastano, ITAL.; and PORT.; Kasztan owdzikich, POL.; Hæstkastanie, SWED.

DUBL.; AUSTR.; AMST.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; GALL.; FERR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN.

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This tree is common in Asia. (*Heptandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Aceridea*, JUSS.; *Fig. Nov. Duh.* ii. 13, 14.)

The seeds and other parts of the tree are employed.

The bark (*Cortex Hippocastani seu Castaneæ equinæ*) is light, of the thickness of two or three limes, and brittle; grey, or of a reddish brown colour without, yellow, pale or iron coloured within. It has a slightly aromatic odour, and its taste is very astringent, rather bitter, and not disagreeable.

It is a considerably powerful astringent, and has been recommended in intermittent fevers.—The dose of the powder is from two to four scruples every three hours, in the cold stage, until an ounce and a half shall be consumed.

The seed, called *Castanea Equina* has the size, the form, and appearance of a fine chesnut, but its taste is very bitter and disagreeable.

It contains a great deal of starch. It has been much praised, when torrifed, as a remedy in atonic uterine hæmorrhages. For this purpose, it is pulverized, and an ounce and a half of it is boiled with six ounces of water, till reduced to three, which the patient takes in two doses, one before, and the other after dinner.

STARCH OF THE HORSE CHESNUT.

Fæcula Fructuum Hippocastani. (GALL.)

R. Horse Chesnuts, any quantity.

Remove the skins, and rasp them: put the pulp into a linen bag, and submit it to the press; add a little water to the juice, and let it remain at rest; then pour off the clear liquor, dry the fæcula with a gentle heat, and pulverize it.

FACTITIOUS POWDER OF CINCHONA.

(NIEMANN; HUFELAND.)

R. Bark of Horse Chesnut,	} of each,	
Willow,		half an ounce.
Root of Gentian,	} of each,	
Sweet Flag,		two drams.
Avens,		

Reduce them to a very fine powder.

HUFELAND assures us that this powder has precisely the same effect as the cinchona, three times out of four.

FACTITIOUS DECOCTION OF CINCHONA. (SPIELMANN)

R. Bark of Willow,	} of each,	
Horse Chesnut,		half an oz.
Root of Sweet Flag,	} of each,	
Avens,		two drams.
Water,		sixteen ounces.

Reduce to eight ounces, by boiling.

FEBRIFUGE ELECTUARY. (FULD.)

R. Bark of Horse Chesnut, one ounce.
Muriate of Ammonia, one dram.
Rob of Juniper, one ounce.
Syrup of Chamomile, four ounces.

Mix.—Dose, from three to six drams.

COSMETIC POWDER.

Pulvis manualis. (NIEMANN)

R. Flour of the Nuts of Horse Chesnuts, sixteen ounces.
Bitter Almonds, blanched, twelve ounces.
Root of Florentine Iris, one ounce.
Subcarbonate of Potass, two drams.
Oil of Bergamot, one dram.

Mix.

AQUEOUS EXTRACT OF HORSE CHESNUT. (AUSTR.; BRUNS.; DAN.; LIPP.; ROSS.; SAX.; VAN MONS)

R. Bark of Horse Chesnut, one part.
Water, six parts.

Boil, strain the decoction, and evaporate it to a proper consistence. (ROSS.)

R. Bark of Horse Chesnut, one pound.
Spring Water, six pounds.

Digest for four days, in a warm place: then boil for a short time, express, and evaporate to the consistence of an extract. (BRUNS.)

LIPP. prescribes one pound of the bark, and eight pounds of water.

R. Pulverized Bark of Horse Chesnut, any quantity.

Put it into water, re-placing the latter as it becomes absorbed, and leave it for twenty-four hours; then add ten or twelve parts of water, and boil for a quarter of an hour in a covered vessel; strain the decoction through flannel, set it aside, and finally evaporate it, continually stirring it with a wooden spatula. (VAN MONS)

R. Bark of Horse Chesnut, one part.
Boiling Water, eight parts.

Boil gently for a quarter of an hour, and express, then boil the residuum again with four parts of water, and again express; mix the two decoctions, set them aside for a sufficient time, and decant; then evaporate, with a gentle heat, to the consistence of an extract. (DAN.)

AUSTR. directs the bark to be exhausted by repeatedly boiling, in fresh waters; the decoctions to be mixed together, and evaporated in a water bath, after proper rest and decantation.—SAX.—also directs many successive decoctions, but requires for each, one part of the bark, and ten parts of water.

Dose, from six to fifteen grains.

ALCOHOLIC EXTRACT OF HORSE CHESNUT BARK. (FULD.)

R. Horse Chesnut Bark, one pound.
Proof Spirit, six pounds.

Digest for several days in a moderate heat; express, filter, and evaporate to the consistence of honey; then boil the residuum of the tincture with three pounds of water, evaporate the decoction to the same consistence, mix the two products together, and reduce to the consistence of an extract.

FEBRIFUGE ELIXIR.

Elixir Extracti Hippocastani. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Extract of Horse Chesnut Bark, one dram.
Cinnamon Water, one ounce.

Dose, sixty drops every three hours.

Prescribed by REILL.

FEBRIFUGE POTION.

Potio amara antifebrilis. (BRERA)

R. Bitter Decoction, six ounces.
Extract of Horse Chesnut Bark, half an ounce.

Laudanum of Sydenham, twenty drops.

To be taken at two doses.

DECOCTION OF HORSE CHESNUT BARK.

Decoction Corticis Hippocastani seu febrifugum simplex. (NIEMANN; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Horse Chesnut Bark, one ounce and a half.
Spring Water, thirty ounces.

Boil down to ten ounces, adding towards the end

Liquorice Root, one dram.
Strain. (NIEMANN)

R. Horse Chesnut Bark, four ounces.
Water, two pounds.

Boil, and repeat the operation a second time with the same quantity of water; strain the two boiling liquors, and reduce them to one pound by evaporation; then add

White Sugar, one ounce.
Dissolve. (SWEDIAUR)

Astringent, tonic, febrifuge, and much praised for the cure of intermittent fevers.—Dose, a cupful every two hours. If necessary, one or two drams of æther may be added.

ÆTHER ACETICUS.—ACETIC ÆTHER.

Naphtha Aceti.

AUSTR.; ANT.; BATAV.; BELG.; DAN.; HISP.; FERR.; FENN.; FULD.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; WURCEB.; BRUGNATELLI; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS.

R. Concentrated Acetic Acid, five parts.
Alcohol, six parts.

Mix, and keep them in a gentle heat, for half a day: then distil, and pour the product again upon the residuum; shake the liquor which passes over with oxide of zinc, until no more is dissolved by it; then separate the alcohol and the water by means of calcined chloruret of calcium, and rectify the decanted æther. (VAN MONS)

GALL.; and FULD. direct equal parts of acetic acid (10 degrees), and of alcohol (40 degrees), and four successive pourings of the product upon the residuum, then the liquor to be mixed with subcarbonate of potass, and distilled for the last time.—BRUGNATELLI—equal parts of acid and of alcohol, and one distillation.—ROSS. and HERBIP.—equal parts, to be mixed together and be put in a cool place, for some days, and the æther to be purified by

mixing it with solution of subcarbonate of potass.

R. Alcohol (40 degrees), three thousand parts.
Acetic Acid (10 degrees), two thousand parts.
Sulphuric Acid (66 degrees), six hundred and twenty-five parts.

Mix the acetic acid, and the alcohol in a glass retort, add the sulphuric acid, and distil over four thousand parts; shake this with a small quantity of subcarbonate of potass, set it aside, then decant, and distil three thousand parts of æther marking twenty-three degrees, and the density of which is 0.917. (GALL.; FERR.)

R. Acetate of Potass, } of each,
Alcohol (38 degrees), } fifteen ounces.
Sulphuric Acid (66 degrees), ten ounces.

Distil to dryness, and rectify at a gentle heat, with a fifteenth part of sulphuric acid. This æther marks 24 degrees. (ANT.)

BATAV.; and BELG. direct sixteen ounces each, of acetate and of alcohol, and six ounces of sulphuric acid, and the product to be washed with lime water.—HASS.—half a pound each, of acetate and of sulphuric acid, and ten ounces of alcohol; the pro-

duct to be washed with one of aqueous solution of potass, and to be re-distilled with a moderate heat.—LIPP.; and WIRTEM.—four ounces of alcohol, two of sulphuric acid, and four of acetate: the product to be washed with deliquesced subcarbonate of potass.—OLDEN.—one pound of acetate, half a pound of sulphuric acid, and ten ounces of alcohol; the product to be washed with the solution of potass.—SUEC.—one hundred parts of acetate, fifty-four of sulphuric acid, and eighty-two of alcohol; the product to be washed with a saturated solution of chloruret of calcium.—VAN MONS—nine parts and a half of acetate, desiccated, six of alcohol, and five of sulphuric acid.—SWEDIAUR—eight ounces of acetate, three of acid, and six of alcohol.

R. Sulphuric Acid, six parts.
Alcohol, ten parts.
Dry Acetate of Soda, eleven parts.

Let them digest together, in the cold, for two days; then distil to dryness, and wash the product with one part of caustic potass dissolved in thrice its quantity of water. (AUSTR.; DAN.; HANN.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.)

VAN MONS prescribes five parts of acid, six of alcohol, and seven of acetate.

R. Dry Acetate of Lead, two parts.
Alcohol, } of each,
Sulphuric Acid, } one part.

Digest for twenty-four hours, distil, and add to the product one sixth part of pure lime, and re-distil.

HISP. prescribes sixteen parts of acetate, ten of alcohol, and six of acid, the product to be washed with solution of potass, and to be re-distilled.—FENN.—forty parts of acetate, twenty of alcohol, and fifteen of acid: the product to be washed with solution of potass, and to be re-distilled with a very gentle heat.

When this æther is mixed with a certain quantity of alcohol, it takes the names of *Alcoholized Acetic Æther*, *Liquor Anodynus Vegetabilis*, *Acetum Dulcificatum*, *Spiritus Acetico-æthereus*. This compound is obtained,

1. By distillation.

R. Æthereous phlegm which first passes over in the preparing of distilled vinegar, any quantity.

Submit it to several distillations that the superfluous water may be separated from it; then add dry potass to it, till no more of it is dissolved, and distil three fourths. (ROSS.)

R. Alcohol, eighteen parts.
Effloresced Acetate of Soda, eight parts.
Sulphuric Acid, seven parts and a half.

Distil till phlegm begins to pass over. (VAN MONS)

R. Acetic Acid, one pound.
Alcohol, two pounds.
Sulphuric Acid, half a pound.

Distil two pounds, and rectify with water. (VAN MONS)

R. Acetic Æther, four ounces.
Alcohol, twelve ounces.

Digest for eight days, in a cool place, and distil fifteen ounces. (HANN.)

2. By simple mixture.

R. Acetic Æther, one ounce.
Alcohol, two ounces.

Mix. (SAX.; SWEDIAUR)

VAN MONS prescribes one ounce of æther, and eight ounces of alcohol.—NIEMANN—one part of æther, and four parts of alcohol.

Acetic æther has the same properties as those which follow, but it is but seldom used. It has been sometimes employed in frictions, for rheumatic pains.

ANTISPASMODIC MIXTURE.

Mixtura Antispasmodica Simplex. (NIEMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Anodyne vegetable Liquor, one dram.
Peppermint Water, six ounces.
Compound Water of Balm, } of each,
Syrup of Poppies, } one ounce.

Mix.—Dose, half a spoonful or a spoonful, every hour. (VAN MONS)

R. Anodyne Vegetable Liquor, } of each,
Tincture of Castor, } half an ounce.
Essential Oil of Valerian, } of each,
Liquid Laudanum of Sydenham, } half a dram.

Mix. (NIEMANN)—Dose, thirty drops. This last formula has been particularly recommended in hysterical cardialgia.

ETHER MURIATICUS.—HYDROCHLORIC ÆTHER.

Spiritus Muriatico-æthereus, seu *Salis dulcis*. Muriatic Æther, Dulcified Spirit of Salt. (ANT.; BAYAR.; BATAV.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FENN.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; HBRBIP.; BRUGNATELLI.; CADET DE GASSICOURT.; SPIELMANN.; SWEDIAUR.; VAN MONS.)

R. Hydrochloric Acid } of each,
 (25 degrees), }
 Alcohol (40 degrees), } an equal part.

Pour the mixture into a glass retort communicating with a Woulf's apparatus, the first flask of which contains water at twelve or fifteen degrees, and the others are empty and surrounded with ice; distil with a gentle heat, and preserve the æther received in the second flask. It marks 16 degrees, and its density is 0,900,6. (GALL.; CADET DE GASSICOURT.)

WURCEB. directs one part of acid to be distilled with twelve parts of alcohol, and the product to be poured five times successively upon the residuum.—BRUNS.; and WIRTEM.—one part and a half of acid to be distilled with twelve parts of alcohol, and to pour several times.—HISP.—a mixture of one part of acid, and two parts of alcohol to be distilled.—ANT.; GENEV.; and PALAT.—one part of acid, and three parts of alcohol to be distilled together.—SPIELMANN—a mixture of eight parts of acid, and six of alcohol, to be distilled.

R. Oxide of Manganese, one ounce and a half.
 Alcohol, one pound and a half.
 Hydrochloric Acid, four ounces and a half.

Distil one pound with a gentle heat; then pour upon the residuum

Alcohol, one pound.
 Sulphuric Acid, two drams.

Distil again nine ounces, and mix this product with the preceding. (FULD.; LIPP.)

ROSS. directs one part and a half of oxide, five parts of acid, and three of alcohol, to be distilled together with a gentle heat.

R. Hydrochloric Acid, two parts.
 Rectified Alcohol, six parts.
 Sulphuric Acid, two parts.

Distil six parts, gradually increasing the heat, and reduce it to one half by rectification. (VAN MONS.)

R. Decrepitated Muriate of Soda, eight ounces.
 Oxide of Manganese, one ounce.

Put this, mixed together, into a retort, and pour upon it

Sulphuric Acid, four ounces.
 Distil gently about two-thirds of it. (BATAV.)

BELG. prescribes eight of muriate, three of oxide, six of acid, and twenty-four of alcohol.—BAYAR.—eight of muriate, three of oxide, six of acid, and twenty of alcohol.—SAX.—eight of muriate, three of oxide, six of acid, and twenty-three of alcohol.—DAN.; FENN.; HANN.; OLDEN.; POL.; and BORUS.—eight of muriate, three of oxide, six of acid, and twenty-four of alcohol.—HASS.—eight of muriate, four of acid, four of oxide, and twenty-four of alcohol.—WIRTEM.—four of muriate, two of oxide, three of acid, and twelve of alcohol.

R. Muriate of Soda, } of each,
 Alcohol, } five parts and a half.
 Sulphuric Acid, } five parts.

Mix them together, and set aside for twenty-four hours: then distil to dryness with a gentle heat from a retort into a receiver connected with a bottle containing two parts and a half of alcohol; mix the liquid of the receiver with that in the bottle, and rectify till acid begins to come over; saturate the product with oxide of zinc, and distil again; finally, mix chloruret of calcium with the product, that the æther may be separated and rise to the surface. (VAN MONS.)

VAN MONS directs again five parts of alcohol to be mixed with five parts of sulphuric acid, and at the end of twenty-four hours, five parts and a half of muriate of soda in powder to be added; then, after another twenty-four hours, five parts of alcohol. The mixture is then to be distilled to dryness, to be rectified, the product to be saturated with oxide of zinc, and to be rectified again with half its volume of water.—FERR.—directs a mixture of four parts of muriate of soda, two of alcohol, and six of concentrated sulphuric acid, to be distilled to dryness; and the product to be redistilled upon two ounces of bruised marble and magnesia.

R. Chlorate of Potass, ten ounces.
 Alcohol, } of each, five ounces.
 Sulphuric Acid, }

Digest without heat for twenty-four hours, and pour off the æther which floats on the surface. (CADET DE GASSICOURT.; SWEDIAUR.)

R. Butter of Antimony, one part.
 Alcohol, two parts.
 Lime, in powder, one part.

Mix, and at the end of eight days, distil with a gentle heat. (SWEDIAUR.)

There are, besides these, other processes for obtaining muriatic æther. Among these is that of BRUGNATELLI, which consists in making a current of chlorine gas pass into a flask filled with alcohol till it becomes ætherified; it is then to be distilled with a gentle heat. It is, perhaps, chloruric æther (*Æther Chlorurique*) which is formed by this operation.—SWEDIAUR—directs one part of liquid chlorine, and four parts of alcohol, to be mixed together, to be suffered to digest for a sufficient time, and then to be distilled with a gentle heat.

Under the name of *Æther Muriaticus Spiritus*, VAN MONS mentions a product, obtained by distilling together four parts of hydrochloric acid, four of sulphuric, or phosphoric æther, and one part of sulphuric acid.

Hydrochloric æther, when mixed with alcohol, takes the name of *Alcoholized Hydrochloric Æther*. It is obtained,

1. By distillation, in making æther, in the gaseous state, pass into alcohol, till the latter shall have doubled its weight. This preparation marks 32 degrees, and its density 0,868,5. (GALL.)

2. By simple mixture, adding four ounces of alcohol to one ounce of fluid æther: (SPIELMANN)—or, three ounces of alcohol to one ounce of æther. (FERR.)

The properties and uses of muriatic æther are the same as those of sulphuric æther, but it is much less frequently employed.—Dose, from thirty to forty drops.

ANTICATARRHAL LOHOCH. (NIEMANN)

R. Alcoholized Muriatic Æther, one dram.
Syrup of Red Poppies, one ounce.

It is recommended by WERLHOF.—Dose, one tea-spoonful.

ÆTHER NITRICUS.—NITRIC ÆTHER.

Æther nitrosus, Acidum nitrosum seu nitricum Alcoholisatum, Alcohol, nitrico-æthereum seu nitricum æthereum, Naphtha Nitri, Spiritus Nitri dulcis seu Ætheris nitratu seu nitrico æthereus.

DUBL.; AUSTR.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FENN.; FULD.; GENEV.; HASS.; HANN.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI.; COXE.; PIDERIT.; SPIELMANN.; SWEDIAUR.; VAN MONS.

R. Nitrate of Potass, dried and coarsely powdered, one pound and a half.
Sulphuric Acid, one pound.
Rectified Spirit of Wine, nineteen fluid ounces.

Put the nitrate into a tubulated retort placed in a cold water bath, and pour upon it in small quantities, and at intervals, the acid and the spirit previously mixed together, and become cool. Then, without any external heat, or with, at least, a very gentle one, (such as may be communicated by adding a little warm water to the bath) an æthereal liquor will begin to distil over; in a short time the heat of the retort will spontaneously increase, and a considerable

ebullition will take place in it, which is to be moderated by adding cold water to the bath; the receiver must also be kept cool, by water or snow, and furnished with a proper apparatus for transmitting the very elastic vapour (which arises with great force from the mixture, if the heat be too much increased) through a phial containing a pound of rectified spirit, which is to be kept cold.

The ethereal liquor, thus spontaneously distilled, is to be put into a glass bottle, fitted with a ground glass stopper, and as much subcarbonate of potass, dried and powdered, is to be added, in a quantity sufficient to neutralize the acid, closing the bottle after each addition of potass, ascertaining the neutralization by the test of litmus: about one dram of subcarbonate is generally sufficient for this purpose; and in a short time the nitrous æther will rise to the surface, and is to be separated by means of a funnel.

If the æther be required to be very pure, distil it again from a water bath, at the temperature of 140 degrees to one half. Its specific gravity is to that of distilled water as 900 to 1000.

R. Nitre, dry and coarsely powdered, four ounces.
 Concentrated Sulphuric Acid, two ounces.
 Alcohol (0.830), one pound.

Mix gradually the acid and the alcohol, add the nitre to the mixture when cold; and then distil very gently, in a sand-bath, almost to dryness: shake the product with powdered quick-lime, and distil again to dryness. It then marks 0.850. (AUSTR.; FERR.)

FULD.; and HASS. direct two ounces of manganese, and twelve ounces of nitre, to be mixed together; thirty-six ounces of alcohol, and six ounces of sulphuric acid to be poured upon it: the mixture then to be digested for eight days, and distilled: the product is to be rectified upon a small quantity of subcarbonate of potass.—HANN.—twenty-four ounces of nitre to be mixed with twelve of sulphuric acid, and twenty-seven of alcohol; and the mixture to be distilled to one half at the end of twenty-four hours; the receiver is then to be changed, and eight or nine ounces more, are to be distilled over; each liquor is then to be mixed with one half its weight of lime water: the æther is then to be drawn off, and shaken with one eighth of solution of caustic potass diluted with the same quantity of spring-water; lastly, it is to be distilled upon a small quantity of subcarbonate of potass. Its density is 0.783

SPIRIT OF NITRIC ÆTHER. (LOND.)

R. Rectified Spirit, two pints.
 Nitric Acid, by weight, two ounces.

Add the acid gradually to the spirit, taking care that the temperature, during the mixture, does not rise above 120 degrees; then distil twenty-four fluid ounces, with a gentle heat.

SPIRIT OF NITROUS ÆTHER. (EDINB.)

R. Alcohol, three pounds.
 Nitrous Acid, one pound.

Pour the alcohol into a large bottle, placed in a vessel filled with cold water, and add gradually, the acid, shaking the bottle frequently. Then slightly cork the bottle, and put it in a cool place for seven days: then distil the spirit, with the heat of boiling water, into a receiver kept cool with snow or water, so long as any spirit passes over.

NITROUS ÆTHEREOUS SPIRIT. (DUBL.)

To the residuum of the distillation of nitrous æther, add the rectified spirit which was employed in that operation for condensing the elastic vapour, and distil to dryness with the greater heat of a water-bath. Mix the distilled liquor with the alkaline liquor which remains after the separation of the nitrous æther, and add so much dry subcarbonate of potass as may be sufficient to saturate the predominant acid; which may be ascertained by the test of litmus paper. Finally, distil by the medium heat of a water-bath, so long as any spirit passes over.

VAN MONS directs four pounds of what remains, after the preparation of sulphuric æther, four pounds of alcohol, and one pound of nitre: the whole to be distilled, and the product to be rectified with an equal quantity of water. This preparation is called *Æther Sulphurico-nitricus*.—SWEDIAUR—six pounds of nitre, and three each of alcohol, and sulphuric acid, to be distilled together with a gentle heat.—COXE—ten pounds of nitre, fifty-two pounds of alcohol, and six pounds and a half of sulphuric acid, to be digested together for six or eight hours, and forty-eight pounds of it to be distilled.

R. Sugar in powder, one ounce.
 Alcohol, } of each,
 Nitric acid, } three ounces.

Mix them together in a tubulated retort communicating with a large glass globe, covered with cloths wetted with cold water; distil, and change the receiver as soon as the retort begins to send up red vapours. (BRUGNATELLI; VAN MONS)

R. Nitric Acid (34 degrees), } of each,
 Alcohol (36 degrees), } five parts.

Pour them into a retort, to which a tube, narrow at the ends, and broad at the middle, is adapted, which communicates with a great glass balloon and an apparatus of five or six flasks, filled to two thirds with an aqueous solution of muriate of soda, and all plunged in a mixture of ice and salt; apply a moderate heat, and when the liquor begins to boil, remove the fire; when the operation is ended, separate the æther, which is condensed on the surface of the saline solution; redistil with a very gentle heat: mix it with water and lime mixture (*lait de chaux*), separate it from the water on which it floats, and preserve it in a cool and dark place, in small flasks. Its density is 0.900,6. It marks 26 degrees. (GALL.)

AMER.; and COXE direct two pounds of alcohol to be mixed with three ounces of acid; and twenty-four ounces to be distilled with a gentle heat.—AMST.—three pounds of alcohol to be mixed with half a pound of acid; two pounds and eight ounces to be distilled; then one pound of water to be added, with a sufficient quantity of calcined magnesia, and two pounds and a half to be re-distilled.—ANT.; BATAV.; and BELG.—two pounds and a half of alcohol (38 degrees) to be mixed with one pound of acid (36 degrees); and two pounds to be distilled, which is to be rectified upon oxide of manganese. This æther marks 32 degrees, ANT.; or, 30 degrees, BATAV.; and BELG.—BAVAR.—six parts of alcohol and one part of acid to be mixed together, and three fourths of the quantity of alcohol, to be distilled; it is then to be re-distilled with one fortieth part of lime. Specific gravity, 1.840.—BRUNS.; GENEV.; and LUSIT.—three parts of alcohol to be mixed with one part of acid, and to be distilled at the end of eight days.—BRUNS. PALAT.; and WIRTEM.—one pound of alcohol, and one ounce and a half of acid, to be digested together for several days in a cold place, and then distilled.—DAN.—five parts of alcohol to be mixed with one part of acid, two thirds to be distilled, and to be rectified upon pure magnesia.—HISP.—two parts of alcohol, mixed with one part of acid, to be distilled to dryness, and to be rectified by being again distilled to dryness.—FORM. HÔP. FR.—one part of alcohol to be distilled with two parts of acid. Specific gravity, 0.868.—FENN.; and SUEC.—two parts of alcohol, to be mixed with one half part of acid; one and a half to be distilled, and to be rectified upon magnesia, SUEC.; or, upon lime, FENN.—HANN.; OLDEN.; and POL.—two pounds of alcohol to be mixed with half a pound of acid; twenty ounces to be distilled, and to be rectified upon magnesia, OLDEN.; POL.; or, upon subcarbonate of potass, HANN.—LIPP.—two pounds and a half of alcohol to be mixed with half a pound of acid, and one pound to be distilled, which is to be shaken with lime water, and afterwards poured off.—BORUS.; SAX.; and NIEMANN.—twenty-four parts of alcohol to be mixed with six of acid; twenty parts to be distilled, and rectified upon magnesia.—SARD.—one part of acid to be mixed with four parts of alcohol, and four-fifths of it to be distilled.—HERBIP.—two pounds of alcohol to be mixed with four ounces of acid, and to be distilled after they have digested together for several days.—BRUGNATELLI—one part of acid to be mixed with three parts of alcohol, and three fourths to be distilled.—PIDERIT—two pounds of alcohol to be mixed with two ounces of acid, and distilled.—VAN MONS—four pounds of alcohol to be distilled with

three of acid: or, seven parts and a half of alcohol to be distilled with six of acid; the product to be shaken with solution of caustic soda, and then to be washed with distilled water.

R. Nitrous Acid, ten ounces.
Distilled Water, five ounces.
Alcohol, twelve ounces.

Place a matrass in iced water, pour in the acid, then the water, and, lastly, the alcohol, pouring them along the sides in such a manner that they may form three distinct strata; then stop the matrass; and leave it at rest for several days in a cool place; then take off the stratum which is of a yellow orange colour, from the surface, distil it with a gentle heat, and preserve it in flasks, with their mouths downwards under water. Specific gravity, from 0.760 to 0.740. (BATAV.; FERR.)

BRUNS.; and WIRTEM. direct two pounds of alcohol to be put into a large matrass, surrounded with very cold water, and half an ounce of acid to be added to it every twenty-four hours, until two ounces of it are added: to collect the æther which is gradually separated, and to purify by shaking it either with a tenth part of solution of ammonia, or with lime-water. (WIRTEM.)

R. Alcohol (40 degrees), two ounces.
Anhydrous Nitric Acid, five drams.
Sulphuric Acid, one dram.

Mix the alcohol with the sulphuric acid, add the acid when the mixture is cold, distil with a gentle heat, and purify the product with a little magnesia. (GALL.)

It is not precisely known, what is the nature of nitric æther; but it is conjectured that it is formed by alcohol, nitrous acid, and a little acetic acid. It is certain that its elements are very much disposed to separate and form other products; and that it cannot be distilled without acidifying. The quantity of alcohol it contains is found to vary very much. When it is rather considerable, the mixture is called *Alcoholized Nitric Æther*.

This may be prepared either by distilling together one part of acid, and two parts of alcohol, and not endeavouring in the first instance to make æther; or in following the process prescribed by GALL.; but substituting for the salt water, flasks of alcohol, into which the æther is to enter, till the spirit is double its original weight: (HENRI)—or, lastly, by mixing together, equal parts of æther and of alcohol, or two parts of alcohol, and one part of æther; (SWEDIAUR)—or, three of alcohol, and one of æther. (FERR.) Its density is 0.868.5; and it marks 32 degrees. In some pharmacopœias, BATAV. among others, *At-*

alcoholized Nitric Æther, and that which is obtained cold, by BLACK'S method, Nitric Æther.

It is stimulant, nervine, carminative, and diuretic; and is used in syncope, whooping cough, flatulent colic &c.—Dose, from ten to forty drops in any convenient vehicle.

ACIDULATED MIXTURE.

Julapium Acidulatum. (SPIELMANN)

- R. Nitric Æther, one scruple.
Common Tisane, twenty-four ounces.
Syrup of Lemon, two ounces.

ANTIPHLOGISTIC GARGLE. (FULD.)

- R. Emollient Gargle, two pounds.
Nitric Æther, half an ounce.
Syrup of Marshmallows, two ounces.

SEDATIVE EMULSION. (BORIES; PIER-QUIN)

- R. Alcoholized Nitric Æther,
Emulsion of the four Cold Seeds, } of each,
Syrup of Water Lily, } one ounce.

It has been employed successfully in painful inflammations of the urethra.

DIURETIC POTION. (SWEDIAUR)

- R. Alcoholized Nitric Æther, } of each,
Vinegar of Squill, } one ounce.
Juniper Water, } eight ounces.
Compound Spirit of } of each,
Cochlearia, } two ounces.
Syrup of Ginger, }

Dose, two or three spoonfuls, three times a day.

ÆTHER PHOSPHORICUS.—PHOSPHORIC ÆTHER.

Liquor Anodynus Animalis.

SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS.

- R. Concrete Phosphoric Acid, one part.
Rectified Alcohol, three parts.

Mix the acid with a little more than its weight of alcohol, and keep it warm for one day, in a circular cucurbit: put it into a retort, distil until bubbles pass over, and rectify with water.

This does not differ from sulphuric æther.

ÆTHER RECTIFICATUS.—RECTIFIED ÆTHER.

- R. Sulphuric Æther, fourteen fluid ounces.
Fused Potass, half an ounce.
Distilled Water, eleven fluid ounces.

First, dissolve the potass in two fluid ounces of the water, and add the æther to the solution, shaking well together, till they are mixed;

then, at a temperature of about 120 degrees; distil from a large retort into a cooled receiver, twelve fluid ounces of æther: then shake the distilled æther with nine fluid ounces of water, and set it aside that the water may subside. Lastly, pour off the supernatant rectified æther, and preserve it in a well stopped vessel. (LOND.)

ÆTHER SULPHURICUS.—SULPHURIC ÆTHER.

Æther Vitriolicus.—Naphtha Vitrioli.

LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AUSTR.; AMER.; AMST.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; MIL. COPEN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; PIDERIT; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS.

- R. Rectified Spirit, } of each,
Sulphuric Acid, } thirty-two ounces.

Pour the alcohol into a glass retort capable of sustaining a sudden heat; then pour the acid upon it in a continued stream. Mix them gradually by frequent and gentle agitation; and distil immediately from a

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sand-bath, previously heated for the purpose, into a receiver kept cold with water or snow. Let the fire be so regulated that the fluid may be brought to boil as soon as possible; let it continue boiling till sixteen ounces shall have passed over; then remove the retort from the bath. To the distilled liquor, add two drams of potass; then distil again, from a high retort, with a very gentle heat, into a receiver, kept cold, till ten ounces shall have passed over.

If sixteen ounces of alcohol be added to the acid remaining after the first distillation, and the distillation be repeated, æther will be produced again: and this may be often repeated. (EDINB.)

R. Sulphuric Acid, } of each,
Rectified Spirit, } one pound
and a half.

Pour the spirit into a glass retort, and add the acid gradually to it, shaking it frequently, and taking care that the temperature of the mixture do not exceed 120 degrees, till it is completed.

Then place the retort carefully in a sand-bath, previously heated to 200 degrees, that the liquor may boil as speedily as possible, and the æther pass into a tubulated receiver, to which another receiver is adapted, which is to be kept cold with ice or water. Distil till a heavier fluid passes over, which may be seen at the bottom of the receiver, below the æther. Pour on the liquor which remains in the retort, twelve ounces more of rectified spirit, and distil another quantity of æther in a similar manner. (LOND.)

R. Sulphuric Æthereal Liquor,
twenty fluid ounces.
Subcarbonate of Potass, dried
and powdered, two drams.

Mix them, and distil from a high retort, with a very gentle heat, into a receiver kept cold, twelve fluid ounces. The specific gravity of this

fluid is to that of distilled water, as 765 to 1000. (DUBL.)

SULPHURIC ÆTHEREAL LIQUOR. (DUBL.)

R. Rectified Spirit, } of each,
Sulphuric Acid, } thirty-two
ounces.

Heat the spirit to 120 degrees, and pour it into a glass retort capable of bearing the application of a sudden heat, and add the acid in an uninterrupted stream; mix them gradually, and distil twenty ounces of the liquor with a strong heat, into a receiver kept cold.

If sixteen ounces of rectified spirit be poured on the acid remaining in the retort, more sulphuric æthereal liquor will be obtained by repeating the distillation.

This preparation is similar to the *Æther Sulphuricus* of LOND. and EDINB.; and the *Æther Sulphuricus* of DUBL. resembles the *Æther Rectificatus* of LOND.

R. Alcohol (36 degrees), } of each,
Sulphuric Acid (66 } five pounds.
degrees), }

Pour the alcohol into a tubulated glass retort, and add the acid to it, mixing the liquor perfectly, by shaking; then place upon a sand-bath, heated, the retort, communicating, by means of a long glass tube, with a large glass globe, the lower part of which is covered with cold water, and presents a tubular opening, by which it is connected with a flask, the side having an opening, to convey a tube to a second flask. Make the mixture boil as quickly as possible; and when it has passed one pound of liquor into the receiver, pour one pound of alcohol into the retort: do thus, till five pounds of alcohol have, in this way, been poured into the retort; continue the distillation till seven pounds and a half of æther have passed over; rectify this, by distilling it in a water-bath, with a little solution of potass; and set aside the first two pounds and a half that come over: this is pure æther, making 56 degrees R., its density is 0.758; the second third is alcoholized æther, marking 45 degrees, and the density of which is 0.805. (GALL.; FERR.)

In the course of this operation, according to BOULLAY, there passes over, first a twentieth part of alcohol unaltered; then a mixture of alcohol and æther; then æther almost pure; when the proportion of the alcohol of the mixture is reduced at least one fourth. Æther ceases to be formed,

when the acid is at least in double quantity to the alcohol in the retort. If the distillation is then continued, white vapours rise, and æther of a sharp and suffocating odour is condensed in the receiver, this liquor has the name of *Æthereal Oil* (*Huile douce de Vin*). It happens that, as the exact moment proper for beginning and ceasing to receive the æther cannot always be seized, the product of the operation is always, or almost always a mixture of æther, of alcohol which has passed over at the beginning of the distillation, and of sulphurous acid, with the oil before mentioned, which passes over towards the end. These being mixed with the æther, make it necessary that it should be purified. This may be accomplished by macerating with it one-fifteenth of its weight of caustic potass in powder, which neutralizes the acid; then decanting the liquor, and adding to it an equal weight of water to take up the alcohol; again decanting the mixture, after it has been a sufficient time at rest, and adding to the æther, pulverized chloruret of calcium, to remove from it, with the alcohol which may be yet remaining, the water which it originally contained, and that which it has since absorbed; decanting a third time; and lastly, submitting it to a proper distillation, to free it from the small quantity of hydrochlorate of lime, which it has retained, and æthereal oil, which it may hold.

These details will render it unnecessary for us to dwell on the various processes which are prescribed in the different pharmacopœias.

Those pharmacopœias which prescribe equal parts of alcohol and of acid, are,—AMER.; AMST.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; MIL. COPEN.; FENN.; FULD.; HASS.; LIPP.; LUSIT.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI.; COXE.; PIDERIT.; and SWEDIAUR.

In FORM. HÔP. FR. and GENEV. we find two parts of alcohol, and one part of acid.—OLDEN.—two parts of alcohol, and two and a half of acid.—BORUS.—three parts of alcohol and three and a half of acid.—AUSTR.—four of alcohol, and five of acid.—AMST.—four of alcohol, and three of acid.—HISP.; and VAN MONS.—six of alcohol, and seven of acid.—HANN.; and POL.—thirty-six of alcohol, and thirty-nine of acid.—WIRTEM.—six of alcohol, and one of acid.—PALAT.—twelve of alcohol, and one and a half of acid.—All these latter formulæ are to be rejected, for it is known, as BOLLAY remarks that a mixture of one part of alcohol (40 degrees), with two parts of sulphuric acid (66 degrees), produces but a very small quantity of æther on being distilled; and that a mixture of one

part of alcohol with three parts of acid, furnishes no æther at all, but gives simply æthereal oil, sulphureous acid, and certain gases.

As to the methods of purifying the æther, no pharmacopœia prescribes one so complete as that which is detailed above, and which alone can render it perfectly pure.

By some it is directed to purify the product by distilling it with hydrate of lime.—AUSTR.; BAVAR.; HISP.; SUEC.—with solution of potass.—DAN.; MIL. COPEN.; FENN.; GENEV.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; and COXE.—with calcined magnesia.—AMST.; ANT.; and LIPP.—with equal parts of magnesia, and oxide of manganese;—BATAV.—with the same substances, and the addition of chloruret of calcium;—BELG.—with dry subcarbonate of potass;—BORUS.—with the same and oxide of manganese.—HANN.—with solution of potass, and spirit of sal ammoniac.—BRUNS.—with lime-water, or solution of potass.—FULD.—with chloruret of calcium.—ROSS.—This last pharmacopœia directs the æther to be digested on the chloruret till it no longer dissolves the latter; it is then to be distilled from a retort filled with very dry chloruret. A good method is indicated in the pharmacopœias of Spain and Batavia: the first directs the three first ounces to be set aside; and the latter to return the first six ounces into the retort.

Impure æther, but chiefly that which is mixed with alcohol bears the names of *Liquor anodymus mineralis Hoffmanni*, *Spiritus æthereus vitriolatus* seu *Ætheris sulphurici*, *Alcohol sulphurico-æthereum*, *Tinctura ætherea*, *Æther spirituosus*, *Oleum Vitrioli dulce*, *Liquor æthereus sulphuricus*, *Alcohol sulphuricum æthereum*, *Æther sulphuricus ex Alchole* seu *alcoholicus* seu *alcoholisatus*, *Spiritus Ætheris vitriolici* seu *sulphurico-æthereus* seu *Vitrioli dulcis* seu *Ætheris vitriolici compositus* seu *sulphurico-æthereus* seu *vinosus* seu *æthereus vitriolatus*. This mixture varies very much, in its composition, and in the nature of its principal constituents: and although in general, only acid and alcohol can go to form it, yet the greater number of pharmacopœias which prescribe it to be made by distillation, recommend the product to be freed from sulphurous acid by means of magnesia or something else equivalent to this. It is prepared by three different methods.

1. By distillation:—with one part of alcohol, and two parts of sulphuric acid:—GALL.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; and SPIELMANN.—with one part of alcohol, and three parts of acid:—AUSTR.; AMST.; ANT.; BAVAR.; and SWEDIAUR.—with one part of alcohol,

and four parts of acid.—BRUNS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; ROSS.; and BRUGNATELLI—with one part of alcohol, and six parts of acid:—PALAT.; SARD.; and WIRTEM.—with five parts of alcohol, and sixteen and a half of acid:—VAN MONS.

2. By simple mixture.

SPIRIT OF SULPHURIC ÆTHER. (LOND.)

R. Sulphuric Æther, half a pint.
Rectified Spirit, one pint.
Mix.

SULPHURIC ÆTHER WITH ALCOHOL.

Æther Sulphuricus cum Alcohole. (EDINB.)

R. Sulphuric Æther, one part.
Alcohol, two parts.
Mix.

BATAV.; BELG.; CADET DE GASSI-COURT; and SWEDIAUR prescribe one part each of æther and of alcohol.—AUSTR.; MIL. COPEN.; FERR.; HAMB.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; CAST. BORUS.; and SWEDIAUR—one part of æther, and three parts of alcohol.—HISF.; and GENEV.—one part of æther, and four parts of alcohol.—DAN.—one part of æther, and six parts of alcohol.—FULD.—one part of æther, and twelve parts of alcohol.

3. By the mixture of æthereal oil with æther.

COMPOUND SPIRIT OF SULPHURIC ÆTHER. (LOND.)

R. Spirit of Sulphuric Æther, one pint.
Æthereal Oil, two fluid drams.
Mix.

SWEDIAUR prescribes three drams of the oil, and two pounds of æther.—AMER.; and COXE—two ounces of oil, and eight pounds of æther.

It is difficult to conceive why so uncertain a preparation as this should be so obstinately preserved. Its principal object seems to be, to present the æther in a diluted form, and so to diminish the violence with which it would act on the living body. Without doubt, this might as well be done by the addition of a quantity of alcohol of a given density; but it would perhaps be better to adopt the following formula which LIPP. proposes, under the names of *Liquor Anodynus Mineralis Aquosus*, *Æther Vitrioli aquosus*, *Naphtha Vitrioli diluta*.

R. Sulphuric Æther, one ounce.
Distilled Water, sixteen ounces.

Digest without heat, in a stopped flask, shaking frequently.

SWEDIAUR prescribes under the name of *Solutio Ætherea*, a mixture of two drams of æther with six or eight ounces of water.

According to BOULLAY, one part of æther is soluble in forty parts of cold water.

Independantly of the æther, the æthereal oil, is sometimes procured. *Oleum vini*, seu *æthereum*, *Liquor æthereus oleosus*. *Oleum æthereum*. (LOND.; AMER.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

It is obtained by continuing the distillation, after the æther has all passed over.

ÆTHERIAL OIL.

Oleum Æthereum. (LOND.)

After the distillation of sulphuric æther, distil again the liquor that remains, with a gentle heat, till a black froth rises; and immediately remove the retort from the fire. Then add a sufficient quantity of water to the liquor in the retort, that the oily part may float upon its surface. Skim this off and add as much lime-water as will neutralize any acid it may contain; then shake them together. Lastly, take off the æthereal oil when it is separated.

OILY ÆTHERIAL LIQUOR.

Liquor Æthereus Oleosus. (DUBL.)

Take what remains in the retort after the distillation of sulphuric æther. Distil to one half, with a moderate heat.

AROMATIC SPIRIT OF SULPHURIC ÆTHER.

Spiritus Ætheris Sulphuricus Aromaticus. (LOND.)

R. Cinnamon, bruised, three drams.
Cardamom seeds, powdered, one dram and a half.
Long Pepper, } of each,
Ginger, sliced, } one dram.
Spirit of Sulphuric Æther, one pint.

Macerate for fourteen days, in a stopped glass vessel, and strain.

Æther Sulphuricus cum Alcohole Aromaticus. (EDINB.)

R. Cinnamon, bruised, } of each,
 Cardamom Seeds, } one ounce.
 Long Pepper, } two drams.
 Sulphuric Æther with Alcohol,
 two pounds and a half.
 Digest for seven days, and filter.

SYRUP OF SULPHURIC ÆTHER.

Syrupus cum Æthere sulphurico paratus. (GALL.)

R. White Sugar, one thousand parts.
 Distilled Water, five hundred parts.
 Dissolve without heat, and strain. Put the syrup into a flask, furnished at the lower part with a cock, and add

Sulphuric Æther, forty-eight parts.

Shake frequently, for five or six days, then set it aside, and when clear, draw off the syrup.

Dose, from half an ounce to one ounce.

ÆTHEREOUS POTION.

Julapium Æthereum, Mixture Ætherea seu Anodyna. (GALL.; FORM HÔP. FR.; AUGUSTIN; BRERA; BORIES; ELLIS; DISP. CHA. PARIS; PIERQUIN; RATIER)

R. Sulphuric Æther, three drams.
 Water, two pounds.
 Dose, two ounces every two hours.—(AUGUSTIN)

R. Sulphuric Æther, two scruples.
 Water, six ounces.
 Sugar, half an ounce.

Mix. (GENEV.)

R. Sulphuric Æther, eighteen drops.
 Gum Potion, four ounces.

Mix. (RATIER)

R. Emulsion of Lemon Pips, six ounces.
 Hoffmann's Liquor, thirty drops.

Mix. (BRERA)

R. Hoffmann's Liquor, half a dram.
 Peppermint Water, three ounces.
 Honey, one ounce.

Mix. (BRERA)

FORM. HÔP. FR. prescribes one part of Hoffmann's liquor, thirty parts of mint water, and fifteen of simple syrup.—RATIER—one part of æther, eight parts of mint water, and two of syrup of orange peel: or, one part of æther, sixty-four parts of mint water, and eight of simple syrup.—DISP. CHA. PARIS—thirty-six drops of æther, three ounces of orange flower water, and half an ounce of syrup of peppermint.

R. Hoffmann's Liquor, } of each,
 Tincture of Valerian, } one ounce.

To be taken in doses of a tea spoonful. (ELLIS)

R. Sulphuric Æther, one dram.
 Infusion of Linden, four drams.
 Orange Flower Water, } of each,
 Syrup of Carnation, } one ounce.

Mix. (RATIER)

R. Sulphuric Æther, five to ten drops.
 Lettuce Water, one ounce.
 Orange Flower Water, four drams.
 Syrup of Marshmallows, } of each,
 Poppies, } six drams.

Mix. (RATIER)

R. Sulphuric Æther, one dram.
 Linden Water, } of each,
 Orange Flower Water, } two ounces.
 Syrup of Water Lily, one ounce.

Mix. (GALL.)

PIERQUIN prescribes one ounce of orange flower water, the same of mint water, four ounces of linden water, one ounce of syrup of water lily, and twenty drops of æther.

R. Æther, thirty drops.
 Infusion of Linden, } of each,
 Orange Flowers, } one ounce.
 Simple Syrup, }
 Mint Water, } of each,
 Balm Water, } half a dram.
 Orange Flower Water, }

Mix. (RATIER)

R. Camphor, one dram.
 Sugar, one ounce.

Triturate with a little spirit, and throw the whole into

Boiling Water, one pound.

Infuse for an hour, then strain, and add

Confection of Hyacinth, two drams.

Sulphuric Æther, one dram and a half.

Mix. (BORIES)

R. Syrup of Anise, } of each,
 Poppies, } one part.
 Alcohol, } of each,
 Rose Water, } two parts.

Mix and add

Distilled Water, eight ounces.

Sulphuric Æther, one dram.

Decoction of Cochineal,

a sufficient quantity

to colour it. (PIERQUIN)

To be taken in doses of a spoonful.

LITHONTRIPTIC MIXTURE. (FERR.; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Yolk of a fresh Egg, one.
 Water, six ounces.

Mix together, and add

Sugar, one ounce.
Hoffmann's Liquor, one or two scruples.

To be taken in the morning, fasting, at a single dose. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Sulphuric Æther, six drams.
Spirit of Turpentine, four drams.

Dose, from twelve to twenty drops in sugar and water. (FERR.)

Recommended particularly in cases of biliary calculi.

MIXTURE FOR DYSMENORRHEA.

Mixtura ad Dyslochiam. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Prepared Crab's Eyes, half an ounce.
Syrup of Poppies, one ounce.
Vinous Water of Chamomile, eight ounces.
Hoffmann's Liquor, one dram.
Liquid Laudanum of Sydenham, half a dram.

Dose, a spoonful, every hour, half-hour, or quarter of an hour.

ANTISPASMODIC MIXTURE. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Distilled Water of Lettuce, } of each,
Balm, } one ounce
Linden, } & a half,
Syrup of Water Lily, } of each,
Orange Flowers, } six ounces.
Sulphuric Æther, twenty-six drops.
Tincture of Castor, } of each,
Amber, } three drops.

ANTISPASMODIC RESOLVENT MIXTURE.

Mixtura antispasmodica Resolvens.
(HAMB.)

R. Infusion of Valerian, eight ounces.
Honey of Liquorice, one ounce.
Antimonial Wine, two drams.
Hoffmann's Liquor, one dram.

ANTISPASMODIC AND DIURETIC MIXTURE.

Mixtura antispasmodica et diuretica.
(BRERA)

R. Peppermint Water, two ounces.
Hoffmann's Liquor, } of each,
Succinated Spirit of } two scruples
Hartshorn, }
Sweet Spirit of Nitre, one scruple.

To be taken in doses of a spoonful.

REFRIGERANT EMBROCATION. (PIERQUIN)

R. Water, two pounds.
Vinegar, six ounces.
Sulphuric Æther, two ounces.
Rose Water, four ounces.

EVAPORATORY SOLUTION. (PIERQUIN)

R. Nitre, }
Common Salt, } of each, half an ounce.
Sal Ammoniac, }
Water, one pound.

Add to the solution

Sulphuric Æther, one ounce.
Camphorated Antispasmodic Tincture, } of each,
Rose Water, } two ounces.

And

Subacetate of Lead, half a dram
may be added.

This is made use of with cold lotions to painful inflammatory swellings.

AETHUSA CYNAPIUM.—FOOL'S PARSLEY.

SYNONIMES:—Ciguë des marais, Petite Ciguë, Faux Persil, Fr.; Hundspetersilie, Gartenscherling, GERM.; Honds petersilie, DUT.

GALL.; GENEV.

This herbaceous plant is common in the gardens of Europe. (*Pentandria Digynia*, LINN.; *Umbelliferae*, JUSS.; *Fig. Curt. Fl. Lond. Ic. t. 18.*)

The herb is employed; it has a smooth stem, the leaves doubly or triply winged,

the leaflets being cut or somewhat winged. Its smell is nauseous and disagreeable, particularly when bruised.

This plant has often been confounded with parsley, from which it may be known by its smell, by its leaves which are of a duller green, and by the usually violet or reddish tint of the base of the stem. It has also been sometimes taken for hemlock, which it resembles in appearance.

AGATHOPHYLLUM AROMATICUM.—POIR, GALL.

SYNONIME:—Ravensara, Fr.

This tree is a native of Madagascar, (*Diacia Dodecandria*, LINN.; *Laurineae*, JUSS.; *Fig. Zorn. Itin. II. p. 127.*)

The fruit, which is employed, is a round

drupe, of which the stone has six loculements, and the kernel six lobes. It has an aromatic odour, and a balsamic taste, which is at the same time bitter and acrid. It is stimulant.

AGAVE AMERICANA.—LINN.—AMERICAN ALOE.

SYNONIMES:—Agave, Agave d'Amerique, FR.; Die baum-aloë, GERM.; Boomaloe, DUT.; Aloe grande, Agave, ITAL.; Agave, SPAN. and PORT.; Dentræaloe, DAN.; HISP.; FERR.; WIRTEM.

A plant of Mexico and Peru. (*Hexandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Bromeliacæ*, JUSS.; *Fig. Flor. Petruv.* III. p. 66.)

The root and leaves are employed.

The root (*Radix Agavæ*) is thick and ter-

minated with a great number of long fibrils. Its external bark is very thin, and of a greyish colour; the inner is thick, and of a violet colour. Its taste is not disagreeable.

The leaves are thick, long, succulent, hollowed out into little cups, bordered with spinous teeth, and terminated by a very hard point.

The agave is diuretic, and has been recommended in syphilitic diseases, and in malignant ulcers.

AGRIMONIA.—AGRIMONY.

Agrimonia Eupatoria, LINN.

SYNONIMES:—Liverwort, Aigremoine, Eupatoire des Grecs, FR.; Odermennig, Wundodermennig, GERM.; Rzepicek, Starcek, BOHEM.; Agermaane, DAN.; Agrimonia, SPAN.; PORT.; and ITAL.; Agrimonia, Liverkruid, DUT.; Akermontja, SWED.

AMST.; ANT.; BATAV., BELG.; DUBL.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; GENEV.; LIPP.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BERGIUS; COXE; GUIBOUT; MURRAY and GMELIN; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

This plant grows throughout all Europe. (*Dodecandria Digynia*, LINN.; *Rosacæ*, JUSS. *Fig. Flore medic.* I. 9.)

The herb (*Herba Agrimoniae seu Lapulæ hepaticæ seu Eupatorii veterum seu*

Hepatorii) is employed; it has a cylindrical stem, hairy, having alternate leaves, unequally winged, composed of from seven to nine serrated and hairy leaflets, between which are others extremely small, two large embracing stipulæ occupy the base of each leaf. This herb has a weak balsamic smell, which it loses by drying; its taste is bitter, and rather styptic.

The chemical composition of agrimony is not well known. It contains an essential oil, and blackens the sulphate of iron.

It is a weak astringent tonic, but little used now, except externally, when it is principally employed in the form of gargle, in the quantity of from one to three pinches of it, to two pounds of boiling water, to make an infusion.—Dose of the powder, from half a dram to a dram.

AJUGA.—LINN.—BUGLE.

The pharmacopœias mention three species of this genus of plants.

1. *Ajuga Genevensis*, LINN.; GALL.

SYNONIMES:—Bugle, Bugle de Genève, FR.

This herbaceous plant grows in the middle of Europe. (*Didymia Gymnospermia*, LINN.; *Labiata*, JUSS.)

It is merely a variety, and even an inconstant one, of the following.

2. *Ajuga Pyramidalis*, LINN. Mountain Bugle.

SYNONIMES:—Bugle Pyramidale, FR.; Guldengüsel, Berggüsel, GERM.; Pieramedal senegreen, DUT.

BRUNS.; WIRTEM.; BERGIUS; MURRAY and GMELIN.

This plant is common in all Europe. (*Fig. Zorn, Ic. pl. t. 101.*)

The herb (*Herba Consolide medicæ seu Bugulæ*) is employed. It has a stalk, not

branched, covered with white hairs, almost of a cotton-like texture; its leaves are bordered with large teeth, occasionally almost tri-lobed at the summit. It has no smell; its taste is bitter and slightly astringent.

3. *Ajuga Reptans*, LINN. Common Bugle.

SYNONIMES:—Bugle rampante, FR.; Krichender Ginzl, Wiesengünzel, GERM.; Bugula, SPAN.

HISP.; GALL.; GENEV.; GUIBOUT; SPIELMANN.

This plant is also common throughout Europe. (*Fig. Zorn, Ic. pl. t. 11.*)

The herb (*Herba Bugulæ*) is employed. It presents branching stems, the leaves being opposite, oval, toothed, and almost smooth. It is without smell, and has a sweetish taste, followed by bitterness.

These three plants are slightly astringent but not much used.

ALCHEMILLA VULGARIS.—LINN.—LADIES MANTLE.

Kraut
 SYNONIMES:—Manteau des dames, Pied de Lion, FR.; Frauenmantelsinn, lo-wenfuss, GERM.; Husynuska, BOHEM.; Alquemila, SPAN.; Onzer vrowen mantel DUT.

AMST.; BRUNS.; SPAN.; GALL.; FERR.; GENEV.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BERGIUS.; BRUGNATELLI.; GUIBOURT.; MURRAY and GMELIN.; SPIELMANN.; ZARDA.

A plant of Europe. (*Telandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Rosaceae*, JUSS.; *Fig. Zorn, Ic. pl. t. 85.*)

The root and herb (*Radix Alchemilla majoris* seu *Pedis Leonis* seu *Leontopodii*) are employed. The root is thick, fibrous, and of a black colour. It has a disagreeable smell, and an astringent taste.

The herb is composed of alternate leaves, with petioles, divided into five or six den-tated lobes. It is without smell, its taste is bitterish and styptic.

It is a slight astringent, and reputed diu-retic.

ALCOHOL.—RECTIFIED SPIRIT.

SYNONIMES:—Alcool, Eau de vie, FR.; Rec-tifizirter Weingest, Brandewein, GERM.; Aqua vite rettificata, Alcoole, ITAL.; Aqua ardiente, SPAN.; Arruk, ARAB.; Brandewyn, DUT.; Wyskok, POL.; Bränn-winn, SWED.

The liquid which is drawn by distillation from all bodies that have undergone vinous fermentation. Many kinds of it are known in commerce, designated by different names, according to the substances from which they are obtained, or according to their de-gree of concentration.

The chief of these are—

1. *Arrack*, obtained from fermented rice, in the East Indies.

SYNONIMES:—Arruk, ARAB.; arruk appi, MALAB.; Madira, SANS.; Charayum, TAM.; Khullu, TELLIN.

2. *Tafia*, or the rum, furnished by mo-lasses.

3. *Rum*, manufactured from the sugar cane in America.

4. *The Spirit of Grain, Whisky, Gin, &c. Spiritus Frumenti, Spiritus Vinosus Fru-menti*, distilled from a fermented infusion of malt.

5. *The Brandy of Wine, Aqua Vitæ, Spi-ritus Vini, Vinum adustum*, called *Holland Proof*, (*Preuve de Hollande*) from 18 to 19 degrees; double brandy, (*Eau de vie double*) to 28; lastly, *Spirit, Spirit of wine, Alcohol*, above this last point. That which is the most widely spread in commerce, and which marks 33 degrees, bears the appella-tion of *three-six*.

Alcohol is also procured from potatoes, beet-roots, carrots, the maple tree, from sweet fruits, and beans.

The spirit of grain, and the brandy of wine, are the only kinds which the pharma-copeias authorize to be made use of in me-

dicine. However, *Rum* and *Tafia* are pre-scribed in some formulae. All the spirits of commerce, whatever names they may bear, are compounds of water, of a variable quan-tity of alcohol, of a certain proportion of acetic acid, and of oil, either essential or empyreumatic, and of resin. These latter communicate to them, the odour, colour, taste, or flavour which characterize them. After they have been freed from them by distillation, they take the name of *Recti-fied Spirit, Spiritus Rectificatus*. This con-tains only alcohol, and water in various proportions. When the latter is abstracted, there remains pure alcohol, also called *Al-cohol absolute*, the specific gravity of which is from 0.792, to + 20 degrees C., or from 0.72235 to + 17,88 degrees C., according to GAY-LUSSAC.

Many methods have been employed to as-certain the purity of alcohol, that is to say, to find out the quantity of absolute alcohol, contained in any alcoholic liquor. They may be reduced to the following.

1. Cotton is saturated with the liquor, and set on fire; if the alcohol be pure, after it is consumed, the cotton will be imme-diatey reduced to ashes.

2. A little gunpowder is put into a spoon, and is covered with the spirit that is to be proved; this is then set fire to, and if the powder inflames, the spirit is supposed to be pure.

3. Very dry subcarbonate of potass is thrown into the spirit, the subcarbonate ab-sorbs the water, and with it produces a li-queur on the surface of which the alcohol floats: by its quantity the strength of the spirit is estimated.

All these methods are vague, uncertain, and simply approximative; notwithstanding, several pharmacopeias recommend the two first. Those which follow, deserve to be preferred to them.

4. The difference of capacity which two equal weights exhibit, the one of distilled water, the other of pure alcohol, or of any mixture of alcohol and water. Thus a volume of water weighs more than an equal volume of alcohol; or, which amounts to the same, a given weight of water occupies a less space than the same weight of alcohol.

With regard to this process, which is also pointed out in some pharmacopœias, it is necessary to call to mind, that when water and concentrated alcohol are mixed together in any proportions, the volume of the mixture is always less than the sum of the volumes employed, while the contrary obtains when the alcohol is very weak; because, in the first instance, condensation takes place, and in the latter, rarefaction.

5. The Areometer. It would certainly be desirable that GAY-LUSSAC'S centesimal alcoholometer were adopted; for, the hundredth corresponding to absolute alcohol, each degree indicates the proportion of this alcohol which one hundred parts of any mixture contains. But time has confirmed, more especially in commerce, the use of BAUME'S areometer for liquids lighter than water. The scale of this instrument comprehends thirty degrees; from 10 which marks the weight of pure water, to 40 which indicates the depth to which the areometer requires to be plunged into alcohol of the specific gravity of 0.818. The 36th degree corresponds to 0.847 of specific gravity, the 32nd to 0.868, the 26th to 0.900, the 22nd to 0.923, &c. When this method is taken to ascertain the concentration of alcohol, it is necessary also at the same time to assure one's self of the temperature of the liquid, by the aid of the thermometer, for its volume is increased by heat, without being altered in weight; thus, brandy which marks 22 degrees to + 10 degrees, by it, marks 24 to + 22 degrees. But few pharmacopœias mention the temperature at which the gravity has been estimated.

The importance of the subject will excuse us, if, in detailing the differences which distinguish the various pharmacopœias with respect to the strength of the alcohols which they prescribe, we adopt a different arrangement to that which we have followed in the other articles.

Several pharmacopœias do not receive alcohol into their materia medica: such are ANT.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; BORUS.; ROSS.; WIRTEM.; WURCEB.; and BRUGNATELLI. Among others, all those which are preceded by a list of simple medicaments, assign a place to it, but with varying differences of concentration, for instance, BAVAR.; DAN.; FERR.; and POL. give the brandy of com-

merce, without designating it particularly: FULD.; and SAX.—the spirit of grain, and that of wine, equally without indicating its strength:—AUSTR.—alcohol, of 0.850:—GALL.—Spirit of 15 to 30 degrees:—FORM. HÔP. FR.—*Three-six* spirit, adding that it should be carried to 36 degrees in central pharmacy and the hospitals of instruction, while it is to be reduced to 22 in all the ordinary hospitals:—FENN.; and SUEC.—the spirit of grain, weighing 0.94, and that of wine, weighing 0.933:—LOND.—a stronger alcohol, for particular and nice purposes, 0.815; another, *Spiritus rectificatus*, 0.835; and another, *Spiritus Tenuior*, 0.930:—DUBL.—a stronger alcohol, 0.810; another, *Spiritus Vinosus Rectificatus*, 0.840; and another, *Spiritus Vinosus Tenuior*, 0.930:—COXE prescribes the two latter:—EDINB.—an alcohol of 0.835; *Alcohol fortius*; and one of 0.930, *Alcohol dilutus*, without any prescription, for a perfectly pure alcohol, which the authors of that pharmacopœia, seem to regard as perfectly useless in the operations of pharmacy:—AMER.—alcohol of + 0.835 only: BATAV. and BELG.—spirit from wheat of 0.940; an alcohol of 0.936, *Spiritus Vini Tenuior*; and another of 0.907 to 0.911, *Spiritus Vini Fortior*: lastly, AMST.—an alcohol of 0.931 to 0.936, *Spiritus Vini Tenuior*; another of 0.907 to 0.911, *Spiritus Vini Fortior*; a third of 0.834, *Spiritus Vini Rectificatus*; and a last of 0.835, *Spiritus Vini Rectificatissimus*.

The several formulæ of the different pharmacopœias are as follow:

LOND.—requires three spirits:

Alcohol.

R. Rectified Spirit, one gallon.
Subcarbonate of Potass,
three pounds.

Add one pound of the subcarbonate previously heated to 300 degrees, to the spirit, and macerate for twenty-four hours frequently shaking the mixture: then pour off the spirit, and add what remains of the subcarbonate, heated to the same degree as the former; lastly, distil the alcohol from a water-bath, and keep it in a well-stopped vessel. The specific gravity of this alcohol is to that of distilled water, as 0.815 to 1.000.

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Spiritus Rectificatus. Rectified Spirit.

This is simply the rectified spirit of commerce: the London College requires its specific gravity to be to that of water as 0.835 to 1.000.

The rectification of this spirit is very simple. Any quantity of malt spirit, brandy or rum, being diluted with an equal quantity of water, is put in a still or alembic, to which a refrigeratory is fixed, and distilled with a very gentle heat. The first part of the product is the purest, and when it has come over to the amount of one fourth of the contents of the still, it is set by as rectified spirit. If the distillation is then continued, the spirit still comes over colourless, but gradually weaker, till at length it comes over with so much water, that it is no longer inflammable. Then, what remains in the still is water, colouring matter, and other impurities. If the spirit that has been employed contained much oil, the distillation should be repeated, with the addition of an alkali, or lime, otherwise an empyreumatic flavour will remain with it. If alkali be used, the spirit will have a urinous taste; to free it from which, it should be re-distilled with the addition of a little alum and charcoal, as the acid of the alum will attract whatever alkali the spirit may hold in solution.

Spiritus Tenuior. Weaker Spirit, Proof Spirit.

This is simply rectified spirit, mixed with a certain proportion of water: the specific gravity of which mixture should be to that of distilled water, as 0.930 to 1.000.

It may be prepared by mixing, by measure, four parts of rectified spirit, with three of water.

In one hundred parts, it should contain forty-four of pure alcohol, and fifty-six of water.

EDINB.—requires two spirits:

Alcohol.

This is the rectified spirit of commerce, and is required to be of the same specific gravity as the *Spiritus Rectificatus* of LOND.

Alcohol Dilutus.

This spirit is required to be of the specific gravity of 0.935.

It may be formed by mixing equal parts of rectified spirit and water; one hundred parts of which mixture contains forty-two of pure alcohol, and fifty-eight of water.

DUBL.—requires three spirits.

Alcohol.

R. Rectified Spirit of Wine,
one gallon.
Subcarbonate of Potass,
dried and still hot,
three pounds and a half.
Caustic Potass, in powder,
one ounce.
Muriate of Lime, dried,
one pound.

Mix the spirit with the caustic potass, add the subcarbonate, previously reduced to powder, and digest the mixture for seven days in a close vessel, shaking it frequently: then pour off the spirit; mix it with the muriate of lime; and, lastly, distil with a moderate heat till the residuum begins to thicken.

The specific gravity of this spirit, is, to that of distilled water, as 0.810 to 1.000.

Spiritus Rectificatus.

This is the rectified spirit of commerce; it is required to be of the specific gravity of 0.844 at the temperature of 51 degrees FAHRENHEIT; and 0.840 at 60 degrees.

Spiritus Tenuior. Weaker Spirit, Proof Spirit.

The specific gravity of this spirit is required to be 0.923 at the temperature of 51 degrees, FAHRENHEIT; and 0.919 at 60 degrees.

AMER.—under the name of *Alcohol dilutum*, prescribes a mixture of equal parts of water and of alcohol, 0.835.

AUSTR.—prescribes three :

Spiritus Vini Rectificatissimus, 0.830.

Spiritus Vini Rectificatus, 0.850, and another spirit of 0.910 to + 14 degrees, REAUM.—all three prepared in the following manner :

R. Alcohol of Commerce, 0.850, ten pounds.
Quick Lime, one ounce.
Prepared Charcoal, eight ounces.

Macerate for twenty-four hours in a close vessel ; then pour off the liquid, distil in a water bath, and separate the product into three portions, each having the specific gravity above indicated.

AMST.—an alcohol of 0.820 (*Alcohol Alcalisatum*), prepared as follows :

R. Alcohol, 0.835, five pounds.
Dry Subcarbonate of Potass, three ounces.

Let them digest for twenty-four hours, shaking from time to time ; when the subcarbonate is dissolved, decant the alcohol, and pour it upon

Dry Subcarbonate of Potass, three ounces.

Shake it occasionally, as before, and repeat the same operation till the subcarbonate is no longer dissolved, then distil to dryness.

ANT.—two degrees of alcohol : one

Spiritus Vini Rectificatus, obtained by distilling brandy with a gentle heat, until the product marks 30 degrees ; the other, *Spiritus Vini rectificatissimus*, obtained by distilling the preceding, over a gentle fire, with a sufficient quantity of dry chloruret of calcium, until the product marks 38 degrees.

BATAV. ; and BELG.—four degrees : first, under the name of

Spiritus Vini Depuratus, an alcohol is obtained by the distillation of the brandy of commerce (12° degrees), separating the product into two portions, one,

Spiritus Rectificatissimus, marking 30 degrees ; the other,

Spiritus Rectificatus, 20 degrees. Lastly, under the name of

Alcohol, or *Alcohol Alcalisatum*, a product marking 32 degrees, at the temperature of 66 degrees, FAHRENHEIT ; and obtained in the following manner :

R. Alcohol (20 degrees), five pounds.
Dry Subcarbonate of Potass, one pound.

Let them digest : and when the salt is dissolved, pour again the alcohol upon an equal quantity of the dry subcarbo-

nate. This again liquefying, pour the liquid upon a pound of the same salt calcined and still hot, and distil almost to dryness.

Lastly, another alcohol of 34 degrees (0.791 at the same temperature), which is procured by throwing chloruret of calcium, dry and hot, into alcohol which no longer moistens subcarbonate of potass, and then distilling almost to dryness.

BAVAR.—three degrees : a spirit of 0.840, *Spiritus Vini Rectificatissimus*, obtained by distilling the spirit of commerce with charcoal, till the product possesses the specific gravity above mentioned ; another of from 0.820 to 0.830,

Alcohol Absolutum, obtained by mixing ten parts of the preceding spirit with one part of purified chloruret of calcium while hot, and distilling only five parts of the liquid ; lastly, one of 0.900,

Spiritus Rectificatus, seu *Alcohol dilutum*, the result of the distillation of brandy, continued till the product has acquired that degree of density.

DAN.—only one degree under the name of *Spiritus Vini Rectificatissimus* ; to obtain which it is directed to mix rectified spirit, the preparation of which is not prescribed, with one-fourth of chloruret of calcium, and then to distil only one half of the liquid with a very gentle heat.

MIL. COPEN.—gives the same preparation under the name of

Spiritus Concentratissimus, and requires it to be 18 degrees and a half by SENDRAP'S alcoholometer, at + 9 degrees REAUM. ; also a

Spiritus Rectificatus, which marks 13 degrees at the same temperature ; it is composed of a mixture of thirteen parts of the preceding spirit, with three of pure water. Lastly, a

Spiritus Vini Communis, which is a mixture of six parts of concentrated spirit with ten of water.

HISP.—two degrees : first, a mixture of equal parts of water and of alcohol,

Alcohol Vini Commune, *Aqua Vita Rectificata*, which is obtained by the distillation of good wine, till the product no longer inflames on the approach of the flame of a candle, and rectifying by a second distillation : another spirit,

Alcohol Vini, *Spiritus Vini Rectificatus*, obtained by distilling the preceding, in a water bath, till six drams and fifty-three grains of the product fill a vessel capable of containing one ounce of distilled water.

FERR.—two degrees : a

Spiritus Rectificatus, 0.830; and a
Spiritus Tenuior, formed by mixing the
preceding with an equal quantity of water.

GALL.—three degrees :

Alcohol, prepared by distilling wine in an
alembic, with a moderate heat :

Rectified Alcohol, which is required to
be prepared by drawing off three-fourths
of the preceding by another distillation :

Concentrated Alcohol, prepared by dis-
tilling rectified alcohol with acetate of
potass, or chloruret of calcium.

FENN.—two degrees :

Alcohol, seu *Spiritus Vini Rectificatis-
simus*, 0.83; obtained by mixing twelve
parts of wheat spirit with one part of
prepared charcoal, distilling six parts of
the alcohol employed, and re-distilling
with only two parts of the product.

Alcohol absolutus, 0.79, obtained by
mixing three parts of the preceding with
one part of calcined chloruret of calcium
in powder, and distilling two parts with
a gentle heat.

FULD.—two degrees :

Spiritus Vini Rectificatus, obtained by dis-
tilling over one half of common brandy,
with a gentle heat; and a

Spiritus Vini Rectificatissimus, obtained
by drawing over one-third of the prece-
ding by a fresh distillation.

GENEV.—two degrees :

Spiritus Vini Rectificatus, obtained by
distilling over in a water bath one half
of common brandy, digesting the pro-
duct for two days with one-fourth of
pulverized subcarbonate of potass; then
adding a little alum, and again distilling
in a water bath.

Spiritus Vini Tenuis, which is a mixture
of twenty parts of the preceding with
seventeen of spring water.

HANN.—two degrees :

Spiritus Vini Rectificatus, obtained by
distilling brandy with charcoal, till nine
ounces of the product fill a vessel ca-
pable of containing ten of water.

Spiritus Vini Rectificatissimus, obtained
by distilling the preceding in a sand-
bath, till the product is of the specific
gravity of 0.822, or till it, at an equal
weight, is a sixth part less in volume
than a given quantity of water.

HASS.—two degrees :

Spiritus Vini Rectificatus, obtained by
distilling brandy; another,

Spiritus Rectificatissimus, which is pro-
cured by distilling the preceding, till the
product stands the cotton proof.

LIPP.—three degrees :

Spiritus Rectificatus, obtained by mixing
twenty-four pounds of spirit from grain,
with two pounds of charcoal in powder,
and distilling one half of the liquid with
a gentle heat.

Spiritus Rectificatissimus, seu *Dephlegma-
tissimus*, seu *Alcoholizatus*: obtained by
distilling one-fourth of the preceding,
by a gentle heat, in a water bath, till a
vessel, capable of containing 1000 parts
of water, receive only from 830 to 850
of the product.

Spiritus Vini Tartarizatus, which is pro-
cured by pouring alcohol of the second
degree upon four ounces of subcarbonate
of potass calcined to redness, shaking
the mixture, setting it aside for several
days, then pouring off and distilling the
supernatant spirit.

OLDEN.—two degrees :

Spiritus Rectificatus, obtained by the dis-
tillation of brandy; and

Spiritus Rectificatissimus, which ought to
bear cotton proof, and six drams and
fifteen grains of it, to be equal in volume
to one ounce of water.

PALAT.; BRUNS.; WIRTEM.; and WURCEB.
—three degrees :

Spiritus Rectificatus, and

Spiritus Rectificatissimus, which are ob-
tained by distilling brandy; and only
differ in the proportion of water: the
latter should bear the gunpowder proof.

Spiritus Tartarizatus, prepared by dis-
tilling a mixture of two pounds of rec-
tified spirit, and four ounces of subcar-
bonate of potass.

POL.; BORUS.; and PIDERIT.—two degrees :

Spiritus Rectificatus, nine ounces of which
should be of the same volume as ten
ounces of water. It is prepared by ma-
cerating together for six hours twelve
parts of grain spirit, and one part of
charcoal, and then distilling.

Spiritus Rectificatissimus, 0.82, weighing
one-sixth less than water, at an equal
volume, and capable of supporting cot-
ton proof: it is obtained by re-distilling
the preceding.

LUSIT.—only one degree :

Spiritus Rectificatus, obtained by distilling
over a third part of brandy.

ROSS.—two degrees :

Alcohol Vini, *Spiritus Rectificatissimus*,
obtained by distilling only one-third of
rectified spirit.

Alcohol Vini Alcoholizatum, *Spiritus Vini
Dephlegmatissimus*, of the specific gravity
of 0.791 at + 15 degrees, REAUM. It

is prepared by shaking the preceding with pure and very dry potass, till it is no longer dissolved by the spirit; then pouring it into a retort full of potass very dry and powdered, and at the expiration of twenty-four hours, when the latter is all absorbed, distilling with a gentle heat in a sand bath.

SARD.—directs wine to be distilled, and the product to be rectified: then, that very pure alcohol may be obtained, to digest it for twelve hours on decrepitated muriate of soda; then to distil it, or digest it on subcarbonate of potass, till it is no longer dissolved by it; lastly, to add one dram of sulphuric acid to every three pounds of the liquor, and distil with a gentle heat.

SAX.—two degrees:

Spiritus Rectificatus, obtained by distilling grain spirit with charcoal, till the product is one-tenth lighter than water.

Spiritus Rectificatissimus, obtained by distilling the preceding till the product bears the cotton proof, or till it is sufficiently rarified for five ounces of it to equal in volume six of water.

SUEC.—four degrees:

Spiritus Frumenti Rectificatus, which requires spirit from grain to be digested for six weeks, with one-tenth of powdered charcoal, and then to be distilled.

Spiritus Dilutus seu Rectificatus, obtained by distilling brandy upon charcoal; it should weigh 0.90, and nine ounces of it occupy a volume equal to that of ten ounces of water.

Spiritus Concentratus seu Vini Rectificatissimus, procured by distilling one third only of the preceding, it should weigh 0.83.

Spiritus Concentratissimus, obtained by distilling the preceding with one third of chloruret of calcium; it should weigh 0.79.

BRUGNATELLI—directs brandy to be distilled till the product marks 30 degrees, and, when a more concentrated spirit is desired, to re-distil it with dry pulverized potass, or with very dry chloruret of calcium. — **PLANCHE** recommends *three-six* spirit as being preferable to brandy.

SWEDIAUR—three degrees:

Alcohol, Spiritus Vini, Spiritus Vini Rectificatus, 0.835 or 38 degrees, B. at + 10 degrees REAUM. obtained by distilling brandy with a gentle heat: another at 0.815, or 39 degrees, B. at + 10 degrees, REAUM., six drams and eighty-eight grains of this should be

equal, in capacity to one ounce of water; it is obtained by mixing twelve parts of the preceding with one part of calcined sulphate of lime, and, after a time, decanting on distilling the spirit. Lastly,

Alcohol Dilutum, Spiritus Vini Tenuis, 0.930, or from 18 to 20 degrees, B. at + 10 degrees, REAUM.; it is formed by mixing fifty-five parts of the first with forty-five of water, or, equal parts of the second and of water. Besides these, we find, in the edition by VAN MONS, these other three:

Spiritus Rectificatus, obtained by distilling twelve parts of a mixture of sixteen parts of brandy, and eight of water.

Alcohol, obtained by distilling two thirds of brandy alone.

Alcohol Absolutum, obtained by distilling three pounds of a mixture of eight pounds of the preceding, and two pounds of chloruret of calcium.

VAN MONS—directs three degrees:

Spiritus Vini, obtained by distilling brandy with thrice its quantity of water, until the product marks more than 22 degrees.

Alcohol Vini, Spiritus Vini Rectificatus, the product of the distillation of a mixture of equal weights of brandy and water; this spirit marks 30 degrees.

Alcohol Rectificatus, Spiritus Vini Rectificatissimus, which marks 8 degrees, and is procured by distilling the preceding.

With regard to the means employed in bringing alcohol to its greatest possible degree of purity, potass ought to be rejected, because it exercises a chemical action upon it, giving it a red tinge, and at the same time, altering its taste. It also communicates to it an æthereous odour, which does not leave it, even after distillation. The acetate of potass, and chloruret of calcium ought only to be used; and these, according to HENRI, are most advantageously employed for this purpose, in the state of solution. The best proportions are, according to CHEVALIER and IDT, one part of the salt, to two parts of alcohol at 36 degrees; the strength of the spirit is thus increased to 38 degrees, by the first distillation, and by a second, to 40 degrees.

Charcoal, proposed by some pharmacopœias to free the spirit drawn from grain of its empyreumatic odour, might be advantageously replaced by the chloruret of lime, according to VITTING, whose process is, to make a clear solution, by boiling, of two ounces of the chloruret in brandy, and to mix it, in the boiler of an alembic,

with one hundred and fifty pounds more of brandy: after having carefully luted the apparatus the spirit is to be distilled. The first portion of it should be set aside, on account of the chlorine which it contains, and used for other distillations. The product then obtained is free from empyreumatic taste and smell.

Alcohol is a stimulant whose energy varies in proportion to the quantity of water with which it is combined. When pure, it ought to be ranked among the poisons. It is astringent, stimulant, irritant, or rubefacient, according to its degree of concentration, or according to the tissues to which it may be applied. It may, by its strength, or by its quantity, when taken into the stomach, cause sudden death. But few stimulants of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane have so diffusible an action as this, all parts of the body being affected by it more or less; more particularly, the sexual organs, the circulatory system, the intellectual, and sensitive systems, and the muscles. The habitual use of it, and above all the abuse of it, is perhaps the most fruitful source of the evils which afflict mankind.

Pharmacy possesses in it a powerful agent for the extraction of the virtues of a great many substances. But it is singular enough that physicians should pay so little attention to this which enters into such a multitude of preparations, and direct their attention almost exclusively to the principles to which it serves as a vehicle, although in many cases, the effect produced by the medicinal agent, depends principally if not entirely on the alcohol.

VINOUS HYDROMEL. (GALL.; NIEMANN;
VAN MONS)

R. White Honey, two thousand five hundred parts.
Yeast of Beer, sixty-four parts.
Warm Water, two thousand five hundred parts.

Pour the mixture into a barrel, at the temperature of +15 to 20 degrees, REAUM; let it ferment till the vinous odour is perceptible; then draw it off and preserve. (GALL.)

R. Yeast of Beer, one ounce and a half.
White Honey, seven pounds and a half.
Water, forty-five pounds.

Put them into a barrel, at the temperature of +16 to 18 degrees, REAUM. When the fermentation is completed, add

Supertartrate of Potass, half an ounce.

When the lees have fallen down, draw the liquor off, and put it into bottles. (VAN MONS)

R. Honey, fifty-six ounces.
Water, forty-eight pounds.

Reduce one fourth by boiling, then ferment for four or five weeks, at a gentle temperature, and put into bottles. A nutmeg, and two drams of isinglass are sometimes added. (NIEMANN)

ASTRINGENT LOTION. (ELLIS)

R. Alcohol, two ounces.
Lime Water, half a pound.

QUINCE WINE. (VAN MONS)

R. Juice of Ripe Quinces, twelve parts.
White Sugar, one part.

Dissolve, and put into a small barrel, at the temperature of +13 to 15 degrees, REAUM; leave it to ferment, and clarify; then draw it off, and put it into bottles at the end of eight days.

ARTIFICIAL BIRCH WATER.

Aqua Betule Artificialis. (NIEMANN)

R. Sugar dissolved in water, six pounds.
White or Red Wine, six pounds.
Juice of three lemons, twelve pounds.
Pure Water, twelve pounds.
Yeast of Beer, two spoonfuls.

Let the mixture ferment.

STIMULANT POTION.

Potus spirituosus seu communis incitans.
(MIL. COPEN.; AUGUSTIN; BRERA;
HUFELAND)

R. Alcohol, one ounce and a half.
Infusion of Orange Peel, two pounds.
Mix. (BRERA)

R. Alcohol, four ounces.
Water, two pounds.
Honey, two ounces.
Mix. (MIL. COPEN.; AUGUSTIN)

HUFELAND prescribes one ounce of alcohol, two pounds of water, and one ounce of simple syrup.

ANALECTIC POTION.

Potus Analepticus. (HUFELAND)

R. Yolks of Eggs, two.
Sugar, one ounce.
Proof Spirit, two ounces.
Water, two pounds.
Cloves, half a dram.

To be taken in the course of the day.

ARTIFICIAL PORT WINE.

Vinum Lusitanicum artefactum. (NIE-
MANN; AUGUSTIN)

R. Cider, three pounds.
Brandy, one pound.
Kino, one dram.

According to WYLIE, by replacing the kino with one dram of alcoholized nitric ather, a liquor is obtained resembling old Rhenish wine.

ALCOHOLIC LEMONADE. (RATIER)

- R. Alcohol, from one to two ounces.
 White Honey, one ounce.
 Tartaric Syrup, two ounces.
 Water, two pounds.

This is stimulant.

PUNCH.

- R. Brandy, two ounces.
 Simple Syrup, one ounce.
 Balm Water, two drams.
 Gum Potion, two ounces.

Mix. (RATIER)

- R. Concentrated Infusion of Tea, sixteen ounces.
 Jamaica Rum, } of each, two ounces.
 Lemon Juice, }
 Sugar, four ounces.

Mix. (SAINTE-MARIE)

- R. Infusion of Tea, one pound.
 Arrack, half a pound.
 White Sugar pounded with the rinds of four lemons, four ounces.
 Juice of eight lemons.

Mix. (NIEMANN)

- R. Arrack, } of each, one pound.
 Water, }
 Red Wine, }
 Juice of seven or eight lemons.
 White Sugar, one pound.

Mix. (NIEMANN)

- R. Burgundy Wine, two pounds.
 Rhenish Wine, } of each,
 Arrack, } one pound.
 Juice of six lemons.
 Sugar, any quantity.

Mix. (NIEMANN)

- R. Arrack, one measure.
 Juice of twelve lemons.
 White Sugar, one pound.
 Infusion of Tea, three pounds.
 Red Wine, one pound.

Mix. (NIEMANN)

- R. White Sugar, one pound and a quarter.
 Triturate it with the rinds of three lemons, and pour upon it

- Red Wine, three pounds.

Boil, and add towards the end

- Cinnamon, half an ounce.

Strain, and add

- Vinegar, } of each, half a pound.
 Arrack, }
 Juice of nine lemons.

Mix. (NIEMANN)

- R. Juice of twenty-five lemons.
 Sugar in powder, four pounds.
 Rum, two pounds.

Mix, and preserve; a quarter of a pound of syrup and a pound of hot infusion of tea may be added at pleasure. (NIEMANN)

- R. Juice of six lemons.
 Red or White Wine, one pound.

Boil, and add a mixture of

- Port Wine, } of each, one pound.
 Arrack, }
 Sugar bruised with the rinds of four lemons, four ounces.

Mix. (NIEMANN)

- R. Rhenish Wine, one pound.
 Arrack, one third of a pound.
 Juice of six lemons.
 Sugar bruised with the rinds of six lemons, one pound.

Infuse in a vessel surrounded with ice. (NIEMANN)

POTION FOR APHONIA. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

- R. Hyson Tea, } of each, two drams.
 Ground Ivy, }
 Flowers of small Mullein, one dram.
 Florentine Iris, two scruples.
 Boiling Water, six ounces.

Strain the liquor when cold, and add to it

- Rum, } of each,
 Syrup of Wild Cress, } one ounce.
 ——— Balsam of Tolu,

two scruples.
 Tincture of Cinnamon, one scruple.

To be taken in doses of a spoonful, every two hours, in bronchial catarrh, asthma, and aphonia.

ALCORNOCO CORTEX.—ALCORNOCO BARK.

SYNONIMES:—Ecorce d'Alcornoque, FR.; Alcornokrinde, GERM.; Alcornocco Carro, SPAN.

SAX.; GENEV.

This name is given to a bark met with in small pieces, which are more or less flat, rather long, of the thickness of from two to four lines, which, under a reddish layer

of a grained fracture and possessing an astringent and bitterish taste, presents another layer, of a yellow colour, thin, of a fibrous texture, and possessing a bitter taste; this latter communicates a yellow colour to the saliva.

Some attribute it to the *Alchornea Latifolia*, (*Euphorbiaceæ*) of Jamaica. According to LEMAIRE-LISANCOURT, it is the bark of an *Apocynæ* related to the *Wrightea Antidysenterica*; and according to POUDEUX, it is from a tree of the family of vitices (*Verbenaceæ*); while others say that it comes from the *Bowdichia Virgilioides*, of the family of the *Leguminosæ*.

According to TROMMSDORF and GEIGER, it resembles cinchona in its chemical composition; but this analogy requires to be demonstrated by more strict analysis.

It was brought in 1784 from the West Indies, and has been highly commended in pulmonary consumption.—Dose of the powder, from a scruple to half a dram.

DECOCTION OF ALCORNOCO. (NIEMANN)

R. Alcornoco Bark, half an ounce.
Water, sixteen ounces.

Boil, till eight ounces remain on being strained.

Dose, two spoonfuls every two hours.

ALETRIS.—STARWORT.

Aletris farinosa. LINN.

SYNONIMES:—Stargrass. Aletris farineux, FR.

AMER; COXE.

An herbaceous plant growing in Western

America (*Hexandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Asphodeleæ*, JUSS.; *Fig. Pluk. Amalth. t. 437.*)

According to BIGELOW, no plant surpasses the root of this in bitterness. The Americans consider it tonic and stomachic.

ALLIUM.

Allium Ascalonicum, LINN.; Shalot. BERGIUS; SPIELMANN.

An herbaceous plant, cultivated in all kitchen gardens.

The bulb is employed; it contains, under a reddish tunic, offsets, of a convexo-concave figure, similar to those of the onion, but of a milder taste and smell. It is a stimulant, but more culinary than medicinal.

Allium Ceba., LINN.; Onion.

SYNONIMES:—Ognon, FR.; Twibel, TIPPOLLE, GERM.; Bussul, ARAB.; Bawung, BAL.; Kembolly, CAN.; Luno, CYNG.; Log, DAN.; Piaz, DUK.; Cebolla, SPAN.; Piaz, HIND.; Uijen, DUT.; Cipolla, ITAL.; Brangbang, JAV.; Bavangmira, MAL.; Piaz, PERS.; Cebula, POL.; Cebola, PORT.; Luck, RUSS.; Palander, LATARKA, SUKANDACA, SANS.; Røedlæk, SWED.; Venggayum, TAM.; Weilligudda, TELLIN.

AMST.; ANT.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; DUBL.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HOP. FR.; FENN.; GENEV.; HAMB.; HASS.; LUSIT.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SUEC.; AINSLIE; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; MURRAY and GMELIN; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN.

This biennial or perennial plant is culti-

vated in all parts of Europe (*Hexandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Asphodeleæ*, JUSS.; *Fig. Flore Medic. V. 252.*)

The bulb is employed; it is round or oval, of a red or white colour, covered by several dry tunics, under which are circular fleshy scales. It has a penetrating and pungent odour: its taste is at the same time acrid and sweetish. It is stimulant and diuretic.

PULP OF ONION. (VAN MONS)

R. Onions of a moderate size, any quantity.

Remove the dry skins, and put them in a covered basin, separating them from each other by strips of linen, and soften them by exposing them to heat; at the end of an hour, uncover, evaporate the moisture, and express the pulp through a hair sieve.

CATAPLASM FOR ISCHURIA. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. White Onions chopped, six.
Fresh leaves of Parietaria, four handfuls.

Thick Decoction of Marshmallows, a sufficient quantity.

Boil them together.

DISCUTIENT CATAPLASM. (NIEMANN)

- R. Roasted Onions, } of each,
Mustard Flour, } two ounces.
Black Soap, } half an ounce.
Spring Water, a sufficient quantity.

Boil them together to the consistence of a cataplasm.

MATURATIVE CATAPLASM.

Cataplasma maturans, seu *Lini cum Galbano*. (FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; HASS.; LUSIT.; CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIDERIT; PIERQUIN)

- R. Cataplasm made with Crumb of Bread,
Milk, and Butter, fourteen ounces.
Pulp of Onions, two ounces.

Mix. (FULD.)

- R. Resolutive Powder, four ounces.
Emollient Decoction, a sufficient quantity.

Boil, and add

- Pulp of boiled Lily } of each,
Bulbs, } two ounces.
Leaves of Sorrel, }
Basilicum, one ounce.

Mix. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN)

FORM. HÔP. FR. directs pulp of onions and basilicum mixed with one half its quantity of oil, to be added to very warm emollient cataplasm.

- R. Root of Marshmallows, four ounces.
Dry Figs, one ounce.
Spring Water, a sufficient quantity.

Boil, bruise the root and figs, and add

- Onions bruised, } of each,
Galbanum, rubbed } six drams.
with yolk of egg, }

Honey, one ounce.

Linseed Meal, a sufficient quantity to make a cataplasm. (HASS.; PIDERIT)

- R. Linseed Meal, four ounces.
Galbanum, rubbed with the yolk of an egg, one ounce.
Pulp of roasted Onion, half an ounce.
Olive Oil, a sufficient quantity.

Pound them together, and boil gently to the required consistence. (LUSIT.)

SUPPURATIVE OINTMENT.

Unguentum suppurans, seu *emolliens*, *Lini-mentum Cepæ*. (BRUNS.; FULD.; SUEC.; FEE; CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIDERIT; VAN MONS)

- R. Honey, four pounds.
Resin, } of each,
Venetian Soap, } one pound.
Pulp of Onions, }
Galbanum, two ounces.
Figs, three pounds.

Mix well. (BRUNS.)

- R. Yellow Wax, } of each,
Resin, } half a pound.
Melt them together, and add
Onions roasted } of each,
Honey, } two pounds & a half.
White Soap, half a pound.

Boil gently till all the moisture is evaporated, and express. (FULD.; SUEC.; FEE; PIDERIT; VAN MONS)

EMOLLIENT CERATE. (VAN MONS)

- R. Yellow Wax, } of each, one part.
White Soap, }
Turpentine, }
Honey, } of each,
Pulp of boiled Onions, } five parts.

Melt the wax, add the turpentine, then the soap beat up with the pulp and the honey, and continue to mix them till they are cold.

ACOUSTIC BALSAM. (SAINTE-MARIE)

- R. Expressed Juice of Onion, } of each,
Balsamum Tranquillum, } one ounce.
Balsam of Peru, four drams.
Mix.

This is recommended in occasional deafness from cold. A few drops of it are put into the ear twice or thrice a day. Cotton is also saturated with it and applied.

ACOUSTIC OIL. (SPIELMANN)

- R. Onions cut small, one ounce.
Live Woodlice, sixty.
Ox-gall, two drams.
Oil of Bitter Almonds, one ounce.

Macerate for two days; then boil for a short time, express, and add

- Essential Oil of Rue, } of each,
Marjoram, } three
Rosemary, } drops.

This is for the same purpose as the preceding preparation.

DIURETIC APOZEME. (SAINTE-MARIE)

- R. White Onions of a middling size, two.
Water Cresses, half an ounce.
Clarified Whey, twenty ounces.

Boil down to twelve ounces, and add to the liquid when strained,

Vinegar of Squills, one ounce and a half.

To be taken in the morning fasting, at two glassfuls; and, at the same time, to aid the diuretic effect, the patient is to take a nitrated infusion of liquorice, with the addition of a little white wine: or, to moderate the diuretic effect, if it should be too violent, a few glassfuls of decoction of linsced or of marshmallows sweetened with syrup.

Allium Porrum, LINN. Leek.

SYNONIMES:—PORREAU, FR.; ZAME LAUCH, Fleirschlauch, GERM.; PORRELOEG, DAN.;

Ajo puero SPAN.; Porreyloox, DUT.; Porro, ITAL.; Prodziszak, POL.; Alho Porro, PORT.; Puriolck, SWED. LOND.; HISP.; BERGIUS; COXE; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN.

This biennial plant is cultivated throughout Europe. (*Hexandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Asphodeleae*, JUSS.; *Fig. Blackw. Herb.* t. 421.)

It is stimulant, but little used.

Allium Sativum, LINN.—Garlic.

SYNONIMES:—Ail cultivé, FR.; Knoblauch, Gartenlauch, GERM.; Sum, ARAB.; Kesum, BAL.; Loshun, BENG.; Cresnek, BOHEM.; Belluly, CAN.; Sudulundu, CYNG.; Høidlog, DAN.; Lassun, HIND. and DUR.; Ajo, SPAN.; Knoflook, DUT.; Aglio, ITAL.; Bawang, JAV.; Bawang putie, MAL.; Sir, PERS.; Czosnek, POL.; Atho, PORT.; Tschesnek, RUSS.; Lasuna, SANS.; Hwitlæk, SWED.; Vuliay pundu, TAM.; Veltigudda, TELLIN.

LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AUSTR.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FENN.; FULD.; GENÈV.; HAMB.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; ROSS.; SUEC.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; AINSLIE; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; PARIS; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

This herbaceous plant is cultivated in every part of Europe. (*Hexandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Alliaceae*, JUSS.; *Fig. Flore Medic.* I. 10.)

The bulb is employed. It presents, under a thin, dry, and white membrane, several small bulbs, or offsets (*spicae nuclei*), which are curved, acuminate, sharp at the edges, convex on one side, flat or concave on the other; covered with a slightly reddish cuticle, and internally white and fleshy. It has a peculiar and penetrating odour, and an acrid and pungent taste.

Garlic contains mucilage, sulphur, and a caustic essential oil.

It is a very active stimulant, and anthelmintic internally; rubefacient, and even vesicant, externally.

INCISIVE PILLS. (BORIES; PIERQUIN)

R. Garlic, } of each,
Alicant Soap, } equal parts.
Prepared Woodlice, a sufficient quantity.
Make into pills of five grains each.

Dose, four every day, at twice, followed by three ounces of lime-water.

ANTI-HÆMORRHOIDAL SPECIES. (PALAT.)

R. Garlic, two ounces.
Linseed, one ounce.
Herb of Henbane, } of each,
Toad Flax, } two
Yarrow, } handfuls.
Lesser Mullein, }

ANTI-HÆMORRHOIDAL FOMENTATION. (PALAT.)

R. Anti-hæmorrhoidal Species, six pounds.
Water, six pounds.

Boil down to four pounds, and dissolve in the strained decoction

Opium, two drams.

It should be used warm.

SYRUP OF GARLIC.

Syrupus Allii seu de Allio. (DUBL.)

R. Garlic sliced, one pound.
Boiling Water, two pints.

Infuse for twelve hours in a covered vessel; then filter the liquor, and add White sugar, two ounces.

At the end of twenty-four hours, take off the scum, and decant.

The same formula is observed by AMER. and COXE.

FENN.; LUSIT.; SAX.; HERBIP.; and FEE, direct one part of garlic to be macerated in two parts of water, for an hour, and two parts of sugar to be added when strained.—ROSS.—equal parts of garlic and of water to be macerated together, and when strained, double the weight of white sugar to be dissolved in it.—VAN MONS—one part of garlic to be infused in three parts of boiling water, the liquor to be strained without expression, and three parts and a half of sugar to be added to every two parts of the infusion.—FULD.—three parts of garlic to be infused in six parts of water for twelve hours.—AUSTR.—five parts of sugar to be dissolved in the strained infusion.—GENÈV.—one part of garlic to be infused for twelve hours in three parts of water; and six parts, or rather less, of sugar to be dissolved in the strained infusion.—LIPP.—six parts of garlic to be infused for twelve hours, in twelve of boiling water, and six ounces of sugar boiled *à la plume*, to be added when strained.

This syrup is stimulant, incisive, pectoral, and anthelmintic.

HYDRAGOGUE APOZEME. (BORIES)

R. Cloves of garlic, one ounce and a half.
Tops of Wormwood, }
Lesser Centaury, } of each,
Seeds of Carrot, } one ounce.
Juniper, }
Sassafras Wood, }
Root of Elicampane, }

Root of Round Birthwort, } of each,
 — Long Birthwort, } six drams.
 — Zedoary, }
 Winter's Bark, half an ounce.
 Boiling Water, a sufficient quantity.

Digest for six hours in a water-bath, and filter.

Dose, a spoonful four times a day.

VINEGAR OF GARLIC.

Acetum Allii, seu Alliatrum. (HERBIP.)

R. Garlic sliced, one ounce and a half.
 Good Vinegar, one pound.

Macerate for fifteen days, frequently shaking; then strain with gentle expression, and add

Alcohol, one ounce.

And after a few days, decant.

OXYMEL OF GARLIC. (HERBIP.)

R. Vinegar of Garlic, one part.
 White Honey, two parts.

Boil gently till it acquires the consistence of a syrup.

ANTI-EMETIC VINEGAR.

Acetum anti-emeticum, seu Maravillianum. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Thickened Juice of Garlic, two ounces.
 Camphor, } of each, two ounces
 Sal Ammoniac, } and one dram.
 Vinegar, fifty pounds.

Digest for eight days, and strain.

AROMATIC VINEGAR WITH GARLIC.

Acetum antisepticum, Acetum Allii compositum, Acetum quatum Latronum. (BAYAR.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; BORIES; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Garlic, two ounces.
 Camphor, one ounce.

Essential Oil of Wormwood, }
 — Rosemary, } of each,
 — Mint, } two
 — Rue, } scruples.
 — Lavender, }
 — Sage, }
 — Cloves, }

Strong Acetic Acid, twelve ounces.

Macerate for five or six days, and decant. (BORIES)

R. Root of Sweet Flag, two ounces.
 Garlic, sliced, two drams.
 Herb of Lavender, }
 — Rosemary, } of each, one
 — Sage, } ounce
 — Mint, } and a half.
 — Rue, }

Flowers of Lavender, }
 Cinnamon, } of each.
 Cloves, } two ounces.
 Nutmegs, }
 Vinegar, }
 one hundred and twenty-eight ounces.

Infuse for twelve days in a warm place, express strongly, filter, and add

Camphor, dissolved in alcohol, one ounce and a half.

Preserve. (SPIELMANN)

R. Root of Sweet Flag, }
 Garlic, } of each, one part.
 Cinnamon, }
 Cloves, }
 Nutmegs, }
 Herb of Mentha Crispa, }
 — Rosemary, } of each,
 — Rue, } six parts.
 — Sage, }
 Flowers of Lavender, } eight parts.
 Leaves of Wormwood, } of each,
 Proof Spirit, } twelve parts.
 Vinegar, } five hundred parts.

Digest without heat for twenty-four hours, then express, and dissolve in the liquor

Camphor, pulverized by means of a little alcohol, two parts.

Preserve. (VAN MONS)

R. Root of Sweet Flag, }
 Garlic, } of each,
 Cloves, } two drams.
 Cinnamon, }
 Nutmegs, }
 Fresh Tops of Roman }
 Wormwood, }
 — Common } of each,
 Wormwood, } one ounce
 — Rosemary, } and a half.
 — Sage, }
 — Mint, }
 — Rue, }

Dry Flowers of Lavender, two ounces.
 Vinegar, eight pounds.

Macerate for twelve days in the sun, or in a sand bath, in a closely covered vessel, then express strongly, filter, and add

Camphor, dissolved in alcohol, half an ounce.

Mix well. (BRUNS.; GALL.)

R. Root of Sweet Flag, }
 Fresh Bulb of Garlic, } of each,
 Tops of Wormwood, } one part.
 — Peppermint, }
 Leaves of Sage, } of each,
 — Rue, } two parts.
 Flowering Herb of Wild }
 Thyme, }
 Cloves, } one half part.
 Vinegar, } ninety-six parts.

Digest for three days, with a gentle heat,

in a vessel slightly covered, then express, filter, and add

Camphor, triturated with alcohol,
one quarter part.

Then set aside for three days, pour off, and preserve the clear liquor. (BAVAR.)

R. Herb of Wormwood, }
 ——— Rosemary, } of each,
 ——— Sage, } one ounce
 ——— Mint, } and a half.
 ——— Rue, }
 Flowers of Lavender, two ounces.
 Garlic, two drams.
 Jamaica Pepper, one ounce.
 Vinegar, eight pounds.

Digest in the sun, or in a sand bath, for twelve days; express with force, filter, and add

Camphor, dissolved in alcohol,
half an ounce.

Mix. (HISP.)

These preparations are stimulant, and diaphoretic, and are employed in typhus and malignant fevers.—Dose, one spoonful. They are principally used externally, either as epithems in syncope, or in lotions or fumigations, to cover bad odours spread in the atmosphere, under the chimerical expectation of preventing contagious disease.

COMPOUND VINEGAR OF THE FOUR
THIEVES. (BORIES)

R. Cinnamon, }
 Cloves, } of each, one ounce.
 Mace, }
 Nutmegs, }
 Camphor, }
 Garlic, } two ounces.
 Essential Oil of Wormwood, }
 ——— Rosemary, } of each,
 ——— Rue, } two
 ——— Sage, } scruples.
 ——— Mint, }
 ——— Lavender, }

Strong Acetic Acid, }
 Aromatic Vinegar with } of each,
 Garlic, } two pounds.

Macerate for five or six days, and filter.

Allium Scorodoprasum, LINN.; Rocambole.

SYNONIMES; Rocambole, FR.; Rockenbollen, Schlangenlauch, Feldknoblauch, GERM. *r*/

GALL.; BERGIUS; SPIELMANN.

This is a common biennial or perennial plant of Europe. (*Hexandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Asphodelea*, JUSS.)

The bulb is subglobular, compressed laterally, and covered with a tunic of a violet colour.

It is stimulant, but is more culinary than medicinal.

Allium Victoriale, LINN.; Long-rooted Garlic.

SYNONIMES:—Victoriale, Faux Spica-nard, FR.; Schlankknoblauchwuzzel, Allermannsharnisch, Alrunswurzel, Hulfwurcz, GERM.; Hoermandsharnisk, DAN.; Ajo victorial, SPAN.; Adderlock, DUT.; Allio vittoriale, ITAL.; Alhg Victorino, PORT.; Alpiskaloken, SWED.

BRUNS.; GALL.; WIRTEM.; BERGIUS; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN.

An herbaceous plant of Europe. (*Hexandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Asphodelea*, JUSS.; Fig. Zorn, *lc. pl. t. 12.*)

The root (*Radix Victorialis longæ seu maris seu Allii alpini seu montani latifolii maculati*) is long and fusiform. It has an alliaceous taste and smell, which it loses by drying.

ALNUS.—ALDER.

Alnus Glutinosa. GÆRTNER.

SYNONIMES; Erle, GERM.; Aune, FR.; Eiltre, DAN.; Aliso, SPAN.; Elzeboem, DUT.; Alno, ITAL.; Olsza, POL.; Alemo, PERT.; Ahl, SWED.

GALL.; ROSS.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN.

This tree grows throughout all Europe. (*Monœcia Triandria*, LINN.; *Amentaceæ*, JUSS.; Fig. Zaun. *Ist. p. 8, t. 277.*)

The bark and leaves are employed.

The bark (*Cortex Betulae Alni*) is at first of an ash grey colour, becoming blackish and cracked with age; it is reddish on its inner surface, and devoid of smell. Its taste is slightly styptic and bitter. The leaves are almost round, wedge shaped, obtuse, and somewhat hairy.

The leaves are particularly employed as an application to disperse congestions in the breasts of lying-in women.

ALOE.—ALOES.

SYNONIMES:—Aloe, Gummi Aloes, ἀλόη Aloès, FR.; Aloe, GERM.; DUT.; ITAL.; RUSS.; and SWED.; Aloes, BOHEM.; and POL.; Musebber, ARAB.; Comarika, CYNG.; Musumbir, DUK.; Acibar, SPAN.; Eyluwa, HIND.; Ulowaton, MAL.; Catsbya, MALAB.; Sibbir, PERS.; Azevre, PORT.; Musumbrum, TELLIN; Carriabolum, TAM.

LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AUSTR.; AMER.; AMST.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FENN.; FULD.; GENEV.; HAMB.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; POL.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; WÜRGER.; AINSLIE; BERGIUS; BORIES; COXE; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GME-LIN; PARIS; PIDERIT; SAUNDERS; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

Four kinds of aloes are known in commerce.

1. *Aloe Lucida* seu *Pellucida*, seu *Capensis*. Cape Aloes.

SYNONIMES:—Aloès Lucide, Aloès du Cap, FR.; Glänzende Aloe, Durchsichtige Aloe, Rothe Aloe, GERM.

This is met with in masses of a reddish yellow colour, brittle, of a bright fracture, and when reduced to powder, of a very brilliant golden yellow. It has an extremely bitter taste; and appears to be only a purer variety of the following.

2. *Aloe Socotrina* seu *Socotorina* seu *Socoterina* seu *Succotrina*. Socotrine Aloes.

SYNONIMES:—Aloès Socotrin, Aloès Socotrin, Chicotin, FR.; Socotrinische Aloe, Socotransche Aloe, Feine Aloe, Sukotrin Aloe, GERM.

It is so called from its being produced in the Island of Socotora. It is in brilliant vitreous semitransparent masses, of a reddish yellow colour, friable texture, of a brilliant and resinous fracture, and, when powdered, of a very bright golden yellow colour. Its smell is strong, penetrating, and aromatic: its taste, intensely bitter.

3. *Aloe Hepatica* seu *Barbadosis*. Hepatic Aloes, Barbadoes Aloes.

SYNONIMES:—Aloès Hepatique, Aloès des Barbades, FR.; Leberaloe, Leberfarbige Aloe, Geine Aloe, GERM.

This is of a deep red, approaching to a liver colour, less brilliant, and less transparent than the preceding: in powder it is

of a browner red. It has a strong and rather sickly smell, and is disagreeable and nauseous.

4. *Aloe Caballina*. Caballine Aloes, Horse Aloes.

SYNONIMES:—Aloès Caballin, FR.; Ros-saloe, GERM.

This is in masses of a dull brown, or almost black colour, mixed with impurities; but when powdered, is of a deep brownish red colour.

All these sorts are the inspissated juices of several species of aloes (*Hexandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Liliaceae*, JUSS.), particularly of the *Aloe Vulgaris*, *Spicata*, *Perfoliata*, et *Linguaeformis*: they are obtained from the plants either by simple incisions, by expression, or by boiling.

Although TROMMSDORF, BRACONNOT, BOUILLON-LAGRANGE, and VOGEL, have made aloes a subject of their researches, yet the chemical composition of it is not at present well known. The second and third of the sorts enumerated above, are alone employed in medicine.

Aloes is either a tonic, or a powerful purgative, according to the dose in which it is given. As a purgative, it acts principally on the large intestines, in which it creates a considerable degree of irritation. It is this property which makes it a valuable medicine, as a derivative, in cases of determination of blood to the brain. It is also useful as an emagogue, as it communicates its stimulating action to the uterine system. For the same reason it ought not to be used in hæmorrhoidal cases, which it generally aggravates. It may also be employed as a vermifuge, in common with the greater part of purgatives.

As a tonic, the dose in powder, is from one grain to four or five grains; and, as a purgative, from ten grains to twenty.

Aloes must never be combined with nutgalls, as BRACONNOT has observed that they destroy its purgative property.

Aloes being often adulterated with foreign substances, several pharmacopœias direct it to be purified, after which it is called *Aloe depurata*, seu *lota*, seu *preparata*. It is to be reduced to powder, and triturated finely with water, and then so much water to be added that it may be strained through a close flannel; it is then to be evaporated, with a gentle heat, to the consistence of an extract: (DAN.; HISP.; PALAT.; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS). Formerly, instead

of pure water, either a mixture of the juices of borage, bugloss of roses and violets, was employed; or an infusion or the depurated juice of roses; or lastly, the infusion, or juice of violets. The aloes thus prepared, was called, in the first case, *Aloe Insuccata*, (SPIELMANN) in the second, *Aloe Rosata*, (SARD.; SPIELMANN) in the third, *Aloe Violata*, (PALAT.; SPIELMANN)

I. PREPARATION IN WHICH THE ACTION OF ALOES IS NOT MODIFIED, AT LEAST, SENSIBLY, BY THAT OF OTHER SUBSTANCES.

OIL OF ALOES. (VAN MONS)

R. Socotrine Aloes, any quantity.

Distil it till only a carbonaceous mass remains in the retort, and collect the oil which passes over into the receiver.

Under the name of *Batavian Aloetic Oil*, CADET DE GASSICOURT prescribes this formula, which is similar to the one above.

R. Oil of Olives, one pound.
Hepatic Aloes, in powder, } of each,
Myrrh, } two ounces.
Olibanum, half an ounce.

Distil from a sand-bath, in a stone retort.

The product of this operation always contains a greater or less quantity of empyreumatic oil. If it be wished to obtain the pure greenish oil, which constitutes the odorous principle of aloes, and which is soluble in water, the above product must be again distilled with water. The oil of aloes has been praised as a vermifuge for children; it is rubbed twice or thrice a day, upon the umbilical region.

ALOETIC LAVEMENT.

Enema catharticum. (ELLIS; SAUNDERS; SAINTE-MARIE; SWEDIAUR)

R. Aloes in powder, one dram.
Decoction of Barley, one pound.

Mix well together.

Recommended particularly against ascariides. (SWEDIAUR)

PLENK prescribed a similar lavement. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Aloes, two drams.
Fresh Yolk of Egg, one.

Triturate together, and pour gradually upon the mixture,
Cow's Milk, from six to eight ounces.

R. Aloes, two drams.
Cow's Milk, one pound.

Mix by trituration. (ELLIS)

R. Emollient Decoction, ten ounces.
Oil of Olives, three ounces.
Aloes, one dram.
Sulphate of Potass, one ounce.

Mix. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Aloes, one dram.
Sulphate of Magnesia, one ounce.
Oil of Olives, three ounces.
Decoction of Barley, ten ounces.

Mix. (SAUNDERS)

CATHARTIC POWDER. (ELLIS)

R. Powdered Aloes, half a dram.
Cinnamon, eighteen grains.
Root of Serpentaria, six grains.

Divide into six parts.—Dose, one part every three or four hours, in syrup.

AQUEOUS EXTRACT OF ALOES.

Extractum Aloes, seu Aloes aquosum, seu gummosum, Aloe purificatum. (LOND.; DUBL.; AUSTR.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; GALL.; FERR.; FULD.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; PIDERIT, SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

Extractum Aloes Purificatum. (LOND.)

R. Spiked Aloes, in powder, one pound.
Boiling Water, one gallon.

Macerate for three days, in a gentle heat, then strain the solution, and set it aside that the dregs may fall to the bottom. Pour off the clear liquor, and evaporate it to a proper consistence.

Extractum Aloes Hepaticæ. (DUBL.)

Under this name DUBL. prescribes the same proportions, and the same process as in the preceding.

R. Socotrine Aloes, in powder, one pound.
Water, two pounds.

Digest in a covered vessel for three days, in a warm place; when cold, pour off the liquor, and set it aside; then filter, and evaporate with a gentle heat to the consistence of an extract. (AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BELG.)

AUSTR.; BAVAR.; GALL.; FERR.; FULD.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; PIDERIT; and SWEDIAUR—give the same process, with the exception of some immaterial differences in

the respective proportions of the water, and of the aloes, and in the duration or the mode of digestion.

R. Aloes, broken into pieces, and separated from the powder, any quantity.

Put it into a large glass vessel, and pour upon it about twice its weight of water; let them macerate for three days, without shaking; then decant very carefully, and evaporate the liquor to the consistence of an extract. (VAN MONS) This process is preferable to the other for obtaining the bitter principle in a pure state, and soluble in water.

R. Socotrine Aloes, one pound.
Boiling Water, five pounds.
Depurated Lemon Juice, one pound.

Mix them well together, and set aside for one or two days, then pour off the clear liquor, filter it, and evaporate to the consistence of an extract. (BRUNS; WIRTEM.)

SARD. directs a sufficient quantity of water acidulated with vinegar, or with lemon juice, to be poured upon six ounces of aloes, so as to cover it by four or five fingers' breadth; this is to be digested in a water-bath, for two or three days, and the liquor to be then decanted. Another smaller quantity of water is to be poured upon the residuum, and, after a sufficient digestion, the two liquors are to be mixed together; this is to be continued till the water is no longer coloured. Finally, all the liquors are to be mixed together, and evaporated.

R. Socotrine Aloes, in powder, one part.
Good Vinegar, six parts.

Digest for several days; then filter the liquor, and evaporate it to a proper consistence. (WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; PIDERIT.)

This last formula gives what is called POERNER'S *Extract of Aloes*.

These preparations are stimulant, aperient, or purgative, according to the dose. They have been principally recommended in amenorrhœia, and to bring back suspended hæmorrhoidal discharges. — Dose, from three grains to twelve.

RESINOUS EXTRACT OF ALOES.

Extractum Aloes Resinosum. (FULD.)

R. Residuum of the preparation of the Aqueous Extract of Aloes,

Rectified Spirit, six ounces.
twelve ounces.

Digest for several days, in a gentle heat, and filter. Pour upon the residuum,

Rectified Spirit, six ounces.

Proceed as at first, and repeat the process till the spirit comes off colourless; then mix all the tinctures together, distil in a retort, and draw off the greater part of the spirit; pour cold water upon the rest, wash the

resin which is precipitated, and dry it with a gentle warmth.

It is stimulant and purgative. — Dose, from two to six grains.

WINE OF ALOES.

Vinum Aloes, seu aloeticum, seu Aloes Socotorina, Tinctura Sacra.

LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AMER.; GENEV.;
LUSIT.; BORIES; BRUGNATELLI; COXE;
CADET DE GASSICOURT; VAN MONS.

R. Spiked Aloes, eight ounces.
Canella Bark, two ounces.
Proof Spirit, } of each,
Distilled Water, } four pints.

Reduce the aloes to powder with white sand, previously freed from impurities; reduce the canella bark also to powder, and pour the spirit and water upon these mixed together. Macerate for fourteen days, frequently shaking the mixture, and then strain. (LOND.)

R. Socotrine Aloes, four ounces.
Canella Alba, one ounce.
Spanish White Wine, three pints.
Proof Spirit, one pint.

Reduce the aloes and the canella separately to powder, and pour upon them the wine mixed with the spirit. Digest for fourteen days, shaking the mixture frequently, and strain. (DUBL.)

R. Aloes in powder, one ounce.
Cardamom Seeds, } of each,
bruised, }
Ginger Root, } one dram.
bruised, }
Spanish White Wine, two pints.

Digest for seven days, frequently shaking the mixture, and strain. (EDINB.)

This formula is prescribed also by AMER.; BRUGNATELLI; and COXE.

LUSIT. prescribes four ounces of aloes, half an ounce of canella, four pounds of wine, and sixteen ounces of proof spirit.

R. Socotrine Aloes, one ounce.
Canella Alba, two drams.
Spanish White Wine,

one pound and a half.

Macerate for eight days, and strain. (GENEV.)

BORIES prescribes four drams of aloes, two ounces of canella, and one pound of wine.

R. Aloes, } one ounce
 Jamaica Pepper, } of each,
 Ginger, } one dram.
 Spanish Wine, } half a pound.

Macerate for eight days and filter. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Tincture of Aloes, } four parts.
 Cinnamon, } one part.
 Proof Spirit, } six parts.
 Madeira Wine, } thirty parts.

Mix ; and filter the liquor, if there be any precipitate. (VAN MONS)

It is stimulant, alterative, and purgative.—Dose, from one to two ounces as a purgative ; as an alterative, it must be in much smaller doses, and continued for sometime.

TINCTURE OF ALOES.

Tinctura seu Essentia Aloes, Tinctura laxativa Alcohol cum Aloe perfoliata. Tinctura Aloes aquosa. (LOND. ; DUBL. ; EDINB. ; AMER. ; AUSTR. ; AMST. ; ANT. ; BATAV. ; BAVAR. ; BELG. ; BRUNS. ; HISP. ; GALL. ; FORM. HÔP. FR. ; HAMB. ; LIPP. ; OLDEN. ; FULD. ; PALAT. ; SAX. ; SARD. ; WIRTEM. ; VAN MONS ; SAUNDERS ; SWEDIAUR)

R. Spiked Aloes, powdered, } half an ounce.
 Extract of Liquorice, } one ounce and a half.
 Water, } one pint.
 Rectified Spirit, } four fluid ounces.

Macerate in a sand bath till the extracts are dissolved, and strain. (LOND.)

R. Socotrine Aloes, powdered, } half an ounce.

Extract of Liquorice, } one ounce and a half.
 Boiling Water, } of each,
 Proof Spirit, } half a pint.

Dissolve the extract of liquorice in the boiling water, then mix the whole. Digest for seven days, and strain. (DUBL.)

R. Socotrine Aloes, powdered, } half an ounce.

Extract of Liquorice, } one ounce and a half.
 Alcohol, } four ounces.
 Water, } one pint.

Digest for seven days, with a gentle heat, in a close vessel, which is to be frequently shaken : then pour off the clear tincture. (EDINB.)

AMER. ; and COXE prescribe the same formula.—SWEDIAUR—the same, but substitutes cinnamon water for the pure water.

R. Socotrine Aloes, in powder, } half an ounce.

Extract of Liquorice, } one ounce and a half.
 Pure Water, } of each,
 Alcohol (15 degrees), } eight ounces.

Digest with a gentle heat, shaking from time to time, till the aloes and the extract are dissolved ; then filter. (BATAV. ; SAUNDERS)

R. Socotrine Aloes, coarsely powdered, } one part.
 Alcohol (22 degrees), } four parts.

Digest for three days, and strain. (GALL. ; FORM. HÔP. FR.)

FULD. ; HANN. ; OLDEN. ; PALAT. ; SAX. ; and WIRTEM. prescribe one part of aloes, and five parts of alcohol.—AUSTR. ; BAVAR. ; and SARD.—one part of aloes, and six parts of alcohol.—AMST. ; ANT. ; BATAV. ; BELG. ; BRUNS. ; LIPP. ; and VAN MONS—one part of aloes, and eight parts of alcohol.—HISP.—one part of aloes, and twelve parts of alcohol.—BRUGNATELLI—one part of aloes, and sixteen parts of alcohol. The time prescribed for the digestion varies very much, as also the strength of the alcohol, but this is always directed to be mixed with water.

These preparations are stimulant, irritant, and purgative.—The dose of the simple spirituous tinctures is from ten to twenty drops several times a day, or, less frequently, from half a scruple to two drams. Those which contain liquorice are by it rendered disagreeable and nauseous.—The dose of them may be carried to half an ounce.

BROWN'S COLLYRIUM. (CADET DE GASSICOURT ; PIERQUIN)

R. Hepatic Aloes, in powder, } one dram.
 Rose Water, } of each,
 White Wine, } one ounce and a half.
 Tincture of Saffron, } thirty drops.

Boil the aloes in the wine, then add the water and the tincture.

VERMIFUGE POTION.

Potio-anthelmintica aloetica. (BRERA)

R. Herb of Wormwood, } two drams.
 Spring Water, } a sufficient quantity
 to obtain eight ounces of infusion.

Add, when strained,
 Aqueous Extract of Aloes, } half a scruple.

To be taken at one dose.

RED COLLYRIUM. (PIERQUIN)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, twenty-five grains.
 Camphor, ten grains.
 Water of Great Celandine, two ounces.
 Digest in the sun, or in a sand bath, for twenty-four hours; then filter, and add
 Tincture of Aloes,
 from twenty-four to thirty drops.

VERMIFUGE EPITHEM. (BATAV.; FEE)

R. Socotrine Aloes, in powder, one dram.
 Theriaca of Andromachus, one dram.
 Tincture of Wormwood,
 a sufficient quantity.
 Spread this mixture upon a piece of leather, and sprinkle upon its surface a few drops of essential oil of wormwood.

COMPOUND ALOETIC PILLS.

R. Spiked Aloes, powdered, one ounce.
 Extract of Gentian, half an ounce.
 Oil of Carraway, forty minims.
 Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Beat them together till they form a uniform mass. (LOND.)

R. Hepatic Aloes, one ounce.
 Ginger Root, in powder, one dram.
 Soap, half an ounce.
 Essential Oil of Peppermint, half a dram.

Rub the aloes and ginger finely together, then add the oil and soap, and form a mass. (DUBL.)

ALOETIC PILLS.

R. Socotrine Aloes, } of each,
 in powder, } equal parts.
 Soap, }

Beat them to a proper consistence with simple syrup. (EDINB.)

Dose, ten grains, to be increased according to circumstances, in costiveness arising from sedentary habits.

PILLS OF ALOES. (AMST.; BATAV.; MIL. COPEN.; GENEV.; LUSIT.; BRUGNATELLI; VAN MONS)

R. Aloes, } of each, one dram.
 Gum Arabic, }
 Water, a sufficient quantity.
 Make into pills of four grains each. (GENEV.)

R. Socotrine Aloes, } of each,
 Extract of Gentian, } equal parts.
 Beat together. (AMST.; BATAV.)

BATAV. directs a little simple syrup to be added.

R. Aloes, powdered, one ounce.
 Extract of Gentian, half an ounce.
 Oil of Carraway, two scruples.
 Syrup of Ginger, a sufficient quantity.
 Beat into a pilular mass. (BRUGNATELLI; COXE; ELLIS)

SAPONACEOUS ALOETIC PILLS. (AMER.; MIL. COPEN.; GALL.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; LUSIT.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; VAN MONS)

R. Medicinal Soap, one part.
 Socotrine Aloes, in powder, one half part.

Mix the soap with a little oil, gradually incorporate the aloes, and make into pills with a little powder of marshmallow root.

R. Socotrine Aloes, in powder, } of each,
 White Soap, } equal parts.
 Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity
 to make pills. (AMER.; MIL. COPEN.; COXE)

MIL. COPEN. directs the pills to be made of two grains each.—VAN MONS—the aloes and soap to be triturated with a few drops of oil of almonds before adding the syrup.

R. Aloes, in powder, half an ounce.
 Almond Soap, six drams.
 Oil of Anise, eight drops.
 Syrup of Buckthorn, a sufficient quantity

to make them into a pilular mass. (GALL.)

R. Socotrine Aloes, in powder, one ounce.
 Extract of Gentian, half an ounce.
 Spanish Soap, two drams.

Triturate the aloes with the soap, add the extract, and make a mass with simple syrup. (FORM. HÔP. FR.)

R. Socotrine Aloes, powdered, one ounce.
 Extract of Gentian, half an ounce.
 Ginger, powdered, two drams.

Mix perfectly, and make a mass with soft soap. (BRUGNATELLI)

R. Aloes, in powder, one ounce.
 Ginger, in powder, one dram.
 Spanish Soap, half an ounce.
 Oil of Peppermint, half a dram.

Make a mass with syrup. (COXE; VAN MONS)

APERIENT PILLS. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Socotrine Aloes, } of each, one scruple.
 Sagapenum, }
 Extract of Dandelion, two scruples.
 White Soap, one dram and a half.

Make pills of three grains each.—Dose, four or five, morning and evening. The same dose for all the preceding.

Q

ENGLISH PILLS.

Pilula Anglica. (GENEV.)

- R. Socotrine Aloes, } of each, six drams.
 Gum Arabic, }
 Opium, } one dram.
 Syrup of Saffron, a sufficient quantity.

AROMATIC PILLS.

- R. Aloes, } one ounce and a half.
 Guaiac Resin, } one ounce.
 Aromatic Powder, } of each,
 Balsam of Peru, } half an ounce.
 Syrup of Orange Peel, }
 a sufficient quantity
 to make a pilular mass.

LAXATIVE GUM PILLS. (SAUNDERS)

- R. Socotrine Aloes, } four grains.
 Compound Galbanum Pills }
 (formula of SAUNDERS), } sixteen grains.
 Tincture of Assafœtida, } a sufficient quantity
 to make four pills.

PURGATIVE PILLS. (ELLIS)

- R. Aloes, } half a dram.
 Ipecacuanha, } four grains.
 White Soap, } two scruples.
 Simple Syrup, } a sufficient quantity
 to make twenty pills.—Dose, from two to
 four.

EMMENAGOGUE BOLUSES.

Boli emmenagogi irritantes. (BRERA)

- R. Extract of Aloes, } eight grains.
 ———— Savine, } six grains.
 Liquorice Powder, a sufficient quantity
 to make six boluses.—Dose, one every three
 hours.

ANTHELMINTIC SUPPOSITORY. (BRUNS.;
WIRTEM.; SWEDIAUR)

- R. Socotrine Aloes, } of each,
 Root of Asarabaca, } two drams.
 Chloruret of Sodium, } one scruple.
 Thick Honey, } two ounces.

Make suppositories of from twelve to fifteen grains, which are to be kept in oil, to prevent them from deliquescing. (BRUNS.)

- R. Socotrine Aloes, } half an ounce.
 Muriate of Soda, } three drams.
 Wheat Flour, } two ounces.
 Honey, } a sufficient quantity
 to make a stiff paste. (SWEDIAUR)

WIRTEM. prescribes half an ounce of compound powder of aloes one scruple of chloruret of sodium, and two ounces of thick honey.

VERMIFUGE OINTMENT.

Unguentum contra Vermes seu anthelminthicum, seu Aloes cum Petroleo. (BATAV.; BELG.; FULD.)

- R. Ointment of Marshmallows, one ounce
 Inspissated Ox-gall, } two drams.
 Hepatic Aloes, in powder, } one dram.
 Mix them together. (FULD.)

- R. Aloes, in powder, } two ounces.
 Inspissated Ox-gall, } of each,
 Petroleum, } three ounces.
 Lard, } two pounds.

Melt the lard over a gentle fire, and add the powder and the gall, stirring continually; then remove it from the fire, and when the mass is nearly cold, add the petroleum. (BATAV.; BELG.)

This ointment, which is a very good substitute for that of arthanita, is vermifuge and purgative. A spoonful is rubbed upon the umbilical region three times, in what is called verminous colic.

STOMACHIC POTION. (RATIER)

- R. Corsican Sea Moss, } of each,
 Cinnamon, in powder, } two drams.
 Aloes, } one scruple.
 Simple Syrup, } one ounce.
 Water, } four ounces.

It is tonic and purgative, and is said to be useful in affections of the intestinal canal arising from debility, more especially if worms are supposed to be present at the same time.

DETERSIVE INJECTION. (BORIES)

- R. Purified Aloes, } ten grains.
 Muriate of Ammonia, } four grains.
 Honey of Roses, } one ounce.
 Fennel Water, } six ounces.

This injection is to be used three or four times a day, in chronic discharges from the urethra.

LAXATIVE ELECTUARY.

Electuarium laxans et emmenagogum.
(BRERA)

- R. Extract of Aloes, } eight grains.
 Supertartrate of Potass, } two drams.
 Clarified Honey, a sufficient quantity.

This is for one dose.—In amenorrhœa brought on by abdominal engorgements.

II. PREPARATIONS IN WHICH THE ACTION
OF ALOES IS MORE OR LESS MODIFIED
BY THAT OF OTHER SUBSTANCES.1. *By Agaric.*

PILLS OF ALOES AND OF AGARIC.

Pilula de Hiera seu Hieræ cum Agarico.
(SARD.; WIRTEM.)

R. Species of *Hiera Picra*, } of each,
 Trochises of Agaric, } half an ounce.
 in powder, }
 Aloes, } one ounce.
 Alcohol, } a sufficient quantity
 to make a pilular mass. (WIRTEM.)

SARD. prescribes one ounce and a half of species, half an ounce of trochises, and a sufficient quantity of alcohol.

Recommended in asthma, and in anorexia.—Dose, from twelve grains to twenty-four.

2. *By Antimony.*

PILLS OF ALOES AND TARTARIZED ANTIMONY.

R. Socotrine Aloes, } one scruple.
 Tartarized Antimony, } three grains.
 Extract of Gentian, } half a dram.

Make twenty pills.

Dose, one at bed-time.

OPHTHALMIC WINE.

R. Sulphuretted Protoxide of } of each,
 Antimony, } half an
 Cloves, } ounce.
 Hepatic Aloes, }
 White Sugar, } six drams.
 Camphor, } two scruples.
 Red Wine, } of each,
 Water of Great Calandine, } one pound.

Digest for a sufficient time, and strain.

3 *By Assafetida.*

PILLS OF ALOES AND ASSAFETIDA.

R. Socotrine Aloes, in powder, } one dram.
 Assafetida, } half a dram.
 Oil of Carraway, } fifteen drops.
 Simple Syrup, } a sufficient quantity
 to make a mass to be divided into thirty pills.

SAPONACEOUS PILLS OF ALOES AND ASSAFETIDA.

R. Socotrine Aloes, in } of each,
 powder, } equal
 Assafetida, in powder, } parts.
 Medicinal Soap, }

Mix together with

Mucilage of Gum Arabic, }
 a sufficient quantity
 to form a mass. (EDINB.)

The same formula is prescribed by AMER.; NIEMANN; COXE; and ELLIS.

ANTHELMINTIC CATAPLASM. (BORIES; CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Aloes, } of each,
 Assafetida, } half a dram.
 Olibanum, }
 Gamboge, }
 Wormwood, in powder, } of each,
 Tansey, } half an ounce.
 Linseed Oil, } a sufficient quantity
 to make the whole into a stiffish paste.

TINCTURE AGAINST TÆNIA.

Tinctura Hjærnœi contra teniam. (NIEMANN; FEE)

R. Extract of Aloes, } of each,
 Assafetida, } one dram.
 Gentian Root, }
 Camphor, }
 Dry Orange Peel, }
 Castor, } one scruple.
 Saffron, } four pounds.
 Proof Spirit, } two pounds.
 Port Wine, }

Digest with a gentle heat, for six or seven hours, and strain.

This is stimulant, and recommended as vermifuge.—Half a spoonful is to be taken in wine or brandy.

ANTI-HYSTERIC BALSAM.

R. Aloes, } of each.
 Asphaltum, } one dram.
 Galbanum, }
 Labdanum, }
 Castor, } of each,
 Opium, } half a dram.
 Assafetida, } one scruple.

Pound them together in a mortar, and pour upon them

Essential Oil of Rue, } of each,
 Amber, } ten drops.
 Wormwood, } of each,
 Savine, } twelve
 Tansey, } drops.
 Petroleum, }
 Nutmeg, } two scruples.

It is stimulant, applied to the nose, and rubbed upon the umbilical region in fits of hysteria.

4. *By Colocynth.*

ANTHELMINTIC DECOCTION. (BRUNS.)

R. Aloes, } of each,
 Pulp of Colocynth, } onedram.
 Root of Round Birthwort, }
 Tops of Fœtid Hellebore, } two drams.
 Savine, } of each,
 Herb of Wormwood, } half an
 Southernwood, } ounce.
 Tansey, }
 Spring Water, } three pounds.

Boil down to two pounds, and strain.
Used for fomentations to the abdomen in
worm diseases.

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF COLO-
CYNTH.

- R. Pulp of Colocynth, sliced, six ounces.
Spiked Aloes, powdered, twelve ounces.
Scammony, powdered, four ounces.
Cardamom Seeds, powdered, one ounce.
Hard Soap, three ounces.
Proof Spirit, one gallon.

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

- R. Pulp of Colocynth, cut, six ounces.
Hepatic Aloes, eleven ounces.
Scammony, four ounces.
Lesser Cardamom Seeds, taken from the husks, one ounce.
Hard Soap, three ounces.
Proof Spirit, one gallon.

Digest the colocynth with the spirit in a covered vessel, at a moderate heat, for four days; express the liquor, and add to it the scammony and aloes, previously reduced separately to powder; then evaporate the mixture with a moderate heat, to a pilular consistence, and towards the end of the inspissation add the soap and the seeds reduced to powder: then mix the whole intimately together by continual stirring. (DUBL.)

PILULÆ COCIÆ.

Pilulæ Aloes cum Colocynthide seu Colocynthidis compositæ seu Cochia seu cocina seu Cocchii. (AMER.; AMST.; BATAV.; BELG.; HISP.; LUSIT.; PALAT.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

- R. Species of Hiera Picra, ten drams.
Alhandal Trochiscs, ten scruples.

- Scammony, in powder, two drams and a half.
French Lavender, } of each,
Root of Bind Weed, } five drams.
Syrup of French Lavender, a sufficient quantity

to form a pilular mass. (WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

SARD. prescribes ten drams of species, two each of trochiscs, and of scammony, and five each of French lavender, bind weed root, and syrup of French lavender, or of betony.—VAN MONS—one part of colocynth, two parts of scammony, four each of French lavender, and of bind weed root, eight of species, and two of syrup; or, one part of gamboge, two parts each of aloes, of colocynth, of jalap, and of syrup of buckthorn; or, lastly, one part of rhubarb, four each of aloes, of extract of jalap, of colocynth, of scammony, and of syrup of buckthorn.

COMPOUND PILLS OF COLOCYNTH.

- R. Socotrine Aloes, in powder, } of each,
powder, } two
Scammony, in powder, } ounces.
Colocynth, in powder, }
Sulphate of Potass, in powder, one ounce.
two drams.

Triturate together, and add
Oil of Cloves, two drams.
and with

Mucilage of Gum Arabic,
a sufficient quantity.

Form into a pilular mass. (EDINB.)

AMER.; AMST.; BATAV.; BELG.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; and VAN MONS prescribe the same formula.

- R. Aloes, } of each,
Jalap Soap, } one ounce.
Colocynth Pulp, half an ounce.
Oil of Anise, one dram.

Triturate together, and add

Syrup of Buckthorn, a sufficient quantity to make a mass, to be divided into pills of five grains each. (SWEDIAUR)

- R. Socotrine Aloes, in powder, two ounces.
Colocynth, in powder, six drams and a half.
Scammony, in powder, half an ounce.
Jalap, in powder, } of each,
Sulphate of Magnesia, } ten drams.
in powder,

Beat into a pilular mass. (HISP.)

The pilulæ cociaë of LUSIT. are merely

its own compound extract of colocynth, reduced to the pilular consistence.—PALAT. gives the following formula, under the name of

PILULÆ ANETHINÆ.

R. Socotrine Aloes,
Scammony, which has been } of each,
exposed to the fumes of } two drams.
burning Sulphur,
Alhandal Trochiscs,
Extract of black Hellebore, one ounce.
Pulverize, mix, and add
Essential Oil of Anise,
one dram and a half.

And form the whole into a pilular mass, with
Spirit of Anise, a sufficient quantity.
These pills purge briskly.—The dose varies according to the formula followed in preparing them.

APERIENT PILLS. (SAUNDERS)

R. Pilulæ Cochîæ, one dram.
Alicant Soap, half a dram.
Syrup of Roses, a sufficient quantity,
to make a mass to be divided into twenty-four pills.

OPTIC PILLS. (WIRTEM.)

Pilulæ Lucis majores, seu Opticæ.

R. Root of Valerian, } of each,
Euphrasia, } two drams.
Seeds of Fennel, }
Hartwort, }
Aloe Wood, } of each,
Yellow Sanders Wood, } one dram.
Cubeb, }
Lesser Cardamoms, }
Agaric, }
Sassafras Bark, }
Prepared Amber, } three drams.
Alhandal Trochiscs, } one dram.
Extract of Aloes, } two ounces.

Purgative. It was formerly thought to have the property of preserving and strengthening the sight.—Dose, from half a scruple to one scruple, in the evening.

5. *By Iron.*

SOLVENT PILLS OF STAHL. (BRUNS.; HANN.; WIRTEM.; NIEMANN)

R. Purified Aloes, one ounce.
Panchymagogue Extract, (Compound Extract of Scammony and Aloes,) half an ounce.
Pulverized Iron Filings, two drams.
Make a mass to be divided into pills of one grain each.—Dose, from five to ten grains.

FERRUGINOUS ALOETIC PILLS.

Pilulæ Aloeticæ martialis. (AUGUSTIN; ELLIS)

R. Aloes, two drams.
Assafœtida, } of each, half a dram.
Myrrh, }
Sulphate of Iron, three drams.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Make the mass into pills of two grains each.—Dose, from five to ten. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Aloes, two scruples.
Dried Sulphate of Iron, one scruple.
Cloves, five grains.
Venetian Turpentine,
a sufficient quantity
to make twenty pills.—Dose, one thrice a day. (ELLIS)

FULLER'S PILULÆ BENEDICTÆ. (HISP.; GALL.; NIEMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Socotrine Aloes, half an ounce.
Senna Leaves, two drams.
Assafœtida, } of each, one dram.
Myrrh, }
Galbanum, }
Sulphate of Iron, six drams.
Saffron, } of each, half a dram.
Mace, }

Pulverize, mix, and with
Oil of Amber, forty drops.
Syrup of Artemisia, a sufficient quantity.
Make one hundred and sixty pills. (HISP.; GALL.; NIEMANN)

VAN MONS prescribes one dram each of mace, and of saffron, two drams each of assafœtida, and of galbanum, half an ounce each of senna, and of myrrh, one ounce of aloes, one ounce and a half of sulphate of iron, ten drops of oil of amber, and a sufficient quantity of syrup of artemisia.

These pills were formerly in great esteem in chlorosis.—Dose, fifteen or sixteen grains in the course of the day.

ECCOPROTIC PILLS. (NIEMANN)

R. Extract of Aloes, } of each,
Black Oxide of Iron, } half an ounce.
Gum Ammoniac, six drams.
Oil of Cloves, } of each, ten drops.
Anise, }
Alcohol, a sufficient quantity
to be made into pills of three grains each.

TARTAREOUS PILLS OF SCHRËDER. (BRUNS.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.; CADET DE GASSICOURT; SPIELMANN)

R. Socotrine Aloes, one ounce.
Gum Ammoniac, three drams.
Sulphate of Iron, } of each,
Extract of Saffron, } one dram.
Acetate of Potass, two drams.
Extract of Gentian, one dram and a half.
Tincture of Tartarized Iron,
a sufficient quantity.

Make into pills of six grains each.
They are recommended in intermittent

fevers, visceral obstructions, jaundice, and chlorosis.—Dose, six or eight in the course of the day.

EMMENAGOGUE PILLS.

Pilule ad Menstrua. (VAN MONS)

R. Socotrine Aloes, }
 Myrrh, } of each,
 Galbanum, } one ounce.
 Gum Ammoniac, }
 Sub-borate of Soda, }
 Sulphate of Iron, } six drams.
 Oxide of Iron, } half an ounce.
 Rhubarb, } one dram and a half.
 Oil of Rue, } of each, half a dram.
 — Savine, }
 White Soap, } one ounce and a half.
 Extract of Gentian, a sufficient quantity
 to form a pilular mass.—Dose, four or five
 grains, twice or thrice a day.

ANTHELMINTIC SUPPOSITORY. (PALAT;
BORIES)

R. Thick Honey, } four ounces.
 Aloes, } half an ounce.
 Sulphate of Iron, } two drams.

Make into suppositories of fifteen grains each.

COMPOUND POWDER OF ALOES.

R. Socotrine Aloes } of each, one dram.
 Myrrh, }
 Sulphate of Iron, }
 Essential Oil of Savine, twelve drops.
 Sugar, a sufficient quantity
 to incorporate the oil. Make a powder.
 (HERBIP.)

6. *By Gum Ammoniac.*

ANTI-HYDROPIC ESSENCE,

Essentia antihydrica Hoffmanni. (WIRTEM.)

R. Socotrine Aloes, } of each,
 Root of Swallow-wort, } six drams.
 — Briony, }
 Herb of Wormwood, } of each,
 Flowers of Elder, } half an ounce.
 Gum Ammoniac, } three drams.
 Mace, }
 Cloves, } of each,
 Muriate of Ammonia, } two drams.
 Subcarbonate of Potass, }
 Woodlice, } of each,
 Earth Worms, } one dram and a half.
 Myrrh, } one dram.
 Elder-flower Water, } four ounces.

Digest for several days, and add

Alcohol, } one pound and a half.

Digest again with a gentle heat.

It is stimulant; recommended in drop-

sical affections.—Dose, two scruples in the morning.

MACROCOSTINE EXTRACT. (WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

R. Socotrine Aloes, } one pound.

Dissolve it in a mixture of

Depurated Juice of }
 Wormwood, } of each,
 — Smallage, } three ounces.
 — Fennel, }
 — Chicory, }
 — Fumitory, } of each,
 — Burnet } eight ounces.
 Saxifrage, }
 — Roses, } of each,
 — Lemon, } twenty ounces.

Set aside, and pour off the clear liquor; evaporate it, with a gentle heat, to the consistency of honey; and add to it

Extract of Rhubarb, } six drams.
 — Saffron, } half a dram.
 — Myrrh, } half an ounce.
 — Gum Ammoniac, } one ounce and a half

dissolved in

Vinegar of Squills, } four ounces.

Reduce to the consistency of an extract, and add to this

Powder of Marum, } half an ounce.
 — Arabian Costus, } six drams.

Mix and preserve.

This purgative is now fallen into disuse; it was rarely prescribed alone, even formerly, but served principally for the base of cephalic pills, which were rendered laxative by it, without occasioning gripings.—Dose, from twelve to twenty grains or more.

SPLENETIC PILLS. (PALAT.; WIRTEM.; SAUNDERS)

R. Extract of Aloes, } of each,
 Gum Ammoniac, } one ounce and a half.
 Myrrh, } of each, two drams.
 Root of Briony, }

Make into pills of four grains each.

These are recommended in hypochondria, and amenorrhœa. They are purgative in the dose of from three to six.

SOLVENT PILLS. (FERR.; PIERQUIN)

R. Purified Aloes, } half an ounce.
 Gum Ammoniac, } of each,
 Calumba Root, } two drams and a half.
 Soap, } one ounce.
 Syrup, } a sufficient quantity.

Make pills of six grains each. (PIERQUIN)

R. Aqueous Extract of Aloes, two ounces.
 Gum Ammoniac, one ounce and a half.
 Myrrh, }
 Mastic, } of each, two drams.
 Benzoin, }
 Rhubarb, }

Saffron, two scruples.
 Subcarbonate of Potass, one dram.
 Clarified Honey, a sufficient quantity
 to form a pilular mass. (FERR.)

These pills are recommended in the engorgements of the abdominal viscera which follow intermittent fevers.—Dose, from ten to twenty grains.

PILLS OF ALOES AND GUM AMMONIACUM.
 (LIPP.)

R. Aqueous Extract of Aloes, half an ounce.
 Soften it with water, and add
 Alicant Soap, scraped, } of each,
 Gum Ammoniacum, } one ounce.
 powdered,
 Form into a pilular mass.

7. By Gamboge,

COMPOUND GAMBOSGE PILLS.

Pilule Cambogiae compositae, seu *Gummi Guttae Aloeticae*. (LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; SUEC.; HERBIP.; COXE; SWEDIAUR)

R. Gamboge, one dram.
 Aloes, one dram and a half.
 Ginger in powder, half a dram.
 Hard Soap, two drams.
 Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Beat them into a uniform mass.
 (LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; COXE)

R. Socotrine Aloes, two drams.
 Gamboge, one dram.
 Essential Oil of Anise, thirty drops.
 Syrup, a sufficient quantity
 to make a mass to be divided into pills of four grains each. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Socotrine Aloes, five drams.
 Galbanum, three drams.
 Gamboge, } of each,
 Gum Arabic, } two drams.
 Oil of Chamomile, one dram.
 Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Make two hundred and forty pills.
 (SUEC.)

R. Socotrine Aloes, } of each,
 Extract of Black Helle- } two drams.
 bore, }
 Gamboge, }
 Submuriate of Mercury, }
 Oil of Juniper, half a dram.
 Syrup of Buckthorn, a sufficient quantity.

Make into a pilular mass. (HERBIP.)

ANDERSON'S PILLS. (BORIES; CADET DE GASSICOURT; NIEMANN)

R. Socotrine Aloes, two drams.
 Gamboge, one dram.
 Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Make into pills of four grains each.
 (FERR.)

R. Aloes, one pound.
 Jalap, }
 Sublimed Sulphur, } of each,
 Burnt Ivory, } two ounces.
 Liquorice Root, }
 Essential Oil of Anise, one dram.
 Gamboge, two drams.
 Spanish Soap, four ounces.
 Syrup of Buckthorn, a sufficient quantity.

Make into pills of four grains each.
 (NIEMANN)

BORIES prescribes two drams each of aloes, and gamboge, thirty drops of essential oil of anise, and simple syrup.—CADET DE GASSICOURT, besides this formula, gives the following:—two drams of medicinal soap, one dram each of aloes, of gamboge, and of compound cinnamon powder.

These pills are purgative, in the dose of three or four of them. One occasionally, at bed-time, prevents constipation.

HYDRAGOGUE PILLS OF BONTIUS.

Pilule Hydropicae, seu *Tartaræe Bontii*; seu *Sulphatis Potassæ Aloeticæ*. (HISP.; GALL.; PALAT.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; NIEMANN; PIERQUIN; SPIELMANN)

R. Socotrine Aloes, two drams and a half.
 Gamboge, dissolved } of each,
 in Spanish Wine, } one dram and
 Gum Ammoniac, } a half.
 Scammony, which has been exposed to the fumes of burning Sulphur, one dram.

Sulphate of Potass, half a dram.
 Syrup of Buckthorn, a sufficient quantity
 to make into a pilular mass. (NIEMANN; PIERQUIN)

PALAT. and WIRTEM. substitute oxymel of squills for the syrup.

R. Socotrine Aloes, half an ounce.
 Gum Ammoniac, two drams.
 Gamboge, } of each,
 Scammony, } three drams.
 Sulphate of Potass, } a sufficient quantity
 Oxymel of Squills, a sufficient quantity
 to make a mass. (SPIELMANN)

R. Socotrine Aloes, six drams.
 Gum Ammoniac, three drams.
 Sulphate of Potass, one dram.
 Clarified Honey, a sufficient quantity
 to make a pilular mass. (HISP.)

SARD. substitutes oxymel of squills, for the honey.

R. Socotrine Aloes, in powder, } of each,
 Gamboge, }
 Gum Ammoniac, } equal parts.

Dissolve them in very strong vinegar, express, and evaporate in a water-bath to the

consistence of a very firm extract, and make into pills of four grains each. (GALL.)

SPIELMANN also prescribes five parts of aloes, and three each, of gamboge, and of gum ammoniacum.

These pills are celebrated in the treatment of dropsies.—Dose, from half a scruple to half a dram.

8. *By Mastic.*

DINNER PILLS.

Grains de Vie de Mésué. (NIEMANN ; CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Aloes, six drams.
Mastic, } of each, two drams.
Red Roses, }
Syrup of Wormwood, a sufficient quantity.

Make pills of three grains each.

They are stomachic, strengthening, and laxative.—Dose, two or three before dinner.

Similar to these pills are the *Grains de Santé de Frank*, but they are more purgative; they are composed of ox-gall, aloes, tartarized antimony, and supertartrate of potass.

PILLS OF MASTIC. (BRUNS.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

R. Aloes, ten drams.
Mastic, half an ounce.
Agaric, three drams.
Mint Water, a sufficient quantity.
Dose, half a dram.

PILLS OF AMBER.

Pilule de Succino. (AMST.; BRUNS.; PALAT.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

R. Prepared Amber, one ounce and a half.
Mastic, one ounce.
Trochises of Agaric, six drams.
Root of Round Birthwort, two drams.
Socotrine Aloes, two ounces and a half.
Essence of Amber, a sufficient quantity to form them into a pilular mass. (BRUNS.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

PALAT. prescribes two drams each of amber and of mastic, five of aloes, one dram and a half of agaric, half a dram of birthwort, and a sufficient quantity of essence of amber. SARD. three drams of amber, six of aloes, two of agaric, two of birthwort, and syrup of betony.

R. Prepared Amber, one ounce and a half.
Mastic, one ounce.
Socotrine Aloes, two ounces and a half.
Root of Round Birthwort, two drams.
Tincture of Amber, a sufficient quantity to form them into a pilular mass. (AMST.)

These preparations were formerly much used in catarrhs.—Dose, half a dram.

SPECIES OF HIERA PICRA.

Species seu Pulvis Hieræ Picræ, Pulvis Aloes cum Canella, seu Guaico, seu Sulphuris compositus. Flores Sulphuris compositi. (LOND.; DUBL.; AMER.; HANN.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; NIEMANN)

COMPOUND POWDER OF ALOES.

R. Spiked Aloes, one ounce and a half.
Guaiac Resin, one ounce.
Compound Powder of Cinnamon, half an ounce.

Reduce the aloes and guaiac separately to powder, and mix them with the compound powder of cinnamon. (LOND.)

R. Hepatic Aloes, one ounce and a half.
Guaiac Resin, one ounce.
Aromatic Powder, half an ounce.

Reduce the aloes and guaiac separately to powder, and mix them with aromatic powder. (DUBL.)

POWDER OF ALOES WITH CANELLA.

R. Aloes, one pound.
Canella Alba, three ounces.
Reduce them separately to powder, and mix them. (EDINB.)

R. Socotrine Aloes, four ounces.
Mastic, } of each,
Root of Asarabaca, } half an ounce.
Zedoary, }
Saffron, two drams.

Make a powder. (SARD.)

R. Socotrine Aloes, } of each, one ounce.
Myrrh, }
Sulphur, two ounces.
Saffron, one scruple.

Make a powder. (HANN.)

R. Socotrine Aloes, one pound.
Root of Asarabaca, }
Spikenard, } of each,
Cinnamon, } six drams.
Cubebs, }
Mastic, }
Saffron, }

Make a powder. WIRTEM.

R. Resinous Extract of Aloes, one pound.
Canella Alba, three ounces.

Reduce them separately to powder, and mix. (AMER.; NIEMANN; COXE)

This powder is seldom used alone. It is generally employed in making pills or electuaries.

ELECTUARY OF HIERA PICRA.

Electuarium Hieræ Picræ seu Aloes compositum. (ANT.; GALL.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

- R. Socotrine Aloes, twelve ounces.
 Asarabaca, }
 Cinnamon, } of each, six drams.
 Saffron, }
 Mastic, }
 Spikenard, }
 Aloe Wood, }
 Honey, four pounds and a half.

Mix them, powdered, and incorporate with the honey. (WIRTEM.)

GALL. prescribes twelve ounces of aloes, six drams each of cinnamon, of mace, of asarabaca, of saffron, and of mastic, with three pounds of honey.—ANT.—two ounces of aloes, one dram each of saffron, of cinnamon, and of mace, with ten ounces of honey.—SARD.—six ounces of species of hiera picra, and two pounds of honey.

- R. Asarabaca, }
 Cinnamon, } of each, three drams.
 Mace, }
 Mastic, }
 Spikenard, }
 Saffron, }
 Socotrine Aloes, nine ounces.
 White Honey, thirty-six ounces.

Pulverize and sift the saffron, and digest it with the honey in a warm water bath, for twelve hours; then add the aloes pulverized, and when it is melted, add the other powders, previously beaten and sifted with a little of the mixture of honey, saffron, and aloes. (VAN MONS)

This purgative has long fallen into disuse. It is only occasionally employed in lavements.—Dose, from four to six drams.

BALSAM OF SALAZAR.

Tinctura alcoholica Picis Græcæ composita. (HISP.)

- R. Socotrine Aloes, }
 Olibanum, } of each, one ounce.
 Mastic, }
 Resin, } half an ounce.
 Alcohol, five pounds.

Digest in a well stopped flask for twenty days, and filter.

It is stimulant, and intended for external use.

9. *By Musk.*

ANTI-SPASMODIC AND EMMENAGOGUE TINCTURE. (PIERQUIN)

- R. Aloes, one dram and a half.
 Musk, two scruples.
 Ambergris, two drams.
 Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Digest for a sufficient time, and filter.

It is stimulant.—Dose, a spoonful three times a day.

10. *By Myrrh.*

TINCTURE OF ALOES AND MYRRH.

- R. Tincture of Myrrh, two pints.
 Socotrine Aloes, in powder, three ounces.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain. (DUBL.)

- R. Myrrh, in powder, two ounces.
 Alcohol, two pounds.

Digest for four days, then add

Socotrine Aloes, one ounce and a half.

Set it aside for two days, and filter. (BRUGNATELLI)

- R. Myrrh, in powder, one ounce and a half.
 Hepatic Aloes, one ounce.
 Alcohol, two pounds and a half.

Digest for two days in a sand bath, and strain. (HERBIF.)

- R. Tincture of Aloes, } of each,
 Myrrh, } an equal part.

Mix. (FORM. HÔP. FR.)

These are stimulant, stomachic, and resolutive.—Dose, from a scruple to a dram, twice or thrice a day.

ANTI-ARTHRITIC ELIXIR. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

- R. Socotrine Aloes, } of each, one ounce
 Guaiac Resin, } and two drams.
 Myrrh, one ounce.

Dissolve each of them, pulverized, in one pound of alcohol (20 degrees), and then mix together equal parts of the three tinctures.

It is stimulant, stomachic, sudorific, emmenagogue, and vermifuge.—Dose, one or two spoonfuls, fasting; followed by some weak infusion, either of tea, of linden, or of orange leaves. This elixir is a similar preparation to EMERIGON'S tincture of guaiac, but it is more active.

CADET DE GASSICOURT brings this formula forward a second time, under the title of an *Antidote to the effects of Poisonous Fungi.* (*Remède contre les accidens occasionés par les champignons malfaisans.*)

TINCTURE OF ALOES, MYRRH, AND SAFFRON.

Elixir Proprietatis, Elixir Aperitivum, Tinctura Aloes cum Myrrhâ crocata, Tinctura Aloes crocata seu composita, Tinctura alcoholica Aloes composita.

LOND.; EDINB.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BELG.; HISP.; FERR.; GENEV.; LUSIT.; SUEC.; COXE; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS.

R

Tinctura Aloes composita. (LOND.)

R. Spiked Aloes, } of each.
 powdered, } three
 Saffron, } ounces.
 Tincture of Myrrh, two pints.
 Macerate for fourteen days, and
 strain.

Tinctura Aloës cum Myrrha.
(EDINB.)

R. Myrrh, in powder, two ounces.
 Alcohol, a pound and a half.
 Water, half a pint.

Mix the alcohol with the water,
 and add the myrrh. Digest for four
 days, and add

Socotrine Aloes, in powder,
 one ounce and a half.

English Saffron, cut, one ounce.

Digest again for three days, and
 pour off the clear tincture.

R. Saffron, cut small, one ounce.
 Alcohol (20 degrees), thirty ounces.

Digest for twenty-four hours, then strain
 with expression, and pour the liquor upon

Myrrh, } of each, one ounce.
 Socotrine Aloes, }

Digest again for three days, shaking the
 mixture from time to time, then decant and
 filter. (BATAV.)

R. Proof Spirit, twenty-four parts.

Infuse in it successively, allowing three
 days for each to be infused,

Saffron, } of each, one part.
 Myrrh, }
 Aloes, }

Filter the liquor. (VAN MONS)

R. Myrrh, } of each, one ounce.
 Saffron, }
 Alcohol (0.90), thirty-two ounces.

Digest for three days, and add

Socotrine Aloes, one ounce and a half.

Set them aside to digest again for two
 days, and filter. (FERR.; SUEC.)

R. Tincture of Myrrh, one pound.
 Saffron, } of each,
 Socotrine Aloes, } one ounce and a half.

Digest for eight days, and filter. (PALAT.;
 SWEDIAUR)

AMST. directs one ounce of myrrh to be
 digested in thirty ounces of alcohol (0.884)
 for four days: and this tincture to be dig-
 ested for two days more, with one ounce each
 of saffron, and of aloes; it is then to be fil-
 tered.—HISP.—one ounce each of aloes and

of myrrh, and half an ounce of saffron; to
 be digested for eight days, in one pound and
 a half of alcohol: and the tincture to be fil-
 tered.—AMER.; and COXE—two ounces of
 myrrh to be digested for four days in a mix-
 ture of one pound and a half of alcohol
 (0.835), and half a pound of water; and
 then one ounce and a half of aloes, and one
 ounce of saffron to be added; the mixture
 to be digested for three days more, and then
 decanted.—GENEV.—three ounces of aloes,
 and two ounces of saffron, to be digested in
 two pounds of tincture of myrrh for eight
 days.

R. Tincture of Aloes, } of each,
 Myrrh, } equal parts.
 Saffron, }

Mix. (ANT.; BELG.; VAN MONS)

These preparations are stimulant and pur-
 gative: the dose ought to be proportioned
 to the quantity of aloes contained.

HELMONT'S ELIXIR PROPRIETATIS.

Elixir proprietatis album Helmontii. (WIR-
 TEM.; SPIELMANN)

R. Socotrine Aloes, } of each, one ounce.
 Myrrh, }
 Saffron, }

Reduce to powder, and digest them to-
 gether in a glass vessel, in a water bath,
 gradually increasing the heat, so as to make
 the water of the bath boil. When the pow-
 ders have run into a mass, and small yellow
 drops are seen on the sides of the vessel,
 then remove it from the bath, let it cool,
 and pour upon it

Vinous Cinnamon Water, one pound.

Digest for a sufficient time, distil to dry-
 ness in a water bath, and preserve the pro-
 duct. (WIRTEM.)

SPIELMANN directs the aloes, myrrh, and
 saffron, to be digested in cinnamon water,
 at a gentle heat, for several days; and then
 to be distilled.

It is stimulant, balsamic, stomachic, and
 carminative.—Dose, one or two drams.

ELIXIR OF GARUS.

*Spiritus croci compositus, Elixir cordiale et
 stomachicum seu anticolicum crocatum.*
 (GALL.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; NIEMANN;
 PIERQUIN.; SPIELMANN.; VAN MONS)

R. Socotrine Aloes, three hundred and twenty parts.
 Myrrh, sixty-four parts.
 Saffron, thirty-two parts.
 Cinnamon, } of each, sixteen parts.
 Cloves, }
 Nutmegs, }
 Alcohol, eight thousand parts.
 Orange-flower Water, five hundred parts.

Digest for two days, and distil from a sand bath, with a gentle heat, four thousand parts; add five thousand parts of syrup of maidenhair, and two hundred and fifty of orange-flower water. (GALL; NIEMANN)

R. Socotrine Aloes, two ounces and a half.
Myrrh, half an ounce.
Saffron, two drams.
Cinnamon, }
Cloves, } of each, one scruple.
Nutmegs, }
Alcohol, two pounds.
Water, two ounces.

Digest for twenty-four hours, and distil to dryness. Mix one pound of the product with an equal quantity of syrup of maidenhair, and one ounce of orange-flower water. (SARD.; WIRTEM.)

R. Cinnamon, }
Cloves, } of each, half a dram.
Nutmegs, }
Myrrh, half an ounce.
Aloes, one ounce.
Proof Spirit, forty-eight ounces.
Pure Water, ninety-six ounces.

Distil thirty-two ounces; and infuse in the product,

Saffron, half a scruple.
Then add

Simple Syrup, thirty-two ounces.

Strain through flannel. (NIEMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Socotrine Aloes, four ounces.
East Indian Saffron, one ounce
Nutmegs, }
Cinnamon, } of each, half an ounce.
Cloves, }
Proof Spirit (20 degrees), thirty pounds.

Distil sixteen pounds, and add

Syrup of Maidenhair, sixteen pounds.

Orange-flower Water, two pounds.

Saffron, a sufficient quantity

to colour. (PIERQUIN)

R. Cloves, }
Cinnamon, } of each, one scruple.
Nutmegs, }
Myrrh, half an ounce.
Aloes, one ounce.
Proof Spirit, forty-eight ounces.
Spring Water, twelve ounces.

Distil forty-eight ounces, and add

Syrup of Maidenhair, forty-eight ounces.

Orange-flower Water, four ounces.

Set aside, and decant. (SPIELMANN)

ELIXIR PROPRIETATIS WITHOUT ACID.

Elixir Proprietatis sine Acida seu dulce, Tinctura Aloetica alcalina. (BRUNS.; HANN.; PALAT.; SAX.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; SWEDIAUR)

R. Socotrine Aloes, }
Saffron, } of each, one ounce.
Myrrh, }

Bruise them, and put them into a glass vessel: then pour upon them a liquor prepared with

Tartrate of Potass, three ounces.
Spring Water, six ounces.

Digest the mixture in a water bath for three days, then add to it

Concentrated Alcohol, two pounds.

Let it digest again, and after a little time, let the water in the bath rise in temperature, till it boils; when cold, decant the liquid, and pour upon the residuum

Alcohol, one pound.

Digest again, and pour off the clear part; continue this process till almost all is dissolved; then mix the liquors together, filter, and distil till only twenty ounces of liquid remain, which is to be kept. (PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

R. Socotrine Aloes, in powder, } of each,
Myrrh, in powder, } one
Saffron, in powder, } ounce.

Saturate the myrrh with solution of subcarbonate of potass, and dry it; then digest the whole for eight days, in

Alcohol, one pound and a half,
and filter. (SARD.)

R. Socotrine Aloes, } of each, one ounce.
Myrrh, }
Saffron, }

Boil with

Deliquesced Subcarbonate of Potass,
a sufficient quantity

Add to the liquor, when cold,

Alcohol, sixteen ounces.

Digest for several days, and filter. (SPIELMANN)

R. Myrrh, selected, } of each, one ounce.
Socotrine Aloes, }
Alcaline Tincture, four ounces.

Dissolve, digest for a sufficient time, and pour off: then add a tincture prepared with

Saffron, one ounce.

Alcaline Tincture, four ounces,

and mix them well: then add

Essential Oil of Cinnamon, two scruples,

and preserve. (WIRTEM.)

R. Aloes, half an ounce.
Extract of Liquorice,

one ounce and a half.

Cinnamon Water, } of each,

Proof Spirit, } eight ounces.

Subcarbonate of Soda, one ounce.

Digest in a sand bath, stirring frequently, and strain. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Myrrh, selected, } of each,
 Socotrine Aloes, } one ounce and a half.
 Saffron, }

Reduce them to powder, and add

Deliquesced Subcarbonate of Potass,
 two ounces.

And at the end of twenty-four hours pour upon the compound

Concentrated Alcohol, ten pounds.

Digest in a close vessel for four days in a water bath, stirring several times a day, till the liquor is of a deep red colour. (BRUNS.; WIRTEM.)

HANN. prescribes one ounce each of aloes, of saffron, and of myrrh, three ounces of subcarbonate of potass, seven of distilled water, and four of alcohol: to be digested for three days.

R. Saffron, in powder, one part.
 Socotrine Aloes, in powder, one part and a half.

Myrrh, in powder, two parts.
 Subcarbonate of Potass, four parts.

Put the mixture in a cold place, and when it has deliquesced, pour upon it

Hot Water, twelve parts.

When cold, add

Concentrated Alcohol, twelve parts.

Digest for three days in a gentle heat, and strain. SAX.

These preparations are stimulant and aperient: they are regarded as powerful resolvents in chronic engorgements of the abdominal viscera.—Dose, from thirty to sixty drops in wine, or any other liquid.

BOERHAAVE'S ACID ELIXIR PROPRIETATIS.

Elixir Proprietatis cum Acido Boerhaavii.
 (PALAT.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; NIEMANN)

R. Myrrh, } of each, one ounce.
 Aloes, }
 Saffron, }
 Distilled Vinegar, four pounds.

Boil for several hours over a gentle fire; when the liquor is cold, set it aside, decant the clear part, and pour upon the residue

Distilled Vinegar, two pounds,

and boil again as before; when cold, pour off the clear liquor, mix it with the preceding, and boil again over a gentle fire, till only ten ounces of liquid remain.

Add to this,

Concentrated Alcohol, ten ounces.

Digest and filter. (PALAT.; WIRTEM.; NIEMANN)

R. Socotrine Aloes, } of each, one part.
 Myrrh, }
 Distilled Vinegar, twelve parts.

Boil down to one half, strain the liquor till there remains no more of it than five-sixths, then add

Essence of Saffron, an equal weight.

Digest for a short time, and filter. (SAX.)

It is stimulant and aperient: recommended by BOERHAAVE in intermittent fevers, scurvy, hypochondria, jaundice, and cachexies, and as a detergent application to sanious and putrid ulcers.—Dose, from half a dram to two drams, in wine or any other vehicle.

ACID ELIXIR PROPRIETATIS OF PARCELSUS.

Elixir Proprietatis cum Acido Paracelsi, Tinctura Aloes Ætherea. (EDINB.; BRUNS.; HANN.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; COXE; NIEMANN; SPIELMANN)

ÆTHEREAL TINCTURE OF ALOES.

R. Socotrine Aloes, } of each,
 powdered, } one ounce
 Myrrh, powdered, } and a half.
 English Saffron, cut, one ounce.
 Sulphuric Æther, with alcohol, one pound.

Digest the myrrh with the æther in a stopped bottle for four days; then add the aloes and the saffron. Digest again for four days, and pour off the tincture when the dregs have subsided. (EDINB.; and COXE)

R. Socotrine Aloes, } of each, two ounces.
 Myrrh, }
 Saffron, } one ounce.
 Alcohol, one pound and a half.
 Sulphuric Acid, three ounces.

First, digest the acid with the alcohol for three days, then add the other ingredients, and digest for several days more; decant the clear liquid, and pour upon the residue

Alcohol, half a pound.

Digest again, mix all the liquors together, and filter. (BRUNS.; WIRTEM.; NIEMANN)

R. Myrrh, } of each, two ounces.
 Socotrine Aloes, }
 Saffron, } one ounce.
 Alcohol, one pound and a half.
 Dilute Sulphuric Acid, three ounces.

Digest and strain. (HANN.)

SARD. directs one ounce each of aloes, of myrrh, and of saffron, to be digested for eight days, in one pound and a half of alcohol and half an ounce of sulphuric acid.—SPIELMANN—one ounce each of aloes, of myrrh, and of saffron, to be digested for

three days in a mixture of two ounces of sulphuric acid and fourteen of alcohol.—**HERBIP.**—one ounce of myrrh, half an ounce of aloes, and two drams of saffron, to be digested in one pound of sulphuric æther, for six days in a sand bath.

This is a stimulant, aperient, and was called a panacea by **PARACELsus**. It is now employed as a stomachic, a vermifuge, or an emmenagogue, and to bring back hæmorrhoidal discharges, &c.—Dose, from a scruple to half a dram.

ANTI-SCORBUTIC ELIXIR PROPRIETATIS.
(BRUNS.)

R. Socotrine Aloes, } of each,
Myrrh, } two ounces.
Saffron, } one ounce.
Alcohol, } one pound and a half.
Sulphuric Acid, } three ounces.

Digest the alcohol with the acid, for three days, then add the other ingredients and continue the digestion for several days more, then decant, and pour upon the residue

Alcohol, half a pound.
Digest again; mix all the liquors together, filter, and add

Spirit of Scurvy Grass,
four ounces and a half.

CHOLAGOGUE ELIXIR.

Elixir ad Hepar. (HANN.; VAN MONS)

R. Socotrine Aloes, one ounce.
Root of Gentian, half an ounce.
Myrrh, two drams.
Alcohol, fifteen ounces.

Digest for a sufficient time, strain with expression, and add

Extract of Wormwood, two drams.
Dilute Sulphuric Acid, one ounce.

Filter. (HANN.)

R. Socotrine Aloes, four parts.
Gentian, two parts.
Extract of Wormwood, } of each,
Myrrh, } one part.
Alcohol, } sixty parts.
Water of RABEL, four parts.

Macerate for several days, express and filter. (VAN MONS)

It is purgative; recommended in constipation arising from weakness of the intestinal canal.—Dose, from half a dram to a dram twice or thrice a day.

SAPONACEOUS ALOETIC ELIXIR.

Essentia Aloes composita, Elixir Aloes saponaceum, seu Proprietatis Stahlî. (SUEC.; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Socotrine Aloes, } of each,
Acetate of Potass, } one ounce.
Inspissated Ox-gall, }
Myrrh, }

Triturate them together in a glass mortar, and add

Saffron, half an ounce.
Alcohol, (0.98) one pound.

Digest for three days, shaking the mixture from time to time, and filter. (SUEC.)

R. Socotrine Aloes, in powder, } of each,
Myrrh, in powder, } one ounce.
Fresh Ox-gall, two ounces.

Mix well together, dry them with a gentle heat, and reduce to powder: to which add

Acetate of Potass, one ounce.
Saffron, half an ounce.
Alcohol, twelve ounces.

Digest for two days, with a gentle heat, and filter. (SPIELMANN)

R. Saffron, one part.
Acetate of Potass, } of each,
Aloes, } two parts.
Inspissated Ox-gall, }
Myrrh, }
Proof Spirit, twenty-four parts.

Infuse the saffron in the spirit for two days, then add the myrrh, pulverized, and after twenty-four hours, the aloes, then the gall, and lastly, the acetate; when this last is dissolved, filter the liquor. (VAN MONS)

It is stimulant, aperient, and resoluteive in abdominal engorgements.—Dose, one tea-spoonful.

BITTER ELIXIR.

Elixir de Droque amère. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Aloes, three pounds.
Myrrh, two pounds.
Olibanum, one pound.
Saffron, four ounces.
Mastic, two ounces.
Proof Spirit, ten pounds.

Macerate for one month, shaking the mixture frequently; then distil two thirds of the liquid, and add to the product

White Sugar, a sufficient quantity.

It is stimulant, aperient, and tonic. To be taken after meals. The residuum may serve as a purgative, taken in the dose of two or three small glassfuls, in the morning fasting.

ALCALINE WINE OF ALOES.

Vinum Aloetico-alkalinum. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Socotrine Aloes, } of each, one ounce.
Saffron, }
Myrrh, }
Subcarbonate of Potass, two ounces.
Spanish White Wine, two pounds.

Digest for ten days, and strain.

It is aperient, bitter, tonic, and stimulant; and is recommended in pyrosis and in dyspepsia.—Dose, one ounce.

CLAUDER'S APERIENT ELIXIR.

Elixir Proprietatis aquosum seu aperitivum Clauderi. (BRUNS.; FULD.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.; HUFELAND; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, one ounce.
Elder-flower Water, } of each,
Scurvy Grass Water, } five ounces.
Cress Water,

Filter the solution and pour it upon

Socotrine Aloes, } of each,
Myrrh, } one ounce.
Saffron, half an ounce.

Digest for three days, and filter. (BRUNS.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

PALAT. prescribes two ounces of subcarbonate, and enough of the three waters to cover it to the height of five fingers' breadth.

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, } of each,
Muriate of Ammonia, } one ounce.
Scurvy Grass Water, } twenty-three ounces.

Dissolve and add

Aloes, } of each,
Myrrh, } half an ounce.
Guaiac Resin, }
Rhubarb, }
Saffron, two drams.

Digest and filter. (HUFELAND)

R. Saffron, two drams.
Subcarbonate of Potass, one ounce.
Chamomile Water, one pound.

Digest for a sufficient time, strain with expression, and add,

Aqueous Extract of } of each,
Aloes, } half an ounce.
Myrrh,

Filter. (OLDEN.)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, } of each,
Muriate of Ammonia, } one ounce.
Elder Water, one pound and a half.

Dissolve and add

Aqueous Extract of } of each,
Aloes, } one ounce.
Myrrh, }
Saffron, two drams.

Digest for twenty-four hours, and filter. (PIDERIT)

FULD. prescribes one ounce each of the subcarbonate, and of the muriate, twelve ounces of chamomile water, one ounce each of the two extracts, and two drams of saffron.

It is stimulant:—recommended to remove obstructions of the abdominal viscera, and

promote the menstrual discharge. It has also been recommended in hypochondria, scurvy, constipation, &c.—Dose, from half a dram to a dram.

ALOEETIC MIXTURE. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Extract of Aloes, } of each,
Myrrh, } one dram.
Peppermint Water, } six ounces.
Supertartrate of Potass, half an ounce.

Dose, one spoonful, night and morning, to accelerate hæmorrhoidal discharges.

COMPOUND DECOCTION OF ALOES.

R. Extract of Liquorice, half an ounce.
Subcarbonate of Potass, two scruples.

Spiked Aloes, powdered, } of each,
Myrrh, } one dram.
Saffron, }
Water, one pint.

Boil down to twelve ounces, and strain: then add

Compound Tincture of Cardamoms, four ounces.

(LOND.; DUBL.)

R. Socotrine Aloes, } of each,
Myrrh, } one scruple.
Saffron, }
Subcarbonate of Potass, two scruples.
Extract of Liquorice, half an ounce.
Water, one pound.

Boil till only twelve ounces of liquid remain, then strain and add

Compound Tincture of Cardamoms, four ounces.

These preparations are stimulant, stomachic, evacuant, and emmenagogue, and provoke the return of the hæmorrhoidal discharge.—Dose, from half an ounce, to two ounces.

DETERSIVE INJECTION.

Injectio detergens et roborans. (BRERA)

R. Root of Round Birthwort, } of each,
Herb of Scordium, } half an ounce.
Peppermint, }
Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain two pounds of decoction: add to it when strained,

Tincture of Aloes, } of each,
Myrrh, } half an ounce.

To be used in chronic leucorrhœa.

OPHTHALMIC LIQUOR.

Liquor ophthalmicus roborans. (PARIS)

- | | | |
|---------------------|---|-----------------------|
| R. Socotrine Aloes, | } | of each, |
| Myrrh, | | two drams. |
| Mace, | } | of each, |
| Camphor, | | two scruples. |
| Saffron, | } | one ounce. |
| Cloves, | | half an ounce. |
| Sugar Candy, | | one ounce and a half. |
| Prepared Tutty, | | |
| Celandine Water, | } | of each, |
| Fennel, | | two ounces. |
| Eye-bright, | } | one pound. |
| Rue, | | two pounds. |
| Rose, | | |
| Spanish Wine, | | |

Expose the mixture to the rays of the sun, in a well-stopped bottle, for fifteen days, shaking it twice a day.

COMPOUND FLOWERS OF SULPHUR.
(BRUNS.; WIRTEM.)

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------|
| R. Sublimed Sulphur, | two ounces. |
| Socotrine Aloes, | of each, |
| Myrrh, | one ounce. |
| Saffron, | one scruple. |

Make them into a very fine powder.

It is purgative, and reputed alexipharmic.
—Dose, one scruple.

EMBALMING POWDER. (NIEMANN;
SPIELMANN)

1. *Pulvis ad condienda intranea et cavitates implendas.*

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| R. Aloes, | } | of each, two hundred and |
| Myrrh, | | fifty-six ounces. |
| Asphaltum, | } | one hundred and |
| Decrepitated Muriate of Soda, | | sixty ounces. |
| | | ninety-six ounces. |

- | | | |
|-------------------|---|--------------|
| Root of Angelica, | } | of each, |
| Masterwort, | | eighty-eight |
| Sweet Flag, | | ounces. |
| Asarabaca, | | |
| Florentine Iris, | | |
| Ginger, | | |

- | | | |
|--------------------|---|------------|
| Wood of Sassafras, | } | of each, |
| Yellow Sanders, | | thirty-two |
| Juniper, | | ounces. |
| Fir, | | |

- | | | |
|-------------------|---|----------|
| Rose Wood, | } | of each, |
| Tops of Lavender, | | sixteen |
| Savine, | | ounces. |
| Mint, | | |
| Thyme, | | |
| Rosemary, | | |
| Sage, | | |
| French Lavender, | | |
| Wormwood, | | |

Mix and make into a powder.

2. *Pulvis ad condiendas et infarciendas carnes.*

- | | | |
|-----------|---|-------------------|
| R. Aloes, | } | of each, |
| Myrrh, | | forty-two ounces. |

- | | | |
|----------------------|---|-----------------|
| Asphaltum, | } | of each, |
| Benzoin, | | thirty-two |
| Tacamahaca, | | ounces. |
| Labdanum, | | |
| Olibanum, | } | of each, |
| Flowers of Lavender, | | sixteen ounces. |
| Leaves of Laurel, | | |
| Marjoram, | | |
| Thyme, | | |

- | | | |
|---------------------|---|---------------|
| Cinnamon, | } | of each, |
| Winter's Bark, | | eight ounces. |
| Clove Cinnamon, | | |
| Arabian Costus, | | |
| Lesser Cardamom | | |
| Seeds, | | |
| Black Pepper, | | |
| Root of Elicampane, | | |
| Florentine | | |
| Iris, | | |
| Cypress, | | |
| Sweet Flag, | | |
| Cloves, | | |
| Nutmegs, | | |

Mix, and make into a powder.

3. *Pulvis ad condiendum cor.*

- | | | |
|-----------|---|---------------|
| R. Aloes, | } | of each, |
| Labdanum, | | four ounces. |
| Benzoin, | | |
| Cloves, | | |
| Nutmegs, | } | of each, |
| Myrrh, | | eight ounces. |
| Cinnamon, | | |

Mix, and make into a powder.

EMMENAGOGUE BOLUSES.

Boli emmenagogi irritantes. (BRERA)

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| R. Socotrine Aloes, | ten grains. |
| Aqueous Extract of Myrrh, | one scruple. |
| Extract of Horehound, | half a dram. |
| Honey, | a sufficient quantity. |

Make into eight boluses.—Dose, one every three hours.

RUFUS' PILLS.

Pilule Aloës cum Myrrhâ, seu Rufi, seu communes, seu Aloës crocata. (LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BELG.; GALL.; GENEV.; LIPP.; LUSIT.; SARD.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; CADET DE GASSICOURT; SAUNDERS; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

PILLS OF ALOES OF MYRRH.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------|
| R. Spiked Aloes, | two ounces. |
| Saffron, | of each, |
| Myrrh, | one ounce. |
| Syrup, | a sufficient quantity. |

Reduce the aloes and the myrrh, separately, to powder, and beat all

the ingredients together till they form a uniform mass. (LOND.)

- R. Hepatic Aloes, two ounces.
 Myrrh, } of each,
 Saffron, } one ounce.
 Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Reduce the aloes and the myrrh separately to powder, and beat the whole into a mass. (DUBL.)

- R. Socotrine Aloes, four parts.
 Myrrh, two parts.
 Saffron, one part.

Beat them into a mass with simple syrup. (EDINB.)

RUFUS' PILLS.

- R. Aromatic Clove Species, one ounce.
 Mastic, three drams.
 Saffron, one dram and a half.
 Extract of Aloes, two ounces.
 Myrrh, three drams.

Mix, and form a pilular mass. (WIRTEM.)

- R. Socotrine Aloes, two parts.
 Myrrh, } of each,
 Saffron, } one part.
 Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity
 to form a pilular mass. (LIPP.; PALAT.;
 SUEC.; BRUGNATELLI)

SWEDIAUR prescribes tincture of myrrh instead of syrup.—GENEV.—syrup of saffron, in stead of simple syrup.

BATAV.; and BELG. prescribe four parts of aloes, and one part each of myrrh, and of saffron.—AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; GALL.; SARD.; COXE; CADET DE GASSICOURT; SPIELMANN; and VAN MONS—four parts of aloes, two of myrrh, and one of saffron; but VAN MONS directs syrup of lemon to be employed in making the pills.—SPIELMANN—syrup of lemon.—AMST.—alcohol.—GALL.; and CADET DE GASSICOURT—syrup of wormwood.—SARD.—equal parts of honey and wine.—AMER.; and HISP.—simple syrup.—ANT.—depurated honey.

- R. Socotrine Aloes, } of each,
 Gum Ammoniac, } one ounce.
 Myrrh, } of each,
 Saffron, } half an ounce.
 Lemon Juice, a sufficient quantity
 to make a pilular mass. (HERBIP.)

The following formula by SAUNDERS resembles this last; it differs still more from the true formula of RUFUS' pills.

- R. Socotrine Aloes, half a dram.
 Myrrh, } of each,
 Gum Ammoniac, } half a scruple.
 Sulphate of Potass, five drams.

Oil of Mint, ten drops.
 Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity
 to form them into a pilular mass.

Rufus' Pills were formerly celebrated for relieving abdominal obstructions, and were even vaunted in the treatment of plague.—Dose, from ten to thirty grains.

Under the title of *Pilule Emanuelis*, WIRTEM. gives the following formula, it is a little different from that for Rufus' pills.

- R. Socotrine Aloes, one ounce.
 Myrrh, two drams.
 Saffron, one dram.
 Mithridate, a sufficient quantity
 to form a pilular mass.—The dose is from half a scruple to one scruple.

MACHIAVEL'S PILLS. (PIERQUIN)

- R. Hepatic Aloes, one dram and a half.
 Saffron, }
 Myrrh, } of each,
 Betony, } half a dram.
 Burnet Saxifrage, }

Form into a pilular mass.

CATHARTIC BITTER PILLS.

Pilule amaro-catharticae, seu *Polychresta balsamica*, seu *ecphractica*. (BRUNS.; HANN.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.; NIEMANN.; HUFELAND.; PIDERIT.; SPIELMANN.; SWEDIAUR)

- R. Purified Aloes, }
 Myrrh, } of each,
 Gum Hedera, } two ounces.
 Mastic, }
 Extract of Wormwood, }
 — Blessed This- } of each,
 — tle, } one ounce
 — Scurvy Grass, } and a half.
 — Fumitory, }
 — Black Helle- } of each,
 — bore, } one ounce.
 Turpentine, }

Make into pills of one grain each. (WIRTEM.)

BRUNS. prescribes half an ounce each, of aqueous extract of aloes and of aqueous extract of myrrh, two drams each, of extracts of wormwood, of blessed thistle, of scurvy grass, and of fumitory, one dram each of gum hedera, of sandarac, and of mastic, half a dram of amber, and two drams and a half of Venice turpentine.—NIEMANN—one ounce each, of the extracts of fumitory, wormwood, of blessed thistle, and of scurvy grass, half an ounce each, of benzoin, of gum hedera, and of sandarac, two ounces each, of myrrh and of aloes, and one dram each, of sublimed sulphur and of turpentine.—BATAV.—one dram each, of aloes, of myrrh, of gum hedera, of sandarac, of mastic, and of extract of lesser centaury, of rue, fumitory, scurvy grass,

blessed thistle, and wormwood; the whole to be made into pills with fuliginous spirit.—HUFELAND—half an ounce each, of aloes, of myrrh, of mastic, of gum hedera, and of guaiac resin, one ounce each, of the extracts of wormwood, of milfoil, of fumitory, of blessed thistle, and of black hellebore, six drams of rhubarb, and two of turpentine.

- R. Gum Hedera, } of each, five ounces.
 — Mastic, }
 Aqueous Extract of Aloes, } of each,
 — Myrrh, } four
 — } ounces.
 Vinous Extract of Worm- } of each,
 wood, } three
 — Blessed } ounces
 Thistle, } and
 Aqueous Extract of Scurvy } six drams.
 Grass, }
 Vinous Extract of Fumi- } of each,
 tory, } two ounces.
 Aqueous Extract of Black }
 Hellebore, }
 Vinous Extract of } of each,
 Lesser Centaury, } ten drams.
 Aqueous Extract of }
 Rhubarb, }
 Hard Venice Turpentine, two ounces.

Make a mass, and divide into pills of one grain each. (PALAT.)

SPIELMANN prescribes two ounces of extract of aloes, and as much of extract of myrrh prepared with cold water, one ounce and a half of extract of wormwood, one ounce each, of the extracts of blessed thistle and of fumitory, one ounce and a half of extract of scurvy grass, one ounce of extract of rhubarb, and one ounce of turpentine.

- R. Mastic, } of each,
 Gum Hedera, } two ounces and a half.
 Myrrh, } of each,
 Aqueous Extract of Aloes, } two ounces.
 Extract of Buckbean, } of each,
 — Wormwood, } fifteen
 — Blessed Thistle, } drams.
 — Fumitory, } of each,
 — Black Hellebore, } five drams.
 Venice Turpentine, one ounce.

Make into pills of four grains each. (SWEDIAUR)

- R. Extract of Blessed Thistle, } of each,
 — Fumitory, } six drams
 — Wormwood, }
 Aloes, in powder, } of each,
 Myrrh, in powder, } half an ounce.
 Gum Hedera, in powder, one ounce.
 Mastic, in powder, } of each,
 Sandarac, in powder, } two drams.

Make into a pilular mass. (HANN.)

- R. Extract of Chamomile, half an ounce.
 — Aloes, } of each,
 — Myrrh, } two drams.
 Purified Gum Ammoniac, }

Make into a pilular mass. (OLDEN.)

- R. Extract of Wood Sorrel, } of each,
 — Chamomile, } eight
 — Gentian, } scruples.
 — Horehound, }
 — Myrrh, }
 — Aloes, half an ounce.
 Gum Ammoniac, eight scruples.

Make into a pilular mass. (PIDERIT)

- R. Extract of Buckbean, one ounce.
 — Myrrh, } of each,
 — Aloes, } half an ounce.
 Gum Ammoniac, }

Make into a pilular mass. (LIPP.)

It is stimulant, stomachic, and eccoprotic.—Dose, ten grains, once or twice a day.

EMMENAGOGUE PILLS. (PIERQUIN)

- R. Aloes, one ounce.
 Myrrh, }
 Gentian, } of each, half a dram.
 Birthwort, }
 Dittany, }
 Madder, } of each, one dram.
 Mithridate, }
 Syrup of the five roots, a sufficient quantity

to make twenty pills.

ALOETIC BITTER PILLS.

Pilule Aloës Amare, seu *e Gentiana crocata*, seu *stomachica*. (SUEC.; SAUNDERS)

- R. Mass of Rufus' Pills, one ounce and a half.
 Extract of Gentian, one ounce.

Make the mass into twelve hundred pills. (SUEC.)

- R. Compound Powder of } of each,
 Aloes, } two ounces.
 Snake Root, }
 Extract of Gentian, half an ounce.
 Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity
 to form a pilular mass. (SAUNDERS)

12. *By Cinchona*.

STOMACHIC PILLS.

Pilule Aloës et Cinchona, *Pilule ante cibum*. (GALL.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; CADET DE GASSICOURT)

- R. Socotrine Aloes, six parts.
 Extract of Cinchona, three parts.
 Cinnamon, one part.
 Syrup of Wormwood, a sufficient quantity

to form a mass, to be divided into pills of four grains each. (GALL.; FORM. HÔP. FR.)

S

R. Aloes, }
Essential Salt of Cin- } of each,
chona, } eight grains.
Guaiac Resin, }
Gum Ammoniac, } six grains.
Black Oxide of Iron, } four grains.
Medicinal Soap, } twenty-five grains.

Make into twelve pills. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

Dose, two before dinner.

TONIC ELIXIR.

R. Aloes, } of each, two drams.
Myrrh, }
Tops of Wormwood, }
Lesser Centaury, } of each,
Cinchona in powder, } half an ounce.
Seville Orange Peel, } three drams.
Saffron, } one dram.
Spanish Wine, } two pounds.

Expose these, mixed together, to the sun for twenty-four hours; then dissolve in the liquor

White Sugar, eight ounces,
and filter.

It is stimulant, and tonic; and is recommended in cases where debility of the stomach is supposed to exist.—Dose, two or three spoonfuls every day.

13. *By Rhubarb.*

TINCTURE OF RHUBARB AND ALOES.

Tinctura sacra, Elixir sacrum, Tinctura Rhei et Aloës.

R. Root of Rhubarb, sliced, } ten drams.
Socotrine Aloes, powdered, } six drams.
Lesser Cardamom Seeds, bruised, } half an ounce.
Proof Spirit, } two pints and a half.

Digest for seven days, and filter. (EDINB.)

The same formula is prescribed by AMER.; BORIES; COXE; CADET DE GASSICOURT; and NIEMANN.

R. Socotrine Aloes, } six drams.
Rhubarb, sliced, } ten drams.
Proof Spirit, } two pounds.

Macerate for six days and filter. (BRUGNATELLI)

R. Compound Powder of Aloes, one part.
Proof Spirit, } twelve parts.

Macerate for a few days, and filter. (VAN MONS)

Tonic, and stomachic.—Dose, from one ounce to one ounce and a half.

ELIXIR LONGÆ VITÆ.

Tinctura Longæ Vitæ, Tinctura pro vitam producenda, Elixir Suecicum, seu Jernitzii. (GALL.; NIEMANN; CADET DE GASSICOURT; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Rhubarb, }
Zedoary, } of each, one dram.
Gentian, }
White Agaric, }
Saffron, }
Treacle, }
Proof Spirit, } thirty-two ounces.

Digest for a few days, and add

Socotrine Aloes, nine drams.

Set it aside to dissolve, and then filter. (NIEMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Rhubarb, }
Gentian, } of each, one dram.
Cinnamon, }
White Agaric, }
Saffron, }
Treacle, } two drams.
Proof Spirit, } sixty-four ounces.

Infuse, and dissolve in the liquor

Socotrine Aloes, nine drams.

Filter, and preserve. (VAN MONS)

R. Socotrine Aloes } nine drams.
Gentian, }
Saffron, } of each, one dram.
Rhubarb, }
White Agaric, }
Alcohol (22 degrees), } two pounds.

Digest for fifteen days, then strain, and add to the residuum

Alcohol (22 degrees), } two pounds.
White Sugar, } one ounce.
Cinnamon, } one dram.
Treacle, } two drams.

Digest again for fifteen days, and strain, then mix the two tinctures together. (GALL.; CADET DE GASSICOURT)

SPIELMANN prescribes, under the name of *Elixir amarum*, the following preparation, which does not much differ from the *Elixir Longæ Vitæ*.

R. Hepatic Aloes, } one ounce.
Myrrh, } of each, half an ounce.
Gentian, }
Rhubarb, } of each, two drams.
Treacle, }
White Agaric, } one dram.
Saffron, } half a dram.
Proof Spirit, } thirty-six ounces.

Macerate for fifteen days, in a water-bath, and filter.

These preparations are celebrated stimulant aperients; from one to three tea-spoonfuls are to be taken in the morning, daily.

By the habitual use of them the excitability of the digestive organs is gradually diminished; and if, to keep up the effect, the dose be continually augmented, the consequence of the abuse of all stimulants is the result, namely, chronic gastritis with its innumerable complications and sequela.

SPIELMANN also recommends his *Elixir amarum* against tania.

RADCLIFF'S ELIXIR. (NIEMANN; PARIS)

R. Socotrine Aloes,	six drams.
Rhubarb,	one dram.
Cinnamon,	} of each, half a dram.
Zedoary,	
Cochineal,	} of each, half a dram.
Syrup of Buckthorn,	
Proof Spirit,	two pounds.
Pure Water,	five ounces.

ELIXIR PROPRIETATIS CUM RHEO. (FULD.; HANN.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; SPIELMANN)

R. Socotrine Aloes,	six drams.
Rhubarb,	half an ounce.
Myrrh,	two drams.
Saffron,	one dram and a half.
Madeira Wine,	eight ounces.
Hydrochloric Acid,	one ounce.

Digest for eight days, with a gentle heat, in a close vessel, and filter. (HANN.; WIRTEM.)

R. Socotrine Aloes,	} of each,	half an ounce.
Myrrh,		
Rhubarb,	} of each,	six drams.
Saffron,		
Subcarbonate of Potass,	} of each,	one dram.
Spanish Wine,		
		one pound.

Digest and filter. (BRUGNATELLI)

SPIELMANN prescribes one ounce each, of aloes, and of myrrh, one ounce and a half of rhubarb, two drams each, of saffron and of subcarbonate of potass, and twelve ounces of Madeira wine.—FULD.—one ounce and a half of rhubarb, six drams each, of aloes and of myrrh, two of saffron, three of subcarbonate of potass, sixteen ounces of white wine, and three of cinnamon water.

R. Myrrh,	one ounce.
Good Wine,	one pound.
Alcohol,	two ounces.

Digest for several days, and add

R. Rhubarb, in powder,	} of each,	six drams.
Socotrine Aloes,		
Saffron,	} of each,	two drams.
Subcarbonate of Potass,		
in powder,		

Digest again for several days, and decant. (HERBIP.)

These are stimulant, stomachic, resolute, emmenagogue, and vermifuge.—Dose, from fifty to eighty drops.

JENA'S DROPS. (NIEMANN)

R. Socotrine Aloes,	} of each,	half an ounce.
Myrrh,		
White Agaric,	} of each,	two drams.
Supertartrate of Potass,		
Gentian,	} of each,	one dram.
Rhubarb,		
Root of Zedoary,	} of each,	two drams.
— Tormentilla,		
— Angelica,	} of each,	half a grain.
Castor,		
White Sugar Candy,		one ounce and a half.

The liquid is not mentioned, nor is a quantity prescribed with which these ingredients are to be mixed; but whether it be wine, proof spirit, or alcohol, the product must nearly resemble the *Elixir Longæ Vitæ*, and of course the remarks made on that preparation will apply to this also.

STOUGHTON'S ELIXIR. (GALL.; CADET DE GASSICOURT; NIEMANN; SAUNDERS; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Socotrine Aloes,	} of each,	one dram
Cascarilla,		
Rhubarb,	} of each,	four drams.
Herb of Wormwood,		
— Germander,	} of each,	six drams.
Seville Orange Peel,		
Gentian,	} of each,	twenty-four ounces.
Alcohol (22 degrees),		

Digest and filter. (GALL.; NIEMANN; SPIELMANN)

VAN MONS prescribes sixty-four ounces of proof spirit.—CADET DE GASSICOURT—one dram each of aloes and of cascarilla, one ounce each, of wormwood, of germander, of gentian, and of orange-peel, four drams of rhubarb, and twelve ounces of alcohol.—SAUNDERS—four ounces of Seville orange-peel, three drams of cochineal, two drams each, of saffron, of gentian, and of bistort root, and three pounds of alcohol, to be digested for fifteen days, in a warm place. What is very singular, the aloes and rhubarb are omitted.

It is stimulant, tonic, and stomachic; useful in cases where it is required to stimulate the stomach; but the habitual use of it, or the taking of it too largely, will produce the same distressing affections as those mentioned with regard to the *Elixir Longæ Vitæ*.

BRODUM'S *Cordial* (PARIS) resembles STOUGHTON'S *Elixir* in its effect, though not in its composition. It is prepared with the tinctures of gentian, of calumba, of cardamom, and of cinchona, the compound spirit of lavender, and the wine of iron.—Dose, twenty drops.

REGIMBEAU'S VERMIFUGE ELIXIR. (BORIES)

- R. Aloes, two ounces.
 Rhubarb, }
 Gentian, } of each, half an ounce.
 Myrrh, }
 Root of Male Fern, }
 Herb of Wormwood, } of each,
 Seeds of Artemisia, } two drams.
 Inspissated Ox-gall, }
 Tops of Lesser Centaury, one dram.
 Spirit (22 degrees), two pounds.

Macerate for eight days, and filter.

It is stimulant, tonic, and vermifuge.—Dose, twenty drops, in a spoonful of wine, for a child of two years old. It is continued for three successive days.

LELIEVRE'S BAUME DE VIE.

Elixir de Spina. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

- R. Socotrine Aloes } of each, one ounce.
 Treacle, } half an ounce.
 Gentian, } six drams.
 Rhubarb, }
 Saffron, }
 Agaric, } of each, two drams.
 Zedoary, }
 Myrrh, }
 Sugar, } four ounces.
 Proof Spirit, } two pounds.

Except in the proportions, this preparation is almost the same as the *Elixir Longæ Vitæ*. It is stimulant, stomachic, carminative, and vermifuge.—Dose, a spoonful twice a day.

COMPOUND RHUBARB PILLS.

- R. Root of Rhubarb in powder, one ounce.
 Socotrine Aloes, six drams.
 Myrrh, half an ounce.
 Oil of Peppermint, half a dram.

Form them into a mass with syrup of orange-peel. (EDINB.)

The same formula is prescribed by AMER; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; and NIEMANN.

- R. Extract of Aloes, } of each,
 Myrrh, } one dram.
 Rhubarb, }

Make the mass into pills of two grains each.—Dose, five morning and evening. (AUGUSTIN)

STOMACHIC PILLS. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; RATIER; SAUNDERS; SWEDIAUR)

- R. Aqueous Extract of Aloes, } of each,
 Extract of Burnet Saxifrage, } half a
 Venice Turpentine, } dram.

Rhubarb, two scruples.
 Trochises of Agaric, half a scruple.

Make into pills of two grains each. (SAUNDERS)

- R. Socotrine Aloes, } of each,
 Sagapenum, } one dram.
 Rhubarb, }
 Compound Cinnamon Powder, }
 Essential Oil of Mint, } of each,
 Cloves, } ten drops.
 Balsam of Peru, a sufficient quantity.

Make into pills of four grains each. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; SWEDIAUR)

- R. Socotrine Aloes, half an ounce.
 Rhubarb, } of each,
 Savonule of Potass, } two ounces.
 Compound Syrup of Cichory, a sufficient quantity.

Make the mass into pills of six grains each. (RATIER)

- R. Socotrine Aloes, } of each,
 Subcarbonate of Soda, } one dram.
 Rhubarb, } one dram and a half.
 White Soap, } two drams.
 Extract of Great Celandine, a sufficient quantity.

Make the mass into pills of five grains each. (SWEDIAUR)

Dose, from three to six every evening.

STOMACHIC BOLUSES. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

- R. Aloes, in powder, one scruple.
 Extract of Rhubarb, } of each,
 Cinchona, } one dram.
 Gentian, } two drams.
 Syrup of Wormwood, a sufficient quantity.

Make into forty boluses.—Dose, one or two, before meals.

ANGELIC PILLS. (WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

- R. Socotrine Aloes, } of each,
 Juice of Cichory, } twelve
 Endive, } ounces.
 Fumitory, }
 Damask Roses, }

Dissolve the aloes in the juices, and set the solution aside that it may become clear; then evaporate to the consistence of a syrup, and add to it

Rhubarb, in powder, one ounce.
 Agaric, in powder, half an ounce.
 Cinnamon, in powder, two drams.

Form into a pillular mass.—Dose, from twelve grains to a scruple.

RESOLVENT BOLUSES. (BRERA)

- R. Socotrine Aloes, half a scruple.
 Extract of Rhubarb, } of each,
 Myrrh, } one scruple.

Acetate of Potass, } of each,
 Medicinal Soap, } one dram.
 Liquorice, in powder, } of each,
 Oxy mel of Squills, } a sufficient
 quantity,
 to make twenty-four boluses.

RESOLVENT PILLS.

Pilula aperientes laxantes. (RATIER ;
 VAN MONS)
 R. Socotrine Aloes, } of each,
 Sulphate of Potass, } two drams.
 Rhubarb, }
 White Soap, }
 Extract of Gentian, }
 a sufficient quantity,
 to form a mass to be divided into pills
 of five grains each.—Dose, three or four
 morning and evening. (VAN MONS)

R. Medicinal Soap, three drams.
 Gum Ammoniac, one dram.
 Aloes, ten grains.
 Assafoetida, half a dram.
 Rhubarb, one dram.
 Saffron, half a dram.

Make the mass into pills of five grains
 each. (RATIER)

ANTI-ICTERIC PILLS. (CADET DE GAS-
 SICOURT)

R. Socotrine Aloes, } of each,
 Rhubarb, in powder, } one dram.
 Medicinal Soap, }
 Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.
 Make the mass into pills of five grains
 each.—Dose, five or six in the course of
 the day.

PILULE DE TRIBUS. (SARD.)

R. Socotrine Aloes, } of each,
 Rhubarb, in powder, } equal parts.
 Trochiscs of Agaric, }
 Syrup of Rhubarb, }
 a sufficient quantity.

ANTHELMINTIC PILLS. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Socotrine Aloes, } of each,
 Rhubarb, } two drams.
 Seeds of Artemisia, } of each,
 Extract of Bile, } one dram.
 Wormwood Water, half a scruple.
 Extract of Wormwood, }
 a sufficient quantity.

Make the mass into pills of five grains
 each.

R. Socotrine Aloes, } of each,
 Rhubarb, } two drams.
 Seeds of Artemisia, } of each,
 Wormwood in powder, } one dram.
 Extract of Walnut Rind, }
 a sufficient quantity.

Make the mass into pills of five grains
 each.—Dose, six in the morning.

BALSAMIC PILLS. (ELLIS ; SAUNDERS)

R. Violetted Aloes, one ounce.
 Extract of Rhubarb, half an ounce.
 Balsam of Peru, dry, } of each,
 Benzoin, } two drams.
 Saffron, } of each,
 Myrrh, } one dram.
 Extract of Opium, one scruple.

Soften the extracts with a little alcohol,
 and then add the powders. (SAUNDERS)

R. Guaiac Resin, half an ounce.
 Aloes, thirty-six grains.
 Rhubarb, two drams.
 Canadian Balsam, }
 a sufficient quantity.

Make the mass into forty-eight pills.—
 Dose, one every four hours. (ELLIS)

PURGATIVE PILLS. (AMST ; BORIES ;
 PIERQUIN)

R. Root of Cichory, } of each,
 Herb of Blessed Thistle, } two
 Tops of Lesser Centaury, } ounces.
 Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain four pounds of decoction, add
 to the strained liquor

Senna, } of each,
 Rhubarb, } six drams.

Digest for one hour, and boil down to
 eight ounces : then add

Aqueous Extract of Aloes,
 four ounces.

Evaporate to the proper consistence ; and
 add towards the end of the process

Essential Oil of Mace, half a dram.

Make into a pilular mass. (AMST.)

R. Rhubarb, one ounce and a half.
 Socotrine Aloes, } of each,
 White Soap, } one ounce.
 Submuriate of Mercury,
 one dram and a half.

Jalap, four drams.

Extract of Juniper,
 a sufficient quantity.

Make the mass into pills of four grains
 each, and roll them in magnesia. (PIER-
 QUIN)

R. Socotrine Aloes, } of each,
 White Soap, } half an ounce.
 Rhubarb, } six drams.
 Submuriate of Mercury,
 thirty-five grains.

Extract of Juniper,
 a sufficient quantity.

Make the mass into pills of four grains
 each. (BORIES)

Dose, from two to six, in the morning,
 fasting.

COMPOUND PLASTER OF RHUBARB.

Emplastrum Rhei compositum. (HAMB.)

R. Extract of Rhubarb, three ounces.
 Aloes, } of each,
 Soap of Jalap, } one ounce.

Add the extract and the aloes to the soap dissolved in alcohol: then evaporate the mixture in a water bath, continually stirring it, till it is of a pilular consistence.

14. *By Scammony.*

PILULÆ DE DUOBUS. (PALAT.)

R. Aqueous Extract of Aloes, half an ounce.
 Scammony, which has been exposed to the fumes of burning sulphur, two drams.

Form them into a pilular mass. This mass was formerly prepared as an ingredient for other purgative pills.

SPLENETIC PILLS. (VAN MONS)

R. Socotrine Aloes, sixteen parts.
 Scammony, eight parts.
 Extract of Senna, three parts.
 Seeds of Anise, one part.
 Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

PURGATIVE PILLS.

Pilule ecephracticae, seu menagoga catharticae. (FERR.; SAUNDERS; SWEDIAUR)

R. Aloes, six ounces.
 Cassia Pulp, one ounce and a half.

Scammony, one ounce.
 Honey, a sufficient quantity,
 to form a pilular mass.—Dose, from ten to twenty grains. (FERR.)

R. Socotrine Aloes, } of each,
 Extract of Black Hellebore, } one dram.
 Scammony, }
 Essential Oil of Juniper, } five drops.
 Syrup of Buckthorn, a sufficient quantity.

Make the mass into fifty pills.—Dose, one or two at bed time. (SAUNDERS; SWEDIAUR)

GOLDEN PILLS.

Pilule Aurea. (WIRTEM.)

R. Socotrine Aloes, } of each,
 Scammony, which has been } ten
 exposed to the fumes of } drams.
 burning sulphur. }
 Petals of Roses, } of each,
 Seeds of Smallage, } three drams.
 ——— Fennel, }
 ——— Anise, }
 Mastic, } of each,
 Saffron, } two drams.
 Alhandal Trochiscs, }
 Alcohol, a sufficient quantity
 to form a pilular mass.

It is purgative, and was formerly celebrated for preserving and strengthening the sight.—Dose, from twelve grains to twenty-four.

ALSINE.—CHICKWEED.

Alsine media, LINN.

SYNONIMES:—Morgeline, Mouron blanc, Mouron des Oiseaux, Fr.; Meyerich, Huhnerdarm, Vogelkraut, GERM.; Hoerrdorbeet, DUT.

GALL.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN.

This annual plant is very abundant throughout Europe. (*Pentandria Trigynia*,

LINN.; Caryophyllæ, JUSS.; *Fig.* Zorn, *ic. pl. t. 445.*)

The whole plant (*Herba Alsines* seu *Morus Galina*) is employed. It is composed of a cylindrical stalk, slender and branching, furnished with oval leaves pointed at the extremities; the superior leaves are petiole, and the inferior sessile. It has neither taste nor smell.

It is emollient.

ALTHEA.—MARSHMALLOWS.

1. *Althea officinalis*, LINN.

SYNONIMES:—Guimauve, FR.; Eibisch, Ibis, GERM.; Wysoky slez, BOHEM.; Althee, DAN.; Malvavisco, SPAN.; Gemeene hemst, DUT.; Altea Bismalva, ITAL.; Szlar wloski, POL.; Malvavisco, PORT.; Prosurernjak, RUSS.; Alterot, SWED.

LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AUST.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; MIL. COPEN.; HISP.; GALL.;

FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FENN.; FULD.; GENEV.; HAMB.; HANN.; HASS.; LIFF.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; WURCEB.; BERGIUS.; BRUGNATELLI.; COXE.; GUIBOURT.; MURRAY and GMELIN.; PIDERIT.; SPIELMANN.; ZARDA.

This herbaceous perennial plant is common in almost every part of Europe, where it is, in many parts, cultivated to a great

extent. (*Monadelphia Polyandria*, LINN.; *Malvaceæ*, JUSS.; *Fig. Flor. Med.* IV. 191.)

The whole plant, and the flowers and root are employed.

The root (*Radix Althææ* seu *Bismalvæ* seu *Hibisci* seu *Malvavisci*) is long, cylindrical, greyish or yellowish without, and whitish within; it is without smell, and its taste is sweet and mucilaginous.

The plant is composed of a branching stem, covered with a cotton-like substance; its leaves are oval, alternate, petiolate, dentate, and have three or five lobes; they are of a whitish green colour, covered with a silky down; and have a mucilaginous taste.

The flowers are rose coloured, pale red, or white.

EMOLLIENT SPECIES.

Species emollientes seu ad Fomentum emolliens seu pro Fomento seu pro Cataplasmate seu pro Enemate emolliente seu pro Gargarismate. (AUSTR.; BAVAR.; BRUNS.; DAN.; MIL. COPEN.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; HANN.; HASS.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; POL.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SARD.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; WURCEB.; CADET DE GASSICOURT.; PIDERIT.; SPIELMANN.; SWEDIAUR.; VAN MONS.)

1. Without special designation.

R. Leaves of Wild Mallow,
 ——— Marshmallows,
 ——— Lesser Mullein,
 ——— Annual Mercury,
 ——— Pellitory of the
 Wall,
 ——— Groundsel,

} of each,
 } equal
 } parts.

Mix. (GALL.; FORM. HÔP. FR.)

CADET DE GASSICOURT gives the same formula, omitting the annual mercury.

R. Leaves of Marshmallows,
 ——— Wild Mallow,
 ——— Lesser Mullein,
 Flowers of Red Poppy,
 Linseed,

} of each,
 } equal
 } parts.

Mix. (HERBIP.)

R. Leaves of Marshmallows,
 ——— Wild Mallow,
 Flowers of Elder,
 ——— Chamomile,
 Linseed,

} of each,
 } three
 } ounces.

three drams.

Cut and bruise them, and mix together. (HASS.)

R. Leaves of Wild Mallow,
 or of Marshmallows,
 ——— and Flowers of
 Lesser Mullein,
 Linseed,

} of each,
 } two parts.

four parts.

Cut and bruise them, and mix together. (ROSS.)

R. Root of Marshmallows, two parts.
 Leaves of Wild Mallow, } of each,
 Flowers of Chamomile, } one part.
 Linseed, one half part.

Cut and bruise them, and mix together. (VAN MONS)

R. Herb of Marshmallows, two pounds.
 Root ———, one pound.
 ——— Liquorice, half a pound.

Cut and mix them together. (AUSTR.; NIEMANN)—These species are simply designated by the name of *Species Althææ*.

R. Root of Marshmallows, }
 ——— Great Comfrey, } of each,
 Herb of Wild Mallow, } equal parts.
 Leaves of Lesser Mullein, }

Cut, and mix them together. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Herb of Wild Mallow, } of each,
 Root of Marshmallows, } one ounce.
 Hempseed, }
 Root of Liquorice, two drams.

Cut and bruise them, and mix together. (MIL. COPEN.)

R. Root of Marshmallows, four ounces.
 The five Emollient Herbs,
 of each, two ounces.
 Flowers of Chamomile, three ounces.

Cut, and mix them together. (WIRTEM.)

2. For Cataplasma.

R. Leaves of Marshmallows, } of each,
 ——— Wild Mallow, } three
 Flowers of Elder, } ounces.
 ——— Chamomile, }
 Linseed, one ounce and a half.

Cut and bruise them, and mix together. (PIDERIT)

R. Leaves of Wild Mallow, } of each,
 ——— Marshmallows, } six ounces.
 ——— Melilot Trefoil, } of each,
 Flowers of Elder, } eight
 ounces.
 Root of Marshmallows, ten ounces.
 Seeds of Fenugreek, } of each,
 Linseed, } twenty-four
 ounces.

Cut and bruise them, and mix together. (SPIELMANN)

R. Leaves of Marshmallows, }
 ——— Wild Mallow, } of each,
 ——— Melilot Trefoil, } three
 ——— Annual Mercury, } handfuls.
 ——— Purslain,
 ——— Violet,

Flowers of Chamomile,
 Root of Marshmallows, } of each,
 Seeds of Fenugreek, } three ounces.
 Linseed,
 Wheat Bran, three handfuls.

Cut and bruise them, and mix together. (PALAT.)

R. Root of Marshmallows, six ounces.
 The Five Emollient Herbs,
 of each, three ounces.
 Flowers of Chamomile, four ounces.
 Seeds of Fennel, of each,
 ——— Caraway, } two ounces.
 ——— Fenugreek, } of each,
 Linseed, } four ounces.
 Cut, bruise them, and mix together.

(BRUNS.)

R. Root of Marshmallows, four ounces.
 Herb of Marshmallows, }
 ——— Wild Mallow, } of each,
 ——— Bear's Breech, } two ounces.
 ——— Pellitory of the }
 Wall, }
 ——— Violet, }
 Flowers of Chamomile, three ounces.

Make them into a coarse powder. (SPIELMANN)

R. Root of Marshmallows, }
 Herb of Wild Mallow, } of each,
 ——— Melilot Trefoil, } equal parts.
 Flowers of Chamomile, }
 Linseed, }

Make a powder. (BORUS.; NIEMANN)

R. Root of Marshmallows, }
 Linseed, } of each,
 Flowers of Chamomile, } equal parts.
 Herb of Wild Mallow, }
 ——— Melilot Trefoil, }

Make a powder. (SARD.)

R. Root of Marshmallows, ten ounces.
 Flowers of Elder, } of each,
 ——— Chamomile, } eight ounces.
 ——— Melilot, }
 ——— Wild Mallow, } half a pound.
 Linseed, } three pounds.

Make them into a coarse powder. (DAN.)

R. Root of Marshmallows, } of each,
 Leaves of Marshmallows, } one part.
 ——— Wild Mallow, }
 Linseed Meal, } two parts.

Make a powder. (BAVAR.)

AUSTR. prescribes to take its own emollient species for fomentation, and to pulverize them.—POL.—one part each of the leaves of wild mallow, of melilot trefoil, and of flowers of chamomile, with two parts of linseed, the whole to be powdered.—HANN.; and OLDEN.—give the same formula, but prescribe equal parts of the four ingredients, adding, besides, one part of marshmallows root.

R. Galbanum, one part and a half.
 Figs, }
 Honey, } of each, two parts.
 Onions, }
 Root of Marshmallows, } of each,
 Linseed, } three parts.
 ——— } six parts.

Mix. (VAN MONS)—When these species are employed, the galbanum is to be mixed

with the yolk of an egg or with mucilage of gum arabic, and a sufficient quantity of water, to make a cataplasm with the rest.

3. For Fomentation.

R. Leaves of Marshmallows, }
 ——— Wild Mallow, } of each,
 ——— Melilot Trefoil, } equal
 Root of Marshmallows, } parts
 Linseed, }

Cut and bruise them, and mix together. (WURCEB.)

R. Root of Marshmallows, }
 ——— Liguorice, }
 Leaves of Wild Mallow, } of each,
 ——— Lesser Mullen, } one ounce.
 ——— lein, }
 Flowers of Elder, }
 ——— Chamomile, }
 ——— Red Poppies, }

Dry Figs,

Cut and mix them together. (PIDERIT)

R. Root of Marshmallows, } of each,
 Leaves of Wild Mallow, } one ounce
 Flowers of Red Poppies, } and a half.
 ——— Hollyhock, }
 ——— Elder, }

Herb of Fleasseed, half an ounce.

Figs, two ounces.

Cut, bruise them, and mix together. (WIRTEM.)

The same formula is given by PALAT.

R. Root of Marshmallows, }
 ——— Elicampane, }
 ——— Florentine Iris, } of each,
 ——— Wound-wort, } one ounce
 Leaves of Wild Mallow, } and a half.
 ——— Sage, }
 ——— Hyssop, }
 Flowers of Red Poppies, }
 ——— Hollyhock, }
 ——— Elder, }

Figs,

two ounces.

Cut, bruise them, and mix together. (BRUNS.)

R. Herb of Marshmallows, } of each,
 ——— Sage, } six ounces.
 Flowers of Elder, }
 Root of Burnet Saxifrage, } of each,
 ——— } three ounces.

Cut, and mix them together. (HANN.; POL.; BORUS.; SARD.)

R. Root of Marshmallows, one part.
 Herb of Sage, } of each,
 Flowers of Marshmallows, } two parts.

Cut, and mix them together. (CAST. BORUS.; WURCEB.)

5. For Lavement.

R. Leaves of Marshmallows, two parts.
 Flowers of Chamomile, one part.
 Linseed, one half part.

Cut, bruise, and mix them together. (HANN.; BORUS.; SARD.; NIEMANN)

- R. Root of Marshmallows, four ounces.
 Leaves of Wild Mallow, }
 Lesser Mullein, } of each,
 Flowers of Chamomile, } three ounces.
 Seeds of Fenugreek, one ounce.

Cut, bruise, and mix them together. (PIDERIT)

- R. Leaves of Marshmallows, }
 Bear's-breech, }
 Wild Mallow, }
 Annual Mercury, } of each,
 Pellitory of the Wall, } two handfuls.
 Vervain, }
 Violet, }
 Flowers of Chamomile, }
 Seeds of Fenugreek, } one dram.
 Fennel Flower, half an ounce.

Cut, bruise, and mix them together. (PALAT.)

DAN. gives the same formula, but for cataplasms.

PECTORAL SPECIES.

Species pectorales seu ad Infusum pectorale seu pro Infuso pectorali. (BAYAR.; BRUNS.; DAN.; MIL. COPEN.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; HAMB.; HANN.; HASS.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; POL.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SARD.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; WURCEB.; AUGUSTIN.; BORIES.; CADET DE GASSICOURT.; HUFELAND.; PIERQUIN.; SPIELMANN.; VAN MONS)

- R. Root of Marshmallows, four ounces.
 Liquorice, }
 Florentine Iris, } of each,
 Herb of Colts-foot, } two ounces.
 Ground-ivy, }
 Flowers of Wild Poppies, } of each,
 Lesser Mullein, } one ounce.
 Elder, }

Cut, and mix them together. (HANN.; BORUS.; SARD.)

- R. Root of Marshmallows, } of each,
 Leaves of Marshmallows, } two parts.
 Figs, }
 Carob-beans, }
 Raisins, } of each, one part.
 Dates, }
 Malt, }
 Barley, }

Cut, bruise, and mix them together. (BAVAR.)

- R. Root of Marshmallows, two ounces.
 Liquorice, one ounce.
 Flowers of Elder, } of each,
 Colts-foot, } one ounce
 Red Poppies, } and a half.
 Corinth Raisins, stoned, one ounce.
 Figs, three ounces.
 Seeds of Anise, one ounce.

Cut, bruise, and mix them together. (PIDERIT)

- R. Herb of Colts-foot, } of each,
 Hyssop, } ten parts.
 Root of Marshmallows, two parts.

Cut, and mix them together.

- R. Malt, one pound and a half.
 Root of Marshmallows, one pound.
 Liquorice, } of each,
 Figs, } half a pound.
 Flowers of Lesser Mullein, } of each,
 Red Poppies, } two ounces.

Cut, and mix them together. (HERBIP.)

- R. Root of Marshmallows, } of each,
 Liquorice, } half an ounce.
 Herb of Common Mallow, } of each,
 Flowers of Elder, } one ounce.

Cut, and mix them together. (MIL. COPEN.)

- R. Root of Marshmallows, four ounces.
 Liquorice, } of each,
 Herb of Colts-foot, } two ounces.
 Flowers of Red Poppies, } of each,
 Lesser Mullein, } one ounce.
 Elder, } of each,
 Indian Anise, } half an ounce.

Cut, bruise, and mix them together. (OLDEN.)

- R. Root of Marshmallows, two ounces.
 Liquorice, half an ounce.
 Seeds of Fennel, two drams.

Cut, bruise, and mix them together. (HAMB.)

- R. Root of Marshmallows, one ounce and a half.
 Liquorice, }
 Herb of Colts foot, } of each,
 Veronica, } six drams.
 Flowers of Lesser Mullein, }
 Elder, }

Cut, and mix them together. (DAN.)

- R. Root of Marshmallows, four ounces.
 Liquorice, two ounces.
 Herb of Hyssop, } of each,
 Flowers of Colts-foot, } four ounces.
 Poppy, } three ounces.
 Figs, half a pound.
 Anise, two ounces.

Cut, bruise, and mix them together. (HASS.)

- R. Flowers of Marshmallows, }
 Wild Mallow, }
 Cats-foot, }
 Lesser Mullein, } of each,
 Red Poppies, } equal
 Colts-foot, } parts.
 Maidenhair, }
 Hyssop, }
 Harts-tongue, }
 Ground-ivy, }
 Speedwell, }

T

Cut, and mix them together. (FORM. HÔP. FR.)

R. Flowers of Marshmallows, }
 ——— Wild Mallow, } of each,
 ——— Red Poppies. } equal
 ——— Cats-foot, } parts.
 ——— Colts-foot, }

Cut, and mix them together. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Indian Anise, } one part.
 Flowers of Lesser Mullein, } of each,
 ——— Wild Mallow, } one part
 ——— Ground Ivy, } and a half.
 ——— Hyssop, } of each,
 ——— Colts-foot, } one part.
 Root of Liquorice, }
 ——— Marshmallows, } one part
 and a half.

Cut, and mix them together. (VAN MONS)

R. Root of Marshmallows, }
 ——— Liquorice, } of each,
 Flowers of Lesser Mullein, } one
 Herb of Lesser Mullein, } ounce.
 Flowers of Elder, }
 Root of Iris, } of each, six drams.
 Fennel, }

Cut, bruise, and mix them together. (HUFELAND)

R. Corinth Raisins, }
 Figs, } of each,
 Pearl Barley, } one
 Root of Marshmallows, } ounce.
 Herb of Wild Mallow, }
 Flowers of Lesser Mullein, }
 Anise, } half an ounce,
 Cut, and mix them together. (AUGUSTIN)

DEMULCENT POWDER.

Pulvis ad Dysuriam seu mitigans Wenferi.
(WIRTEM.)

R. Root of Marshmallows, } one ounce.
 ——— Liquorice, } half an ounce.
 Cotton Seeds, } of each,
 White Poppy Seeds, } two drams.
 Purslain Seeds, }
 Barley, } of each,
 Prepared Armenian } half
 Bole, } an ounce.
 Gum Arabic, } of each, one dram.
 ——— Tragacanth, }
 White Sugar, } half an ounce.
 Dose, from half a dram to one dram.

MARSHMALLOW LOZENGES.

Tabellæ seu Tabulæ seu Trochisci Althææ,
Trochisci bechici albi, seu Althææ com-
positi. (AUSTR.; GALL.; ROSS.; SARD.;
 AUGUSTIN; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN)

R. Root of Marshmallows, powdered,
 one ounce and a half.
 White Sugar, four ounces and a half.
 Mucilage of Tragacanth,
 a sufficient quantity.

Make into lozenges. (GALL.)

AUSTR. prescribes one ounce and a half
 of the root, one pound of sugar, and a suffi-
 cient quantity of mucilage.—SARD.—three
 ounces of the root, one pound of sugar, and
 a sufficient quantity of rose water.

R. Root of Marshmallows, half an ounce.
 ——— Florentine Iris, one dram.
 White Sugar, eight ounces.
 Mucilage of Tragacanth,
 a sufficient quantity.

Make into trochiscs. (PIDERIT)

SPIELMANN prescribes one ounce of
 marshmallows, one dram of iris, sixteen
 ounces of sugar, and a sufficient quantity of
 mucilage.—ROSS.—one ounce of marsh-
 mallows, half an ounce of iris, one pound
 and a half of sugar, and a sufficient quan-
 tity of mucilage.—AUGUSTIN—half an ounce
 of marshmallows, one dram of iris, eight
 ounces of sugar, and a sufficient quantity of
 mucilage.

EMOLLIENT PULP. (GALL.)

R. Emollient Species, fresh, any quantity.
 Water, a sufficient quantity.

Boil till the vegetables become soft: then
 bruise them on a seive, with a wooden spa-
 tula, and evaporate the pulp to the con-
 sistence of a soft mass.

MUCILAGE OF MARSHMALLOWS ROOT.

Macilago Althææ seu Radicis Althææ.
(GALL.; FERR.; OLDEN.; CAST. BORUS.;
 SARD.; WURCEB.; AUGUSTIN)

R. Marshmallows Root, two drams.
 Warm Water, one ounce and a half.

Digest for twenty-four hours, with a
 gentle heat, shaking the vessel from time
 to time, and strain with expression. (GALL.)

SARD. prescribes one pound of the root,
 and four pounds of boiling water.

R. Marshmallows Root, one ounce.
 Water, eight ounces.

Reduce to three ounces by boiling, and
 strain. (CAST. BORUS.; WURCEB.; AU-
 GUSTIN)

NIEMANN directs ten ounces of the root,
 and two pounds of water; to be reduced to
 eight ounces.—OLDEN.—one ounce of the
 root, and eight ounces of water; to be re-
 duced to two ounces.—FERR.—one ounce
 of the root, and eight ounces of water; to
 be reduced to four ounces.

R. Fresh Root of Marshmallows, one ounce.
Boiling Water, two pounds.
Infuse and strain. (RATIER)

R. Root of Marshmallows, one ounce.
Liquorice, two drams.
Boiling Water, a sufficient quantity
to obtain two pounds when strained. (FORM.
HÔP. FR.)

It is emollient; and is found useful in all inflammations, particularly when internal.

PECTORAL INFUSION. (VAN MONS)

R. Root of Marshmallows, one ounce.
Warm Water, thirty-four ounces.
Infuse for half an hour; then strain the
infusion, and add

Gum Arabic, } of each, two ounces.
White Sugar, }

DECOCTION OF MARSHMALLOWS.

Decoctum Althææ seu Radicis Althææ emolliens seu *Althææ officinalis*, *Decoctum ophthalmicum mucilaginosum*. (EDINB.; DUBL.; MIL. COPEN.; HISP.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; HAMB.; HASS.; LUSIT.; CAST. BORUS.; HERBIP.; WURCEB.; AUGUSTIN.; COXE; PIDERIT)

DECOCTION OF MARSHMALLOWS.

R. Root of Marshmallows, dried
and bruised, four ounces.
Raisins, stoned, two ounces.
Water, seven pints.

Mix them, and boil down to five pounds: strain the liquor, and set it aside that the fæces may subside, and then decant it. (EDINB.; DUBL.; and COXE)

R. Root of Marshmallows, one ounce.
Pure Water, two pounds and a half.
Boil down to two pounds, and strain. (CAST. BORUS.; HERBIP.; AUGUSTIN)

HAMB. prescribes one ounce of the root, and twelve ounces of water; to be boiled down to eight ounces.—MIL. COPEN.—two drams of the root, and eight ounces of water; to be boiled down to six ounces.

R. Root of Marshmallows, } of each,
Fresh Leaves of Wild } one ounce.
Mallow, }
Water, two pounds.

Boil down to one half, and strain the decoction while hot. (HISP.)

R. Root of Marshmallows, six ounces.
Raisins, stoned, two ounces.
Spring Water, six pounds.

Boil down to four pounds; then strain, set it aside, and decant. (HASS.; PIDERIT)
FERR. prescribes one ounce and a half of the root, half an ounce of raisins, and two pounds of water.

R. Root of Marshmallows, six ounces.
Raisins, stoned, two ounces.
Spring Water, six pounds.

Boil down to two-thirds, adding towards the end

Liquorice, grated, six drams.
Strain, set it aside, and decant. (HERBIP.)

FULD. prescribes one ounce and a half of marshmallows, half an ounce of Corinth raisins, and one pound and a half of water; boiled down to one pound.

R. Root of Marshmallows, half an ounce.
Water, a sufficient quantity
to obtain two pounds when strained; boil for a quarter of an hour, adding towards the end

Grated Liquorice, two drams.
Strain. (FORM. HÔP. FR.)

LUSIT. prescribes six ounces of the root, eight pounds of water, and two ounces of liquorice; to be reduced to four pounds.

These are emollient; they are employed both internally and externally.

EMOLLIENT DECOCTION. (SAUNDERS)

R. Root of Marshmallows, one ounce and a half.
Leaves of Marshmallows, one handful and a half.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Boil for a quarter of an hour, then add
Leaves of Veronica, one handful.
Root of Fennel, one ounce.

Infuse in a gentle heat for a quarter of an hour: then strain, and add to every two pounds of the liquor

Simple Oxymel, two ounces.
Oxymel of Squills, one ounce.
Tritoxide of Antimony, one dram and a half.

EMOLLIENT AND CARMINATIVE DECOCTION. (AMST.; SARD.)

R. Root of Marshmallows, one ounce.
Water, two pounds.
Boil down to one half, and add

Flowers of Melilot Trefoil, } of each,
Chamomile, } six drams.

Digest for a quarter of an hour, and strain. (AMST.)

R. Root of Marshmallows, one ounce.
Leaves of Wild Mallow, } of each,
Pellitory of } one handful.
the Wall, }
Water, four pounds.

Boil, strain, and add to the decoction while hot,

Caraway Seeds, half an ounce.
Chamomile Flowers, half a handful.

Infuse till cold. (SARD.)

This decoction is chiefly employed in lavements.

PECTORAL DECOCTION.

Decoctum Althææ cum Ammonio Muriatico. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Root of Marshmallows, one ounce.
Water, a sufficient quantity
to obtain twelve ounces when strained; then add

Muriate of Ammonia, two drams.
Extract of Liquorice, six drams.

Dose, one spoonful every two hours.

EMOLLIENT GARGLE. (LIPP.; DISP. CHA. PARIS; RATIER; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR)

R. Root of Marshmallows, one ounce.
Figs, two ounces.
Milk, three pounds.

Boil down to one pound, and strain. (SWEDIAUR)—LIPP. prescribes two parts of the root, one part of figs, and thirty-two parts of water; boiled down to twenty-four parts.

R. Root of Marshmallows, one ounce.
Figs, half an ounce.
Water, twenty-four ounces.

Boil, and add to sixteen ounces of the strained decoction

Simple Oxymel, one ounce.

Mix. (SPIELMANN)

R. Decoction of Marshmallows, three ounces.
Syrup of Honey, one ounce.

Mix. (RATIER)
RATIER prescribes elsewhere eight ounces of the decoction, and one ounce of syrup of honey.—DISP. CHA. PARIS—six ounces of decoction, and one ounce of honey of roses.

EMOLLIENT LAVEMENT. (WURCEB.; DISP. CHA. PARIS; RATIER)

R. Emollient Species, half an ounce.
Water, fourteen ounces.

Boil down to ten ounces. (WURCEB.)

RATIER prescribes one ounce of marshmallows, and one pound of water.—DISP. CHA. PARIS—two ounces of marshmallows, and two pounds of water; boiled down to one pound.

EMOLLIENT COLLYRIUM. (RATIER)

R. Root of Marshmallows, two drams.
Water, one pound.

Boil, and strain.

PECTORAL PTISAN. (SPIELMANN)

R. Root of Marshmallows, half an ounce.
Liquorice, three drams.
Figs, two drams.
Flowers of Red Poppies, one scruple.
Spring Water, sixty-four ounces.
Boil gently.

DEMULCENT PTISAN. (PIERQUIN; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Flowers of Marshmallows, two pinches.
Leaves ————— one handful.
Root ————— four drams.
Water, a sufficient quantity
to obtain three pounds when strained.

Boil for one hour, and add

Syrup of Poppies, one or two ounces.

Mix. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Root of Buglos, } of each,
Waterlily, } two ounces.
Marshmallows, } one ounce.
Leaves of Bugloss, } of each,
Maidenhair, } one handful.
Seeds of White Poppy, } of each,
bruised, and put in a } one ounce.
bag, }
Flowers of Wild Mallow, }
Violet, }
Barley Water, four pounds.

Boil for half an hour, and strain. (PIERQUIN)

SEDATIVE FOMENTATION. (SPIELMANN)

R. Leaves of Marshmallows, four handfuls.
Poppy, one handful.
Henbane, two pinches.
Spring Water, forty-eight ounces.
Boil down to forty ounces, and strain.

EMOLLIENT FOMENTATION. (PIERQUIN)

R. Root of Marshmallows, } of each,
Lily, } three ounces.
Bryony, } two ounces.
Leaves of Wild Mallow, } of each,
Bear's-breech, } three
Violet, } handfuls.
Flowers of Chamomile, } of each,
Melilot Trefoil, } two
pinches.
Water, a sufficient quantity
to obtain six pounds of liquor after sufficient
boiling: add when strained
Vinegar, four ounces.

EMOLLIENT AND RELAXING FOMENTATION. (PIERQUIN)

R. Root of Marshmallows, } of each,
Patience, } two
Leaves of Borage, } handfuls.
Wild Mallow, }
Violet, }
Lettuce, }

Linsced,	one ounce.
Flowers of Chamomile,	of each,
———— Melilot Trefoil,	two
	pinches.
Water,	a sufficient quantity.

Boil, and add to every three pounds of the strained decoction

Vinegar,	three ounces.
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SYRUP OF MARSHMALLOWS.

Syrupus Althææ seu de Althæa seu Althææ Officialis. (LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; GALL.; FERR.; FENN.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SARD.; SUEC.; HERBIP.; COXE; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Fresh Root of Marshmallows, bruised, half a pound.
 White Sugar, two pounds.
 Water, four pints.

Boil the water with the bruised root down to one half, and express the decoction when cold. Set it aside for twenty-four hours that the dregs may subside, and pour off the clear liquor; to this add the sugar, and boil to a proper consistence. (LOND.; DUBL.)

R. Fresh Root of Marshmallows, sliced, one part.
 Water, ten parts.
 White Sugar, four parts.

Boil the water with the sliced root down to one half, and strain the decoction with strong expression. Set the liquor aside, and when the dregs have subsided, add the sugar and boil to a syrup. (EDINB.; COXE)

R. Root of Marshmallows, grated, two ounces.
 Water, two pounds and a half.

Infuse for twelve hours: to twenty-seven ounces of the strained infusion add

White Sugar,	four pounds,
and bring it to a single boil.	(POL.)

R. Root of Marshmallows, washed, one part.
 Hot Water, fourteen parts.

Infuse, and when cold, add

White Sugar,	twelve parts.
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Clarify, and evaporate it to the consistence of a syrup. (VAN MONS)

VAN MONS prescribes in BATAV. sixteen parts of water.

R. Root of Marshmallows, sliced, half a pound.
 Water, eight pounds.

Infuse for six hours, gradually augmenting the heat to ebullition; then strain the infusion, set it aside to depurate, and add

White Sugar,	six pounds.
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Clarify, and evaporate it with a gentle heat to the consistence of a syrup. (ANT.)

R. Fresh Root of Marshmallows, washed and sliced, six ounces.
 Water, four pounds.

Boil gently, strain, and add

White Sugar,	six pounds.
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Boil down to a syrup. (GALL.; FERR.)

R. Root of Marshmallows, six ounces.
 Hot Water, six pounds.

Boil for a short time, strain, and add

White Sugar,	four pounds.
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Clarify with the white of an egg, and boil to the consistence of a syrup, adding towards the end

Root of Marshmallows, washed and bruised,	two ounces.
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Boil for a short time, and strain. (SARD.)

BAVAR. directs one part of the root to be boiled in twenty-eight parts of water down to twenty-four parts, thirty-six parts of sugar to be added to the strained decoction, and to be boiled to a syrup.

FENN; ROSS; and SUEC. direct half a pound of the root to be boiled in six pounds of water down to one half, the decoction to be strained, depurated, and brought to a single boil after adding six pounds of sugar—FULD.—two pounds only of sugar to be added.

FENN. directs two ounces of orange-flower water to be added to the syrup when cold.

All the other pharmacopœias direct the boiling to be continued to the consumption of one half, or thereabouts: thus, Two ounces of the root, three pounds of water, which is to be boiled down to twenty-seven ounces, and four pounds of sugar:—(ANT.; BORUS.). Four ounces of the root, three pounds of water, to be boiled down to twenty-seven ounces, and four pounds of sugar:—(OLDEN.) Six ounces of the root, eight pounds of water to be reduced to four, and three pounds of sugar:—(BATAV.; BELG.) Seven ounces of the root, nine pounds of water to be reduced to one half, and four pounds of sugar:—(HERBIP.) Nine ounces of the root, ten pounds of water, to be reduced to five, and four pounds of sugar:—(SWEDIAUR) One pound of the root, ten pounds and a half of water, to be reduced to one half, and four pounds of sugar:—(LUSIT.) Half a pound of the

root, five pounds of water to be reduced to one-half, and two pounds of sugar. (GENEV.)

Water, aided by heat, separates from the root, not only mucilage but also starch. This is never found in syrup prepared according to the following formula :

R. Root of Marshmallows, six ounces.
 cut small,
 Cold Water, four pounds.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, strain through a sieve, and add

White Sugar, twelve pounds.

Melt it in a water-bath.

This formula belongs to CHEREAU. Some druggists, trusting to the authority of BAUME, who says that the demulcent virtues of the marshmallows reside only in the mucilage, have, latterly, thought it better to allow only that to enter into the syrup, and to exclude the starch, as useless. Starch and mucilage both belong to the same class of medicaments, for both are emollient, and almost in the same degree, when mixed with a certain quantity of water. The distinction that has been made, then, is erroneous, considered in a medicinal point of view; but it may be important pharmaceutically, so far as it concerns the elegance of the preparation, and as to its being more or less disposed to decomposition.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF MARSHMALLOWS.

(AMST.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; HASS.; LIPP.; PALAT.; WIRTEMB.; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN)

R. Root of Marshmallows, sliced, three ounces.
 Spring Water, six pounds.

Boil down to two thirds, adding towards the end

Root of Liquorice, grated and bruised, three ounces.

Add to the strained decoction

White Sugar, six pounds.

Boil down to a syrup, on a gentle fire, stirring continually. (DAN.)

HISP. directs two ounces of marshmallows to be boiled in six ounces of water, down to three fourths, half an ounce of liquorice to be added towards the end, the decoction to be strained, and two pounds of sugar to be added to it; the solution to be then clarified, and boiled to the consistence of a syrup.—LIPP.—half a pound of marshmallows to be boiled in eight pounds of water, down to four pounds, two ounces of liquorice to be added towards the end, the liquor to be strained and set aside, and three pounds of sugar to be dissolved in it.

R. Root of Marshmallows, six ounces.
 Water, ten pounds.

Boil down to two thirds, adding towards the end

Root of Liquorice, one ounce.
 Dried Herb of Maidenhair, one ounce and a half.

Strain the decoction, set it aside to depurate, and add

White Sugar, six pounds.

Boil to the consistence of a syrup. (AMST.)

R. Root of Marshmallows, } of each,
 Dog-grass, } one ounce.
 Herb of Marshmallows, }
 Raisins, } half an ounce.
 Spring Water, } three pounds.

Boil down to one half, and add

White Sugar, two pounds.

Bring it to a single boil. (HASS.; PIDERIT)

R. Fresh Root of Marshmallows, four ounces.
 washed and sliced,

Root of Burnet Saxi- } of each,
 frage, } two ounces.

Berries of Alkekenge, }
 Herb of Marshmallows, } of each,
 Pellitory of the } three
 Wall, } handfuls.

Water, ten pounds.

Boil the saxifrage with the water, down to three fourths; then add the alkekenge, then the root, and the herbs; strain, and add

White Sugar, four pounds.

Clarify, and boil down to a syrup. (SARD.)

R. Root of Marshmallows, }
 Dog-grass, }
 Asparagus, }
 Liquorice, }
 Herb of Marshmallows, }
 Pellitory of the } of each,
 Wall, } three drams.
 Burnet Saxi- }
 frage, }
 Plantain, }
 Black Maiden- }
 hair, }
 White Maiden- }
 hair, }
 Raisins, } half an ounce.
 Grey Peas, } one ounce.
 Water, } four pounds.

Boil down to twenty-eight ounces: add

White Sugar, four pounds.

And make a syrup. (WIRTEMB.; SPIELMANN)

BRUNS. leaves out the grey peas.

R. Root of Marshmallows, two ounces.
 — Dog-grass, } of each,
 — Asparagus, } half an ounce.
 — Liquorice, }
 Raisins, }
 Grey Peas, } one ounce.
 Herb of Wild Mallow, }
 — Pellitory of the }
 wall, }
 — Plantain, } of each,
 — Burnet Saxi- } one handful.
 frage, }
 — Black Maiden- }
 hair, }
 — White Maiden- }
 hair, }
 The four greater and lesser
 Cold Seeds, of each, three drams.
 Spring Water, nine pounds.
 Boil down to four pounds, and add
 White Sugar, two pounds.
 Make a syrup. (PALAT.)

EMOLLIENT CATAPLASM.

Cataplasma Emolliens seu *Althææ* seu *Medulæ Panis*. (HISP.; LUSIT.; BRUGNATELLI; SWEDIAUR)

R. Crumb of Wheaten Bread, saturated with Decoction of Marshmallows. half a pound.
 Yolks of Eggs three.
 Linseed Meal, a sufficient quantity.
 Heat them together. (LUSIT.)

SWEDIAUR omits the yolks of eggs.

R. Linseed Meal, } of each,
 Root of Marshmallows, } equal parts.
 in powder, }
 Leaves of Marshmallows, }

Mix them with cold water, and boil to the required consistence. (BRUGNATELLI; SWEDIAUR)

R. Root of Marshmallows, ten ounces.
 Water, a sufficient quantity
 to soften the root by boiling, add

Leaves of Wild Mallow, four ounces.

Boil again till the water is nearly all evaporated: then pound the pulp, press it through a sieve, and add

Lard, two ounces.
 Yolks of Eggs two.

Mix. (HISP.)

RESOLVENT CATAPLASM. (BORIES)

R. Leaves of Water-lily, two ounces.
 — Poppies, four ounces.
 — Marshmallows, three ounces.
 Flowers of Elder, } of each,
 — Melilot } three drams.
 Trefoil, }
 Water, a sufficient quantity.

Boil, and add towards the end,

Edible Swallow's Nest, in powder, one.
 Linseed Meal, a sufficient quantity.
 Oil of Lily, one ounce and a half.

MARSHMALLOWS OIL. (HISP.)

R. Root of Marshmallows, one part.
 Olive Oil, three parts.

Digest for three or four days; then boil till no more aqueous vapour rises, and express the oil.

EMOLLIENT OINTMENT.

Ceratum de Althæa, Emplastrum mucilaginosum seu *emolliens* seu *citrinum* seu *flavum* seu *de Althæa, Unguentum flavum*, seu *citrinum* seu *Althææ* seu *Resinæ Pini Sylvestris compositum* seu *resumptivum* seu *lenitivum*. (ANT.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; ROSS.; SARD.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI.; CADET DE GASSICOURT.; PIDERIT.; SPIELMANN.; SWEDIAUR.; VAN MONS)

1. *With Marshmallows in substance.*

R. Yellow Wax, one pound.
 Resin, half a pound.
 Beef Suet, four ounces.
 Turpentine, three ounces.

Melt them together with a gentle heat, strain and add

Powdered Turmeric, } of each,
 — Linseed, } one ounce.
 — Fenugreek, }
 — Root of Marshmallows, half an ounce.

Wheat Flour, six drams.

Mix. (SUEC.) This is the *Emplastrum mucilaginosum* seu *emolliens citrinum*.

WURCEB. prescribes one pound each, of wax, and of resin, half a pound of turpentine, four ounces of linseed oil, half a pound each, of powdered root of marshmallows, and of fenugreek, and three ounces of turmeric. This is the *Emplastrum flavum* seu *emolliens*.

R. Oil of Chamomile, } of each,
 — White Lily, } eight ounces.
 White Wax, }
 Goat-suet, } of each,
 Fowl's-fat, } three ounces.
 Veal-marrow }
 Powdered Root of Marshmallows, four ounces.

Lead Plaster, one pound and a half.

Melt the oil, the plaster, the wax, and the fats together, then add the powder and stir the mass, till cold. (SARD.) This is the *Emplastrum* seu *ceratum de Althæa*.

R. Mucilaginous Oil, three pounds.
Lard, two pounds.
Yellow Wax, one pound.

Melt them together, and add
Powdered Root of Marshmallows,
six ounces.

Mix well. (SARD.) This is the *Unguentum de Althæa*.

2. With Mucilage of Marshmallows.

R. Root of Marshmallows, } of each,
Linseed, } six ounces.
Boiling Water, } six pounds.

Digest with a gentle heat, and strain through a linen cloth; boil one pound of mucilage with

Lard, two pounds.
Constantly stirring, till the water of the mucilage is evaporated: add

Yellow Wax, four ounces.
Turpentine, one ounce.

And strain the melted mass through a linen cloth. (LIPP.)

R. Root of Marshmallows, four ounces.
Seeds of Fenugreek, one pound.
Boiling Water, four pounds.

Bring it to boil, and add
Lard, eight pounds.
Turmeric, in powder, two ounces.

Boil gently till the water is evaporated; then express, and add

Yellow Wax, one pound.

Strain the melted mass. (OLDEN.)

FERR. directs a mucilage to be made with one pound each, of the root and of linseed, and six pounds of lard to be added; the water is then to be evaporated, and eight ounces of resin, three ounces of turpentine, and one pound of yellow wax, to be added to the mass.

R. Mucilage of Marshmallows, } of each,
Linseed, } one pound.
Lard, six pounds.

Boil till the water of the mucilage is evaporated, and add

Resin, half a pound.

Mix. (DAN.)

R. Mucilage of Marshmallows, } of each,
Linseed, } sixteen ounces.
Turmeric, in Powder, } one ounce.
Lard, four pounds.

Boil with a gentle heat till the water is evaporated, and add

Yellow Wax, eight ounces.

Strain the melted mass. (HANN.) This is the *Unguentum flavum* sen *Althæa*.

R. Mucilage of Marshmallows, } of each,
Linseed, } one pound.
Fresh Butter, four pounds.

Boil them together, till the water is evaporated, and add, towards the end of the evaporation,

Yellow Wax, one pound.
Resin, half a pound.

Melt, strain, and add
Turpentine, two ounces.

Mix well. (HASS.; PIDERIT)

FULD.; and ROSS. prescribe eight ounces of mucilage, thirty-two of butter, four of wax, and one of turpentine, omitting the resin; but ROSS. adds three drams of turmeric.

R. Mucilage of Marshmallows, } of each,
Fenugreek, } eight ounces.
Linseed, }
Butter, sixty-four ounces.

Boil till the water is evaporated, and add

Yellow Wax, sixteen ounces.
Resin, six ounces.
Turpentine, two ounces.

Incorporate with the melted mass

Turmeric, in powder, one ounce.

(BRUNS.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

PALAT. gives the same formula, but omits the turmeric,

R. Root of Marshmallows, } of each,
Linseed, } one pound.
Water, a sufficient quantity
to make a thick mucilage: pour it into
Melted Fat, six pounds.

Stir well, evaporate, and add

Resin, eight ounces.
Venice Turpentine, } of each,
Yellow Wax, } one pound.

Melt the whole together, stirring continually. (BRUGNATELLI)

R. Seeds of Marshmallows, } of each,
Fenugreek, } half
Linseed, } an ounce.
Gum Arabic, } of each,
Tragacanth, } two ounces.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain, by maceration and boiling, a thick mucilage: strain and boil it with

Fresh Butter, } of each,
Veal Marrow, } half a pound.

Goose Fat, }
Duck's-Fat, }
Lard, } of each,
Oil of Almonds, } two ounces.
Chamomile, }
Violets, }

till the water is evaporated: add towards the end

White Wax, half a pound.
Mutton Suet, one ounce.

Mix well. (PALAT.)

WIRTEM. gives a formula very slightly different from this.—The preparation bears the name of *Unguentum resumptivum*.

R. Oil of Marshmallows, two pounds.
Yellow Wax, } of each,
Resin, } half a pound.

Melt them together, and add

Turpentine, two ounces.

Mix well. (HISP.)

3. *Without Marshmallows.*

R. Linseed Oil, or Mucilaginous Oil, one pound.

Yellow Wax, half a pound.
Resin, } of each,
Turpentine, } four ounces.

Melt them together, over a gentle fire, pour off, and beat the ointment when cold. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

GALL. prescribes eight parts of mucilaginous oil, two of wax, and one part each of resin and of turpentine. This mixture is denominated *Ointment of turpentine and of wax*.—In BATAV. we find also, under the name of *Emplastrum Citrinum*, the following formula, which may be very well placed here:—

R. Yellow Wax, two pounds.
Resin, one pound.
Goat-suet, nine ounces.
Turpentine, eight ounces.
Oil of Lily, or of St. John's Wort, half an ounce.

Melt them together.

GENEV. prescribes three pounds and a half of olive oil, one pound of wax, half a pound of resin, and three ounces of turpentine.

R. Seeds of Fenugreek, } of each,
Root of Turmeric, } one part.
Resin, } eight parts.
Yellow Wax, } sixteen parts.
Olive Oil, } sixty-four parts.

Melt them together, and strain with expression. (SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

ANT. prescribes the same formula, but with twice the quantity of fenugreek, and of turmeric, and gives to the product the name of *Unguentum Resinæ Pini Sylvestris compositum*.

This preparation offers a striking example of the changes which are made in pharmaceutical compounds; of the alterations which they undergo in their denominations; and of the application of the same name to compounds which are very different from each other. The ointments prescribed in the first formulæ are emollient and soothing,

but those prescribed in the latter are stimulant and irritating. These formulæ, however, could not be separated without renouncing an important advantage of a work like this, which is to shew the truly proteiform character of the greater part of official preparations. This is necessary to be known, that we may not be deceived in supposing that preparations bearing similar names, are similar in composition, and consequently, similar in their effects. The same motive has determined us to insert the three following formulæ, which bear some resemblance to a few of the preceding.

1. *Emplastrum malacticum sine Gummi.* (WIRTEM.)

R. Yellow Wax, eight ounces
Turpentine, } of each, three ounces.
Resin, }
Olibanum, two ounces.
Supertartrate of Potass, two drams.
Myrrh, } of each.
Fenugreek, } one ounce.
Linseed, }
Root of Marshmallows, } of each,
Turmeric, } two
Bean-flour, } ounces.
Linseed Oil, one ounce and a half.

Mix them together.

2. *Emplastrum malacticum cum Gummi.* (WIRTEM.)

R. Yellow Wax, three ounces.
Turpentine, ten drams.
Deer-suet, } of each,
Resin, } one ounce.
Gum Ammoniac, }
Galbanum, } of each,
Turmeric, } half an ounce.
Fenugreek, }
Linseed, }
Root of Marshmallows, two drams.
Bean-flour, } of each, three drams.
Wheat-flour, }

Melt the wax, suet, and resin together; then add the powders, and afterwards the turpentine.

3. *Emplastrum frigidum Riedlini.* (SPIELMANN)

R. Yellow Wax, twelve ounces.
Resin, } of each,
Goat-suet, } six ounces.
Venice Turpentine, five ounces.
Lead Plaster, sixteen ounces.
Oil of Linseed, one ounce and a half.
Lily, } of each,
Earth-worms, } half an
Chamomile, } ounce.

Melt them together, and add

U

Myrrh, in powder,	} of each, two drams.
Olibanum, in powder,	
Mastic, in powder,	
Galbanum, in powder,	
Opoponax, in powder,	} of each, half an ounce.
Elder Flowers, in powder,	
Chamomile Flowers, in powder,	
Anise Seeds, in powder,	
Fennel Seeds, in powder,	} of each, two drams.
Fenugreek Seeds, in pow- der,	
Beans, in powder,	
Root of Marshmallows, in powder,	
Root of Great Comfrey, in powder,	} of each, two drams.
Root of Turmeric, in powder,	

When the mass is cold, add to it
Spirit of Turpentine, one ounce.

These three plasters are prescribed as re-
solvent; but it is evident, according to
their composition, that the two former
only deserve to be called emollient; nor
should the third be called a cold plaster.
They can only exercise a more or less stimu-
lant action on the surface to which they are
applied.

These formulæ bear, in effect, some re-
lation to those given in the article of Gum
Ammon. under the name of *Mucilaginous
Plaster*.

CLYSMATIC OINTMENT. (WIRTEM.;
SPELMANN)

R. Fresh Root of Marshmal- lows,	} of each, two ounces.
White Lily,	
Fresh Herb of Pellitory of the Wall,	} of each, one ounce and a half.
Fresh Herb of Wild Mallow, Annual	
Mercury,	} of each, one ounce.
Fresh Herb of Marshmal- lows,	
of Violet,	
Flowers of Chamomile,	
Butter,	thirty-two ounces.

Boil till the water is evaporated, and
strain.

This is employed in frictions upon the
abdomen, or in lavements in the quantity
of from half an ounce to three ounces.

ALABASTRINE OINTMENT. (BRUNS.;
PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

R. Flowers of Chamomile,	} of each, three ounces.
Rue,	
Rose,	} of each, one ounce and a half.
Elder,	
Betony,	} two ounces.
Root of Marshmallows,	
Rose Oil,	one pound and a half.

Boil them together till aqueous vapour
ceases to rise, then strain with expression,
and add to the strained oil

Alabaster, levigated, five ounces.

Mix. (PALAT.)

BRUNS.; and WIRTEM. add five ounces
of white wax.

It is employed in frictions upon the tem-
ples, the forehead, the spine, and the soles
of the feet, to remove pain, and procure
sleep.

SOOTHING BALSAM.

Balsamum ad dentitionem. (SPELMANN)

R. Expressed Juice of Cray- fish,	} of each, two ounces.
Mucilage of Marshmallows,	
Fresh Butter,	} of each, two drams.
Fat of Fowls, Ducks,	

Boil gently till the water is evaporated,
then strain and add

Sugar Candy, in powder, four ounces.
Yolk of Egg one.

CHARAS recommended it to be rubbed
upon the gums of children when cutting
their teeth.

ALTHÆA ROSEA.—HOLLYHOCK.

2. *Althæa rosea*, CAV.—Hollyhock.

SYNONYMES:—Rose Tremière, Passerose,
FR.; Stockroseneibisch, GERM.; Zahradnj
neb kzjmsky slez, BOHEM.; Hæstrose,
DAN.; Stockwos, DUT.; Alcea, ITAL.;
CZAJNA ROSA, POL.; Stockros, SWED.
BAYAR.; BRUNS.; FERR.; FULD.;
HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.;

POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SUEC.; WIR-
TEM.; HERBIP.; BERGIUS.; BRUGNA-
TELLI.; MURRAY and GMELIN.; PIDE-
RIT.; SPELMANN.; ZARDA.

This biennial plant originally from the
East, is cultivated in the gardens of Eu-
rope. (*Monadelphica Polyandria*, LINN.;
Malvacea, JUSS.; *Fig. Zorn, Ic. pl. t. 236.*)

The flowers (*Flores Malva Arborea* seu *Rosea* seu *Hortensis*) are employed. They are large, and are variable in colour; those

of a deep black, or of a brownish red are selected. They have a weak smell, and a mucilaginous and rather stypic taste.

ALUMINIUM.

The existence of this metal has not yet been satisfactorily demonstrated. Among the compounds of which it forms the base, the following are employed in medicine.

OXIDE OF ALUMINIUM.

Alumina, Oxidum Aluminii, Alumine.

This substance is largely distributed in nature, under an almost infinite number of forms, among which, the following are those which are enumerated in pharmacopœias.

A.

Natural Alumina.

1. *Rubinus, Carbunculus.*—Ruby.

SYNONIMES:—Rubis, Corindon Rouge, Fr.; Rubin, GERM.; Rubi, SPAN.

HISP.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN.

An extremely hard stone, transparent and of a beautiful blue colour.

2. *Sapphirus.*—Saphire.

SYNONIMES:—Saphir, Corindon Bleu, Fr.; Sapphyr, GERM.; Zafiró, SPAN.

HISP.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN.

An extremely hard, transparent stone, of a beautiful blue colour.

3. *Smiris, Smyris.*—Emery.

SYNONIMES:—Emeril, Emeri, Corindon granuleux et ferrifère, B. and H., Fr.; Smergel, Schmiergel, GERM.

BRUNS.; WIRTEM.; GENEV.; SPIELMANN.

This is an impure oxide of aluminium, containing a large proportion of oxidized iron; it also frequently contains mica, and talc. It is found in rocks, of a grained texture and of a blackish colour, mixed with a shade, sometimes of blue, sometimes of red. Emery is only surpassed by the diamond in hardness.

4. *Bolus Armenia.*—Armenian Bole.

Argilla ferruginea rubra, Bolus rubra seu *Orientalis.*

SYNONIMES:—Bol d'Armenie, Alumine silicée ferrugineuse, Argile ocreuse rouge, Bol oriental, Bol rouge, Terre Bolaire, Fr.; Armenischer bolus, Rothier Bolus, GERM.; Hejr Urmenie, ARAB.; Armenish bolus, DAN.; Ghilarmenie, HIND.

and PERS.; Bolo, ITAL.; Gurnkatta, SANS.; Rædgul, SWED.; Simie Kavikullu, TAM.; Simie Kaivrai, TELIN.

AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FENN.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; BORUS.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; AINSLIE; GUIBOURT; SPIELMANN.

This is in masses of a lively red colour, compact, heavy, greasy, and soft to the touch; with a conchoidal and roughish fracture; and is adherent to the tongue.

5. *Sinopsis.*—Red Chalk.

Synopsis, Rubrica fabrilis.

SYNONIMES:—Sanguine, Craie rouge, Crayon rouge, Fr.; Ræthelstein, Rothe kreide, GERM.

BRUNS.; WIRTEM.; GENEV.

This is of a lively brick-red colour, schistose, of a compact texture, and of an earthy fracture, leaving strong and durable marks on the fingers, and on paper.

6. *Terra Sigillata, Terra Lemnia, seu Lemniana.*—Lemnian Bole.

SYNONIMES:—Terre Sigillée, Terre de Lemnos, Fr.; Siegelerde, Lemnische erde, GERM.; Tierra sellada, SPAN.

BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; GENEV.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.; GUIBOURT; SPIELMANN.

This is met with in round, cylindrical, or flat cakes, of a pale rose colour, and bearing the stamp of some seal.

7. *Bolus alba.*—White Bole.

SYNONIMES:—Bol blanc, Argile Calcari-fère, Fr.

BAYAR.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; GENEV.; HAMB.; HANN.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; WURCEB.; SPIELMANN.

This is in cakes, of a few inches in length, but less wide and thick.

8. *Medulla Savorum.*—Lithomarge.

SYNONIMES:—Lithomarge, Mœlle de Pierre, Fr.

WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN.

This is in very soft and light masses, of a

white, yellowish, red, or brown colour; with an earthy fracture, having a fine grain; and is adherent to the tongue.

B.

Factitious Alumina.

Terra Aluminis, Argilla pura, Terra bolaris seu argillacea pura. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Alum, any quantity.
Pure Water, a sufficient quantity to dissolve the alum. Pour gradually into the liquor a solution of caustic potass, till no more precipitate is formed, which is to be well washed and dried.

Imaginary virtues were formerly attributed to all these substances, and the reputation which each of them enjoyed, was in proportion to its rarity and expensiveness. They are now discarded from the pharmacopœias of every country in which medicine has made any progress. Above all the others, the Armenian bole has been retained, being regarded as slightly astringent, though it is but rarely employed except in external applications.

ARTIFICIAL RED BOLE. (VAN MONS)

R. Alum, eight parts.
Sulphate of Iron, one part.
Dissolve them together in water, then dissolve in another vessel

Caustic Soda, three parts and a half.
Mix the two liquors together, shaking the mixture well, then wash and dry the precipitate.

ASTRINGENT POWDER.

Pulvis ad prolapsum seu ad proidentiam Ani. (SAUNDERS; SWEDIAUR)

R. Armenian Bole, } of each,
Dried Flowers of Pome- } equal parts.
granate, }
Mix.

ROLLWAG'S ALEXIPHARMIC POWDER.
(WIRTEM.)

R. Armenian Bole, } of each,
Red Terra Sigillata, } half an ounce.
Elks Hoof, prepared }
without fire, }
Medicinal Regulus of } of each,
Antimony, } six drams.
Root of Contrayerva, }
Prepared Rock Crystal, }
Coral, } of each,
Mother of Pearl, } one dram.
Crabs-eyes, }
Sugar, half an ounce.

Make a powder.

This absurd preparation was recommended in continued fevers, small pox, measles, and in other exanthematous diseases, in the dose of a scruple to half a dram.

ALEXIPHARMIC POWDER.

R. Armenian Bole, } of each,
Terra Sigillata, } half an ounce.
Root of Fraxinella, }
Tormentilla, }
Angelica, } of each,
Gentian, } two drams.
Butterburr, }
Zedoary, }
Prepared Hartshorn, } of each,
Ivory Raspings, } two scruples.
Red Coral, }
Lemon Peel, }

This preparation is rather less absurd than the preceding, but it is equally unfit for fulfilling the indications for which it was prescribed. It was particularly celebrated in the cure of dysentery, in doses of a scruple or half a dram.

DEFENSIVE OINTMENT.

Unguentum de Bolo, seu U. defensivum.
(SARD.)

R. Oil of Myrtle, eight pounds.
Yellow Wax, eight ounces.
Armenian Bole, in powder, six ounces.
Dragon's Blood, in powder, one ounce.
Melt the oil and wax together, and incorporate the powders with them, continually stirring till perfectly cold.

ASTRINGENT PASTE.

R. Terra Sigillata, three drams.
Armenian Bole, one dram.
Plantain Juice, a sufficient quantity to make the powders of the consistence of an electuary.

This paste has been recommended in incontinence of urine, applied to the glans penis, at bed time.

BOLE DENTIFRICE. (VAN MONS)

R. White Bole, one ounce and a half.
Alum, } of each,
Supertartrate of Potass, } one dram.
Gum Lac, half an ounce.
Cloves, half a dram.
Syrup of Clove-pink, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (VAN MONS)

R. White Bole, one ounce and a half.
Gum Lac, half an ounce.
Cinnamon, one dram and a half.
Syrup of Clove-pink, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (VAN MONS)

R. White Bole, two ounces.
Cinnamon, one dram and a half.
Supertartrate of Potass, } of each,
Alum, } one dram.
Syrup of Clove-pink, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (VAN MONS)

ASTRINGENT LIQUOR.

Liquor Stypticus. (VAN MONS)

- R. Armenian Bole, six drams.
 Alum, half a dram.
 Vinegar, of each,
 Burgundy Wine, } half an ounce.

Mix.—This liquor is introduced into the nostrils in epistaxis.

ASTRINGENT EMULSION. (SAUNDERS)

- R. Seeds of Melon, three ounces.
 Quince, three drams.

Make an emulsion, and strain: then to every pound and a half of it, add

- Armenian Bole, one ounce.
 Syrup of Poppies, two ounces.

ASTRINGENT POTION. (SWEDIAUR)

- R. Armenian Bole, three drams.
 Syrup of Roses, one ounce and a half.
 Orange-flower Water, eight ounces.
 Cinnamon Water, one ounce.
 Water of RABEL, half a dram.

HUNGARY POWDER.

Pulvis pannonicus ruber. (WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

- R. Armenian Bole, three ounces.
 Terra Lemniana, two ounces.
 White Coral, six drams.
 Red Coral, half an ounce.
 Pearls, five drams.
 Hyacinth, }
 Emerald, } of each,
 Ruby, } half an ounce.
 Sapphire, }
 Hartshorn, prepared }
 without fire, }
 Ivory Raspings, three drams.
 — calcined to whiteness, five drams.
 Cinnamon, two drams.
 Cloves, }
 Saffron, } of each, one dram.
 Seeds of Sorrel, } of each,
 Red Sanders Wood, } two drams.
 White Sanders Wood, } of each,
 Lemon Peel, } half a dram.
 Gold Leaves, cut, twenty-four.

Make a powder. (WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

Omitting the pearls the precious stones and the gold-leaves, this powder takes the name of *Pulvis pannonicus ruber incompletus*.

- R. Armenian Bole, } of each, one ounce.
 Terra Lemniana, }
 White Coral, }
 Red Coral, }
 Oxide of Zinc, } of each,
 Hartshorn, prepared } six drams.
 without fire, }
 Ivory Raspings, }

- Mother of Pearl, saturated
 with lemon juice, two ounces.
 Root of Contrayerva, one ounce.
 Indian Saffron, one dram.

Make a powder.—This is called *Pulvis pannonicus ruber minus pretiosus*. (WIRTEM.)

This absurd powder was for a long time celebrated. It is probable that it was invented for the cure of what was called the *Hungary Fever*: it has also been recommended in the small-pox, and in measles.—Dose, from a scruple to half a dram.

POWDER FOR DIABETES. (PIERQUIN)

- R. Gum Arabic, }
 Armenian Bole, } of each,
 Pomegranate Flowers, } five drams.
 Sumac, }
 Sweet Flag, }
 Starch, }
 Gum Tragacanth, } of each,
 Seeds of Lettuce, } three drams.
 — Purslain, }
 White Sanders Wood, one dram.

Dose, three drams in acid juice of pomegranate.—This strange formula was taken from the Persian pharmacopœia: it would have been better to have left it there.

SILICI-PHTHORURET OF ALUMINIUM.

Topasius.—Topaz.

Chrysolithus, Chrysoprasius.

SYNONIMES:—Topaze, Chrysolithe, FR.; Chrysolith, GERM.; Topacio, SPAN.

This is a solid, transparent stone, of a yellow, or greenish yellow hue.

SILICATE OF ALUMINA AND OF IRON.

Granatum.—Garnet.

SYNONIMES:—Grenat, FR.; Granat, GERM.; Granato, SPAN.

HISP.; WIRTEM.; GUIBOUT; SPIELMANN.

This is in polyhedral, spheroidal crystals, more or less granular, and of a deep red colour. They are very hard, striking fire with steel, and have a vitreous fracture.

SILICATE OF ALUMINA AND OF GLUCINA.

Smaragdus.—Emerald.

SYNONIMES:—Emeraude, FR.; Smaragd, GERM.; Emeraldal, SPAN.

HISP.; WIRTEM.; GUIBOUT; SPIELMANN.

This substance is vitriform, fusible, and of a green colour.

SILICATE OF ALUMINA AND OF SODA.

Lapis Lazuli.—Lazulite.

SYNONIMES:—Azure Stone. Lazuli, Pierre

d'Azur, Outremer, FR.; Lazurstein, GERM.; Piedra Lazuli, Lazulita, SPAN.

HISP.; WIRTEM.; GUIBOURT; SPIELMANN.

This is a blue stone, fusible, sprinkled with small gold points and veins.

SUPERSULPHATE OF ALUMINA AND OF POTASSA.

Alumen, Sulphas acidulum alumina, Sulphas Alumina, Sulphas Alumina et Potassa acidulus, Sulphas acidus Aluminae et potassae, Sulphas Kalico-aluminicum, Hypersulphas aluminae et potassae, Supersulphas aluminae et potassae, Supersulphas argillae alcalisatum, Argilla kali-sulphurica seu sulphurica alcalisata; στρωτηρα.

SYNONIMES:—Alum.—Sur-sulfate d'oxide d'aluminium et de protoxide de potassium, Alum, FR.; Alaun, GERM.; Schebb, ARAB.; Chinakarum, CYNG.; Allun, DAN.; and SWED.; Puttakarie, DUK. and HIND.; Alumbre, SPAN.; Aluin, DUT.; Allume, ITAL.; Zaiabelar, PERS.; Halun, POL.; Pedrahume, PORT.; Kwaszu, RUSS.; Pattika, SPUTICCA, SANS.; Paddicarum, TAM.; Paddicara, TELIN.

LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AMER.; AUSTR.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FENN.; FULD.; GENEV.; HAMB.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; WURCEB.; AINSLIE.; BRUGNATELLI.; COXE.; GUIBOURT.; PARIS.; PIDERIT.; SAUNDERS.; SPIELMANN.

This salt is in octahedral, and sometimes in cubic crystals, transparent, slightly efflorescent, and colourless; they are more soluble in warm than in cold water, they redden the infusion of turnsol, and are susceptible of aqueous fusion: they have an astringent and styptic taste.

It is found in commerce under two distinct forms.

1. *Roman Alum.*

This is either in transparent masses, or in small pieces covered with a reddish efflorescence. It always contains, more or less, sulphate of iron.

2. *Roche Alum.*—*Alumen rupèum seu à Rocca seu Ruperi.*

This is alum which has undergone aqueous fusion; it receives its name from Rocca, in Syria, from which the art of making it was brought to Italy, three centuries ago.

This salt contains alumina, potassa, and ammonia.

It is astringent, and irritant; and, in large doses, is poisonous. It was formerly employed as an antiseptic. It is particularly useful in cases where tonic astringents are indicated, such as diarrhœa, seminal weakness, passive hæmorrhages, &c. The dose recommended by CULLEN is from twelve to twenty grains.

It is incompatible with gallic acid, potass, magnesia, lime, and super-acetate of lead.

Several pharmacopœias (BAVAR.; HISP.; GALL.; SARD.; BRUGNATELLI.; and VAN MONS) direct it to be purified. They give the following process:

R. Alum of Commerce, one part.
Boiling Water, three parts.

Strain the solution, and set it aside to crystallize; then purify the crystals by dissolving and crystallizing again.

DRIED ALUM.

Alumen calcinatum seu exsiccatum seu siccatum seu ustum, Sulphas Aluminae fusus, Argilla sulphurica usta. (LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AUSTR.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; MIL. COPEN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FENN.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SARD.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI.; COXE.; PIDERIT.; SPIELMANN.; SWEDIAUR.; VAN MONS)

DRIED ALUM.

Alumen Exsiccatum.

R. Alum, any quantity.

Melt it in an earthen vessel over a fire, and gradually increase the heat till ebullition ceases. (LOND.)

R. Alum, any quantity.

Melt in an earthen or iron vessel, and keep it on the fire till it ceases to boil; then reduce it to powder. (EDINB.)

Alumen Siccatum.

R. Alum, any quantity.

Expose it in an earthen vessel, to the heat of a strong fire, till it ceases to boil; then reduce it to powder. (DUBL.)

R. Alum, any quantity.

Calcine it in an unglazed earthen vessel, till it ceases to boil, and is converted into a light and porous mass.

It is astringent, and very slightly escharotic. It is employed externally, as an escharotic; and may be given internally to the quantity of ten or twelve grains.

POWDER OF ALUM.

Pulvis aluminosus seu *stypticus*. (MIL. COPEN.; GENEV.; HANN.; AUGUSTIN; BRERA)

R. Alum, } of each, one scruple.
Sugar, }

Mix. (GENEV.; BRERA)

R. Alum in powder, twelve grains.

White Sugar, } of each, ten grains.
Gum Arabic, }

Mix.—This is for one dose. (MIL. COPEN.; AUGUSTIN)

HANN. prescribes equal parts of alum, of gum arabic, and of resin.

R. Alum, } of each, ten grains.
Cascarilla, }
Cinnamon, } five grains.

To be taken three or four times a day. (AUGUSTIN)

ALUM WITH DRAGON'S BLOOD.

Alumen draconisatum seu *tinctum*, *Pulvis aluminosus Helvetii*. (WURCEB.; CADET DE GASSICOURT; NIEMANN; PIERQUIN; SPIELMANN)

R. Alum two ounces.

Melt it in an iron ladle, and add

Dragon's Blood, in powder, one ounce.

Stir them together till mixed, then remove the mass from the fire, and pulverize it. (WURCEB.)

CADET DE GASSICOURT; NIEMANN; PIERQUIN; and SPIELMANN direct the mass to be made into pills of three grains each, when it is half cold.

HELVETIUS gave these pills in passive hæmorrhages, in the dose of from six to thirty-six grains a day. The last editor of the *Formulary* of CADET DE GASSICOURT says, "the employment of these pills is quite empirical; they ought not to be administered except with the greatest precaution, and till it is seen that rational means will not succeed." These strange expressions contain nothing worthy of notice except that which recommends precaution in administering these pills. How can medicines such as these be called empirical, which are composed of substances, whose mode of action is so well known? Why is it refused to admit this into the number of rational means against passive hæmorrhages, while, at the same time, astringents are said to be indicated in those affections?

ASTRINGENT POWDER. (ELLIS)

R. Alum, half a dram.
Opium, three grains.

Divide them into six doses; one every three or four hours, in diarrhœa.

ASTRINGENT BOLUSES. (BORIES; ELLIS)

R. Alum, } of each,
Nutmeg, } half a scruple.
Extract of Cinchona, }
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity
to form one bolus. (ELLIS)

R. Alum, ten grains.
Catechu, five grains.
Kino, six grains.
Conserve of Roses, a sufficient quantity
to form one bolus. (BORIES)

Three or four of these are to be taken daily, in blennorrhœa, diarrhœa, lientery, and in uterine and other hæmorrhages.

ASTRINGENT PILLS. (SARD.; RATIER)

R. Alum, half an ounce.
Catechu, } of each, two drams.
Dragon's Blood, }

Make a powder, and add

Syrup of Poppies, a sufficient quantity to form a pilular mass. (SARD.)

R. Alum, six grains.
Extract of Opium, one grain.
Catechu, twenty-four grains.

Make them into six pills, to be taken in twenty-four hours. (RATIER)

RECAMIER prescribed these pills in passive hæmorrhages, and in atonic mucous discharges remaining after inflammations.

COMPOUND POWDER OF ALUM.

Pulvis Aluminis compositus, seu *aluminosus*, seu *kinosatus* seu *stypticus*, *Alumen kinosatum*. (EDINB.; MIL. COPEN.; FERR.; FULD.; LIPP.; LUSIT.; SUEC.; AUGUSTIN; ELLIS; NIEMANN; SAUNDERS; SWEDIAUR)

R. Alum, four parts
Kino, one part.

Rub them together into a fine powder. (EDINB.; and NIEMANN)

R. Alum, one ounce and a half.
Kino, three drams.

Triturate them together. (LUSIT.)

SUEC. prescribes two parts of alum, and one part each of kino and of compound powder of cinnamon.—SWEDIAUR—equal parts of alum and of kino.—FERR.—one ounce of alum, and six drams of kino.—ELLIS—one scruple of alum, and five grains of kino.

R. Alum, two ounces.
Kino, one ounce.

Dissolve them in a sufficient quantity of water, evaporate the liquor till a pellicle forms, and set it aside that crystals may form; then dry and pulverize them. (FULD.; LIPP.; AUGUSTIN)

R. Alum, } of each, equal parts.
Catechu, }

Triturate together. (SAUNDERS)

AUGUSTIN prescribes two parts of alum and one part of catechu.

R. Armenian Bole, one ounce.
Alum, one dram and a half.
Catechu, one dram.

Rub them into a very fine powder. (VAN MONS)

R. Alum, } of each,
Sulphate of Zinc, } equal parts.

Triturate them together. (MIL. COPEN.)

These powders are employed internally and externally, in hæmorrhages; internally, the dose is from six grains to twenty; externally, it is applied, mixed with alcohol, on lint or linen cloths.

ESCHAROTIC POWDER.

Pulvis ad Excrescentias. (PH. SYPH.)

R. Savine, in powder, } of each,
Yellow Oxide of Iron, } equal parts.
in powder, }
Dried Alum, in powder, }

This is to be sprinkled upon venereal excrescences.

SACCHARATED ALUM.

Alumen saccharinum. (BRUNS.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Alum, in powder, six ounces.
Subcarbonate of Lead, in powder, six drams.

Sulphate of Zinc, in powder, three drams.
White Sugar, in powder, one ounce and a half.

White of Egg, } of each,
Distilled Vinegar, } an equal part,
and a sufficient quantity of it to form the powders into a paste, which is to be made into trochiscs.

This preparation sometimes enters into collyriums and cosmetic lotions.

MEDICINAL STONE.

Lapis medicamentosus, Sulphas Alumina acetatus. (HISP.; BRUNS.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; SPIELMANN)

R. Red Oxide of Lead, six ounces.
Litharge, } of each, four ounces.
Alum, }
Strong Vinegar, one pound and a half.

Macerate for three days; then evaporate to dryness, and calcine with a strong heat for an hour. (SARD.)

R. Red Oxide of Iron, two ounces.
Litharge, } of each, four ounces.
Alum, }
Armenian Bole, }

Vinegar, a sufficient quantity to cover, by two fingers' breadth, the powders mixed together. Macerate for two or three days, and add

Nitrate of Potass, eight ounces.
Muriate of Ammonia, two ounces.

Evaporate to dryness, and calcine with a violent heat, for an hour. (HISP.; HERBIP.)

R. Sulphate of Zinc, four ounces.
Muriate of Ammonia, half an ounce.
Subcarbonate of Lead, } of each,
Armenian Bole, } one ounce.
Vinegar, }

Boil to dryness, in a delft-ware vessel. (BRUNS.; WIRTEM.)

R. Tritoxide of Iron, } of each,
Alum, } twelve ounces.
Nitrate of Potass, } of each,
Muriate of Soda, } three
Subcarbonate of Potass, } ounces.
Vinegar, one hundred ounces.

Boil for half an hour, and add

Subcarbonate of Lead, eight ounces.
Armenian Bole, four ounces,
and evaporate to dryness, constantly stirring. (SPIELMANN)

R. Iron Filings, } of each,
Native Oxide of Lead, } three ounces.
in powder }
Supertartrate of Potass, six ounces.
Proof Spirit, a sufficient quantity to form the powders into a paste; dry it, and again soften it with fresh spirit. Repeat this operation several times, then pulverize the mass, and add to it

Mastic, in powder, } of each,
Saffron, in powder, } half an ounce.
Myrrh, in powder, } of each, one ounce.
Aloes, in powder, }
White Wine, forty-four ounces.

Digest for several days; then evaporate to dryness, and mix it, powdered, with proof spirit, so as to form a paste, and roll it into balls. (SPIELMANN)

This absurd preparation was formerly much celebrated: it was dissolved in water, and the filtered solution was applied, by means of compresses, to foul ulcers; it was also injected into obstinate fistulæ.

ASTRINGENT PILLS.

Pilule Aluminis seu Chinæ aluminatæ. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Alum, one dram.
Aqueous Extract of Cinchona, two drams.

Make into thirty-six pills.—Dose, four, three times a day, in hæmorrhages, and in diarrhœa.

- R. Extract of Cinchona, }
 prepared cold, }
 Hydrochlorate of Iron } of each,
 and of Ammonia, } one dram
 Alum, } and a half.
 Compound Powder of }
 Cinnamon, }
 Essential Oil of Cinnamon, }
 twelve drops.

Make into pills of two grains each.—
 Dose, five or six, morning and evening, in
 hæmorrhages and mucous discharges.

ZOBEL'S SPECIFIC.

Specificum Tartari pharyngicum.. (WIR-
 TEM.)

- R. Alum, } of each,
 Nitrate of Potass, } three ounces.
 Supertartrate of Potass, } four ounces.
 Distilled Vinegar, } four pounds.

Dissolve, and evaporate the solution to
 dryness.

Recommended strongly for angina, in the
 form of gargle, in the proportion of half
 an ounce to eight ounces of medium.

SULPHURETUM VINI. (BRUNS.)

- R. Alum, } of each,
 Florentine Iris, } one ounce and a half.
 Sulphur, }
 Storax, } one ounce.
 Olibanum, }
 Root of Elicampane, } of each,
 Flowers of Marigold, } half
 ———— Blue-bottle, } an ounce.
 ———— Red Rose, }
 Root of Zedoary, }
 ———— White Ginger, }
 Mastic, } of each,
 Juniper, } three drams.
 Cinnamon, }
 Cloves, }
 Nutmegs, }
 Anise, } of each,
 Coriander, } two ounces.
 Elder Flowers, }

Cut, bruise, and mix together.

PASTE FOR CHILBLAINS. (CADET DE
 GASSICOURT; PLANCHE; PIERQUIN)

- R. Bitter Almonds, } of each,
 blanched, } eight ounces.
 White Honey, }
 Dried Alum, } of each,
 Olibanum, } three drams.
 Benzoin, }
 Mustard-flour, } one ounce.
 Camphor, pulverized with }
 Alcohol, } five drams.
 Yolks of boiled Eggs } five.
 Oil of Bergamot, } one dram.

Pound the almonds very fine, and incor-

porate gradually the yolks of the eggs, the
 honey and the powders; and, lastly add the
 oil. (PLANCHE)

- R. Sweet Almonds, blanched, }
 and pounded, } half a pound.
 Pure Honey, } six ounces.
 Spirit of Camphor, } of each,
 Mustard-flour, } half a dram.
 Dried Alum, } of each,
 Olibanum, } two drams.
 Yolks of Eggs } eight.

Mix well. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

In another place, where this formula re-
 appears under the name of *Ointment for*
Chilblains, CADET DE GASSICOURT pre-
 scribes after SWEDIAUR, eight ounces of
 bitter almonds, six of honey, two of dried
 alum, two of olibanum, half an ounce of
 mustard, half an ounce of camphor, and
 three yolks of eggs. — PIERQUIN — four
 ounces of sweet almonds, three of honey,
 two drams of camphor, two of mustard,
 one dram of dried alum, one of olibanum,
 and two yolks of eggs.

This paste is mixed with a little water,
 and rubbed upon the hands or feet, night
 and morning: they are then to be washed
 in luke warm water, and to be wiped very
 dry.

ELECTUARY FOR ULCERATIONS OF THE
 MOUTH. (BRUNS.; FULD.; NIEMANN;
 SPIELMANN)

- R. Florentine Iris, in } of each,
 powder, }
 Dragon's Blood, in } three drams.
 powder, }
 Alum, } of each, one dram.
 Myrrh, }
 Mastic, }
 Balsamic Syrup, } five ounces.

Mix. (BRUNS.; NIEMANN; SPIELMANN)

- R. Florentine Iris, in powder, three drams.
 Compound Powder of Alum, }
 (formula of FULD.) } two drams.
 Myrrh, in powder, } one dram.
 Honey of Roses, } three ounces.

It is astringent and antiseptic; and is
 recommended in ulceration and sponginess
 of the gums.

DUHAUME'S ASTRINGENT ELECTUARY.

(PIERQUIN; SAINTE-MARIE)

- R. Alum, } two drams.
 Dragon's Blood, } of each,
 Extract of Cinchona, } one dram.
 Conserve of Roses, } four drams.
 Syrup of Coral, } a sufficient quantity
 to make an electuary. (PIERQUIN)

SAINTE-MARIE prescribes one dram of
 alum, two drams each, of catechu and of
 extract of cinchona, six drams of conserve
 of roses, and a sufficient quantity of syrup of

X

coral, of pomegranate, of quince, or of great comfrey.

It is recommended in passive hæmorrhages, leucorrhœa, blennorrhœa, chronic diarrhœa, and in all atonic discharges.—Dose, one dram every four or five hours.

ASTRINGENT OINTMENT. (HANN.)

R. Alum, one dram.
Apple Ointment, one ounce.
Mix.—For Piles.

SOLUTION OF ALUM.

Aqua aluminosa seu sulphatis aluminæ, Potus ad Perniones seu aluminosus. (HISP.; SAINTE-MARIE; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR)

R. Alum, eight ounces.
Water, five pounds.

Dissolve. (SAINTE-MARIE)

SWEDIAUR prescribes one part of alum, and five parts of water.

R. Alum, one dram.
Rose Water, one pound and a half.

Dissolve. (HISP.)

SPIELMANN prescribes three drams of alum, twenty-four ounces of rose-water, and as much of plantain-water.

R. Alum, two drams.
Vinegar, half a pound.

Dissolve, and add

Proof Spirit, half a pound.

Mix. (SWEDIAUR)

It is astringent, and is recommended to be used externally, either to arrest hæmorrhage, or to disperse chilblains and articular swellings.

COMPOUND SOLUTION OF ALUM.

Liquor Aluminis Compositus.

R. Alum, } of each,
Sulphate of Zinc, } half
an ounce.
Boiling Water, two pints.

Dissolve the alum and the sulphate of zinc in the water, and filter through paper. (LOND.)

ALUMINOUS SOLUTION OF FALLOPIUS.

(SPIELMANN)

R. Alum, } of each,
Oxymuriate of Mercury, } two drams.
Rose Water, } of each,
Scordium Water, } twelve ounces.

This is a bad preparation: the oxymuriate in it is converted to submuriate, which falls to the bottom of the vessel.—It was for-

merly employed in dressing venereal, and other foul ulcers.

ASTRINGENT FOMENTATION. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Alum, six drams.
Spirit (32 degrees), one ounce and a half.
Decoction of Cinchona, }
Pomegra- } of each,
nate Bark, } one pound.
Oak Bark, }

Mix.

ASTRINGENT INJECTION. (AUGUSTIN; ELLIS; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Alum, four drams.
Water, two pounds.
Essence of Roses, two drops.

This is used in *procidencia uteri*. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Alum, one dram.
Kino, two drams.
Mucilage of Gum Arabic, one ounce.
Water, one pound.

This is used in chronic gonorrhœa. (HISP.)

R. Acetate of Lead, six grains.
Alum, one dram and a half.
Water, six ounces.
Sydenham's Laudanum, half a dram.

For the same use as the preceding. (AUGUSTIN)

ALUMINOUS COLLYRIUM.

Aqua ophthalmica aluminosa seu adstringens, Collyrium seu Linimentum aluminosum. (FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; HAMB.; AUGUSTIN; BRUGNATELLI; CADET DE GASSICOURT; ELLIS; NIEMANN; PIDERIT; PIERQUIN; RATIER; SAUNDERS; SAINTE-MARIE; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Alum, one part.
Water, two hundred parts.
Dissolve. (FORM. HÔP. FR.)

NIEMANN prescribes one part of alum and thirty two parts of water.—FULD.—one part of alum and ninety-six parts of water.

R. Alum, one scruple.
Rose Water, two ounces.
Dissolve. (HAMB.)

RATIER prescribes one scruple of alum, two ounces of pure water, and two of rose water.—SAUNDERS—half a scruple of alum, and six ounces of rose water.—SWEDIAUR—one scruple of alum, and six ounces of rose water.—ELLIS—from twelve to twenty grains of alum, and four ounces of rose water.

R. Alum, two scruples.
 Gum Arabic, one dram.
 Rose Water, four ounces.
 Dissolve. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Alum, half a dram.
 Beat it up with the white of one egg.
 (ELLIS)

AUGUSTIN prescribes one ounce of alum,
 and half a dram of white of egg.

R. White of one Egg,
 Rose Water four ounces.

Beat them together, and add
 Alum, in powder, half a dram.

Mix well. (PIERQUIN; SAINTE-MARIE)

BRUNS.; and NIEMANN prescribe one
 dram of alum, the white of one egg, and
 one ounce each of rose water and of elder-
 flower water.—VAN MONS—one dram of
 alum, the white of one egg, and two ounces
 of rose water.—PIDERIT—two scruples of
 alum, the white of one egg, and eight
 ounces of rose water.—CADET DE GASSI-
 COURT—one dram of alum, the white of
 one egg, and one ounce of rose water.—
 AUGUSTIN—eight grains of alum, the white
 of one egg, and one ounce of rose water.

The last preparation is sometimes called
Albumen Aluminosum, it is also called
Common Ophthalmic Liquor (*Eau Ophthal-
 mique Commune*).

R. Alum, } of each,
 Sulphate of Zinc, } half a dram.
 Camphor, } of each,
 Sub-acetate of Copper, } half a scruple.

Triturate them together, adding gradually

Rhenish Wine, } of each, three ounces.
 Rose Water, }

Mix. (VAN MONS)

ALUMINOUS LINIMENT. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Alum, half an ounce.
 Whites of Eggs four.
 Spirit of Camphor, two ounces.

Mix.—To be applied to excoriations pro-
 duced by long recumbence.

ALUMINOUS COLLUTORIUM.

*Aqua ad Gengivas, Collutorium aluminosum
 seu adstringens.* (CADET DE GASSI-
 COURT; PIERQUIN; SPIELMANN; SWE-
 DIAUR)

R. Alum, half an ounce.
 Water, one pound.

Dissolve, and add to the solution, if re-
 quired

Alcohol, four ounces.

Mix. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Alum, one dram.
 Juice of Houseleek, } of each,
 Honey, } one ounce.

Mix. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

SAINTE-MARIE prescribes one dram of
 alum, one ounce of juice of houseleek, and
 five ounces of honey.

R. Alum, half an ounce.
 Boiling Water, thirty ounces.

Add to the solution, when cold,

Essential Oil of Cinnamon, six drops.
 ————— Cloves, two drops.
 ————— Lemon, ten drops.

Mixed with

Alcohol, six ounces.
 Orange-flower Water, one ounce.

Mix and filter. (SPIELMANN)

These liniments are applied to aphthæ,
 several times a day. The patient should
 not be allowed to swallow them.

R. Dried Alum, one scruple.
 Gum Lac, one dram and a half.
 Honey of Roses, one ounce.

Mix. (PIERQUIN)

This application is recommended in chaps
 and ulcerations of the mouth.

ASTRINGENT GARGLE. (MIL. COPEN.;
 FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; HAMB.; LIPP.;
 AUGUSTIN; ELLIS; PIERQUIN; RA-
 TIER; SAUNDERS; SPIELMANN; SWE-
 DIAUR)

R. Alum, two drams.
 Water, ten ounces.

Dissolve, and add

Tincture of Burnet Saxifrage,
 Clarified Honey, half an ounce.
 two ounces.

Mix. (FULD.; LIPP.)

R. Alum, half an ounce.
 Barley Water, one pound.

Dissolve, and add

Honey of Roses, three ounces.

Mix. (FORM. HÔP. FR.; SAUNDERS;
 SWEDIAUR)

R. Alum, one dram.
 Decoction of Barley, } of each,
 Infusion of Roses, } three ounces.

Dissolve, and add

Honey of Roses, two ounces.

Mix. (RATIER)

R. Alum, one dram.
 Infusion of Roses, eight ounces.

Dissolve, and add

Honey, one ounce and a half.

Mix. (RATIER)

R. Oak-bark, one ounce.
 Water, one pound and a half.

Boil down to one pound, and add

Alum, half a dram.
 Proof Spirit, two ounces.

Mix. (AUGUSTIN; ELLIS)

R. Alum, two scruples.
 Infusion of Sage, eight ounces.

Dissolve, and add
 Honey, one ounce.

Mix. (MIL. COPEN.)

HAMB. prescribes three drams of alum,
 twelve ounces of infusion of sage, and two
 ounces of honey of roses.

R. Alum, one dram.
 Infusion of Contrayerva, eight ounces.

Dissolve, and add
 Vinegar, } of each,
 Tincture of Myrrh, } one ounce.

Mix. (SAUNDERS)

R. Leaves of Sage, one ounce.
 Rhenish Wine, eight ounces.

Infuse with a gentle heat, and add when
 strained

Alum, two drams.
 Honey of Roses, one ounce.

Mix. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Pomegranate Bark, one ounce.
 ———— Flowers, half an ounce.

Spring Water, a sufficient quantity,
 to obtain sixteen ounces of liquid after boil-
 ing for half an hour. Add to the strained
 decoction

Alum, half an ounce.
 Syrup of Roses, one ounce.

Mix. (SPIELMANN)

R. Wood of Mastic-tree, half an ounce.
 Petals of Red Roses, } of each,
 Flowers of Pomegra- } half a
 nate, } handful.

Water, a sufficient quantity,
 to obtain a pound of liquid, after sufficient
 boiling. Add to the strained decoction

Alum, three drams.

Mix. (PIERQUIN)

ALUMINOUS POTION. (HERBIP.; AU-
 GUSTIN; BORIES; ELLIS; NIEMANN;
 PIERQUIN; RATIER; SAINTE-MARIE;
 SPIELMANN)

R. Alum, one dram and a half.
 Rose Water, four ounces.

Dissolve and add
 Simple Syrup, one ounce.

Mix. (RATIER)

To be taken in doses of a spoonful, in
 uterine hæmorrhage.

R. Alum, six grains.
 Dragon's Blood, fifteen grains,
 Juice of White Nettle, four ounces.

To be taken in doses of a spoonful, in
 hæmoptysis. (PIERQUIN)

R. Alum, twelve grains.
 Water, eight ounces.

Dissolve, and add

Sulphuric Acid, eight drops.
 Syrup of Great-Comfrey, four ounces.

To be taken in doses of a spoonful, every
 quarter-hour, half-hour, or hour, in asthe-
 nic hæmorrhage. (SAINTE-MARIE)

HERBIP. directs diluted sulphuric acid to
 be dropped into a concentrated solution of
 alum, till it acquires the acidity of lemon-
 juice.

R. Alum, half a dram.
 Gum Arabic, half an ounce.
 Water of Red Poppy Flowers,

half a pound.
 Syrup of Poppies, one ounce.

To be taken in doses of a table-spoonful,
 in passive hæmorrhage. (CADET DE GAS-
 SICOURT). This formula is by QUARIN.

R. Alum, one scruple.
 Mint-water, six ounces.
 Tincture of Cinnamon, } of each,
 Syrup of Opium, } one ounce.

To be taken in atonic uterine discharges,
 and in excessive hæmorrhoidal discharge,
 in doses of two spoonfuls, at first, every
 hour; afterwards, every two hours. (NIE-
 MANN) This formula is by PLENK.

R. Plantain Water, } of each.
 Rose Water, } three ounces.
 Dragon's Blood, twenty-five grains.
 Alum, fifteen grains.
 Syrup of Roses, one ounce.

This is to be taken at two doses, one in
 the morning and the other in the evening, in
 all hæmorrhages when astringents are indi-
 cated. (BORIES)

R. Juice of Hypocist, one dram.
 Dragon's Blood, } of each,
 Alum, } half a dram.
 Astringent Ptsan, four ounces.
 Syrup of Myrtle, one ounce.

This is to be taken in the same manner
 as the preceding. (SPIELMANN)

R. Extract of Cinchona, half an ounce.
 Alum, two scruples.
 Cinnamon Water, five ounces.
 Syrup of Lemon, one ounce.

To be taken in doses of a spoonful, every
 two hours. (ELLIS)

R. Alum, half a dram.
 Water, six ounces.

Mucilage of Gum Arabic,
 one ounce and a half.
 Syrup, one ounce.

Dose, two spoonfuls every two hours.
 (AUGUSTIN)

R. Alum, } of each.
 Gum Arabic, } two drams.
 Peppermint-water, four ounces.
 Tincture of Opium, one dram.
 ———— Cinnamon, two drams.

To be taken in doses of a spoonful.
 (AUGUSTIN)

- R. Alum, one scruple.
Mint Water, six ounces.
Tincture of Cinnamon, } of each,
Syrup of Opium, } one ounce.

A spoonful to be taken every hour.
(AUGUSTIN)

- R. Alum, fifteen grains.
Mint Water, four ounces.
Tincture of Cinnamon, } of each,
Syrup of Poppies, } one ounce.

To be taken in doses of a spoonful.
(AUGUSTIN)

ALUM-WHEY.

Serum Lactis aluminosum seu aluminatum.
(BRUNS.; MIL. COPEN.; FULD.; HANN.;
LIPP.; LUSIT.; AUGUSTIN; BRUGNA-
TELLI; ELLIS; NIEMANN; SAINTE-
MARIE)

- R. Cow's Milk, two pounds.
Boil, and add gradually to it
Alum, in powder, two drams.

Separate the curd, remove the whey from
the fire, and strain. (MIL. COPEN.; BRUG-
NATELLI)

BRUNS. prescribes four pounds of milk,
and three drams of alum.—LUSIT.—two
pounds of milk, and half an ounce of alum.
—SAINTE-MARIE—two pounds of milk,
and one scruple of alum.—NIEMANN and
ELLIS—one pound of milk, and one or two
drams of alum.—FULD.—one pound and a
half of boiling milk, and two or three
drams of alum.—LIPP.—thirty-six parts of
milk, and one part of alum.

- R. Cow's Milk, one pound,
Alum, in powder, one dram and a half.

Coagulate, separate the curd, and add to
the whey

- White Sugar, one ounce,
Dissolve. (AUGUSTIN)

This whey is recommended in atonic hæ-
morrhages. A wine glassful at a time is to
be taken cold.—Sugar, syrup of cinchona
or of gum arabic, or any other syrup may
be added at pleasure.

ALUM-WHEY WITH CINNAMON.

Serum Lactis aluminosum cum cinnamomo.
(AUGUSTIN; NIEMANN)

- R. Alum, in powder, one dram.
Sugar of Milk, half a dram.
Cinnamon, in powder, fifteen grains.
Cow's Milk, one pound and a half.

Boil for a short time, and strain. (NIE-
MANN)

AUGUSTIN prescribes one ounce of alum,
one ounce and a half of sugar of milk, half
a dram of cinnamon, and one pound and a
half of milk.

OSIANDER recommends this whey,
sweetened with sugar, in uterine hæmor-
rhages, whenever astringents are indicated.
It is to be taken cold, in two doses, one in
the morning, and the other in the evening.

In this case as in the former, part of the
alum remains combined with the curd; the
preparation should, therefore, not be trusted
to, as the quantity of alum administered is
quite uncertain.

ACETATE OF ALUMINA. (VAN MONS)

- R. Alum, any quantity.

Dissolve it in water, precipitate the solu-
tion with solution of ammonia, decant, re-
ceive the precipitate on a filter, and, before
it becomes dry, dissolve it in a sufficient
quantity of concentrated acetic acid; filter
and preserve the liquor.

The *Acetate of Alumina* has been recom-
mended, diluted with water, in chronic go-
norrhœa; also, mixed with a little tincture
or syrup, in slight hæmoptysis.

AMANITA.—FLY AGARIC.

Amanita muscaria, PERSOON.

SYNONIMES:—Oronge, Oronge fausse, Aga-
rictue-mouche, FR.; Fliegenschwamm,
Fliegenwulst, Blätterschwamm, GERM.;
Fluesvamp, DAN.; Vlieg doodende kam-
pernoelje, DUT.; Flugsvampen, SWED.

A mushroom (*Agaricus muscarius*) com-
mon throughout Europe. (Fig. Schæff. I.
t. 27 and 28.)

It is usually of the height of five or six
inches; its head is perfectly circular, with
striated borders; it is of a fiery red colour

gradually passing to a simple red tint, hav-
ing a small, angular, and white cuticle, dis-
persed without order over its surface in the
form of spots, which are the remains of the
volva. It has beautiful white leaves under-
neath; the stipa is white, full and bulbous
at the base.

It is irritant and poisonous; but exercises
its deleterious properties only at a certain
dose, under which it produces inebria-
tion, and sometimes apoplectic sleep. The
Ostiaques and Kamtschatkales prepare a
liquor from it, the inebriating property of
which is communicated to the urine. The

latter then is said to be more inebriating than the liquor itself: it is even said that this property remains with it after it has passed through several individuals successively.

This mushroom has been recommended in epilepsy, in the dose of from ten to twenty grains in powder: (WHISTLING). The bulbous part of the stipa which under the ground is that which is employed. REINHARD has represented a tincture of it to be a powerful remedy in *linea capitis*, taken internally.

CONFECTION OF FLY-AGARIC.

Conditum muscarium. (VAN MONS)

R. Dried Fly Agaric, two drams.
Almonds, blanched,

one ounce and a half.
White Sugar, three ounces.

Rub the sugar and the agaric together, and incorporate them with the almonds, adding a sufficient quantity of syrup.

It is recommended in epilepsy, and proposed also in palsy.—Dose, from two to six drams, gradually increased, twice a day.

AMBRA.—AMBERGRIS.

Ambra grisea seu vera seu ambrosiaca, Ambarum cineritium.

SYNONIMES:—Ambre, Ambregis, FR.; Grafer Amber, GERM.; Anbar, ARAB. and MAL.; Mussambra, CYNG.; Amber, DAN.; HIND. and SWED.; Ambergryns, DUT.; Ambra, ITAL.; POL. and RUSS.; Schalbui, PERS.; Ambar, PORT.; Ambara, SANS.; Min amber, TAM.

AMST.; BATAV.; BELG.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; WURCEB.; AINSLIE.; BRUGNATELLI.; GUBOURT.; PIDERIT.; SPIELMANN.

Ambergris is found in irregular, rounded masses, of a scaly fracture; it softens and melts with heat: its colour is grey, sprinkled with yellow and black; its odour is sweet, and very diffusive: it is almost devoid of taste.

This substance appears to be the product of an alteration of the hepatic secretion in the *Physeter macrocephalus*, LINN., constituting a kind of biliary calculus.

It contains, according to BUCHOLZ, PELLETIER, and CAVENTOU, resin, benzoic acid, a carbonaceous matter, and a peculiar matter, *ambreina*, which closely resembles *cholesterina*.*

Although it is to be considered rather as belonging to perfumery than to medicine, yet it is sometimes found to be valuable as a stimulant, which property it exercises in a special manner on the nervous system.—The dose is from five grains to a dram.

* *Cholesterine* (χολη, bile, στερεός, solid); an inodorous and insipid substance, in brilliant and white scales, fusible with heat, forming radiating crystals on cooling, and soluble in alcohol. It constitutes the crystalline part of certain biliary calculi.

ESSENTIA AMBRÆ SICCA. (BRUNS.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

R. Ambergris, one dram.
White Sugar, one ounce.

Triturate them together, and form a powder. (SPIELMANN)

R. Ambergris, one dram.
Musk, dissolved in Spirit of Roses,

half a scruple.

Essential Oil of Cinnamon, five drops.

White Sugar, two ounces.

Mix, and preserve them in a well-stopped bottle. (WIRTEM.)

BRUNS. omits the oil of cinnamon, and prescribes three drams of sugar.

It is stimulant, recommended formerly in serous apoplexy, and in other diseases of the head.—Dose, from ten grains to a scruple.

TROCHISCS OF AMBERGRIS. (WIRTEM.; PIERQUIN)

R. Ambergris, half a scruple.
Essential Oil of Cinnamon, six drops.

Musk, four grains.

White Sugar, sixteen ounces.

Mucilage of Tragacanth,

a sufficient quantity

to make small trochiscs. (WIRTEM.)

R. Ambergris, fifteen grains.

Musk, seven grains.

Essential Oil of Cinnamon, five drops.

Purified Storax, one scruple.

White Sugar, one ounce.

Mucilage of Gum Arabic,

a sufficient quantity.

PILLS OF AMBERGRIS. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Extract of Orange Peel, } of each,
Bark, } one dram.
Ambergris, }
Opium, } two grains.

Make the mass into pills of two grains

each.—Dose, from five to fifteen, every three hours. These pills are regarded as aphrodisiac.

TONIC LIQUOR. (PIERQUIN)

- R. Ambergris, two drams.
 Musk, two scruples.
 Aloes, one dram and a half.
 Benzoin, three drams.

Pound them together, and pour upon them

Alcohol, a sufficient quantity to cover it by five fingers' breadth; let it digest in a sand-bath, and distil.—Dose, three, four, or five drops, in any vehicle.

TINCTURE OF AMBERGRIS. (GALL.)

- R. Ambergris, one part.
 Alcohol (22 degrees), four parts.

Digest for six days, and strain.

It is stimulant, antispasmodic, and nerve; and is particularly recommended in what are called nervous affections.—Dose, from one scruple to five drams.

ALCALINE TINCTURE OF AMBERGRIS.

Essentia Ambraë Hoffmanni. (SPIELMANN)

- R. Ambergris, } of each,
 Subcarbonate of Potass, } two drams.

Triturate them well together, and add

Tartarized Spirit of Roses, eight ounces.

Boil till the ambergris is dissolved.—Dose, thirty drops.

BALSAMIC TINCTURE OF AMBERGRIS OF DIPPEL. (WIRTEM.; NIEMANN)

- R. Ambergris, } of each,
 Balsam of Peru, } two drams.
 Subcarbonate of Potass, six drams.

Triturate and mix them perfectly together in a marble mortar, adding

Concentrated Alcohol, nine ounces.

Digest, gradually augmenting the heat till the liquid begins to boil; set it aside, decant, and filter.

It is stimulant and antispasmodic; and is particularly recommended in *Trismus nascentium*.—Dose, from fifteen to thirty drops.

TINCTURA REGIA. (NIEMANN)

- R. Ambergris, two scruples.
 Musk, one scruple.
 Civet, ten grains.
 Alcohol, four ounces and a half.

Dissolve the amber in the alcohol by means of a slight boiling, then add the musk and civet.

It is stimulant, antispasmodic, and nerve.—Dose, from ten to thirty drops in wine.

MINDERERUS' TINCTURE OF AMBERGRIS. (PALAT.)

- R. Ambergris, one scruple.
 Musk, four grains.
 Rectified Spirit of Black Cherries, one ounce.
 Matthiöle's complete Elixir Vitæ, two ounces.

Infuse for several days, and filter.—Dose, from five to twenty drops, or more.

ÆTHEREAL TINCTURE OF AMBERGRIS. (GALL.; SAX.; NIEMANN; VAN MONS)

- R. Ambergris, one part.
 Sulphuric Æther (46 degrees), four parts.

Macerate for two days, and decant. (GALL.)

SAX.; and VAN MONS prescribe one part of amber, and sixteen parts of æther: to be macerated for ten days.—NIEMANN recommends, after PFAFF, thirty grains of amber, and one ounce of æther.—Dose, from ten grains to two scruples, in four ounces of vehicle.

ESSENTIA SEU TINCTURA AMBRÆ LIQUIDA. (HASS.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; AUGUSTIN; PIDERIT)

- R. Ambergris, one scruple.

Melt it in a bottle, with a very gentle heat, and pour upon it

Mineral Anodyne Liquor, slightly warmed, two ounces.

Then add

Musk, four grains,
 and preserve it in a well stopped bottle. (HASS.; PIDERIT)

HERBIP. prescribes one dram of amber, eight ounces of sulphuric æther, and half a dram of musk.—AUGUSTIN—one dram of amber, one dram of musk, and three ounces and a half of æther.

It is stimulant; and is said to be aphrodisiac, and to strengthen the memory.—Dose, from twenty to forty drops.

BALSAMIC TINCTURE OF AMBERGRIS.

Tinctura ambraë moschata ætherea. (NIEMANN)

- R. Ambergris, one dram.
 Sulphuric Æther, half an ounce.

Digest for twelve hours, shaking frequently. Then add

Musk, one dram.
 Sulphuric Æther, three ounces.

It is stimulant; and is recommended in *Trismus nascentium*.—Dose, from six to thirty grains.

AMMONIA.

Alcali Ammoniacum causticum seu volatile causticum seu fluor seu purum, Ammonia caustica seu pura, Ammoniacum, Ammoniacum causticum, Spiritus Salis Ammoniaci cum Calce paratus seu urinosus seu volatilis, Spiritus volatilis causticus. Hydrogène Azoté.

1. IN THE GASEOUS STATE.

SAL AMMONIAC COLLYRIUM. (HENRI)

R. Muriate of Ammonia,	0.454.
Slaked Lime,	6.43.
Cinnamon, in powder,	0.22.
Essential Oil of Cloves,	0.1.

Make several layers of this mixture in the vessel which is to contain it, and cover it with a great quantity of lime, in proportion to the salt.

The bottle is to be unstopped and placed under the eye of the patient, and moved backwards and forwards. This application is very stimulating.

RESOLVENT APPLICATION.

Sachet Resolutif. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Slaked Lime,	six parts.
Muriate of Ammonia, }	of each,
Cinchona, in powder, }	one part.

Mix. This is recommended in lymphatic tumours of the joints.

2. DISSOLVED IN WATER.

SOLUTION OF AMMONIA.

Liquor Ammonia seu A. pura seu Ammonii caustici seu puri, Aqua Ammonia seu A. pura seu caustica, Alcali Ammoniacum fluidum, Ammonia liquida seu caustica liquida seu pura liquida, Lixivium Ammoniacale seu A. causticum, Spiritus Salis Ammoniaci aquosus. (LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AUSTR.)

Liquor Ammonia. (LOND.)

R. Muriate of Ammonia,	eight ounces.
Fresh-burnt Lime,	six ounces.
Water,	four pints.

Pour one pint of the water upon the lime, then cover the vessel, and set it aside for an hour. Dissolve the muriate of ammonia in the remainder of the water previously made hot, add the mixture of lime and water to it, and cover the vessel

again; when the liquor is cold, strain it, and distil twelve fluid ounces of solution of ammonia into a receiver, the temperature of which does not exceed 50 degrees.

Aqua Ammonia. (EDINB.)

R. Muriate of Ammonia, one pound.	
Fresh-burnt Lime,	one pound and a half.
Distilled Water,	one pound.
Water,	nine ounces.

Break the lime to pieces, and pour the water upon it in an iron or earthen vessel, and keep it covered till the mixture becomes cold; then reduce the muriate to a fine powder, mix it with the lime in a mortar, and put them directly into a green-glass retort. Place the retort in a sand-bath, and adapt a receiver to it furnished with a tube passing into a flask containing the distilled water, the flask being sufficiently large to hold double the quantity of water. Then apply heat, augmenting it gradually till the bottom of the iron vessel becomes red hot, and so long as gas and vapour are produced.

The specific gravity of this solution of ammonia is to that of distilled water as 0.939 to 1000. It should be kept in small, well stopped bottles.

Aqua Ammonia Caustica. (DUBL.)

R. Muriate of Ammonia,	
in powder,	three parts.
Fresh-burnt Lime,	two parts.
Water,	ten parts.

Put the lime in an earthen vessel, and pour upon it one part of the water, previously heated, and cover it. Dissolve the muriate in the remainder of the water, also heated. When the solution is cold, add the lime now fallen into powder, and cold; put the mixture in a retort, and

distil five parts with a medium heat, into a receiver kept cold.

The specific gravity of this solution is to that of distilled water as 0.950 to 1000.

R. Muriate of Ammonia, in powder, two parts.
Lime, slaked with one part of water, five parts.

Mix the muriate with four parts of the lime, put the mixture into a retort, and then add the remaining fifth part of the lime, so as to cover the mixture; then attach the retort, by means of a glass tube, to a Woulf's apparatus, the first and smallest flask of which contains only one third of water to the muriate employed, while two other larger ones are each to contain a quantity of water equal in weight to the muriate. The apparatus being well luted, and furnished with the necessary safety tubes, heat the retort in a sand-bath, and increase the fire gradually, till no more gas passes over: then let the apparatus cool, and set aside the flasks; the first of which contains a weak solution of ammonia with impurities, the second, a very pure and saturated solution, and the third, a solution equally pure, but containing less ammonia. (BATAV.)

GALL. and FORM. HÔP. FR. direct one part of muriate of ammonia to be distilled with one of slaked lime, and the gas to be received in a Woulf's apparatus composed of three flasks, the first containing very little water; and the two others containing each, one part of distilled water.

HANN.—one pound and a half of quick lime to be mixed with nine ounces of water; two thirds of the powder thus formed is to be mixed with one pound of muriate of ammonia, the mixture to be put into a retort, and covered with the other third of the slaked lime; it is then to be distilled into a Woulf's apparatus composed of four flasks, the first containing an inch of lime water, the second, one pound of water, the third, half a pound of water, and the last, about three fifths of its depth of water. The operation being finished, the third flask is to be weighed, and so much of the liquor contained in the fourth flask is to be added, as to make the total weight amount to three pounds.

SWEDIAUR directs six pounds of lime reduced to powder by means of water, to be distilled with four pounds of muriate of ammonia, in a Woulf's apparatus.

R. Lime, one part.
Slake it gradually with
Water, three parts.

Put the powder, when cold, into a cucurbit placed in a sand-bath, and containing Muriate of Ammonia, one part.

Lute the capital, and adapt a receiver to it containing

Distilled Water, one part and a half.

To the bottom of this the tube is to be plunged which is to conduct the gas: paste on the receiver a slip of paper marking the height to which three parts of water rise. Then distil, keeping the receiver cool, and stop the distillation when the liquor has risen to the slip of paper. (BAVAR.)

FERR. prescribes two pounds of slaked lime, and one pound of muriate of ammonia.

R. Quick Lime, sixteen ounces.
Water, a sufficient quantity
to reduce it to a soft paste. Put it into a glass cucurbit, and add

Muriate of Ammonia, in powder, sixteen ounces.

Mix them well together, and adapt the capital. Let the gas be conveyed, by means of a glass tube, to the bottom of a flask containing twenty-four ounces of distilled water: paste on the surface of the flask a slip of paper marking the height to which forty-eight ounces of water would rise: and distil the liquor till it reaches it. (ANT.; BRUGNATELLI)

BELG.—slaked lime three parts, muriate of ammonia two parts, water two parts; distil into a receiver containing two parts of water.

DAN.—two pounds of lime, a sufficient quantity of water to reduce it to powder, muriate of ammonia two pounds, water three pounds; distil two pounds and a half of liquor into a receiver containing half a pound of water.

MIL. COPEN.—one pound of lime, a sufficient quantity of water to slake it, one pound of muriate of ammonia, and enough of water to make a soft paste; distil into a receiver containing twenty-four ounces of water.

HISP.—one pound and a half of slaked lime, one pound of muriate of ammonia, and one pound and a half of water; distil into a receiver containing six ounces of water, till ten or eleven ounces of liquor are obtained.

FENN.—one pound of lime, one pound and a half of water to slake it, one pound of muriate of ammonia, and two ounces of water; distil into a receiver containing one pound of water.

POL.; BORUS.; and SAX.—one pound and a half of lime, nine ounces of hot water to slake it, one pound of muriate of ammonia, and four pounds of water; distil two pounds

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of liquid into a receiver containing one pound of water, so as to obtain three pounds of solution.

The following are prepared according to the method of LOND.

AMST.—two pounds of lime, one pound of muriate of ammonia, and five pounds of water; distil one pound and a half.

BRUNS. and WIRTEM.—twelve ounces of lime, four of muriate, and two of water; distil eight ounces of liquor.

ROSS.—one pound of lime, a sufficient quantity of water to slake it, six ounces of the muriate, and thirty-six of water; distil eight or twelve ounces.

HASS. and PIDERIT—one pound of lime, one of water to slake it, four ounces of the muriate, and four pounds of water; distil eight ounces;

OLDEN.—one pound and a half of lime, nine ounces of water to slake it, one pound of the muriate, and three pounds of water; distil two pounds and a half.

LUSIT.—three pounds of slaked lime, one pound of the muriate, and one of water.

R. Quick Lime, one pound.

Slake it with

Water, one pound and a half.

Put it into a retort, and add

Muriate of Ammonia, half a pound.

Distil till no more gas passes over. (GENEV.; HERBIF.)

SARD. prescribes four pounds of lime, one and a half of the muriate, and eight ounces of water.

SPIELMANN—forty ounces of slaked lime, sixteen of the muriate, and thirty of water to be mixed with the product.

R. Muriate of Ammonia, five parts.
Quick Lime, three parts and a half.

Reduce them separately to powder, then mix them together quickly, and put the mixture into a retort, which it may fill to three fourths; put it upon a sand-bath, and let it communicate, by a long adapter, with a receiver furnished with a safety tube and containing fifteen parts of water. Having luted the apparatus, cover the retort with sand, and then with an earthen cover: at first, let the fire be very gentle, then stronger, till towards the end of the operation it is of a white heat; keep the receiver cool with cloths wet with cold water, or by putting it in water, taking out a quantity occasionally, and replacing it with cold. When nothing more passes over, remove the receiver, close the mouth with a cork, put it in a cool place, and pour out the liquor when it is cold. (VAN MONS)

AUSTR. directs a mixture of two pounds of quick lime, and one pound of muriate of

ammonia to be put into a retort containing already about half a pound of quick lime. A Woulf's apparatus is to be adapted, the second and third flasks of which contain each half a pound of distilled water. The distillation is to be continued till the liquid is increased in weight by three ounces.

SVEC.—three parts of quick lime, and two of muriate of ammonia, to be distilled together, and the gas to be received in distilled water till it is perfectly saturated.

R. Muriate of Ammonia, one pound.
Purified Subcarbonate of Potass, half a pound.

Dissolve them separately in a sufficient quantity of water; pour the solutions into a tubulated glass retort, placed in a sand-bath, and containing

Quick Lime, recently slaked, three pounds.

Distil gently, till eight or nine ounces of liquor have passed over. (FULD.)

PALAT. prescribes two pounds of the muriate, half a pound of subcarbonate of potass, and eight pounds of lime mixture. (*Lait de Chaux Vive.*)

R. Quick Lime, sixteen ounces.

Slake it with six pounds of water; when cold put into a cucurbit, and add to it

Muriate of Ammonia, in powder, eight ounces.

Muriate of Soda, in powder, one ounce and a half.

Stir the mixture for some time, and distil gently, from a sand-bath, till about eight ounces of liquor have passed into the receiver. (LIPP.)

It is the case with solution of ammonia, as with every other liquid chemical preparation. Its degrees of concentration are as different as there are different pharmacopœias, among which, only the following require it to be of a particular strength:—LOND.; BATAV.; and HANN.—16 degrees. (Sp. gr. 0.960); BATAV.; and BELG.—17 degrees. (Sp. gr. 0.9054); EDINB.—18 degrees. (Sp. gr. 0.939); ANT.; and FENN.—19 degrees. (Sp. gr. 0.94); DUBL.—20 degrees. (Sp. gr. 0.936); GALL.; and FORM. HÖP. FR.—22 degrees. (Sp. gr. 0.923); SVEC.; and OLDEN.—23 degrees (Sp. gr. 0.9166); AUSTR.—24 degrees. (Sp. gr. 0.910.)

Water absorbs one third of its weight of ammoniacal gas, and its volume is then augmented by one third. In a saturated solution of the gas, marking 30½ degrees (Sp. gr. 0.895), there are condensed in one measure of water, six hundred and seventy measures of the gas; or, in other terms, thirty-four parts of water contain sixteen and a half of the gas; while, in a

solution of ammonia at 19 degrees, there are sixty-four parts of water, combined with the same quantity of gas. From these statements it will be easy to judge of the concentration of the liquor.

Muriate of ammonia contains one third of its weight of ammonia. If this were remembered it would be easy to obtain a solution at any degree of concentration, as it furnishes a rule for fixing the quantity of water to be employed, taking into account that the water held by the chloruret of calcium, (which is formed during the operation), at the degree of incandescence, abandons the latter and passes over in the distillation, augmenting the quantity of the product, and, consequently, diminishing its strength in the same proportion. This is one of the most violent irritants

It is sometimes employed internally, as stimulant, diaphoretic, and alexipharmic, in the dose of from twenty to forty drops in five or six ounces of vehicle, taken by spoonfuls. But it is more frequently employed externally, either as an irritant to the pituitary and conjunctive mucous membranes; or, principally, as a rubefacient; or lastly, as a caustic or escharotic.

DILUTED SOLUTION OF AMMONIA. (COXE)

R. Solution of Ammonia, one part.
Distilled Water, two parts.

Mix.

POTION AGAINST INEBRIATION. (PIERQUIN)

R. Solution of Ammonia, seven or eight drops.
Water, half a glassful.

The effect of this draught is far from being infallible, as GIRARD has pretended: it fails very frequently. It ought never to be given till after vomiting.

AMMONIACAL GARGLE. (SAUNDERS; SPIELMANN)

R. Solution of Ammonia, one ounce.
Aromatic Infusion, one pound.

Mix. (SAUNDERS)

R. Solution of Ammonia, half an ounce.
Pour it upon the following

R. Root of Marshmallows, } of each,
Figs, } six drams.

Boil them in sixteen ounces of milk, till the liquor is reduced to twelve ounces, and strain.

PRINGLE employed this gargle, as resolvent, in certain cases of inflammation of the throat.

ASTHMATIC POTION. (SPIELMANN)

R. Live Wood-lice, one hundred and twenty.

Pennyroyal Water, eight ounces.
Express the liquor strongly, and add
Gum Ammoniac, three drams.
Solution of Ammonia, two drams.
Balsamic Syrup, one ounce.

FULLER recommended this potion in humid asthma.—Dose, several spoonfuls in the day.

CARMINATIVE POTION.

Mixtura Liquoris Ammonia caustica.
(AUGUSTIN)

R. Solution of Ammonia, half a dram, or one dram.
Mint Water, eight ounces.
Syrup of Orange Peel, one ounce.

Dose, a spoonful, every hour; or, every three hours.

ANTI-SPASMODIC POTION. (ELLIS)

R. Solution of Ammonia, two drams.
Tincture of Castor, of each,
Assafetida, } half an ounce.

Dose, a tea-spoonful.

ABSORBENT POTION. (ELLIS)

R. Solution of Ammonia, } of each,
Subcarbonate of Potass, } two drams.
Cinnamon Water, four ounces.

Mix.

R. Solution of Ammonia, } of each,
Calcined Magnesia, } one dram.
Spirit of Cinnamon, three drams.
Water, five ounces and a half.

Mix.—Dose, a spoonful, every two hours.

EMMENAGOGUE INJECTION.

Injectio Vaginalis emmenagoga. (BRERA)

R. Solution of Ammonia, ten or twelve drops.
Cow's Milk, two spoonfuls.

This injection is to be repeated three or four times a day. It was originally recommended by LAVAGNA. It first produces a white discharge, which is sometimes followed by the menstrua. It may, at the commencement, be rendered less stimulating, thus:

R. Solution of Ammonia, forty drops.
Decoction of Barley, eight ounces.
Mucilage of Gum Arabic, half a dram.

To be injected at four times, at intervals of five or six hours.

But this is a hazardous remedy, and should never be employed but with great circumspection; it would perhaps be better, even to throw it aside altogether, although it may have been sometimes useful.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF AMMONIA. (BORRIES; CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN)

R. Red Wine, twelve parts.
 Root of Soap-wort, } of each,
 Leaves of Leopard's-bane, } four
 ————Buck-bean, } ounces.
 ————Fumitory, }
 Juniper Berries, } of each,
 Root of Caper, } two ounces.
 ————Chinese Smilax, }
 Elder Flowers, }
 Guaiac Wood, } one ounce.
 Sassafras Wood, }
 Common Arum, }

Boil them together, and add when strained,
 White Sugar, fifteen pounds.

Strain, and evaporate to the consistence
 of a syrup. To every quart of it add

Solution of Ammonia, half a dram.

It is recommended in scrofulous, syphilitic, psoric, and herpetic diseases.—Dose, from two drams to one ounce and a half.

3. DISSOLVED IN ALCOHOL.

SPIRIT OF AMMONIA.

Spiritus Ammonia seu *Salis ammoniaci vinosi* seu *dulcis* seu *dulcificatus*, *Solutio Subcarbonatis Ammoniaci spirituosae*, *Alkali ammoniacum spirituosum*, *Alcohol ammoniatum* seu *ammoniatum*, *Ammoniaca alcoholisata*, *Liquor Ammonii vinosus* seu *Ammonia spirituosus*, *Lixivium ammoniacale vinosum*. (LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; AMST.; BATAV.; BRUNS.; DAN.; FENN.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

Spiritus Ammoniae.

R. Rectified Spirit, three pints.
 Muriate of Ammonia, four ounces.
 Subcarbonate of Potass, six ounces.

Mix, and distil one pint and a half with a gentle heat, into a receiver kept cool. (LOND.)

R. Rectified Spirit, three pints.
 Carbonate of Ammonia, in powder, three ounces and a half.

Dissolve with a moderate heat, and filter. (DUBL.)

Alcohol Ammoniatum.

R. Alcohol, (0.835), thirty-two ounces.

Fresh-burnt Lime, twelve ounces.

Muriate of Ammonia, eight ounces.

Water, six ounces.

Ammoniated alcohol is to be prepared from these according to the method prescribed for aqua ammoniac. (EDINB.)

R. Solution of Ammonia, (0.9166) one part.
 Alcohol, (0.83), two parts.

Mix. (BAVAR.; GENEV.; SAX.)

AMST. prescribes one part of the solution and two parts of alcohol (0.884).—BORUS.; SUEC.; and HERBIP.—one of solution, and two of alcohol.—HANN.; OLDEN.; and POL.—one of solution (0.960), and two of alcohol (0.82).—VAN MONS.—an equal part of each.—SWEDIAUR—thirty-two of alcohol (0.835), and four of solution; or, two of alcohol (0.815), and one of solution.—SPIELMANN—directs sixteen ounces of distilled water, and thirty-two of alcohol, to be added to the product of the distillation of sixteen ounces of muriate of ammonia, with forty-eight ounces of subcarbonate of potass.

R. Muriate of Ammonia, in powder, five parts.

Put it into a retort, and pour upon it,

Proof Spirit, thirty parts.
 holding in solution,

Dried Caustic Potass, five parts.

Place the retort in a sand-bath, and adapt a receiver provided with a safety-tube, and leave them to digest without heat, for some time; then draw off twenty-four parts with a moderate heat. (VAN MONS)

VAN MONS elsewhere directs one pound of caustic potass, and five pounds of proof spirit to be distilled together with one pound of muriate of ammonia; and three pounds of liquid to be drawn off.

R. Solution of Ammonia, one pound.
 Proof Spirit, three pounds.
 Distil about two thirds. (VAN MONS)

R. Quick Lime, one pound.
 Water, six ounces.

Pour the water gradually upon the lime, when it is slaked and cold, put it into a glass retort, to which is adapted a receiver plunged into cold water. Add

Muriate of Ammonia, in powder, eleven ounces.

Alcohol, four pounds.

Distil till about two pounds and a half of liquid have passed over. (COXE)

BRUGNATELLI directs sixteen ounces of lime, and eight of muriate of ammonia, to be reduced separately, to powder; they are then to be mixed, and put into a glass retort, with thirty-two ounces of alcohol: to be distilled to dryness.—SWEDIAUR—a mixture of one part of muriate of ammonia, two parts of quick lime, and four of alcohol: to be distilled to dryness.

The following process, like that of SPIELMANN, detailed above, gives a spirit, the ammonia in which is combined, more or less, with carbonic acid.

R. Muriate of Ammonia, in powder, half a pound.
Subcarbonate of Potass, one pound.
Mix: put them into a retort and add
Alcohol, two pounds.

Distil about one pound of liquid, with a gentle heat. (HASS.; ROSS.; PIDERIT)

BRUNS.; and PALAT. direct half a pound of muriate of ammonia, one pound of subcarbonate of potass, one pound of alcohol, and half a pound of water to be distilled, and ten or eleven ounces of liquid drawn off.—SWEDIAUR—one pound of muriate, two pounds of subcarbonate, and six of proof spirit, to be distilled together, and three pounds drawn off.—FULD.—one pound of muriate, two pounds of subcarbonate, and three of proof spirit, to be distilled, and one pound and a half of liquid to be drawn off.—SWEDIAUR—to distil four pounds of the product of a mixture of one pound and a half of subcarbonate, one pound of muriate of ammonia, three pounds of proof spirit, and one pound and a half of water.—VAN MONS—five parts of muriate, six and a half of subcarbonate, and fifteen of proof spirit; and five parts to be distilled.

The ammonia is completely carbonated in the following preparation:

R. Subcarbonate of ammonia, one ounce and a half.
Distilled Water, nine ounces.

Dissolve and add

Rectified Spirit, one pound and a half.
Mix them well together and preserve. (LIPP.)

FULD. gives, under the name of *Spiritus Lumbricorum vinosus*, a formula which ought to be placed here:

R. Earth-worms, bruised, six pounds.

Leave them in a covered vessel till a urinous odour exhales from them. Then pour upon them

Proof Spirit, six pounds
and distil one half.

SPIRIT OF AMMONIA WITH ANISE.

Liquor Ammonia anisatus seu Salis ammoniaci anisatus, Alkali volatilis anisatus,

Lixivium ammoniacale anisatum, Spiritus Ammonia anisatus seu ammoniato anisatus seu Salis ammoniaci anisatus. (BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIDERIT; VAN MONS)

R. Spirit of Ammonia, three ounces.
Essential Oil of Anise, one dram and a half.

Dissolve. (PALAT.)

HASS.; and PIDERIT prescribe one pound of the spirit, and one of spirit of anise.

R. Alcohol, twenty-four parts.
Essential Oil of Anise, one part.

Mix: and add gradually, continually shaking

Spirit of Ammonia, six parts.

Preserve. (VAN MONS)

R. Alcohol (0.840), twenty-four parts.
Essential Oil of Anise, one part.

Mix, and add

Solution of Ammonia, (0.960), six parts.

Preserve. This is of the sp. gr. of 0.890. (BAVAR.)

BELG.; HANN.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; and SAX. prescribe one pound of alcohol, half an ounce of oil of anise, and three ounces of solution of ammonia.—LIPP.—one part of oil, sixteen parts of alcohol, and forty-eight of solution.—CADET DE GASSICOURT—one part of oil, thirty-two parts of alcohol and six of solution.

R. Muriate of Ammonia, in powder, one pound.

Subcarbonate of Potass, two pounds.
Seeds of Anise, bruised, eight ounces.
Proof Spirit, four pounds.

Distil two pounds and a half of spirit. (BRUNS.)

HERBIP. gives the same proportions, only it prescribes four pounds each, of water and of alcohol; and to draw off five pounds.

—WIRTEM.—one pound and a half of muriate, one pound of subcarbonate, three ounces of anise, and four pounds of proof spirit; and two pounds and a half of liquor to be distilled.

R. Quick Lime, in powder, three parts.
Muriate of Ammonia, five parts.

Triturate them together as quickly as possible; put so much of the mixture into a glass retort, as to fill it to three fourths, and adapt to it a receiver, containing

Spirit of Anise, fifteen parts.

Distil, first, with a gentle fire, and augment it gradually, till no more gas passes over: preserve the product. (VAN MONS)

This liquor is more agreeable than the preceding; it is applied to the same purposes.

CAMPHORATED AMMONIACAL
LINIMENT.

Linimentum Camphoræ Compositum.
(LOND.; COXE; NIEMANN; LUSIT.)

R. Solution of Ammonia, six ounces.

Spirit of Lavender, two pints.

Distil two pints with a gentle heat, and dissolve in the product,

Camphor, two ounces.

STIMULANT SPIRIT FOR HEAD-ACH.

Alcohol Serpylli Compositum. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN; SWEDIAUR)

R. Solution of Ammonia, four ounces.
Alcohol, one pound.
Camphor, two ounces.
Essential Oil of Anise, half an ounce.

The vapour of this spirit is to be inspired, and compresses are to be wetted with it and applied to the forehead. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN)

R. Solution of Ammonia, } of each,
Spirit of Wild Thyme, } an equal part.
Spirit of Camphor, }

Mix. (SWEDIAUR)

EMBROCATION FOR CHILBLAINS.
(SPIELMANN)

R. Spirit of Ammonia, one ounce.
Camphor, three ounces.
Petroleum, one ounce and a half.

Mix.

ANODYNE SPIRIT. (SPIELMANN)

R. Spirit of Ammonia, six ounces.
Essence of Saffron, one ounce.
Essential Oil of Lavender, half an ounce.

This is employed in fomentations, for chronic rheumatic pains.

SPIRIT OF AMMONIA AND TURPENTINE.
(NIEMANN)

R. Solution of Ammonia, one dram.
Alcohol, one ounce.
Spirit of Turpentine, two drams.

Shake them together.

WEIKEARD recommended this for frictions in *œdema*.

SPIRIT OF AMMONIA AND OF CANTHARIDES. (NIEMANN)

R. Solution of Ammonia, one dram and a half.

Spirit of Turpentine, three drams.
Tincture of Cantharides, one ounce.

This is recommended, as a diuretic, in dropsy, employed in the form of embrocation to be rubbed upon the loins and the perineum.

AMMONIACAL EMBROCATION. (SAUNDERS)

R. Solution of Ammonia, } of each,
Tincture of Opium, } one ounce.
Spirit of Camphor, six ounces.

Mix.

VICAT'S ANODYNE LIQUOR. (SPIELMANN)

R. Spirit of Ammonia, half an ounce.
Proof Spirit, one ounce.
Opium, two scruples.
Camphor, one scruple.

Digest without heat, for three days, shaking frequently, and strain.

This liquor, applied by means of cotton, allays the pain of carious teeth; it is also useful, applied to the nose, in nervous head-ach.

STOMACHIC TINCTURE.

Tinctura Stomachica Lipsiensis. (WIRTEM.)

R. Spirit of Ammonia, two ounces.
Rectified Spirit, one ounce.
Essential Oil of Wormwood, three drams.

Digest, and add

Tincture of Red Sanders Wood, one ounce.

Dose, twenty or thirty drops.

AROMATIC SPIRIT OF AMMONIA.

Alcohol ammoniacatum aromatisatum, Alcohol aromaticus ammoniatus, Liquor oleosus Syllvi, Lixivium ammoniacale aromaticum, Sal volatile oleosum Syllvi, Spiritus Ammonia aromatics, seu compositus, Spiritus salinus aromaticus, Spiritus aromaticus ammoniacalis, Spiritus volatilis aromaticus, seu oleosus, Spiritus oleosus aromaticus Syllvi, Tinctura ammoniata aromatica. (LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BELG.; BRUNS.; GALL.; GENEV.; HANN.; LIPP.; LUSIT.; PALAT.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; COXE; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

AROMATIC SPIRIT OF AMMONIA.

Spiritus Ammonia Aromaticus.

R. Cinnamon, bruised, } of each,
Cloves, bruised, } two drams.
Lemon peel, four ounces.
Subcarbonate of Potass, half a pound.

- Muriate of Ammonia, five ounces.
 Rectified Spirit, four pints.
 Water, one gallon.
 Mix, and distil six pints. (LOND.)
- R. Spirit of Ammonia, two pints.
 Essential Oil of Lemon, two drams.
 Nutmegs, bruised, half an ounce.
 Cinnamon, bruised, three drams.

Macerate them in a covered vessel, for three days, frequently shaking, and distil one pint and a half. (DUBL.)

Alcohol Ammoniatum Aromaticum.

- R. Ammoniated Alcohol, eight ounces.
 Essential Oil of Rosemary, one dram and a half.
 Essential Oil of Lemon, one dram.

Mix. (EDINB.)

- R. Subcarbonate of Ammonia, six ounces.
 Alcohol (0.835), two pounds.
 Add to the solution
- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Essential Oil of Nutmegs, | } of each,
two drams
and a half. |
| Essential Oil of Lemon, | |
- Solution of Ammonia, one ounce and a half.

Preserve. (SWEDIAUR)

- R. Subcarbonate of Ammonia, two ounces.
 Compound Spirit of Ammonia, one pound and a half.

Mix. (ANT.)

- R. Spirit of Ammonia, eight ounces.
 Essential Oil of Rosemary, one dram and a half.
 ———— Sassafra, one dram.

Mix. (AMER.; COXE)

- R. Spirit of Ammonia, nine ounces.
 Essential Oil of Anise, } of each,
 ———— Cloves, } half a
 ———— Cinnamon, } dram.
 ———— Mace, one scruple.
 ———— Zedoary, } of each,
 ———— Amber, } half a
 scruple.

Digest in a covered vessel, and preserve. (HANN.; WIRTEM.)

PALAT. prescribes one scruple each of oil of mace, oil of cinnamon, and oil of cloves, and three ounces of spirit of ammonia.—SPIELMANN—half a dram of any

aromatic oil, and one ounce of spirit of ammonia.—HERBIP.—one or two drams of any essential oil, and half a pound of spirit of ammonia.—GENEV.—two drams of oil of pepper, and one pound of spirit of ammonia.—LIPP.—one dram of oil of rosemary, half a dram each of oil of cloves, oil of cinnamon, and oil of bergamotte, and eight ounces of spirit of ammonia.

LUSIT. prescribes two pounds of solution of ammonia, two drams of oil of nutmeg, and as much of oil of bergamotte.

The last is the only pharmacopœia which does not employ the spirit of ammonia in this preparation.

- R. Muriate of Ammonia, } of each,
 in powder, } one pound.
 Subcarbonate of Potass, }
 Essential Oil of Juniper, } of each,
 ———— Cinnamon, } half a
 ———— Mace, } dram.
 Alcohol, six ounces.

Triturate the salts with the oils in a stone mortar. Put the whole into a long-necked matrass, distil in a sand bath, and receive the salt and the spirit which pass over. (SARD.)

SPIELMANN directs half a dram each, of oil of anise, oil of cloves, and oil of cinnamon, one scruple of oil of mace, and half a scruple each, of oil of zedoary and oil of amber; to be digested with six ounces of subcarbonate of potass and eighteen of proof spirit; six ounces of muriate of ammonia are then to be added, and ten ounces of liquor to be distilled over.—BRUNS.—a mixture of half a dram of oil of cloves, two drams of oil of lemon, two of oil of nutmeg, and two pounds of spirit of ammonia.

- R. Fresh Lemon-peel, one ounce and a half.
 Cinnamon, } of each, two drams.
 Nutmegs, }
 Cloves, }
 Muriate of Ammonia, one ounce.
 Subcarbonate of Potass, two ounces.
 Spirit of Wine (20 degrees), two pounds.

Macerate for two days, and distil fourteen ounces. BATAV.; BELG.)

- R. Fresh Orange-peel, } of each,
 ———— Lemon-peel, } two ounces.
 Cinnamon, one ounce and a half.
 Mace, } of each, six drams.
 Nutmeg, }
 Cloves, } two drams.
 Muriate of Ammonia, three ounces.
 Subcarbonate of Potass, six ounces.
 Proof Spirit, six pints.

Macerate for two days, and distil three pounds and a half of liquor. (AMST.)

R. Orange-peel, } of each,
 Lemon-peel, } twenty-four parts.
 Vanilla, } eight parts.
 Cloves, } two parts.
 Cinnamon, } four parts.
 Muriate of Ammonia, } of each,
 Distilled Cinnamon- } one hundred
 water, } and twenty-
 Alcohol (22 degrees), } eight parts.
 Subcarbonate of Potass,

Distil one hundred and twenty-eight parts. (GALL.)

R. Carraway-seeds, } of each,
 Lesser Cardamoms, } two drams.
 Lavender, } three drams.
 Cloves, } half an ounce.
 Marjoram, } of each,
 Mentha Crispa, } five drams.
 Sage, } of each,
 Mace, } six drams.
 Nutmegs, } one ounce and a half.
 Cinnamon, } of each,
 Fresh Orange-peel, } three ounces.
 Lemon-peel, }
 Proof Spirit,
 one hundred and twenty ounces.
 Pure Water,
 two hundred and fifty ounces.

Distil till the liquor begins to whiten, and rectify the product with

Muriate of Ammonia, in powder, } five ounces.
 Subcarbonate of Potass, in powder, } six ounces and a half.

Preserve. (VAN MONS)

R. Rosemary, } of each,
 Savine, } two drams.
 Wormwood, } of each, one ounce.
 Lavender, }
 Scordium, }
 Muriate of Ammonia, } five ounces.
 Subcarbonate of Potass, } six ounces and a half.
 Proof Spirit, } seventy-two ounces.
 Water, } twelve ounces.

Distil till all the salt in the cucurbit and in the receiver become re-dissolved. (VAN MONS)

R. Cinnamon, } two ounces.
 Cloves, } of each,
 Nutmegs, } one ounce.
 Mace, }
 Fresh Orange-peel, }
 Subcarbonate of Potass, } sixteen ounces.
 Proof Spirit, } three pounds.

Digest for twelve hours, and add

Muriate of Ammonia, } eight ounces
 dissolved in a sufficient quantity of
 water; and distil about ten ounces. (PA-
 LAT.)

R. Cinnamon, } two ounces.
 Mace, } of each,
 Cloves, } half an ounce.
 Lesser Cardamoms, }
 Cubeb, } of each, two drams.
 Anise-seeds, }
 Fresh Lemon-peel, } one ounce.
 Subcarbonate of Potass, } one pound.
 Muriate of Ammonia, } half a pound.
 Alcohol, } of each, three pounds.
 Water, }

Macerate for several days, and distil one half. (BRUNS.)

R. Cinnamon, } one ounce.
 Mace, } of each, six drams.
 Nutmegs, }
 Cloves, } two drams and a half.
 Fresh Lemon-peel, } of each,
 Orange-peel, } two ounces.
 Lesser Cardamoms, } of each,
 Cubeb, } two drams.
 Alcohol, } three pounds.

Digest for three days, and add

Muriate of Ammonia, in powder, } four ounces.
 Subcarbonate of Potass, } six ounces.
 Spring Water, } one pound.

Distil till there remains one pound and a half of liquid. (WIRTEM.)

R. Root of Angelica, }
 Galanga, } of each,
 Tops of Marjoram, } six drams.
 Rosemary, }
 Lemon-peel, }
 Orange-peel, }
 Cinnamon, }
 Nutmegs, } of each, three drams.
 Cloves, }
 Mace, }
 Proof Spirit, } three pounds.

Digest for three days, and add

Subcarbonate of Potass, } of each,
 Muriate of Ammonia, } four ounces.

Distil one half. (WIRTEM.)

The greater number of these formulae give a spirit which is charged, at the same time, with pure ammonia and with subcarbonate of ammonia, the latter being held in solution by the aqueous portion of the compound.

The Spirit of Ammonia with Anise might very properly be substituted for this preparation, as it acts precisely in the same manner.

Fetid Spirit of Ammonia.

Spiritus Ammoniae Fetidus.

R. Spirit of Ammonia, } two pints.
 Assafetida, } two ounces.
 Macerate for twelve hours, and dis-

til one pint and a half, with a gentle heat, into a cool receiver. (LOND.)

R. Spirit of Ammonia, two pints.
Assafoetida,
one ounce and a quarter.

Macerate for three days in a closed vessel, frequently shaking, and distil one pint and a half, with a gentle heat, into a cold receiver. (DUBL.)

Tinctura Assafoetida Ammoniata.

R. Ammoniated Alcohol,
eight ounces,
Assafoetida, half an ounce.

Digest for twelve hours, in a close vessel, and distil eight ounces by the heat of boiling water. (EDINB.)

4. DISSOLVED IN ETHER.

AMMONIACAL ETHER. (FERR.; FENN.; SUEC.; FEE; VAN MONS)

R. Purified Muriate of Ammonia, } of each,
Distilled Water, } one part.

Dissolve them in a retort, and add

Quick Lime,
Sulphuric Æther, } of each, one part.

Distil into a large receiver, surrounded with ice or cold water. (FENN.; SUEC.; FEE)

VAN MONS directs three parts of lime to be slaked, and the powder to be mixed with four parts of muriate of ammonia; three parts of sulphuric æther to be poured upon the mixture, and then three parts of water. To be distilled with a very gentle heat.

R. Solution of Ammonia, } of each,
Sulphuric Æther, } an equal part.
Mix. (FERR.)

STIMULANT MIXTURE. (HUFELAND.)

R. Valerian, half an ounce.
Angelica, } of each,
Flowers of Leopard's- } two drams.
bane,
Boiling Water, a sufficient quantity
to obtain eight ounces on straining, after
being infused for half an hour, add

Spirit of Ammonia with } of each,
Anise, } one dram.
Sulphuric Æther, }
Simple Syrup, half an ounce.

5. COMBINED WITH OILY AND FAT BODIES.
VERMIFUGE POTION. (ELLIS)

R. Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia, two drams.
Olive Oil, eight ounces.
Dose, three spoonfuls night and morning.

EPISPASTIC AMMONIACAL OINTMENT.

Pommade de Gondret. (FORM. HÔP. FR.; HENRI; FEE; CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN)

R. Mutton Suet, } of each, one part.
Olive Oil, }

Melt them together with a gentle heat, pour them into a glass flask, and add

Solution of Ammonia, two parts.

Shake together till the mixture becomes concrete. (FORM. HÔP. FR.; HENRI)

CADET DE GASSICOURT and PIERQUIN prescribe one part each of oil and of lard.

This is employed for cauterizing the skin in a slow and painful manner, in certain cerebral affections.

VAN MONS prescribes under the name of *Saponaceous Ammoniacal Ointment*, a similar preparation; it is obtained by melting one part of beef-marrow in a warm water-bath, and adding gradually to it, stirring constantly, an equal quantity of strong solution of ammonia.

AMMONIACAL LINIMENT.

Linimentum Ammoniae seu ammoniatum, seu ammoniacum seu ammoniatum seu volatile seu Anglicanum, Oleum ammoniatum, Sapo Ammoniae, Unguentum album resolvens. (LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; DAN.; MIL. COPEN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; GENEV.; FENN.; HANN.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.: POL.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; ELLIS; DISP. CHA. PARIS; PIERQUIN; RATIER; SAUNDERS; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; PH. SYPH.; VAN MONS)

Linimentum Ammoniae Fortius.

(LOND.)

R. Solution of Ammonia,
Olive Oil, one fluid ounce,
two fluid ounces.

Shake them together till they incorporate.

Oleum Ammoniatum. (EDINB.)

R. Olive Oil, eight parts.
Water of Ammonia, one part.
Mix.

Linimentum Ammoniae. (DUBL.)

R. Water of Caustic Ammonia,
two fluid drams.
Olive Oil, two fluid ounces.

Z

R. Solution of Ammonia (22 degrees),
 one part.
 Oil of Almonds, eight parts.
 Mix. (HISP.; GALL.; RATIER; VAN MONS)

HERBIP. prescribes one part of solution, and two parts of oil of almonds.—SAUNDERS and PIERQUIN—one part of solution, and eight parts of oil.—FERR. and PIERQUIN—one part of solution, and four parts of oil.

AMER.; COXE; ELLIS; and DISP. CHA. PARIS—equal parts of solution and of olive oil.—AMST.; BATAV.; SUEC.; COXE; SWEDIAUR; and PH. SYPH.—one part of solution, and two parts of oil.—AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; FENN.; HANN.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; SAX.; HERBIP.; BELG.; DAN.; GENEV.; ROSS.; WIRTEM.; DISP. CHA. PARIS; RATIER; and SPIELMANN—one of solution, and four of oil.

FORM. HÔP. FR.—one of solution, and six of oil.—BRUGNATELLI—three of solution, and eight of oil.

LUSIT.—one part of solution, and three parts of oil of rape-seed.—MIL. COPEN.—one of solution, and four of the oil.

POL.—one part of solution, and three parts of oil of clove-pink.—PIERQUIN—one of solution, and one of oil of chamomile or of linseed-oil.

ANT.—one part of solution, and four parts of lard.

It is irritant, and is employed in frictions.

STIMULANT LINIMENT.

Linimentum Petrolei ammoniatum. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Solution of Ammonia, two ounces.
 Petroleum, one ounce.

This is recommended in what are called asthenic inflammations, in spasms, and in colic.

CAMPHORATED AMMONIACAL LINIMENT.

Linimentum volatile camphoratum seu cum Camphora. (DAN.; MIL. COPEN.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; HANN.; CAST. BORUS.; SAX.; WURCEB.; AUGUSTIN; BRERA; CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIDERIT; RATIER; SAUNDERS; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Solution of Ammonia, one part.
 Olive Oil, three parts.

Mix well together; and to each ounce of it add

Camphor, one dram.

Preserve. (HANN.; SAX.; WURCEB.)

MIL. COPEN. prescribes one part of solution, four parts of oil, and half a dram of

camphor to every ounce of the mixture.—RATIER—one part of solution, one part of camphor, and sixteen parts of oil; or, one part of solution, two parts of camphor, and sixty-four of oil.—DAN—four parts of solution, one part of camphor, and sixteen parts of oil.—FORM. HÔP. FR.—five parts of solution, two of camphor, and thirty of oil.—CAST. BORUS.—two parts of solution, one part of camphor, and six parts of oil.—FULD.; and HASS.—two parts of solution, one part of camphor, and eight parts of oil.—BORIES; CADET DE GASSICOURT; and PIDERIT—two parts of solution, one part of camphor, and sixteen parts of oil.—BRERA—six parts of solution, one part of camphor, and forty-eight parts of oil.

R. Neat's-foot Oil, four parts.
 Spirit of Camphor, }
 Solution of Ammonia, } one part.

Mix. (SAUNDERS)

SWEDIAUR prescribes one part each of spirit of camphor and of solution, and four parts of palm oil.

R. Solution of Ammonia, eight parts.
 Marrow-soap, one part.

Dissolve, and gradually incorporate

Camphorated Oil, thirty-two parts.

Put the mixture, contained in a stopped flask, in a warm water bath, and decant after a sufficient time. (VAN MONS)

R. Ammoniacal Liniment, one ounce.
 Camphor, one dram.

Mix. (AUGUSTIN)

RESOLVENT LINIMENT. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Solution of Ammonia, two drams.
 Olive Oil, two ounces.
 Camphor, one scruple.
 Rum (*Eau Thériacale*), one dram.

This is recommended by FULLER in chronic rheumatism, and in puerperal mammary tumours.

ANTI-ARTHRITIC LINIMENT. (AUGUSTIN; CADET DE GASSICOURT; ELLIS; NIEMANN)

R. Solution of Ammonia, two drams.
 Tincture of Opium, }
 Rum (*Eau Thériacale*), } of each,
 Olive Oil, } one ounce.

Mix. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Solution of Ammonia, } of each,
 Spirit of Camphor, } one part.
 Turpentine, four parts.

Mix. (AUGUSTIN; NIEMANN)

R. Ammoniacal Liniment, one ounce and a half.
 Spirit of Turpentine, half an ounce.

Mix. (ELLIS)

This liniment is recommended in asthenic gout.

ANODYNE LINIMENT.

Linimentum anodynum seu antispasticum, Oleum Hyosciami ammoniaco-camphoratum, Linimentum Ammonii opiatum. (FORM. HÔP. FR.; LIPP.; AUGUSTIN; RATIER)

R. Solution of Ammonia, five parts.
Tincture of Opium, four parts.
Olive Oil, thirty parts.

Mix. (FORM. HÔP. FR.)

R. Solution of Ammonia, one dram.
FIORAVENTI'S Balsam, } of each,
Olive Oil, } two ounces.
Spirit of Camphor, one ounce.

Mix. (RATIER)

R. Henbane Oil, } of each,
Oil of St. Ignatius'-bean, } one ounce.
Solution of Ammonia, one dram and a half.
Aqueous Extract of Opium, two grains.

Mix. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Henbane Oil, } of each, six parts.
Olive Oil, }
Solution of Ammonia, two parts.
SYDENHAM'S Laudanum, one part.

Mix. (LIPP.)

R. Henbane Oil, one ounce and a half.
Solution of Ammonia, half an ounce.
Camphor, } of each,
Tincture of Opium } two drams.

Mix. (AUGUSTIN)

This is recommended for relieving pains attending spasms, and what are called asthenic inflammations, such as those attending puerperal fever.

COMPOUND AMMONIACAL LINIMENT.
(SWEDIAUR)

R. Ammoniacal Liniment, } of each,
Acetate of Ammonia, } one ounce.
Mix.

LINIMENT FOR TINEA. (BORIES)

R. Solution of Ammonia, one ounce.
Camphor, half a dram.
Sulphuret of Potass, four drams.
Olive Oil, six ounces.

FETID AMMONIACAL LINIMENT.
(AUGUSTIN)

R. Solution of Ammonia, one ounce and a half.
DIPPEL'S Animal Oil, half an ounce.
Oil of Chamomile, three ounces and a half.

It is recommended in those painful spasmodic diseases which are called asthenic.

SAPONACEOUS AMMONIACAL LINIMENT.
(FORM. HÔP. FR.; NIEMANN)

R. Solution of Ammonia, one part.
Soap, five parts.
Alcohol (33 degrees), fifteen parts.

Mix. (FORM. HÔP. FR.)

NIEMANN directs six ounces of soap to be dissolved in nine pounds of water and six pounds eight ounces of proof spirit, and five pounds four ounces of solution to be added.

OPODELDOC BALSAM.

Linimentum saponaceum seu saponato-camphoratum seu Saponis compositum, Sapo aromaticus seu ammoniaco-camphoratus seu alcoholico-ammoniatus, Tinctura Saponis camphorata, Unguentum Opedeldoch, Balsamum Saponis. (AUSTR.; BAVAR.; BELG.; GALL.; FERR.; FULD.; HANN.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; POL.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; SAX.; BORIES; CADET DE GASSICOURT; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Medicinal Soap, two ounces.
Rectified Spirit, twelve ounces.
Distilled Water, } of each,
Camphor, } two ounces.

Dissolve, and mix in a water-bath, and filter the mixture while hot; when it is a little cooled, add

Essential Oil of Rosemary, eight scruples.
Thyme, two scruples.
Solution of Ammonia, two drams.

Mix well. (BORIES; CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Marrow Soap, scraped, sixty-four parts.
Alcohol (26 degrees), three hundred and seventy-six parts.
Distilled Water of Thyme, sixty-four parts.

Camphor, twenty-four parts.

Put them into a matrass, covered with bladder pierced with holes, and dissolve in a water-bath, strain while hot, and add, when it is a little cooled,

Essential Oil of Rosemary, six parts.
Thyme, two parts.
Camphorated Ammonia, eight parts.

Mix well. (GALL.; FEE; CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Soap, scraped, one ounce and a half.
Rectified Alcohol, five ounces and a half.
Pure Water, one ounce.
Camphor, one dram.

Dissolve in a close vessel, with a moderate heat, and add

Solution of Ammonia, one dram.
Essential Oil of Rosemary, fifty drops
and let it cool. (CAST. BORUS.)

HANN.; BORUS.; and NIEMANN give

the same formula, but prescribe thirty drops of oil of rosemary, and eight of oil of thyme.—PALAT.; and NIEMANN—two ounces of Spanish soap, eight ounces of alcohol, three ounces and a half of camphor, six drams of solution of ammonia, half a dram of oil of rosemary, and one dram of oil of thyme.

R. Soap, two ounces.
Alcohol, twelve ounces.

Dissolve in a water-bath, set aside, decant, and add

Camphor, one ounce.
Oil of Rosemary, one dram.
Solution of Ammonia, one ounce.

Pour the hot liquid into vessels of the capacity of one ounce each, and cover them with wetted bladder. (POL.)

AUSTR. prescribes three parts of soap, twelve of alcohol (0.850), one half part of camphor, as much of oil of rosemary, and two parts of solution of ammonia.

R. Soap, two parts
Rectified Spirit, twelve parts.
Camphor, one part and a half.
Solution of Ammonia, one half part.

Dissolve in a close vessel, in a sand-bath, and add

Oil of Rosemary, } of each,
Bergamotte, } one sixth part.

Set aside to cool. (SAX.)

R. Soap, six parts.
Camphor, one part.
Proof Spirit, twenty-four parts.

Filter the solution while hot, and add

Solution of Ammonia, six parts.
Oil of Rosemary, one part.

Mix, and throw the mass into cold water, that it may suddenly solidify. (B-VAR.)

R. Marrow Soap, scraped, one ounce.
Spirit of Rosemary, } of each,
Thyme, } two ounces
and a half.
Solution of Ammonia, two drams.

Mix in a water-bath, and add

Camphor, one dram.

Strain the solution, while hot, through flannel. (VAN MONS)

SWEDIAUR prescribes one ounce of marrow soap, four ounces of spirit of rosemary, one ounce of spirit of thyme, and one dram of camphor rubbed down with two drams of spirit of ammonia.

R. White Soap, two ounces and a half.
Spirit of Rosemary, one pound.
Solution of Ammonia, } of each,
Camphor, } two drams.

Dissolve in a water-bath. (BELG.)

R. Medicinal Soap, two ounces.

Alcohol (25 degrees), five ounces and a half.
Water, one ounce.
Camphor, one dram.

Dissolve, and add

Solution of Ammonia, one dram.
Essential Oil of Lemon, two scruples.

Preserve. (FERR.)

R. Camphor, one ounce.
Proof Spirit, one pound.

Dissolve, and beat up, gradually, with it
Soft Soap, four ounces.

Then add

Solution of Ammonia, eight ounces.
Acetate of Ammonia, sixteen ounces.

Mix well. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Medicinal Soap, scraped, two ounces.
Camphor, powdered, one dram.

Spirit of Ammonia, one ounce and a half.
Oil of Rosemary, sixty drops.

Dissolve in a covered vessel, placed in a sand-bath. (OLDEN.; CADET DE GAS-SICOURT; NIEMANN)

This very simple formula belongs to HOFF.

R. Alcoholic solution of Soap, filtered, six ounces.

Mix it with boiling water, and add

Camphor, one dram.

Dissolved in

Spirit of Ammonia, two drams.
Oil of Rosemary, one dram and a half.
Thyme, twelve grains.

Mix well. (NIEMANN)

This formula is given after ROLOFF.

R. Spanish Soap, Spirit of Earth-worms (*Spirit of Ammonia*), three ounces.

Dissolve, and add

Camphor, one dram.

Preserve. (FULD.)

ACOUSTIC BALSAM. (VAN MONS)

R. Opodeldoc Balsam, } of each,
Oil of Almonds, } one part.
Tincture of Castor, } of each,
Tincture of Opium, } one half part.

Mix.

SUCCINATED SPIRIT OF AMMONIA.

Ammoniacum succinatum, Aqua Lucie, Liquor ex Ammonia et Oleo Succini, Liquor excitans, Spiritus Ammonia cum Succino, seu Salis ammoniaci lactescens seu lacteus. Eau de Luce. (LOND.; BRUNS.; GALL.; FERR.; FULD.; LIPP.; LUSIT.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUCC.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI;

COXE; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

1. Without Soap.

Spiritus Ammoniae Succinatus.
(LOND.)

R. Mastic, three drams.
Rectified Spirit, nine fluid drams.
Oil of Lavender, fourteen minims.
— Amber, four minims.
Solution of Ammonia,
ten fluid ounces.

Macerate the mastic in the spirit, and when it is dissolved, pour off the clear tincture, then add the other ingredients, and mix by shaking them together.

R. Spirit of Ammonia, twelve parts.
Oil of Amber, twice rectified, one part.

Mix them gradually together, shake the mixture, and if, after it has been set aside for a short time, it does not become clear, apply a moderate heat, by means of a warm water-bath. Filter at the end of twenty-four hours. (VAN MONS)

ROSS prescribes sixty drops of oil of amber, and twelve ounces of spirit of ammonia.

R. Rectified Spirit (0.83), one ounce.
— Oil of Amber, one scruple.

Dissolve and filter: add
Solution of Ammonia (0.9166),
four ounces.

Preserve. (SUEC.)

SPIELMANN directs eight grains of oil of amber to be dissolved in half an ounce of alcohol, and four ounces of solution of ammonia to be added.

R. Solution of Ammonia, six ounces.
Rectified Oil of Amber,
thirty-one grains.

Shake them well together, and add a few grains of powdered mastic.

Preserve in a well stopped bottle. (BRUGNATELLI)

R. Rectified Oil of Amber, twelve parts.
Balm of Mecca, eight parts.
Alcohol (36 degrees), fifty parts.

Digest for four days, then drop very gradually one part of the tincture into

Solution of Ammonia (20 degrees),
sixteen parts.

Mix well. GALL.

2. With Soap.

R. Subcarbonate of Soda, three drams.
Oil of Amber, one dram and a half,

Triturate them together in a glass mortar, and add *guttatim*

Alcohol, four ounces.

Put the mixture into a bottle, lightly corked, and let it digest with a moderate heat, for a quarter of an hour, then pour off the supernatant liquor, and mix it with solution of ammonia, in the proportion of sixty drops of the former, to one ounce and a half of the latter. (VAN MONS)

BRUGNATELLI directs three ounces of rectified oil of amber to be incorporated with two ounces of caustic potass dissolved in alcohol, and then three ounces of alcohol to be added to the mixture; let it be digested in a sand-bath, then filtered, and well mixed with one pound of solution of ammonia.

R. Spanish Soap, ten grains.
Rectified Oil of Amber, one scruple.

Macerate them in
Alcohol, one ounce.

Add, when dissolved,

Solution of Ammonia, four ounces.

Mix well. (LUSIT; BRUGNATELLI)

VAN MONS prescribes one scruple of soap, one dram of oil of amber, three ounces of alcohol, and twelve ounces of solution of ammonia. — SWEDIAUR—twelve grains of soap, two drams of oil of amber, four ounces of alcohol, and sixteen ounces of solution of ammonia. — FERR.—two grains of soap, one scruple of oil of amber, one ounce of alcohol, and four ounces of solution of ammonia. — BRUGNATELLI—four grains of soap, two scruples of oil of amber, two ounces of alcohol, and eight ounces of solution of ammonia. — SAX.—one part of soap, one of oil of amber, twenty-four parts of alcohol, and ninety-six of the solution. — HERBIP.—ten grains of soap, one dram of oil of amber, four ounces of alcohol, and twenty ounces of the solution. — FULD.—six grains of soap, one dram of oil of amber, two ounces of alcohol, and so much of the solution, as will make the mixture lactescent. — LIPP.—three grains of soap, half a dram of oil of amber, one ounce of alcohol, and four ounces of the solution.

Some pharmacopœias prescribe, as has been seen, mastic instead of soap. It has the advantage, according to them, of rendering the density and lactescence of the preparation more permanent.

This preparation possesses the same properties as the preceding, being stimulant, irritant, and rubefacient. It is employed externally, in rheumatism, and in paralysis. It is also made to be inspired in syncope.

This preparation (*Eau de Luce*) acquired, by a celebrated accident, the reputation of

possessing alexipharmic or anti-venomous properties, but subsequent trials and observation have shewn that it is not to be depended on.

ANTI-TETANIC POTION. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN)

- R. Succinated Spirit of Ammonia, two drams.
 Camphor, } of each,
 Musk, } one dram.
 Infusion of Leopard's-bane, four ounces.

This is to be taken in the dose of one spoonful every hour.

NERVINE OINTMENT. (HUFELAND)

- R. Ointment of Marshmallow, four ounces.
 Solution of Ammonia, one ounce.
 Camphor, } of each,
 Petroleum, } half an ounce.
 Spirit of Turpentine, }
 Oil of Rosemary, two drams.
 — Bergamotte, one dram.

Mix.

AROMATIC BALSAM. (AUGUSTIN)

- R. Oleoso-balsamic Mixture, one ounce.
 Solution of Ammonia, one dram.
 Oil of Chamomile, twenty drops.
 Rectified Spirit, half an ounce.

LEBEL DE LEBENSTEIN commends this highly in weakness of the sight. It is to be rubbed upon the eye-lids and forehead.

AMMONIACAL ETHEREAL LINIMENT. (AUGUSTIN)

- R. Oil of Almonds, one ounce and a half.
 Sulphuric Æther, } of each,
 Solution of Ammonia, } one dram
 Tincture of Cantharides, } and a half.

Mix.

This is recommended in sciatica.

IRRITATING LINIMENT. (AUGUSTIN)

- R. Ammoniacal Liniment, one ounce.
 Aromatic Tincture, } of each,
 Tincture of Cantharides, } one dram.

Mix.

This is recommended in chronic rheumatism. It has also been recommended in hydrophobia, combined with opium, internally and externally.

- R. Ammoniacal Liniment, one ounce.
 Camphor, one dram.
 Tincture of Cantharides, } of each,
 Spirit of Ants, } five drams.

Mix.

This liniment is recommended in paralysis, and in hypochondria.

PAJOT-LAFORET'S CORN PLASTER.

- R. Galbanum Plaster, }
 Diachylon Plaster with } of each,
 Gum, } halfan ounce.
 Gum Ammoniac, }
 Saffron, }
 Solution of Ammonia, one ounce.
 Camphor, two ounces.
 Opium, fifteen grains.

Mix.

This plaster is to be laid thickly upon a piece of linen, of a size sufficient to cover the corn; if it be larger, it will blister the surrounding skin.

BICARBONATE OF AMMONIA.

Ammoniaë Bicarbonas. (DUBL.)

- R. Solution of Carbonate of Ammonia, any quantity.

Expose it, in a proper apparatus, to a stream of carbonic acid gas, extricated from white marble, by means of diluted muriatic acid: when the effervescence has ceased, remove the crystals, dry them without heat, and preserve them in closely stopped vessels.

SUBCARBONATE OF AMMONIA.

Alcali volatile aeratum seu ammoniacale seu volatile ex Sale ammoniaco, Ammoniacum volatile mite, Ammonia preparata, Ammonium carbonicum seu subcarboneum, Carbonas Ammoniaë alcalinus seu incompletus seu superammoniacus seu Ammoniacæ seu Ammoniaë, Hypocarbonas Ammoniaë, Subcarbonas Ammoniaë.

A.

IN A PURE STATE.

1. *In a solid state.*

CONCRETE VOLATILE ALCALI.

Subcarbonas Ammoniaë, Carbonas Ammoniaë seu Ammonia solidus, seu crystallizatus, Alcali volatile concretum, Flores Salis ammoniaci volatiles, Sal ammoniacus volatilis, Sal urinosus purissimus. (LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AUSTR.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FENN.; GENEV.; HANN.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SARD.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; COXE; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

Ammoniaë Subcarbonas.

- R. Muriate of Ammonia, one pound.

Prepared Chalk, dried,
one pound and a half.

Reduce them separately to powder; then mix them together, and sublime, gradually increasing the heat, till the retort becomes red-hot. (LOND.)

R. Muriate of Ammonia, one part.
Soft Carbonate of Lime,
two parts.

Reduce them separately to powder, and mix them together, then sublime from a retort into a receiver kept cool. (EDINB.)

Ammonia Carbonas.

R. Muriate of Ammonia, dried,
Carbonate of Soda, } of each,
 } one part.

Reduce them separately to powder, and mix them together; put them into an earthen retort, and sublime with a gradually augmented heat, into a receiver kept cool. (DUBL.)

R. Muriate of Ammonia, four parts.
Very dry chalk, five parts.

Pulverize them separately, and mix: fill a receiver to three fourths with the mixture: let the retort communicate, by means of a large tube, with a small receiver, and sublime gradually augmenting the heat. (FULD.; HERBIP.; VAN MONS)

AUSTR.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; DAN.; FERR.; GENEV.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; ROSS.; SAX.; and SWEDIAUR—prescribe one part of the muriate, and two parts of chalk.—AMER.; FENN.; and COXE—one part of muriate, and one and a half of chalk.—HANN.; POL.; and BORUS.—two parts of muriate, and three of chalk.—GALL.; and FORM. HOP. FR.—six parts of muriate, and five of chalk.

HENRI observes that the chalk should previously be thoroughly dried at a heat of 120 degrees, and that the heat should not be carried too far, lest the hydrochlorate of lime be converted into chloruret of calcium; by which a quantity of water would be formed, which would prevent the product from being obtained dry.

R. Purified Subcarbonate of Potass,
two pounds and a half.
Muriate of Ammonia, one pound.

Reduce them separately to powder; then mix, and sublime with a gradually augmented heat. (AMST.)

PALAT.; and SARD. prescribe equal parts of the two.—VAN MONS—six or seven of the former, and six of the latter.—GALL.—five of the former, and six of the latter.

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, two ounces.
Muriate of Ammonia, six ounces.

Reduce them separately to powder; put them, mixed together into a glass cucurbit, and add

Essential Oil of Lavender, three drams.
Rectified Spirit, one ounce.

Adapt the head, and sublime with a very gentle heat. (WIRTEM.)

BRUNS. prescribes twelve ounces of subcarbonate, six of muriate, and one of spirit.

2. Extemporaneously.

ENGLISH VOLATILE SALT.

Sal volatile Anglicanum, sal ammoniacum Anglicanum. (BRUNS.; FULD.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; NIEMANN.; PIDERIT.; SPIELMANN.; SWEDIAUR.; VAN MONS)

R. Muriate of Ammonia, two drams.
Subcarbonate of Potass, six drams.

Mix them rapidly together, and immediately enclose the mixture in a well stopped bottle. (SPIELMANN)

BRUNS.; FULD.; NIEMANN.; and PIDERIT prescribe one dram of the muriate, and two drams of the subcarbonate.—SWEDIAUR—three parts of the former, and four of the latter.—VAN MONS—five of the former, and six and a half of the latter.—HERBIP.—an equal part of each.—WIRTEM.—two parts of the former, and one part of the latter, with the addition of a few drops of any odoriferous oil.

3. In the liquid state.

SOLUTION OF SUBCARBONATE OF AMMONIA.

Alcali volatile aquosum, Aqua Ammonie seu Carbonatis Ammonia, Carbonas Ammonie alcalinus solutus seu liquidus, Carbonas superammoniacus aquosus, Hypocarbonas Ammonie liquidus, Liquor Carbonatis Ammonia, Spiritus Salis ammoniaci simplex seu Salis ammoniaci tartarizatus seu aquosus seu cum Cimeribus clavellatis. (LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AUSTR.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; DAN.; MIL. COPEN.; FERR.; FENN.; HANN.; HASS.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; COXE.; SPIELMANN.; SWEDIAUR.; VAN MONS)

Liquor Ammoniae Subcarbonatis.
(LOND.)

- R. Subcarbonate of Ammonia, four ounces.
Distilled Water, one pint.
Dissolve, and filter.

Solutio Subcarbonatis Ammoniae.
(EDINB.)

- R. Subcarbonate of Ammonia, one part.
Distilled Water, four parts.
Dissolve and filter.

Aqua Ammoniae Carbonatis. (DUBL.)

- R. Carbonate of Ammonia, four parts.
Distilled Water, fifteen parts.
Dissolve and filter. The specific gravity of this liquor is to that of distilled water as 1.090 to 1.000

- R. Subcarbonate of Ammonia, one part.
Water, seven parts.
Dissolve. (VAN MONS)

BAVAR.; BELG.; and SAX. prescribe one part of subcarbonate, and four parts of water.—HANN.; and COXE—one of subcarbonate, and five of water.—AUSTR.; and POL.—one of subcarbonate, and three of water.—AUSTR.—requires the solution to be of the specific gravity of 1.100, and to mark 12 degrees by BAUME's areometer.—BAVAR. assigns to it the sp. gr. of 1.075.—MIL. COPEN. prescribes one part of subcarbonate, and eight of water.—BORUS.—one of subcarbonate, and five of water.—FERR.—one and a half of subcarbonate, and eight of water.

- R. Muriate of Ammonia, } of each,
Effloresced Subcarbonate } an
of Soda, } equal part.

Dissolve the muriate in thrice, and the subcarbonate, in twice its weight of water: pour the solutions into a retort, and distil till there remains only one eighth of the liquid; then remove the fire, and decant, when cold. (VAN MONS)

- R. Muriate of Ammonia, one part.
Subcarbonate of Potass, one part and a half.
Water, two parts.

Pulverize them separately and mix. Put the mixture into a glass retort, and add the water; then distil in a sand-bath to dryness, gradually augmenting the heat. (ANT.; BATAV.; SUEC.)

AMER.; LUSIT.; and COXE—prescribe one part each of the muriate and of the subcarbonate, and two parts of the water; to be distilled to dryness.

BRUGNATELLI—one part of the muriate, one and a half of subcarbonate, and one of water.—FENN.—half a pound of the muriate, nine ounces of subcarbonate, and one pound of water; to be distilled to dryness.—DAN.; and MIL. COPEN.—one part of muriate, one and a half of subcarbonate, and eight parts of water; four pounds to be distilled.—AMST.—one part of muriate, two parts and a half of subcarbonate, and four of water; two pounds to be distilled.—SPIELMANN—sixteen ounces of muriate, and forty-eight of subcarbonate; forty-eight ounces of water to be added to the product.—SWEDIAUR—one part of muriate, two parts of subcarbonate, and five of water; to be distilled to dryness.—VAN MONS—two parts of muriate, three of subcarbonate, and eight of water; seven parts to be distilled.—HASS.; and ROSS—one part and a half of muriate, one of subcarbonate, and five parts of water.—OLDEN.—one part of muriate, one and a half of subcarbonate, and four parts of water.

The three last pharmacopœias direct the distillation to be continued till the spirit, in passing over, shall have dissolved all the salt which was previously deposited in the neck of the retort.

B.

IN THE IMPURE STATE.

1. In the solid state.

SALT OF HARTSHORN.

Ammonium Carbonicum seu *Subcarbonicum pyro-oleosum*, *Carbonas Ammoniae pyro-animale* seu *alcalinus pyro-animale*, *Carbonas ammoniaci Cornu Cervi* seu *Viperarum* seu *Lamblicorum crystallizatus*, *Carbonas superammoniacus pyro-oleosus*, *Hypo-Carbonas Ammonia pyro-animale*, *Sal Cornu-Cervi deparatum* seu *volatile*, *Subcarbonas Ammonia pyro-oleosum* seu *animale* seu *ammoniacum empyreumaticum*. (ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FENN.; FULD.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; COXE; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

- R. Hartshorn Shavings, any quantity.

Fill with them, to three fourths, a retort communicating by a long tube with a receiver; place the retort upon an open fire, and augment it gradually till the retort becomes of a red heat; distil thus to dryness. The products of this operation are, an am-

moniacal liquor rendered brown by empyreumatic oil, a brownish empyreumatic oil, and subcarbonate of ammonia. (AMST.; BRUNS.; DAN.; GALL.; FENN.; FULD.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; PIDERIT.; SPIELMANN.; VAN MONS.)

POL. directs bones freed from fat to be used.—BORUS.—either bones or hartshorn.

HISP. prescribes also, earth-worms, or a viper skinned and deprived of its entrails.—FULD.—dried blood.—PALAT.—elk's hoof.—SARD.; and WIRTEM.—a viper.—BRUNS.; PALAT.; and WIRTEM.—earth-worms.—SARD.—human skull.—BRUNS.; PALAT.; and WIRTEM.—urine from a child, or from a healthy young man.

Every animal substance containing azote furnishes, by distillation, subcarbonate of ammonia and a fetid oil. The product is identical in every case.

The subcarbonate thus obtained being very impure, some pharmacoepias direct it to be purified.

R. Impure Carbonate of Ammonia, eight pounds.
Charcoal, in powder, one pound.

Mix well: put the mixture into a glass retort, and lute a receiver to it. Then sublime with a very gentle fire, and preserve the product. (BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.)

FENN.; and SUEC. employ one fourth of charcoal.

DAN.; HISP.; OLDEN.; POL.; and BORUS. direct the impure carbonate to be sublimed with twice its weight of dried chalk.—WIRTEM.—four times its weight of chalk.—FULD.—one third of chalk.—GALL.; and VAN MONS direct it to be re-sublimed alone, in a retort with a large neck.—SPIELMANN directs to be dissolved in water, the solution to be filtered, and evaporated with a moderate heat.

Several other processes have also been proposed for manufacturing this salt, not from animal substances.

R. Chalk, in powder, fourteen ounces.
Muriate of Ammonia, six ounces.
Mix them accurately with
Depurated Empyreumatic Oil, one dram.

Put the mixture into a short-necked glass retort, luted to a small receiver; let the heat, at first moderate, be gradually augmented, till the salt ceases to pass over: when cold remove that which adheres to the neck and sides of the receiver. (ANT.; BATAV.)

VAN MONS prescribes one part of chalk, one of muriate of ammonia, and a quantity

of empyreumatic oil, equivalent to a sixtieth part of the mixture.

R. Muriate of Ammonia, in powder, four ounces.
Subcarbonate of Potass, eight ounces.
Oil of Hartshorn, one dram.
Distil together. (PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

R. Pure Subcarbonate of Ammonia, thirty-two parts.
Pure Animal Oil, one part.
Sublime together. (SAX.)

HANN. prescribes eight ounces of the pure subcarbonate, and two drams of the oil.—BELG.—four ounces of the subcarbonate, and two drams of the oil.

2. In the liquid state.

SPIRIT OF HARTSHORN.

Carbonas Ammonia pyro-animale liquidum, Carbonas superammoniacus pyro-oleosus, Hypocarbonas Ammonia pyro-animale liquidum, Liguor Cornu-Cervi alcalinus seu Ammonii pyro-oleosi seu volatilis Cornu Cervi, Spiritus Cornu Cervi seu Eboris seu Viperarum seu Ungulae Alcis seu Lunbricorum, Subcarbonas Ammonia pyro-animale liquidum. (AUSTR.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; DAN.; GALL.; FERR.; FENN.; FULD.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; SAX.; SUEC.; COXE; PIDERIT.; SPIELMANN.; VAN MONS.)

This spirit is sometimes prepared according to the following formula:

R. Impure Subcarbonate of Ammonia, one part.
Pure Water, four parts.
Dissolve, and filter. (ANT.; BATAV.; BELG.; POL.)

The spirit of hartshorn is sometimes purified thus:—

R. Spirit of Hartshorn, eight parts.
Charcoal, one part.

Mix them together, and put them into a glass cucurbit; adapt a capital, and receiver; then lute the apparatus, and distil with a moderate heat while the yellowish liquor which passes over possesses an ammoniacal smell, or till about one half of the liquid employed shall have passed over. (BATAV.; BELG.)

SARD. prescribes one sixteenth of charcoal.—OLDEN.—one half.—LIPP.—one twelfth of chalk.—GALL.—prescribes only the distillation of three fourths of the spirit at a moderate heat.—HANN.; HASS.; and PIDERIT direct one half to be distilled over.—BAVAR.—to be distilled till the product is of the specific gravity of 1.070.—DAN.; and FULD. direct it to be re-distilled with a moderate heat.—VAN MONS di-

rects it to be mixed with an equal part of water, and three fourths to be distilled.—AUSTR.; FENN.; SUEC.; and SPIELMANN direct it to be filtered through paper.—AUSTR. then assigns to it the sp. gr. of 1.080.

It may be proper to remark that the products of these two processes do not resemble each other perfectly. The first gives merely an aqueous solution of the subcarbonate impregnated with oil. The latter is a mixture of water, of subcarbonate of ammonia united with a small quantity of empyreumatic oil, of acetate, and probably also, of hydrocyanate, of ammonia.

The subcarbonate of ammonia is stimulant. It is given in the dose of from two to ten grains, once or several times in the day. The dose of the solution is from ten to sixty drops. It ought never to be mixed with warm liquids on account of its volatility. The salt of hartshorn possesses the same properties; besides which, it is supposed to be rather antispasmodic: its dose is from five to ten grains.

With regard to the spirit of hartshorn, it is remarked that, from the presence of a certain quantity of hydrocyanic acid, its action is particularly directed upon the nervous system.

All these preparations are incompatible with lime, potass, and magnesia.

AROMATIC VOLATILE SALT. (FERR.)

- R. Subcarbonate of Ammonia, two ounces.
 Fresh Orange-peel, } of each,
 — Lemon-peel, } six drams.
 Vanilla, } of each,
 Mace, } two drams.
 Cinnamon, } one dram.
 Cloves, } half a dram.

Sublime.

AMMONIACAL POWDER. (AUGUSTIN)

- R. Subcarbonate of Ammonia,
 from twelve to twenty grains.
 Extract of Henbane, one grain.
 Compound Powder of Cinnamon,
 forty grains.

Make into four doses.—It is diaphoretic and anti-spasmodic.

CAMPHORATED AMMONIACAL POWDER. (MIL. COPEN.)

- R. Subcarbonate of Ammonia, four grains.
 Camphor, two grains.
 White Sugar, twenty-four grains.

Mix. For one dose.

ANTI-ARTHRITIC PILLS. (BORIES)

- R. Subcarbonate of Ammonia, six drams.
 Medicinal Soap, four ounces.

Extract of Opium, one dram.
 Squills, in powder, three drams.
 Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.
 Make the mass into pills of four grains each.—Dose, from two to four daily, before the expected attack.

RHEUMATIC LINIMENT.

Pommade contre le Lumbago. (SAUNDERS)

- R. Subcarbonate of Ammonia, half a dram.
 Cumin Seeds, in powder, } of each,
 Chamomile Flowers, in } two drams.
 powder,
 Camphor, dissolved in Spirit
 of Turpentine, one scruple.
 Rob of Elder, four ounces.
 Soft Soap, one ounce.

Mix.

RECHOUX'S CERATE. (CADET DE GASSI-COURT)

- R. Subcarbonate of Ammonia, one dram.
 GALEN'S Cerate, without water, one ounce.
 Triturate them together in a marble mortar.

A dram of this is to be rubbed upon the neck, every four hours, in croup.

TRACHER'S SOLUTION. (NIEMANN)

- R. Subcarbonate of Ammonia, one dram.
 Gum Arabic, two drams.
 White Sugar, one dram.
 Spring Water, four ounces.
 Dissolve and mix.—It is to be taken in doses of one spoonful, as a stimulant.

DIAPHORETIC DRAUGHT. (AUGUSTIN)

- R. Spirit of Hartshorn, fifty drops.
 Water, one ounce and a half.

For one dose.

AMMONIACAL GARGLE. (SWEDIAUR)

- R. Subcarbonate of Ammonia,
 from half an ounce to one ounce.
 Decoction of Barley, one pound.

Mix.

PEYRILHE'S AMMONIACAL POTION. (NIEMANN)

- R. Subcarbonate of Ammonia,
 one dram and a half.
 White Sugar, four ounces.
 Dissolve them in eleven ounces of an infusion prepared with
 Follicles of Senna, half an ounce.
 Leaves of Balm, four ounces.

Three or four ounces of this are to be taken in the morning, fasting, and again in the evening.—PEYRILHE recommended this potion in syphilitic disorders.

VAN SWIETEN'S ANTI-ASTHMATIC MIXTURE. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Subcarbonate of Ammonia, one dram.
Pure Water, eight ounces.

Dissolve and add,
Syrup of Poppies, two ounces.

Dose, a spoonful every eight minutes, during the paroxysms of convulsive asthma, till it procures perfect ease.—SAINTE-MARIE substitutes the succinate of ammonia for the subcarbonate

ALCOHOLIC SOLUTION OF SUBCARBONATE OF AMMONIA. (MIL. COPEN.)

R. Solution of Subcarbonate of Ammonia, half an ounce.
Rectified Spirit, one ounce.

This mixture is proposed as a substitute for the spirit of ammonia.—Dose, sixty drops.

The solution of subcarbonate of ammonia of MIL. COPEN. is composed of one part of subcarbonate, and eight parts of water : consequently the rectified spirit does not throw down a precipitate, as is the case with VAN HELMONT'S *Offa alba*, for this salt is insoluble in pure alcohol, while it is soluble in a mixture of one part of alcohol and two parts of water.

OFFA ALBA, seu SAPO CHYMICUS. (VAN HELMONT)

R. Saturated solution of Subcarbonate of Ammonia, any quantity.

Add gradually to it,
Highly concentrated Alcohol,
a sufficient quantity
to produce a thick white mass.

This preparation was formerly celebrated as resolvent and deobstruent. It was given in the dose of a scruple in water.

AMMONIACAL EMBROCATION. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Subcarbonate of Ammonia, one ounce.
Alcohol, six ounces.
Water, from one to two pounds.

Mix.
The alcohol may be replaced with spirit of camphor.

CAMPHORATED AMMONIACAL FOMENTATION. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Solution of Subcarbonate of Ammonia, half an ounce.
Spirit of Camphor,
one ounce and a half.

It is resolutive, and is employed in ecchymosis.

ENGLISH CEPHALIC DROPS.

Gutta Anglicana cephalica. (GALL. ; WIRTEM. ; SPIELMANN)

R. Spirit of Soot, four ounces.
Essential Oil of Lavender, one dram.
Alcohol, one ounce.

Digest for several days, and distil till a little oil is seen to float on the surface of the product. (WIRTEM. ; SPIELMANN)

R. Spirit of Hartshorn,
one hundred and twenty-eight parts.
Oil of Lavender, four parts.
Alcohol (32 degrees), sixteen parts.

Distil. (GALL.)

Dose, forty drops.

AMMONIACAL EMULSION. (GENEV. ; AUGUSTIN ; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Subcarbonate of Ammonia, one dram.
Gum Arabic, half an ounce.
Syrup of Marshmallows, one ounce.
Oil of Almonds, one ounce and a half.
Water, seven ounces.

To be taken in doses of a spoonful. (GENEV.)

R. Subcarbonate of Ammonia, } of each,
Camphor, } one dram.
Cinnamon Water, eight ounces.
Mucilage of Gum Arabic,

a sufficient quantity.

Syrup, one ounce.

Dose, half a spoonful, or one spoonful, every hour. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Subcarbonate of Ammonia, one scruple.
White Sugar, one ounce and a half.
Distilled Water, five ounces.
Alexitereous Spirituous Water,
one ounce.

Oil of Almonds, two ounces.

Dose, four spoonfuls, thrice a day.

ANTI-SPASMODIC MIXTURE. (PIERQUIN)

R. Spirit of Hartshorn, twenty drops.
Oil of Almonds, two ounces.
Syrup of Poppies, six drams.

To be taken at bed time.

STIMULANT POTION. (ELLIS.)

R. Subcarbonate of Ammonia,
fifteen grains.
Valerian, in powder, one scruple.
Cinnamon Water, two ounces.

This is to be taken every four hours.

R. Subcarbonate of Ammonia,
eight grains.
Ginger, in powder, fifteen grains.
Spirit of Cinnamon, two drams.
Water, one ounce and a half.

Mix.

R. Subcarbonate of Ammonia, } of each,
 White Sugar, } one dram
 Gum Arabic, } and a half.
 Compound Spirit of Lavender,
 Mint Water, } two drams.
 four ounces.

One spoonful to be taken every hour, or every two hours.

CARDIAC POTION. (GENEV.; SPIELMANN)

R. Subcarbonate of Ammonia, half a dram.
 Pure Water, six ounces.
 Pepper Water, one ounce.
 Syrup of Saffron, half an ounce.

Mix. (GENEV.)

R. Subcarbonate of Ammonia, fifteen grains.
 Water, one ounce and a half.

Dissolve, and add

White Sugar, one dram.
 Tincture of Pepper, two drams.

Mix. (SPIELMANN)

It is stimulant and sudorific.—To be taken thrice a day.

ANTI-SCROFULOUS DRAUGHT. (RATIER)

R. Subcarbonate of Ammonia, half a dram.
 Tincture of Gentian, one ounce.

This has been much employed at the Hôtel Dieu in Paris, in the treatment of scrofula.

RIEMER'S NERVINE SPIRIT. (VAN MONS)

R. Rectified Spirit of Hartshorn, four parts.

Pour it gradually, occasionally shaking, into a bottle containing

Rectified Alcohol, sixteen parts.

To which has been previously added a solution of

Camphor, one part and a half,
 in Oil of Juniper, one part.

DIAPHORETIC MIXTURE. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Subcarbonate of Ammonia, one dram.
 White Sugar, one dram and a half.

Triturate together, and add

Distilled Water, five ounces.
 Tincture of Cinnamon, one ounce.

The nitrate or the acetate of ammonia may be used instead of the subcarbonate.

It is recommended in affections arising from obstructed perspiration.—Dose, three or four spoonfuls, three or four times a day.

ANTI-EPILEPTIC MIXTURE. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Subcarbonate of Ammonia, } of each,
 Tincture of Castor, } three drams.
 Amber,
 Assafetida,

Mix. This is recommended by DE HAEN, in the dose of sixty drops, in water, thrice a day.

SPIRITUOUS LINIMENT.

Liquor aromaticus saponato-ammoniat.
 (AUGUSTIN; NIEMANN)

R. Solution of Subcarbonate of Ammonia, half an ounce.

Spirit of Soap, } of each,
 Wild Thyme, } one ounce.
 Camphor,

This is useful in paralysis.

SIMPLE WATER OF SWALLOWS. (WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

R. Young Swallows, chopped small, thirty.

Miseltoe of the Oak, } of each,
 Root of Peony, } one ounce
 and a half.
 Seeds of Peony, one ounce.
 Lily Flowers, four ounces.
 Elder Flowers, one ounce and a half.
 Water, ten pounds.

It is stimulant, and anti-hysterical.—Dose, six drams.

COMPOUND WATER OF HARTSHORN. (SPIELMANN)

R. Young Hart's horn, ten ounces.
 The four cordial Flowers, } of each,
 Root of Scorzonera, } one ounce.
 Zedoary,

Cinnamon, } of each,
 Flowers of Lavender, } half an ounce.
 Mace,
 Nutmegs,
 Red Sanders Wood, one dram and a half.

Aloe Wood, } of each, one dram.
 Cassia Ligna,
 Madeira Wine, sixty ounces.
 Proof Spirit, thirty-six ounces.

Macerate for a sufficient time, and distil.

It is stimulant.—Dose, two drams.

TRILLER'S ANODYNE LIQUOR. (SPIELMANN)

R. Spirit of Ammonia, two drams.
 ANHALT'S Spirit, two ounces.
 Essence of Saffron, } of each,
 Castor, } two drams.
 Essential Oil of Nutmegs, thirty drops.

This liquor was employed hot by TRILLER,

asafofentation, in chronic rheumatism. The same author gives another formula, which we think proper to place here, though the ammonia in it is in the form of an acetate.

R. Spirit of Earth-worms, } of each,
 _____ Ants, } one dram.
 ANHALT'S Spirit, } five ounces.
 Essence of Amber, } of each,
 _____ Castor, } three drams.
 Anodyne Essence, } two drams.

Mix.

ACOUSTIC SPIRIT. (WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

R. Root of Wild Parsley, } of each,
 _____ Valerian, } half an ounce.
 Herb of Rosemary, }
 Flowers of Lavender, }
 Laurel Berries, } of each, two drams.
 Castor, }
 Camphor, }
 Spirit of Juniper, } twelve ounces.

Macerate for four days, and add

Spirit of Ammonia, half an ounce.
 Oil of Juniper, half a dram.

Mix. (SPIELMANN)

R. Root of Round Cypress, } of each,
 _____ Florentine Iris, } half
 _____ Wild Parsley, } an ounce.
 _____ Valerian, }
 Fresh Herb of Marjoram, }
 _____ Thyme, } of each, three
 _____ Rosemary, } three
 _____ Rue, } drams.
 _____ Sage, }
 _____ Wild Thyme, }

Elder Flowers, }
 Lavender Flowers, } of each, half a dram.
 Coriander, }
 Fennel, }
 Seeds of Rue, }
 Juniper, }
 Laurel Berries, }
 Onions, sliced, two ounces and a half.
 Castor, two drams.
 LANGE'S Epileptic } of each,
 Water, } fifteen ounces.
 Spirit of Juniper, }
 Juice of Horseradish, } one pound and a half.

Digest for two days, and add

Subcarbonate of Potass, four drams.
 Muriate of Ammonia, two drams.
 Camphor, one dram.
 Spring Water, a sufficient quantity
 to prevent empyreuma; distil sixteen
 ounces. (WIRTEM.)

A few drops of it are put into the ear, on
 cotton.

AMMONIACAL CATAPLASM. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Solution of Subcarbonate } of each,
 of ammonia, } two
 Elaterium, } drams.

Oil of Almonds, half an ounce.
 Cassia-pulp, one ounce.

This is said to be useful in the angina
 accompanying scarlatina.

LINIMENT OF SUBCARBONATE OF AMMO-
 NIA. (LOND.; HERBIP.; COXE; PH.
 SYPH.; PIERQUIN; SWEDIAUR)

R. Solution of Subcarbonate of
 Ammonia, one fluid ounce.
 Olive Oil, three fluid ounces.

Shake them together till they in-
 corporate. (LOND.; COXE)

SWEDIAUR prescribes from one dram to
 three drams of the subcarbonate, and one
 ounce of olive oil.—PH. SYPH.—three or
 four drams of the subcarbonate, and two
 ounces of the oil.—PIERQUIN—one part of
 the subcarbonate, and three parts of oil of
 almonds, after SYDENHAM: or, one of the
 subcarbonate, and two of linseed oil, after
 BARTHEZ.—HERBIP.—a mixture of spirit
 of hartshorn, and of oil, in no particular
 proportion.

It is stimulant.

CAMPHORATED AMMONIACAL LINIMENT.
 (PH. SYPH.)

R. Solution of Subcarbonate of Ammonia,
 three or four drams.
 Olive Oil, two ounces,
 Spirit of Camphor, three drams.
 Mix.

RESOLVENT LINIMENT. (AUGUSTIN;
 (SWEDIAUR; PH. SYPH.)

R. Solution of Subcarbonate of Potass,
 one ounce.
 Solution of Subcarbonate of Ammonia,
 two drams.
 Alcohol, eight ounces.
 Mix. (PH. SYPH.)

R. Spirituous Extract of } of each,
 Bile, } three drams.
 White Soap, }
 Camphor, one dram.
 Subcarbonate of Ammonia, half a dram.
 Mix together, and add

Ointment of Marshmallows, one ounce.
 Rectified Oil of Petroleum, two drams.

Mix. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Ointment of Marshmallows, one ounce.
 White Soap, } of each, two drams.
 Ox-gall, }
 Camphor, one dram.
 Subcarbonate of Ammonia, half a scruple.

Mix. (AUGUSTIN)

It is recommended in scrofulous swellings.

ANTI-ARTHRITIC LINIMENT. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Subcarbonate of Ammonia, two drams.
DIPPEL's Animal Oil, one dram.
Olive Oil, three ounces.

Mix.

R. Subcarbonate of Ammonia, one dram.
Tincture of Cantharides, two drams.
Castor Oil, one ounce and a half.

Mix.

ANTI-HYSTERIC BALSAM. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Oil of Nutmegs, two drams.
Castor, two scruples.
Subcarbonate of Ammonia, half a scruple.
Oil of Rue, six drops.

The temples are to be rubbed with this in hysteria.

RUBEFACIENT EPITHEM. (ELLIS)

R. Subcarbonate of Ammonia, two drams.
Spirit of Camphor, four ounces.
Oil of Juniper, } of each, two drams.
— Amber, }

This is found useful in paralysis.

AMMONIACAL OINTMENT. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Subcarbonate of Ammonia, one dram.
Rose Ointment, one ounce.
Oil of Jessamine, four drops.

It is rubbed upon swellings of the breast, three or four times a day.

RESOLVENT PLASTER. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Subcarbonate of Ammonia, two drams.
Diachylon Gum Plaster, one ounce.
Petroleum, } of each, two scruples.
Camphor, }

Mix.

VOLATILE PLASTER. (SAUNDERS)

R. Subcarbonate of Ammonia, one dram.
Camphor, two drams.
Venice Turpentine, a sufficient quantity.

CAMPHORATED AMMONIACAL PLASTER.
(NIEMANN)

R. Subcarbonate of Ammonia, one dram.
Camphor, half a dram.
Hemlock Plaster, } of each,
Soap Plaster, } half an ounce.

Mix.

PHOSPHATE OF AMMONIA.

Phosphas Ammonia. (NIEMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Hard Superphosphate of Lime, any quantity.

Add to it the smallest quantity of water possible to render it liquid. Decompose it by pouring gradually upon it

Concentrated Solution of Ammonia, a sufficient quantity to perfectly saturate the acid. Filter, wash the residuum with a small quantity of boiling water, evaporate with a gentle heat, and crystallize. (VAN MONS)

NIEMANN recommends phosphoric acid to be saturated with subcarbonate of ammonia, and the liquor to be preserved.

It may also be prepared by mixing well together eight parts of phosphate of lime and six parts and a fourth of sulphate of ammonia, and adding, gradually, four parts of boiling water. This is to be set aside for two days, then to be decanted, slightly evaporated, and set aside again. This is to be continued till sulphate of potass ceases to be precipitated. It is then to be made hot and filtered, and then suffered to cool slowly. (VAN MONS)

It is stimulant, diaphoretic, and discutient.—Dose, thirty or forty drops when it is in the liquid state.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.

Sulphas Ammonia seu ammoniaca, Ammonium sulphuricum, Sal ammoniacum secretum Glauberi. (BRUNS.; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

1. *In the liquid state*; Liquor enixus. (BRUNS.)

R. Rectified Spirit of Hartshorn, three ounces.

Pour upon it *guttatim*

Sulphuric Acid, a sufficient quantity to saturate it perfectly, and preserve for use.

2. *In the solid state.*

R. Dilute Sulphuric Acid, any quantity. Heat it, and saturate it gradually with Subcarbonate of Ammonia, a sufficient quantity.

Filter, and crystallize. (NIEMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Sulphate of Magnesia, } of each,
Muriate of Ammonia, } equal parts.
Hot Water, a sufficient quantity to dissolve them, but no more: put the solution upon the fire for a quarter of an hour: then filter and crystallize. Wash the crystals in a small quantity of cold water; then dissolve them in hot water, and crystallize again. (VAN MONS)

It is stimulant and aperient. It is now scarcely ever used.—Dose, from a scruple to half a dram of the salt, and sixty drops of the liquor.

NITRATE OF AMMONIA.

Nitras Ammonia seu Ammoniaca, Nitrum flammans, Sal ammoniacum nitrosum, Al-

cali volatile nitratum. (BATAV.; BRUNS.; BRUGNATELLI; VAN MONS)

R. Nitric Acid, any quantity.
Solution of Subcarbonate of Ammonia, a sufficient quantity
to perfectly saturate the acid. Evaporate the liquor with a gentle heat, and set it aside in a cool place to crystallize. (BRUNS.; BRUGNATELLI)

R. Muriate of Ammonia, } of each,
Nitrate of Potass, } two parts.

Pulverize and mix them with
Alcohol, eight parts.

Boil the liquor, strain it while hot, and set it aside in a cool place to crystallize. (NIEMANN)

VAN MONS directs equal parts of the two salts to be dissolved in a sufficient quantity of water, the solution to be decanted when cold, and evaporated when it has ceased to throw down hydrochlorate of potass. After the evaporation it is to be decanted a second time, and set aside to crystallize.

The nitrate of ammonia, though evidently stimulant, has been classed among refrigerants. It is diuretic, as are all stimulants, under certain circumstances. It has been principally employed in fevers, and in intermittant disorders.—Dose, from one to two scruples.

MURIATE OR HYDROCHLORATE OF AMMONIA.

Hydrochloras Ammonia, Murias Ammonia, Ammonia muriatica, Ammonium muriatum, Sal ammoniacum seu armonicum.

A.

THAT WHICH IS FOUND IN COMMERCE.

LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AUSTR.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; MIL. COPEN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HOP. FR.; FENN.; FULD.; HAMB.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; COXE; PARIS; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN.

B.

THE SAL AMMONIAC OF COMMERCE PURIFIED.

Sal ammoniacum depuratum, Ammonium muriaticum depuratum.

AUSTR.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; FERR.; FENN.; GENEV.; HANN.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; PIDERIT; VAN MONS.

R. Sal Ammoniac of Commerce, one part.
Boiling Water, two parts.

Dissolve, and filter: then evaporate till a pellicle forms, and set it aside in a cool place to crystallize. (AUSTR.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; FERR.; FENN.; GENEV.; HANN.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; PIDERIT; VAN MONS)

The sal ammoniac of commerce may also be sublimed. The product is called *Flowers of sal ammoniac, Flores salis ammoniaci.* (WIRTEM.; BRUGNATELLI)—SARD. directs the sublimation to be made with an equal weight of decrepitated muriate of soda.

C.

MANUFACTURED ACCORDING TO VARIOUS FORMULÆ.

SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS.

R. Subcarbonate of Ammonia, any quantity.

Hydrochloric Acid, a sufficient quantity to produce perfect saturation; then evaporate slowly to dryness. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Sulphate of Ammonia, two pounds.
Distilled Water, a sufficient quantity.

Dissolve, and add
Aqueous solution of Muriate of Soda, two pounds.

Evaporate with a moderate heat till crystals begin to form, and set it aside in a cool place to crystallize. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Sulphate of Ammonia, six parts and a half.
Muriate of Soda, five parts and a half.

Dry them, mix them in a proper vessel, and sublime. (VAN MONS)

It is stimulant, resolvent, and diuretic; is employed externally, in lotions, and fomentations; and internally, in the dose of from ten to thirty grains, in dropsical and in vermical affections, and in disorders of the mucous membranes (*maladies pituiteuses*).

It is incompatible with the sulphuric and nitric acids, the subacetate of lead, potass, lime, soda, and the carbonates of potass and of soda.

CEPHALIC SPECIES.

Species cephalica seu Fetus discutientis et nervini. (FULD.)

R. Muriate of Ammonia, two ounces and a half.

Juniper Berries,	} of each, six ounces.
Leaves of Mint,	
— Rue,	
— Rosemary,	
— Sage,	
— Laurel,	
Flowers of Leopard's-bane,	}
— Chamomile,	
Cut, bruise, and mix.	

RESOLVENT APPLICATION.

Sachet resolutif. (ROSS.; BORIES; CADET DE GASSICOURT; NIEMANN)

- R. Muriate of Ammonia, } of each,
Decrepitated Muriate of Soda, } equal
Burnt Sponge, } parts.

Make them into a coarse powder, and put it into a bag of fine cloth. (BORIES; CADET DE GASSICOURT; NIEMANN)

- R. Muriate of Ammonia, } of each,
Sulphate of Iron, } equal parts.
Lime, }

Mix. (ROSS.)

PECTORAL POWDER. (NIEMANN)

- R. Muriate of Ammonia, } of each,
Extract of Liquorice, } two drams.
Oleosaccharum of Fennel, three drams.
Sugar of Milk, five drams.

FEBRIFUGE POWDER. (AUGUSTIN; CADET DE GASSICOURT)

- R. Muriate of Ammonia, half a dram.
Crab's-eyes, one dram.
Myrrh, one scruple.

This is to be taken at thrice: the first dose, two hours before the paroxysm; the second, on the day following at the same hour; and the third, on the day after. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

- R. Muriate of Ammonia, one ounce.
Red Sulphuret of Antimony, half a dram.

- Oleosaccharum of Chamomile, five drams.
Root of Liquorice, } of each,
Sweet-flag, } two drams.

Dose, one tea-spoonful. (AUGUSTIN)

SIALAGOGUE POWDER. (AUGUSTIN)

- R. Root of Angelica, } of each,
Muriate of Ammonia, } equal
Oleosaccharum of Cinnamon, } parts.

A small quantity of this is to be taken into the mouth.

RESOLVENT PILLS. (SAINTE-MARIE)

- R. Muriate of Ammonia, } of each,
Subcarbonate of Ammonia, } two
Linseed Meal, one ounce.
White Soap, two ounces.
Honey, a sufficient quantity.

Make the mass into pills of six grains each.

OPHTHALMIC LOTION. (NIEMANN)

- R. Muriate of Ammonia, half a dram.
Water, one ounce.

Dissolve.

PECTORAL MIXTURE. (WURCER.)

- R. Muriate of Ammonia, one dram.
Decoction of Marshmallows, six ounces.

Dissolve, and add

Infusion of Liquorice, two ounces.

Dose, two spoonfuls every hour.

- R. Muriate of Ammonia, one dram and a half.
Gum Potion, five ounces.
Infusion of Rhubarb, one ounce.

The dose of this is the same as that of the preceding. (HAMB.)

- R. Muriate of Ammonia, two drams.
Distilled Water, six ounces.
Extract of Liquorice, one dram.

Mix. (HAMB.)

- R. Root of Marshmallows, one ounce.
Water, a sufficient quantity
to obtain twelve ounces of decoction.

Add, when strained,

Muriate of Ammonia, two drams.
Extract of Liquorice, six drams.

Mix. (AUGUSTIN)

RESOLVENT GARGLE. (HAMB.)

- R. Emollient Species, half an ounce.
Spring Water, a sufficient quantity
to obtain eight ounces of strained decoction; add to it

Muriate of Ammonia, two drams.
Honey of Roses, two ounces.

ANTISEPTIC GARGLE. (RATIER)

- R. Muriate of Ammonia, twelve grains.
Camphor, twenty grains.
Decoction of Cinchona, six ounces.

This was formerly recommended in malignant sore throat.

SUDORIFIC POTION. (BORIES; PIERQUIN)

- R. Muriate of Ammonia, } of each,
Gum Arabic, } twenty grains.
Guaiaec Resin, two drams.
Spanish Soap, forty grains.
Syrup, four drams.
Water, six ounces.

To be taken in doses of one spoonful.

RESOLVENT COLLYRIUM. (SPIELMANN)

- R. Muriate of Ammonia, } of each,
Acetate of Lead, } three grains.
Spring Water, twelve ounces.

Dissolve.

This is an efficient though an unchemical preparation.

RESOLVENT BATH. (SAINTE-MARIE)

- R. Muriate of Ammonia, four drams.
Soda, three drams.

Sulphuret of Antimony, six drams.
Muriate of Soda, one ounce.
Water, twelve pounds.

Boil together.

This preparation is recommended in indolent, and scrofulous tumours, and lymphatic enlargements. The part affected is to be bathed with it for an hour, twice or thrice a day, and then covered with cloths wetted with it.

ANTI-GANGRENOUS LIQUOR. (BRUNS; PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

R. Muriate of Ammonia, two ounces.
Vinegar, } of each, one pound.
Good Wine, }
Water, one pound and a half.

Dissolve. (PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

BRUNS. substitutes one pound of infusion of scordium for the water.

This is recommended in hot fomentations to gangrenous parts, when stimulant applications are indicated.

ACETOSE GARGLE. (RATIER)

R. Muriate of Ammonia, one dram.
Honey, one ounce and a half.

Dissolve and mix them in

Vinegar, two drams.
Water, twelve ounces.

This is employed in cynanche, and in aphthous inflammations of the mouth.

RESOLVENT MIXTURE. (MIL. COPEN.; CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Muriate of Ammonia, } of each,
Antimonial Wine, } two drams.
Simple Oxymel, two ounces.
Chamomile Water, ten ounces.

Mix. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

MIL. COPEN. prescribes two drams of the muriate, the same of extract of liquorice, half an ounce of antimonial wine, and ten ounces of pure water.

It is recommended by SELLE in abdominal obstructions.—Dose, half a cupful every hour.

AROMATIC DOUCHE.

Stillicidium aromaticum. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Aromatic Species, six ounces.
Laurel Berries, } of each, two ounces.
Juniper, }
Water, six pounds.

Boil for a quarter of an hour; then strain, and add

Muriate of Ammonia, four ounces.
Spirit of Juniper, one pound.

This is recommended by PLENK in paralysis.

RESOLVENT FOMENTATION. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Muriate of Ammonia, one ounce.
Spirit of Rosemary, one pound.

This is recommended in lacteal engorgements of the breasts; applied by means of linen.

AMMONIACEOUS SPIRIT. (RATIER)

R. Muriate of Ammonia, half an ounce.
Proof Spirit, one pound.

It is resolvent, and is employed as an embrocation or lotion.

VOGLER'S RESOLVENT SOLUTION.

(NIEMANN)

R. Muriate of Ammonia, four or six drams.
Water, twenty ounces.

Dissolve, and add

Alcohol, two ounces.

This is for fomentations to contusions and inflammatory swellings of the joints.

NIEMANN'S RESOLVENT SOLUTION.

R. Muriate of Ammonia, two drams.
Elder-flower Water, six ounces.

Dissolve, and add

Spirit of Lavender, } of each,
Rosemary, } one ounce
Vinegar, three ounces.

This is for the same purposes as the preceding.

SCHMUCKER'S RESOLVENT SPIRIT. (HERBIP.; NEIMANN)

R. Muriate of Ammonia, one ounce.
Camphor, half an ounce.
Spanish Soap, six drams.
Alcohol, two pounds.

Digest, and filter. (NIEMANN)

HERBIP. prescribes six drams of the muriate, two drams of camphor, three drams of soap, and one pound of spirit of rosemary.

This is employed in fomentations to contusions. It will often be necessary to add more spirit, as the proportion of the muriate is too great.

SAPONACEOUS AMMONIACAL PLASTER.

(SUEC.; VAN MONS)

R. Muriate of Ammonia, } of each,
in powder, } equal parts.
Hard Potass-soap, }

Mix them well together.

DIURETIC FOMENTATION. (PALAT.)

R. Diuretic Species, (formula
of PALAT.) one pound.
Water, six pounds.

Boil down to four pounds. Add to the strained decoction,

Muriate of Ammonia, half an ounce.
Soap, one ounce and a half.

This is recommended in suppression of urine, &c.

HYDROSULPHATE OF AMMONIA.

Hydrosulphas seu Hydrosulphuretum Ammonia. (EDINB.; DUBL.; AMER.; BELG.; SUEC.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

Ammonia Hydrosulphuretum.

R. Solution of Ammonia, } of each,
Sulphuret of Iron, } four ounces.
Muriatic Acid, eight ounces.
Water, two pounds and a half.

Mix the acid with the water, and pour them upon the sulphuret, and let the gas which is evolved, pass through the solution of ammonia. Keep it in closely stopped phials. (EDINB.)

R. Sulphuret of Iron, coarsely powdered, five parts.
Sulphuric Acid, seven parts.
Water, thirty parts.
Water of Caustic Ammonia, four parts.

Put the sulphuret into a retort, and pour gradually over it, the acid diluted with water; and transmit the evolved gas through the water of ammonia. Towards the end of the operation, apply a moderate heat to the retort. (DUBL.)

If it be desired to obtain the salt in a crystallized state, streams of ammoniacal gas and of hydrosulphuric acid gas, are to be passed into a globular receiver surrounded with ice; the salt would be perfectly pure if the receiver were previously filled with hydrogen gas, carefully preventing, at the same time, the contact of atmospheric air.

SULPHURETTED HYDROSULPHATE OF AMMONIA.

Hepar Sulphuris volatile, Spiritus Beguini seu fumans Beguini, Sulphuretum Ammonia, Spiritus Salis ammoniaci Sulphuratus, Liquor Ammonii hydrothiodis seu Sulphureti, Aqua Sulphureti Ammoniacae, Hydrosulphuretum Ammonia seu ammoniacale aquosum, Hydrogeno-sulphuretum

Ammoniacæ liquidum, Spiritus Sulphuris volatilis. (AUSTR.; AMER.; ANT.; BATAV.; BELG.; GALL.; FENN.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; HUFELAND; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Quick Lime, } of each,
Muriate of Ammonia, } four ounces.
Sulphur, }
Water, } of each, two ounces.

Sprinkle the lime with the water in a covered vessel, till it falls to powder; when it is cold, triturate it with the ammonia, and sulphur. Put the mixture into a retort, and distil rapidly. (AMER.; GALL.; COXE)

ANT. prescribes six ounces of lime, two of muriate of ammonia, four of water, and one of sulphur.—AUSTR.—eighteen ounces of lime, three of sulphur, and six of muriate.—SPIELMANN—twelve ounces of lime, four of sulphur, and eight of muriate.—BATAV.; and BELG.—one of sulphur, six of lime, and two of muriate.—BRUGNATELLI—four of lime, one half of sulphur, and two of muriate.—FENN.; HANN.; POL.; BORUS.; and VAN MONS—three of lime, one of sulphur, two of muriate, and four of water.—SAX.—four of lime, one of sulphur, and two each of muriate and of water.—VAN MONS again—four and a half of lime, two and a half of sulphur, and five of muriate.—HUFELAND—eight of lime, two of sulphur, and four each of muriate and of water.—VAN MONS also proposes: 1. to decompose a concentrated solution of sulphate of ammonia, with tincture of sulphuret of potass, and either to decant or distil the liquid; 2. to dissolve sulphur in hydrosulphate of ammonia.

TROMMSDORF recommended a current of hydrosulphuric acid gas to be passed into a mixture of five parts of solution of ammonia, and one part and a half of pulverized sulphur.

R. Lime, } of each, three parts.
Sulphur, }

Beat together, and add Water, a sufficient quantity to form into a paste, then add

Sulphate of Ammonia, seven parts dissolved in water. Set aside, decant, and wash the residuum, by stirring it repeatedly with small quantities of water. Mix the liquors together, and filter the mixture, which should amount to a weight equal to twenty-four parts, as quickly as possible. (VAN MONS)

Six parts and a fourth of sulphate of ammonia are sufficient, when it is in an effloresced state.

The sulphuretted hydrosulphate of ammonia is violently stimulant. It has been recommended in diseases arising from the

abuse of mercury, in pulmonary consumption, and in diabetes.—Dose, three or four grains, gradually increased till the patient complains of slight vertigo.

SULPHURETIC SYRUP.

Syrupus sulphureticus. (VAN MONS)

- R. Sulphuretted Hydrosulphate of
Ammonia, three grains.
Antimoniated Sulphuret of Soda,
one dram.
Simple Syrup, one ounce and a half.
Dissolve.—This is recommended in
croup.—Dose, one tea-spoonful every hour.

SOLUTION OF ACETATE OF AMMONIA.

Liquor Ammonia Acetatis, Aqua Acetatis Ammonia, Alkali ammoniacum acetatum, Alkali volatile acetatum, Acetas Ammonia, Acetas Ammonia liquidum seu solutum, Acetas Ammonia liquidus seu solutus seu aqueus seu dilutus, Liquor cornu cervi terebinthinatus seu Ammonii acetici seu Alkali volatilis acetici seu ammoniacalis cum Aceto seu Mindereri, Mixtura salina volatilis, Spiritus Mindereri seu ophthalmicus Mindereri, Sal acetosus ammoniacalis, Salsilago ammoniacalis seu ammoniacalis acetosa. (LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AUSTR.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; MIL. COPEN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FENN.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SARD.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERHIP.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; PIDERIT; SAUNDERS; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

Liquor Ammonia Acetatis.

- R. Subcarbonate of Ammonia,
two ounces.
Diluted Acetic Acid, four pints,
or, a sufficient quantity to saturate
the subcarbonate. Add the acid
gradually, till the effervescence
ceases. (LOND.)

Aqua Acetatis Ammonia.

- R. Subcarbonate of Ammonia,
in powder, any quantity.
Pour diluted acetic acid upon it
till the subcarbonate is exactly satu-
rated. (EDINB.)
R. Carbonate of Ammonia,
one part.
Add in small quantities, with fre-
quent agitation, as much dilute acetic

acid as will saturate the subcarbo-
nate; which may be ascertained by
means of litmus paper. (DUBL.)

- R. Pure Acetic Acid (3 degrees),
forty-eight parts.
Subcarbonate of Ammonia,
three parts;
or, enough to completely saturate the acid,
previously heated in a water-bath. Strain
the solution, and preserve it in well-stopped
bottles. It ought to mark five degrees by
the areometer, and have a specific gravity
of 1.036. (GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP.
FR.)

AUSTR. requires the vinegar to be of the
specific gravity of 1.030, and the product to
be 1.067.—ANT.—the vinegar to be reduced
to one half by freezing, so that the solution
may mark three degrees by BAUME'S areo-
meter for salts.—BAVAR. employs the
acetic acid in excess, namely, about three
parts and a half for one part of the subcar-
bonate; requiring the solution to be of the
sp. gr. of 1.070. It also prescribes another
solution, composed of an equal part of the
latter and of water. The sp. gr. of this is
1.040.—SAX. gives the same formula as
GALL. under the name *Acetas fortior*, and
prescribes another, which it calls *Acetas
lenior*, and is composed of an equal part
of the latter and of distilled water.—AMST.;
BELG.; BRUNS.; WIRTEM.; BRUGNATELLI
and COXE prescribe distilled vinegar.—VAN
MONS — pyroligeneous acid.—BATAV.;
MIL. COPEN.; GENEV.; CAST. BORUS.;
SARD.; SPIELMANN and VAN MONS —
common vinegar.—BRUGNATELLI requires
the solution to be tested two days after pre-
paring it, that it may be corrected if not
perfectly saturated.

- R. Common Vinegar, eleven ounces.
Subcarbonate of Ammonia,
three ounces,
or enough to saturate the acid: add

Distilled Water, a sufficient quantity
to make twenty-four ounces of liquid.
(DAN.; FENN.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.)

HANN. directs a sufficient quantity of
water to be added to bring the whole to
forty-eight ounces.

FENN.; PALAT.; and BORUS. direct a
weaker solution to be prepared, under the
name of *Spiritus Mindereri*, by adding to
the above preparation an equal quantity of
distilled water.

- R. Distilled Vinegar from Turpentine,
any quantity.
Subcarbonate of Ammonia,
a sufficient quantity
to saturate the acid. Evaporate, in a sand-
bath, to about three-fourths, and filter.
(SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

This is the preparation which is called *Liquor Cornu Cervi Terebinthinatus*.

R. Very strong Vinegar, any quantity.
Spirit of Hartshorn,
a sufficient quantity
to saturate it. (FULD.; HASS.; PIDERIT)

This formula is, strictly speaking, the only one that gives the true *Spiritus Mindereri*, which is the result of the combination of acetate of ammonia, and ammoniacal savonule; the latter being produced by the action of the ammonia on the empyreumatic oil contained in the spirit of hartshorn. — CHEVALIER and IDT say that it possesses tonic and diaphoretic virtues, which the solution prepared with the simple subcarbonate does not possess. This is a mere gratuitous assertion and is proved to be erroneous by daily experience. Both are equally stimulant, when exhibited in the same dose, and at the same degree of concentration. In every other Pharmacopœia, what is called the *Spiritus Mindereri* is a solution of the simple acetate, either prepared with vinegar, or with dilute acetic acid; or, mixed with a greater or less quantity of water, when prepared with the concentrated acid. Few pharmacopœias fix the density which the solution ought to have; indeed, a certainty in this particular would be more easily prescribed than obtained by the processes which have been given, on account of the variable quantity of carbonic acid existing in the subcarbonate of ammonia of commerce. In consequence of which, this preparation is the most inconstant in its composition of any we know. Besides this, from the extreme volatility of the ammonia, the acid, in the course of a short time, is liable to predominate very much; and consequently, the preparation should never be employed, without first testing it, and, if necessary, adding a sufficient quantity of solution of ammonia to produce again a perfect saturation. That which is prepared with the subcarbonate impregnated with empyreumatic oil, suffers a kind of decomposition, which is shown by the presence of a black precipitate having the appearance of charcoal.

R. Solid Acetate of Ammonia, one part.
Water, eight parts.

Dissolve. (LIPP. WIRTEM.)

VAN MONS says that a neutral crystallized acetate may be obtained by saturating concentrated acetic acid with subcarbonate of ammonia.

This latter preparation deserves to be preferred to all the others.

R. Concentrated Acetic Acid,
any quantity.

Pour gradually into it

Solution of Ammonia,

a sufficient quantity
to perfectly saturate it. (SARD.; HERBIP.)

LUSIT. and SUEC. prescribe common vinegar.

MARTIUS recommends, to obtain the solution constant in its composition, the saturation of acetic acid of a certain specific gravity, by ammonia, also of a certain specific gravity. The density of this solution being once established, and taken as a standard, it would be easy to obtain at all times a perfectly similar preparation.

R. Subcarbonate of Potass,
four ounces.

Distilled Vinegar, a sufficient quantity
to saturate the alkali. Evaporate to dryness, and dissolve the residue in

Distilled Water, eight ounces.

Add to the solution

Muriate of Ammonia, in powder,
two ounces.

Distil in a sand-bath, with a moderate heat, to dryness, taking care that the product do not burn. Mix it with sixteen ounces of distilled water, and filter it through powdered charcoal. (ROSS.)

THENARD directs equal parts of acetate of potass and hydrochlorate of ammonia, to be sublimed together; the crystals of superacetate of ammonia, which pass over in great quantities, to be collected and dissolved in water, and the solution to be saturated with subcarbonate.

R. Prepared Chalk, one pound.
Concentrated Vinegar,

a sufficient quantity
to saturate the lime and remain slightly in excess. Evaporate to dryness, and pulverize the residue in a glass mortar, with an equal part of muriate of ammonia. Put the mixture in a glass retort, and distil in a water-bath: reject the liquor which passes over, and then gradually increase the heat. When the sublimation has ceased, let the apparatus cool; then remove the crystals from the receiver, and from the upper part of the retort, and preserve them in a well stopped bottle. (LIPP.; WIRTEM.)

The solution of acetate of ammonia may also be procured by precipitating a solution of acetate of lime with a solution of subcarbonate of ammonia, both solutions being of a certain concentration. (VAN MONS)

A similar process has been proposed by DESTOUCHES. First, three ounces of acetate of potass are to be dissolved in one ounce and a half of distilled water; and two ounces of sulphate of ammonia in four ounces of water: these solutions to be mixed together, and set aside to cool.

The mixture is then to be filtered, and the filter washed with two ounces of cold water; which is to be mixed with the filtered liquor.

This gives a completely saturated solution; but it contains a little sulphate of potass.

The solution of acetate of ammonia is a stimulant diaphoretic, and frequently, diuretic. It is principally recommended in febrile, rheumatic, and atonic affections.

It is incompatible with the acids, and with the mercurial salts.

1. *Dissolved in Water.*

NEUMANN'S COLLYRIUM. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Boiling Distilled Vinegar, one pound.
Flowers of Leopard's-bane, one ounce.

Digest for four hours; then neutralize the acid with

Subcarbonate of Ammonia,
a sufficient quantity.

This is recommended in amaurosis, in concert with infusion of leopard's-bane.

SARD. prescribes a similar collyrium. It is prepared with two ounces of the solution of acetate of ammonia and two ounces of rose water; to which may be added, if necessary, either two ounces of camphor mixture, four grains of acetate of lead, or forty drops of tincture of opium.

RESOLVENT FOMENTATION.

Fomentum Belladonnae ammoniatum. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Subcarbonate of Ammonia, half an ounce.

Vinegar of Belladonna,
a sufficient quantity
for saturation: add

Water, five ounces.

This is applied to indolent tumours.

ASTRINGENT GARGLE. (AUGUSTIN; PIERQUIN)

R. Solution of Acetate of Ammonia, two drams.

Water, six ounces.

Dissolve, and add
Syrup of Mulberries, one ounce.

This gargle is recommended by BARTHEZ. (PIERQUIN)

AUGUSTIN prescribes one ounce of solution, and one dram of muriate of ammonia.

SUDORIFIC MIXTURE. (FULD.; WURCEB.; BRERA; RATIER)

R. Solution of Acetate of } of each,
Ammonia, } one ounce.
Rob of Elder, }

Dissolve them in

Decoction of Barley, six ounces.

Two table-spoonfuls of this are to be given every two hours. (WURCEB.)

R. Infusion of Elder Flowers, one pound.
Solution of Acetate of Ammonia, four ounces.

Despumated Honey,
one ounce and a half.

Mix. (BRERA)

R. Rob of Elder, six drams.
Distilled Water, eight ounces.

Dissolve, and add

Solution of Acetate of Ammonia, four drams.
Simple Oxymel, one ounce.

Mix. (FULD.)

This and the preceding are reputed diaphoretic and resolvent.

R. Solution of Acetate of Ammonia, two drams.

Simple Syrup, one ounce.
Orange-flower Water, four drams.
Infusion of Elder Flowers, four ounces.

Mix. (RATIER)

EXPECTORANT POTION. (RATIER)

R. Acetate of Ammonia, two drams.
Expectorant Julep Mixture, four ounces.

This potion is recommended by RECAMIER.

SUDORIFIC DRAUGHT. (HAMB.; AUGUSTIN; BRERA; CADET DE GASSICOURT; ELLIS; PIERQUIN)

R. Solution of Acetate of Ammonia, fifteen drops.
Hydrosulphate of Antimony, one grain.

Nitrate of Potass, twenty grains.
Rob of Elder, two drams.

Mix. (PIERQUIN)

To be taken in a glassful of any proper liquid.

R. Infusion of Elder Flowers, six ounces.
Tartarized Antimony, one grain.

Solution of Acetate of Ammonia, three ounces.
Honey of Liquorice, one ounce.

Mix. (HAMB.)

R. Solution of Acetate of Ammonia, four ounces.

Elder-flower Water, half an ounce.
Deutoxide of Antimony, two drams.

SELLE gave half a cupful of this last, every hour, in intermittent fevers, when it was desired to bring on perspiration.

R. Solution of Acetate of Ammonia,
 Cinnamon Water, two ounces.
 Antimonial Wine, one ounce.
 Water, one dram.
 Water, two ounces.

A spoonful of this to be taken every three hours. (ELLIS)

R. Camphor Mixture, } of each,
 Solution of Acetate } half an ounce.
 of Ammonia,
 Antimonial Wine, forty drops.
 Tincture of Opium, twenty drops.

Mix. (ELLIS)

R. Infusion of Elder Flowers, four ounces.
 Solution of Acetate of Ammonia, three ounces.

Camphor, half a dram.
 Simple Oxymel, one ounce.

This is to be taken in doses of a spoonful. (BRERA)

R. Infusion of Elder Flowers, six ounces.
 Solution of Acetate of Ammonia, two ounces.

Antimonial Wine, one ounce.
 Despumated Honey, half an ounce.

To be taken as the former. (BRERA)

R. Solution of Acetate of Ammonia, three drams.
 Elder-flower Water, three ounces.

Antimonial Wine, one dram and a half.
 Syrup of Raspberries, half an ounce.

To be taken as the former. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Solution of Acetate of Am- } of each,
 monia, } four
 Water, } ounces.
 Rob of Elder, one ounce.
 Compound Tincture of Cinnamon, two drams.

To be taken as the former. (AUGUSTIN)

DIURETIC POTION. (ELLIS)

R. Solution of Acetate of Ammonia, two ounces.
 Acetate of Potass, two drams.

Dose, one spoonful every three hours.

EXPECTORANT POTION. (MIL. COPEN.; FULD.; SUEC.; AUGUSTIN; CADET DE GASSICOURT; ELLIS; NIEMANN)

R. Assafetida, half a dram.
 Solution of Acetate of Am- } of each,
 monia, } two
 Mint Water, } ounces.

Dose, a tea spoonful for a child, and a table spoonful for an adult, in spasmodic croup or the acute asthma of MILLAR.

(ELLIS.)

AUGUSTIN prescribes two drams of assafetida, one ounce of solution of acetate of ammonia, and five ounces of infusion of peppermint.—FULD.; SUEC.; NIEMANN and CADET DE GASSICOURT—two drams of assafetida, one ounce of solution of acetate of ammonia, and three ounces of hys-sop water.

ANTI-LYSSIC POTION. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Solution of Acetate of Ammonia, half a pound.

Treacle, half an ounce.
 Subcarbonate of Ammonia, two drams.

Camphor, one dram.
 Meloe Proscarabeus, from three to six.

SELLE prescribed this, in doses of a spoonful, in hydrophobia, and in other cases where he wished to provoke diaphoresis or diuresis.

ANTI-ASTHMATIC POTION. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Peppermint Water, } of each,
 Horse-radish Water, } three ounces.
 Solution of Acetate of Ammonia, two drams.

White Sugar, half an ounce.
 Succinic Acid, one scruple.

Dose, two or three spoonfuls in the course of the day.

STIMULANT POTION. (AUGUSTIN; HUFELAND)

R. Root of Valerian, half an ounce.
 Water, a sufficient quantity,

to obtain eight ounces of infusion. Infuse for half an hour; then strain, and add

Solution of Acetate of Ammonia, six drams.
 Nitric Æther, one scruple.

Simple Syrup, half an ounce.

To be taken in doses of a spoonful. (HUFELAND)

R. Tincture of Opium, fifteen drops.
 Wine of Ipecacuanha, forty drops.

Solution of Acetate of Ammonia, half an ounce.
 Rose Water, one ounce.

White Sugar, two scruples.

Dose, one tea spoonful. (AUGUSTIN)

RESOLVENT EMBROCATION. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Aromatic Species, six pounds.
 Water, a sufficient quantity.

Boil for a quarter of an hour in a covered vessel; and to twenty-four pounds of the strained decoction add

Acetate of Ammonia, four ounces.
 Spirit of Juniper, two pounds.

ANTI-SEPTIC POTION. (GALL.; RATIER)

R. Root of Serpentaria, two drams.

Boiling Water, four ounces.

Infuse for a quarter of an hour; then add successively

Syrup of Cinchona,	one ounce.
Tincture of Cinchona,	of each,
Camphor,	} twelve grains.
Solution of Acetate of Ammonia,	one ounce.

Mix. (GALL.)

R. Solution of Acetate of Ammonia, two drams.
 Decoction of Cinchona, four ounces.
 Tincture of Cinnamon, one dram.
 Camphor, ten grains.
 Simple Syrup, one ounce.

Mix. (RATIER)

R. Solution of Acetate of Am- } of each,
 monia, } two
 Tincture of Cinnamon, } drams.
 Cinchona, } one dram.
 Syrup of Clove-pink, } one ounce.
 Water, } four ounces.

Mix. (RATIER)

To be taken in doses of a spoonful.

ESSENCE OF SOOT.

Essentia seu Tinctura Fuliginis Claudi,
Tinctura Fuliginis alcalina, Essentia he-
mato-cathartica et alexipharmica Claudi.
 (BRUNS.; FULD.; HASS.; LIPP.; PALAT.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; CADET DE GASSICOURT; NIEMANN; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Muriate of Ammonia, one part.
 Soot, three parts.

Mix them intimately together, and put them into a stone bottle containing

Water,	sixty-four parts.
Subcarbonate of Potass,	one part and a half.

Cork it well; expose it to a moderate heat for several days, and filter. (VAN MONS)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, six ounces.
 Muriate of Ammonia, one ounce.

Dissolve the subcarbonate in two pounds, and the muriate in one pound, of water; then filter the solutions, mix them together, and add

Soot,	two ounces.
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Digest for several days in a well stopped bottle, and preserve for use. (BRUNS.; FULD.; LIPP.; PALAT.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; NIEMANN; SPIELMANN)

SAX. prescribes one part of soot, one half of muriate of ammonia, nine parts of solution of subcarbonate of potass, and twelve of water; to be digested for twelve hours, in a moderate heat.

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, half a pound.
 Elder-flower Water, three pounds.

Dissolve, and add

Muriate of Ammonia,	one ounce.
Soot,	two ounces.

Filter at the expiration of several days. (HASS.; CADET DE GASSICOURT; NIEMANN; PIDERIT)

It is stimulant, incisive, and deobstruent, and is reputed to be emmenagogue; it is also employed to restore suppressed cutaneous eruptions.—Dose, one dram in an ounce of wine, twice or thrice a day.

2. *Dissolved in Wine.*

SUDORIFIC POTION. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; RATIER)

R. Solution of Acetate of Ammonia, three drams.
 Red Wine, five ounces.
 Tincture of Cinnamon, two drams.
 Simple Syrup, one ounce.

To be taken in doses of a spoonful. (RATIER)

R. Solution of Acetate of Ammonia, one ounce.
 Syrup, two drams.
 SYDENHAM'S Laudanum, } of each,
 Antimonial Wine, } twenty drops.

A tea spoonful to be taken every hour. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

ASTRINGENT POTION. (RATIER)

R. Solution of Acetate of Ammonia, two drams.
 Red Wine, four ounces.
 Simple Syrup, one ounce.

This is employed to diminish excessive evacuations which result from general debility.

3. *Dissolved in Alcohol.*

RESOLVENT EMBROCATIONS. (SAUNDERS)

R. Solution of Acetate of Ammonia, six ounces.
 Alcohol, three ounces.
 Mix.

RESOLVENT FOMENTATION. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; SWEDIAUR)

R. Solution of Acetate of Ammonia, four ounces.
 Alcohol, } of each, four ounces
 Water, }

Mix. (SWEDIAUR)

CADET DE GASSICOURT prescribes one ounce of the solution and one pound of spirit of rosemary.

JUSTAMOND recommended this in lacteal engorgements of the breasts.

TONIC POTION. (RATIER)

- R. Solution of Acetate of Ammonia, half an ounce.
 Æther, half a dram.
 Tincture of Cinchona, two drams.
 Cinnamon Water, } of each,
 Camphorated Æthereous } two ounces.
 Water, }
 Syrup of Clove-pink, one ounce.
 To be taken in doses of a spoonful.

ANTI-DIARRHEAL POTION. (PIERQUIN)

- R. Root of Great Comfrey, one ounce.
 ———— Serpentaria, half an ounce.
 Cinnamon, two drams.
 Water, a sufficient quantity,
 to obtain four ounces of decoction; add
 Solution of Acetate of Ammonia,
 two drams.
 Elixir of GARUS, one ounce.
 Syrup of Cinchona, two drams.
 Dose, three table spoonfuls in chronic
 diarrhœa.

OXALATE OF AMMONIA.

Oxalas Ammonia. (BAVAR.)1. *In the solid state.*

- R. Oxalic Acid, one part.
 Boiling Distilled Water, four parts.
 Pour into the solution
 Solution of Ammonia,
 a sufficient quantity,
 to perfectly saturate the acid. Evaporate
 with a moderate heat, and crystallize.

2. *In the liquid state.*

- R. Crystallized Oxalate of Ammonia, one part.
 Distilled Water, nine parts.
 Dissolve.

This is rather a chemical re-agent than a pharmaceutical preparation.

SUCCINATE OF AMMONIA.

Succinas Ammonia, Sal Cornu Cervi succinatus, Alkali ammoniacum succinatum.
 (AMST.; ANT.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; FERR.; FENN.; FULD.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; SARD.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; PIDERIT; NIEMANN; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR.; VAN MONS)

1. *In the solid state.*

- R. Subcarbonate of Ammonia, impregnated with empyreumatic oil, any quantity.
 Saturate it with succinic acid dissolved in three parts of boiling water: filter the

liquor, evaporate, and crystallize. (BAVAR.)

2. *In the liquid state.*

LIQUID SUCCINATE OF AMMONIA.

Liquor Ammonii pyro oleosi succinici seu Ammonii succinici, Salsilago Cornu Cervi succinatus seu succinatus ammoniaci seu Ammonie, Succinas Ammonie pyro-animale liquidum seu pyro-oleoso-aquosus.

- R. Crystallized Succinate of Ammonia, one part.
 Distilled Water, four parts.
 Dissolve. (BAVAR.)
- R. Succinic Acid, any quantity.
 Solution of Ammonia, a sufficient quantity,
 to saturate the acid. Filter the liquor. (SWEDIAUR)
- R. Spirit of Hartshorn, any quantity.
 Succinic Acid, a sufficient quantity,
 for perfect saturation. Let the liquor digest for several days in a close vessel; then filter, and preserve for use. (BAVAR.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; FERR.; FENN.; HASS.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN)
- BAVAR. directs the liquor to have the specific gravity of 1.110.
- R. Spirit of Hartshorn, } of each,
 Distilled Water, } an equal part.
 Succinic Acid, a sufficient quantity,
 for perfect saturation. (POL.)
- R. Succinic Acid, any quantity.
 Spirit of Hartshorn, a sufficient quantity,
 for perfect saturation. Set the liquor aside and filter. (SWEDIAUR)
- R. Succinic Acid, any quantity.
 Add gradually to it, in a marble mortar
 Spirit of Hartshorn,
 till effervescence ceases; then filter and preserve for use. (FULD.)
- R. Succinic Acid, any quantity.
 Subcarbonate of Ammonia, a sufficient quantity.
 Dissolve the acid in eight parts of warm water, and saturate the solution with the subcarbonate coarsely powdered. Filter the liquor. (ANT.; BELG.; HANN.; VAN MONS)
- VAN MONS requires the liquor to mark eight degrees B.
- R. Salt of Hartshorn, any quantity.
 Dissolve it in six parts of warm water, and saturate the liquor with
 Succinic Acid, a sufficient quantity.
 Filter, and preserve for use. (AMST.; BORUS.; SAX.; NIEMANN)

LIPP. prescribes six drams of the salt, four ounces of water, and a sufficient quantity of the acid.

R. Salt of Hartshorn, dissolved in two ounces of distilled Raspberry Water, Salt of Amber, dissolved in two ounces of distilled Linden Water, } of each, two drams.

Mix the solution. (FULD.)

R. Succinic Acid, Salt of Hartshorn, Sage Water, } of each, two drams. one ounce and a half.

Mix, and preserve for use. (SARD.)

WIRTEM. prescribes under the name of *Liquor Cornu Cervi succinatus albus* the following similar preparation:

R. Salt of Hartshorn, Succinic Acid, } of each, one ounce, or a sufficient quantity for saturation: then add

Black Cherry Water, eight ounces.

Filter, and preserve for use.

This is stimulant and anti-spasmodic. It is recommended in hysteric and in typhoid affections, when it is necessary to induce perspiration.

Dose, from ten to thirty drops, several times a day, in any proper vehicle.

LINIMENT FOR CYNANCHE. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Succinated Spirit of Ammonia, Camphorated Oil, } one ounce, two ounces.

This was much employed by PRINGLE, who applied it on flannel, to the fore part of the neck, renewing it every three or four hours.

ANTI-SPASMODIC LIQUOR. (SAUNDERS)

R. Succinated Spirit of Ammonia, Solution of Acetate of Potass, } one dram, three drams.

Mix.

ANTI-SPASMODIC MIXTURE. (SAUNDERS)

R. Succinated Spirit of Ammonia, STAHL's Alexipharmic Essence, } half an ounce, one ounce and a half.

Mix.

ANTI-SPASMODIC POTION. (NIEMANN)

R. Succinated Spirit of Ammonia, Castor, Balsam of Peru, Alcohol, } four scruples, two scruples, two drams, two ounces.

These are recommended in tetanus. The whole to be taken in the course of twenty-four hours, in doses of half a spoonful.

ANTI-HYSTERIC POTION. (PIERQUIN)

R. Spirituous Imperial Water, one ounce. Balm Water, Orange-flower Water, Mother-wort Water, Succinic Acid, Tincture of Castor, Tincture of Opium, Spirit of Ammonia, Treacle, Syrup of Mugwort, } of each, three ounces, twenty grains, forty drops, fifteen drops, twenty drops, half a dram, one ounce.

Mix.—Dose, one or two spoonfuls every half hour, or less frequently.

ALEXIPHARMIC POTION. (AUGUSTIN)

Tincture of Angelica, Ammoniated Tincture of Valerian, Spirit of Camphor, Succinated Spirit of Ammonia, Wine, } of each, one dram, six ounces.

Dose, a spoonful every hour.

BUSSIIUS' BEZOARDIC SPIRIT.

Spiritus Bezoardicus Bussii, Liquor Alcali volatilis compositus. (BRUNS.; LIPP.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; NIEMANN.; PIDERIT.; SPIELMANN.; VAN MONS)

R. Spirit of Elk's-hoof, Hartshorn, Juniper Berries, Oil of Amber, Subcarbonate of Ammonia, Salt of Amber, } of each, one pound, two pounds, one ounce, half an ounce.

Mix, and distil. (PALAT.)

R. Spirit of Ammonia, Muriate of Ammonia, Subcarbonate of Potass, Amber, in powder, Essential Oil of Lemon, } two ounces, four ounces, twelve ounces, six ounces, two drams.

Mix the muriate with the amber and the oil; then add the subcarbonate dissolved in three pounds of alcohol diluted with one pound of water. Lastly, add the spirit of ammonia, and distil in a sand bath. (BRUNS.; WIRTEM.: NIEMANN)

R. Fresh Lemon-peel, Spirit of Ammonia, } one dram, eight ounces.

Digest without heat for three days; then filter, and add

Succinated Spirit of Ammonia, six drams.

Mix. (VAN MONS)

R. Spirit of Hartshorn, two ounces.
Succinated Spirit of Ammonia, twelve ounces.
Rectified Spirit, thirty-six ounces.
Oil of Lemon, two drams.

Mix. (SPIELMANN)

R. Spirit of Ammonia, eight ounces.
Succinated Spirit of Ammonia, six drams.
Oil of Lemon, ten drops.

Mix. (LIPP.; HERBIP.; PIDERIT)

This is stimulant.—Dose, from thirty to fifty drops.

VOLATILE MIXTURE. (SAUNDERS)

R. Succinic Acid, two drams.
Salt of Hartshorn, one dram.

Mix, and dissolve in

Elder-flower Water, six ounces.

Add

Extract of Dandelion, two drams.

Dose, from forty to sixty drops.

AMMONIATED AMMONIACAL LIQUOR.
(AUGUSTIN)

R. Succinated Spirit of Ammonia, } of each,
Elixir of Liquorice, } two parts.
SYDENHAM'S Laudanum, } of each,
Antimonial Wine, } one part.

This is recommended for hooping cough.—Dose, from twenty to forty drops every two hours.

ELLER'S ANTI-ARTHRITIC LIQUOR. (HANN.; HERBIP.; AUGUSTIN; CADET DE GASSICOURT; NIEMANN; PIERQUIN; SAINTE-MARIE; SWEDIAUR)

R. Succinated Spirit of Ammonia, } of each,
Sulphuric Æther, } an equal part.

Mix.

This liquor is very celebrated for relieving the pains of chronic gout and rheumatism.—Dose, from twenty to forty drops, in a glassful of cold water, twice or thrice a day.

GRIMAUD'S ANTI-SPASMODIC LIQUOR.
(BORIS)

R. Succinated Spirit of Ammonia, } of each,
Sulphuric Æther, } one ounce.

Essential Oil of Chamomile, one dram.
Mix.—Dose, from twenty to thirty drops, in the evening.

SAINTE-MARIE'S ANTI-ARTHRITIC LIQUOR.

R. Succinated Spirit of Ammonia, } of each,
Sulphuric Æther, } an
SYDENHAM'S Laudanum, } equal part.
Tincture of Ipecacuanha,

This liquor, like ELLER'S, excites copious perspiration: during its use, the patient should take largely of warm drink.

SOLUTION OF TARTRATE OF AMMONIA.

Liquor Tartratis Ammonici seu Ammonii tartarici seu Cornu Cerri tartarizatus, Tartras Ammoniaca pyro-oleoso-aquosus. (FENN.; BORUS.; SUEC.; VAN MONS)

R. Tartaric Acid, any quantity.
Solution of Subcarbonate of Ammonia, a sufficient quantity
to saturate the acid. Filter the liquor. (VAN MONS)

R. Solution of Subcarbonate of Ammonia, half a pound.
Tartaric Acid, a sufficient quantity
for saturation. Add to the liquor
Empyreumatic Oil of Amber, one dram.

Shake them well together, and filter at the expiration of twenty-four hours. (FENN.; SUEC.)

BORUS. directs tartaric acid to be saturated with spirit of hartshorn.

This preparation might very well replace both the succinate and the acetate.

CITRATE OF AMMONIA.

This salt is only pointed out as a constituent ingredient of the following preparation:

DIAPHORETIC POTION. (ELLIS)

R. Lemon Juice, one ounce.
Subcarbonate of Ammonia, a sufficient quantity

for saturation. Add

Sugar, one dram.
Mint Water, four ounces.

Dose, a spoonful every two or three hours.

AMOMUM.

1. *Amomum Zingiber*, LINN.—Ginger.

SYNONIMES:—Zingiber, *σινγίβερ*.—Gingembre, FR.; Ingwer, Imber, Ingber, GERM.; Siwe, AMB.; Zingibil, ARAB.; Zazzor, BOHEM.; Jahetub, BAL.; Sohi, BAND.; Ada, BENG.; Sonty, CAN.; Inghuru, CYNG.; Ingever, DAN.; Gengibre, SPAN.; Sont, Udruk, HIND.; Gember, DUT.; Zenzero, ITAL.; Jai aking, DSCHY, JAV.; Alia, MAL.; Zungebil, PERS.; Jembier, POL.; Gengivre, PORT.; Sunthi, ATRAKA, SANS.; Ingefæra, SWED.; Sukku, INJIE, TAM.; Sonti, Ullum, ZEL.; Wuraka, TERNAT.

LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FENN.; FULD.; GENEV.; HAMB.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; PALAT.; POL.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; WURCEB.; AINSLIE.; BERGIUS.; BRUGNATELLI.; COXE.; GUIBOURT.; MURRAY and GMELIN.; PARIS.; PIDERIT.; SAUNDERS.; SPIELMANN.; ZARDA.

This perennial plant is indigenous in the East Indies, and is cultivated in America. *Pentandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Amomeæ*, JUSS.; *Fig. Jacq. Hort Vind. vol. I. t. 75.*

Of the root (*Radix Zingiberis* seu *Zinzi-beris*), there are two varieties met with in commerce:

1. The black or common ginger (*Zingiber commune* seu *nigrum* seu *vulgare*). This is about two inches in length; thick, and of a compact, horny texture; of a whitish or yellowish grey colour without, and of a brownish or reddish yellow within.

2. The white ginger (*Zingiber Album*). This is of a ligneous appearance; it is tuberculous and solid; its colour, externally, is yellowish white or whitish grey; internally, it is of a pale or reddish yellow. These differences result from the mode of preparing it. The first kind is blanched with boiling water, and dried either by the heat of the sun or of a fire. The latter is simply dried in the air, after having removed the epidermis. The smell of ginger is penetrating, agreeable, and somewhat resembling that of camphor; its taste is pungent and aromatic.

Ginger contains a volatile oil, an azotic substance, an animal matter not unlike osmazome, acetic acid, acetate of potass, starch, gum, &c.

It is stimulant, stomachic, carminative,

and sialagogue.—Dose of the powder, from five grains to half a dram.

2. *Amomum Zerumbet*, LINN.—Broad-leaved Ginger.

SYNONIMES:—Zerumbet, FR.; Blockingwer, GERM.; Zerumbab, ARAB. and PERS.; Schuthi, BENG.; Hinhuru pe-calliculla, CYNG.; Kutchur, DUK.; Kakhur, HIND.; Bengley, JAV.; Karu-inschi hua, MALAB.; Karchura, SANS.; Pa'ang kilungu, CAPAR Kichlie, TAM.; Kichlie gudda, TELL.

BRUNS.; GALL.; FERR.; WIRTEM.; AINSLIE.; GUIBOURT.; MURRAY and GMELIN.; SPIELMANN.

This perennial plant is a native of the East Indies. (*Monandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Amomeæ*, JUSS.; *Fig. Blackw. Herb. t. 402.*)

The root (*Cassumuniar* seu *Zerumbet*) is tuberculous, geniculated, and unequal in form; in colour it is whitish or yellowish; its smell is agreeable; and its taste, acrid, aromatic, and bitterish.

It is stimulant.

3. *Amomum Granum Paradisi*, LINN.—Grains of Paradise.

SYNONIMES:—*Grana Paradisi* seu *Mangu-netta* seu *Meliguetta* seu *Amomum maximum*.—Graine de Paradis, FR.; Paradies-skærner, GERM.; Kakule, Kibbar, ARAB.; Kapulaga, BAL.; JAV.; and MAL.; Burrie ilatchy, Desi elachi, HIND.; Hilkelan, PERS.

AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; WIRTEM.; AINSLIE.; BERGIUS.; GUIBOURT.; MURRAY and GMELIN.; SPIELMANN.; ZARDA.

A perennial plant of Ceylon and Madagascar. (*Monandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Amomeæ*, JUSS.; *Fig. Rheed. Malab. XI. 6.*)

These grains are of an angular form; of a reddish brown colour without, and white within; they have a strong aromatic odour, and an acrid and biting taste. They are enclosed in the three loculements of a capsule which is nearly of the form and size of a fig, each loculement containing two rows of them.

They are stimulant and incisive.

SPECIES DIAMAGARITÆ. (WIRTEM.)

R. Root of Ginger,	half an ounce.
—— Leopard's-bane,	} of each, three drams.
—— Zedoary,	
—— White Behen,	
—— Red Behen,	

— Pellitory of Spain, one dram.
 Seeds of Smallage,
 Cardamoms,
 Nutmegs,
 Mace,
 Long Pepper,
 Black Pepper,
 Cinnamon,
 Mastic,
 Pearls,

of each,
 three drams.

five drams.

of each, half an ounce.

Make a powder.—Dose, from a scruple to half a dram.

PECTORAL MIXTURE. (PIERQUIN)

R. Despumated Honey, a table spoonful,
 Ginger, in powder, a tea spoonful.
 Water, two or three table spoonfuls.

Mix.

Half a spoonful of this to be taken occasionally.

PECTORAL ELECTUARY. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Ginger, in powder, a tea-spoonful,
 Honey, six ounces.

Mix.—Dose, a tea-spoonful twice or thrice a day, in cough with much expectation.

AROMATIC CONFECTION. (VAN MONS)

R. Preserved Ginger, six parts.
 Orange-peel, four parts.
 Nutmegs, one part.
 Syrup of Clove-pink,
 a sufficient quantity.

Mix.

STOMACHIC OPIATE. (CADET DE GASSI-COURT; PIERQUIN)

R. Preserved Ginger, two ounces.
 Lemons, } of each,
 Cloves, } one ounce.
 Solomon's Opiate, half an ounce.
 Preserved Nutmegs, } of each,
 Cinnamon, } three drams.
 Cascarella, half a dram.
 Essential Oil of Cloves, two scruples.
 Cinnamon, ten drops.

Syrup of Clove-pink,
 a sufficient quantity.

This confection is a reputed aphrodisiac.—Dose, from one to three scruples.

STIMULANT PASTILES. (SAINTE-MARIE; SPIELMANN)

R. Ginger, two drams.
 Saffron, one dram.
 Musk, } of each, half a dram.
 Cloves, }
 Ambergris, twelve grains.
 Mastic, three drams.
 Sugar, half a pound.

Make into pastiles of one dram each. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Cinnamon, two drams.
 Nutmegs, one dram.
 Cloves, two scruples.
 Mace, one scruple.
 Ginger, six drams.
 Sugar, sixteen ounces.

Make into pastiles. (SPIELMANN)

SYRUP OF GINGER.

Syrup Zingiberis seu Amomi Zingiberis.
 (LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; AMST.; BATAV.; BELG.; FENN.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; LIPP.; LUSIT.; SUEC.; HERBIP.; COXE; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Ginger, sliced, two ounces.
 Boiling Water, one pint.
 Refined Sugar, two pounds.

Macerate the ginger in the water, four hours, and strain; then add the sugar, and boil to a syrup. (LOND.)

R. Ginger, sliced, four ounces.
 Boiling Water, three pints.

Macerate for twenty-four hours; then strain, and add a sufficient quantity of sugar as will form a syrup. (DUBL.)

R. Ginger, in powder, six drams.
 Boiling Water, one pound.
 Refined Sugar,
 twenty two ounces.

Macerate the ginger in the water, for twenty-four hours, in a covered vessel; then strain, and form a syrup with the sugar. (EDINB.)

R. Ginger, in powder, two ounces.
 Boiling Water, three pounds.

Digest for twenty-four hours, in a covered vessel; then strain, and add
 White Sugar, six pounds.

Boil to a syrup. (BATAV.)

LUSIT. directs four ounces of ginger, and four pounds of water; to be infused for six hours, and a sufficient quantity of sugar to be added to form a syrup.—HANN.—two ounces of ginger, and sixteen ounces of water; to be infused for four hours, and two pounds of sugar to be added.—HERBIP.—three ounces of ginger, three pounds of water, and seven and a half of sugar. FENN.; and SUEC.—one ounce of ginger, and one pound of water; to be infused for six hours, and a sufficient quantity of sugar to be added.—GENEV.—four ounces of ginger, and two pounds and a half of water; to be infused for twenty-four hours, and five pounds of sugar to be added.—AMST.—three ounces of ginger, and four pounds of

water; to be infused for twenty-four hours, and seven pounds and a half of sugar to be added.—SWEDIAUR—three ounces of ginger, and four pounds of water; to be infused for twenty-four hours, and seven pounds and a half of sugar to be added.—VAN MONS—one part of ginger, eight parts of warm water, and twelve of sugar.—FULD. and LIPP.—one ounce of ginger, one pound of boiling water, and one pound of sugar.—AMER.—three ounces of ginger, four pounds of boiling water, and seven and a half of sugar.

Dose, from one dram to half an ounce.

TINCTURE OF GINGER.

Tinctura Zingiberis seu Amomi Zingiberis. (LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; HANN.; COXE; NIEMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Ginger, sliced, two ounces.
Rectified Spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter. (LOND.)

R. Ginger, sliced, two ounces.
Rectified Spirit, two pounds.

Macerate for seven days, and filter. (EDINB.)

R. Ginger, sliced, two ounces and a half.
Rectified Spirit, two pints.

Macerate for several days, and filter. (DUBL.)

The other authorities mentioned give, intrinsically, the same preparation as LOND

It is stimulant and aromatic.—Dose, sixty drops, twice a day. It is also applied, by means of cotton, to assuage the pain of carious teeth.

MITTIE'S ELIXIR. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Ginger, half an ounce.
Cinnamon, }
Long Pepper, } of each, two drams.
Lesser Galanga, }
Nutmegs. }
Cloves, } of each, one dram.
Lesser Cardamoms, one scruple.
Alcohol, six ounces.

Dose, from two to four drams.

OIL OF GINGER.

Oleum Zingiberis aethereum, Ætheroleum Zingiberis. (BRUNS.; WIRTEM.)

R. Ginger, six parts.
Water, thirty-six parts.
Muriate of Soda, one part.

Digest for four or five days; then distil, and collect the oil which sinks to the bottom.

AMYGDALUS.—ALMOND.

Two species of this genus are mentioned in the pharmacopœias:

1. *Amygdalus nana*, LINN.—Dwarf Almond. (ROSS.)

This shrub is indigenous in the south of Russia (*Icosandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Rosaceæ*, JUSS.; *Fig. Pall. Flor. Ross.* I. p. 12. b. 6.)

The seeds are employed. They are bitter.

2. *Amygdalis communis*, LINN.—Common Almond.

SYNONIMES:—Amandier commun, FR.; Mandel, GERM.; DAN. and SWED.; Louz, ARAB.; Kataping, BOHEM.; Walu luway, CYNG.; Almendro, SPAN.; Badamie farsie, HIND. and PERS.; Mandorlo, ITAL.; Kateping, JAV.; Lowsan, MAL.; Migdal, POL.; Amendo, PORT.; Inghurdi, SANS.; Parsie vadamcottay, TAM.; Parsi vadamrittulu, TEL.

This tree is originally of Asia and Western Africa; but it is now naturalized in all temperate climates. (*Fig. Flore Médic.* I. 19.)

The seeds (*Amygdalæ*) are employed.

They are of a flattish oval figure, and composed of a white oleaginous matter covered with a red skin.

There are two varieties of them distinguished according to their taste:

A.

Amygdalæ dulces.—Sweet Almonds.

SYNONIMES:—Amandes douces, FR.; Süsse mandeln, GERM.; Sladke mandle, BOHEM.; Sode mandler, DAN.; Almendra dulce, SPAN.; Migdalie slodkie, POL.; Amendoas decés, PORT.; Sætmandel, SWED.

LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; AUSTR.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FENN.; FULD.; GENÈV.; HAMB.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIF.; WURCEB.; AINSLIE.; BERGIUS.; BRUGNATELLI.; COXE.; GUIBOUTT.; MURRAY and GMELIN.; PARIS.; PIDERIT.; SPIELMANN.; ZARDA.

B.

Amygdalæ amara. Bitter Almonds.

SYNONIMES:—Amandes amères, FR.; Bittere mandeln, GERM.; Horke mandle, BOHEM.; Almandra amarga, HISP.; Migdalie gorskie, POL.; Amendoas amargos, PORT.; Bittermandel, SWED.

LOND.; DUBL.; AUSTR.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÖP. FR.; FENN.; FULD.; HAMB.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; AINSLIE.; BERGIUS.; BRUGNATELLI.; COXE.; GUIBOURT.; MURRAY and GMELIN.; PARIS.; PIDERIT.; SPIELMANN.; ZARDA.

Almonds contain, according to BOULLAY and VOGEL, oil, albumen having all the properties of animal albumen, sugar in a liquid state, and gum.

In bitter almonds, besides the above principles, there is also hydrocyanic acid, according to the researches of BOHM.; VAUQUELIN.; BUCHOLZ.; ITTNER.; and SACHS.

OIL OF ALMONDS.

Oleum Amygdalarum seu *A. dulcium* seu *Amygdalæ communis.* (LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; AUSTR.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FENN.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SARD.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI.; COXE.; PIDERIT.; SWEDIAUR.; VAN MONS.)

Oleum Amygdalarum.

R. Bitter or Sweet Almonds,
any quantity.

Macerate them in

Cold Water, a sufficient quantity, for twelve hours; then bruise them, and express the oil without heat. (LOND.)

R. Fresh Almonds, any quantity.

Bruise them in a mortar, and express the oil from them, without heat. (DUBL.)

Oleum Amygdalæ Communis.

R. Fresh Almonds, any quantity.

Bruise them in a mortar; then put them into a hempen bag, and express the oil from them, without heat. (EDINB.)

R. Almonds, any quantity.

Shake them in a bag to remove the powder which covers them; then pound them in a marble mortar with a wooden pestle. Put the paste into a hair bag, and express without heat, between plates of tin; then filter, and set aside that the heavier parts may subside.

This process is almost generally followed: but BRUNS.; DAN.; HASS.; LIPP.; PALAT.; BORUS.; SUEC.; and WIRTEM. direct the plates to be heated by immersing them in boiling water; and FULD. recommends the almonds to be coarsely bruised, and heated in an earthen dish. Both these processes are objectionable. Either the bitter or sweet almonds may be used; but the latter yield most oil. FULD. says that it becomes rancid sooner than that from the former.

The oil of almonds is demulcent and laxative. It is employed in constipation, and in verminous colic.—Dose, from one dram to half an ounce, alone or in combination; in lavements, it is prescribed from one ounce and a half to two ounces.

CONFECTION OF ALMONDS. (LOND.; COXE.; VAN MONS.)

R. Sweet Almonds, one ounce.
Gum Arabic, in powder, one dram.
Refined Sugar, half an ounce.

Remove the skins from the almonds by macerating them in water; and then incorporate them thoroughly with the gum and sugar. (LOND.; COXE.)

R. Gum Arabic, one part.
White Sugar, two parts.
Sweet Almonds, blanched, four parts.

Pound the almonds with the sugar, and then incorporate the powdered gum. (VAN MONS.)

AMYGDALINE LINIMENT. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Bitter Almonds, nine ounces.
Sweet Pine-apples, three ounces.

Pound them together, and add

Yolks of Eggs six.

It is cosmetic.

ALMOND PASTE.

Pasta regia seu *amygdalina* seu *emulsiva*, *Butyrum Amygdalarum dulcium.* (FENN.; LIPP.; SARD.; SUEC.; NIEMANN)

R. Oil of Sweet Almonds, two ounces.
Sweet Almonds, blanched,

half an ounce.

Bitter Almonds, blanched, one dram.
Sugar Candy, three drams.

Pound the almonds with the sugar, and then incorporate the oil: add

Orange-flower Water, half an ounce.
Mix well. (SARD.)

R. Sweet Almonds, blanched, one pound.
Bitter Almonds, blanched,
half an ounce.

Pound them in an iron mortar, with
White Sugar, one pound.

Add
Orange-flower Water,
a sufficient quantity

to prevent the mass from adhering to the hand. (FENN.; SUEC.; NIEMANN)

LIPP. prescribes one pound of sweet almonds, one ounce of bitter almonds, one pound and a half of sugar, and a sufficient quantity of orange-flower water.

This preparation and the preceding are better to be kept than the amygdaline syrup, which is liable to decomposition.

AMYGDALINE COSMETIC PASTE.

(SPIELMANN)

R. Almonds, blanched, } of each,
Rice, } eight ounces.
Bean-flour, } sixteen ounces.
Myrrh, } two ounces.
Camphor, one ounce and a half.
Soap, } twenty ounces.

Incorporate them together.

COSMETIC POWDER. (BRUNS.; HANN.;
WIRTEM.; NIEMANN; SPIELMANN)

R. Bitter Almonds, blanched, eight pounds.
Rice, five pounds four ounces.
Root of Florentine Iris, } of each,
Prepared Chalk, } four ounces.
Bean-flour, } two pounds.
Subcarbonate of Potass, two ounces.
Oil of Jessamine, one ounce.
— Lignum Rhodii, one dram.

Mix. (BRUNS.; NIEMANN; SPIELMANN)

R. Sweet Almonds, blanched, two pounds.
Rice, } of each,
Florentine Iris, } four ounces.
Benzoin, } of each,
Subcarbonate of Potass, } one ounce.
Spermaceti, }
Oil of Rose-wood, } of each,
— Lavender, } thirty drops.
— Cloves, }

Make a powder. (WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

HANN. prescribes eighteen ounces each of sweet almonds, and beans, eight of iris, one ounce and a half of spermaceti, one of subcarbonate of soda, six ounces of soap, and six drams each of oil of bergamotte, and oil of lavender.

ALMOND EMULSION.

Emulsio amygdalæ communis seu amygdalina seu hordeata amygdalina, Mixtura Amygdalarum, Lac Amygdala, Emulsio arabica, seu Acaciæ Arabicæ, Decoctum hordeatum amygdalinum. (LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; ANT.; BELG.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FENN.; FULD.; HAMB.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; LUSIT.; CAST. BORUS.; SAX.; SUEC.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; RATIER; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; PH. SYPH.; VAN MONS)

1. *With Gum.*

Mistura Amygdalarum. (LOND.)

R. Confection of Almonds,
two ounces.
Distilled water, one pint.

Mix gradually, and strain.

The *M. Amygdalarum* of DUBL. does not contain gum.

Emulsio Arabica. (DUBL.)

R. Gum Arabic, in powder,
two drams.
Sweet Almonds, } of each,
blanched, } half an ounce.
Purified Sugar, }
Decoction of Barley, one pint.

Warm the decoction and dissolve the gum in it; when it is nearly cold, add it gradually to the almonds beat into a paste with the sugar, and strain.

Emulsio Acaciæ Arabicæ.
(EDINB.)

R. Mucilage of Gum Arabic,
two ounces.
Sweet Almonds, one ounce.
Refined Sugar, half an ounce.
Water, two pounds and a half.

Beat the almonds, blanched, with the sugar and mucilage, in a stone mortar, till they form a paste; then add the water gradually, and strain through linen.

R. Gum Arabic, } of each, half an ounce.
White Sugar, }
Sweet Almonds, blanched, two drams.
Triturate them gradually with
Decoction of Barley, two pounds.
Strain. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Gum Arabic, one ounce.
Decoction of Barley, two pounds.
Seeds of Wild Mallow, } of each,
Sweet Almonds, } half an ounce.
blanched,

Make an emulsion. (HISP.)

R. Sweet Almonds, one ounce.
Bitter Almonds, one dram.
Gum Arabic, half an ounce.
Water, twenty-four ounces.
Syrup of Marshmallows, three ounces.

Make an emulsion. (SPIELMANN)

2. Without Gum.

Emulsio Amygdalæ communis.
(ÉDINB.)

R. Sweet Almonds, blanched, one ounce.
Refined Sugar, half an ounce.
Water, two pounds and a half.

Make an emulsion.

Mistura Amygdalarum. (DUBL.)

R. Sweet Almonds, blanched, one ounce and a half.
Purified Sugar, half an ounce.
Water, two pints and a half.

Make an emulsion.

R. Sweet Almonds, blanched, one ounce.
Pound them in a marble mortar, adding gradually to the paste,
Water, ten ounces.

Strain with expression. (BRUGNATELLI)

R. Sweet Almonds, blanched, one part.
Make them into an emulsion with
Water, eight parts.
Then add

White Sugar, one pound and a half.

Strain. (SAX.)

FULD. prescribes one part of almonds, one half of sugar, and ten parts of water.—HAMB.—one each of sugar, and of almonds, and ten of water.—LUSIT.; CAST. BORUS.; and ROSS.—one of almonds, one half of sugar, and twelve of water.—FENN.; and SUEC.—four of almonds, one of sugar, and twenty-four of water.—AMER.; and COXE— one and a half of Almonds, thirty of water, and one half of sugar.—HASS.—one of almonds, twelve of water, and one half of sugar.—LIPP.—one of almonds, six of water, and one half of sugar.

R. Sweet Almonds, blanched, one part.
Water, twelve parts.
Make an emulsion, and add
Simple Syrup, one half part.
Mix. (WURCEB.)

R. Sweet Almonds, blanched, two ounces.
White Sugar, half an ounce.
Make into an emulsion with
Boiling Water, twelve ounces.

Strain, and add

Orange-flower Water, two drams.

Mix. (BELG.)

GALL. prescribes one ounce of almonds, one ounce of sugar, one pound of hot water (+ 40 degrees R.), and half an ounce of orange-flower water.

R. Sweet Almonds, blanched, two ounces.
Spring Water, two pounds.
Cinnamon Water, two ounces.
White Sugar, a sufficient quantity.
Make an emulsion. (PH. SYPH.)

R. Sweet Almonds, blanched, one ounce.
Bitter Almonds, blanched, three or four.
Water, ten ounces.
White Sugar, half an ounce.

Make an emulsion. (SWEDIAUR)

HANN. prescribes two ounces of sweet almonds, one dram of bitter, four pounds of water, and two ounces of sugar.—FERR.—one ounce of sweet almonds, one scruple of bitter, one pound of water, and two ounces of sugar.

R. Melon-seeds, half an ounce.
Sweet Almonds, blanched, four.
Water, one pound.
Simple Syrup, one ounce.

Make an emulsion. (HISP.)

R. Sweet Almonds, blanched, one ounce.
Barley Water, twenty-four ounces.
Simple Syrup, one ounce.
Orange-flower Water, two drams.

Make an emulsion. (VAN MONS)

ANT. prescribes one ounce of sweet almonds, half an ounce of sugar, one pound of decoction of barley, and half an ounce of rose-water.—SPIELMANN—sixteen almonds, half an ounce of the four great cold seeds, eighteen ounces of common ptisan, and one ounce of sugar.

The almond emulsion is refreshing and demulcent.

COOLING EMULSION.

Emulsio leniens. (BRERA; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Sweet Almonds, blanched, } of each,
The four cold Seeds, } two drams.
Linseed, } of each, one dram.
Poppy Heads, }

Bruse them well together, and add gradually

Purslain or Lettuce Water, twelve ounces.

Strain and add

Syrup of Water-lily, two ounces.

This is to be taken at four doses in gonorrhœa. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Emulsion of Gum Arabic, } of each,
 Almond Emulsion, } one pound
 and a half.
 Mix. (BRERA)

DEMULCENT MIXTURE.

Tisane Emulsionée. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Groats, three ounces.
 Sweet Almonds, blanched, one ounce.
 Beat them thoroughly together, and add gradually

Decoction of Barley, three pounds.
 Syrup of Violet, two ounces.
 Cinnamon Water, four drams.

Mix.

ARTIFICIAL MILK. (PIERQUIN)

R. Sweet Almonds, blanched, two.
 Boiling Water, four ounces.
 Make an emulsion; and add
 Milk, six ounces.
 Fine Sugar, one dram.

ROSENSTEIN recommended this as the best substitute for the maternal milk.

ANODYNE MILK. (PIERQUIN)

R. Sweet Almonds, blanched, four ounces.
 Seeds of Lemon, } of each, one ounce.
 —Gourd, }
 —Lettuce, } of each, one dram.
 —Poppy, }
 Decoction of Barley, a sufficient quantity.

Mix perfectly, and strain with expression.

To be taken in doses of a wine-glassful, dissolving in each two drams of sugar.

COSMETIC LIQUOR. (VAN MONS)

R. Saturated Almond Emulsion, nine parts.
 Soap Liniment, one part.
 Mix well.

SYRUP OF ALMONDS.

Syrupus amygdalium seu de Amygdalis seu emulsivus seu Amygdalarum seu hordeatus, Sirop d'Orgeat. (BAVAR.; DAN.; GALL.; FERR.; FENN.; FULD.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; BORUS.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; NIEMANN.; PIDERIT.; SPIELMANN.; SWEDIAUR.; VAN MONS)

R. Sweet Almonds, nine parts.
 Bitter Almonds, one part.
 White Sugar, ten parts.
 Water, eighty-four parts.

Make an emulsion, strain, and add to it, heated to + 40 degrees,

White Sugar, fifty parts.
 Preserve for use. (BAVAR.)

R. Sweet Almonds, blanched, eight ounces.

Bitter Almonds, blanched, one ounce.

Pound them for several hours, gradually adding

Water, one pound.

Express strongly, from a linen bag, and add to the emulsion

Simple Syrup, boiled (*à la plume*) to a feather, sixteen ounces.

Mix, and preserve for use. (LIPP.; WIRTEM.)

FULD. prescribes nine ounces of sweet almonds, one ounce of bitter, and two pounds each, of water and of syrup.—FERR.—one pound of sweet almonds, one ounce of bitter, one pound and a half of water, and four pounds of sugar boiled *à la plume*, with one ounce and a half of orange-flower water.—HASS.; and PIDERIT—eight ounces of sweet almonds, two of bitter, one pound of water, and one of syrup boiled *à la plume*, made with one pound of sugar and half a pound of water.—SPIELMANN—ten ounces of sweet almonds, six of bitter, forty-four of water, eighty of sugar, and the addition to the boiled syrup, of two ounces of orange-flower water.

R. Sweet Almonds, one pound.
 Bitter Almonds, two drams.
 Decoction of Barley, two pounds.
 White Sugar, a sufficient quantity.
 Make a syrup. (LUSIT.; SUEC.)

R. Sweet Almonds, one pound.
 Bitter Almonds, two drams.
 Spring Water, two pounds.
 Orange-flower Water, two ounces.

Mix, and strain with expression, add
 White Sugar, a sufficient quantity,
 to make a syrup. (FENN.)

R. Sweet Almonds, eight ounces.
 Bitter Almonds, two ounces.
 Water, two pounds.
 Orange-flower Water, two ounces.

Add to every twelve ounces of the strained emulsion

White Sugar, three pounds.

And make a syrup with a very moderate heat. (HANN.; OLDEN.; BORUS.; NIEMANN.)

POL. gives the same formula, but prescribes three pounds of sugar for every twenty ounces of filtered emulsion.

R. Sweet Almonds, eight ounces.
 Rose Water, two pounds.
 Orange-flower Water, one ounce.

Make an emulsion; and to every twenty ounces of it, add

White Sugar, three pounds.

Make a syrup with a very moderate heat. (DAN.)

R. Sweet Almonds, eight ounces.

Bitter Almonds, one ounce.

Spring Water, a sufficient quantity, to make an emulsion. Add

Rose Water, two ounces.

Orange-flower Water, one ounce.

Dissolve in every sixteen ounces of this,

White Sugar, two pounds.

Preserve for use. (HERBIP.)

R. Sweet Almonds, two pounds and a half.

Bitter Almonds, one pound.

Water, nine pounds four ounces.

Make an emulsion; and dissolve in it with a gentle heat,

White Sugar, eighteen pounds eight ounces.

When cold, add

Orange-flower Water, eight ounces.

Preserve. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Sweet Almonds, one pound.

Bitter Almonds, half a pound.

White Sugar, one pound twelve ounces.

Water, four ounces.

Triturate for a long time, and add

Water, three pounds twelve ounces.

Strain with expression, and add

White Sugar, five pounds.

Boil slowly for ten minutes, stirring continually, till the sugar is entirely dissolved; then remove the vessel from the fire; and when the syrup is nearly cold, add to it three ounces of orange-flower water, and half an ounce of spirit of lemon-peel. (GALL.)

R. Bitter Almonds, sixteen parts.

Sweet Almonds, one hundred and twenty-eight parts.

Beat them into a smooth paste with a little water: add

Gum Arabic, eight parts.

Reduce one half of the mass to an emulsion with

Hot Water, two hundred and fifty-six parts.

Then reduce the other in the same manner. Mix the two together, and add an equal weight and one half more of sugar to the mixture, and make a syrup. When it is nearly cold, add one part of orange-flower water. (VAN MONS)

OULES has proposed the following process:

R. Sweet Almonds, two pounds.

Bitter Almonds, one pound.

Pure Water, six pounds.

White Sugar, ten pounds.

Orange-flower Water, five ounces.

Essence of Lemon, six drops.

Blanch the almonds, and pound them with one fourth of the sugar, till a good deal of oil becomes separated from the mass; then add the water very gradually; submit it to the press, add the remainder of the sugar, and dissolve it with a heat of about 40 degrees; then strain, set it aside to cool, remove the albumen, and add the essence and the distilled water. (PLANCHE; FEE)

HEWES thinks this process must render the oil liable to become decomposed.

GREL directs twelve ounces of sweet, and four ounces of bitter almonds, to be deprived of their skins, then dried in a cloth, and exposed to the air for several hours, that the greater part of their moisture may be removed; they are then to be beaten with two pounds of sugar, in a mortar, or on a chocolate stone; the paste is then to be mixed with twenty-two ounces of water, and expressed through a close cloth, which is to be washed with twelve ounces of water. The two liquors are to be mixed together, with two pounds eight ounces of sugar, dissolved by a moderate heat in a water-bath: the syrup is then to be set aside to cool, and the crystalline pellicle taken off, mixed with one ounce of orange-flower water, and then added to the syrup.

ALMOND LINCTUS.

Linctus amygdalinus seu albus seu communis, Eclégma seu Lohoch album seu gummoso-oleosum. (ANT.; BELG.; GALL.; CADET DE GASSICOURT; RATIER; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

1. With oil.

R. Liquorice, sliced, one scruple.

Spring Water, four ounces.

Infuse for one hour, strain, and make an emulsion with

Sweet Almonds, twenty.

Strain, and add

Gum Tragacanth, sixteen grains.

When it is perfectly mixed, add gradually, shaking frequently

Syrup of Poppies, } of each,

Marshmal, } half an ounce.

lows, } of each,

Oil of Almonds, one ounce.

Orange-flower Water, two drams.

Mix. (NIEMANN; SPIELMANN)

VAN MONS prescribes half a scruple of liquorice, nine ounces of water, sixteen sweet almonds, four bitter, two drams of

tragacanth, two ounces of oil of almonds, two ounces of syrup of marshmallows, one ounce of syrup of poppies, and half an ounce of orange-flower water.

- R. Sweet Almonds, twelve.
 Bitter Almonds, two.
 White Sugar, four drams.
 Water, four ounces.

Make an emulsion; and add to it a mixture of

- Gum Tragacanth, sixteen grains.
 Oil of Almonds, half an ounce.
 White Sugar, of each,
 Orange-flower Water, } two drams.

Mix well. (GALL.)

ANT. and BELG. direct two ounces of an emulsion made with sixteen sweet almonds, two bitter, and four ounces of water, to be mixed with a scruple of tragacanth, one ounce of oil of almonds, one ounce of sugar, and two drams of orange-flower water.

2. Without Oil.

- R. Sweet Almonds, twenty.
 Bitter Almonds, four.
 White Sugar, one ounce.

Triturate very gradually with Water, five ounces.

Add to the emulsion,
 Gum Tragacanth, eighteen grains.
 Orange-flower Water, three drams.

Mix. (NIEMANN; SWEDIAUR)

RATIER prescribes fifteen sweet almonds, twenty grains of tragacanth, one ounce of simple syrup, two ounces of orange-flower water, and four ounces of water.

EMOLLIENT LINCTUS.

Linctus emolliens seu demulcens seu oleosus, Mucilago oleosa. (FENN.; FULD.; HAMB.; LIPP.; SUEC.; BORIES; RATIER; SAUNDERS; SAINTE-MARIE; SWEDIAUR)

1. Without Yolk of Egg.

- R. Oil of Almonds, } of each,
 Simple Syrup, } an equal part.
 Mix. (SAUNDERS)

- R. Oil of Almonds, } of each,
 Syrup of Marshmal- } an equal part.
 lows, }
 Poppies, }
 Mix. (SWEDIAUR)

- R. Oil of Almonds, one ounce.
 White Sugar, two drams.

Rub them together, and add Syrup of Marshmallows, one ounce.

Mix. (SWEDIAUR)

- R. Oil of Almonds, } of each,
 Syrup of Marshmallows, } two ounces.
 Cocoa-nut Oil, six grains.

Mix. (RATIER)

2. With Yolk of Egg.

- R. Oil of Almonds, rubbed with yolk of Egg, one ounce and a half.
 Syrup of Marshmallows, one ounce.

Mix. (HAMB.)

- R. Oil of Almonds, one ounce.
 Yolk of Egg, two drams.
 Syrup of Marshmallows, two ounces and a half.

Mix. (LIPP.; SAUNDERS)

- R. Oil of Almonds, one ounce and a half.
 Syrup of Violet, } of each,
 Honey, } four drams.
 Yolk of Egg, }

Mix. (BORIES; SAINTE-MARIE)

- R. Oil of Almonds, six drams.
 Mucilage of Gum Arabic, one ounce.
 Yolk of Egg, one.
 Almond Syrup, one ounce.

Mix. (FULD.)

- R. Gum Arabic, two drams.
 Black Cherry Water, half an ounce.

Make a mucilage and add Oil of Almonds, six drams.
 Almond Syrup, one ounce.

Mix. (FENN.; SUEC.; SWEDIAUR)

DEMULCENT MIXTURE.

Mistura leniens seu oleosa, Potio seu Emulsio leniens, Lohoch pectorale leniens. (GALL.; FULD.; GENEV.; LIPP.; SAX.; BRERA; BORIES; BRUGNATELLI; DISP. CHA. PARIS; PIERQUIN; RATIER; SAINTE-MARIE; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

1. With Gum.

- R. Oil of Almonds, one part.
 Gum Arabic, one half part.
 Distilled Water, six parts.

Mix. (SAX.)

LIPP. prescribes two parts of oil, one of mucilage of gum arabic, and six of pure water.—FULD.—two of oil, two of mucilage, and twenty of decoction of mallow.—VAN MONS—two of oil, one and a half of mucilage, and nineteen of water.

- R. Oil of Almonds, one ounce.
 Gum Arabic, half an ounce.
 Pure Water, eight ounces.
 White Sugar, half an ounce.

Make an emulsion. (CAST. BORUS.)

BRUGNATELLI prescribes half an ounce of mucilage of gum arabic, one ounce of oil

of almonds, three drams of sugar, and ten ounces of water, or of almond emulsion.

- R. Oil of Almonds, half an ounce.
 Gum Tragacanth, ten grains.
 Water, twenty-six drams.
 Simple Syrup, one ounce.

Make an emulsion. (DISP. CHA. PARIS)

GENEV. prescribes one ounce of oil, half an ounce of gum arabic, six ounces of water, and one ounce and a half of syrup of marshmallows.—RATIER—half an ounce of oil, two drams of gum arabic, four ounces of water, and one ounce of simple syrup: or, two ounces of oil, five ounces of mucilage of gum arabic, and two ounces of syrup.—BRERA—two ounces of oil, half an ounce of mucilage of gum arabic, one pound of almond emulsion, and one ounce of simple syrup.—RATIER—one ounce of oil, two drams of gum arabic, four ounces of pectoral mixture, and one ounce of simple syrup.—SWEDIAUR—one ounce of oil, a sufficient quantity of mucilage of gum arabic, six ounces of water, and half an ounce of syrup of almonds.

- R. Oil of Almonds, one ounce.
 Water, six ounces.
 Orange-flower Water, one ounce.
 Mucilage of Gum Arabic, two drams.
 Almond Syrup, half an ounce.

Mix. (SWEDIAUR)

- R. Oil of Almonds, } of each, four drams.
 Syrup of Poppy, }
 Marshmallows, }
 Water, one ounce and a half.
 Orange-flower Water, six ounces.
 one ounce.

Make an emulsion. (BORIES)

- R. Oil of Almonds, one ounce.
 Gum Arabic, half an ounce.
 Syrup of Red Poppy, one ounce and a half.
 Rose Water, four ounces.

Mix. (VAN MONS)

2. Without Gum.

- R. Oil of Almonds, } of each,
 Syrup of Marshmallows, } one ounce.
 Pectoral Mixture, } three ounces.

Mix. (SPIELMANN)

RATIER prescribes equal parts of oil, of simple syrup, and of water: or, two parts of oil, one part of simple syrup, and two parts of pectoral mixture.—PIERQUIN—two of oil, two of pectoral infusion, and one of syrup of grape.

- R. Oil of Almonds, two ounces.
 Syrup of Marshmallows, one ounce.
 Emulsion of Melon-seeds, four ounces.
 Almonds, eight ounces.

Mix. (BRERA)

- R. Oil of Almonds, one ounce and a half.
 Syrup of Violet, one ounce.
 Maidenhair, half an ounce.
 Pectoral Decoction, three ounces.

Mix. (BRERA)

- R. Oil of Almonds, }
 Plantain Water, } of each,
 Rose Water, } two ounces.
 Syrup of Pomegranate, }

Mix. (SAINTE-MARIE)

- R. Oil of Almonds, two ounces.
 Cinnamon Barley Water, } of each,
 Orange-flower Water, } one ounce.
 Peppermint Water, } four drams.

Mix. (SAINTE-MARIE)

- R. Oil of Almonds, } of each,
 Cinnamon Water, } one ounce.
 Almond Emulsion, } ten ounces.
 Syrup of Poppies, } two ounces.

Mix. (SWEDIAUR)

- R. Oil of Almonds, one ounce.
 Syrup of Poppy, one dram.
 Yolk of Egg, one.
 Infusion of Mallow, six ounces.

Mix. (PIERQUIN)

- R. Oil of Almonds, } of each,
 Decoction of Barley, } two ounces.
 Yolk of Egg, one.
 Syrup of Almonds, one ounce.

Mix. (PIERQUIN)

- R. Oil of Almonds, one ounce and a half.
 Fresh Yolk of Egg, half an ounce.
 Syrup of Marshmallows, one ounce.
 Red-poppy Water, two ounces.
 Orange-flower Water, one ounce.

Mix. (GALL.)

This is to be taken by spoonfuls or by glassfuls according to the abundance of the vehicle.

DEMULCENT EMULSION. (AUGUSTIN;
 SAINTE-MARIE)

- R. Gum Arabic, half an ounce.
 Sweet Almonds, blanched, three.
 White Sugar, two drams.

Mix them together, and add

Oil of Almonds, a sufficient quantity to make a paste, which is to be mixed with Water, twelve ounces.

Strain.

DEMULCENT POTION. (BRERA)

- R. Almond Oil, two ounces.
 Linseed Oil, one ounce.

This is employed in catarrhs.

BRERA also prescribes a *Clysmia sedans et emolliens*, composed of equal parts of the same oils.

SAUNDERS prescribes a lavement prepared with half a pound of decoction of

barley, one ounce of oil of almonds, and one ounce of sugar.

EMOLLIENT LINIMENT. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Gum Arabic, two drams.
Rose Water, one ounce.
Dissolve, and add
Oil of Almonds, one dram and a half.
Balsam of Peru, one dram.

EMOLLIENT CATAPLASM.

Cataplasma ad Blennorrhagiam.
(PH. SYPH.)

R. Oil of Almonds, half an ounce.
Hot Milk, one pound.
Crumb of Bread, a sufficient quantity
to make a cataplasm. If necessary, two
drams of camphor may be dissolved in the
oil.

AMYLUM. *ἄμυλον*.—STARCH.

SYNONIMES.—Amidon, Fécule blanche, Fé-
cule, amylicée, FR.; Stärke, Stärkemehl,
GERM.; Abgun, ARAB.; Kraftmeel, Stiv-
vilse, DAN.; Almidon, SPAN.; Gihun-
kahir, HIND.; Nerchaste, PERS.; Krock-
mal, POL.; Staerkelse, SWED.

LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AMST.; BATAV.;
BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; MIL.
COPEN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM.
HÔP. FR.; FENN.; GENEV.; HANN.;
HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.;
ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; AINSLIE.; BER-
GIUS.; BRUGNATELLI.; COXE.; GUI-
BOURT.; MURRAY and GMELIN.; PARIS;
PIDERIT.; SPIELMANN.

Starch is white, inodorous, insipid, and
pulverulent, having a peculiar crispness to
the touch. It is commonly obtained from
grain; particularly from wheat and barley.

It is demulcent.

HALY'S POWDER. (WIRTEM.; CADET DE
GASSICOURT.; SPIELMANN.; VAN MONS)

R. Starch
Gum Arabic, } of each,
Tragacanth, } two drams.
Liquorice,
Seeds of white Poppy,
Purslain, } of each,
Quince, } one dram
Mallow, } and a half.
Cotton Tree,
Grey Peas,
Burnt Hartshorn,
Raspings of Ivory,
Sugar Candy, } two ounces.

Mix, and make a powder. (WIRTEM.)

R. Starch, six drams and a half.
Gum Arabic, } of each,
Tragacanth, } three drams.
Burnt Hartshorn,
Extract of Liquorice,
Burnt Ivory,
Seeds of Mallow, } of each,
Purslain, } half an ounce.
Grey Peas,

Seeds of Gourd, }
Cucumber, } of each,
Pumpkin, } seven drams.
Quince,
White Poppy, } ten drams.

Make a powder. (SPIELMANN)

R. Root of Liquorice, one part.
Starch,
Gum Arabic, } of each,
Tragacanth, } two parts.
Seeds of Quince,
White Poppy,
Sweet Almonds, blanched, four parts.
Sugar Candy, twelve parts.

Make a powder. (CADET DE GASSI-
COURT.; VAN MONS)

These are recommended in some species
of hæmoptysis, phthisis pulmonalis, and
diarrhœa.—Dose, from half a dram to a
dram and a half, in the day.

STARCH TROCHISCS.

Trochisci Amyli seu bechici albi. (BRUNS.;
HANN.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.;
BRUGNATELLI.; SAINTE-MARIE.; SPIEL-
MANN.; VAN MONS)

R. Starch, } of each, two ounces.
Gum Arabic, }
Sugar, one pound.

Pulverize, and reduce to a paste with rose
or orange-flower water, for trochiscs.
(BRUGNATELLI)

R. Starch, one ounce.
Gum Arabic, two ounces.
Sugar, one pound.
Benzoic Acid, half a dram.

Make them into a mass with rose water,
and form it into trochiscs. (HERBIP.)

R. Starch, one ounce.
Extract of Liquorice, half an ounce.
Sugar, one pound.

Mucilage of Tragacanth,
a sufficient quantity.

Make into trochiscs. (BRUGNATELLI)

R. Florentine Iris, six parts.
Starch, ten parts.
Sugar, twenty parts.
Mucilage of Tragacanth,

a sufficient quantity.

Make into trochiscs. (SAINTE-MARIE)

SPIELMANN prescribes two parts of iris, two and a half of starch, and twenty-four of sugar.—BRUNS; HANN.; PALAT.; and WIRTEM.—one and a half of iris, two and a half of starch, and twenty of sugar.—VAN MONS—three each, of iris, and of starch, one of gum arabic, thirty-six of sugar-candy, and orange-flower water.

MUCILAGE OF STARCH.

R. Starch, three drams.
Water, one pint.

Mix the water intimately with the starch, and boil to a mucilage. (LOND.; EDINB.)

R. Starch, half an ounce.
Water, one pint.

Mix, and boil to a mucilage. (DUBL.; COXE)

Besides the uses enumerated above, this preparation of starch is frequently employed under the form of lavement, in diarrhoea.

STARCH JELLY. (SAUNDERS; SWEDIAUR)

R. Starch, one ounce.
Spring Water, one pound.

Boil, and add
Tincture of Cinnamon, two ounces.
White Sugar, three drams.

Mix. (SAUNDERS)

R. Starch, } of each,
Gum Arabic, } half an ounce.
Spring Water, one pound.

Boil, and add
Cinnamon Water, one ounce.
White Sugar, half an ounce.

Mix. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Starch, six ounces.
Water, six pounds.

Boil down to three pounds; strain, and add
Spanish Wine, four ounces.

Lemon Juice, one ounce.
Simple Syrup, two ounces.

Mix. (SWEDIAUR)

STARCH CATAPLASM. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Starch, any quantity.
Saturated Decoction of Chamomile, a sufficient quantity

to form a paste.

STARCH LAVEMENT. (HISP.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; AUGUSTIN; NIEMANN; RATIER; SAUNDERS; SWEDIAUR)

R. Starch, one ounce.
Water, one pound.

Boil together. (FORM. HÔP. FR.; RATIER)

NIEMANN prescribes one dram and a half of starch, which is quite sufficient.

R. Decoction of Starch, five ounces.
Linsed Oil, one ounce.

Mix. (RATIER)

R. Starch, two drams.
Water, one pound.

Boil; and add when cold

Yolks of Eggs two.

Mix. (HISP.)

R. Starch, one dram and a half.
Cold Water, two ounces.

Triturate, and add

Boiling Water, six ounces.

Boil for several minutes, and add

Linsed Oil, half an ounce.

Mix. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Starch Jelly, four ounces.

Dissolve it over a gentle fire, and add

Olive Oil, half an ounce.

Forty drops or more of tincture of opium are sometimes added to this lavement. (SAUNDERS; SWEDIAUR)

R. Starch, half an ounce.
Water, six ounces.

Boil for a short time, and add

Mucilage of Quince Seeds, four ounces.

Mix. (AUGUSTIN)

AMYRIS OPOBALSAMUM.—LINN.—OPOBALSAM.

SYNONIMES :—Balsamier de la Mecque, FR.; Mecca-shaer balsam-stranch, GERM.

BRUNS; HISP.; GALL.; WIRTEM.; BRUGNATELLI; MURRAY and GMELIN.

This is a shrub of Egypt and Arabia. (*Ocandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Terebinthaceæ*, JUSS.; *Fig. Gled. Act. Soc. Nat. Berol.* 3. p. 12. l. 5. f. 2.)

The wood and fruit are employed.

The wood, *Xylobalsamum* (*Balsamholz*, GERM.), is composed of small branches, of about the thickness of the finger, brittle, knotty, and bent. They are covered with a wrinkled bark, of a reddish grey colour, possessing no very sensible taste, or smell, except when burnt, when it exhales a very agreeable odour.

The fruit, *Carpobalsamum* (*Balsamifrukt*, *Balsamkaner*, GERM.), is composed of dry drupes, of a rounded oblong form, and smaller than peas. They are of a reddish brown colour, wrinkled, marked with four lines, and are provided with a small

pedicle; they are oleaginous, containing a white nut; and their taste and smell are feebly balsamic. Both the wood and fruit are stimulant, and reputed to be nerve, vulnerary, and diuretic. They formerly entered into several officinal preparations.

ANACARDIUM LONGIFOLIUM, LMK.—MALACCA NUT TREE.

SYNONIMES:—Mallacca Bean tree.—Anacardier, Fève de Malac, FR.; Orientische Anakardie, Malakkanuss, Ostindische Elephantenlaus, GERM.

BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; WIRTEM.; BERGIUS.; GUIBOUT.; MURRAY and GMELIN.; SPIELMANN.

This tree is indigenous in the Phillipine isles. (*Pentandria Trigynia*, LINN.; *Terebinthaceæ*, JUSS.; *Fig. Roxb. Cor. 1. t. 12.*)

The fruit is employed. It is a kind of

nut, of a flattened ovoid form, resembling somewhat the figure of a heart; of a shining brown colour, smooth and cellular, and impregnated with a blackish mucilaginous juice; it adheres to the base of the calix which acquires a fleshy texture by its thickening, and becomes of a turbinated form by its drying. The taste of the calix resembles the taste of that of the chesnut or pistachio nut. The bark of the fruit gives an extremely acrid oil. The oleaginous seed is sweet.

ANAGALLIS PHENICEA, LMK.—RED PIMPERNEL.

SYNONIMES:—Mouron rouge, FR.; Rothes Gauchheil, Ackergauchheil, GERM.; Kurimor, Zabj strewce, BOHEM.; Rodarve, Gaaseheel, Grine ved dag, grine ved mid-dag, DAN.; Gemeen guichenheil, DUT.

AMST.; BRUNS.; DAN.; GALL.; FERR.; FULD.; GENEV.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; ROSS.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI.; MURRAY and GMELIN.; SPIELMANN.; ZARDA.

This annual plant is common in every part of Europe. (*Pentandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Primulaceæ*, JUSS.; *Fig. Zorn, Ic. pl. t. 145.*)

The herb (*Herba Anagallidis maris*) is composed of an angular branching stem, furnished with smooth oval leaves, nearly obtuse, sessile, opposite, and sometimes ternate. It is without smell, but possesses a slightly acrid and bitter taste.

ANCHUSA.

1. *Anchusa officinalis*, LINN.—Bugloss, Oxtongue.

SYNONIMES:—Buglosse, FR.; Ochsenzunge, GERM.; Winkel of setong, DUT.

AMST.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; GENEV.; BERGIUS.; MURRAY and GMELIN.; SPIELMANN.

A perennial herbaceous plant of Europe. (*Pentandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Borraginææ*, JUSS.; *Fig. Flore Med. II. 79.*)

The whole plant, as well as the root and flowers are employed.

The root (*Radix Buglossi seu Anchusæ seu Lingvæ Bovis*) is of the thickness of the finger, oblong and branching; of a brown or reddish colour, succulent, and of a mucilaginous taste.

The herb is composed of a stem covered with rough and scattered hairs; and of alternate, oval, and pointed leaves, covered with scattered hairs. It is inodorous.

The flowers are red or blue.

Medicinally, it is emollient.

CONSERVE OF BUGLOSS. (PALAT.; SARD.; WIRTEM.)

R. Flowers of Bugloss, one part.
Sugar, two parts.

Beat them together. (PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

SARD. directs the flowers to be bruised with a little sugar, and the pulp to be boiled with treble its weight of clarified syrup.

JUICE OF BUGLOSS. (GALL.; SARD.)

R. Flowers of Bugloss, sixteen parts.

Bruise them in a marble mortar, adding gradually

Water, one part.

Express the juice, set it aside, and filter through paper, without heat. (GALL.)

SARD. prescribes also a juice of the flowers; and adds a little alcohol to it.

BUGLOSS WATER. (GALL.; PALAT.; SARD.)

R. Herb of Bugloss, bruised, one part.
Water, two parts.

Distil two thirds. (SARD.)

PALAT. directs one part of herb to be mixed with three parts of water; and one half to be distilled.—GALL.—to take five thousand parts of the herb, and twelve thousand five hundred of water; to distil one thousand parts; to add to the product an equal quantity of water, and five thousand parts of the fresh herb; to distil again ten thousand parts; and to repeat the operation a third time.

INFUSION OF BUGLOSS. (GALL.; SARD.)

R. Flowers of Bugloss, two pounds.
Boiling Water, eight pounds.

Infuse for eight days, and strain with slight expression. Repeat the operation a second and third time, with fresh flowers. (SARD.)

R. Fresh Flowers of Bugloss, one ounce.
Boiling Water, two pounds.

Infuse, strain, and add

Syrup, one ounce.

Mix. (GALL.)

SYRUP OF BUGLOSS. (WIRTEM.)

R. Fresh Flowers of Bugloss, half a pound.
Boiling Water, one pound.

Digest for twelve hours, and strain with expression; then clarify, and add to every twelve ounces of the infusion

White Sugar, sixteen ounces.

2. *Anchusa tinctoria*, LINN.—Alkanet.

SYNONIMES:—Orcanette tinctoriale, FR.;

Færbende ochsenzunge, Alkannawurzel, Rothe ochsenzungenwurzel, GERM.; Rod oketunge, DAN.; Winkelossetzung, DUT.

DUBL.; EDINB.; ANT.; AMST.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; GALL.; FENN.; FERR.; GENEV.; OLDEN.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BERGIUS.; COXE.; GUIBOURT.; MURRAY and GMELIN.; SPIELMANN.

This perennial herbaceous plant grows in the temperate regions of Europe. (*Pentandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Borragineæ*, JUSS.; *Fig. Zorn, Ic. pl. t. 446*)

The root (*Radix Alcanne seu Anchuse seu Alcanne spurie*) is employed. It is long, cylindrical, of the thickness of a quill, and is furnished with fibres. It is of a deep red externally, and white in the middle. It is without smell, and is of a sweetish, followed by a bitter and styptic, taste.

It is slightly astringent, and contains a peculiar colouring principle, which Dr. JOHN calls *Pseudo-Alcannin*, *Pseudo-Alcanninum*.

RED OINTMENT.

Unguentum rubrum potabile. (PALAT.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

R. Root of Alkanet, one pound.
Red Wine, half a pound.

Macerate for several days without heat, and add

Fresh Butter, six pounds.

Boil till aqueous vapour ceases to rise, and express.

LIP CERATE.

Unguentum Rubrum ad Labia Oris. (WIRTEM.)

R. Root of Alkanet, one ounce and a half.
White Wax, six drams.
Oil of Almonds, two ounces.
Red Wine, three ounces.

Slice the root, and macerate it in the wine; then add the oil, and boil it slowly till aqueous vapour ceases to rise, adding the wax towards the end; express, and pour the mass into rose-water; when it is cold, melt it over a slow fire, and add ten drops of oil of cinnamon; lastly, pour it into paper moulds.

ANDROPOGON SCHENANTHUS, LINN.—SWEET RUSH; CAMEL'S HAY; LEMON GRASS.

SYNONIMES:—Jonc odorant, FR.; Kammeelheu, GERM.; Aschkur, ARAB.; Gundha-bena, BENG.; Kameelhoe, DAN.; Ionco odoroso, SPAN.; Gund beyl, HIND.; Kamelshooy, DUT.; Fieno di Camelo, ITAL.; Siri, JAV.; Ramacciam,

MALAB.; Gourgia, PERS.; Jonci cheirosos, PORT.; Mala trinakam, SANS.; Kamelhe, SWED.; Camachie pillu, Wasinapilu, Cavatum pillu, TAM.; Kamchie KUSSU, TELL.

ANT.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.;

WIRTEM.; AINSLIE; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN.

This herbaceous perennial plant is a native of Arabia and Ethiopia. (*Polygamia Monocia*, LINN.; *Gramineæ*, JUSS.; *Fig. Rumph. Amb. 5, t. 72.*)

The stalks (*Herba Schœnanthi seu Squinanthi seu Junci odorati seu Feni Camelo-*

rum seu Graminis orientalis) are employed. They are rigid, cylindrical, filled with a fungous pith, and surrounded by leaves; they gradually taper towards the top, and separate into a great number of small branches. Their odour is penetrating and aromatic; their taste is also aromatic, acrid, and bitter.

It is stimulant and nerveine.

ANEMONE.—CROW FLOWER.

Three species of this genus are mentioned in the pharmacopœias.

1. *Anemone nemorosa*, LINN.—Wood Anemone.

SYNONIMES:—Anémone des Bois, SYLVIE, FR.; Buschanemone, Wald anemone, GERM.; Huidweed, DAN.; Anemone des Bosques, SPAN.; and PORT.; Boschinnende anemone, DUT.; Huitsippa, SWED.

GALL.; ROSS.; SUEC.

This herbaceous perennial plant is common throughout Europe. (*Polandria Polyngia*, LINN.; *Ranunculaceæ*, JUSS.; *Fig. Zorn, Ic. pl. t. 317.*)

The herb and flowers are employed.

The herb (*Herba Ranunculi albi seu nemorosi*) is composed of a simple, round, pubescent stem, furnished at the middle with petiolated leaves, trebly ternate, smooth, with lanceolated, trifid, dentate, leaflets. It is inodorous; its taste is acrid and burning.

The flowers are white or red.

2. *Anemone pulsatilla*, LINN.—Garden Anemone, Pasque Flower.

SYNONIMES:—Coquelourde, FR.; Kijchenschelle, GERM.; Koebilde, DAN.; Pulsatilla, SPAN.; ITAL.; and PORT.; Saksanka, POL.; Backsippa, SUEC.

ANT.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; WIRTEM.

This herbaceous perennial plant is found in almost every part of Europe. (*Fig. Zorn, Ic. pl. t. 76.*)

The root, leaves, and flowers are employed.

The root (*Radix Pulsatillæ vulgaris*, seu *caruleæ* seu *Herbæ Ventis* seu *Nole culinariæ*) is thick, long, and black, frequently divided into several heads. It has a biting and bitterish taste.

The leaves are winged, and finely notched.

The flowers are of a violet purple, or clear blue colour; they are sometimes white.

The whole plant is extremely acrid, but the root is less so than the other parts.

3. *Anemone pratensis*, LINN.—Meadow Anemone.

SYNONIMES:—Anémone des Prés, FR.; Wiesenkiichenschelle, Kuchenschelle-windblume, Schwarze Kijchenschelle, GERM.; Short Koebiele, DAN.; Anemone praderosa, SPAN.; Weide anemone, Keukenschelle, DUT.; Anemone de Prati, ITAL.; Ozarne ziele, POL.; Fæltsippa, SWED.

AUSTR.; AMST.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; GALL.; FULD.; GENEV.; HAMB.; HANN.; LIPP.; ROSS.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BERGIUS.; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN.

This herbaceous perennial plant belongs to the north of Europe. (*Fig. Flore Med. I. 25.*)

The flowering herb (*Herba Pulsatillæ nigricantis* seu *minoris*) is employed. It is composed of a cylindrical stem, bearing a brownish red flower, having radical petiolated leaves, doubly winged, multifid, with very small notches. It is almost without smell, but has a very acrid and burning taste.

This plant, according to HEYER and ROBERT, contains a peculiar principle, *Anemoneum*, intermediate between camphor and the alkaloids.

It is violently stimulant, irritant and poisonous. It was highly esteemed by STÖRCK, who prescribed it particularly in amaurosis. EDIMANN says that the Russians use it daily in dropsy, gout, and piles.

AQUEOUS EXTRACT OF ANEMONE. (AUSTR.; ANT.; BRUNS.; HISP.; FULD.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; ROSS.; SAX.; BRUGNATELLI; VAN MONS)

R. Herb of Meadow Anemone, one pound.
Spring Water, six pounds.

Digest for four days, in a warm place; then boil for a short time, strain with ex-

pression, and evaporate to the proper consistence. (BRUNN.; LIPP.)

R. Fresh Herb of Wood Anemone,
any quantity.

Bruise it in a marble mortar, and express the juice; set it aside that the heavier parts may fall to the bottom, and evaporate in a water-bath. (HISP.)

R. Fresh Herb of Meadow Anemone,
any quantity.

Water, a sufficient quantity.

Submit the herb to several successive boilings, and mix the products together; then decant, and evaporate in a water-bath. (AUSTR.)

R. Herb of Meadow Anemone, one pound.
Spring Water, six pounds.

Boil for an hour, and express; set the expressed decoction aside for twenty-four hours; decant, and evaporate with a moderate heat. (FULD.; HASS.)

R. Herb of Meadow Anemone,
any quantity.

Pound it with a little water, and strain through a sieve; then set the liquor aside, decant, let a coagulum be formed with heat, and strain again; then evaporate to the consistence of a pilular mass, remove it from the fire, and incorporate the dregs which were set aside, and evaporate again to the required consistence. (ANT.; SAX.; VAN MONS)

R. Herb of Meadow Anemone,
any quantity.

Pound it in a stone mortar, sprinkling a little water upon it; express the juice, and evaporate it in a water-bath, stirring with a spatula continually. (HANN.; ROSS.; BRUGNATELLI)

ALCOHOLIC EXTRACT OF ANEMONE.
(HERBIP.)

R. Herb of Meadow Anemone, } of each,
Alcohol, } eight pounds.

Digest for three days in a gentle heat, and express; then set it aside, and decant; lastly, draw off the spirit, and evaporate.

POWDER OF THE EXTRACT OF ANEMONE.
(NIEMANN)

R. Extract of Anemone,
from seven to fifteen grains.
White Sugar, one dram.
Mix.

Dose, twenty grains, thrice a day; to be increased to the amount of three drams daily.

POWDER FOR GUTTA SERENA. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Extract of Anemone, sixteen grains.
Wild Valerian, one ounce and a half.
Make a powder, and divide into eighteen parcels.

Dose, one parcel daily, in water, increasing gradually.

INFUSION OF ANEMONE. (NIEMANN)

R. Herb of Meadow Anemone,
from one to four drams.
Boiling Water, a sufficient quantity.

Infuse for a quarter of an hour, and add one ounce of sugar to every part of infusion.—Dose, three or four ounces thrice a day.

DISTILLED WATER OF ANEMONE. (BRUNN.; LIPP.; SUEC.; HERBIP.; VAN MONS)

R. Herb of Meadow Anemone, one part.
Water, two parts.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, and distil one pound with a moderate heat.

VAN MONS directs the product to be poured upon a fresh parcel of flowering herb.

This water is said to be very much used in the interior of Russia, though ROSS. does not admit the preparation. It sometimes produces nausea and vomiting.—Dose, from two drams to half an ounce, twice a day.

SCHWARTZ says, that in distilling wood anemone with water, he obtained a peculiar acid, which he calls *Acidum Anemonicum*.

ANETHUM.

1. *Anethum feniculum*, LINN.—Fennel.

SYNONYMES:—Fenouil, FR.; Fenchel, Gartenfenchel, Frauenfenchel, GERM.; Razianuj, ARAB.; Fenykl, Rzymjsky koprr, BOHEM.; Dewaduru, CYNG.; Fenikel, DAN.; Sonf, DUK.; Hinujo, SPAN.; Mayuri, HIND.; Venkel, DUT.; Finecchio, ITAL.; Adas, JAV.; Badiyan, PERS.;

Kopr wlosky, POL.; Funcho, PORT.; Madhurika, SANS.; Fonkol, SWED.; Perun siragum, TAM.; Pedda gillakara, TELL.

(LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AMER.; ANT.; AMST.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BRUNN.; DAN.; MIL. COPEN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FENN.; FULD.; GE-

NEV.; HANN.; HAMB.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; LUSIT.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; WURCEB.; AINSLIE.; BERGIUS.; COXE.; GUIBOUT.; MURRAY and GMELIN.; SPIELMANN.; ZARDA.

This herbaceous perennial plant is originally from the Levant. (*Pentandria Digynia*, LINN.; *Umbelliferae* JUSS.; *Fig. Zorn, Ic. pl. t. 6. 3.*)

The herb, root, and seeds are employed.

The root (*Radix Feniculi seu Feniculi dulcis seu Marathri*) is of about the thickness of the finger, fusiform, and branching; it is of a white colour, of an agreeable odour, and of a sweet and aromatic taste.

The herb is composed of a striated, cylindrical stem, of a glaucous green colour; the leaves are smooth, doubly or trebly winged, with numerous and almost capillary notches. Its odour and taste are slightly aromatic.

The seed is oval, compressed on one side, and having three linear projections on the other; being of a yellowish grey colour; and slightly aromatic.

It is stimulant, and carminative.

OIL OF FENNEL. (HISP.; GALL.)

R. Fennel, bruised, any quantity.

Expose it for eight minutes to the vapour of boiling water, on a reversed sieve, and express it from a linen bag. (GALL.)

HISP. directs the seed to be bruised in a heated mortar, and then expressed.

ESSENTIAL OIL OF FENNEL.

Oleum Feniculi aetherum, Aetheroleum Feniculi, Oleum Seminum Feniculi dulcis. (DUBL.; AMER.; AMST.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FENN.; FULD.; HANN.; HASS.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; POL.; LUSIT.; ROSS.; SAX.; SARD.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI.; COXE.; PIDERIT.; SWEDIAUR)

R. Fennel, any quantity.

Water, a sufficient quantity.

Distil, and collect the supernatant oil. (DUBL.)

The same formula is given by AMER.; AMST.; BATAV.; BELG.; FENN.; ROSS.; SUEC.; and COXE.

SWEDIAUR prescribes one part of fennel, and four parts of water.—FENN.; FULD.; and VAN MONS—one of fennel, and six of water.—HANN.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; and SAX.—one of fennel, and eight of water.—BAVAR.—one of fennel, and nine of water.—AUSTR.—one of fennel, and twelve of water.—GALL.—five of fennel, and seven of water.—BRUNS.—six of fennel, and

twenty of water.—HISP.—six of fennel, and forty of water.

R. Fennel, four parts.
Water, sixteen parts.
Muriate of Soda, one part.

Macerate for three days, and distil. (BRUNS.; HASS.; PALAT.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; PIDERIT)

R. Fennel, any quantity.
Distilled Fennel Water, a sufficient quantity.

Macerate for twelve hours, and distil. (HERBIP.)

OLEOSACCHARUM OF FENNEL. (AUSTR.; DAN.; MIL. COPEN.; HANN.; OLDEN.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; SWEDIAUR)

R. White Sugar, one ounce.
Essential Oil of Fennel, twenty-four drops.

Mix. (HANN.; OLDEN.; MIL. COPEN.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.)

DAN. prescribes one ounce of sugar, and eight drops of oil.—SWEDIAUR—one dram of sugar, and one or two drops of oil.—AUSTR.—one dram of sugar, and three grains of oil.

DISTILLED FENNEL WATER. (LOND.; DUBL.; AMER.; AUSTR.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; MIL. COPEN.; HISP.; GALL.; FENN.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; PALAT.; POL.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; SAX.; SARD.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; COXE.; PIDERIT.; VAN MONS)

R. Fennel Seeds, bruised, one pound.

Pour upon them

Water, a sufficient quantity to prevent empyreuma, and distil eight pints. (LOND.; DUBL.)

R. Herb of Fennel, ten parts.
Proof Spirit, one half part.

Water, one hundred and sixty parts.
Distil forty parts. (VAN MONS)

R. Fennel Seeds, one part.
Water, four parts.

Distil two parts. (GALL.; PALAT.)

BRUNS.; and SAX. prescribe one part of fennel, and six parts of water; the half to be distilled.—LUSIT.; and HERBIP.—one of fennel, and eight of water.—DAN.—one of fennel, and nine of water; six parts to be distilled.—AUSTR.; and BAVAR.—one of fennel, and six of water; six to be distilled.—LIPP.—one of fennel, and twelve of water; six to be distilled.—ANT.—one of fennel,

and sixteen of water; twelve to be distilled.—BORUS.; and SWEDIAUR—one of fennel, and a sufficient quantity of water; twenty to be distilled.—SUEC.—half a pound of fennel, and a sufficient quantity of water; two pounds to be distilled.—AMST.; BATAV.; and BELG.—one pound of fennel, and a sufficient quantity of water; ten pounds to be distilled.—FENN.—half a pound of fennel, and a sufficient quantity of water; six pounds to be distilled.—HASS.—one pound of fennel, and a sufficient quantity of water; six pounds to be distilled.—AMER.; HANN.; OLDEN.; POL.; and COXE—one pound of fennel, and a sufficient quantity of water.—GENEV.—half a pound of fennel, and a sufficient quantity of water; four pounds to be distilled.

R. Fennel Seeds, three pounds.
Water, six pounds.
Proof Spirit, four ounces.

Macerate for two days, and distil three pounds. (HISP.)

R. Fennel Seeds, one pound.
Subcarbonate of Potass, three ounces.
Pure Water, ten pounds.

Distil slowly. (FULD.)

FENNEL WATER. (BAVAR.; MIL. COPEN.; CAST. BORUS.)

R. Essential Oil of Fennel, four drops.
White Sugar, one dram.
Spring Water, four ounces.

Mix. (MIL. COPEN.)

R. Oleosaccharum of Fennel, one part.
Distilled Water, thirty-two parts.
Dissolve. (BAVAR.)

CAST. BORUS. prescribes sixty-four parts of water.

ALCALINE SPIRIT OF FENNEL. (HERBIP.)

R. Fennel Seeds, bruised, one part.
Spirit of Ammonia, three parts.

Distil in a water-bath to dryness.

COMPOUND POWDER OF FENNEL.

Pulvis Feniculi compositus, Pulvis Nutricum seu galactopoieticus. (BRUNS.; HAMB.; HASS.; OLDEN.; ROSS.; AUGUSTIN; CADET DE GASSICOURT; NIEMANN; PIDERIT; VAN MONS)

R. Subcarbonate of Magnesia, one ounce.
Orange Peel, } of each, one dram.
Fennel Seeds, }

Mix. (HASS.; PIDERIT)

HANN.; OLDEN.; and VAN MONS prescribe one ounce of subcarbonate, two drams of orange peel, and two drams of fennel.—NIEMANN—one ounce of subcarbonate, half an ounce of fennel, and half an ounce of orange peel.

R. Subcarbonate of Magnesia, one ounce.
Fennel, half an ounce.

Orange Peel, } of each, two drams.
White Sugar, }

Mix. (BRUNS.)

CADET DE GASSICOURT prescribes one ounce of subcarbonate, two drams of sugar, and one dram each of orange peel, and of fennel.—ROSS.—one ounce of subcarbonate, two ounces each of fennel and of orange peel, and half an ounce of sugar.

R. Seeds of Fennel, } of each,
Anise, } one ounce
Lettuce, } and a half.
White Poppy, }
Sessamé,

White Sugar, six ounces,

Mix, and make a powder. HAMB.; NIEMANN)

R. Root of Fennel, } of each,
Herb of Fennel, } equal parts.
Chervil, }
Seeds of Anise, }
Fennel, }
Dill, }

Mix, and make a powder. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Seeds of Fennel, } of each, one ounce.
Anise, }
Nigella, }

Lait de Lune, } of each,
Prepared Crab's Eyes, } three
Mother of Pearl, } drams.

Earth Worms, two drams.
White Sugar, two ounces.

Mix, and make a powder. (PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

This powder is given in the dose of a dram, thrice a day, to nurses: it is said to improve the digestion, and augment the secretion of milk.

OINTMENT AGAINST LICE. (NIEMANN)

R. Lard, four ounces.
Essential Oil of Fennel, thirty drops.

Mix.

2. *Anethum graveolens*, LINN.—Dill.

SYNONIMES:—Aneth odorant, Fenouil puant, FR.; Dill, GERM. and SWED.; Buzralschibbet, ARAB.; Kopr Rahradny, BOHEM.; Sattacuppa, CYNG.; Dil, DAN.; Soie, DUK.; Eneldo, SPAN.; Suva, GUZ.; Sowa, HIND.; Aneto, ITAL.; Mungsi, JAV.; Kopr, ZOL.; Endro, PORT.; Misreya, Sitasiva, Saleya, SANS.; Saddacuppei, TAM.; Sud-dapa, TELL.

LOND.; EDINB.; ANT.; BATAV.; BELG.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; GENEV.; HANN.; LIPP.; ROSS.; SAX.;

SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; AINSLIE;
BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; COXE;
GUIBOUT; MURRAY and GMELIN;
PARIS; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

This biennial plant is indigenous in the middle of Europe. (*Pentandria Digynia*, LINN.; *Umbelliferae*, JUSS.; *Fig. Flore Med. I. 26.*)

The herb, flowers, and seeds are employed.

The herb (*Herba Anethi hortensis*) is composed of a smooth, cylindrical, striated, and somewhat branching stem, with alternate leaves, almost treble winged, and notched, with membranous and amplexical leaflets towards the base.

The flowers are yellow.

The seed is oval, and smooth; convex and grooved on one side, flat on the other, and surrounded with a small border; being of a clear brown colour, of a strong and balsamic odour, and of a pungent and aromatic taste.

The whole plant contains an essential oil.

It is stimulant, and carminative—Dose, of the powder, from twenty to thirty grains.

ESSENTIAL OIL OF DILL.

Oleum Anethi athereum, Ætheroleum Anethi. (ANT.; BRUNS.; HANN.; PALAT.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; PIDERIT)

R. Dill Seeds, six parts.
Water, twenty parts.

Distil. (ANT.)

HANN. prescribes one part of seeds, and eight part parts of water.

R. Dill Seeds four parts.
Water, sixteen parts.
Muriate of Soda one part.

Digest for three days and distil. (BRUNS.; PALAT.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; PIDERIT)

R. Dill, any quantity.
Distilled Water of Dill, a sufficient quantity.

Digest for twelve hours, and distil. (HERBIP.)

Dose, from five to ten drops.

DISTILLED WATER OF DILL. (LOND.; SUEC.; PIDERIT)

R. Dill Seeds, one pound.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to prevent empyreuma. Distil eight pints. (LOND.)

R. Dill Seeds, one part.
Water, sixteen parts.

Infuse for twenty-four hours, and distil six parts. (SUEC.; PIDERIT)

OIL OF DILL.

Oleum Anethi coctum. (BRUNS.; FULD.; PALAT.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.)

R. Fresh Herb of Dill, one part.
Olive Oil, two parts.

Digest for three days, with a moderate heat; then boil till no more aqueous vapour ascends; lastly express and set aside. (FULD.; SARD.; HERBIP.)

BRUNS.; PALAT. and WIRTEM. prescribe equal parts of herb and of oil.

It is carminative and anodyne.

It is employed in lavements, and in frictions upon the abdomen, for children.

ANGELICA.

Two plants of this name are employed in medicine:

1. *Angelica Archangelica*, LINN.; Garden Angelica.

SYNONIMES:—Angelique des jardins, Racine du Saint-esprit, FR.; Brustwurz, Angelikwurz, Gartenangelik, Erzangelwurz, Heiligeneistwurz, GERM.; Angelika, Archangelica, BOHEM.; Angelik, Fadnobusk, Qvaune, Sloke, Sloike, Fadnovetas, Fadnoransse, DAN.; Anjelica, SPAN.; Tamne engelwortel, DUT.; Angelica, ITAL. and PORT.; Dziegiel agrodni, POL. Djagilnik, RUSS.; Angelik, SWED.

EDINB.; DUBL.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FENN.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; GENÈV.; HAMB.; HANN.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; GUIBOUT; MURRAY and GMELIN; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

This biennial plant grows in all parts of Europe, where, in many places, it is much cultivated. (*Pentandria Monogynia* LINN.; *Umbelliferae*, JUSS.; *Fig. Flore Med. I. 27.*)

The stalks, and seeds, but principally the root (*Radix Angelicæ sativæ* seu *hortensis*) are employed. The last is thick, fleshy, fusiform, wrinkled longitudinally, branching, and furnished with a great number of fibres. It is brown or reddish yellow without, white and spotted with yellow within.

It has a peculiar odour, which is aromatic and agreeable. Its taste is at first sweetish, and then warm, followed by an agreeable bitterness.

2. *Angelica sylvestris*, LINN.—Wild Angelica.

SYNONIMES: — Angèlique sauvage, FR.; Waldangelik, GERM.

GALL.; FERR.; GENEV.; WIRTEM.; BERGIUS; GUIBOURT.

This herbaceous perennial plant, like the preceding, grows in every part of Europe. (*Fig. Rivin. Pent. t. 19.*)

The root (*Radix Angelicæ sylvestris*) is employed. It is branching, thick, and fleshy. It has the same qualities and properties as the preceding species, but in an inferior degree.

Angelica contains, according to DR. JOHN, resin, a volatile oil, inuline, and extractive matter.

It is stimulant, and stomachic.—Dose of the powder, from half an ounce to one ounce and a half.

A.

PREPARATIONS WHICH CONTAIN ANGELICA IN SUBSTANCE.

CONSERVE OF ANGELICA. (GALL.; SARD.; VAN MONS)

R. Leaves and Stalks of Angelica, one part.
Beat them into a homogeneous pulp, and add
White Sugar, two parts.

Heat them, mixed together in a water-bath, in a covered vessel. (VAN MONS)

R. Fresh Root of Angelica, one pound.
Water, eight pounds.

Macerate for several days, and soften the root by gently boiling: dissolve and clarify in the decoction,

White Sugar, one pound and a half.

Boil the root in the syrup, after it has infused in it for three days, and either preserve it in it, or remove it and dry it in a stove. (SARD.)

R. Pulp of Angelica Root, prepared, by boiling, one part.
Sugar, boiled to the consistence of an electuary, in a decoction of Angelica root, four parts.

Mix. (GALL.)

PRESERVED ANGELICA STALKS. (GALL.)

R. Young Stalks of Angelica, any quantity.

Remove from them the epidermis, cut them into long pieces of three or four inches, whiten them in boiling water, and lay them on a sieve that the water may drip from them; then put them into simple syrup (36 degrees), boil till aqueous vapour ceases to ascend, and leave it to dry in a stove chamber, (*à l'etuve*), on a wooden frame.

B.

PREPARATIONS WHICH CONTAIN ONLY THE ACTIVE PRINCIPLE OF ANGELICA.

1. *Extraction by Distillation.*

ESSENTIAL OIL OF ANGELICA. (PALAT.; SARD.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.)

R. Root of Angelica, twenty-five parts.
Water, seventy-five parts.
Muriate of Soda, three parts.

Distil, and separate the oil. (SARD.)

PALAT.; and WIRTEM. prescribe four parts of root, sixteen of water, and one part of salt.—SUEC. omits the salt, and gives no relative proportions of root and water.

DISTILLED WATER OF ANGELICA.

(GALL.; SARD.)

R. Root of Angelica, one part.
Water, fifteen parts.

Distil nine parts. (GALL.)

SARD. directs one part of root, and six parts of water, to be macerated for several days and distilled.

ERRHINE FOR OZENA. (PIERQUIN)

R. Angelica Water, } of each,
Rose Water, }
Orange-flower Water, } an equal part.

Mix.

SPIRIT OF ANGELICA. (WIRTEM.; VAN MONS)

R. Seeds of Angelica, one part.
Proof Spirit, eight parts.
Water, sixteen parts.

Distil six parts. (VAN MONS)

WIRTEM. prescribes four ounces of root, two pounds of spirit, and one pound of water.

This is considered alexipharmic and carminative.—Dose, from one to two drams.

SIMPLE ALEXIPHARMIC WATER. (BRUNS.; BRERA; NIEMANN; SPIELMANN)

R. Fresh Leaves of Angelica, } of each,
Tops of Sea Worm-wood, } one pound.

Fresh Leaves of *Mentha Crispa*,
Water, a sufficient quantity
to prevent empyreuma. Distil sixteen
pounds. (NIEMANN)

BRERA and SPIELMANN prescribe two
ounces of angelica root, two ounces of the
tops of lesser wormwood, two ounces and a
half of *mentha crispa*, and seventy ounces
of water.

R. Fresh Leaves of Angelica, two pounds.
Flowers of Elder, three pounds.
Spring Water, forty pounds.

Distil thirty pounds. (BRUNS.)

SPIRITUOUS ALEXIPHARMIC WATER.
(BRERA; NIEMANN; SPIELMANN)

R. Fresh Leaves of Ange- }
lica, } of each,
Tops of Sea Worm- } four ounces.
wood, }
Leaves of *Mentha Crispa*, half a pound.
Proof Spirit, sixteen pounds.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Distil sixteen pounds. (NIEMANN)

BRERA and SPIELMANN direct thirty-two
ounces of alcohol to be added before distil-
ling the simple alexipharmic water.

ACETIC ALEXIPHARMIC WATER.
(SPIELMANN)

R. Spirituous Alexipharmic Water,
Vinegar, sixteen ounces.
Mix. two ounces.

These preparations were formerly es-
teemed alexipharmic and sudorific.

COMPOUND SPIRIT OF ANGELICA.

*Spiritus Angelicæ compositus seu aromatisatus
camphoratus.* (BRUNS; GALL; HANN;
OLDEN; PALAT; BORUS; SARD;
WIRTEM.; HUFELAND; NIEMANN;
SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Root of Angelica, one pound.
Herb of Scordium, half a pound.
Root of Valerian, } of each,
Juniper, } three ounces.
Alcohol, } six pounds.
Water, three pounds.

Distil three pounds: add to this

Camphor, one ounce and a half.
Dissolve. (HANN.; OLDEN.; POL.; BO-
RUS.; SWEDIAUR; NIEMANN)

SAX. prescribes two parts of angelica,
one part of scordium, one half part each, of
juniper and of valerian, twelve parts of al-
cohol, and a sufficient quantity of water to
obtain twelve parts of spirit; in which one
fifty-second part of camphor is to be dis-
solved.—HUFELAND—one pound of angeli-
ca, half a pound each, of scordium and of
peppermint, three ounces each, of valerian
and of juniper, and six pounds of proof

spirit; six pounds are to be distilled, in
which one ounce and a half of camphor are
to be dissolved.—GALL.—two ounces each
of angelica, of zedoary, and of serpentaria,
three of scordium, one of lemon peel, four
pounds of alcohol, and one pound of water;
to be digested for three days, and four
pounds distilled.

R. Juniper, }
Valerian, } of each, one part.
Scordium, } two parts.
Root of Angelica, } four parts.
Proof Spirit, } thirty parts.
Water, } sixty parts.

Distil twenty-four parts, and add

Camphor, one half part.

Dissolve. (VAN MONS)

R. Root of Angelica, }
Master-wort, } of each,
Serpentaria, } one ounce.
Zedoary, }
Lemon Peel, } one dram.
Saffron, } four ounces.
Alcohol, }

Digest for several days, in a covered ves-
sel, and distil. (HERBIP.)

R. Root of Angelica, }
Master-wort, } of each,
Serpentaria, } one ounce.
Zedoary, } two ounces.
Herb of Scordium, }
Lemon Peel, } of each, one ounce.
Juniper, }
Myrrh, }
Saffron, } half an ounce.
Theriac of Andromache, } half a pound.
Proof Spirit, } seven pounds.

Digest for three days, in a covered ves-
sel; then distil four pounds, and add

Camphor, one scruple.

Mix. (BRUNS.; SARD.; WIRTEM.)

These are stimulant, sudorific, diuretic,
and anti-spasmodic.—Dose, from thirty to
eighty drops.

THERIACAL SPIRIT OF ANGELICA. (SARD.)

R. Root of Angelica, }
Contrayerva, } of each,
Serpentaria, } one ounce.
Zedoary, }
Theriac of Andromache, } six ounces.
Scordium Water, } of each,
Alcohol, } four pounds.

Digest for three days, and distil in a wa-
ter-bath, to dryness.

AMMONIATED TINCTURE OF ANGELICA.

Sat volatile oleosum Angelicæ Boerhavi.
(WIRTEM.)

R. Fresh Root of Angelica, two ounces.
Muriate of Ammonia, one ounce.
Subcarbonate of Potass, three drams.
Proof Spirit, two pounds.

Distil slowly: add to the product
 Root of Angelica, one ounce.
 Distil again, and preserve for use.

It is stimulant, cardiac, stomachic, sudorific, diuretic, and anti-spasmodic.—Dose, from twenty-four to forty drops.

CARMINATIVE SPIRIT OF SYLVIVS.

AMST.; ANT.; BRUNS.; GALL.; SARD.;
 WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN.; VAN MONS.

R. Seeds of Angelica, } of each,
 ——— Anise, } half
 ——— Coriander, } an ounce.
 Cinnamon, } six drams.
 Dry Herb of Peppermint, } of each,
 ——— Marjoram, } two
 ——— Rosemary, } drams.
 Nutmegs, }
 Mace, }
 Root of Angelica, } of each,
 ——— Lesser Galanga, } two
 ——— Master-wort, } drams.
 ——— Ginger, }
 Cloves, }
 Proof Spirit, } four pounds.
 Water, } one pound and a half.

Macerate for two days, and distil two pounds and a half. (AMST.)

R. Orange Peel, } of each, one part.
 Cloves, }
 Lesser Galanga, } of each,
 Ginger, } one part
 Mace, } and a half.
 Nutmegs, }
 Fresh Root of Angelica, } of each,
 ——— Master- } two parts.
 wort, }
 Laurel Berries, }
 Sweet Basil, } of each,
 Marjoram, } three parts.
 Rosemary, }
 Rue, }
 Seeds of Anise, } of each,
 ——— Angelica, } four parts.
 ——— Wild Parsley, }
 Cinnamon, } six parts.
 Proof Spirit, } three hundred and twenty parts.
 Water, } nine hundred and sixty parts.

Distil till the product begins to become white. (VAN MONS)

R. Root of Angelica, } four parts.
 ——— Master-wort, } of each,
 ——— Galanga, } six parts.
 Flowers of Rosemary, } of each,
 ——— Marjoram, } forty-eight
 ——— Rue, } parts.
 ——— Sweet Basil, }
 Laurel Berries, } twelve parts.
 Seeds of Angelica, } of each,
 ——— Wild Parsley, } sixteen parts.
 ——— Anise, }

Ginger, } of each, six parts.
 Nutmegs, }
 Cloves, } of each, four parts.
 Lemon Peel, }
 Alcohol, } fifteen hundred parts.

Macerate for two days, and distil one thousand parts, in a water-bath. (GALL.)

R. Root of Angelica, } one dram.
 ——— Master- } of each,
 wort, } one dram
 ——— Galanga, } and a half.
 Leaves of Sweet Basil, }
 ——— Marjoram, } of each,
 ——— Rosemary, } half
 ——— Rue, } a handful.
 ——— Lesser Centaury, }
 Laurel Berries, } three drams.
 Seeds of Angelica, } of each,
 ——— Anise, } half
 ——— Wild Parsley, } an ounce.
 Mace, } of each,
 Nutmeg, } one dram and a half.
 Ginger, }
 Cinnamon, } six drams.
 Cloves, } of each, one dram.
 Orange Peel, }
 White Wine, } four pounds.
 Proof Spirit, } one pound.

Digest for two days, and distil one half, in a water-bath. (BRUNS.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

R. Root of Angelica, } four ounces.
 Cloves, } one ounce.
 Lesser Galanga, } of each,
 Ginger, } half an ounce.
 Mace, }
 Nutmegs, }
 Cinnamon, }
 Marjoram, }
 Herb of Scordium, } two ounces.
 Lemon Peel, } of each,
 Juniper, } one ounce.
 Myrrh, }
 Saffron, } half an ounce.
 Alcohol (20 degrees), } forty-two ounces.
 Water, } six ounces.

Digest for two days, and distil till the product marks 28 degrees. (ANT.)

This preparation was formerly very much celebrated.—Dose, half an ounce.

EPIDEMIC LIQUOR.

Aqua epidemica Londinensis. (WIRTEM.)

R. Root of Angelica, }
 ——— Tormentil, }
 ——— Gentian, }
 ——— Zedoary, }
 ——— Liquorice, }
 Herb of Great Celandine, } of each,
 ——— Rosemary, } one ounce.
 ——— Rue, }
 ——— Sage, }
 ——— Mugwort, }
 ——— Wormwood, }

Herb of Pimpernel,	} of each, one ounce.
— Scabious,	
— Tarragon,	
— Agrimony,	
— Scordium,	
— Lesser Centaury,	
— Blessed Thistle,	
— Betony,	
— Sun Dew,	} twelve pounds.
White Wine,	

Macerate, and distil one part.

This was formerly celebrated in England, in malignant fevers.—Dose, one or two ounces.

PROPHYLACTIC LIQUOR.

Aqua prophylactica, Aetum bezoardicum Sylvii. (WIRTEM.)

R. Root of Angelica,	} of each, one ounce.
— Zedoary,	
— Butterbur,	
Fresh Lemons, sliced,	one pound.
Leaves of Rue,	four ounces.
— Balm,	} of each, two ounces.
— Scabious,	
Flowers of Marygold,	two pounds.
Green Walnuts, sliced,	two pounds.
Vinegar,	twelve pounds.

Digest for one night, and in the morning, distil slowly to dryness.

This preparation somewhat resembles the *Thieves' vinegar*: SYLVIVS principally prescribed it in continued fevers, to provoke perspiration, diminish thirst, arrest vomiting, &c.—Dose, from half an ounce to one ounce and a half.—It only deserves to be considered as a perfume.

2. *Extraction by Water.*

INFUSION OF ANGELICA. (CAST. BORUS.; HERBIP.)

R. Root of Angelica,	one ounce and a half.
Boiling Water,	one pound and a half.

Infuse for half an hour, in a covered vessel, and strain.

ANGELICA POTION.

Tisane Angélique. (RATIER)

R. Root of Angelica,	one dram.
Alcohol,	of each,
Simple Syrup,	two ounces.
Water,	two pounds.

3. *Extraction by Alcohol.*

EXTRACT OF ANGELICA. (AUSTR.; BAVAR.; HANN.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; POL.; SAX.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.)

R. Dry Root of Angelica,	one pound.
Alcohol,	five or six pounds.

Digest for a sufficient time; express the tincture, filter, and set it aside. Digest the root again in three pounds of water; bring it to boil, and express the decoction; then, having clarified it with white of egg, mix it with the tincture, and evaporate slowly in an alembic, to receive the alcohol. (PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

R. Root of Angelica,	two pounds.
Water,	nine pounds.
Alcohol,	two pounds.

Digest in a moderate heat for twelve hours, and express; then distil off the alcohol, and evaporate the residue to a proper consistence. (POL.)

AUSTR.; HANN.; OLDEN.; BORUS.; and SAX. direct two pounds of root to be digested in a water-bath, with a mixture of three pounds of alcohol (1.910) and nine pounds of water.—BAVAR.—four parts of root to be digested in a mixture of eight parts of alcohol and eighteen of water, for two days.

R. Root of Angelica,	any quantity.
Alcohol,	a sufficient quantity,

to cover it by four fingers' breadth.

Digest in a warm place, and decant; boil the residue with water for an hour, and express. Evaporate the expressed decoction in a water-bath to the consistence of honey, adding the tincture towards the end, constantly stirring that the mass may be homogeneous. (HERBIP.)

R. Dry Root of Angelica,	one pound.
White Wine,	five or six pounds.

Digest in a sand-bath for three days, and express strongly; then boil the residue, slowly, with a sufficient quantity of wine, till one half of the latter is consumed. Mix the two liquors together, and evaporate, with a moderate heat, to the required consistence. (SARD.)

This extract is added to anti-catarrhal pills; it is also administered, in combination with opium, in colic. It is reputed anodyne, carminative, alexipharmic, and pectoral.—Dose, from twelve to twenty grains.

BEZOARDIC EXTRACT.

Extractum bezoardicum Camerarii. (WIRTEM.)

R. Extract of Species for Elixir Vitæ,	four ounces.
— Aloe Wood,	of each,
— Angelica,	one ounce.
— Balm,	} of each, half
— Sage,	
— Tormentil,	an ounce.
— Opium,	} of each, two drams.
— Red Poppies,	
— Castor,	} of each, four scruples.
The Five Precious Stones, prepared,	
Prepared Amber,	

Horn of Sea-Unicorn, } of each,
 East Indian Bezoar, } two scruples.
 West Indian Bezoar, }
 Alkermes Confection, } of each,
 Confection of Hyacinth, } two drams.

Dissolve the extracts in mint water, and add the powders.

This is one of the ancient and celebrated alexipharmics: it was also given as a sudorific and anodyne.—Dose, from eight to fifteen grains.

TINCTURE OF ANGELICA. (AUSTR.; FULD.; LIPP.; PALAT.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; VAN MONS)

R. Dry Root of Angelica, one part.
 Alcohol (0.910), six parts.

Digest, and filter. (AUSTR.)

HANN.; PALAT.; and WIRTEM. prescribe one part of root, and five parts of alcohol.—FULD.; LIPP.; and SAX.—one of root and four of alcohol.

R. Fresh Leaves and Stalks } of each,
 of Angelica, } one part.
 Fresh Root of Angelica, }
 Spirit of Angelica Seeds, } eight parts.

Digest, without heat, for several days, and filter. (VAN MONS)

It is stimulant, carminative, diaphoretic, and alexipharmic.—Dose, from forty to sixty drops.

STOMACHIC ELIXIR. (VAN MONS)

R. Root of Angelica, } of each,
 ——— Elicampane, } half
 ——— Zedoary, } an ounce.
 ——— Seville Orange Peel, }
 ——— Leaves of Wormwood, } of each,
 ——— Scordium, } three
 ——— Tops of Lesser Centaury, } drams.
 ——— Proof Spirit, } thirty-six ounces.

Digest and filter.

HALLE'S BEZOARDIC ESSENCE. (SPIELMANN)

R. Root of Angelica, }
 ——— Elicampane, }
 ——— Burnet Saxifrage, } of each,
 ——— Carline-thistle, } one
 ——— Contrayerva, } ounce.
 ——— Swallow-wort, }
 ——— Fraxinella, }
 ——— Master-wort, }
 ——— Valerian, }
 Alcohol, } twenty-ounces.

Infuse for three days, express, and filter.

It is stimulant.—Dose, forty drops.

LUDWIG'S BEZOARDIC TINCTURE. (WIRTEM.)

R. Root of Angelica, } of each,
 ——— Elicampane, } one ounce.

Root of Carline-thistle, } of each,
 ——— Fraxinella, } one ounce.
 Myrrh, } six drams.
 Saffron, } two drams.
 Alcohol, } forty ounces.

Digest, and express the tincture. Dissolve in it

Opium, one dram and a half.
 Filter.

It is stimulant, anodyne, and sudorific.—Dose, fifty drops.—One ounce contains more than two grains of opium.

4. Extraction by *Æther*.

CLUTTON'S FEBRIFUGE TINCTURE. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; FEE; NIEMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Sulphurous Acid, } of each,
 Sulphuric Acid, } two ounces.
 Muriate of Soda, }
 Alcohol, } three ounces.

Digest for one month; then distil to dryness, and add to the product

Root of Angelica, } of each,
 ——— Serpentaria, } one dram
 Lesser Cardamoms, } and a half.

Digest for eight days, and strain. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; SWEDIAUR)

FEE; and NIEMANN employ hydrochloric acid instead of muriate of soda, as in the following formula, which differs in this particular from the original one of CLUTTON:

R. Rectified Spirit, eighteen parts.
 Concentrated Sulphuric Acid, three parts.

Add the acid gradually to the alcohol, and set the mixture aside to become cool; then add very gradually, shaking continually,

Hydrochloric Acid, one part and a half.

Set the mixture aside for several days; then distil a quantity equal in weight to the alcohol employed: to this product add

Root of Angelica, } of each,
 ——— Serpentaria, } one part.
 Lesser Cardamoms, }

Digest at first without heat, then with a moderate heat; express, and filter. (VAN MONS)

This tincture is stimulant. It is administered mixed with water, in a quantity sufficient to make an agreeable drink. In this way it usually proves diuretic and sudorific.

5. Extraction by *Vinegar*.

COMPOUND VINEGAR OF ANGELICA.

Acetum anti-septicum seu aromaticum seu

bezoardicum seu medicatum seu prophylacticum. (AUSTR.; AMST.; BATAV.; BELG.; FULD.; LIPP.; PALAT.; ROSS.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; CADET DE GASSICOURT; FEE; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN)

A.

With Garlic.

R. Root of Angelica, one pound.
Tops of Wormwood, one ounce and a half.
Garlic, half an ounce.
Vinegar, eight pounds.

Digest in a moderate heat for eight days; then strain with expression, and add

Camphor, half an ounce.
Dissolved in rectified spirit. (SUEC.; FEE)

R. Root of Angelica, } of each,
Master-wort, } one ounce
and a half.
Herb of Wormwood, }
Rue, } of each,
Mint, } two ounces.
Sage, }
Rosemary, }
Flowers of Lavender, }
Garlic, } two drams.
Vinegar, } eight pounds.

Digest in a covered vessel, for twelve days at the ordinary temperature, and for three days in a sand-bath; then express strongly and filter. Half an ounce of camphor dissolved in alcohol may be added. (ROSS.)

R. Root of Angelica, }
Elicampane, } of each,
Wild Parsley, } two drams.
Calamus Aromaticus, }
Fresh Garlic, }
Herb of Wormwood, }
Southernwood, } of each,
Mentha Crispa, } one ounce
and a half.
Rosemary, }
Sage, }
Flowers of Lavender, } two ounces.
Vinegar, } eight pounds.

Macerate for three days, in a well stopped bottle; then express strongly, filter, and add

Camphor, six drams.

Mix. (AUSTR.)

B.

Without Garlic.

R. Root of Angelica, one ounce.
Herb of Rue, }
Mentha Crispa, } of each,
Leaves of Rosemary, } half
Flowers of Lavender, } an ounce.
Vinegar, } three pounds.

Macerate for four days; then express, filter, and add

Alcohol, one ounce and a half.
Mix. (LIPP.)

R. Root of Angelica, } of each,
Master-wort, } one ounce
and a half.
Dry Herb of Mentha }
Crispa, } of each,
Rosemary, } two ounces.
Rue, }
Sage, }

Dry Flowers of Lavender, three ounces.
Vinegar, seven pounds.

Macerate for six days, in a covered vessel, shaking frequently; then express, and strain. (AMST.)

R. Root of Angelica, }
Valerian, } of each,
Leaves of Sage, } one ounce.
Herb of Mentha Crispa, }
Juniper Berries, }
Vinegar, } four pounds.

Digest for three days, in a gentle heat; then filter, and add

Alcohol, two ounces.

Mix. (FULD.)

R. Root of Angelica, }
Valerian, } of each,
Herb of Mint, } half an ounce.
Flowers of Chamomile, }
Juniper, }
Laurel Berries, } of each, one dram.
Saffron, }
Camphor, }
Distilled Vinegar, } six pounds.

Digest, and strain. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Root of Angelica, } of each,
Butterbur, } three ounces.
Herb of Scordium, } of each, one ounce
and a half.
Rue, }
Lemon Peel, } four ounces.
Myrrh, } six drams.
Vinegar, } seven pounds.

Digest for a sufficient time; then express, and add

Camphor, half an ounce,
mixed with mucilage of gum arabic. (PIDERIT)

R. Root of Angelica, } of each,
Calamus Aromaticus, } six drams.
Tops of Wormwood, }
two ounces and a half.

Leaves of Sage, three ounces and a half.

Herb of Rue, two ounces.

Mace, two ounces.

Vinegar, eight pounds.

Macerate for several days in a gentle heat; then express strongly, filter, and add

Spirit of Camphor, half an ounce.

Mix. (BATAV.; BELG.)

R. Root of Angelica,	} of each, six drams.
——— Elicampane,	
——— Master-wort,	
——— Swallow-wort,	
Zedoary,	} of each, one ounce.
Lemon Peel,	
Herb of Scordium,	
——— Rue,	
——— Sage,	} half an ounce.
Juniper,	
Vinegar,	three pounds.
Digest for several days, express, and filter. (WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN; NIEMANN)	
R. Root of Angelica,	} of each, three ounces.
——— Wild Parsley,	
Herb of Balm,	} of each, one ounce.
——— Rue,	
——— Scordium,	
Dry Lemon Peel,	two ounces.
Juniper,	four ounces.
Vinegar,	a sufficient quantity

to cover the whole by three or four fingers' breadth. Digest for a sufficient time, and infuse in the product

Root of Angelica,	} of each, one dram and a half.
——— Contrayerva,	
——— Elicampane,	
——— Scabious,	
Zedoary,	} of each, one ounce.
Lemon Peel,	
Herb of Rue,	
——— Scordium,	} of each, one ounce.
Myrrh,	
Juniper,	
Saffron,	two drams.

Digest, strain, and filter. (PALAT.)

All these vinegars were formerly regarded as antiseptic, alexipharmic, sudorific, &c.; in the dose of one or two drams. They are now principally employed as perfumes.

ANGUSTURA CORTEX.—ANGUSTURA BARK.

SYNONIMES:—Angusture, Ecorce d'Angusture, FR.; Angusturarinde, GERM.; Angustura, SPAN.; Kora Angustura, POL.

There are two different barks of this name.

1. *Angustura spuria* seu *ferruginea*, *Pseudo-angustura*.—Spurious Angustura Bark.

ANT.; BAVAR.; GALL.; FERR.; HASS.; ROSS.; COXE; GUIBOURT.

This is thick and compact, and of a grey colour interiorly: it is covered with an epidermis, also rather thick, of a yellowish grey colour, marked with prominent points, sometimes fungous and of the colour of iron-rust. It is almost inodorous; and its taste is very bitter and persistent. The colour of the powdered bark is yellowish white.

It has been said to be procured from the *Brucea ferruginea*, L'HER.; a shrub of Abyssinia, of the family of the *Terbinthaceae*, but it is at present considered to belong to some species of *Strychnos*.

The poisonous properties, which it possesses in a high degree, are referable, according to PELLETIER and CAVENTOU, to an alcaloid improperly called *Brucein*, or *Brucea*.

2. *Angustura vera*: *Cusparia febrifuga* (LOND.), *Bonplandia trifoliata* (EDINB.).—True Angustura Bark.

LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; DAN.;

GALL.; FENN.; FERR.; GENEV.; HAMB.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; WURCEB.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; PARIS.

This bark is met with in three forms:

1. In short, flat, fine pieces, covered with a yellowish grey and somewhat rugose epidermis; of a reddish yellow, and often of a lively red colour on their internal surfaces; and of a yellowish brown, compact, and resinous fracture.

2. In quilled pieces of from six to fifteen inches in length, hard, compact, shining, and of a brown colour; covered with a white and fungous epidermis.

3. In pieces of a middle size between the two preceding, with regard to length and thickness; having a thicker and more fungous epidermis, of a grey colour.

The odour is disagreeable; and the taste very bitter. The powder is of a deep yellow.

It belongs to the *Galipea Cusparia*, CAND.; a tree of South America. (*Hep-tandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Rutaceae*, JUSS.; Fig. Flore Med. I. 287.)

BRANDE says that he has found cinchonine in it; and PFAFF has met with a new alcaloid in it not at present determined. Its chemical analysis requires to be further prosecuted.

It is tonic, stimulant, and febrifuge. It was highly vaunted as a valuable medicine for a considerable time, but is now almost abandoned.—Dose of the powder, from ten grains to half a dram

EXTRACT OF ANGUSTURA BARK. (AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BELG.; FERR.; LIPP.)

R. Angustura Bark, coarsely powdered, one pound.
Water, eight pounds.

Digest with heat for twenty-four hours; then boil for a quarter of an hour, and strain. Boil again the residue for a quarter of an hour, with four pounds of water, and strain again. Mix the two decoctions, and set them aside; after sufficient repose, decant, and evaporate to the consistence of an extract. (ANT.; FERR.)

BATAV.; and BELG. prescribe ten pounds of water in the first instance, and eight in the second.—AMST.—twenty pounds of water for the first boiling, and fifteen for the second; and at each time to be boiled down to one half.

R. Angustura Bark, one part.
Boiling Water, eight parts.

Digest in a very moderate heat for twenty-four hours; then boil slowly, and pour off the decoction. Express the boiled bark, and mix the liquors together: set the mixture aside, and having strained it through flannel, evaporate, continually stirring, to the consistence of honey. (LIPP.)

INFUSION OF ANGUSTURA BARK.

Infusum Angusturæ seu Bruceæ seu Cuspariæ. (LOND.; AMER.; AUGUSTIN; COXE; NIEMANN; SWEDIAUR)

Infusum Cuspariæ. (LOND.)

R. Angustura (*Cusparia*) Bark, two drams.
Boiling Water, half a pint.

Infuse for twenty-four hours, in a vessel lightly covered, and strain.

This formula is also observed by AMER.; COXE; SWEDIAUR; and NIEMANN.

AUGUSTIN prescribes one ounce of bark, and a sufficient quantity of water to obtain ten ounces of strained infusion.

It is febrifuge and anti-dysenteric.—Dose, one ounce and a half, three or four times a day.

DECOCTION OF ANGUSTURA. (HISP.)

R. Angustura Bark, one ounce.
Water, one pound and a half.

Boil for fifteen or twenty minutes, and strain.—Dose, a glassful every two hours.

TONIC POTION. (RATIER)

R. Decoction of Angustura, prepared with half an ounce of Bark, and twenty ounces of water, six ounces.
Cinnamon Water, half an ounce.
Tincture of Opium, twenty drops.

Dose, three spoonfuls in the course of the day.

TINCTURE OF ANGUSTURA.

Essentia seu Tinctura Angusturæ, seu Bruceæ seu Bonplandiæ trifoliatæ. (EDINB.; DUBL.; AMER.; AMST.; BATAV.; HANN.; COXE; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

Tinctura Bonplandiæ trifoliatæ. (EDINB.)

R. Angustura (*Bonpl. trifol.*) Bark, bruised, two ounces.
Proof Spirit, two pounds and a half.

Digest for seven days, and filter.

Tinctura Angusturæ. (DUBL.)

R. Angustura Bark, bruised, two ounces.
Proof Spirit, two pints.

Digest for seven days, and filter.

AMER.; and COXE give the same formula as DUBL.

R. Angustura Bark, bruised, one part.
Alcohol (0.907), eight parts.

Digest for eight days in a moderate heat, and filter. (AMST.)

BATAV. prescribes one part of bark, and eight parts of alcohol (20 degrees); to be digested for six days.—SWEDIAUR—one ounce of bark, and one pound of alcohol (0.930); to be digested for eight days.—VAN MONS—one part of bark, and six parts of proof spirit; to be digested for twelve hours in a water-bath.

R. Angustura Bark, one ounce.
Alcohol (20 degrees), four ounces.

Digest in a warm water-bath for four days; then strain, and pour upon the residue

Alcohol (20 degrees), two ounces.

Digest again. Mix the two tinctures, and filter. (ANT.)

It is stimulant and stomachic.—Dose, from one to two drams.

ANTI-DYSENTERIC ELECTUARY. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Angustura Bark, half an ounce.
Cinnamon, half a dram.
Honey, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Dose, one dram twice a day.

ANTENNARIA DIOICA, GÆRT.—CAT'S-FOOT.

SYNONIMES:—Pied-de-chat, FR.; Frühlingsruhrkraut, Katzenfetschenreihblume, GERM.; Harefoot, DAN.; Píede-gato, SPAN.; Twehuisig Cattepoot, DUT.; Zamba-de-gatto, ITAL.; Kattfaeter, SUEC.

GALL.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; GENEV.; WIRTEM.; BERGIUS; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN.

This is a common herbaceous perennial plant of Europe. (*Syngenesia Polygamia*

Superflua, LINN.; *Synantheræa*, CASS.; *Fig. Ed. Fl. Dan. t. 1228.*)

The flowering herb (*Herba Gnaphalii dioici seu Hispidulæ seu Pedis Cati seu Elichrysi montani*) is employed. It is composed of a simple, rough, tomentose stem, furnished with alternate, lanceolate, narrow, sessile, entire leaves, and terminated by a thick umbel of white, red, or purple flowers. It is inodorous and tasteless.

It has been recommended in hæmorrhages, cough, and diarrhæa.

ANTHEMIS PYRETHRUM, LINN.—PELLITORY OF SPAIN, PYRETHRUM.

SYNONIMES:—Pyrèthre, Salivaire, FR.; Speichelwurz, Bertram, GERM.; DAN.; DUT.; and SWED.; Akur kurha, ARAB.; Peltram, BOHEM.; Pelitre, SPAN.; Píetro, ITAL. and PORT.; Zebne ziete, POL.

LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; AUSTR.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; PALAT.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; WURCEB.; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; PARIS; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

This is an herbaceous perennial plant of Europe. (*Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua*, LINN.; *Synantheræa*, CASS.; *Fig. Flore Med. V. 287.*)

The root (*Radix Pyrethri officinalis seu Salivalis seu Dentaria*) is rough, long, fusiform, and thick; fleshy, of the thickness of the finger, and terminated by fibres. It is of a reddish brown colour without, and white within; it is almost inodorous; it has a sharp, acrid, and slightly acid taste, leaving a durable and burning sensation in the mouth.

It contains, according to GAUTHIER, a volatile oil, a fixed oil, a yellow colouring principle, emetine, gum, &c.

It is stimulant, and sialagogue. It is principally employed in gargles, and as a masticatory.—Dose of the powder, from ten grains to a dram.

RESOLVENT SPECIES. (PIDERIT)

R. Root of Pyrethrum, two ounces.
Herb of Sage, half a pound.
Mustard Seeds, three ounces.

Cut, bruise, and mix together.

For Gargles.

STERNUTATORY POWDER. (PIERQUIN)

R. Root of Pyrethrum, } of each,
Seeds of Stavesacre, } one dram.
Ginger, }
Long Pepper, } half a dram.
Pulverize, and mix.

STIMULANT BOLUS. (NIEMANN)

R. Root of Pyrethrum, half a dram.
Syrup of Orange Peel, a sufficient quantity.

STIMULANT PILLS. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Root of Pyrethrum, powdered, one dram.
Mucilage of Gum Arabic, a sufficient quantity
to make thirty pills.—Dose, six every four hours, in intermittent fevers, and paralysis.

STIMULANT PILLS. (NIEMANN)

R. Root of Pyrethrum, one dram.
Essential Oil of Peppermint, five drops.
Conserve of Scurvy-grass, a sufficient quantity
to make eighteen pills.—Dose, two or three daily.

STIMULANT PASTILES. (CADET DE GAS-SICOURT)

R. Spirituous Infusion of Pyrethrum, one ounce.
Sugar, ten ounces.
Mucilage of Gum Arabic, a sufficient quantity
to make one hundred and fifty pastiles.—

Dose, from four to nine in the course of the day, in chronic irritations of the chest.

STIMULANT MASTICATORY. (ELLIS)

- R. Root of Pyrethrum, } of each,
Mastic, } one dram.

Form them into a mass, and divide into two equal parts.

STIMULANT ELECTUARY.

- R. Root of Pyrethrum, two drams.
Honey, a sufficient quantity.
Dose, a tea spoonful every three hours.

ONJMENT AGAINST LICE. (NIEMANN)

- R. Root of Pyrethrum, powdered, } of each,
Mustard Seeds, powdered, } two
Parsley Seeds, powdered, four ounces.
Lard, thirty-two ounces.
Essential Oil of Anise, two drams.
Mix.

PLASTER OF PYRETHRUM. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; NIEMANN)

- R. Yellow Wax, three ounces.
Turpentine, one ounce, two drams and a half.
Melt slowly; then add
Sagapenum, } of each, one ounce.
Galbanum, }
Gum Ammoniac, }

Let it become half cold; then mix with
Root of Pyrethrum, powdered, } of each,
Mustard Seeds, powdered, } one
ounce.

It is resolvent and stimulant.

SIALAGOGUE GARGLE. (PIERQUIN)

- R. Root of Pyrethrum, three drams.
Liquorice, one dram and a half.
Leaves of Sage, } of each,
Marjoram, } half a handful.
Hyssop, }
French Lavender, a pinch.
Water, a sufficient quantity.
Boil down to one pound.

STIMULANT GARGLE. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

- R. Distilled Sage Water, eight ounces.
Spirit of Scurvy-grass, six ounces.
Muriate of Ammonia, two drams.
Root of Pyrethrum, one dram and a half.
Infuse for twelve hours; then strain, and add
Honey, half an ounce.
It is recommended in paralysis of the tongue.

SIALAGOGUE GARGLE. (SWEDIAUR)

- R. Root of Pyrethrum, one ounce.
Boiling Water, one pound.
Infuse for an hour; then strain, and add
Vinegar, three ounces.
Muriate of Ammonia, three drams.

ANTI-ODONTALGIC GARGLE. (PIERQUIN)

- R. Root of Pyrethrum, half an ounce.
Tormentil, three drams.
Vinegar, two pounds.
Boil; then remove it from the fire, and add
Opium, } of each, one dram.
Camphor, }
Seeds of Henbane, three drams.
Infuse for an hour, and filter.

ANTI-ODONTALGIC GARGLE. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN; SPIELMANN)

- R. Muriate of Ammonia, one dram.
Root of Pyrethrum, two drams.
Extract of Opium, two grains.
Vinegar, } of each, two ounces.
Lavender Water, }

Digest for several hours, and strain.

These are employed successfully in carious and rheumatismal tooth-ache. A spoonful is to be held in the mouth for a short time.

STIMULANT GARGLE. (ELLIS)

- R. Root of Pyrethrum, half an ounce.
Vinegar, six drams.
Opium, three grains.
Digest for an hour, in a sand-bath.—
Dose, a spoonful; to be held in the mouth.

ANTI-ODONTALGIC TINCTURE. (BRUNS; HISP.; WIRTEM.; BORIES; CADET DE GASSICOURT; NIEMANN; SWEDIAUR)

- R. Root of Pyrethrum, one ounce.
Spirit of Rosemary, half a pound.
Digest, and filter. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

- R. Root of Pyrethrum, two ounces.
Spirit of Lavender, one pound.
Muriate of Ammonia, half a dram.
Digest for twenty-four hours in a sand-bath, and filter. (BORIES)

- R. Root of Pyrethrum, six drams.
Guaiaac Wood, rasped, two ounces.
Sassafras Wood, rasped, one ounce.
Leaves of Tobacco, three drams.
Tops of Thyme, } of each,
Marjoram, } two drams.
Cloves, one dram.
Camphor, } of each, half a dram.
Opium, }
Alcohol, three pounds.
Macerate for twelve days, and strain. (HISP.)

SWEDIAUR prescribes six drams of pyrethrum, one ounce each of guaiac and of sassafras, three drams of tobacco, two drams each of wild thyme and of organum, half a dram of camphor, one scruple of opium, and two pounds of alcohol.

R. Root of Pyrethrum, } of each,
 Seeds of Henbane, } two drams.
 Guaiac Wood, rasped, } two ounces.
 Bark of Sassafras, } half an ounce.
 Cloves, } of each, one dram.
 Long Pepper, }
 Camphor, }
 Opium, } of each, half a dram.
 Red Sanders Wood, } two drams.
 Alcohol, } fifteen ounces.

Digest, and filter. (BRUNS.; WIRTEM.)

R. Root of Pyrethrum, ten drams.
 Alcohol, one pound.
 Infuse for six days; then strain, and add

Camphor, one ounce.
 Oil of Rosemary, half an ounce.
 Tincture of Opium, two drams.

Mix. (NIEMANN, after OXLEY.)

R. Root of Pyrethrum, } of each,
 Nutmegs, } one ounce.
 Cloves, } of each,
 Guaiac Wood, rasped, } half an ounce.
 Alcohol (26 degrees), } three pounds.

Digest; then express, and add
 Essential Oil of Rosemary, ten drops.
 ————Bergamotte, four drops.

Mix.

It is stimulant, for which it is recommended in tooth-ache, and in paralysis of the tongue.—It is used, warm, in the form of gargle; or it is applied by means of cotton saturated with it.

ÆTHEREOUS TINCTURE OF PYRETHRUM.
 (AUGUSTIN)

R. Pyrethrum, ten drams.
 Sulphuric Æther, one pound.

Digest for six days; then strain, and add

Camphor, one ounce.
 Oil of Rosemary, half an ounce.
 Tincture of Opium, two drams.

This is employed for the same purposes as the preceding.

SPIRIT OF PYRETHRUM. (FEE)

R. Root of Pyrethrum, one pound.
 Alcohol (35 degrees), five pounds.
 Water, one pound.

Macerate for two days, and distil five pounds.

COMPOUND SPIRIT OF PYRETHRUM.
 (PLANCHE)

R. Spirit of Pyrethrum, two pounds.
 Cinnamon, four scruples.

Vanilla, }
 Coriander, } of each, one dram.
 Cloves, }

Mace, } of each,
 Cochineal, } eighteen
 Saffron, } grains.

Muriate of Ammonia, }
 Orange-flower Water, } half an ounce.

Essential Oil of Anise, } of each,
 ————Lemon, } eighteen
 ————Lavender, } drops.

—————Thyme, } of each,
 Tincture of Amber, } nine
 ———— drops.

Macerate for fifteen days, and filter.

ANTIMONIUM; STIBIUM.—ANTIMONY.

SYNONIMES: — Antimoine, FR.; Spiessglanz, GERM.; Isnud, ARAB.; Spidsglans, DAN.; Surmeh, HIND. and PERS.; Antimonio, SPAN.; ITAL. and PORT.; Spiesglas, DUT.; Sourma, MAH.; Szpisglanc, Antymonu, POL.; Sauvira, SANS.; Spetsglans, SWED.; Anjana Kallou, TAM.; Lanjanum, TELL.

This metal is of a greyish white colour, and possesses sensibly both taste and smell; it is of a lamellated texture, brittle, and easily pulverized; it is fusible at + 432 degrees, C., and crystallizes in octohædrons: beyond that degree it becomes volatilized.

Its specific gravity is, according to HATCHETT 6.712.

A.

THAT WHICH IS MET WITH IN COMMERCE.

It is met with in commerce in flat pieces, with a singular appearance on their surfaces, from crystallization, which the older chemists compared to the form of fern leaves.

AMST.; BAVAR.; GALL.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; HERBIP. and SPIELMANN permit this to be employed in pharmacy. Some pharmacopœias do not speak of it at all; but the greater number direct it to be prepared by the apothecary, which is very necessary to be done, as in a crude state it always contains sulphur. The process consists in pulverizing, and exposing it to a moderate heat, for a long time, with a great excess of

concentrated hydrochloric acid, which takes up all the sulphur.

B.

PREPARED ACCORDING TO VARIOUS FORMULÆ.

REGULUS OF ANTIMONY.

Regulus Antimonii seu Stibii seu Antimonii stellatus, Stibium purum.

AMST.; ANT.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FULD.; HANN.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; BORUS.; SAX.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; NIEMANN.; SAUNDERS.; SWEDIAUR.; VAN MONS.

1. *Regulus Antimonii simplex.*—Simple Regulus of Antimony.

R. Crude Antimony, eight parts.
Tartar, six parts.
Nitrate of Potass, three parts.

Powder, and mix them together by continued trituration. Put the mixture into a red hot crucible, by small portions, and when the deflagration has ceased, cover the crucible, and increase the heat till the mass becomes fused; then pour it into a mould heated and smeared with wax or oil; strike the mould gently from time to time; and when it is cold, remove the regulus and separate the scoria. (ANT.; GALL.; FERR.; SARD.; VAN MONS)

BRUNS.; WIRTEM. and HERBIP. prescribe two parts of antimony, one part of nitrate of potass, and one and a half of tartar.—SPIELMANN—eight of antimony, five of tartar, and two and a half of nitrate of potass.

R. Crude Antimony, in powder, sixteen ounces.
Nitrate of Potass, in powder, twenty ounces.

Mix, and put them into a red hot crucible. Pulverize and wash with hot water the mass which is produced; then dry it, and mix it with

Tartar, in powder, sixteen ounces, and fuse it in a crucible with a strong heat; then pour it into a mould, and treat it as above. (FULD.)

2. *Regulus Antimonii martialis.*—Martial Regulus of Antimony.

R. Iron Filings, six ounces.
Make them red hot, in a crucible, with a strong fire, and add

Crude Antimony, in powder, eighteen ounces.

Fuse; then add
Dry Nitrate of Potass, four ounces.

When the mass is perfectly liquid, pour

it into a mould, and strike gently upon its sides, that the reduced metal may fall to the bottom of it. When cold, separate the regulus from the scoria; then reduce it to powder, mix it with an eighth of dry nitrate of potass, melt it again with a very strong heat, and again pour it into the mould. When cold, separate the scoria, and preserve. (HANN.; OLDEN.; BORUS.; NIEMANN.; SWEDIAUR.; VAN MONS)

SARD. and WIRTEM. prescribe eight ounces of iron, sixteen of sulphuret of antimony, and three of nitrate of potass.—FULD.—eight of iron, sixteen of sulphuret, and four of nitrate.—BRUNS.—four ounces of iron, nine of antimony, and two spoonfuls of the nitrate.—LIPP.—four ounces of iron, sixteen of sulphuret, and four of nitrate.—PALAT.—one pound of iron, two pounds of antimony, and half a pound of nitrate.—SAX.—three of iron, nine of sulphuret, and one of nitrate.—DAN.—eight of iron, twenty-four of sulphuret, and three of subcarbonate of potass.—SPIELMANN—twelve of iron, sixteen of antimony, and two of subcarbonate.

VAN MONS thinks it better, having introduced all the sulphuret, to add to the mass, instead of nitrate or subcarbonate of potass, one sixth of its weight of black flux.

The proper proportions to be employed, supposing the sulphuret to be without mixture, would be 55.5 of the latter to 25 of iron; but it would be better to employ a slight excess of sulphuret, which would mix with the scoria. It would then be unnecessary to remelt the regulus. The two or three successive fusions which the old chemists recommended, and which we find still prescribed by PALAT. and WIRTEM.; were not so much intended for the purification of the metal, as for obtaining on its surface a stellated crystallization, to which great importance was formerly attached.

3. *Regulus Antimonii medicinalis, Antimonium diaphoreticum rubrum, Febrifugum seu Specificum Cranii, Magnesia opalina.*—Medicinal Regulus of Antimony.

R. Crude Antimony, five ounces.
Decrepitated Muriate of Soda, four ounces.
Purified Subcarbonate of Potass, one ounce.

Reduce them to powder, and put them, well mixed together, into a crucible; when melted, pour the mass into a mould, and afterwards separate the metal from the scoria. (AMST.; BRUNS.; WIRTEM.)

SPIELMANN prescribes ten ounces of antimony, and two of subcarbonate.—PALAT. directs a mixture of one pound and a half of antimony and one ounce of pounded charcoal, to be put into a crucible; and

one pound of the product of the deflagration of tartar with nitre, to be added to the fused mass; which is then to be poured into a mould.

VAN MONS proposes to melt sulphuret of antimony in a crucible, throwing nitre, by small portions, into the melting mass; to add then about one eighth of the weight of the compound, of muriate of soda; and then to augment the heat till perfect fusion takes place.—We find nearly the same process in FULD., which directs four ounces of crude antimony to be melted in a crucible; to add then gradually one ounce of nitre; and then to let it fuse for a quarter of an hour. When the mass is cold, it is to be powdered, and well washed with boiling water.

Another process consists of mixing ten parts of tartar, with five and a half of sulphuret of antimony; to introduce the mixture, by portions, into a red hot crucible, till it becomes fused; it is then to be poured into a mould. (VAN MONS)

Antimony, in the metallic state, is at present never employed in medicine. Formerly, for the preparation of antimonial wine, a mixture of antimony and of tin was formed into a vessel, into which wine was poured, which, after a time, acquired emetic properties. The *Pilula perpetua* formed as absurd a preparation; and the employment of them was as disgusting as ridiculous.

PROTOXIDE OF ANTIMONY.

Protoxydum Antimonii seu Stibii griseum, Oxydulum Stibii per Acidum muriaticum seu Stibii griseum, Stibium oxydulatum, Flores Argentinæ Antimonii. (ANT.; BATAV.; BELG.; GALL.; HANN.; SARD.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; SWEDIAUR)

A.

IN A PURE STATE.

R. Muriate of Antimony, one part.

Add

Boiling Distilled Water, sixteen parts, or a sufficient quantity till no more precipitate is thrown down by it. Separate this by filtration, wash it well, and dry it with a gentle heat. Throw eight parts of the powder into six parts of distilled water, holding in solution,

Subcarbonate of Potass, one part.

Boil for an hour, or an hour and a half, continually replacing with fresh water that which becomes evaporated. When the liquor is cold, decant it, and wash the sediment with distilled water, till the latter ceases to render turmeric paper brown, or

to alter a solution of nitrate of silver: then dry it. (HANN.)

ANT. directs one ounce of pulverised antimony to be dissolved in a sufficient quantity of muriatic acid, and water to be added to the solution, till precipitate ceases to be thrown down. This is to be washed with cold water, and boiled with water containing a small quantity of subcarbonate of potass. It is then to be washed again, and dried in paper.

R. Sulphuretted Protoxide of Antimony, one part.
Sulphuric Acid, two parts.
Decrepsitated Muriate of Soda, three parts.
Water, four parts

Digest these in a sand-bath for twelve hours, frequently shaking. Filter the liquor when cold, and throw it into warm water, in the proportion of four parts of the latter to one of the former. Collect the precipitate which is formed, and digest it with a warm and very diluted solution of subcarbonate of potass. Lastly, wash it well and dry it. (BATAV.; BELG.)

R. Muriate of Antimony, five parts.
Water, ten parts.

Pour solution of subcarbonate of potass into the mixture till no more precipitate is formed; wash this well, then dry, and calcine it. (VAN MONS)

R. Tartarized Antimony, } of each,
Subcarbonate of Ammonia, } one part.

Dissolve them separately in water; then mix the solutions together, and boil. Collect the precipitate, wash, and dry it. (NIEMANN; VAN MONS)

COXE prescribes eight parts of tartarized antimony; and two of subcarbonate of ammonia.

R. Metallic Antimony, any quantity.

Put it into an unglazed earthen vessel; to which is adapted an inverted crucible, and place it upon a stove.

Apply heat, and collect the protoxide which is sublimed in the crucible. (SARD.; BRUGNATELLI; PLANCHE; SWEDIAUR)

This latter process gives a white silvery oxide. That which is obtained by the others, although of the same nature, is of a grey appearance.

The protoxide of antimony is excessively irritant, emetic, sudorific, and poisonous. It has been recommended in hooping cough, and in affections caused by the recession of some exanthemata.

Dose, from the tenth of a grain to four grains, triturated with sugar.

B.

IN AN IMPURE STATE.

1. *Oxidum Antimonii sulphuretum griseum, Antimonii subsulphas, Calx Antimonii.*—Grey Sulphuretted Oxide of Antimony.

GALL.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; OLDEN.; HERBIP.; VAN MONS.

OLDEN.; and HERBIP. designate by the name of *Calx Antimonii* the product obtained by calcining the native sulphuret until it becomes converted into a grey powder. This is a mixture of protoxide and of subsulphate, and is very similar to the *Antimonii subsulphas* of GALL.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; and VAN MONS, of which the following is the formula:

R. Antimony, fifty parts.
Sulphuric Acid (66 degrees),
twenty-five parts.

Heat the mixture in an earthen vessel, stirring from time to time, till it has acquired a greyish white hue; then remove the superabundant acid by repeated washings, and dry the powder.

WILSON'S CATHARTIC ANTIMONY. (NIEMANN)

R. Vitriified Antimony, in powder, four ounces.

Put it into a retort, and pour gradually upon it

Sulphuric Acid, twelve ounces.

Distil. Wash the residuum till it shall have lost all acidity; then dry it, and pulverize it with

Sulphate of Soda, an equal weight.
Potass, a double weight.

Put the mixture into a crucible, and fuse it for a quarter of an hour; then reduce it to powder, wash and dry it.—Dose, from one grain to half a scruple.

RUDING'S POWDER. (NIEMANN)

R. WILSON'S Cathartic Antimony, two grains.
Tartarized Antimony, one grain.

Triturate well together in a glass mortar. This is for one dose.

Although this preparation has been much celebrated, yet, like the preceding, it is not much to be recommended.

2. *Antimonium Vitri factum, Vitrum Antimonii seu Stibii, Oxydum Stibii sulphuratum vitreum, Stibium oxydatum sulphuratum vitri factum, Antimonii Vitrum hyacynthinum, Oxydulum Stibii vitreum, Oxydum Antimonii cum Sulphure vitri factum, Antimonii oxydum vitri factum,*

Oxydulum Stibii vitreatum.—Vitrified Antimony, Glass of Antimony.

LOND.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BRUNS.; DAN.; FERR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; PALAT.; ROSS.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI.; COXE; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS.

R. Crude Antimony, any quantity.

Roast it in an earthen dish, constantly stirring it, till it has ceased to emit smoke and has become a reddish grey powder; then throw it into a red-hot, open crucible, and having rapidly melted it, pour it upon an oiled slab.

This process is given by all the other pharmacopœias excepting ANT. which prescribes the following:

R. Sub-chloruret of Antimony, eight ounces.
Crude Antimony, one ounce.

Pulverize, and melt them in a crucible; pour the melted mass upon a heated copper plate.

LOND. and BAVAR. place vitriified antimony in their lists of the *materia medica*.

CERATED GLASS OF ANTIMONY.

Vitrum Antimonii Ceratum. (AMER.; FULD.; LIPP.; ROSS.; HERBIP.; COXE; NIEMANN; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Yellow Wax, one dram.

Melt it in an iron vessel, and add gradually

Glass of Antimony in powder, one ounce.

Keep the mixture over a moderate fire for half an hour, continually stirring it. Pour the melted mass into paper moulds.

It is emetic and purgative; and was for a considerable time celebrated in the cure of dysentery.—Dose, from ten to twenty grains.

HELVETIUS' EMETIC ESSENCE. (PIERQUIN)

R. Vitriified Antimony, one ounce.
Supertartrate of Potass, two drams.
Ambergris, } of each,
Myrrh, } thirty grains.

Pulverize and put them into a matrass; then pour upon them

Sulphuric Acid, twelve drams.

Close the matrass with wet bladder, and digest for two or three days in a sand-bath; when cold, filter it.

Emetic.—Dose, from eight to twenty drops, in three spoonfuls of wine.

DEUTOXIDE OF ANTIMONY.

Antimonium Diaphoreticum lotum, Cerussa Antimonii, Calx Antimonii elota, Oxodes Stibii album, Oxydum stibiosum, Pulvis febrifugus antimonialis, Stibias Potassæ, Stibium oxydatum album ablutum, Superstibis kalica, Calx Antimonii nitrata, Acidum Antimoniosum, Matière perleée de Kerkring. (AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; POL.; SAX.; SARD.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; CADET DE GASSICOURT; SAUNDERS; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Antimony, in powder, one part.
Concentrated Nitric Acid, one part and a half.

Apply a very moderate heat; and when all action has ceased, set it aside to cool. Wash with cold water by triturating it in a glass mortar, and dry it. (VAN MONS)

VAN MONS also directs it to be prepared by pouring nitric acid into muriate of antimony till no more vapour is disengaged; then heating the mixture moderately, and washing as above.

This process gives sub-protioxide rather than deutioxide of antimony, and therefore it would be better to follow that prescribed by THOMSON and by THENARD, namely, to pour diluted nitric acid upon pulverized antimony, to heat the liquor slightly, and to replace it then with concentrated nitric acid; then to evaporate to dryness, and to calcine the residuum to redness.

R. Sub-proto-hydrochlorate of Antimony, one part.
Nitrate of Potass, three parts.

Let this mixture detonate in a red hot crucible, throwing it in by small portions. Throw the mass into water; wash well the precipitate which is formed, and dry it with a gentle heat. (BRUNS.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

R. Antimony, in powder } of each,
Nitrate of Potass, } an equal part.

Throw the mixture gradually into a crucible, and leave it in the fire for half an hour after the deflagration; then throw the half-fluid mass into water, and wash the powder which is produced, several times, till the water comes off tasteless. (GALL.; FERR.; SWEDIAUR)

BRUNS.; GENEV.; SARD.; and SPIELMANN prescribe one part of antimony, and three parts of nitre.—VAN MONS—four of antimony and three and a half of nitre, or three of nitrate of soda.—THENARD—one of antimony and six of nitre—SAUNDERS—four of sulphuret and seven of nitre.

The product is, according to BERZELIUS, a tritoxide of antimony, which, as it cannot

be kept in the state of a hydrate, becomes a deutioxide by desiccation. It is produced more abundantly when the antimoniate of potass is decomposed by an acid.

R. Crude Antimony, in powder, one part.
Nitrate of Potass, three parts.

After the deflagration, calcine for half an hour; then pulverize the product, and wash it with distilled water. (BAVAR.; BRUNS.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; SARD.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.)

SPIELMANN prescribes one part of sulphuret and two parts of nitre—VAN MONS—five and a half of sulphuret and fourteen of nitre—LIPP.—four of sulphuret and ten of nitre—FULD.—four of sulphuret and eighteen of nitre.

BRUNS.; WIRTEM.; and CADET DE GASSICOURT give the following formula for the preparation of what they designate *Antimonium diaphoreticum martiale*, or KEUP's *Diaphoretic*.

R. Iron Filings, } of each,
Crude Antimony, } eight ounces.

Put the mixture into a red hot crucible, and stir it till it seems to be converted into scoræ; then triturate and mix it with thrice its weight of crude nitre. Let this mixture detonate, by small portions, in a red hot crucible; and after a slight calcination, throw the mass into warm water; then collect the powder which is precipitated, and dry it with a gentle heat.

The old *Bezoardicum martiale, Pulvis cachecticus Ludovici, Specificum stomachicum Poterii*, was prepared by detonating a mixture of equal parts of iron-filings and of crude antimony, with six times their weight of water; and well washing the product.

R. Tritoxide of Antimony, one part.
Boiling Water, ten parts.

Dissolve; and add sulphuric acid to the solution till it throws down no more precipitate: this is to be washed with water, till the latter comes off tasteless. (BATAV.)

WIRTEM. prescribes vinegar instead of sulphuric acid.

AMST.; ANT.; HANN.; OLDEN.; POL.; SAX.; and HERBIP. merely prescribe a simple washing with boiling water, without the addition of acid; which process does not give so perfect a deutioxide as the other.

It is stimulant, but not much used.

ANTIMONIAL POWDER.

Pulvis Antimonialis seu Jacobi seu Jamesii seu stibiatum, Oxydum Antimonii cum Phosphate Calcis, Phosphas Calcis, stibiatum seu calcicum Stibiatum. (LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; ANT.; GALL.; FERR.; LUSIT.; SUEC.; BRERA; BRUG-

NATELLI; COXE; CADET DE GASSICOURT; NIEMANN; SWEDIAUR; PH. SYPH.; VAN MONS)

R. Sulphuret of Antimony, in powder, one pound.
Hartshorn Shavings, two pounds.

Mix, and throw them into a broad iron pot heated to redness, and stir the mixture continually, till it is converted into a matter of a grey colour; then remove it from the fire, and put it into a coated crucible, over which another crucible having a small hole in its bottom, is inverted and luted. Apply the fire, and keep it at a gradually raised white heat, for two hours. Reduce the mass when cold to a very fine powder. (LOND.)

R. Sulphuret of Antimony, powdered, one part.
Hartshorn Shavings, two parts.

Put them, mixed together, into a broad iron pot heated to redness, stirring continually till sulphureous vapours are no longer extricated, and the mass shall have acquired a grey colour. When the mass is cold, reduce it to powder, and put it into a coated crucible, over which invert and lute another having a small hole in its bottom. Apply a gradually raised white heat to it for two hours; and when it is cold, reduce it to a fine powder. (DUBL.)

Oxydum Antimonii cum Phosphate Calcis; olim, *Pulvis Antimonialis*. (EDINB.)

R. Sulphuret of Antimony, coarsely powdered, } of each,
Hartshorn Shavings, } an equal part.

Put them, mixed together, in a broad iron pot heated to redness, and stir continually till a grey matter is formed by them: remove it from the fire, reduce it to powder, and put it into a coated crucible, over which invert and lute another having a small hole in its bottom: then apply the fire, and keep it at a gradually raised

white heat for two hours. Reduce the mass when cold to a fine powder.

The same formula is given by GALL; LUSIT.; SUEC.; PH. SYPH.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; and VAN MONS.

SWEDIAUR prescribes equal parts of sulphuret and of hartshorn which has been deprived of its gelatine by boiling.

The following, according to Dr. DONALD MONRO, is the formula which was sworn to by Dr. JAMES:

R. Sulphuret of Antimony, any quantity.

Put it into a crucible with a small quantity of nitrate of soda and a few drops of DIPPEL'S animal oil, and calcine it till it becomes converted into a white matter; then add a small quantity of nitre, and melt; then withdraw the crucible; remove the mass, wash it with warm water, and dry it.

Next make an amalgam with equal parts of mercury, of silver, and of martial regulus of antimony, adding a sufficient quantity of muriate of ammonia; and pour it upon another quantity of silver, of antimony, and of muriate. Repeat this operation eight or nine times; and then dissolve the amalgam in pure nitric acid: decant carefully, evaporate, calcine the residuum till it becomes of a golden colour, and wash it in alcohol. One grain of this is to be mixed with thirty grains of the former product. (FEE; NIEMANN)

Three other formulæ are given for this preparation:

1. R. Sulphate of Antimony, four parts.
Phosphate of Lime, three parts.
Nitrate of Potass, eight parts.

Reduce them to powder, and put them mixed together into a covered crucible; calcine with a strong heat till the mass becomes white. Pulverize it when cold. (ANT.; CADET DE GASSICOURT)

2. R. Phosphate of Lime, dissolved in a sufficient quantity of hydrochloric Acid, half a pound.
Chloruret of Antimony, } of each,
Distilled Water, } two pounds.

Pour gradually into this mixture Solution of Ammonia, one pound.
Collect and wash the precipitate. (VAN MONS)

3. R. Hartshorn calcined to whiteness, four parts.
Deutoxide of Antimony, one part.
Mix well. (SWEDIAUR.)

SWEDIAUR elsewhere prescribes one part of antimony, and two parts only of phosphate.

Of all these formulæ the last is decidedly the best. But the preparation might be very well discarded altogether; for by

whichever formula it may be prepared, the product will be simply the deutoxide of antimony, which is sufficiently inactive of itself, mixed with an inert powder that might be replaced indifferently by many other substances.

The dose of it varies according to the proportional quantity of phosphate of lime.

FERR.; and BRERA prescribe under the name of *Pulvis Jamesii*, a mixture of ten grains of deutoxide of antimony, and of one grain of submuriate of mercury.

The following preparation has some analogy to JAMES' powder, but it has not made so much noise, because it was not put forth by a quack.

ENGLISH BEZOARDIC POWDER.

Pulvis Bezoardicus Anglicanus seu *Kentianus*. (LIPP.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

- R. Deutoxide of Antimony, } of each,
 Powder of Crab's Claws, } two
 Contrayerva Root, } ounces.
 Prepared Pearls, }
 Red Coral, } of each,
 White Coral, } one ounce.
 Crab's Eyes, }
 Calcined Hartshorn, }
 Oriental Bezoar, } of each,
 Lemnian Bole, } half an ounce.

Saturate the hartshorn, the crab's eyes, the crab's claws, and the pearls, with lemon juice; then having dried them, pulverize and mix. (PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

This powder is called *completus*. WIRTEM. gives another, called *incompletus*, which differs from the above only in not containing bezoar.

- R. Deutoxide of Antimony, } of each,
 Powdered Crab's Claws, } two ounces.
 Pearls, }
 Red Coral, } of each,
 Crab's Eyes, } one
 Calcined Harts- } ounce.
 horn, }
 Oriental Bezoar, } of each,
 Lemnian Bole, } half an ounce.
 Ambergris, powdered with a little
 Sugar, } one dram and a half.

Mix. (SPIELMANN)

- R. Deutoxide of Antimony, } of each,
 Powder of Contrayerva, } two drams.
 Prepared Crab's Eyes, } one ounce.
 Red Sulphuret of Mercury, }
 two scruples.

Mix. (LIPP.)

It was formerly prescribed in the dose of a scruple or more, in every serious or dangerous disease, in which absorbents were then supposed to be useful. It is now deservedly thrown aside.

PALAT.; and WIRTEM. prescribe under the name of *Pulvis precipitans Stahlii*, the following absorbent powder:

- R. Deutoxide of Antimony, } one dram.
 Powdered Oyster Shells, } of each,
 Mother of Pearl, } half an
 Calcined Harts- } ounce.
 horn, }
 Red Sulphuret of Mercury, } half a dram.

Mix.

ABSORBENT POWDER. (WIRTEM.; SAINTE-MARIE)

- R. Deutoxide of Antimony, } two ounces.
 Prepared Oyster Shells, } of each,
 Crab's Eyes, } one ounce.
 Mix. (WIRTEM.)
 R. Deutoxide of Antimony, } of each,
 Red Coral, } two drams.
 Crab's Eyes, }
 Sulphate of Iron, } one scruple.
 Extract of Opium, } ten grains.

Make a powder. (SAINTE-MARIE)

BEZOARDIC POWDER OF HALLE.

Pulvis Bezoardicus Halensis seu *diaphoreticus* seu *stibiatus*. (HANN.; BORUS.; WIRTEM.; SWEDIAUR.; VAN MONS)

- R. Deutoxide of Antimony, } of each,
 Nitrate of Potass, } one ounce.
 Sulphate of Potass, }
 Prepared Crab's Eyes, }
 Red Sulphuret of Mercury, }
 one dram and a half.

Make a powder. (WIRTEM.)

- R. JAMES' Powder, }
 Subcarbonate of Lime, } of each,
 Sulphate of Potass, } one ounce.
 Nitrate of Potass, }
 Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, }
 one dram and a half.

Mix. (SWEDIAUR)

- R. Deutoxide of Antimony, } one part.
 Sulphate of Potass, } of each,
 Nitrate of Potass, } two parts.
 Triturate together. (BRUNS.; VAN MONS)

- R. Deutoxide of Antimony, } one part.
 Sulphate of Potass, } two parts.

Pulverize and mix. (HANN.)

This is recommended at the commencement of catarrhal fevers. It is also considered as adative.

FEBRIFUGE POWDER.

Pulvis febrifugus Mortoni seu *Chamomilla cum Antimonio*. (AUGUSTIN)

- R. Chamomile Flowers, } one scruple.
 Deutoxide of Antimony, } of each,
 Subcarbonate of Potass, } half a
 scruple.

The virtues of this powder, celebrated by MORTON, have not been discovered by modern practitioners.

PECTORAL POWDER. (PIERQUIN)

- R. Deutoxide of Antimony, } of each,
Nitrate of Potass, } one dram.
Crab's Eyes, } of each,
Sublimed Sulphur, } two drams.
Root of Elicampane, }
Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, } six grains.

Divide into thirty-six doses; one to be taken thrice a day.

STAHL'S RESOLVENT POWDER. (WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

- R. Deutoxide of Antimony, } of each,
Nitrate of Potass, } one ounce.
Prepared Oyster Shells, }
Triturate together.

COMPOUND RESOLVENT POWDER. (WIRTEM.)

- R. STAHL'S Resolvent Powder, } three ounces.
Dry Extract of Cascarella, } one ounce.
Make a powder.

This is recommended in pulmonary diseases, diarrhœa, and dysentery.—Dose, from a scruple to half a dram, or more.

VERMIFUGE POWDER. (SAINTE-MARIE)

- R. Deutoxide of Antimony, } from fifteen
Subcarbonate of Potass, } to twenty
grains.
Muriate of Ammonia,
from half a dram to two scruples.

Triturate them together for a considerable time.

PULVIS ANTIMONIALIS CUM SCAMMONIO.

Pulvis de tribus seu Cornachini seu Oxydi Stibii compositus seu Comitibus Warwick, Cerberus triceps. (ANT.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; GENEV.; PALAT.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; CADET DE GASSICOURT; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

- R. Deutoxide of Antimony, } of each,
Scammony, } an
Supertartrate of Potass, } equal part.

Mix. (ANT.; HISP.; GALL.; GENEV.; PALAT.; SARD.; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

- R. Deutoxide of Antimony, } two parts.
Scammony, } three parts.
Supertartrate of Potass, } one part.

Mix. (VAN MONS)

BRUNS.; WIRTEM.; and CADET DE GASSICOURT prescribe one part and a half of

oxide, one of supertartrate, and two parts of scammony.

It is purgative; but not much employed now.—Dose, from one to two scruples.

DIAPHORETIC PILL. (BRERA)

- R. JAMES' Powder, } one grain.
Extract of Aconite, } two grains.
Make a pill. It is employed in rheumatism, gout, and syphilis.

JAMES' PILLS.

Pilula diaphoretica stibiata seu analeptica seu ad Morbos deploratos. (PLANCHE; SWEDIAUR)

- R. JAMES' Powder, } of each,
Aromatic Pills (LOND.) } one ounce.
Pills of Aloes and Myrrh, }
Mix them in a marble mortar with
Syrup of Marshmallows,

a sufficient quantity to form a mass, to be divided into pills of four grains each. Three to be taken in the day, after meals. (PLANCHE)

- R. JAMES' Powder, } of each,
Guaiaic Resin, } two drams.
Pills of Aloes and Myrrh, }
Simple Syrup, } a sufficient quantity.

Make the mass into pills of five grains each.—Dose, four every evening, or every other evening. (SWEDIAUR)

These pills are celebrated in the north of Europe as tonic and stomachic. They are also recommended in disorders arising from suppressed perspiration, and in others arising from retrocession of cutaneous eruptions.

TONIC AND ANTI-SPASMODIC PILLS. (PIERQUIN)

- R. Deutoxide of Antimony, } half a dram.
Sub-trito-carbonate of Iron, }
Squill, in powder, } forty grains.
Gum Ammoniac, } twenty grains.
Extract of Bitter-sweet, } two drams.
Juniper, a sufficient quantity.

Make the mass into pills of five grains each.

DUMAS prescribed these pills in dropsy.

COMPOUND ANTIMONIAL PILLS. (AMER.; COXE)

- R. Oxide of Antimony, } of each,
Aloes, } half an ounce.
Guaiaic Resin, }
Saffron, } of each, two drams.
Myrrh, }
Copaiba, } a sufficient quantity
to form them into a pilular mass.

These pills resemble the following, which are given in the *Bulletin de Pharmacie*, under the title of *Pilules de Stahl*.

- R. Socotrine Aloes, six ounces.
 Juice of Roses, } of each,
 ———— Violets, } three ounces.

Dissolve, and evaporate to the consistence of an extract. Then

- Of this Extract
 Extract of Cichory, }
 ———— Dandelion, } of each,
 ———— Fumitory, } two ounces.
 ———— Balm, }
 ———— Lesser Centaury, }
 ———— Feverfew, }
 Venice Turpentine, }
 Deutoxide of Antimony, }
 Extract of Black Hellebore, } one ounce.
- Amber, in powder, }
 Myrrh, in powder, } of each,
 Sandarac, in powder, } three ounces.
 Gum Hedera, in powder, }

Pour upon these mixed together

- Distilled Water of Scurvy } of each,
 ———— Grass, } four
 Distilled Water of Feverfew, } ounces.

Evaporate in a water bath, in a tin vessel. Add

- Balsamic Essence, five ounces.

Evaporate to the consistence of pilular mass; work it well with oiled hands, and divide it into pills of seven grains each.

ANTI-PERIODIC AND TONIC OPIATE.
 (PIERQUIN)

- R. Deutoxide of Antimony, one dram.
 Cassia Lignea, half a dram.
 Extract of Juniper, two drams.
 ———— Cinchona, one dram.
 Conserve of Elicampane, } of each,
 ———— Hips, } three drams.
 Compound Syrup of Cichory, a sufficient quantity

for six doses; to be taken during the apyrexia.

DIAPHORETIC ECLYGMA. (PIERQUIN)

- R. Deutoxide of Antimony, } of each,
 Treacle, } one dram.
 Extract of Blessed Thistle, } of each,
 ———— Cichory, } three ounces.

To be taken in doses of a spoonful.

ANTI-PLEURITIC POTION. (PIERQUIN)

- R. Deutoxide of Antimony, half a dram.
 Nitrate of Potass, one dram.
 Pectoral Ptisan, four ounces.
 Syrup of Red Poppies, one ounce.

To be taken as the former.

DIAPHORETIC AND PECTORAL POTION.
 (PIERQUIN)

- R. Deutoxide of Antimony, } of each,
 Woodlice, in powder, } ten grains.
 Red Coral, in powder, }
 Confection of Hyacinth, half a dram.
 Distilled Water of Poppy, } of each,
 ———— Lilly, } one ounce.
 Depurated Juice of Borage, a spoonful.

To be taken in doses of a spoonful.

ANTI-SPASMODIC POTION. (PIERQUIN)

- R. Deutoxide of Antimony, one scruple and a half.
 Solution of Subcarbonate of Potass, forty drops.
 Cassia Lignea, in powder, one scruple.
 Mint Water, } of each,
 Orange-flower Water, } three ounces.
 Syrup of Wormwood, one ounce.
 Essential Oil of Anise, eight drops.

To be taken as the former.

TRITOXIDE OF ANTIMONY.

Antimoni tritoxidum, Acidum antimonicum.
 —Antimonic Acid.

This oxide cannot be isolated except in the state of a hydrate. In medicine it is only used under the two following forms:

1. *Antimonium diaphoreticum non ablutum seu nitratum, Antimonium ustion seu calcinatum cum Nitro, Calx Antimonii nitrata, Oxydum Stibii cum Potassa seu potasseum non ablutum seu Stibii non ablutum Stibium oxydatum album non ablutum, Sulphuretum Lixivia stibiatum.* (AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BELG.; BAVAR.; BRUNS.; HISP.; EDINB.; GALL.; FERR.; FULD.; HANN.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; SPIELMANN; SAINTE-MARIE; VAN MONS)

- R. Crude Antimony, five parts and a half.
 Nitrate of Potass, fourteen parts.

Mix them intimately together, and throw them by small portions into a red hot crucible. Keep the mass at a red heat for a quarter of an hour, taking care that it does not go into fusion; then remove it from the crucible, pulverize and preserve it for use. (VAN MONS)

This formula presents many differences as to the respective proportions of the two ingredients; thus LIPP.; and OLDEN. prescribe four parts of sulphuret and ten of nitre.—EDINB.; AMST.; BAVAR.; and BELG.—two of sulphuret and three of nitre.—BRUNS.; FERR.; LUSIT.; SARP.;

and HERBIP.—one of sulphuret and three of nitre.—ANT.—one of sulphuret and two of nitre.—BATAV.; and SAX.—one of sulphuret and two and a half of nitre.—AUSTR.; AMER.; BRUNS.; HISP.; FENN.; HANN.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; and VAN MONS—an equal part of each.—VAN MONS—also prescribes 4,8 of nitre and 5,5 of sulphuret.

The products of these various formulæ present very great differences. That of VAN MONS which we have cited as a model, gives a mixture of sulphate and of antimoniate of potass. When the metallic sulphuret is more abundantly employed it appears that is not entirely decomposed; so that besides these two salts, the product contains also an antimonial sulphuret more or less similar to the proto-hydrosulphate or to the sulphuretted hydrosulphate. This takes place particularly when equal parts of crude antimony and of nitrate of potass are employed. The residuum of the deflagration of this mixture was formerly called *Hepar Antimonii*, Liver of Antimony; or *Oxydulum Stibii sulphuratum semivitreum*. Some pharmacopœias give formulæ for the preparation of it, independently of that which is given for the *Oxydulum Stibii non ablutum*. After being washed, the reddish insoluble residuum was formerly, and is still in some pharmacopœias, called *Crocus Antimonii* seu *Metallosum*; *Protoxidum Antimonii sulphuratum*, *Stibium oxydatum fuscum*. For the preparation of this also many pharmacopœias give distinct formulæ.

2. *Nitrum antimoniatum*, *Nitrum antimoniatum Stahlîi*. (BRUNS.; FULD.; LIPP.; PALAT.; SAX.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.)

This is obtained by filtering the waters employed in washing the deutoxide of antimony, and evaporating, either to dryness (PALAT.; WIRTEM.), or till a pellicle forms, and setting it aside in a cool place to crystallize. (BRUNS.; FULD.; LIPP.; SAX.; SARD.; HERBIP.)

It is a mixture of antimoniate, sulphate, and nitrate of potass; or of the two latter only, if the metallic acid has been precipitated by sulphuric acid; or of sulphate, nitrate, and acetate of potass, if vinegar has been employed to effect the precipitation.

This variability of what is called the trioxide of antimony, in the respective proportions, and even in the nature of its principal constituents, require that it should be banished from the materia medica.

SULPHURET OF ANTIMONY.

1. *Antimonii Sulphuretum seu crudum seu nativum*, *Sulphuretum Stibii nativum seu venale*, *Stibium striatum seu sulphuratum nigrum*, *Antimonii Mineræ cum Sulphure mineralizata*, *Antimonii proto-sulphuretum*.—Black or native Sulphuret of Antimony.

LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AMER.; AMST.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FENN.; FULD.; GENEV.; HAMB.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; WURCEB.; COXE; PARRIS; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN.

This is admitted into the materia medica of all the pharmacopœias; but it is not employed pharmaceutically till it has undergone some previous preparation. It is then called *Prepared Sulphuret of Antimony*, *Pulverized Sulphuret of Antimony*, *Antimoine préparée*, *Poudre de Sulfure d'Antimoine*, *Stibium sulphuratum nigrum alcoholizatum seu levigatum*, *Antimonium crudum præparatum*, *Sulphuretum Stibii præparatum*. By this preparation it is intended to free the sulphuret from the foreign matters with which it may be mixed, and particularly to reduce it to an impalpable powder.

Sulphuretum Antimonii Præparatum.

R. Sulphuret of Antimony,
any quantity,

Reduce it to powder, and levigate it, with a little water, upon a porphyry slab; then put it into a large vessel, shake it well with water, and pour it off, letting the heavier parts subside, which may be treated again in the same manner. (EDINB.)

R. Sulphuret of Antimony,
any quantity.

Reduce it to powder, and separate, for use, the finer particles, in the manner directed for the preparation of chalk. (DUBL.)

The same process is required by AMER.; AMST.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; FENN.; LUSIT.; SUEC.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; SPIELMANN; and VAN MONS.

DAN.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; NIEMANN; and PIDERIT direct it simply to be levigated with a little water, and then dried.

Others direct it to be melted in a crucible, and poured into a mould; and, when

it is cold, the crystalline mass to be separated from the scoriae.

It is sudorific, and is employed in diseases of the skin, and in dyspepsia.—Dose, from half a dram to one dram, once or twice a day.

POWDER OF SULPHURET OF ANTIMONY.

Pulvis Antimonialis seu purificans Kämpferi. (FULD.; HAMB.; AUGUSTIN; PIDERIT)

R. Prepared Sulphuret of Antimony, half an ounce.
Subcarbonate of Magnesia, three drams.
Dried Orange Peel, one dram.
Triturate together. (FULD.; HANN.)

AUGUSTIN prescribes one dram each of antimony and of magnesia, and half a dram of orange peel.

R. Prepared Sulphuret of Antimony, half an ounce.
Subcarbonate of Magnesia, one dram.
White Sugar, five drams.
Cinnamon, half a dram.
Triturate together. (PIDERIT)
Dose, from twenty to thirty grains.

ANTIMONIAL BOLUS. (FORM. HÔP. FR.; SWEDIAUR; PH. SYPH.)

R. Prepared Sulphuret of Antimony, two parts.
Cinnamon, in powder, one part.
Conserve of Roses, a sufficient quantity,
to make a bolus. (FORM. HÔP. FR.)

R. Prepared Sulphuret of Antimony, half a dram.
Conserve of Scurvy Grass, one scruple.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (SWEDIAUR; PH. SYPH.)

PILLS OF SULPHURET OF ANTIMONY. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Prepared Sulphuret of Antimony, of each, }
Extract of Bitter Sweet, } an equal part.
Make into pills of five grains each.—
Dose, from two to six, thrice a day; in gout and cutaneous diseases.

KUNKEL'S ANTIMONIAL LOZENGES.

Morsuli antimonialis seu Stibii seu restaurantes Kunkelii, Trochisci stibiatii. (BRUNS.; GALL.; FULD.; HASS.; LIPP.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; NIEMANN; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR)

R. White Sugar, half a pound.
Spring Water, a sufficient quantity.

Boil to a proper consistence, and add Prepared Sulphuret of Antimony,

one ounce.
Cinnamon, powdered, one dram.

Pour the mass, constantly stirring with a wooden spatula, into proper moulds, and divide it when cold into lozenges of two drams each. (HASS.; PIDERIT)

SAX. prescribes six parts of sugar, four of water, one of sulphuret, and one sixth part of cinnamon; to be made into lozenges each containing a scruple, or half a dram of sulphuret.—BRUNS.—eight ounces of sugar boiled with a sufficient quantity of rose water, half an ounce of sulphuret, half a dram of lesser cardamoms, and two drams of cinnamon; to be formed into lozenges of four drams each.—FULD.—six ounces of sugar, four ounces of water, one ounce of sulphuret, and four scruples of cinnamon; to be divided into sixteen tablets.—LIPP.—half an ounce of sulphuret, one ounce of sugar, twelve drops each of oil of cinnamon and oil of lemon, and a sufficient quantity of mucilage of tragacanth to make forty-eight lozenges.

R. Sweet Almonds, blanched, one ounce.
Sugar, in powder, half a pound.

Pound them together in a stone mortar. Add

Seeds of Lesser Cardamoms, } of each,
bruised with a little sugar, } half
Prepared Sulphuret of Anti- } an
mony, } ounce.
Cinnamon, in powder, two drams.
Gum Tragacanth, a sufficient quantity
to make lozenges of twelve grains each; of
which one contains half a grain of sulphuret. (GALL.)

WIRTEM. and SPIELMANN prescribe one ounce of almonds, two drams of cinnamon, half a dram of cardamoms, half an ounce of sulphuret, and seven ounces of sugar boiled with a sufficient quantity of rose water.—SUEC. gives the same formula, omitting the cardamoms.—NIEMANN prescribes half an ounce each of almonds and of sulphuret, two drams of preserved orange peel, and a sufficient quantity of sugar to make eight lozenges.—HERBIP.—one ounce each of almonds and of sulphuret, four scruples of cinnamon, and eight ounces of sugar boiled with five ounces of water; to make lozenges of two drams each.—SWEDIAUR—half an ounce of almonds, three drams of sulphuret, one dram of oleo-saccharum of lemon, and three ounces and a half of sugar boiled with cinnamon water; to make lozenges of one dram each.

The dose varies of course according to the formula, and according to the quantity of sulphuret contained in each lozenge.

ANTI-ARTHRITIC PILLS.

Pilula Stibiata cum Opio et laxantibus resinosis seu Guaiaci cum Hydrargyro Stibio et Extractis narcoticis. (AUGUSTIN)

- R. Prepared Sulphuret of
- | | |
|---------------|------------------------|
| Antimony, | } of each, |
| Guaiac Resin, | |
| Assafoetida, | } six grains. |
| Jalap Soap, | |
| Opium, | half a dram. |
| Rhubarb, | a sufficient quantity. |
| Simple Syrup, | |

Make the mass into pills of three grains each.—Dose, five, twice or thrice a day, in chronic gout.

- R. Prepared Sulphuret of Antimony,
- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Black Oxide of Mercury, | ten grains. |
| Guaiac Resin, | one dram. |
| Opium, | } of each, |
| Extract of Hemlock, | |
| Copaiba, | a sufficient quantity. |

Divide the mass into pills of one grain each.—Dose, two or four every two hours.

JASSER'S DEPURATIVE POWDER.
(SAINTE-MARIE)

- R. Prepared Sulphuret of Antimony,
- | | |
|--------------------------|------------|
| Sublimed Sulphur, | } of each, |
| Nitrate of Potass, | |
| Root of Florentine Iris, | |

Make a fine powder.

It is recommended in impetiginous diseases.—To be taken in any proper vehicle, morning and evening, for a long time.

KLEIN'S ANTIMONIAL PILLS. (BRUNS.; FULD.; HAMB.; SPIELMANN)

- R. Prepared Sulphuret of Antimony,
- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| Guaiac Resin, | one ounce. |
| Extract of Fumitory, | two drams. |
| | a sufficient quantity. |

Make the mass into pills of two grains each. (BRUNS.; FULD.; SPIELMANN)

HAMB. prescribes the extract of bitter sweet in place of that of fumitory.

HIPPIATRIC POWDER.

Pulvis Equorum. (BRUNS.; VAN MONS)

- R. Prepared Sulphuret of Antimony,
- | | | |
|---------------------|------------|------------|
| Sulphur, | } of each, | |
| Juniper Berries, | | one pound. |
| Laurel Berries, | | |
| Leaves of Savine, | | |
| Root of Sweet Flag, | | |
| —— Birth-wort, | | |
| —— Master-wort, | | |
| —— Carline Thistle, | | |
| —— Gentian, | | |
| Seeds of Anise, | | |

Seeds of Fenugreek,	} of each,	
Red Bole,		two pounds.
White Bole,		

Mix, and make a powder. (BRUNS.)

- R. Prepared Sulphuret of Antimony,
- | | | |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Sulphur, | } one part. | |
| Powdered Liquorice, | | of each, |
| —— Anise Seeds, | } one part | |
| —— Laurel Berries, | | and a half. |
| —— Cummin Seeds, | | } of each, |
| —— Fenugreek Seeds, | | |

Mix. (VAN MONS)

2. *Subhydrosulphas Antimonii, Hydrosulphuratum Oxydii Stibii rubrum seu fuscum, Hydrosulphuratum Antimonii rubrum seu Oxyduli Stibii seu stibiosum seu rubrum Stibii sulphurati, Kermes minerale, Oxydum Antimonii seu Stibii sulphuratum rubrum seu Stibii hydrosulphuratum rubro-fuscum, Pulvis Carthusianorum, Sulphur antimoniatum tartarizatum seu stibiatum rubrum seu rubrum seu Antimonii precipitatum, Sulphur rubrum.*—Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony.

AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HASS.; HANN.; LIPP.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; PIDERIT; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

- R. Boiled Rain Water,
- | |
|-------------------------------------|
| two hundred and eighty parts. |
| Subcarbonate of Soda, |
| one hundred and twenty-eight parts. |
| Prepared Sulphuret of Antimony, |
| six parts. |

Boil together for half an hour, stirring from time to time. Filter the boiling liquor into a vessel containing warm water, which has been previously deprived of air by boiling. Decant when cold; wash the precipitate, first with cold water, then with warm, till it comes off perfectly tasteless. Lastly, express, and dry it in the shade. (GALL.)

FORM. HÔP. FR. prescribes two hundred and thirty parts of water, twenty-two of subcarbonate, and one of sulphuret.—ANT.—two hundred and fifty of water, twenty-two and a half of subcarbonate, and one of sulphuret.—AUST.—two hundred and forty of water, twenty-four of subcarbonate, and one of sulphuret.—SAX.—from six to eight of water, one of subcarbonate, and two of sulphuret.

- R. Crude Antimony, five parts and a half.
Calcined Subcarbonate of Potass,
- | |
|-----------------|
| thirteen parts. |
|-----------------|

Dissolve the latter in

Pure Water,	twenty-six parts.
-------------	-------------------

Heat the antimony, pulverized, in the solution for a quarter of an hour, and add

Water, forty-six parts.

Boil for three quarters of an hour; then having let it repose for an instant, decant it upon a paper filter laid upon a cloth. When cold, separate the precipitate from the liquid, and wash it with a small quantity of water; and when the precipitate shall have subsided, decant and mix the liquor with that of the first decantation: then pour them upon the residuum, add that which remains on the filter, and put the whole on the fire. When it has boiled for half an hour, strain again, and repeat the same operation. Lastly, wash the powder thus obtained, and dry it in the shade, in a warm place, but far from the fire. (VAN MONS)

HISP. prescribes four ounces of antimony, four pounds of subcarbonate, and twenty-two pounds of water.—BRUGNATELLI—one pound of sulphuret, two pounds of subcarbonate, and ten of water.—AMST.—four of sulphuret, sixteen of subcarbonate, and a sufficient quantity of water.—ROSS.—one of sulphuret, four of subcarbonate, and sixteen of water.—BRUNS.; PALAT.; and WIRTEM.—two and a half of antimony, three of subcarbonate, and fifteen of water.—SARD.—four of antimony, one of subcarbonate, and eight of water.—GENEV.; and HERBIP.—one of antimony, four of subcarbonate, and a sufficient quantity of water.—FERR.—two of sulphuret, one of subcarbonate, and thirty of water.

R. Solution of Potass, six pounds.

Evaporate it to one half in an iron vessel, pouring into it from time to time a little hot water. Then add

Prepared Sulphuret of Antimony, ten ounces.

Boil over a gentle fire down to two pounds, stirring continually, and filter immediately. Wash well and dry the precipitate which is formed on cooling. (HASS.)

PIDERIT prescribes three parts of solution of potass, and one part of sulphuret.—LIPP.—one and a half of sulphuret, and one each of solution of potass and of water.—SWEDIAUR—six parts of potass, to be dissolved in twenty pounds of boiling water; to which is to be added a quantity of sulphuret equal to a twentieth part of the alkali, and boiled for half an hour.—BRUGNATELLI does not express any quantity, and says only that as much sulphuret should be added to solution of potass as the latter will dissolve.

R. Subcarbonate of Soda, any quantity.

Water, a sufficient quantity to dissolve the salt. Render the lye caustic by boiling it with lime, till acids do not excite in it any effervescence, then filter, wash the residuum, and mix the two liquors together. Boil with them pulverized sul-

phuret of antimony, in the proportion, at first, of 2,75 of it, to five of the subcarbonate employed: but more is to be gradually added, by small portions, till it ceases to be dissolved. Filter, set the liquor aside, and decant it into a broad and deep vessel, which it fills only to one third. Let carbonic acid, disengaged from a mixture of chalk and dilute sulphuric acid, fall upon its surface. In spreading itself on the liquor, the gas will produce a general precipitation. Stir frequently, that the liquor may present new surfaces. Finally, wash and well dry the precipitate. (VAN MONS)

BRUGNATELLI directs one part of sulphuret to be dissolved in two parts of boiling solution of potass; the solution to be filtered, and mixed with ten times its volume of water acidulated with carbonic acid; to be filtered again, and the precipitate washed.

R. Sulphuret of Antimony, two pounds.
Dry Subcarbonate of Potass, one pound.

Reduce them separately to powder, and melt them together in a covered crucible, with a moderate heat. Pulverize the remaining mass when cold; boil it for a quarter of an hour in water, stirring it frequently. Filter the boiling liquor; and when it is cold, filter again to separate the precipitate which may be formed: wash this with warm water, and dry it with a gentle heat. (POL.; BORUS)

HANN; and OLDEN. prescribe the same process, but substitute the subcarbonate of soda for that of potass.

R. Sublimed Sulphur, one part.
Sulphuret of Antimony, powdered, four parts.
Subcarbonate of Potass, powdered, six parts.

Mix intimately, and fill a covered crucible with it to three fourths; melt it with a gradually augmented heat, stirring frequently with an iron spatula; then pour the mass into an iron mortar, and pulverize it when cold. Boil this powder slowly with thirty-six parts of boiling water, till reduced to one half; filter the liquor through paper, sustained by a piece of cloth extended over a vessel containing two hundred parts of hot water previously deprived of air by boiling. Set aside the liquor in a cool place for forty-eight hours, stirring it frequently with a wooden spatula; then decant, and wash the precipitate several times, first with boiling water, then with cold water: finally, express it lightly, dry it with a gentle heat, and pulverize it. (BAVAR.)

This formula presents several varieties.—BRUNS.—melt together three parts of sulphur, sixteen of sulphuret of antimony, and twenty-four of subcarbonate of potass;

boil the mass, pulverized, with twenty-eight parts of water, and pour the filtered liquor into one hundred and fifty-six parts of warm water.—DAN.—melt together three ounces of sulphur, one pound of sulphuret, and one pound and a half of subcarbonate; boil the product with eight pounds of water, and mix the filtered liquor with sixteen other pounds of water.—BELG.—melt together one part of sulphur, four parts of sulphuret, and six of subcarbonate; boil the product, pulverized, with fifty parts of water, and wash well the precipitate which forms in the cooled liquor.—SWEDIAUR directs two pounds of sulphuret, one pound of subcarbonate of potass or of soda, and one ounce of sulphur, to be melted together; and thrown, when powdered, into twenty pounds of boiling water.

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, two hundred parts.

Metallic Antimony, in powder, two hundred and fifty parts.

Washed Sulphur, one hundred and twenty-three parts.
Water, three thousand parts.

Mix the sulphur and antimony intimately together; and add them by small portions to the water with the subcarbonate dissolved in it. Boil for some time, occasionally replacing the water which becomes evaporated; filter, and set aside the liquor to cool; then collect, wash, and dry the precipitate. (PLANCHE)

R. Sulphuret of Antimony, levigated, one part.
Crude Tartar, powdered, three or four parts.

Put them, mixed together, into a crucible, and expose it to a red heat till no more smoke is disengaged; then set it aside, and when the mass is cold, reduce it to powder. Throw it into boiling water, filter the solution, and collect the precipitate which it forms on cooling; and well wash and dry it.

This process is by FABRONI.

R. Sulphuret of Antimony, two pounds.
Quick Lime, one pound.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Boil for an hour, filter, and precipitate by means of chloruret of antimony; then filter the liquor again, and wash and dry the precipitate. (VAN MONS)

R. Scorix of simple Regulus of Antimony, one part.

Pound them, while still hot; and having enclosed them in a linen bag, pour upon them

Boiling Water, sixteen parts.

Boil till a drop of the liquid becomes

filled with brownish flocules on being thrown upon a cold body; then strain the liquor into a vessel partly filled with boiling water. Set it aside to cool, collect the precipitate which forms, and boil it in water till the latter comes off tasteless. (FULD.)

This preparation was formerly considered a hydrosulphate of antimony; but, according to BERZELIUS, it is a hydrated sulphuret, corresponding to the protoxide of this metal; but it does not become so till after having been washed. At the moment of its precipitation, it appears to be a compound of sulphuret, of a certain quantity of antimonite, and of proto-hydrosulphate of potass. The washings to which it is subjected are intended to remove the two latter salts.

It is stimulant, emetic, diaphoretic, alterative, and expectorant.—Dose, from one grain to four grains.

EXPECTORANT POWDER.

Pulvis expectorans seu Kermesinus. (GENEV.; SAUNDERS)

R. Proto-hydrosulphate of antimony, four grains.
Sugar of Milk, half an ounce.
Divide into twelve doses. (GENEV.)

R. Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, fifteen grains.
White Sugar, one ounce.
Mix, and divide into fifteen doses. (SAUNDERS)

KERMESINE LOZENGES. (VAN MONS)

R. Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, half a dram.
Sugar, fifteen ounces.

Triturate the proto-hydrosulphate with two drams of the sugar, and boil the rest *à la phane*; then incorporate the powder with the syrup before it becomes cold, and make the mass into lozenges.

KERMESINE POWDER.

Pulvis gummosus stibiatus, Pulvis Kermesianus. (SUEC.; SAUNDERS)

R. Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, one grain.
Gum Arabic, six grains.
White Sugar, half a scruple.
Mix. For one dose. (SAUNDERS)

R. Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, one part.
White Sugar, seven parts.
Pulverize together, and add
Gum Powder (two parts of gum arabic, two of sugar, and one of marsh-mallows), thirty-two parts.
Mix. (SUEC.)

KERMESINE PASTILES. (PLANCHE)

- R. Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, forty parts.
 Sugar, two hundred parts.
 Gum Tragacanth, eight parts.
 Make into pastiles.

PECTORAL POWDER.

Pulvis Pectoralis seu ex Sulphure stibiato rubro seu e Kermes, minerali seu expectorans. (MIL. COPEN.; HERBIP.)

- R. Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, half a grain.
 Sugar, in powder, } of each,
 Starch, in powder, } ten grains.
 Mix. (MIL. COPEN.)
- R. Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, one scruple.
 Liquorice Root, in powder, half an ounce.
 Crab's Eyes, in powder, two drams.
 Mix. (HERBIP.)

ANTI-CATARRHAL POWDER. (PIERQUIN)

- R. Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, } of each,
 Sublimed Sulphur, } an equal part.
 Liquorice Root, in powder, }
- Mix.

BARTHEZ prescribed this to be taken thrice a day in catarrhs, after the inflammatory stage.

QUARIN'S POWDER. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

- R. Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, from two to four grains.
 Gum Arabic, } of each, half a dram.
 — Tragacanth, }
 Sublimed Sulphur, } one dram.
 Extract of Liquorice, } of each,
 White Sugar, } two drams.
- This is recommended in convulsive cough.—Dose, half a dram every four hours.

CAMPHORATED KERMESINE POWDER.

Pulvis ex Sulphure stibiato rubro cum Camphora seu Kermesinis cum Camphora. (MIL. COPEN.; SAUNDERS)

- R. Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, half a grain.
 Camphor, one grain.
 White Sugar, one scruple.
 Mix. (MIL. COPEN.)
- R. Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, two grains.
 Camphor, twelve grains.
 Nitrate of Potass, } of each,
 Deutoxide of Antimony, } one dram.
 Mix. (SAUNDERS)

INCISIVE POWDER. (BORIES)

- R. Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, four grains.
 Gum Ammoniac, } of each,
 Root of Florentine Iris, } half a dram.
- Mix, and make a powder, to be divided into six equal doses; of which the patient is to take one every four hours.

POWDER FOR HOOPING COUGH. (BORIES; SAINTE-MARIE)

- R. Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, one part.
 Ipecacuanha, two parts.
 Mix. (BORIES)
- R. Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, half a grain.
 Ipecacuanha, one grain.
 Crab's Eyes, } of each, twelve grains.
 Gum Arabic, }
- Triturate together. (SAINTE-MARIE)

The latter formula is for a child of two years old. The powder is to be divided into three doses which are to be taken in the course of twenty-four hours.—Of the preceding, two grains are given, every four hours.

TONIC AND INCISIVE POWDER. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

- R. Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, two grains.
 Ipecacuanha, four grains.
 Black Oxide of Iron, } of each,
 Subcarbonate of Soda, } twelve grains.
 Catechu, } of each,
 Cinnamon, } one scruple.
 Florentine Iris, }
 Liquorice Root, one dram.
- Divide into thirty doses.

This is recommended in gastric complaints.*—Three doses are given an hour or two before meals, at intervals of a quarter of an hour.

ANTI-SPASMODIC POWDER. (BAVAR.)

- R. Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, one part.
 Nitrate of Potass, } of each,
 Sulphate of Potass, } ten parts.
 Mix.

* *Embarras gastriques.* The symptoms referred to by this term are white or yellowish tongue, loss of appetite, bitterness and clamminess of the mouth, uneasiness and sometimes pain in the epigastric region, with nausea and bilious vomitings.

FRONCHIUS' ANTI-CATARRHAL LOZENGES.
(CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN;
NIEMANN; VAN MONS)

- R. Gum Arabic, eight ounces.
Proto-hydrosulphate } of each,
of Antimony, } four scruples.
Anise Seeds, }
Extract of Liquorice, two ounces.
White Sugar, two pounds.
Aqueous Extract of Opium, twelve grains.

Mucilage of Tragacanth, a sufficient quantity
to make lozenges of six grains each. (CADET
DE GASSICOURT; NIEMANN; PIERQUIN)

- R. Oil of Anise, six drops.
Extract of Opium, twelve grains.
Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, one dram.
Extract of Liquorice, two ounces.
Gum Arabic, eight ounces.
White Sugar, thirty-two ounces.

Mix together, and add

Water, a sufficient quantity
to form lozenges. (VAN MONS)

Dose, six or eight in the course of the
day. They are expectorant.

PECTORAL PASTILLES. (CADET DE GAS-
SICOURT)

- R. Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, sixty-two grains.
Dried Squill, sixty-four grains.
Aqueous Extract of Opium, one dram.
Ipecacuanha, two drams.
White Sugar, three ounces.
Mucilage of Tragacanth, a sufficient quantity

to make four hundred pastilles.—Dose,
one every hour.

DIAPHORETIC AND SEDATIVE PILLS.
(BRERA; RATIER)

- R. Proto-hydrosulphate } of each,
of Antimony, } two grains.
Extract of Opium, }
Nitrate of Potass, four grains.
Mix.

These pills are recommended in rheu-
matic affections, to diminish pain and fa-
vour diaphoresis. Their *modus operandi* is
similar to that of the compound powder of
ipecacuanha. (RATIER)

- R. Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, eight grains.
Compound Powder of Ipecacuanha, twelve grains.
Rob of Elder, a sufficient quantity
to make six pills.—Dose, one every two
hours, in arthritic and rheumatic pains.
(BRERA)

RESOLVENT BOLUSES.

Boli resolventes diaphoretici. (BRERA;
PIERQUIN)

- R. Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, one grain.
Submuriate of Mercury, five grains.
Extract of Fumitory, a sufficient quantity.

These are recommended by BARTHEZ in
engorgements of the abdominal viscera.—
One to be taken every third night. (PIER-
QUIN)

- R. Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, six grains.
Submuriate of Mercury, eight grains.
Ipecacuanha, seven grains.
Rob of Elder, a sufficient quantity.

Make six boluses.—Dose, one every
three hours, in repelled exanthemata and in
catarrhal fevers.

KERMESIVE PILLS. (GENEV.; SAUNDERS)

- R. Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, one dram.
Conserve of Hips, a sufficient quantity
to make seventy-two pills.

SEDATIVE AND SUDORIFIC PILLS. (CADET
DE GASSICOURT)

- R. Proto-hydrosulphate } of each,
of Antimony, } eighteen
Sulphuretted Hydrosul- } grains.
phate of Antimony. }
Aqueous Extract of Opium, twelve grains.
Extract of Henbane, two drams.

Make sixty pills.

These are recommended by DUMERIL in
obstinate nervous coughs.—Dose two or
four a day.

EXPECTORANT BOLUSES.

*Boli hermetico-ammoniacaes seu incitantes
necnon diaphoretici et expectorantes.*
(BRERA)

- R. Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, eight grains.
Gum Ammoniac, mixed with
Yolk of Egg, one scruple.
Oxymel of Squill, half a dram.
Liquorice Powder, a sufficient quantity.

Make eight boluses.—Dose, one every
two hours.

- R. Camphor, one scruple.
Nitrate of Potass, two scruples.
Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, six grains.
Despumated Honey, } of each,
Liquorice Powder, } a sufficient
quantity.

Make six boluses.—Dose, one every two hours.

DIAPHORETIC BOLUSES

Boli diaphoretici nauseantes. (BRERA)

R. Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, four grains.
Ipecacuanha, two grains.
Rob of Elder, a sufficient quantity.

Make four boluses.—Dose, one every two hours.

ANTI-HERPETIC OINTMENT. (PIERQUIN)

R. Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, one dram.
Lard, half an ounce.
Pulp of Patience Root, one ounce.

To be applied every night.

KERMETIZED POTION. (FORM. HÖP. FR.; PIERQUIN; RATIER)

R. Gum Tragacanth, ten grains.

Dissolve it in Water, four ounces.

Add Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, one grain.

Mix. (FORM. HÖP. FR.)

R. Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, two grains.
Gum Arabic, one dram.

Cough Infusion, four ounces.
Syrup of Grape, one ounce.

Mix. (PIERQUIN)

R. Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, from one to three grains.
Gum Tragacanth, six grains.

Gum Potion, four ounces.

Mix. (RATIER)

This is to be taken by spoonfuls, at the termination of catarrhal affections, when expectoration is difficult.

KERMETIZED EMULSION. (BRERA)

R. Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, four grains.

Despumated Honey, one ounce.
Simple Emulsion, one pound.

To be taken by spoonfuls.

KERMETIZED MIXTURE. (SAUNDERS)

R. Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, twelve grains.

Tritoxide of Antimony, one dram.
SYDENHAM'S Laudanum, twenty drops.

Oxymel of Squill, two ounces.
Distilled Hyssop Water, one pound.

Mix.

EXPECTORANT LOCH. (PIERQUIN)

R. Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, two grains.

Distilled Borage Water, two ounces.
Syrup of Bugloss, of each, one ounce.
Ground Ivy, and a half.

EMETIC POTION. (BORIES)

R. Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, two grains.

Oxymel of Squill, one ounce.
Water, four ounces.

To be taken by spoonfuls.

EMETIC EMULSION. (BORIES)

R. Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, one grain.

Oxymel of Squill, four drams.
Oil of Almonds, of each, one ounce.

Syrup of Ipecacuanha, two ounces.
Water, two ounces.

To be taken by spoonfuls, till vomiting takes place.

PURGATIVE POTION. (BORIES; PIERQUIN)

R. Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, one grain.

Mix it with Infusion of Borage, fourteen ounces previously digested with

Anise Seeds, one pinch.
and holding in solution,
Manna, two ounces and a half.

EMETO-ANODYNE MIXTURE. (RATIER)

R. Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, two grains.

Salphuric Ether, of each, one ounce.
SYDENHAM'S Laudanum, one scruple.

Simple Syrup, one ounce.
Water, four ounces.

Mix.

EXPECTORANT MARMALADE.

Marmelade de Zanetti. (CADET DE GASCOURT; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Manna, three ounces.
Syrup of Squill, one ounce.

Expressed Juice of Wood-lice, one hundred.

Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, from four to six grains.

Mix together, and add Essence of Anise, one or two drops.

Incorporate. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Manna, six ounces.
Oil of Almonds, of each, two drams.

Syrup of Squill, of each, two drams.
Seneca, one ounce.

Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, from four to six grains.

Mix. (SAINTE-MARIE)

- R. Manna, two ounces.
Syrup of Marshmallows, one ounce and a half.
Preserved Cassia, } of each,
Oil of Almonds, } one ounce.
Cocoa Nut Oil, } six drams.
Orange-flower Water, half an ounce.
Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, four grains.

Mix. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

This is recommended to promote expectoration and keep the bowels relaxed.—Dose, a tea-spoonful every two hours.

3. *Sulphuratum hydrosulphas Antimonii, Hydrosulphuretum lufcum Oxydi Stibii sulphuratum seu Oxyduli Stibii sulphuratum seu stibiosum cum sulphure, Oxodes Stibii sulphuratum, Oxydulum Antimonii hydrosulphuratum aurantiacum seu auratum Antimonii, Sulphuretum Stibii oxydulati seu Stibii hydrogenatum seu Oxyduli Stibii hydrogenatum.*—Sulphuretted Hydrosulphate of Antimony, Golden Sulphuret of Antimony.

AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FENN.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SARD.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI.; PIDERIT.; SPIELMANN.; SWEDIAUR.; VAN MONS.

In a Pure State.

R. Of the liquor which remains after the precipitation of the proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, any quantity.

Pour into it, gradually,

Acetic Acid (3 degrees),

a sufficient quantity,

namely, so much, that upon a further addition of it no more precipitate is formed.

Wash the precipitate well with cold water, and dry it.

(ANT.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; SUEC.; BRUGNATELLI.; PIDERIT.; VAN MONS.)

ANT.; BRUGNATELLI.; and PIDERIT substitute dilute sulphuric acid for the vinegar.

R. Scoriz of Simple Regulus of Antimony; or, Residue of Tincture of Tartarized Antimony, any quantity.

Water, a sufficient quantity

to dissolve it. Filter the solution, and set it aside for several days; then decant the clear liquor, mix it with vinegar, and collect on a filter the precipitate which is formed; pour more vinegar into the liquor, and again collect the precipitate; then treat it once more in the same manner; dry the precipitate, and keep it under the name

of Sulphur of antimony of the third precipitation. (BRUNS.; SARD.; WIRTEM.)

Formerly, the last was administered to children, and the second to adults; the first, being strongly emetic, was but rarely used.

The product obtained by this process, very much resembles the precipitated sulphuret of antimony.

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, three parts.
Boiling Water, thirty parts.

Dissolve, and add

Lime, in powder, one part and a half.

Boil in an iron vessel for half an hour, stirring frequently, and strain. Wash the residuum with one part of hot water; pour off the clear liquor and boil it again, adding to it one part each of prepared sulphuret of antimony and of sublimed sulphur. Continue the boiling till no more than about fifteen parts of liquid remain. Strain this while boiling, and add to it an equal quantity of boiled water. Set it aside then for twenty-four hours, and add six parts more of water. Drop diluted sulphuric acid into the liquor till it ceases to produce a precipitate. Set it aside, decant, collect the precipitate, and wash it with boiling water; then express, dry with a gentle heat, and pulverize it. (BAVAR.)

AUSTR. prescribes three pounds of subcarbonate of potass, five pounds of quicklime, and a sufficient quantity of water; seven ounces of sulphuret of antimony and eleven ounces of sulphur to be boiled in solution of potass, and sulphuric acid to be instilled.—LIPP.—twenty ounces of lime, ten pounds of water, fifteen ounces of subcarbonate of soda dissolved in two pounds of water, two ounces of sulphuret, three ounces of sulphur, and sulphuric acid to be instilled into the liquor.—AMST.; BATAV.; BELG.; DAN.; FENN.; ROSS.; WIRTEM.; and SWEDIAUR—two parts of sulphuret, three of sulphur, and a sufficient quantity of solution of potass, and the insitillation of diluted sulphuric acid.—GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; and SAX.—equal parts of sulphur and of sulphuret, and a sufficient quantity of solution of potass.—FELD—four ounces of sulphuret, twelve ounces of subcarbonate of potass, three ounces of sulphur, twenty pounds of water, and nine ounces of sulphuric acid mixed with twenty pounds of water.

R. Sulphuret of Antimony, two pounds.
Quick Lime, one pound.
Sublimed Sulphur, three ounces.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Boil for an hour, and filter; precipitate by means of chloruret of antimony; collect

the precipitate, wash it well, and dry it. (PLANCHE; VAN MONS)

The golden sulphuret of antimony is considered by some chemists to be a subsulphuretted hydrosulphate; but BERZELIUS regards it as a hydrated sulphuret with an excess of sulphur, corresponding to the antimonious acid or dentoxide of antimony.

It is stimulant, alterative, diaphoretic, diuretic, resolvent, emetic, and laxative.—Dose, from three to twenty grains.

ANTI-RHEUMATIC POWDER. (AUGUSTIN)

- R. Sulphuretted Hydrosulphate of Antimony, one grain.
Liquorice Powder, ten grains.
Mix. For one dose.

EXPECTORANT POWDER.

Pulvis pectoralis resolvens seu gummosus cum Liquiritia et Sulphure stibiato. (FULD.; HAMB.; AUGUSTIN)

- R. Sulphuretted Hydrosulphate of Antimony, half a dram.
Sugar of Milk, six drams.
Liquorice Root, three drams.
Florentine Iris, one dram.
Make them into a fine powder. (FULD.)

- R. Sulphuretted Hydrosulphate of Antimony, two scruples.
Extract of Opium, three grains.
Sugar of Milk, half an ounce.
Liquorice Root, two drams.
Seneca Root, three drams.
Make a fine powder. (HAMB.)

Dose, one or two scruples.

- R. Sugar of Milk, half an ounce.
Gum Arabic, } of each,
Anise, } of each,
Liquorice, } two drams.
Sulphate of Potass, }
Sulphuretted Hydrosulphate of Antimony, one scruple.

Mix.—Dose, a tea-spoonful, occasionally, in asthma. (AUGUSTIN)

FERRIFUGE POWDER.

Pulvis ex Sulphure stibiato seu febrifugus Unzeri. (AUGUSTIN; CADET DE GASSICOURT)

- R. Sulphuretted Hydrosulphate of Antimony, } of each,
Subcarbonate of Magnesia, } half
Sulphate of Potass, } a dram.
Mix. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

AUGUSTIN prescribes equal parts of sulphuretted hydrosulphate, of sulphate of potass, and of prepared oyster shells.

To be divided into four doses, to be taken at equal intervals, during the cold

stage in intermittent fevers, in the treatment of which this powder has been much praised.

EXPECTORANT PILLS. (BRUNS.; HAMB.; AUGUSTIN)

- R. Sulphuretted Hydrosulphate of Antimony, half a dram.
Gum Ammoniac, } of each,
Extract of Liquorice, } half an ounce.
Make the mass into pills of five grains each. (BRUNS.)

AUGUSTIN prescribes twelve grains of sulphuretted hydrosulphate, two drams of the gum, and the same of the extract.

- R. Sulphuretted Hydrosulphate of Antimony, half a dram.
Gum Ammoniac, } of each,
Extract of Seneca, } three drams.
Root of Seneca, one dram and a half.

Make the mass into pills of five grains each. (HAMB.)

Dose, four, twice a day.

ANTI-ARTHRITIC PILLS. (SAUNDERS)

- R. Sulphuretted Hydrosulphate of Antimony, twelve grains.
Extract of Aconite, one dram.
Liquorice Powder,

a sufficient quantity, to make thirty-six pills.

ANODYNE PILLS. (SAINTE-MARIE)

- R. Sulphuretted Hydrosulphate of Antimony, } of each,
Extract of Aconite, } one
Syrup of Clove-pink, } dram.
a sufficient quantity, to make pills of two grains each.

These are recommended by STOLL for rheumatic pains.—Dose, two pills thrice a day; but only one if they excite vomiting.

ALTERATIVE PILLS.

Pilule ad Morbos cutaneos seu sulphurato stibiato cum Cicuta seu cum Arnica et Camphora. (AUGUSTIN; SWEDIAUR)

- R. Sulphuretted Hydrosulphate of Antimony, } of each,
Extract of the Rind of Walnuts, } half
Extract of Opium, } an
Tincture of Guaiaic, } thirty grains.
a sufficient quantity,

to make pills of four grains each. (SWEDIAUR)

Dose, three or four, morning and evening.

- R. Sulphuretted Hydrosulphate of Antimony, one scruple.
Sublimed Sulphur, half an ounce.

Guaiac Resin, } of each,
 Extract of Hemlock, } two drams.
 Syrup of Marshmallows,
 a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Dose, from four to ten grains
 thrice a day. (AUGUSTIN)

These have been particularly recommend-
 ed in the affections consequent to variola.

R. Sulphuretted Hydrosulphate of An-
 timony, one scruple.
 Sublimed Sulphur, two drams.
 Camphor, fifteen grains.
 Extract of Leopard's-bane, one dram.

Mix.—Dose, from nine to forty-five
 grains in the course of the day.

EXPECTORANT LINCTUS. (MIL. COPEN.;
 FULD.; HANN.)

R. Sulphuretted Hydrosulphate of An-
 timony, thirty grains.
 Oxytel of Squill, one ounce.
 Extract of Horehound, two drams.
 Syrup of Marshmallows, two ounces.

Mix. (FULD.)

R. Sulphuretted Hydrosulphate of An-
 timony, four grains.
 Mucilage of Gum Arabic, } of each,
 Honey, } one ounce.

Mix. (MIL. COPEN.)

R. Sulphuretted Hydrosulphate of An-
 timony, one scruple.
 Extract of Seneca, two drams.
 Oxytel of Squill, one ounce.
 Syrup of Marshmallows, two ounces.

Mix. (HAMB.)

B.

In an Impure State.

ANTIMONIAL SOAP.

*Sapo antimonalis seu Antimonii seu stibiat-
 us, Sulphur auratum saponatum, Sapo
 Hydrosulphureti Oxyduli Stibii Sulphu-
 rati.* (ANT.; BELG.; DAN.; FULD.;
 HAMB.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OL-
 DEN.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; WIR-
 TEM.; NIEMANN.; PIDERIT.; SWEDIAUR;
 VAN MONS)

R. Sulphuretted Hydrosulphate of An-
 timony, two ounces.
 Pure Caustic Soda, dried,
 three ounces.
 Distilled Water, one pound and a half.

Boil together in an iron vessel, stirring
 frequently, till the sulphuretted hydrosulph-
 ate become perfectly dissolved and there
 remain only one pound of liquor. Then
 add

Oil of Almonds or of Ben, ten ounces,
 and boil slowly, stirring continually, till

the mixture shall have acquired the con-
 sistence of soap. (LIPP.)

R. Sulphuret of Antimony,
 five parts and three fourths.
 Caustic Soda, seven parts and a half.
 Water, a sufficient quantity.

Dissolve, and add

Sulphur, one part and a half
 When this is dissolved, add
 Olive Oil, a sufficient quantity,
 to saturate the excess of alcali; and evapo-
 rate to a pilular consistence. (VAN MONS)

R. Of the liquor from which the proto-
 hydrosulphate of Antimony has
 been precipitated, one pound.
 Oil of Almonds, three pounds.

Boil, and gradually instil solution of po-
 tash into the mixture, till it becomes of
 a saponaceous consistence. (HASS.; PI-
 DERIT.; SWEDIAUR)

R. Sulphuret of Antimony and of
 Potass, half an ounce.
 Boiling Water, one pound.

Strain; then boil till an egg may float
 on it; add

Oil of Almonds, half a pound.

Boil again, stirring continually; evapo-
 rate to the consistence of soap; dissolve it
 in alcohol; and lastly, distil. (HAMB.)

R. Sulphuretted Hydrosulphate of An-
 timony, one part.

Digest it in

Solution of Potass,
 a sufficient quantity,
 diluted with thrice its weight of distilled
 water. When it is dissolved, add further,
 and dissolve in the liquor

White Soap, scraped, six parts.

Evaporate slowly, to a pilular consis-
 tence. (BELG.; DAN.; HANN.; OLDEN.;
 POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; NIEMANN.; SWE-
 DIAUR.; VAN MONS)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, six ounces.
 Quick-lime, ten ounces.
 Water, three pounds.

Boil together in an iron vessel; strain
 through a cloth; evaporate the liquor to
 one half; and add

Sulphuret of Antimony, two ounces.
 Sulphur, one ounce.

Boil on a slow fire for half an hour, con-
 stantly stirring; then filter and add

Soap, scraped, six ounces.

Evaporate to the consistence of soap.
 (WIRTEM.)

R. Sulphuret of Antimony, two parts.
 Sulphur, three parts.

Throw them, mixed together, by portions into

Boiling Solution of Soda,

a sufficient quantity to dissolve it completely. Dilute the liquor with hot water, and filter it when cold. Ascertain then how much sulphuret of antimony one part of the liquor contains, and add for each part

White Soap, six parts.

Distilled Water, a sufficient quantity

to dissolve the soap; and evaporate to a proper consistence. (ANT.)

VAN MONS prescribes five parts and a half of sulphuret of antimony, one and a half of sulphur, a sufficient quantity of solution of caustic soda to dissolve them, and forty-two parts of white soap.

R. Sulphuretted hydrosulphate of Antimony, newly prepared, one part.

Solution of Caustic Soda, a sufficient quantity.

Dissolve with heat, and add

White Soap, scraped, six parts.

Dissolve, strain, and evaporate slowly to a pilular consistence. (VAN MONS)

It is stimulant; and is regarded as a powerful resolvent, diaphoretic, diuretic, incisive, expectorant, and alterative. It has been particularly recommended in rheumatism, asthma, and in lymphatic disorders.—Dose, from two to twelve grains, twice or thrice a day, in pills.

SOLUTION OF ANTIMONIAL SOAP.

Liquor Saponis stibiati, Tinctura Antimonii saponata, Sulphur auratum liquidum, Soufre doré liquide. (DAN.; FULD.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; HERBIP.; HUFELAND.; NIEMANN.; PIDERIT.; VAN MONS.)

R. Antimonial Soap, } of each, one ounce.
Rectified Spirit, }

Digest for three days, then filter, and distil one half of the liquid. Pour upon it a sufficient quantity of alkaline tincture to cover it by three fingers' breadth, and triturate it for two hours in a stone mortar. Then digest it in a matrass for twenty-four hours, so that it may be perfectly dissolved. (FULD.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; HERBIP.; PIDERIT.)

R. Antimonial Soap, eight ounces.
Alcaline Tincture, } of each,
Cinnamon Water, } twelve ounces.

Digest in a moderate heat. (DAN.; HANN.; VAN MONS.)

NIEMANN prescribes three parts of antimonial soap, four of alkaline tincture, and four of distilled water.

R. Sulphuretted hydrosulphate of Antimony, one part.

Soap-boiler's Lye, a sufficient quantity.

Digest for some time, and add

Medicinal Soap, three parts.
Concentrated Alcohol, } of each,
Distilled Water, } six parts.

Digest in a moderate heat, stirring frequently, and strain. (BORUS.; SAX.; HUFELAND.)

R. Antimonial Soap, one part.
Tincture of Caustic Potass, } of each,
Water, } one part
and a half.

Dissolve in a warm water bath, and filter. (VAN MONS.)

It is stimulant, resolvent, and diuretic.

—Dose, from fifty to seventy drops.

ANTI-ARTHRITIC PILLS.

Pilule Stibiatae cum Opio et laxantibus resinosis seu Guaiacum Stibio. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Antimonial Soap, } of each, one dram.
Jalap Soap, }
Assafoetida, }

Extract of Opium, five grains.
Valerian, in powder, half a dram.

Make them into pills of three grains each.—Dose, five thrice a day; in chronic gout.

R. Antimonial Soap, } of each, one dram.
Guaiac Resin, }
Extract of Aconite, } six grains.

Make into pills of four grains each.—

Dose, six, twice a day.

ANTIMONATED TINCTURE OF ASSAFOETIDA. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Tincture of Assafoetida, six drams.

Solution of Antimonial Soap, two drams and a half.

Spirit of Turpentine, two drams.

Mix.—Dose, thirty drops, every four hours, in jaundice.

R. Sulphurettum Antimonii precipitatum, Sulphur antimoniatum fuscum.—Precipitated Sulphuret of Antimony.

LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AMER.; LUSIT.; COXE; VAN MONS.

R. Sulphuret of Antimony, in powder, two pounds.

Solution of Potass, four pints.

Distilled Water, three pints.

Mix, and boil over a moderate fire for three hours, constantly stirring,

and adding distilled water from time to time, that the same measure may

be kept up. Strain the liquor while

boiling through a double linen cloth; and, while it is hot, drop in gradually as much sulphuric acid as will be sufficient to precipitate the powder. Wash away the sulphate of potass which is formed, with hot water; then dry the precipitated sulphuret of antimony, and reduce it to fine powder. (LOND.)

R. Solution of Potass, four parts.
Water, three parts.
Prepared Sulphuret of Antimony, two parts.
Dilute Sulphuric Acid, a sufficient quantity.

Mix the sulphuret with the solution and the water, and boil the mixture over a moderate fire, in a closed iron vessel, for three hours, frequently stirring with an iron spatula, adding water as it may be required. Strain the liquor while hot, through a doubled linen cloth, and add to it a sufficient quantity of dilute sulphuric acid to precipitate the sulphuret, which is to be well washed with warm water. (EDINB.)

R. Sulphur Antimoniatum Fuscum.

R. Prepared Sulphuret of Antimony, one part.
Water of Caustic Potass, eight parts.
Dilute Sulphuric Acid, a sufficient quantity.

Add the sulphuret to the water of caustic potass, and boil for an hour. Strain the solution while hot through a doubled cloth, and drop into it the acid. Wash away the sulphate of potass which is formed, with hot water. Lastly, dry and pulverize the product. (DUBL.)

The process of AMER.; COXE; LUSIT.; and VAN MONS, is the same as that of LOND.; but LUSIT. requires the lye of soda to be employed, instead of solution of potass.

VAN MONS also directs five parts and a half of sulphuret of antimony, and fifteen of subcarbonate of potass, to be boiled for two hours in water; the boiling liquor to be filtered rapidly into a vessel containing ten parts of sulphuric acid, diluted with

sixty times its weight of water; the liquor to be decanted; and the precipitate to be expressed, washed, and dried.

R. Tartarized Antimony, eleven parts and a half.

Dissolve it in water; filter the solution, and, by the aid of a proper apparatus, let a current of hydrosulphuric acid gas pass through it, till no more precipitate is formed; wash this well, and dry it on paper placed in the shade, near a fire. (VAN MONS)

This preparation is a mixture of sulphuretted hydrosulphate and of proto-hydrosulphate of antimony.

SULPHURET OF ANTIMONY AND OF LIME.

Sulphuretum Calcis stibiatum seu Calcaria et Stibii, Calx Antimonii sulphurata, Calx Stibii cum Sulphure seu Antimonii Hoffmanni seu Antimonii cum Sulphure, Calcaria sulphurato-stibiata. (BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; HANN.; HASS.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; HUFELAND; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Sulphuretted Hydrosulphate of Antimony, one part.
Quick-lime, three parts.

Triturate together, and pour upon the mixture Hot Water, twenty-four parts.

Dry with a moderate heat, in a porcelain vessel, stirring continually, and keep the powder in a stopped bottle. (BATAV.; HANN.; HASS.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; SWEDIAUR)

R. Sulphuret of Antimony, of each,
Sublimed Sulphur, one part.
Hydrate of Lime, four parts.

Calcine them together in a crucible for a quarter of an hour, and put the mass into a well stopped bottle, when it is cold. (BAVAR.; BELG.; ROSS.; WIRTEM.)

HUFELAND prescribes ten drams of lime, half an ounce of sulphur, and three drams of sulphuret of antimony.

R. Sulphuretted Hydrosulphate of Antimony, any quantity.
Saturated Solution of Hydrosulphate of Lime, a sufficient quantity.

Mix them gradually together by pouring the hydrosulphate upon the sulphuret, and keep the vessel in hot water till the latter is completely dissolved; then filter, evaporate, and crystallize. (VAN MONS)

HOFFMANN, who invented the calx antimonii, prepared it with ten parts of calcined oyster shells, four of sulphuret of antimony, and three of sulphur; calcined together for an hour.

It is stimulant, resolvent, and emetic; and has been much praised in the treatment of rheumatism, gout, scrofula, and obstructions of the abdominal viscera.—Dose, from one to six grains. It may also be employed externally, in baths and fomentations.

It is incompatible with the acids and metallic salts.

SOLUTION OF SULPHURET OF ANTIMONY AND OF LIME.

Solutio seu Aqua Calcarie sulphurato-stibiate, Decoctum Sulphureti Calcis Hoffmanni. (HANN.; BORUS.; AUGUSTIN.; NIEMANN.; HUFELAND.; VAN MONS.)

R. Sulphuret of Antimony and of Lime, one dram.
Distilled Water, five pounds.

Boil down to four pounds.—Dose, half a pound to four pounds with milk or broth.

PILLS OF SULPHURET OF ANTIMONY AND OF LIME. (AUGUSTIN.; NIEMANN.)

R. Sulphuret of Antimony and of Lime, half a dram.
Mucilage of Tragacanth, one dram.
Make sixty pills.—Dose, five, thrice a day. (NIEMANN.)

R. Sulphuret of Antimony and of Lime, one scruple and a half.
Mucilage of Tragacanth, one dram.
Make sixty pills.—Dose, five, twice a day. (AUGUSTIN.)

SULPHURET OF ANTIMONY AND OF POTASS.

Kali sulphurato-stibiatum, Hepar Antimonii. (DAN.)

R. Sulphuret of Antimony, } of each,
Dried Nitrate of Potass, } an equal part.
Palverize and mix them; and throw them by small portions into a red hot crucible. When the deflagration has ceased, increase the heat gradually, so as to melt the mass, and preserve it when cold.

SUB-CHLORURET OF ANTIMONY.

Oxydum Antimonii nitro-muriaticum seu Stibii Acido muriatico oxygenato paratum, Mercurius Vita seu Mortis, Pulvis angelicus seu Algarothi, Antimonii submuriatis seu proto-hydrochloras, Antimonii Oxydum album. (DUBL.; BRUNS.; GALL.; FERR.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.; BRUGNATELLI.; COXE.; SPIELMANN.; SWEDIAUR.)

Antimonii Oxydum Nitro-muriaticum. (DUBL.)

R. Prepared Sulphuret of Antimony, twenty parts.

Muriatic Acid.

one hundred parts.

Nitric Acid, one part.

Mix the acids together, and gradually add the sulphur in a glass vessel; then digest with a gradually increased heat till the effervescence is completed, and then boil for an hour. Pour the liquor, when strained and cold, into a gallon of water. When the oxide of antimony shall have subsided, wash it with considerable quantities of water, till no trace of acid remains; and then dry it in bibulous paper.

R. Chloruret of Antimony, any quantity.
Distilled Water, a sufficient quantity.

Mix with agitation. Wash the precipitate which is formed, with cold water, and dry it with a moderate heat. (BRUNS.; GALL.; FERR.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.; BRUGNATELLI.; SPIELMANN.; SWEDIAUR.)

VAN MONS prescribes fifty parts of water to one of chloruret.

It is violently emetic, and of an uncertain effect, which has made it to be almost abandoned.—Dose, from two to four grains.

CHLORURET OF ANTIMONY.

Murias Antimonii seu Oxyduli Stibii seu Stibii seu stibiosus seu oxygenatus, Antimonii deuto-hydrochloras, Antimonium salitum, seu muriatum, Butyrum Antimonii seu Stibii, Causticum antimoniale, Deo-murias Stibii.—Muriate or Butter of Antimony. (AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HOP. FR.; FENN.; FULD.; HASS.; LIFF. LUSIT.; PALAT.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SARD.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIF.; BRUGNATELLI.; PIDERIT.; SPIELMANN.; SWEDIAUR.; VAN MONS.)

1. In the liquid state.

R. Sulphuretted Protoxide of Antimony, two ounces.
Decrepitated Muriate of Soda, six ounces.

Mix; put them into a glass retort, and pour upon them

Sulphuric Acid, four ounces.

Previously diluted with

Distilled Water, two ounces.

Distil in a sand-bath, augmenting the heat gradually towards the end; and preserve the product. (BORUS.)

BATAV. prescribes two parts of sulphuretted protoxide, four of muriate of soda, six of acid, and four of water.—FENN. and

SUEC.—one of sulphuretted protoxide, two of muriate, and one of acid.—**BELG.**—two of sulphuretted protoxide, eight of muriate, six of acid, and four of water.—**SWEDIAUR**—six of sulphuretted protoxide, and twelve each of muriate, of acid, and of water.—**DAN.**—five of sulphuretted protoxide, six of muriate, eleven of acid, and six of water.—**HERBIP.**—eight of sulphuret of antimony, twelve of muriate of soda, and six of acid.—**BAVAR.**—the same proportions as **BORUS.**, but vitrified antimony instead of sulphuretted protoxide.—**LUSIT.**—one of vitrified antimony, four of muriate of soda, and three of acid.—**HASS.** and **ROSS.**—eight of vitrified antimony, sixteen of muriate of soda, six of acid, and four of water.—**PIDERIT**—eight of vitrified antimony, sixteen of muriate, six of acid, and one of water.—**AMST.**—four of vitrified antimony, sixteen of muriate, and eight each of acid and of water.—**WIRTEM.**—four of vitrified antimony, sixteen of muriate, twelve of acid, and eight of water.—**FERR.**—two of vitrified antimony, four of muriate, two of acid, and one of water.—**AMER.**—one of tritoxide of antimony, one of acid, and two of muriate.

R. Vitrified Antimony, pulverized,
one pound.
Concentrated Hydrochloric Acid,
ten ounces.

Mix with agitation; and heat the mixture till no more hydrosulphuric acid gas is disengaged; set the mixture aside, decant the clear part, and preserve it for use. (**BRUGNATELLI**)

2. In the Solid State.

R. Metallic Antimony, pulverized,
three parts.
Deutochloruret of Mercury, eight parts.

Pulverize them separately, and then triturate them rapidly together. Put the mixture into a retort with a wide and short neck; adapt a globular receiver; and distil in a sand-bath, with a gradually augmented heat. The chloruret which attaches itself to the neck of the retort may be made to flow into the receiver by heating it with a burning coal. (**FORM. HÔP. FR.**)

GALL. prescribes eighteen parts of antimony and forty-eight of deutochloruret.—**ANT.** and **BRUNS.**—one of antimony, and two of deutochloruret.—**PALAT.**—an equal part of each.—**HISP.**—one of antimony, and three of deutochloruret.—**IDT** and **CHEVALIER**—thirty-six of antimony, and ninety-six of deutochloruret.—**VAN MONS**—forty and a half of antimony, and one hundred and twenty-seven of deutochloruret.

These latter proportions and those of **HISP.** are the best.

Instead of metallic antimony, its sulphu-

ret may be employed. The proportion then is—five parts of sulphuret and twelve of deutochloruret of mercury.—**WIRTEM.**—an equal part of each.—**SARD.**—six parts of sulphuret, and fifteen of deutochloruret.—**SPIELMANN**—one of sulphuret, and two of deutochloruret.—**SWEDIAUR**—twelve of sulphuret, and thirty-two of deutochloruret; or 5.5 of sulphuret, and 12.7 of deutochloruret. (**VAN MONS**)

ROBIQUET has given the following process, which deserves to be preferred:

R. Nitric Acid, one part.
Hydrochloric Acid, three parts.

Put them into a globular vessel, and throw into it antimony in the form of small shot. When the mixture has ceased to disengage vapours, set it aside, decant, and evaporate the liquid till it becomes thick; put it into a retort by means of a long-necked funnel, and adapt a receiver; then heat it in a sand-bath, gradually augmenting the heat towards the end. Separate the first product, which is liquid, from the second, which is concrete.

This is only applied externally as a caustic to remove fungous growths, and, particularly, to cauterize poisoned wounds.

PROTO-TARTRATE OF ANTIMONY.

Tartras Stibii. (**SWEDIAUR**)

R. Protoxide of Antimony, any quantity.
Tartaric Acid, a sufficient quantity
to saturate the oxide. Evaporate in a water bath to dryness, pulverize the product, and preserve it in a well-stopped bottle.

SWEDIAUR says that this preparation is preferable to the following; or, that it may be prepared extemporaneously from it by adding a little potass.

PROTO-TARTRATE OF ANTIMONY AND OF POTASS.

A.

In the Solid and Pure State.

Antimonium tartarizatum, Tartarus emeticus seu antimonialis, Tartras Antimonii, Antimonii et Potassa tartras, Tartarium antimoniatum, Tartras Potassa stibiosus seu stibialis, Tartris Lixivie stibiatus seu stibii cum Potassa seu Potassa acidulus stibiatus. (**LOND.**; **DUBL.**; **EDINB.**; **AMER.**; **AMST.**; **ANT.**; **AUSTR.**; **BATAV.**; **BAVAR.**; **BELG.**; **BRUNS.**; **DAN.**; **HISP.**; **GALL.**; **FERR.**; **FORM. HÔP. FR.**; **FENN.**; **PULD.**; **GENEV.**; **HANN.**; **HASS.**; **LIPP.**; **OLDEN.**; **LUSIT.**; **PALAT.**; **POL.**; **BORUS.**; **ROSS.**; **SAX.**; **SARD.**; **SUEC.**; **WIRTEM.**; **HERBIP.**; **BRUGNATELLI**; **COXE**; **PIDERIT**; **PARIS**; **SPIELMANN**; **SWEDIAUR**; **VAN MONS**)

Antimonium Tartarizatum. (LOND.)

R. Vitriſied Antimony, powdered, }
 Supertartrate of Potass, powdered, } of each,
 Boiling Diſtilled Water, } one pound.
 one gallon.

Mix the powders together, and gradually add the water, conſtantly ſtirring the mixture with a ſpatula: then boil for a quarter of an hour, and ſet aſide. When cold, filter the ſolution, and evaporate it that crystals may be formed.

Tartras Antimonii. (EDINB.)

R. Sulphuret of Antimony, }
 Nitrate of Potass, } of each,
 Supertartrate of Potass, } an equal weight.
 a ſufficient quantity.

Mix the nitre and the ſulphuret pulverized, well together, and throw them into a red hot crucible. When the deflagration has ceaſed, ſeparate the red matter from the white cruſt, and reduce it to a very fine powder: this is to be waſhed ſeveral times with warm water, and then dried.

The powder thus dried is to be triturated with an equal weight of ſupertartrate of potaſſ; and the mixture to be boiled in a glaſs veſſel, with four times its weight of diſtilled water, for an hour. The liquor is then to be filtered, evaporated, and cryſtallized.

Antimonii et Potassæ Tartras, sive Tartarum Emeticum. (DUBL.; AMER.; and COXE)

R. Nitro-muriatic Oxide of Antimony, four parts.
 Bitartrate of Potass, powdered, five parts.
 Diſtilled Water, thirty-four parts.

Boil the water in a glaſs veſſel, and gradually add to it the oxide and bitartrate of potaſſ, mixed together, and boil for half an hour. Then filter the ſolution, and ſet it aſide to cryſtallize.

R. Vitriſied Antimony, powdered, two parts.
 Supertartrate of Potass, three parts.
 Mix them together in a ſilver veſſel, and pour upon them.
 Pure Water, a ſufficient quantity.

Boil for half an hour, adding boiling water from time to time. Strain the liquor while hot, and evaporate it to dryneſs, in a porcelain veſſel. Diſſolve the reſiduum in boiling water, and evaporate the ſolution till it mark 20 degrees by the areometer; then ſet it aſide, collect the crystals which form, and pulverize them. (GALL.)

This proceſs varies in every pharmacopœia:

LUSIT.—boil four ounces of vitriſied antimony and one pound of ſupertartrate of potaſſ in eight pounds of water, for a quarter of an hour; ſtrain the liquor while boiling, and evaporate it that crystals may form.

AMST.—boil three ounces of vitriſied antimony and half a pound of ſupertartrate of potaſſ in ſix pounds of water, for twelve hours, keeping the liquor at the ſame quantity by occaſional additions of hot water; then filter while boiling, evaporate to dryneſs, pulverize and preſerve the product.—FULD.—the ſame, employing four ounces of vitriſied antimony, eight ounces of ſupertartrate of potaſſ, and twenty-four pounds of water.—ROSS.—two ounces of vitriſied antimony, four ounces of ſupertartrate of potaſſ, and ſix pounds of water.—LIPP.—one part of vitriſied antimony, two parts of ſupertartrate of potaſſ, and twenty-four of water.—HASS.—four ounces of vitriſied antimony, eight of ſupertartrate of potaſſ, and ſixteen pounds of water.

FIDELIT.—boil one ounce of vitriſied antimony and one pound of ſupertartrate of potaſſ in four pounds of water, till a thin pellicle forms on the ſurface of the liquor; then put it into a cellar that crystals may form.

DAN.—boil one ounce and a half of vitriſied antimony and two ounces of ſupertartrate of potaſſ in a ſufficient quantity of water; ſet the mixture aſide in a warm place, for three weeks, occaſionally ſtirring it with an iron ſpatula, and adding water from time to time to replace that which becomes evaporated: then dilute it with hot water, filter, waſh the reſiduum, evaporate the united liquors, and ſet aſide to cryſtallize.

HISP.—boil ſix ounces each of ſupertartrate of potaſſ and of vitriſied antimony in ſix pounds of water, ſtirring continually, filter the liquor, and evaporate it over a ſlow fire, to dryneſs; then rediſſolve the

product in the least possible quantity of boiling water, filter, and crystallize.

HANN. ; OLDEN. and POL.—boil eight ounces each of vitrified antimony and of supertartrate of potass in twelve pounds of water, frequently stirring; then filter, evaporate, and crystallize.

VAN MONS—beat together seven parts of vitrified antimony, and nineteen of supertartrate of potass; pour upon the mixture one hundred and fifty-two parts of water; boil it for a short time, filter, and set aside to crystallize slowly.

BAVAR.—boil three parts of vitrified antimony, and four of supertartrate of potass in eight of water, replacing the latter as it becomes evaporated, till one part of the liquor diluted with fourteen parts of cold water ceases to deposit a white precipitate. Then pour the liquor into a vessel containing twenty-four parts of boiling water, and boil again for a short time; then filter the liquor, and wash the residuum with one part of boiling distilled water; crystallize, and purify the crystals by fresh crystallization.

GENEV.—dissolve any quantity of supertartrate of potass in boiling water, and when the solution is cold, remove the crystals which are formed, and boil the liquor; then add to it vitrified antimony, in powder, till it ceases to produce effervescence. Boil for an hour, add double the quantity of boiling water, filter, and crystallize.

R. Sulphuret of Antimony, in powder, two ounces.
Nitrate of Potass, one ounce.
Supertartrate of Potass, of each, eight ounces.
Sulphuric Acid, two ounces.
Distilled Water, one pound and a half.

Mix the acid with the water, in a glass vessel; heat the mixture in a sand bath, and when it is moderately hot, add gradually the sulphuret and nitrate mixed together; then filter and boil to dryness. Wash the residuum repeatedly with water, till it comes off tasteless; and then mix it with the supertartrate. Throw the whole into one pound of distilled water; then boil and set it aside to crystallize. (VAN MONS)

R. Regulus of Antimony, in powder, eight ounces.
Supertartrate of Potass, sixteen ounces.

Make them into a paste with water, a sufficient quantity.

Dry and reduce it to powder. Repeat this eight times successively or oftener; then boil the mass with eight pounds of water for an hour; filter the liquor, evaporate, and crystallize. (FERR.)

R. Impure Protoxide of Antimony, (sub-sulphate of Antimony), of each, an equal part.
Supertartrate of Potass, of each, an equal part.
Dissolve the supertartrate in

Boiling Water, a sufficient quantity, and add the powdered protoxide, by small portions. Heat the mixture till it marks 20 degrees by the areometer, or till it is of the Sp. gr. of 1.161; then strain, let it cool slowly, and collect the crystals. If the liquor be evaporated it will give more crystals, which are to be purified by again dissolving and crystallizing. (FORM. HÖP. FR.; VAN MONS)

VAN MONS thinks it would be better to dissolve in five parts of sulphuric acid, diluted with five parts of water, five and a half of proto-chloruret of antimony, and to add twenty-three parts of tartrate of potass; to pour upon the product a sufficient quantity of boiling water to dissolve the tartarized antimony, namely, about twice its weight; to decant it immediately; to add again as much water as will make the weight of the liquid amount to eight times that of the tartarized antimony; and lastly, to heat it, filter, and crystallize.

R. Sulphuretted Protoxide of Antimony, of each, eight ounces.
Supertartrate of Potass, of each, eight ounces.
Water, twelve pounds.

Boil for an hour upon a sand-bath, occasionally stirring; filter the boiling liquor, and set it aside for one night; dry the crystals which form, and reduce them to powder. (BORUS.)

FENN. and SAX. direct three ounces each of sulphuretted protoxide and of supertartrate, to be boiled with four pounds of water, till the salt is dissolved; the boiling liquor to be strained, and set aside to crystallize.—**PALAT.**—six ounces each of sulphuretted protoxide and of supertartrate, and two pounds and a half of water.—

AUSTR.—eight ounces each of sulphuretted protoxide and of supertartrate, and twelve pounds of water; to be boiled for half an hour, after being digested for three days.—

BRUNS. and WIRTEM.—six ounces each of sulphuretted protoxide and of supertartrate, and four pounds of water.—**HAMBURG.**—four ounces each of sulphuretted protoxide and of supertartrate, and three pounds of water.—

SARD.—four ounces of sulphuretted protoxide, eight of supertartrate, and ten pounds of water; to be digested for two days in a warm place, then to be boiled for eight hours, adding hot water from time to time; and lastly filtered, and evaporated to dryness.—**SICIL.**—one part each of sulphuretted protoxide and of supertartrate, and eight parts of water.

ANT. prescribes two ounces of proto-chloruret of antimony, five ounces of supertartrate of potass, and a sufficient quantity of water; to be prepared, according to the formula of DUBL.—BATAV. and BELG.—nine drams of proto-chloruret, two ounces and a half of supertartrate, and five pounds of water.—BRUGNATELLI—two ounces and a half of proto-chloruret, five of supertartrate, and twelve pounds of water.—SPIELMANN—four ounces and a half of proto-chloruret, ten of supertartrate, and one hundred of water.—SWEDIAUR—two ounces of proto-chloruret, five of supertartrate, and twenty-four of water.

HENRI says that a product is obtained by this method, which requires no subsequent purification; and, consequently, that it ought to be preferred. This is his formula:

R. Water, ten thousand parts.

Boil, and add a mixture of

Supertartrate of Potass,
one thousand four hundred and
eighty-six parts.

Hot Proto-chloruret of Antimony,
one thousand three hundred and
thirty parts.

Stir the whole, and evaporate rapidly to 20 degrees B.; then filter and crystallize.

R. Chloruret of Antimony,
seven hundred and twenty-five parts.
Tartrate of Potass, twenty-three parts.

Dissolve the tartrate in water, and add to the chloruret a sufficient quantity of alcohol to liquify it; then mix the two liquids together, and set the mixture aside. After a sufficient time, decant the liquid, and wash the precipitate with a little cold water; then dissolve it in warm water, filter, and crystallize slowly in a warm place. (VAN MONS)

The two substances may also be mixed together in the solid state, and the necessary quantity of water added to take up the hydrochlorate of potass of the product, triturated without heat.

It is irritant, rubefacient, emetic, purgative, and in an excessive dose, poisonous.—As an emetic it is given in the dose of from one to four grains, in one or two glassfuls of water; as a purgative, from half a grain to one grain in a pound of liquid; as a derivative in pulmonary inflammation, from six to twenty grains or more in any watery vehicle; lastly, as a rubefacient, in applications to the skin.

One part of it is soluble in fifteen parts of cold water, and in two of boiling water.

It is incompatible with the concentrated acids, the alkalis, their carbonates, sulphurets, hydrosulphates, and oleo-margarates, gallic acid, and all bitter or astringent vegetable substances.

B.

In the Liquid and Impure State.

Vinum Antimonii seu antimoniales seu antimoniatum Huzhami seu emeticum seu Oxydii Antimonii seu Tartratis Antimonii seu ex Tartrate Antimonii, Liquor Antimonii tartarizati, seu Tartari Emetici, Essentia Antimonii seu Stibii Aqua, benedicta Rulandi.

LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; AMST.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FENN.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SARD.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIDERIT; SAUNDERS; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS.

Vinum Antimonii Tartarizati. (LOND.)

Liquor Tartari Emetici. (DUBL.)

R. Tartarized Antimony,
one scruple.

Boiling distilled Water,
eight fluid ounces.

Rectified Spirit, two fluid ounces.

Dissolve the tartarized antimony in the water, and filter; then add the spirit.

Vinum Tartratis Antimonii. (EDINB.)

R. Tartrate of Antimony,
twenty-four grains.
Spanish White Wine, one pound.

Dissolve.

The formulæ of BELG.; HISP.; FENN.; HANN.; OLDEN.; and BORUS. are the same as that of EDINB.

DAN. prescribes twenty-six grains of tartarized antimony to one pound of wine.—CAST. BORUS.; and SUEC.—two grains to the ounce.—BAVAR.; SAX.; and CADET DE GASSICOURT—one grain to the ounce.—GALL.—half a dram to two pounds.

R. Tartarized Antimony, two scruples.
Boiling Water, two ounces.
Spanish Wine, eight ounces.

Dissolve the tartarized antimony in the water, and add the wine.

SWEDIAUR prescribes one dram of tartarized antimony, two ounces of water, and six ounces of wine.—BRUGNATELLI—two scruples of tartarized antimony, two ounces of water, and nine of wine.—AMER.; and COXE—one scruple of tartarized antimony, four ounces of water, and six of wine.

All the other pharmacopœias direct antimonial wine to be prepared by digesting wine upon vitrified antimony. But such preparations are necessarily very uncertain in their composition, and inconstant in their effects, and should be rejected in favour of such as are detailed above, which may be relied on.

A mixture of three parts of antimonial wine and one part of tincture of opium, gives a preparation analogous in effect to the compound powder of ipecacuanha.

The *Sapa vomitoria Syllii* of the old pharmacopœias was prepared by digesting two ounces of vitrified antimony in six drams of must of grapes or of quince-juice; and evaporating in a water-bath to the consistency of an extract. It was given in the dose of three or four drops.

A.

Preparations in which the action of tartarized antimony is not sensibly modified by other substances.

EMETIC POTION.

Aqua emetica seu stibiata, Haustus emeticus, Potio stibiata, Liquor Tartari stibiati seu Antimonii tartarizati.

BAVAR.; MIL. COPEN.; GALL.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; GENEV.; HAMB.; CAST. BORUS.; WURCEB.; AUGUSTIN.; BORIES.; ELLIS.; DISP. CHA. PARIS.; PIERQUIN.; RATIER.; SPIELMANN.; NIEMANN.; SWEDIAUR.

R. Tartarized Antimony, three grains.
Distilled Water, nine ounces.
Dissolve. (FORM. HÔP. FR.; GALL.)

To be taken in three doses, at intervals of about a quarter of an hour. This dose is too strong; one or two grains would more frequently suffice.

CAST. BORUS.; and WURCEB. prescribe one grain of tartarized antimony to one ounce of water, to be taken by spoonfuls at intervals of a quarter of an hour.—MIL. COPEN.—three grains of tartarized antimony and two ounces and a half of water.—HAMB.; and NIEMANN.—four grains to three ounces; two spoonfuls to be taken every quarter of an hour.—SWEDIAUR—two grains to one ounce; a spoonful every quarter of an hour.—SPIELMANN—four grains to sixteen ounces; four ounces every hour till the effect is produced.—DISP. CHA. PARIS.; and BORIES—three grains to twelve ounces; to be taken at thrice.—RATIER—two grains to four ounces; or, six grains to eight ounces.

The last potion is the *Eau vénite* of La Charité, employed in colica pictorium.

PIERQUIN prescribes under the name of *Epispastic Solution* a solution of twenty grains of tartarized antimony in two pounds of water. It is said to be employed successfully, in frictions towards the end of the treatment for itch. GOODWIN recommended for external use, a solution of one dram of tartarized antimony in a pound of hot water, with the addition of half an ounce of spirit of camphor. (NIEMANN)

These formulæ ought to serve only as models. The strength of the solution, and the mode of administering it, must of course vary according to the circumstances of the case.

R. Tartarized Antimony, two grains.
Distilled Water of Carduus Benedictus, four ounces.

SYLVA prescribed this potion by spoonfuls. (PIERQUIN)

R. Tartarized Antimony, three grains.
Water, four ounces.
Syrup of Honey, half an ounce.

To be taken at four times, every three quarters of an hour; or, by spoonfuls more or less frequently. (RATIER)

R. Tartarized Antimony, six grains.
White Sugar, one dram.
Water, four ounces.

To be taken by spoonfuls, every ten or fifteen minutes.

R. Tartarized Antimony, two grains.
Syrup of Maidenhair, three ounces.

GRIMAUD gave a fourth of this every half hour. (PIERQUIN)

R. Antimonial Wine, } of each,
Distilled Water, } half an ounce.

To be taken by spoonfuls, every quarter of an hour. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Tartarized Antimony, two grains.
Distilled Water of Fennel, half a pound.
Oxymel of Squill, two ounces.
Mix. (GENEV.)

R. Tartarized Antimony, three grains.
Water, two ounces and a half.
Oxymel of Squill, half an ounce.

One half of this is taken at once, and the other half by spoonfuls every quarter of an hour. (AUGUSTIN)

PURGATIVE LAVEMENT. (ELLIS)

R. Tartarized Antimony,
from one to two scruples,
Solution of Gum Arabic, one pound.

This is recommended by CHAPMAN.

SUDORIFIC POTION.

*Potus anti-phlogisticus diaphoreticus et le-
viter laxans.* (BRERA; ELLIS)

R. Infusion of Elder, two pounds.
Tartarized Antimony, six grains.
Despumated Honey, half an ounce.

To be taken gradually, in rheumatic and
arthritic affections. (BRERA)

R. Guaiac Resin, two drams.
Nitrate of Potass, one dram and a half.
Gum Arabic, one dram.
Tartarized Antimony, one grain and a half.

Liquorice, one scruple.
Mint Water, eight ounces.

Mix.—Dose, one spoonful three or four
times a day. (ELLIS)

R. Tincture of Tolu, five drams.
Gum Arabic, three drams.
White Sugar, one dram.
Antimonial Wine, half an ounce.
Cinnamon Water, six ounces.

Mix.—Dose, a spoonful three or four
times a day. (ELLIS)

R. Lemon Juice, one ounce and a half.
Subcarbonate of Potass, a sufficient quantity,
to saturate the acid. Add

Sugar, one or two drams.
Tartarized Antimony, one grain.
Mint Water, three ounces.

Mix.—Dose, a spoonful every hour.
(ELLIS)

R. Antimonial Wine, two drams.
Nitric Æther, one ounce.

Mix.—Dose, a tea-spoonful every hour.
(ELLIS)

EXPECTORANT POTION. (HANN.; AU-
GUSTIN; PIERQUIN)

R. Antimonial Wine, two drams.
Oxymel of Squill, one ounce.
Honey of Liquorice, two ounces.

Mix. (HANN.)

PIERQUIN gives a similar preparation
under the name of *Potion antisoporeuse*:

R. Antimonial Wine, one ounce.
Oxymel of Squill, } of each,
Hordeated Cinnamon } half
Water, } an ounce.

Mix.

INFUSION OF ELDER WITH TARTARIZED
ANTIMONY. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Elder Flowers, one ounce.
Water, a sufficient quantity,
to obtain six ounces of infusion. Add to
it when strained

Simple Oxymel, } of each,
Oxymel of Squill, } one ounce.
Tartarized Antimony, } two grains.

Mix.—Dose, a spoonful every hour.

ANTI-RHEUMATIC WINE.

Vinum stibiatum cum Extractis narcoticis.
(AUGUSTIN)

R. Antimonial Wine, one ounce.
Extract of Hemlock, one dram.
Aconite, half a dram.

Mix.—Dose, sixteen drops every three
hours.

STIMULANT LOTION.

Lotio Tartari stibiat. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Tartarized Antimony, one dram.
Boiling Water, one pound.
Spirit of Camphor, half an ounce.

Mix.

For the same purposes as this lotion, the
following liniment is also prescribed:

R. Tartarized Antimony, one dram.
Spiritous Solution of Soap, half an ounce.
Water, four ounces.

Mix.

The following lotion prescribed by EL-
LIS after HANNAY, is similar to it:

R. Tartarized Antimony, one dram.
Deutochloruret of Mercury, five grains.
Water, one ounce.
Compound Spirit of Lavender, one dram.

Mix. This is to be rubbed upon the
skin for five or ten minutes.

ALTERATIVE MIXTURE.

Mixtura alterans. (SAUNDERS)

R. Tartarized Antimony, one grain.
Elder-flower Water, three ounces.
Rob of Elder, one ounce.

Mix. To be taken by spoonfuls.

ANTIMONIAL LEMONADE.

*Potus Citri stibiatu seu antiphlogisticus le-
viter laxans.* (BRERA; VAN MONS)

R. Tartarized Antimony, two grains.
Sugar, half a dram.
Lemonade, two pounds.

Mix. It is emetic, and cathartico-sudo-
rific.—Dose, half a glassful or one glassful
every half hour.

ANTI-DYSENTERIC MIXTURE. (VAN
MONS)

R. Tartarized Antimony, one grain.
Gum Arabic, four scruples.

Syrup of Poppies, one ounce.
Distilled Chamomile Water, six ounces.

Mix. We are assured that this sometimes succeeds at the commencement of dysentery.—Dose, from half a spoonful to a spoonful every quarter of an hour.

ROBORANT COLLYRIUM. (SPIELMANN)

R. Antimonial Wine, half an ounce.
Rose Water, four ounces.
FIORAVENTI'S Balsam, two drams.

Mix. It is recommended in chronic ophthalmia.

CORDIAL EMETIC POTION. (PIERQUIN)

R. Tartarized Antimony, twelve grains.
Betony Water, } of each,
Lavender Water, } two
Hordeated Cinnamon Water, } ounces.
Kermesine Confection, one dram.
Essence of Lilium, thirty drops.
Syrup of Clove-pink, one ounce.

Mix.—Dose, one or two spoonfuls every half hour, till the effect is produced.

EMETIC SYRUP. (BRUNS; PALAT; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; SPIELMANN)

R. Vitrified Antimony, in powder, two drams.
Rhenish Wine, twelve ounces.

Digest with a gentle heat for three days; then filter and add

White Sugar, thirty-two ounces.

Bring it to a single boil.

ANGE SALA'S EMETIC SYRUP. (WIRTEM.)

R. Vitrified Antimony, in powder, one ounce.

Cinnamon, } of each,
Zedoary, } two drams.
Angelica Seeds, }
Red Sanders Wood, half an ounce.
Saffron, half a dram.
Rose Vinegar, twenty ounces.

Macerate for twenty-four hours; then strain, filter, and dissolve in the liquor

White Sugar, twenty ounces.

ANTIMONIATED SYRUP OF VINEGAR.

Oxyaccharum emeticum. (SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Vitrified Antimony, in powder, one ounce.

Vinegar, twelve ounces.

Infuse for twenty hours; then filter, and add

White Sugar, eight ounces.

Boil to the consistence of syrup. (SPIELMANN)

VAN MONS directs one part of vitrified

antimony to be digested in twelve parts of vinegar for two days in a water-bath; and then a syrup to be made by adding twenty-two parts of sugar.

The two last contain acetate and tartrate of antimony. Neither they nor that which precedes them can be depended on. If it be desirable to have a syrup of tartarized antimony, it would be infinitely better to make it directly with it and with syrup, than to trust to such uncertain compounds.

ANTIMONIATED POWDER.

Pulvis stibiatus. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Tartarized Antimony, one grain.
Phosphate of Lime, thirty-two grains.

Mix. To be taken in four doses, one every evening, in chronic urethral dysury occasioned by suppressed perspiration.

ANTIMONIATED MAGNESIA. (HAMB.)

R. Tartarized Antimony, four grains.
Magnesia, half an ounce.

Mix.

ANTIMONIATED SULPHUR. (VAN MONS)

R. Tartarized Antimony, three grains.
Precipitated Sulphur, four scruples.

Mix.

COMPOUND EMETIC POWDER. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Tartarized Antimony, twenty-four grains.
Starch, thirty-six grains.
White Sugar, seven drams.

Mix.

INCISIVE POWDER. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Tartarized Antimony, one grain.
Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, two grains.
Florentine Iris, one scruple.
Gum Arabic, } of each,
Sugar, } one dram.

Mix, and divide into twenty-four doses; one of which is to be taken every half hour, towards the end of catarrhal affections.

OINTMENT OF TARTARIZED ANTIMONY.

Unguentum Tartratis Potassæ Stibiali, Adeps Tartare Stibii medicatus. (GALL.; FERR.; HANN.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; AUGUSTIN.; BRERA.; BORIS.; BRUGNATELLI.; CADET DE GASSICOURT.; ELLIS.; HUFELAND.; NIEMANN.; PIERQUIN.; RATIER.; VAN MONS)

R. Tartarized Antimony, five parts.
Prepared Lard, sixteen parts.

Reduce the tartarized antimony to a very fine powder, and mix it intimately with the lard. (GALL; FERR.; BORIES; BRUGNATELLI)

ELLIS; and RATIER prescribe one part of the former to eight parts of the latter.—AUGUSTIN; and PIERQUIN—one to sixteen. POL.; and HUFELAND—one to four.—HANN.; BORUS.; and SAX.—one to two.—VAN MONS—one to three.—NIEMANN—two and a half to eight.—BRERA—one to two; or equal parts.

It is better to employ lard than cerate, because the water contained in the latter renders the tartarized antimony liable to separate (PLANCHE). On which account the following, called *Jenner's Ointment*, cannot be approved of. The sugar in it is said by PARRY to prevent the composition from becoming rancid.

R. Tartarized Antimony, two drams.
Spermaceti Cerate, nine drams.
Sugar, in powder, one scruple.
Red Sulphuret of Mercury, five grains.

Mix.

Half a dram of the antimonial ointment is rubbed upon the epigastrium and upon the chest, in hooping cough and chronic catarrh. It produces in two or three days pustules similar to those of small-pox. It is rubbed behind the ears in otorrhoea, and in scrofulous ophthalmia; and also upon the shaven head, to remove the stupor of the intellectual faculties, which sometimes remains after typhus. If used immoderately it produces ulceration.

ANTIMONIAL PLASTER. (AUGUSTIN; NIEMANN)

R. Resin Plaster, one ounce.
Resin, four drams.
Venice Turpentine, three drams.

Melt together with a gentle heat, and add, when nearly cold,

Tartarized Antimony, in powder, one dram.

This is applied to the nape of the neck, in scarlatina, in children. It has also been successfully employed, mixed with opium, in rheumatic affections of the joints.

PLASTER FOR GOITRE. (NIEMANN)

R. Tartarized Antimony, ten grains.
Proto-chloruret of Mercury, one dram.
Saponaceous Plaster of Oxide of Lead, half an ounce.

Mix.—It is applied upon the tumour.

B.

Preparations in which the action of the tartarized antimony is more or less modified by other substances.

1. *By Ammonia.*

LINIMENT OF AMMONIA AND OF TARTARIZED ANTIMONY. (AMER.; COXE; ELLIS)

R. Solution of Ammonia, } of each,
Olive Oil, } half an ounce.
Tartarized Antimony, one dram.

Mix.—This is a bad preparation; the tartarized antimony being decomposed.

2. *By Camphor.*

CAMPHORATED ANTIMONIAL EMULSION. (FULD.; VAN MONS)

R. Tartarized Antimony, five grains.
Emulsion of Camphor, ten ounces.

Dissolve. (FULD.)

R. Tartarized Antimony, five grains.
Camphor, half a dram.
Sweet Almonds, blanched, } of each,
Simple Syrup, } one ounce.
Water, eleven ounces.

First make an emulsion with the almonds and the water, and strain; incorporate with it the camphor powdered with a little alcohol; then add the tartarized antimony and the syrup.

It is emetic and resolvent.—Dose, a spoonful or glassful, according to the effect desired to be produced.

3. *By Copper.*

MARRYAT'S EMETIC POWDER. (NIEMANN)

R. Tartarized Antimony, } of each,
Sulphate of Copper, } eight grains.

Mix, and divide into three doses. One to be taken in a little water, followed by some infusion of chamomile.

4. *By Bitter-sweet.*

ANTI-HERPETIC ELECTUARY. (PIERQUIN)

R. Tartarized Antimony, ten grains.
Extract of Bitter-sweet, half a dram.

Mix.—The dose of it is to be gradually increased.—FAGES has carried it so far as to give in two doses, thirty-two grains of tartarized antimony, and thirty-two drams of extract. The patient is to make use of baths at the same time, and to take an infusion of bitter-sweet, and apply it also externally.

5. *By Hydrochlorate of Ammonia.*

FABRE'S OINTMENT. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Tartarized Antimony, half a dram.
Hydrochlorate of Ammonia, one dram.
Camphor, twenty-five grains.
Musk, ten grains.
Lard, one ounce.

Mix.—Half a dram of this ointment has

been recommended to be rubbed upon the abdomen in obstructions of the viscera, gradually increasing the strength of it, according to the sensibility of the skin.

RESOLVENT POTION. (HAMB.)

R. Tartarized Antimony, two grains.
Hydrochlorate of Ammonia, two drams.
Distilled Water, seven ounces.

Dissolve, and add
Honey of Liquorice, one ounce.

Mix. To be taken by spoonfuls.

APERITIVE MIXTURE. (FULD.)

R. Hydrochlorate of Ammonia, four scruples.
Chamomile Water, ten ounces.
Dissolve, and add
Antimonial Wine, one dram.
Simple Oxymer, two ounces.

Mix. It is stimulant, alterative, and resolvent.—Dose, a glassful.

RESOLVENT SYRUP.—(CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Antimonial Wine, } of each,
Hydrochlorate of Ammonia, } two
Gum Ammoniac, } drams.
Oxymer of Squill, one ounce.
Syrup of Marshmallows, half a pound.

Mix. SELLE recommended this in pulmonary consumption to facilitate expectoration, and relax the bowels.—Dose, a spoonful every hour.

6. By Ipecacuanha.

EMETIC POWDER. (MIL. COPEN.; CAST. BORUS.; WURCEB.; ELLIS; SAUNDERS; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS.)

R. Tartarized Antimony, one part.
Ipecacuanha, in powder, sixty parts.

Mix well. (MIL. COPEN.; CAST. BORUS.; WURCEB.)

ELLIS; and SWEDIAUR prescribe one part of tartarized antimony and twenty parts of ipecacuanha.—SAUNDERS—one and fifteen.—VAN MONS—one and two.

HELVETIUS' EMETIC POWDER. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN)

R. Tartarized Antimony, one ounce.
Ipecacuanha, half an ounce.
Supertartrate of Potass, eight ounces.
Pulverize, and sift.

Dose, eighteen grains. It very frequently acts as a purgative.

EMETIC LOZENGES. (BORIES; PIERQUIN)

R. Tartarized Antimony, thirty-six grains.
Ipecacuanha, two drams.
White Sugar, three ounces.
Mucilage of Tragacanth, prepared
with orange-flower water,

a sufficient quantity to make one hundred and forty-four lozenges, of which each contains a quarter of a grain of tartarized antimony, and one grain of ipecacuanha.

EMETIC POTION. (MIL. COPEN.; BRERA, ELLIS; RATIER; SWEDIAUR)

R. Tartarized Antimony, one grain.
Water, one ounce and a half.
Dissolve, and add
Ipecacuanha, in powder, one scruple.

Mix. To be taken at three or four times. (MIL. COPEN.)

BRERA prescribes three grains of tartarized antimony, twenty grains of ipecacuanha, and three ounces of water; to be taken at twice.

R. Tartarized Antimony, one grain.
Tincture of Ipecacuanha, half an ounce.

Dissolve. (SWEDIAUR)

A spoonful to be taken every quarter of an hour.

R. Tartarized Antimony, two grains.
Chamomile Water, six ounces.

Dissolve, and add
Orange-flower Water, three drams.
Syrup of Ipecacuanha, one ounce.

To be taken warm, in two doses, at an interval of half an hour. (RATIER)

R. Tartarized Antimony, one grain.
Wine of Ipecacuanha, one ounce.

Dissolve. A tea-spoonful to be taken every ten or fifteen minutes. (ELLIS)

ANTI-CROUPAL POTION. (RATIER)

R. Tartarized Antimony, one grain and a half.
Infusion of Seneca, four ounces.

Dissolve, and add
Oxymer of Squill, three drams.
Syrup of Ipecacuanha, one ounce.

Mix. This is said to promote the expulsion of the false membranes in croup.—Dose, one spoonful.

EMETIC LINCTUS. (HUFELAND)

R. Tartarized Antimony, one grain.
Water, one ounce.
Simple Syrup, } of each,
Oxymer of Squill, } half an ounce.
Ipecacuanha, one scruple.

Mix. A spoonful every quarter of an hour.

7. *By Opium.*

OPIO-ANTIMONIAL POWDER.

Pulvis stibiato-opiatus seu rheumaticus anodymus. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Tartarized Antimony, one grain,
Opium, four grains,
Valerian Root, two drams.

Make them into six powders.—Dose, one, every three hours.

RESOLVENT OPTHALMIC LOTION.
(HAMB.)

R. Tartarized Antimony, one grain.
Elder-flower Water, half an ounce.
Dissolve, and add
Tincture of Opium, one dram.

OPHTHALMIC TINCTURE. (HAMB.)

R. Antimonial Wine, three drams.
Tincture of Opium, half an ounce.
Mix.

OPIO-ANTIMONIAL POTION. (RATIER)

R. Tartarized Antimony, one grain.
Gum Tragacanth, one scruple.
Water, eight ounces.

Dissolve, and add
Syrup of Poppies, one ounce.

Or,
Aqueous Extract of Opium one grain.

Or,
Tincture of Opium, eighteen drops.

This has been recommended by PEYSSON, in intermitten fevers. It is administered between the fits.

DIAPHORETIC POTION. (ELLIS)

R. Tincture of Opium, twenty-five drops.
Nitric Æther, one dram.
Antimonial Wine, fifty drops.
Water, half an ounce

Mix. For one dose.

EXPECTORANT POTION. (AMER.; COXE;
ELLIS)

R. Mixture of Ammo- } of each,
niacum, } four ounces.
Antimonial Wine, }
Syrup of Tolu, one ounce.
Compound Tincture of Camphor, }
four ounces.

Mix. (AMER.; COXE)

R. Extract of Liquorice, } of each.
Gum Arabic, } two drams.
Boiling Water, } four ounces.
Nitric Æther, } of each,
Antimonial Wine, } two drams.

Tincture of Opium,

from forty to sixty drops.

Mix.—Dose, one spoonful. (ELLIS)

HYDRAGOGUE POTION. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Tartarized Antimony, one grain.
Tartarized Borax (*Tartre Boraté*),
half an ounce.
Infusion of Juniper, eight ounces.
HOFFMANN'S LIQUOR, two drams.
SYDENHAM'S LAUDANUM,
from thirty to sixty drops.
Mix.—Dose, a spoonful every hour, in dropsy.

ANODYNE AND SUDORIFIC PILLS. (VAN
MONS)

R. Tartarized Antimony, one scruple.
Opium, two scruples.
Starch, one dram.
Extract of Couch-grass,
a sufficient quantity
to make three hundred and sixty pills.

These are recommended in catarrhal affections.—Dose, one, two, or three, to be taken four times a day.

R. Tartarized Antimony, twelve grains.
Opium, ten grains.
Crumb of Bread, } of each,
Gum Arabic, } a sufficient quantity
to make pills of half a grain each. (PIERQUIN)

These are recommended by BROUSSONNET in chronic rheumatism.—Dose, one for a considerable time; then two, and afterwards three.

SUDORIFIC AND CATHARTIC SPECIES.
(VAN MONS)

R. Tartarized Antimony, one grain.
Opium, two grains.
Sassafras Wood, } of each,
Liquorice Root, } three drams.
Leaves of *Mentha Crispa*, } of each,
Flowers of Elder, } half
a handful.

Mix. For catarrhs and gout, in form of infusion.—Dose, half a cupful every two hours.

8. *By purgative Substances.*

PURGATIVE POWDER. (ELLIS)

R. Tartarized Antimony, one grain.
Sulphate of Magnesia, one ounce.
Mix. For one dose; to be taken in six ounces of water.

RESOLVENT POWDER.

Pulvis relaxans seu salino-stibiatus. (GENEV.; AUGUSTIN; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Tartarized Antimony, one grain.
Supertartrate of Potass, four drams.
Mix intimately, and divide into six doses.

—Recommended in bilious fevers, &c.—The doses are given at long intervals, that they may act on the bowels. (SAINTE-MARIE)

AUGUSTIN prescribes one part of tartarized antimony and three parts of super-tartrate of potass.—GENEV.—one part of tartarized antimony, one of super-tartrate of potass, and twenty-two of sugar.

RESOLVENT MIXTURE. (WURCEB.)

R. Tartarized Antimony, one grain.
Sulphate of Potass, half an ounce.
Water, eight ounces.

Dissolve, and add

Despumated Honey, half an ounce.

Mix.—Dose, one or two spoonfuls, every hour.

DIGESTIVE POWDER. (FULD.)

R. Tartarized Antimony, one grain.
Antimoniated Nitre, one dram.
Tartrate of Potass, three drams.

Mix.

It is stimulant and resolvent.—Dose, from half a dram to one dram.

RICHTER'S RESOLVENT PILLS. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; SWEDIAUR)

R. Tartarized Antimony, dissolved in Water, fifteen grains.
Rhubarb, one dram and a half.
Extract of Liquorice, } of each,
Sagepanum, } one dram.
Galbanum, }
Soap, }

Mix.—Dose, fifteen grains, morning and evening; to be continued for a month or six weeks.—They have been found useful in amaurosis.

ANTI-ARTHRITIC PILLS. (HAMB.)

R. Tartarized Antimony, three grains.
Extract of Aconite, one dram.
Guaiac Resin, } of each, two drams,
Soap, }

Make the mass into pills of two grains each.

EMETO-CATHARTIC POTION.

Potio cathartico-diaphoreticus seu antiphlogisticus laxans seu emetico-laxans. (BRERA; DISP. CHA. PARIS; PIERQUIN; RATIER; SWEDIAUR)

R. Tartarized Antimony, one grain.
Sulphate of Soda, half an ounce.
Water, four ounces.

Dissolve. (RATIER)

DISP. CHA. PARIS prescribes three grains of tartarized antimony, three drams of

sulphate of soda, and twelve ounces of water. To be taken at thrice.

R. Tartarized Antimony, two grains.
Sulphate of Soda, half an ounce.
Veal Broth, two pounds.

Dissolve. (RATIER)

To be taken warm in doses of a wine-glassful, at intervals of half an hour.

R. Tartarized Antimony, half a grain.
Sulphate of Soda, one ounce and a half.
Manna, one ounce.
Water, nine ounces.

Dissolve. (VAN MONS)

Dose, two spoonfuls every two hours.

R. Tartarized Antimony, one grain.
Tartarized Soda, six drams
Syrup of Honey, one ounce.
Orange-flower Water, two drams.
Pure Water, two ounces.

Mix.—To be taken by spoonfuls, more or less frequently. (RATIER)

R. Tamarinds, two ounces.
Boiling Water, eight ounces.
Tartarized Antimony, two grains.

Mix. (BRERA)

R. Decoction of Dog-grass, two pounds.
Tartarized Antimony, two grains.
Supertartrate of Potass, one ounce.
Sugar, half an ounce.

Mix. (BRERA)

R. Antimonial Wine, one dram.
Manna, } of each,
Syrup of Cichory, } one ounce.
Distilled Water of Lilly, three ounces.

Mix.—For a child of four or five years. (PIERQUIN)

PURGATIVE LAVEMENT.

Clyma Vini Antimonialis irritans seu ad soporosos affectus. (HISP.; PIERQUIN; SPIELMANN)

R. Tartarized Antimony, one grain.
Dissolve it in a
Decoction of two or three ounces of Senna, twelve ounces.

Add

Compound Electuary of Rhubarb, one ounce.

Mix. (PIERQUIN)

HISP. prescribes four ounces of antimonial wine, and eight of water.—SPIELMANN—two ounces of antimonial wine in a decoction of half an ounce each of senna and of muriate of soda, in sixteen ounces of water.

HYDRAGOGUE JULEP. (SAUNDERS)

R. Tartarized Antimony, half a scruple.
Common Julep, without Sugar, six ounces.

2 L

Dissolve, and add
Syrup of Buckthorn, two ounces.
Mix. A spoonful to be taken every hour.

9. *By Cinchona.*

PURGATIVE POTION. (SAINTE-MARIE)
R. Tartarized Antimony, three or four grains.
Syrup of Cinchona, four ounces.
Triturate together, and add
Distilled Water of Lilly, three ounces.
Hordeated Cinnamon Water,
one ounce.
Mix.

This is recommended in apoplexy.—Dose,

a spoonful every quarter of an hour, half hour, or hour.—The tartarized antimony becomes decomposed.

10. *With Rhus toxicodendrum.*

ANTI-HERPETIC ELECTUARY. (BORIES;
PIERQUIN)
R. Tartarized Antimony, one grain.
Extract of Rhus toxicodendrum,
five grains.

Mix.—This is recommended in all inveterate diseases of the skin. It is administered in the same manner as that which contains the bitter-sweet.

ANTIRRHINUM MAJUS, LINN.—COMMON SNAP DRAGON.

SYNONIMES:—Mufle de veau, FR.; Kalb-
snase, Sterckkraut, Læwenmaul, Orant,
GERM.; Groot Leeuwenmaul, DUT.
BRUNS.; GALL.; LUSIT.; WIRTEM.

This plant is indigenous in the middle
parts of Europe. (*Didymia Angiospermia*,
LINN.; *Personea*, JUSS.; *Fig. Kn. del*
hort. l. 12.)

The flowering herb (*Herba Orontii majoris*
seu *Antirrhini majoris*) is employed. It is
composed of a cylindrical stem, furnished
with lanceolated opposite leaves having
large purple flowers, with a yellow palate,
and forming a thick elongated bunch.

It is slightly stimulant.

APIUM.

Two species of this genus are employed
in medicine:

I. *Apium graveolens*, LINN.—Smallage.

SYNONIMES:—Ache des marais, FR.; Ep-
pich, Wassereppich, GERM.; Rjk, BOHEM.;
Apio, SPAN.; Eppe, DUT.; Appio, Se-
dano, ITAL.

AMST.; ANT.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.;
FERR.; GENEV.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.;
BERGIUS.; BRUGNATELLI.; MURRAY and
GMELIN.; PIDERIT.; SPIELMANN.; ZARDA.

This plant is common in every part of
Europe. (*Pentandria Digynia*, LINN.; *Um-
bellifera*, JUSS.; *Fig. Flore Medic. l. 4.*)

The stem, but more frequently the root
(*Radix Apii* seu *Paludapii* seu *Hydroselini*)
is employed. The root is thick, branching,
and fibrous; reddish without, and whitish
within. It has a strong, aromatic, and dis-
agreeable smell, which it loses by drying.
Its taste is bitter.

It contains an essential oil, and, accord-
ing to HUBNER and VOGEL, a saccharine
matter resembling mannite.

It is stimulant.

DIURETIC SPECIES. (PALAT.)

R. Root of Smallage, four ounces.
Root of Fennel, } of each, two ounces.
Linseed, }
Herb of Pellitory of the }
Wall, } of each,
Wild Mallow, } two handfuls.
Persicaria, }
Flowers of Chamomile, }
Cut, and bruise them together.

CONSERVE OF SMALLAGE. (GALL.)

R. Pulp of Smallage Root, one part.
Sugar, four parts.
Decoction of Smallage,
a sufficient quantity.

Boil the sugar in the decoction to the
consistence of an electuary, and add the
pulp.

PRESERVED SMALLAGE STALKS. (GALL.)

R. Young Smallage Stalks, any quantity.
Remove the epidermis, blanch them in
water, and let them drain in a sieve; then
plunge them into syrup (36 degrees), boil

to the consumption of all humidity, and dry them with heat on a wooden frame.

SYRUP OF SMALLAGE. (GALL.)

- R. Root of Smallage, one ounce.
Distilled Water of Smallage, two pounds.

Digest in a water-bath, for two hours, in a covered vessel; then strain and filter, and make a syrup with twice its weight of sugar. Strain it, when cold, through flannel.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF SMALLAGE.

Syrupus aperitivus seu quinque Radicum aperientium seu Anethi faniculi compositus seu e quinque Radicibus. (ANT.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; SARD.; VAN MONS)

- R. The five Aperient Roots, four ounces.
Water, fourteen pounds.
Boil down to eight pounds; then express, and add

White Sugar, six pounds.
Boil to a syrup. (HISP.)

- R. Fresh Seeds of Celery, } of each,
Seeds of Fennel, } one part.
Parsley, }
Fresh Root of Celery, } of each,
Root of Parsley, } four parts.
Fennel, }
Water, } forty parts.

Infuse for six or seven hours in a warm water-bath, in a covered vessel; then strain, and add

White Sugar, sixty-four parts.

Dissolve with a gentle heat. (VAN MONS)

- R. Root of Smallage, } of each,
Fennel, } five ounces.
Parsley, }
Boiling Water, two pounds and a half.

Infuse in a covered vessel for twenty-four hours, and strain without expression. Then:

Root of Asparagus, } of each,
Dyer's Broom, } five ounces.
Water, } seven pounds.

Boil down to one half, adding the residuum of the former infusion towards the end, and continue the boiling for a few minutes longer; then strain, mix the two liquors together, and add

White Sugar, six pounds.

Make a syrup. (GALL.)

- R. Fresh Root of Smallage, } of each,
Asparagus, } two ounces.
Parsley, }
Fennel, }
Dyer's Broom, }

Water, five pounds.
Distilled Vinegar, eight ounces.
Boil down to two thirds; then express, and add

White Sugar, three pounds.
Make a syrup. (BRUNS.; SARD.)

- R. Aperient Roots, of each, three ounces.
Water, four pounds.

Macerate for twenty-four hours; and then distil eight ounces. To the liquid obtained by expressing the residuum, add

White Sugar, three pounds, and make a syrup. Add to this another syrup prepared, without heat, with the eight ounces of distilled water, one pound of vinegar, and two pounds and a half of sugar. (ANT.)

BYZANTINE SYRUP.

Syrupus Byzantinus Mesues. (SPIELMANN)

- R. Depurated Juice of Smallage, } of each, twenty-four ounces.
Endive, }

Depurated Juice of Bugloss, } of each, twelve ounces.
Hops, }

White Sugar, forty-eight ounces.

Boil to the consistence of syrup.

SYRUPUS SPLENETICUS. (NIEMANN)

- R. Crab's Eyes, in powder, three ounces.
Supertartrate of Potass, in powder, two ounces.

Mix in a glass alembic, and add

White Rhenish Wine, two pounds.
Hydrochloric Acid, two drams.

Boil gradually, collecting the vapour which passes off, pour it upon the residuum when cold, and strain. Then:

Root of Smallage, } of each, two ounces.
Wild Cichory, }
Fennel, }
Burnet Saxifrage, }

Parsley, } of each, three drams.
Galanga, }
Sweet Flag, }

Fresh Herb of Hartstongue, }
Chervil, }
Scurvygrass, }

Water-Cress, } of each, two ounces.

Anemone hortensis (*Hepaticum etoile*), }
Seeds of Nettle, }
Cress, } half an ounce.
Smallage, }

Juniper, six drams.
Water, a sufficient quantity.
Boil down to about three pounds; ex-
press, and clarify, then add

Sugar, three pounds and a half.

Boil to a syrup with the addition of two
pounds of the wine prescribed above.

FERRUGINOUS APERITIVE APOZEME.

(PIERQUIN)

R. Root of Rest-harrow, }
Smallage, } of each,
Blessed Thistle, } three drams.
Bark of Caper Tree, }
Leaves of Liverwort, } of each,
Ash, } half a handful.
Dandelion, }
Tops of Wormwood, } two handfuls.
Capers, } of each, two drams.
Iron-filings, }
Spring Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain, after boiling, eight ounces of
strained liquid. Add to this

Syrup of Cichory, six drams.

Mix. It is recommended in engorgements
of the abdominal viscera.

2. *Apium Petroselinum*, LINN.—Parsley.

SYNONYMES.—Persil Ordinaire, FR.; Pe-
tersilie, Garteneppich, GERM.; Petrzel,
BOHEM.; Persille, DAN.; Perejil, HISP.;
Peterselie, DUT.; Prezzomolo, ITAL.;
Pietruskie, POL.; Perekil, PORT.; Per-
silia, SWED.

AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.;
BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.;
FERR.; FENN.; FORM. HOP. FR.; FULD.;
GENEV.; HAMB.; HANN.; LIPP.; OL-
DEN.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.;
SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BERGIUS;
BRUGNATELLI; COXE; GUIBOURT;
MURRAY and GMELIN; PIDERIT; SPIEL-
MANN; ZARDA.

This plant grows uncultivated in Sardinia
and Sicily. (Fig. Blackw. *Herb.* t. 192 a.)

The whole plant, as well as the root, and
the seeds are employed.

The root (*Radix Petroselin*) is long,
whitish, and of the thickness of a finger.

The herb is composed of a striated,
branching stem, with doubly winged leaves,
having oval, cuneiform leaflets incised infe-
riorly.

The seeds are of a long oval figure, small,
curved, flat on one side, and inflated on the
other. They are of a deep green colour.

The smell is penetrating and aromatic;
the taste acrid, aromatic, and agreeable.

It is stimulant, diuretic, and resolvent.—
The dose of the powdered seeds, is from
ten to twenty grains.

DIURETIC SPECIES. (SARD.)

R. Root of Parsley, }
Bark of Elder, } of each,
Leaves of Parsley, } one ounce.
Blessed Thistle, }
Flowers of Elder, } of each,
Fennel, } one dram.
Muriate of Ammonia, }
Cut, and bruise them.

ANTI-NEPHRETIC SPECIES.

*Species Decocti antinephretici seu nephro-ca-
thartici Foresti.* (PALAT.; WIRTEM.;
SPIELMANN)

R. Root of Liquorice, one ounce and a half.
Parsley, } of each,
Fennel, } two ounces.
Florentine Iris, } one ounce and a half.
Flowers of Wild Mallow, }
Marshmallows, } of each,
Seeds of Fennel, } six drams.
Common Saxi- }
frage, }
Grey Peas, bruised, } six ounces.
Jujubes, } of each, thirty.
Figs, }
Pearl Barley, } three ounces.

Mix.

GREATER APERITIVE SPECIES.

Species aperitivæ majores. (PALAT.)

R. Herb of Endive, } of each,
Cichory, } one handful.
Fumitory, }
Eupatorium, } of each,
Borage, } half a
Bugloss, } handful.
Heelweed, }
Hart's-tongue, }
Root of Liquorice, }
Smallage, } of each,
Fennel, } half an ounce.
Parsley, }
Raisins, }
Seeds of Anise, }
Fennel, } of each,
Tops of Thyme, } two drams.
Dodder, }
Bark of Tamarisk, }
Caper Tree, }
Leaves of Senna, } two ounces.
Polyphy of the Oak, } one ounce.
Agaric, } half an ounce.

Cut, bruise, and mix.

LESSER APERITIVE SPECIES.

Species aperitive minores. (PALAT.)

- R. Herb of Agrimony, }
 ————— Betony, } of each,
 ————— Spleen-wort, } one ounce.
 ————— Cichory, }
 ————— Dodder, }
 ————— Fumitory, }
 Root of Smallage, }
 ————— Fennel, }
 ————— Dog-grass, }
 ————— Liquorice, } of each,
 ————— Parsley, } half an ounce.
 ————— Polypody of }
 the Oak, }
 ————— Asarabacca, }
 Leaves of Senna, } three ounces.
 Damask Raisins, stoned, } of each,
 Corinth Raisins, } six ounces.
 Seeds of Anise, }
 ————— Fennel, } of each,
 Four Cordial Flowers, } one ounce.

Cut, bruise, and mix.

APERITIVE SPECIES WITH RHUBARB. (PALAT.)

- R. Greater Aperitive Spe- }
 cies, } of each,
 Minor Aperitive Spe- } three ounces.
 cies, }
 Rhubarb, } of each, half an ounce.
 Cinnamon, }
 Spikenard, } two scruples.

Cut, and mix.

OINTMENT FOR LICE. (LIPP.; NIEMANN)

- R. Seeds of Parsley, four ounces.
 Lard, two pounds.
 Oil of Bay Berries, eight ounces.
 Essential Oil of Anise, two drams.

Mix.

DISTILLED PARSLEY WATER. (AMST.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; GALL.; FENN.; FULD.; HANN.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; SUEC.; SWEDIAUR.; VAN MONS)

- R. Herb of Parsley, one part.
 Water, a sufficient quantity.
 Macerate for twenty-four hours, and distil ten parts. AMST.; BATAV.; BELG.; SWEDIAUR)

FENN.; HANN.; POL. and BORUS. prescribe one part of seeds and a sufficient quantity of water; and twelve parts to be

distilled.—BRUNS.—one of herb and three of water; one half to be distilled.—PALAT.—one of herb and root and four of water; one half to be distilled.—BAVAR.—one of herb and root and five of water; two parts to be distilled.—SUEC.—one of herb and a sufficient quantity of water; four parts to be distilled.—SAX.—one of herb and twenty-two of water; two thirds to be distilled.—GALL.—two of herb and fifteen of water; four parts to be distilled.—DAN.—one of herb and nine of water; six parts to be distilled.

- R. Fresh Herb of Parsley, with the
 Seeds, one part.
 Proof Spirit, one fourth part.
 Water, thirty-six parts.
 Distil twelve parts. (VAN MONS)

- R. Seeds of Parsley, one pound.
 Subcarbonate of Potass, three ounces.
 Water, ten pounds.
 Distil one half. (FULD.)

OIL OF PARSLEY.

Oleum Petroselinii athereum, Ætheroleum Petroselinii. (BRUNS.)

- R. Seeds of Parsley, four parts.
 Water, sixteen parts.
 Muriate of Soda, one part.
 Digest for three days; then distil and separate the supernatant oil.

DIURETIC INFUSION. (ELLIS)

- R. Root of Parsley, one ounce.
 Boiling Water, one pound.
 Infuse.—Dose, a glassful every three hours. Two scruples of nitric æther may be taken with each dose.

DIURETIC DECOCTION. (SPIELMANN)

- R. Root of Parsley, } of each, one ounce.
 ————— Fennel, }
 Seeds of Carrot, } of each,
 Berries of Alkekenge, } half an ounce.
 Spring Water, } sixty ounces.
 Boil down to forty-eight ounces. Add towards the end
 Leaves of Pellitory of the Wall, one handful.
 Raisins, half an ounce.
 Strain, and dissolve in it
 Nitrate of Potass, two drams.

APOCYNUM ANDROSÆMIFOLIUM, LINN.—DOG'S-BANE.

SYNONIMES:—Apocin gobe-mouche, FR.;
Fliegeafalle, Mückenwürger, GERM.

AMER.; COXE.

This plant grows in North America. (*Pen-*

tandria Digynia, LINN.; *Apocinea*, JUSS.;
Fig. Big. Med. Bot., t. 36.)

The root is employed by the Americans
as an emetic.

Dose, thirty grains.

AQUILEGIA VULGARIS, LINN.—COLUMBINE.

SYNONIMES:—Ancolie des jardins, FR.;
Agley, GERM.; Akeley, DUT.; Paxarilla,
SPAN.; Aquilegia, ITAL.

BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; WIRTEM.; BER-
GIUS.; MURRAY and GMELIN.; SPIEL-
MANN.

A plant of Europe. (*Polyandria Penta-*
gynia, LINN.; *Ranunculacea*, JUSS.; *Fig.*
Flore Medic. I. 24.)

The whole plant, root, flowers, and seeds
are employed.

The root (*Radix Aquilegiae*) is fibrous
and branching; of a whitish colour, and
bitter taste.

The herb is composed of a slender and
branching stem, with large, compound, tre-
bly ternate, petiolated leaves, having round,
trilobed, crenelated leaflets, deep green
above, and glaucous beneath: the superior
ones are simply ternate or trilobed. The
smell is stupefying, and the taste bitter and
nauseous.

The flowers are blue, and are raised upon
long peduncles.

The seeds are small, oval, black, and
shining, they have a strong and permanent
odour.

The *modus operandi* of this plant is not
yet well ascertained.

SYRUP OF COLUMBINE. (BRUNS.)

R. Fresh Flowers of Columbine,

Boiling Water, two pounds.
four pounds.

Digest for twelve hours; then strain with
slight expression, and infuse in the liquor
twice again other fresh flowers in the same
quantity. Make the third infusion into a
syrup with

White Sugar, four pounds.

TINCTURE OF COLUMBINE.

Tinctura Florum Aquilegiae. (BRUNS.;
WIRTEM.)

R. Flowers of Columbine, half an ounce.

Sulphuric Acid, one dram.

Distilled Water of Columbine

Flowers, four ounces.

Digest for twenty-four hours; then ex-
press, and filter.

It is sedative.—Dose, from half an ounce
to an ounce.

ARALIA.

Two species of this genus are employed:

1. *Aralia nudicaulis*, LINN.—Naked stalked
Aralia.

SYNONIMES:—Aralie à tige nue, FR.;
False Sarsaparilla, GERM.

AMER.; COXE; GUIBOURT.

This plant is a native of North America.
(*Pentandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Aralia-*
cea, JUSS.; *Fig. Pluk. Alm.* 98, t. 138.)

The root is employed. It is bitterish to
the taste, and possesses stimulant and diu-
retic properties. MAESE has recommended
it as a substitute for sarsaparilla.

2. *Aralia Spinosa*, LINN.—Angelica Tree,
Prickly Ash, Tooth-ache Tree.

SYNONIMES:—Aralie épineuse, Angélique
épineuse, FR.

A plant of Virginia. (*Fig. Comm. Hort.*
Amst. I. p. 89, t. 47.)

The root is employed. It is stimulant,
and reputed sudorific.

DECOCTION OF ARALIA NUDICAULIS.
(AMER.; COXE)

R. Root of *Aralia nudicaulis*, six ounces.
Water, eight pounds.

Digest for four hours; then boil down to
one half, and strain.

ARANEAE.—SPIDER.

SYNONIMES:—Araignée, FR.; Spinne, GERM.; Arana, SPAN.

HISP.; COXE; SPIELMANN.

The *House Spider* (*Aranea domestica*, LINN.), as well as several others of not well determined species, has been recommended

as an internal remedy in intermittent fevers, particularly in those of a quartan type.

The webs of several animals of this family, particularly of the *Cellar Spider* (*Segestria Cellaria*, LAT.), have been employed internally in the same cases, and also as a styptic externally.

ARBUTUS UVA URSI, LINN.—BEAR-BERRY BUSH.

SYNONIMES:—Busserole, Raisin d'Ours, FR.; Baentraube, GERM.; Mielnbær, mealbær-rüs, DAN.; Gayuba, Uba de orso, SPAN.; Beerendruif, DUT.; Uva d'orzo, ITAL.; Niedzwiedzgo, Grona, Borowkove, POL.; Uva de urso, PORT.; Mia Onris, SWED.

LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FENN.; FULD.; GENEV.; HAMB.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BERGIUS.; BRUGNATELLI.; COXE.; GUIBOURT.; MURRAY and GMELIN.; PARIS.; PIDE-RIT.; SPIELMANN.; ZARDA.

A shrub of Europe. (*Decandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Erycinee*, JUSS.; *Fig. CEd. Fl. Dan. pl. 33.*)

The leaves (*Folia seu Herba Uvae Ursi*) are employed; they are oval, oblong, obtuse, entire, smooth, and coriaceous, and are raised upon short foot stalks. They have a feebly balsamic smell, and a bitter, but agreeable taste.

The plant is stimulant, and is reputed diuretic; but its medicinal properties have been much over-rated.

The dose of the powder is from one to two scruples, and even to a dram, three or four times a day.

ANTI-CALCULOUS POWDER. (NIEMANN)

R. Essential Oil of Orange Peel, six drops.
White Sugar, half an ounce.
Mix, and add
Leaves of Uva Ursi, in powder, half an ounce.

Gum Arabic, in powder, two drams.
Jalap, in powder, one dram.

Mix.—Dose, one dram, every day, or every two days. It is recommended by QUARIN in irritation from urinary calculi.

DIURETIC POWDER. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Leaves of Uva Ursi, in powder, one scruple.
Oleosaccharum of Fennel, five grains.

Mix, and divide into twelve doses. One three or four times a day.

LITHONTRIPTIC POWDER. (ELLIS)

R. Leaves of Uva Ursi, in powder, } of each,
Cinchona, in powder, } two drams.
Opium, in powder, three grains.

Mix, and divide into six doses. One three or four times a day, followed by two ounces of lime water.

DECOCTION OF LEAVES OF UVA URSI.

(AUGUSTIN; NIEMANN)

R. Leaves of Uva Ursi, half an ounce.
Spring Water, ten ounces.

Boil down to eight ounces.

Dose, two spoonfuls every two hours. (NIEMANN)

R. Leaves of Uva Ursi, half an ounce.
Leaves of Tea, one dram.
Gum of Senegal, one ounce.
Water, six ounces.

Boil; then strain, and add
Honey, six drams.

Mix.—Dose, one spoonful, four or six times a day.

ARCTIUM LAPPA, LINN.—BURDOCK.

SYNONIMES:—Burr, Clott-burr.—Bardane, Glouteron, Herbe aux teigneux, FR.; Klette, Hopfenklette, Klettenkrant, Klettendistel, Kleppe, GERM.; Lupenwettssj, Lupenhorky, Reppi wettssi, Repjk, horki, BOHEM.; Agerbørre, Agerskreppe, Storskreppe, Tordenskleppe, DAN.; Bardana, Lapa, Lampazo, SPAN.; Kladden, Klisse, Klit, Dokkebladen, DUT.; Bardena, Arσιο, Lappa, Lapposa, ITAL.; Lupian, POL.; Luppa, PORT.; Lappuschorik, RUSS.; Karborre, SWED.

DUBL.; EDINB.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; MIL. COPEN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FENN.; FULD.; GENEV.; HAMB.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; WURCEB.; BERGIUS.; BRUNS.; COXE; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GME-LIN; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; PH. SYPH.; ZARDA.

This plant is common throughout Europe. (*Syngenesia Polygamia Equalis*, LINN.; SYNANTHEREÆ, CASS.; *Fig. Flore Medic.* I. 57.)

The root (*Radix Bardanie seu Lappæ majoris seu Personate*) is employed.

It is simple and fusiform, of the thickness of the thumb, blackish without, and white within. It is inodorous; of an astringent taste, with a mixture of sweetness and bitterness.

It contains some salts of potass, and among others the nitrate; it contains also a great quantity of inuline.

It is stimulant, and reputed to be diaphoretic and diuretic. It is employed in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, cutaneous diseases, and syphilitic affections.

The dose of the powder is from a scruple to a dram. Two or three ounces of the juice of the leaves are sometimes prescribed.

The leaves formed into a cataplasm are said to be useful in the treatment of chronic ulcers and purulent tinea.

SUDORIFIC SPECIES. (OLDEN.; ROSS.)

R. Wood of Juniper, } of each,
Root of Burdock, } six parts,
Dog-grass, } of each,
Berries of Juniper, } three parts,
Root of Liquorice, } two parts.

Mix. (ROSS.)

R. Sassafra Wood, } of each,
Stalks of Bitter-sweet, } two parts.
Root of Liquorice, } one part.
Burdock, } six parts.

Mix. (OLDEN.)

EXTRACT OF BURDOCK. (BATAV.; BELG.; SARD.; VAN MONS)

R. Dry Root of Burdock, one pound.
Boiling Water, six pounds.

Digest for three days; then boil down to two thirds, express, and evaporate to the consistence of an extract. (SARD.)

R. Root of Burdock, one pound.
Boiling Water, ten pounds.

Digest for twenty-four hours; then boil for two hours, and strain. Boil again the residuum for another two hours, with eight pounds of water, and strain. Then mix the two decoctions, and evaporate to the consistence of an extract. (BATAV.; BELG.)

R. Fresh Root of Burdock, any quantity.

Bruse it with a sufficient quantity of water; express the juice, clarify it with the white of an egg, and evaporate to the required consistence. (VAN MONS)

Dose, from fifteen grains to a dram.

DECOCTION OF BURDOCK. (FORM. HÔP. FR.; PH. SYPH.; BRUGNATELLI; NIEMANN; SPIELMANN)

R. Dry Root of Burdock, one ounce.
Water, two pounds.

Boil. (RATIER)

PH. SYPH. directs three ounces of root and three pounds of water to be boiled down to two pounds of decoction.—BRUGNATELLI—one ounce of root and two pounds of water to be boiled down to one pound and a half.

R. Root of Burdock, two ounces.
Spring Water, one pound.

Boil down to eight ounces, and add Honey, half an ounce.
Strain. (NIEMANN)

R. Dry Root of Burdock, one ounce.
Water, a sufficient quantity,
to obtain a quart of decoction, after a quarter of an hour's boiling. Add towards the end

Liquorice, grated, two drams.
Infuse for a few minutes, and strain. (FORM. HÔP. FR.)

To be taken in the course of the day.

SUDORIFIC PTISAN. (RATIER)

R. Root of Burdock, one ounce.
 Barley, half an ounce.
 Seeds of Fennel, three drams;
 Water, two pounds and a half.
 Boil down to two pounds. Add to the strained decoction
 Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, two ounces.

ALTERATIVE BROTH.

R. Neck of Mutton, six ounces.
 Root of Burdock, one ounce.
 Soapwort, half an ounce.
 Chinese Smilax, two drams.
 Leaves of Cichory, of each,
 Cress, half
 Fumitory, a handful.
 Water, a sufficient quantity.
 Boil.

ARGENTUM.—SILVER.

SYNONIMES.—Argent, FR.; Silber, GERM.; Fazreh, ARAB.; Yin, CHIN.; Peddie, CYNG.; Solv, DAN.; Plata, SPAN.; Rupah, HIND.; Zilver, DUT.; Argento, ITAL.; Perak, MAL.; Nōkra, PERS.; Szebro, POL.; Prata, PORT.; Rajata, RUPYA, SANS.; Silfwer, SWED.; Vellie, TAM.; Vendie, TELING.

LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FENN.; FULD.; GENÈV.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; WURCEB.; AINSLIE; COKE; GUIBOURT; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN.

This metal is white, solid, and brilliant; it is very malleable, ductile, and tenacious; fusible at above a red heat, and unalterable by water; it is vaporizable, burning with a yellow flame; it crystallizes in quadrangular pyramids.

Its specific gravity is 10.4743.

ASSAYED SILVER. (VAN MONS)

R. Silver, the purity of which is suspected, one part.
 Lead, from five to twelve parts,

according to the nature of the alloy. Beat the silver into a thin plate, surround it with the lead in leaves, and place it thus upon a coppel in a crucible; then with a reverberatory fire, apply heat, till the silver, remaining alone, shall have become motionless and taken the form of a round and brilliant globule.

PURE SILVER. (AUSTR.; FENN.; HANN.; SUEC.; VAN MONS)

R. Assayed Silver, any quantity.

Dissolve it in a sufficient quantity of nitric acid; then pour off the clear liquor, and pour into it gradually a solution of one part of muriate of soda in three parts of distilled water, till no more precipitate is thrown down. Wash the precipitate, mix

it with three parts of subcarbonate of potass, and project the mixture by small portions into a crucible heated to redness; then, after the decomposition, heat the silver till it becomes fused.

NITRATE OF SILVER.

Nitras Argenti, Argentum nitricum seu nitratum.

1. Crystallized. *Nitras Argenti crystallinus, Crystalli lunæ, Argentum nitricum crystallisatum, Nitrum lunæ, Hydragogum Boylei.*

DUBL.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FENN.; HANN.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; BRUGNATELLI; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS.

Argenti Nitratis Crystalli. (DUBL.)

R. Silver, beat into plates and cut, thirty-seven parts.

Nitrous Acid, sixty parts.

Put the silver into a glass vessel, and pour over it the acid previously diluted with water. Apply a gradually raised heat, that the metal may be dissolved; and evaporate the liquor that, upon its becoming cold, crystals may form. Dry them without heat, and keep them in a glass vessel in a dark place.

R. Pure Silver, one part.
 Nitric Acid (33 degrees), two parts.

Dissolve in a glass vessel, evaporate the liquor to a fourth, and set it aside to crystallize.

2. Fused. *Nitras Argenti fusus, Argentum nitricum fusum, Causticum lunare, Lapis infernalis.*

LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.;

2 M

BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; MIL. COPEN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FENN.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SARD.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI.; COXE.; GUIBOURT.; PIDERIT.; SPIELMANN.; SWEDIAUR.; VAN MONS.

Argenti Nitras. (LOND.)

R. Silver, one ounce.
Nitric Acid, one fluid ounce.
Distilled Water, two fluid ounces.

Mix the acid with the water, and dissolve the silver in the mixture, with the heat of a sand-bath. When dissolved, increase the heat, till the nitrate of silver becomes solid and dry. Melt it in a crucible on a gentle fire, till the water being evaporated, the ebullition shall have ceased; and immediately pour it into proper moulds.

Nitras Argenti. (EDINE.)

R. Pure Silver, beaten into plates and cut, two parts.
Dilute Nitric Acid, two parts.
Distilled Water, one part.

Dissolve the silver in the acid mixed with the water in a phial, with a moderate heat, and evaporate the solution to dryness. Put the mass into a large crucible, place it upon a moderate fire, and gradually raise the heat, till the nitrate of silver flows like oil; then pour it into iron pipes warmed and greased. When cold, preserve them in well-stopped glass bottles.

Argenti Nitras Fusum. (DUBL.)

Dissolve silver in diluted nitrous acid in the manner directed for the preparation of *Argenti Nitratiss Crystalli*, and evaporate the solution to dryness. Put the residuum into a crucible, and liquify it over a slow fire; then pour the fused nitrate of silver into proper moulds, and preserve it when cold in stopped glass bottles.

R. Pure Silver, any quantity.
Nitric Acid, a sufficient quantity

to dissolve the metal. Evaporate the solution nearly to dryness; and then pour it into a silver crucible; apply a gradually raised heat, till the mass flows like oil. Then immediately pour it into greased iron moulds. (AUSTR.; AMER.; AMST.; DAN.; MIL. COPEN.; HISP.; FULD.; GENEV.; HASS.; LIPP.; LUSIT.; ROSS.; SAX.; SARD.; HERBIP.; COXE.; PIDERIT.; SPIELMANN)

R. Dry Nitrate of Silver, any quantity.

Heat it slowly in a silver crucible; and when it has ceased to swell up, increase the heat, that it may become fused. Then pour it into a mould warmed and greased with suet. (ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; GALL.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FENN.; HANN.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; POL.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; BRUGNATELLI.; VAN MONS.)

It is violently irritant; poisonous internally, and caustic externally. For the latter purpose it is employed in the fused form. It has been extolled as an internal remedy in the treatment of dropsy, epilepsy, and disorders from intestinal worms. After a prolonged use of it; the skin is generally rendered black.

Dose, from the sixteenth to the eighth of a grain.

SOLUTION OF NITRATE OF SILVER.

(AUSTR.; BAVAR.; AUGUSTIN.; SWEDIAUR.; PH. SYPH.; NIEMANN)

R. Pure Silver, one part.
Nitric Acid, two parts.

Dissolve. Crystallize the solution, and dissolve the crystals in double their weight of distilled water. The specific gravity of the solution should be 1.245.

R. Crystallized Nitrate of Silver, one part.
Distilled Water, nineteen parts.

Dissolve. (BAVAR.)

This solution is rarely employed except as a chemical re-agent.

SWEDIAUR prescribes one, composed of one scruple of nitrate of silver and half an ounce of distilled water; which is extolled as an application to obstinate and ill-conditioned ulcers. Another solution, of one grain of nitrate in one ounce of water, has been sometimes administered in dropsy, in the dose of from thirty to sixty drops, three or four times a day. (NIEMANN)

Another, of four grains of nitrate in four ounces of mint water, has been recommended in the treatment of convulsive disorders, in the dose of a tea-spoonful every two hours. (AUGUSTIN)

It is better perhaps to give the nitrate of silver in this form than in that of pills.

PECK has recommended as a detergent application to sanious ulcers, lint wetted with a solution of two grains of nitrate in one ounce of water and two drams of tincture of opium. (AUGUSTIN)

A solution of one grain of nitrate in six ounces of water, has been employed in gleet; and also as a collutorium, for mercurial ulcers of the mouth. (SWEDIAUR; PH. SYPH.)

POWDER OF NITRATE OF SILVER.
(VAN MONS)

R. Nitrate of Silver, half a dram.
Biscuit, one dram and a half.

Mix intimately, and divide into forty-five doses; from two to six to be taken in the course of the day, in syrup.—This powder has been extolled in epilepsy, angina pectoris, and verminous disorders.—The dose prescribed by VAN MONS is enormous.

ANTI-EPILEPTIC PILLS.

Pilula lunares seu excitantes seu antispasmodicae, Pilula systema nervorum summopere vellicantes. (SUEC.; AUGUSTIN; BRERA; BORIES; CADET DE GASSICOURT; ELLIS; PIERQUIN; NIEMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Nitrate of Silver, one grain.
Crumb of Bread, one dram.
Make into twenty pills. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

AUGUSTIN prescribes four grains of nitrate and a sufficient quantity of bread to make twenty-four pills of two grains each.—PIERQUIN—four grains of nitrate and a sufficient quantity of bread to make forty pills. These contain twice the quantity of the nitrate of the preceding.—VAN MONS—one part of nitrate, two parts of sugar, five of bread, and a sufficient quantity of simple syrup; to be made into pills which are worthy of figuring at the side of the preceding powder.—SWEDIAUR—half a scruple of nitrate, one dram of sugar, three drams of bread, and a sufficient quantity of syrup to make one hundred pills.

R. Nitrate of Silver, one grain.
Rob of Elder, one scruple.
Crumb of Bread, a sufficient quantity.
Make sixteen pills. (BRERA)

R. Nitrate of Silver, one part.
Cinnamon, six parts.
Extract of Gentian, twelve parts.
Make into a pilular mass. (VAN MONS)

R. Crystallized Nitrate of Silver, one grain.

Root of Belladonna, eighteen grains.
Aqueous Extract of Opium, nine grains.

Make into eighteen pills. (BORIES)

R. Fused Nitrate of Silver, ten grains.
Opium, four grains.
Extract of Gentian, of each,
Liquorice, one dram
and a half.

Make into pills of one grain each; of which from one to four are to be taken thrice a day. (NIEMANN)

AUGUSTIN prescribes ten grains of nitrate, five of extract of opium, one dram of extract of gentian, and two drams of extract of liquorice.

R. Fused Nitrate of Silver, six grains.
Aqueous Extract of Opium, one dram.
Musk, two scruples.
Camphor, four scruples.

Make into ninety-six pills. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; RATIER)

R. Nitrate of Silver, three grains.
Opium, half a dram.
Camphor, of each,
Nutmegs, } one scruple.
Mucilage of Gum Arabic, a sufficient quantity.

Make into forty-five pills. (ELLIS)

R. Nitrate of Silver, one scruple.
Musk, two drams.
Opium, three drams.
Camphor, half an ounce.
Extract of Daffodil, a sufficient quantity.

Make into two hundred and forty-eight pills. (VAN MONS)

R. Nitrate of Silver, half a scruple.
Distilled Water, a sufficient quantity to dissolve the nitrate. Add
Extract of Gentian, two drams.
Cinchona, in powder, a sufficient quantity to make a mass to be divided into sixty pills. (SUEC.)

AMMONIACAL NITRATE OF SILVER.
(VAN MONS)

R. Crystallized Nitrate of Silver, one part.
Water, eight parts.

Dissolve, and filter; then pour gradually into it solution of ammonia till the precipitate which was at first formed becomes re-dissolved.

This is a re-agent to discover arsenic, which it precipitates, when pure, in the form of a yellow powder, and in the form of a black powder when combined with copper.

SULPHATE OF SILVER.

Sulphas Argenti. (BAYAR.)

R. Crystallized Nitrate of Silver, one part.
Distilled Water, four parts.

Pour gradually into this solution, another of

Sulphate of Soda, one part.
Distilled Water, three parts,
till no more precipitate is formed. Pour off the liquid, wash the powder with two or four parts of cold water, and dry it.

SOLUTION OF SULPHATE OF SILVER.

Sulphas Argenti liquidus. (BAYAR.)

R. Sulphate of Silver, one part.
Distilled Water, one hundred parts.

Dissolve.

This is a re-agent for ascertaining the presence of hydrochloric acid, of hydrochlorates, and of lead.

HYDROCHLORATE OF SILVER AND OF AMMONIA.

Liquor Argenti Muriatico-ammoniaci.
(NIEMANN)

R. Fused Nitrate of Silver, ten grains.
Distilled Water, two ounces.

Filter the solution, and pour gradually into it a solution of muriate of soda, till no more precipitate is formed. Wash this well, and dissolve it in

Solution of Ammonia,
one ounce and a half.

Add

Hydrochloric Acid, three drams.

The quantity of solution should be two ounces and a half.

This is recommended in epilepsy.—Dose, ten drops.

ARISTOLOCHIA.

Of the numerous species of this genus we find the following enumerated in pharmacopœias.

1. *Aristolochia pistolochia*, LINN.

SYNONIMES:—Aristolochie crénelée, FR.;
Netzblatthohlwurzel, GERM.

HISP.; WIRTEM.; GENEV.

This plant is indigenous in the middle of Europe and in Switzerland. (*Gynandria Hexandria*, LINN.; *Aristolochia*, JUSS.)

The root (*Radix Pistolochiæ* seu *Aristolochiæ polyrrhizæ*) is employed. It is composed of many small, fasciculated fibrils, of about six inches in length, proceeding from a small head, and of a yellowish grey colour. It has an agreeable and aromatic smell, and an acrid and bitter taste.

2. *Aristolochia Clematidis*, LINN.

SYNONIMES:—Aristolochie des vignes, Clematite, FR.; Waldrebeosterluzey, Waldrebenhohlwurzel, GERM.; Podrazec dlanky, POL.

BRUNS.; GALL.; FENN.; FERR.; GENEV.; ROSS.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

This plant grows in the warm and temperate climates of Europe. (Fig. Blackw. *Herb.* t. 255.)

The root (*Radix Aristolochiæ vulgaris* seu *Creticæ* seu *tenuis*) is employed. It is long, cylindrical, simple, tortuous, thinner than the little finger, smooth, and rather fibrous; of a reddish brown or brownish yellow colour without, and whitish or yellowish within. It has a weak and rather disagreeable smell; and an acrid, bitter, astringent, and durable taste.

3. *Aristolochia longa*, LINN.—Long Birthwort.

SYNONIMES:—Aristolochie longue, FR.; Langosterluzey, Langhohlwurzel, GERM.; Aristoloquia longa, PORT.

AMST.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; LIPP.; LUSIT.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN.

A plant of the middle of Europe. (Fig. Flore Medic. I. 56.)

The root (*Radix Aristolochiæ longæ veræ*) is employed. It is sometimes a foot long, and of the thickness of the finger. It is wrinkled, and of a bright brown colour externally, and yellowish internally. It has a feeble smell, and a bitter, acrid, and nauseous taste.

4. *Aristolochia rotunda*, LINN.—Round Birthwort.

SYNONIMES:—Aristolochie ronde, FR.;

Runde Osterluzey, Rundhohlwurzel, Gebermutterwurzel, GERM.; Podrazec okranhly, BOHEM.; Hunlurt, DAN.; Aristoloquia, SPAN. and PORT.; Osterluey, DUT.; Aristolochia, ITAL.; Kohornak, POL.; Rundholz, SWED.

AMST.; BATAV.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; HANN.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; BORUS.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BERGIUS.; BRUGNATELLI.; GUIBOURT.; MURRAY and GMELIN.; PIDERIT.; SPIELMANN.; ZARDA.

A plant of the south of Europe. (Fig. Zorn, *lc. pl. t. 125.*)

The root (*Radix Aristolochia rotunda vera*) is employed. It is tuberosa, almost globular, heavy, and compact; wrinkled and brownish externally, and yellowish internally. When fresh it has a strong and disagreeable odour, which it loses on being dried. When fresh it also has an acrid, bitter, and durable taste, which becomes, after drying, feeble and nauseous.

5. *Aristolochia serpentaria*, LINN.—Serpentaria, Virginian Snake-root.

SYNONIMES:—Serpentaire de Virginie, FR.; Schlängenosterluzey, Virginiensosterluzey, Virginsche Schlangenwurzel, GERM.; Hadj koren, Hegiey koren, BOHEM.; Slangurt, DAN.; Serpentaria de Virginia, SPAN. and PORT.; Virginsche Schlangenwortel, DUT.; Serpentaria di Virginia, ITAL.; Wezownik Wirginianski, POL.; Ormart, SWED.

LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAYAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FENN.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; GENEV.; HAMB.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; WURCEB.; BERGIUS.; BRUGNATELLI.; COXE.; GUIBOURT.; MURRAY and GMELIN.; PARIS.; PIDERIT.; SAUNDERS.; SPIELMANN.; ZARDA.

A plant of North America. (Fig. Flore Medic. VI. 325.)

The root (*Radix Serpentaria Virginiana seu Virginica seu Viperina seu Colubrina seu Contrayerva Virginiana*) is employed. It is composed of a long and thin head, from which numerous branching and flexuous radicles go off, interlacing themselves with each other. They are brownish externally, and yellow or white internally. It has a strong, penetrating, and camphorous smell; and a bitterish, aromatic, warm, and very distinct taste.

It contains, according to CHEVALLIER, an essential oil, a bitter principle, a resin, gum, albumen, starch, and various salts.

All these roots are stimulant; but the last-mentioned is considered the most energetic; though its actual pre-eminence does

not appear very evident. If they were all expunged from the *materia medica*, it would suffer no sensible loss.

The dose of the powder is ten or twelve grains. For infusion, from half a dram to three drams, to a pound of water or of wine.

6. *Aristolochia trilobata*, LINN.—Three lobed Aristolochia.

SYNONIMES:—Aristoloche trilobée, FR.; Dreylapphohlwurzel, GERM.

ROSS.; BERGIUS.; MURRAY and GMELIN.

A plant of Surinam and Jamaica. (Fig. Jacq. *Spec. 8. t. 3.*)

The stems (*Stipites Aristolochia trilobata*) improperly called roots, are employed.

They are long, angular, grooved, and brittle, of the thickness of a straw, and of a brown colour. They have a strong and rather camphorous odour; and a bitter, aromatic, and disagreeable taste.

We are assured that this plant possesses superior qualities to the *serpentaria*.—Dose, from five to twenty grains.

ANTHELMINTIC SPECIES. (PALAT.)

R. Root of Round Birthwort, one ounce.
Herb of Wormwood,
Southernwood, } of each,
Tansey, } one handful.
Tops of Savine,
Hellebore, } half a handful.
Pulp of Colocynth,
Aloes, } of each, one dram.
Cut, bruise, and mix.

BEZOARDIC BALLS. (PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

R. Crab's Claws, four ounces.
Crab's Eyes, }
Red Coral, } of each, one ounce.
Pearls,
White Amber, }
Root of Serpentaria, } of each,
Contrayerva, } six drams.
Oriental Bezoar, three drams.
Bone of Stag's-heart, four scruples.
Saffron, two scruples.
Viper Trochiscs, one ounce.

Reduce them to powder, and mix with

Hartshorn Jelly, a sufficient quantity.

Make the mass into balls of one or two drams each, and gild them when dry. We should have thought that this absurd preparation had been entirely forgotten.

ALEXIPHARMIC POWDER. (SAUNDERS)

R. Prepared Crab's Claws, one scruple.
Root of Contrayerva, in powder, six grains.
Serpentaria, in powder, four grains.

Mix.

EXTRACT OF ARISTOLOCHIA. (BRUNS.; WIRTEM.)

R. Root of Aristolochia, one pound.
Alcohol, five or six pounds.

Macerate for a sufficient time, and express.

Digest and boil the residuum with three parts of water; clarify the decoction with white of egg, then mix the two liquors, distil off the alcohol, and evaporate to the consistence of an extract.

ANTHELMINTIC FOMENTATION. (PALAT.)

R. Anthelmintic Species, half a pound.
Water, three pounds.

Boil down to two pounds, and strain.

It is applied by means of flannel to the abdomen.

DECOCTION OF SERPENTARIA. (RATIER)

R. Root of Serpentaria, one ounce.
Water, two pounds.

Boil.

This is employed as a tonic in low fevers, but it is contra-indicated in all cases where there is an excited condition of the primæ viæ.

INFUSION OF SERPENTARIA. (AMER.; WURCEB.; COXE.; NIEMANN.; SAUNDERS.)

R. Serpentaria, from two to four drams.
Boiling Water, a sufficient quantity to obtain six ounces of strained infusion. (NIEMANN)

WURCEB. prescribes one ounce and a half of root, and one pound and a half of water.—AMER.; and COXE—half an ounce of root and half a pound of boiling water; to be infused for two hours.—Dose, one or two spoonfuls, every hour.

CARDIAC INFUSION.

Infusum cardiacum seu alexiterium. (SAUNDERS.; SWEDIAUR)

R. Root of Serpentaria, } of each,
Contrayerva, } two drams.
Boiling Water, twelve ounces.

Macerate for two hours, and add, when strained,

Tincture of Jamaica Pepper, four ounces.

It is stimulant; and is recommended in recedent and atonic exanthemata.—Dose, four spoonfuls every six hours.

CARDIAC INFUSION WITH VINEGAR.

Infusum cardiacum acetatum. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Cardiac Infusion, one pound.
Vinegar, two ounces.

Mix well.

This is recommended in petechial typhus.—Dose, four spoonfuls every six hours.

TINCTURE OF SERPENTARIA.

LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AMER.; AMST.; BATAV.; BELG.; HANN.; OLDEN.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; COXE.; VAN MONS.

Tinctura Serpentariæ.

R. Root of Serpentaria, three ounces.

Proof Spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter. (LOND.)

R. Root of Serpentaria, cut and bruised, three ounces.

Proof Spirit, two pints.

Macerate for seven days, and filter. (DUBL.)

Tinctura Aristolochiæ Serpentariæ.

(EDINB.)

R. Root of Serpentaria, bruised, two ounces.

Cochineal, in powder, one dram.

Proof Spirit, two pounds and a half.

Digest for seven days, and filter.

R. Root of Serpentaria, one part.
Alcohol (15 degrees), six parts.

Digest for several days, and filter. (BATAV.; BELG.; VAN MONS)

AMST. prescribes one part of root and eight parts of alcohol (0,907).—SAX.—one of root and four of rectified spirit.—HANN.—five ounces of root and two pounds of alcohol.—OLDEN.—three ounces of root and two pounds of proof spirit.—WIRTEM.—two ounces and a half of root, and one pound of alcohol.—AMER.—two ounces of root and three pounds of alcohol.

It is stimulant, stomachic, sudorific, and diuretic.—Dose, from thirty to fifty drops, or more.

FEBRIFUGE ELECTUARY. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Preserved Ginger, six ounces.
Kermesine Confection, one dram.

Root of Contrayerva, } of each,
Serpentaria, } one dram.

Compound Syrup of Smallage, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Dose, half a dram, every four hours.

ARNICA MONTANA, LINN.—LEOPARD'S-BANE, MOUNTAIN
ARNICA.

SYNONIMES:—Arnica, Tabac ou Bétoine des Savoyards, Tabac de Montagne, Doronic d'Allemagne, Tabac des Vosges, Fr.; Engelstrankwurzel, Mutterwurz, Wohlverleih, Füllkraut, Luzianskraut, Engelkraut, GERM.; Angeislyrank, BOHEM.; Volverley, Galdblomme, Nestelblomme, Hestsoloie, Stöcksvolve, Olkonge, DAN.; Volkkruid, DUT.; Arnica, SPAN.; ITAL.; and PORT.; Pomornakow, Tranku gornego, POL.; Hæstfibler, SWED.

EDINB.; DUBL.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; MIL. COPEN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FENN.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; HAMB.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; WURCEB.; BERGIUS.; BRUGNATELLI.; COXE.; GUIBOURT.; MURRAY and GMELIN.; PIDE-RRIT.; SPIELMANN.; ZARDA.

A plant of the mountains of the north of Europe and of America. (*Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua*, LINN.; *Synantherææ*, CASS.; *Fig. Flore Medic. I. 38.*)

The root, leaves, and flowers are employed.

The root (*Radix Arnicæ* seu *Arnica*, *Plauensis* seu *Doronici Germanici*, *Panacea lapsorum*, *Radix Ptarmicæ montanæ* seu *Calthæ* seu *Calendulæ alpinæ* seu *Nardæ celticæ alterius* seu *Doronici Plantaginis folii*) is irregular and annulated, and furnished with numerous fibres. It is of a brown or reddish colour without, and of a dull white within. It has a strong smell, and a bitter, acrid, and aromatic taste.

The radical leaves are oval, entire, and two or three inches in length; the stem leaves are smaller and lanceolated. They are inodorous, and their taste is rather acrid and bitter.

The flowers are of a beautiful golden yellow colour, forming radiated heads. They have a disagreeable odour, and an acrid, bitter, and somewhat burning taste. The corollæ are only used.

These latter contain, according to LASAIGNE and CHEVALLIER, an odorous resin, a bitter matter analogous to cytsine, gallic acid, a yellow colouring matter, albumen, gum, and some salts with a base of potass and of lime.

Arnica is a very powerful stimulant. It is employed in chronic rheumatism and in

palsy. It has also been regarded as a febrifuge. The flowers are also violently errhine.

The dose of the flowers is from ten grains to half a dram; of the root, from one dram to three drams; to be taken in twenty-four hours.

It is incompatible with the sulphates of iron and of zinc, the acetate of lead, and the mineral acids.

COMPOUND POWDER OF LEOPARD'S BANE.
(AUGUSTIN)

R. Root of Leopard's-bane, }
Serpentaria, } of each,
Oleosaccharum of Pep- }
permint, } two drams.

Mix, and divide into sixteen doses. One every two hours, in the diarrhæa accompanying typhoid fevers.

SWISS VULNERARY.

Species Herbarum pro Infuso analeptico.
(AUGUSTIN)

R. Flowers of Primrose, }
Auricula, } of each,
Lesser Mullein, } half
Melilot Trefoil, } a pound,
St. John's-wort, four ounces,
Cat's-foot, ten ounces,
Leaves of Sweet Woodroof, one pound,
Flowers of Leopard's-bane, two ounces,
Bird Cherry, two drams,
Red Rose, one dram,
Tops of Alpine Thyme, half a pound,
Wild Thyme, four ounces.

Mix.

STIMULANT AND TONIC BOLUS. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Flowers of Arnica, in }
powder, } of each,
Camphor, in powder, } four grains,
Treacle, a sufficient quantity
for one bolus.

ELECTUARY OF LEOPARD'S BANE. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Flowers of Leopard's bane, }
three drams,
Cinchona, } half an ounce,
Root of Serpentaria, } three drams,
Syrup of Orange Peel, } six ounces.

Make an electuary.—Dose, a tea-spoonful every hour.

INFUSION OF LEOPARD'S BANE. (FORM. HÔP. FR.; CAST. BORUS.; WURCEB.; AUGUSTIN; NIEMANN; RATIER; SAUNDERS)

R. Flowers of Leopard's-bane, half an ounce.
Boiling Water, twelve ounces.

Infuse till cold, and strain. (FORM. HÔP. FR.; CAST. BORUS.; WURCEB.)

NIEMANN prescribes from one to four drams of leopard's-bane and one pound of boiling water.—RATIER—one dram of leopard's-bane and two pounds of boiling water.

R. Flowers of Leopard's-bane, half an ounce.

Infuse them for half an hour, and then boil in

Water, a sufficient quantity to obtain two pounds of strained liquor. Add to this,

Syrup of Maidenhair, two ounces.

Mix. (SAUNDERS)

R. Root of Leopard's-bane, half an ounce.
Boiling Water, six ounces.

Infuse for a quarter of an hour, and dissolve in the strained infusion,

Gum Arabic, one dram.

Mix. (AUGUSTIN)

Dose, two spoonfuls, frequently repeated.

VULNERARY PTISAN. (CADET DE GAS-SICOURT)

R. Flowers of Leopard's-bane, two drams.
Boiling Water, two pounds.

Infuse for ten minutes; then strain, and add,

Syrup of Orange-Flowers, two ounces.

Mix.—To be taken by glassfuls. This is a popular remedy, taken after falls, blows, &c.

COMPOUND INFUSION OF LEOPARD'S-BANE. (MIL. COPEN.)

R. Flowers of Leopard's-bane, one dram.
Chamomile, half an ounce.
Herb of Peppermint, two drams.
Boiling Water, nine ounces.

Digest for a sufficient time, and strain.—Dose, one ounce.

ASTRINGENT AND TONIC LAVEMENT. (BORIES)

R. Flowers of Leopard's-bane, half an ounce.
Leaves of Willow Herb, a handful.
Boiling Water, a sufficient quantity.

Infuse; and add to the strained infusion
Aqueous Tincture of twenty grains
of Ipecacuanha, four ounces.

DECOCTION OF LEOPARD'S-BANE. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Flowers of Leopard's-bane, one ounce.
Water, three pounds.

Boil down to two thirds; and add when strained

Syrup of Ginger, two ounces.

Mix.

These are stimulant; and are recommended in paralysis, aphonia, articular rheumatism, and in contusions and ecchymoses.—Dose of the latter, three ounces, every two hours.

ANTISEPTIC DECOCTION:

R. Herb of Leopard's-bane, four ounces.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain two pounds when strained, after boiling it for three-quarters of an hour in a covered vessel. Add

Syrup of Gooseberries, four ounces.

Mix.

AQUEOUS EXTRACT OF ARNICA. (ANT.; AUSTR.; BRUNS.; LIPP.; FULD.; LUSIT.; WIRTEM.; VAN MONS)

R. Flowers of Leopard's-bane, } of each,
Cold Water, } one part.

Macerate for twelve hours, then add

Boiling Water, four parts.

Strain when cold, and clarify it with white of egg; then put it upon the fire, and when the liquor begins to thicken, strain it through a sieve, and evaporate it to a proper consistence, constantly stirring. (VAN MONS)

R. Flowers of Leopard's-bane, one pound.
Spring Water, six pounds.

Macerate for four days, in a warm place; then boil, strain with expression, and evaporate to the consistence of an extract. (BRUNS.; FULD.; LIPP.; WIRTEM.)

R. Flowers of Leopard's-bane, two pounds.
Spring Water, ten pounds.

Boil for a quarter of an hour; then strain, decant, and evaporate to the required consistence. (ANT.)

LUSIT. prescribes one pound of flowers and six pounds of water.

R. Flowers of Leopard's-bane, any quantity.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Exhaust the flowers by several successive boilings; then express, mix the liquors, and, after decantation, evaporate in a water-bath. (AUSTR.)

Dose, from twelve grains to a scruple.

TINCTURE OF LEOPARD'S-BANE. (HANN.; POL.; BORUS.; NIEMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Root of Leopard's-bane, two ounces.
Alcohol (0.930), one pound.
Digest, express, and filter. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Flowers of Leopard's-bane, one ounce and a half.
Alcohol (0.930), one pound.
Digest, express, and filter. (HANN.; POL.; BORUS.; NIEMANN)

VAN MONS prescribes one part of flowers and eight parts of proof spirit.

It is stimulant.—Dose, thirty drops, several times a day. It is also employed externally.

VINOUS INFUSION OF LEOPARD'S BANE. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Flowers of Leopard's-bane, half an ounce.
Water, }
White Wine, } of each, six ounces.

Digest with a gentle heat, and add when strained

Syrup of Orange Peel, half an ounce.

Mix.—Dose, half a glassful, every hour.

SPIRITUOUS EXTRACT OF LEOPARD'S-BANE. (AUSTR.; HANN.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; HERBIP.)

R. Flowers of Leopard's-bane, one pound.
Water, eight pounds.
Alcohol, one pound.

Digest for three days in a moderate temperature; then strain with expression, set aside, and decant the liquor. Lastly, distil off the alcohol, and evaporate to the consistency of an extract. (HERBIP.)

POL. prescribes two pounds of flowers, as much of alcohol, and nine pounds of water; to be digested for twelve hours.—AUSTR.; HANN.; OLDEN.; BORUS.; and SAX.—two parts of flowers, three of alcohol (0.910), and nine of water.

The dose is the same as for the aqueous extract.

ETHEREAL TINCTURE OF LEOPARD'S BANE. (GALL)

R. Root of Leopard's-bane, one part.

Sulphuric Æther (46 degrees), four parts.
Macerate for two days, and decant.

ETHEREOUS INFUSION OF LEOPARD'S-BANE.

Infusio nervina atherea. (BRERA.)

R. Root of Leopard's-bane, two drams.
Boiling Water, a sufficient quantity to obtain six ounces of infusion. Add when strained,

Sulphuric Æther, two scruples.

Mix.—Dose, a spoonful.

FERRUGINOUS INFUSION OF LEOPARD'S-BANE.

Infusio nervina martialis. (BRERA)

R. Flowers of Leopard's-bane, two drams.
Spring Water, a sufficient quantity to obtain seven ounces of infusion. Add when strained,

HALLER'S Acid Elixir, one dram.

Tincture of Malate of Iron, half a dram.

Mix.—Dose, a spoonful.

STIMULANT NERVINE MIXTURE.

Mixtura incitans nervina. (BRERA)

R. Root of Serpentaria, } of each,
Flowers of Leopard's-bane, } two drams.
Saturated Decoction of Cinchona, a sufficient quantity

to obtain eight ounces of infusion. Add to it when strained,

Sulphuric Æther, half a dram.

Simple Syrup, one ounce.

Dose, two spoonfuls, every two hours.

RESOLVENT AND NERVINE MIXTURE.

Mixtura resolvens et nervina. (BRERA)

R. Flowers of Leopard's-bane, one dram.
Boiling Water, a sufficient quantity to obtain one pound of infusion. Add when strained

Subcarbonate of Potass, two drams.

Simple Syrup, one ounce.

Mix.—Prescribed in engorgements of the abdominal viscera, and in schirrous affections.

ARSENIC.

This metal in its simple state is of no use in medicine. The substance commonly and improperly called Arsenic is the Arsenious acid.

The apparent identity in the modus operandi of the various combinations of this metal induces us to depart from the plan followed in the other articles of this work.

SULPHURET OF ARSENIC.

There are two kinds of sulphuret of arsenic;

1. *Sulphuretum Arsenici flavum, Pyrites arsenicalis micaceus, Arsenicum flavum, Auripigmentum.*—Orpiment, Yellow Orpiment, Yellow Sulphuret of Arsenic.

SYNONIMES:—Orpiment, Orpin, Arsenic sulfuré jaune, FR.; Operment, Gelbes Arsenik, Goldgelb, GERM.; Ursanikun, ARAB.; Oropimente, SPAN.; Hurtal, HIND.; Oropimento, ITAL.; Zirneik zird, PERS.; Haritalaka, SANS.; Operment, SWED.; Aridarum, Yellicud paghanum, TAM.

BAVAR.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; GENEV.; POL.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; WURCEB.; AINSLIE; GUIBOURT; SPIELMANN.

This is in masses of a golden yellow colour, composed of semitransparent laminae, flexible, fusible, volatile, insipid, and inodorous.

2. *Sulphuretum Arsenici rubrum, Arsenicum rubrum, Sandaraca*: *σανδαράχη.*—Realgar, Red Orpiment, Red Sulphuret of Arsenic.

SYNONIMES:—Realgar, Arsenic sulfuré rouge, FR.; Rother Arsenik, Rother Rauschgelb, GERM.; Lal sumbul, DUK.; Rejalgar, SPAN.; Mansil, HIND.; Manahsila, SANS.; Kudiraypal pashanum, TAM.

BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; WIRTEM.; AINSLIE; GUIBOURT; SPIELMANN.

This differs from the former only by its colour.

The manner of preparing this sulphuret artificially is only given in the pharmacopœia of VAN MONS, and is as follows:

R. Arsenious Acid, } of each, an equal part.
Sulphur,

Mix them intimately together; fill a crucible with the mixture to two thirds, reverse and lute another crucible upon it, pierced with a small hole in its bottom, and sublime with a very gradually increased heat.

It is irritant and poisonous. It is very rarely employed medicinally; though it has been recommended in intermittent fevers.

POWDER OF FACTITIOUS ORPIMENT.

(NIEMANN)

R. Sulphuret of Arsenic, half a grain.
Sugar, half a scruple.
Essential Oil of Anise, one drop.

Mix.

HECKER prescribed this powder to be taken every hour, in the apyrexial stage of intermittent fevers.

LANFRANC'S COLLYRIUM.

Mixtura seu Solutio catheretica, Collyrium Lanfranci, Solutio Cupro-arseniée.

R. Yellow Sulphuret of Arsenic, eight parts.
Sub-acetate of Copper, four parts.
Myrrh, } of each,
Aloes, } two parts and a half.
Distilled Plantain Water, } of each,
Rose Water, } ninety-six parts.
White Wine, five hundred parts.

Triturate them together for a long time in a glass mortar. (GALL.)

CADET DE GASSICOURT and SPIELMANN prescribe six parts of sulphuret, three of acetate, two of myrrh, two of aloes, forty-eight of plantain water, forty-eight of rose water, and three hundred and eighty-four of white wine.

R. Yellow Sulphuret of Arsenic, two drams.
Sub-acetate of Copper, } of each,
Socotrine Aloes, } half a dram.
Myrrh, }
Rose Water, three ounces.
White Wine, six ounces.

Triturate the four powders with a little of the wine; and then mix the whole. (SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Yellow Sulphuret of Arsenic, four parts.
Sub-acetate of Copper, two parts.
Myrrh, } of each, one part.
Aloes, }
White Wine, three hundred and forty-six parts.

Triturate them together. (FORM. HÔP. FR.)

It is stimulant, and applied to fungous ulcers, and to aphthæ: but it is imprudent to employ it in the latter case, as the patient may swallow some of it; for this purpose many other stimulants might be applied with equal advantage.

DEPILATORY LINIMENT. (PIERQUIN)

R. Yellow Sulphuret of Arsenic, half an ounce.
Quick-lime, two ounces.

Boil them in a strong lye, till the end of a quill being dipped into it, is deprived of its feathers.

DEPILATORY PASTE. (AUGUSTIN; CADET DE GASSICOURT; SPIELMANN)

R. Yellow Sulphuret of Arsenic, one ounce.

Quick-lime, one pound.
Starch, ten ounces.
Water, a sufficient quantity
to make a soft paste to be applied to the part from which the hair is to be removed. It is to be washed off with water, as soon as it begins to dry.

MOEGLING'S PROBATORY LIQUOR.

Liquor probatorius Wirtembergicus, Sulphuretum Calcis et Arsenici. (AMST.; BRUNS.; WIRTEM.; BRUGNATELLI; SPIELMANN)

R. Yellow Sulphuret of Arsenic, one ounce.
Quick-lime, two ounces.
Spring Water, a sufficient quantity
to produce two ounces of decanted and filtered liquor, after a quarter of an hour's boiling.

This liquor is employed as a test to discover lead in wine and other liquids. A few drops is to be poured into the suspected wine, after having diluted it with distilled water: it is inferred that it contains lead, when a blackish brown precipitate forms; if the precipitate be of a reddish yellow colour, it is supposed to be free from it.

ARSENICAL MAGNET.

Magnes arsenicalis. (BRUNS.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

R. Arsenious Acid, } of each,
Sulphuret of Antimony, } an
Sulphur, } equal part.

Pulverize, and melt them, mixed together in a crucible; and reduce the mass when cold, to powder.

This preparation was so called, because it was supposed to be gifted with the property of drawing malignant humours from buboes, with a power similar to that which the magnet exercises upon iron. It served only for the preparation of the following:

MAGNETIC PLASTER. (BRUNS.; SPIELMANN)

R. Galbanum, } of each,
Gum Ammoniac, } three ounces.
Wax, }
Turpentine, } of each, five ounces.

Melt together, and add
Sagapenum, } of each,
Arsenical Magnet, } three ounces.
Tritoxide of Iron, } of each,
Oil of Amber, } one ounce.

Mix intimately.
It was extolled formerly by ANGE SALA, for the cure of pestilential buboes.

ARSENIOUS ACID.

Acidum arsenicosum, Arsenicum crudum seu album, Calc Arsenici alba, Oxydum Arsenici album.—White Oxide of Arsenic, White Arsenic.

SYNONIMES:—Acide Arsénieux, Arsenie blanc, Oxide Arsenical blanc, FR.; Arsenik, GERM. and DUT.; Turab ul halic, ARAB.; Rottekrudt, DAN.; Suffaid sumbul, DUK.; Sumbulkhar, HIND.; Arsenico, Termossido d'Arsenico, ITAL.; Wfongon, MAL.; Sumulfar, PERS.; Arsenik biala, POL.; Mischjak, ROSS.; Sana'hya, SANS.; Arsenik, Rattgrift, SWED.; Vullay pashanum, TAM.; Tela pashanum, TEL.

LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FENN.; FERR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HAMB.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; WURCEB.; AINSLIE.; BRUGNATELLI.; COXE.; GUIBOUT.; PARIS.; SPIELMANN.; VAN MONS.

This occurs in compact, heavy, opaque, masses, of a shining white colour, and of a bright fracture. At above a red heat it volatilizes, passing off in white smoke, and diffusing a strong odour of garlic. It crystallizes in tetrahedrons. Its taste is acrid and nauseous.

BRUGNATELLI indicates briefly the process followed in the arts for obtaining this acid.

VAN MONS gives the following

R. Yellow Sulphuret of Arsenic, three parts and a half.
Oxide of Mercury, ten parts.
Triturate together for a long time, and sublime.

It is escharotic, corrosive, irritant, and virulently poisonous.

SUBLIMED ARSENIOUS ACID.

Arsenicum album sublimatum. (LOND.)

R. White Arsenic, (Arsenious Acid), any quantity.
Reduce it to powder, put it into a crucible, and sublime it into another inverted over it.

Arsenici Oxydum album sublimatum. (DUBL.)

R. Oxide of Arsenic (Arsenious Acid), any quantity
Reduce it to powder, and sublime it into a proper vessel; guarding against the vapours.

SOLUTION OF ARSENIUS ACID. (BAVAR.; BRUNS.; NIEMANN; SWEDIAUR)

R. Pulverized Arsenious Acid, one part.
Distilled Water, one hundred parts.
Boil, and filter when cold. (BAVAR.)

BRUNS.; NIEMANN and SWEDIAUR prescribe four grains of acid and two pounds of water.

Arsenious acid is soluble in eighty parts of water at + 10 degrees, and in seventy-five of boiling water.

The solution is given in the dose of a spoonful in the morning, with a little milk or syrup, gradually augmenting the dose till the patient takes six spoonfuls in the course of the day. It has been extolled as a febrifuge.

FEBRIFUGE POWDER. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Arsenious Acid, }
Myrrh, } of each,
Long Pepper, } two drams.
Armenian Bole. }
Sulphur, half an ounce.
Compound Powder of Cinnamon, one dram.

Mix.—Dose, from six to eight grains, two hours before the paroxysm, with infusion of chamomile.

ARSENICAL POWDER. (AUGUSTIN; NIEMANN)

R. Arsenious Acid, forty grains.
Red Sulphuret of Mercury, two drams.
Levigate.

JUSTAMOND'S ARSENICAL POWDER.

Sulphuretum Stibii arsenicatum, Oxydum Arsenici album cum Sulphureto Stibii, Arsenicum antimoniatum, Causticum arsenicale. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; SWEDIAUR)

R. Sulphuret of Antimony, one ounce.
Arsenious Acid, half an ounce.

Fuse them together in a crucible; pulverize the mass when cold, and add Extract of Opium,

from one to three drams.
Mix intimately.

This powder is sprinkled upon excrescences and upon fungous ulcers. The opium is added only when there is acute pain.

ROUSSELOT'S ARSENICAL POWDER. (GALL.; AUGUSTIN; CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN; NIEMANN; RATHIER)

R. Arsenious Acid, half a dram.
Red Sulphuret of Mercury, one ounce.
Dragon's Blood, half an ounce.

Mix.

This is applied to cancerous ulcers, either dry, or made into a paste with thin mucilage.

The old formula (*Pulvis Cosmii seu Bernhardi*) required two drams of red sulphuret of mercury; eight grains of the ashes of burnt shoe-sole, twelve grains of dragon's blood, and forty of arsenious acid. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; NIEMANN; PIERQUIN; SWEDIAUR)

VAN MONS gives the following:

R. Pulverized Animal Charcoal, four scruples.
Dragon's Blood, two drams.
Arsenious Acid, six drams.
Red Sulphuret of Mercury, three ounces.

Make a powder.

The following is from AUGUSTIN:

R. Arsenious Acid, two scruples.
Red Sulphuret of Mercury, two drams.
Dragon's Blood, twelve grains.
Calcined Hartshorn, eight grains.

Make a powder.

HELLMUND'S OINTMENT.

R. Red Sulphuret of Mercury, half a dram.
Ashes of old Shoe-sole, } of each,
Dragon's Blood, } four grains.
Arsenious Acid, } half a scruple.

Make them into a powder. Incorporate about one grain and a half of it with one dram of an ointment prepared with

Balsam of Peru, } of each,
Extract of Hemlock, } one dram.
Acetate of Lead, one scruple.
Extract of Opium, half a scruple.
Wax Ointment, two ounces.

This ointment was vended by an officer of the customs at Oldendorf, whose name it bears, for the cure of cancers. It became so celebrated that the Prussian government thought proper lately to purchase the recipe, in order to make it public. But now that it is known it will cease to be esteemed; for it does not possess any advantage over other arsenical preparations; on the contrary, it would appear to be rendered inferior by the absurdity of its composition. It seems to be merely an imitation of FRERE CÔNES paste, and of the old cancerous remedy of DAVIDSON, which is said to have been composed of hemlock and arsenic.

PLUNKET'S ARSENICAL POWDER.

R. Arsenious Acid, two drams.
Sublimed Sulphur, one dram.
Flowers of Fetid Chamomile,

half an ounce.
Ranunculus, one ounce.

Make a powder. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; SWEDIAUR)

NIEMANN prescribes three handfuls of ranunculus flowers, one handful of chamomile flowers, three drams of arsenic, and one dram of sulphur.

This powder is to be mixed with white of egg, and the mixture immediately laid upon the ulcer which is wished to be destroyed.

PLENCIZ' ARSENICAL POWDER. (NIEMANN)

R. Arsenious Acid, }
Myrrh, } of each,
Long Pepper, } two grains.
Lennian Bole, }
Sublimed Sulphur, } half an ounce.
Deutoxide of Antimony, } one dram.

Mix.—Dose, six or eight grains; to be taken one or two hours before the paroxysm, in intermittent fever.

BAUMANN'S ARSENICAL POWDER. (VAN MONS)

R. Lamp-black, } one part.
Nitrate of Potass, }
Arsenious Acid, } of each,
Root of Common Arum, } two parts.
Subcarbonate of Potass, }
Triturate together.

FONTANEILLES' POWDER. (PIERQUIN)

R. Arsenious Acid, } two grains.
Submuriate of Mercury, } sixteen grains.
Opium, } two grains.
Gum Arabic, } of each, one dram.
Sugar, }

Mix, and divide into sixteen doses.

ANTI-CANCEROUS CATAPLASM.

Puls Arsenicalis. (AUGUSTIN; VAN MONS)

R. Arsenious Acid, } half an ounce.
Camphor, } one ounce.
Vinegar, } one pound.
Juice of Carrots, } two pounds.

Mix intimately, and add

Hemlock, in powder,

a sufficient quantity

to make a cataplasm. (VAN MONS)

R. Juice of Carrots, } one pound.
Acetate of Lead, } of each,
Arsenious Acid, dis- } half an ounce.
solved in Vinegar, }
SYDENHAM'S Laudanum,

one dram and a half.

Hemlock, in powder,

a sufficient quantity

to form a soft paste. (AUGUSTIN)

ARSENICAL LINIMENT. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Arsenious Acid, from one to two grains.
Olive Oil, one ounce.

Triturate gradually together.

This is recommended in carcinomatous, phagedenic, and ill-conditioned ulcers; in obstinate cutaneous diseases; and in paralysis.

ARSENICAL CERATE. (AMER.; COXE; NIEMANN)

R. Simple Cerate, } one ounce.
Soften it over the fire, and mix with it
Pulverized Arsenious Acid, one scruple.

ARSENICAL OINTMENT. (AUGUSTIN; BRUGNATELLI; ELLIS; NIEMANN)

R. Arsenious Acid, } four grains.
Fresh Butter, } six drams.
White Wax, } two drams.

Mix. (AUGUSTIN; NIEMANN)

ELLIS prescribes one dram of acid, and six drams each of butter and of wax or spermaceti.

R. Arsenious Acid, } of each, one dram.
Sulphur, }
Distilled Vinegar, } of each,
Ointment of Subcarbonate of Lead, } one ounce.

Mix. (BRUGNATELLI)

AUGUSTIN prescribes one dram each of acid and of sulphur, half an ounce of vinegar, and one ounce of the ointment.

R. Arsenious Acid, } three grains.
Distilled Water, } three drams.

Dissolve, and add

Solution of Superacetate of Lead, } of each,
Extract of Hemlock, } half an ounce.
Cinchona, }

Mix. (AUGUSTIN)

ASIATIC PILLS. (FEE; HENRI; RATIER; VAN MONS)

R. Arsenious Acid, } sixty-six grains.
Black Pepper, } eleven ounces and sixty-eight grains.

Triturate them in an iron mortar, at intervals, during four days; and then make a mass with the powder and with mucilage of gum arabic, and divide it into eight hundred pills. (FEE; HENRI)

RATIER prescribes four grains of acid and nine of pepper.—VAN MONS—one part of acid, six parts of pepper, and nine of mucilage of gum arabic.

These pills are employed in India, for the treatment of tubercular leprosy.—Dose, one every day.

ARSENICAL PILLS. (AMER.; ELLIS; NIEMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Arsenious Acid, } two grains.

Opium, eight grains.
 Medicinal Soap, twenty-two grains.
 Make thirty pills.

This formula is from BARTON.—VAN MONS, who gives to these pills the strange epithet of *sedative*, directs them to be made as follows:

R. Arsenious Acid, one part.
 Opium, in powder, ten parts.
 White Soap, forty parts.
 Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.
 Beat together for a long time. (VAN MONS)

R. Arsenious Acid six grains.
 Opium, eight grains.
 Muriate of Ammonia, half a dram.
 Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.
 Make thirty-two pills.—Dose, one, thrice a day. (ELLIS)

These pills are employed in intermittent fevers.

ARSENIC ACID.

Acidum arsenicale. (HENRI)

R. Arsenious Acid, four ounces.
 Hydrochloro-nitric Acid, one pound.
 Heat them, mixed together, in a stone-ware retort; and evaporate to dryness.

ARSENICAL PASTE. (PIERQUIN)

R. Nitrous Acid, one ounce.
 Dento-chloruret of Mercury, four ounces.
 Muriate of Ammonia, two ounces.
 Arsenious Acid, one dram.
 Mix, and distil to dryness. Add to the residuum an equal quantity of distilled vinegar, and distil again till the mass shall have acquired the consistence of paste.

The ulcer that is wished to be destroyed, is to be first washed with warm wine; the paste is then to be applied on a piece of lint (*plumasseau*) smaller than the ulcer, and retained there for twenty-four hours.

ARSENITE OF POTASS.

This salt is prescribed only in the liquid state.—*Liquor arsenicalis, Solutio arsenicata seu Arsenitis Kalice, Liquor Potassæ Arseniatis, Arsenis Potassæ liquidus seu aquosus.*

BAVAR.; FENN.; SUEC.; SWEDIAUR.

R. Arsenious Acid, one part.
 Subcarbonate of Potass, one half part.
 Distilled Water, one hundred parts.

Boil till the acid becomes perfectly dissolved; then add a sufficient quantity of water to make the total weight that of one hundred parts. (BAVAR.)

SUEC. prescribes twenty-four grains each, of acid and of subcarbonate, four ounces

and a half of water, and, after the boiling, a sufficient quantity of water to make the whole weigh one pound.—FENN. and SWEDIAUR—sixteen grains each, of acid and of subcarbonate, four ounces of water; and, after the boiling, a sufficient quantity of water to make four ounces of liquid.

These simple solutions are not so generally employed as the following:

JACOB'S ARSENICAL SOLUTION.

R. Arsenious Acid, one part.
 Potass, twelve parts.
 Distilled Water, one hundred and sixty-eight parts.

Boil till one half of the water is evaporated. When the solution is cold, add the water which was evaporated, and a little alcohol.

R. Arsenious Acid, } of each,
 Subcarbonate of Potass, } sixty-four grains.
 Water, one pound.

Boil till the acid is dissolved. Pour the solution, when cold, into a pint measure, and add

Alcohol, four drams.
 Distilled Water, a sufficient quantity, to fill it. (AMER.)

Dose, thirty drops, to adults, and from six to sixteen to children; administered during the apyrexial stage of intermittent fevers, four times a day.

BRERA'S ARSENICAL SOLUTION. (AUGUSTIN; NIEMANN)

R. Arsenious Acid, half a dram.
 Distilled Water, six ounces.
 Dissolve, and add
 Cinnamon Water, two ounces,
 holding in solution

Subcarbonate of Potass, half a dram.

Mix.

Eight ounces of this solution gives from four thousand six hundred to four thousand eight hundred drops, of which seventy-six contain one grain of arsenite of potass.—Dose, from six to fifteen drops, in distilled water.

HEIN'S ARSENICAL SOLUTION. (NIEMANN)

R. Arsenious Acid, } of each,
 Subcarbonate of Potass, } one dram.
 Distilled Water, half a pound.

Boil till the acid is dissolved. Add to the solution when cold

Compound Spirit of Angelica, one ounce.
 Distilled Water, a sufficient quantity,
 to produce one pound of liquid.

Dose, from five to sixteen drops, in water, every two hours.

BITTER ARSENICAL SOLUTION. (SUEC.; VAN MONS)

R. Arsenious Acid, } of each,
Subcarbonate of Potass, } twenty-
Water, } four grains.
four ounces and a half.

Dissolve, and add

Compound Tincture of Wormwood,
(Form. of FULD.),
one ounce and a half.
Water, a sufficient quantity,
to make the whole amount to one pound.

FOWLER'S ARSENICAL SOLUTION.

*Liquor seu Solutio arsenicalis seu mineralis
Fowleri.* (LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.;
ANT.; BELG.; GALL.; HANN.; AU-
GUSTIN; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; NIEMANN;
RATIER)

Liquor Arsenicalis. (LOND.; DUBL.)

R. Sublimed White Ar-
senic, (Arsenious } of each,
Acid) } sixty-
Subcarbonate of Po- } four
tass, } grains.
Distilled Water, one pint.

Boil them together in a glass ves-
sel till the arsenic is entirely dis-
solved. Add to the solution when
cold

Compound Spirit of Lavender,
four fluid drams.

Distilled Water,
a sufficient quantity,
to make the whole amount to one
pint.

Solutio arsenicalis. (EDINB.)

R. Oxide of Arsenic
(Arsenious Acid), } of each,
finely powdered, } sixty four
Subcarbonate of Po- } grains.
tass, }
Distilled Water,
fourteen ounces.

Boil them together in a glass ves-
sel, till the oxide be entirely dis-
solved. Add to the solution when
cold

Compound Spirit of Lavender,
half an ounce.

Distilled Water,
a sufficient quantity,
to make the whole amount to sixteen
ounces.

R. Arsenious Acid, } of each,
Subcarbonate of Potass, } sixty-four
Distilled Water } eight ounces.

Boil in a sand-bath. Add to the solution
when cold

Compound Spirit of Lavender,
half an ounce.

Distilled Water, a sufficient quantity,
to make the liquid amount to sixteen
ounces. (ANT.; BELG.; GALL.; HANN.;
AUGUSTIN; NIEMANN; RATIER)

R. Arsenious Acid, } of each,
Subcarbonate of Potass, } five parts.
Distilled Water, } five hundred parts.

Boil till the acid is perfectly dissolved.
Add to the solution when cold

Compound Water of Balm,
sixteen parts.

Water, a sufficient quantity,
to make the weight equal to five hundred
parts. (GALL.)

Dose, two drops, twice a day, to children
of two years; and from ten to twelve,
twice a day, to adults.

FEBRIFUGE POTION. (ELLIS)

R. FOWLER'S Solution, } sixty drops.
Tincture of Opium, } thirty drops.
Compound Spirit of Lavender, }
Cinnamon Water, } one dram.
three ounces.

Mix.—Dose, a table spoonful for adults,
and a tea-spoonful for children, every two
hours, in the apyrexial stage of intermittents.

ARSENITE OF SODA.

Arsenis Sodæ. (VAN MONS)

This salt is prescribed only in the liquid
state:—*Arsenidum Sodæ liquidum, Solutio
arsenicalis Borussica.* (CADET DE GASSI-
COURT; VAN MONS)

R. Arsenious Acid, } of each,
Subcarbonate of Soda, } sixty-four
Distilled Water, } twelve ounces.

Digest for several days in a warm sand-
bath, and filter.

Each dram of this solution contains two-
thirds of a grain of arsenious acid. One
twentieth of a grain only of the latter
should be given at once. It is given in
simple syrup.

VAN MONS prescribes also a *Compound
Solution of Arsenite of Soda.* It is pre-
pared by adding half an ounce of compound
spirit of angelica to the preceding solution.

FEBRIFUGE TINCTURE. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Arsenious Acid, half a dram.
Distilled Water, six ounces.

Digest for six hours in a water-bath, and add

Cinnamon Water, two ounces.

holding in solution

Subcarbonate of Soda, half a dram.

Digest again with a gentle heat, for a few hours.

Dose, from four to six drops, every three or four hours.

ARSENIATE OF SODA.

Arsenias Sodæ. (NIEMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Arsenious Acid, four parts and a half.
Effloresced Nitrate of Soda, eight parts.

Triturate them together, and put the mixture in a phial placed in a sand-bath: apply heat till the nitric acid of the nitrate is entirely dissipated, and preserve the residuum. (NIEMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Subcarbonate of Soda, any quantity.
Arsenic Acid, a sufficient quantity, to saturate the subcarbonate. Evaporate to dryness, and dissolve the residuum in water. (VAN MONS)

R. Arseniate of Potass, ninety-nine parts and a half.
Sulphate of Soda, one hundred and fifty-two parts.

Dissolve them in boiling water, filter the solution, and evaporate (*rapprochez-la*) till sulphate of potass ceases to be formed. (VAN MONS)

One grain of crystallized salt dissolved in one ounce of water constitutes PEARSON'S solution. (FEE; RATIER)

This last has been prescribed in intermittent fevers and in several cutaneous diseases; but its action is not so marked as that of FOWLER'S solution.—Dose, from a scruple to half a dram. The dose may be subdivided according to the strength of the patient.

HEINEKE'S SOLUTION. (NIEMANN)

R. Arseniate of Soda, six grains.
Peppermint Water, two ounces and a half.

Dissolve, and add

Vinous Cinnamon Water, half an ounce.

Tincture of Opium, one dram.

Mix.—Dose, from forty to fifty drops, four times a day.

ARSENIATE OF AMMONIA.

Arsenias Ammonia. (HENRI)

R. Arsenic Acid, any quantity.
Dissolve it in
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Add solution of ammonia or of carbonate of ammonia to saturate the acid. Evaporate and crystallize.

SOLUTION OF ARSENIATE OF AMMONIA. (RATIER)

R. Arseniate of Ammonia, eight grains.
Distilled Water, half a pound.

Dissolve, and add

Spirit of Angelica, half an ounce.

It is stimulant; and has been recommended in slightly inflamed herpetic eruptions. It is to be continued till symptoms of gastric irritation supervene.—Dose, from a scruple to half a dram in the day; taken at once or twice.

ARSENIATE OF POTASS.

Arsenias Kali seu Potassæ. (FERR.; COXE; HENRI; VAN MONS)

R. Arsenious Acid, five parts.
Nitrate of Potass, nine parts and a half.

Triturate them together, put them into a matrass, and heat gradually in a sand-bath, till nitrous vapours are no longer disengaged. Dissolve the residuum in four parts of water, filter the solution, evaporate slightly, and set it aside to crystallize. (VAN MONS)

HENRI and COXE prescribe one ounce of acid, one ounce of nitrate, and four pounds of water.—FERR.—equal parts of acid and of nitrate.

Dose, from the sixteenth to the eighth of a grain, in pills with crumb of bread.

FEBRIFUGE POTION. (RATIER)

R. Arseniate of Potass, one fifth of a grain.
Mint Water, three ounces.
Simple Syrup, half an ounce.
Mix.

ARSENIATE OF IRON.

No pharmacopœia has given a formula for the preparation of this salt.

PILLS OF ARSENIATE OF IRON.

(RATIER)

- R. Proto-arsenate of Iron, three grains.
Extract of Hops, two drams.
Wild Mallow, in powder, half a dram.

Syrup of Orange Flowers,

a sufficient quantity.

Divide the mass into forty-eight pills.

They are recommended in cancerous and purulent herpetic affections.—Dose, one daily.

ARTEMISIA.

Many species of this genus are mentioned in pharmacopœias :

1. *Artemisia Chinensis*, LINN.—Chinese Wormwood.

SYNONIMES :—Armoise de la Chine, FR. ;
Khi-ngai, CHIN. ; Nelampala, MALAB.

GALL. ; AINSLIE ; BERGIUS ; GUIBOURT.

This plant is originally from China. (*Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua*, LINN. ; *Synantherea*, CASS.)

The herb is employed. It is composed of stems with leaves of a cotton-like texture, the inferior of which are conical and tri-lobed ; the superior, lanceolated and obtuse.

It is with the dry stems of this plant, beaten, and reduced to a kind of down, that the Chinese prepare their moxa.

2. *Artemisia vulgaris*, LINN.—Mugwort.

SYNONIMES :—Armoise commune, FR. ; Gemeiner Beyfuss, GERM. ; Czernobyl, BOHEM. ; Gemeene byvoet, DUT. ; Artemisia, PORT.

AMST. ; ANT. ; BRUNS. ; HISP. ; GALL. ; FERR. ; GENEV. ; LUSIT. ; WIRTEM. ; BERGIUS ; BRUGNATELLI ; GUIBOURT ; MURRAY and GMELIN ; SPIELMANN ; ZARDA.

A plant of Europe. (*Fig. Zorn, Ic. pl. t. 222.*)

The herb and summits (*Herba et Summitates Artemisiae*, seu *Artemisia rubra et alba*) are employed. They are composed of a grooved stem, bearing pinnatifid leaves with almost linear notches ; they are green above, and covered with a whitish down beneath. The flowers are sessile, axillary, lateral, and form long spikes at the end of the branches. The odour is aromatic, and the taste bitterish.

It is tonic and emmenagogue. BURDOCH has lately extolled it as a remedy for epilepsy.

ESSENTIAL OIL OF MUGWORT. (WIRTEM.)

- R. Fresh Herb of Mugwort, twenty-five parts.
Water, seventy-five parts.
Muriate of Soda, three parts.

Macerate for three days, distil, and collect the supernatant oil.

DISTILLED WATER OF MUGWORT. (PALAT. ; SARD. ; VAN MONS.)

- R. Fresh Herb of Mugwort, ten parts.
Water, one hundred and sixty parts.
Proof Spirit, one half part.

Distil forty parts, and separate the oil from the water. (VAN MONS)

PALAT. directs two parts to be distilled of a mixture of one part of herb and four parts of water.—SARD.—two thirds to be distilled of a mixture of one part of herb and two parts of water.

EXTRACT OF MUGWORT. (PALAT. ; WIRTEM.)

- R. Tops of Mugwort, one pound.
Spring Water, six pounds.

Digest four days in a warm place ; then boil slightly, strain with expression, and evaporate to the consistence of an extract.

SYRUP OF MUGWORT. (HISP. ; GALL. ; VAN MONS)

- R. Dry Leaves of Mugwort, two ounces.
Boiling Water, two pounds.
Infuse ; and add when strained,
White Sugar, four pounds.

Boil to a syrup, and strain. (HISP.)

GALL. directs three ounces of leaves to be infused in three pounds of boiling water, for six hours, and the infusion to be boiled to a syrup with twice its weight of sugar.

- R. Fresh Leaves of Mugwort, any quantity.

Bruise them, express the juice, coagulate it at the fire, and add to five parts of it, strained, nine parts of sugar to make a syrup. (VAN MONS)

COMPOUND SYRUP OF MUGWORT. (GALL. ; WIRTEM. ; VAN MONS)

- R. Flowering Tops of Mugwort, six ounces.
Root of Elicampane, }
——— Lovage, } of each,
——— Fennel, } half an ounce.

Herb of Pennyroyal, } of each,
 ——— Cat-mint, } six ounces.
 Flowers of Savine, }
 ——— Marjoram, } of each,
 ——— Hyssop, } three ounces
 ——— Feverfew, } and a half.
 ——— Rue, }
 ——— Sweet Basil, }
 Seeds of Anise, } of each, nine drams.
 Cinnamon, }

Bruise, and macerate these for three days, in Hydromel, eighteen pounds.

Then distil in a water-bath, to obtain Aromatic Liquor, half a pound.

Add to this, White Sugar, one pound.

And make a syrup, in a covered vessel.

Then take the liquor which remains in the cucurbit; strain it with slight expression, and boil it with Sugar, four pounds.

Add this to the former, when it has become half cold. (GALL.)

R. Root of Madder, } of each,
 ——— Dyer's Broom, } two ounces.
 Herb of Mugwort, } one ounce.
 ——— Pennyroyal, } of each,
 ——— Balm, } three
 ——— Dittany of Crete, } drams.
 ——— Savine, }
 Flowers of St. John's-wort, two drams.
 Seeds of Garden Fennel, half an ounce.
 Cassia Lignea, one ounce.

Cut the roots, and infuse them for one night in

Spring Water, three pounds.

Boil gently in the morning; then infuse the other ingredients, cut small, in the two pounds of strained decoction. Filter at the expiration of twenty-four hours. Add to every nine ounces of this,

White Sugar, sixteen ounces.

Strain the syrup, and preserve it for use. (WIRTEM.)

R. Fresh Leaves of Sweet Basil, } of each,
 ——— Marjoram, } four
 ——— Feverfew, } parts.
 ——— Rue, }
 ——— Hyssop, } of each,
 ——— Cat-mint, } eight
 ——— Pennyroyal, } parts.
 ——— Savine, }
 ——— Mugwort, }

Bruise; then express strongly, and coagulate the juice. Mix the fecula with the residuum of the expression, and with

Seeds of Anise, one part.

Cinnamon, two parts.

Water, one hundred and twenty parts.

Distil twenty parts.

Mix the product with the depurated juice; and to four parts of the mixture add

White Sugar, seven parts and a half.

Make a syrup with a very moderate heat, in a close vessel. (VAN MONS)

ANTI-ARTHRITIC ELIXIR. (SPIELMANN)

R. Root of Mugwort, two ounces.
 ——— Rhubarb, } of each,
 ——— Round Birthwort, } one ounce.
 Herb of Germander, } of each,
 Tops of Lesser Centaury, } five drams.
 ——— St. John's-wort, }
 Macedonian Parsley, six drams.
 Alcohol, twenty-four ounces.

Digest for several days, and filter. Concentrate the tincture by distilling from it one pound of alcohol.

Tonic.—Dose, one or two spoonfuls in the morning.

3. *Artemisia campestris*, LINN.—Wild Southernwood.

SYNONIMES:—Aurone Sauvage, FR.; Feldbeyfuss, GERM.

GALL.

This plant is common throughout Europe. (Fig. Ed., *Fl. Dan.* t. 1175.)

It is bitter, tonic, and stimulant.

4. *Artemisia Abrotanum*, LINN.—Garden Southernwood.

SYNONIMES:—Aurone des jardins, Citronnelle, Garderobe, FR.; Gartwurz, Gertwurz, Eberreiskraut, Stabwurz, Eberraute, GERM.; Brotan, BOHEM.; Abrod, DAN.; Abrotano, SPAN.; ITAL.; and PORT.; Averoon, DUT.; Boze drzusko, POL.; Aebrodd, SWED.

DUBL.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BERGIUS.; BRUGNATELLI.; GUIBOURT.; MURRAY and GMELIN.; SPIELMANN.; ZARDA.

A plant of the middle of Europe and of the Levant. (Fig. Blackw., *Herb.* t. 555.)

The whole plant and the summits (*Herba et Summitates Abrotani maris seu hortensis*) are employed. It is composed of branches bearing petiolated leaves of a greenish colour, and divided into many linear and setaceous leaflets. The flowers are yellowish, almost sessile, and are arranged in small and terminal bunches. The odour is aromatic and penetrating; the taste, aromatic and very bitter.

It is tonic, stimulant, stomachic, nervine, and anthelmintic.

The dose of the powder is from a scruple to a dram, several times a day.

An infusion of six drams of the herb in ten ounces of water, is given as an antihysterical and as an emmenagogue.

5. *Artemisia Dracunculus*, LINN.—Tarragon.

SYNONIMES:—Estragon, Serpentine, FR.; Kaysersalat, Dragunbey fuss, Dragonkel, GERM.

HISP.; GALL.; WIRTEM.; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI.

A plant of the south of Europe. (*Fig. Gmel. Fl. Sibir. I. tab. 59 and 60. fig. 1.*)

The herb (*Herba Dracunculis esculenti* seu *hortensis*) is employed. It is composed of a small and branching stem, furnished with simple, entire, narrow, lanceolated leaves, smooth, porous, and of a green colour. Its odour is feebly aromatic; and its taste, acrid, sharp, rather aromatic and agreeable.

It is stimulant, but more culinary than medicinal.

TARRAGON VINEGAR. (NIEMANN)

R. Fresh Leaves of Tarragon, one ounce.
Vinegar, one pound.

Macerate, and strain.

6. *Artemisia rupestris*, LINN.—Creeping Wormwood.

SYNONIMES:—Genépi blanc, FR.; Felsenbeyfuss, Weiss Genip, GERM.

GALL.; WIRTEM.; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN.

A plant of the middle of Europe. (*Fig. All. Fl. Pedem. I. tab. 1. f. 2.*)

The herb (*Herba Genepi albi* seu *Absinthii alpini*) is employed. It is covered with a whitish and silky down. It is composed of simple stems furnished with leaves, the inferior of which are petiolated, and notched, and the superior sessile and incised. It has a balsamic odour, and an aromatic taste.

It is stimulant, and tonic.

7. *Artemisia glacialis*, LINN.—Alpine Wormwood.

SYNONIME:—Genepi des Savoyards, FR.

A plant of the high mountains of Europe. (*Fig. Jacq. Fl. Austr. V. t. 35.*)

The herb is employed. It is composed of simple, whitish coloured stems, furnished with petiolated, silky, multifid leaves of a white colour; they are pulvinate at the summit. It presents terminal bunches of yellow flowers, collected into bunches. It has a bitter taste.

It is stimulant, and tonic.

ARUM.

Mention is made in pharmacopœias of many species of this genus of plants, of which we insert here the following:

1. *Arum Arisarum*, LINN.—Hooded Arum.

SYNONIMES:—Gouet à capuchon, FR.; Aenchskappenaron, GERM.; Gekperd Kalfsvoet, DUT.

A plant of the middle of Europe. (*Gynandria Polyandria*, LINN.; *Aroideæ*, JUSS.; *Fig. Jacq. Schœnbr. II. p. 34. t. 192.*)

The root (*Radix Arisari*) is employed. It is long and thick. Its taste is sweetish and at the same time acrid.

2. *Arum maculatum*, LINN.—Common Arum, Wake-robin, or Cuckoo-pint.

SYNONIMES:—Gouet tacheté, Pied de Veau, FR.; Aaronswurzel, Zehrwurzel, Aaronstüb, Eselohreu, Magenwurzel, GERM.; Aron, Aronowa bylina, Aronowe brady koren, BOHEM.; Dansk ingefær, DAN.; Aro manchado, HISP.;

Gevlakt kalfvoet, DUT.; Aro volgare, Jaro, Gicaro, Gichero, ITAL.; Aronowa brod, POL.; Jarre, PORT.; Dansk ingefæra, SWED.

LOND.; DUBL.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HAMB.; HANN.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; WURCEB.; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

This plant is common in almost every part of Europe. (*Fig. Flor. Medic. I. 91.*)

The root (*Radix Ari* seu *Barbæ Aronis* seu *Alami* seu *Laphæ* seu *Serpentariæ minoris* seu *Dracontie minoris*) is employed. It is tuberose, round, almost of the size of a pigeon's egg. It is shining, of a yellowish brown colour externally, white and mealy internally. When fresh, it contains a milky and acrid juice, which disappears in a great measure by drying. Its odour,

which resembles that of horse-radish when it is fresh, disappears in proportion as it becomes dry. Its taste, in the first case, is acrid and burning, but being dried, it is devoid of taste and is mucilaginous.

It contains, besides an acrid principle, starch, gum, oil, &c. The acrid principle is so volatile, that the juice, after expression, contains scarcely any of it, and none remains in the residuum.

Dose, from six to twenty grains.

3. *Arum triphyllum*, LINN.—Three-leaved Arum, Dragon-root, Indian Turnip.

SYNONYME:—Gouet à trois feuilles, FR. AMER.; COXE.

A plant of North America. (*Fig. Pluk. Alm. 52. t. 77.*)

The root is employed. It is round, tuberoso, and flexuous. It is acrid in the fresh state, but sweet and feculent when dried.

4. *Arum Dracunculus*, LINN.

SYNONYMES:—Gouet Serpenteaire, FR.; Drachenwurz, GERM.; Dragoncilli, SPAN.

HISP.; GALL.

A plant of the middle of Europe. (*Fig. Mor. Hist. C. p. 548, s. 13, t. 5, f. 46.*)

The root and herb and employed.

The root is tuberoso, thick, and very acrid.

The herb is composed of radical leaves. They are lanceolated, entire, spotted with white, and supported upon long and thin footstalks.

CONSERVE OF COMMON ARUM.
(LIPP.; BRUNS.)

R. Root of Common Arum, bruised
to a pulp, one part.
Sugar, two parts.

Form them into a homogeneous paste. (BRUNS.)

LIPP. prescribes one part of root and three parts of sugar.

STARCH OF COMMON ARUM.

Fecula Ari. (GALL.; GENEV.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.; VAN MONS)

R. Fresh Root of Common Arum,
any quantity.

Rasp it, put the pulp into a linen bag, and submit it to the press. Add a little water to the juice, set it aside, pour off the clear liquor, dry the sediment with a very moderate heat, and pulverize it.

STOMACHIC POWDER.

Pulvis Ari alcalinus seu compositus, Pulvis stomachicus Birkmanni. (AMST.; BRUNS.; GALL.; FULD.; HANN.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; PALAT.; SARD.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

1. *Without Alcaline Salt.*

R. Root of Common Arum, } of each,
Sweet Flag, } three drams.
Canella Alba, } two drams.

Make a powder. (FULD.)

Dose, from twenty to thirty grains.

2. *With Sulphate of Potass.*

R. Root of Common Arum, two drams.
Sweet Flag, three drams.
Sulphate of Potass, one scruple.

Mix. (LUSIT.)

R. Root of Common Arum, two drams.
Sweet Flag, } of each,
Burnet Saxifrage, } three
Cinnamon, } drams.
Sulphate of Potass, two scruples.
two drams.

Mix. (AMST.)

R. Root of Common Arum, } of each,
Sweet Flag, } forty-eight
Burnet Saxifrage, } parts.
Crab's Eyes, } twelve parts.
Cinnamon, } nine parts.
Sulphate of Potass, } six parts.
Muriate of Ammonia, } two parts.

Mix. (GALL.; CADET DE GASSICOURT)

Dose, from two to four drams.

3. *With Subcarbonate of Potass or of Soda.*

R. Root of Common Arum, eight parts.
Burnet Saxifrage, } of each,
Sweet Flag, } four parts.
Crab's Eyes, } two parts.
Cinnamon, } one part and a half.
Subcarbonate of Potass, } one part.

Mix. (VAN MONS)

R. Root of Common Arum, sixteen parts.
Sweet Flag, } of each,
Burnet Saxifrage, } eight parts.
Crab's Eyes, } four parts.
Cinnamon, } three parts.
Subcarbonate of Soda, } two parts.
Sugar, } forty parts.

Mix. BRUNS.; HANN.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

R. Root of Common Arum, } of each,
Sweet Flag, } one ounce.
Burnet Saxifrage, }
Subcarbonate of Lime, }
Soda, } two drams.

Mix. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Root of Common Arum,	one ounce.	} sweet flag, one ounce of burnet saxifrage, half an ounce of cinnamon, and one dram of subcarbonate.—SUEC.—one dram each of arum, of sweet flag, and of burnet saxifrage, half a dram of cinnamon, and one scruple of subcarbonate.
— Sweet Flag,	of each,	
— Burnet Saxifrage,	half	
Cinnamon,	an ounce.	
Subcarbonate of Soda,	of each,	} two drams.
	two drams.	

Mix. (LIPP.)

OLDEN. diminishes by one half the quantity of the subcarbonate.—SARD. prescribes one ounce and a half of arum, one ounce of

The medicinal activity of these powders does not depend upon what is called their principal ingredient, the arum, for that in the dry state is nearly inert.

ARUNDO.—REED-GRASS.

Two species of this genus are mentioned in pharmacopœias :

1. *Arundo Phragmites*, LINN.—Common Reed-grass.

SYNONIMES :—Roseau à balais, FR. ; Gemeines Rohr, GERM. ; Gemeene riet, DUT. ; Canna palustre, ITAL.

A plant of the middle of Europe. (*Triandria Digynia*, LINN. ; *Gramineæ*, JUSS. ; *Fig. Leers, Fl. herb. t. 7.*)

The root is employed. It is long and geniculated. It is of a yellowish white colour, and of a sweet taste.

2. *Arundo Donax*, LINN.—Mannard Reed-grass.

SYNONIMES :—Roseau des jardins, Canne de Provence, FR. ; Spaniches Rohr, GERM. ; Canna, HISP.

HISP. ; GALL.

A plant of the middle of Europe. (*Fig. Scheuch. Gram. 159, t. 3.*)

The root of this and of the preceding are considered diuretic and diaphoretic.—Dose, from half an ounce to two ounces, in decoction.

ASARUM.

Two species of this genus are employed.

1. *Asarum Canadense*, Canadian Asarum, Canadian Snake-root, Wild Ginger.

SYNONIME :—Asaret du Canada, FR.

AMER. ; COXE.

A plant of North America. (*Dodecandria Monogynia*, LINN. ; *Aristolochiæ*, JUSS.)

The root is employed. It is geniculated and fibrous. It has an agreeable and aromatic odour.

It contains, according to BIGELOW, an acrid volatile oil, a resin, a bitter fecula, starch, and gum.

BARTON says it is emetic. THATCHER merely calls it sudorific. Perhaps it is both, according to the dose.

2. *Asarum Europæum*, LINN.—Asarum, Asarabacca.

SYNONIMES :—Asaret d'Europe, Cabaret, FR. ; Wilder Nardus, Haselwurz, Haselkrant, Brechhaselkrant, Weihrachkrant, GERM. ; Asarum, ARAB. ; and DUK. ; Kopytjuk, BOHEM. ; Hasselurt, DAN. ; Asaro, HISP. ; ITAL. ; and PORT. ;

Tuckir, HIND. ; Kopitnik, POL. ; Upana, SANS. ; Hasselært, SWED. ; Mutricunjayvie, TAM. ; Cheppu tatakku, TEL.

LOND. ; DUBL. ; EDINB. ; AMST. ; ANT. ; AUSTR. ; BATAV. ; BELG. ; BRUNS. ; DAN. ; HISP. ; FERR. ; FULD. ; GENEV. ; HANN. ; LIPP. ; OLDEN. ; POL. ; BORUS. ; SAX. ; SUEC. ; WIRTEM. ; HERBIP. ; WURCEB. ; AINSLIE ; BERGIUS ; BRUGNATELLI ; COXE ; GUIBOURT ; MURRAY and GMELIN ; PARIS ; SAUNDERS ; SPIELMANN ; ZARDA.

This plant grows in every part of Europe. (*Fig. Flor. Medic. I. 43.*)

The root and leaves are employed.

The root (*Radix Asari seu Azari seu Nardi rustica seu sylvestris*) is of the thickness of a quill, geniculated, tuberculous, nodose, dense, and ligneous. It has a strong, penetrating, and aromatic odour, and an acrid, bitter, and nauseous taste.

The leaves are coriaceous, and reniform, and are supported upon long footstalks : they are green and smooth above, and rather hairy beneath. When rubbed, their odour is slightly aromatic ; their taste is also aromatic, but still more slightly.

It is powerfully stimulant and emetic, anthelmintic, and errhine.—Dose from half a dram to one dram.

COMPOUND POWDER OF ASARUM.

Pulvis Asari compositus seu sternutatorius seu errhinus seu capitalis Sancti-Angeli. (DUBL.; EDINB.; AMST.; BATAV.; BELG.; GALL.; FULD.; GENEV.; LIPP.; SUEC.; COXE; CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN; SAUNDERS; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

Pulvis Asari compositus.

R. Leaves of Asarum, three parts.
 ——— Marjoram } of each,
 Flowers of Lavender, } one part.
 Make a powder. (EDINB. and COXE)

R. Leaves of Asarum, one ounce.
 Flowers of Lavender, one dram.
 Make a powder. (DUBL.)

The following is the original powder of SAINTE-ANGE:

R. Leaves of Asarum, } of each,
 Root of White Helle- } an equal part.
 bore, }
 Make a powder. (SAUNDERS; SWEDIAUR)

VAN MONS prescribes one part of hellebore, and twenty-four parts of asarum.—HENRI; and FEE—13 of hellebore, and 32.5 of asarum.

R. Leaves of Asarum, one ounce.
 ——— Marjoram, half an ounce.
 Mix. (LIPP.)

GENEV. prescribes three parts of leaves of asarum, and one part of marjoram.

R. Leaves of Asarum, one ounce and a half.
 ——— Marjoram, half an ounce.
 ——— Herb Mastic, two drams.
 Pulverize, and mix. (FULD.)

R. Root of Asarum, } of each,
 Herb of Betony, } an equal part.
 Flowers of Lily of }
 the Valley, }
 Pulverize, and mix. (NIEMANN)

R. Herb of Asarum, half an ounce.
 ——— Betony, } of each,
 ——— Marjoram, } one ounce.
 Flowers of Lily of }
 the Valley, }

Pulverize, and mix. (SPIELMANN)

GALL. prescribes equal parts of the same.

R. Leaves of Asarum, } of each,
 ——— Marjoram, } an equal part.
 ——— Herb Mastic, }
 Flowers of Lavender, }

Pulverize, and mix. (AMST.; SWEDIAUR)
 BELG. omits the herb mastic.

R. Leaves of Asarum, six parts.
 Herb Mastic, } of each,
 Flowers of Lavender, } two parts.
 ——— Lily of the Valley, one part.

Pulverize, and mix. It may be flavoured by adding to every ounce, four drops of oil of lavender. (SUEC.)

R. Leaves of Betony, } of each,
 ——— Marjoram, } an equal part.
 ——— Herb Mastic, }
 ——— Asarum, }
 Flowers of Lavender, }

Pulverize, and mix. (PIERQUIN)

R. Leaves of Asarum, } of each,
 ——— Marjoram, } two drams.
 Florentine Iris, } of each,
 Flowers of Lavender, } one dram.
 Oil of Cloves, } seven drops.

Make a powder. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Herb of Asarum, one dram.
 ——— Marjoram, } of each,
 ——— Betony, } two drams.
 ——— Pennyroyal, }
 ——— Sweet Basil, }
 ——— Mastic, }

Flowers of Lily of the Valley, } of each,
 ——— Clove-pink, } one dram.
 ——— Lavender, }
 ——— Rosemary, }

Red Roses, } three drams.
 Castor, } one ounce.
 White Sugar, }

Make a powder. (SPIELMANN)

R. White Hellebore, half a dram.
 Cinnamon, } of each, one dram.
 Allspice, }
 Florentine Iris, } two drams.
 Flowers of Lavender, } half an ounce.
 Leaves of Asarum, }
 ——— Sweet Basil, } of each,
 ——— Marjoram, } one ounce.
 ——— Rosemary, }

Pulverize, sift, and add
 Oil of Cloves, four scruples.

Mix well. (VAN MONS)

Of all these powders the last is the most energetic.

EMETIC POTION. (BORIES)

R. Juice of Asarum, six drams.
 Oxyssel of Squill, half an ounce.

Distilled Water of Blessed-Thistle,
two ounces.

Mix.—For one dose.

EXTRACT OF ASARUM. (SARD.; WIRTEM.)

R. Root of Asarum, one pound.
White Wine, six pounds.

Digest for three days, in a sand-bath, and express. Boil the residuum with more wine; mix the two liquors, and evaporate to a proper consistence. (SARD.)

R. Root of Asarum, one pound.
Alcohol, six pounds.

Digest for a sufficient time, and express. Digest and boil the residuum with three

pounds of water, and clarify the decoction with white of egg; mix the two liquors, distil off the alcohol, and evaporate to the consistence of an extract. (WIRTEM.)

EMETIC DECOCTION. (PIERQUIN)

R. Root or Seeds of Asarum, four ounces.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Boil, and strain.

TINCTURE OF ASARUM. (GALL.)

R. Leaves of Asarum, one part.
Alcohol (32 degrees), four parts.

Digest for six days, and filter.

It is stimulant, and emetic.

ASBESTUS.

SYNONIMES:—*Alumen plumosum*, *Amianthus*.—Amiante, ASBESTE, FR.; Bergflachs, Steinflachs, Bergwolle, GERM.; Amianto, Asbesto, SPAN.

HISP.; WIRTEM.; GUIBOURT; SPIELMANN.

A mineral substance in long, fine, and very flexible filaments of a silky appearance.

It was formerly employed as an irritant, applied to the skin.

ASCLEPIAS.

Four species of this genus are mentioned in pharmacopœias:

1. *Asclepias Syriaca*, LINN.—Silk-weed.

SYNONIMES:—Asclépiade à la houate, FR.; Seidenpflanze, GERM.

AMER.; COXE.

An indigenous plant of Syria. (*Pentandria Digynia*, LINN.; *Apocineæ*, JUSS.; *Fig. Blackw., Herb. t. 521.*)

The bark of the root, according to RICHARDSON, is stimulant. He says that he has employed it with advantage in asthma, in the dose of a dram, daily, either in powder, or in infusion.

2. *Asclepias incarnata*, JACQ.—Flesh-coloured *Asclepias*.

SYNONIME:—Asclépiade incarnate, FR.

AMER.; COXE.

A plant of North America. (*Fig. Jacq. Hort. l. 107.*)

The root is employed.

3. *Asclepias tuberosa*, DILL.—Butterfly-weed.

SYNONIMES:—Pleurisy-root, Flux-root.—Asclépiade tubéreuse, FR.

AMER.; COXE.

A plant of North America. (*Fig. Big. Med. Bot. II. 26.*)

The root is employed. It is striated and of a brown colour externally, and white internally.

It has been celebrated for a long time in Carolina and Virginia, as a sovereign remedy in pleurisy and all other diseases of the lungs. It acts as an expectorant, diaphoretic, purgative, and febrifuge, according to circumstances.

4. *Asclepias vincetoxicum*, LINN.—Swallow-wort.

SYNONIMES:—Dompte-venin, FR.; Schwalbenwurz, GERM.; Lassto wienjk, BOHEM.; Svalerod, DAN.; Vincetosigo, SPAN.; Zegengiftige zydevrugt, DUT.; Vincetossico, ITAL.; Jaskoteze ziele, POL.; Vincetoxico, PORT.; Talkaert, SWED.

AMST.; BATAV.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; GENEV.; LIPP.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

This plant is common in Europe. (*Fig. Blackw., Herb. t. 96.*)

The root (*Radix Vincetoxici seu Hirundi-*

narica seu *Contrayerva Germanica*) is employed. It is composed of several long, slender, and twisted fibrils of a pale yellow colour, proceeding from a common head. It has a strong smell, which becomes in a great measure dissipated by drying; and a bitter, acrid, and disagreeable taste.

It contains, according to FENEULLE, an emetic principle, which differs from emetine, a resin, mucus, starch, fixed oil, volatile oil, pectic acid, woody fibre, and various salts.

It is stimulant, emetic, purgative, diuretic, and sudorific. It is prescribed principally in scrofulous and dropsical affections, and in amenorrhœa.—Dose, half a dram.

EXTRACT OF SWALLOW-WORT. (BRUNS; SARD.; WIRTEM.)

R. Root of Swallow-wort, one pound.
Spring Water, six pounds.

Digest for four days in a warm place; then boil for a short time, express, and evaporate. (BRUNS.)

R. Root of Swallow-wort, one pound.
Alcohol, six pounds.

Digest, and express. Digest and boil the residuum with three pounds of water, express, and clarify the decoction with white of egg. Mix the two liquors together, distil off the alcohol, and evaporate to the proper consistence. (WIRTEM.)

R. Root of Swallow-wort, one pound.
White Wine, six pounds.

Digest for three days in a sand-bath, and express strongly. Boil the residuum with more wine, and strain. Mix the liquors together, and evaporate to the required consistence. (SARD.)

TINCTURE OF SWALLOW-WORT. (BRUNS; DAN.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

R. Root of Swallow-wort, one part.
Alcohol, five parts.

Macerate, and strain.

Dose, from forty to seventy drops.

ASPARAGUS.

Asparagus officinalis, LINN.; ἀσπαράγος.—Asparagus.

SYNONIMES:—Asperge cultivée, FR.; Spargel, GERM.; Yeramyā, ARAB.; Hromowe korenj, BOHEM.; Espartugo, SPAN.; Nakdun, HIND.; Spargie, DUT.; Margiah, PERS.; Szparag, POL.

AMST.; ANT.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; GENEV.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.; AINSLIE; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

This plant is cultivated throughout Europe. (*Hexandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Asparagineæ*, JUSS.; *Fig. Flor. Medic. I. 45.*)

The root (*Radix Asparagi sativi* seu *hortensis* seu *Allicis*) is employed. It consists of a bundle of fleshy fibres of the thickness of a goose-quill, yellowish or ash-coloured externally, and white internally, fixed to a transverse crown, which is thick and hard. It is inodorous, and of a sweetish and mucilaginous taste.

Asparagus contains a saccharine matter analogous to manna, and a peculiar crystallizable substance called *Asparagine* (*Asparaginum*). But, according to DULONG, neither of them exists in the root. This contains vegetable albumen, gum, a peculiar matter, a resin, a peculiar saccharine

substance, a small portion of iron, and various salts with a base of potass and lime.

Asparagus is a feeble stimulant; it is also considered to have diuretic properties, from the urine acquiring a marked odour after having eaten of it.

DIURETIC SPECIES. (GALL.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Dried Root of Fennel,
Root of Dyer's Broom, } of each,
Rest-harrow, } an
Asparagus, } equal part.
Parsley, }

Cut, and mix. (GALL.; CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Root of Rest-harrow,
Asparagus, } of each,
Fennel, } an equal part.
Parsley, }
Dyer's Broom,
Star Thistle,
Wild Parsley,
Strawberry, }

Cut, and mix. (FORM. HÔP. FR.)

DECOCTION OF ASPARAGUS. (RATIER)

R. Root of Asparagus, one ounce.
Water, two pounds.

Boil, and strain.

It is stimulant, and reputed diuretic. It is taken as common drink, in dropsies. White wine and nitrate or supertartrate of potass are usually added to it.

APERITIVE DECOCTION. (FORM. HÔP. FR.)

R. Aperitive Species, three parts.
Water, a sufficient quantity.
Boil for a quarter of an hour, adding towards the end

Grated Liquorice, one part.
Infuse for several minutes, and strain.

The *Nitrated Aperitive Decoction* is formed by adding ten grains of nitrate of potass to the above.

ALTERATIVE AND DIURETIC APOZEM.
(PIERQUIN)

R. Root of Asparagus, }
Parsley, } of each,
Dyer's Broom, } one ounce.
Bryony, }

Bark of the Root of }
Caper Tree, } of each,
Inner Bark of Ta- } half an ounce.
marisk Tree, }

Leaves of Agrimony, }
Common Spleen- } of each,
wort, } one
Maidenhair, } handful.
Mugwort, }

Feverfew, }
Trochises of Agaric, } two drams.
Ginger, }
Cloves, } of each, two scruples.

Compound Syrup of Cichory with
Rhubarb, three ounces.

To be taken at thrice, in the morning, fasting.

APERITIVE APOZEM. (BORIES; PIERQUIN)

R. Root of Dyer's Broom, } of each,
Asparagus, } half an ounce.
Wood-lice, bruised, } forty.

Leaves of Cichory, } of each,
Hound's-tongue, } half a
handful.

Sulphate of Soda, half a dram.
Syrup of Pale Roses, one ounce.
Oxymel of Squill, half an ounce.

To be taken in the morning, fasting; for ten or twelve days, in quartanague. (BORIES)

R. Root of Dyer's Broom, } of each,
Asparagus, } half an ounce.

Bark of Elder, } of each,
Ash, } two drams.

Leaves of Cichory, } of each,
Pimpernel, } half a
Hound's-tongue, } handful.
Agrimony, }

Tops of Asparagus, } of each,
Hop, } one pinch.

Spring Water, a sufficient quantity
to obtain after boiling, eight ounces of
strained decoction. Add to this

Compound Syrup of Smallage,
six drams.

Subcarbonate of Potass, twelve grains.

Clarify, and add

Cinnamon, one scruple.

To be taken every morning, fasting; for six days, after a purgative, which is to be repeated at the fourth or seventh day. (BORIES; PIERQUIN)

DIURETIC APOZEM.

Apozème des cinq Racines. (GALL.; CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Root of Asparagus, } of each,
Dyer's Broom, } half
Eryngo, } an ounce.
Water, } two pounds.

Boil for a quarter of an hour, adding towards the end,

Root of Parsley, } of each,
Fennel, } two drams.

Infuse for several minutes; then strain, and add,

Compound Syrup of Smallage,
one ounce.

Nitrate of Potass, twenty grains.

Mix. (GALL.)

CADET DE GASSICOURT substitutes half an ounce of oxymel of squill for the nitrate of potass.

To be taken by glassfuls, in the course of the day.

It is recommended in dropsies and obstructions of the abdominal viscera.

APERITIVE BROTH. (PIERQUIN)

R. Neck of Mutton, six ounces.
Root of Asparagus, } of each,
Dyer's Broom, } half an ounce.

Wood-lice, bruised, } forty.

Leaves of Cichory, } of each,
Rupture-wort, } half
a handful.

Water, a sufficient quantity.

Boil, strain, and add

Tartrate of Potass and of iron,
one scruple.

DIURETIC BROTH. (PIERQUIN)

R. Neck of Mutton, six ounces.
Root of Asparagus, } of each,
Dyer's Broom, } half an ounce.

Leaves of Agrimony, } of each,
Pimpernel, } half a
Cichory, } handful.
Maidenhair, }

Rhubarb, half a dram.
Rusted Iron-filings, two drams.

Flowers of Marygold, one pinch.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Boil, and strain.

ASPHALTUM.

Asphaltus, Bitumen Judaicum.—Asphaltum, Jew's Pitch.

SYNONIMES:—Asphalte, Bitume de Judée, FR.; Indenpech, Schlackiges Erdpech, Asphalt, GERM.; Jodebeeg, DAN.; Asfalto, SPAN. and ITAL.; Jodelym, DUT.; Judebeek, SWED.

DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FULD.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; BORUS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; GUIBOURT; SPIELMANN.

This bitumen is black, solid, and friable. Its fracture is either conchoidal and shining, or rough and dull. It is opaque, a little heavier than water, and diffuses a disagreeable and burning odour.

The Egyptian mummies (*Mumia*; *Mumien*, GERM.)—HISP.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN) contain asphaltum; and, if they have been observed to possess any medi-

cal properties, these are of course to be referred entirely to the bitumen with which they are impregnated.

OIL OF ASPHALTUM.

Oleum Asphalti. (BRUNS.; HANN.; LIPP.; WIRTEM.)

R. Asphaltum, in powder, six ounces.
Decrepitated Muriate of } of each,
Soda, }
Washed Sand, } nine ounces.

Distil; collect and rectify the oil which passes over. (LIPP.)

HANN.; and WIRTEM. prescribe one pound of asphaltum and one pound and a half of sand.—BRUNS.—one pound of asphaltum, six ounces of decrepitated muriate of soda, and eighteen ounces of sand.

It is stimulant; and is recommended in pulmonary phthisis.

Dose, from five to ten drops with sugar.

ASPHODELUS RAMOSUS, LINN.—BRANCHY ASPHODEL.

SYNONIMES:—Asphodèle rameux, FR.; Königsscepter, Peitschenstock, Affodilwurzél, Goldwurzél, GERM.; Wille Affodil, DUT.

BRUNS.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.; MURRAY and GMELIN.

A plant of the middle of Europe. (*Hexandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Asphodelea*, JUSS.; *Fig. Zorn, Ic. pl. t. 549.*)

The root (*Radix Asphodeli albi seu maris seu ramosi seu Hastuli Regis*) is employed. It is composed of a great many thick and fleshy fibres, from each of which hangs an oblong tubercle, of a brownish colour without, and of a dull yellow within. Its taste is acrid, rather bitter and disagreeable.

ASPIDIUM CORIACEUM, Sw.—CALAGUALA.

HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; WIRTEM.; BRUGNATELLI; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN.

A plant of Peru. (*Cryptogamia*, LINN.; *Filices*, JUSS.; *Fig. Flore Medic. II, 86.*)

The part improperly called the root, is employed. It is cylindrical, scaly, of a reddish colour, flexuous, and covered with slender fibrils. It has in its centre a spongy

pith; it has an oily and rancid smell, and a sweet taste which is soon converted into bitterness.

It contains according to VAUQUELIN, a very acrid essential oil, mucilage, starch, a red colouring matter, saccharine matter, &c.

This production was excessively eulogized as a remedy for pleurisy and other diseases; but it has never come into vogue.

ASPLENIUM RUTA MURARIA, LINN.

SYNONIMES:—Asplenion, *Sauve-vie*, Rue des murailles, FR.; Mauertreif-faren, Mauerrautenfilz farren, Mauerraute, GERM.

ANT.; BRUNS.; GALL.; FERR.; WIRTEM.; BERGIUS.; GUIBOURT.; MURRAY and GMELIN.; SPIELMANN.

This plant grows in all Europe. (*Cryptogamia*, LINN.; *Filices*, JUSS.; *Fig. Bull.*, *Herb.* t. 195.)

The herb (*Herba Ruta murariæ seu Paronychia seu Adianti albi*) is employed. It is composed of tripinnated leaves, the first subdivision of which is trifoliated, the superior foliole trilobed and rhomboidal, and the extremities of the folioles crenelated. It is inodorous; and its taste is sweetish and rough.

It is astringent; and is used in catarrhal cough, as an expectorant.

ASSAFÆTIDA.

Assafætida, *Gummi Assafætida*, *Stereos Diaboli*; σιλφιων κηρίχδον

SYNONIMES:—Asa fœtida, FR. and SPAN.; Teufelsdreck, Stinkender asand, GERM.; Hiltil, ARAB.; Czertowo kowno, BOHEM.; Hingu, BAL.; Hinghu, CYNG.; Dyvelsdreck, DAN.; Hing, DUK. and HIND.; Duivelsdreck, DUT.; Assa fœtida, ITAL. and PORT.; Ingu, JAV.; Angu, MAL.; Unguzeh, PERS.; Czacie layno, Asafeta, POL.; Hinga, Hingu, SANS.; Dyfuelstræck, SWED.; Perunguun, TAM.; Inguva, TEL.

LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; MIL. COPEN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FENN.; FULD.; GENEV.; HAMB.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; WURCEB.; AINSLIE.; BERGIUS.; BRUGNATELLI.; COXE.; GUIBOURT.; MURRAY and GMELIN.; PARIS.; PIDERIT.; SAUNDERS.; SPIELMANN.; ZARDA.

This gum-resin is sometimes in detached tears but more frequently in large irregular and agglutinated masses, of a yellowish white or reddish brown colour, enclosing white, semi-transparent pieces, and frequently also, pieces of a violaceous colour. It is friable when cold, but rendered soft by heat. It has a strong, penetrating, allicaceous smell; and an acrid, biting, nauseous, and very durable taste.

It contains, according to PELLETIER, a peculiar resin, gum, bassorine, volatile oil, and supermalate of lime.

It is the inspissated juice which flows from transverse incisions made in the root of the *Ferula Assafætida*, LINN., a plant of

Persia. (*Pentandria Digynia*, LINN.; *Umbellifera*, JUSS.; *Fig. Flore Medic.* I. 42.)

It is a very energetic stimulant. Its action seems to be particularly directed upon the nervous system, on which account it is chiefly prescribed in spasmodic diseases, such as asthma, hysteria, hypochondria, &c. It has also been classed among the vermifuges and emmenagogues.

A.

Preparations which contain Assafætida in the dry form.

POWDER AGAINST CARIES. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Assafætida,	}	four drams.
Oyster-shells,		of each,
Sugar,		two drams.
Camphor,		one scruple.

Mix intimately.

Dose, a scruple twice a day, in caries whether proceeding from an internal, or external case.

PILLS OF ASSAFÆTIDA. (AMER.; MIL. COPEN.; CAST. BORUS.; WURCEB.; AUGUSTIN.; COXE.; ELLIS.; NIEMANN)

R. Assafætida, any quantity
Honey, a sufficient quantity,
to form a pilular mass. (NIEMANN)

Dose, one scruple.

R. Assafætida, three parts
Spanish Soap, one part.

Make a pilular mass. (AMER.; MIL. COPEN.)

ELLIS prescribes one dram of assafætida, ten grains of soap, and a sufficient quantity of water; to make ten pills.

R. Assafætida,	two drams.
Soap,	one dram.
Oil of Fennel,	six drops.

Make into a pilular mass. (CAST. BORUS.; WURCEB.; AUGUSTIN)

Dose, from forty to sixty grains.

R. Soap, three drams.
Assafœtida, } of each,
Rhubarb, } one dram.

Mix.—Dose, twenty grains in the course of the day. (MIL. COPEN.)

R. Inspissated Ox-gall, } of each,
Assafœtida, } any quantity.

Mix.

RICHTER prescribed a scruple of this mass, thrice a day, in derangements of the menstrual function.

COMPOUND PILLS OF ASSAFŒTIDA.

Pilulæ Assafœtidæ compositæ, Pilulæ antispasticæ, seu fœtidæ seu gummosæ seu antihystericæ seu Myrrhæ compositæ seu ferulacæ cum Ammonio seu Valerianæ ferulacæ. (EDINB.; DUBL.; AMST.; BRUNS.; DAN.; FENN.; FERR.; FULD.; HAMB.; LUSIT.; PALAT.; SUEC.; HERBIP.; AUGUSTIN.; BORIES.; BRUGNATELLI.; COXE.; CADET DE GASSICOURT.; PIDERIT.; PIERQUIN.; SAUNDERS.; SAINTE-MARIE.; SPIELMANN.; SWEDIAUR.)

Pilulæ Assafœtidæ compositæ.

R. Assafœtida, } of each,
Galbanum, } eight parts.
Myrrh, }
Purified Oil of Amber, } one part.

Beat them into a mass with simple syrup. (EDINB.)

R. Assafœtida, half an ounce.
Myrrh, one ounce and a half.
Sagapenum, } of each,
Galbanum, } one ounce,
Oil of Amber, } half a dram.

Beat them into a mass with simple syrup. (DUBL.)

R. Assafœtida, } of each,
Extract of Valerian, } two ounces.

Mix.—Dose, from ten to twenty grains. (NIEMANN)

R. Assafœtida, } of each,
Extract of Valerian, } two drams.
Castor, } two scruples.

Mix.—Dose, from twelve to eighteen grains, twice a day. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Assafœtida, } of each,
Root of Valerian, } three drams.

Camphor, half a dram.
Ammoniated Tincture of Valerian, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Dose, from twenty to thirty grains. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Assafœtida, } of each,
Castor, } one dram and a half.
Subcarbonate of Ammonia, } half a dram.

DIPPEL'S Animal Oil, twenty drops.
Tincture of Myrrh, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Dose, from twelve to thirty grains. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Assafœtida, two drams.
Extract of Henbane, two scruples.
Powdered Henbane, fifteen grains.
Ipecacuanha, five grains.

Mix. (HAMB.)

R. Assafœtida, } two drams.
Camphor, } of each,
Musk, } one dram.
Ambergris, } half a dram.

Make the mass into one hundred pills.

(SAINTE-MARIE)

Dose, two, thrice a day.—They are said to have been employed successfully in a case of *angina pectoris*.

R. Assafœtida, two drams.
Camphor, one dram.
Opium, ten grains.

Mix. (PIERQUIN)

R. Assafœtida, half a scruple.
Gum Ammoniac, } of each,
Extract of Milfoil, } one dram.
Opium, } six grains.

Mix. (SAUNDERS)

R. Assafœtida, one dram and a half.
Camphor, half a dram.
Castor, one dram and a half.
DIPPEL'S Animal Oil, twenty-four drops.
Ammoniacal Tincture of Assafœtida, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Dose, from twenty to twenty-four grains, twice or thrice a day. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Extract of Chamomile Flowers, one ounce.
Assafœtida, half an ounce.
Succinic Acid, one scruple.
Empyreumatic Oil of Hartshorn, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Dose, from ten to twenty grains. (FULD.)

R. Assafœtida, } of each,
Castor, } one dram and a half.
Succinic Acid, } half a dram.
Empyreumatic Oil of Hartshorn, } half a scruple.
Tincture of Myrrh, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (FENN.; FULD.; CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIDERIT; VAN MONS)

Dose, from four to eight grains, every three hours.

R. Assafœtida, }
Galbanum, } of each, one dram.
Myrrh, }
Castor, } of each,
Camphor, } half a dram.
Succinic Acid, }
Balsam of Peru, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Dose, twenty grains. (NIEMANN)

R. Assafœtida, }
Galbanum, } of each, one ounce.
Myrrh, }
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (LUSIT.)

R. Assafœtida, }
Galbanum, } of each, half an ounce.
Myrrh, }
Oil of Amber, } half a dram.
Syrup of Mint, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (AMST.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; NIEMANN)

R. Assafœtida, }
Amber, } of each, two drams.
Mastic, } one dram and a half.
Myrrh, } one dram.
Tincture of Castor, }
a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Dose, twelve grains thrice a day. They are esteemed emmenagogue. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Assafœtida, } one scruple.
Galbanum, } of each,
Myrrh, } one dram and a half.
Castor, } fifteen grains.
Balsam of Peru, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Dose, three, in the evening. (PALAT.; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Assafœtida, }
Galbanum, } of each, two drams.
Myrrh, }
Castor, } of each,
Valerian, } one scruple.
Balsam of Peru, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Dose, from six to eighteen grains.

(BORIES)

R. Cinchona, } of each,
Root of Valerian, } three drams.
Assafœtida, }
Cinnamon, } of each, two scruples.
Castor, }
Ambergris, } four grains.
Syrup of Wormwood, }
a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Dose, from half a dram to one dram. (PIERQUIN)

R. Assafœtida, } of each,
Castor, } one ounce and a half.
Oil of Amber, } four drams.

Musk, } one scruple.
Syrup of Poppies, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Dose, from ten to fifteen grains. (FERR.)

R. Assafœtida, } of each,
Galbanum, } half
Extract of Angelica, } an ounce.
Castor, } of each,
Saffron, } one dram.
Opium, } half a dram.
Essence of Castor, }
a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Dose, from ten to sixteen grains. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; NIEMANN)

R. Theriac of Andromach, } of each,
Extract of Chamomile, } one dram.
Milfoil, }
Sagapenum, }
Opoponax, } of each,
Saffron, } half a dram.
Castor, }
Assafœtida, } of each,
Camphor, } fifteen grains.

Mix.—Dose, fifteen grains. (NIEMANN)

R. Assafœtida, } of each,
Aqueous Extract of Aloes, } two
Gum Ammoniac, } drams.

Mix.—Dose, twelve grains, thrice a day. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Opoponax, } one ounce.
Gum Ammoniac, }
Galbanum, } of each,
Sagapenum, } half an ounce.
Myrrh, } two drams.
Assafœtida, } of each, three drams.
Castor, }
Oil of Amber, } one scruple.
Mithridate, } a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Dose, half a dram. (SPIELMANN)

These various compounds are principally recommended in hysteria. Many of them are called after the names of SYDENHAM, HOFFMANN, SELLE, ASTRUC, FULLER, FOUCHIN, PIDERIT, and PLENCIZ. They are, according to circumstances, stimulant, nervine, anthelmintic, anti-spasmodic, and emmenagogue. In a strong dose they are purgative.

ANTI-SPASMODIC BOLUSES. (BRERA; CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN)

R. Assafœtida, } of each, ten grains.
Camphor, }
Serpentaria, } one dram.
Aqueous Extract of Opium, ten grains.
Rob of Elder, a sufficient quantity.

Make twenty-four boluses. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

Dose, from five to ten, every six hours.

R. Assafœtida, }
Castor, } of each, half an ounce.
Valerian, }
Amber, }

Camphor, one scruple.
Syrup of Amber, a sufficient quantity.

Make the mass into boluses of six grains each. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN)

These have been recommended in hysteric affections, the neuroses, neuralgiæ, and in nervous vertigo.

R. Assafœtida, } of each, one scruple.
Castor, }
Extract of Valerian, one dram.

Make four boluses, to be taken within twenty-four hours, in nervous head-ach, tic douloureux, gastrodynia, epilepsy, &c. (BRERA)

R. Assafœtida, } of each, one scruple.
Castor, }

Make six boluses, to be taken, one at a dose, in gastrodynia, and spasmodic colic. (BRERA)

NERVINE BOLUSES.

Boli nervini. (BRERA)

R. Assafœtida, one scruple.
Extract of Valerian, two scruples.
Honey, } of each,
Liquorice Powder, } a sufficient quantity.

Make eight boluses.—Dose, two, every two hours.

TONIC AND ANTISEPTIC BOLUSES.

Boli tonico-antiseptici. (BRERA)

R. Assafœtida, one scruple.
Extract of Cinchona, one dram and a half.
Powdered Roses, a sufficient quantity.

Make eight boluses.—Dose, one every two hours.

PILLS AGAINST AMAUROSIS. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Gum Ammoniac, } of each,
Assafœtida, } two drams.
Medicinal Soap, }
Root of Valerian, }
Flowers of Arnica, }
Tartarized Antimony, eighteen grains.

Mix.—Dose, thirty grains, thrice a day.

EMMENAGOGUE PILLS. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Galbanum, } of each,
Assafœtida, } half a dram.
Extract of Myrrh, }
Castor, }
Camphor, } of each,
Subcarbonate of } one dram and a half.
Ammonia, }
Oil of Cajeput, six drops.
Balsam of Peru, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Dose, twelve or fourteen grains, morning and evening.

R. Extract of Black Hellebore, } of each,
Assafœtida, } two
Gum Ammoniac, } drams.
Medicinal Soap, }
Rhubarb, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Dose, from twenty to twenty-four grains, night and morning

PILLS OF ASSAFÆTIDA AND OF IRON. (HERBIP.; AUGUSTIN; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Assafœtida, three drams.
Aloes, } of each, one dram.
Sulphate of Iron, }

Mix. (SPIELMANN)

VAN MONS prescribes one part of aloes, one of sulphate, one and a half of assafœtida, and simple syrup.

R. Assafœtida, } of each,
Hydrochlorate of Ammonia and of Iron, } two drams.
Oil of Amber, ten drops.
Balsam of Peru, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (HERBIP.)

The first formula is from WHYTT.—Dose, two scruples, twice or thrice a day, in hypochondria and hysteria.

R. Assafœtida, two drams.
Aloes, } of each, one dram.
Sulphate of Iron, }
Ginger, }
Tincture of Aloes, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (AUGUSTIN; BORIES; CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN)

PILLS OF ASSAFÆTIDA AND SQUILL.

(AUGUSTIN)

R. Assafœtida, two drams.
Soap, one dram.
Camphor, half a dram.
Squill, twelve grains.
Oil of Juniper, twenty drops.

Mix.—Dose, twenty grains, morning and evening.

R. Assafœtida, } of each,
Extract of Valerian, } two drams.
Squill, } of each, ten grains.
Opium, }

Mix.—Dose, as the former.

COMPOUND TROCHISCS OF MYRRH.

(HISP.; SARD.; WIRTEM.)

R. Myrrh, three drams.
Assafœtida, }
Sagapenum, }
Opoponax, }
Madder, } of each,
Leaves of Rue, } two drams.
Mint, }
Seeds of Cumin, }
Lupin, }

Moisten the gums with wine, add the other ingredients pulverized, and make a mass, and divide into trochiscs. (WIRTEM.)

- R. Myrrh, half an ounce.
 Assafetida,
 Sagapenum,
 Opoponax,
 Leaves of Rue, }
 ——— Pennyroyal, } of each
 ——— Mint, } two drams.
 Root of Madder,
 Seeds of Parsley,
 Decoction of Mugwort,
 a sufficient quantity.

Make into trochiscs. (HISP.)

- R. Myrrh,
 Leaves of Mountain
 Calamint,
 ——— Rue,
 ——— Dittany of } of each,
 Crete, } an equal part.
 ——— Savine,
 Assafetida,
 Solution of Gum Arabic in Juice
 of White Horehound,
 a sufficient quantity.

Make into trochiscs. (SARD.)

These were formerly prescribed to restore the menstrual secretion, to hasten the expulsion of the dead fetus, and to promote the lochial discharge.—Dose, from half a dram to one dram.

B.

Preparations which contain Assafetida suspended in an aqueous vehicle.

MIXTURE OF ASSAFETIDA.

Mistura Assafetide, Lac Assafetide, Emulsio anti-hysterica. (LOND.; DUBL.; AMER.; GENEV.; BORIES; COXE; NIEMANN; PIERQUIN; SAUNDERS)

- R. Assafetida, two drams.
 Water, half a pint.

Mix gradually. (LOND.)

AMER.; GENEV.; BORIES; COXE; NIEMANN; PIERQUIN; and SAUNDERS give the same formula.

- R. Assafetida, one dram.
 Pennyroyal Water,
 eight ounces, by measure.

Triturate the Assafetida with water, gradually added to it, till it form an emulsion.

To be taken in doses of a spoonful.

FETID JULEP. (BORIES)

- R. Assafetida, one dram.
 White Sugar, six drams.
 Distilled Water of Rue, five ounces.

HOFFMANN'S Mineral Liquor,
 thirty drops.

Mix.

BARTHEZ gave this in the paroxysms of convulsive diseases, particularly of asthma, in doses of a spoonful.

ANTI-SPASMODIC LAVEMENT.

Enema fetidum seu camphoratum, Clysmacum Assafetida seu Tanaceti, Mistura Assafetida pro Clysmate, Clysmaticum et anti-spasmodicum seu incilians et sedans. (DUBL.; MIL. COPEN.; AUGUSTIN.; BRERA.; COXE.; ELLIS.; RATIER.; SAUNDERS.; SWEDIAUR)

Enema fetidum. (DUBL.; and COXE)

- R. Manna, one ounce.
 Decoction of Chamomile,
 ten ounces.
 Olive Oil, one ounce.
 Sulphate of Magnesia,
 half an ounce.
 Assafetida, two drams

Mix.

- R. Assafetida, one dram.
 Hot Water, or, Decoction of Marsh-
 mallows Root, two ounces.

Mix. (MIL. COPEN.)

SWEDIAUR directs two drams of assafetida to be boiled for a quarter of an hour in one pound of water.—ELLIS—two drams of assafetida to be made into an emulsion with ten or twelve ounces of decoction of barley.

- R. Assafetida, one dram.
 Yolk of Egg, one.

Triturate together, and add gradually,
 Water, six ounces.

Mix. (RATIER)

- R. Assafetida, one dram.
 Turpentine, half a dram.
 Yolk of Egg, a sufficient quantity.

Triturate, and add
 Gruel, nine ounces.

Mix. (SAUNDERS)

- R. Leaves of Rue, } of each,
 ——— Savine, } half an ounce.
 Spring Water, a sufficient quantity.

Boil down to one pound, and add when strained,

- Assafetida, two drams.
 Olive Oil, one ounce.
 Oil of Amber, half a dram.

Mix. (SAUNDERS)

- R. Decoction of Bark, four ounces.
 Assafetida, one dram.
 Camphor, triturated with
 Yolk of Egg, one scruple.
 SYDENHAM'S Laudanum, half a dram.

Mix. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Infusion of Chamomile, four ounces.
Mixture of Assafœtida, two ounces.
Opium, two grains.

MIX. (BRERA)

R. Assafœtida, triturated with
Yolk of Egg, one scruple.
Infusion of Chamomile, four ounces.
Cinchona, in powder, half an ounce.

MIX. (BRERA)

R. Herb of Tansey, } of each,
Root of Valerian, } three drams.
Boiling Water, eight ounces.

Infuse, and add when strained,

Assafœtida, triturated with
Yolk of Egg, half a dram.
Oil of Tansey, one dram.

MIX. (AUGUSTIN)

These various lavements have been recommended in a great number of nervous disorders; and also in the treatment of the dangerous fevers, now referred to inflammations of the alimentary canal.

TONIC AND ANTISEPTIC MIXTURE.

Mixtura tonico-antiseptica. (BRERA)

R. Assafœtida, triturated with
Yolk of Egg, one ounce.
Peppermint Water, four ounces.

Mix.—Dose, two spoonfuls every two hours.

NERVINE MIXTURE. (ELLIS)

R. Assafœtida, one dram.
Peppermint Water, one ounce and a half.
Ammoniated Tincture of
Valerian, two drams.
Tincture of Castor, three drams.
Sulphuric Æther, one dram.

Mix.—Dose, a spoonful, every two hours.

EXPECTORANT POTION. (ELLIS)

R. Assafœtida, one dram.
Water, four ounces.
Tincture of Tolu, half an ounce.
Tincture of Opium, forty drops.

Mix.—Dose, a tea spoonful, every two hours, in hooping cough.

ANTISEPTIC FOMENTATION. (BRERA)

R. Assafœtida, half an ounce.
Decoction of Cinchona, four ounces.
Infusion of Chamomile, six ounces.
Proof Spirit, half an ounce.

Mix. It is applied when there is a tendency to gangrene.

ANTI-SPASMODIC OXYMEL. (PIERQUIN)

R. Assafœtida, twenty grains.
Digitalis, six grains.

Oxymel of Squill, two ounces.
Distilled Lime-tree Water, four ounces.

Mix. It is employed with success in the dry cough sometimes attendant upon aberrations of the menses, particularly at the period of return.

C.

Preparations which contain only one part of the constituent principles of Assafœtida.

1. *Extraction by distillation.*

ANTI-HYSTERIC SPIRIT. (FULD.)

R. Assafœtida, two ounces.
Castor, one ounce.
Herb of Fetid Chamomile, } of each,
Rue, } three ounces.
White Wine, eight pounds.

Digest for twenty-four hours, and distil four pounds of spirit.

It is stimulant, anti-spasmodic, carminative, anti-epileptic, and anti-hysteric.—Dose, from forty to eighty drops. It is also employed externally.

AMMONIATED SPIRIT OF ASSAFŒTIDA.

Spiritus Ammoniaë fetidus seu volatilis fetidus, Tinctura Assafœtidæ ammoniata, Alcohol ammoniatum fetidum. (LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; GENEV.; HANN.; HERBIP.; COXE; VAN MONS)

Spiritus Ammoniaë Fetidus.

R. Spirit of Ammonia, two pints.
Assafœtida, two ounces.

Macerate for twelve hours, and distil, slowly, one pint and a half into a cool receiver. (LOND.)

R. Spirit of Ammonia, two pints.
Assafœtida, one ounce and a quarter.

Macerate for three days, in a close vessel, shaking it frequently, and distil, slowly, one pint and a half into a cool receiver. (DUBL.)

Tinctura Assafœtidæ Ammoniatæ.
(EDINB.; COXE; VAN MONS.)

R. Ammoniated Alcohol, eight ounces.
Assafœtida, half an ounce.

Digest in a covered vessel for eight hours, and distil eight ounces by the heat of boiling water.

GENEV.; and VAN MONS direct half an

ounce of assafœtida to be digested in eight ounces of spirit of ammonia; and to distil in a water-bath.—HANN.—four ounces of assafœtida to be digested, without heat, in sixteen of spirit of ammonia, for eight days.

This last formula differs from all the others, in not requiring distillation; which, in fact, is perfectly useless; the preparation is better on that account.

It is stimulant and anti-hysterical.—Dose, from five to sixty drops or more.

FETID MIXTURE. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Ammoniated Spirit of Assafœtida, one ounce.
Peppermint Water, seven ounces.

Dose, two table spoonfuls. It is prescribed in the syncope of hysterical women.

COMPOUND WATER OF ASSAFŒTIDA.

Aqua fetida seu Pragensis. (SAX.; NIEMANN; SPIELMANN)

R. Root of Peony, } of each,
Wild Parsley, } half an ounce.
Zedoary, } three drams.
Fraxinella, } two drams.
Herb of Rue, } two handfuls.
Feverfew, } of each,
Mint, } one handful.
Mugwort, }
Flowers of Chamomile, }
Elder, } of each,
Rosemary, } two handfuls.
Lily of the Valley, }
Primrose, }
Seeds of Peony, } of each,
Osier (*Siler*), } half an ounce.
Cinnamon, } three drams.
Lesser Galanga, } three ounces.
Cubeb, } of each, two drams.
Mace, }
Castor, } two ounces.
Galbanum, } of each, three ounces.
Assafœtida, }
Myrrh, } half an ounce.
White Wine, } one hundred and twenty ounces.
Distilled Water of Feverfew, } twenty-four ounces.

Infuse; distil in a water-bath, and preserve the product. (NIEMANN; SPIELMANN)

R. Galbanum, }
Assafœtida, } of each,
Castor, } three parts.
Root of Valerian, }

Myrrh, }
Cubeb, } of each,
Camphor, } one half part.
Lesser Galanga, }
Cascarilla, }
Cinnamon, }
Flowers of Elder, }
Rosemary, }
Chamo- }
mille, }
Herb of Mentha Crispa, } of each,
Rue, } one part.
Milfoil, }
Spring Water, } two hundred parts.

Macerate, and distil one hundred and forty-four parts. (SAX.; NIEMANN)

R. Assafœtida, } of each, two ounces.
Galbanum, }
Opoanax, } of each,
Myrrh, } one ounce and a half.
Castor, }
Root of Wild Parsley, } of each,
Peony, } one ounce.
Galanga, }
Fraxinella, } of each,
Zedoary, } six drams.

Cumin, }
Mace, } of each, two ounces.
Feverfew, }
Balm, }
Mint, }
Rue, }
Alcohol, } two pounds.
Water, } ten pounds.

Digest, and distil six pounds. (NIEMANN)

This preparation has been a very celebrated remedy in hysteria.—Dose, a spoonful or more.

2. *Extraction by Æther.*

ÆTHERIAL TINCTURE OF ASSAFŒTIDA.

Tinctura seu Essentia Assafœtida ætherea. (GALL.)

R. Assafœtida, one part.
Sulphuric Æther (46 degrees), four parts.

Macerate for two days, without heat, and decant.

It is stimulant.—Dose, from fifteen grains to half a dram.

3. *Extraction by Alcohol.*

TINCTURE OF ASSAFŒTIDA.

Tinctura seu Essentia Assafœtida. (LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; DAN.; MIL. COPEN.; HISP.; GALL.; FENN.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; POL.; CAST. BORUS.; SAX.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; PIDERIT; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

2 Q

Tinctura Assafœtidæ.

R. Assafœtida, four ounces.
Rectified Spirit, two pints.
Macerate for fourteen days, and strain. (LOND.)

R. Assafœtida, four ounces.
Rectified Spirit, two pints.
Water, eight fluid ounces.

Triturate the assafœtida with the water, and add the spirit. Digest for fourteen days, and strain. (DUBL.)

Tinctura Ferulæ Assafœtidæ.
(EDINB.)

R. Assafœtida, four ounces.
Alcohol, two pounds and a half.
Digest for seven days, and filter.

R. Assafœtida, coarsely powdered, one part.
Alcohol (22 degrees), four parts.
Digest for three days, and strain. (GALL.)

AUSTR. prescribes two ounces of assafœtida, and one pound of alcohol (0.850).—AMST.—one part of assafœtida, and eight parts of alcohol (0.884).—ANT.—one of assafœtida, and eight of alcohol (30 degrees).—BATAV.; and BELG.—one of assafœtida, and eight of alcohol (20 degrees).—BAVAR.—one of assafœtida, and six of alcohol (0.900).—SAX.—one of assafœtida, and five of rectified spirit.—DAN.; MIL. COPEN.; FENN.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; POL.; CAST. BORUS.; PIDERIT; and SWEDIAUR.—one of assafœtida, and six of alcohol.—BRUGNATELLI—four ounces of assafœtida, and two pounds of alcohol.—HISP.—one part of assafœtida, and twelve parts of alcohol

R. Assafœtida, cut in pieces, one part.
Alcohol, eight parts.

Digest, at first, for two days without heat; then in a water-bath for two hours. Set it aside to cool, express, and filter. (VAN MONS)

It is stimulant; and is reputed anthelmintic.—Dose, from half a dram to a dram and a half.

ALCALINE TINCTURE OF ASSAFETIDA.
(BRUNS.; WIRTEM.)

R. Assafœtida, } of each,
Subcarbonate of Potass, } two ounces.
Proof Spirit, one pound.

Digest for three days, in a gentle heat, and filter.—Dose, twenty drops.

FULIGINOUS TINCTURE OF ASSAFETIDA.

Tinctura seu Solutio Fuliginis fœtida.
(GENEV.; SUEC.; HERBIP.; AUGUSTIN.; CADET DE GASSICOURT.; NIEMANN)

R. Soot, two ounces.
Assafœtida, one ounce.
Proof Spirit, two pounds.
Digest, and filter. (AUGUSTIN.; NIEMANN)

HERBIP.; and CADET DE GASSICOURT prescribe one half less of alcohol.—GENEV.—one pound and a half of alcohol.

R. Assafœtida, six drams.
Alcaline solution of Soot, six ounces.
Dissolve and strain. (SUEC.)

This is recommended in hysteria, and in the flatulencies and convulsions attending dentition.—Dose, from fifteen to thirty drops.

ANTI-SPASMODIC TINCTURE. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Assafœtida, one scruple.
Succinated Spirit of Ammonia, one ounce.

Dissolve perfectly.

Dose, ten, fifteen, or twenty drops, in cold water, thrice a day.

FETID TINCTURE. (VAN MONS)

R. Assafœtida, six parts.
Spirit of Ammonia, one hundred and twenty-eight parts.

Digest without heat for several days, and add

Oil of Hartshorn, } of each, one part.
Amber, }

Set aside for one day, and filter.

The dose is the same as for the preceding.

ANTI-HYSTERIC DROPS. (HAMB.)

R. Tincture of Assafœtida, two drams.
Castor, one dram and a half.
Opium, half a dram.

Mix.

ANTI-HYSTERIC ESSENCE.

Essentia anti-hysterica, Tinctura alcoholica Myrrhæ uterina. (HISP.)

R. Assafœtida, } of each,
Myrrh, } one dram and a half.
Saffron, }
Castor, }
Camphor, one dram.
Subcarbonate of Ammonia, two drams.
Oil of Amber, half a dram.
Alcohol, eight ounces.

Digest, and filter.

Dose, from twelve to twenty drops.

UTERINE ELIXIR.

Elixir uterinum. (NIEMANN)

R. Assafoetida, two drams.
Opium, } of each,
Subcarbonate of Am- half a dram.
monia, }

Tincture of Castor, three ounces.

Digest, and strain. (NIEMANN)

This, besides being anti-spasmodic and anti-hysterical, is also extolled in nervous affections arising from debility.—Dose, from thirty to forty drops in wine.

ASTRAGALUS EXSCAPUS, LINN.—HAIRY-PODDED MILK-VETCH.

SYNONIMES:—Astragale à gousses velues, FR.; Schaffloser Traganstrauch, Zwergbälsdorn, GERM.

BAVAR.; GALL.; FERR.; LIPP.; ROSS.; WIRTEM.; PH. SYPH.; MURRAY and GMELIN.

This plant grows in various parts of Europe. (*Diadelphia Decandria*, LINN.; *Leguminosa*, JUSS.; *Fig. Jac. Ic. rar. II. t. 17.*)

The root (*Radix Astragali exscapi*) is employed. It is simple, round, of the thickness of the little finger. The epidermis, which is of a deep brown colour, covers a white, porous, and fibrous bark, under which is found a yellowish woody heart (*axe*). It is without smell; and its taste is very slightly styptic, bitterish, and mucilaginous.

For some years this root was regarded as anti-syphilitic; but it is now nearly for-

gotten. It is evidently stimulant; and it often excites, according to idiosyncrasy, either diarrhoea, profuse diuresis, or diaphoresis.

INFUSION OF ASTRAGALUS. (NIEMANN)

R. Root of Astragalus, one ounce.
Spring Water, twelve ounces.

Infuse, and strain.

It is said to be anti-syphilitic.—Dose, half a glassful, frequently in the day.

DECOCTION OF ASTRAGALUS. (PH. SYPH.)

R. Root of Astragalus, half an ounce.
Spring Water, one pound and a half.

Boil down to one pound.

This is recommended by CRICHTON, as a certain specific against syphilitic diseases.—Dose, half a glassful frequently in the day.

ASTRANTIA MAJOR, LINN.—GREAT BLACK MASTER-WORT.

SYNONIMES:—Astranée à larges feuilles, FR.; Schwarze Meisterwurz, GERM.; Groot Sterrekruid, DUT.

GALL.; SPIELMANN.

A plant of the Alps and Pyrenees. (*Pentandria Digynia*, LINN.; *Umbelliferae*, JUSS.; *Fig. Blacw., Herb. t. 470.*)

The root (*Radix Astrantiae majoris*) is employed. It is articulated, branching, and fibrous; it is of a blackish yellow colour externally, and white internally; it has a peculiar smell and taste.

This root is often confounded with that of black hellebore; but although it is acrid, it is much weaker in its action.

ATHAMANTA CRETENSIS, LINN.

SYNONIMES:—Athamante de Crète, FR.; Cretischer Mohrenkimmell, GERM.; Kandische Beerwortel, DUT.

BRUNS.; GALL.; HISP.; WIRTEM.; BERGIUS.; BRUGNATELLI.; MURRAY and GMELIN.; SPIELMANN.

A plant of the middle of Europe. (*Pentandria Digynia*, LINN.; *Umbelliferae*, JUSS.; *Fig. Jacq. Fl. Austr. t. 62.*)

The seeds (*Semina Dauci Cretici seu Candiani seu Myrrhidis annuae*) are employed. They are long, cylindrical, rough, and almost hairy. They have a yellowish grey colour, an agreeable smell, and an acrid and aromatic taste.

They are stimulant, and are reputed anti-hysterical and diuretic.

ATHYRIUM FILIX MAS, ROTH. — MALE FERN, POLYPODY, MALE SHIELD-FERN.

SYNONIMES:—Fougère mâle, FR.; Bandwurmwaldfarren, Mœnleinwurmtüpfelfarren, Mœnliches Farrenkraut, Farrenkrautmœnlein, Johanniswurzel, GERM.; Kappodj, BOHEM.; Bregne, Needbregne, Molfoor-blom, Klojeske, DAN.; Helecho masculino, SPAN.; Mannetjes varen, DUT.; Felce mascolino, ITAL.; Paproc, POL.; Feto macho, PORT.; Traejon, Ormbunke, SWED.

LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; GALL.; HISP.; FENN.; FERR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HAMB.; HASS.; HANN.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; WURCEB.; BERGIUS.; BRUGNATELLI.; COKE.; GUIBOURT.; MURRAY and GMELIN.; PARIS.; PIDERIT.; SPIELMANN.; ZARDA.

This plant is common throughout Europe. (*Cryptogamia*, LINN.; *Filices*, JUSS.; *Fig. Zorn, Ic. pl. t. 497.*)

The part which is improperly called the root (*Radix seu Filicis Maris seu Filicis non ramosæ dentatæ*) is employed. It is of the length of about six or eight inches, and of the thickness of the thumb, knotty and scaly. It is of a brown colour, of a disagreeable smell, and of a bitter and somewhat acrid taste.

It contains, according to GEBBARD, a fixed oil, resin, sugar, starch, and an astringent principle.

PESCHIER employs the oil with success in the treatment of *tania*. He prescribes from thirty to thirty-six drops, to be taken in syrup or castor oil, or in pills; one half at night, and the other on the following morning; and two hours after the morning dose, he administers two ounces of castor oil. This quantity is usually sufficient to expel the worm. It is seldom required to be repeated.

VERMIFUGE POWDER. (FULD.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.; PIERQUIN)

R. Male Fern, one scruple.
Gamboge, two grains,

Mix.—For one dose. (FULD.)

R. Male Fern, from twenty to thirty grains.
Gamboge, from one to five grains.

Gratiola, from five to twelve grains.
Subcarbonate of Potass,
from fifteen to twenty grains.

Mix. (PIERQUIN)

R. Male Fern, } of each,
Rhubarb, } one
Worm Seed (*Semen contra*), } ounce.
Corsican Sea-moss,

Mix. (PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

VERMIFUGE BOLUSES. (BORIES; PIERQUIN; SPIELMANN)

R. Male Fern, } of each,
Bark of Mulberry Tree, } two drams.
Leaves of Scordium, } one scruple.
Syrup of Wormwood,
a sufficient quantity.

Make six boluses. (BORIES; PIERQUIN)

R. Male Fern, half an ounce.
Rhubarb, two drams.
Worm Seed (*Semen contra*), half an ounce.
Proto-chloruret of Mercury, one dram.
Syrup of Wormwood,
a sufficient quantity.

Make twelve boluses. (SPIELMANN)

DECOCTION OF MALE FERN. (RATIER)

R. Male Fern, one ounce.
Water, two pounds.
Boil.

VERMIFUGE PTISAN. (BORIES; CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN)

R. Male Fern, four ounces.
Water, three pounds.
Boil down to two thirds, and add
Syrup of Corsican Sea-moss,
two ounces.

Mix. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN)

R. Male Fern, half an ounce.
Root of Elicampane, two drams.
Leaves of Wormwood, one handful.
Worm Seed (*Semen contra*), one dram.
Water, a sufficient quantity,
to obtain a pound of decoction. Add

Vermifuge Syrup, one ounce

Mix. (BORIES)

ATRIPLEX HORTENSIS, LINN.

SYNONIMES:—Arroche des jardins, Bonne-dame, FR.; Gartenmelde, GERM.; Hofmelde, DUT.

BRUNS.; GALL.; WIRTEM.; BRERA.; MURRAY and GMELIN.; SPIELMANN.

This plant was originally from Asia. It is commonly cultivated in Europe. (*Polygonia Monœcia*, LINN.; *Atriplicæ*, JUSS.; *Fig. Blackw., Herb. t. 99 and 553.*)

The herb and seeds are employed.

The herb (*Herba Atriplicis sativæ*) consists of a grooved stem, with petiolated leaves, smooth, pale, triangular and pointed. It has an herbaceous taste, and is inodorous.

The seed is of an oval form, smooth, and surrounded with a membranous border (*aile*).

According to MATTIOLI, an infusion of from one to two drams in warm water, provokes vomiting.

GRAY attributes also an emetic property to the seeds of the *Atriplex angustifolia*.

DECANDOLLE says that a vinous infusion of the *Atriplex glauca*, is a remedy for colic.

All these vague assertions require to be verified.

ATROPA.

There are two species of this genus employed in medicine:

1. *Atropa Belladonna*, LINN.—Belladonna, Deadly Nightshade, Dwale.

SYNONIMES:—Belladone, Morelle furieuse, FR.; Tollkraut, Wolfskirche, Waldnachtschattan, Tollkirsche, Tollbeere, Dollkraut, GERM.; Inubassaleb, ARAB.; Silec blaznowy, BOHEM.; Natskade, DAN.; Belladonna, SPAN.; ITAL.; and PORT.; Sag-unggor, HIND.; Doodkruid, DUT.; Rubah turbue, PERS.; Wiloza wisnia, Tesak, Psinki, POL.; Wargbaer, SWED.

LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; ANT.; AMST.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FENN.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; WURCEB.; AINSLIE.; BERGIUS.; BRUGNATELLI.; COXE.; GUIBOUT.; MURRAY and GMELIN.; PARIS.; PIDERIT.; SPIELMANN.; ZARDA.

This plant is common in all warm and temperate climates. (*Pentandria monogynia*, LINN.; *Solaneæ*, JUSS.; *Fig. Flor. Medic. II. 61.*)

The root and leaves are employed.

The root (*Radix Belladonnæ seu Solani lethalis seu furiosi*) is thick, long, and branching. It is of a red brown colour without and whitish within. It has a disagreeable and narcotic odour, and a nauseous and bitterish taste.

The leaves are large, oval, entire, and of a sombre green colour. Their odour is feeble, and their taste rather acrid.

This plant contains, according to BRANDES a peculiar alcaloid, *Atropina*, *Atropia*, *Atropine*, which is the source of its activity.

It is narcotic, irritant, and poisonous. It has been extolled in jaundice, dropsy, hooping cough, and in spasmodic and other nervous affections. It recently had the groundless reputation of being a preventive against scarlatina.

It exercises a particular action upon the iris, producing dilatation of the pupil.

Dose, of the powder, from one grain to a scruple, progressively.

POWDER OF BELLADONNA. (HAMB.; CAST. BORUS.; AUGUSTIN.; CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Root of Belladonna, three grains.
White Sugar, seventeen grains.
Make a powder. (CAST. BORUS.)

R. Root of Extract of Liguorice, four scruples.
Root of Belladonna, one scruple.
Make a powder. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Root of Belladonna, three grains.
Liquorice, one scruple.
Sugar, one dram.
Make a powder. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Leaves of Belladonna, sixteen grains.
Rhubarb, two scruples.
Fennel, eight scruples.

Make a powder, and divide into eight doses. (HAMB.)

R. Leaves of Belladonna, one grain.
Rhubarb, fifteen grains.

Mix. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Leaves of Belladonna,
from one to three grains.

Musk, } of each, five grains.
Camphor, }
White Sugar, ten grains.

Make a powder. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Root of Belladonna,
from three to five grains.

— Liquorice, } of each,
White Sugar, } three grains.
Compound Powder of Ipecacuanha,
twelve grains.

Sulphur,
from twenty-two to twenty-five grains.

Oil of Anise, } of each,
— Amber, } from two to three drops.

Make a powder.—Dose, ten grains, every two hours. (AUGUSTIN)

FECELA OF BELLADONNA. (VAN MONS)

R. Fresh Leaves of Belladonna,
any quantity.

Bruise them in a stone mortar, and express the juice. Bruise the residue with a little water, and express again. Mix the two liquors together, and set the mixture aside; then decant, and apply heat to produce coagulation; remove the vessel from the fire, strain, wash the fecula well, dry it with a moderate heat, and reduce it to powder.

EXTRACT OF BELLADONNA.

Extractum Belladonnæ. (LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AMER.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BELG.; BRUNS.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; VAN MONS)

Extractum Belladonnæ. (LOND.)

Succus Spissatus Belladonnæ. (EDINB.; DUBL.)

R. Fresh Herb of Belladonna,
any quantity.

Bruise them in a stone mortar, sprinkling them with a little water; then express the juice, and evaporate it immediately in a water-bath,

stirring constantly, towards the end, with a spatula.

The same formula is given by AMER.; BRUNS.; DAN.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; BORUS.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; SWEDIAUR.

R. Leaves of Belladonna, any quantity.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Exhaust the herb by several successive boilings; then mix the decoctions together, decant, and evaporate in a water-bath. (AUSTR.)

R. Fresh Leaves of Belladonna,
any quantity.

Bruise them with a little water, and strain through a sieve; set the liquor aside, decant, coagulate at the fire, and strain again; then, having evaporated it to the consistence of pillular mass, remove it from the fire, incorporate the dregs which were set apart, and evaporate again to the required consistence. (ANT.; GALL.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; SAX.; VAN MONS)

R. Fresh leaves of Belladonna,
any quantity.

Bruise them, express the juice, and evaporate it, without removing the scum, to such a consistence that one fourth part of powdered dry herb of belladonna is required to bring it to the firmness of an extract. (BATAV.; BELG.; FERR.)

PILLS OF BELLADONNA. (FORM. HÔP. FR.; BRERA)

R. Extract of Belladonna, any quantity.
Liquorice Powder, a sufficient quantity.

Make into pills of half a grain each. (FORM. HÔP. FR.)

R. Leaves of Belladonna, two grains.
Rob of Elder, a sufficient quantity to make eight boluses.—One to be taken every two hours, in hooping cough and scarlatina. (BRERA)

ANTI-ICTERIC PILLS. (CADET DE GASSI-COURT)

R. Extract of Belladonna,
twenty-four grains.
Leaves of Belladonna, fifteen grains.
Make into pills of half a grain each.

SOLUTION OF BELLADONNA. (ELLIS)

R. Extract of Belladonna, one scruple.
Water, three ounces.

Mix.

This is employed in cataract, to procure dilatation of the pupil.

PROPHYLACTIC SOLUTION AGAINST SCARLATINA. (PIERQUIN)

R. Extract of Belladonna, two grains.
Distilled Water, one ounce.

Mix.

This is recommended by HAHNEMANN.—Dose, from one to five drops, four times a day, to children up to ten years old; from six to ten drops to those above that age.

OINTMENT OF BELLADONNA. (RATIER)

R. Extract of Belladonna, two drams.
Distilled Water, two ounces.

Triturate these, mixed together, with Cerate or Lard, two ounces.

It is recommended by CHAUSSIER to promote the dilatation of the *os uteri*. It is applied by means of a small syringe having a canula of sufficient diameter to receive the end of the finger, into which two drams of the ointment are to be put and propelled into the neck of the uterus by means of the piston.

INFUSION OF BELLADONNA. (SUEC.)

R. Leaves of Belladonna, in powder, ten grains.
River Water, two ounces.

Macerate for an hour or two, and strain.

LAVEMENT OF BELLADONNA. (RATIER)

R. Dried Leaves of Belladonna, twelve grains.
Boiling Water, six ounces.

Infuse.

This is said to be employed with success, when the introduction of the catheter is rendered impossible by spasmodic constriction.

TINCTURE OF BELLADONNA. (SAX.)

R. Juice of the Leaves of Belladonna, recently expressed, } of each,
Rectified Spirit, } an equal weight.

Digest without heat for several days; then set aside, decant, and filter.

SYRUP OF BELLADONNA. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Leaves of Belladonna, two drams.
Root of Belladonna, one dram.
White Sugar, one pound.

Water, a sufficient quantity to obtain one pound of decoction.

It is recommended in hooping cough.

VINEGAR OF BELLADONNA.

Acetum Belladonnae. (HERBIP.; AUGUSTIN; VAN MONS)

R. Fresh Leaves of Belladonna, } of each,
Proof Spirit, } one part.

Beat them together, and macerate without heat for eight days in

Vinegar, eight parts.

Express lightly, and filter. (VAN MONS)

R. Fresh Root of Belladonna, sliced, one ounce and a half.

Vinegar, one pound.

Macerate for fifteen days; then strain with slight expression, and add

Alcohol, one ounce.

After a few days, decant. (HERBIP.)

AUGUSTIN gives the same formula, but without alcohol.

OXYMEL OF BELLADONNA. (HERBIP.; AUGUSTIN)

R. Vinegar of Belladonna, one part.
Honey, two parts.

Boil slowly to the consistence of syrup.

SEDATIVE POTION.

Aqua Lauro-cerasi cum Belladonna. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Extract of Belladonna, three grains.
Cherry-laurel Water, two drams.

Mix.—Dose, from five to ten drops, gradually augmented, in chronic *emesis*.

R. Extract of Belladonna, ten grains.
Gratiola, two grains.
Cherry-laurel Water, one ounce.

Mix.—Dose, twenty-five drops, thrice a day, in mania (*melancolie*).

PLASTER OF BELLADONNA. (BRUNS; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Juice of the Leaves of Belladonna, recently expressed, } of each,
Linseed Oil, } nine ounces.

Boil to the consumption of all humidity; then add

Yellow Wax, six ounces.
Venice Turpentine, six drams.

When these are melted, add further

Powdered Leaves of Belladonna, two ounces.

Mix well. (BRUNS; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR)

R. Olive Oil, eighteen parts.
Yellow Wax, twelve parts.
Resin, three parts.

Melt together, and add

Fecula of Belladonna, twelve parts.

When aqueous vapour has ceased to rise, add

Turpentine, one part and a half.

Mix. (VAN MONS)

It is emollient and sedative.—It is applied to indurated tumours of the breast and of the testes.

2. *Atropa Mandragora*, LINN.—Mandrake.

SYNONIMES:—Mandragore, FR.; Alraun, GERM.; Ustrung, ARAB.; Yeb-ruy, BENG.; Mandragora, SPAN. and ITAL.; Luckmuna, luckmini, HIND.; Alruin, DUT.; Merdum giah, PERS.; Pokrzykziele, POL.; Caatjutie, TAM.

BRUNS; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; GENEV.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; AINSLIE; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN; PH. SYPH.

A plant of the middle of Europe and the Levant. (*Fig. Bull. Herb. t. 145 and 146.*)

The root (*Radix Mandragoræ*) is employed.

It is thick, long, fusiform, simple or bifurcated. It is reddish without, and whitish within. It has a disagreeable, nauseous, and stupefactive odour; and a bitter, acrid, and nauseous taste.

It is slightly narcotic. It was formerly esteemed a powerful aphrodisiac.

Dose, three grains. It is seldom used, and always externally.

DISCUTIENT CATAPLASM. (PH. SYPH.)

R. Root of Mandrake, in powder, any quantity.

Water, a sufficient quantity.

Boil to the consistence of a cataplasm.

AURUM.—GOLD.

SYNONIMES:—Or, FR.; Gold, GERM. and SWED.; Tibi Zeheb., ARAB.; Run.; CYNG.; Luna, DUK. and HIND.; Guld, DAN.; Oro, ITAL.; Sona Swarna, MAH.; Mas, MAL.; Zir, Tilla, Swarna, Suvarna, SANS.; Pivon, TAM.; Bungarum, TEL.

AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; FENN.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; AINSLIE; COXE; PIDERIT; GUIBOURT; SPIELMANN.

A solid, yellow, brilliant metal; inodorous and insipid; and possessing considerable hardness. It is crystallizable in quadrangular pyramids, fusible at about 32 degrees of the pyrometer, not volatile, and unalterable by the air. It is the most malleable and ductile of all the metals, being reducible into leaves of 6^m,00009 of thickness. Its specific gravity is 19,257.

DIVIDED GOLD. (NIEMANN)

R. Gold, in leaves, one part.
Mercury, six parts.

Make an amalgam by triturating them together in an earthen mortar; then take up the mercury with hot nitric acid, and dry and pulverize the residuum.

Leaf gold may also be triturated with honey and gum arabic; the mixture diluted with hot water, the liquor filtered, and the divided gold remaining on the filter, dried.

It is recommended by CHESTIEN in syphilis, scrofula, and goitre; to be rubbed upon the tongue and gums.—Dose, from half a grain to five grains a day. [Very cautiously and gradually increased. Ep.]

SYRUP OF GOLD.

Topique aurifique. (BORIES; PIERQUIN)

R. Divided Gold, twenty-four grains.
Simple or Gum Syrup, one ounce.

Mix intimately.

It is recommended by NIEL, in lotions, applied to syphilitic ulcers of the uvula and velum palati.

ANTI-SYPHILITIC OINTMENT. (BORIES; PIERQUIN)

R. Divided Gold, one dram.
Lard, half an ounce.

Triturate together. (PIERQUIN)

BORIES and PIERQUIN also prescribe six grains of gold and half an ounce of cerate.

These two ointments were introduced by NIEL. They are employed, the first for dressing cancers; and the second for rubbing upon indolent bules.

CHLORURET OF GOLD.

Chloruretum Auri, Aurum muriaticum, Murias Auri. (AMER.; BAVAR.; GALL.; FERR.; HANN.; COXE; NIEMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Gold, in leaves, one part.
Hydrochloro-nitric Acid, three parts.

Digest in a sand-bath moderately heated, and evaporate the solution, very gradually, to dryness.

It is anti-syphilitic, and diaphoretic.—Dose, one tenth of a grain, in the day.

HYDROCHLORATE OF GOLD.

Murias Auri Liquidus. (BAVAR.)

- R. Chloruret of Gold, one part.
Distilled Water, nineteen parts.

Dissolve.

POWDER OF CHLORURET OF GOLD.

(BRERA; NIEMANN)

- R. Chloruret of Gold, one grain.
Starch, one dram.

Divide into fifteen doses. (NIEMANN)

ANTI-SYPHILITIC BOLUSES. (BATAV.)

- R. Chloruret of Gold,
from half a grain to two grains.
Extract of Aconite,
from six to twelve grains.

Make six boluses, to be taken at thrice,
in the course of the day.

PILLS OF CHLORURET OF GOLD. (AMER.;
COXE; ELLIS; NIEMANN; PIERQUIN)

- R. Chloruret of Gold, ten grains.
Liquorice Powder, three drams.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Make one hundred and fifty pills.
(AMER.; COXE; ELLIS; NIEMANN)

- R. Chloruret of Gold, one grain.
Extract of Mezereon, sixty grains.

Make sixty pills. (PIERQUIN)

Dose, one daily; to be augmented pro-
gressively.

TINCTURE OF GOLD.

Tinctura Auri, Aurum potabile. (SPIEL-
MANN)

- R. Pure Gold, one dram.
Hydrochloro-nitric Acid, one ounce.

Dissolve, and add

Essential Oil of Rosemary, two ounces.

Set aside till the colour of the acid shall
have entirely disappeared, absorbed by the
supernatant oil: dissolve this in

Rectified Spirit, eight ounces.

Dose, ten drops.

CHLORURET OF GOLD AND OF SODIUM.

Hydrochloras seu Murias Auri et Sodii,
Murias Aurico-nitricum. (FERR.;
SUEC.; BORIES; BRUGNATELLI; CADET
DE GASSICOURT; HENRI; NIEMANN;
SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

- R. Pure Gold, } of each,
Muriate of Soda, } an equal part.

Dissolve the gold in

Hydrochloro-nitric Acid,
a sufficient quantity;

then add the muriate, filter the solution,
and evaporate it slowly to dryness.

Dose, from the fifteenth to the sixth of a
grain, daily, in gum syrup.

PREPARED CHLORURET OF GOLD AND
OF SODIUM. (BORIES)

- R. Crystallized Chloruret of Gold and
of Sodium, one grain.
Powdered Iris, exhausted by water
and alcohol, two grains.

Mix intimately.

This quantity is at first divided into fif-
teen, then into fourteen, thirteen, twelve,
and even progressively into eight doses.
One dose is rubbed upon the tongue, every
day.

SYRUP OF CHLORURET OF GOLD AND OF
SODIUM. (BORIES; PIERQUIN)

- R. Crystallized Chloruret of Gold and
of Sodium, one grain.
Syrup of Sarsaparilla, eight ounces.

Dissolve.

ANTI-SCROFULOUS SYRUP. (BORIES;
PIERQUIN)

- R. Cinchona, } of each,
Root of Gentian, } three ounces.
Recent Bark of Mezereon,
one ounce and a half.

Leaves of Digitalis,

two drams and a half.

Water, one pound and a half.

Boil down to sixteen ounces. Infuse in
the strained decoction,

Bitter Orange Peel, one ounce.

Cloves, four drams.

Express, and add

White Sugar, two pounds.

Make a syrup, and dissolve in it

Chloruret of Gold and of Sodium
four grains.

Dose, one spoonful, morning and even-
ing, gradually increased to four spoonfuls
each time.

OXIDE OF GOLD.

Aurum Oxydatum. (FERR.; HANN.;
WIRTEM.; BORIES; FEE; PLANCHE;
SPIELMANN)

1. *Prepared by Calcination; Crocus Solis.*
(WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

- R. Pure Gold, one part.
Mercury, six parts.

Make an amalgam, and triturate with
twice its weight of sulphur: then calcine
till the mercury and sulphur become dissi-

2 R

pated, and the gold remains in the form of a brown powder. (WIRTEM.)

R. Nitrate of Potass, ten ounces.
Alum, eight ounces.
Muriate of Soda, five ounces.
Gold, in leaves, half an ounce.

Triturate them together till the gold becomes extinguished. Dissolve the mixture in lime water, and pour deliquesced subcarbonate of potass into the solution. Wash well the precipitated gold with hot water, and calcine it in a crucible, till it assumes a violet colour. (SPIELMANN)

The *Crocus Solis*, according to some, is a deutoxide of gold; according to others, it is simply gold in a state of minute division.

2. Prepared by precipitation by means of Potass. (FERR.; HANN.; BORIES; FEE; PLANCHE)

R. Divided Gold, any quantity
Hydrochloro-nitric Acid, a sufficient quantity

to dissolve the metal. Dilute the solution with twelve parts of water; then add to it solution of potass, in such quantity that it may remain slightly in excess. Wash and dry the precipitate which forms. (HANN.)

BORIES; FEE and PLANCHE prescribe subcarbonate of potass.

The product seems to be a mixture of peroxide of gold, aurate of potass, and metallic gold.

3. Prepared by precipitation by means of Tin; Stannate of Gold, Purple of Cassius. (BORIES; FEE; PLANCHE)

R. Chloruret of Gold, one dram.
Distilled Water, two ounces.

Dissolve, and pour gradually into the solution.

Proto-hydrochlorate of Tin, dissolved in four parts of water, a sufficient quantity; or, till it ceases to produce a precipitate. Wash and dry this well.

Dose, from half a grain to one grain, progressively, in frictions upon the tongue: and from the twentieth of a grain to one grain, progressively, taken internally.

KORNMANN'S PANACEA.

Aurum horizontale Zwingeri, Panacea Kornmanni. (SPIELMANN)

R. Crocus Solis, two drams.
Red Sulphuret of Mercury, half an ounce.

Essential Oil of Cinnamon, three drops.
Triturate together.

GOLDEN HARTSHORN.

Cornu Cervi auratum. (SPIELMANN)

R. Crocus Solis, four scruples.
Prepared Hartshorn, one ounce.

Triturate together.

This had formerly the reputation of being sudorific and cordial; and was employed in variola and malignant fevers.

SPIELMANN falls into an egregious error, in refusing to allow any kind of action to aurific preparations; and attributing their activity only to the substances with which they are combined.

RESOLVENT PILLS. (BORIES; PIERQUIN)

R. Oxide of Gold, precipitated by Potass, six grains.
Extract of Mezecon, two drams.

Make sixty pills.

These are recommended by CHESTIEN.—Dose, one at first, increasing gradually, till seven or eight are taken in a day.

AURATE OF AMMONIA.

Auri Ammoniaretum, Aurum fulminans, Oxydum Auri ammoniatum, Auridium Ammoniacae. (BRUNS.; WIRTEM.; NIEMANN.; SPIELMANN.; VAN MONS)

R. Divided Gold, two drams.
Hydrochloro-nitric Acid, one ounce.

Dissolve, and add gradually,

Solution of Ammonia, a sufficient quantity; or, till it produces no more precipitate. Wash this several times with distilled water, and dry it with a very moderate heat.

It is diaphoretic.—Dose, from three to six grains.

GENERAL LA MOTTE'S DROPS. (SPIELMANN)

R. Aurate of Ammonia, one dram.
Nitric Acid, two ounces.

Dissolve and add

Rectified Spirit, thirty-two ounces.
Digest for one month.

BALSAM OF GOLD.

Baume d'Or. (VAN MONS)

R. Aurate of Ammonia, one part.
Oil of Juniper, four parts.

Dissolve in a sand-bath.

PILLS OF AURATE OF AMMONIA. (NIEMANN)

R. Rhubarb, two drams.
Proto-chloruret of Mercury, } of each,
Aurate of Ammonia, } half
Extract of Squill, } a dram.
Rob of Juniper, a sufficient quantity.

Make into pills of one or two grains each.—One or two, according to the age of the patient, to be given every two hours, till three alvine dejections are produced daily.—PLENCIZ extolled them in the treatment of the glandular tumours consequent on scarlatina.

PILULÆ SOLARES. (WIRTEM.)

R. Aqueous Extract of Opium, one ounce.

Aloes,	} of each, one dram.
Myrrh,	
Saffron,	
Deutoxide of Antimony,	
Subcarbonate of Ammonia,	
Trochiscs of Viper,	
Aurate of Ammonia,	} fifty drops.
Oil of Cloves,	

Make a pilular mass.—Dose, from one to three grains. These pills were regarded as anodyne and sudorific.

AXUNGIA, ADEPS, SEVUM.—LARD, FAT, SUET.

SYNONIMES :—Axonge, Suif, FR. ; Fett, Schmalz, Unchlitt, GERM. ; Schahum, ARAB. ; Hurraktail, CYNG. ; Beyl Keschubi, DUK. ; Manteca, SPAN. ; Schirbi, HIND. ; Lardo Sevo, ITAL. ; Lemak-schau, MAL. ; Pih, PERS. ; Szumalee, POL. ; Govapa, SANS. ; Ister, SWED. ; Maat Kolupu, TAM. ; Passarum, KOWU, TEL.

unctuous substances, more or less fluid, secreted in the cellular membrae of animals.

A.

Fats of the Mammifera.

1. *Axungia Taxi*.—Badger's Fat.

SYNONIMES :—Graisse de Blaireau, FR. ; Dachschmalz, GERM.

BRUNS. ; HISP. ; PALAT. ; WIRTEM. ; HERBIP. ; SPIELMANN.

2. *Sevum bovillum* seu *subalum*.—Beef Suet.

SYNONIMES :—Graisse de Bœuf, FR. ; Rindstalg, Ochschmalz, GERM. ; Oxetalg, DAN. ; Oxtalg, SWED.

AMST. ; DAN. ; FENN. ; LUSIT. ; ROSS. ; SUEC. ; WURCEB. ; COXE ; SPIELMANN.

That which surrounds the kidneys is principally employed. It is white, solid, and of a vapid odour.

3. *Medulla bovilla*.—Beef Marrow.

SYNONIME :—Moëlle de Bœuf, FR. ; GALL. ; SPIELMANN.

It resembles suet in its consistence, it is of a white colour, with a reddish tinge ; and has an agreeable taste.

4. *Axungia Pedum Tauri*.—Neat's-foot Oil.

SYNONIMES :—Huile de Pieds de Bœuf, FR. ; Klauenfett, GERM. ; Klœffett, SWED. ; SUEC.

5. *Sevum hircinum*.—Goat's Suet.

SYNONIMES :—Graisse de Bouc, FR. ; Bocksschmalz, GERM. ; Bocktalg, SWED.

AMST. ; BRUNS. ; HISP. ; HASS. ; SUEC. ; SPIELMANN.

This is softer than that of the ox ; and it has a greenish tint.

6. *Axungia Castoris*.—Beaver's Fat.

SYNONIMES :—Graisse de Castor, FR. ; Biberschmalz, GERM.

WIRTEM. ; SPIELMANN.

7. *Sevum Cervinum*.—Stag's Suet.

SYNONIMES :—Graisse de Cerf, FR. ; Hirschtalg, GERM. ; Hiortetalg, DAN.

DAN. ; FULD. ; HASS. ; LIPP. ; PIDERIT ; SPIELMANN.

8. *Axungia Cati sylvestris*.—Wild Cat's Fat.

SYNONIMES :—Graisse de Chat sauvage, FR. ; Wildkatzeuschmalz, GERM.

PALAT. ; WIRTEM. ; SPIELMANN.

9. *Axungia Equi e collo seu juba*.—Fat of the Neck of the Horse.

SYNONIMES :—Graisse de Col de Cheval, FR. ; Kamfett, Pferdescmalz, GERM.

10. *Axungia Canis*.—Dog's Fat.

SYNONIMES :—Graisse de Chien, FR. ; Hundsschmalz, GERM.

BRUNS. ; PALAT. ; WIRTEM. ; HERBIP. ; SPIELMANN.

11. *Axungia Erinacei*.—Hedge-hog's Fat.

SYNONIME :—Graisse de Hérisson, FR.

PALAT.

12. *Axungia Hominis*.—Human Fat.

SYNONIMES :—Graisse d'homme, FR. ; Menschenschmalz, GERM.

PALAT. ; WIRTEM. ; SPIELMANN.

13. *Axungia Cuniculi*.—Rabbit's Fat.

SYNONIMES :—Graisse de Lapin, FR.; Caninchenschmalz, GERM.

WIRTEM.

14. *Axungia Leporis*.—Hare's Fat.

SYNONIMES :—Graisse de Lièvre, FR.; Haarenschmalz, GERM.

PALAT.; WIRTEM.; COXE.

15. *Axungia Lupi*.—Wolf's Fat.

SYNONIMES :—Graisse de Loup, FR.; Wolksschmalz, GERM.

PALAT.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN.

16. *Axungia Muris alpini seu montani*.—Marmot's Fat.

SYNONIMES :—Graisse de Marmotte, FR.; Murmelthierschmalz, GERM.

WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN.

17. *Sevum ovillus seu vervecinum*.—Mutton Suet.

SYNONIMES :—Graisse ou Suif de Mouton, FR.; Hammelschmalz, Schaafunschlitt, GERM.; Faaretalg, DAN.; Sego di Pecora, ITAL.; Loy barani, POL.; Færtalg, SWED.

LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HAMB.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; PALAT.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; SAX.; SUEC.; AINSLIE.; BRUGNATELLI.; COXE.; GUIBOURT.; PIDERIT.

18. *Axungia Ursi*.—Bear's Fat.

SYNONIMES :—Graisse d'ours, FR.; Bärenschmalz, GERM.

HISP.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.; COXE.; SPIELMANN.

19. *Axungia Phoci*.—Seal's Fat.

SYNONIMES :—Graisse de Phoque, FR.; Skælspeck, SWED.

SUEC.

20. *Axungia porcina seu Porci seu Sui Scrofe seu suilla, Adeps suillus*.—Lard, Hog's Lard, Axunge.

SYNONIMES :—Graisse de Porc, Saindoux, FR.; Schweinschmeer, Schweinschmalz, Schweinefett, GERM.; Svinefidt, DAN.; Manteca de Puerco, SPAN.; Sugna di Majate, ITAL.; Szmalec, POL.; Swinester, SWED.

LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; AMST.;

ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FENN.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HAMB.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; PALAT.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI.; COXE.; GUIBOURT.; PIDERIT.; SPIELMANN.

21. *Axungia Vulpis*.—Fox's Fat.

SYNONIMES :—Graisse de Renard, FR.; Fuchsschmalz, GERM.

WIRTEM.; PALAT.

B.

*Fats of Birds.*22. *Axungia Coturnicis*.—Quail's Fat.

SYNONIMES :—Graisse de Caille, FR.; Wachterschmalz, GERM.

WIRTEM.

23. *Axungia Anatis*.—Duck's Fat.

SYNONIMES :—Graisse de Canard, FR.; Entenschmalz, GERM.

WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN.

24. *Axungia Caponis*.—Capon's Grease.

SYNONIMES :—Graisse de Chapon, FR.; Capaunenschmalz, GERM.

PALAT.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN.

25. *Axungia Ciconia*.—Stork's Fat.

SYNONIMES :—Graisse de Cicogne, FR.; Stochenschmalz, GERM.

WIRTEM.

26. *Axungia Ardea*.—Heron's Fat.

SYNONIMES :—Graisse de Héron, FR.; Reiherschmalz, GERM.

PALAT.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN.

27. *Axungia Anseris*.—Goose Grease.

SYNONIMES :—Graisse d'Oie, FR.; Gansschmalz, GERM.

BRUNS.; HISP.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.; COXE.; SPIELMANN.

28. *Axungia Gallina*.—Hen's Fat.

SYNONIMES :—Graisse de Poule, FR.; Hühnerschmalz, GERM.

HISP.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.

C.

*Fats of Reptiles.*29. *Axungia Serpentum*.—Snake's Fat.

SYNONIMES :—Graisse de Couleuvre, FR.; Schlangenschmalz, GERM.

HISP.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN.

30. *Axungia Viperarum*.—Viper's Fat.

SYNONIMES:—Graisse de Vipère, FR.; Vipernschmalz, GERM.

HISP.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; SPIELMANN.

D.

*Fats of Fishes.*31. *Axungia Anguilla*.—Eel Oil.

SYNONIMES:—Graisse d'Anguille, FR.; Aalschmalz, GERM.

HISP.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN.

32. *Axungia Lucii piscis*.—Pike Oil.

SYNONIMES:—Graisse de Brochet, FR.; Hechtschmalz, GERM.

PALAT.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN.

33. *Axungia Aschii* seu *Aschia* seu *Thymalli piscis*.

SYNONIMES:—Graisse d'Ombre, FR.; Aschenschmalz, GERM.

BRUNS.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN.

BUTYRACEOUS LAVEMENT.

Lavement anti-laiteux. (NIEMANN; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Fresh Butter, four ounces.
Warm Infusion of Chamomile, eight ounces.

Shake together. (NIEMANN)

It is recommended by FRANK. One half is to be injected.

R. Fresh Butter, two ounces.
Sugar, one ounce.
Veal Broth, from eight to ten ounces.

MIX (SAINTE-MARIE). It is recommended by ALBERTINI, as anti-lactal.

SOOTHING OINTMENT. (HISP.; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Fresh Butter, one pound.
Beef Marrow, half a pound.

Beat together; wash the mixture in water, and preserve it under rose water. (HISP.)

R. Mutton Suet, two ounces.
Olive Oil, four drams.
Melt with gentle heat. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Lard, four parts.
Mutton Suet, three parts.
Melt together. (SWEDIAUR)

ANTI-DYSENTERIC DECOCTION. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Fresh Mutton Suet, two ounces.
— Cow's Milk, sixteen ounces.

Boil over a gentle fire, stirring constantly; then add

Starch, one spoonful.

Boil, adding
Sugar, a sufficient quantity.

This decoction is recommended in all the varieties of enteritis, particularly in dysentery. The above quantity is for one day; but it may be doubled; and lavements may be employed in conjunction, composed of suet and water.

ANIMAL OIL.

Oleum Pinguedinis. (HISP.)

R. Fat, one part.
Pounded Brick, two parts.

Melt the fat; then add the brick, and put the mixture, when cold, into a glass retort placed in a sand-bath. Distil; and rectify the product, twice or thrice, to obtain it limpid.

This oil does not differ from that of hartshorn.

BALSAMITA ODORATA, DESF.—ASTMURY.

SYNONIMES:—Balsamite, Coq des jardins, FR.; Balsamkraut, Frauenmünz, GERM.; Hofbalsam, DUT.

BRUNS.; GALL.; HISP.; FERR.; GENEV.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BERGIUS; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN.

This plant is found in every part of Europe. (*Syngenesia Polygamia superflua*, LINN.; *Synantherææ*, CASS.; *Fig. Zorn.*; *Jc. pl. t. 438.*)

The herb (*Herba Balsamitæ maris* seu

Mentha Saracenicæ seu *Romana* seu *Costi Hortorum* seu *Tanacetii hortensis*) is employed. It is composed of a whitish coloured and hairy stem, bearing elliptical, entire, smooth, serrated leaves, of a greyish green colour. It has a very agreeable and penetrating odour; and an aromatic and slightly bitter taste.

It is stimulant; and was formerly regarded as stomachic and emmenagogue. It has now fallen into disuse.