

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.

BALSAMUM CANADENSE.—CANADIAN BALSAM.

SYNONIMES:—*Terebinthina Canadensis*, *Resina liquida Pini balsamei*, *Resina fluida Canadensis*, *Terebinthina balsamea*.—Baume du Canada, Resine fluide du Canada, Terebinthine du Canada, Faux Baume de Gilead, FR.; Canadensischer Balsam, GERM.; Kanadisk Terpentin, DAN.

LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMST.; DAN.; GALL.; FULD.; WIRTEM.; BERGIUS.; COXE; GUIBOUR; PARIS; SAUNDERS; SPIELMANN.

This liquid resin is sometimes met with transparent, nearly colourless, and possessing a mild odour; sometimes, coloured, diaphanous, thick, glutinous, and of a stronger odour. Its odour is always agreeable; its taste is acrid with a flavour of rancidity.

It is obtained in the purest state, either by opening the utricles which form on the trunk and principal branches of the *Abies balsamea* MILL.; a tree of Canada (*Monœcia Monadelphia*, LINN.; *Conifera*, JUSS.; *Fig. Lamb. p. 48. t. 31*); or by making incisions into the trunk itself.

A similar resin flows from the *Pinus Canadensis*, LINN.; a tree of North America.

The Canadian Balsam differs very little from copaiba, in its action upon the animal economy. It is classed among the diuretics; and is stimulant.—Dose, from thirty to fifty drops.

BALSAMIC LOHOCH. (BORIES)

R. Canadian Balsam, half a dram.
Yolk of Egg, one.
Honey of Roses, two ounces.

Mix.—Dose, two or three spoonfuls, in the course of the day. It may be found useful in blenorrhœa, gradually augmenting the quantity of balsam.

TINCTURE OF CANADIAN BALSAM.

Tinctura seu Essentia Balsami Canadensis roborans, *Tinctura balsamica composita*.

(FULD.; AUGUSTIN; PIDERIT; SWEDIAUR)

R. Canadian Balsam, three ounces.
Guaiaic Resin, half an ounce.
Alcohol, one pound.

Digest for three days, in a moderate heat; then add to the filtered tincture

Essential Oil of Mint, two drams.

Mix. (PIDERIT)

R. Compound Tincture of } of each,
Benzoin, } six ounces.
Tincture of Guaiaic, }
Canadian Balsam, } two ounces.

Digest in a moderate heat, frequently shaking the vessel. Filter, and add

Essential Oil of Peppermint, one dram and a half.

Mix. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Canadian Balsam, two ounces.
Guaiaic Resin, one ounce.
Alcohol, twelve ounces.

Digest for three days; then add to the filtered tincture

Essential Oil of Peppermint, one dram.

Mix. (FULD.)

AUGUSTIN prescribes two ounces of Canadian balsam, half an ounce of guaiac resin, one pound of alcohol, and two drams of oil of mint.

This tincture is prescribed as stimulant, nervine, diuretic, and diaphoretic. It is employed in gout, gonorrhœa, and in leucorrhœa.—Dose, a tea-spoonful, twice or thrice a day, in wine or water.

BALSAMIC PILLS. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Canadian Balsam, two ounces.
Kino, half an ounce.
Root of Tormentil, a sufficient quantity.

Mix, and divide into pills of five grains each.—Dose, four, morning and evening, in chronic gonorrhœa, and in diabetes.

BALSAMUM HUNGARICUM.—HUNGARIAN OR CARPATHIAN BALSAM.

SYNONIMES:—*Balsamum Carpathicum nativum*, *Oleum Carpathicum*.—Baume des Carpathes, Baume de Hongrie, FR.; Ungarisches Balsam, Carpathischer Balsam, Krumbholzœl, GERM.

GALL.; COXE; MURRAY and GMELIN.

This resin is liquid, transparent, and colourless. It has a strong smell, similar

to that of juniper; and a warm and balsamic taste.

It runs from incisions made in the branches of the *Pinus Mughos*, Scop. a tree of the mountains of Hungary and of Germany. (*Monœcia Monadelphia*, LINN.; *Conifera*, JUSS.; *Fig. Jacq. Ic. rar. t. 193.*)

It is seldom employed.

BALSAMUM MARIE.—EAST INDIA BALSAM.

SYNONIMES:—*Balsamum viride* seu *Calaba*, *Oleum Marie*.—*Tacamahaca* de l'Île Bourbon, Baume vert, B. de Calaba, B. Marie, FR.; *Marien-balsam*, GERM.; *Balsamo de Maria*, SPAN.

HISP.

This is in soft, glutinous masses of a deep green colour and strong unguentaceous

smell. It solidifies slowly when exposed to the air.

This resin runs from incisions made in the trunk and branches of the *Calophyllum Calaba*, JACQ.; a tree of the Antillas. (*Polyandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Guttifera*, JUSS.; *Fig. Jacq. Amer. t. 165.*)

It is stimulant and resolvent.

BALSAMUM MECCANENSE.—BALSAM OF MECCA.

SYNONIMES:—*Resina Meccanensis fluida*, *Balsamum de Mecca*, *Balsamum verus* seu *Gileadensis* seu *Judaicus* seu *Egyptiacus* seu *Syriacus* seu *Orientalis*, *Opobalsamum verum*, *Oleo-resina de Mecca*.—Baume de la Mecque, B. de Judée, B. d'Égypte, B. de Constantinople, B. de Grand-Caire, B. de Gilead, Baume blanc, FR.; Mecca Balsam, Balsam von Mecha, GERM.; *Opobalsamo*, SPAN.; and ITAL.

BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; GENEV.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BERGIUS.; BRUGNATELLI.; COXE.; GUIBOURT.; MURRAY and GMELIN.; SAUNDERS.; SPIELMANN.; ZARDA.

When liquid, this balsam is of a citrine-white colour and transparent; but after a time, when it has solidified, it is of a golden yellow hue. It has an agreeable odour resembling that of lemons. Its taste is bitterish and rather astringent.

It is obtained, either by making incisions in the trunk and branches, or by boiling the lesser branches and the leaves, of the *Amyris Gileadensis* (*Fig. Vahl. Symb. I. p. 28, t. 11.*) and of the *Amyris Opobalsamum*, LINN., a shrub of Egypt and of Arabia. (*Octandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Terebinthaceae*, JUSS.; *Fig. Enc. meth. pl. 303, f. 2.*)

Its medicinal properties are the same as those of turpentine.

TINCTURE OF BALSAM OF MECCA. (GALL.)

R. Balsam of Mecca, one part.
Alcohol (26 degrees), four parts.

Digest for six days, occasionally shaking the vessel; then set aside, and strain.

ASTRINGENT PILLS. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Balsam of Mecca, eight drops.
Opium, one grain.
Turpentine, a sufficient quantity
to make two pills; one to be taken morning and evening, for fifteen days, in leucorrhœa and blenorrhœa.

PRADIER'S CATAPLASM. (AUGUSTIN; NIEMANN)

R. Balsam of Mecca, six drams.
Cinchona, one ounce.
Saffron, half an ounce.
Sage, } of each, one ounce.
Sarsaparilla, }
Alcohol, eight pounds.

Dissolve the balsam in one third of the alcohol, and digest the other ingredients in the remaining part for four days. Filter the tinctures, mix them together, add one part of the mixture to two parts of lime water, and make a cataplasm with linseed meal.

It is recommended in gout and rheumatism.

BALSAMUM PERUVIANUM.—PERUVIAN BALSAM, BALSAM OF PERU.

SYNONIMES:—*Balsamum Indicum*.—Baume du Perou, Baume des Indes, FR.; *Peruvianischer Balsam*, GERM.; *Peruviansk Balsom*, DAN.; *Balsamo negro*, SPAN.; *Peruviansche Balsam*, DUT.; *Balsam*

Indyski, POL.; *Balsamo Peruviano*, PORT.; *Perubalsam*, SWED.

LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; MIL. COPEN.; HISP.;

GALL.; FENN.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HAMB.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; LUSIT.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; WURCEB.; BERGIUS.; BRUGNATELLI.; COXE.; GUIBOURT.; MURRAY and GMELIN.; PARIS.; SPIELMANN.; ZARDA.

There are two sorts of it :

1. *Balsamum Peruvianum seu Indicum album*.—White or Soft Peruvian Balsam.

This is liquid, transparent, and of a pale yellow colour, after a time, becoming brown and clammy. When this is slowly dried it becomes brittle, and of a reddish or yellowish colour. It is then called *Balsamum Peruvianum seu Indicum siccum*, *Opobalsamum siccum*.—Dry Peruvian Balsam.

2. *Balsamum Peruvianum seu Indicum nigrum*.—Black Peruvian Balsam.

This has the consistence and colour of syrup which has been a little burnt. It has a strong and agreeable smell, and an acrid and bitter taste.

This balsam is derived from the *Myroxylon periferum*, LINN., a small tree of South America and of Mexico. (*Decandria monogynia*, LINN.; *Leguminosa*, JUSS.; *Fig. Horn. Max. p. 51.*)

It is composed of a resin, and of benzoic acid.

It is stimulant, and is more frequently employed externally than internally.

TINCTURE OF PERUVIAN BALSAM.

Tinctura seu Essentia Balsami Peruviani, Alcohol cum Balsamo Peruviano, Lini-mentum Balsami Peruviani seu anti-arthriticum. (ANT.; BRUNS.; FERR.; HANN.; LUSIT.; PALAT.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; AUGUSTIN.; BRUGNATELLI.; NIEMANN.; SWEDIAUR)

R. Peruvian Balsam, one part.
Alcohol (30 degrees), six parts.

Digest for four days, in a moderate heat; then set aside and filter.

HANN.; and SWEDIAUR prescribe one ounce and a half of balsam and one pound of concentrated alcohol.—LUSIT.; and AUGUSTIN.—one part of balsam and three parts of alcohol.—SAX.—one of balsam and five of alcohol.—BRUNS.; PALAT.; and WIRTEM.—one of balsam and six of alcohol.—BRUGNATELLI.—one of balsam and two of alcohol.—FERR.—one of balsam and eight of alcohol.

It is prescribed as stimulant, astringent, balsamic, stomachic, and alterative.—Dose, from thirty to fifty drops, according to the strength of the preparation.

It was formerly employed externally as a detergent application to fetid and gangrenous ulcers.

COSMETIC EMULSION. (NIEMANN)

R. Tincture of Peruvian Balsam, one spoonful.
Water, twelve ounces.
Mix.

EXPECTORANT ELIXIR. (HERBIP.)

R. Assafoetida, two drams.
Benzoic Acid, }
Opium, } of each,
Camphor, } two scruples.
Saffron, }
Squill, }
Oil of Anise, }
Peruvian Balsam, half an ounce.
Concentrated Alcohol, two pounds and a half.

Digest and filter.

STOMACHIC ELIXIR. (BORIES)

R. Theriac, two drams.
Peruvian Balsam, one dram.
Tincture of Castor, } of each,
Spirit of Angelica, } half an ounce.
Compound Tincture of Aloes, two ounces.

Digest, and filter.

It is stimulant, cordial, anti-spasmodic, and anodyne.

Dose, twenty drops, in wine, four times a day.

SPIRIT OF PERUVIAN BALSAM. (WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

R. Peruvian Balsam, three ounces.
Dried Subcarbonate of Potass, one ounce.

Triturate together, add

Concentrated Alcohol, fifteen ounces.

Digest slowly for three days, and distil slowly in a water-bath. (WIRTEM.)

SPIELMANN prescribes two ounces of balsam, one ounce of subcarbonate, and twelve ounces of spirit of roses.

It is stimulant, sudorific, and diuretic.

SYRUP OF PERUVIAN BALSAM. (WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

R. Syrup of Roses, twelve ounces.
Spirit of Peruvian Balsam, three drams.

Mix.

HOFFMANN recommended this in pulmonary consumption.

R. Peruvian Balsam, one ounce.
Boiling Water, one pound.

Infuse in a covered vessel. Decant when cold, and dissolve in ten ounces of the liquor.

White Sugar, one pound and a half.

Make a syrup. (HANN.; POL.; BORUS.; NIEMANN)

R. Tincture of Peruvian Balsam, one ounce.
Simple Syrup, warm, two pounds.
Mix gradually together, and evaporate
the alcohol in a water-bath. (LUSIT.)

R. Syrup of Roses, twelve ounces.
Tincture of Peruvian Balsam,
four drams.

Mix. (BRUNS.; WIRTEM.)

R. Gum Arabic, one part.
Water, a sufficient quantity
to make a mucilage. Mix with it, by tri-
turation,

Peruvian Balsam, two parts.
Then add

Simple Syrup,
one hundred and twenty-eight parts.

Mix. (VAN MONS)

R. Root of Florentine Iris, } of each,
Liquorice, } one ounce.

Mastic, }
Olibanum, } of each, half an ounce.
Benzoin, }
Storax, }
Galbanum, } one ounce.

Rhenish Wine, a sufficient quantity.

Boil; and add to one pound and a half
of the strained decoction,

White Sugar, three pounds.

Incorporate with the syrup

Tincture of Peruvian Balsam,
half an ounce.

Mix intimately. (PALAT.)

OPHTHALMIC SPIRIT.

Spiritus Ophthalmicus Himlyi. (NIEMANN)

R. Essential Oil of Cloves, } of each,
Lavender, } four
Amber, } drops.

Peruvian Balsam, six drops.
Alcohol, half an ounce.

Dissolve, and filter through cotton.

This is recommended to be rubbed
round the eye, in diseases attributed to
weakness of that organ.

EMBRICATION FOR CHILBLAINS. (RATIER)

R. Peruvian Balsam, half an ounce.
Alcohol, four ounces.

Dissolve, and add

Hydrochloric Acid, one dram.
Tincture of Benzoin, half an ounce.

BALSAMIC PLASTER.

Emplastrum Peruvianum. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Peruvian Balsam, two drams.
Opium, one scruple.

Diachylon Plaster with Gum,
a sufficient quantity.

Mix perfectly.

R. Opiate Plaster, one ounce and a half.
Camphor, one scruple.
Peruvian Balsam, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.

It is applied in cardialgia and in chronic
rheumatism.

APHRODISIAC LINIMENT. (PIERQUIN)

R. Peruvian Balsam, half an ounce.
Oil of Bay, one ounce.
Chamomile, two ounces.
Tincture of Myrrh, } of each,
Aloes, } a sufficient
Ambergris, } quantity.

Mix.

It is to be rubbed upon the pubic and pe-
rineal regions, at bed-time.

MAMMILARY LINIMENT.

Linimentum gummoso-balsamicum. (AUGUS-
TIN; NIEMANN)

R. Peruvian Balsam, one dram.
Gum Arabic, in powder, two drams.
Oil of Almonds, one dram and a half.
Rose Water, one ounce.

Mix.

It is to be applied to excoriated nipples,
five or six times a day.

R. Myrrh, one dram.
Yolk of Egg, a sufficient quantity.
Rose Water, one ounce.
Gum Arabic, two scruples.
Peruvian Balsam, one scruple.

Mix. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Cocoa Nut Oil, two drams.
Acetate of Lead, half a dram.
Peruvian Balsam, fifteen drops.

Mix. (AUGUSTIN)

ACOUSTIC BALSAM. (PARIS)

R. Peruvian Balsam, half a dram.
Balsamum Tranquillum, } of each,
Onion Juice, } one ounce.

Mix.

A few drops of this are introduced into
the ear, on cotton, in accidental deafness,
when unaccompanied with pain and inflam-
mation.

ACOUSTIC INJECTION. (SAINTE-MARIE; NIEMANN; SWEDIAUR)

R. Peruvian Balsam, one dram.
Ox-gall, three drams.

Mix. (NIEMANN; SWEDIAUR)

R. Peruvian Balsam, two drams.
Tincture of Musk, four drops.
Essence of Roses, one drop.
Weak Decoction of St. John's-wort,
twenty ounces.

Mix. (SAINTE-MARIE)

This is recommended in otorrhœa, to correct the bad odour. Soap and water is first to be injected.

RESOLVENT LINIMENT. (VAN MONS)

R. Peruvian Balsam, six parts.
Nitric Acid (34 degrees), one part.
Mix with agitation.

VAN MONS elsewhere prescribes two parts of balsam and one part of acid.

It is recommended for chilblains.

BALSAMIC LOHOCH. (HERBIP.; SARD.)

R. Spermaceti, two drams.
Peruvian Balsam, one dram.
Yolk of Egg, a sufficient quantity.

Triturate together, and add

Syrup of Marshmallows, two ounces.

Mix. (HERBIP.)

R. Peruvian Balsam, triturated with
Yolk of Egg, one scruple.
Water, one ounce.
Alcohol, } of each,
Syrup of Marshmallows, } two drams.

PECTORAL POTION. (ELLIS; PIERQUIN;
SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Peruvian Balsam, half a dram.
Mucilage of Gum Arabic, two drams.
Cinnamon Water, } of each,
Pure Water, } half an ounce.

Mix. (ELLIS)

R. Peruvian Balsam, two drams.
Yolk of Egg one.

Mix, and add

Soft Extract of Cinchona, six drams.
Honey of Roses, three ounces and a half.

Mix. (PIERQUIN)

SAINTE-MARIE prescribes two ounces of balsam, two yolks of eggs, four drams of extract of cinchona, and six ounces of honey of roses.

Dose, a spoonful, twice or thrice a day. This formula is by WERLHOF.

DIURETIC POTION. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Peruvian Balsam, one dram and a half.
Yolks of Eggs two.
Syrup of Liquorice, three ounces.

Mix.—Dose, a tea spoonful every three hours.

PECTORAL LOZENGES.

R. White Sugar, one pound.
Flower (*Givree*) of Vanilla, }
eighteen grains.
Tincture of Amber, } eight drops.
Tartaric Acid, } eighteen grains.
Dry Peruvian Balsam, } one dram.
Rose Water, } of each,
Gum Tragacanth, } a sufficient quantity.

Triturate the balsam with a little sugar and a sufficient quantity of rose water, heat moderately, and filter. Reduce the gum to mucilage with this liquor, and add the other ingredients with the remainder of the sugar.

This formula was given by BOUDET, in the *Bulletin de Pharmacie*.

BALSAMUM RAKASIRA.—RAKASIRA BALSAM.

BRUNS.; WIRTEM.; BERGIUS; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN.

This is a substance of a yellow-brown or brownish-red colour, semi-transparent, brittle, softening and becoming extensible by heat. It is inodorous when cold, but exhales a very agreeable odour when

heated. It possesses a balsamic and bitterish taste.

It is brought from America; but we are ignorant of the vegetable which produces it.

It is stimulant; and was formerly celebrated in gonorrhœa and in the diseases of the urinary passages.

BALSAMUM TOLUTANUM.—BALSAM OF TOLU.

SYNONIMES:—Baume de Tolu, B. de Carthagène, FR.; Tolu balsam, GERM.; and SWED.; Balsamo de Tolu, SPAN.; and PORT.;

LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BELG.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; GENEV.; LIPP.;

OLDEN.; LUSIT.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; HERBIP.; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; PARIS; SAUNDERS; SPIELMANN.

This balsam is sometimes fluid, of a yellowish white colour, and of a sweet and aromatic taste; it is sometimes scarcely se-

mifluid, threading between the fingers, solid when cold, and drying into a brittle yellowish resin; it is, lastly, sometimes solid, and of a greenish or yellowish brown colour.

It is derived from the *Mirospermum Toluiferum*, FR.; a tree of South America. (*Decandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Terebinthaceæ*, JUSS.)

A resin and benzoic acid enter into its composition.

It is stimulant; and was formerly regarded as diuretic and as powerfully sudorific. It is now occasionally employed in chronic catarrhs of the lungs and of the urethra.

Dose, from six to twenty grains, in pills or electuary.

PASTILLES OF BALSAM OF TOLU. (GALL.)

- R. Balsam of Tolu, twenty-four parts.
White Sugar, two thousand parts.
Rose Water, three hundred parts.
Superoxalate of Potass, eight parts.
Tincture of Vanilla, two parts.
Gum Tragacanth, eight parts.

Make with the balsam, triturated with a little sugar, a decoction to prepare the mucilage, and form the ingredients into a mass for pastilles.

BALSAMIC EMULSION.

Emulsio balsamica, Haustus Balsamicus.
(NIEMANN; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR)

- R. Balsam of Tolu, mixed with
Yolk of Egg, twenty grains.
Water, one ounce.

Mix.—Two drams each of proof spirit and of syrup of marshmallows may be added. (SWEDIAUR)

- R. Balsam of Tolu, three drams.
Mecca, eight drops.
Sweet Almonds, blanched, half an ounce.

Bruise them together, and add
Decoction of Barley, eighteen ounces.
White Sugar, six drams.

Mix. (SPIELMANN)

- R. Balsam of Tolu, one dram.
Gum Arabic, one dram and a half.
Distilled Water, four ounces.
Syrup of Opium, half an ounce.

Mix. (NIEMANN)

BALSAMIC INHALATION. (ELLIS)

- R. Balsam of Tolu, one ounce.
Boiling Water, one pound.

The vapours of this mixture have been recommended to be respired in diseases attributed to weakness of the lungs.

SYRUP OF TOLU, OR OF BALSAM OF TOLU.

Syrupus Balsami Tolutani seu Toluiferæ Balsami seu tolutanus seu balsamicus de Tolu seu balsamicus. (LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AMER.; ANT.; BELG.; GALL.; FERR.; GENEV.; HERBIP.; COXE; PLANCHE; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

Syrupus Tolutanus. (LOND.)

- R. Balsam of Tolu, one ounce.
Boiling Water, one pint.
Refined Sugar, two pounds.

Boil the balsam in the water, for half an hour, in a covered vessel, frequently stirring; then set aside the liquor, strain it when cold, add the sugar, and boil to a syrup.

Syrupus Toluiferæ Balsami.
(EDINB.)

Syrupus Balsami Tolutani. (DUBL.)

- R. Simple Syrup, two pounds.
Tincture of Balsam of Tolu, one ounce.

Mix the tincture gradually with the syrup immediately after its preparation and before it becomes cold.

AMER.; COXE; and SWEDIAUR give the same formula as EDINB.

- R. Balsam of Tolu, bruised, half a pound.
Water, two pounds.

Digest in a water-bath for twelve hours, in a covered vessel, stirring frequently; then decant and filter the liquor. Add to it

White Sugar, twice its weight.

Boil to a syrup in a covered vessel. (GALL.; GENEV.)

DESAYBATS directs the dry balsam to be triturated with a part of the sugar, and the mixture to be digested in water; the liquor to be afterwards filtered, added to the rest of the sugar, and boiled to a syrup in a water-bath.

- R. Alcohol (36 degrees), saturated with Balsam of Tolu, twelve ounces two drams.

Pour it into a matrass, and add to it gradually and with agitation

Pure Water, at 10 degrees, sixteen ounces.

Set aside for twenty-four hours, and then filter. On the other hand, boil with the least possible quantity of water,

White Sugar, thirty-two ounces.

Add the liquid to the syrup, stir the mixture for a few moments that the alcohol may evaporate, and set it aside to cool in a covered vessel. (ANT.; PLANCHE)

R. Balsam of Tolu, one dram.
Alcohol, one ounce.

Dissolve, and filter. Add
White Sugar, two pounds.

Boil to a syrup. (FERR.)

R. White Sugar, thirty-two ounces.
Spring Water, twenty ounces.

Make a syrup; and when it is nearly cold, add to it, stirring continually,

Balsam of Tolu, six drams.

Triturated with

White Sugar, one ounce and a half.

Mix. (SPIELMANN)

R. Balsam of Tolu, one ounce and a half.
Gum Arabic, half an ounce.

Triturate together, and add

Water, a sufficient quantity,

to make a thick emulsion. Mix this with

Simple Syrup, twenty-four ounces,

by gradual addition. (VAN MONS)

BELG. prescribes one part of balsam, one half part of gum, one part of water, and sixty-four parts of syrup.

Dose, from one to three drams.

BALSAMIC JULEP.

Julep Écossais. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Pennyroyal Water, three ounces.
Syrup of Marshmallows, } of each,
Tolu, } one ounce.

Mix.

A spoonful of this is to be taken every quarter of an hour, in croup.

PECTORAL SYRUP. (PIERQUIN)

R. White Sugar, } of each,
Syrup of Tolu, } one ounce.
Maidenhair, }
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.

It is recommended in inflammatory and spasmodic diseases of the lungs.

BALSAMIC MIXTURE. (BRERA)

R. Emulsion of Gum Arabic, eight ounces.
Oil of Almonds, one ounce and a half.
Syrup of Tolu, one ounce.

Mix.

This is directed to be taken in the evening, at several times, in chronic catarrh, leucorrhœa, or blenorrhœa.

TINCTURE OF TOLU, OR OF BALSAM OF TOLU.

Tinctura balsamica seu tolutana seu Toluifera Balsami. (EDINB.; DUBL.; AMER.; SUEC.; HERBIP.; COXE; SWEDIAUR)

Tinctura Toluiferæ Balsami.

(EDINB.)

R. Balsam of Tolu, one ounce and a half.
Alcohol, one pound.

Digest till the balsam is dissolved; then filter.

Tinctura Balsami Tolutani. (DUBL.)

R. Balsam of Tolu, one ounce.
Rectified Spirit, one pint.

Digest in a close vessel till the balsam is dissolved; then filter.

AMER.; SUEC.; HERBIP.; COXE; and SWEDIAUR give the same formula as EDINB.

GALL. prescribes one part of balsam and four parts of alcohol (26 degrees).—BATAV.; and FERR.—one of balsam and eight of alcohol (20 degrees).

PECTORAL BALSAMIC ELIXIR OF TOLU.

(WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Balsam of Tolu, two ounces.
Peruvian Balsam, one ounce.
Benzoic Acid, } of each,
Saffron, } half an ounce.
Alcohol, twenty-four ounces.

Digest for three days, and filter. (SPIELMANN)

R. Balsam of Tolu, } of each,
Storax, } three drams.
Benzoin, }
Myrrh, }
Saffron, two drams.
Alcohol, twenty ounces.

Digest, and filter. (WIRTEM.)

R. Balsam of Tolu, } of each,
Benzoin, } one part
Myrrh, } and a half.
Saffron, }
Storax, }
Proof Spirit, twenty-four parts.

Infuse, preserve it upon the ingredients, and filter it as it may be wanted to be used. (VAN MONS)

It is stimulant.—Dose, from thirty to forty drops. It is also employed externally.

BALSAMIC PECTORAL SYRUP. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Infusion of Red Poppies, one pound two ounces.
 Burgundy Wine, one pound.
 Tincture of Tolu, three drams.
 Ipecacuanha, bruised, two drams and a half.

Macerate together, and add when strained

Sugar, two pounds.
 Extract of Opium, twenty grains.

Mix.

This is recommended by PIERQUIN in obstinate coughs, whooping cough, and acute catarrhs.—Dose, from one ounce to one ounce and a half.

ÆTHEREAL TINCTURE OF BALSAM OF TOLU. (GALL.; CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN)

R. Balsam of Tolu, one part.
 Sulphuric Æther (46 degrees), four parts.

Macerate for two days, and decant. (GALL.)

CADET DE GASSICOURT; and PIERQUIN prescribe one part of balsam and two parts of æther.

It is principally employed in the form of vapour, with the aid of an appropriate vessel, in chronic affections of the lungs.

BARIUM.

The following compounds of this metal are employed in medicine.

SULPHURET OF BARIUM. (VAN MONS)

R. Sulphate of Barytes, eleven parts.
 Charcoal, one part.
 Spirit of Turpentine, a sufficient quantity.

Pound the sulphate with the charcoal, and moisten them with the turpentine. Put the mixture into a crucible, and heat it gradually to incandescence; then let it cool, and enclose it in a proper vessel.

CHLORURET OF BARIUM, MURIATE OF BARYTES.

Terra ponderosa salita seu muriata, Sal muriaticum baroticum, Barytes seu Barytes salitus, Baryta muriatica, Murias baryticum.

1. In the solid state.

AMER.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FENN.; HAMB.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; SWEDIAUR.; VAN MONS.

R. Pulverized Sulphate of Barytes, one part.
 Pulverized Subcarbonate of Potass, two parts.

Mix and put them into a large earthen crucible placed in burning coals; stir the mixture in proportion as it heats, and increase the fire for one hour, taking care that the mixture does not become fused. When cold, wash it with a great quantity of water, dry the residuum, and treat it

with hydrochloric acid, till it ceases to produce effervescence; then set it aside, decant, evaporate to dryness, and heat it to redness in an earthen crucible: then dissolve it in water, strain the solution, evaporate it till a pellicle forms, and set it aside to crystallize. (BATAV.; BELG.; DAN.; FERR.; HANN.; HASS.; WIRTEM.; VAN MONS)

BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; BRUGNATELLI; and VAN MONS prescribe the same process, but by the moist way, that is, to boil the sulphate of barytes and the subcarbonate of potass with a certain quantity of water, which is to be replaced in proportion as it becomes evaporated. The proportions are:—BORUS.; and SAX.—one part of sulphate, two parts of subcarbonate, and four of water.—BRUGNATELLI—one of sulphate, two of subcarbonate, and five of water.—ROSS.—two of sulphate, three of carbonate, and four of water.—VAN MONS—eleven of sulphate, six and a half of carbonate, and thirty-five of water.

R. Sulphate of Barytes, in powder, four parts.
 Charcoal, in powder, one part.

Calcine this mixture in a crucible, with a violent heat, for two hours. Dissolve the residuum in hot distilled water, strain, and add gradually hydrochloric acid, till it ceases to produce effervescence. Set aside, strain, evaporate till a pellicle forms, and crystallize. (AMER.; AUSTR.; GALL.; POL.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; VAN MONS)

FENN.; and SUEC. give the same formula, but substitute barley-meal for the charcoal.

R. Sulphate of Barytes, four parts.
 Muriate of Soda, one part.
 Charcoal, one half part.

Calcine the mixture strongly for an hour. When the mass is cold, reduce it to powder, and boil it for a short time with

Water, sixteen parts.

Filter the solution, and treat it with hydrochloric acid as above. (BRUGNATELLI)

R. Chloruret of Calcium, } of each,
 Sulphate of Barytes, } an equal part.

Pulverize and mix them. Throw the mixture by portions into a red hot crucible, and pour the melted mass upon a hot slab. When cold, reduce it to powder, and boil it with

Water, six parts.

Filter the solution, evaporate it till a pellicle forms, and set it aside to crystallize. (ANT.; BAVAR.; BRUGNATELLI; VAN MONS)

GALL prescribes four parts of sulphate, four of chloruret, and one part of charcoal.

R. Carbonate of Barytes, } of each,
 Hydrochloric Acid, } one part.
 Water, three parts.

Mix the water and acid together, and add the carbonate broken to pieces. Digest for an hour, after the cessation of effervescence; then filter, evaporate, and crystallize. Repeat the evaporation till crystals cease to be formed.

It may also be prepared from the sulphate of barytes in the following manner:

R. Sulphate of Barytes, two pounds.
 Charcoal, in Powder, four ounces.

Muriatic Acid,
 a sufficient quantity.

Roast the sulphate, reduce it to a fine powder, and mix it with the charcoal. Put the mixture into a covered crucible, and expose it to a strong heat for six hours; then, having well triturated the mass, mix it with

Boiling Water, six pounds

in a glass or earthen vessel, preventing, as much as possible, the access of air. Let the vessel stand in a vapour-bath till the undissolved parts shall have subsided, and then pour off the liquor. Add to the residue

Boiling Water, four pounds.

Agitate, set aside, decant, and add this to the former liquor. Heat the mixture, and drop in the muriatic acid till it ceases to produce effervescence. Then filter, evaporate, and crystallize. (EDINB.)

R. Sulphate of Barytes, ten parts.
 Charcoal, in Powder, or
 Lamp-black, one part.

Roast the sulphate, and put it into water while caudescens; then reduce it to fine powder in the manner directed for the preparation of chalk. Mix the powders intimately together, and expose the mixture to a violent heat, till it becomes incandescent. When the mass is cold, dissolve it in

Boiling Water,

one hundred parts,
 and filter the solution. Add to this

Muriatic Acid,

a sufficient quantity to saturate the barytes, guarding against the vapour. Then filter, evaporate, and crystallize. (DUBL.)

R. Carbonate of Barytes, } of each,
 Hydrochloric Acid, } one part.

Dilute the acid with

Water, three parts.

Add the carbonate, broken into pieces. When the effervescence, has subsided, strain the liquor, evaporate, and crystallize. (HISP.; OLDEN.; COXE; SWEDIAUR)

R. Pure Barytes, any quantity.
 Hydrochloric Acid, a sufficient quantity to saturate the alkali; filter the liquor, and crystallize. (LIPP.; SWEDIAUR)

2. In the liquid state.

Solutio Muriatis Barytæ seu Barytæ muriaticæ, Liquor Terræ ponderosæ salitæ, Aqua barytica.

EDINB.; DUBL.; BAVAR.; DAN.; GALL.; AUGUSTIN.; NIEMANN.; PIERQUIN.; SWEDIAUR.

Solutio Muriatis Barytæ. (EDINB.)

R. Muriate of Barytes, one part.
 Distilled Water, three parts.

Dissolve.

Barytæ Muriatis Aqua. (DUBL.)

R. Muriate of Barytes, one part.
 Distilled Water, three parts.

Dissolve.

The sp. gr. of this solution should be to water as 1.230 to 1000.

R. Chloruret of Barium, one part.
Distilled Water, five parts.

Dissolve, and strain. (GALL.)

NIEMANN prescribes the same proportions as EDINB.—DAN.; AUGUSTIN; and PIERQUIN, after HUFELAND,—one of chloruret, and sixteen of water.—BAVAR—one of chloruret, and nine of water.—NIEMANN, in other places,—one of chloruret to forty-eight of water; and, two or three grains to an ounce of water.—SWEDIAUR—twelve grains of chloruret to one pound of water.

It is stimulant, irritant, and poisonous. It has been recommended in scrofulous and vermical disorders, engorgements of the viscera, and in schirrous and dropsical affections.

The dose of the solution, after HUFELAND's formula, is from ten to twenty drops, for children; and from forty to sixty drops, for adults, mixed with distilled water.

The solution has also been prescribed externally, in lotions to ulcers and herpetic eruptions, and to remove specks on the cornea.

HUFELAND's solution combined with an equal quantity of the crocated tincture of opium, is said to be an excellent sudorific, in the dose of from forty to sixty drops.

ANTI-SCORBUTIC SOLUTION. (PIERQUIN)

R. HUFELAND's Solution of Chloruret of Barium, two drops.

Hordeated Cinnamon Water, one dram.
Mix.

The quantity of solution is from time to time augmented by one drop, till the solution excites nausea.

BARYTIC SOLUTION.

Liquor baryticus. (HAMB.; AUGUSTIN)

R. Chloruret of Barium, one dram.
Cherry-laurel Water, one ounce.
Distilled Water, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (HAMB.)

AUGUSTIN directs half a scruple of chloruret to be dissolved in two ounces of cherry-laurel water.

A few drops of this liquor put into the eye, are useful in removing specks on the cornea.

ANTI-SCROFULOUS SOLUTION.

Solutio Ferri muriatici cum Baryta muratica. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Hydrochlorate of Iron, } of each,
Chloruret of Barium, } half a dram.

Distilled Water, one ounce.
Mix.—Dose, from twenty to sixty drops.

RESOLVENT MIXTURE. (BRERA)

R. Chloruret of Barium, four grains.
Distilled Water, two ounces.
Extract of Hemlock, four grains.
Almond Emulsion, one pound.
Simple Syrup, one ounce.

Mix.—To be taken gradually in scrofula and in scrofulous pulmonary consumption.

ANTI-SCROFULOUS PILLS. (BRERA)

R. Chloruret of Barium, one grain.
Extract of Hemlock, two grains.
Rob of Elder, a sufficient quantity.

Make four pills.—Dose, one every six hours.

R. Resinous Extract of Cinchona, two scruples.
Chloruret of Barium, two grains.
Extract of Opium, three grains.
Despumated Honey, a sufficient quantity.

Make eight pills.—Dose, one every three hours, in painful scrofulous diseases.

ANTI-HERPETIC PILLS. (VAN MONS)

R. Chloruret of Barium, half an ounce.
Extract of Bitter-sweet, one ounce.
Poisonous Sumac, two ounces.

Pulverized Poisonous Sumac, a sufficient quantity.

Make the mass into pills of five grains each.—Dose, two, three or four times a day.

POWDER AGAINST TINEA. (VAN MONS)

R. Chloruret of Barium, two drams.
Proto-chloruret of Mercury, ten grains.
Sulphuret of Antimony, six grains.

Mix, and divide into forty-eight doses.—One to be taken twice a day, in syrup.

PILLS AGAINST TINEA. (PIERQUIN)

R. Chloruret of Barium, one dram.
Guaiac Resin, half an ounce.
Conserve of Fumitory, a sufficient quantity.

Mix, and divide into pills.

PROTOXIDE OF BARIUM.

Baryta, Terra ponderosa pura. (BAVAR.; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Nitrate of Barytes, any quantity.

Calcine it strongly in a silver crucible, treat the residuum with boiling water, filter the solution, and crystallize. (BAVAR.; VAN MONS)

Pure baryta may also be obtained by calcining the subcarbonate for half an hour. (SWEDIAUR)

FUSED BARYTA. (VAN MONS)

R. Pure Baryta, two ounces.
Fuse it in a silver crucible, and pour it into a warm waxed mould.

This preparation might replace the fused potass, as a caustic application.

SOLUTION OF BARYTA.

Aqua Barytæ. (BAVAR.; FERR.; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Nitrate of Baryta, any quantity.

Calcine it slowly in an earthen crucible, and dissolve the residuum in twenty-four parts of distilled water. (BAVAR.; FERR.)

R. Pure Baryta, one part.
Distilled Water, twenty-four parts.

Dissolve. (SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)
It is employed as a chemical re-agent.

BARYTIC LINIMENT. (VAN MONS)

R. Saturated Solution of Baryta, one part.
Olive Oil, six parts.

Shake together, preventing the contact of air.

It is applied to herpetic eruptions.

SUB-PROTO-CARBONATE OF BARIUM.

Carbonas Barytæ, Carbonas baroticus, Baryta carbonica Terra ponderosa aerata, Bariï protoxidi Subcarbonas, Creta barotica.

1. *That which is found in nature.*

EDINB.; COXE.

It is in round, transparent masses, radiated internally, tuberculous externally, with a yellowish grey tint. Its fracture is wavy. It is sometimes scaly, and has a greasy appearance.

2. *Manufactured according to various Formulae.*

LIPP.; OLDEN.; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS.

R. Sulphate of Baryta, eighteen ounces.
Subcarbonate of Potass, twenty-four ounces.

Triturate them together in a stone mortar, adding gradually a sufficient quantity of water to make a paste. Put this upon the fire, stirring; add a certain quantity of water, and wash and dry well the precipitate. (LIPP.; OLDEN.; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Nitrate of Baryta, or Chloruret of Barium, dissolved in water, any quantity.

Pour gradually upon it

Solution of Subcarbonate of Potass, a sufficient quantity,

or, till no more precipitate is formed; wash and dry this. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Pure Baryta, dissolved in water, any quantity.

Pass into it a current of carbonic acid gas, till no more precipitate is formed; collect and dry this. (SWEDIAUR)

PROTO-SULPHATE OF BARIUM.

Bariï Proto-sulphas, Sulphas Protoxidi Bariï, Spatham ponderosum, Sulphas Barytæ.

EDINB.; AMER.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FENN.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; WURCEB.; COXE; GUIBOURT; SWEDIAUR.

This substance is white, heavy, and of a lamellated structure; it crystallizes in prisms with rhomboidal bases, and is fusible into a white enamel; it is inodorous and insipid.

PROTO-NITRATE OF BARIUM.

Bariï Proto-nitras seu Nitras. (BAVAR.; VAN MONS)

1. *In the solid state.*

R. Sulphate of Barytes, seven parts.
Charcoal, one part.

Pulverize, and reduce them to a paste with linseed oil. Expose them in a crucible to a red heat for two hours, and treat the residuum with eight times its weight of boiling water. Pour nitric acid into the liquor till it ceases to disengage hydro-sulphuretted gas; then filter, and set aside to crystallize.

R. Subcarbonate of Barytes, any quantity.
Dilute Nitric Acid, a sufficient quantity for saturation. Filter the liquor, evaporate, and crystallize.

2. *In the liquid state.*

R. Nitrate of Barytes, one part.
Distilled Water, nineteen parts.

Dissolve.

It is employed as a chemical re-agent.

PROTO-ACETATE OF BARIUM.

Bariï Proto-acetas seu Acetas, Terra ponderosa acetata. (BAVAR.; BRUNS.; NIEMANN; SWEDIAUR)

1. *In the solid state.*

R. Chloruret of Barium, dissolved in twelve parts of distilled water, one part.

Drop into it solution of subcarbonate of ammonia till no more precipitate is formed. Wash this well, and dissolve it in acetic

acid diluted with an equal quantity of water. Evaporate the liquor, and set it aside to crystallize. (BAVAR.)

R. Subcarbonate of Baryta, any quantity.
Acetic Acid, a sufficient quantity to saturate the alkali. Filter, and crystallize. (NIEMANN)

2. In the liquid state.

BAVAR.; BRUGNATELLI; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS.

R. Subcarbonate of Baryta, any quantity.

Acetic Acid, a sufficient quantity for saturation. Preserve the liquor. (SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Pure Baryta, half an ounce.
Acetic Acid, eight ounces.
Dissolve, and preserve the solution in a well-stopped bottle. (BRUGNATELLI)

R. Crystallized Acetate of Baryta, one part.
Distilled Water, nine parts.

Dissolve. (BAVAR.)
This salt is principally employed as a reagent.

BDELLIUM.—BDELLIUM, GUM BDELLIUM.

SYNONIMES:—Bdellium, FR.; Bdellium-gummi, GERM.; and DAN.; Aflatun, ARAB.; Gugula, CYNG.; Bdelio, SPAN.; Gugul, HIND.; Mukul, PERS.; Bdellio, PORT.; Kukul, TAM.; Gugula, TEL.

BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; LUSIT.; HERBIP.; WURCEB.; AINSLIE.; BERGIUS.; BRUGNATELLI.; GUIBOURT.; MURRAY and GMELIN.; PIDERIT.; SPIELMANN.; ZARDA.

This gum-resin is in rounded masses, of

a reddish or greenish colour, and of a dull and cerous fracture. Its odour is aromatic, and its taste bitter and acrid.

It is brought from the East Indies and from Arabia. The tree which produces it is at present unknown, but it is supposed to be either the *Borassus flabelliformis*, the *Chamerops humilis*, or a species of *Amyris*.

It contains, according to PELLETER, resin, gum, bassorine, and volatile oil.

It is stimulant, but is seldom used.

BELLIS PERENNIS, LINN.—DAISY.

SYNONIMES:—Paquerette vivace, Petite Marguerite, FR.; Marienblumen, Gemeine Gänseblume, GERM.; Sedmik-rasa, Matecnjkmensij, BOHEM.; Overblyvende madeleven, DUT.

BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HAMB.; HASS.; POL.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BERGIUS.; BRUGNATELLI.; GUIBOURT.; MURRAY and GMELIN.; SPIELMANN.; ZARDA.

This plant is common throughout Europe. (*Syngenesia Polygamia Æqualis*, LINN.; *Synantherææ*, CASS.; *Fig. ZORN, Ic. pl. t. 55.*)

The herb and flowers are employed.

The herb (*Herba Bellidis minoris et hortensis seu Simphyli minimi*) is composed of a concentric star of spatulate radical leaves, obtuse, slightly hairy, and more or less dentate or incised.

The flowers are radiated, commonly full, with a pubescent common calix. Their colour is red, and their taste astringent and somewhat acrid.

CONSERVE OF DAISY. (FULD.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.)

R. Flowers of Daisy, one part.
Sugar, two parts.
Beat together.

SYRUP OF DAISY. (PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

R. Juice of Daisy, depurated and reduced to one half by evaporation, nine ounces.
White Sugar, sixteen ounces.
Boil, and strain.

TINCTURE OF DAISY. (WIRTEM.)

R. Dried Flowers of Daisy, freed from their calices, half an ounce.
Sulphuric Acid, one dram.
Water of Daisies, four ounces.
Digest for twenty-four hours, express, and filter.

It is reputed soothing and sedative.—
Dose, from half an ounce to one ounce.—
It is usually combined with juleps.

BENZOINUM.—BENZOIN, GUM BENZOIN.

SYNONIMES:—*Benzoe*, *Gummi Benzoës*, *Asa dulcis*, *Benzoinum Gummi*, *Balzoinum*, *Benzoin*.—Benjoin, FR.; Benzoe, Benzocharz, Süsser Asand, Wohlriechender Asand, GERM.; Benzoin, DUT.; Liban, ARAB.; Manian, BAL.; Caluwell, Turalla, CYNG.; Benzoë, DAN.; and SWED.; Lubanie, Ud, DUK.; Benjui, SPAN.; Luban, HIND.; Belzuino, ITAL.; Menian, JAV.; Cominyan, MAL.; Kamnian, PALEMBANG.; Benzoës, POL.; Beijoin, PORT.; Devadhupa, SANS.; Sambranie, TAM.; and TEL.

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.; PIDERIT.; SAUNDERS.; SPIELMANN.; ZARDA.

Two sorts of benzoin are distinguished in commerce:

1. *Benzoe amygdaloïdes*.—Amygdaloid Benzoin. This is in fragile masses, composed of white tears united by a brownish paste, shewing a clean and bright fracture.
2. *Benzoe in sortis*.—Benzoin in sorts. The colour of this is a reddish or blackish brown.

The odour of benzoin is aromatic and agreeable; its taste is sweet and warm.

It is obtained from incisions made in the *Styrax Benzoin*, DRYAND.; a tree of the East Indies. (*Decandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Ebenaceæ*, JUSS.; *Fig. DRYAND. Act. Angl. 77*, p. 308, t. 10.)

It contains, according to BUCHOLZ, resin, benzoic acid, a substance analogous to Peruvian balsam, and a peculiar aromatic principle.

It is stimulant; and is employed principally in chronic catarrhs. It has been prescribed with success in intermittent fevers.

Dose, from six to ten grains. It is also administered in the form of vapour.

EXPECTORANT POWDER. (PIERQUIN)

R. Benzoin, }
Sugar Candy, } of each, four ounces.

Mix.

It is recommended in asthma, and in

chronic catarrhs.—Dose, from ten to thirty grains.

SYRUP OF BENZOIN. (GALL.)

R. Benzoin, half a pound.
Water, two pounds.

Digest in a water-bath for twelve hours, in a covered vessel, shaking it from time to time. Decant, and filter the liquor; then add to it

White Sugar, twice its weight.

Boil to a syrup in a covered vessel.

HENRI recommends the liquor to be merely passed through a cloth.

Dose, from two drams to an ounce or more.

TINCTURE OF BENZOIN.

Tinctura seu Essentia Benzoini. (AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FULD.; HANN.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; SAX.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; BRUGNATELLI.; VAN MONS)

R. Benzoin, in powder, one part.
Alcohol (26 degrees), four parts.

Digest for six days, occasionally shaking the vessel; then set aside, and strain. (GALL.)

AUSTR. prescribes three ounces of benzoin, and two pounds of alcohol (0.910).—AMST.—one ounce and a half of benzoin, and sixteen ounces of alcohol (0.884).—BATAV.; BELG.; and FERR.—one part of benzoin, and eight parts of alcohol (20 degrees).—ANT.—one part of benzoin, and eight parts of alcohol (30 degrees).—BAVAR.; DAN.; FULD.; HANN.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; SARD.; and VAN MONS—one part of benzoin, and six parts of alcohol.—PALAT.—benzoin, any quantity, and alcohol, a sufficient quantity.—BRUGNATELLI—three ounces of benzoin and one pound of alcohol.—ELLIS—one part of benzoin and twelve parts of alcohol.—SAX.—one part of benzoin and five parts of alcohol.—WIRTEM.—three drams of benzoin and three ounces of spirit of anise.

It is stimulant, and is reputed expectorant, stomachic, carminative, and alexipharmic.—Dose, from ten to twenty drops or more.

A mixture of one dram of this tincture with four ounces of water, gives the *Lac Virginis, Aqua Cosmetica*; a cosmetic much employed by women to preserve the freshness of the skin.

COSMETIC LIQUOR.

Aqua Benzoica. (AUGUSTIN)

- R. Tincture of Benzoïn, three drams.
 Solution of Subcarbonate of Potass,
 two drams.
 Rose Water, eight ounces.

Mix.

To be used in lotions, against *acne rosacea*
 (*la couperose*).

RESIN OF BENZOIN. (BRUGNATELLI)

- R. Tincture of Benzoïn, any quantity.

Pour into it a sufficient quantity of water
 to separate all the resin; collect it upon a
 filter and dry it.

This is very rarely employed in medicine.
 It is used principally as a perfume, or as a
 cosmetic; but in the latter case it is sus-
 pended in fluid, as in the *Lac Virginis*.

COSMETIC TINCTURE. (SWEDIAUR)

- R. Benzoïn, one ounce.
 Peruvian Balsam, one dram.
 Alcohol, eight ounces.

Digest for eight days in a sand-bath,
 shaking frequently; then strain.

It is employed in lotions, in the propor-
 tion of half an ounce to one pound of rose
 water.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF BENZOIN.

*Tinctura Benzoës seu Benzoïni composita seu
 balsamica, Balsamum Commendatoris seu
 catholicum seu e Benzoe seu traumaticum
 seu vulnerarium seu Persicum, Elixir
 traumaticum.* (LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.;
 AMST.; BRUNS.; DAN.; GALL.; FULD.;
 GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; LU-
 SIT.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; SUEC.;
 WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI;
 COXE; NIEMANN; PIDERIT; SPIEL-
 MANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

- R. Benzoïn, three ounces.
 Storax Balsam, strained,

two ounces.

Balsam of Tolu, one ounce.

Spiked Aloes, half an ounce.

Rectified Spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and
 filter. (LOND.)

- R. Benzoïn, three ounces.
 Storax Balsam, strained,

two ounces.

Balsam of Tolu, one ounce.

Hepatic Aloes, half an ounce.

Rectified Spirit, two pints.

Macerate for seven days, and
 strain. (DUBL.)

- R. Benzoïn, in powder,
 three ounces.

Balsam of Peru, two ounces.

Hepatic Aloes, in powder,
 half an ounce.

Alcohol, two pounds.

Digest for seven days, and filter.

(EDINB.)

FULD.; LUSIT.; SUEC.; and HERBIP.
 prescribe the same formula as EDINB.—
 COXE; and SWEDIAUR—the same as that
 of LOND.

- R. Benzoïn, three ounces.
 Storax, one ounce.
 Rectified Spirit, two pounds.

Digest for several days, and filter.

(HERBIP.)

- R. Benzoïn, one ounce.
 Storax, half an ounce.
 Peruvian Balsam, one scruple.
 Concentrated Alcohol, eight ounces.

Digest, and filter. (BRUNS.; WIRTEM.)

AUSTR.; HANN.; PALAT.; and BORUS.
 prescribe four ounces and a half of benzoïn,
 half an ounce of aloes, one ounce of Peru-
 vian balsam, and three pounds of concen-
 trated alcohol.—GENEV.—half an ounce of
 aloes, two ounces of Peruvian balsam, three
 ounces of benzoïn, and one pound and a
 half of alcohol.

- R. Benzoïn, three ounces.
 Storax, one ounce and a half.
 Socotrine Aloes, one ounce.
 Rectified Spirit, three pounds.

Digest for three days, and filter. (DAN.; NIEMANN)

- R. Benzoïn, three parts.
 Storax, two parts.
 Peruvian Balsam, one part.
 Socotrine Aloes, } of each,
 Myrrh, } one half part.
 Olibanum, }
 Alcohol, thirty-six parts.

Digest in a moderate heat for three days;
 then set it aside for six days, and filter.
 (BRUGNATELLI)

- R. Socotrine Aloes, } of each, one part.
 Myrrh, }
 Olibanum, }
 Peruvian Balsam, two parts.
 Storax, four parts.
 Benzoïn, six parts.
 Spirit of Angelica, seventy-two parts.

Digest for two days in a water-bath;
 then set it aside for eight days, and filter.
 (VAN MONS)

- R. Fresh Leaves, but a little dried,
 of St. John's-wort, ten ounces.
 Rectified Spirit, three pounds.
 Macerate for two days; then express,
 and add to the tincture,

Gum Elemi, } of each,
 Olibanum, or Mastic, } two ounces.
 Myrrh, }
 Socotrine Aloes, } two drams.
 Peruvian Balsam, } one ounce.

Digest for two days, and filter. (HASS.; PIDERIT)

R. Fresh Leaves, but a little dried,
 of St. John's-wort, } five ounces.
 Alcohol, } one pound and a half.

Digest for two days; then express, and add to the tincture

Benzoin, } of each,
 Myrrh, } one ounce and a half.
 Socotrine Aloes, } half an ounce.
 Peruvian Balsam, } one ounce.

Digest for three days, and filter. (LIPP.)

R. Dried Root of Angelica, half an ounce.
 — Leaves of St. John's-wort,

one ounce.
 Alcohol (22 degrees), } four ounces.

Digest with a moderate heat for fifteen days, in a covered vessel, shaking frequently; then filter, and add to the tincture,

Myrrh, } of each, half an ounce.
 Olibanum, }

Digest; and digest in this tincture also

Storax, } of each, three ounces.
 Benzoin, }
 Aloes, } half an ounce.
 Amberggris, } six grains.

Macerate in the sun for forty days; then filter. (GALL.)

BRUNS directs six grains of amberggris, half an ounce of aloes, one ounce of balsam of Tolu, three ounces of benzoin, two ounces of storax, half an ounce of olibanum, and half an ounce of myrrh, to be digested in the sun for forty days, in a tincture prepared with half an ounce of root of angelica, one ounce of flowers of St. John's-wort, and two pounds four ounces of alcohol.—WIRTEM.; and SPIELMANN—to dissolve one ounce of Peruvian balsam, two ounces of storax, three ounces of benzoin, and half an ounce of olibanum in fifteen ounces of alcohol; then to add to this tincture another tincture prepared with half an ounce each, of root of angelica, of herb of milfoil, of aloes, of myrrh, and ten ounces of alcohol.

This last formula gives the true Balsamum Commendatoris, as it is described by POMET, and of which the preceding formulæ are simplifications.

NIEMANN prescribes, under the name of Balsamum vulnerarium Burrhi, the following tincture, which is almost identical:

R. Root of Angelica, } of each,
 Socotrine Aloes, } half an ounce.
 Spikenard, }
 Flowers of St. John's-wort, }

Alcohol, } two pounds.
 Digest for three days; then express, and add to the tincture,

Peruvian Balsam, } one ounce and a half.
 Storax, }
 Olibanum, } of each, one ounce.
 Myrrh, }
 Seed Lac, }
 Benzoin, }

Digest for several days; then strain, and filter.

It is stimulant, and was formerly much celebrated as cordial, stomachic, anti-carrhal, anti-gonorrhœal, and vulnerary.—Dose, from fifteen drops to one or two drams. It is used in frictions, in articular rheumatism, and to leuco-phlegmatic tumors.

TRAUMATIC ELECTUARY. (FULD.)

R. Compound Tincture of Benzoin, } one ounce.
 Conserve of Red Roses, } two ounces.
 Syrup of Tolu, } a sufficient quantity
 Mix.—Dose, from half a dram to one dram.

OIL OF BENZOIN. (WIRTEM.; SWEDIAUR)

R. Benzoin, in powder, } any quantity.

Put it into a retort communicating with a receiver containing several ounces of water. Distil in a sand-bath, and set apart the oil which passes over.

SWEDIAUR directs this oil to be rectified by re-distilling it with double its weight of water.

It is stimulant, resolvent and anti-spasmodic; and is recommended to be employed externally, in frictions, in arthrodynia and paralysis.

SPECIES FOR FUMIGATION.

Species fumales seu ad sufficiendum seu pro Fumo seu pro Suffitu, Pulvis fumalis.
 (AMST.; BATAV.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HAMB.; HANN.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Benzoin, } of each, half an ounce.
 Mastic, }
 Juniper, }
 Olibanum, } two ounces.
 Amber, } three ounces.

Make a powder. (HAMB.)

R. Benzoin, } of each, one pound.
 Olibanum, }
 Mastic, }
 Amber, }
 Cascarilla, } one ounce.

Mix. (BATAV.; POL.)

- R. Juniper, }
Benzoin, } of each, half a pound.
Olibanum, }
Amber, }
Cascarilla, }
Flowers of Lavender, } of each,
Petals of Red Roses, } two ounces.

Mix. (HANN.; BORUS.; SARD.; NIEMANN)

- R. Cloves, six ounces.
Benzoin, two ounces.
Storax, four ounces.
Cascarilla, two ounces.
Olibanum, seven ounces.

Mix. (NIEMANN)

- R. Benzoin, } of each, two ounces.
Storax, }
Olibanum, } of each, one ounce.
Amber, }
Essential Oil of Lemon, } of each,
Lavender, } ten drops.

Mix. (DAN.)

- R. Benzoin, } of each, six drams.
Amber, }
Mastic, }
Storax, } half an ounce.
Cinnamon, } two drams.
Cloves, } one dram.

Mix. (AMST.)

- R. Benzoin, } of each,
Nitrate of Potass, } one part.
Storax, }
Amber, }
Olibanum, } four parts.

Mix. (VAN MONS)

- R. Mastic, } of each, three parts.
Olibanum, }
Myrrh, }
Amber, }
Storax, } two parts.
Benzoin, } of each, one part.
Labdanum, }

Mix. (ROSS.)

Ross. gives under the name of *Pulvis fumalis nobilis*, the same formula, omitting the olibanum and amber. One part each, of lavender and of roses may be added.

- R. Lignum Rhodii, two ounces.
Root of Florentine Iris, twenty ounces.
Cassia Lignea, } of each, four ounces.
Cinnamon, }
Benzoin, } two pounds.
Storax, } twelve ounces.
Amber, } one pound.
Olibanum, } of each, two pounds.
Mastic, }
Petals of Red Roses, } of each,
Flowers of Lavender, } six ounces.

Mix. (DAN.)

- R. Leaves of Tobacco, sixteen ounces.
Marjoram, } of each,
Sweet Basil, } half an ounce.

- Roses, } of each,
Flowers of Lavender, } two drams.
Lily of the Valley, }
Seeds of Anise, } four ounces.
Fennel, } one ounce.
Storax, } of each, five drams.
Benzoin, }
Rose Wood, }
Yellow Sanders Wood, } of each,
Cloves, } three drams.
Cubeb, }

Mix. (BRUNS.; WIRTEM.)

- R. Storax, } of each, half an ounce.
Mastic, }
Benzoin, }
Amber, }
Olibanum, }
Seeds of Fennel, } of each, two drams.
Anise, }
Cubeb, } of each, three drams.
Cloves, }
Leaves of Tobacco, eight ounces.
Marjoram, one ounce.
Flowers of Marigold, } of each,
Bluebottle, } half an
Red Roses, } ounce.
Damask Roses, }
Lavender, }
Lily of the Valley, } two drams.

Mix. (WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

- R. Flowers of Lavender, } of each,
Red Roses, } two drams.
Cloves, } one ounce.
Benzoin, } two ounces.
Storax, } four ounces.
Amber, } six ounces.
Olibanum, } eight ounces.
Mastic, } twenty ounces.

Mix. (PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

- R. Mastic, } of each, fourteen ounces.
Olibanum, }
Amber, } eight ounces.
Labdanum, } three ounces and a half.
Sandarac, } of each, seven ounces.
Storax, }
Benzoin, }
Yellow Sanders Wood, } of each,
Rose Wood, } two ounces
Clove Cinnamon, } and a half.
Flowers of Red Roses, } of each,
Lavender, } four ounces.
Cascarilla, } two ounces.

Mix. (BRUNS.; SPIELMANN)

- R. Root of Round Cypress, } of each,
Florentine Iris, } four
Herb of Rosemary, } ounces.
Flowers of Red Roses, } six ounces.
Lavender, } two ounces.
Coriander, } six drams.
Juniper, } two pounds.
Aloe Wood, } one ounce and a half.

- Yellow Sanders Wood, four ounces.
 Juniper Wood, two pounds.
 Bark of Official Storax, four ounces.
 Nutmegs, }
 Cloves, } of each, one ounce.
 Cinnamon, }
 Benzoin, } of each, four ounces.
 Storax, }
 Olibanum, half a pound.
 Mastic, one pound.
 Amber, two pounds.
 Elemi, }
 Sandarac, } of each, three drams.
 Labdanum, }

Mix. (WIRTEM.)

ODORIFEROUS PASTILLES.

Trochisci seu Candele fumales, Massa ad Fornacem seu pro Fornace odorifera.
 (GALL.; WIRTEM.; BRUNS.; NIEMANN;
 PIERQUIN; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

- R. Benzoin, } of each,
 Dry Peruvian Balsam, } sixteen parts.
 Yellow Sanders Wood, four parts.
 Labdanum, one part.
 Charcoal from Lime Tree Wood,
 ninety-six parts.
 Nitrate of Potass, two parts.
 Mucilage of Tragacanth,
 a sufficient quantity.

Make the mass into conical pastilles.
 (GALL.)

- R. Benzoin, one dram.
 Cascarilla, half a dram.
 Myrrh, one scruple.
 Oil of Nutmegs, } of each, ten grains.
 Cloves, }
 Nitrate of Potass, half a dram.
 Charcoal, six drams.
 Mucilage of Tragacanth,
 a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (NIEMANN)

- R. Benzoin, } of each, four ounces.
 Storax, }
 Labdanum, two drams.
 Yellow Sanders Wood, one ounce.
 Charcoal from Lime Tree Wood,
 one pound and a half.
 Mucilage of Tragacanth,
 a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (PIERQUIN)

- R. Benzoin, eight ounces.
 Storax, one ounce and a half.
 Labdanum, }
 Olibanum, } of each,
 Mastic, } one dram and a half.
 Cloves, }
 Charcoal from Lime Tree Wood,
 thirty-six ounces.
 Mucilage of Tragacanth,
 a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (SPIELMANN)

- R. Benzoin, } of each, four ounces.
 Storax, }
 Labdanum, one ounce.
 Oil of Cinnamon, ten drops.
 Rhodium, twenty drops.
 Peruvian Balsam, three drams.

Pulverize, beat together in a warm mortar, and form the mass into sticks. (SPIELMANN)

- R. Myrrh, one part.
 Benzoin, }
 Nitrate of Potass, } of each, two parts.
 Storax, }
 Olibanum, sixteen parts.
 Coal Dust, forty-eight parts.
 Mucilage of Tragacanth,
 a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (VAN MONS)

- R. Cloves, } of each, one part.
 Cinnamon, }
 Nitrate of Potass, three parts.
 Storax, ten parts.
 Benzoin, twelve parts.
 Coal Dust, thirty-six parts.
 Mucilage of Tragacanth,
 a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (VAN MONS)

- R. Petals of Red Roses, one ounce.
 Lignum Rhodii, six drams.
 Cloves, two drams.
 Benzoin, sixteen ounces.
 Storax, seven ounces.
 Sugar, eight ounces.
 Mucilage of Tragacanth,
 a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (SPIELMANN)

- R. Storax, one ounce and a half.
 Benzoin, }
 Mastic, } of each, six drams.
 Cloves, }
 White Sugar, }
 Charcoal from Lime Tree Wood,
 fifteen ounces.
 Mucilage of Tragacanth,
 a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (PALAT.)

- R. Benzoin, } of each, four ounces.
 Storax, }
 Labdanum, one ounce.
 Oil of Cinnamon, ten drops.
 Rhodium, twenty drops.
 Peruvian Balsam, a sufficient quantity.
 Musk, fifteen grains.

Mix, and roll the mass into sticks.
 (PALAT.)

- R. Storax, one ounce and a half.
 Benzoin, }
 Mastic, } of each, six drams.
 Cloves, }
 White Sugar, }

Oil of Cloves, }
 — Rhodium, } of each, one scruple.
 — Lavender, }
 Peruvian Balsam, half an ounce.
 Charcoal from Lime Tree Wood, fifteen ounces.
 Mucilage of Tragacanth, a sufficient quantity.

MIX. (BRUNS.; WIRTEM.)

R. Benzoin, six ounces.
 Storax, five ounces.

Labdanum, six drams.
 Turpentine, half an ounce.
 Melt these in a water-bath, and add
 Oil of Cloves, }
 — Rhodium, } of each,
 — Cinnamon, } one scruple.
 Black Peruvian Balsam, one dram and a half.
 Burnt Ivory, two grains.
 Mix, and roll the mass into cylinders.
 (BRUNS.; WIRTEM.)

BERBERIS VULGARIS, LINN.—BARBERRY.

SYNONIMES:—Epine-vinette, FR.; Berbo-
 ritzensauerdorn, Berberisbeerenstrauch,
 Saurack, GERM.; Drac, Dristol, BOHEM.;
 Zuerboom, DUT.; Berbero, Crespino,
 ITAL.; Berberys, POL.; Berberis, SWED.

AMST.; ANT.; BAVAR.; BRUNS.; DAN.;
 HISP.; GALL.; FENN.; FERR.; FORM.
 HÖP. FR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.;
 HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.;
 ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; BER-
 GIUS.; BRUGNATELLI.; GUIBOURT.;
 MURRAY and GMELIN.; PIDERIT.;
 SPIELMANN.; ZARDA.

This shrub is common in every part of
 Europe. (*Hexandria Monogynia*, LINN.;
Berberideæ, JUSS.; *Fig. Flor. Medic. II.*
 65.)

The bark and fruit are employed. The
 middle bark (*Cortex Berberidis*) is inodo-
 rous, and of an extremely bitter taste. It
 imparts a saffron-yellow tinge to the saliva.

The fruit (*Bacca Berberidis*, *Berberes*;
 Barberries) are oblong, ovoid, red berries
 marked with a black point at their summits.
 They are unilocular, filled with an agreeable
 acidulous juice impregnated with malic
 acid.

JUICE OF BARBERRIES.

Succus Berberum. (BRUNS.; GALL.;
 HASS.; PALAT.; SAX.; SARD.; WIR-
 TEM.; PIDERIT)

R. Ripe Barberries, any quantity.

Bruse them in a mortar, and put the
 mass into a cellar for several days; then
 express the juice, and set it aside, in the same
 place, for several other days: then strain
 it, pour it into long-necked bottles, cover-
 ing it with a stratum of oil, and preserve
 it in a cool place.

It may be added to mixtures, as vinegar,
 in the quantity of a few ounces.

PASTILLES OF BARBERRIES.

Rotula Berberum. (BRUNS.; HASS.;
 WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; PIDERIT)

R. White Sugar, half a pound.
 Heat it in a tinned copper vessel, and add
 Depurated Juice of Barberries, one ounce.

Make pastilles. (BRUNS.; HASS.; WIR-
 TEM.)

HERBIP.; and PIDERIT direct one ounce
 of sugar to be dissolved in half an ounce of
 the juice; the solution to be evaporated,
 and made into pastilles.

ROB OF BARBERRIES.

Rob seu Apochylisma Berberum. (BRUNS.;
 LIPP.; ROSS.; SAX.; SARD.; SWE-
 DIAUR)

R. Ripe Barberries, any quantity.

Bruse them in a mortar, and set the
 mass aside for three days; then express the
 juice and evaporate it over a gentle fire, to
 the consistence of honey, with one fourth
 of sugar. (BRUNS.; SWEDIAUR)

ROSS. prescribes six pounds of juice and
 one pound of sugar.—SAX.—sixteen of
 juice and one of sugar.—LIPP.; and SARD.
 direct the juice to be evaporated in a water-
 bath, to the consistence of an electuary,
 without the addition of sugar.

It is refreshing and acidulous.

SYRUP OF BARBERRIES.

Syrupus Berberum seu de Berberide. (BA-
 TAV.; BRUNS.; DAN.; GALL.; HANN.;
 HASS.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; POL.; BO-
 RUS.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.;
 NIEMANN.; PIDERIT.; SWEDIAUR)

R. Depurated and Filtered Juice of
 Barberries, ten ounces.

Simple Syrup, boiled *à la plume*,
sixteen ounces.

Bring to a single boil, and strain. (DAN.;
HASS.; PIDERIT)

BRUNS.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.; and HER-
BIP. prescribe the same quantity of white
sugar.

GALL. prescribes two pounds of juice,
and three pounds and a half of white sugar.
—HANN.; POL.; and BORUS.—twenty

ounces of juice, and three pounds of white
sugar.

SARD. prescribes simple syrup, mixed
with juice in sufficient quantity to furnish
a syrup by a slight evaporation in a water-
bath.

BAVAR. directs the syrup to be made with
one part of depurated juice and two parts of
sugar.—SWEDIAUR—with sixteen ounces
of juice and twenty-eight of sugar.

It is cooling and diuretic.

BETA.—BEET.

The pharmacopœias mention two species
of this genus of plants.

1. *Beta cycla*, LINN.—White Beet.

SYNONIMES:—Bette blanche, Poirée, FR.;
Weisser Mangold, GERM.

ANT.; GALL.; WIRTEM.; BERGIUS;
SPIELMANN.

This species is said to be indigenous in
Portugal. (*Pentandria Digynia*, LINN.;
Atriplicæ, JUSS.)

The root and herb are employed.

The root (*Radix Betae cyclæ*) is white,
and possesses a sweet taste.

The herb is composed of oval, lanceo-
lated, whitish coloured leaves.

It is, in fact, only a variety of the follow-
ing.

2. *Beta vulgaris*, LINN.—Common Beet.

SYNONIMES:—Bette commune, FR.; Man-
gold, GERM.; Bete, DUT.; Czerne
Biale, POL.; AUSTR.; HISP.; GALL.;
GENEV.; WIRTEM.; BERGIUS; MUR-
RAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN.

This plant belongs to the middle of Eu-
rope particularly, but it has become natu-
ralized in every part of it. (*Fig. Flor.*
Medic. II. 70.)

The root and herb are employed.

The root (*Radix Betae rubræ seu vulgaris*
seu Rapi rubri) is hard, of a greyish white
colour, of the thickness of the thumb, and
furnished with long hairs. One of the nu-
merous varieties which it has produced by
culture, the *Red Beet (Betterave)*, contains
a considerable quantity of sugar.

The herb is composed of large, oval, en-
tire, smooth leaves, with thick footstalks.

It is emollient.

BETONICA OFFICINALIS, LINN.—WOOD BETONY.

SYNONIMES:—Betoine officinale, FR.;
Zehrkraut, Betonic, GERM.; Bukwice,
BOHEM.; Betonica, SPAN.; Betonic,
DUT.; Bettonica, ITAL.; Burwika, POL.

AMST.; ANT.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.;
GENEV.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BER-
GIUS; BRUGNATELLI; GUIBOURT;
MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN;
ZARDA.

This plant is common in all parts of Eu-
rope. (*Didynamia Gymnospermia*, LINN.;
Labiata, JUSS.; *Fig. Flor. Medic. II. 59.*)

The herb and flowers are employed.

The herb is composed of a quadrangular,
simple, and somewhat hairy stem; with op-
posite, heart-shaped, oblong, wrinkled,
notched, petiolated leaves.

The flowers are of a purple colour, and
are disposed in terminal spikes.

Its odour is feeble, but rather stupifying;
its taste is bitterish, balsamic, and styptic.

It is a very energetic stimulant. The
root is esteemed emetic and purgative. The
leaves and flowers are sternutatory. They
are exhibited internally in the dose of from
a scruple to half a dram, either in powder
or infusion.

STERNUTATORY POWDER. (NIEMANN;
PIERQUIN)

R. Herb of Sage,	} of each, one handful.
——— Betony,	
——— Marjoram,	
Root of Florentine Iris,	one ounce.

Make a powder. (PIERQUIN)

- R. Herb of Betony, } of each,
 ——— Marjoram, } one ounce.
 Flowers of Lavender, } of each,
 Root of Florentine Iris, } half
 an ounce.
 Cloves, } of each, seven drams.
 Cubebs, }
 Oil of Rhodium, sixteen drops.
 ——— Lavender, twenty drops.
 Root of Turmeric, one ounce.
 Indigo, two drams.

Make a powder. (NIEMANN)

CONSERVE OF BETONY. (WIRTEM.)

- R. Flowers of Betony, one part.
 White Sugar, two parts.
 Incorporate.

CEPHALIC POWDER. (VAN MONS)

- R. Leaves of Betony, } of each,
 ——— Sweet Basil, } four parts.
 ——— Marjoram, }
 Flowers of Lavender, } of each,
 Leaves of Rosemary, } two parts.
 ——— Mentha Crispa, }
 Cinnamon, }
 Indigo, } of each,
 Chamomile, } one part and a half.
 Turmeric, }
 Cubebs, one part.
 Oil of Almonds, one half part.

Beat the turmeric and indigo with the oil, then add the other ingredients, powdered; triturate for a long time, and sift.

SYRUP OF BETONY. (SARD.; WIRTEM.)

- R. Herb of Betony, four ounces.
 Distilled Water of Betony, one pound.
 Macerate, express, and dissolve in nine ounces of the strained liquor
 White Sugar, sixteen ounces.
 Bring it to a single boil, and strain. (WIRTEM.)
 R. Infusion of Betony, two parts.
 White Sugar, one part.

Dissolve; then clarify the solution with white of egg, boil to a syrup, and strain. (SARD.)

- R. Depurated Juice of } of each,
 Betony, } two pounds.
 Simple Syrup, }
 Make a syrup. (SARD.)

PLASTER OF BETONY. (BRUNS.; PALAT.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

- R. Juice of Betony, } of each,
 ——— Plantain, } two pounds.
 ——— Smallage, }
 Leaves of Betony, } of each,
 ——— Plantain, } two
 ——— Solanum nigrum, } handfuls.
 ——— Milfoil, }
 ——— Vervain, }
 Turpentine, six pounds.
 Yellow Wax, four pounds.
 Resin, one pound.
 Elemi, eight ounces.

Bruise the leaves with the juices, and leave them in maceration with the turpentine for eight days; then boil to the consumption of the humidity, express, and add successively the wax, the resin, and the elemi. (SARD.)

- R. Yellow Wax, } of each, two ounces.
 Resin, }
 Turpentine, }

Melt the resin and wax together, and add to the mixture when a little cooled, first the turpentine, then, in powder,

- Betony, one ounce.
 Mastic, }
 Mummy, } of each, two drams.
 Incense, }

Mix. (PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

SPIELMANN prescribes one ounce each of the four powders.—BRUNS. suppresses the mummy, and prescribes three drams each of incense and of mastic.

- R. Yellow Wax, } of each, four parts.
 Resin, }
 Turpentine, }

Melt together, and add

- Chlorophylle of Betony, four parts.

When the aqueous part is evaporated, and the mixture is becoming cold, add

- Powdered Mastic, } of each,
 ——— Olibanum, } one half part.

Mix. (VAN MONS)

This plaster was formerly recommended for contusions and wounds of the head, cephalalgia, and catarrh. It was applied upon the vertex and temples, after having shaved off the hair.

BETULA ALBA, LINN.—BIRCH.

SYNONIMES:—Bouleau blanc, FR.; Birke, GERM.; Birk, DAN.; Abedul, SPAN.; Berk, DUT.; Betalla, ITAL.; and PORT.; Brzoza, POL.; Bjærk, SWED.

AUSTR.; BATAV.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; GENEV.; SUEC.; BERGIUS; MURRAY and GMELIN; PIDERIT.

The bark and leaves are employed.

The bark (*Cortex Betulae*) is reddish, and covered with a white epidermis easy to be removed. It has a slightly balsamic odour, and an aromatic and slightly astringent taste.

The leaves are small, deltoid, and serrated; they have an agreeable smell, and a bitter taste.

They have been recommended, in infusion, for gout.

EXTRACT OF BIRCH. (SUEC.)

R. Leaves of Birch, one part.
Water, two parts.

Boil slowly for a short time, and express; boil again the residue with fresh water, and evaporate the united decoctions in a water-bath to the consistence of an extract.

SYRUP OF BIRCH. (AUSTR.; VAN MONS)

R. Spring Sap of Birch, recently drawn, any quantity.

Evaporate it to the consistence of syrup, in a tinned copper vessel, carefully removing the scum. Set it aside to dehydrate; then filter, and preserve it for use.

VAN MONS directs it to be clarified with white of egg.

BEZOAR.

Bezoar is a morbid production of the intestines of animals: a great many kinds of it were formerly employed in medicine. The following are still admitted in some pharmacopœias:

1. *Bezoar*.—Bezoar.

SYNONIMES:—Bezoard, FR.; Bezoarstein, GERM.; Faduj, ARAB.; Visagul, CYNG.; Zeher Morah, DUK.; and HIND.; Piedra Bezoar, SPAN.; Bezoarsteen, DUT.; Goleha, MAL.; Padzeher Kanie, PERS.; Gorochana, SANS.; Vischik Kullu, Koroschanum, TAM.

AMST.; BATAV.; BRUNS.; HISP.; WIRTEM.; AINSLIE; GUIBOURT; SPIELMANN.

Bezoar, distinctively so called, is large, solid, and formed in concentric layers. There are three kinds of it:

A.

Coromandel Bezoar. This is said to be derived from the sea horse (*Trichecus manatus*, LINN.).

B.

Occidental Bezoar. Found in the intestines of the Peruvian lama and of the vicuna.

C.

Oriental Bezoar. Found in the intestines of the antelope (*Capra Aegagrus*, LINN.).

These formerly had the reputation of being preservatives against contagious diseases, but this chimerical virtue is now only attributed to them by the Orientals.

2. *Aegrophilus*.—German Bezoar.

SYNONIMES:—*Pila Damarum* seu *Rupicaprarum*.—Egagropile, Bezoar D'Allemagne, FR.; Gemsenkugel, GERM.

WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN.

This concretion is principally formed of hair intermixed and felted together. It is found in the intestines of several of the domestic mammifera.

3. *Lapis Porcinus*.—Bezoar of the Porcupine.

SYNONIMES:—Pierre de Porc, FR.; Piedra Porcina, SPAN.

HISP.

This is a calculous concretion found in the gall-bladder of the *Histrix cristatus*, LINN.

BIDENS CORNUA, LINN.

SYNONYME :—Bident penché, FR.
HERBIF.

A plant of Europe. (*Syngenesia Polygamia Equalis*, LINN.; *Synantheraea*, CASS.; Fig. *Ced. Fl. Dan.* t. 841.)

The herb and flowers are employed.

The herb (*Herba et Flores Bidensis seu*

Verbesinæ) is composed of a stalk with opposite, amplexicaul, lanceolated, and serrated leaves.

The flowers are yellow cupped, radiated, furnished with bractæ longer than the calix.

It is slightly astringent.

BISMUTHUM.—BISMUTH.

SYNONYMES :—*Wismuthum*, *Marcasita*.—Bismuth, Etraingris, Etain de glace, FR.; Wismuth, Markasit, GERM.; Vismuth, DAN.; Bismuto, ITAL.; Bismut, POL.

LOND.; DUBL.; AMER.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; AUSTR.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FENN.; FERR.; GENEV.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIF.; COXE; SPIELMANN.

This is a solid metal, of a yellowish white colour, of a lamellated texture, very brittle and pulverizable. It is crystallizable in cubes disposed in reversed quadrangular pyramids, the faces of which represent steps. It is fusible at about 256 degrees; it is not volatile; it is slightly alterable by the air, which tarnishes it. It burns with a feeble bluish light.

Its specific gravity is 9.822.

SUB-PROTO-CARBONATE OF BISMUTH.

Subcarbonas Bismuthicum. (SUEC.; VAN MONS)

R. Nitric Acid, one part.
Pure Water, four parts.

Throw bismuth into the mixture till it ceases to be dissolved; then add to the solution

Pure Water, ten parts.
Nitric Acid, a sufficient quantity to render it limpid; then heat it, and pour into it a hot solution of subcarbonate of potass. Wash with hot water, and dry the precipitate.

It is recommended in place of the following.

SUB-PROTO-NITRATE OF BISMUTH.

Subnitras Bismuthi seu Bismuthicum, *Bismuthum nitricum seu subnitricum*, *Nitras subbismuthicum*, *Magisterium Bismuthi seu Marcasitæ*, *Nitras Bismuthi*, *Calx Vismuthi Bismuthum oxydulatum album*. (LOND.; DUBL.; AMER.; ANT.; AUSTR.;

BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; GALL.; FENN.; FERR.; HANN.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

Bismuthi Subnitras.

R. Bismuth, one ounce.
Nitric Acid, one fluid ounce and a half.
Distilled Water, three pints.

Mix six fluid drams of the water with the acid, and dissolve the bismuth in the mixture. Add the remainder of the water to the filtered solution, and set it aside. Then pour off the liquid, wash the precipitated subnitrate with distilled water, and dry it with a moderate heat in bibulous paper. (LOND.)

R. Bismuth, seven parts.
Dilute Nitric Acid, twenty parts.
Distilled Water, one hundred parts.

Add the bismuth to the acid gradually, and dissolve it by heat; then mix the solution with the water. Wash the precipitate which forms with distilled water, and dry it with a moderate heat in bibulous paper. (DUBL.)

R. Bismuth, one part.
Nitric Acid (32 degrees), three parts.

Dissolve the metal in the acid, and mix the solution with

Distilled Water, four parts.

Pour the liquor into a large glass vessel; wash the precipitate which forms, and dry it in a warm place, sheltered from the rays of the sun.

HENRI observes that the metallic solution should be mixed with fifteen or twenty times its weight of water. This or a greater quantity is prescribed by all the other pharmacopœias. The operatory process is the same in every instance.

It is stimulant, and reputed anti-spasmodic. In a large dose it excites vomiting.

Dose, from one to twelve grains.

ANODYNE POWDER. (AUGUSTIN; BRERA; CADET DE GASSICOURT; RATIER)

R. Sub-proto-nitrate of Bismuth, }
from three to ten grains.
Gum Tragacanth, } one scruple.

Make a powder. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

This formula is by DR. ROBERT THOMAS. —One powder, thrice a day, in gastrodynia.

R. Sub-proto-nitrate of Bismuth, }
one grain.
Magnesia, } of each, ten grains.
Sugar, }

Mix. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; RATIER)

This formula is by ODIER. It is given every three hours, in gastrodynia and dyspepsia.

BRERA prescribes one grain of the salt, and one scruple each, of magnesia and of gum arabic, to make four doses.—AUGUSTIN—two grains of the salt, and ten of magnesia, for one dose.

R. Sub-proto-nitrate of Bismuth, } of each,
Musk, } one grain.
Extract of Henbane, } half a grain.
Subcarbonate of Magnesia, } five grains.

Mix.—For one dose, to be repeated every three hours. (AUGUSTIN)

This formula is by MARCUS.

R. Sub-proto-nitrate of Bismuth, }
four grains.
Sugar, } four scruples.

Mix.—For four doses. (BRERA)

ANTI-SPASMODIC BOLUS. (BRERA)

R. Sub-proto-nitrate of Bismuth, } of each,
Bismuth, } one grain.
Castor, }
Despumated Honey, } of each, a suffi-
Powdered Liquorice, } cient quantity.

Make one bolus.—To be taken every four hours in epilepsy, hypochondria, and hysteria.

TONIC PILLS. (ELLIS)

R. Sub-proto-nitrate of Bismuth, }
two drams.
Mucilage of Gum Arabic, }
a sufficient quantity.

Make thirty pills.—Dose, one, every two hours, in dyspepsia.

BOLETUS IGNIARIUS, LINN.—AGARIC OF THE OAK; TOUCH-WOOD BOLETUS.

SYNONIMES:—Amadouvier, Agaric des Chirurgiens, FR.; Eichenschwamm, Feuerschwamm, Zunderschwamm, GERM.; Agarikon, ARAB.; Dubowa hauba, Koterce, BOHEM.; Egesvamp, Tondersvamp, DAN.; Boletto yesca, SPAN.; Tanelige Zwam, DUT.; Boletto esca, ITAL.; Guleka, POL.; Boletto da Isca, PORT.; Fuoeske, SWED.; Garikon, TAM.

EDINB.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; MIL. COPEN.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; HAMB.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; WURCEB.; AINSLIE.; BERGIUS.; BRUGNATELLI.; COXE.; MURRAY and GMELIN.; SPIELMANN.; ZARDA.

This fungus (*Agaricus quernus* seu *Chirurgorum* seu *Fungus quercinus*) is common in all the larger forests of Europe. (*Fig. CEd. pl. Dan. t. 953.*)

Its substance is firm, but not ligneous; its epidermis is of a greyish colour externally, and black internally, hard, solid, shining, and difficult to be cut; its pores are small and very regular.

The skin and pores being removed, the median substance is cut into thin slices and beaten till it is reduced to spongy reddish coloured sheets. It is then called *Amadou*. This preparation is only required by BRUNS.; FERR.; LIPP.; and SPIELMANN.

Amadou is employed externally, to arrest hæmorrhages.

BORRAGO OFFICINALIS, LINN.—BORAGE.

SYNONIMES:—Bourrache, FR.; Borretsch, GERM.; Borraxa, SPAN.; Bernagie, DUT.; Boiragine, ITAL.; Borak, POL.

AMST.; ANT.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; GENÈV.; LIPP.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; BERGIUS.; BRUGNATELLI.; GUIBOURT.; MURRAY and GMELIN.; SPIELMANN.

A plant of the Levant, cultivated in every part of Europe. (*Pentandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Borraginea*, JUSS.; *Fig. Flor. Medic. II. 96.*)

The herb and flowers are employed.

The herb (*Herba Borriginis* seu *Buglossi latifolii* seu *veri* seu *urbani*) is composed of a succulent, hollow, cylindrical, and branching stem covered with short and pointed hairs; and of alternate, wrinkled, green leaves, bristled with rough hairs. The inferior leaves are petiolated, large, and oval; the superior are narrow, sessile, and amplexicaul.

The flowers are purple or blue; they are sometimes white.

It is without smell; and its taste is watery.

CONSERVE OF BORAGE. (PALAT.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Fresh Flowers of Borage, one part.
Sugar, two parts.

Incorporate. (PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

R. Flowers of Borage, freed from their calices, any quantity.

Beat them into a fine pulp with a little sugar; then add thrice the weight of simple syrup, and boil for a moment. (SARD.)

R. Dried Flowers of Borage, in powder, one part.

Pulverized Sugar, four parts.
Water, a sufficient quantity to make a paste. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

Dose, from half a scruple to a dram.

JUICE OF BORAGE. (GALL.; SARD.)

R. Leaves of Borage, sixteen parts.

Bruise them in a marble mortar, gradually adding

Water, one part.

Express the juice, set it aside, and filter, without heat, through paper. (GALL.)

SARD. prescribes also the juice of the flowers, adding a little alcohol to preserve it.—Dose, from two to four ounces.

DISTILLED WATER OF BORAGE. (GALL.; PALAT.; SARD.)

R. Bruised Herb of Borage, one part.
Water, two parts.

Distil two parts. (SARD.)

PALAT. directs one half to be distilled of a mixture of one part of herb and three parts of water.

R. Fresh Herb of Borage, five thousand parts.
Water, twelve hundred and fifty parts.

Distil, with a moderate heat, about six thousand parts. Pour this upon a similar quantity of fresh herb, adding ten thousand parts of water; then distil ten thousand parts. Repeat the operation a third time.—Dose, from two to four ounces.

DECOCTION OF BORAGE. (RATIER)

R. Flowers of Borage, two drams.
Water, two pounds.

Boil slightly, and strain.

It is diaphoretic, and is employed in rheumatic affections and in acute exanthemata; it is also reputed to be diuretic. It is taken warm, and in abundance, sweetened with sugar, or acidulated either with oxymel or with tartaric syrup.

INFUSION OF BORAGE. (GALL.; SARD.; DISP. CHA. PARIS)

R. Flowers of Borage, two pounds.
Boiling Water, eight pounds.

Infuse for eight hours; then strain with slight expression. Repeat the operation twice again, with fresh flowers. (SARD.)

R. Flowers of Borage, one ounce.
Boiling Water, two pounds.

Infuse, and add when strained

Syrup of Honey, one ounce.
Mix. (GALL.)

R. Fresh Leaves of Borage, one ounce.
Boiling Water, two pounds.

Infuse. (DISP. CHA. PARIS)

SYRUP OF BORAGE. (HISP.; WIRTEM.)

R. Fresh Flowers of Borage, half a pound.
Boiling Spring Water, one pound.

Digest for one night; then express, and clarify. To every nine ounces of this, add

White Sugar, sixteen ounces.

Make a syrup. (WIRTEM.)

R. Juice of Borage, } of each,
White Sugar, } four pounds.
Water, } a sufficient quantity.
Boil to a syrup, and clarify. (HISP.)

EXTRACT OF BORAGE. (HISP.; GALL.)

R. Fresh Leaves of Borage, any quantity.
Express, and clarify the juice; then evaporate it in a water-bath to the consistence of an extract. (GALL.)

R. Fresh Leaves of Borage, any quantity.
Boil them in a sufficient quantity of

water; then strain, and evaporate the liquor, at first over a moderate fire, and then in a water-bath, stirring continually with a spatula. (HISP.)

Dose, from a scruple to a dram.

ANTI-BLENNORRHAGIC MIXTURE.
(SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Extract of Borage, } of each,
Bugloss, } one ounce.
Liquorice, } of each,
Dog-grass, } two drams.
Mix.

BOTRYCHIUM LUNARIA, WILLD.—MOON-WORT.

SYNONIMES:—Lunaire, FR.; Mondraute, GERM.; Maanerude, DAN.; Maankruid, DUT.; Lunaria, ITAL.; Lasgræs, SWED.

GALL.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN.

This plant is common in Europe. (*Cryptogamia*, LINN.; *Filices*, JUSS.; *Fig. Zorn*, *l.c. pl. t. 65.*)

The herb (*Herba Lunariæ* seu *Lunariæ botrytidos*) is employed. It consists of alated fronds composed of eight or ten leaflets in the form of a crescent. It has a slightly styptic taste.

It is feebly astringent.

BRASSICA.

Three species of this genus are employed in medicine:

1. *Brassica Eruca*, LINN.—Rocket.

SYNONIMES:—Roquette, FR.; Senfkohl, Kauke, GERM.; Bjla, horcice, BOHEM.; Hvid sennep, DAN.; Eruga, SPAN.; and PORT.; Rokette, DUT.; Ruca, ITAL.; Rukiew, POL.

BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; GENEV.; LIPP.; ROSS.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BERGIUS.; BRUGNATELLI.; MURRAY and GMELIN.; ZARDA.

A plant of the middle of Europe. (*Tetradynamia Siliquosa*, LINN.; *Crucifera*, JUSS.; *Fig. Blackw. Herb. t. 242.*)

The seeds (*Semen Erucae*) are employed. They are a little larger, and less round than those of the mustard. They have rather a disagreeable smell, and an acrid, burning, and bitter taste.

CONSERVE OF ROCKET. (SARD.)

R. Bruised Leaves of } of each,
Rocket, } an
Sugar, boiled à la plume, } equal part.
Mix intimately with a wooden spatula.

2. *Brassica Napus*, LINN.—Wild Cabbage; Rape.

SYNONIMES:—Navet, FR.; Rübsaat, GERM.; Kolnjik, BOHEM.; Rapsat, DAN.; and SWED.; Nabos, SPAN.; Koolzaad, DUT.; Napo, ITAL.; Rzepnica, POL.; Nabo, PORT.

BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BERGIUS.; BRUGNATELLI.; GUIBOURT.; MURRAY and GMELIN.; SPIELMANN.; ZARDA.

The root and seeds are employed.

The root is tuberose, and fleshy; of a white or yellowish colour; and of a sweet and agreeable taste.

The seeds (*Semen Napi* seu *Buniasis*) are small, round, black, inodorous, oleaginous, and of a nauseous bitterish taste.

The root is slightly stimulant, and is reputed expectorant; but it is more culinary than medicinal. The seeds yield an edible oil, which is considered diuretic.

PECTORAL BROTH. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Lean of Veal, } six ounces.
Wild Cabbages, } four ounces.
Teazle, } four drams.
Water, } two pounds.

Boil, and reduce to two pounds, adding towards the end,

Hyssop, one pinch.
Strain when cold.

3. *Brassica oleracea*, LINN.—Cabbage.

SYNONIMES :—Chou, Chou potager, FR. ; Kohl, GERM. ; Kinnub, ARAB. ; Kopi, BENG. ; and HIND. ; Kelum, POL.

BELG. ; GALL. ; GENEV. ; WIRTEM. ; AINSLIE ; BERGIUS ; GUIBOURT ; MURRAY and GMELIN ; SPIELMANN.

This plant grows spontaneously on the sea coasts of England ; it is cultivated in all kitchen-gardens, where it has produced an infinite number of varieties.

The leaves and seeds are employed.

The leaves (*Folia Brassicæ capitata alba et rubra*) are oval and glaucous, or red.

The seeds (*Semen Brassicæ rubra*) are round, of the size of those of mustard, of a reddish brown colour, and of an oleose and slightly acrid taste.

The cabbage is slightly stimulant. It has been recommended, the red variety particularly, in affections of the lungs.

LOHOCH OF RED CABBAGE.

Looch de Gordon. (CADET DE GASSICOURT ; PIERQUIN)

R. Depurated Juice of Red Cabbage,
Saffron, one pound.
Sugar, three drams.
Despumated Honey, } of each,
half a pound.
Mix.—Dose, a spoonful.

SYRUP OF RED CABBAGE. (GALL. ; BORIES ; PIERQUIN)

R. Red Cabbage, cut small, two pounds.
Water, one pound.

Boil over a moderate fire, in a covered vessel, till the cabbage is softened. Add to the strained decoction,

Sugar, twice its weight.

Skim carefully ; and boil to the consistence of syrup. (GALL.)

R. Expressed Juice of boiled Red Cabbage, one pound.

Clarify with white of egg. Add
Despumated Honey, one pound.

Boil, skim, and add
Saffron, two drams.
Sugar, eight ounces.

Boil to the consistence of syrup. (PIERQUIN)

BORIES adds four ounces of oxymel of squill.

JELLY OF RED CABBAGE. (CADET DE GASSICOURT ; SWEDIAUR)

R. Leaves of Red Cabbage, nine ounces.
Isinglass, two ounces.
White Sugar, twenty-four ounces.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Boil, clarify, and evaporate to the consistence of jelly, adding towards the end

Lemon Juice, half an ounce.

Preserve. (SWEDIAUR)

CADET DE GASSICOURT does not add the lemon-juice.—Dose, one ounce in the day.

BRUCINA.—BRUCIUM.

SYNONIME :—Brucine, FR.

GALL. ; MAGENDIE.

R. Bark of False Angustura, any quantity.

Exhaust it by æther ; then treat it several times with alcohol (32 degrees). Dissolve the alcoholic extract in water, pour acetate of lead into the solution, and free it from whatever lead may remain, by passing a current of hydrosulphuric acid gas through it ; then heat it and put it in contact with an excess of pure magnesia ; treat the precipitate which forms with boiling alcohol, and evaporate this to two thirds. Set it aside to crystallize, and collect the crystals.

It is irritant and poisonous.—Its action resembles that of strychnia, but in an inferior degree, almost in the proportion of 1 : 12, according to MAGENDIE, or 1 : 24, according to the younger ANDRAL.

Dose, from half a grain to five grains.

It is said to be useful in paralysis.

PILLS OF BRUCINA. (MAGENDIE)

R. Brucina, twelve grains.
Conserve of Roses, half a dram.

Make into twenty-four pills, and silver them.

STIMULANT POTION. (MAGENDIE)

R. Brucina, six grains.
Distilled Water, two ounces.
White Sugar, two drams.
Mix.—Dose, a spoonful, morning and evening.

SPIRIT OF BRUCINA. (MAGENDIE)

R. Brucina, eighteen grains.
Alcohol, one ounce.
Mix.—Dose, from six to twenty-four drops.

BRYONIA ALBA, LINN.—BRYONY.

SYNONIMES:—Bryone, Couleuvre, Vigne blanche, FR.; Gichtrübe, Zaunrebe, Gichtwurzzaunrebe, Zaunrudo, Zaunwinde, Stickwurz, Hundskürbsenwurzel, Weisser Enzian, GERM.; Pofed, BOHEM.; Galdebær, Hundebær, DAN.; Brionia, nueza, SPAN.; Wilde wyngaard, DUT.; Brionia, Fescera, Rorastro, ITAL.; Przystan, POL.; Horça branca, PORT.; Hundsfrova, SWED.

AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BERGIUS.; BRUGNATELLI.; GUIBOURT.; MURRAY and GMELIN.; PIDERIT.; SAUNDERS.; SPIELMANN.; ZARDA.

This plant is common almost throughout Europe. (*Monœcia syngenesia*, LINN.; *Cucurbitaceæ*, JUSS.; *Fig. Flor. Medic. II. 77.*)

The root (*Radix Bryoniæ*) is employed. It is fusiform, sometimes branching, thick, long, fleshy, compact, and marked with transverse superficial striæ. It is of a yellowish grey colour without, and white within. It has a vinous smell in the fresh state, but this becomes very weak when dried. Its taste is nauseous, very acrid, bitter, and somewhat astringent, when fresh; but becomes rather sweeter when dried.

It contains, according to DULONG, a considerable portion of starch, a peculiar bitter matter which is drastic and poisonous, a little green concrete oil, a little resin, vegetable albumen and gum.

In the fresh state, it is rubefacient externally, and emetic and purgative internally. When dried, it is nearly inert.

Dose, of the powder, from ten grains to a scruple. SYDENHAM gave as much as a dram of it, in four ounces of milk.

JUICE OF BRYONY. (HISP.)

R. Fresh Root of Bryony, any quantity.
Rasp it; express the juice, set it aside for some time, decant, and preserve the limpid part.

Dose, from two to four drams.

RESOLVENT CATAPLASM. (PIERQUIN)

R. Juice of Bryony }
Root, } of each,
Crumb of Bread, } asufficient quantity.

Mix.—This is an excellent application for the resolution of glandular engorgements of the neck. It should be frequently renewed.

SYRUP OF BRYONY. (WIRTEM.)

R. Juice of Bryony Root, one pound and a half.
White Sugar, thirty-two ounces.
Make a syrup.

EXTRACT OF BRYONY. (BRUNS.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.)

R. Root of Bryony, one pound.
Spring Water, six pounds.

Digest for four days in a warm place; then boil, express, and evaporate the decoction to the consistence of an extract. (BRUNS.; WIRTEM.)

R. Root of Bryony, any quantity.
Boil it for an hour in
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Strain with expression, set aside, and decant the decoction; then evaporate it to the consistence of thick honey. (HERBIP.)

Dose, from five to fifteen grains.

FECULA OF BRYONY. (GALL.; GENEV.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.; NIEMANN)

R. Fresh Root of Bryony, any quantity.

Rasp it, enclose the pulp in a linen bag, and submit it to the press. Pour the juice obtained, mixed with a little water, upon a sieve, and receive the liquor in an earthenware vessel. Set it aside; pour off the supernatant liquor, cut the fecula into small pieces, dry it in the shade, enclosed in bibulous paper, with a moderate heat, and pulverize it.

It is nutrient.

DECOCTION OF BRYONY. (NIEMANN.; SWEDIAUR)

R. Root of Bryony, one ounce

Spring Water, four pounds.
Boil, and strain; add a quantity of vinegar equal to the decoction, and as much muriate of soda as it can dissolve.

SWEDIAUR prescribes two ounces of bryony, for the same quantity of water.

This decoction has been extolled by TRAMPEL, as an application to articular enlargements attended with rigidity. It is to be applied warm, by means of flannel.

SPECIES OF BRYONY. (HERBIP.)

R. Root of Bryony, three ounces.
Herb of Hemlock, two ounces.
Flowers of Elder, one ounce.
Gum Ammoniac, half an ounce.
Muriate of Ammonia, two drams.

Mix.

EMMENAGOGUE SPECIES.

Species pro Fotu emmenagogo. (PALAT.)

R. Root of Bryony, four ounces.
Round Birth-wort, two ounces.

Root of Zedoary, } of each,
Bay Berries, } one ounce.
Herb of Feverfew, }
Mugwort, } of each,
Tops of Savine, } two
Flowers of Chamomile, } handfuls.

Mix.

EMMENAGOGUE FOMENTATION. (PALAT.)

R. Emmenagogue Species, (Form. of PALAT.)
Water, eight pounds.

Boil down to five pounds; and add when strained

Proof Spirit, one pound.

It is to be applied warm to the abdomen and pubes.

SUPPURATIVE PLASTER. (FULD.)

R. Ammoniacal Plaster, three ounces.
Powdered Bryony Root, one ounce.
Rancid Olive Oil, six drams.

Boil to the consumption of the humidity, and add to the mass a little cooled

Camphor, pulverized, two drams.

BUBON MACEDONICUM, LINN.—MACEDONIAN PARSLEY.

SYNONIMES:—Persil de Macédoine, FR.; Macedonische Petersilie, GERM.; Salsa de Macedonia, PORT.

BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; WIRTEM.; BERGIUS.; MURRAY and GMELIN.; SPIELMANN.

A plant of Macedonia. (*Pentandria Digynia*, LINN.; *Umbelliferae*, JUSS.; *Fig. Zorn, Ic. pl. t. 506.*)

The seeds (*Semen Petroselini Macedonici* seu *Apii saxatilis* seu *petrai*) are employed. They are small, long, pointed at the extremities, striated and bristled over with radiated hairs. They are of a brown colour, of a strong and very agreeable odour, and of an aromatic and bitterish taste.

They are stimulant and carminative.

BUPLEVRUM ROTUNDFOLIUM, LINN.—THOROUGH-WAX.

SYNONIMES:—Perce-feuille, FR.; Durchwachs, GERM.; Giennévext, DAN.; Perfoliata, SPAN.; Doorwas, DUT.; Perforata, ITAL.; Obiezy zwiat, POL.; Perfolhada, PORT.; Genomvaxt, SWED.

BRUNS.; GALL.; WIRTEM.; MURRAY and GMELIN.; SPIELMANN.

This plant is common in Europe. (*Pentandria Digynia*, LINN.; *Umbelliferae*, JUSS.; *Fig. Zorn, Ic. pl. t. 376.*)

The herb and seeds are employed.

The herb (*Herba Perfoliata*) consists of large oval, rounded leaves, most usually perforated by the stem, or simply amplexicaul. They are inodorous and insipid.

The seeds are small and hard. They are black, and have an acrid, bitter, and aromatic taste.

BURSERA GUMMIFERA, LINN.

GALL.; GENEV.

A tree of the Antilles. (*Hexandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Terebinthaceæ*, JUSS.; *Fig. Desc. Flor. Ant. t. 97.*)

The gum-resin (*Cachibou*, *Chibou*, *Résine de Gomart*, FR.) is employed. It ex-

udes from the trunk of the tree. It is solid externally, but rather soft in the centre. It has a vitreous fracture, and is of a pale yellow colour; it develops a fine terebinthine odour when bruised; its taste is sweet and aromatic.

It is stimulant.

BUXUS SEMPERVIRENS, LINN.—BOX TREE.

SYNONIMES:—Buis, FR.; Buxbaum, GERM.; Box, SPAN.; Buxboom, DUT.; Busso, ITAL.; Bacho, PORT.

BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; GENEV.; WIRTEM.; BERGIUS.; BRUGNATELLI.; GUIBOURT.; MURRAY and GMELIN.; SPIELMANN.; ZARDA.

A shrub or tree of the middle of Europe. (*Monœcia Tetrandria*, LINN.; *Euphorbiaceæ*, JUSS.; *Fig. Zorn, Ic. pl. t. 181.*)

The wood and leaves are employed.

The wood (*Lignum Buxi*) is hard, heavy, and of a pale yellow colour. It was for-

merly employed in the treatment of syphilitic affections.

The leaves are oval, oblong, smooth, coriaceous, with a single nervure. They are inodorous, and have a disagreeable, bitter, and styptic taste. They have been employed for the same purposes as the wood.

It is stimulant, and reputed sudorific.

OIL OF BOX. (SARD.; WIRTEM.)

R. Raspings of Box Wood, any quantity.

Distil in a retort, separate the oil from the acid spirit, and rectify it.

It is recommended internally, in gonorrhœa.—Dose, four or five drops.

CACTUS OPUNTIA, LINN.—COMMON INDIAN FIG.

SYNONIMES:—Figuier d'Inde, FR.; Gemeine Indianische Feige, GERM.; Indianisk Fige, DAN.; Higos de Pela, SPAN.; Gewoone Vygplant, DUT.; Fico d'India, ITAL.; Indiansk Ficon, SWED.

GALL.; GENEV.; MURRAY and GMELIN.

A plant of America, and cultivated in the middle parts of Europe. (*Icosandria mo-*

nogynia, LINN.; *Ficoïdeæ*, JUSS.; *Fig. Knorr, Del. 1. t. f. a.*)

The stalks, improperly called leaves (*Folia opuntia*) are employed. They are flat, and of a variable form and size, though generally oval, of the thickness of a finger. They are inodorous, succulent, and of a watery and mucilaginous taste.

CALCITRAPA STELLATA, LMK.—STAR-THISTLE.

SYNONIMES:—Chausse Trappe, Chardon étoilé, FR.; Sterndistel, GERM.; Sterredistel, DUT.

GALL.; GENEV.; WIRTEM.; BRUGNATELLI.; GUIBOURT.; MURRAY and GMELIN.; SPIELMANN.; ZARDA.

This plant is common in every part of Europe. (*Syngenesia Polygamia Frustranea*, LINN.; *Synanthereæ*, CASS.; *Fig. Zorn, Ic. pl. t. 335.*)

The whole plant, the root and seeds are employed.

The root (*Radix Calcitrapæ* seu *Cardui stellati*) is long, branching, of the thickness of the finger, and furnished with long hairs. It is whitish, soft, and succulent.

The herb consists of a branchy, angular, slightly pubescent stem, with pinnatifid leaves, the divisions narrow, linear, and distant. Its taste is bitter.

The seeds are obtuse at both ends.

This plant contains, according to FIGUIER, a resiniform substance, and azotic matter, gum, green colouring matter, a little acetic