

A plant of the north of Europe. (*Decandria Dygynia*, LINN.; *Ericinæ*, JUSS.; *Fig. Céd. Fl. Dan.* t. 110)

The herb (*Herba Pyrolæ*) is employed. It consists of a bundle of radical leaves,

round, green, and coriaceous, having long footstalks. It is without odour, but has a bitter and somewhat styptic taste.

It was formerly esteemed vulnerary.

QUASSIA AMARA, LINN.—QUASSIA.

SYNONIMES:—Quassie, Bois de Surinam, FR.; Quassienholz, Americanisches Bitterholz, GERM.; Drzewo kwassya, POL.

LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; GALL.; FENN.; FERR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HAMB.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; LUSIT.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; WURCEB.

A tree of Surinam (*Decandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Simarouba*, JUSS.; *Fig. Desc. Fl. Ant.* I. 5)

The wood of the trunk and especially of the root is employed. It comes to us, in its bark, in pieces of various dimensions, sometimes scarcely of the thickness of the little finger, sometimes of the thickness of the arm, several feet long, cylindrical and smooth, or cloven lengthwise, usually straight, seldom curved, sometimes knotty and branched. The bark is of a yellowish-grey colour, not thick, smooth to the touch, and slightly adherent to the wood. The latter, is of a yellowish-white colour, light, soft in the interior. It is free from odour, but is extremely bitter.

Its bitterness is owing to a peculiar principle, quassine.

This wood is also attributed to the *Quassia excelsa*, SW.; a tree of Jamaica. (*Fig. Comm. Hort.* I. p. 149. t. 942)

It is a tonic, and stomachic, and is used in dyspepsia, diarrhoea, and hæmorrhages.—Dose, of the powder, from a scruple to half a dram.

AQUEOUS EXTRACT OF QUASSIA.

Extractum Quassiæ. (AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; BAVAR.; BRUNS.; HANN.; HASS.; OLDEN.; POL.; LUSIT.; ROSS.; SAX.; HERBIP.; COXE; PIDERIT)

R. Quassia Shavings, one pound.
Cold Water, ten pounds.

Macerate for two days, occasionally agitating; then strain, set aside and decant the liquor, and finally evaporate it over a slow fire. (POL.)

R. Quassia Shavings, any quantity.

Boil it in a sufficient quantity of water for an hour; then express, set aside, and decant the liquor, and finally evaporate it to the consistence of thick honey. (HERBIP.)

LUSIT. prescribes one pound of wood and six pounds of water.

R. Quassia Shavings, one pound.
Spring Water, six pounds.

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

AMER.; HASS.; COXE; and PIDERIT direct one pound of wood to be boiled in eight pounds of water till reduced to one half.

R. Quassia Shavings, one pound.
Boiling Water, eight pounds.

Digest for twenty-four hours, then boil for a quarter of an hour, and strain; boil the residue for a quarter of an hour with four pounds of water, and strain again. Mix the decoctions, set apart, decant, and evaporate. (ANT.)

AMST.; DAN.; HANN.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; and SAX. direct one part of wood to be boiled for several times successively in ten parts of water, and the mixed decoctions to be evaporated.—BAVAR.—one part of wood to be first boiled with five and then with fifteen parts of water, and the mixed liquors evaporated.

Dose, from ten to fifteen grains.

ALCOHOLIC EXTRACT OF QUASSIA.

Extractum Quassiæ alcoholicum. (FULD.; LIPP.)

R. Quassia Shavings, one pound.
Proof Spirit, six pounds.

Digest for several days at a moderate heat; then express and filter the tincture, and evaporate it to the consistence of honey; boil the residue with three pounds of water, and express, filter, and evaporate in the same manner. Mix the liquors, and finally evaporate to the consistence of extract. (FULD.)

LIPP. directs one pound and a half of wood to be digested, first in six pounds of alcohol for two days, then in nine pounds of boiling water for twenty-four hours; the liquors to be then mixed and evaporated.

TONIC PILLS. (AUGUSTIN; ELLIS)

R. Extract of Quassia, one dram.
Powdered Gentian, a sufficient quantity.

Make twenty pills.—Dose, one, three or four times a day. (ELLIS)

AUGUSTIN prescribes one dram of the extract and a sufficient quantity of powdered ginger to make pills of two grains each, ten of which form a dose.

ANTI-ACID ELIXIR.

Elixir cum Aqua Calcarie ustæ. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Extract of Quassia, one dram.
Lime Water, eight ounces.
Dissolve.—Dose, a tea spoonful.

INFUSION OF QUASSIA.

Infusum Quassie. (LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; LUSIT.; COXE; ELLIS; NIEMANN; SWEDIAUR)

R. Quassia Chips, one scruple.
Boiling Water, half a pint.

Macerate for two hours in a lightly covered vessel, and strain. (LOND.; DUBL.)

Infusum Quassie Excelsæ. (EDINB.)

R. Quassia Shavings, half a dram.
Boiling Water, eight ounces.

Macerate for two hours in a lightly covered vessel, and strain.

AMER.; and COXE give the same proportions as EDINB.—NIEMANN—the same as LOND.—SWEDIAUR prescribes two drams of wood and one pound of water.—LUSIT.—three drams of wood and one pound of water.

R. Quassia Shavings, }
Serpentaria, } of each,
Orange Peel, } half an ounce.
Boiling Water, } two pounds.

Infuse, and strain. (ELLIS)

It is prescribed as a bitter.—Dose, one or two ounces several times a day.

INFUSION OF QUASSIA WITH SULPHATE OF ZINC.

Infusum Quassie cum Sulphate Zinci.
(AMER.; COXE)

R. Quassia Shavings, one dram.

Sulphate of Zinc, eight grains.
Cold Water, half a pound.

Macerate for two hours, and strain.

STOMACHIC POTION.

Haustus stomachicus. (BRERA)

R. Calumba, one dram.
Quassia, one dram and a half.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain eight ounces of strained infusion.

Add

WHYTT'S Stomachic Elixir,
two drams.

Mix.—To be taken gradually.

DECOCTION OF QUASSIA.

Decoctum Ligni Quassie. (FULD.; HAMB.)

R. Quassia Shavings, one ounce.
Spring Water, two pounds.

Boil till reduced to a pound and a half. (HAMB.)

R. Quassia Shavings, one ounce and a half.
Water, four pounds.

Boil down to three pounds, adding towards the end

Chamomile Flowers,
one ounce and a half.

Set aside and decant. (FULD.)

Dose, a spoonful every two or three hours.

COMPOUND DECOCTION OF QUASSIA.

Decoctum Quassie Ligni compositum, Decoctum amarum. (HERBIP.)

R. Quassia Shavings, one ounce.
Chamomile Flowers,

one ounce and a half.

Subcarbonate of Potass, two drams.

Spring Water, four pounds.

Boil down to three-fourths, and strain.

VINOUS TINCTURE OF QUASSIA. (HANN.)

R. Quassia Shavings, four ounces.
Malaga Wine, two pounds.

Digest, and filter.

It is tonic.—Dose, three drams or half an ounce, twice a day.

ALCOHOLIC TINCTURE OF QUASSIA.

Tinctura Quassie. (DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BELG.; DAN.; GENEV.; HANN.; OLDEN.; SAX.; COXE; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Quassia Chips, one ounce.
Proof Spirit, two pints.

3 P

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

Tinctura Quassiae excelsae. (EDINB.)

R. Quassia Shavings, one ounce.
Proof Spirit,
two pounds and a half.

Digest for seven days, and filter.

AMER.: and COXE give the same proportions as DUBL.—BATAV.; and BELG. prescribe one part of wood and six parts of alcohol (15 degrees).—AMST.—one of wood and six of alcohol (0.917).—SWEDIAUR—two ounces of wood and two pounds and a half of alcohol (0.935).—VAN MONS—one part of wood and six parts of proof spirit.

—HANN.; and OLDEN.—five ounces of wood and two pounds of alcohol.—DAN.—one part of wood and five parts of alcohol. SAX.—one of wood and ten of alcohol.

R. Quassia Shavings, one ounce.
Alcohol (20 degrees), four ounces.

Digest for four days in a water-bath, and strain; pour upon the residue

Alcohol (20 degrees), two ounces.

Strain at the end of two days. Mix the filtered tinctures. (ANT.)

R. Quassia Shavings, two ounces.
Orange Peel, one ounce.
Lesser Cardamoms, half an ounce.
Proof Spirit, two pounds.

Macerate for four days, and strain.
(GENEV.)

QUERCUS.

Several species of this genus are mentioned in pharmacopœias:

1. *Quercus alba*, LINN.—White Oak.

SYNONIMES:—Chêne blanc, FR.; Weisse Eiche, GERM.

AMER.; COXE.

A tree of the United States. (*Monœcia Polyandria*, LINN.; *Amentaceæ*, JUSS.; *Fig. Mich. Arb. Amer. II. t. 1*)

The bark is employed; it is astringent.

2. *Quercus tinctoria*, MICH.—Black Oak, Quercitron Oak.

SYNONIMES:—Chêne Quercitron, FR.; Quercitroneneiche, GERM.

AMER.; COXE; GUIBOURT.

A tree of the United States. (*Fig. Mich. Arb. Amer. II. t. 22*)

The bark is employed; it is very astringent.

3. *Quercus Robur*, LINN.—Oak.

SYNONIMES:—Chêne Rouvre, FR.; Eiche, GERM.; Dub, BOHEM.; Eeg, DAN.; Majup'hal, HIND.; and SANS.; Eik, DUT.; Quercia, ITAL.; Kora debowa, PORT.; Ek, SWED.

LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; MIL. COPEN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FENN.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HAMB.; HANN.; HASS.;

LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; CAST. BORUS.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; WURCEB.; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; PARIS; PIDE-RIT; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

A large tree common to all parts of Europe. (*Fig. Nouv. Duh. VII. 52*)

The bark and fruit are employed.

The bark of the young branches (*Cortex Quercus seu quercinus*) is glabrous, ash coloured externally, and reddish internally. It has a peculiar odour, and a bitter and very astringent taste.

The fruit, acorns (*Glandes seu Nuces Quercus*;—Glands, FR.; Eichel, GERM.; Zoladz, POL.), are ovoid or oval, and prolonged; they are inodorous, but of an acerb and bitter taste.

Their cups (*Cupulae seu Calyculæ Glandium Quercus*) are covered with greyish scales closely imbricated. (BATAV.; BAVAR.; BRUNS.; DAN.; FENN.; HANN.; HASS.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; SUEC.; HERBIP.; BERGIUS; MURRAY and GMELIN)

The *Quercus pedunculata*, WILLD. is also indicated by BAVAR.

4. *Quercus Ilex*, LINN.

SYNONIME:—Chêne Yeuse, FR.

HISP.

A tree of the south of Europe and north of Africa. (*Fig. Zorn, Ic. pl. t. 518*)

Its acorns are employed; they are sometimes sweet and good for eating. The cups are furnished with very small scales, minutely imbricated, and cottony.

The barks of the oaks, especially of the *Q. Robur* contain much tannin with an extractive matter. They possess a very decided astringency, so that when administered in a large dose, they irritate the digestive organs, and yet, at the same time, do not determine a general reaction. They have been proposed as a substitute for cinchona, but they seem to be very inferior to it as a febrifuge.—Dose, from a dram to one ounce, of the powder.

As to the acorns, those of them which are bland are used as food: the others, when roasted, have been recommended as a useful excitant in glandular affections, particularly in scrofula.

5. *Quercus Suber*, LINN.—Cork Tree.

SYNONIMES:—Liege, FR.; Korcheiche, GERM.; Korktræ, DAN.; Alcorhogre, SPAN.; Korkboom, DUT.; Saverò, ITAL.; Saveriro, PORT.; Korktræd, SWED.

GALL.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; BERGIUS; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN.

A tree of the south and east of Europe. (*Fig. Nouv. Duh. VII. 45*)

The bark and fruit are employed.

The bark (*Cortex Suberi seu Suber*) is flexible, light, cracked, spongy, elastic, and of a reddish-yellow colour. It used formerly to be given internally as an astringent.

It has for its base, according to CHEVREUIL, a peculiar principle called *Suberine*.

Its acorns have generally a sweet and agreeable taste.

DECOCTION OF CORK. (BORIES; PIERQUIN)

R. Cork, rasped, two scruples.
Water, three pounds.

Boil down to one half. (PIERQUIN)

BORIES directs two ounces of syrup of maidenhair to be added.

Dose, eight ounces, thrice a day, for eight or ten days.—Syrup of water-lily may be added, and its action aided by a lavement made with a strong decoction of cork or of parsley, administered every morning.

COMPOUND POWDER OF OAK BARK. (CAST. BORUS.; AUGUSTIN)

R. Oak Bark, one scruple.
Root of Sweet Flag, } of each,
Gentian, } five grains.

Make a powder. (CAST. BORUS.)

R. Oak Bark, five grains.
Orange Peel, } of each, ten grains.
Olibanum, }
Make a powder. (AUGUSTIN)

ANTI-SEPTIC CATAPLASM.

Cataplasm e tanniné. (FORM. HÔP. FR.; LIPP.)

R. Oak Bark, in powder, } of each,
Willow Bark, } one part.
Camphorated Vinegar, } six parts.
Mix. (LIPP.)

R. Barley Meal, } of each,
Rye Meal, } an equal part.
Oak Bark, in powder, }
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Boil to a proper consistence. (FORM. HÔP. FR.)

By adding to the mass when cold a fiftieth or twenty-fifth of camphor, the *Camphorated anti-septic cataplasm* is obtained. (FORM. HÔP. FR.)

CORROBORANT SUPPOSITORY. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Oak Bark, } of each, one part.
Root of Tormentil, }
Honey, two parts.
Pulverize, and mix.

EXTRACT OF OAK BARK.

Extractum Corticis Quercis. (DUBL.; CAST. BORUS.; BRUGNATELLI)

R. Oak Bark, one pound.
Pure Water, eight pounds.

Boil down to one half, and express; evaporate the strained decoction slowly to the proper consistence. (DUBL.)

R. Oak Bark, one part.
Water, six parts.

Boil for two hours, and strain through a sieve; boil the residue with fresh water, mix the strained decoctions, and evaporate. (BRUGNATELLI)

R. Oak Bark, in powder, one pound.
Boiling Water, twelve pounds.

Digest for twenty-four hours, frequently stirring; then evaporate the liquor slowly to the reduction of one third; filter when cold, and evaporate it to the consistence of an extract. (CAST. BORUS.)

TINCTURE OF OAK BARK.

Tinctura Corticis Quercis. (AUSTR.)

R. Oak Bark, in coarse powder, two ounces.
Alcohol (0,910), one pound.

Digest, and filter.—It is astringent.

DECOCTION OF OAK BARK.

Decoctum Quercus seu Quercus Roboris seu Corticis Quercus. (LOND.; EDINB.; CAST. BORUS.; NIEMANN)

Decoctum Quercus. (LOND.; NIEMANN)

R. Oak Bark, one ounce.
Water, two pints.
Boil down to one pint, and strain.

Decoctum Quercus Roboris. (EDINB.)

R. Oak Bark, one ounce.
Water, two pounds and a half,
Boil down to one pound, and strain.

CAST. BORUS. prescribes two ounces of bark, and sixteen ounces of water; to be boiled down to twelve.

It is astringent, tonic, and febrifuge, and is recommended in intermittent fevers.—Dose, a cupful, every three hours.

ASTRINGENT FOMENTATION. (FORM. HÔP. FR.)

R. Oak Bark, one ounce.
Water, a sufficient quantity
to obtain a pound and a half of strained decoction.

ASTRINGENT INJECTION. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Oak Bark or Leaves, one or two ounces.
Water, one pound and a half.
Boil down to one pound.

To be injected into the urethra three or four times a day, in obstinate chronic gonorrhœa.

It may also be prepared with half an ounce of nutgalls in powder.

ASTRINGENT FOMENTATION.

Fomentum quercinum. (AUGUSTIN; RATIER)

R. Oak Bark, half an ounce.
Water, three pounds.
Boil down to one half, and add
Chamomile Flowers, one ounce.
Infuse for half an hour, and add when strained
Vinegar, four ounces.
Mix. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Tops of Milfoil, one ounce.
Root of Avens, } of each, half an ounce.
Oak Bark, }
Lime Water, twenty-four ounces.

Boil down to twelve ounces, and add
Alcohol, three ounces.

Mix. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Root of Cinquefoil, one ounce.
Oak Bark, in powder, } of each,
Red Roses, } six drams.
Water, one pound.

Boil, and strain. (RATIER)

ASTRINGENT MILK. (SAUNDERS)

R. Oak Bark, } of each,
Pomegranate Bark, } two drams.
Root of Tormentil, }
Spring Water, } of each, one pound.
Cow's Milk, }

Boil down to one half, adding towards the end,

Cinnamon, in powder, two drams.

Strain.

DECOCTION OF OAK BARK WITH ALUM.

Decoctum Corticis Quercus cum Alumine, Fotus adstringens. (MIL. COPEN.; SAUNDERS; SWEDIAUR)

R. Oak Bark, two ounces.
Water, thirty-six ounces.
Boil down to one half; then add to the expressed liquor

Alum, three drams.
Dissolve. (MIL. COPEN.)

R. Oak Bark, one pound.
Pomegranate Flowers, four ounces.
Spring Water, six pounds.

Boil down to one half, and add to the strained liquor,

Alum, six drams.
Dissolve. (SAUNDERS)

DECOCTION OF OAK BARK WITH VINEGAR.

Decoctum Corticis Quercus cum Aceto, Fotus anti-septicus. (MIL. COPEN.; FULD.; HAMB.)

R. Oak Bark, one ounce.
Herb of Wormwood, two ounces.
Water, thirty-six ounces.

Boil till reduced to twenty ounces; add to the expressed liquor,

Vinegar, four ounces.
Mix. (MIL. COPEN.)

R. Oak Bark, two ounces.
Vinegar, thirty-six ounces.
Boil, adding towards the end,

Herb of Rue, } of each,
Scordium, } three drams.
Muriate of Ammonia, half an ounce.

Strain. (FULD.)

HAMB. prescribes one ounce of oak bark, two pounds of vinegar, one handful each, of rue and of scordium, and half an ounce of muriate of ammonia to be dissolved in the pound and a half of strained liquor.

ASTRINGENT BEER.

Cerevisia quercina. (VAN MONS)

- R. Acorns, one part,
Stfong Beer, sixteen parts.

Infuse in a water-bath for several days, and strain.

ASTRINGENT EMULSION. (BORIES)

- R. Acorns, peeled, } of each, six.
Sweet Almonds, }
Infusion of Lesser Mullein, six ounces.
Syrup of Ground Ivy, one ounce.

It is recommended in diabetes.—To be taken in the evening at bed time.

ASTRINGENT ELECTUARY. (BORIES)

- R. Conserve of Hips, six ounces.
Acorns, in powder, three ounces.
Prepared Red Coral, } of each,
Catechu, } one ounce and
a half.
Cinnamon, three drams.
Syrup of Red Roses, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—It is recommended in diarrhœa and chronic dysentery.—Dose, one dram, every four hours.

TORRIFIED ACORNS.

Glandes seu Nuceæ Quercus tostæ. (BAVAR.; LIPP.; SAX.)

- R. Acorns, any quantity.

Remove from them the cups and rind, cut the kernels each into four parts, and dry them on a sieve placed before a fire; then torrify them in an iron pan, constantly stirring, till the pieces become brittle and of a brown-yellow colour. When cold, reduce them to powder by grinding.

INFUSION OF ACORNS.

Infusum Glandium Quercus tostarum.
(NIEMANN)

- R. Torrified Acorns, half an ounce.
Boiling Water, six or eight ounces.

Infuse, and strain.—It is recommended in obstructions of the mesentery, and in atrophy.—The infusion may be rendered more agreeable by the addition of a dram of chocolate.

ACORN COFFEE.

Coffea Glandium. (AUGUSTIN)

- R. Torrified Acorns, six drams.
Burnt Coffee, two drams.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Boil for a short time, and strain.

This drink, taken with milk and sugar, is reputed useful in scrofula and rickets.—Dose, two or three cupfuls daily.

QUINA, CHININA, KININUM.—QUININE.

FERR.; HENRI; MAGENDIE.

- R. Yellow Cinchona, any quantity.

Treat it with alcohol; wash the extract obtained, with a solution of potass, till this comes off colourless; wash the residue with distilled water to free it from potass, and dissolve it in hydrochloric acid; filter the liquor, and boil it in thrice its weight of magnesia; filter again, and evaporate to dryness. Treat the residue with alcohol, evaporate the tincture, and preserve the residue. (MAGENDIE)

- R. Yellow Cinchona, one hundred parts.
Water, five hundred parts.
Sulphuric Acid, fifty parts.

Boil for two hours, and express. Repeat this operation twice or thrice; then mix the liquors, and when the mixture is cold, throw

slaked lime into it, by portions and in fine powder, till it has become sensibly alkalinized and a kind of reddish coagulum is formed in the liquor. Let the deposit drip on a linen cloth, dry it in a stove, and having reduced it to powder, digest it at several times in alcohol (32 degrees); decant, or filter, and distil the tinctures, treat the residue with hot acidulated water and with a small quantity of animal charcoal: filter the liquor, and add to it when cold, a slight excess of ammonia. Collect, wash, and slowly dry the precipitate. (HENRI)

Quinine, which was discovered by PELLETIER and CAVENTOU, exists only in the yellow cinchona; it is mixed with cinchonine in the red, but the grey contains none of it. Seven hundred parts of water are required to dissolve it. It is not employed in medicine.

SULPHATE OF QUININE. (FERR.; BORIES;
FEE; HENRI)

1. *Process by Pelletier and Caventou.*

R. Alcoholic Extract of Yellow Cin-
chona, any quantity.

Treat it, with heat, with water acidulated with hydrochloric acid; boil the acid liquor with an excess of subcarbonate of magnesia to perfect discolouration; then filter, collect the deposit, wash it with cold water, and dry it; then digest it at three or four times with alcohol (36 degrees), distil the tinctures, and combine the residue with sulphuric acid. (FEE)

2. *Process by Henri*

R. Yellow Cinchona, in powder, two pounds.
Water, sixteen pounds.
Sulphuric Acid, two ounces.

Boil for an hour, and strain; add a fresh quantity of water and acid to the residue, and boil, and strain again: repeat this operation a third time. Then mix the liquors together, and saturate, without heat, the acid of the mixture with eight ounces of quick lime in powder. Strain through a silk sieve, set aside, dry the deposit, treat it at thrice with alcohol (36 degrees), and filter. Distil the mixed tinctures to three-fourths, add to the residue water weakly acidulated with sulphuric acid, and filter, with heat, adding a certain quantity of animal charcoal, and collect the crystals which are deposited on cooling. (FERR.; BORIES; FEE; HENRI)

BERNARDET has modified this process in the following manner. Boil the cinchona in the acidulated water, and repeat the operation with the residue and fresh acidulated water for seven successive times. Treat the boiling mixed decoctions with lime recently slaked and sifted. When cold, wash the deposit, dry it in a stove, pulverize it, and treat it at several times, in a water bath, with alcohol (36 degrees), which is then to be entirely re-distilled. Then heat the residue, dissolve it in alcohol, and mix the solution with water strongly acidulated with sulphuric acid, applying the heat of a water-bath. Finally filter, decolorize with animal charcoal, filter again, and evaporate.

PELLETIER and CAVENTOU found that a hundred weight of cinchona produced two pounds one dram and thirty grains of sulphate of quinine; according to which proportion, one pound yields two drams sixty-six grains and one-sixteenth, and one ounce, thirteen grains and two-sixteenths. But, as the sulphate of quinine is composed of nine parts and nine-tenths of sulphuric

acid and ninety parts and one tenth of quinine, it therefore results, the ordinary dose of cinchona being two drams, that a patient takes three grains and nine thirty-seconds of sulphate of quinine or three grains and a half of quinine, taking into account a small quantity of cinchonine which may be mixed with it. Four grains of the salt are therefore more than the equivalent of the dose which is usually prescribed when the cinchona is used. Consequently, those who have given thirty-six grains and seventy-two grains of the sulphate, have given what is equal to twenty-seven drams of cinchona in the first case, and fifty-four in the second. It is difficult to imagine that any one could order such enormous doses of cinchona, much more think of repeating them several times in succession.

The sulphate of quinine is given in moistened wafer; the patient should drink a cup of chamomile tea afterwards.

ANTI-PERIODIC POWDER. (PIERQUIN)

R. Sulphate of Quinine, six grains.
Subcarbonate of Magnesia, thirty-two grains.
Mix.

PELLETIER'S DENTIFRICE POWDER. (FEE;
HENRI)

R. Sulphate of Quinine, four grains.
Prepared Coral, one ounce.
Carmine Lac, eight grains.
Essence of Myrrh, two drops.
Mix.

FEBRIFUGE POTION. (BORIES; ELLIS)

R. Sulphate of Quinine, ten grains.
Simple Syrup, one ounce.
Water, three ounces,
acidulated with
Sulphuric Acid, half a dram.
Mix. (BORIES)

R. Sulphate of Quinine, twelve grains.
Sugar, } of each, one dram.
Gum Arabic, }
Cinnamon Water, two ounces and a half.
Mix.—Dose, a tea spoonful, every hour.
(ELLIS)

R. Sulphate of Quinine, twelve grains.
Aromatic Sulphuric Acid, ten drops.
Sugar, one dram.
Cinnamon Water, two ounces and a half.
Mix.—To be taken as the preceding.
(ELLIS)

SYRUP OF SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Sirup de Quinine. (FERR.; BORIES; CADET DE GASSICOURT; FEE; HENRI; MAGENDIE; RATIER)

R. Sulphate of Quinine, sixty-four grains.
Dissolve it in a little water acidulated with a few drops of sulphuric acid, and add
Warm Simple Syrup, two pounds.
Mix.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF SULPHATE OF QUININE. (BORIES)

R. Coffee, roasted and ground, four ounces.
Boiling Water, two pounds four ounces.
Infuse in a covered vessel; strain when cold, and add
Sugar, four pounds.
Dissolve in a water-bath, and add further
Sulphate of Quinine, dissolved in a little water slightly acidulated with sulphuric acid, sixty grains.
Mix.

TINCTURE OF SULPHATE OF QUININE. (FERR.; BORIES; FEE; MAGENDIE; PIERQUIN; RATIER)

R. Sulphate of Quinine, six grains.
Alcohol (34 degrees), one ounce.
Dissolve. (FERR.; BORIES; FEE; MAGENDIE; PIERQUIN)
RATIER prescribes two scruples of sulphate and one pound of alcohol.

WINE OF SULPHATE OF QUININE. (FERR.; BORIES; CADET DE GASSICOURT; FEE; MAGENDIE; PIERQUIN; RATIER)

R. Sulphate of Quinine, twelve grains.
Madeira Wine, two pounds.

Dissolve. (FERR.; BORIES; FEE; MAGENDIE; PIERQUIN; RATIER)

CADET DE GASSICOURT prescribes eight grains of sulphate.

R. Wine, one pound and a half.
Tincture of Quinine, two ounces.

Mix. (MAGENDIE)

EMMENAGOGUE BOLUSES.

Boli incitantes emmenagogi. (BRERA)

R. Black Oxide of Iron, thirty grains.
Sulphate of Quinine, from six to twelve grains.
Powdered Roses, } of each,
Extract of Horehound, } one dram and a half.

Make eight boluses.—Dose, one every two, three or four hours.

FEBRIFUGE BOLUSES.

Boli anti-febriles. (BRERA)

R. Sulphate of Quinine, three grains.
Crumb of Bread, a sufficient quantity to make one bolus.—Dose, four, six, or eight daily, at intervals of two hours.

R. Sulphate of Quinine, twelve grains.
Opium, two grains.
Honey, a sufficient quantity.
Make four boluses.—Dose, one every four hours.

TONIC PILLS. (ELLIS)

R. Sulphate of Quinine, ten grains.
Conserve of Roses, a sufficient quantity.

Make ten pills.—Dose, one every hour.

RADIX LOPEZIANA.—LOPEZ ROOT.

SYNONIME:—Racine de Jean Lopez.

AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BELG.; BRUNS.; GALL.; FERR.; FULD.; WIRTEM.; AINSLIE; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN.

This root is in rather large, ligneous pieces, the wood of which is of a yellowish-white colour, compact, veined, inodorous, and very bitter. The bark consists of an inner stratum, which is reddish, bitter, and styptic, and of an outer one which is grain-

ed, pulverulent, and of a pale yellow colour; the latter is probably derived from some cryptogamic growth.

This bark comes from Africa, but we are ignorant of the plant which furnishes it. Is it the *Morus Indica*? By a singular error, FERR. assigns it to the *Lopezia racemosa*, CAV., of Mexico.

It is excitant and tonic, and is prescribed in chronic diarrhœa.

Dose, from six to twenty grains of the powder, three or four times a day.