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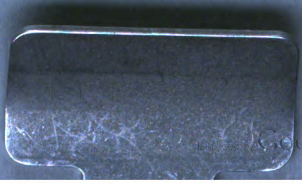

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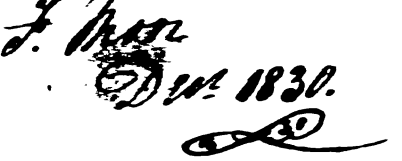

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Lexicon Pharmaceuticum,

OR A

PHARMACEUTICAL

Dictionary,

COMPREHENDING

THE PHARMACOPŒIAS

OF

LONDON, EDINBURGH, AND DUBLIN,

WITH

A VARIETY OF OTHER USEFUL INFORMATION

RELATIVE TO

MEDICINE AND PHARMACY.

DESIGNED EXPRESSLY FOR THE USE OF STUDENTS.

By THOMAS CASTLE, F.L.S. M.R.C.S.

AUTHOR OF THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF BOTANY.

THE SECOND EDITION,

WITH CORRECTIONS, AND AN ADDITIONAL APPENDIX ON

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TO

WILLIAM BACK, M. D.

(MEMBER OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON;
PHYSICIAN TO GUY'S HOSPITAL, &c. &c.)

THIS PRESENT EDITION

IS DEDICATED,

AS A TESTIMONY OF THE HIGHEST RESPECT

FOR HIS PROFESSIONAL CHARACTER,

VIRTUES, AND TALENTS,

AND OF THE WARMEST ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

OF HIS FRIENDLY ATTENTIONS,

BY HIS VERY GRATEFULLY OBLIGED

AND HUMBLE SERVANT,

THOMAS CASTLE.

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PREFACE.

THE first Edition of this work, entitled LEXICON PHARMACOPŒLIUM, having been favorably received, I have been requested to revise the volume, and to make such additions as my own judgment suggested might be useful to the Student, in the prosecution of his studies. That many alterations were necessary, the eulogiums bestowed upon the original, are in themselves, I trust, an appropriate answer to the question; still however, as no work was ever issued from the Press, without fault, or that was not capable of improvement, I am aware mine was but too sad an example of this failing principle. In making this remark, I am conscious of there being many words in their original deformity; but as they are still met with in most respectable Authors, and are also sanctioned by the existing mode of writing *Medical Latin*, I have not thought myself at liberty to change them.

The particular design of the volume, is to place in the hands of the Medical Pupil, an elementary guide to his pursuits, in the acquirement of a competent knowledge of the history, preparation, and use of medicine. With this view, I have given the whole of the London Pharmacopœia, in the Latin and English languages; and where there are no analogous preparations, in this Pharmacopœia, to preparations in the other British Dispensatories, I have submitted such medicines to a due consideration under the general arrangement. By such an order of things, the work may be said to comprehend the three Pharmacopœias. In speaking of any simple or compound drugs, I have given their description, mode of preparation, medical properties, and the doses in which they are administered. I have also subjoined the names by which they have been known for ages past, because it is even now a very

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common occurrence to meet with such synonyms in prescriptions, and even in modern works. This multiplicity of names given to one and the same article, was, in fact, the first motive of my undertaking the present compilation, and the many days which I have spent in selecting them from modern and ancient writers, I hope has been productive of a very useful end, that of affording immediate information in many cases of uncertainty. I, at one time, experienced the want of such a director, and, in imagination of its utility, ventured, though at the early age of seventeen, to apply my leisure hours to this object, and according to the innovations of my professional duties, was my progress regulated. Probably the number interspersed in the following pages, will be the best assurance of my earnest wish to afford information on this, as well as every other part of the volume. Why or wherefore such a profusion of terms were invented, would be difficult to say; some appear to have had their origin from the supposed virtue of the drug, others from its supposed chemical properties, and many have undoubtedly arisen from the dark delusion of superstitious notions. Much, however, to the honor and dignity of the Medical Profession, as a science, our present Pharmacopœias have improved with the general reformation, and there are no longer to be seen, imprinted in their pages, remedies that disgrace the reason of men, or that mock their pretensions as useful members of society.

In addition to what has already been mentioned, I have related the chemical changes which take place during the preparation of many medicines, and these according to the present acknowledged laws and principles of Chemistry. This part of the treatise is at once interesting and instructive, as it not only shows the beautiful transformation of particles, but also warns the young prescriber not to bring in contact, medicines which will materially affect the properties of each other.

Thus much, I have included in the first and chief part of the work, which being completed, I was led to believe an English Index would be serviceable to many, and on this supposition alone, I have paid great attention to frame one suitable to the necessities of those for whom it is intended.

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The Dictionary of Operative Medicine, and the other appendages, were all added, with a view of rendering the volume as complete in itself, as its size and the nature of the subjects on which it treats, would allow.

The last Lexicon included the whole of what I have mentioned, and the manner in which each part was executed, appears to have been so fortunate in its end, that it is not deemed necessary to interrupt its former character, but merely to correct its typographical errors, and to give the book an additional value, by adding a short account of those remedies which have of late years called forth the attention of the Medical Profession.

The first edition,* written while I was under the tuition of my late respected friend and master, was, (as has been already observed,) especially intended for Students, and being from the pen of a fellow-candidate for professional honours, it was reasonable to suppose nothing would be spared on my part, to render the course of medical discipline easy and pleasant. Every thing, which self-experience taught me would be useful, I have attempted to compass within this medium of instruction, but that it will in every instance meet the wishes of the Pupil, is scarcely to be looked for or expected.

The information requisite for an examination in this branch of medicine, is so very extensive, that every assistance should be afforded in the pursuit; but how far the attempt to assist myself, has been of benefit to others, I must leave to the acknowledgement of those who may have derived any advantage from my labours. Since the first appearance of the work, I have myself passed the ordeals of our professional education; and, although I had read much on Medicine and Pharmacy, I was not unfrequently a debtor to the work of my own writing.

---

* The first edition of the *Pharmaceutical Dictionary*, was published in June 1826, under the title *Lexicon Pharmacopœlium*; and dedicated, in recollection of many favours, to my late worthy Preceptor, John Gill, Esq. Surgeon, &c. of Sandgate, in the County of Kent. As the contents of the present edition are not exclusively confined to the Pharmacopœias, the name *Lexicon Pharmaceuticum*, has been recommended as more suited to the nature of the volume.

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Before I dismiss my prefatory remarks, I must confess my obligation to the liberality of many, for their kind support; and, as the present edition is, as it were, a reprint of the last, with additional matter, I hope I may venture once more to submit it to the Press.

Throughout the whole, I have endeavoured to unite comprehensiveness with brevity, and have studied to elucidate every subject to the utmost of my humble abilities in the choice of my extracts, and my power of re-communication. Whatever may appear defective, must be attributed to my want of knowledge, when compared with the judgment necessary for such an undertaking; and, as an apology for the errors which may have found their way into the present edition, I must call in remembrance the great difficulty of excluding such defects; but as there are none likely to lead to a dangerous conclusion, I shall trust to the lenity of those who may in future honor me with their confidence and favor.

T. C.

38, *Bermondsey Square, Southwark,*
October 2d, 1827.

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PREFACE TO THE PHARMACOPŒIA LONDINENSIS,

EDITION 1809.

Annis viginti duobus vix elapsis, Pharmacopœiam nostram incudi reddere iterùm statuimus. Hunc laborem nobis imposuit culta indiès et amplificata Naturæ scientia. Illa enim intra paucos hos annos ità erroribus purgata et experimentis illustrata est, ità principiis novis firmioribus, altioribus, undequaque stabilita, ut si in hâc unâ parte, quæ ad Medicinam spectat, neglecta et rudis jaceret, id nobis meritò dedecori verteretur; præcipuè cum duæ finitimæ huic nostræ Artes, Chemica, et Botanica, hæc, omnes omnium regionum Herbas cum labore maximo exploraverit; illa integram suam disciplinam in meliorem commutaverit, et linguam penitùs novam loqui didicerit. Non ulteriùs igitur spatium esse moræ videtur, quin medicamentorum omnium vires et naturam cum summâ diligentiâ perpendamus, ut si fuerint, quæ vel obsoleta vel supervacua judicemus, loco moveamus.

Antecessores nostri plurimùm sanè contulerunt ad singula certiùs promptiùsque conficienda; jam tum enim Philosophiæ lux nova exoriebatur, quæ pristinæ disciplinæ nubila discutiebat, formidines vanas cum tenebris simul fugabat, secreta denique Naturæ eatenùs recludebat, ut quid incongruum esset, quid consentaneum, quænam inter se pugnantia, quænam in compositione aptissimè consocianda, medicorum oculis palàm tandem ostenderet. Sed ea est artis conditio, ut emendari quidèm possit, absoluta reddi non possit.

Exindè igitur in annos singulos aliquid medicinæ accessit, neque a prio-

Twenty-two years having scarcely elapsed, we have again determined to correct our Pharmacopœia. The daily improved and extended knowledge of Nature has imposed this task upon us. For within these few years the science has been so freed from errors, illustrated by experiment, and so thoroughly established on purer and more profound principles, that if in that part alone which belongs to medicine, it were to remain neglected and uncultivated, we should be deservedly censured; this improvement more especially relates to our two sister sciences Chemistry and Botany, the latter of which has examined the plants of different countries with the greatest labour; the former has also improved its whole system, and instructed us in a language almost entirely new. There appears to us now no farther room for delay, but that we should immediately consider with great care the nature and properties of every medicine, and likewise omit any articles which might be thought superfluous or out of use.

Our predecessors certainly contributed much to the more speedy and certain preparation of every article; for even in their day the new system of philosophy began to appear, which dispelled the obscurities of former doctrines, chased away our groundless fears with the darkness, and lastly completely disclosed the whole secrets Nature; so that physicians might be informed of what was improper, what was suitable, and the things which were incompatible, and which articles might be most properly mixed. But such is the state of science, that although it may be improved, it can never be rendered perfect.

Hence it is that some addition has yearly been made to medicine, nor has

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rum incœptis hæc ætas nostra declinavit, quin et morborum quorundam signa accuratiùs exposuit, et quibusdam remedia magis idonea reperit, tum medicamentorum alia inutilia et inepta rejecit, alia valentiora usa et autoritate comprobavit; universa etiam aut scrutata est diligentiùs, aut quomodo peritiùs componantur, edocuit. Cùm nos igitur ad hoc opus recognoscendum animum primùm intendimus, multa invenimus quæ cum perfectiore nostræ artis disciplinâ malè congruebant, plura quibus abhorrebat erudita illa rerum appellandarum norma, quam intereà physici excogitaverant, nonnulla etiam quæ addi postulabat ipsius operis ordo, et concinnitas. Non ideo tamen nos fefellit multum molestiæ, multum etiam periculi, a crebrâ Pharmacopœiarum mutatione provenire: sed nobis persuasum erat, ea tandem et stabilia maximè et utilia fore, quæ cum rectâ ratione arctissimè convenirent. Quibus perpensis, nomina medicamentis dare, quantum fieri potuit, legitima, et naturæ cujusque congruentia, statuimus: sic tamen, ut provideremus ne titulorum amplificatio medicos impediat. Si pluribus igitur vocabulis opus fuerit, út rei cujuspiam compositionem manifestè in appellando designemus, ei simpliciùs, etsi minùs eruditum cognomen apponere maluimus.

Quod ad nos attinet, nihil laboris detrectavimus quo librum hunc quàm perfectissimum ederemus. Non ita tamen, ut omnibus nos satisfacturos esse, vel errores nullos admisisse, confidamus; quos siquis asperius notare voluerit, reputet modò quantum et varietatis et difficultatis hujusmodi opus amplectitur, et paucis maculis non offensum iri speramus.—Sed hæc hactenus.

Quædam vero obnixius excusanda sunt, quæ videantur aut plus quàm satis est ab usu populari discedere, ut *Anthemis*, aut horridum quid ac barbarum sonare, ut *Potassa*. Diù tamen

our age declined from the efforts of former years, since the symptoms of some diseases have been more accurately described, and remedies more proper for others have been discovered; useless and unimportant ingredients in medicine are rejected, and others established as more efficacious by experience and authority. Every article has also been more diligently examined, and methods given by which they may be more scientifically prepared. When therefore we first determined to revise this work, many things were found which ill accorded with the more perfect condition of our art, and many more which disagreed with that improved nomenclature which modern philosophers had determined upon; some things have also been added, which the order and consistency of the work itself required. We are perfectly aware, however, that considerable trouble, as well as danger, must arise from frequent alterations in the Pharmacopœia; but we were persuaded that those things would become more durable and useful, which most strictly accorded with sound philosophy. Having considered these things, we determined as far as was possible, to give legitimate names to medicines and such as corresponded with their natures; avoiding at the same time such an increase of names as should inconvenience the profession. When many words were necessary for the distinct explanation of the composition of any article, we preferred affixing a more simple name to it, although it should be less scientific.

So far as we ourselves were concerned, no labour has been spared in order that the book might be published in as perfect a state as possible. We do not however feel confident that every one will be satisfied, or that no errors may have crept in; if any person be disposed to criticise them, let him first consider the difficulty and variety such a work embraces, and we hope we shall not then be blamed for a few faults.—*Sed hæc hactenus.*

For some names which appear to depart unnecessarily from popular usage, we must beg to be more particularly excused, as *Anthemis*, or to have an uncouth and harsh sound, as

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restitimus: sed quid contra omnium physicorum autoritatem facere, aut quî potuimus nomina animalium, herbarum, lapidumve, ea retinere, quæ rebus omninò diversis scriptores in eo genere principes imposuerant? Satiùs igitur esse putavimus nos in rudis ingenii crimen incurrere, quàm anceps aliquid, et dubiæ significationis admittere, aut voce unâ atque alterâ ab universâ chemicorum consuetudine dissentire.

Quod ad mutationem attinet quam in mensuris liquidorum facere instituimus, ea cum ab omnibus dudum efflagitata fuerit, ne studio novitatis fieri existimetur, non est cur timeamus. Idem nomen liquidorum mensuræ, idem solidorum ponderi, dari, errorem frequentissimè induxit. Illam autem mensuram, cui *Congio* nomen est, et cujus capacitas a Rege et Senatu præscripta est, mutare non ausi sumus, sed in partes pro arbitrio dividere, et unicuique titulum assignare, non licitum modò, sed officii esse nostri duximus.

Quod superest, eam nos in hoc opere perficiendo rationem adhibuisse speramus, quæ rei tractandæ sit accommodatissima. Nobis certè laboris et curarum præmia suavissima comparabuntur, si qualiacunque hæc sint, utilitati publicæ conducant, et vel hoc præstare videantur, ut morborum remedia paulò certiora indicentur, morbi ipsi paulò citiùs mitigentur.

Potassa. We for some time objected to them; but what could be done in opposition to the opinion of all scientific men? or how could those names of animals, plants, and minerals be retained, which the first writers in those departments had given to things totally different. We prefer therefore to incur the charge of barbarism, rather than admit any thing uncertain or of doubtful signification, or to differ in one or two words from the common custom of chemists.

As to the alteration which we have determined to make in the measure of liquids we have nothing to fear from the charge of doing it for the sake of novelty; since it has long been universally observed, that by appropriating the same name to the measure of liquids and solids, mistakes have frequently occurred. That measure denominated a gallon, the size of which is prescribed by Government, we have not ventured to change, but have thought it not only lawful but our duty to make divisions in it arbitrarily, and to assign to each its distinct name.

In concluding, we trust that we have completed the work in every way most suitable to the subject. The most gratifying reward for our trouble and care will have been obtained, if any thing has been done to promote the public welfare, or even that may appear to accomplish this; hoping also that remedies for diseases may be more correctly applied, and the diseases themselves more speedily relieved.

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PONDERA, MENSURÆ, &c.

Cum duo ponderum genera in Angliâ usu recepta sint, quorum altero aurum et argentum, altero cæteræ fere merces æstimantur, nos priore utimur, quod et *Troy Weight* vocatur; libramque sic dispertimus, *videlicet:*

Libra ℔	habet	Uncias duodecim,	℥
Uncia		Drachmas octo,	ʒ
Drachma		Scrupulos tres,	℈
Scrupulus		Grana viginti,	gr.

Notas apposuimus, quibus pondus quodque designare consuetum est.

Mensura etiam liquidorum dispar est, alia cerevisiæ, alia vino propria; posteriorem nos adhibemus, mensurisque liquidorum utimur ex congio vinario deductis.

Congius vinarius legibus regni definitus est, quem ad usus medicinales sic dispertimus, *videlicet:*

Congius C	habet	Octarios octo	O
Octarius		Fluidunc. sedecim,	fℨ
Fluiduncia		Fluidrachs. octo,	fʒ
Fluidrach.		Minima sexaginta,	♏

Notas apposuimus, quibus quamque mensuram designamus.

Ne quis error nascatur ex nominibus, quæ ponderibus et mensuris nullo discrimine imposita sunt, nova quædam finximus non inconsultè, quæ brevis usus reddet facilia.

Ad hæc, mensurâ, vitreâ, intervallis æqualibus signatâ, minimas liquidorum partes metimur. Etenim fallax et incertus est guttarum numerus, tincturæ cujuslibet guttis fere bis totidem, quot aquæ, eandem mensuram implentibus.

WEIGHTS, MEASURES, &c.

Two kinds of weights are used in England, by one of which gold and silver, and by the other almost all other kinds of merchandise, are valued; we employ the former, which is also called *Troy Weight*, and divide the pound in the following manner; *viz.*

The pound, ℔	contains	Twelve ounces,	℥
The ounce		Eight drachms,	ʒ
The drachm		Three scruples,	℈
The scruple		Twenty grains,	gr.

We have added the signs by which the several weights are denoted.

The measures of liquids also differ, one being used for beer, and another for wine; we adopt the latter, and employ for liquids, measures which are derived from the wine gallon.

The wine gallon is defined by the statutes of the realm, and we divide it for medical purposes in the following manner; *viz.*

The gallon C	contains	Eight pints,	O
The pint		Sixteen fluidoz.	fℨ
The fluidoz.		Eight fluidr.	fʒ
The fluidrach.		Sixty minims,	♏

We have added the signs by which we denote the several measures.

That no error may arise from the indiscriminate use of the same terms to express both weights and measures we have, after due consideration, devised certain new ones, which use will in a short time render easy.

Moreover, we measure the smaller portions of liquids by a glass measure marked at equal intervals; for drops are fallacious and uncertain quantities, since it requires nearly twice as many drops of any tincture to fill a given measure, as it requires of water.

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Videndum est, ne quid cupri, aut plumbi, insit in materiâ, ex quâ fiunt mortaria, mensuræ, infundibula, aut alia vasa, in quibus medicamenta seu præparantur, sive servantur; itaque fictilia, plumbo vitrifacta, aliena sunt.

Care is to be taken that neither copper nor lead enter into the composition of mortars, measures, funnels, or other vessels, in which medicines are either prepared or kept. Wherefore vessels of earthenware whose surfaces are glazed by lead are improper.

Præparata acida, alkalina, terrea, metallica, tum sales omnis generis, in vasis vitreis obturatis servare oportet.

Preparations of acids, alkalies, earths, or metals, as well as salts of every kind, ought to be kept in stopped glass bottles.

Caloris gradum thermometro Fahrenheitiano metimur; et, cum CALOREM FERVENTUM præcipimus, istum intelligimus qui notatur gradu ducentesimo duodecimo. CALOR verò LENIS eum indicat, qui est inter gradum nonagesimum et centesimum.

We measure degrees of temperature by Fahrenheit's thermometer, and when we direct a BOILING HEAT *(calor fervens)*, we mean a temperature of 212°. A GENTLE HEAT *(calor lenis)* denotes a temperature between 90° and 100°.

Quoties fit mentio PONDERIS SPECIFICI, ponimus id, de quo agitur, esse caloris gradûs quinquagesimi quinti.

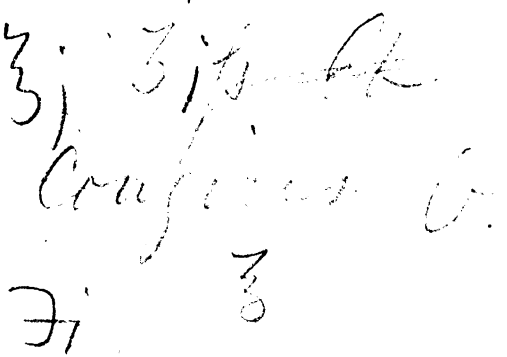
When we speak of SPECIFIC GRAVITY, we suppose the substance of which we speak to be at the temperature of 55°.

BALNEUM AQUOSUM fit, ubi res quælibet, suo vase contenta, aut aquæ ipsi ferventi, aut ejus vapori exponitur, ut incalescat.

A WATER-BATH is applied by exposing any substance, contained in a suitable vessel, either to boiling water or to steam, that it may be heated.

BALNEUM ARENÆ fit ex arenâ paulatim calefaciendâ, in quam res quælibet, suo vase contenta, imponitur.

A SAND-BATH consists of sand which is to be gradually heated, and in which any substance, contained in a suitable vessel, is placed.



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MATERIA MEDICA.

In secundo ordine, VEGETABILIA ex Linnæi Speciebus Plantarum a *Willdenow* editis, ANIMALIA secundum *Linnæi* Systema Naturæ a *Gmelin* editum, RES CHEMICÆ nominibus recentioribus, designantur, nisi aliter indicatum sit.

In the second column, VEGETABLES are named according to *Willdenow's* edition of the Species Plantarum of Linnæus; ANIMALS, according to *Gmelin's* edition of the Systema Naturæ of Linnæus; and CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES, according to the modern nomenclature; unless it be otherwise expressed.

Observe.—As this work contains the list of the Materia Medica, according to the alphabetical order of each article, I shall not enumerate them here, thereby preventing an unnecessary increase of the volume.

VEGETABILIA.

Decerpenda sunt Vegetabilia ex locis et solo, ubi sponte nascuntur, tempestate siccâ, nec imbribus, nec rore madefacta; quotannis colligenda sunt, et quæ diutius servata fuerint rejicienda.

Radices pleræque effodiendæ sunt antequam caules aut folia exserant.

Cortices colligi debent eâ tempestate, quâ facillimè a ligno separari possint.

Folia decerpenda sunt postquam flores expassi fuerint: et antequam semina maturescant.

Flores legendi sunt nuper explicati.

Semina colligenda sunt jam matura, et antequam è plantâ decidere inceperint. Hæc in propriis pericarpiis servari debent.

VEGETABLES.

Vegetables are to be collected, from the places and soil where they grow spontaneously, in dry weather, when they are neither wet from rain nor dew. They are to be collected annually, and those which have been kept longer than a year, are to be thrown away.

Roots are commonly to be dug up before the stalks or leaves shoot forth.

Barks ought to be collected at that season when they can be most easily separated from the wood.

Leaves are to be gathered after the flowers are blown; and before the seeds are ripe.

Flowers are to be gathered as soon as they are blown.

Seeds are to be collected as soon as they are ripe, and before they begin to fall from the plant. They should be kept in their own proper seed vessels.

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VEGETABILIUM PRÆPARATIO.

Vegetabilia, brevi postquam decerpta fuerint, illis exceptis quæ recentia esse oportet, leviter strata, quàm citissimè exsicca, calore tam leni ut color non mutetur; dein in locis, vel vasis aptis, intercluso lumini et humoris accessu, conserva.

Radices, quas recentes, servari præcepimus, in arenâ siccâ reconde. Scillæ Radicem ante exsiccationem, tunicis aridis direptis, transversim in lamînas tenues seca.

Fructus Pulposos, si immaturi sint, vel maturi et sicci, sepone in loco humido, ut mollescant; dein pulpas per cribrum setaceum exprime; postea coque lento igne, crebrò movens; denique aquam balneo aquoso consume, donec pulpæ fiant idoneæ crassitudinis.

Cassiæ Lomentis contusis aquam ferventem superinfunde, ut pulpa eluatur, quam per cribrum grandioribus foraminibus primùm exprime, postea per setaceum; deinde aquam balneo aquoso consume, donec pulpa idoneam crassitudinem habeat.

Fructuum maturorum et recentium pulpam vel succum per cribrum exprime, nullâ coctione adhibitâ.

GUMMI-RESINÆ.

Opium a rebus alienis, præsertim externis, quàm diligentissimè separa. Servetur Opium molle, quod ad pilulas fingendas aptum sit, et durum, quod balneo aquoso ita exsiccatum fuerit, ut in pulverem teri possit.

Gummi-Resinæ pro optimis habendæ sunt, quæ electæ fuerint adeo sinceræ, ut nullâ purificatione opus sit. Quod si minus puræ esse videan-

THE PREPARATION OF VEGETABLES.

Vegetables, soon after they are gathered, excepting those which are to be used fresh, should be lightly spread, and dried as quickly as possible by the aid of so gentle a heat that their colour may remain unchanged. They should then be kept in drawers or convenient vessels, excluded entirely from light and moisture.

Lay up those Roots, which we have directed to be kept fresh, in dry sand. Cut the Squill Root, before it is dried, into thin transverse slices, previously peeling off the dry external coats.

Let pulpy Fruits, if unripe, or if too ripe and dry, be laid in a moist place to soften; then press the pulp through a hair sieve; boil it afterwards over a slow fire, frequently stirring it; and then evaporate the water by the aid of a water-bath, until the pulp has acquired a proper consistence.

Pour boiling water upon the bruised Cassia Pods, so that the pulp may be washed out; press this first through a very coarse sieve, and afterwards through a hair one; then evaporate the water by the aid of a water-bath until the pulp acquires a proper consistence.

Of fruits that are ripe and fresh, press the pulp or juice through a sieve without boiling.

GUM-RESINS.

Separate Opium most carefully from all extraneous substances, especially from those which adhere to its surface. Let some Opium be kept soft, fit to form pills; and some be kept hard, by drying it with the aid of a water-bath, so that it may be reduced to powder.

Those Gum-Resins are to be preferred, which can be chosen in such a perfect state as to require no further purification. If, however, they ap-

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tur, coque in aquâ, donec mollescant, et prelo exprime per pannum cannabinum; dein sepone, ut pars resinosa subsidat. Liquorem supernatantem effusam balneo aquoso consume, adjectâ sub finem parte resinosâ, ut cum parte gummosâ in unum cõacta.

GUMMI-RESINÆ facile liquescentes purificari possunt, injiciendo in vesicam bubulam, tenendoque in aquâ fervente, donec adeò molles fiant, ut per pannum cannabinum à sordibus prelo separari possint.

STYRACIS BALSAMUM in spiritu rectificato liqua, et cola; tum leni calore destillet spiritus, donec idonea crassitudo Balsamo fiat.

pear to be impure, boil them in water until they soften, and press them through a hempen cloth; then set them by, that the resinous part may subside. Pour off the supernatant liquor, evaporate it by the aid of a water-bath, and towards the end of the evaporation mix the resinous part intimately with the gummy.

The Gum-Resins, which melt easily, may be purified by putting them into an ox bladder, and keeping them in boiling water until they become soft enough to be separated from their impurities by pressing them through a hempen cloth.

Dissolve STORAX BALSAM in rectified spirit and strain the solution; then let the spirit distil over by the aid of a gentle heat until the Balsam has acquired a proper consistence.

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WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

It will be observed, that I have spoken of Weights and Measures before; but those statements were mere translations of the Pharmacopœia Londinensis, consequently are circumscribed; I shall therefore mention them again, with a section of each, thereby rendering great facility in ascertaining the consisting small portions of a larger given one, or *vice versa*.

The Royal Colleges of Physicians direct *Troy Weight* to be used for compounding Medicine; but, nearly all Drugs, like other ordinary commodities, are purchased and sold by *Avoirdupois Weight*; considering this, I shall state it here, with a regular section.

TROY WEIGHT.

The Pound	℔	contains	Twelve ounces
Ounce	℥	contains	Eight drachms
Drachm	ʒ	contains	Three scruples
Scruple	℈	contains	Twenty grains
Grain	gr.	contains	* * * *

Pound.		Ounces.		Drachms.		Scruples.		Grains.
1	=	12	=	96	=	288	=	5760
		1	=	8	=	24	=	480
				1	=	3	=	60
						1	=	20

Observe.—These, and the signs by which they are denoted, are the same in all the British Pharmacopœias.

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

The Pound	℔	contains	Sixteen ounces
Ounce	oz.	contains	Sixteen drachms
Drachm	dr.	contains	27.34 grains
Grain	gr.	contains	* * * *

Pound.		Ounces.		Drachms.		Grains.
1	=	16	=	256	=	7000
		1	=	16	=	437.50
				1	=	27.34

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WINE MEASURE.

The Gallon	*Cong.*	contains	Eight pints
Pint (*Octarius*)	O		Sixteen fluidounces
Fluidounce	f℥		Eight fluidrachms
Fluidrachm	fℨ		Sixty minims
Minim	♏		* * * *

Gallon.		Pints.		Fluidounces.		Fluidrachms.		Minims.
1	=	8	=	128	=	1024	=	61440
		1	=	16	=	128	=	7680
				1	=	8	=	480
						1	=	60

Observe.—The value of these meaures is the same in all the Pharmacopœias, but the signs by which they are denoted are peculiar to that of London. The Edinburgh and Dublin Colleges retain the old signs, which are, for the Gallon, *Cong;* the Pint, ℔; the Ounce, ℥; the Drachm, ℨ; and the Drop, *gt.* which should be equal to the Minim.

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LEXICON PHARMACEUTICUM,

OR A

PHARMACEUTICAL DICTIONARY.

ABIETIS RESINA. L. Resin of the Spruce Fir, or common Frankincense. *Thus.* See *Pinus Abies.*

ABROTANI FOLIA. D. Southernwood Leaves. See *Abrotanum.*

ABROTANUM. D. Southernwood, or *Artemisia Abrotanum* of Linnæus. Class, *Syngenesia*, Order, *Polygamia Superflua.*

This plant, though a native of the South of Europe, grows readily in our gardens. It is possessed of a strong, and, to most people, an agreeable smell, a pungent, bitter, and somewhat nauseous taste.

The use of Southernwood has been much recommended in debilities of the stomach, and in clysters in worm cases; but it is more commonly employed externally, as a stimulating fomentation for tumours and gangrenous ulcers.

ABSINTHII MARITIMA CACUMINA. D. The Tops of Sea-wormwood. See *Absinthium Maritimum.*

ABSINTHII VULGARIS FOLIA. D. The Leaves of Common Wormwood. Absinthium. L. Artemisia Absinthii Folia E. See *Absinthium.*

ABSINTHIUM. L. Common Wormwood. Artemisia Absinthium. E. Absinthium Vulgare. D. This plant, the *Artemisia Absinthium* of Linnæus, is a native perennial of this country, belonging to the same class, order, and genus, as the Abrotanum. Wormwood grows plentifully in uncultivated grounds, though for medical purposes it is usually cultivated in our gardens. The leaves and tops are both directed in the Pharmacopœias, having been found serviceable in stomach complaints, intermittent fevers, in cachectic, and hydropic affections, in jaundice, and against worms.

The dose is from one to two scruples or more, twice or three times a day.

ABSINTHIUM COMMUNE. The Common Wormwood, or *Absinthium.*

ABSINTHIUM MARITIMUM: D. The Sea-wormwood, or *Absinthium Maritima* of Linnæus, a perennial native of this [illegible] belonging to the same [illegible] order, and genus, as the [illegible]thium and Abrotanum. The [illegible]e of this plant implies the sea-shore to be its flourishing soil. It is very common at Yarmouth, and elsewhere on the coast; also between Rampside and Barrow, Isle of Walney, and Garston near Liverpool. The medical virtues of Sea-wormwood are the same with those of the preceding species, but in a less degree; consequently, as Wormwood is not so much in repute as formerly, this has proportionally sunk in the estimation of modern practitioners.

ABSINTHIUM SANTONICUM, vel SEMENCINA. The Tartarian Southernwood, or *Santonicum.*

ABSINTHIUM VULGARE. D. The Common Wormwood, or *Absinthium.* L.

ACACIA CATECHU. L. E. D. The Medicinal Acacia, or Catechu Tree. *Mimosa Catechu.* A native of Hindostan, belonging to the same class, order, and genus, as the

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Acacia Vera. The internal coloured part of the wood of this tree, affords, by decoction and exsiccation in the sun, an inodorous extract, of a reddish brown colour, and of an astringent, mucilaginous, sweetish taste. In former Pharmacopœias, this article was called *Terra Japonica*, from its resemblance to earth. It is now called *Extractum Catechu*, and is considered one of the most convenient and powerful astringents we possess, therefore it may be given in every case, where they are indicated.

The dose is from ten to twenty grains.

ACACIA INDICA. The Indian Acacia, or *Tamarindus Indica*.

ACACIA VERA. L. E. D. The Egyptian Thorn, or Gum Arabic Tree. *Minosa Nilotica*. The Egyptian Thorn is a native shrub of Egypt, belonging to the class *Polygamia*, order *Monœcia*. It likewise grows plentifully in the sandy deserts of Arabia Petræ, and Africa. It is from this species of Acacia that we are supplied with the greatest quantities of pure gum, commonly called Gum Arabic. It exudes spontaneously from incisions made into the bark, afterwards hardens in the sun. There are two kinds of gum found in our shops, and sold promiscuously, distinguished by the names of Gum Arabic, and East India Gum. The former consists of roundish transparent tears, either colourless or of a pale yellow cast, without smell or taste, and perfectly soluble in water; the latter is a of a darker colour, and not so readily dissolved in water. Gum Arabic possesses the powers of a mucilaginous demulcent in a high degree, and is frequently exhibited in diarrhœa, dysentery, chin-cough, hoarseness, stranguary, &c. It is also an useful article for giving form to some remedies, and for correcting the acrimony of others.

The usual dose is from one to four drachms or more.

ACETAS. An Acetate. A salt is so called, which is formed by the union of *Acetic Acid* with an alkaline, earthy, or metallic base; hence they are divided into three families or orders. Acetates are very soluble in water; decomposed by heat, and afford acetic acid when distilled with sulphuric acid. Those employed in medicine, are the Acetas Ferri. D. Acetas Hydrargyri. E. D. Acetas Plumbi. L. E. D. and the Acetas Potassæ. L. E. D. For an explanation of the terms Sub-Acetate and Super-Acetate, see *Sal*.

ACETAS FERRI. D. Acetate of Iron, or Extract of Iron. *Extractum Martis*. Digest half an ounce of carbonate of iron in three ounces of acetic acid, for three days; then strain and crystallize.

The chief use of this salt is comprehended in the preparation of the Tinctura Acetatis Ferri, it is, however, occasionally administered in substance, for the same complaints as the Tincture; for which purposes it may be given from ten to twenty grains at a dose, twice or three times a day.

ACETAS HYDRARGYRI. E. D. Acetate of Mercury, or Acetated Quicksilver. *Mercurius Acetatus. Acetis Hydrargyri. Hydrargyrus Acetatus*. Take of purified mercury, three ounces; diluted nitric acid, four ounces and a half, or a sufficient quantity to dissolve the mercury; acetate of potash, three ounces; boiling water, eight pounds. Mix the mercury with the acid, and digest until it is dissolved: then mix the solution, still hot, with the acetate dissolved in the water: finally, crystallize. During this process, the nitric acid forms nitrate of mercury, this is decomposed by the acetate of potash, forming nitrate of potash, which remains in solution. The acetic acid being thus set free, unites with the oxide of mercury, forming the acetate; which crystallizes and separates. Acetate of Mercury is in form of small, shining, flaky crystals, soluble in hot water, but scarcely in cold, of an acrid taste, and insoluble in alcohol. It is a mild mercurial preparation, possessing antisyphilitic and alterative properties, but it is not much to be depended on in syphilis. The dose in which it has been employed, is from one to six grains, every night and morning. As an alterative, it is used in the form of a lotion made

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by dissolving a few grains in the same number of ounces of rose water.

The Pharmacopœias direct it to be kept in opaque bottles, as, by exposure to light, it attains a black colour.

ACETAS KALI. D. Acetate of Kali, or *Acetas Potassæ*. L.

ACETAS PLUMBI. L. E. D. Acetate of Lead, or Sugar of Lead. *Super-Acetas Plumbi. Saccharum Saturnii. Cerussa Acetata.*

℞ Plumbi subcarbonatis libram, acidi acetici fortioris octarium, aquæ destillatæ ferventis octarium cum semisse.

Misce acidum cum aqua: his plumbi subcarbonatem paulatim adjice, et coque donec acidum saturetur; deinde per chartam cola, et, aquâ consumptâ donec pellicula subnascatur, sepone ut fiant crystalli. Has, effuso liquore, super chartam bibulam exsiccá.

Take of subcarbonate of lead, a pound; strong acetic acid, a pint; boiling distilled water, a pint and half.

Mix the acid with the water; to which add the subcarbonate of lead gradually, and boil until the acid is saturated; then filter through paper, and having evaporated until a pellicle appears, set it by, that crystals may form. Pour off the liquor, and dry them upon bibulous paper. During the process, the acetic acid unites with the oxide of lead, while the carbonic acid escapes in the form of gas.

Acetate of lead consists of spicular crystals, of a white colour and silky lustre, without smell, but of a sweetish styptic taste; hence its vulgar name, Sugar of Lead. It is soluble in water and alcohol; effloresces slightly in the air, and is decomposed by heat and light.

The internal use of this salt, is as an astringent in visceral hæmorrhages; the dose is from half a grain to a grain, made into a pill with bread crumb and half a grain of opium, at the same time, avoiding acids and acescent foods.

Externally, it is a very valuable application in superficial and phlegmonic inflammations, bruises, and diseases of the skin. It is always applied in solution, either simply, or by means of cloths soaked in it, or mixed with bread crumbs. A drachm with five ounces of any distilled water, forms a strong solution, and with double the quantity, a weak solution. If common water is used, the addition of about a drachm of diluted acetic acid will be necessary to keep the lead in solution. In case of poison with this salt, the same treatment is to be adopted as will be found stated under *Carbonas Plumbi*.

ACETAS POTASSÆ. L. E. Acetate of Potash, or Diuretic Salt. Acetas Kali. D. *Kali Acetatum, Sal Diureticus. Tartarum Regeneratum. Arcanum Tartari.* The Acetate of Potash is a deliquescent inodorous salt, of a foliated texture; white, shining colour; and of a sharp, pungent taste.

℞ Potassæ subcarbonatis libram, acidi acetici fortioris octarios duos, aquæ destillatæ ferventis octarios duos.

Acidum cum aquâ priùs commixtum potassæ subcarbonati adjice, donec bullulæ non ampliùs excitentur, et cola. Liquorem [illegible] in balneo aquoso cousume [illegible]c cessaverit ebullitio. D[illegible]lori gradatim aucto exp[illegible]terum consume donec pe[illegible] supernatet; pelliculam ablat[illegible] super chartam bibulam exsicca. Iterum et sæpiùs consumatur liquor, et pelliculam eodem modo aufer et exsicca.

Take of subcarbonate of potash, a pound, strong acetic acid, two pints, boiling distilled water, two pints.

Having first mixed the acid and water, add it to the subcarbonate of potash, till it ceases to excite effervescence, and filter; evaporate the liquor in a water-bath until ebullition ceases. Then expose it to a heat gradually increased, and again evaporate until a pellicle appears on the surface; remove this pellicle, and dry it on bibulous paper. Continue the evaporation of the liquor, and remove and dry the pellicles in the same manner.

Here, the potash attracts the acetic acid forming an acetate of potash in solution. The carbonic acid is disengaged and flies off in the form of gas.

Acetate of potash, however prepared, provided it be properly

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made, is a medicine of great efficacy, and may be so regulated, as to prove either mildly cathartic, or powerfully diuretic: Few of the saline deobstruents equal it in virtue.

In febrile diseases, dropsies, icterus, and visceral obstructions, it has proved particularly serviceable. The dose is to be proportioned according to the intent with which it is employed, so that, if a diuretic or deobstruent is required, a scruple to a drachm or more, will be necessary; but if a cathartic, two to three drachms.

The last proportion, saturated with vinegar, has produced in hydropic cases, ten or twelve stools, and a plentiful discharge of urine, without any inconvenience.

ACETIS. An Acetite. The term formerly applied by the Edinburgh College to those salts, which, in the present Pharmacopœias, are called Acetates. See *Acetas*.

ACETIS HYDRARGYRI. Acetite of Mercury. The *Acetas Hydrargyri*.

ACETIS PLUMBI. Acetite of Lead. The *Acetas Plumbi*.

ACETIS POTASSÆ. Acetite of Potash. The *Acetas Potassæ*.

ACETOSA. L. The common Sorrel, or *Rumex Acetosa* of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, and of Linnæus, is a perennial plant, of the class *Hexandria*, order *Trigynia*, very common in our meadows and pastures. Sorrel leaves are directed in the Materia Medica; they have an astringent acid taste, and are recommended on account of the super-oxalate of potash which they contain, in cutaneous diseases, and inflammatory complaints.

ACETOSA PRATENSIS VEL VULGARIS. The common Sorrel, or *Acetosa*.

ACETOSÆ FOLIA. L. Sorrel Leaves. Rumicis Acetosæ Folia. E. See *Acetosa*.

ACETOSELLA. L. The common Wood-Sorrel, or *Oxalis Acetosella* of Linnæus, is a perennial plant of the class *Decandria*, order *Pentagynia*; growing wild in our woods and hedges. The leaves of this plant enter the Materia Medica. They contain a considerable quantity of super-oxalate of potash, on which account, they are occasionally used in inflammatory complaints; likewise in putrid and bilious fevers.

ACETOSELLÆ FOLIA. L. Wood-Sorrel Leaves. See *Acetosella*.

ACETICA. Vinegars. These are certain preparations in the present Pharmacopœias, in which vinegar or acetic acid is the basis; they are therefore called *Vinegars*; and as vinegar or acetic acid are found to be the best solvents for squills, colchicum, and some aromatics, so they have become the foundation for preparations of the same: but, as acetic acid alters the powers of some vegetable principles, and does not agree with others in virtue, the use of vinegars must ever remain confined to certain medicines.

From the liability of acetous preparations to spoiling, they should be kept in close stopped bottles, and made only in small quantities.

ACETUM. L. E. Common Vinegar, or Impure Acetic Acid. Acetum Vini. D. *Acidum Acetosum Impurum. Acidum Aceticum Impurum*. There have been many recipes for manufacturing this useful acid, but whether from grapes as in France, or from wine or beer, as is more usual in this country, I shall only observe generally, that, all that is necessary to convert wine or beer into vinegar, is, the contact of the external air; a temperature of 80°; and some substance to act as a ferment.

The best vinegars are those from white wines. These should be, of a pale yellow colour, transparent, of a pleasant, somewhat pungent, acid taste, but without any acrimony. In order to preserve vinegar in a pure state, it ought to be kept in bottles completely filled and well corked.

Vinegar consists of acetic acid combined with a large portion of water, and with this are in solution, portions of gluten, mucilage, sugar, and extractive matter (from which it derives its colour), and frequently some of the vegetable acids, particularly the malic and the tartaric. Chemists in former days, supposed vinegar to afford two distinct acids, the one called *Acetous Acid*, the other *Acetic Acid*; however, the experiments of Adet have proved

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the two to be identical; the acetous acid differing from the acetic in containing more water, consequently, rendering it a weaker acid, and of a less active nature. It therefore appears obvious, that they are the same acid, and that the term acetous acid is altogether useless. In the present Pharmacopœias we have *Acetic Acid* in three states; an impure,* diluted,† and concentrated;‡ either of which may be used in the preparation of that class of salts, called *Acetates*.

The utility of vinegar as a condiment for preserving and seasoning both animal and vegetable substances in various articles of food, is very generally known. It affords an agreeable beverage, when combined with water in the proportion of a tablespoonful of the former to half a pint of the latter; this is often employed in inflammatory and putrid diseases. Relief has likewise been obtained in hypochondriacal and hysteric affections, in vomiting, fainting, and hiccough, by the application of vinegar to the mouth. Poured into vessels and placed over the gentle heat of a lamp, in the apartments of the sick, it greatly contributes to disperse foul or mephitic vapours, and consequently to purify the air. Vinegar is also an excellent remedy to counteract the effects of narcotic poisons. An imprudent use of this fluid internally, is not without considerable inconvenience. Large and frequent doses injure the stomach, coagulate the chyle, and produce not only leanness but an atrophy.

As an external application, vinegar proves highly efficacious when joined with farinaceous substances, and applied as a cataplasm to sprained joints. It also forms an eligible lotion for inflammation of the surface, when mixed with equal portions of alcohol and water. Applied to burns and scalds, it is said to be highly serviceable, and to quicken the exfoliation of carious bones. Mixed with an infusion of sage, or with water, it forms a popular and excellent gargle for an inflamed throat, also for an injection to moderate the fluor albus. Applied cold to the nose, in cases of hæmorrhage; also to the loins and abdomen in menorrhagiæ, particularly the profluvia after parturition, it is said to be very serviceable.

ACETUM AROMATICUM. Aromatic Vinegar. The *Acidum Aceticum Aromaticum*.

ACETUM COLCHICI. L. Vine of Colchicum, or Vinegar of Meadow Saffron.

℞ Colchici radicis recentis concisæ unciam, acidi acetici diluti octarium, spiritûs tenuioris fluiduncium.

Colchici radicem macera cum acido, in vase vitreo clauso, per dies tres; dein exprime, et sepone, ut fæces subsidant; denique liquori defæcato spiritum adjice.

Take of meadow saffron root fresh and sliced, an ounce; diluted acetic acid, a pint; proof spirit, a fluidounce.

Macerate the meadow saffron root with the acid in a covered glass vessel for three days; then express it, and set it by that the dregs may subside; lastly, add the spirit to the clear liquor.

A powerful diuretic, therefore recommended in gout, ascites, and hydro-thorax. The dose is from half a drachm to a drachm and a half, in any bland fluid.

ACETUM DISTILLATUM. D. Distilled Vinegar, or *Acidum Aceticum Dilutum*. L.

ACETUM LIGNORUM. Vinegar of Wood. The *Acidum Aceticum Fortius*.

ACETUM LITHARGYRITES. Vinegar of Litharge. The *Liquor Plumbi Sub-acetatis*.

ACETUM PROPHYLACTICUM. The *Acidum Aceticum Aromaticum*.

ACETUM RADICALE. Radical Vinegar. The *Acidum Aceticum Fortius*.

ACETUM SCILLÆ. D. Vinegar of Squills, or Acetic Acid of Squills. Acidum Aceticum Scilliticum. E. *Acetum Scillæ Maritimæ. Acetum Scilliticum*.

℞ Scillæ radicis recèns excicatæ libram, acidi acetici diluti octarios sex, spiritûs tenuioris octarium dimidium.

* Acetum.
† Acidum Aceticum Dilutum.
‡ Acidum Aceticum Fortius.

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Scillæ radicem macera cum acido, leni calore, in vase vitreo clauso, per horas viginti quatuor; dein exprime, et sepone, ut fæces subsidant; denique liquori defæcato spiritum adjice.

Take of squill root recently dried, a pound; diluted acetic acid, six pints; proof spirit, half a pint.

Macerate the squill root with the acid, by a gentle heat, in a covered glass vessel, for twenty-four hours; then express it and set it by that the dregs may subside; lastly, add the spirit to the clear liquor.

An expectorating and diuretic preparation, exhibited in chronic catarrh, dropsies, and asthma. From half a drachm to two drachms is the usual dose.

ACETUM SCILLÆ MARITIMÆ, VEL ACETUM SCILLITICUM. Squill Vinegar. The *Acetum Scillæ*.

ACETUM VINI. D. Wine Vinegar, or Common Vinegar. Acetum. L.

ACIDUM. An Acid. Acids are a class of medicines supposed to be compounds of oxygen with one or more combustible substances. They are sour to the taste; change to red, the blue, purple, and green vegetable colours, and enter readily into combination with alkalies, earths, and metals, forming salts.

Acids according to the kingdom of nature from which they proceed, are divided into mineral, vegetable, and animal. Each acid, in union with an alkaline, earthy, or metallic base, constitutes its respective class of salts; thus the acetic acid, forms acetates; the sulphuric, sulphates, and so on with the rest.

The mineral acids derive their names from the mineral substances from which they are procured. They are more simple, less volatile, more susceptible of concentration, and stronger than either the vegetable or animal acids. Those used in the art of medicine, are the sulphuric, nitric, muriatic, carbonic, boracic, succinic, and arsenic acids.

Vegetable acids are those obtained from vegetables; these differ from the mineral acids in being less simple, less fixed, less susceptible of concentration, and not so strong. Only four are used in the art of medicine, namely, acetic, tartaric, citric, and the boracic.

Animal acids are those obtained from certain animal substances. Phosphoric acid is the only one of this class employed in the art of medicine.

The division of acids into three classes, is succeeded by a more useful and scientific arrangement, consisting of only two classes. The undecomposible acids, and those which are formed with two principles, are comprised in the first class; while those acids which are formed with more than two principles compose the second class. The acids of the first class, used in the art of medicine, are the sulphuric, muriatic, nitric, carbonic, boracic, arsenic, and phosphoric. Those of the second, the acetic, tartaric, citric, benzoic, and succinic.

In the formation of acids, the *Oxygen* is considered as the principle of acidity or *acidifying basis*, and the other components, as the *acidifiable basis* or substances made to retain the said principle of acidity.

If an *acidifiable basis* is perfectly saturated with oxygen, the acid thus produced is said to be perfect; if on the contrary, imperfect. To distinguish these, modern Chemists use the term *ic* for the former, and *ous* for the latter; thus, the perfect acid of nitre is called *nitric*, and the imperfect, *nitrous*. When more than a full portion of oxygen is present, the acid is said to be *Oxygenated*, and its name preceded by the syllables *oxy*, as Acidum Oxy-muriaticum.

If the *acidifiable basis* is combined with *Oxygen*, yet without shewing any of the properties of an acid, the produce is then called an *oxyde* or *oxide*.

The strong acids should be kept in well stopped glass bottles, and the name of the acid engraved on the glass. They should also be dispensed in glass stopped phials, for cork blackens the sulphuric, and is dissolved by the nitric and muriatic.

Acids are either *crystallised*, as the citric; *fluid*, as the nitric; or *gaseous*, as the carbonic; and are variously denominated according to their peculiarities, or union with

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other substances, as Concrete Crystallized Citric, Diluted Nitric, and Aromatic Sulphuric.

ACIDUM ACETICUM. D. Acetic Acid, or Acidum Aceticum Fortius. L. It is here necessary to observe, that the name *Acidum Aceticum* was lately used by the London College for the Diluted Acetic Acid of the present Pharmacopœia; it must therefore follow, that the *Acidum Aceticum* of all former London Pharmacopœias, is not the strong Acetic Acid, but the *Acidum Aceticum Dilutum*.

ACIDUM ACETICUM AROMATICUM. E. Aromatic Acetic Acid, or Aromatic Vinegar. *Acetum Aromaticum. Acetum Prophylacticum.* Macerate for seven days, an ounce of rosemary tops, rosemary leaves, and sage leaves, with half an ounce of bruised cloves and dried lavender flowers, in three pints of distilled vinegar. Finally, filter the expressed liquor through paper. Aromatic Vinegar is chiefly used as a grateful perfume, possessing most pleasing and renovating effects.

ACIDUM ACETICUM CAMPHORATUM. E. D. Camphorated Acetic Acid. *Aromatic Spirit of Vinegar. Camphorated Vinegar.* Triturate half an ounce of Camphor with a little alcohol, to powder, then dissolve it in six ounces of strong acetic acid. A powerful stimulant, used in the state of vapour, snuffed up the nostrils in syncope.

ACIDUM ACETICUM DILUTUM. L. Diluted Acetic Acid, or Distilled Vinegar. Acetum Distillatum. D. Acidum Aceticum Tenue. E. Lately called by the London College *Acidum Aceticum*.

℞ Aceti congium.

Destillet acidum aceticum dilutum balneo arenæ, ex retortâ vitreâ in receptaculum vitreum et frigefactum; tum, primo octario rejecto, octarios sex proximè destillatos serva.

Take of vinegar, a gallon.

Let the diluted acetic acid be distilled from a glass retort, placed in a sand-bath, into a glass receiver kept cool; then, having rejected the first pint which distils over, reserve the six succeeding pints.

The process of distillation separates from the vinegar part of the aroma, colouring matter, supertartrate of potash, &c. which injure it as an article of Pharmacy, and also prevent it from keeping well. Part of the colouring matter, however, as well, as of the mucilage, &c. comes over during the operation; and, if the distillation is continued too long, an empyreuma will also be given off.

If diluted acetic acid is properly made, it is transparent and colourless, of an acid taste; but less pungent odour than common vinegar; its properties are the same with those of common vinegar, but from its greater purity, is become the general basis of acetous preparations, and is more used, particularly externally, in the cure of diseases. See *Acetum* and *Acidum Aceticum*.

ACIDUM ACETICUM FORTIUS. L. Strong Acetic Acid, or Pyroligneous Acid. Acidum Aceticum. D. Acidum Aceticum Forte. E. *Acidum Pyroligneosum. Acidum Aceticum e Ligno Distillatum.* This acid is obtained by distillation from wood, especially birch, beech, and box. It is of a brownish colour; transparent, pungent, grateful odour; and of an acrid, acid taste; specific weight to that of distilled water, as 1.046 to 1.000. Eighty-seven grains of crystallized subcarbonate of soda, should saturate one hundred grains of this acid.

The medical properties of strong acetic acid are stimulating, rubefacient, and escharotic, hence it is used to destroy corns and warts; and in the state of vapour, snuffed up the nostrils in syncope, asphyxia, and headaches.

ACIDUM ACETICUM IMPURUM. Impure Acetic Acid, or *Acetum*.

ACIDUM ACETICUM MITIUS. Weak Acetic Acid. The *Acidum Aceticum Dilutum*.

ACIDUM ACETICUM SCILLITICUM. E. Acetic Acid of Squills, or *Acetum Scillæ*. L.

ACIDUM ACETICUM TENUE. E. Proof Acetic Acid, or *Acidum Aceticum Dilutum*. L.

ACIDUM ACETOSUM. Acetous Acid, or *Acetum*.

ACIDUM ACETOSUM CAMPHORATUM. Camphorated Acetous Acid. The *Acidum Aceticum Camphoratum*.

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ACIDUM ACETOSUM DISTILLATUM. Distilled Acetous Acid. The *Acidum Aceticum Dilutum.*

ACIDUM ACETOSUM FORTE. Strong Acetous Acid. The *Acidum Aceticum Fortius.*

ACIDUM ACETOSUM IMPURUM. Impure Acetous Acid, or *Acetum.*

ACIDUM ÆTHEREUM. Ethereal Acid. The *Acidum Sulphuricum.*

ACIDUM ALUMINOSUM. Aluminous Acid. The *Acidum Sulphuricum.*

ACIDUM ARSENIOSUM. Arsenious Acid. The *Arsenicum Album.*

ACIDUM BENZOICUM. L. E. D. Benzoic Acid, or Flowers of Benzoin. *Flores Benzoini. Benjamin Flowers.*

℞ Benzoini libram;

Vasi vitreo arenæ imposito Benzoinum immitte, et calore gradûs 300mi adhibito et paulatim aucto, sublima donec nihil ampliûs ascendat: quod sublimatum est chartâ bibulâ involutum comprime, ut à parte oleosâ separetur: dein iterum sublima, calore non ultra gradum 400m aucto.

Take of benzoin, a pound;

Put the benzoin into a glass vessel placed in a sand-bath; and having heated it to 300°, sublime, gradually increasing its temperature until no more acid rises; fold the sublimate in bibulous paper and press it, so as to free it from the adhering oil; then sublime it again at a temperature not exceeding 400°.

In the first sublimation, the benzoic acid ascends, discoloured by a small quantity of empyreumatic oil, which is separated by the pressure between paper and the second sublimation.

Benzoic acid crystallizes in compressed prisms of a pungent taste and aromatic smell. It is fusible, and evaporates by heat, for the most part without change. It is permanent in the air; very sparingly soluble in cold water, but at 212° it dissolves in about twenty-four waters. It is also soluble in hot acetic acid; and is soluble, without change, in alcohol, in concentrated sulphuric and nitric acids, and is separated from them by water. In union with different bases, it constitutes a class of salts, which modern chemists call *Benzoates.*

Benzoic acid, though said to be serviceable in convulsive coughs, and difficulty of breathing, is chiefly used for pharmaceutical preparations.

The dose is from ten to thirty grains.

ACIDUM CITRICUM. L. Citric Acid, or Coxwell's Concrete Salt of Lemon. Acidum Citricum Crystallis Concretum. D. *Acidum Limonum.*

℞ Limonum succi, octarium; cretæ preparatæ, unciam, vel quantum satis sit ad succum saturandum; acidi sulphurici diluti, fluiduncias novem.

Succo limonum fervefacto cretam paulatim adjice, et misce; tum liquorem effunde. Citratem calcis, quæ remanet, aquâ trepidâ sæpius renovatâ ablue; dein sicca. Tum pulveri exsiccato superinfunde acidum sulphuricum dilutum, et coque per sextam horæ partem. Liquorem per linteum fortiter exprime, et per chartam cola; colatum leni calore consume, adeò ut, dum frigescit, fiant crystalli.

Crystallos, ut puræ sint, iterum et tertiò in aquâ liqua, eamque toties cola, decoque, et sepone.

Take of lemon juice, a pint; prepared chalk, an ounce, or a sufficient quantity to saturate the juice; diluted sulphuric acid, nine fluid ounces.

Add the chalk by degrees to the hot lemon juice, and mix them; then pour off the liquor. Wash the remaining citrate of lime repeatedly with warm water; then dry it. Add the diluted sulphuric acid to the dried powder, and boil it for ten minutes. Press the liquor forcibly through a linen cloth, and then filter it through paper; evaporate the filtered liquor by the aid of a gentle heat, so that crystals may form in it as it cools.

That the crystals may be pure, dissolve them a second and a third time in water, filtering, evaporating, and crystallizing each solution.

During this process, the lime of the chalk is separated from its carbonic acid, and uniting with the citric acid of the lemon juice, is precipitated in the form of citrate of lime. The sulphuric acid again combines with the lime of this precipitate, and sets free the citric

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acid, which is afterwards purified by filtration.

Citric acid crystallizes in white, semitransparent, persistent, rhomboidal prisms, of an exceedingly acid taste; soluble in less than twice its weight of cold water, and in half its weight of boiling water. The solution undergoes spontaneous decomposition very slowly. Sulphuric acid clears it, and forms vinegar. Nitric acid converts it into oxalic and acetic acids. In union with different bases, it forms *citrates*.

The virtues attributed to this acid, are the same with those of lemon juice itself; but from its being less perishable and less bulky, it is better calculated for military and naval practice. However, in this country, medical men in general make use of the juice in preference.

The dose is from ten grains to two drachms. See *Citrus Medica*.

ACIDUM LIMONUM. Lemon Acid. The *Acidum Citricum*.

ACIDUM MURIATICUM. L. E. D. Muriatic Acid, or Spirit of Salt. *Spiritus Salis. Spiritus Salis Marini. Spiritus Salis Glauberi. Spiritus Salis Communis.*

℞ Sodæ muriatis exsiccatæ, libras duas; acidi sulphurici *pondere*, uncias viginti; aquæ destillatæ, octarium cum semisse.

Acidum cum aquæ octario dimidio prius in retortâ vitreâ misce; et his, ubi refrixerint, sodæ muriatem adjice; aquæ quod relinquum est in receptaculum infunde; tum, retortâ aptatâ in hanc aquam transeat acidum muriaticum destillatum ex balneo arenæ, calore gradatim ancto donec, retorta rebescat.

Acidi muriatici pondus specificum est ad aquæ destillatæ pondus specificum, ut 1.160 ad 1.000.

Sodæ subcarbonatis crystallorum grana 124 ab hujus acidi granis centum saturantur.

Take of dried muriate of soda, two pounds; sulphuric acid, *by weight*, twenty ounces; distilled water, a pint and a half.

First mix the acid with half a pint of the water in a glass retort; and when the mixture has cooled, add the muriate of soda; pour the remainder of the water into a receiver, and, having adapted the retort, let the muriatic acid distil over into this water, from a sand-bath gradually heated to redness.

The specific gravity of muriatic acid is to the specific gravity of distilled water as 1.160 to 1.000.

One hundred and twenty-four grains of crystallized subcarbonate of soda are saturated by 100 grains of this acid.

In this preparation the decomposition of the muriate of soda is effected by the superior affinity of sulphuric acid assisted by heat. The muriatic acid thus assumes its elastic form, passes over into the receiver, and is condensed by the water. A super sulphate of soda remains in the retort.

Muriatic acid is either of a pale yellow or brownish cast; emits visible fumes when exposed to air, has a suffocating odour, and an intensely acid, caustic taste. In union with alkaline, earthy, or metallic substances, it constitutes the class of salts, called *Muriates*.

Muriatic acid is too powerful of itself, to be employed as a remedy, but mixed with an equal portion of distilled water, it is the *Acidum Muriaticum Dilutum* of the Dublin Pharmacopœia; thus diluted, it is administered in typhus, and cutaneous eruptions, from ten to twenty drops at a dose, in any convenient vehicle: also employed from half a drachm to two drachms in six ounces of fluid, as a gargle in inflammatory and putrid sore throats; and from ten to sixteen drops to four ounces of water, as an injection in gonorrhœa.

ACIDUM MURIATICUM DILUTUM. D. Diluted Muriatic Acid. See *Acidum Muriaticum*.

ACIDUM MURIATICUM OXYGENATUM. Oxygenated Muriatic Acid. The *Aqua Oxymuriatica*.

ACIDUM NITRICUM. L. E. Nitric Acid. *Aqua Fortis*.

℞ Potassæ nitratis exsiccatæ; acidi sulphurici, singulorum *pondere* libras duas.

Misce in retorta vitrea, tum balneo arenæ destillet acidum nitricum, donec vapor ruber prodeat. Dein, adjectâ insuper potassæ nitratis exsiccatæ unciâ, iterum eodem modo acidum destillet.

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Acidi nitrici pondus specificum est ad pondus specificum aquæ destillatæ, ut 1.500 ad 1.000.

Sodæ subcarbonatis crystallorum grana 212 ab hujus acidi granis centum saturantur.

Take of dried nitrate of potash; sulphuric acid, of each, *by weight*, two pounds.

Mix them in a glass retort, and distil the nitric acid from a sand-bath, until a red vapour arises: then having added to it one ounce of dry nitrate of potash, let the acid be re-distilled in a similar manner.

The specific gravity of nitric acid is to the specific gravity of distilled water, as 1.500 to 1.000.

212 grains of crystallized subcarbonate of soda are saturated by 100 grains of this acid.

The sulphuric acid enters into combination with the potash, forming a super sulphate of potash, and the nitric acid is distilled over.

Nitric acid consists of 70.50, *by weight*, of oxygen, and 29.50 of nitrogen. It is liquid, transparent, and colourless; has a strong affinity for water, and absorbs it from the atmosphere; is very corrosive and tinges the skin of a yellow colour; specific gravity when most concentrated, is 1.504, but when prepared, *bona fide* from the above formula, it is then 1.500. It produces heat when mixed with water; is decomposed by many substances. Light converts it in part into nitrous acid. When entirely deprived of water, it sets fire to oils, to sulphurated hydrogen gas, to iron filings when perfectly dry, and to zinc, bismuth, and tin, when poured on them in a state of fusion. It oxygenizes all the metals, except gold, platinum, and titanium. In union with alkaline, earth, or metallic bases, it constitutes the class of salts, called *Nitrates*.

Pure nitric acid, as I have just stated, is colourless; but in the shops we more commonly find nitric acid of a yellow cast. It has an extremely suffocating odour, and an intensely acid, caustic taste; consequently it is too powerful to be employed in a concentrated state, either as an internal or external remedy. One fluidounce diluted with nine fluidounces of distilled water, forms the *Acidum Nitricum Dilutum*.

In this state it is administered in chronic affections of the liver, attended with a redundant and hasty formation of bile, and in dyspepsia.

The dose is from ten to thirty drops in three ounces of fluid, twice or three times a day. Largely diluted, it is an useful drink in fevers of the typhoid kind; and diluted in the proportion of from half an ounce to six ounces of water, it is a serviceable lotion for old fœtid ulcers.

ACIDUM NITRICUM DILUTUM. L. Diluted Nitric Acid. See *Acidum Nitricum*.

℞ Acidi nitrici, fluidunciam; aquæ destillatæ, fluiduncias novem. Misce.

Take of nitric acid, a fluidounce; distilled water, nine fluidounces. Mix.

ACIDUM NITROSUM. E. D. Nitrous Acid. The Edinburgh Pharmacopœia directs this acid to be prepared thus: Take of very pure nitrate of potash, two pounds; sulphuric acid, sixteen ounces; having put the nitrate in a glass retort, pour upon it the sulphuric acid, and distil in a sand-bath, with a gentle heat, until the iron pot begins to be red hot.

The same decomposition takes place during this process, as is effected in the preparation of the nitric acid.

Nitrous acid is of a brown or red colour, exceedingly volatile, and emits an intolerable and suffocating odour. By the addition of water, its colour is successively changed to blue, green, and yellow. In the state of vapour, it is absorbed by water, oil, and sulphuric acid. It consists of about 70 parts of oxygen, and 30 of nitrogen, or rather of nitric acid and nitric oxide. It forms *Nitrites*.

The specific gravity of the acid produced, according to the above formula, is to that of distilled water, as 1.520 to 1.000; whereas the specific gravity of the nitrous acid of the Dublin Pharmacopœia, is to that of distilled water, as 1.500 to 1.000.

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Nitrous acid, like the nitric, is never used as a remedy in the concentrated state; but very frequently, when tempered to a moderate degree of strength; as for instance, with an equal portion of distilled water. In this form it constitutes the *Acidum Nitrosum Dilutum* of the two Pharmacopœias; and is recommended in the same cases and like doses as the Diluted Nitric of the London. See *Acidum Nitricum*.

ACIDUM NITROSUM DILUTUM. E. D. Diluted Nitric Acid. See *Acidum Nitrosum*.

ACIDUM OXYMURIATICUM. Oxymuriatic Acid. The *Aqua Oxymuriatica*.

ACIDUM PRIMOGENIUM. The *Acidum Sulphuricum*.

ACIDUM PYRO-LIGNOSUM. Pyro-ligneous Acid. The *Acidum Aceticum Fortius*.

ACIDUM SUCCINICUM. E. D. Succinic Acid, or Acid of Amber. *Sal Succini*.

Mix equal parts of powdered amber and pure sand. Put these in a glass retort, (enough should be made so as to fill the retort one-half,) then adapt a large receiver, and distil in a sand-bath, with a fire gradually increased. At first a watery liquor will come over, with some yellow oil; then a yellow oil with an acid taste; and lastly a reddish and black coloured oil. Pour the liquor out of the receiver, and separate the oil from the water; after which collect the salt from the neck of the retort and sides of the receiver; press it between folds of blotting paper to free it from the oil, and purify it by dissolving it in warm water, and crystallization.

The sand comminutes the amber during the process, and prevents its running into masses, and coming over in distillation. From the great heat required, the operation cannot be accomplished without difficulty. Succinic acid has a sour taste, crystallizes in transparent white triangular prisms, may be melted and sublimed, but suffers partial decomposition, more soluble in hot than in cold water, soluble in hot alcohol, and forms *Succinates*. Although retained by the Edinburgh and Dublin Pharmacopœias, it is never used in medicine. The London College have rejected it.

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM. L. E. D. Sulphuric Acid, or Vitriolic Acid. Oil of Vitriol. *Oleum Vitrioli. Acidum Vitriolicum. Acidum Primogenium.*

Sulphuric acid is prepared in two ways. The first by distilling off the acid from sulphate of iron, previously deprived of its water of crystallization; and the second, by burning sulphur in large leaden chambers, with an eighth part of nitrate of potash, to supply the necessary oxygen. By the former process, we obtain the strongest acid, but it is apt to contain iron, and the latter lead. These may be rendered perfectly pure by distilling them in a retort, in a sand bath, gradually heated as long as any acid comes over. The receiver ought not to be luted on.

Sulphuric acid consists of 56 parts of sulphur, and 44 of oxygen; it may be obtained in a crystallized or glacial form, but generally exists as a dense liquid; specific gravity to that of distilled water, as 1,850 to 1,000; slightly viscid; transparent and colourless; by exposure to the atmosphere, turns black; without smell, of a strong acid taste: it freezes at 36°, and boils at 590°: it has a strong attraction for water, absorbing it from the atmosphere, and producing considerable heat when mixed with it; it is decomposed by most inflammable substances; it does not oxidize gold, platinum, tungsten, or titanium; it decomposes the alkaline and earthy sulphurets, and reduces all organic substances to charcoal; in union with alkaline, earthy, or metallic substances, it forms the class of salts, called *Sulphates*.

The medical virtues of sulphuric acid are powerfully refrigerant and antiseptic; hence it is occasionally employed in the form of an ointment made with a drachm of the acid and an ounce of prepared lard, or from half a drachm of acid to the same proportion of lard. The former ointment we find recommended against local pains, and the latter, in scabies. When diluted according to the directions of the Pharmacopœia, stated under *Acidum Sulphuricum Dilutum*, it is greatly used in dyspepsia,

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menorrhagia, diabetes, hæmoptasis, and cutaneous eruptions; also in gargles in cynanche, and to check salivation. The dose is from ten to thirty drops, largely diluted, and from one to three drachms to eight ounces of fluid as a gargle.

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM AROMATICUM. E. Aromatic Sulphuric Acid, or Aromatic Vitriolic Acid, *Acidum Vitriolicum Aromaticum.*

Gradually drop six ounces of sulphuric acid into two pounds of rectified spirit; digest with a gentle heat, in a close glass vessel for three days, and then add an ounce and a half of bruised cinnamon, and one ounce of bruised ginger: digest again in a close vessel, for six days, and filter.

Aromatic sulphuric acid is a brownish coloured fluid of an acid, and slightly ethereal taste, with a grateful aromatic odour. Combined with vegetable bitters, it is occasionally exhibited in debility following fevers, dyspepsia, and asthma.

Ten to thirty drops is the usual dose.

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM DILUTUM. L. E. D. Diluted Sulphuric Acid, or Elixir of Vitriol. *Acidum Vitriolicum Dilutum. Spiritus Vitrioli. Elixir Vitrioli.*

℞ Acidi sulphurici, fluidunciam cum semisse; aquæ destillatæ, fluidunciàs, quatuordecim cum semisse.

Acidum aquæ paulatim adjice; tum misce.

Take of sulphuric acid, a fluidounce and a half; distilled water, fourteen fluidounces and a half.

Add the acid gradually to the water, and mix.

For its medical use, dose, &c. see *Acidum Sulphuricum.*

ACIDUM TARTARICUM. L. Tartaric Acid.

℞ Potassæ supertartratis libras duas cum semisse; aquæ destillatæ ferventis, congios tres; cretæ præparatæ, libram; acidi sulphurici, libram.

Potassæ supertartratem coque cum aquæ destillatæ congiis duobus, et adjice paulatim cretam præparatam, donec bullulæ non ampliùs excitentur: sepone ut subsidat calcis tartras: liquorem effunde, et tartratem calcis aquâ destillatâ sæpiùs ablue, donec saporis expers sit. Tum superinfunde acidum sulphuricum aquæ destillatæ ferventis congio dilutum, et sepone per horas viginti quatuor subindè agitans. Liquorem cola, et balneo aquoso consume ut fiant crystalli.

Take of supertartrate of potash, two pounds and a half; boiling distilled water, three gallons; prepared chalk, a pound; sulphuric acid, a pound.

Boil the supertartrate of potash with two gallons of the distilled water, and add the prepared chalk by degrees, until it ceases to cause effervescence. Set by the mixture, that the tartrate of lime may subside: pour off the liquor, and wash the tartrate of lime frequently with distilled water until it becomes tasteless. Then pour upon it the sulphuric acid diluted with a gallon of boiling distilled water, and set them by for twenty-four hours, occasionally stirring them. Strain the liquor, and then evaporate it by a water-bath, so that crystals may form.

The tartaric acid of the supertartrate of potash, uniting with the lime of the chalk, forms an insoluble tartrate of lime.

By the addition of sulphuric acid, an insoluble sulphate of lime is precipitated, leaving the tartaric acid dissolved in the water.

Tartaric acid varies in the form of its crystals; its specific gravity is 15,962. Its crystals are white, imperfectly transparent; they do not effloresce nor deliquesce when exposed to the air; but melt into a transparent mass when heated above 219°; and after this process they deliquesce, dissolve readily in water, combine with earths, alkalies, and metallic oxides, forming *Tartrates.* They consist of 85.3 parts of real acid, and 15.5 of water. A serviceable refrigerant and antiscorbutic, wherefore it is employed in inflammatory affections, fevers, and scorbutus.

Dose, from ten to thirty grains.

ACIDUM VITRIOLICUM. Vitriolic Acid. The *Acidum Sulphuricum.*

ACIDUM VITRIOLICUM AROMATICUM. Aromatic Vitriolic Acid. The *Acidum Sulphuricum Aromaticum.*

ACIDUM VITRIOLICUM DILUTUM. Diluted Vitriolic Acid. The *Acidum Sulphuricum Dilutum.*

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ACONITI FOLIA. L. Aconite Leaves. Aconitum Folia. D. Aconiti Napelli Folia. E. See *Aconitum*.

ACONITUM. L. D. The Aconite. Common Blue Monk's Hood. Aconitum Napellus. E. This plant, the *Aconitum Neomontanum* of Linnæus, is a perennial of the class *Polyandria*, and order *Trigynia*; growing wild in the alpine forests of Carinthia, Cariola, and other mountainous countries in Germany, but cultivated in our gardens for medical purposes. The whole plant in a recent state is a violent poison, producing nausea and violent vomiting, hypercatharsis, vertigo, cold sweats, delirium, and convulsions, which terminate in death. In order to counteract these effects, the substance should be evacuated from the stomach, and acidulous fluids and cordials administered very freely.

Notwithstanding the poisonous nature of Aconite, the dried leaves are an useful medicine when properly administered, acting as a penetrating stimulus, and generally exciting perspiration. They are said to be effectual in intermittent fevers, glandular swellings, gouty and rheumatic pains, venereal nodes, spina ventosa, itch, convulsive disorders, anchylosis, and amaurosis.

The dose is from one grain, gradually increased to four, twice or three times a day.

ACONITUM FOLIA. D. Aconite Leaves, or *Aconiti Folia*. L.

ACONITUM NAPELLUS. E. The Aconite, or *Aconitum*. L.

ACONITUM NEOMONTANUM. The Monk's Hood, or *Aconitum*.

ACORI CALAMI RADIX. E. Sweet Flag Root, or *Calami Radix*. L.

ACORI RADIX. D. Sweet Flag Root, or *Calami Radix*. L.

ACORUS. The Sweet Flag, or *Calamus*.

ACORUS CALAMUS. E. D. The Sweet Flag; or *Calamus*. L.

ACORUS VERUS. The Sweet Flag, or *Calamus*.

ADEPS. L. E. Hogs' Lard, or Adeps Suillus. D. *Axungia*, *Adeps Suis Scrofæ*, *Axungia Porcina*.

Before lard is fit for medical purposes, it is prepared by melting and running it into bladders. In this state it is sold by almost every vender of culinary articles. Its principal medical use is to form ointments, cerates, and plasters.

ADEPS OVILLI. E. D. Mutton Suet, or *Sevum*. L.

ADEPS OVIS ARIETIS. Mutton Suet, or *Sevum*.

ADEPS PRÆPARATA, L. D. Prepared Lard. *Axungia Præparata*. See *Adeps*.

℞ Adipem in frustula concide; tum leni igne liquefactam per linteum exprime.

Cut the lard into small pieces; and having melted it over a slow fire, press it through a linen cloth.

ADEPS SUILLUS. D. Hogs' Lard, or *Adeps*. L.

ADEPS SUILLUS PRÆPARATUS. Prepared Lard, or *Adeps Præparata*.

ADEPS SUIS SCROFÆ. Hogs' Lard, or *Adeps*.

ÆRUGO. L. D. Verdigris. Subacetas Cupri. E.

Verdigris, or Sub-acetate of Copper, is of a bluish green colour, dry and difficult to break, and should neither deliquesce, have a salt taste, contain any black or white spots, nor be adulterated with earth or gypsum; however, it is an easy matter to know its purity, by putting some in diluted sulphuric acid, which will dissolve the whole if pure; if not, the impurities will subside.

The mode of preparing Verdigris is, by stratifying copper-plates, with the husks and stalks of grapes, which have been made to ferment after the wine has been expressed. In about ten or twenty days the husks will become white, and the plates of copper are then to be taken out, the surface of which will be found covered with detached and silky crystals; they are then placed on their edges with their surfaces in contact, in the corner of a cellar; and alternately dipped in water and replaced to dry, every six or eight days, for six or eight times; by this process the plates swell and are completely covered with a coat of verdigris, which is easily separated by a knife; in this state it is only a paste, which is well beaten with wooden mallets, then packed up in bags of white leather, and dried in the sun, until it forms a loaf too hard to be penetrated by a knife; under this form it generally comes to England from

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France, mixed with stalks of the grapes; these are separable only by pulverization.

In this preparation the copper is oxidized, probably by the atmospheric air, aided by the affinity of the acetic acid; and a portion of this acid remains in combination with the oxyde, not sufficient, however, to produce its saturation. When acted on by water, the acid with such a portion of oxyde as it can retain in solution, are dissolved, and the remaining oxyde is left undissolved. From this analysis of it by the action of water, Proust inferred that it consists of 43 acetate of copper, 27 of black oxyde of copper, and 30 of water; this water not being accidental, but existing in it in intimate combination.

Verdigris is used as a pigment in some of the processes of dying; and in surgery it is externally applied as a mild detergent in cleansing foul ulcers, or other open wounds. On account of its virulent properties, it ought never to be used as a medicine without professional advice; and in case any portion of this poison be accidentally swallowed, emetics should be first given, and afterwards cold water gently alkalized, ought to be drunk in abundance.

ÆRUGO PRÆPARATI. D. Prepared verdigris.

Let verdigris be ground to powder, and the minute particles be separated in the manner directed for the preparation of chalk.

The intention of this process is merely to obtain sub-acetate of copper in a state of the most minute mechanical division. From one-eighth of a grain to a grain taken with plenty of sugar, is a certain antidote for verdigris taken as a a poison. See *Ærugo*.

ÆSCULUS HIPPOCASTANUM. D. The Horse-chesnut Tree. *Hippocastanum*. This tree, the *Æsculus Hippocastanum* of Linnæus, is a very common and well known tree of this country, belonging to the class *Hexandria*, order *Monogynia*, The bark enters the Medical Catalogue as a tonic, astringent, and antiseptic remedy; it therefore follows, its employment may be beneficial in intermittents, and debility of the stomach; and externally, in the form of lotion, to counteract gangrene. Dose, from half a drachm to a drachm.

ÆTHER. Ether. Ethers are volatile liquors obtained by distillation from a mixture of alcohol and a concentrated acid. They are supposed to be triple compounds of oxygen, carbon, and hydrogen, are transparent and colourless, of a very fragrant odour, hot, pungent taste, extremely light, and when pure, boil at 98°, or in vacuum, at 20°. They are very soluble in air, and during their evaporation, produce an intense degree of cold: soluble in ten parts of water, and in alcohol in every proportion: they dissolve the distilled oils and resins; are decomposed by being transmitted through a red hot porcelain tube, and are very inflammable, burning with a white flame.

ÆTHER HOFFMANI. Hoffman's Ether. The *Spiritus Ætheris Sulphurici Compositus*.

ÆTHER NITROSUS. D. Nitrous Ether. *Naptha Nitrici*.

Take of dried nitrate of kali, in coarse powder, a pound and a half; sulphuric acid, one pound; rectified spirit nineteen ounces, by measure. Put the nitrate into a tubulated retort, placed in a bath of cold water, and pour upon it gradually, and in different portions, the sulphuric acid and spirit previously mixed, and allowed to cool. Without any external heat, or only a slight degree of it, (such as the addition of tepid water to the bath,) an ethereal liquor will begin to arise without applying fire under it; in a short time, the heat will spontaneously increase in the retort, and a remarkable ebullition will take place, which is to be moderated by cooling the bath with cold water. The receiver ought also to be cooled with water or snow, and furnished with a proper apparatus for transmitting the very elastic vapour arising from the mixture, with very great force, if the heat should accidentally become too high, through a pound of rectified spirit, placed in a cooled phial.

Put the ethereal liquor, which has distilled spontaneously, into a phial with a ground glass stopper, and gradually add (closing the phial after each addition,) as much very dry sub-carbonate of kali, in pow-

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der, as shall be sufficient to saturate the superabundant acid, according to the test of lithmus. This is done commonly on the addition of about a drachm of the salt, and in a short time, the nitrous ether will swim on the surface, and is to be separated by means of a funnel. If nitrous ether be required very pure, redistil it from a water bath, at about 140° to one-half.

The ethereal liquor under consideration, appears to differ from sulphuric ether only in being combined with nitric oxyde; at least it is highly inflammable, pungent, volatile, and is not soluble in water, while it gives a deep olive colour to green salts of iron, and has a considerable specific gravity. It consists of 16.41 nitrogen, 39.27 carbon, 34.73 oxygen, and 9.59 hydrogen, in 100 parts; specific gravity, 900.

Its medical use and dose are the same with those of the *Æther Rectificatus*.

ÆTHER RECTIFICATUS. L. Rectified Ether. This is the ethereal liquor sold in our shops under the names of *Ether*, and *Sulphuric* or *Vitriolic Ether*.

℞ Ætheris sulphurici, fluiduncias quatuordecim; potassæ fusæ, unciam dimidiam; aquæ destillatæ, fluiduncias undecim.

Potassam in aquæ fluiduncîis duabus primùm liqua, eique ætherem adjice, assiduè agitans, donec misceantur; tum, calore gradûs circiter 120mi, ex retorta ampla destillent in vas refrigeratum ætheris fluiduncîæ duodecim; destillatum cum aquæ fluiduncîis novem simul agita, et sepone ut subsidat aqua. Deni que ætherem rectificatum supernatantem effunde, et vase bene obturato serva.

Take of sulphuric ether, fourteen fluidounces; fused potash, half an ounce; distilled water, eleven fluidounces.

First dissolve the potash in two fluidounces of the water, and add the ether, shaking them thoroughly until they are mixed; then, at a temperature of about 120°, let twelve fluidounces of ether distil over from a large retort into a cooled vessel; then shake the distilled fluid with nine fluidounces of water, and set it by, that the water may subside. Lastly pour off the supernatant rectified ether, and keep it in a well-stopped vessel.

The medical properties of ether, when taken internally, are antispasmodic, cordial, and stimulant. Against nervous and typhoid fevers, all nervous diseases, but especially tetanic affections, soporose diseases from debility, asthma, palsy, spasmodic cholic, hysteria, &c. it always receives a share of reputation. Applied externally, it is of service in headache, toothache, and other painful affections. Thus employed, it is capable of producing two very opposite effects, according to its management; for, if it be prevented from evaporating, by covering the place to which it is applied, closely with the hand, it proves a powerful stimulant and rubefacient, and excites a sensation of burning heat, as is the case with solution of camphor in alcohol or turpentine. In this way it is frequently used for removing pains in the head or teeth. On the contrary, if it be dropped on any part of the body, exposed freely to the air, its rapid evaporation produces an intense degree of cold; and as this is attended with a proportional diminution of bulk in the part applied, in this way it has frequently contributed to the reduction of the intestine, in cases of strangulated hernia. It is likewise serviceable dropped in the meatus in hearache.

The Edinburgh and Dublin Colleges recommend the sulphuric ether in its primitive state.

The dose is from twenty drops to a drachm and a half, in any convenient vehicle.

ÆTHER SULPHURICUS. L. E. D. Sulphuric or Vitriolic Ether. *Æther Vitriolicum*. *Naptha Vitrioli*.

℞ Spiritûs rectificati, acidi sulphurici, singulorum *pondere* libram cum semisse.

Spiritum retortæ vitreæ infunde, eique acidum paulatim adjice, sæpiùs agitans, et cavens ne gradum 120mum calor excedat, donec misceantur. Dein in arenam, ad gradum 200mum priùs calefactam, cautè impone, ut quàm celerrimè ebulliat liquor, transeatque æther in receptaculum tubulatum, cui aptatum sit vas recipiens glacie vel

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aquâ refrigeratum. Destillet liquor, donec pars aliqua gravior transire incipiat, quæ sub æthere in fundo receptaculi conspiciatur. Liquori qui restat in retorta rursus spiritûs rectificati uncias duodecim affunde, ut simili modo destillet æther.

Take of rectified spirit, sulphuric acid, of each, *by weight*, a pound and a half.

Pour the spirit into a glass retort, and gradually add the acid to it, shaking them frequently, and taking care that the temperature does not exceed 120°, till they are mixed. Then place the retort very cautiously in sand, previously heated to 200°, that the liquor may boil as soon as possible, and the ether pass over into a tubulated receiver, to which a recipient is adapted, kept cold by ice or water. Let the liquor distil until another heavier part begins to pass over, which may be seen under the ether at the bottom of the receiver. To the liquor which remains in the retort, again add twelve ounces of rectified spirit, that ether may again be distilled as before.

The rationale of this process is still to be discovered: some suppose the acid is decomposed, and others that it merely acts in abstracting water from the alcohol.

For its medicinal properties, use, and dose, see *Æther Rectificatus*.

ÆTHER SULPHURICUS CUM ALCOHOLE. E. Sulphuric Ether with Alcohol, or *Spiritus Ætheris Sulphuricus*. L.

ÆTHER SULPHURICUS CUM ALCOHOLE AROMATICUS. E. Aromatic Sulphuric Ether with Alcohol, or *Spiritus Ætheris Aromaticus*. L.

ÆTHER VITRIOLICUS. Vitriolic Ether. The *Æther Sulphuricus*.

ÆTHIOPS. Ethiops. A term anciently applied to those preparations where the powder became black, like an Æthiop's skin.

ÆTHIOPS ALKALIZATUS. Alkalized Ethiops. The Hydrargyrum cum Creta.

ÆTHIOPS MINERALE. Ethiop Mineral. The *Sulphuretum Hydrargyri Nigrum*.

ÆTHIOPS PER SE. The *Oxydum Hydrargyri, Cinereum*.

ÆTHIOPS VEGETABILIS. Ethiop Vegetable. The *Pulvis Quercus Marinus*.

AGARICUS CHIRURGORUM. Surgeon's Agaric. The *Boletus Ignarius*.

AGARICUS QUERCUS. Agaric of the Oak. The *Boletus Ignarius*.

AGRIMONIA. D. The Common Agrimony, or *Agrimonia Eupatoria* of Linnæus, is a perennial of the class *Decandria*, and order *Dyginia*.

This plant is common in fields about hedges and shady places, flowering in June and July. It is principally regarded as an astringent, hence it is occasionally exhibited from one to three scruples at a dose, in dyspepsia.

AGRIMONIA EUPATORIA. The Common Agrimony, or *Agrimonia*.

ALBUM SUBLIMATUM. White Sublimate. The *Oxymurias Hydragyri*.

ALCOHOL. L. D. Alcohol.

℞ Spiritûs rectificati congium; Potassæ subcarbonatis libras tres.

Spiritui injice potassæ subcarbonatis libram, ad gradum trecentesimum prius calefactam, et per horas viginti quatuor macera, sæpius movens; tum effuso, spiritui adjice potassæ subcarbonatis quod relinquum est, ad eundum gradum calefactum; denique balneo aquoso destillet alcohol, quod servandum est in vase obturato.

Alcoholis pondus specificum est ad pondus specificum aquæ destillatæ ut .815 ad 1.000.

Take of rectified spirit, a gallon; subcarbonate of potash, three pounds.

Add a pound of the subcarbonate of potash, previously heated to 300°, to the spirit, and macerate for twenty-four hours, frequently stirring; then having poured off the spirit, add to it the rest of the subcarbonate of potassa heated to the same degree; lastly, with the aid of a water-bath, let the alcohol distil over, which keep in a well stopped vessel.

The specific gravity of alcohol is to the specific gravity of distilled water, as .815 to 1.000.

Alcohol is a transparent, inflammable, colourless fluid, of a burning, pungent taste, and a fragant penetrating odour.

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From the experiments of Lavoisier on the combustion of alcohol, it was found by calculation to consist of 51.72 oxygen, 29.88 charcoal, and 18.40 hydrogen. Specific gravity 815.

The sub-carbonate of potash attracts the water of the rectified spirit, prevents it from rising in distillation, and the spirit comes over nearly pure.

As alcohol is simply rectified spirit of wine freed from all those aqueous particles which are not essential to it, they are both possessed of the same medical properties.

On the living body, alcohol acts as a most violent stimulus; it coagulates all the albuminous and gelatinous fluids, and corrugates all the solids. Applied externally, it strengthens the vessels, and thus may restrain passive hæmorrhages. It instantly contracts the extremities of the nerves it touches, and deprives them of sense and motion; by this means easing their pain, but at the same time destroying their use. Hence, employing spiritous liquors in fomentations, notwithstanding the specious titles of vivifying, heating, restoring mobility, resolving, dissipating, and the like, usually attributed to them, may sometimes be attended with unhappy consequences. These liquors, received undiluted into the stomach, produce the same effects, contracting all the solid parts which they touch, and destroying, at least for a time, their use and office: if the quantity is considerable, a palsy or apoplexy follows, which ends in death. Taken in small quantities, and diluted, they act as a cordial and tonic; if longer continued, the senses are disordered, voluntary motion is destroyed, and at length the most fatal consequences ensue. See *Spiritus Rectificatus*.

ALCOHOL AMMONIATUM. E. Ammoniated Alcohol; or Spiritus Ammoniæ. L. See *Spiritus Ammoniæ*.

ALCOHOL AMMONIATUM AROMATICUM. E. Aromatic Ammoniated Alcohol; or Spiritus Ammoniæ Aromaticus. L. See *Sp. Ammoniæ Aromaticus*.

ALCOHOL AMMONIATUM FŒTIDUM. Fœtid Ammoniated Alcohol. The *Spiritus Ammoniæ Fœtidus*.

ALCOHOL DILUTUM. E. Diluted Alcohol; or Spiritus Tenue. L. See *Spiritus Tenue*.

ALKALI MINERALE. Mineral Alkali. The *Soda Impura*.

ALKALI MINERALE ÆRATUM. Aerated Mineral Alkali. The *Sub-carbonas Sodæ*.

ALKALI MINERALE FIXUM. Fixed Mineral Alkali. The *Soda Impura*.

ALKALI MINERALE PHOSPHORATUM. Phosphorated Mineral Alkali. The *Phosphas Sodæ*.

ALKALI MINERALE SALITUM. The *Murias Sodæ*.

ALKALI VEGETABILIS. Vegetable Alkali. The *Potassa Impura*.

ALKALI VEGETABILIS FIXUM. Fixed Vegetable Alkali. The *Potassa Impura*.

ALKALI VEGETABILIS FIXUM CAUSTICUM. Caustic Fixed Vegetable Alkali. The *Potassa Fusa*.

ALKALI VEGETABILIS TARTARIZATUM. Tartarized Vegetable Alkali. The *Tartras Potassæ*.

ALKALI VEGETABILIS VITRIOLATUM. Vitriolated Vegetable Alkali. The *Sulphas Potassæ*.

ALKALI VOLATILIS. Volatile Alkali. The *Sub-carbonas Ammoniæ*.

ALKALI VOLATILIS CAUSTICUM. Caustic Volatile Alkali. The *Liquor Ammoniæ*.

ALKALI VITRIOLATUM. Vitriolated Alkali. The *Sulphas Potassæ*.

ALLII RADIX. L. E. D. Garlic Root, or Bulb. See *Allium*.

ALLIUM. L. E. D. The common Garlic, or *Allium Sativum* of Linnæus, is a perennial bulbous-rooted plant, of the *Hexandria* class, and *Monogynia* order. It grows wild in Sicily, and is cultivated in our gardens. The root consists of five or six small bulbs, called *cloves*, inclosed in one membranous coat. The whole plant, more particularly the root, is of a strong, penetrating, offensive smell, and an acrimonious, almost caustic taste, which however are dissipated by boiling. Garlic has been successfully used in intermittents, humoural asthma, rheumatalgia, and in cold phlegmatic habits; it is even said to be an effectual remedy in atonic deafness, by

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dropping the juice in the ear; and also serviceable in herpetic eruptions, formed with oil into an ointment. Dose, one to two cloves swallowed whole; or from half a drachm to a drachm of the juice, with sugar.

ALLIUM PORRUM. The Common Leek; or *Porrum*.

ALLIUM SATIVUM. The Common Garlic; or *Allium*.

ALOE HEPATICA. E. D. The Hepatic Aloe Plant; or *Aloe Barbadensis* of Linnæus; *Barbadoes Aloe Plant*; *Aloe Perfoliata*. A perennial of the class *Hexandria*, and order *Monogynia*. Of this species there are many varieties growing in the south of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America; all of which afford the *Aloe Hepatica*; *Extractum*, according to the manner described under that term.

ALOE HEPATICA; EXTRACTUM. E. D. Extract of the Hepatic Aloe; more commonly called *Hepatic Aloes*, *Barbadoes Aloes*, or *Aloes Vulgaris Extractum*.

Barbadoes aloes is a drier mass than the socotrine, and has an austere, bitter, nauseous taste, accompanied with a very disagreeable odour. It likewise differs in being sent from Barbadoes in large gourd shells, instead of skins; the manner of preparing it, is by pulling up the whole plant (*Aloe Hepatica*), and carefully cleansing it from the earth, or any other impurity; after which it is sliced into small handbaskets, and nets, which are put into a large iron boiler, or cauldron, with water, and boiled for ten minutes, when they are taken out and fresh ones supplied, till the liquor is strong and black; it is then strained into a narrow bottomed deep vat, when it is left to cool and deposit its feculent particles. The next day, the liquor is drawn off by a cock, and again put into a large iron vessel; at first it is boiled briskly, but towards the end it is slowly evaporated, and requires constant stirring to prevent the fecula from burning; when it becomes of the consistence of honey, it is poured into gourds for sale, and hardens by age.

The medical virtues of this aloe, are precisely the same as those of the socotrine; on which account, the London College have rejected it, being far inferior. See *Aloes Spicatæ Extractum*.

ALOE PERFOLIATA. The Barbadoes Aloe-plant; or *Aloe Hepatica*.

ALOE SINNATA. The *Aloe Hepatica*.

ALOE SPICATA. L. E. D. The Spiked Aloe-plant, or *Socotrine Aloe-plant*, is also a perennial, of the same class and order as the *Aloe Hepatica*.

A native of the Cape of Good Hope; it is from this species of aloe, that we obtain the socotrine aloe (*Aloe Spicatæ Extractum*), so much recommended as a warm and stimulating cathartic, anthelminthic, emmenagogue, and stomachic; however, care ought to be taken not to administer it in hæmorrhois, as it is very hurtful.

This Extract, is a hard, friable, glossy mass, of a reddish brown colour, with a purple shade; a bitter, accompanied with a slight aromatic taste; and a somewhat pleasant odour. It is usually prepared in July, by pulling off the leaves of the *Aloe Spicata*, from which the juice is expressed, and afterwards boiled and skimmed; it is then preserved in skins, and dried in the sun; in this state it is sent from the island of Socotora, hence it is called Socotrine Aloes.

As a cathartic, the dose is from five to twenty grains, but for the other properties, two to four.

ALOES BARBADENSIS. Barbadoes Aloes. The *Aloe Hepatica*; *Extractum*.

ALOES EXTRACTUM. E. D. Extract of Aloes; or *Aloes Spicatæ Extractum*. L.

ALOES SOCOTORINA. Socotorine Aloes. The *Aloes Spicatæ Extractum*.

ALOES SPICATÆ EXTRACTUM. L. Extract of Spiked Aloes; or Aloes Extractum. E. D. commonly called *Socotrine Aloes*, *Aloes Socotorina*. See *Aloe Spicata*.

ALOES VULGARIS EXTRACTUM. Extract of Hepatic Aloe; or *Aloe Hepatica Extractum*.

ALTHÆA. L. E. The Common Marsh Mallow, or *Althæa Officinalis* of Linnæus, is a perennial

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plant of the class *Monadelphia*, and order *Polyandria*, growing wild on the banks of our rivers, and in salt marshes, particularly in Norfolk and Suffolk; as also on the sea shore near Marazion and Penzance, in Cornwall.

Both the leaves and root of Marsh Mallow are recommended as a demulcent, lubricant, and emollient remedy, in pulmonary and intestinal affections, calculus, and ardor urinæ; and externally in gargles, fomentations, and clysters.

ALTHÆA OFFICINALIS. The Common Marsh Mallow, or *Althæa*.

ALTHÆÆ FOLIA ET RADIX. L. E. Marsh Mallow Leaves and Root. See *Althæa*.

ALUMEN. L. E. D. Common Alum. *Sulphas Aluminæ Acidulus cum Potasâ. Super-sulphas Aluminæ et Potassæ. Argilla Vitriolata.*

A neutral salt, formed by the combination of the earth called *Alumine*, or pure clay, with sulphuric acid, and a little potash.

This concrete salt is usually sold in large, white, semi-transparent masses, of a sweetish, but very astringent taste, and is in general a chemical preparation, being rarely found in a natural state, or freed from other ingredients.

Alum is obtained principally from schitose clays which contain iron pyrites, by roasting, exposure to air, lixiviation, the addition of a proportion of potash, evaporation, and crystallization.

The fragments of common alum, moistened and shook with prepared bole, is called, *Common Roche Alum*.

In medicine it is used as a powerful astringent; also a tonic, and in some instances, as a laxative; under these considerations, it is employed to restrain hemorrhages, and immoderate secretions.

For the former, it may be given with aromatics, in doses of from fifteen to twenty grains, every four hours until the bleeding abates; but in cases of colica pictonum, &c. it is recommended in smaller doses. It is likewise useful in astringent and repellent lotions, collyria, injections, and gargles.

ALUMEN COMMUNE, VEL CRYSTALLINUM. Common Alum; or *Alumen*.

ALUMEN EXSICCATUM. L. E. Dried Alum; or *Alumen Ustum*. D. Alumen in vase fictili ad ignem liquescat; tum augeatur ignis, donec ebullitio cessaverit.

Expose alum in an earthen vessel to the fire so that it may liquefy, and let the heat be continued until the ebullition ceases.

Dried or burnt alum, it will appear, is simply the common alum melted in an earthen pot over a fire until the ebullition ceases; by which it undergoes the watery fusion, loses its water of crystallization, and a great part of its acid. When thus prepared, alum becomes a dry, friable, white opaque mass, easily reduced to powder, in which state it is given as a laxative in colic, in doses of from ten to twenty grains; and externally is often sprinkled on fungous ulcers, as an escharotic.

ALUMEN RUPEUM. Common Alum; or *Alumen*.

ALUMEN USTUM. D. Burnt Alum, or *Alumen Exsiccatum*. L. E.

AMMONIA ACETATA. Acetated Ammonia. The *Liquor Ammoniæ Acetatis*.

AMMONIA MURIATA. Muriated Ammonia. The *Murias Ammoniæ*.

AMMONIA PRÆPARATA. Prepared Ammonia. The *Sub-carbonas Ammoniæ*.

AMMONIACUM. L. E. D. Ammoniac or Gum Ammoniacum. See *Heracleum Gummiferum*.

AMMONIARETUM CUPRI. E. Ammoniaret of Copper; or *Cuprum Ammoniatum*. L.

AMOMI REPENTIS SEMINA. E. Cardamon Seed; or *Cardamomi Semina*. L.

AMOMI ZINGIBERIS RADIX. E. Ginger Root; or *Zingiberis Radix*. L. D.

AMOMUM CARDAMOMUM. The Cardamon Plant; or *Cardamomum*.

AMOMUM REPENS. E. The Cardamon Plant; or *Cardamomum*. L.

AMOMUM ZEDOARIA. The Zedoary; or *Zedoaria*.

AMOMUM ZINGIBER. E. The Ginger Plant; or *Zingiber*. L. D.

AMYGDALÆ AMARÆ ET DULCES. L. E. D. Bitter and Sweet Almonds. See *Amygdalus*.

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AMYGDALUS. L. E. D. The Almond Tree; or *Amygdalus Communis* of Linnæus; is a native of Barbary, belonging to the class *Icosandria*, order *Monogynia*; but is now much cultivated in the south of Europe.

The same tree produces either bitter or sweet. Sweet Almonds are more in use as food than medicine; but they are said to be difficult of digestion, unless extremely well masticated. Their medical qualities depend upon the oil which they contain, in the farinaceous matter, and which they afford, on expression, nearly in the proportion of half their weight. This species of almond is chiefly used in inflammatory complaints, as a medium for more active remedies, and to give name to some officinal preparations.

Bitter almonds are imported from Mogadore; used to relieve the flavour of the sweet, and to clear muddy water; they are poisonous to fowls, parrots, and many other animals. Both bitter and sweet almonds yield a fine oil by expression.

AMYLUM. L. E. Starch; or Tritici Farina. D. A preparation of wheat, obtained by steeping the flour of that grain in cold water, then straining it through a cloth, and suffering the farinaceous particles to subside. Good starch should be inodorous and insipid, in form of white, friable, hexagonal, columnar pieces, emitting a peculiar sound when pressed. As a medicine it is an useful demulcent, given as a clyster in dysentery, tenesmus, and ulceration of the rectum: It is also a good vehicle for exhibiting opium per anum.

AMYRIDIS GILEADENSIS RESINA LIQUIDA. E. Liquid Resin of the Balm of Gilead. Formerly called *Balsam of Gilead*, *Balsamum Gileadensis*. See *Amyris Gileadensis*.

AMYRIS ELEMIFERA. L. D. The Elemi Tree is a species of Balsam Tree, belonging to the class *Octandria*, order *Monogynia*; growing plentifully in Carolina, and Spanish America. In dry weather incisions are made in the bark of this tree, from which exudes a resinous juice (*Elemi*) that is left to harden in the sun. That which is sent to this country is in large round cakes, usually wrapped up in flag leaves. It should be semi-transparent, of a pale yellow cast, inclining a little to green; of a strong fragrant odour; and of a bitter taste. Medicinally used to form a digestive ointment for promoting the discharge from issues, setons, and blisters. See *Unguentum Elemi Compositum*.

AMYRIS GILEADENSIS. E. The Balm of Gilead is likewise a species of Balsam Tree, belonging to the same class, order, and genus as the *Amyris Elemifera*.

This tree grows spontaneously on the Asiatic side of the Red Sea, particularly near Mecca. The resinous juice which is obtained by making incisions in the bark, is the *Balsamum Gileadensis* of our shops.

This Balsam is now called a liquid resin, *Amyridis Gileadensis Resina Liquida*. It has a somewhat fragrant odour; warm, bitter taste; golden yellow colour; and is of the consistence of honey. Its medical use is as an expectorant and stimulant, but in the present day it is rarely employed. The dose is from a scruple to a drachm.

ANCHUSA. D. The Alkanet, or *Anchusa Tinctoria* of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia and of Linnæus, is a perennial plant, of the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia*, a native of the south of Europe, but cultivated in our gardens. The root is of a deep purplish red colour, on which account alone it is used to impart an elegant appearance to various compounds.

ANCHUSA TINCTORIA. E. The Common Alkanet; or *Anchusa*. D.

ANCHUSÆ RADIX. D. Alkanet Root; or Anchusæ Tinctoriæ Radix. E. See *Anchusa*.

ANETHI FŒNICULI SEMINA. Sweet Fennel Seed; or *Fœniculi Semina*.

ANETHI SEMINA. L. Dill Seed. See *Anethum*.

ANETHUM. L. The Common Dill; or *Anethum Graveolens* of Linnæus, is an annual umbelliferous plant, cultivated in our gardens, both for medical and culinary purposes; belonging to the class *Pentandria*, order *Digynia*. The seeds of this plant are of a pale yellowish

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colour; moderately warm pungent taste; and of a somewhat unpleasant aromatic odour; they are said to possess some efficacy in hiccough, and flatulent colics, particularly in children. Dose, from ten to sixty grains, in powder.

ANETHUM FŒNICULUM. The Sweet Fennel; or *Fœniculum*.

ANETHUM GRAVEOLENS. The Common Dill; or *Anethum*.

ANGELICA ARCHANGELICA. E. The Common or Garden Angelica, is a large biennial umbelliferous plant, growing wild on the banks of rivers in alpine countries, but cultivated for medical use in European gardens; belonging to the class *Pentandria*, and order *Digynia*. Angelica Root has an aromatic, warm, bitterish taste, glowing upon the palate for a long time after it has been chewed; and a fragrant aromatic odour; its medical properties are carminative, tonic, and sudorific. Dose, from thirty grains to three drachms, in powder.

ANGELICÆ ARCHANGELICÆ RADIX. E. Angelica Root; see *Angelica Archangelica*.

ANGUSTURA. D. The Angustura Tree; or *Cusparia*. L.

ANGUSTURÆ CORTEX. D. Angustura Bark; or *Cusparia Cortex*. L.

ANISI SEMINA. L. D. Anise Seed; or Pimpinellæ Anisi Semina. E. See *Anisum*.

ANISUM. L. D. The Common Anise; or *Pimpinella Anisum*, of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, and of Linnæus; is an annual umbelliferous plant, of the class *Pentandria*, order *Digynia*; growing wild in Syria, Crete, and other places in the east, but cultivated in Germany, France, and Spain. The seeds of those preserved in the latter country, are the smallest, and preferred for medical purposes. They are of an oblong-ovate figure; warm, grateful, sweetish taste; and of an aromatic odour. With a view of their carminative virtues, they are used in dyspepsia, and the tormina of children; in dose of from ten grains to a drachm.

ANISUM AFRICANUM. African Anise. The *Bubon Galbanum*.

ANISUM VULGARE. The Common Anise; or *Anisum*.

ANTHEMIDIS FLORES. L. E. Chamomile Flowers, or Chamæmeli Flores. D. See *Anthemis Nobilis*.

ANTHEMIS. The Common Chamomile; or *Anthemis Nobilis*.

ANTHEMIS NOBILIS. L. E. The Common Chamomile; or *Chamæmelum*, of the Dublin Pharmacopœia; is a perennial plant, of the class *Syngenesia*, order *Polygamia Superflua*. A native of the south of England, but cultivated in our gardens.

Chamomile Flowers are used internally in dyspepsia, gout, flatulent colic, hysteria, and in intermittents; also to assist the operation of emetics; for this last purpose they are to be taken in form of a warm infusion. They are also much used in fomentations to ripen suppurating tumours, &c. &c.

Dose, from half a drachm to two drachms, in powder.

ANTHOS FLORES. Rosemary Flowers; or *Rosmarini Flores*.

ANTHEMIS PYRETHRUM. The Pellitory of Spain; or *Pyrethrum*.

ANTIMONIUM. D. Antimony; or *Sulphuretum Antimonii*. L.

ANTIMONIUM ALBUM. White Antimony. The *Oxydum Antimonii*.

ANTIMONIUM CALCAREO PHOSPHORATUM. Phosphorated Calcareous Antimony. The *Pulvis Antimonialis*.

ANTIMONIUM CALCINATUM. Calcined Antimony. The *Oxydum Antimonii*.

ANTIMONIUM CRUDUM. Crude Antimony. See *Sulphuretum Antimonii*.

ANTIMONIUM DIAPHORETICUM. Diaphoretic Antimony. The *Oxydum Antimonii*.

ANTIMONIUM FUSUM. Fused Antimony. The *Sulphuretum Antimonii*.

ANTIMONIUM MURIATEM. Muriated Antimony. The *Oxydum Antimonii*.

ANTIMONIUM PRÆPARATUM. Prepared Antimony. The *Sulphuretum Antimonii Præparatum*.

ANTIMONIUM TARTARIZATUM. L. Tartarized Antimony, or Tartar Emetic. Tartaris Antimonii. E. Tartarum Antimoniatum. D. *Tartarum Emeticum. Tartarus Emeticus. Tartarus Antimonialis. Tartris Antimonii cum Potassa. Tartarum Stibiatum*.

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AMYGDALUS. L. E. D. The Almond Tree; or *Amygdalus Communis* of Linnæus; is a native of Barbary, belonging to the class *Icosandria*, order *Monogynia*; but is now much cultivated in the south of Europe.

The same tree produces either bitter or sweet. Sweet Almonds are more in use as food than medicine; but they are said to be difficult of digestion, unless extremely well masticated. Their medical qualities depend upon the oil which they contain, in the farinaceous matter, and which they afford, on expression, nearly in the proportion of half their weight. This species of almond is chiefly used in inflammatory complaints, as a medium for more active remedies, and to give name to some official preparations.

Bitter almonds are imported from Mogadore; used to relieve the flavour of the sweet, and to clear muddy water; they are poisonous to fowls, parrots, and many other animals. Both bitter and sweet almonds yield a fine oil by expression.

AMYLUM. L. E. Starch; or Tritici Farina. **D.** A preparation of wheat, obtained by steeping the flour of that grain in cold water, then straining it through a cloth, and suffering the farinaceous particles to subside. Good starch should be inodorous and insipid, in form of white, friable, hexagonal, columnar pieces, emitting a peculiar sound when pressed. As a medicine it is an useful demulcent, given as a clyster in dysentery, tenesmus, and ulceration of the rectum: It is also a good vehicle for exhibiting opium per anum.

AMYRIDIS GILEADENSIS RESINA LIQUIDA. E. Liquid Resin of the Balm of Gilead. Formerly called *Balsam of Gilead, Balsamum Gileadensis.* See *Amyris Gileadensis.*

AMYRIS ELEMIFERA. L. D. The Elemi Tree is a species of Balsam Tree, belonging to the class *Octandria*, order *Monogynia*; growing plentifully in Carolina, and Spanish America. In dry weather incisions are made in the bark of this tree, from which exudes a resinous juice *(Elemi)* that is left to harden in the sun. That which is sent to this country is in large round cakes, usually wrapped up in flag leaves. It should be semi-transparent, of a pale yellow cast, inclining a little to green; of a strong fragrant odour; and of a bitter taste. Medicinally used to form a digestive ointment for promoting the discharge from issues, setons, and blisters. See *Unguentum Elemi Compositum.*

AMYRIS GILEADENSIS. E. The Balm of Gilead is likewise a species of Balsam Tree, belonging to the same class, order, and genus as the *Amyris Elemifera.*

This tree grows spontaneously on the Asiatic side of the Red Sea, particularly near Mecca. The resinous juice which is obtained by making incisions in the bark, is the *Balsamum Gileadensis* of our shops.

This Balsam is now called a liquid resin, *Amyridis Gileadensis Resina Liquida.* It has a somewhat fragrant odour; warm, bitter taste; golden yellow colour; and is of the consistence of honey. Its medical use is as an expectorant and stimulant, but in the present day it is rarely employed. The dose is from a scruple to a drachm.

ANCHUSA. D. The Alkanet, or *Anchusa Tinctoria* of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia and of Linnæus, is a perennial plant, of the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia*, a native of the south of Europe, but cultivated in our gardens. The root is of a deep purplish red colour, on which account alone it is used to impart an elegant appearance to various compounds.

ANCHUSA TINCTORIA. E. The Common Alkanet; or *Anchusa.* **D.**

ANCHUSÆ RADIX. D. Alkanet Root; or Anchusæ Tinctoriæ Radix. **E.** See *Anchusa.*

Anethi Fœniculi Semina. Sweet Fennel Seed; or *Fœniculi Semina.*

ANETHI SEMINA. L. Dill Seed. See *Anethum.*

ANETHUM. L. The Common Dill; or *Anethum Graveolens* of Linnæus, is an annual umbelliferous plant, cultivated in our gardens, both for medical and culinary purposes; belonging to the class *Pentandria*, order *Digynia.* The seeds of this plant are of a pale yellowish

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colour; moderately warm pungent taste; and of a somewhat unpleasant aromatic odour; they are said to possess some efficacy in hiccough, and flatulent colics, particularly in children. Dose, from ten to sixty grains, in powder.

ANETHUM FŒNICULUM. The Sweet Fennel; or *Fœniculum*.

ANETHUM GRAVEOLENS. The Common Dill: or *Anethum*.

ANGELICA ARCHANGELICA. E. The Common or Garden Angelica, is a large biennial umbelliferous plant, growing wild on the banks of rivers in alpine countries, but cultivated for medical use in European gardens; belonging to the class *Pentandria*, and order *Digynia*. Angelica Root has an aromatic, warm, bitterish taste, glowing upon the palate for a long time after it has been chewed; and a fragrant aromatic odour; its medical properties are carminative, tonic, and sudorific. Dose, from thirty grains to three drachms, in powder.

ANGELICÆ ARCHANGELICÆ RADIX. E. Angelica Root; see *Angelica Archangelica*.

ANGUSTURA. D. The Angustura Tree; or *Cusparia*. L.

ANGUSTURÆ CORTEX. D. Angustura Bark; or *Cusparia Cortex*. L.

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℞ Vitri antimonii in pulverem subtilissimum contriti, potassæ supertartratis contritæ, singulorum libram; aquæ destillatæ ferventis congium.

Vitrum antimonii cum potassæ supertartrate accuratè misce, et in aquam destillatam ferventem paulatim conjice, spathâ assiduè movens; coque per quadrantem horæ, et sepone. Liquorem frigefactum cola, et liquorem colatum decoque ut fiant crystalli.

Take of glass of antimony very finely powdered, supertartrate of potash, in powder, of each a pound, boiling distilled water, a gallon.

Accurately mix the glass of antimony and the supertartrate of potash, and add them by degrees to the boiling distilled water, constantly stirring it with a spatula: boil for a quarter of an hour and set it by. Filter the solution when cold, and evaporate the filtered liquor so that crystals may form.

During the process, the superabundant tartaric acid in the supertartrate of potash, attracts and unites with the oxide of antimony, forming the tartrate of potash and antimony, or Antimonium Tartarizatum.

Tartarized antimony is at first in the form of triedral pyramidal crystals, but is so highly efflorescent that it soon becomes a powder. Its action is not dependant on the state of the stomach, and being soluble in water, its dose is easily managed, while it also operates very speedily.

In doses of from one to three grains, it operates as an emetic, and sometimes as a cathartic. In smaller doses it excites nausea, and proves a powerful diaphoretic, and expectorant. As an emetic, it is chiefly given in the beginning of fevers, and febrile deseases, in chincough, and in general, whenever we wish to evacuate the stomach quickly. When great debility is present, and in the advanced stages of typhoid fever, its use is improper, and even sometimes fatal. As a diaphoretic, it is given in small doses, of from an eighth to a quarter of a grain; and as an expectorant, in doses still smaller.

The only proper form of exhibiting it, is in solution, and as the intensity of its action on the body is liable to variation, from differences in its own strength, and in the constitution of the patient, it should almost always be given in divided doses, at short intervals, if we wish to excite vomiting; and at longer intervals, if we wish it to act only on the skin and lungs.

If tartar emetic has been taken in an improper quantity, dilute freely with tepid fluids to evacuate the whole of the poison, and then allay the vomiting by opium; but if the whole of the poison is not evacuated, large doses of the decoctum cinchonæ should be administered. It would perhaps be well to give this decoction in the first instance, in doses sufficient to excite vomiting.

ANTIMONIUM VITRIFACTUM. Vitrified Antimony. The *Vitrum Antimonii*.

APII PETROSELINI RADIX. E. Parsley Root. See *Apium Petroselinum*.

APIUM PETROSELINUM. E. The Common Parsley; or *Petroselinum*; is a biennial plant, of the class *Pentandria*, order *Digynia*; native of the south of Europe, but cultivated in our gardens, both for medical and culinary purposes, the root of which being considered as a gentle diuretic, and aperient.

AQUA ALCALINA OXYMURIATICA. D. Oxymuriatic Alkaline water; *Eau de Javelle*. Bleaching Liquid.

Take of dried muriate of soda, two pounds; manganese in powder, one pound; water, sulphuric acid, of each, two pounds. Mix the soda with the manganese, put them into a matrass, and pour on the water. Then, by means of a proper apparatus, add the sulphuric acid gradually, and at different times, and pass the gas extricated through a solution of four ounces of carbonate of kali, in twenty nine ounces, by measure, of water. Towards the end of the operation, heat the matrass moderately. 'During the process,' says Sir H. Davy; 'the hydrogen of the muriatic acid in the salt, combining with the oxygen of the manganese, sets free the chlorine of the salt which combines with the

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potash, and one portion of the potash gives off its oxygen to one portion of the chlorine, converting it into chloric acid, which combines with the undecomposed portion of the potash, the potassum uniting with the chlorine.'

Oxymuriatic alkaline water, was some years ago strongly recommended as an antisyphylitic remedy, and its use was extended to other cutaneous diseases, and finally to febrile and spasmodic diseases, as a general stimulant. It sometimes acts as a diuretic, always as a stimulant; and it is singular that in some cases, in which it produced little or no effect, it passed off undecomposed in the urine. In these cases, Mr. Cruickshank proposed to remedy the defect, by giving, after each dose, ten or fifteen drops of muriatic acid. This alkaline water is given in the dose of from three to ten drops, four times a day, gradually increasing to twenty five, or thirty.

AQUA ALUMINIS COMPOSITA. Compound Alum Water. The *Liquor Aluminis Compositus.*

AQUA ALUMINIS BATEANA. Bates's Alum Water. The *Liquor Aluminis Compositus.*

AQUA AMMINOSA BATEANA. The *Liquor Aluminis Compositus.*

AQUA AMMONIÆ. E. Water of Ammonia; or *Liquor Ammoniæ.* L.

AQUA AMMONIÆ ACETATIS. E. Water of Acetate of Ammonia; or *Liquor Ammoniæ Acetatis.* L.

AQUA AMMONIÆ CAUSTICÆ. D. Caustic Water of Ammonia; or *Liquor Ammoniæ.* L.

AQUA AMMONIÆ ACETITIS. Water of Acetite of Ammonia. The *Liquor Ammoniæ Acetatæ.*

AQUA AMMONIÆ PURÆ. Pure Water of Ammonia. The *Liquor Ammoniæ.*

AQUA ANETHI. L. Dill Water. *Aqua Seminum Anethi.*

℞ Anethi Seminum contusorum libram;

His affunde tantum aquæ, ut, post destillationem, supersit quod satis sit ad prohibendum empyreuma. Destillet congius.

Take of dill seeds bruised, a pound;

Pour upon them such quantity of Water, that, after distillation, enough may remain to prevent empyreuma. Let one gallon distil over.

Dill Water is a very useful aromatic in relieving flatulency and hiccough in infants, to whom two or three drachms may be given occasionally.

AQUA BENEDICTA. The *Liquor Calcis.*

AQUA CALCIS. Lime Water. The *Liquor Calcis.*

AQUA CALCIS COMPOSITA. D. Compound Lime Water.

Take of guaiac wood, in shavings, half a pound; liquorice root, bruised and sliced, an ounce; sassafras bark, bruised, half an ounce; coriander seeds, three drachms; lime water, six pints. Macerate, without heat, for two days, and filter.

The water under consideration is a very unchemical preparation, and, notwithstanding its name, can be valued in no other light than as an equivalent with the Decoctum Guaiaci Compositum.

AQUA CARBONATIS AMMONIÆ. Water of Carbonate of Ammonia. The *Liquor Subcarbonatis Ammoniæ.*

AQUA CARUI. L. Caraway Water. *Aqua Seminum Carui.*

℞ Carui seminum contusorum libram;

His affunde tantum aquæ, ut, post destillationem, supersit quod satis sit ad prohibendum empyreuma. Destillet congius.

Take of caraway seeds, bruised, a pound;

Pour upon them so much water, that, after distillation, a sufficiency may remain to prevent empyreuma. Distil one gallon.

The medical virtues of this distilled water are similar to those of the Aqua Anethi, but its flavour is more agreeable. It is likewise not unfrequently used to disguise the disagreeable taste of other remedies.

AQUA CARUI SPIRITUOSA. Spirituous Caraway Water. The *Spiritus Carui.*

AQUA CINNAMOMI. L. D. Cinnamon Water; or Aqua Lauri Cinnamomi. E.

℞ Cinnamomi corticis contusi libram, *vel* olei cinnamomi *pondere* scrupulos quinque;

Oleo, vel cortici in aqua per horas

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quatuor et viginti macerato, affunde tantum aquæ, ut, post destillationem, supersit quod satis sit ad prohibendum empyreuma. Destillet congius.

Take of cinnamon bark, bruised, a pound, *or* oil of cinnamon, *by weight*, five scruples;

Upon the oil, or upon the bark macerated in water for twenty-four hours, pour such a quantity of water, that, after the distillation, enough may remain to prevent empyreuma. Let one gallon be distilled.

This is a very fragrant and pleasant aromatic water; it has the sweetness and pungency of cinnamon without its astringency, and is a good vehicle for concealing the flavour of many nauseous remedies.

AQUA CINNAMOMI FORTIUS. Strong Cinnamon Water. The *Spiritus Cinnamomi.*

AQUA CINNAMOMI SPIRITUOSA. Spirituous Cinnamon Water. The *Spiritus Cinnamomi.*

AQUA CITRI AURANTII. E. Orange-Peel Water.

Take of fresh orange-peel, two pounds; water, as much as may be sufficient to prevent empyreuma. Distil one gallon. The virtues of this water and the following, are nearly alike; and the peculiarities of each may be easily understood, by consulting the account of the substances from which they are prepared.

AQUA CITRI MEDICÆ. E. Lemon-Peel Water.

Take of fresh lemon peel, two pounds: water as much as may be necessary to prevent empyreuma. Distil one gallon.

The same remark as mentioned on the virtues of orange-peel water, is applicable to this. See *Aqua Citri Aurantii.*

AQUA CUPRI AMMONIATI. D. Water of Ammoniated Copper; or *Liquor Cupri Ammoniati.* L.

AQUA CUPRI VITRIOLATA. Water of Sulphate of Copper. The *Solutio Sulphatis Cupri Compositu.*

AQUA DESTILLATA. L. E. D. Distilled Water. *Aqua Puræ.*

℞ Aquæ congios decem;

Destillent primùm octarii quatuor, quibus abjectis, destillent congii quatuor. Aquam destillatam in lagena vitrea serva.

Take of water, ten gallons;

First distil four pints; these being thrown away, distil four gallons for use. Keep distilled water in a glass bottle.

In nature, no water is found perfectly pure. Spring or river water always contains a portion of saline matter, principally sulphate of lime; and from this impregnation, is unfit for many medical purposes, consequently should be always freed from this or any other impurity by the above process, ere it is made use of in the art of medicine. Though the use of distilled water is unnecessary in the greater number of medical prescriptions, there are some in which its employment is very essential, as where solution of nitrate of silver, or of acetate of lead, or of oxymuriate of mercury, is employed, and generally where small quantities of veryactive remedies are to be administered in a dissolved state, or to be externally applied, as in collyria. In such cases, when distilled water is directed, common water is too frequently substituted, whereby the nature of the compound is made to differ from the intention of the prescriber.

AQUA FŒNICULI. L. D. Common, or Sweet Fennel Water. *Aqua Fœniculi Dulce.*

℞ Fœniculi seminum contusorum libram;

His affunde tantum aquæ, ut, post destillationem, supersit quod satis sit ad prohibendum empyreuma. Destillet congius.

Take of fennel seeds, bruised, a pound;

Pour so much water upon them, that, after distillation, a sufficiency may remain to prevent empyreuma. Distil one gallon.

A water of no great virtue, and but seldom prescribed.

AQUA FORTIS. Strong Water. See *Acidum Nitricum.*

AQUA KALI. Water of Kali. The *Liquor Sub-carbonatis Potassæ.*

AQUA KALI CAUSTICI. D. Water of Caustic Kali; or *Liquor Potassæ.* L.

AQUA KALI PRÆPARATI VEL PURI. Water of Prepared or Pure Kali. The *Liquor Sub-carbonatis Potassæ.*

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AQUA JUNIPERI COMPOSITA. Compound Juniper Water. The *Spiritus Juniperi Compositus.*

AQUA LAURI CASSIÆ. E. Cassia, or Bastard Cinnamon Water.

Take of cassia, bruised, one pound; water, as much as may be sufficient to prevent empyreuma. Distil one gallon.

In order to obtain a knowledge of the use of this water, the same rule is to be observed, as stated under *Aqua Citri Aurantii.*

AQUA LAURI CINNAMOMI. E. Cinnamon Water; or *Aqua Cinnamomi.* L.

AQUA LITHARGYRITES. Water of Litharge. The *Liquor Sub-acetatis Plumbi.*

AQUA LITHARGYRI ACETATI. Water of Acetated Litharge. The *Liquor Sub-acetis Plumbi.*

AQUA LITHARGYRI ACETATI COMPOSITA. Compound Water of Acetate of Litharge. The *Liquor Sub-acetatis Plumbi Dilutus.*

AQUA MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ. L. E. D. Peppermint Water.

℞ Menthæ piperitæ exsiccatæ* libram cum semisse, *vel* olei menthæ piperitæ *pondere* drachmas tres;

Herbæ vel oleo affunde tantum aquæ, ut, post destillationem, supersit quod satis sit ad prohibendum empyreuma. Destillet congius.

Take of peppermint dried†, a pound and a half, *or* oil of peppermint, *by weight*, three drachms;

Pour upon the herb or on the oil so much water, that, after distillation, a sufficient quantity may remain to prevent empyreuma. Let one gallon be distilled.

A useful adjunct to many purgative remedies. It is also a serviceable carminative to relieve spasmodic pains of the stomach.

AQUA MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ SPIRITUOSA. Spirituous Peppermint Water. The *Spiritus Menthæ Piperitæ.*

AQUA MENTHÆ PULEGII. Pennyroyal Water. See *Aqua Pulegii.*

AQUA MENTHÆ SATIVÆ. D. Spearmint Water; or *Aqua Menthæ Viridis.* L.

AQUA MENTHÆ SATIVÆ SPIRITUOSA. Spirituous Spearmint Water. The *Spiritus Menthæ Viridis.*

AQUA MENTHÆ VIRIDIS. L. E. Spearmint Water; or Aqua Menthæ Sativæ. D.

℞ Menthæ viridis exsiccatæ* libram cum semisse, *vel* olei menthæ viridis *pondere* drachmas tres;

Herbæ vel oleo affunde tantum aquæ, ut, post destillationem, supersit quod satis sit ad prohibendum empyreuma. Destillet congius.

Take of spearmint dried†, a pound and a half, *or* oil of spearmint, *by weight*, three drachms;

Pour upon the herb or on the oil so much water, that, after distillation, a sufficient quantity may remain to prevent empyreuma. Let one gallon be distilled.

Medicinally used in the same cases, and for the same purpose as peppermint water. See *Aqua Menthæ Piperitis.*

AQUA MENTHÆ VULGARIS. Common Mint Water. The *Aqua Menthæ Viridis.*

AQUA MENTHÆ VULGARIS SPIRITUOSA. Spiritous Mint Water. See *Spiritus Menthæ Viridis.*

AQUA MURIATIS CALCIS. D. Water of Muriate of Lime; or *Liquor Calcis Muriatis.* L.

AQUA MYRTI PIMENTÆ. Allspice Water. The *Aqua Pimentæ.*

AQUA NUCIS MOSCHATÆ. Nutmeg Water. The *Spiritus Myristicæ.*

AQUA OXYMURIATICA. D. Oxymuriatic Water. *Acidum Oxymuriaticum. Dephlogisticated Spirit of Salt.*

A pale greenish yellow-coloured liquid; of a suffocating odour and a harsh astringent taste; possessing a stimulating power, in doses of from one to two drachms; with which view it is occasionally used in scarlatina maligna. Prepared by transmitting, in a proper apparatus, the superfluous gas which arises in making the *Aqua Alcalina Oxy-*

* Ubi herba recens adhibeter, pondere duplo utendum est.

† Where the fresh herb is employed, twice the above weight is to be used.

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muriatica, through a pint of water.

AQUA OXYMURIATIS POTASSÆ. Water of Oxymuriate of Potash. The *Aqua Alcalina Oxymuriatica.*

AQUA PICIS LIQUIDA. D. Tar Water.

A sharp empyreumatic tasted liquor, of the colour of Madeira Wine; made by mixing two pints of tar with a gallon of water, and stirring them with a wooden rod, for the fourth part of an hour, after which, letting the tar subside, and straining the liquor. This should be kept in well corked phials.

Tar water is occasionally used as a stimulant and diuretic, in scorbutus, and cutaneous diseases; from one to two pints in the course of the day.

AQUA PIMENTÆ. L. E. Pimento or Allspice Water. *Aqua Myrti Pimentæ. Aqua Piperis Jamaicensis. Jamaica Pepper Water.*

℞ Pimentæ baccarum contusarum libram dimidiam, aquæ octarium;

Macera baccas in aqua per horas viginti quatuor; tum adjice tantum aquæ, ut, post destillationem, supersit quod satis sit ad prohibendum empyreuma. Destillet congius.

Take of pimento berries bruised, half a pound, water a pint;

Macerate the berries in water for twenty-four hours; then add to them a sufficiency of water to prevent empyreuma, and distil one gallon.

A convenient aromatic vehicle for saline aperients. It is also a useful solvent of bitter extracts.

AQUA PIMENTÆ SPIRITUOSA. Spirituous Pimento Water. The *Spiritus Pimentæ.*

AQUA PIPERIS JAMAICENSIS. Jamaica Pepper Water. The *Aqua Pimentæ.*

AQUA POTASSÆ. E. Water of Potash; or *Liquor Potassæ.* L.

AQUA PULEGII. L. D. Pennyroyal Water. *Aqua Menthæ Pulegii. Aqua Pulegii Simplex.*

℞ Pulegii exsiccati* libram cum semisse, *vel* olei pulegii *pondere* drachmas tres;

Herbæ vel oleo affunde tantum aquæ, ut, post destillationem, supersit quod satis sit ad prohibendum empyreuma. Destillet congius.

Take of pennyroyal dried *, a pound and a half, *or* oil of pennyroyal, *by weight*, three drachms;

Pour upon the herb or upon the oil so much water, that, after distillation, enough may remain to prevent empyreuma. Distil one gallon.

The distilled water of pennyroyal was once in high estimation, on account of its anti-nervous and anti-hysteric powers. It is pungent and stimulating, and though not perhaps in itself possessed of much activity, it is a very proper adjunct to, or vehicle for the usual emmenagogues and other remedies which the hysterical and nervous complaints of females frequently require.

AQUA PULEGII SPIRITUOSA. Spiritous Pennyroyal Water. The *Spiritus Pulegii.*

AQUA RAPHANI COMPOSITA. Compound Water of Horse-Radish. The *Spiritus Armoraciæ Compositus.*

AQUA ROSÆ. L. E. D. Rose Water. *Aqua Rosæ Centifoliæ. Aqua Rosarum Damascenarum.*

℞ Rosæ centifoliæ petalorum libras octo;

His affunde tantum aquæ, ut, post destillationem, supersit quod satis sit ad prohibendum empyreuma. Destillet congius.

Take of damask rose petals, eight pounds;

Pour upon them so much water, that, after distillation, a sufficient quantity may remain to prevent empyreuma. Let one gallon distil over.

It is never used internally; or externally, except in collyria, or as a substitute for distilled water in those lotions intended for irritable parts.

AQUA SAPHARINA, VEL SAPPHIRINA. The *Liquor Cupri Ammoniati.*

AQUA SATURNINA. Water of Lead. The *Liquor Plumbi Sub-acetatis Dilutus.*

* Ubi herba recens adhibetur, pondere duplo utendum est.

* Where the fresh herb is employed, twice the above weight must be used.

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Aqua Seminum Anisi Compositum. Compound Aniseed Water. The *Spiritus Anisi*.

Aqua Seminum Carui. Caraway Seed Water. The *Aqua Carui*.

Aqua Seminum Carui Composita. Compound Caraway Water. The *Spiritus Carui*.

Aqua Styptica. Styptic Water. The *Solutio Sulphatis Cupri Composita*.

AQUA SUB-CARBONATIS KALI. D. Water of Sub-carbonate of Kali; or *Liquor Potassæ Sub-carbonatis*. L.

AQUA SULPHURETI AMMONIÆ. D. Water of Sulphuret of Ammonia. *Tinctura Sulphuris Volatilis*.

Take of fresh burnt lime, muriate of ammonia, in powder, each four ounces; sublimed sulphur, warm water, of each two ounces, by weight. Sprinkle the water upon the lime, placed in an earthen vessel, and cover it up until the lime falls to powder, which, as soon as it is cold, is to be mixed by trituration with the sulphur and muriate of ammonia. Put the mixture into a retort, and distil with a sudden and sufficiently strong heat. Keep the liquor thus obtained in a phial, accurately closed with a glass stopper.

A deep red coloured fluid, of the consistence of oil, having a fœtid smell, and an acrid taste. Occasionally used as a sedative in diabetes; from five to ten minims, twice or three times a day.

AQUA SULPHURETI KALI. D. Water of Sulphuret of Kali. *Hydrosulphuretum Potassæ*.

A sulphuretted hydro-sulphuret of potash, prepared by boiling half an ounce of sublimed sulphur, in nine ounces, by measure, of water of caustic kali, for ten minutes; then filtering the liquor, and preserving it in well corked phials, as it absorbs oxygen from the air, and becomes black.

Hydro-sulphuret of potash, or liquid liver of sulphur, is of a yellow colour; of a soapy feel; fœtid odour; and of a nauseous, acrid taste. It is an exceedingly disagreeable remedy; but it is used internally as an antidote to metallic poisons; to check salivation; and in cutaneous affections. Externally, it is used with success against tinea capitis, and in psora. Dose; from twenty drops to two drachms, twice a day.

AQUA SUPER-CARBONATIS POTASSÆ. E. Water of Super-carbonate of Potash.

Take of water, ten pounds; pure sub-carbonate of potash, one ounce: dissolve and expose the solution to a stream of carbonic acid, arising from carbonate of lime in powder; sulphuric acid, each three ounces; water, three pounds; gradually and cautiously mixed.

As soon as the preparation is finished, the liquor should be drawn off into pint bottles, which are to be well corked, and kept in a cool situation, with the head down, or laid on one side. Water of super-carbonate of potash should be perfectly transparent, and have an acidulous, not at all alkaline, taste; and, when poured out of the bottles, it should have a sparkling appearance.

The medical virtues of this water are diuretic and anti-acid; for which properties it is used both in gravel and dyspepsia.

The usual quantum is a pint or more, in two or three doses, during the day. See *Aqua Super-carbonatis Sodæ*.

AQUA SUPER-CARBONATIS SODÆ. E. Water of Super-carbonate of Soda. The *Soda Water* of our shops.

Take of water, ten pounds; sub-carbonate of soda, two ounces: dissolve, and pass through it a stream of carbonic acid gas, arising from, powder of carbonate of lime; sulphuric acid, each three pounds; water, three pounds, gradually and cautiously mixed.

If small quantities of this and the preceding water are to be made, Nooth's apparatus is well adapted for both processes; but if larger proportions are required, an apparatus must be used capable of furnishing sufficient pressure.

Soda water should manifest the same properties as the before mentioned preparation. It is also possessed of the same medical virtues, and hence it is employed in the same cases; and to a considerable extent as a cooling beverage in hot weather. It may be well to observe,

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that soda water is very frequently substituted, by mixing together a solution of tartaric acid, and a solution of carbonate of soda. It is true, on being mixed they effervesce and make a pleasant draught; however, the mixture is not water of super-carbonate of soda, but merely a mixture of salts.

AQUA VEGETO MINERALIS. Vegeto-mineral Water. The *Liquor Plumbi Sub-acetatis Dilutus.*

AQUA VITRIOLICA. Vitriolic Water. The *Solutio Zinci Sulphatis.*

AQUA VITRIOLICA CÆRULEA. Blue Vitriolic Water. The *Solutio Sulphatis Cupri Composita.*

AQUÆ DESTILLATÆ. Distilled Waters. These are aqueous distillations of herbs, and are either the water which comes over in the distillation of volatile oils, or are obtained by the different rules stated in the Pharmacopœias; in both cases, they contain dissolved in them, a portion of the oil of the plant, therefore have the odour and taste in a slight degree; free from any empyreuma. When again rectified they should appear nearly as transparent as pure water, and retain the same properties; but if this is not done, a small quantity of spirit is usually added to preserve them from becoming thick, or unfit for medical purposes. However, notwithstanding their being always ordered in extemporaneous prescriptions, the whole are seldom made use of, the apothecary, as well as chemist, usually substituting a spurious kind, made by triturating a few drops of the respective oils with a small portion of lump sugar and rectified spirit, and adding thereto a proportionate quantity of common or distilled water.

ARBUTUS UVA URSI. The Bear's Whortleberry; or *Uva Ursi.*

ARCANUM DUPLICATUM VEL DUPLEX. The *Sulphas Potassæ.*

ARCANUM TARTARI. The *Acetas Potassæ.*

ARCTII LAPPÆ RADIX ET SEMINA. E. Burdock Root and Seed: Bardanæ Radix. D. See *Arctium Lappa.*

ARCTIUM BARDANA. The Burdock; or *Arctium Lappa.*

ARCTIUM LAPPA. E. The Common Burdock; or *Bardana* of the Dublin Pharmacopœia, is a perennial plant, of the class *Syngenesia*, order *Polygamia Æqualis*: growing wild in uncultivated places in this country.

Burdock seeds are recommended as very efficacious diuretics, either in form of emulsion, or in powder, to the quantity of two drachms. The roots are also used in medicine; they have a sweetish taste, with a light austerity and bitterness; and are esteemed aperient, diuretic, and sudorific; therefore given in rheumatism, gout, and apthæ, as a decoction.

ARGENTUM. L. E. D. Silver. This is one of the whitest of the perfect metals; and when pure, is entirely soluble in about its own weight of pure nitric acid, diluted with two parts of water. It is found both in a native state and alloyed with other ores. Germany, and other countries of Europe; but more especially Peru and Mexico, in South America, contain the principal silver mines. There are, however, silver mines in Ireland, Norway, France, and many other parts in the world.

The uses of silver are well known: it is chiefly applied to the forming of various utensils for domestic use, and as a medium of exchange in money. The only purpose which gives rise to its being entered in the Materia Medica, is its forming the base of a very serviceable caustic salt. See *Nitras Argenti.*

ARGENTUM FUSUM VEL MOBILE. Fused Silver; or *Hydrargyrum.*

ARGENTUM NITRATEM. Nitrated Silver. The *Nitras Argenti.*

ARGENTUM VIVUM. Quicksilver; or *Hydrargyrum.*

ARGILLA VITRIOLATA. Vitriolated Argil; or *Alumen.*

ARI RADIX RECENS. D. The Fresh Root or Bulb of Wakerobin. See *Arum.*

ARISTOLOCHIA SERPENTARIA E. The Virginian Snake Root; or *Serpentaria.* L.

ARISTOLOCHIÆ SERPENTARIÆ RADIX. E. Snake Root; or *Serpentariæ Radix.* L.

ARMORACIA. L. E. The Common Horse Radish; or Raphanus Rusticanus. D. This plant, the *Cochlearia Armoracia* of Linnæus, is a biennial of the class *Tetrady-*

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namia, order *Siliculosa*. It is sometimes found wild on the sides of rivers, and other moist places in this country; particularly about Alnwick, Northumberland; Banks of Skripton-beck, and elsewhere in Bolland, in Craven. For medical and culinary purposes, Horse-radish is cultivated in our gardens; the root of which being occasionally used in scorbutus, paralysis, dropsy, and chronic rheumatism; as also locally in hoarseness; however, it is seldom taken in substance, except at meals; but constitutes the active ingredient of the *Infusum Armoraciæ Compositum*.

ARMORACIÆ RADIX. L. E. Horse-radish Root; or Raphani Rusticani Radix. D. See *Armoracia*.

ARNICA. D. The Mountain Arnica. German Leopard's-bane. This plant, the *Arnica Montana* of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, and of Linnæus, is a very common perennial, in the Alpine parts of Germany, in Sweden, Lapland, and Switzerland; belonging to the class *Syngenesia*, order *Polygamia Superflua*. The whole plant has a slight fœtid odour; and a bitterish, acrid taste; producing deleterious effects in large doses. The powder of the leaves, given from five to ten grains at a dose, has been found serviceable in paralysis, convulsive affections, amaurosis, chlorosis, gout, and rheumatism.

ARNICA MONTANA. E. The Mountain Arnica, or *Arnica*. D.

ARSENIAS. An Arseniate. These are neutral salts, formed by the union of arsenic acid with different bases. When heated with charcoal they are decomposed; and arsenic sublimes. This is known by its alliaceous or garlic smell. The only arsenical salt used in medicine is the Arsenias Kali.

ARSENIAS KALI. D. Arseniate of Kali, or Arseniate of Potash. *Macquier's Arsenical Neutral Salt. Arsenias Potassæ*. Take of white oxyd of arsenic, nitrate of kali, of each one ounce. Reduce them separately to powder; and, after mixing them, introduce them into a glass retort, placed in a sand bath, which is to be gradually heated, until the bottom of the retort becomes obscurely red. It is expedient to transmit the vapours issuing from the retort, by means of a proper apparatus, through distilled water, that the nitrous acid extricated by the heat may be condensed. Dissolve the residuum in four pounds of boiling water; and, after due evaporation, set it aside to crystallize.

Arseniate of kali is in the form of very regular and very transparent crystals, of the figure of quadrangular prisms, terminated by two tetraëdral pyramids, the angles of which answer to those of the prisms.

Nitrous gas escapes during the process, setting free the potash, which unites with the arsenic acid. The medicinal virtues and use of this arsenical salt, are the same as of the Sublimed White Arsenic. See *Arsenicum Album Sublimatum*.

ARSENIAS POTASSÆ. The Arseniate of Potash, or *Arsenias Kali*.

ARSENICUM ALBUM. L. White Arsenic; or Oxidum Arsenici. E. Oxydum Arsenicum Album. D. *Acidum Arsenicosum. Oxydum Album. Oxydum Arsenici Impurum. Arsenicum Crystallinum. Oxydum Arsenici*.

This substance, which was formerly improperly named *Arsenic*, is most generally obtained in the process of roasting the ores of cobalt in Saxony. The roasting is performed in a kind of reverberatory furnace, with which a very long chimney is connected, lying in a horizontal direction. The arsenious acid is condensed in it, in the form of a loose grey powder, which, by a second sublimation with a little potash, and in a great degree of heat, coalesces into a firm vitreous sublimate, which gradually becomes opaque by exposure to the air. In this state it is the *White Arsenic* of commerce, or as it is sometimes more properly termed *Arsenious Acid*.

White arsenic is one of the most virulent poisons. It is compact, brittle, and of a glassy appearance. Its taste is sweetish, but acrid, and slow in manifesting itself.

In case of poison with this acid, or any arsenical substances, the

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stomach should be evacuated by administering large draughts of tepid mucilaginous fluids, or sugar and water, or chalk and water, or lime water. Afterwards counteract the inflammatory symptoms, by bleeding freely, both generally and locally, by tepid baths, emollient enemas, and narcotics. If the immediate fatal symptoms are averted, let the patient for a long time subsist wholly on farinaceous food, milk, and demulcents.

White arsenic being an insignificant product, is therefore often impure, consequently is not fit for medical purposes, until it is purified by sublimation. See *Arsenicum Album Sublimatum.*

ARSENICUM ALBUM SUBLIMATUM. L. Sublimed White Arsenic, or Prepared Oxyde of Arsenic. *Oxydum Arsenici Sublimatum, vel Præparatum.*

Arsenicum album in pulverem tere; tum conjice in crucibulum, et, admoto igne, in crucibulum aliud priori superimpositum sublima.

Reduce white arsenic to powder, then put it into a crucible, and expose it to fire, so as to sublime it into another crucible inverted over the former.

This sublimate, the reader will observe, is merely white arsenic freed from all foreign matters. Thus prepared, it is in white, semi-transparent lumps; of an acrid sweetish taste.

Notwithstanding the violent effects of arsenious acid, it has, however, been employed in the cure of diseases, both as an external and internal remedy. It acts on the animal economy as a tonic and escharotic. From one-tenth to a quarter of a grain made into a pill with bread crumb, and exhibited twice or three times a day, is said to be serviceable in intermittents, periodic head-aches, and chronic rheumatism. Perhaps the best and most convenient form would be the Liquor Arsenicalis. Externally, as an ointment or lotion, it is considered one of the best applications to cancerous sores; but, unfortunately, its good effects often do not go beyond a certain length; and if in some cases it effects a cure, in others it must be allowed it does harm. While it has occasioned very considerable pain, it has given the parts no disposition to heal, the progress of the ulceration becoming even more rapid than before.

ARSENICUM CRYSTALLINUM. Crystalline Arsenic. The *Arsenicum Album.*

ARTEMISIA ABROTANUM. The Common Southernwood, or *Abrotanum.*

ARTEMISIA ABSINTHIUM. E. The Common Wormwood, or *Absinthium.* L.

ARTEMISIA FRUTICOSA. The *Abrotanum.*

ARTEMISIA MARITIMA. The Seawormwood, or *Absinthium Maritimum.*

ARTEMISIA SANTONICUM. E. The Tartarian Southernwood, or Worm-seed. Santonicum. D. *Santonicum Alexandrinum. Lumbricorum Semina.*

This plant, the *Artemisia Santonicum* of Linnæus, grows plentifully at the Levant, from whence the seeds are sent to this country. This seed is one of the oldest and most common anthelmithics, especially in the lumbrici of children. In the present day, however, the tops are the only part directed in the Pharmacopœias. These, as well as the seeds, have a strong disagreeable smell, and a somewhat acrid, bitter taste. The dose is from ten to sixty grains, made into an electuary with honey, twice or three times a day; but according to Thompson, more is to be ascribed to the calomel, jalap, &c., administered at the same time.

ARTEMISIÆ ABSINTHII FOLIA ET SUMMITATES. E. The Leaves and Flowering Heads of Common Wormwood. See *Absinthium.*

ARTEMISIÆ SANTONICÆ CACUMINA. E. Tartarian Southernwood Tops, or Santonici Cacumina. D. See *Artemisia Santonicum.*

ARUM. D. The Wake-robin. *Cuckoo-pint. Zingiber Germanicum*, or *Arum Maculatum* of Linnæus, is a perennial bulbous-rooted plant, of the class *Gynandria*, order *Polyandria*; it grows wild in shady situations, and by the sides of rivers, in many parts of Britain, more particularly in the dingle in Edgbaston Park, near Birmingham.

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The fresh root or bulb is medicinally used in paralysis, cephalæa, and obstinate rheumatism.

The dose is from five to twenty grains, in mucilage.

ARUM MACULATUM. The Wakerobin; or *Arum*.

ARUNDO SACCHARIFERA. The Sugar Reed; or *Saccharum Officinalis*.

ASARI FOLIA. L. E. D. Asarabacca Leaves. See *Asarum*.

ASARUM. L. E. D. The Asarabacca; or *Asarum Europeum* of Linnæus, is a perennial plant, of the class *Dodecandria*, order *Monogynia*. It is usually found in woods and shady places; particularly in Lancashire; near Kirby Lonsdale, Westmoreland: and by the road side between Henley and Maidenhead. It produces only two uniform obtuse leaves; these are not unfrequently recommended as an errhine in cephalæa and chronic opthalmia, in the proportion of two to five grains, in powder snuffed up the nostrils at bed time.

ASARUM EUROPEUM. The Asarabacca; or *Asarum*.

ASPIDII FILICIS MARIS RADIX. E. Male Fern Root; or *Filicis Radix*. L.

ASPIDIUM FILIX MAS. E. The Male Fern; or *Filix*. L.

ASSAFŒTIDA. L. E. D. The Assafœtida Plant; or *Ferula Assafœtida*; is a native perennial of the south of Persia, belonging to the class *Pentandria*, order *Digynia*. Gum Assafœtida is procured from the roots of at least four years growth, by twisting off the stalks when the leaves begin to decay, and removing the earth; the top of the root is then cut off transversely, and in forty-eight hours, the juice which has exuded is scraped off, and the operation of transverse cutting repeated, until the root is entirely exhausted of its juice. The juice is then exposed to the sun to harden; and is sent to this country in large irregular masses, composed of various little shining lumps or grains, partly of a whitish colour, partly reddish, and partly of a violet hue; having a strong fœtid odour; and a bitter, acrid, biting taste.

Assafœtida is a very useful medicine, particularly in hysteria, asthma, tympanitis, dyspnœa, pertussis, and worms, either in the form of pills from five to twenty grains, or in solution, as the mistura assafœtidæ. It is also sometimes given in the form of a clyster, to the extent of two drachms.

ASSAFŒTIDÆ GUMMI RESINA. L. E. D. Gum-resin of Assafœtida, commonly called either Assafœtida, or Gum Assafœtida. See *Assafœtida*.

ASSA DULCIS VEL ODORATA. The *Benzoinum*.

ASTRAGALUS ACULEATUS. The Tragacanth; or *Astragalus Verus*.

ASTRAGALUS TRAGACANTHA. E. The Tragacanth Plant, or *Astragalus Verus*. L.

ASTRAGALUS VERUS.* L. D. The Tragacanth; Goat's Thorn; or *Astragalus Tragacantha* of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, is a thorny shrub, growing on the island of Candia, and other places in the Levant, belonging to the class *Diadelphia*, order *Decandria*. About the end of June, a fluid exudes from the stem and larger branches of this shrub, which dries in the sun, and is collected by the shepherds on Mount Ida, from whence it is sent to Europe, under the name of *Tragacanth*.

Gum Tragacanth is concreted into irregular lumps or vermicular pieces bent into a variety of shapes, and larger or smaller proportions, according to the size of the wound from which it issues; differs from all other known gums in imparting to a very large quantity of water a thick and glutinous consistence. The demulcent qualities of this gum are to be considered as similar to those of Gum Arabic. It is seldom given alone, but frequently in combination with more powerful medicines, especially in the form of troches, for which it is peculiarly well adapted: it gives name to an officinal powder; and is occasionally employed to sheath the fauces and allay tickling coughs.

Dose; from ten grains to a drachm.

ATROPA BELLADONNA. E. The Deadly Nightshade; or *Belladonna*. L.

ATROPÆ BELLADONNÆ FO-

* Olivier, Voy. dans l'Empire Ottom.

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LIA. E. Deadly Nightshade Leaves; or *Belladonnæ Folia*. L.

AURANTII BACCÆ. L. D. The Seville Orange; or Citri Aurantii Fructus Immaturus. E. See *Aurantium*.

AURANTII CORTEX. L. D. Seville Orange Peel. See *Aurantium*.

AURANTIUM. L. D. The Seville Orange Tree; or *Citrus Aurantium* of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, and of Linnæus, is a beautiful evergreen; native of Asia, but now abundantly cultivated in the southern parts of Europe, and in the West Indies; belonging to the *Polyadelphia* class, and *Icosandria* order.

The fruit of this tree, when ripe, is well known by the name of *Seville Orange*; and when not matured, by the various synonims of *Orange Peas*, *Curasso Oranges*, &c. &c. The juice of Seville Orange, (*Citri Aurantii Fructus Succus*) affords a grateful beverage in inflammatory and febrile complaints, and is a very useful remedy in scorbutus. The rind, or peel of this valuable fruit (*Cortex Aurantii*) is likewise much used in medicine, though not alone, but as an ingredient in various compounds. Curasso Oranges are not directed in the Materia Medica, being used only in a surgical point of view, instead of peas for an issue.

AURANTIUM FRUCTUS. The Seville Orange; or *Aurantii Baccæ*.

AURANTIUM; Fructus Succus. Seville Orange Juice; or *Citri Aurantii Fructus Succus*.

AURANTIUM; Fructus, Corticis Exterioris. Seville Orange Peel; or *Aurantii Cortex*.

AURANTIUM; Fructus Immaturus. The Seville Orange; or *Aurantii Baccæ*.

AURANTIUM HISPALENSE. The Seville Orange Tree; or *Aurantium*.

AVENA. L. E. The Common Oat; or *Avena Sativa* of Linnæus, is a well known annual plant, of the class *Triandria*, order *Digynia*.

Oats are very nutritive and emollient. In decoction they form an excellent beverage for all acute diseases; and as a clyster in dysentery; the dry meal also, sprinkled over parts affected with erysipelatuous inflammation, is likewise attended with beneficial effects. Boiled in water they form a good common poultice; and with yeast, the fermenting poultice for gangrenous sores.

AVENA SATIVA. The Oat Plant; or *Avena*.

AVENÆ SEMINA. L. E. Oats. See *Avena*.

AXUNGIA, VEL AXUNGIA PORCINA. Hog's Lard; or *Adeps*.

AXUNGIA PRÆPARATA VEL CURATA. Prepared Lard; or *Adeps Præparata*.

B.

BALAUSTIUM. Balaustine; or *Granati Flores*.

BALSAMÆLON. The *Amyridis Gileadensis Resina Liquida*.

BALSAMIFERA BRASILIENSIS. Brazilian Balsam Tree. The *Copaifera Officinalis*.

BALSAMIFERA INDICA. Indian Balsam Tree; or the *Myroxylon Peruiferum*.

BALSAMUM. Balsam. This term was formerly extensively used, including all strong-scented natural vegetable resins, besides many resinous and oleaceous compounds; however, it is now only applied to those resins which contain the Benzoic Acid; of which there are the Balsam of Tolu, Peru, and Storax.

The characteristic names of the balsams are derived from various causes, each denoting some particularity, either relating to their virtues, or from whence they come.

BALSAMUM ÆGYPTIACUM. Egyptian Balsam. The *Amyridis Gileadensis Resina Liquida*.

BALSAMUM ALPINUM. Alpine Bal-

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sam. The *Amyridis Gileadensis Resina Liquida.*

BALSAMUM AMERICANUM. American Balsam. The *Balsamum Peruvianum.*

BALSAMUM AMYRIDIS. Balsam of Gilead. The *Amyridis Gileadensis Resina Liquida.*

BALSAMUM ANODYNUM. Anodyne Balsam. The *Tinctura Saponis et Opii.*

BALSAMUM ANODYNUM BATEATUM. Dr. Bates's Anodyne Balsam. The *Tinctura Saponis et Opii.*

BALSAMUM ARCÆI. Balsam of Arceus. The *Unguentum Elemi Compositum.*

BALSAMUM ASIATICUM. Asiatic Balsam. The *Amyridis Gileadensis Resina Liquida.*

BALSAMUM BRAZILIENSIS. Brazilian Balsam. The *Copaiba.*

BALSAMUM CANADENSE. D. Canada Balsam; or *Terebinthina Canadensis.* L.

BALSAMUM CAPIVA. Balsam of Capiva. The *Copaiba.*

BALSAMUM COMMENDATORIS. Friar's Balsam. The *Tinctura Benzoes Composita.*

BALSAMUM COPAIBÆ. D. Balsam of Copaiba; or *Copaiba.* L.

BALSAMUM DE CARTHAGENA. Balsam from Carthage. The *Balsamum Tolutanum.*

BALSAMUM E MECCA. Balsam from Mecca. The *Amyridis Gileadensis Resina Liquida.*

BALSAMUM GENUINUM ANTIQUORUM. The *Amyridis Gileadensis Resina Liquida.*

BALSAMUM GUIDONUM. Guido's Balsam. The *Tinctura Saponis et Opii.*

BALSAMUM GILEADENSIS. Balsam of Gilead. The *Amyridis Gileadensis Resina Liquida.*

BALSAMUM INDICUM NIGRUM. Black Indian Balsam. The *Balsamum Peruvianum.*

BALSAMUM JUDAICUM. The *Amyridis Gileadensis Resina Liquida.*

BALSAMUM MEXICANUM. Mexican Balsam. The *Balsamum Peruvianum.*

BALSAMUM MYROXYLI PERUIFERI. E. Peruvian Balsam; *Balsamum Peruvianum.* L.

BALSAMUM PERSICUM. Friar's Balsam. The *Tinctura Benzoes Composita.*

BALSAMUM PERUVIANUM. L. Balsam of Peru. Peruvian Balsam; or Balsamum Myroxyli Peruiferi. E. *Black Balsam of Peru. Common Balsam of Peru. Balsamum Peruanum. Balsamum Peruvianum Vulgare.* See *Myroxylon Peruiferum.*

BALSAMUM SAPONACEUM. Saponaceous Balsam. The *Linimentum Saponis Compositum.*

BALSAMUM SUCCINI. Balsam of Amber. The *Oleum Succini.*

BALSAMUM SULPHURIS SIMPLEX. Simple Balsam of Sulphur. The *Oleum Sulphuratum.*

BALSAMUM SULPHURIS CRASSUM. Thick Balsam of Sulphur. The *Oleum Sulphuratum.*

BALSAMUM SYRIACUM. Syrian Balsam. The *Amyridis Gileadensis Resina Liquida.*

BALSAMUM TOLUIFERÆ BALSAMI. E. Balsam of Tolu; or *Balsamum Tolutanum.* L.

BALSAMUM TOLUTANUM. L. D. Balsam of Tolu; or Balsamum Toluiferæ Balsami. E. See *Toluifera Balsamum.*

BALSAMUM TRAUMATICUM. Traumatic Balsam. The *Tinctura Benzoes Composita.*

BALSAMUM UNIVERSALE. Universal Balsam. The *Ceratum Plumbi Acetatis.*

BALSAMUM VERUM. Balsam Verum. The *Amyridis Gileadensis Resina Liquida.*

BALSAMUM VITÆ. Balsam of Life. The *Decoctum Aloes Compositum.*

BARDANA. D. The Burdock; or *Arctium Lappa.* E.

BARDANÆ RADIX. D. Burdock Root; or *Arctii Lappæ Radix.* E.

BARILLA. D. Barilla, or Barillor. The *Soda Impura.* L.

BAUM DE COMMANDEUR. The Commander's Balsam; or *Tinctura Benzoes Composita.*

BECCABUNGA. D. The Common Brooklime; or *Veronica Beccabunga* of Linnæus, is a low perennial plant, of the *Diandria* class, and *Monogynia* order.

Brooklime usually grows in little rivulets, and ditches of standing water, that seldom freeze. It was formerly considered of much use in several diseases, and was applied externally to wounds and ulcers; but if it have any peculiar efficacy, it is to be derived from its anti-scorbutic virtue.

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BELLADONNA. L. D. The Deadly Nightshade; or *Atropa Belladonna* of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, and of Linnæus, is a perennial plant, of the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia*.

Deadly Nightshade, for the most part grows wild, both in mountainous and woody situations in this country, and is often cultivated in our gardens. The whole plant is poisonous, and the berries, from their beautiful appearance, have sometimes proved fatal to children, who have been tempted to eat them; however, notwithstanding the poisonous nature of the plant, the leaves are an useful medicine, when properly and cautiously exhibited. Belladonna acts as a powerful narcotic, diuretic, diaphoretic, and repellent; therefore, as one or the other of those actions are adapted to cure obstinate intermittents, palsy, pertussis, amaurosis, cachexiæ, epilepsy, or tic doloureux, it may be successfully employed.

The dose is from half a grain, gradually increased to three.

Sprinkled over cancerous sores it is said to allay pain.

In case of poison with belladonna, give emetics of sulphate of zinc or of copper; then evacuate the bowels by active purgatives and clysters; and follow these by large doses of vinegar and water, or other vegetable acids. The previous use of vinegar has been recommended, and it is said the emetics act with more certainty after its use.

BELLADONNÆ FOLIA. L. D. Deadly Nightshade Leaves; or Atropæ Belladonnæ Folia. E. See *Belladonna*

BENZOINUM. L. Benzoin; vulgarly called *Gum Benjamin*. Benzoe. D. Styracis Benzoini Balsamum. E. See *Styracis Benzoinum*.

BENZOINUM BALSAMUM. Benzoin Balsam. The *Benzoinum*.

BI-CARBONAS POTASSÆ. Bi-carbonate of Potash. The *Carbonas Potassæ*. L. E.

BI-CARBONAS SODÆ. Bi-carbonate of Soda. The *Carbonas Sodæ*.

BISMUTHUM. L. Bismuth. *Tin Glass. Marcasita Argentia*.

This is a mineral substance of the semi-metallic kind, found usually in tin mines, and sometimes in silver mines, in the form of spicular plates of a yellowish white colour. It fuses at about 460°: its specific gravity is 9.5. It frequently contains a portion of arsenic; but in the preparation of the sub-nitrate, the only compound used in pharmacy, that pernicious metal is separated. See *Sub-nitras Bismuthi*.

BISTORTA. L. D. The Great Bistort; or Snake-weed. Polygonum Bistorta. E. This plant, the *Polygonum Bistorta* of Linnæus, is a native perennial of this country, belonging to the *Octandria* class, and *Trigynia* order.

The soil most congenial to snake-weed, are the moist meadows in the north; Brome, Norfolk; Bishop's Wood, near Hampstead; and near Derby. The whole plant, more particularly the root, manifests astringent properties, for which virtues, the latter is occasionally recommended in external hæmorrhages, and diarrhœa from debility; as also, united with the calami radix, in agues. Dose; from fifteen to sixty grains.

BISTORTÆ RADIX. L. D. Bistort Root; or Polygoni Bistortæ Radix. E. See *Bistorta*.

BITUMEN BARBADENSE VEL LIQUIDUM. Barbadoes Tar; or *Petroleum*.

BITUMEN PETROLEUM. E. Barbadoes Tar; or *Petroleum*. L.

BLANC DE TROYES. Spanish White; or *Creta Præparata*.

BOLETUS IGNARIUS. E. Female Agaric. *Agaric of the Oak; Touchwood; Spunk; Agaricus Chirurgorum; Agaricus Quercus*. This species of fungus is frequently met with on different trees in Britain, and is botanically arranged in the class *Cryptogamia*, order *Fungi*. The agaric used in surgery to prevent hæmorrhage, is the true agaric of the larch, which, however, in the present day, is for the most part, substituted by lint, sponge, or other soft applications.

BONPLANDIA TRIFOLIATA. E. The Cusparia Tree; or *Cusparia Febrifuga*. L.

BONPLANDIÆ TRIFOLIATÆ CORTEX. E. Cusparia Bark; or *Cuspariæ Cortex*. L.

BORAS. A Borate. Borates are those salts formed by the combination of

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Boracic Acid with an earthy, alkaline, or metallic base. When exposed to a high temperature, borates fuse into glass, and, if combined with metallic oxydes, the glass is then generally coloured. Concentrated solutions of some of the borates especially that of soda, afford, by sulphuric acid, scaly crystals of boracic acid. The principal salts of this class, are the borates of lime, of magnesia, of potash; and the subborate of soda, which last, is the only boracic salt employed in medicine.

BORAS SODÆ. Borate of Soda. The *Sub-boras Sodæ*.

BORAX. The *Sub-boras Sodæ*.

BORAX PRÆPARATA. Prepared Borax. The *Sub-carbonas Sodæ*.

BOSWELLIA SERRATA.* The Olibanum Tree; or *Juniperus Lycia*.

BRASILIENSIS LIGNUM. Brazilian Wood. The *Hæmatoxyli Lignum*.

BRASILIENSIS RADIX. Brazilian Root. The *Ipecacuanhæ Radix*.

BRYONIA MECHOACANA NIGRICANS. The *Jalapa*.

BRYONIA PERUVIANUM. Peruvian Bryony. The *Jalapa*.

BUBON GALBANUM. E. The Lovage-leaved Bubon; or Gum-Galbanum Plant. See *Galbanum*. L.

BUBONIS GALBANI GUMMI RESINA. E. Gum-resin of the Lovage-leaved Bubon; more commonly called Gum-Galbanum. See *Galbani Gummi Resina*. L.

BUTEA FRONDOSA. The small leaved Butea, is a native shrub, or tree of the East Indies, of the *Diadelphia* class, and *Decandria* order; erroneously said, by the Dublin College, to produce the Gum-Resin, in the present day called *Kino*; hence they called that Gum, *Resina Buteæ Frondosæ*.

BUTYRUM ANTIMONII. Butter of Antimony. The *Oxydum Antimonii*.

C.

CADMIA, CADMIA FOSSILIS, VEL CADMIA LAPIDOSA ÆROSA. Calamine; or *Calamina*.

CALAMI RADIX. L. Sweet Flag Root; or Acori Radix. D. Acori Calami Radix. E. See *Calamus*.

CALAMINA. L. Calamine; or Calaminaris. D. Carbonas Zinci Impurus. E. *Lapis Calaminaris*.

A hard mineral, found plentifully in England, Germany, and other countries; usually of a greyish, brownish, yellowish, or pale reddish colour, without lustre. See *Calamina Præparata*.

CALAMINA PRÆPARATA. L. Prepared Calamine; or Carbonas Zinci Impurus Præparatus. E. Lapis Calaminaris Præparatus. D. *Prepared Impure Carbonate of Zinc. Prepared Calamine Stone*.

Calaminam ure; tum contere; deinde fiat pulvis subtilissimus eodem modo quo cretam præparari præcepimus.

Calcine the calamine; then bruise it; lastly reduce it to a very fine powder by the method which we have directed for the preparation of chalk.

Calamine thus prepared is occasionally sprinkled on excoriations and ichorous ulcers; but its chief consumption in pharmacy is for the preparation of an officinal ointment. See *Ceratum Calaminæ*.

CALAMUS. L. The Sweet Flag. Acorus Calamus. E. Acorus. D. This plant, the *Acorus Calamus* of Linnæus, is an indigenous perennial, of the class *Hexandria*, order *Monogynia*. The Sweet Flag grows plentifully in rivulets and marshy places, especially on the banks of rivers with a muddy bottom: River Yare, near Norwich; Hedley in Surry; River Waveny, near Bungay, in Suffolk. The root is occasionally used as a carminative and stomachic, in the proportion of a scruple to a drachm.

CALAMUS AROMATICUS. The Sweet Flag; or *Calamus*.

CALCULI CANCRORUM. Crab's Stones; or *Cancri Chelæ*.

CALLICOCCA IPECACUANHA. The Ipecacuanha Plant; or *Ipecacuanha*.

* Thomson's Conspectus.

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CALOMELAS. Calomel. The *Submurias Hydrargyri.*

CALUMBA. L. Calumba; or Columbæ Radix. E. Colombo. D. *Columba Root. Calumbæ Radix.* See *Cocculus Palmatus.*

CALUMBÆ RADIX. Calumba Root. The *Calumba.*

CALX. L. D. Lime; or Quicklime. Calx Viva. E. A white pulverent substance, of an urinous, burning taste, obtained by burning marble, or native carbonate of lime. This was formerly used in substance as an escharotic, but now only for pharmaceutical purposes.

CALX ANTIMONII. Calx or Lime of Antimony. The *Oxydum Antimonii.*

CALX CUM KALI PURO. Lime with Pure Kali. The *Potassa cum Calce.*

CALX ANTIMONII LOTUM. Washed Lime of Antimony. The *Oxydum Antimonii.*

CALX E TESTIS. L. Lime from Shells. A peculiar lime prepared from oyster shells, in the same manner as *Calx* from marble, from which it does not appear to differ as to properties. See *Calx.*

CALX HYDRARGYRI ALBI. White Lime of Mercury. The *Hydrargyrum Præcipitatum Album.*

CALX RECENS USTA. Recent Burned Lime. See *Calx.*

CALX SALITA. The *Murias Calcis.*

CALX VIVA. E. Quick Lime; or *Calx.* L.

CAMBOGIA. L. Gamboge; or Gambogia. E. D. See *Stalagmatis Cambogioides.*

CAMPHORA. L. E. D. Camphor. See *Laurus Camphora.*

CANCER ASTACUS. E. D. The Cray-fish, or River Lobster.

A species of crab, affording the materia medica, laminated, hemispherical stones, of the size of large peas, either of a white or reddish colour, commonly called *Crab's Stones*, or *Cancri Chelæ.* These are very frequently erroneously termed *Crab's Eyes*, whereas they are a calculous concretion, found only, one on each side of the stomach, at the time when the cray-fish changes its shell, and renews the inner membrane of the stomach, which usually happens about August. Crab's stones, are sent in great quantities from Poland, and Russia, especially from the province of Astracan; but their use in medicine in the present day is very limited. The Edinburgh and Dublin Colleges recommend them as an anti-acid in dyspepsia during dentition, and combined with purgatives, in cases of costiveness; in the proportion of half a drachm, to a drachm; but before they are employed in these cases, they are reduced to an impalpable powder, which the former College has nominated, *Cancrorum Lapilli Præparati.*

CANCER PAGURUS. E. D. The Black-clawed Crab. The crab claws of our shops are the produce of this species; the properties and use of which are the same as of Crab Stones. See *Cancer Astacus.*

CANCRI CHELÆ. E. D. Crab's Stones, Crab's Eyes. *Cancrorum Lapilli. Calculi Cancrorum.* See *Cancer Astacus.*

CANCRORUM CHELÆ. E. D. Crab's Claws. See *Cancer Pagurus.*

CANCRORUM LAPILLI. Crab's Stones, or *Cancri Chelæ.*

CANCRORUM LAPILLI PRÆPARATI. E. Prepared Crab's Stones, or Cancri Chelæ Præparata. See *Cancer Astacus.*

CANELLA. L. The Canella Tree; or *Canella Alba* of the Edinburgh and Dublin Pharmacopœias, and of Linnæus, is a tall tree, very common in Jamaica, and other West India islands, belonging to the class *Dodecandria*, order *Monogynia.*

The interior bark, called *Canella Alba* is brought to Europe in long quills, somewhat thicker than cinnamon; its taste is moderately warm, aromatic, and bitterish; and of an agreeable odour, somewhat resembling that of cloves. Canella bark has been supposed to possess considerable medicinal powers in the cure of scurvy, and some other complaints.

It is now merely considered as a useful and cheap aromatic, and is chiefly employed for the purpose of correcting, and rendering less disagreeable, more powerful and nauseous drugs.

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CANELLA ALBA. E. D. The Laurel-leaved Canella, or *Canella*. L.

CANELLÆ CORTEX. L. Canella Bark, or Canellæ Albæ Cortex. E. D. *Cortex Antiscorbuticus*. See *Canella*.

CANTHARIS. L. D. The Spanish Fly. Cantharis Vesicatoria.* E. *Lytta. Meloës. Lytta Vesicatoria. Meloës Vesicatoria.*

A longish insect, having a green, golden, shining body, with flexible green striped elyterea that cover the whole back of the body, and conceal brown membranous wings. It is found feeding on the ash, willow, elder, &c. in Spain, Italy, France, and Germany; however, those from Spain, are for the most part preferred in this country. They are caught by shaking the tree on which they are, and catching them on a cloth spread beneath it; then killed by the fumes of vinegar, and dried carefully in a stove.

As a medicine, the Spanish fly is a most powerful stimulant, diuretic, vesicant and rubefacient; but both its internal and external use is apt to occasion stranguary; it is however, a valuable medicine when cautiously exhibited, especially in dropsies, leucorrhœa, and obstinate gleets; in incontinence of urine from debility of the bladder; and in the retention of urine, owing to want of action in the bladder. In these cases, the dose ought not to exceed one grain, which should be made into a pill with opium, or the extract of henbane and camphor.

For the external use of Cantharides. See *Emplastrum Cantharides*.

Cantharides are an acrid animal poison, the deleterious effects of which may be counteracted by diluting copiously with milk and demulcent fluids, bleeding, the warm bath, opiate frictions, and clysters of mutton broth and oil.

CANTHARIS VESICATORIA. E. The Spanish Fly, or *Cantharis*. L.

CAPSICI ANNUI BACCÆ. Capsicum Berries, or *Capsici Baccæ*.

CAPSICI ANNUI FRUCTUS. E. Capsicum Berries, or Fruit. See *Capsici Baccæ*. L.

CAPSICI BACCÆ. L. D. Capsicum Berries, or Capsici Annui Fructus. E. When ground, constitute the article so much used with sauce at meals, called *Cayenne Pepper*. See *Capsicum*.

CAPSICUM. L. D. The Capsicum, Cockspur Pepper. Cayenne Pepper Plant. Capsicum Annuum. E.

This plant, the *Capsicum Annuum* of Linnæus, is a native annual of South America, belonging to the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia*.

It is cultivated in large quantities in our West India islands, and even frequently in our gardens, for the beauty of its pods. These are filled, when ripe, with a dry loose pulp, containing many small, flat, kidney-shaped seeds, called berries, *Capsici Baccæ*. The medical use of which, is as a stimulant, in cases of atonic gout, lethargy, and the flatulence of dyspepsia. The dose is from five to ten grains, reduced to powder, and made into pills.

CAPSICUM ANNUUM. E. The Cockspur Pepper, or *Capsicum*. L.

CAPUT PAPAVERIS. Poppy Heads, or *Papaveris Capsulæ*.

CARBO LIGNO. L. E. D. Charcoal, or charcoal of wood, is a species of artificial coal or fuel, consisting of half burnt wood. In making charcoal, a pile of wood is constructed upon the surface of the ground, and covering the pile with a coating of turf, or other substances; then making the coating so compact that it will not admit of air, except through some little round holes, which are purposly made in it, and which can be stopped at pleasure. When the pile, thus constructed, is set on fire, part of the oil of the wood is consumed during the burning; the other part, together with the air and water contained in the wood, is evaporated, and there remains, when the operation is finished, the earthy part of the wood, called in that state *Charcoal*.

Charcoal has for many years been in great repute as a tooth powder;

* Latreille, Gen. Insect.

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and in the present day is sometimes used as an antiseptic, in the putrid eructations of dyspepsia; and as a cataplasm, with linseed meal, to all descriptions of fœtid ulcers. From ten to twenty grains, with rhubarb, may be taken at a dose.

CARBONAS. A Carbonate. *Carbonate* is a generic name for the combinations of *Carbonic Acid* with earths, alkalies, and metallic oxydes. The nature of these substances was totally unknown until the year 1756, when the discoveries of Dr. Black laid the foundation for the present state of chemical knowledge.

Previous to the brilliant epoch we have mentioned, the carbonates were supposed to be simple bodies; and the fact of their acquiring new and caustic properties by the action of fire, was explained, by supposing that the particles of the fire combined with them. Dr. Black, however, demonstrated, that these bodies in their caustic state are simple, and that their mildness is owing to their combination with an acid, to which the name of *Carbonic Acid* is now given.

The most general character of the carbonates is, their effervescing when any of the stronger acids are poured on them. This phenomenon is owing to these acids displacing, by their greater affinity, the carbonic acid, which flies off in the form of gas.

The carbonates may also be deprived of their carbonic acid, either by the action of heat alone, or by heating them when mixed with charcoal, which decomposes the carbonic acid by combining with part of its oxygen, so that both the acid and the charcoal are converted into carbonic oxyde gas.

Modern chemists have divided the the carbonates into three orders, the alkaline, earthy, and metallic.

First.—The alkaline carbonates have an urinous taste, tinge vegetable blues green, and are soluble in water, and insoluble in alcohol.

Second.—The earthy carbonates are insipid, and insoluble in water, but soluble in water saturated with carbonic acid.

Third.—The metallic carbonates scarcely differ in appearance from the metallic oxydes.

For an explanation of the terms Super-carbonate and Sub-carbonate, see *Sal.*

CARBONAS AMMONIÆ. Carbonate of Ammonia. The *Sub-carbonas Ammoniæ.*

CARBONAS BARYTÆ. E. Carbonate of Barytes, or Heavy Spar, is usually found in solid masses, sometimes filling an entire vein, at other times interspersed with sulphated baryta, frequently round, but seldom crystallized; of a fibrous texture, sometimes of a greyish white colour, often inclining to milk white, sometimes it has a slight tinge of yellow, from a mixture of iron, and is often invested with a red ochry crust. It was first discovered by Dr. Withering, hence it was called witherite; consists of 21.6 carbonic acid, 78.4 baryta; and is used in medicine, for the preparation of the Muriate. See *Murias Barytæ.*

CARBONAS CALCIS. E. Carbonate of Lime; or *Creta.* L.

CARBONAS CALCIS DURA. Hard Carbonate of Lime; or *Marmor Album.*

CARBONAS CALCIS FRIABILIS. Friable Carbonate of Lime; or *Creta.*

CARBONAS CALCIS MOLLIS. Soft Carbonate of Lime; or *Creta.*

CARBONAS CALCIS PRÆPARATUS. E. Prepared Carbonate of Lime; or *Creta Præparata.* L.

CARBONAS FERRI. D. Carbonate of Iron; or Sub-carbonas Ferri. L. See *Sub-carbonas Ferri.* L. and *Sub-carbonas Ferri Præparatus.* E.

CARBONAS FERRI PRÆPARATUS. Prepared Carbonate of Iron. The *Sub-carbonas Ferri Præparatus.*

CARBONAS FERRI PRÆCIPITATUS. E. Precipitated Carbonate of Iron; or *Sub-carbonas Ferri.* L.

CARBONAS MAGNESIÆ. Carbonate of Magnesia. The *Sub-carbonas Magnesiæ.*

CARBONAS PLUMBI. Carbonate of Lead. The *Sub-carbonas Plumbi.*

CARBONAS POTASSÆ. L. E. Carbonate of Potash. *Kali Æratum. Bicarbonas Potassæ.*

℞ Liquoris potassæ subcarbonatis, congium.

Acidum carbonicum per liquorem potassæ sub-carbonatis in vase idoneo; transmitte ad plenum satu-

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rationem, et cola. Vaporet liquor colatus ut fiant crystalli, cavendo ne calor gradum 120mum excedat. Has, effuso liquore, super chartam bibulam exsicca.

Acidum carbonicum facillimé obtinetur e marmore albo et acido sulphurico diluto.

Take of solution of sub-carbonate of potash, a gallon.

Put the solution of sub-carbonate of potash into a convenient vessel; pass a current of carbonic acid through it until it is completely saturated, and strain it. Let the strained solution be evaporated, so that crystals may form, taking care that its temperature does not exceed 120°. Having poured off the solution, dry the crystals on bibulous paper.

Carbonic acid may be easily obtained from white marble and diluted sulphuric acid.

During this process, the soda contained in the solution becomes fully saturated with the carbonic acid, and is thereby rendered a perfect carbonate. The salt thus produced, is in white crystals or quadrangular prisms, of an alkalescent taste, but without smell; consisting of 43.56 potash, 47.53 carbonic acid, and 8.91 water of crystallization. It is an useful diuretic, ant-acid, and deobstruent; found very serviceable in dropsy, acidities of the primæ viæ, and glandular obstructions; given to the quantity of about thirty grains, properly diluted.

It is a less nauseous salt than the sub-carbonate of soda.

CARBONAS POTASSÆ IMPURUS. Impure Carbonate of Potash. The *Potassa Impura.*

CARBONAS POTASSÆ PURISSIMUS. E. Pure Carbonate of Potash; or Kali e Tartaro. D. *Sal Tartari. Potassæ Sub-carbonas e Tartaro. Sub-carbonas Potassæ Purissimus.*

The salt so called in the present pharmacopœias, is the sub-carbonate prepared by fire, from tartar. With respect to its medical use and dose, these are the same as those of the sub-carbonate. See *Sub-carbonas Potassæ.*

CARBONAS SODÆ. L. E. Carbonate of Soda. *Aerated Soda. Aerated Natron. Bicarbonate of Soda.*

℞ Sodæ sub-carbonatis, libram; aquæ destillatæ, octarios tres.

Sodæ sub-carbonatem in aqua destillata liqua. Dein acidum carbonicum per liquorem in vase idoneo transmitte ad plenam saturationem, et sepone ut fiant crystalli. Crystallos chartâ bibulâ involutas et compressas exsicca. Consume liquorem reliquum, cavendo ne calor gradum 129mum excedat, ut iterum prodeant crystalli. Has eodem modo comprime et exsicca.

Take of sub-carbonate of soda, a pound; distilled water, three pints.

Dissolve the sub-carbonate of soda in the distilled water. Then having put the solution into a proper vessel, pass carbonic acid into it until the soda is completely saturated, and set it by that crystals may form. Wrap the crystals in bibulous paper and dry them by pressure. Evaporate the remaining liquor, taking care the temperature does not exceed 120°, that crystals may again form in it. Press and dry these in the same manner.

In this process, the soda is fully saturated with carbonic acid, and becomes a perfect carbonate.

This salt is generally sold in the state of powder. It consists of 38.55 soda; 39.76 carbonic acid; and 21.69 water of crystallization.

The carbonate of soda bears the same relation to the sub-carbonate, that the carbonate of potash does to its sub-carbonate. It is prepared in the same way; possesses the same comparative advantages; contains double the quantity of carbonic acid; and is employed in the same cases. See *Sub-carbonas Sodæ.*

CARBONAS SODÆ SICCATUM. D. Dried Carbonate of Soda; or *Sub-carbonas Sodæ Exsiccata.* L.

CARBONAS SODÆ IMPURUS. Impure Carbonate of Soda. The *Soda Impura.*

CARBONAS SODÆ EXSICCATA. Dried Carbonate of Soda. The *Sub-carbonas Sodæ Exsiccata.*

CARBONAS ZINCI IMPURUS. E. Impure Carbonate of Zinc; or Calamina. L. See *Calamina.*

CARBONAS ZINCI IMPURUS PRÆPARATUS. E. Prepared

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Impure Carbonate of Zinc; or *Calumina Præparata.* L.

CARDAMINE. L. E. D. The Cardamine, Cuckoo Flower, Meadow Lady's Smock; or *Cardamine Pratensis* of Linnæus, is a perennial plant, of the class *Tetradynamia*, and order *Siliquosa*; growing wild in meadows and moist pastures in this country.

The flowers enter the medical catalogue as stimulants, diaphoretics and antispasmodics; for which virtues they are occasionally given from one to two drachms, in powder, twice or three times a day, in spasmodic asthma, hemiplegia, and spasmodic affections of the lower limbs.

CARDAMINE PRATENSIS. The Meadow Lady's Smock; or *Cardamine.*

CARDAMINES FLORES. L. E. D. Cardamine Flowers. See *Cardamine.*

CARDAMOMI SEMINA. L. Cardamon Seeds; or Amoni Repentis Semina. E. Cardamomum Minus; Semina. D. See *Cardamomum.*

CARDAMOMUM. L. The Cardamon Plant; Amomum Repens. E. Cardamomum Minus. D. The Cardamon Plant, or *Matonia Cardamomum** is a native of the East Indies, belonging to the class *Monandria*, order *Monogynia.*

The seeds of this plant are imported in their capsules or husks, by which means they are preserved, for they very soon lose a part of their flavour when freed from this covering. On being chewed, they impart a glowing aromatic warmth, and a grateful pungency: they are supposed to stimulate the stomach, and prove cordial, carminative, and antispasmodic, but without that irritation and heat which many of the other spicy aromatics are apt to produce. Simple and compound spirituous tinctures are prepared from them, and they are ordered as an ingredient in many of the officinal compounds.

CARDAMOMUM MINUS. D. The Cardamon Plant; or *Cardamomum.* L.

CARDAMOMUM MINUS; SEMINA. D. Cardamon Seed; or *Cardamomi Semina.* L.

CARDUI BENEDICTI FOLIA. D. The Leaves of the Blessed Thistle; or *Centaureæ Benedictæ Herba.* E.

CARDUUS BENEDICTUS. D. The Blessed Thistle; or *Centaurea Benedicta.* E.

CARICA. L. D. The Fig Tree; or *Ficus Carica* of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, and of Linnæus, is a native of the south of Europe; belonging to the class *Polygamia*, and order *Triœcia.* The fresh fruit of this tree is very pulpy, but when dried is easily preserved. *(Caricæ Fructus.)* In this state they are sent to this country, consisting almost entirely of sugar and mucilage, on which account they are used as a demulcent, in the form of decoction, in pulmonary and other inflammatory diseases; and as a gargle in cynanche tonsillaris during suppuration. They also form a very convenient suppurating cataplasm either roasted or boiled, and applied as hot as can be borne.

CARICÆ FRUCTUS. L. D. The Preserved Fig; or Fici Caricæ Fructus. E. See *Carica.*

CARPOBALSAMUM. The *Amyridis Gileadensis Resina Liquida.*

CARUI SEMINA. L. E. Caraway Seed; or Caruon. D. See *Carum.*

CARUM. L. E. D. The Caraway; or *Carum Carui* of Linnæus; is a biennial umbelliferous plant, of the class *Pentandria*, order *Digynia.* Though a native of this country, it is usually cultivated in our gardens; but is very common in meadows and pastures near Bury St. Edmund's, and in the Park Field at Thurleigh, Bedfordshire, it grows in such abundance as to be regularly gathered for use. The seeds are well known to have a pleasant spicy smell, and a warm aromatic taste; and, on this account, are employed for various economical purposes.

They are esteemed to be carminative, cordial, and stomachic, and are accordingly recommended in dyspepsia, flatulencies, and other symptoms attending hysterical and hypochondriacal disorders. Dose, from ten grains to two drachms, swallowed whole.

CARUM CARUI. The Caraway Plant; or *Carum.*

* Smith in Rees's Cyclop.

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CARYOPHYLLA RUBRA. The Clove Pink; or *Dianthus Caryophyllus.*

CARYOPHYLLATA. The Clove Tree; or *Eugenia Caryophyllata.*

CARYOPHYLLI. L. Cloves; or Caryophyllus Aromaticus. E. D. See *Eugenia Caryophyllata.*

CARYOPHYLLI RUBRI FLORES. Clove Pink Flowers; or *Dianthi Caryophylli Flores.*

CARYOPHYLLUM RUBRUM. The Clove Pink; or *Dianthus Caryophyllus.*

CARYOPHYLLUS AMERICANUS. American Cloves. The *Pimentæ Baccæ.*

CARYOPHYLLUS AROMATICUS E. D. Cloves; or *Caryophylli.* L.

CARYOPHYLLUS HORTENSIS. The Clove Pink; or *Dianthus Caryophyllus.*

CASCARILLA. L. D. The Cascarilla Tree; or *Croton Elutheria.* E.

This tree, the *Croton Cascarilla* of Linnæus, is a native of Jamaica, belonging to the class *Monœcia*, order *Monadelphia*; but the Cascarilla Bark of our shops, is usually imported from the Bahama Islands, more particularly from one of them named Elutheria, hence its trivial name of *Elutheria Bark.* It is in general sent in curled pieces, or rolled up into short quills, about an inch in width, covered with a whitish epidermis, but the inside is of a brownish cast. Cascarilla has an aromatic, bitterish taste, and a slight aromatic odour. A very excellent tonic, astringent and stomachic; and is used as an adjunct to cinchona in agues; in obstinate diarrhœa after dysentery; also in dyspepsia and flatulent colic. A scruple to a drachm is the usual dose.

CASCARILLÆ CORTEX. L. D. Cascarilla Bark; or Croton Elutheriæ Cortex. E. See *Cascarilla.*

CASSIA. L. The Purging Cassia; or Cassia Fistula. E. Cassia Fistularis. D. This tree, the *Cassia Fistula* of Linnæus, is a native tree of India and Egypt, but cultivated in Jamaica, belonging to the class *Decandria*, order *Monogynia.* It rises to about thirty feet, and has long flower spikes, with yellow papilinaceous blossoms. Its fruit is a cylindrical pod, scarcely an inch in diameter, but a foot or more in length; the outside is a hard, brown bark; the inside divided by transverse woody plates, covered with a soft black pulp (*Cassiæ Pulpa*) of a sweetish taste, with some degree of acrimony, which from its saccharine and extractive constituents, is a gentle laxative medicine, and is frequently given in doses of some drachms, in costive habits; however, it is seldom used except for children, and then it should be united with aromatics.

CASSIA FISTULA. E. The Purging Cassia; or *Cassia.* L.

CASSIA FISTULARIS. D. The Purging Cassia; or *Cassia.* L.

CASSIA FISTULARIS; FRUCTUS PULPA. D. Cassia Pulp; or Cassiæ Pulpa. L. See *Cassiæ.*

CASSIA LIGNEA. The Wild Cinnamon Tree; or *Laurus Cassia.*

CASSIA LIGNEA. FLORES NONDUM EXPLICATUS. The unopen flowerbuds of the Wild Cinnamon; or *Laurus Cassiæ, Flores nondum Explicatus.*

CASSIA SENNA. The Senna Plant; or *Senna.*

CASSIA SOLUTIVA. The Purging Cassia; *or Cassia Fistula.*

CASSIA ARAMENTUM. Cassia Pulp; or *Cassiæ Pulpa.*

CASSIÆ FISTULÆ FRUCTUS. E. Cassia Pulp; or *Cassiæ Pulpa.* L.

CASSIÆ PULPA. L. Cassia Pulp; or Cassiæ Fistulæ Fructus. E. Cassia Fistularis; Fructus Pulpa. D. See *Cassia.*

CASTOREUM. L. E. Castoreum Rossicum vel Canadense. D.

Castor is an oily fluid secretion, contained in the follicles of the Beaver, near the anus. It is preserved by cutting out the entire bags, and drying them in the smoke. There are two kinds of Castor, a superior and an inferior sort; the former sent principally from Russia; and the latter from Canada; however the London and Edinburgh Colleges use only the Russian, but the Dublin both, hence that College use the terms *Castoreum Rossicum* and *Castoreum Canadense.*

The Russian castor, as sold in our shops, is a solid brittle substance, of an orange-brown colour; a strong, unpleasant, peculiar odour; and a bitter, sub-acrid taste. The virtues of castor, are said to be antispasmodic and emmenagogue, with which view it is used in hysteria, typhus, epilepsy, and amenorrhœa; in doses

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of from ten to twenty grains, in form of pills; or a drachm or more as a clyster.

CASTOREUM ROSSICUM, ET CANADENSE. D. Russian and Canada Castor. See *Castoreum*. L.

CATAPLASMA FERMENTI. L. Yest Cataplasm. *Cataplasma Æratum*. *Cataplasma Effervescens*.

℞ Farinæ, libram; cerevisiæ fermenti, octarium dimidium.

Misce, et calorem lenem adhibe, donec intumere cœperint.

Take of flour, a pound; yest, half a pint.

Mix, and expose it to a gentle heat till it begins to rise.

An antiseptic application to gangrenous sloughing sores.

CATAPLASMA ÆRATUM VEL EFFERVESCENS. Yest Cataplasm; or *Cataplasma Fermenti*.

CATAPLASMA SINAPIS. L. Mustard Cataplasm. Cataplasma Sinapeos. D.

℞ Sinapis seminum, lini usitatissimi seminum, singulorum contritorum libram dimidiam, aceti calidi quantum satis sit.

Misce, ut fiat cataplasmatis crassitudo.

Take of mustard seed, linseed, of each in powder half a pound; hot vinegar, a sufficient quantity.

Mix so as to form a poultice.

A stimulating and rubefacient application, to the soles of the feet, in the delirium, coma, and sinking of typhus, &c. &c.

CATECHU. The Catechu Tree; or *Acacia Catechu*.

CATECHU EXTRACTUM. L. E. D. Extract of Catechu. *Japan Earth*. *Terra Japonica*. See *Acacia Catechu*.

CAUSTICUM. Caustic. The *Nitras Argenti*.

CAUSTICUM ANTIMONIALE. Antimonial Caustic. The *Oxydum Antimonii*.

CAUSTICUM COMMUNE. Common Caustic. The *Nitras Argenti*.

CAUSTICUM COMMUNE ACCERINUM. Common Strong Caustic. The *Potassa Fusa*.

CAUSTICUM LUNARE. Lunar Caustic. The *Nitras Argenti*.

CAUSTICUM MITIUS COMMUNE. Common Weak Caustic. The *Potassa cum Calce*.

CEDRAS BACCIFERA. The Savin; or *Sabina*.

CENTAUREA BENEDICTA. E. The Blessed Thistle; or Carduus Benedictus. D.

This plant, the *Centaurea Benedicta* of Linnæus is an annual plant, growing wild in the Grecian islands, but cultivated in our gardens; belonging to the class *Syngenesia*, order *Polygamia Frustranea*. The whole plant is of a bitter taste, and an unpleasant odour; but as a medicine it is seldom used, except as a light tonic infusion in loss of appetite, where the stomach has been injured by irregularities.

CENTAUREÆ BENEDICTÆ HERBA. E. The herbaceous part of the Blessed Thistle; or Cardui Benedicti Folia. D. See *Centaurea Benedicta*.

CENTAURII CACUMINA. L. Common Centaury Tops, or Flowering Heads. Chironiæ Centaurii Summitates. E. Centaurium Minus; Cacumina. D. See *Centaurium*.

CENTAURIUM. L. The Common Lesser Centaury. Centaurium Minus. D. Chironia Centaurium. E.

The Common Centaury, or *Chironia Centaurium*, of Linnæus, is an annual plant, of the *Pentandria* class, and *Monogynia* order; growing wild in many parts of England on barren pastures.

The flowering heads of this plant were long highly extolled as an efficacious bitter, but of late, appear to have but few advocates desirous of re-establishing their former reputation.

CENTAURIUM MINUS. D. The Lesser Centaury; or *Centaurium*. L.

CENTAURIUM MINUS; CACUMINA. D. Lesser Centaury Tops; or *Centaurii Cacumina*. L.

CENTAURIUM PARVUM. The Small Centaury; or *Centaurium*.

CENTAURIUM VULGARE. The Common Centaury; or *Centaurium*.

CEPHAELIS IPECACUANHA. The Ipecacuan Plant; or *Ipecacuanha*.

CERA ALBA, ET CERA FLAVA. L. E. D. White Wax, and Yellow Wax. Bee's Wax is a well known solid concrete matter, obtained from the honeycombs after the sweet and liquid parts are ex-

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tracted, by heating and pressing them between iron plates.

The best sort of bee's wax should be hard, compact, of a clear yellow colour, and an agreeable smell, similar to that of honey. When pure and new, it is tough, but by long keeping it becomes harder, and more brittle, loses its fine colour, and in many instances its fragrance.

In order to convert the yellow into white wax, it is melted and formed into thin plates; then fully exposed to the sun's rays, upon linen, stretched in frames, and repeatedly moistened until they acquire the whiteness desired; after which, they are again melted into thin round cakes. Either kind of wax is converted to various purposes, both with respect to medicine and manufactures; with regard to the former, they are greatly used to give consistence to various unguents and cerates. White wax, from twenty to thirty grains, made into an emulsion, by first melting it with a little oil, then triturating it with the yolk of an egg, and two ounces of groat gruel, is an eligible demulcent and emollient, especially against diarrhœa and dysentery.

CERATUM. A Cerate. Cerates are preparations, so called from *Cera*, or wax, entering into the composition, and to which they owe their consistence, which is between the hardness of plasters, and the softness of unguents.

CERATUM. Cerate. The *Ceratum Simplex*.

CERATUM ALBUM. White Cerate. The *Ceratum Cetacei*.

CERATUM CALAMINARIS. Calamine Cerate. The *Ceratum Calaminæ*.

CERATUM CALAMINÆ. L. Calamine Cerate; or Ceratum Carbonatis Zinci Impuri. E. Unguentum Calaminare. D. *Cerate of Impure Carbonate of Zinc. Calamine Ointment. Turner's Cerate. Epulotic Cerate.*

℞ Calaminæ præparatæ, ceræ flavæ, singulorum libram dimidiam; olivæ olei, octarium.

Oleum cum cera liquefacta misce; tum ab igne remove, et, ubi primum lentescant calaminam adjice, et assiduè move, donec refrixerint.

Take of prepared calamine, yellow wax, of each half a pound; olive oil, a pint.

Mix the oil with the melted wax; then remove them from the fire, and when they begin to thicken, add the calamine, and stir constantly until they cool.

A very useful desiccative and epulotic, therefore used to ulcers, attended with a thin, acrid discharge; also to burns after the inflammation has abated, and to the eyelids in opthalmia tarsi.

CERATUM CANTHARIDIS. L. Cerate of Spanish Fly. *Ceratum Lyttæ*.

℞ Cantharidis in pulverem subtilissimum tritæ, drachmam; cerati cetacei, drachmas sex.

Cerato, igne emollito cantharidem adjice, et misce.

Take of Spanish flies in very fine powder, a drachm; spermaceti cerate, six drachms.

To the cerate, softened by the fire, add the flies, and mix.

An irritative for keeping up the discharge from a blistered surface.

CERATUM CARBONATIS ZINCI IMPURI. E. [redacted] of Impure Carbonate of Zinc. *Ceratum Calaminæ*. L.

CERATUM CETACEI. L. Spermaceti Cerate; or Ceratum Simplex. E.

℞ Cetacei, unciam dimidiam; ceræ albæ, uncias duas; olivæ olei, fluiduncias quatuor. Cetaceo et ceræ simul liquefactis oleum adjice, et spathâ ligneâ move, donec refrixerint.

Take of spermaceti, half an ounce; white wax, two ounces; olive oil, four fluidounces. To the spermaceti and wax, melted together, add the oil, and stir them with a wooden spatula until cold.

An emollient and cooling cerate.

CERATUM CITRINUM. Citrine Cerate. The *Ceratum Resinæ*.

CERATUM COMMUNE. Common Cerate. The *Ceratum Simplex*.

CERATUM EPULOTICUM. Epulotic Cerate. The *Ceratum Calaminæ*.

CERATUM LAPIDIS CALAMINARIS. Cerate of Calamine Stone. The *Ceratum Calaminæ*.

CERATUM LITHARGYRI ACETATI COMPOSITUM. Compound Cerate of Acetate of Litharge. The *Ceratum Plumbi Compositum*.

CERATUM LYTTÆ. Cerate of Spanish Fly. The *Ceratum Cantharidis*.

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CERATUM PLUMBI ACETATIS. L. Cerate of Acetate of Lead; or Unguentum Acetatis Plumbi. E. D. *Ointment of Acetate of Lead. Unguentum Cerussæ Acetata. Ceratum Plumbi Superacetatis.*

℞ Plumbi acetatis contritæ, drachmas duas; ceræ albæ, uncias duas; olivæ olei, octarium dimidium. Ceram in olei fluiduncis septem liqua; tum his adjice paulatim plumbi acetatem, cum reliquo oleo separatim contritam, et spathâ ligneâ move, donec coïerint.

Take of acetate of lead in powder, two drachms; white wax, two ounces; olive oil, half a pint. Dissolve the wax in seven fluidounces of the oil; to these add, by degrees, the acetate of lead previously rubbed with the rest of the oil, and stir with a wooden spatula until they are incorporated.

A cooling astringent and resolvent application for inflamed sores, burns, and excoriations.

CERATUM PLUMBI COMPOSITUM. L. Compound Cerate of Lead; or C[redacted] *Litharyri Acetati Co[redacted], Goulard's Cerate.*

℞ Liquoris plumbi sub-acetatis, fluiduncias duas cum semisse; ceræ flavæ, uncias quatuor; olivæ olei, fluiduncias novem; camphoræ, drachmam dimidiam. Ceram liquefactam cum olei fluiduncis octo misce; tum ab igne remove, et ubi primùm lentescant, liquorem plumbi sub-acetatis paulatim adjice, et assiduè move spathâ ligneâ, donec refrixerint; denique cum his camphoram, in reliquo oleo liquatam, misce.

Take of solution of sub-acetate of lead, two fluidounces and a half; yellow wax, four ounces; olive oil, nine fluidounces; camphor, half a drachm. Mix the melted wax with eight fluidounces of the oil; then remove them from the fire, and when they begin to thicken, gradually add the solution of sub-acetate of lead, constantly stirring them with a wooden spatula until they become cold; lastly, mix the camphor with them, dissolved in the remainder of the oil.

A very useful cerate, the operation and use of which, is the same as of the above.

CERATUM RESINÆ. L. Cerate of Resin. *Unguentum Resinæ Flavæ, vel Ceratum Resinæ Flavæ. Ceratum Citrinum. Yellow Basilicon.*

℞ Resinæ flavæ, ceræ flavæ, singulorum libram; olivæ olei octarium. Resinam et ceram lento igne simul liquefac; dein oleum adjice, et ceratum adhuc calens per linteum exprime.

Take of yellow resin, yellow wax, of each a pound; olive oil, a pint. Melt the resin and wax together over a gentle fire; then add the oil, and whilst the cerate is hot, strain it through linen.

A digestive, cleansing, and incarnating application for foul indolent ulcers.

CERATUM RESINÆ FLAVÆ. Cerate of Yellow Resin. The *Ceratum Resinæ.*

CERATUM SABINÆ. L. Savine Cerate; or Unguentum Sabinæ. D.

℞ Sabinæ foliorum recentium contusorum, libram; ceræ flavæ, libram dimidiam; adipis præparatæ, libras duas. Adipi et ceræ simul liquefactis sabinæ folia incoque; tum per linteum exprime.

Take of fresh savine leaves bruised, a pound; yellow wax, half a pound; prepared lard, two pounds. With the wax and lard melted together, boil the savine leaves, then strain through a linen cloth.

Chiefly used as an irritative to keep up the discharge from a blistered surface. It is preferred by many to the *Ceratum Cantharidis*, occasioning less pain, and preserving a more regular discharge.

CERATUM SAPONIS. L. Soap Cerate.

℞ Saponis duri, uncias octo; ceræ flavæ, uncias decem; plumbi oxydi semivitrei contriti, libram; olivæ olei, octarium; aceti, congium. Coque acetum cum plumbi oxydo lento igne, assiduè movens, donec in unum coëant; dein adjice saponem, et iterum simili modo coque, donec humor penitùs consumptus fuerit; denique cum his ceram, ex oleo prius liquefactam, misce.

Take of hard soap, eight ounces; yellow wax, ten ounces; semivitreous oxide of lead in powder, a pound; olive oil, a pint; vinegar, a gallon. Boil the vinegar, with the oxide of lead, over a slow fire, constantly stirring them until they incorporate; then add the soap, and

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boil again in a similar manner till the moisture is evaporated; lastly, mix these with the wax previously dissolved in the oil.

Generally used as a desiccative and resolvent, spread on linen, and applied round fractured limbs, after all inflammation has abated, and the bones united; it is also employed for strumous swellings, &c. &c.

CERATUM SIMPLEX. L. Simple Cerate. *Ceratum.*

℞ Olivæ olei, fluidunciasquatuor; ceræ flavæ, uncias quatuor. Ceræ liquefactæ oleum adjice, et misce.

Take of olive oil, four fluidounces; yellow wax, four ounces. Add the oil to the melted wax, and mix.

A veryusefulcommonapplication, in cases of burns, excoriations, &c.

CERATUM SIMPLEX. E. Simple Cerate; or Ceratum Cetacei. L. See *Ceratum Cetacei.*

CERATUM SPERMACETI VEL SPERMATIS CETI. Spermaceti Cerate; See *Ceratum Cetacei.*

CEREVISIÆ FERMENTUM. L. Yeast, Yest; or Barm. This is the scum which collects on beer while fermenting, and has the property of exciting that process in various other substances. Medicinally it is antiseptic and tonic; and has been found useful internally in the cure of typhus fever attended with an obvious tendency to putrefaction in the system, with petechiæ, vibices, and the like. The best way of administering it, is to mix a fluidounce with seven of strong beer, and give three table spoonfuls to an adult every three or four hours. Externally it is used in the fermenting cataplasm.

CEREVISIÆ CATAPLASMA. Yeast Cataplasm; or *Cataplasma Fermenti.*

CERUSSA. D. Ceruse; or Subcarbonas Plumbi. L. See *Subcarbonas Plumbi.*

CERUSSA ACETATA. Acetated Ceruse. The *Acetas Plumbi.*

CERUSSA VERA. White Lead. The *Sub-carbonas Plumbi.*

CERVI ELAPHI CORNU. E. Hartshorn; or Cornua. L. See *Cervus Elaphus.*

CERVUS ELAPHUS. L. E. D. The Stag; or Hart. This animal is well known in many parks in this country. The male has two solid horns on his forehead, with several conical branches, the number of which ascertains the age of the animal to which they belong; these horns fall off, and are renewed every year. They enter the materia medica of each British College; in the London, by the name of *Cornua*, and as a medicine are esteemed highly nutritive and emollient.

They are for the most part, used as raspings or shavings, six ounces of which, boiled in four pints of water to two, and the liquor again boiled with an ounce of orange juice, six ounces of lump sugar, and five ounces of sherry wine, forms a light nutritious jelly for the sick.

CETACEUM. L. Spermaceti; or Spermaceti. E. D. See *Physeter Macrocephalus.*

CHALCANTHUM ALBUM. The *Sulphas Zinci.*

CHALYBIS RUBIGO PRÆPARATA. Prepared Rust of Iron. The *Subcarbonas Ferri Præparatus.*

CHALYBS. Iron; or *Ferrum.*

CHALYBS RUBIGO. [redacted]st of Iron; or *Sub-carbonas* [redacted]*eparatus.*

CHALYBS TARTARIZ[redacted]. Tartarized Iron. The *Ferrum Tartarizatum.*

CHAMÆDROS; HERBA. D. The herbaceous part of the Wall Germander. See *Chamædrys.*

CHAMÆDRYS. D. The Wall-Germander; or *Teucrium Chamædrys* of Linnæus, *Chamaidrys minor repens, vulgaris. Quercula Calamandrina. Trissago. Chamædrops.* Creeping Germander. Small Germander. English Treacle.

A small, shrubby, perennial plant of the class *Didynamia*, order *Gymnospermia*, growing wild in Syria, and other warm climates, but cultivated in our gardens; having a moderately bitter and somewhat aromatic taste, with a slight aromatic odour. It was in high repute amongst the ancients in intermittent fevers, rheumatism, chlorosis, and gout; and where an aromatic bitter is wanting, germander may be administered with success. Ten to thirty grains of the leaves in powder, is the common dose.

CHAMÆDRYS INCANA. The Herb Mastic; or *Marum Syriacum.*

CHAMÆDRYS MINOR REPENS. The Wall-Germander; or *Chamædrys.*

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CHAMÆMELI FLORES. D. The Chamomile Flowers; or Anthemidis Flores. L. See *Anthemis Nobilis.*

CHAMÆMELUM. D. The Chamomile Plant; or Anthemis Nobilis. L. See *Anthemis Nobilis.*

CHIRONIA CENTAURIUM. E. The Common Centaury; or Centaurium. L. See *Centaurium.*

CHIRONIÆ CENTAURII SUMMITATES. E. The Flowery Heads of Common Centaury; or Centaurii Cacumina. L. See *Centaurium.*

CHRYSOBALANUS. The Nutmeg; or *Myristicæ Nuclei.*

CHRYSOMELIA. The Seville Orange; or *Aurantii Baccæ.*

CICUTA. D. The Hemlock; or Conium. L. See *Conium.*

CICUTÆ FOLIA ET SEMINA. The Leaves and Seeds of Hemlock; or *Conii Folia et Semina.*

CINCHONA. D. Yellow Bark; or Cinchonæ Cordifoliæ Cortex. L. See *Cinchonæ Cordifoliæ Cortex.*

CINCHONA [illegible]UNIS. Common Cinchona; or *Cinchona Cordifolia.*

CINCHONA CORDIFOLIA. L. E. D. The Heart-leaved or Yellow-barked Cinchona Tree* as well as the *Cinchona Lancifolia** *et Cinchona Oblongifolia,** is a native of South America, belonging, like them, to the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia.* Each of these trees afford an useful bark, that of the former called *Yellow*; that of the second, *Pale*; and that of the last, *Red*; all of which are nearly alike with respect to their virtues, being strongly and permaneatly tonic, astringent, stomachic, and febrifuge; on which account, they are often used in intermittents after evacuating the stomach and bowels, in continued fevers keeping the bowels open, in confluent small pox, cynanche maligna, passive hæmorrhages, scarlatina, acute rheumatism, erysipelas, and in every disease attended with a deficient action; in doses from ten grains to three drachms, according to the case in which they are employed; but should they occasion nausea, wine, aromatics, and carbonic acid must be added; if purging, opium; and if costiveness, rhubarb: they are also used externally in gargles, lotions, and glysters, in cases of gangrenous ulcers, &c.

These three barks were formerly promiscuously called *Bark*, or at least, *Peruvian Bark*; but of late years, they have been more properly called by their respective names, denoting from which species they are obtained from; but as I have before mentioned, their use being the same, either of them may be sold for *Peruvian Bark.* They were also, when reduced to powder, formerly called by the trivial name of *Jesuit's Powder*; but in the present day, they are separately nominated; though in extemporaneous prescriptions, we generally find the term *Pulvis Cinchonæ*; for which the compounder uses that which his shop can supply, whether it be the red, pale, or yellow.

CINCHONA FLAVA. Yellow Cinchona; or Yellow Bark. The *Cinchonæ Cordifoliæ Cortex.*

CINCHONA LANCIFOLIA. L. E. The Lance-leaved or Pale-barked Cinchona Tree. See *Cinchona Cordifolia.*

CINCHONA OBLONGIFOLIA. L. E. The Oblong-leaved, or Red-barked Cinchona Tree. See *Cinchona Cordifolia.*

CINCHONA RUBRA. Red Cinchona; or Red Bark. The *Cinchona Oblongifoliæ Cortex.*

CINCHONA OFFICINALIS. The Officinal Cinchona; or *Cinchona Cordifolia.*

CINCHONÆ CORDIFOLIÆ CORTEX. L. E. Yellow Bark; or Heart-leaved Cinchona Bark. Cinchona. D. Otherwise called *Yellow Peruvian Bark, Cinchona Flava,* and *Cortex Peruvianus Flavus.* See *Cinchona Cordifolia.*

CINCHONÆ CORTEX. Cinchona Bark. A term used when either may be employed.

CINCHONÆ LANCIFOLIÆ CORTEX. L. E. Pale Bark; or Lance-leaved Cinchona Bark; commonly called *Quilled Bark.* See *Cinchona Cordifolia.*

CINCHONÆ OBLONGIFOLIÆ CORTEX. L. E. Red Bark; or Ob-

* Zea, in Anal. de Hist. Nat.

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long-leaved Cinchona Bark. See *Cinchona Cordifolia.*

CINCHONÆ OFFICINALIS CORTEX. Officinal Cinchona Bark. The *Cinchonæ Cordifoliæ Cortex.*

CINERES CLAVELLATI. D. Pearl Ash; or Potassa Impura. L. See *Potassa Impura.*

CINERES RUSSICI. Impure Potash; or *Potassa Impura.*

CINNABAR. Cinnabar. A red mineral substance, composed of Mercury, combined with Sulphur. It is either native or artificial; the former not used in medicine, but the latter is, under the name of *Sulphuretum Hydrargyri Rubrum.*

CINNABARIS ANTIMONII. Cinnabar of Antimony. The *Sulphuretum Hydrargyri Rubrum.*

CINNABARIS FACTITIA. Artificial Cinnabar. The *Sulphuretum Hydrargyri Rubrum.*

CINNAMOMI CORTEX. L. D. Cinnamon Bark; or Lauri Cinnamomi Cortex. E. See *Cinnamomum.*

CINNAMOMUM. L. D. The Cinnamon Tree; or *Laurus Cinnamomum* of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, and of Linnæus, is a valuable tree, of the class *Enneandria*, order *Monogynia*, a native of Ceylon, but now cultivated not only in the other parts of the East Indies, but in Jamaica and other islands in the West Indies.

Cinnamon bark is one of the most grateful of the aromatics; of a fragrant smell, and a moderately pungent, glowing, but not fiery taste, accompanied with considerable sweetness, and some degree of astringency. It is one of the best cordial, carminative, and restorative spices we are possessed of, and is generally mixed with the diet of the sick. Given from ten to twenty grains at a dose, its effects are said to be serviceable in dyspepsia and diarrhœa.

CITRI AURANTII CORTEX. Seville Orange Peel; or *Aurantii Cortex.*

CITRI AURANTII FRUCTUS IMMATURUS. E. The Seville Orange; or Aurantii Baccæ. L. See *Aurantium.*

CITRI AURANTII FRUCTUS SUCCUS. E. Seville Orange Juice. See *Aurantium.*

CITRI MEDICÆ CORTEX. E. Lemon Peel; or Limonum Cortex. L. See *Citrus Medica.*

CITRI MEDICÆ FRUCTUS. E. Lemons; or Limones. L. See *Citrus Medica.*

CITRUS AURANTIUM. E. The Seville Orange Tree; or Aurantium. L. See *Aurantium.*

CITRUS ACIDA. The Lemon Tree; or *Citrus Medica.*

CITRUS MEDICA. L. E. D. The Lemon Tree; or *Citrus Acida* of Linnæus, is a native of Asia, belonging to the same class and order as the Aurantium.

The lemon tree grows abundantly in Spain and Portugal, from whence the fruit *(limones)* is imported, packed in chests and boxes, though quite green, but it generally becomes yellow before it reaches this country. The juice of the fruit *(limon; fructus succus)* is an excellent refrigerant and antiseptic, on which account it is frequently used as a beverage, diluted with water and sweetened, in febrile and inflammatory complaints, to cool, and quench the thirst. It is also used alone, or combined with wine, in scorbutus; with the camphor mixture, decoction of cinchona, or wine, in putrid sore throats, diabetes, lienteria, and remittent fevers; and with common salt or murias sodæ in dysentery and colics; given in doses of two or more ounces, twice a day.

Lemon juice is also employed for making effervescing draughts, being preferred by many to the citric acid.

The peel, *(limonum cortex)* and the essential oil of the peel, *(oleum limonum)* are likewise used in medicine, but principally for pharmaceutical purposes.

CLAVA RUGOSA. The Sweet Flag; or *Calamus.*

CLAVELLATUS. Pearl Ash; or *Potassa Impura.*

CLUTIA ELUTHERIA. The Cascarilla Tree; or *Cascarilla.*

COCCINELLA. D. Cochineal; or Coccus. L. See *Coccus.*

COCCULUS PALMATUS.* L. The Calumba Shrub or Tree; is a native of Africa, belonging to the natural order, *Menispernum.*

* De Candelle, Sys. Nat.

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Calumba root is imported from Calomba in Ceylon, in circular brown knobs, wrinkled on their outer surface, yellowish within, and consisting of cortical, woody, and medullary lamina. Its smell is aromatic; its taste pungent and nauseously bitter. Its medical virtues are tonic and antiseptic, for which properties it is much used in bilious vomitings, dyspepsia, and cholera. The dose is from ten to thirty grains twice a day.

COCCUS. L. Cochineal; or Coccus Cacti. E. Coccinella. D. Cochineal, from their appearance when brought to England, were formerly supposed to be the seed of some plant, however, they are now proved to be the female of an hemipterous insect, found feeding only on the leaves of the Indian fig, or Cactus Cochinillifer, in Mexico. They have a small, irregular, roundish body; of a blackish red colour on the outside, and a bright purple within; on which last account they are pharmaceutically used to impart a beautiful appearance to various compounds.

COCCUS CACTI. E. Cochineal; or Coccus. L. See *Coccus*.

Coccus Indicus Tinctorius. Cochineal; or *Coccus*.

COCI BUTYRACIÆ, NUCIS OLEUM FIXUM. E. Mackaw or Palm Oil. See *Cocos Butyracia*.

COCHLEARIA. D. The Common Scurvy-grass; or *Cochlearia Officinalis* of Linnæus, is an annual plant, growing on the sea shores, as also on inland mountains in Derbyshire, Scotland, and Wales, belonging to the class *Tetradynamia*, order *Siliculosa*.

Scurvy-grass is not unfrequently cultivated in our gardens. When fresh, it is a gentle stimulant and diuretic, and is chiefly used for the cure of sea scurvy. It may be eaten in substance, in any quantity, or the juice may be expressed from it, or it may be infused in wine or water, or its virtues may be extracted by distillation. The juice is also employed as a gargle in sore throat, and scorbutic affections of the gums and mouth.

Cochlearia Armoracia. The Common Horse-radish; or *Armoracia*.

Cochlearia Hortensis. Garden or Lemon Scurvy-grass. The Officinal Scurvy-grass, or *Cochleariæ*.

COCOS BUTYRACIA. E. The Mackaw or Palm Oil Tree, is a native of South America, belonging to the natural order *Palmæ*. The fruit, nut, or kernel, yields an emollient oil, formerly called *Oleum Palmæ*, but in the present day, *Coci Butyraciæ Nucis Oleum Fixum*, from its being a fixed oil. It is obtained by first roasting the nut, and cleaning it; then ground to a paste, and generally heated, mixed with 3-16 its weight of boiling water, put into a bag, and the oil expressed between two heated plates. Good palm oil, as sold in our shops, is of the consistence of butter; of a golden yellow colour; sweetish taste; and a violet-like odour; but its medical use is very limited, being only employed as an external remedy to excoriations and the like.

Cærulus Lapis. Blue Stone. The *Sulphas Cupri*.

Cola Piscium. Isinglass; or *Ichthyocolla*.

COLCHICI RADIX. L. D. Meadow Saffron Root; or Colchici Autumnalis Radix. E. See *Colchicum*.

COLCHICI SEMINA. L. Meadow-Saffron Seed. See *Colchicum*.

COLCHICUM. L. D. The Meadow Saffron, or *Colchicum Autumnale* of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, and of Linnæus, is a perennial bulbous-rooted plant, of the class *Hexandria*, order *Trigynia*. Meadow Saffron grows wild in the wet meadows in the temperate countries of Europe; likewise in meadows, low as well as mountainous, in rich soil in the west and north of England: Derby, near Bury St. Edmunds: in orchards on the borders of Malvern Chase, Worcestershire: in the meadows bordering the Severn, Worcestershire: Wellington and Hales Owen, Shropshire: in the meadow between the church and the medicinal spring at Cheltenham: meadows between Bath and Bristol; and near Darlington.

The sensible qualities of the fresh root are very various, according to the place of growth, or season of the year. In autumn it is almost inert,

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but in the beginning of summer highly acrid; hence some have found it a violent poison, whilst others have eaten it without experiencing any effect. As the medicinal advantages derived from colchicum root depends upon its acrimony, it must appear obvious that it should be dug up in the commencement of the summer season. This acrimony is dissipated by drying; consequently it must always be kept fresh by placing it in sand.

Notwithstanding the corrosive virulence of this poisonous root, it is a serviceable remedy in gout, dropsy, and rheumatism.

The dose is from one to six grains made into a pill, and taken twice or three times a day.

In case of deleterious effects from an over dose, evacuate the stomach by bland demulcent fluids taken in large doses; then exhibit opium in small doses, with cordials.

COLCHICUM AUTUMNALE. E. The Meadow Saffron; or Colchicum. L. See *Colchicum*.

COLCHICUM ZEYLANICUM. The Zedoary; or *Zedoaria*.

COLCOTHAR VITRIOLI. The *Axidum Ferri Rubrum*.

COLOCYNTHIDIS FRUCTUS MEDULLA. D. Colocynth Pulp; or Colocynthidis Pulpa. L. See *Colocynthis*.

COLOCYNTHIDIS MEDULLA. Colocynth Pulp; or *Colocynthidis Pulpa*.

COLOCYNTHIDIS PULPA. L. Colocynth Pulp; or Colocynthidis Fructus Medulla. D. Cucumeris Colocynthidis Pulpa. E. Otherwise called *Bitter Cucumber Pulp. Bitter Apple Pulp. Cucumis Colocynthidis Peponum Pulpa*, and *Cucumis Colocynthis Pomorum Pulpa*. See *Colocynthis*.

COLOCYNTHIS. L. D. The Colocynth; or *Cucumis Colocynthis* of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, and of Linnæus. Bitter Cucumber. Bitter Apple. An annual plant of the gourd kind, a native of Turkey, belonging to the class *Monœcia*, order *Syngenesia*. The fruit of this plant is about the size of an orange; its medullary part, freed from the rind and seeds, is alone made use of in medicine, which is now called *Colocynthidis Pulpa*. This is very light, white, and spongy; composed of membraneous leaves, and is of an extreme bitter, nauseous, acrimonious taste. The fruit is gathered in autumn, when it begins to turn yellow, and is then peeled and dried quickly, either in a stove or in the sun. As a medicine, Colocynth Pulp is a powerful cathartic, of too great a strength to be administered alone; it is therefore only used in the preparation of other compounds.

In order to counteract an overdose of this acrid vegetable poison, evacuate the whole of the deleterious substance by emetics; local bleeding on the abdomen; afterwards opiates and copious dilution with milk and other demulcents.

COLOMBO. D. Columba Root: or Calumba. L. See *Cocculus Palmatus*.

COLOPHONIA. Colophony. The *Resina Nigra*.

COLUMBÆ RADIX. E. Columba Root; or Calumba. L. See *Cocculus Palmatus*.

COLUBRINA VIRGINIANA. The Virginian Snake Root; or *Serpentaria*.

CONFECTIO. A Confection. This term generally means any thing made up with sugar; but in the present London Pharmacopœia, it comprehends the *conserves* and *electuaries* of the former London, and the present Edinburgh and Dublin Pharmacopœias. They consist of vegetable matters, beaten, while recent, into an uniform pulpy mass, with sugar; and of vegetable and light earthy powders mixed with syrup and honey. They form a class of medicine of no great activity when compared with the other forms in which the same remedies may be given; but some vegetable matters can be thus prepared better than by drying, and they are useful as vehicles, and for giving form to more active medicines. They should be kept in closely covered jars, to preserve their proper consistence and moisture.

Confectiones, si diu servatæ indurescant, aquâ humectandæ sunt, ut idonea crassitudo restituatur.

If confections, when long kept, have become indurated, they are to

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be moistened with water, so that a proper consistency may be restored.

CONFECTIO AMYGDALARUM. L. Confection of Almonds.

℞ Amygdalarum dulcium, unciam; acaciæ gummi contriti, drachmam; sacchari purificati, unciam dimidiam.

Amygdalis priùs in aqua maceratis, demptisque pelliculis, omnia simul contunde, donec corpus unum sit.

Take of sweet almonds, an ounce, gum arabic in powder, a drachm; refined sugar, half an ounce.

Having first macerated the almonds in water and removed their external covering, pound all the ingredients, until they are incorporated.

A good mode of keeping almonds in a state fit to make the almond mixture.

CONFECTIO AROMATICA. L. Aromatic Confection. Electuarium Aromaticum. E. D. *Confectio Cardiaca. Confectio Raleighana. Sir Walter Raleigh's Cordial.*

℞ Cinnamomi corticis, myristicæ nucleorum, singulorum uncias duas; caryophyllorum, unciam; cardamomi seminum, unciam dimidiam; croci stigmatum exsiccatorum, uncias duas; testarum præparatarum, uncias sedecim; sacchara purificati contriti, libras duas; aquæ, octarium;

Arida simul in pulverem subtilissimum tere; tum aquam paulatim adjice, et misce, donec corpus unum sit.

Take of cinnamon bark, nutmegs, of each two ounces; cloves, an ounce; cardamon seeds, half an ounce; saffron dried, two ounces; prepared oyster shells, sixteen ounces; refined sugar, in powder, two pounds; water, a pint.

Reduce the dry ingredients to a very fine powder together; then gradually add the water, and mix until they are incorporated.

A cordial, stimulating compound, given in the low stage of typhoid fevers; hysteria; atonic gout; and nervous languors; from ten grains to half a drachm at a dose.

CONFECTIO AURANTII. Confection of Seville Orange, or *Confectio Aurantiorum.*

CONFECTIO AURANTIORUM. L. Confection of Seville Orange; Conserva Aurantii. E. D. *Confectio Aurantii. Conserva Corticis exterioris Aurantii. Conserva flaredinis corticum aurantiorum.*

℞ Aurantiorum corticis exterioris recentis radulâ separati, libram; sacchari purificati, libras tres.

Corticem, in mortario lapideo, pistillo ligneo contunde; tum adjecto saccharo, iterum contunde, donec corpus unum sit.

Take of the outer fresh rind of oranges separated by a rasp, a pound; refined sugar, three pounds.

Bruise the rind in a stone mortar with a wooden pestle; then, having added the sugar, pound them until they are incorporated.

This preparation is an excellent medicine, possessing stimulant and stomachic virtues; and is exhibited with these views in the dyspepsia of children and adults, either simply or in union with other remedies. The common dose is from one to eight drachms or more.

CONFECTIO CARDIACA. Cardiac Confection. The *Confectio Aromatica.*

CONFECTIO CASSIÆ. L. Purging Cassia Confection; or Electuarium Cassiæ. D. Electuarium Cassiæ Fistulæ. *Cassia Confection. Diacassia cum Manna.*

℞ Cassiæ pulpæ recentis, libram dimidiam; mannæ, uncias duas; tamarindi pulpæ, unciam; syrupi rosæ, octarium dimidium.

Mannam contunde; tum, balneo aquoso in syrupo liqua; deinde admisce pulpas, et humorem consume, donec idonea fiat crassitudo.

Take of fresh cassia pulp, half a pound; manna, two ounces; tamarind pulp, an ounce; syrup of roses, half a pint.

Bruise the manna, then dissolve it in the syrup with the aid of a water bath; then mix in the pulps, and evaporate the moisture till it acquires a proper consistency.

An excellent gentle laxative, particularly for costive habits, and as a purge for children; given to the quantity of an ounce, for a dose.

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CONFECTIO CINNAMOMI COMPOSITUS. Compound Confection of Cinnamon. The *Confectio Aromatica.*

CONFECTIO JAPONICA. Japonic Confection. The *Electuarium Catechu Compositum.*

CONFECTIO OPIATA. Opiate Confection. The *Confectio Opii.*

CONFECTIO OPII. L. Opium Confection Electuarium Opiatum. E. *Philonium Londinense. Philonium Romanum.*

℞ Opii duri contriti, drachmas sex; piperis longi fructûs, unciam; zingiberis radicis, uncias duas; carui seminum, uncias tres; tragacanthæ contritæ, drachmas duas; syrupi octarium.

Opium cum syrupo calefacto contere; tum cætera contrita adjice, et misce.

Take of hard opium, in powder, six drachms; long pepper, an ounce; ginger root, two ounces; caraway seeds, three ounces; tragacanth in powder, two drachms; syrup, a pint.

Heat the syrup, and rub the opium with it; then add the other ingredients in powder, and mix.

This preparation of opium, is said to be serviceable in flatulent colic, colliquative diarrhœa, and atonic gout; given from ten grains to a drachm, either in the form of pills, or made into a mixture.

CONFECTIO PIPERIS NIGRI. L. Confection of Black Pepper. *Ward's Paste for Fistula.*

℞ Piperis nigri, helenii radicis, singulorum libram; fœniculi seminum, libras tres; mellis, sacchari purificati, singulorum libras duas.

Arida simul in pulverem subtilissimum tere; dein, adjecto melle, contunde, donec corpus unum sit.

Take of black pepper, elecampane root, of each a pound; fennel seeds, three pounds; honey, refined sugar, of each two pounds.

Rub the dry ingredients together, into a very fine powder; then, having added the honey, rub them till the whole is incorporated.

A carminative and stimulant, given from ten grains to a drachm, in paralysis of the intestines, hiccough, and gout affecting the stomach.

CONFECTIO RALEIGHANA. Sir Walter Raleigh's Cordial. The *Confectio Aromatica.*

CONFECTIO ROSÆ VEL ROSARUM. Confection of Roses; or *Confectio Rosæ Gallicæ.*

CONFECTIO ROSÆ CANINÆ. L. Confection of Dog Rose; or Conserva Rosæ Caninæ. L. *Conserva Cynosbati.* E.

℞ Rosæ caninæ pulpæ, libram; sacchari purificati contriti, uncias viginti. Pulpam, in balneo aquoso, leni calori expone; tum saccharum paulatim adjice, et tere simul, donec corpus unum sit.

Take of dog rose pulp, a pound, refined sugar in powder, twenty ounces. Expose the pulp to a gentle heat in a water-bath, then add the sugar by degrees, and rub them together until they are incorporated.

Chiefly used as a vehicle for active remedies.

CONFECTIO ROSÆ GALLICÆ. L. Confection of Red Roses; Conserva Rosæ. D. Conserva Rosæ Gallicæ. E. *Conserva Rosarum, Rubrarum.*

℞ Rosæ gallicæ petalorum nondum explicatorum, abjectis unguibus, libram; sacchari purificati libras tres. Petala in mortario lapideo contunde; tum, adjecto saccharo, iterum contunde, donec corpus unum sit.

Take of red rose petals before they blow, and without their calyces, a pound; refined sugar, three pounds. Pound the petals in a stone mortar, then, having added the sugar, pound them again until they are incorporated.

An astringent and tonic compound; used in cases of diarrhœa; and as a vehicle for more active remedies. Dose from one drachm to an ounce.

CONFECTIO RUTÆ. L. Confection of Rue. *Electuarium e Baccæ Lauri.*

℞ Rutæ foliorum exsiccatorum, carui seminum, lauri baccarum, singulorum unciam cum semisse; sagapeni, unciam dimidiam; piperis nigri fructûs, drachmas duas; mellis despumati uncias sedecim. Arida simul in pulverem subtilissimum tere; tum, adjecto melle, omnia misce.

Take of rue leaves dried, cara-

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way seeds, bay berries, of each an ounce and a half; sagapenum half an ounce; black pepper, two drachms; clarified honey, sixteen ounces. Rub the dry ingredients together to a very fine powder; then, having added the honey, mix all together.

An antispasmodic, carminative compound, used in the convulsive affections of children, given as a clyster, a scruple to one drachm, in half a pint of gruel.

CONFECTIO SCAMMONIÆ. L. Confection of Scammony; or Electuarium Scammoniæ. D. *Electuarium e Scammonio. Electuarium Caryocostinum.*

℞ Scammoneæ gummi-resinæ contritæ, unciam cum semisse; caryophyllorum contusorum, zingiberis radicis contritæ, singulorum drachmas sex; olei carui, fluidrachmam dimidiam; syrupi rosæ quantum satis sit. Arida simul in pulverem subtilissimum tere; tum, instillato syrupo, iterum tere; dein, adjecto oleo carui, omnia misce.

Take of scammony gum-resin in powder, an ounce and a half; cloves bruised, ginger root in powder, of each six drachms; oil of caraway, half a fluidrachm; syrup of roses, a sufficient quantity. Rub the dry ingredients together to a very fine powder; then, having dropped in the syrup, rub again; and lastly, having added the oil of caraway, mix all together.

A warm stomachic given from half a drachm to a drachm at a dose.

CONFECTIO SENNÆ. L. Confection of Senna; or Electuarium Cassiæ Sennæ. E. Electuarium Sennæ. D. *Electuarium Lenitivum.*

℞ Sennæ foliorum, uncias octo; caricæ fructûs, libram; tamarindi pulpæ, cassiæ pulpæ; prunorum pulpæ, singulorum libram dimidiam coriandri seminum, uncias quatuor; glycyrrhizæ radicis, uncias tres; sacchari purificati libras duas cum semisse. Sennæ folia cum coriandri seminibus tere, et cribro separa pulveris misti uncias decem. Residuum cum caricæ fructu et glycyrrhizæ radice ex aquæ octariis quatuor ad dimidium decoque; deinde exprime, et cola. Liquorem colatum balneo aquoso consume, donec octarius cum semisse ex toto restet; tum, adjecto sacchâro, fiat syrupus. Denique cum syrupo pulpas paulatim contere, et, injecto pulvere cribrato, omnia misce.

Take of senna leaves, eight ounces; figs, a pound; tamarind pulp, cassia pulp, pulp of prunes, of each half a pound; coriander seeds, four ounces; liquorice root, three ounces; refined sugar, two pounds and a half. Rub the senna leaves with the coriander seeds, and separate ten ounces of the mixed powder by a sieve. Boil the remainder with the figs and the liquorice in four pints of water down to one half; then express the liquor, and strain. Evaporate the strained liquor in a water-bath, until the whole is reduced to a pint and a half; then add the sugar to form a syrup. Lastly, rub the pulps gradually with the syrup, and, having added the sifted powder, mix all together.

This is a very mild and elegant aperient, well adapted for pregnant women, and those whose bowels are easily moved. The usual dose is from half a drachm to half an ounce or more.

CONII FOLIA ET SEMINA. L. Hemlock Leaves and Seed. Conii Maculati Folia. E. See *Conium*.

CONII MACULATI FOLIA. E. Hemlock Leaves; or Conii Folia. L. See *Conium*.

CONIUM. L. The Common Hemlock. Conium Maculatum. E. Cicuta. D. The Hemlock or *Conium Maculatum* of Linnæus, is a large biennial umbelliferous plant, growing wild about the sides of fields, under hedges, and in moist shady situations in this country; belonging to the class *Pentandria*, order *Digynia*. Conium is generally believed to be a very active poison, producing sickness, and difficulty of respiration, with other symptoms attending the effects of powerful narcotic vegetables. These symptoms are to be counteracted by evacuating the stomach by a scruple of sulphate of zinc dissolved in an ounce of water, or by some other powerful emetic; and having reduced the cerebral excitement by bleeding and purging, administer freely vinegar and water, or any other acidulous liquid.

In a very moderate dose it is apt to occasion sickness and vertigo;

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but in larger quantities, the effects above stated. Baron Stoerk was the first who brought hemlock into repute as a medicine of extraordinary efficacy: and although we have not in this country any direct facts, like those mentioned by Stoerk, proving that scirrhuses, cancers, ulcers, and many other diseases hitherto deemed irremediable, were completely cured by its use, we have, however, the testimonies of many eminent physicians, showing that some complaints which had resisted other powerful remedies, yielded to hemlock, and that even some disorders, which if not really cancerous, were at least suspected to be of that tendency, were greatly benefited by this remedy. In chronic rheumatisms, some glandular swellings, and in various fixed and periodical pains, the cicuta is now very generally employed; and from daily experience, it appears in such cases to be a very efficacious remedy. It has also been of singular use in the hooping cough. Nor is it less efficacious when applied externally; a poultice made of the expressed juice and oatmeal, or a decoction of the extract, when the former cannot be obtained, allays the most excruciating pains of a cancer, and thus gives rest to the distracted patient.

The proper method of administering conium, is to begin with two grains of the powder, or ten drops of the inspissated juice, and gradually to increase the dose until a giddiness affects the head, a motion is felt in the eyes, as if pressed outwards, with a slight sickness, and trembling agitation of the body. One or more of these symptoms are the evidence of a full dose, and which should be continued until they have ceased, and then after a few days, the dose may be increased; for little advantage can be expected, but by a continuance of the greatest quantity the patient can bear. In some constitutions, even small doses greatly offend; occasioning spasms, heat, and thirst; in such instances it will be of no service.

CONIUM MACULATUM. E. The Hemlock; or Conium. L. See *Conium*.

CONSERVA AURANTII. E. D. Conserve of Seville Orange Peel; or Confectio Aurantiorum. L. See *Confectio Aurantiorum*.

CONSERVA AURANTII HISPALENSE. Conserve of Seville Orange; or *Confectio Aurantiorum*.

CONSERVA CITRI AURANTII. Conserve of Seville Orange; or *Confectio Aurantiorum*.

CONSERVA CYNOSBATI. Conserve of Heps. The *Confectio Rosæ Caninæ*.

CONSERVA FLAVEDINIS CORTICIS AURANTII. Conserve of Seville Orange Peel. The *Confectio Aurantiorum*.

CONSERVA ROSÆ. D. Conserve of Roses; or Confectio Rosæ Gallicæ. L. See *Confectio Rosæ Gallicæ*.

CONSERVA ROSÆ CANINÆ. E. Conserve of Dog Rose; or Confectio Rosæ Caninæ. L. See *Confectio Rosæ Caninæ*. —

CONSERVA ROSÆ GALLICÆ. E. Conserve of Red Roses; or Confectio Rosæ Gallicæ. L. See *Confectio Rosæ Gallicæ*.

CONSERVA ROSÆ RUBRÆ. Conserve of Red Roses. The *Confectio Rosæ Gallicæ*.

CONTRAYERVA. L. The Contrayerva Plant. Angular-leaved Dorstenia; or *Dorstenia Contrayerva*, of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia and of Linnæus. A perennial plant, growing wild in South America, and some of the Carribean Islands; belonging to the class *Tetrandria*, order *Monogynia*. The root of this plant, called *Contrayervæ Radix*, is about an inch or two long, knotty, and about half an inch thick; of a reddish brown colour externally, and pale within; sending out from all sides, long, rough, slender fibres, generally loaded with small round knots. In a medical point of view, this root is given as a tonic, stimulant, and sudorific, in cases of typhus, dysentery and nervous fevers; in doses of from ten to thirty grains.

CONTRAYERVÆ RADIX. L. Contrayerva Root; or Dorsteniæ Contrayervæ Radix. E. See *Contrayerva*.

CONVOLVULI JALAPÆ RADIX. E. Jalap Root; or Jalapæ Radix. L. See *Jalapa*.

CONVOLVULUS JALAPA. E.

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The Jalap Plant; or Jalapa. L. See *Jalapa.*

CONVOLVULUS SCAMMONIUM. The Scammony Plant; or *Scammonium.*

COPAIFERA OFFICINALIS. L. E. D. The Balsam of Copaiba Tree; or *Officinal Balsam of Copivi* of Linnæus, is a native of South America, belonging to the class *Decandria*, order *Monogynia*. This tree grows to a considerable size, and the resinous juice, now called *Copaiba*, flows in large quantities from incisions made in the trunk. It should be clear and transparent; of a yellowish colour; bitter, pungent taste; peculiar odour; and of the consistence of syrup. The medical use of this liquid resin, is principally in leucorrhœa, gleets, and hæmorrhoidal affections; from ten to forty drops at a dose, mixed as an emulsion, with mucilage or the yolk of an egg.

COPAIBA. L. Copaiba; more commonly called *Balsam of Copaiba.* Balsamum Copaiba. D. Copaiferæ Officinalis Resina. E. See *Copaifera Officinalis.*

COPAIFERÆ OFFICINALIS RESINA. E. Resin of the Copaiba Tree; or Copaiba. L. See *Copaifera Officinalis.*

COPAVI. The Copaiba.

CORIANDRI SEMINA. L. D. Coriander Seed; or Coriandri Sativa Semina. E. See *Coriandrum.*

CORIANDRUM. L. D. The Coriander, or *Coriandrum Sativum* of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, and of Linnæus, is an annual umbelliferous plant, native of the South of Europe, but grows wild about Ipswich, and in some parts of Essex; differing from the other species of Coriander, in producing spherical seeds. The class and order to which the Coriander belongs, are the same as of the Valerian and Officinal Saffron; and the seeds, called *Coriandri Semina*, are sometimes used, either entire or in powder, from a scruple to a drachm, as a carminative in flatulencies; however, they are chiefly employed on account of their grateful flavour, to hide the nauseous taste of other remedies.

CORIANDRUM SATIVUM. E. The Coriander Plant; or Coriandrum. L. See *Coriandrum.*

CORNU CERVI. Hartshorn, See *Cornua.*

CORNU CERVI CALCINATUM. Calcined Hartshorn; or *Cornu Ustum.*

CORNU CERVI PRÆPARATI. Prepared Hartshorn; or *Cornu Ustum.*

CORNU CERVI RASSORUM. Hartshorn Shavings. See *Cervus Elaphus.*

CORNU CERVI USTI. Burnt Harts horn; or *Cornu Ustum.*

CORNU CERVINUM. D. Hartshorn; or Cornua. L. See *Cervus Elaphus.*

CORNU USTUM. L. Burnt Hartshorn. *Cornu Cervi Ustum. Cornu Cervi Præparati.*

Cornuum frusta igne aperto ure, donec penitus albescant; deinde contere, et præpara eodem modo, quo de creta præceptum est.

Calcine pieces of hartshorn in an open fire, till they are thoroughly white; then rub them into powder, and prepare them in the manner directed for chalk.

Burnt, or prepared hartshorn, as it is more commonly called; to appearance, very much resembles prepared chalk, however, though it enters the present London Pharmacopœia, it is almost rejected from medical use.

CORNUA. L. Hartshorn; or Cervi Elaphi Cornu. E. Cornu Cervinum. D. *Cornu Cervi.* See *Cervus Elaphus.*

CORNUS MAS ODORATUS. The Sassafras Tree; or *Sassafras.*

CORONARIA. The Clove Pink; or *Dianthus Caryophyllus.*

CORTEX ANTISCORBUTICUS. Antiscorbutic Bark. The *Canellæ Cortex.*

CORTEX AROMATICUS. Aromatic Bark. The *Canellæ Cortex.*

CORTEX CANELLÆ MALABRICÆ. Malabar Canella Bark. The *Lauri Cassiæ Cortex.*

CORTEX CARDINALIS DE LUGO. Cardinal de Lugo's Bark. The Peruvian Bark. See *Cortex Peruvianus.*

CORTEX CHINÆ REGIUS VEL CORTEX CHINCHINÆ. Peruvian Bark; See *Cortex Peruvianus.*

CORTEX ELUTHERIÆ. Elutheria Bark. The *Cascarilla Cortex.*

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CORTEX FLAVUS. Yellow Bark. The *Cinchonæ Cordifoliæ Cortex.*

CORTEX GEOFFRÆÆ JAMAICENSIS. Cabbage Tree Bark, from Jamaica. The *Geoffrææ Inermis Cortex.*

CORTEX MAGELLANUS. Magellan Bark. The *Wintera Aromatica Cortex.*

CORTEX PALIDA. Pale Bark. The *Cinchonæ Lancifoliæ Cortex.*

CORTEX PERUVIANUS. Peruvian Bark. See *Cinchona Cordifolia.*

CORTEX PERUVIANUS FLAVUS. Yellow Peruvian Bark. The *Cinchonæ Cordifoliæ Cortex.*

CORTEX PERUVIANUS PALIDA. Pale Peruvian Bark. The *Cinchonæ Lancifoliæ Cortex.*

CORTEX PERUVIANUS RUBER. Red Peruvian Bark. The *Cinchonæ Oblongifoliæ Cortex.*

CORTEX RUBER. Red Bark. The *Cinchonæ Oblongifoliæ Cortex.*

COSTUS CORTICOSUS. The Canella Tree; or *Canella.*

CREMOR TARTARI. Cream of Tartar. See *Super-tartras Potassæ.*

CRETA. L. D. Common Chalk; or Carbonas Calcis. E.

Chalk is a well known white friable substance abounding in Britain, France, and Norway. Pure chalk is a neutral salt, formed by the union of carbonic acid with lime, hence the name of *Carbonate of Lime.* It is never used as a remedy in its pristine state, but when prepared according to the directions of the Pharmacopœia, enjoys a little share of reputation. See *Creta Præparata.*

CRETA PRÆCIPITATA. D. Precipitated Chalk.

Take of water of muriate of lime, any quantity. Add as much carbonate of soda, dissolved in four times its weight of distilled warm water, as is sufficient to precipitate the chalk. Wash the matter which falls to the bottom three times, by pouring on, each time, a sufficient quantity of water. Lastly, having collected it, dry it upon a chalk stone or paper.

During this process, the carbonic acid of the carbonate of soda passes over to the lime, while the muriatic acid is disengaged, and passes over to the soda, forming common salt or muriate of soda, which remains dissolved in the water, and the chalk is precipitated in fine powder.

This preparation affords carbonate of lime in its purest state, consequently it is better calculated for internal use than the *Creta Præparata.*

CRETA PREPARATA. L. D. Prepared Chalk; or Carbonas Calcis Præparatas. E.

℞ Cretæ, libram.

Cretæ adjice aquæ paululum, et tere, ut fiat pulvis subtilis. Hunc in vas amplum aquâ plenum conjice; tum agita, et, brevi morâ interpositâ, in vas aliud aquam adhuc turbidam supernatantem transmitte, et sepone, ut subsidat pulvis; denique effusâ aquâ, pulverem exsicca.

Take of chalk, a pound.

Add a little water to the chalk, and rub it into a fine powder. Throw this into a large vessel full of water, then stir it, and after a short interval decant the supernatant turbid water into another vessel, and set it by that the powder may subside; lastly, having poured off the water, dry the powder.

Prepared chalk possesses antacid qualities; it is exhibited in form of electuary, mixture, or bolus, in pyrosis, cardialgia, acidities of the primæ viæ, rhachitis, crustalactea, &c.; and is an antidote against the poisonous effects of white arsenic. From ten to sixty grains is the usual dose.

CROCI STIGMATA. L. Saffron, or Crocus. D. Croci Sativa Stigmata. E. See *Crocus.*

CROCUS. L. D. The Common Crocus. Crocus Sativus. E.

This plant, the *Crocus Officinalis* of Linnæus, is an elegant perennial of the class *Triandria*, order *Monogynia.*

It is said to be a native of this country, though very generally cultivated as an ornament to our gardens, and in some places to a larger extent, for the sake of procuring saffron, or *Croci Stigmata.* This is formed of the dried summits of the pistil; each flower has one pistil, the summit of which is deeply divided into three slips, of a dark orange red colour, verging to white at the base, and are smooth and shining; these flowers are gathered

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early in the morning, just before they open, the summits picked out, and very carefully dried by the heat of a stove, either loose or compressed into firm cakes; which from the volability of their aromatic particles, should be wrapped up in bladder, or preserved in tin boxes. Good saffron should be of a deep orange red colour; bitter, aromatic, pungent taste; and of a narcotic, aromatic, diffusible odour.

That collected in England, is preferred to all other. It affords a beautiful colour to water, wine or spirit, and gives out the whole of its virtues to them. It hath been holden in high repute, in hysteria and other nervous affections; but modern practice pays no great attention to it, since it has been found to produce no sensible effect, even when given in doses greatly larger than those generally prescribed; consequently it is for the most part used to impart an elegant appearance to officinal and other compounds.

CROCUS. A termed anciently applied to some preparations, from their yellow colour; as Crocus of Antimony.

CROCUS ANGLICUS. English Saffron, or *Crori Stigmata*.

CROCUS ANTIMONII. Crocus of Antimony. The *Oxidum Antimonii cum Sulphure per Nitratem Potassæ*.

CROCUS ANTIMONII LOTUM. Washed Crocus of Antimony. The *Oxydum Antimonii*.

CROCUS MARTIS. Crocus of Iron. The *Oxidum Ferri Rubrum*.

CROCUS MARTIS APERITIVUS. The *Sub-carbonas Ferri Præparatus*.

CROCUS MARTIS ASTRINGENS. The *Oxidum Ferri Rubrum*.

CROCUS METALLORUM. Crocus of Metals. The *Oxidum Antimonii cum Sulphure per Nitratem Potassæ*.

CROCUS OFFICINALIS. The Saffron Crocus. See *Crocus*.

CROCUS SATIVUS. E. The Common Crocus; or Crocus. L. See *Crocus*.

CROTON BENZOE. The Benzoin Croton, or *Styrax Benzoinum*.

CROTON CASCARILLA. The Linear-leaved Croton; or *Cascarilla*.

CROTON ELUTHERIA. E. The Cascarilla Tree, or Cascarilla. L. See *Cascarilla*.

CROTON ELUTHERIÆ CORTEX. E. Cascarilla Bark, or Cascarillæ Cortex. L. See *Cascarilla*.

CROTON TIGLIUM. The Purging Croton, or *Tiglium*.

CUCUMIS AGRESTIS. The Squirting Cucumber, or *Momordica Elaterium*.

CUCUMIS AGRESTIS, FRUCTUS RECENS. The Fresh Fruit of the Squirting Cucumber, or *Elaterii Pepones*.

CUCUMERIS COLOCYNTHIDIS PULPA. E. Bitter Cucumber Pulp; or Colocynthidis Pulpa. L. See *Colocynthis*.

CUCUMIS COLOCYNTHIS. E. The Bitter Cucumber, or Colocynthis. L. See *Colocynthis*.

CUCUMIS COLOCYNTHIS, PEPONUM PULPA. Colocynth Pulp; or *Colocynthidis Pulpa*.

CUCUMERIS COLOCYNTHIS, POMORUM PULPA. Colocynth Pulp; or *Colocynthidis Pulpa*.

CUCUMIS SYLVESTRIS. The Wild Cucumber, or *Momordica Elaterium*.

CUBEBA. L. Cubebs. See *Piper Cubeba*.

CUMINI SEMINA. L. Cumin Seed. See *Cuminum*.

CUMINUM. L. The Cumin, or *Cuminum Cyminum* of Linnæus, is an annual umbelliferous plant, of the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia*; somewhat resembling the Fœniculum in appearance, but is much smaller; it is a native of Egypt, but the seeds used in England are chiefly brought from Sicily and Malta. As a medicine, they are scarcely ever used internally, though of an anti-spasmodic nature, but very frequently as an external stimulant, under the form of the Emplastrum Cumini.

CUMINUM CYMINUM. The Cumin Plant; or *Cuminum*.

CUMINUM PRATENSE. The Caraway Plant; or *Carum*.

CUPRUM. E. D. Copper. A well-known metal, found in the bowels of the earth, in Cornwall, Cumberland, Chester, and other counties of Great Britain. The medical use of this metal, is for the preparation of

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its salts. These are the *Sulphas Cupri* and *Sub-acetas Cupri*.

CUPRUM AMMONIACUM VEL AMMONIACALE. Ammoniacal Copper; or *Cuprum Ammoniatum*.

CUPRUM AMMONIATUM. L. D. Ammoniated Copper; or Ammoniaretum Cupri. E.

℞ Cupri sulphatis, unciam dimidiam; ammoniæ sub-carbonatis, drachmas sex.

Tere simul in mortario vitreo, donec cessaverit ebullitio; deinde cuprum ammoniatum, chartâ bibulâ involutum, leni calore exsicca.

Take of sulphate of copper, half an ounce; sub-carbonate of ammonia, six drachms.

Rub them together in a glass mortar until the effervescence shall have ceased; then dry the ammoniated copper, wrapped in bibulous paper, by a gentle heat.

This is either a mechanical mixture or a triple salt. The sulphuric acid partly passes over to the ammonia, while the carbonic acid escapes in the form of gas, and a sulphate of ammonia and of oxide of copper is the result.

Ammoniated copper is a crystalline powder, of a rich violet colour; and a hot, styptic, metalline taste. It is recommended as a tonic and antispasmodic, in doses of from a quarter of a grain gradually increased to four, in cases of epilepsy and chorea, after a course of purgatives.

In order to counteract an overdose, administer sugar in the solid state, and also in solution (in coffee if it can be obtained, as coffee instantly decomposes the salt), then excite vomiting by drinking large quantities of mucilaginous fluids, if the poison has been recently taken; but if it has already passed into the bowels, give castor oil in coffee, combined with opiates and other narcotics; bleed both generally and locally; and employ the warm bath and fomentations with emollient clysters.

CUPRUM VITRIOLATUM. Vitriolated Copper. The *Sulphas Cupri*.

CUSPARIA. L. The Cusparia Tree; or Angustura. D. Bonplandia Trifoliata. E.

The Cusparia Tree, or *Cusparia Febrifuga** of Humbolt and Bonpland, is a native of South America, belonging to the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia*. Cusparia cortex, or Angustura bark, is sold in our shops, in thin pieces, externally grey and wrinkled; internally yellowish fawn; of a peculiar odour; and an intensely bitter, aromatic taste. It is considered a serviceable tonic, aromatic and stimulant, therefore recommended in chronic diarrhœa, dyspepsia, and dysentery, from five to twenty grains of the powder at a dose.

CUSPARIA FEBRIFUGA. The Cusparia Tree; or *Cusparia*.

CUSPARIÆ CORTEX. L. Cusparia Bark; Angustura Bark; or Angusturæ Cortex. D. Bonplandiæ Trefoliatæ Cortex. E. See *Cusparia*.

CYDONIA. L. The Quince Tree; or *Pyrus Cydonia* of Linnæus, is a native of Crete, belonging to the class *Icosandria*, order *Pentagynia*, but cultivated in this country for its fruit. The seeds are pharmaceutically used for an officinal decoction. See *Decoctum Cydoniæ*.

CYDONIA COMMUNIS. The Common Quince Tree; or *Cydonia*.

CYDONIÆ SEMINA. L. Quince Seed. See *Cydonia*.

CYNIPHIS NIDUS. Galls; or *Gallæ*.

CYNIPIDIUM NIDUS. Galls; or *Gallæ*.

CYNIPS QUERCUS FOLIA. The name of an insect, whose habitation is the Nut-gall. See *Quercus Infectoria*.

CYNIPS QUERCUS FOLIA NIDUS. Galls; or *Gallæ*.

CYNOSBATUS. The Dog Rose; or *Rosa Canina*.

CYPERUS ODORUS VEL PERUVIANUS. Sweet-smelling, or Peruvian Cypress. The *Contrayerva*.

* Bonpland, Voy.

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D.

DAPHNE MEZEREUM. E. The Mezereon; or Mezereum. L. See *Mezereum.*

DAPHNES MEZEREI RADIX. E. Mezereon Root; or Mezerei Radix. L. See *Mezereum.*

DATURA STRAMONIUM. E. The Thorn-apple; or Stramonium. L. See *Stramonium.*

DATURÆ STRAMONII HERBA. E. The Leaves of Thorn-apple; or Stramonii Folia. L. See *Stramonium.*

DAUCI CAROTÆ RADIX. E. Garden Carrot Root; or Dauci Radix. L. See *Daucus Carota.*

DAUCI RADIX. L. Garden Carrot Root; or Dauci Carotæ Radix. E. See *Daucus Carota (Hortensis).*

DAUCI SEMINA. L. Wild Carrot Seed; or Dauci Sylvestris Semina. D. See *Daucus Carota (Agrestis).*

DAUCI SYLVESTRIS SEMINA. D. Wild Carrot Seed; or Dauci Semina. L. See *Daucus Sylvestris.*

DAUCUS CAROTA. E. The Garden Carrot, or *Daucus Carota (Hortensis)* of the London Pharmacopœia, is merely the wild carrot cultivated, therefore is botanically considered, only as a variety of the latter; on which account they have but one primitive name, which is, *Daucus Carota*, but taken in a medical point of view, that is from what they afford the Materia Medica, they are very properly nominated somewhat differently, as in the last London Pharmacopœia we find the case, the garden carrot being called *Daucus Carota (Hortensis)*, and the wild, *Daucus Carota (Agrestis)*, which is sufficiently explanatory; at the same time conveying an idea of their analogy.

The root of the former, called Dauci Radix, is occasionally used, beaten into a pulp, as a poultice, for fœtid and ill-conditioned ulcers, but their principal consumption is as an article of food, being highly nutritious and emollient.

For the use of the latter, see *Daucus Sylvestris.*

DAUCUS CAROTA. *(Agrestis.)* L. The Wild Carrot, or Daucus Sylvestris. D. See *Daucus Sylvestris.*

DAUCUS CAROTA. *(Hortensis.)* L. The Garden Carrot, or Daucus Carota. E. See *Daucus Carota.*

DAUCUS SYLVESTRIS. D. The Wild Carrot, or Daucus Carota (Agrestis.) L.

The Wild Carrot, or *Daucus Carota* of Linnæus, is a biennial plant of the class *Pentandria*, order *Digynia*, growing wild in several parts of Great Britain, but cultivated in our gardens as an article of food. The seed of the wild variety, called *Dauci Semina*, are said to be serviceable in gravel and other renal affections, given to the quantity of about forty grains at a dose.

DECOCTION. A Decoction signifies any medicine made by boiling in a watery fluid. Being aqueous solutions of the active principles of vegetables; strict attention should be paid to the time of boiling, for although by coction, the solvent power of the water is increased, the active principles of the compound are diminished. They should be made extemporaneously, particularly in warm weather, as they very soon ferment, become ropy, and spoil.

Decoctum Album. White Decoction. The *Decoctum Cornus.*

DECOCTUM ALOES COMPOSITUM. L. Compound Decoction of Aloes. *Balsam of Life.*

℞ Extracti glycyrrhizæ, semunciam; potassæ subcarbonatis, scrupulos duos; aloës spicatæ extracti contri, myrrhæ contritæ, croci stigmatum, singulorum drachmam; tincturæ cardamomi compositæ, fluiduncias quatuor; aquæ, octarium.

Glycyrrhizam, potassæ subcarbonatem, aloën, myrrham, et croci stigmata, decoque cum aquâ ad

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fluidancias duodecim, et cola; tum adjice tincturam cardamomi compositam.

Take of extract of liquorice, half an ounce; subcarbonate of potash, two scruples; extract of spiked aloe in powder, myrrh in powder, saffron, of each a drachm; compound tincture of cardamoms, four fluidounces; water, a pint.

Boil down the liquorice, the subcarbonate of potash, the aloes, myrrh, and saffron, with the water, to twelve fluidounces, and strain; then add the compound tincture of cardamoms.

A gentle cathartic and emmenagogue, useful in habitual costiveness, jaundice, chlorosis and hypochondriasis; taken from half an ounce to an ounce, in the morning, as occasion may require.

DECOCTUM ALTHEÆ. Decoction of Marsh Mallow. The *Decoctum Althææ Officinalis.*

DECOCTUM ATTHEÆ OFFICINALIS. E. Decoction of Marsh Mallow, *Decoctum Althææ.* An useful demulcent and emollient, taken as it may please the patient, in cases of nephritis and inflammation of the bladder. Boil four ounces of marsh mallow root, with two of stoned raisins, in seven pints of water, till reduced to five, then pour off the liquor for use.

DECOCTUM ANTHEMIDIS NOBILIS. E. Decoction of Chamomile Flowers, or Decoctum Chamemeli Compositum. D.

Take of chamomile flowers an ounce; E. half an ounce; D. caraway seed, four drachms; E. fennel seed, two drachms; D. water, five pounds; E. one pint; D. Boil for fifteen minutes, and strain for use. The principle use of this decoction is as a clyster and fomentation, though for the last purpose, warm water is said to be equally as good.

DECOCTUM CHAMÆMELI. Decoction of Chamomile, or *Decoctum Anthemidis Nobilis.*

DECOCTUM CHAMÆMELI COMPOSITUM. D. Compound Decoction of Chamomile; or Decoctum Anthemidis Nobilis. E. See *Decoctum Anthemidis Nobilis.*

DECOCTUM CINCHONÆ. L. Decoction of Cinchona, commonly called *Decoction of Bark.* Decoctum Cinchonæ Lancifoliæ. E. Decoctum Corticis Cinchonæ. D.

℞ Cinchonæ lancifoliæ corticis contusi, unciam; aquæ, octarium.

Coque per sextam horæ partem in vase leviter clauso, et liquorem adhuc calentem cola.

Take of lance-leaved cinchona bark bruised, an ounce; water, a pint.

Boil for ten minutes in a covered vessel, and strain the liquor while hot.

This preparation of cinchona is usually given when the powder will not sit on the stomach, or as a form for exhibiting large doses.

The dose is from one to four ounces, three or four times a day.

DECOCTUM CINCHONÆ LANCIFOLIÆ. E. Decoction of Lance-leaved Cinchona; or Decoctum Cinchonæ. L. See *Decoctum Cinchonæ.*

DECOCTUM COMMUNE. Common Decoction. The *Decoctum Anthemidis Nobilis.*

DECOCTUM COMMUNE PRO CLYSTERI. Common Clyster Decoction. The *Decoctum Malvæ Compositum.*

DECOCTUM CORNU CERVINI. D. Decoction of Hartshorn; or Mistura Cornu Usti. L. See *Mistura Cornu Usti.*

DECOCTUM CORNU USTI. Decoction of Burnt Hartshorn; or *Mistura Cornu Usti.*

DECOCTUM CORTICIS. Decoction of Bark. The *Decoctum Cinchonæ.*

DECOCTUM CORTICIS CINCHONÆ. D. Decoction of Cinchona Bark; or Decoctum Cinchonæ. L. See *Decoctum Cinchonæ.*

DECOCTUM CORTICIS PERUVIANUS. Decoction of Peruvian Bark. The *Decoctum Cinchonæ.*

DECOCTUM CYDONIÆ. L. Decoction of Quince Seed. *Mucilago Seminis Cydonii Mali. Mucilago Seminum Cydoniorum.*

℞ Cydoniæ seminum drachmas duas; aquæ, octarium.

Coque lento igne per sextam horæ partem; dein cola.

Take of quince seeds, two drachms; water, a pint.

Boil over a slow fire for ten minutes; then strain.

A demulcent solution of its mucilage.

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DECOCTUM DAPHNES MEZEREI. E. Decoction of Mezereon. Boil two drachms of mezereon root, and half an ounce of liquorice root, in three pints of water, over a gentle fire, till reduced to two pints, then strain. A serviceable remedy in glandular swellings, and chronic rheumatism, given to the quantity of about four ounces, three or four times a day.

DECOCTUM DIGITALIS. D. Decoction of Foxglove. A drachm of foxglove leaves, put in eight ounces of water, and placed over a slow fire, till the liquor begins to boil; then remove it and digest for fifteen minutes. A serviceable diuretic in dropsical cases; or as a sedative in complaints of increased action. The dose is from two to three drachms every six or eight hours.

DECOCTUM DULCAMARÆ. L. Decoction of Woody Nightshade.

℞ Dulcamaræ caulis concisi, unciam; aquæ, octarium cum semisse; decoque ad octarium, et cola.

Take of the stalk of woody nightshade sliced, an ounce; water, a pint and a half; boil down to a pint, and strain.

A diuretic and diaphoretic preparation, often used in humoural asthma, lepra, and other diseases of the skin. From four to eight drachms with any aromatic tincture twice or three times a day, is the common mode of administering it.

DECOCTUM GEOFFRÆÆ INERMIS. E. Decoction of Cabbage Tree Bark; to appearance resembles Madeira Wine. It is made by boiling an ounce of the powdered bark, in a pint and a half of water, till reduced to a pint, then strain. A powerful anthelminthic, consequently used to destroy worms; for which purpose it is given to children from one to two drachms, and to adults from half an ounce to two ounces at a dose; but as an over dose is productive of unpleasant symptoms, care must be taken not to exceed the quantity here prescribed.

Decoctum Guaiaci. Decoction of Guaiacum. The *Decoctum Guaiaci Compositum.*

DECOCTUM GUAIACI COMPOSITUM. E. Compound Decoction of Guaiacum; *Decoctum Lignorum.* Take of guaiac wood, three ounces; stoned raisins, two ounces; sassafras wood and liquorice root, of each an ounce; water, ten pints. Boil the guaiac-wood and raisins, with the water, over a slow fire, to five pints, adding the root towards the end, then strain.

The virtues of this preparation are diaphoretic and stimulating, therefore used in scrofula, venereal complaints, cutaneous diseases, and chronic rheumatism; taken to the quantity of from one to two pints in the course of the day.

Decoctum Guaiaci Officinalis. Decoction of Guaiacum. The *Decoctum Guaiaci Compositum.*

Decoctum Hellebori Albi. Decoction of White Hellebore. The *Decoctum Veratri.*

DECOCTUM HORDEI. L. D. Decoction of Barley; or Decoctum Hordei Distichi. E. *Barley Water.*

℞ Hordei seminum, uncias duas; aquæ, octarios quatuor cum semisse.

Res alienas hordei seminibus adhærentes aquâ frigidâ primùm ablue; deinde, affuso aquæ octario dimidio, semina paulisper coque. Hâc aquâ abjectâ, superinfunde quod reliquum est, prius fervefactum; tum decoque ad octarios duos, et cola.

Take of pearl barley, two ounces; water, four pints and a half.

First wash away with cold water all foreign matter adhering to the barley; then pour upon it half a pint of the water, and boil a little while. Having thrown away this water, pour the rest, previously made boiling hot, upon the barley; then boil down to two pints, and strain.

An useful nutritive and demulcent, in recent gonorrhœa, strangury, and febrile affections; also to form the bulk of clysters.

DECOCTUM HORDEI COMPOSITUM. L. D. Compound Decoction of Barley. *Decoctum Pectorale.*

℞ Decocti hordei, octarios duos; caricæ fructûs concisi, uncias duas; glycyrrhizæ radicis concisi et contusæ, unciam dimidiam; uvarum passarum, demptis acinis, uncias duas; aquæ octarium.

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Decoque ad octarios duos, et cola.

Take of decoction of barley, two pints; figs sliced, two ounces; liquorice root sliced and bruised, half an ounce; raisins, stoned, two ounces; water, a pint.

Boil down to two pints, and strain.

The use of this decoction is the same as of the simple, and like that, may be taken in large quantities; but in some cases it is apt to act as a laxative, which may be counteracted by the addition of a few drops of laudanum.

DECOCTUM LICHENIS. L. Decoction of Iceland Moss; or Decoctum Lichenis Islandici. E. D. *Decoction of Liver-wort.*

℞ Lichenis, unciam; aquæ octarium cum semisse.

Decoque ad octarium, et cola.

Take of Iceland moss, an ounce; water, a pint and a half.

Boil down to a pint, and strain.

An efficacious remedy in protracted coughs, phthisis, pertussis, and emaciation from the great discharge of ulcers. Dose, one to two ounces.

DECOCTUM LICHENIS ISLANDICI. E. D. Decoction of Iceland Moss; or Decoctum Lichenis. L. See *Decoctum Lichenis.*

DECOCTUM LIGNORUM. Decoction of the Woods; or *Decoctum Guaiaci Compositum.*

DECOCTUM MALVÆ COMPOSITUM. L. Compound Decoction of Mallow. *Decoctum pro Enemate. Decoctum Commune pro Clystere.*

℞ Malvæ exsiccatæ, unciam; anthemidis florum exsiccatorum, unciam dimidiam; aquæ, octarium.

Coque per quartam horæ partem, et cola.

Take of mallow dried, an ounce; chamomile flowers dried, half an ounce; water, a pint.

Boil for a quarter of an hour, and strain.

Chiefly used for fomentations and clysters.

DECOCTUM MEZEREI. Decoction of Mezereon; or *Decoctum Daphnes Mezerei.*

DECOCTUM PAPAVERIS. L. Decoction of Poppy. *Decoctum pro Fomentatio. Decoctum Papaveris Albi. Fotus Communis.*

℞ Papaveris capsularum concisarum, uncias quatuor; aquæ, octarios quatuor.

Coque per quartam horæ partem, et cola.

Take of poppy capsules cut, four ounces; water, four pints.

Boil for a quarter of an hour, and strain.

An anodyne and emollient fomentation, for painful swellings and excoriations arising from the thin acrid discharge of ulcers.

DECOCTUM PAPAVERIS ALBI. Decoction of White Poppy; or *Decoctum Papaveris.*

DECOCTUM PECTORALE. Pectoral Decoction. The *Decoctum Hordei Compositum.*

DECOCTUM PRO ENEMA. Decoction for an Enema. The *Decoctum Malvæ Compositum.*

DECOCTUM PRO FOMENTATIO. Decoction for a Fomentation. The *Decoctum Papaveris.*

DECOCTUM POLYGALÆ SENEGÆ. E. Decoction of Senega; or Decoctum Senegæ. L. See *Decoctum Senegæ.*

DECOCTUM QUERCUS. L. Decoction of Oak Bark; or Decoctum Quercus Roboris. E.

℞ Quercûs corticis, unciam; aquæ, octarios duos.

Decoque ad octarium, et cola.

Take of oak bark, an ounce; water, two pints.

Boil down to a pint, and strain.

The medicinal use of this preparation, is as an astringent injection in leucorrhœa, or as a fomentation in local vitiated ulcers.

DECOCTUM QUERCUS ROBORIS. E. Decoction of Oak Bark; or Decoctum Quercus. L. See *Decoctum Quercus.*

DECOCTUM SARSAPARILLÆ. L. D. Decoction of Sarsaparilla; or Decoctum Sinilacis Sarsaparillæ. E.

℞ Sarsaparillæ radicis concisæ, uncias quatuor; aquæ fervantis, octarios quatuor.

Macera per horas quatuor, in vase leviter clauso, prope ignem; dein sarsaparillæ radicem exime et contunde. Contusam liquori redde, et iterum simili modo macera per horas duas; dein decoque ad octarios duos, et cola.

Take of sarsaparilla root sliced, four ounces; boiling water, four pints.

Macerate for four hours, in a covered vessel, near the fire; then take out the sarsaparilla and bruise

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it. When bruised, return it to the liquor, and again macerate in the same manner for two hours; then boil down to two pints, and strain.

A demulcent, and a slight diaphoretic and tonic; given from four to eight ounces, twice or three times a day, either alone or with milk.

DECOCTUM SARSAPARILLÆ COMPOSITUM. L. D. Compound Decoction of Sarsaparilla.

℞ Decocti sarsaparillæ ferventis, octarios quatuor; sassafras radicis concisæ, guaiaci ligni rasi, glycyrrhizæ radicis contusæ, singulorum unciam; mezerei radicis corticis, drachmas tres.

Decoque per quartam horæ partem, et cola.

Take of decoction of sarsaparilla, boiling hot, four pints; sassafras root sliced, guaiacum wood in shavings, liquorice root bruised, of each an ounce; mezereon root bark, three drachms.

Boil for a quarter of an hour, and strain.

A diaphoretic and alterative preparation, used, like the simple decoction, in the sequelæ of syphilis after a mercurial course; it is likewise used in chronic rheumatism, lepra, and secondary syphilis; in the same quantity as prescribed under the simple decoction. See *Decoctum Sarsaparillæ*.

DECOCTUM SARSÆ INCONÆ. Decoction of Sarsaparilla; or *Decoctum Sarsaparilla*.

DECOCTUM SARSÆ COMPOSITUM. Compound Decoction of Sarsaparilla; or *Decoctum Sarsaparillæ Compositum*.

DECOCTUM SENEGÆ. L. Decoction of Senega; or Decoctum Polygalæ Senegæ. E.

℞ Senegæ radicis, unciam; aquæ, octarios duos.

Decoque ad octarium, et cola.

Take of senega root, an ounce; water, two pints.

Boil down to a pint, and strain.

In dropsy and rheumatism; also in affections of the lungs, attended with debility and inordinate secretion, it is given to the quantity of half a pint, twice or three times a day with tolerable success.

DECOCTUM SMILACIS SARSAPARILLÆ. E. Decoction of Sarsaparilla; or Decoctum Sarsaparillæ. L. See *Decoctum Sarsaparillæ*.

DECOCTUM ULMI. L. D. Decoction of Elm; or Decoctum Ulmi Campestris. E.

℞ Ulmi corticis recentis contusi, quatuor uncias; aquæ, octarios quatuor.

Decoque ad octarios duos, et cola.

Take of fresh elm bark bruised, four ounces; water, four pints.

Boil down to two pints, and strain.

An alterative and diuretic, with which view it is given in lepra and herpetic eruptions, to the quantity of half a pint, twice or three times a day. It may also be employed with great advantage as a collyrium in chronic opthalmia.

DECOCTUM VERATRI. L. Decoction of White Hellebore. *Decoctum Hellebori Albi*.

℞ Veratri radicis contritæ, unciam; aqua, octarios duos; spiritûs rectificati, fluiduncias duas.

Decoque veratri radicem ex aquâ ad octarium, et cola; tum, postquam refrixerit, adjice spiritum.

Take of white hellebore root in powder, an ounce; water, two pints; rectified spirit, two fluidounces.

Boil the hellebore root in the water down to a pint, and strain; then, when the decoction has cooled, add the spirit.

From the violent operation of white hellebore, this preparation is only used as an external remedy. It is said to be serviceable in tinea capitis, scabies, and other foulnesses of the skin, but should the part be very irritable, it must be proportionably diluted with water.

DELPHINIUM STAPHISAGRIA. The Staves Acre; or *Staphisagria*.

DENS LEONIS. Lion's-tooth. The *Taraxacum*.

DIABULUS METALLORUM. Tin; or *Stannum*.

DIACASSIÆ, VEL DIACASSIÆ CUM MANNA. The *Confectio Cassiæ*.

DIACHYLUM. The *Emplastrum Plumbi*.

DIACHYLUM ALBUM. White Diachylon. The *Emplastrum Plumbi*.

DIACHYLUM FLAVUM. Yellow Diachylon. The *Emplastrum Galbani Compositum*.

DIACHYLUM MAGNUM CUM GUMMI. The *Emplastrum Galbani Compositum*.

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DIANTHI CARYOPHYLLI FLORES. E. D. Clove Pink Flowers; or *Floris Caryophylli Rubri.* See *Dianthus Caryophyllus.*

DIANTHUS CARYOPHYLLUS. E. D. The Clove Pink. *Gilly-flower. Caryophyllum Rubrum.*

This plant, the *Dianthus Caryophyllus* of Linnæus, is a perennial of the class *Decandria*, order *Digynia*; a native of Italy, though now found wild on the walls of old castles in this country, more particularly at Rochester, Deal, Sandown, and other castles; on the walls of Chippenham Park; walls of Cardiff Castle; and on the walls of Ludlow Castle, and Fountain's Abbey. The clove pink, by cultivation, has increased to a great variety, which form a great ornament to our gardens, being well known by the term Carnation. It is the crimson variety, (generally called clove pink,) that is used in medicine, the flowers of which were formerly in extensive use, but now only to impart a beautiful colour to an officinal syrup. See *Syrupus Dianthi Caryophylli.*

DIGITALIS FOLIA. L. D. Foxglove Leaves; or Digitalis Purpureæ Folia. E. See *Digitales.*

DIGITALIS. L. D. The Purple Fox-glove: or *Digitalis Purpurea* of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, and of Linnæus, is an indigenous biennial plant, of the class *Didynamia*, order *Angiospermia.* It is very common on hedge banks, and sides of hills, in dry, gravelly, or sandy soils, flowering in June and July.

The leaves of this plant are large, oblong, eggshaped; soft, covered with hairs, and serrated; of a very nauseous, bitter, acrimonious taste, but without smell. The medical use of digitalis is very extensive. Its action on the animal system is sedative, diminishing the velocity and force of the pulse, and lessening irritability; it also acts as a diuretic, producing a copious discharge of urine; under these considerations, it is exhibited in inflammatory diseases, phthisis, active hæmorrhages, dropsies, spasmodic asthma, and palpitation; and externally, has been successfully applied to scrophulous tumours.

The dose is to be regulated from one to three grains of the powder in a pill, united with ammoniacum, soap, calomel, or opium; and given every six or eight hours, till it acts by the kidneys.

Should the internal use of Foxglove occasion nausea, it must be suspended, which is likewise to be done when the remedy acts by the kidneys; however, in both cases, after an interval they may be re-employed.

In over doses it occasions vomiting, purging, dimness of sight, vertigo, delirium, hiccough, convulsions, and death; these symptoms are obviated by cordials, opium, and blisters.

Fox-glove Leaves should be collected in July, and kept from the light, as it injures not only the colour, but even the virtues, whereby many practitioners have been deceived in its efficacy, and thus led to form an unfavourable opinion respecting it.

DIGITALIS PURPUREA. E. The Purple Fox-glove; or Digitalis. L. See *Digitalis.*

DIGITALIS PURPUREÆ FOLIA. E. Purple Fox-glove Leaves; or Digitalis Folia. L. See *Digitalis.*

DIGITALIS SEMINA. L. Fox glove Seed. See *Digitalis.*

DOLICHES, SETÆ LEGUMINUM. D. Cowhage; or Dolichi Pubes. L. See *Dolichos.*

DOLICHI PRURIENTIS PUBES. E. Cowhage; or Dolichi Pubes. L. See *Dolichos.*

DOLICHI PRURIENTIS LEGUMINIS PUBES RIGIDA. The stiff hairs of the Dolichos Pod, called Cowhage. See *Dolichi Pubes.*

DOLICHI PUBES. L. Cowhage; vulgarly called *Cowitch.* Doliches Setæ Leguminum. D. Dolichi Prurientis Pubes. E. See *Dolichos.*

DOLICHOS. L. D. The Dolichos; or *Dolichos Pruriens* of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, and of Linnæus, is a climbing shrub, of the class *Diadelphia*, order *Decandria*; growing in great abundance in warm climates, particularly in the West Indies. The pods of this plant are about four inches long, round, and as thick as a man's finger; the outside of which is covered with stiff brown hairs,

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called Cowhage, or *Dolichi Pubes*.

From five to ten grains of these hairs made into an electuary with a proportionate quantity of syrup, is sometimes exhibited as a mechanical anthelminthic against lumbrici and ascarides. This quantity is to be taken in the morning, fasting, a purgative being interposed once in three days.

DOLICHOS PRURIENS. E. The Dolichos; or Dolichos. L. See *Dolichos*.

DORSTENIA CONTRAYERVA. E. The Contrayerva Plant, or Contrayerva. L. See *Contrayerva*.

DORSTENIÆ CONTRAYERVÆ RADIX. E. Contrayerva Root; or Contrayervæ Radix. L. See *Contrayerva*.

DULCAMARA. L. E. D. The Woody Nightshade; or *Solanum Dulcamara* of Linnæus, is a climbing shrub, of the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia*.

Dulcamara is very common in moist brakes, hedges, and sides of ditches, sending forth in June or July, a purple (sometimes flesh coloured, rarely white) blossom, with two green spots at the base of each segment.

The twigs collected in autumn, were formerly, and are at present by some considered and esteemed a powerful medicine. This, however, depends on the soil and temperature in which the plant grows; for the warmer the situation, the greater their efficacy.

The virtues for which they enter the medical catalogue, are diuretic and sudorific; therefore used in dropsy, humoural asthma, chronic rheumatism, lepra vulgaris and alphos; scrofula and jaundice.

The dose is either a scruple in powder, or from five to ten grains as an extract.

DULCAMARA; STIPITES AUTUMNO COLLECTI. D. Woody Nightshade Twigs, collected in Autumn; Dulcamaræ Caules. L. See *Dulcamara*.

DULCAMARÆ CAULES. L. E. Woody Nightshade Twigs. Dulcamara, Stipites Autumno Collecti. D. See *Dulcamara*.

E.

EAU DE LUCE. The *Spiritus Ammoniæ Succinatus*.

ELATERII BACCÆ. Elaterium; or *Elaterii Pepones*.

ELATERII FRUCTUS. Wild Cucumber Fruit; or *Elaterii Pepones*.

ELATERII PEPONES. L. The Wild or Squirting Cucumber, that is, the fresh fruit of the Momordica Elaterium, otherwise called Elaterium. E. Elaterium Fructus. D. and *Elaterii Poma* in the late London Pharmacopœia. See *Momordica Elaterium*.

ELATERIUM. The Wild Cucumber plant, or Momordica Elaterium. This term is also used by the Edinburgh College for the *Elaterii Pepones*. L. and by the Dublin, for the *Extractum Elaterii*. L.

ELATERIUM. E. D. Elaterium. See *Elaterium*, above.

ELATERIUM FRUCTUS. D. Elaterium, or Elaterii Prepones. See *Momordica Elaterium*.

ELATERIUM OFFICINARUM VEL VULGARE. The Common Wild Cucumber, or *Memordica Elaterium*.

ELECTRUM. Amber. See *Succinum*.

ELECTUARIUM. An Electuary. See *Confectio*.

ELECTUARIUM AROMATICUM. E. D. Aromatic Electuary, or Confectio Aromatica. L. See *Confectio Aromatica*.

ELECTUARIUM CARYOCASTANUM. The *Confectio Scammoniæ*.

ELECTUARIUM CASSIÆ. D. Electuary of Cassia, or Confectio Cassiæ. L. See *Confectio Cassiæ*.

ELECTUARIUM CASSIÆ FISTULÆ. E. Purging Cassia Electuary, or Confectio Cassiæ. L. See *Confectio Cassiæ*.

ELECTUARIUM CASSIÆ SENNÆ. E. Electuary of Senna, or

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Confectio Sennæ. L. See *Confectio Sennæ.*

ELECTUARIUM CATECHU. Electuary of Catechu. The *Electuarium Catechu Compositum.*

ELECTUARIUM CATECHU COMPOSITUM. E. D. Compound Electuary of Catechu. *Confectio Japonica. Electuarium Catechu.*

Digest four ounces of the extract of catechu; three ounces of kino; an ounce each of powdered cinnamon and nutmeg; a drachm and a half of opium, in a sufficient quantity of Spanish white wine; and two pounds of syrup of ginger. Evaporate to the consistence of honey.

A very useful cordial and astringent compound, given from a scruple to a drachm, in such cases as require an astringent stimulant.

ELECTUARIUM E BACCIS LAURI. Electuary of Bay Berries. The *Confectio Rutæ.*

ELECTUARIUM LENITIVUM. Lenitive Electuary. The *Confectio Sennæ.*

ELECTUARIUM OPIATUM. E. Opiate Electuary, or Confectio Opii. L. See *Confectio Opii.*

ELECTUARIUM MIMOSÆ CATECHU. Electuary of Catechu. The *Electuarium Catechu Compositum.*

ELECTUARIUM SCAMMONIÆ. D. Electuary of Scammony, or Confectio Scammoniæ. L. See *Confectio Scammoniæ.*

ELECTUARIUM SENNÆ. D. Electuary of Senna, or Confectio Sennæ. L. See *Confectio Sennæ.*

ELECTUARIUM THEBAICUM. Thebaic Electuary. The *Confectio Opii.*

ELEMI. L. Elemi, Elemi Resina. D. Formerly called Gum Elemi. See *Amyris Elemifera.*

ELEMIFERA CURASSAVICA ARBOR. The Elemi Tree, or *Amyris Elemifera.*

ELETTARIA CARDAMOMUM. The Cardamon Plant; or *Cardamomum.*

ELEUTHERIA. The Cascarilla.

ELIXIR. An Arabic derivation, signifying quintessence, and formerly applied to many preparations similar to compound tinctures.

ELIXIR ALOES. Elixir of Aloes. The *Tinctura Aloes Composita.*

ELIXIR ANTIHYPOCHONDRIACUM. Antihypochondriac Elixir. The *Tinctura Cinchonæ Composita.*

ELIXIR ASTHMATICUM. Asthmatic Elixir. The *Tinctura Camphoræ Composita.*

ELIXIR GUAIACUM. Guaiac Elixir. The *Tinctura Guaiaci.*

ELIXIR GUAIACUM VOLATILE. Volatile Guaiac Elixir. The *Tinctura Guaiaci Ammoniata.*

ELIXIR PAREGORICUM. Paregoric Elixir. The *Tinctura Camphoræ Composita.*

ELIXIR PAREGORICUM EDINBURGENSIS. Edinburgh Paregoric Elixir. The *Tinctura Opii Ammoniata.*

ELIXIR PROPRIETATIS. Elixir of Nature. The *Tinctura Aloes Composita.*

ELIXIR PROPRIETATIS VITRIOLICUM. Vitriolic Elixir of Nature. The *Tinctura Aloes Ætherea.*

ELIXIR SACRUM. Sacred Elixir. The *Tinctura Rhei et Aloes.*

ELIXIR SALUTIS. Elixir of Health. The *Tinctura Sennæ.*

ELIXIR STOMACHICUM. Stomachic Elixir. The *Tinctura Gentianæ Composita.*

ELIXIR VITRIOLI. Elixir of Vitriol. The *Acidum Sulphuricum Dilutum.*

ELIXIR VITRIOLI ACIDUM, VEL ELIXIR VITRIOLI MYNSICHTI. Acid Elixir of Vitriol. The *Acidum Sulphuricum Aromaticum.*

ELIXIR VITRIOLI AROMATICUM. Aromatic Elixir of Vitriol. The *Acidum Sulphuricum Aromaticum.*

ELIXIR VITRIOLI DULCE, VEL ELIXIR VITRIOLI VIGANI. Sweet Elixir of Vitriol. The *Spiritus Ætheris Aromaticus.*

ELIXIR VITRIOLICUM. Vitriolic Elixir. The *Acidum Sulphuricum Dilutum.*

ELLEBORUM ALBUM. The White Hellebore; or *Veratrum.*

ELUTHERIA. The Cascarilla Tree; or *Cascarilla.*

EMPLASTRUM. A Plaster. Plasters are composed of unctuous substances, united with powders, or metallic oxydes. They are usually kept in rolls, wrapped in paper, and when wanted, spread on thin leather.

EMPLASTRUM ADHÆSIVUM. Adhesive Plaster; more commonly called, White Sticking Plaster. See *Emplastrum Resinæ.*

EMPLASTRUM AMMONIACI. L. E. Ammoniacum Plaster.

℞ Ammoniaci purificati, uncias quinque; acidi acetici diluti, cotarium dimidium.

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Liqua ammoniacum in acido; dein liquorem, in vase ferreo, balneo aquoso consume, assiduè movens, donec idonea fiat crassitudo.

Take of purified ammoniacum, five ounces; diluted acetic acid, half a pint.

Liquefy the ammoniacum in the acid; then evaporate the liquor in an iron vessel placed in a water-bath, constantly stirring until it acquires a proper consistency.

A stimulating, resolvent application, for bronchocele, white swelling, and scrofulous tumours.

EMPLASTRUM AMMONIACI COMPOSITUM. Compound Ammoniacum Plaster. The *Emplastrum Ammoniaci cum Hydrargyro.*

EMPLASTRUM AMMONIACI CUM HYDRARGYRO. L. D. Ammoniacum Plaster with Mercury. *Emplastrum Ammoniaci Compositum.*

℞ Ammonia purificati, libram; hydrargyri purificati, uncias tres; olei sulphurati, fluidrachmam.

Hydrargyrum cum oleo sulphurato tere, donec globuli non ampliùs conspiciantur; deinde paulatim adjice ammoniacum liquefactum, et omnia misce.

Take of purified ammoniacum, a pound; purified mercury, three ounces; sulphurated oil, a fluidrachm.

Rub the mercury with the sulphurated oil until globules are no longer visible; then, by degrees, add the melted ammoniacum, and mix.

Recommended in cases of bronchocele, nodes, indurated glands, hydarthrus, and indolent tumours.

EMPLASTRUM AROMATICUM. D. Aromatic Plaster. Melt together three ounces of frankincense, and half an ounce of yellow wax, and strain the mixture; then add, as it cools, six drachms of powdered cinnamon, previously rubbed with two drachms each, of the oil of pimento, and oil of lemon; thus form the plaster. A stimulant, applied over the stomach for pains of that viscus, to allay vomiting, and expel wind.

EMPLASTRUM ANTIHYSTERICUM. Antihysteric Plaster. The *Emplastrum Assafœtidæ.*

EMPLASTRUM ASSAFŒTIDÆ. E. Assafœtida Plaster. *Emplastrum Antihystericum. Emplastrum Fœtidum.*

Take of plaster of semi-vitrified oxide of lead; assafœtida, of each two parts; galbanum and yellow wax, of each, one part; mix by liquefaction, and constant stirring, so as to form a regular plaster. A serviceable antispasmodic and anodyne; therefore applied over the umbilical region in flatulence and hysteria.

EMPLASTRUM ATTRAHENS. Drawing Plaster. The *Emplastrum Cereæ.*

EMPLASTRUM CALEFACIENS. D. Calefacient Plaster.

Take of plaster of Spanish Fly, one part; burgundy pitch, seven parts; melt together, and form into a plaster. A calefacient, stimulant, and rubefacient preparation; used in catarrh, sciatica, pertussis, and inflammatory affections of the chest.

EMPLASTRUM CANTHARIDIS. L. D. Plaster of Spanish Fly. Emplastrum Cantharidis Vesicatorii. E. formerly called *Emplastrum Vesicatorium. Emplastrum Lyttæ.*

℞ Cantharidis in pulverem subtilissimum tritæ, libram; emplastri cereæ, libram cum semisse; adipis præparatæ, libram dimidiam.

Emplastro et adipi simul liquefactis; et ab igne remotis, paulo antequam concrescant, cantharidem insperge, atque omnia misce.

Take of Spanish flies in very fine powder, a pound; wax plaster, a pound and a half; prepared lard, half a pound.

Having melted the plaster and the lard together, and removed them from the fire, just before they concrete, sprinkle in the Spanish flies, and mix.

The operation of this plaster, is to occasion a serous discharge, when applied to any part of the body, after being kept on a sufficient time, at least twelve hours; it is then removed, and the vesicles properly cut and dressed. By this effect on the animal system, it tends to abate inflammation, either local or general, therefore is prescribed in every case where *blisters* are required.

In the spreading of a blister, care must be taken not to use a hot spatula as heat destroys the acrimony of the fly, whereby the desired effect can

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never be obtained; but it is adviseable always to spread it with your thumb, frequently wetted, to keep the plaster from sticking to it.

EMPLASTRUM CANTHARIDIS VESICATORII. E. Plaster of Spanish Fly; or Emplastrum Cantharidis. L. See *Emplastrum Cantharidis.*

EMPLASTRUM CANTHARIDIS VESICATORII COMPOSITUM. E. Compound Plaster of Spanish Fly.

Melt a twelfth part of the resin of spruce fir, with a fourth part of yellow wax; then add an eighth part of Venice turpentine; and as these cool, sprinkle in a twelfth part of Spanish fly, two parts of sub-acetate of copper, and one part each of white mustard seed, and black pepper, all powdered very fine. Thus form the plaster.

This is more active than the former, and quicker in its effects.

EMPLASTRUM CEPHALICUM. Cephalic Plaster. The *Emplastrum Picis Compositum.*

EMPLASTRUM CERÆ. L. Wax Plaster. Emplastrum Simplex. E. *Emplastrum Attrahens. Emplastrum Ceræ Compositum. Emplastrum Cereum. Emplastrum. Ceræ Flavæ.*

℞ Ceræ flavæ, sevi præparati, singulorum libras tres; resinæ flavæ, libram.

Liquefac simil, et cola.

Take of yellow wax, prepared suet, of each three pounds; yellow resin, a pound;

Melt them together, and strain.

This is a gently drawing preparation, calculated to promote a moderate discharge from the blistered surface, with which intent it is mostly used. Where the stronger preparations irritate, this will be found in general to agree.

EMPLASTRUM CERÆ COMPOSITUM. Compound Wax Plaster. The *Emplastrum Ceræ.*

EMPLASTRUM CERÆ FLAVÆ. Yellow Wax Plaster The *Emplastrum Ceræ*

EMPLASTRUM CEREUM. Wax Plaster. The *Emplastrum Cereum.*

EMPLASTRUM COMMUNE. Common Plaster. The *Emplastrum Plumbi.*

EMPLASTRUM COMMUNE ADHÆSIVUM. Common Adhesive Plaster. The *Emplastrum Resinæ.*

EMPLASTRUM COMMUNE CUM GUMMI. Common Plaster with Gum. The *Emplastrum Galbani Compositum.*

EMPLASTRUM COMMUNE CUM MERCURIO. Common Plaster with Mercury. The *Emplastrum Hydrargyri.*

EMPLASTRUM CUMINI. L. Cumin Plaster. *Emplastrum e Cymino.*

℞ Cumini seminum, carui seminum, lauri baccarum, singulorum uncias tres; picis abietinæ, libras tres; ceræ flavæ, uncias tres; olivæ olei, aquæ, singulorum fluiduncias cum semisse.

Pici et ceræ simul liquefactis arida in pulverem trita, oleum olivæ, et aquam adjice; tum ad idoneam crassitudinem decoque.

Take of cumin seeds, caraway seeds, bay berries, of each three ounces; burgundy pitch, three pounds; yellow wax, three ounces; olive oil, water, of each an ounce and a half.

Having melted the pitch and wax together, add the dry materials reduced to powder, and then the olive oil and the water; lastly, evaporate until the whole acquires a proper consistence.

A discutient calefacient and suppurative plaster, applied to the hypogastric region in flatulence, and to indolent tumours.

EMPLASTRUM CYMINI. Cumin Plaster. The *Emplastrum Cumini.*

EMPLASTRUM E MELILOTO. Drawing Plaster. The *Emplastrum Ceræ.*

EMPLASTRUM EX AMMONIACO CUM MERCURIO. Plaster of Ammoniac with Mercury. The *Emplastrum Ammoniaci cum Hydrargyro.*

EMPLASTRUM FAMIGERATISSIMUM. The *Emplastrum Aromaticum.*

EMPLASTRUM GALBANI. D. Galbanum Plaster. Add two pounds of litharge plaster, and four ouuces of yellow wax, to half a pound of melted galbanum, and then melt all together, so that on cooling, the desired plaster may be the product. A suppurative stimulant, applied to strumous tumours.

EMPLASTRUM GALBANI COMPOSITUM. L. Compound Galbanum Plaster. *Emplastrum Lithargyri Compositum.*

℞ Galbani gummi-resinæ purificatæ, uncias octo; emplastri plumbi, libras tres; terebinthinæ vulgaris, drachmas decem, abietis resinæ contritæ, uncias tres.

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Galbani gummi-resinæ et terebinthinæ simul liquefactis, adjice primò abietis resinam, deinde emplastrum plumbi lento igne liquefactum, atque omnia misce.

Take of purified galbanum gum-resin, eight ounces; lead plaster, three pounds; common turpentine, ten drachms; resin of the spruce fir in powder, three ounces.

Having melted together the galbanum and the turpentine, add first the resin and then the lead plaster, previously melted by a gentle heat, and mix all together.

This plaster is said to be very useful in cases of old arthritic joints, scrofulous tumours, and to the lumber regions in rickets; also as a digestive in discharged abscesses, when induration remains.

EMPLASTRUM GUMMOSUM. E. Gum Plaster. This is used precisely in the same cases, as the two preceding plasters. Eight parts of plaster of the semivitrified oxide of lead, and one part each, of gum ammoniac, gum galbanum, and yellow wax.

EMPLASTRUM HYDRARGYRI. L. E. Mercurial Plaster. *Emplastrum Mercuriale. Emplastrum Lithargyri cum Hydrargyro. Emplastrum Commune cum Mercurio.*

℞ Hydrargyri purificati, uncias tres; olei sulphurati, fluidrachmam; emplastri plumbi, libram.

Hydrargyrum cum oleo sulphurato tere; donec globuli, non amplius conspiciantur; tum paulatim adjice emplastrum plumbi liquefactum, atque omnia misce.

Take of purified mercury, three ounces; sulphurated oil, a fluidrachm; lead plaster, a pound.

Rub the mercury with the sulphurated oil until globules are no longer visible; then add, by degrees, the melted plaster of lead, and mix them all.

A resolvent, discutient, and stimulating application to buboes and venereal tumours, indurations, nodes, when not painful to the touch; and to joints affected with syphilitic pains.

EMPLASTRUM LITHARGYRI. D. Litharge Plaster; or Emplastrum Plumbi. L. See *Emplastrum Plumbi.*

EMPLASTRUM LITHARGYRI COMPOSITUM. Compound Litharge Plaster. The *Emplastrum Galbani Compositum.*

EMPLASTRUM LITHARGYRI CUM GUMMI. Litharge Plaster with Gum. The *Emplastrum Galbani Compositum.*

EMPLASTRUM LITHARGYRI CUM HYDRARGYRO. Litharge Plaster with Mercury. The *Emplastrum Hydrargyri.*

EMPLASTRUM LITHARGYRI CUM RESINA. D. Litharge Plaster, with Resin; or Emplastrum Resinæ. L. See *Emplastrum Resinæ.*

EMPLASTRUM LYTTÆ. Spanish Fly Plaster. The *Emplastrum Cantharidis.*

EMPLASTRUM MELOES VESICATORII. Spanish Fly Plaster. The *Emplastrum Cantharidis.*

EMPLASTRUM MELOES VESICATORII COMPOSITUM. Compound Spanish Fly Plaster. The *Emplastrum Cantharidis Compositum.*

EMPLASTRUM MERCURIALE. Mercurial Plaster. The *Emplastrum Hydrargyri.*

EMPLASTRUM OPII. L. Opium Plaster.

℞ Opii duri contriti, unciam dimidiam; abietis resinæ contritæ, uncias tres; emplastri plumbi, libram; aquæ, octarium dimidium.

Emplastro liquefacto abietis resinam, opium, et aquam adjice, et lento igne decoque, donec omnia in emplastri crassitudinem coëant.

Take of hard opium in powder, half an ounce; resin of the spruce fir in powder, three ounces; lead plaster, a pound; water, half a pint.

To the melted plaster add the resin, the opium, and the water, and evaporate by a slow fire until the whole combines into the consistency of a plaster.

A serviceable anodyne against internal pains.

EMPLASTRUM OXIDI FERRI RUBRI. E. Plaster of the Red Oxide of Iron; formerly called *Emplastrum Roborans.*

Take of plaster of the semivitrified oxide of lead, twenty-four ounces; resin of the spruce fir, six ounces; yellow wax, and olive oil, of each, three ounces; red oxide

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of iron, eight ounces. Rub the red oxide with the oil, and add the other ingredients, previously melted, so as to form a proper plaster.

The use of this plaster is as a mechanical support, giving strength to the part to which it is applied; therefore is very serviceable in muscular relaxations, and in weaknesses of the joints after sprains.

EMPLASTRUM OXIDI PLUMBI SEMI-VITREI. E. Plaster of Semi-vitrified Oxide of Lead; or Emplastrum Plumbi. L. See *Emplastrum Plumbi*.

EMPLASTRUM PICIS ARIDÆ. Dried Pitch Plaster. The *Emplastrum Picis Compositum*.

EMPLASTRUM PICIS BURGUNDICÆ. Burgundy Pitch Plaster. The *Emplastrum Picis Compositum*.

EMPLASTRUM PICIS COMPOSITUM. L. Compound Pitch Plaster; more commonly called *Burgundy Pitch Plaster*.

℞ Picis abietinæ, libras duas; ceræ flavæ, singulorum uncias quatuor; myristicæ olei expressi, uncias; olivæ olei, aquæ, singulorum fluiduncias duas.

Pici, resinæ, et ceræ, simul liquefactis, primum abietis resinam, dein oleum myristicæ, oleum olivæ, et aquam adjice. Denique omnia misce, et ad idoneam crassitudinem decoque.

Take of Burgundy pitch, two pounds; resin of the spruce fir, a pound; yellow resin, yellow wax, of each four ounces; expressed oil of nutmegs, an ounce; olive oil, water, of each two fluidounces.

To the pitch, the resin, and the wax melted together, add first the resin of the spruce fir, then the oil of nutmegs, the olive oil, and the water. Lastly, mix them all, and evaporate until they acquire a proper consistency.

A very useful stimulant and rubefacient, with which view it is used in catarrh, and other pulmonary complaints applied to the chest, and to the temples in pains of the head, and chronic opthalmia.

EMPLASTRUM PLUMBI. L. Lead Plaster; or Emplastrum Oxidi Plumbi Semivitrei. E. Emplastrum Lithargyri. D. *Emplastrum Commune. Diachylon Simplex.*

℞ Plumbi oxydi semivitrei, in pulverem subtilissimum triti, libras quinque, olivæ olei congium, aquæ octarios duos.

Coque simul lento igne, assiduè movens, donec oleum et plumbi oxydum in emplastri crassitudinem coëant. Oportebit autem paululum aquæ ferventis adjicere, si ea ferè omnis, quæ in principio adhibita est, ante finem coctionis fuerit absumpta.

Take of semi-vitreous oxide of lead in very fine powder, five pounds; olive oil, a gallon; water two pints.

Boil them together over a gentle fire, constantly stirring them, until the oil and oxide of lead unite so as to acquire the consistency of a plaster. If the water originally employed should have evaporated before the completion of the process, a little more boiling water must be added.

The medical use of this preparation is chiefly as a defensive application, and to form the basis of other plasters.

EMPLASTRUM RESINÆ. L. Resin Plaster. Emplastrum Resinosum. E. Emplastrum Lithargyri cum Resina. D.

℞ Resinæ flavæ, libram dimidiam; emplastri plumbi, libras tres.

Emplastro plumbi, lento igne liquefacto, resinam contritam adjice, et misce.

Take of yellow resin, half a pound; plaster of lead, three pounds.

To the plaster of lead, melted over a slow fire, add the resin in powder, and mix.

A very excellent defensive and adhesive plaster, used for the margins of blisters. Spread on fine linen, it constitutes, what the vulgar commonly call *sticking plaster*; and the faculty *Emplastrum Adhæsivum*. The chirurgical use of the plaster thus spread, is to defend parts, and to close wounds, by peculiar application, according to the parts affected.

EMPLASTRUM RESINOSUM. E. Resinous Plaster. The Emplastrum Resinæ. See *Emplastrum Resinæ*.

EMPLASTRUM ROBORANS. Strengthening Plaster. The *Emplastrum Oxidi Ferri Rubri.*

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EMPLASTRUM SAPONACEUM. E. Saponaceous Plaster; or Emplastrum Saponis. L. See *Emplastrum Saponis.*

EMPLASTRUM SAPONIS. L. D. Soap Plaster. Emplastrum Saponaceum. E.

℞ Saponis duri concisi, libram dimidiam; emplastri plumbi, libras tres.

Emplastro liquefacto saponem admisce; tum ad idoneam crassitudinem decoque.

Take of hard soap sliced, half a pound; plaster of lead, three pounds.

Mix the soap with the melted plaster; then boil them down till they acquire a proper consistence.

This is a very mild discutient, well adapted to lymphatic tumours; and it is used with the same views, as the emplastrum hydrargyri, but with much less effect.

EMPLASTRUM SIMPLEX. E. Simple Plaster; or Emplastrum Ceræ. L. See *Emplastrum Ceræ.*

EMPLASTRUM THURIS. D. Frankincense Plaster. Mix two pounds of litharge plaster, with half a pound of frankincense, and three ounces of red oxyde of iron. The use of the plaster so produced, is the same as of the Emplastrum Oxidi Ferri Rubri.

Emplastrum Vesicatorium. Blistering Plaster. The *Emplastrum Cantharidis Vesicatorii.*

EMULSIO. An Emulsion. The term used by the Edinburgh College, for *Mistura* of the London Pharmacopœia.

EMULSIO ACACIÆ ARABICÆ. L. Gum Arabic Emulsion. Emulsio Arabicæ. D.

While beating an ounce of blanched almonds with four drachms of sugar and two pints and a half of water, add gradually, two ounces of mucilage of gum arabic. The insoluble parts having subsided, pour off the emulsion for use. Its virtues are diluent and demulcent, but since its properties are so very simple, the patient may be allowed to take what quantity he pleases.

EMULSIO ARABICÆ. D. Gum Arabic Emulsion; or Emulsio Acaciæ Arabicæ. E. See *Emulsio Acaciæ Arabicæ.*

Emulsio Camphorata. Camphorated Emulsion. The *Mistura Camphoræ.*

EMULSIO CAMPHORÆ. E. Camphor Emulsion; or Mistura Camphoræ. L. See *Mistura Camphoræ.*

Emulsio Amygdalæ. Almond Emulsion. The *Mistura Amygdalæ.*

Emulsio Commune. Common Emulsion. The *Mistura Amygdalæ.*

Emulsio Mimosæ Niloticæ. Gum Arabic Emulsion. The *Emulsio Acaciæ Arabicæ.*

ENEMA. A Clyster, Enema, or Injection. A certain formula, used for conveying both nourishment and medicine to the system, under particular morbid circumstances.

Enema Anodynum. Anodyne Enema. The *Enema Fœtidum.*

Enema Antispasmodicum. Antispasmodic Enema. The *Enema Fœtidum.*

ENEMA CATHARTICUM. D. Purging Clyster. A compound of an ounce of manna; ten ounces of the compound decoction of chamomile; an ounce of olive oil, and half an ounce of sulphate of magnesia. The use of this enema is the same as those prescribed extemporaneously.

ENEMA FŒTIDUM. D. Fœtid Clyster. *Enema Anodynum et Antispasmodicum.* The former with the addition of two drachms of tincture of assafœtida; thus forming a good antispasmodic and anodyne remedy, particularly for hysteria, convulsions of infants, spasmodic colic, and for allaying the irritation produced by ascarides in the rectum.

Enema Purgatrix. Purging Clyster. The *Enema Catharticum.*

Ens Martis. The *Ferrum Ammoniatum.*

Ens Primum Solare. The *Sulphuretum Antimonii.*

Ens Veneris. The *Ferrum Ammoniatum.*

Ens Veneris Boylei. The *Ferrum Ammoniatum.*

ENULA CAMPANA. D. The Elecampane; or Inula Helenium. L. See *Inula Helenium.*

ENULA CAMPANA; RADIX. D. Elecampane Root; or Helenium. L. See *Helenium.*

ERYNGII RADIX. D. Eryngo Root. See *Eryngium.*

ERYNGIUM. D. The Sea-Eryngo;

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or *Eryngium Maritimum* of Linnæus, is a perennial plant, of the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia*, growing plentifully on some of our sandy and gravelly shores; especially on those of Kent and Essex: on the sands at Hayle, Portaiven, Portreath, and Penzance, Cornwall; North Shore, Liverpool; and about Abergeldy, North Wales.

It is a plant of a glaucous appearance, having its flowers formed into a head, a general involucrum of many leaves; a chaffy receptacle, and rough seeds with flexible scales. The root leaves are roundish, plaited, thorny; the flowering heads on fruit stalks, and the chaff three pointed.

Eryngo Root was formerly in great repute as an expectorant and diuretic, but in the present day, (though entered in the Materia Medica), is considered unworthy of medical observation.

ERYNGIUM MARITIMUM. The Sea-Holly; or *Eryngium*.

ESSENTIA ALOES. Essence of Aloes. The *Tinctura Aloes Ætherea*.

ESSENTIA SCILLÆ. Essence of Squills. The *Tinctura Scillæ*.

ESSENTIA STIBII. Essence of Antimony. The *Vinum Antimonii Tartarizati*.

EUCALYPTI RESINIFERÆ, SUCCUS SPISSATUS. Inspissated Juice of the Red Gum Tree. See *Eucalyptus Resinifera*.

EUCALYPTUS RESINIFERA. The Red Gum Tree; supposed by the Edinburgh College, to yield the Gum Kino; hence they called that gum *Eucalypti Resiniferæ Succus Spissatus*. See *Kino*.

EUGENIA CARYOPHYLLATA. L. E. D. The Clove Tree; or *Eugenia Caryophyllata* of Willdenow, is a native of the Molucca Islands, belonging to the class *Icosandria*, order *Monogynia*. The unexpanded flower (or rather the calyx) of this tree constitutes that valuable spice, the Clove, or *Caryophylli*.

As a medicine, the clove is sometimes given as a stimulant, from five to ten grains of the powder at a dose; but its chief medical consumption is for officinal and other compounds.

EUPHORBIA. L. The Euphorbia; or *Euphorbia Officinarum* of Linnæus, is a perennial plant, a native of Africa, belonging to the *Dodecandria* class, and *Trigynia* order. It affords the Materia Medica an inodorous gum-resin, (*Euphorbiæ Gummi Resina*) in yellow tears, dry, friable, and of the size of large peas; of a nauseous burning taste when chewed, but without smell. This gum may be advantageously used as an errhine diluted with starch or any mild powder, and snuffed up the nostrils in all cases where a copious discharge is required from the pituitary membrane.

EUPHORBIA OFFICINARUM. The Euphorbium; or *Euphorbia*.

EUPHORBIÆ GUMMI-RESINA. L. Gum Euphorbium, abruptly called *Euphorbium*. See *Euphorbia*.

EXTRACTUM. An Extract. Extracts are tenacious masses obtained by evaporating vegetable solutions; consequently they contain the active principle of the plants in a concentrated state, therefore are very convenient for exhibiting the remedies, in the form of pills. They are distinguished under two general heads, the *Watery Extracts* and the *Spiritous*; the former prepared from infusions and decoctions, and the latter from tinctures or spiritous solutions; both kinds should be kept in dry places in covered pots, and when ordered to be kept soft, should be wrapped in oiled bladders.

EXTRACTUM ABSINTHII. Extract of Wormwood. The *Extractum Cacumina Absinthii*.

EXTRACTUM ACONITI. L. Extract of Aconite; or Extract of Wolf's-bane.

℞ Aconiti foliorum recentium, libram.

Contunde in mortario lapideo, insperso exiguo aquæ; dein exprime succum, eumque non defæcatum consume, donec idoneam crassitudinem habeat.

Take of aconite leaves fresh, a pound.

Bruise them in a stone mortar, sprinkling upon them a little water; then press out the juice, and evaporate it until it acquires a proper consistence.

The extract thus prepared, is of

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an obscure green, brownish red colour; acrid taste; and disagreeable odour; possessing narcotic and diuretic virtues, on which account it is frequently prescribed in obstinate chronic rheumatism, and those cases, in which the dried leaves are employed. This extract is given from one grain, gradually increased to four, in the form of a pill.

EXTRACTUM ALOES PURIFICATUM. L. Purified Extract of Aloes.

℞ Alöes spicatæ extracti contriti, libram; aquæ ferventis, congium.

Macera per triduum leni calore; dein cola, et sepone, ut fæces subsidant. Liquorem defæcatum effunde, et consume, donec idoneam crassitudinem habeat.

Take of extract of spiked a'oë in powder, a pound; boiling water, a gallon.

Macerate for three days with a gentle heat; then strain, and suffer the dregs to subside. Pour off the clear liquor, and evaporate until it has a proper consistency.

This extract has no sensible smell, but a slight taste, though by far more agreeable than the common extract, but from which, however, it differs not in medical use, or in dose. See *Aloes Spicatæ Extractum.*

EXTRACTUM ANTHEMIDIS. L. Extract of Chamomile; or Extractum Anthemidis Nobilis. E. Extractum Florum Chamæmeli. D.

℞ Anthemidis florum exsiccatorum, libram; aquæ, congium.

Decoque ad octarios quatuor, et liquorem adhuc calentem cola; denique eum consume, donec idoneam crassitudinem habeat.

Take of chamomile flowers dried, a pound; water, a gallon.

Boil down to four pints, and strain the liquor while yet hot; then evaporate it till it has a proper consistence.

This is a dark brown coloured extract, of a pure, grateful, bitter taste, without any odour.

In its preparation the volatile oil is dissipated, however, its use is precisely the same as the internal employment of the flowers.

The dose is from five to twenty grains, as pills, twice or three times a day. See *Anthemis Nobilis.*

EXTRACTUM ANTHEMIDIS NOBILIS. E. Extract of Chamomile; or Extractum Anthemidis. L. See *Extractum Anthemidis.*

EXTRACTUM BELLADONNÆ. L. Extract of Deadly Nightshade; or Succus Spissatus Atropæ Belladonnæ. E.

℞ Belladonnæ foliorum recentium, libram.

Contunde in mortario lapideo, insperso exiguo aquæ; dein exprime succum, eumque non defæcatum consume, donec idoneam crassitudinem habeat.

Take of deadly nightshade leaves fresh, a pound.

Bruise them in a stone mortar, having sprinkled a little water over them; then press out the juice, and, without separating the dregs, evaporate until it acquires a proper consistence.

The extract of deadly nightshade, or as it is more generally called, the extract of belladonna, it will appear, is simply the expressed juice inspissated, therefore differs not in point of medical virtues from the leaves. Half a grain, gradually increased to five, and given as a pill, is the usual dose. See *Belladonna.*

EXTRACTUM CASCARILLÆ. Extract of Cascarilla. The *Extractum Cascarillæ Resinosum,*

EXTRACTUM CACUMINUM ABSINTHII. D. Extract of Wormwood Tops.

A decoction of the tops defecated, and evaporated to a proper consistence. It is used as a tonic in the same cases for which bitters are generally prescribed, and is given from five grains to a scruple at a dose.

EXTRACTUM CACUMINUM GENISTÆ. D. Extract of Broom Tops.

This, like the preceding, is a decoction defecated, and evaporated, possessing the virtues of the part from which it is obtained.

A drachm made into pills is the common dose. See *Spartium.*

EXTRACTUM CASCARILLÆ RESINOSUM. D. Resinous Extract of Cascarilla. *Extractum Cascarillæ.*

A pound of course powdered cascarilla bark, digested in four pints of rectified spirits, for four days,

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then decanted and strained; the residuum is afterwards boiled in ten pints of water to two, which done, the liquor is filtered and evaporated, and the tincture distilled in a retort, till both are thickened; then mixed and evaporated to a proper consistence.

Notwithstanding the trouble and expense attending this preparation, the bark in substance is preferred, being more efficacious.

The dose of the extract, at times, must exceed twenty grains, to be productive of the desired effect. See *Cascarilla*.

EXTRACTUM CATHARTICUM. Cathartic Extract. The *Extractum Colocynthidis Compositum*.

EXTRACTUM CHAMÆMELI. Extract of Chamomile. The *Extractum Anthemidis*.

EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ. L. E. D. Extract of Cinchona; more commonly called *Extract of Bark*.

℞ Cinchonæ lancifoliæ corticis contusi, libram; aquæ, congium.

Decoque ad octarios sex, et liquorem adhuc calentem cola. Eodem modo, ex pari aquæ mensurâ quater decoque, et cola. Denique liquores omnes in unum mistos consume, donec idoneam crassitudinem habeant.

Hoc extractum servari debet *molle*, quod ad pilulas fingendas aptum sit, et *durum*, quod in pulverem teri possit.

Take of lance-leaved cinchona bark bruised, a pound; water, a gallon.

Boil down to six pints, and strain the liquor while yet hot. In the same manner boil four times successively, in a similar measure of water, and strain. Lastly, mix all the liquors together, and evaporate until it acquires a proper consistence.

This extract should be kept *soft* fit to form pills, and *hard* that it may be reduced to powder.

The operation of this extract is the same as the bark in substance, and consequently it is used in the same cases, but with much less certainty of effect, owing to the chemical change produced on the drug during the boiling.

The dose is from ten to thirty grains, dissolved in any distilled water. See *Cinchona Cordifolia*.

EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ LANCIFOLIÆ. E. Extract of Lance-leaved Cinchona; or Extractum Cinchonæ Resinosum. L. See *Extractum Cinchonæ Resinosum*.

EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ OFFICINALIS. Extract of Officinal Cinchona.

A preparation in a former Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, now substituted by the *Extractum Cinchonæ Lancifoliæ*.

EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ RESINOSUM. L. Resinous Extract of Bark; or Extractum Cinchonæ Lancifoliæ. E. Extractum Cinchonæ Rubræ Resinosum. D.

℞ Cinchonæ lancifoliæ corticis contusi, libras duas; spiritûs rectificati congium.

Macera per dies quatuor, et cola. Destillet tinctura balneo aquoso, donec idoneam crassitudinem habeat.

Take of lance-leaved cinchona bark bruised, two pounds; rectified spirit, a gallon.

Macerate for four days, and strain. Distil the tincture by a water bath, until it has a proper consistence.

This is an aqua-spiritous extract, containing both the extractive and resin, therefore differs not from the bark in substance, with respect to its medical use; but from its expensive preparation, its use is greatly diminished.

The dose is from ten to thirty grains, either as pills, or dissolved in distilled waters. See *Cinchona Cordifolia*.

EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ RESINÆ. The *Extractum Cinchonæ Resinosum*.

EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ RUBRÆ RESINOSUM. D. Resinous Extract of Red Bark. This College recommends the resinous extract to be made with red bark, whereas the other two order it to be prepared of the pale. See *Extractum Cinchonæ Resinosum*.

EXTRACTUM COLOCYNTHIDIS. L. Extract of Colocynth, or Extract of Bitter Apple.

℞ Colocynthidis pulpæ, libram; aquæ, congium.

Decoque ad octarios quatuor, et liquorem adhuc calentem cola; denique eum consume, donec idoneam crassitudinem habeat.

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Take of colocynth pulp, a pound; water, a gallon.

Boil down to four pints, and strain the liquor while hot; then evaporate it until it has a proper consistence.

A convenient form of giving the colocynth pulp, either alone, or in union with other purgatives. From five to thirty grains in pills, is the usual dose. See *Colocynthis*.

EXTRACTUM COLOCYNTHIDIS COMPOSITUM. L. D. Compound Extract of Colocynth. *Extractum Catharticum.*

℞ Colocynthidis pulpæ concisæ, uncias sex; aloës spicatæ extracti contriti, uncias duodecim; scammoneæ gummi-resinæ contritæ, uncias quatuor; cardamomi seminum contritorum unciam; saponis duri uncias tres; spiritûs tenuioris congium.

Macera colocynthidis pulpam in spiritu, leni calore, per quatriduum; liquorem cola, eique adjice aloën, scammoneam, et saponem; dein spiritum consume, donec idoneam crassitudinem habeat, et, sub finem, cardamomi semina admisce.

Take of colocynth pulp sliced, six ounces; extract of spiked aloe in powder, twelve ounces; scammony gum-resin in powder, four ounces; cardamom seeds in powder, an ounce; hard soap, three ounces; proof spirit, a gallon.

Macerate the pulp of colocynth in the spirit for four days with a gentle heat; strain the liquor, and add to it the aloes, scammony, and soap; then evaporate the spirit until the extract has a proper consistence, and towards the end, mix in the cardamom seeds.

This preparation is a most useful cathartic and stimulant, particularly in obstinate visceral obstructions, worms, dropsies, and habitual leucophlegmatic habits.

From five to thirty grains is the common dose. It is also a very excellent vehicle for administering calomel, and other active purgatives.

EXTRACTUM CICUTÆ. Extract of Hemlock. The *Extractum Conii.*

EXTRACTUM CONII. L. Extract of Hemlock; or Succus Spissatus Conii Maculati. E. Succus Spissatus Cicutæ. D. *Extractum Cicutæ.*

℞ Conii recentis, libram.

Contunde in mortario lapideo, insperso exiguo aquæ; dein exprime succum, eumque non defæcatum consume, donec idoneam crassitudinem habeat.

Take of fresh hemlock leaves, a pound.

Bruise them in a stone mortar, having sprinkled a little water upon them; then press out the juice, and evaporate it without suffering the dregs to subside, until it acquires a proper consistence.

This is a dark olive coloured extract, of a fœtid odour, and a bitterish, saline taste; its virtues are the same with those of the leaves, and consequently it is used in the same cases; but from its being a convenient form, is more generally prescribed.

From three grains to a scruple, gradually increased, is the common mode of administering it. See *Conium*.

EXTRACTUM CONVOLVULI JALAPÆ. E. Extract of Jalap; or Extractum Jalapæ. L. See *Extractum Jalapæ.*

EXTRACTUM ELATERII. L. Extract of Elaterium; or Elaterium. D.

Elaterii pepones maturos scinde, et succum levissimè expressum per cribrum setaceum tenuissimum in vas vitreum cola; deinde per aliquot horas sepone, donec crassior pars subsederit. Rejectâ parte tenuiore supernatante, partem crassiorem leni calore exsicca.

Slice ripe wild cucumbers, and strain the juice, very gently expressed, through a fine hair sieve into a glass vessel; then set it by for some hours, until the thicker part has subsided. Having rejected the thinner supernatant part, dry the thicker part in a gentle heat.

The medical use of this extract is as an hydragogue and violent cathartic, particularly in ascites and every case of obstinate costiveness; given to the quantity of half a grain in a pill, with a bitter extract, every hour or two, till it operates; and in ascites, this should be repeated every third day, till a cure is effected.

EXTRACTUM FLORUM CHA-

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MÆMELI. D. Extract of Chamomile Flowers; or Extractum Anthemidis. L. See *Extractum Anthemidis*.

EXTRACTUM FOLIORUM RUTÆ. D. Extract of Rue Leaves; or Extractum Rutæ Graveolentis. E. See *Extractum Rutæ Graveolentis*.

EXTRACTUM GENISTÆ. Extract of Broom. The *Extractum Cacuminum Genistæ*.

EXTRACTUM GENTIANÆ. L. Extract of Gentian; or Extractum Gentianæ Luteæ. E. Extractum Radicis Gentianæ. D.

℞ Gentianæ radicis concisæ, libram; aquæ ferventis, congium.

Macera per horas viginti quatuor; tum decoque ad octarios quatuor, et liquorem adhuc calentem cola; denique eum consume, donec idoneam crassitudinem habeat.

Take of gentian root sliced, a pound; boiling water, a gallon.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, then boil down to four pints, and strain the liquor while hot; lastly evaporate it to a proper consistency.

This extract of gentian is a black, shining, tenacious preparation, the virtues of which are the same as of the root itself. From ten to thirty grains is the usual dose; but its chief employment, is as a medium for giving the metallic oxides in form of pills. See *Gentiana*.

EXTRACTUM GENTIANÆ LUTEÆ. E. Extract of Gentian; or Extractum Gentianæ. L. See *Extractum Gentianæ*.

EXTRACTUM GLYCYRRHIZÆ. L. D. Extract of Liquorice.

℞ Glycyrrhizæ radicis concisæ, libram; aquæ ferventis, congium.

Macera per horas viginti quatuor; tum decoque ad octarios quatuor, et liquorem adhuc calentem cola: denique eum consume, donec idoneam crassitudinem habeat.

Take of liquorice root sliced, a pound; boiling water, a gallon.

Macerate for twenty-four hours; then boil down to four pints, and strain the liquor while hot; lastly, evaporate it until it has a proper consistence.

This extract is an extremely agreeable substitute for that prepared in the South of Europe, and known as "Spanish liquorice," which, both in its original and purified state, has a nauseous burnt flavour, and is not unfrequently adulterated. It is an useful adjunct to some of the nauseous purgatives, concealing their flavour without interfering with their operation; in this way it is very successfully added to the compound decoction of aloes. Its virtues are merely demulcent, and when used alone, it is generally suffered to dissolve slowly in the mouth to alleviate tracheal and catarrhal irritation. As an inert vehicle for more active remedies, the extract is unobjectionable, but it is apt to be easily softened by warmth, and soon to lose its round form when made into pills. One cwt. of liquorice root affords about 28lbs of extract.

EXTRACTUM GLYCYRRHIZÆ GLABRÆ. Extract of Liquorice. The *Extractum Glycyrrhizæ*.

EXTRACTUM HELLEBORI NIGRI. Extract of Black Hellebore. The *Extractum Radicis Hellebori Nigri*.

EXTRACTUM HÆMATOXYLI. L. Extract of Logwood; or Extractum Hæmatoxyli Campechiani. E. Extractum Scobis Hæmatoxyli.

℞ Hæmatoxyli ligni contriti, libram; aquæ ferventis, congium.

Macera per horas viginti quatuor; tum decoque ad octarios quatuor, et liquorem adhuc calentem cola; denique eum consume, donec idoneam crassitudinem habeat.

Take of logwood in powder, a pound; boiling water, a gallon.

Macerate for twenty-four hours; then boil down to four pints, and strain the liquor while hot; lastly, evaporate it until it has a proper consistence.

A serviceable astringent in diarrhœas, and internal hæmorrhages; given either in the form of pills from ten to sixty grains, or in solution as a clyster.

EXTRACTUM HERBÆ TARAXACI. D. Extract of the herbaceous part of Dandelion. See *Extractum Taraxaci*.

EXTRACTUM HUMULI. L. Extract of Hops.

℞ Humuli strobilorum, uncias quatuor; aquæ, congium.

Decoque ad octarios quatuor, et liquorem adhuc calentem cola; de-

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nique eum consume, donec idoneam crassitudinem habeat.

Take of hops, four ounces; boiling water, a gallon.

Boil down to four pints, and strain the liquor while hot; then evaporate until it has a proper consistency.

A convenient tonic and diuretic, with which view it is occasionally employed in dyspepsia and gout, from five to sixty grains at a dose.

EXTRACTUM HYOSCIAMI. L. Extract of Henbane; or Succus Spissatus Hyosciami Nigri. E. Succus Spissatus Hyosciami. D.

℞ Hyosciami foliorum recentium, libram.

Contunde in mortario lapideo, insperso exiguo aquæ; dein exprime succum, eumque non defæcatum consume, donec idoneam crassitudinem habeat.

Take of fresh henbane leaves, a pound.

Pound them in a stone mortar, sprinkling a little water upon them; then express the juice, and evaporate it until it acquires a proper consistence.

The effects of this extract upon the animal economy, are narcotic, for which motive it is frequently prescribed in gout, chordees, rheumatism, nervous affections, and obstinate ulcerations; also whenever it is required to allay pain, and avoid the costiveness which the use of opium generally produces. From ten to twenty grains, twice a day, is the usual dose.

EXTRACTUM JALAPÆ. L. D. Extract of Jalap; or Extractum Convulvuli Jalapæ. E.

℞ Jalapæ radicis contritæ, libram; spiritûs rectificati, octarios quatuor; aquæ, congium.

Macera jalapæ radicem in spiritu per quatriduum, et tincturam effunde. Residuum ex aqua decoque ad octarios duos. Dein tincturam et decoctum separatim cola, et hoc consumatur, illa destiliet, donec utrumque spissescat. Postremò extractum cum resina misce, et consume, donec idoneam crassitudinem habeat.

Servetur hoc extractum *molle*, quod ad pilulas fingendas aptum sit, et *durum*, quod in pulverem teri possit.

Take of jalap root in powder, a pound; rectified spirit, four pints; water, a gallon.

Macerate the jalap root in the spirit for four days, and pour off the tincture; boil down the residue with water to two pints; then strain the tincture and the decoction separately, and let the latter be evaporated and the former distilled until each thickens. Lastly, mix the extract with the resin, and evaporate to a proper consistence.

This extract should be kept *soft* fit to form pills, and *hard* so that it may be reduced to powder.

As a medicine, the extract under consideration may be called an useful cathartic and hydragogue. therefore used in cases of worms, dropsy, and costiveness, to the quantity of near a scruple at a dose made into pills. For children, the hard extract is usually triturated with sugar or testaceous powders.

EXTRACTUM JALAPÆ RESINOSUM. D. Resinous Extract of Jalap. This is likewise used in the same cases as the former, but from its occasioning griping without being united with emollients, or aromatics, it is never used alone. Prepared in the same manner as the resinous extract of Cascarilla.

EXTRACTUM LACTUCÆ. L. Extract of the Garden Lettuce.

℞ Lactucæ foliorum recentium, libram.

Contunde in mortario lapideo, insperso exiguo aquæ; dein exprime succum, eumque non defæcatum consume, donec idoneam crassitudinem habeat.

Take of fresh lettuce leaves, a pound.

Bruise them in a stone mortar, sprinkling a little water upon them; then express the juice, and evaporate until it acquires a proper consistence.

This extract is recommended in the same cases as opium, and is given from three to ten grains at a dose, either in the form of pills, or in solution.

EXTRACTUM LIGNI CAMPECHIANI. Extract of Logwood. The *Extractum Hæmatoxyli.*

EXTRACTUM LUPULI. Extract of Hops. The *Extractum Humuli.*

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EXTRACTUM MARTIS. Extract of Iron. The *Aceias Ferri.*

EXTRACTUM MELAMPODII. Extract of Black Hellebore. The *Extractum Radicis Hellebori Nigri.*

EXTRACTUM MIMOSÆ CATECHU. Extract of Catechu. The *Catechu Extractum.*

EXTRACTUM OPII. L. Extract of Opium; or Extractum Opii Aquosum. D. *Extractum Thebaicum.*

℞ Opii concisi uncias sedecim; aquæ, congium.

Opio adjice exiguum aquæ, et macera per horas duodecim, ut mollescat; tum, instillatâ paulatim reliquâ aquâ, tere donec quàm optimè misceantur, et sepone, ut fæces subsidant; dein liquorem cola, et consume, donec idoneam crassitudinem habeat.

Take of opium sliced, sixteen ounces; water, a gallon.

Add a little water to the opium, and macerate for twelve hours that it may become soft; then adding by degrees the rest of the water, rub them together till they are well mixed, and set them by that the dregs may subside; then strain the liquor, and evaporate until it acquires a proper consistence.

The product of the above process, is a black coloured extract, of a bitter taste, but no smell; possessing the same virtues as common opium, but from its less subsequent derangement of the nervous system, is better adapted for children and persons of very irritable habits.

From half a grain to five grains, is the common dose.

EXTRACTUM PAPAVERIS. L. Extract of Poppy, or Extractum Papaveris Somnifert. E.

℞ Papaveris capsularum contusarum, demptis seminibus, libram; aquæ ferventis, congium.

Macera per horas viginti quatuor; tum decoque ad octarios quatuor, et liquorem adhuc calentem cola; denique eum consume, donec idoneam crassitudinem habeat.

Take of poppy capsules, bruised and without seeds, a pound; boiling water, a gallon.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, then boil down to four pints, and strain the liquor while it is hot; lastly, evaporate it until it has a proper consistence.

An excellent anodyne and narcotic remedy, used with the same intent, and in the same cases as opium. Two to twenty grains is the usual dose.

EXTRACTUM PAPAVERIS ALBI. Extract of White Poppy. The *Extractum Papaveris.*

EXTRACTUM PAPAVERIS SOMNIFERI. E. Extract of Poppy; or Extractum Papaveris. L. See *Extractum Papaveris.*

EXTRACTUM QUERCUS CORTICIS. D. Extract of Oak Bark. This is an evaporated decoction, prepared in the same manner as the extract of gentian; possessing tonic and astringent virtues; wherefore it is occasionally employed in alvine hæmorrhages, and immoderate fluxes; given from ten to twenty grains at a time.

EXTRACTUM RADICIS GENTIANÆ. D. Extract of Gentian Root; or Extractum Gentianæ. L. See *Extractum Gentianæ.*

EXTRACTUM RADICIS HELLEBORI NIGRI. E. D. The Extract of Black Hellebore Root. *Extractum Melampodii. Extractum Hellebori Nigri.*

This is likewise an evaporated decoction, prepared in the same manner as the extract of gentian, but from its not possessing any advantage over the extract of spiked aloes, it is seldom or ever used. Its ordinary dose as a cathartic is from five to twenty grains; and as an emmenagogue, diuretic, and resolvent, from two to ten.

EXTRACTUM RADICIS TARAXACI. D. Extract of Dandelion Root; or Extractum Taraxaci. L. See *Extractum Taraxaci.*

EXTRACTUM RHEI. L. Extract of Rhubarb.

℞ Rhei radicis contritæ, libram; spiritûs tenuioris, octarium; aquæ, octarios septem.

Macera per quatriduum leni calore; dein cola, et sepone, ut fæces subsidant. Liquorem effunde, eumque defæcatum consume, donec idoneam crassitudinem habeat.

Take of rhubarb root, in powder,

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a pound; proof spirit, a pint; water, seven pints.

Macerate for four days with a gentle heat; then strain, and set by that the dregs may subside. Pour off the liquor, and, when its dregs have subsided, evaporate until it acquires a proper consistence.

With respect to the efficacy of this extract, it is said to be inferior to the powder; therefore is only fit for a medium, to give more active remedies in, though it is occasionally used with the same view as the powder, to the quantity of near half a drachm for a dose, either as pills or made into a mixture.

EXTRACTUM RUTÆ. Extract of Rue. *Extractum Rutæ Graveolentis.*

EXTRACTUM RUTÆ GRAVEOLENTIS. E. The Extract of Rue; or Extractum Foliorum Rutæ. D. This is also an evaporated decoction of the leaves, prepared in the same manner as the extract of gentian. Its medicinal virtues are tonic, stomachic and emmenagogue; and it is given from ten to twenty grains at a dose.

EXTRACTUM SABINÆ FOLIORUM. D. Extract of Savine Leaves. This, like the preceding extract, is an evaporated decoction, containing the simple acrid bitter particles of the plant; therefore applicable to every case where bitters are required. It may be given to the extent of thirty grains at a dose.

EXTRACTUM SARSAPARILLÆ. L. The Extract of Sarsaparilla.

℞ Sarsaparillæ radicis concisæ, libram; aquæ ferventis, congium.

Macera per horas viginti quatuor; tum decoque ad octarios quatuor, et liquorem adhuc calentem cola; denique eum consume, donec idoneam crassitudinem habeat.

Take of sarsaparilla root sliced, a pound; boiling water, a gallon.

Macerate for twenty-four hours; then boil down to four pints, and strain the liquor while hot; lastly evaporate it to a proper consistence.

The medical use of this extract is the same as of the root, to the decoction of which, it is not unfrequently added, to render it more efficacious. From ten to sixty grains, either as pills, or dissolved in the aforesaid decoction, is the usual dose. See *Decoctum Sarsaparillæ.*

EXTRACTUM SATURNI. Extract of Lead. The *Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis.*

EXTRACTUM SCOBIS HÆMATOXYLI. D. Extract of Logwood; or Extractum Hæmatoxyli. L. See *Extractum Hæmatoxyli.*

EXTRACTUM STRAMONII. L. Extract of Thorn-apple; or Extract of Stramonium.

℞ Stramonii seminum, libram; aquæ ferventis, congium.

Macera per horas quatuor in vase leviter clauso prope ignem: dein semina exime, et contunde in mortario lapideo: contusa liquori redde. Tum decoque ad octarios quatuor, et liquorem adhuc calentem cola. Denique eum consume, donec idoneam crassitudinem habeat.

Take of thorn-apple seeds, a pound; boiling water, a gallon.

Macerate for four hours in a covered vessel near the fire: then take out the seeds, and bruise them in a stone mortar: having bruised them, return them into the liquor. Then boil down to four pints, and strain the liquor while hot. Lastly, evaporate it until it has a proper consistence.

The use of this extract is in asthma and other spasmodic affections, taken from two to ten grains at a dose, twice a day.

EXTRACTUM TARAXACI. L. The Extract of Dandelion.

℞ Taraxaci radicis recentis contusæ, libram; aquæ ferventis, congium.

Macera per horas viginti quatuor; tum decoque ad octarios quatuor, et liquorem adhuc calentem cola; denique eum consume, donec idoneam crassitudinem habeat.

Take of dandelion root fresh and bruised, a pound; boiling water, a gallon.

Macerate for twenty-four hours; then boil down to four pints, and strain the liquor while hot; lastly evaporate it to a proper consistence.

The medical virtues of this extract are deobstruent, laxative, and diuretic; under these considerations, it is often made use of, in chronic inflammation, jaundice,

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dropsy, hypochondriasis, chronic derangements of the stomach, and incipient scirrhus of the liver. From ten to thirty grains, in union with the sulphate of potash, is the common mode of administering it.

The Dublin College recommend both an extract of the herb and of the root; the former called *Extractum Herbæ Taraxaci*, and the latter *Extractum Radicis Taraxaci*.

EXTRACTUM THEBAICUM. Thebaic Extract. The *Extractum Opii*.

EXTRACTUM VALERIANÆ. D. The Extract of Valerian. This is also prepared in a similar manner to the extract of gentian; but from its losing its anti-hysterical virtues in the process, it is not much to be recommended.

F.

FARINA. L. E. Flour; or Triticum Æstivum; Farina. D. See *Triticum Hybernum*.

FERRI FILA. Iron Wire. See *Ferrum*.

FERRI LIMATURA. Iron Filings; or Ferri Ramenta. See *Ferrum*.

FERRI RUBIGO. Rust of Iron. See *Carbonas Ferri*.

FERRI RUBIGO. D. Rust of Iron; or Sub-carbonas Ferri Præparatus. E. See *Sub-carbonas Ferri Præparatus*.

FERRI RAMENTA. Iron Filings. Formerly called Ferri Limatura; or Ferri Scobs. See *Ferrum*.

FERRI SCOBS. Iron Filings; or Ferri Ramenta. See *Ferrum*.

FERRUM. L. E. D. Iron. Anciently called *Mars*. The term *Iron* is pharmaceutically used to express both Iron and Steel Filings, and Iron Wire; the former by way of distinction, called *Ferri Ramenta*; and the latter, *Ferri Fila*.

As a medicine, iron is said to possess tonic, deobstruent, and anthelminthic virtues; producing fœtid eructations when it takes effect, owing to its meeting with acid in the stomach, which oxidizes it, and evolves hydrogen gas.

Under the considerations of the above properties, it is employed in general debility, worms, hysteria, dyspepsia, chlorosis, and in passive hæmorrhages; however it never proves serviceable till the above effect is excited.

From five to twenty grains of the filings, united with an aromatic powder, bitter extract, or made into an electuary with honey, is the usual mode of administering iron.

FERRUM AMMONIACALE. Ammoniacal Iron. The *Ferrum Ammoniatum*.

FERRUM AMMONIATUM. L. Ammoniated Iron; or Murias Ammoniæ et Ferri. E. D. *Flores Salis Ammoniaci Martialis. Ferrum Ammoniacale. Flores Martiales. Ens Martis.*

℞ Ferri subcarbonatis, acidi muriatici, ammoniæ muriatis, singulorum libram.

Ferri subcarbonati superinfunde acidum muriaticum; et sepone donec bullulæ non ampliùs excitentur. Liquorem per chartam cola; et colatum decoque donec omnis humor consumptus sit. Quod restat, cum ammoniæ muriate diligenter misce: tum igne acri subjecto protinùs sublima: denique in pulverem tere.

Take of subcarbonate of iron, muriatic acid, muriate of ammonia, of each, a pound.

Pour the muriatic acid upon the subcarbonate of iron, and set it by until the effervescence has ceased. Filter the solution through paper, and evaporate it to dryness. Mix the residue well with the muriate of ammonia, and sublime them immediately in a strong fire: then powder the sublimate.

First—The sub-carbonate of iron is decomposed, and muriate of iron formed.

Lastly—The muriate of iron is

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sublimed with the muriate of ammonia, and forms a triple salt, or mechanical mixture of muriate of iron and muriate of ammonia.

Ammoniated iron is a yellow deliquescent salt, of a styptic taste, and saffron-like odour.

The medical virtues of this preparation, are tonic, emmenagogue, attenuant, and aperient; wherefore it is employed in cases of hysteria, scrofula, rickets, chlorosis, mesenteric obstructions, and epilepsy; and is given to the quantity of from three to fifteen grains, in pills, with bitter extracts, twice or three times a day.

FERRUM POTABILE. The *Ferrum Tartarisatum.*

FERRUM PRÆCIPITATUM. Precipitated Iron. The *Sub-carbonas Ferri.*

FERRUM TARTARIZATUM. L. Tartarized Iron; or Tartras Potassæ et Ferri. E. Tartarum Ferri. D. *Mars Solubilis. Ferrum Potabile. Tartarus Chalybeatus.*

℞ Ferri, libram; potassæ supertartratis contritæ, libras duas; aquæ destillatæ octarios quinque; vel quantum satis sit.

Ferrum et potassæ supertartratem simul tere; et in vase vitreo patulo cum aquæ octario per dies viginti æri expone, quotidie agitans, adjectâ subindè aquâ destillatâ ut semper humida sint. Dein cum aquæ destillatæ octariis quatuor coque per quadrantem horæ, et cola. Liquorem balneo aqueo consume donec ferrum tartarizatum penitus exsiccatum sit. Hoc in pulverem tere, et vase bene obturato serva.

Take of iron, a pound; supertartrate of potash, in powder, two pounds; distilled water, five pints, or a sufficient quantity.

Triturate the iron and the supertartrate of potash together, and expose them to the air with a pint of the water in a shallow glass vessel for twenty days, stirring them daily, and occasionally adding distilled water, so that they may be always moist. Then boil them in four pints of the distilled water for a quarter of an hour, and filter. Evaporate the filtered liquor in a water-bath, until the tartarized iron becomes quite dry. Reduce this to powder and keep it in a well-stopped vessel.

During this process the iron is oxidized by the water and exposure to the air, and dissolved by the excess of acid in the supertartrate of potash, forming a triple salt, properly called tartrate of iron and potash.

Tartarized iron is an inodorous, styptic, soluble salt; possessing tonic and deobstruent virtues, and being tolerably palatable, and one of the mildest of the salts of iron, is particularly calculated for children suffering under scrofulous tumours, weakened bowels, &c. &c.

It is to be given from ten to twenty grains at a dose, in the same forms as the ammoniated iron.

FERRUM VITRIOLATUM. Vitriolated Iron. The *Sulphas Ferri.*

FERRUM VITRIOLATUM USTUM. Burnt Vitriolated Iron. The *Oxidum Ferri Rubrum.*

FERULA AFRICANA. African Giant-flower. The *Galbanum.*

FERULA AFRICANA GALBANIFERA. Galbaniferous African Giant-flower. The *Galbanum.*

FERULA ASSAFŒTIDA. The Assafœtida Plant; or *Assafœtida.*

FERULA GALBANIFERA. Galbaniferous Giant-flower. The *Galbanum.*

FERULA PERSICA.* The Stinking Giant Fennel is a perennial plant, native of Persia; belonging to the class *Pentandria*, order *Digynia.* Supposed by Willdenow, to afford the sagapenum of commerce. See *Sagapenum Gummi Resina.*

FICI CARICÆ FRUCTUS. E. The Fig; or Caricæ Fructus. L. See *Caricæ Fructus.*

FICUS CARICA. E. The Fig-tree; or Carica. L. See *Carica.*

FILICIS RADIX. L. Male Fern Root; or Aspidii Filicis Maris. E. Filix Mas, Radix. D. See *Filix.*

FILIX. L. The Pharmacopœial name of the Male Fern; or Aspidium Filix Mas.† E. Filix Mas. D.

The Male Fern; or *Polypodium Filix Mas* of Linnæus, is

* Hortus Cantabrigiensis.
† Smith, Flor. Brit.

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a perennial plant, of the class *Cryptogamia*, order *Filicis*. It grows from one foot and a half to four feet high. The capsules are disposed in distinct circular dots on the under surface of the leaf. Leaves almost doubly winged; wings deeply wing-cleft; lobes of the wings strap-shaped, the ends rounded; leaflets strap-shaped; stem and mid-ribs chaffy. Fructification from three to eight on each lobe, placed in two rows near to its base, and distant from the edges; none at the end. Flowers from June to October.

Fern grows wild in great abundance in our woods and other shady situations; the root consists of many egg-shaped knots closely compressed together, forming a crooked mass of a blackish colour, and covered with brown scales. The supposed anthelminthic nature of this root has caused it to be used in tinea lata, and cucurbitina; but its popularity is now greatly diminished, the effects being said to originate more from the purgatives by which it is generally followed, than from the root itself.

FILIX MAS. D. The Male Fern; or Filix. L. See *Filix*.

FILIX MAS; RADIX. D. Male Fern Root; or Filicis Radix. L. See *Filix*.

FILUM ARSENICALE. The *Oxymurias Hydrargyri*.

FIRMISIUM MINERALE. The Sulphuretum Antimonii.

FLORES. Flowers. A term anciently applied to the fine parts which were sublimated from certain bodies. It is now used only to express the flowers of plants.

FLORES AURI. Golden Flowers. The *Ferrum Ammoniatum*.

FLORES BENZOINI. Flowers of Benzoin. The *Acidum Benzoicum*.

FLORES MARTIALES. Flowers of Iron. The *Ferrum Ammoniatum*.

FLORES SALIS AMMONIACI. Flowers of Sal Ammoniac. The *Sub-carbonas Ammoniæ*.

FLORES SALIS AMMONIACI MARTIALIS. Martial Flowers of Sal Ammoniac. The *Ferrum Ammoniatum*.

FLORES SULPHURIS. Flowers of Sulphur. The *Sulphur Sublimatum*.

FLORES SULPHURIS LOTI. Washed Flowers of Sulphur. The *Sulphur Lotum*.

FLORES ZINCI. Flowers of Zinc. The *Oxydum Zinci*.

FŒNICULI SEMINA. L. E. Fennel Seed; or Fœniculum Dulce; Semina. D. See *Fœniculum*.

FŒNICULUM. L. E. The Common Fennel; or Fœniculum Dulce. D. The Fennel; or *Anethum Fœniculum* of Linnæus, is a biennial plant, growing wild in Italy, but cultivated in our gardens, belonging to the same class, order, and genera as the Anethum. The seeds of Fennel, called *Fœniculi Semina*, are of an ovate form; warm, sweetish taste, and of an aromatic odour; possessing carminative and diuretic qualities; given to the extent of near one drachm at a dose.

It will be here necessary to observe, that under the term *Fœniculum*, four varieties are understood; however the seed of the sweet is the only one used in medicine, although each possess a like virtue.

FŒNICULUM DULCE. D. The Sweet Fennel; or *Fœniculum*. L. See *Fœniculum*.

FŒNICULUM DULCE; SEMINA. D. Sweet Fennel Seed; or Fœnicull Semina. L. See *Fœniculum*.

FOTUS COMMUNE. Common Fomentation. The *Decoctum Papaveris*.

FRAXINUS ORNUS. L. E. D. The Flowering Ash; or Manna Tree. A native of the South of Europe, belonging to the class *Polygamia*, order *Diœcia*.

It is from this species of Fraxinus, more particularly, that manna is obtained; which in the warmest season of the year, exudes from the trunk and branches; and when naturally concreted on the tree and scraped off, is called manna in the tear; but if allowed to flow on chips of wood fastened to the tree, it is then called flaky or canulated manna.

This last is the sort generally sold in our shops; and should be in opaque friable flakes, of a pale white or yellow colour; of a sweet

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taste; and without smell. The principal use of manna is as a purgative for children, though generally given in union with other laxatives.

From half an ounce to two ounces is the common dose.

FUCUS. L. The Bladder Fucus, or Quercus Marina. D. The Bladder Fucus, or *Fucus Vesiculosus* of Linnæus, is a native plant of the British shores, belonging to the class *Cryptogamia*, order *Algæ*. The medical use of this plant is very limited, but the cases in which it has been recommended will be seen, on referring to the preparation called *Pulvis Quercus Marinæ*.

FUMUS ALBUS. Mercury. See *Hydrargyrum*.

FUMUS CITRINUS. Sulphur. See *Sulphur*.

FUMUS DUPLEX. The *Sulphuretum Hydrargyri Rubrum*.

FUNGUS IGNARIUS. Touchwood; or *Boletus Ignarius*.

G.

GALBANI GUMMI RESINA. L. D. Galbanum; or Bubonis Galbani Gummi Resina. E. See *Galbanum*.

GALBANUM. L. D. The Lovage-leaved Bubon; or *Bubon Galbanum* of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, and of Linnæus, is a native shrub of the Cape of Good Hope, belonging to the class *Pentandria*, order *Digynia*. The whole shrub abounds with a milky juice, which is usually obtained by cutting them across, some inches above the root; this soon hardens, and is for the most part sent to us from Syria and the Levant. The name it bears in this country is Gum Galbanum, or *Galbani Gummi Resina*, and, to be good, should consist of pale coloured pieces, about the size of an hazel nut, which on being broken should appear composed of clear white tears, of a bitterish acrid taste, and of a strong peculiar odour. The operation of galbanum internally is deobstruent, antispasmodic and expectorant; therefore it is used in chlorosis, and in hysteria, given from ten to sixty grains at a dose, either in the form of pills or made into an emulsion. Externally, galbanum is applied to indolent tumours, as a discutient and resolvent.

GALLA. The Nut-gall. See *Gallæ*.

GALLA MAXIMA ORBICULATA. The Nut-gall; or *Galla*.

GALLÆ. L. E. D. Galls; also called Nut-galls, Gall-nuts, Oak-galls, and Dyer's Oak-galls. See *Quercus Infectoria*.

GAMBIENSE GUMMI. Gambia Gum. See *Kino*.

GAMBOGIA. E. D. Gamboge; or Cambogia. L. See *Stalagmatis Cambogioides*.

GAMBOGIA GUTTÆ. Gamboge Drops; or *Cambogia*.

GAMBOGIUM VEL GAMBOIDEA. Gamboge; or *Cambogia*.

GENISTA. D. The Broom; or Spartium. L. See *Spartium*.

GENISTÆ CACUMINÆ ET SEMINA. D. Broom Tops and Seed. See *Spartium*.

GENTIANA. L. D. The Gentian; or *Gentiana Lutea* of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, and of Linnæus, is a perennial plant, of the class *Pentandria*, order *Digynia*, growing wild upon the Alps, Pyrenees, Appennines, and other mountainous situations in the temperate parts of Europe.

The root of this plant, called *Gentianæ Radix*, is long and thick, externally of a brown colour and wrinkled; internally spongy, and of a yellow cast; without any remarkable odour, but surpassing in bitterness all other European vegetables; for which reason it is often prescribed in dyspepsia, hysteria, and almost every case where tonics are indicated.

Given in substance, from ten to forty grains at a dose: however, it is seldom employed in this state,

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but more generally as a compound infusion. See *Infusum Gentianæ Compositum.*

GENTIANA CENTAURIUM. The Lesser Centaury; or *Centaurium.*

GENTIANA LUTEA. E. The Gentian Plant; or Gentiana. L. See *Gentiana.*

GENTIANÆ RADIX. L. D. Gentian Root; or Gentianæ Luteæ Radix. E. See *Gentiana.*

GEOFFRÆA. D. The Cabbage Tree; or *Geoffræa Inermis* of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, and of Linnæus, is a native of the low savannahs of Jamaica; belonging to the class *Diadelphia*, order *Decandria.* The bark of this tree is said to possess anthelminthic and cathartic virtues, therefore used in lumbrici and ascarides, given from twenty to forty grains at a dose; but the decoction is preferable. Given in either way, an over dose proves deleterious.

GEOFFRÆA INERMIS. E. The Cabbage Tree; or Geoffræa. D. See *Geoffræa.*

GEOFFRÆÆ CORTEX. D. Cabbage Tree Bark; or Geoffrææ Inermis Cortex. L. See *Geoffræa.*

GEUM URBANUM. D. The Common Avens; or Herb Bennet; is a common perennial plant, of the *Icosandria* class, and *Monogynia* order.

It is found growing wild in shady uncultivated places; has fibrous roots, externally of a dark colour, internally white; of a clove-like odour, and a bitterish astringent taste. The medical virtues of avens are said to be febrifuge and tonic, therefore it is employed in intermittents, chronic diarrhœa, flatulent colic, dysentery, and general debility.

The dose is from ten grains to two drachms of the powder, every four hours.

GEUM URBANUM; RADIX. D. Common Aven's Root. See *Geum Urbanum.*

GINGIBER. The Ginger Plant; or *Zingiber.*

GLOBULI MARTIALIS. The *Ferrum Tartarizatum.*

GLYCYRRHIZA. L. D. The Liquorice; or *Glycyrrhiza Glabra* of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, and of Linnæus, is a perennial plant, native of the South of Europe, but cultivated in this country for medical purposes; belonging to the class *Diadelphia*, order *Decandria.*

The root of this plant, (*Glycyrrhizæ Radix*) when three years old, is usually about an inch thick, very long, flexible and fibrous; externally of a brown colour, internally yellow, and of a pleasant sweet taste; possessing demulcent virtues, but from its little efficacy, is seldom used alone, but frequently as an adjunct to other remedies. Its principal consumption is for making the Extractum Glycyrrhizæ, and by boys, who, as the fit takes them, are very fond of what they call *Liquorice Stick.*

GLYCYRRHIZA GLABRA. E. The Liquorice Plant; or Glycyrrhiza. L. See *Glycyrrhiza.*

GLYCYRRHIZÆ RADIX. L. D. Liquorice Root; or Glycyrrhizæ Glabræ Radix. E. See *Glycyrrhiza.*

GRANATI CORTEX. L. Pomegranate Bark; or Granatum; Pericarpii Cortex. D. See *Granatum.*

GRANATUM. L. D. The Pomegranate Tree; or *Punica Granatum* of Linnæus, is a native of the South of Europe, belonging to the class *Decandria*, order *Monogynia.*

Both the bark of the fruit, and the flowers of this tree, possess an astringent quality; with which view they are used as an injection in leucorrhœa, and as gargles in angina; and even sometimes given from half a drachm to a drachm of the powder, in chronic and colliquative diarrhœas.

GRANATUM; FLORES. D. Pomegranate Flowers; formerly called Balaustine. See *Granatum.*

GRANATUM; FRUCTUS CORTICIS. Pomegranate Peel. The *Granati Cortex.*

GRANATUM; PERICARPII CORTEX. D. Pomegranate Bark; or Granati Cortex. L. See *Granatum.*

GRANUM REGIUM. The *Ricini Semina.*

GRATIOLA. D. The Hedge Hyssop; or *Gratiola Officinalis* of

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the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, and of Linnæus, is a perennial plant; native of marshy situations in the South of Europe, belonging to the class *Decandria*, order *Monogynia*.

The whole plant is of a strong, bitter, nauseous taste, and without smell; possessing anthelminthic and purgative virtues; therefore it is occasionally used against lumbrici and ascarides, given in substance to the quantity of ten grains every hour till it operates.

GRATIOLA OFFICINALIS. E. The Hedge Hyssop; or Gratiola. D. See *Gratiola*.

GUAIACI LIGNUM. L. E. D. Guaiac or Guaiacum Wood. See *Guaiacum*.

GUAIACI GUMMI RESINA. Guaiacum; or *Guaiaci Resina*.

GUAIACI OFFICINALIS LIGNUM. Guaiac Wood; or *Guaiaci Lignum*.

GUAIACI OFFICINALIS RESINA. Guaiac Resin; or *Guaiaci Resina*.

GUAIACI RESINA. L. E. D. Guaiac Resin; more commonly called Guaiacum, or at least, Gum Guaiacum. See *Guaiacum*.

GUAIACUM. L. E. D. The Officinal Guaiac Tree; or *Guaiacum Officinale* of Linnæus, is a native of the West Indian islands, belonging to the class *Decandria*, order *Monogynia*.

The *Guaiaci Lignum*, or wood of this tree, is heavier than water, very hard, resinous, and of a greenish black colour; and is brought to this country either in pieces, which are sometimes covered with a pale yellow alburnum, or already rasped, when, by division, its colour appears a greenish-brown, or yellow.

The resin called *Guaiaci Resina*, is also the produce of this tree, either exuding spontaneously in tears, or obtained by artificial means; as sold in our shops, we find it in concrete, brittle masses, externally greenish, and internally grey.

Both the resin and wood have a warm, bitter taste, and a slightly fragrant odour; possessing stimulating and diaphoretic virtues, therefore, employed in cases of gout, cutaneous diseases, chronic rheumatism, and the sequela of lues venerea.

The resin may be exhibited in the proportion of from five to twenty grains, either in the form of pills, or made into an emulsion; and when given, from one to two scruples at a dose, it is also an excellent stimulating purgative, though preferable as an adjunct to others, than exhibited alone. The wood is only used for pharmaceutical purposes.

GUAIACUM AMERICANUM. American Guaiac Tree. The *Guaiacum*.

GUAIACUM OFFICINALE. The Officinal Guaiacum; or *Guaiacum*.

GUMMI ACACIÆ. L. Gum Acacia; or Gummi Acaciæ Arabicæ. E. Gummi Arabicum. D. Commonly called Gum Arabic. See *Acacia Vera*.

GUMMI. Gum. This term was formerly very foolishly applied to all concrete vegetable juices, so that we hear of gum guaiacum, and other gums, which are either pure resins, or a combination of gum and resin. In the present day it is only used for simple gums (as Gum Arabic), the characteristic properties of which are their solubility in water, which is made thereby, of a gluey adhesive consistence, forming *mucilage*. They are insoluble in alcohol, which even precipitates them from mucilage; are very little disposed to spontaneous decomposition; insoluble in oils; are capable of the acid fermentation when diluted with water.

GUMMI ACANTHINUM. Thorn Gum. The *Gummi Acaciæ*.

GUMMI ARABICUM. D. Gum Arabic; or Gummi Acaciæ. L. See *Acacia Vera*.

GUMMI ASTRAGALUS TRAGACANTHÆ. E. Gum Tragacanth; or Tragacantha. L. See *Tragacantha*.

GUMMI EUPHORBII. Gum Euphorbium. The *Euphorbiæ Gummi Resinæ*.

GUMMI MIMOSÆ NILOTICÆ. Gum Acacia. The *Gummi Acaciæ*.

GUMMI KINO. Gum Kino. See *Kino*.

GUMMI MYRRHÆ. Gum Myrrh. See *Myrrha*.

GUMMI RUBRI. Red Gum. See *Kino*.

GUMMI RUBRUM ASTRINGENS. Astringent Red Gum. See *Kino*.

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GUMMI RUBRUM ASTRINGENS GAMBIENSE. Red Astringent Gambia Gum. See *Kino*.

GUMMI SCORPIONIS VEL SENICA. Gum Arabic. The *Gummi Acaciæ*.

GUMMI THEBAICUM. Thebaic Gum. The *Gummi Acaciæ*.

GUMMI TRAGACANTHA. D. Gum Tragacanth; or Tragacantha. L. See *Tragacantha*.

GUMMI RESINA. Gum Resins are natural combinations of gum and resin, the former predominating in some, the latter in others; the characteristic properties of which are their strong odour, bitter taste; they are generally solid, brittle, opaque; almost entirely soluble in diluted alcohol, the spirituous portion dissolving the resin, and the aqueous, the gum; they form emulsions when triturated with water, but by standing, the resin is precipitated, therefore fluid preparations of gum-resins should always be extemporaneous; they soften by a gentle heat; should be well freed from foreign matters, and when wished for pills, should be kept unexposed to the air, and in a moist place; but if for powders, they must be cut into small pieces, and exposed to the air.

GUMMI RESINA ALOES PERFOLIATÆ. Gum Resin of the Hepatic Aloe. The *Alve Hepatica*; *Extractum*.

GUMMI RESINA ALOES SPICATÆ. Gum Resin of the Spiked Aloe. The *Aloes Spicatæ Extractum*.

GUMMI RESINA AMMONIACI. Gum Resin of Ammoniac. The *Ammoniacum*.

GUMMI RESINA CONVOLVULI SCAMMONIÆ. Gum Resin of Scammony. The *Scammoniæ Gummi Resina*.

GUMMI RESINA FERULÆ ASSAFŒTIDÆ. Gum Resin of Assafœtida. The *Assafœtidæ Gummi Resina*.

GUMMI RESINA GAMBOGIÆ. Gum Resin of Gamboge. See *Cambogia*.

GUMMI RESINA GUAIACI OFFICINALIS. Gum Resin of the Officinal Guaiacum. The *Guaici Resina*.

H.

HÆMATOXYLI LIGNUM. L. E. D. Logwood. *Lignum Campechense*. See *Hæmatoxylum*.

HÆMATOXYLUM. L. E. D. The Logwood Tree, or *Hæmatoxylum Campechianum* of Linnæus, is a native of South America, but now very common in the island of Jamaica, belonging to the class *Decandria*, order *Monogynia*.

The wood of this tree called *Logwood*, is of a sweetish sub-astringent taste; of a solid texture, and a dark red colour; imported to this country principally as a substance for dying, cut into junks and logs of about three feet in length. For medicinal employment it is in form of chips, and gives name to an officinal extract. See *Extractum Hæmatoxyli*.

HÆMATOXYLUM CAMPECHIANUM. The Logwood Tree; or *Hæmatoxylum*.

HELENIUM. L. Elecampane Root; or Enula Campana, Radix. D. See *Inula Helenium*.

HELLEBORASTER. D. The stinking Hellebore; or Helleborus Fœtidus. L. See *Helleborus Fœtidus*.

HELLEBORASTER; FOLIA. D. Stinking Hellebore Leaves; or Helebori Fœtidi Folia. L. See *Helleborus Fœtidus*.

HELLEBORI FŒTIDI FOLIA. L. Stinking Hellebore or Helleboraster Leaves. Helleboraster; Folia. D. See *Helleborus Fœtidus*.

HELLEBORI NIGRI RADIX. L. E. Black Hellebore Root; or Helleborus Niger, Radix. D. *Melampodii Radix*. See *Helleborus Niger*.

HELLEBORUS ALBUS. D. The White Hellebore; or Veratrum. L. See *Veratrum*.

HELLEBORUS ALBUS; RADIX. D. White Hellebore Root; or Veratri Radix. L. See *Veratrum*.

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HELLEBORUS FŒTIDUS. L. The Stinking Hellebore; or *Helleboraster* of the Dublin Pharmacopœia, is a perennial plant, of the class *Polyandria*, order *Polygnia*.

The stinking hellebore is very common in our meadows, shady places, and hedges; Cherry-heriton, Fulbourn, Triplow, Cambridgeshire; Downs near Chichester, Sussex; woods between Gounsbury and Blackwell, Somersetshire; Bath Hills; near Bungay, Suffolk; woods in Tortworth Park, Gloucestershire; lanes at Campsall, near Doncaster. The leaves were formerly much extolled in worms, but are scarcely ever employed in the present day.

HELLEBORUS NIGER. L. E. D. The Black Hellebore, or *Melampodium* of former Pharmacopœias, is likewise a perennial plant, of the class, order, and genera as the preceding species: found growing wild in the mountains of Austria, and on the Pyrenees and Appennines. The *Hellebori Nigri Radix*, or root of this plant, consists of a black furrowed roundish head, about the size of a nutmeg, from which short articulated branches arise, sending forth numerous corrugated fibres. The whole root is of a disagreeable odour; and a bitter, acrid taste, possessing cathartic, hydragogue, and emmenagogue virtues; on which account it is used in mania and melancholia, dropsy, and in suppression of the menses in plethoric habits. The dose is from two to three grains twice or three times a day; though as a purgative, ten to twenty are requisite; however it is seldom employed in substance, but chiefly in the form of extract and tincture.

HELLEBORUS NIGER; RADIX. D. Black Hellebore Root; or Hellebori Nigri Radix. L. See *Helleborus Niger*.

HEPAR. The name formerly given to the combinations of sulphur with alkalies, from their livered appearance.

Hepar Antimonii. Liver of Antimony. The *Oxidum Antimonii cum Sulphure per Nitratem Potassæ*.

Hepar Sulphuris. Liver of Sulphur. The *Sulphuretum Potassæ*.

Hepar Sulphuris Volatilis. Volatile Liver of Sulphur. The *Hydro-Sulphuretum Ammoniæ*.

HERACLEUM GUMMIFERUM. L. E. D. The plant said to afford the ammoniacum of our shops. According to Willdenow, it is common in Barbary and Abyssinia. Ammoniacum is the concrete resinous juice of this plant, consisting of little lumps, or tears, of a strong and somewhat ungrateful smell, and nauseous taste, followed by a bitterness. It is imported from Turkey and the East Indies. The general action of gum-ammoniacum is stimulating, it is also a deobstruent, expectorant, antispasmodic, discutient, and resolvent; hence it is employed in asthma and chronic catarrh; visceral obstructions, and obstinate colic from viscid matter lodged in the intestines. Externally in scirrhous tumours and white swelling of the joints. Dose, from ten to thirty grains, in pills, with squill, myrrh, &c. or in emulsion as directed under Mistura Ammoniaci.

Hiera Logadii. The *Pulvis Aloes cum Canellæ*.

Hiera Picra. Holy Bitter. The *Pulvis Aloes cum Canellæ*.

Hippocastani Cortex. Horse Chesnut Bark; or *Æsculi Hippocastani Cortex*.

Hippocastanum. The Horse Chesnut Tree; or *Æsculus Hippocastanum*.

Hirudines. Leeches. See *Hirudo Medicinalis*.

HIRUDO MEDICINALIS. D. The Leech. Class *Vermes*, order *Helmintheca*. There is only one species of leech medicinally used; this kind has a flat and slimy body, composed of rings, tapering towards the head, which is turbinated; it is commonly about one or two inches long, and of the thickness of a goose quill, but capable of elongating or contracting itself very much; the colour of its back is an olive green, with four longitudinal stripes; the two central, yellow, broken with black; two lateral, yellow, entire; besides these, between the lateral and central lines on each side, there are two others, resembling a chain of black and yellow. The belly is turkey blue irregularly marked with yellow spots. It at-

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taches itself to solids at either end, being furnished with a circular sucker at the anal extremity, and a horse-shoe one at the head, with a triangular mouth in the centre. Leeches are an old and useful remedy in every species of local inflammation, except the erysipelatous; particularly in opthalmia, placed near the eye as possible.

HORDEI SEMINA. L. Barley or Pearl Barley. Hordei Distichi Semina. E. D. See *Hordeum*.

HORDEUM. L. The Barley Plant; or *Hordeum Distichon* of the Edinburgh and Dublin Pharmacopœias, and of Linnæus, is an annual native of Tartary *, but cultivated in almost every country of Europe, belonging to the class *Triandria*, order *Digynia*.

Common barley, or the seed of this species, for medical purposes, is always prepared by grinding off the husks, and forming the grain into little round granules, of a pearly whiteness; hence it is called *Pearl Barley*.

It is, however, never used but for the preparation of the simple and compound decoction.

HORDEUM DISTICHON. E. D. The Barley Plant; or Hordeum. L. See *Hordeum*.

HORDEUM PERLATUM. Pearl Barley; or *Hordei Semina*.

HUMULI STROBILI. L. E. Hops. See *Humulus*.

HUMULUS. L. E. The Hop; or *Humulus Lupulus* of Linnæus, is a well-known indigenous perennial climbing plant, of the class *Diœcia*, order *Pentandria*. The hop is cultivated to a great extent in Kent, and some other counties in England, for its seed vessels or leafy tops, which are employed in the brewing of beer and porter. Their action on the animal economy is that of a narcotic, diuretic, and anodyne; to produce which, the extract is a good mode of exhibition. The powder, made into an ointment with lard, is said to ease the pain of open cancer. A pillow, stuffed with hops, is an old and successful mode of procuring sleep in the watchfulness of delirious fever.

HUMULUS LUPULUS. The Hop Plant; or *Humulus*.

HYDRARGYRUM. L. E. D. Mercury or Quicksilver, a mineral fluid, about fourteen or fifteen times heavier than water, and so remarkably thin, that it requires the intense cold of 40 degrees below 0 of Fahrenheit's scale to render it solid. When exposed to fire it may be totally volatilized.

Mercury is found, sometimes, in a native state, as in the mines of India, South America, Hungary, &c. but more generally mixed with metals, stones, or other substances, from which it is by various processes extracted.

The mercury of our Materia Medica is that kind, which is in its metallic state and uncombined.

Metallic mercury does not act on the body, even when taken into the stomach; but when oxidized or combined with acids, constitutes the most powerful remedies of our practice.

From the value of pure mercury, it is often adulterated: if it be dissolved in nitric acid, and water saturated with sulphuretted hydrogen gas added, a brown precipitate shows *lead* to be present; the addition of distilled water displays *bismuth* by a white precipitate; the diluted nitro-muriatic solution of gold added, discovers *tin* by a purple precipitate; and *zinc* is discovered by heating the suspected mercury in an iron spoon.

According to what I have above stated, mercury is never used in the metallic state, but only for pharmaceutical purposes; and not even then, till it is purified by pouring it into an iron retort, placed on the fire and distilled. See *Hydrargyrus Purificatus*.

HYDRARGYRUM CUM CRETA. L. D. Mercury with Chalk, or Alkalized Quicksilver. *Mercurius Alkalisatus. Æthiops Alkalisatus.*

℞ Hydrargyri purificati, *pondere* uncias tres; cretæ preparatæ, uncias quinque.

Tere simul, donec globuli non amplius conspiciantur.

Take of purified mercury, *by*

* Donn's Hortus Cantabrigiensis, 1833.

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weight, three ounces; prepared chalk, five ounces.

Rub them together until globules are no longer visible.

The mercury is slightly oxidized from being exposed to the air by the comminution of its globules. Alkalized mercury is a grey, inodorous, insipid powder, of an alterative and antisyphilitic nature; therefore recommended on the former account, in porrigo, and other cutaneous affections; more particularly for children; its antisyphilitic operation, is so slow and weak, as to meet no attention. From five to thirty grains may be given in any viscid fluid, twice a day.

HYDRARGYRUM CUM MAGNESIA. D. E. Mercury with Magnesia. This is also a grey, inodorous, insipid powder, of the same nature, and producing the same effects as the Hydrargyrum cum Creta. Triturate mercury with carbonate of magnesia, instead of prepared chalk.

HYDRARGYRUM PRÆCIPITATUM ALBUM. L. White Precipitated Mercury; or White Precipitate. Sub-murias Hydrargyri Ammoniatum. D. *Præcipitatus Albus. Calx Hydrargyri Alba. Mercurius Cosmeticus.*

℞ Hydrargyri oxymuriatis, libram dimidiam; ammoniæ muriatis, uncias quatuor; liquoris potassæ subcarbonatis, octarium dimidium; aquæ destillatæ, octarios quatuor.

Primò ammoniæ muriatem, dein hydrargyri oxymuriatem, in aqua destillata liqua, et his adjice liquorem potassæ subcarbonatis. Pulverem deniuum lava, donec saporis expers fuerit, tum exsicca.

Take of oxymuriate of mercury, half a pound; muriate of ammonia, four ounces; solution of subcarbonate of potash, half a pint; distilled water, four pints.

First dissolve the muriate of ammonia, then the oxymuriate of mercury, in the distilled water; to these add the solution of subcarbonate of potash. Wash the precipitated powder until it becomes tasteless, then dry it.

First, a super-muriate of mercury and ammonia is formed; lastly, a muriate of potash, which remains in solution, while carbonic acid escapes, and the ammoniated submuriate of mercury is precipitated.

White precipitated mercury, or ammoniated sub-muriate of mercury, is an insipid, inodorous, triple salt; of a snowy whiteness, and tolerably weighty. It is said to be possessed of a detergent property, with which view, it is used as an external application, with lard, in scabies and some other cutaneous affections.

HYDRARGYRUM PRÆCIPITATUM PER SE. The *Oxydum Hydrargyri Rubrum.*

HYDRARGYRUM PURIFICATUM. L. E. D. Purified Mercury, or Pure Quicksilver. *Mercurius Purificatus.* See *Hydrargyrum.*

℞ Hydrargyrum in retortam ferream infunde, et, igne subjecto, destillet hydrargyrum purificatum.

Pour mercury into an iron retort, and having subjected it to fire, let the purified mercury be distilled.

HYDRARGYRUS. Mercury; or *Hydrargyrum.*

HYDRARGYRUS ACETATUS, Acetated Mercury. The *Acetas Hydrargyri.*

HYDRARGYRUS CALCINATUS. Calcined Mercury. The *Oxydum Hydrargyri Rubrum.*

HYDRARGYRUS CUM SULPHURE. Mercury with Sulphur. The *Sulphuretum Hydrargyri Nigrum.*

HYDRARGYRUS MURIATUS. Muriated Mercury. The *Oxy-murias Hydrargyri.*

HYDRARGYRUS MURIATUS MITIS. Mild Muriate of Mercury. The *Sub-murias Hydrargyri.*

HYDRARGYRUS NITRATUS. Nitrated Mercury. The *Nitras Argenti.*

HYDRARGYRUS NITRATUS RUBER. Red Nitrated Mercury. The *Nitrico-oxydum Hydrargyri.*

HYDRARGYRUS PRÆCIPITATUS ALBUS. White Precipitated Mercury. The *Hydrargyrum Præcipitatum Album.*

HYDRARGYRUS PRÆCIPITATUS CINEREUS. Ash-coloured Precipitated Mercury. The *Oxydum Hydrargyri Cinereum.*

HYDRARGYRUS PRÆCIPITATUS RUBER. Red Precipitated Mercury. The *Nitrico-oxydum Hydrargyri.*

HYDRARGYRUS SULPHURATUS NIGRUM. Black Sulphurated Mercury. The *Sulphuretum Hydrargyri Nigrum.*

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HYDRARGYRUS SULPHURATUS RUBER. Red Sulphurated Mercury. The *Sulphuretum Hydrargyri Rubrum.*

HYDRARGYRUS VITRIOLATUS. Vitriolated Mercury. The *Sub-sulphas Hydrargyri Flavus.*

HYDRO-SULPHURETUM. An Hydro-Sulphuret. See *Sulphuretum.*

HYDRO-SULPHURETUM AMMONIÆ. E. D. Hydro-Sulphuret of Ammonia, or Volatile Liver of Sulphur. *Boyle's or Reguine's Fumin Spirit. Sulphuretum Ammoniæ. Hepar Sulphuris Volatilis. Sulphuretted Hydroguret of Ammonia.* Put four ounces of sulphuret of iron, in coarse powder, into a matrass, then pour on seven ounces, by measure, of muriatic acid, diluted with two pints of water, and with a proper apparatus, transmit the gas evolved, through four ounces of water of caustic ammonia. Towards the end of the operation, apply a gentle heat.

Hydro-sulphuret of ammonia, is a dark yellowish green coloured liquid; of a nauseous styptic taste, and a very disagreeable odour. As a medicine it excites the action of the absorbent system, and diminishes arterial action; and is given internally in diseases arising from the use of mercury, phthisis, diseases of the skin, and phlegmasiæ; externally it is prescribed in the form of bath in paralysis, contractura, psora, and other cutaneous diseases.

The dose is from ten drops, gradually increased to fifteen, three or four times a day.

HYDRO-SULPHURETUM POTASSÆ. Hydro-sulphuret of Potash. The Aqua Sulphureti Kali.

HYDRO-SULPHURETUM STIBII LUTEUM. Yellow Hydro-sulphuret of Antimony. The *Sulphuretum Antimonii Præcipitatum.*

HYDRO-SULPHURETUM STIBII RUBRUM. Red Hydro-sulphuret of Antimony. See *Sulphuretum Antimonii Præcipitatum.*

HYOSCIAMI FOLIA. L. Henbane Leaves; or Hyosciami Nigri Herba. E. Hyosciamus; Herba. D. See *Hyosciamus.*

HYOSCIAMI SEMINA. L. Henbane Seed; or Hyosciami Nigra Semina. E. See *Hyosciamus.*

HYOSCIAMUS. L. D. The Henbane; or *Hyosciamus Niger* of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, and of Linnæus, is a biennial plant, of the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia.* This plant is not uncommon in villages, road sides, and amongst rubbish, particularly in the midland and southern counties. Its smell is somewhat peculiar, and of the narcotic kind; taste, mucilaginous and insipid; these, however, are lost by drying. With respect to the internal use of the leaves and seed, they are sometimes recommended from three to ten grains, in the same cases as stated under the extract, which in fact is the best, and most convenient form of exhibiting henbane. Externally, in very fine powder; it is very useful as an anodyne, sprinkled on cancerous sores, thereby allaying pain.

HYOSCIAMUS; HERBA. D. Henbane Leaves; or Hyosciami Folia. L. See *Hyosciamus.*

HYOSCIAMUS NIGER. E. The Common or Black Henbane. See Hyosciamus. L.

HYOSCIAMUS PERUVIANUS. Peruvian Henbane. The *Tabacum.*

HYSSOPUS. D. The Common Hyssop; or *Hyssopus Officinalis* of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, and of Linnæus, is a native shrub of Germany, belonging to the class *Didynamia*, order *Gymnospermia.* The leaves of this plant have an aromatic odour; and a warm, pungent taste; and were formerly recommended in humoral asthma and chronic catarrh, from twenty to sixty grains at a dose; but are now seldom or ever used.

HYSSOPUS; FOLIA. D. Hyssop Leaves; or Hyssopus Officinalis Herba. E. See *Hyssopus.*

HYSSOPUS OFFICINALIS. E. The Common Hyssop; or Hyssopus. D. See *Hyssopus.*

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I.

ICHTHYOCOLLA. D. Isinglass. This is a whitish semi-transparent dry substance, without smell or taste, consisting principally of gelatin, therefore, is highly demulcent and nutritive, and is much used as a diet for the sick and convalescent; as also for infants troubled with acidity of the primæ viæ. The preparation of Isinglass is almost peculiar to Russia; where it is made principally from the beluga and sterlet, (*Acipenser Huso et Ruthenus*,) by boiling the sinewy parts of these fish in water till they are dissolved; the viscid liquor is then strained, and suffered to cool; when cold, the fat is carefully taken off, the liquor again boiled to a due consistence, then cut into pieces and rolled into a semicircular twist, in which state they are suspended on a string and carefully dried. That prepared from the sterlet is reckoned the best, and is usually sent to this country rolled into a snake or heart; the second, or that from the beluga, is folded in leaves, like a book; and the worst, or that prepared from other fish, dried without any care. The mode of preparation also differs, according to the place where the fish are caught, and according to their quality.

INFUSUM. An Infusion is the gum, sugar, extractive, tannin, saline particles, and a portion of the essential oil, and of the resinous matter of vegetables, extracted by water, either boiling or cold.

INFUSUM ACACIÆ CATECHU. E. Infusion of Catechu; or Infusum Catechu Compositum. L. See *Infusum Catechu Compositum.*

Infusum Amara. Bitter Infusion. The *Infusum Gentianæ Compositum.*

Infusum Angusturæ. Infusion of Angustura. The *Infusum Cuspariæ.*

INFUSUM ANTHEMIDIS. L. E. *Infusum Chamamæli. Infusum Flores Chamamæli.*

℞ Anthemidis florum, drachmas duas; aquæ ferventis, octarium dimidium.

Macera per sextam horæ partem, in vase leviter clauso, et cola.

Take of chamomile flowers, two drachms; boiling water, half a pint.

Macerate for ten minutes in a lightly covered vessel, and strain.

This infusion is often recommended cold, as a tonic in dyspepsia, hysteria, and other complaints attended with debility of the stomach; and when warm, as an emetic, taken either alone to excite vomiting, or to assist the operation of other emetics. From one to two ounces is the usual dose.

INFUSUM ARMORACIÆ COMPOSITUM. L. Compound Infusion of Horse-radish. *Infusum Raphani Rusticani.*

℞ Armoraciæ radicis, recentis concisæ; sinapis seminum, contusorum, singulorum unciam; spiritûs armoraciæ compositi, fluidunciam; aquæ ferventis, octarium.

Macera radicem in aqua per horas duas, in vase leviter clauso, et cola; tum adjice spiritum armoraciæ compositum.

Take of fresh horse-radish root sliced, mustard seeds bruised, of each an ounce; compound spirit of horse-radish, a fluidounce; boiling water, a pint.

Macerate the root (and seed) in the water for two hours, in a covered vessel, and strain; then add the compound spirit of horse-radish.

The medical use of this preparation, is as a stimulant and diuretic, thereore used in chronic rheumatism, scorbutus, paralysis, and dropsies occurring after intermittents; taken from one to three ounces, three or four times a day.

INFUSUM AURANTII COMPOSITUM. L. Compound Infusion of Seville Orange Peel. *Infusum Corticis Aurantiorum.*

℞ Aurantii corticis, exsiccati, drachmas duas; limonum corticis,

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recentis drachmam; caryophyllorum contusorum, drachmam dimidiam; aquæ ferventis, octarium dimidium.

Macera per quartam horæ partem, in vase leviter clauso, et cola.

Take of orange-peel dried, two drachms; lemon-peel fresh, a drachm; cloves bruised, half a drachm; boiling water, half a pint.

Macerate for a quarter of an hour in a lightly covered vessel, and strain.

Principally used in dyspepsia, flatulent colic, and the debility which follows acute disease. Also united with absorbents it is said to be serviceable in gout. From one to two ounces, twice or three times a day.

INFUSUM AURANTIORUM. Infusion of Seville Orange Peel. The *Infusum Aurantii Compositum.*

INFUSUM CALUMBÆ. L. Infusion of Calumba; or Infusum Calombæ. E.

℞ Calumbæ concisæ, drachmas duas; aquæ ferventis, octarium dimidium.

Macera per horas duas, in vase leviter clauso, et cola.

Take of calumba sliced, two drachms; boiling water, half a pint.

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

The infusion of calumba, as also the infusions of clove, cascarilla, cinchona, cusparia, quassia, rhubarb, simarouba, and of valerian, being but simple macerations, of course, differ not in virtues or use from their respective ingredients, therefore I have not mentioned the diseases in which they are used, or their action on the animal system, but must refer my reader to the said respective ingredients, thereby preventing an unnecessary repetition. They are all likewise given nearly in the same doses, that is, from one to two or three ounces, according to the case in which they are used, or with what they are combined.

INFUSUM CARYOPHYLLORUM. L. Infusion of Cloves.

℞ Caryophyllorum contusorum, drachmam; aquæ ferventis, octarium dimidium.

Macera per horas duas in vase leviter clauso, et cola.

Take of cloves bruised, a drachm; boiling water, half a pint.

Macerate for two hours in a covered vessel, and strain. See *Infusum Calumbæ.*

INFUSAM CASCARILLÆ. L. Infusion of Cascarilla.

℞ Cascarillæ corticis contusi, unciam dimidiam; aquæ ferventis, octarium dimidium.

Macera per horas duas in vase leviter clauso, et cola.

Take of cascarilla bark bruised, half an ounce; boiling water, half a pint.

Macerate for two hours in a covered vessel, and strain. See *Infusum Calumbæ.*

INFUSUM CASSIÆ SENNÆ. E. Infusion of Senna; or Infusum Sennæ Compositum. L. See *Infusum Sennæ Compositum.*

INFUSUM CATECHU. Infusion of Catechu. The *Infusum Catechu Compositum.*

INFUSUM CATECHU COMPOSITUM. L. Compound Infusion of Catechu; or Infusum Acaciæ Catechu. E.

℞ Catechu extracti, drachmas duas cum semisse; cinnamomi corticis contusi, drachmam dimidiam; aquæ ferventis, octarium dimidium.

Macera per horam in vase leviter clauso, et cola.

Take of extract of catechu, two drachms and a half; cinnamon bark bruised, half a drachm; boiling water, half a pint.

Macerate for an hour in a covered vessel, and strain.

A stomachic and astringent preparation, particularly serviceable in diarrhœas from a laxity of the bowels. Given from one to two ounces, every three hours, or after every loose stool.

INFUSUM CINCHONÆ. L. Infusion of Cinchona; or Infusum Cinchonæ Lancifoliæ. E. Infusum Cinchonæ sine Calore. D. *Infusion of Bark. Infusum Corticis Peruviani.*

℞ Cinchonæ lancifoliæ corticis contusi, unciam dimidiam; aquæ ferventis, octarium dimidium.

Macera per horas duas in vase leviter clauso, et cola.

Take of lance-leaved cinchona bark, half an ounce; boiling water, half a pint.

Macerate for two hours in a co-

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vered vessel, and strain. See *Infusum Calumbæ.*

INFUSUM CINCHONÆ LANCIFOLIÆ. E. Infusion of Lance-leaved Cinchona; or Infusum Cinchonæ. L. See *Infusum Cinchonæ.*

INFUSUM CINCHONÆ SINE CALORE. D. Infusion of Bark, without heat. This may be substituted by the Infusum Cinchonæ. L. See *Infusum Cinchonæ.*

INFUSUM COLOMBÆ. Infusion of Colomba. The *Infusum Calumbæ.*

INFUSUM CUSPARIÆ. L. Infusion of Cusparia; or Infusion of Angustura Bark. *Infusum Angusturæ.*

℞ Cusparie corticis contusi, drachmas duas; aquæ ferventis, octarium dimidium.

Macerate per horas duas in vase leviter clauso, et cola.

Take of cusparia bark bruised, two drachms; boiling water, half a pint.

Macerate for two hours in a covered vessel, and strain. See *Infusum Calumbæ.*

INFUSUM DIGITALIS. L. Infusion of Foxglove; or Infusum Digitalis Purpureæ. E.

℞ Digitalis foliorum exsiccatorum, drachmam; spiritûs cinnamomi, fluidunciam dimidiam; aquæ ferventis, octarium dimidium.

Macera per horas quatuor in vase leviter clauso, et cola; tum adjice spiritum.

Take of fox-glove leaves, dried, a drachm; spirit of cinnamon, half a fluidounce; boiling water, half a pint.

Macerate for four hours in a covered vessel, and strain; then add the spirit.

This infusion, like the other simple macerations, possesses the virtues of the article from which it is made; therefore used with the same view, and in the same cases as the said article; but care must be taken that the dose, which is an ounce every eight or ten hours, be not continued, when once the remedy acts upon the kidneys, pulse, stomach, or bowels. See *Digitalis.*

INFUSUM GENTIANÆ COMPOSITUM. L. E. D. Compound Infusion of Gentian, or Bitter Infusion. *Infusum Amara.*

℞ Gentianæ radicis concisæ, aurantii corticis exsiccati, singulorum drachmam; limonum corticis recentis, drachmas duas; aquæ ferventis, fluiduncias duodecim.

Macera per horam in vase leviter clauso, et cola.

Take of gentian root sliced, orange peel dried, of each a drachm; lemon peel fresh, two drachms; boiling water, twelve fluidounces.

Macerate for an hour in a covered vessel, and strain.

The preparation under consider[illegible], is a very useful tonic and st[illegible]achic; taken from one to two ounces, twice or three times a day, in cases of dyspepsia, chlorosis, diarrhœa, dropsy, and gout.

INFUSUM JAPONICUM. Japonic Infusion. The *Infusum Catechu Compositum.*

INFUSUM LINI COMPOSITUM. L. Compound Infusion of Linseed, or Infusum Lini Usitatissimi. E.

℞ Lini usitatissimi seminum contusorum, unciam; glycyrrhizæ radicis concisæ, unciam dimidiam; aquæ ferventis, octarios duos.

Macera per horas quatuor, prope ignem, vase leviter clauso, et cola.

Take of lin[illegible]ed bruised, an ounce; liquorice root sliced, half an ounce; boiling water, two pints.

Macerate for four hours near the fire, in a covered vessel, and strain.

A tea-cupful of this infusion may be taken *ad libitum*, as a demulcent, in pneumonic affections, gonorrhœa, stranguary, and catarrh.

INFUSUM LINI USITATISSIMI. E. Infusion of Linseed; or Infusum Lini Compositum. L. See *Infusum Lini Compositum.*

INFUSUM MENTHÆ COMPOSITUM. D. Compound Infusion of Spearmint. Macerate two drachms of dried spearmint leaves for half an hour, in as much boiling water as will afford six ounces of the infusion, when strained; which being done, add two drachms of refined sugar, and three drops of the oil of spearmint, dissolved in half an ounce of the compound tincture of cardamoms. This compound is medically considered as a slight stimulant and diaphoretic, with which view, it is occasionally employed in anorexia, and as a vehicle for nauseous remedies.

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Taken from one to three ounces for a dose.

INFUSUM MIMOSÆ CATECHU. Infusion of Catechu. The *Infusum Catechu Compositum*.

INFUSUM QUASSIÆ. L. Infusion of Quassia; or Infusum Quassiæ Excelsæ. E.

℞ Quassiæ ligni concisi, scrupulum; aquæ ferventis, octarium dimidium.

Macera per horas duas in vase leviter clauso, et cola.

Take of quassia wood sliced, a scruple; boiling water, half a pint.

Macerate for two hours in a covered vessel, and strain. See *Infusum Calumbæ*.

INFUSUM RHEI. L. E. Infusion of Rhubarb.

℞ Rhei radicis concisæ, drachmam; aquæ ferventis, octarium dimidium.

Macera per horas duas in vase leviter clauso, et cola.

Take of rhubarb root sliced, a drachm; boiling water, half a pint.

Macerate for two hours in a covered vessel, and strain. See *Infusum Calumbæ*.

INFUSUM RHEI PALMATI. Infusion of Palmated Rhubarb. The *Infusum Rhei*.

INFUSUM ROSARUM. Infusion of Roses. The *Infusum Rosæ Compositum*.

INFUSUM ROSÆ. Infusion of Rose. The *Infusum Rosæ Compositum*.

INFUSUM ROSÆ COMPOSITUM. L. D. Compound Infusion of Rose; or Infusion Rosæ Gallicæ. E.

℞ Rosæ gallicæ petalorum exsiccatorum, unciam dimidiam; acidi sulphurici diluti, fluidrachmas tres; sacchari purificati, unciam cum semisse; aquæ ferventis, octarios duos cum semisse.

Aquam rosæ petalis superinfunde in vase vitreo; dein acidum immisce, et macera per horam dimidiam. Denique liquorem cola, eique saccharum adjice.

Take of red rose petals dried, half an ounce; diluted sulphuric acid, three fluidrachms; refined sugar, an ounce and a half; boiling water, two pints and a half.

Pour the water upon the rose petals in a glass vessel; then mix in the acid, and macerate for half an hour. Lastly, strain the liquor, and add to it the sugar.

A very serviceable sub-astringent and refrigerant. It also forms an elegant vehicle for more active remedies.

INFUSUM ROSÆ GALLICÆ. E. Infusion of the Red Rose. Infusum Rosæ Compositum. L. See *Infusum Rosæ Compositum*.

INFUSUM SENNÆ. Infusion of Senna. The *Infusum Sennæ Compositum*.

INFUSUM SENNÆ COMPOSITUM. L. D. Compound Infusion of Senna; or Infusum Cassiæ Sennæ. E. *Infusum Sennæ*.

℞ Sennæ foliorum, unciam cum semisse; zingiberis radicis concisæ, drachmam; aquæ ferventis, octarium.

Macera per horam in vase leviter clauso, et liquorem cola.

Take of senna leaves, an ounce and a half; ginger root sliced, a drachm; boiling water, a pint.

Macerate for an hour in a covered vessel, and strain the liquor.

Chiefly employed as a vehicle for other purgatives; taken to the quantity of from one to three ounces at a dose.

INFUSUM SENNÆ COMPOSITUM. E. Compound Infusion of Senna; or Infusum Sennæ cum Tamarindis. D. See *Infusum Sennæ cum Tamarindus*.

INFUSUM SENNÆ CUM TAMARINDIS. D. Infusion of Senna, with Tamarind; or Infusum Sennæ Compositum. E. Macerate an ounce of tamarind pulp, half a drachm of coriander seed, and half an ounce of brown sugar, with a drachm of senna leaves, in eight ounces of boiling water, agitating occasionally for four hours, and then strain. A mild and cooling purgative, particularly adapted to delicate habits, and inflammatory diseases, taken from two to four ounces at a dose.

INFUSUM SENNÆ SIMPLEX. Simple Infusion of Senna. The *Infusum Sennæ Compositum*.

INFUSUM SIMAROUBÆ. L. Infusion of Simarouba.

℞ Simaroubæ corticis contusi, drachmam dimidiam; aquæ ferventis, octarium dimidium.

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Macera per horas duas in vase leviter clauso, et cola.

Take of simarouba bark bruised, half a drachm; boiling water, half a pint.

Macerate for two hours in a covered vessel, then strain. See *Infusum Calumbæ.*

INFUSUM TABACI. L. Infusion of Tobacco.

℞ Tabaci foliorum, drachmam; aquæ ferventis, octarium.

Macera per horam in vase leviter clauso, et cola.

Take of tobacco leaves, a drachm; boiling water, a pint.

Macerate for an hour in a covered vessel, and strain.

Principally used as a sedative and narcotic clyster, in ileus, colica pictonum, and cases of suspended animation.

INFUSUM VALERIANÆ. D. Infusion of Valerian. Macerate two drachms of the valerian root, in coarse powder, for an hour, in seven ounces of boiling water, then strain. See *Infusum Calumbæ.*

INULA HELENIUM. L. The Elecampane; or *Enula Campana* of the Dublin Pharmacopœia, is a very large downy perennial plant, belonging to the class *Syngenesia*, order *Polygamia Superflua.* The elecampane, though a native of the South of Europe, is frequently found growing wild in our moist meadows and pastures; in Essex; about St. Ives, Cornwall; and Bugden, Ripton, and Warboys, Huntingdonshire; Mettingham, Suffolk; not uncommon in Norfolk; very plentiful in the fields and lanes about Aber, Carnarvonshire; Byland Wood, near Coxwould, Yorkshire.

The root of this plant, entering the Materia Medica of the London Pharmacopœia by the name *Helenium*, is of a glutinous, bitterish, acrid, pungent taste; and of an aromatic odour; possessing in some measure, stimulating, expectorating, emmenagogue, and diuretic virtues; therefore occasionally recommended in chronic coughs, and humoral asthma, from twenty to sixty grains at a dose, twice or three times a day.

IPECACUANHA. L. E. D. The True Ipecacuan, or *Callicocca Ipecacuanha** of the last nomenclature, is a perennial plant of the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia*, growing in moist situations in the Brazils; from whence the root (*Ipecacuanhæ Radix*) is sent to this country. Ipecacuanha Root is in small wrinkled pieces, externally brown, internally whitish; of a bitter, sub-acrid, mucilaginous taste; and of a faint, peculiar odour; possessing an emetic quality, from twenty to thirty grains at a dose; sudorific and expectorating, from one to three grains, or from three to five when given with a grain of opium.

With the view of an emetic, it is employed in the commencement of fevers and inflammatory diseases, swelled testicles, buboes, and before the paroxysms of ague; and for the latter virtues, to excite nausea in dysentery, pertussis, hæmorrhages, pneumonia, asthma; and combined with opium, to produce diaphoresis in rheumatism, gout, and febrile disorders.

IPECACUANHÆ RADIX. L. E. D. Ipecacuan Root. See *Ipecacuanha.*

IRIDIS FLORENTINÆ RADIX. E. Florentine Orris Root. See *Iris Florentina.*

IRIS FLORENTINA. E. The Florentine Orris is a perennial plant, native of the South of Europe, belonging to the class *Triandria*, order *Monogynia.* The root of this plant (*Iridis Florentinæ Radix,*) formerly ranked as a pectoral and expectorant; but in the present day is only used to disguise an unpleasant breath.

ISLANDICUS MUSCUS. Iceland Moss. The *Lichen Islandicus.*

* Brotero, in Act. Soc. Linn.

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J.

JALAPA. L. D. The Jalap Shrub, or *Convolvulus Jalapa* of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, is a native of South America, belonging to the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia*. The root of this shrub, (Jalapæ Radix) is found in our shops, both cut into pieces and whole: in the latter state it is of an oval shape, solid, hard, heavy, and brittle; internally light grey; externally covered with a deep brown, wrinkled bark. It has scarcely any smell, but a sweetish, slightly pungent taste. The medical activity of Jalap, is as a cathartic, residing principally, if not wholly, in the resin. It is very frequently used in costiveness, mania, worms, and as an hydragogue in dropsy; also as an adjunct to calomel, and to purgatives of slow operation, but as it is apt to gripe violently, it is adviseable to add a small quantity of some essential oil, or aromatic powder.

Dose, from ten to thirty grains, in powder.

JALAPÆ RADIX. L. D. Jalap Root; or Convolvuli Jalapæ Radix. E. See *Jalapa*.

JALAPIUM. The Jalap-shrub; or *Jalapa*.

JULEPUM. A Julep. This term, in former Pharmacopœias, expressed what is now understood by *Mistura*.

JULEPUM CAMPHORÆ. Camphor Julep. The *Mistura Camphoræ*.

JULEPUM CRETÆ. Chalk Julep. The *Mistura Cretæ*.

JULEPUM MOSCHI. Musk Julep. The *Mistura Moschi*.

JUNIPERI BACCÆ. L. Juniper Berries; or Juniperi Communis Baccæ. E. Juniperus Baccæ. D. See *Juniperus*.

JUNIPERI CACUMINA. L. Juniper Tops. See *Juniperus*.

JUNIPERI COMMUNIS BACCÆ. E. Juniper Berries; or Juniperi Baccæ. L. See *Juniperus*.

JUNIPERUS. L. D. The Common Juniper; or *Juniperus Communis* of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, and of Linnæus, is an evergreen shrub, of the class *Diœcia*, order *Monadelphia*, growing on heaths and hilly grounds in all parts of Europe. It is a low shrub, much branched, rigid, and smooth, and in this country is usually found on heaths, and open hilly spots on a limestone soil; near Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire, and abundantly on a common between Blenheim and Ditchley, Oxfordshire; on heaths west of Bishop's Aukland; Juniper-hill, between Middleton-stony and Oxford; on the edges of Shakspeare's Cliff, and the other highest precipices overhanging the sea between Dover and Folkstone. Both the tops and berries are directed in the London Pharmacopœia, but the latter are usually preferred, and for the most part, brought from Holland and Italy; the predominant constituents of which, as well as of the tops, are essential oil, and a sweet mucilaginous matter. However, they are indebted to the oil for their stimulating, carminative, diaphoretic, and diuretic properties. Their principal medical use is in dropsy, but even then, they cannot be depended on alone; still they are an admirable adjunct to foxglove and squill; and the best form in both cases, is as an infusion, in the proportion of three ounces to a pint of water.

JUNIPERUS; BACCÆ. D. Juniper Berries; or Juniperi Baccæ. L. See *Juniperus*.

JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS. E. The Common Juniper; or Juniperus. L. See *Juniperus*.

JUNIPERUS LYCIA. L. E. D. The Lycian Juniper, or Gum-olibanum Tree, is a native of the South of Europe, belonging to the same class, order, and genera, as the preceding. The gum-resin of our Materia Medica, called

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Olibanum, is the juice of this tree, and is said to ooze spontaneously from the bark. It exists in grains of different sizes, semi-transparent and brittle; of a reddish-yellow colour; aromatic peculiar odour, and of a bitterish, slightly pungent taste; possessing a stimulating property, but is seldom used, except as a perfume in sick rooms. See *Frankincense*.

JUNIPERUS LYCIA; GUMMI RESINA. E. Gum Resin of the Lycian Juniper; or Olibanum. L. See *Juniperus Lycia*.

JUNIPERUS SABINA. The Savine; or *Sabina*.

K.

KALI. A term used throughout the Dublin Pharmacopœia, for *Potassa* of the London.

KALI ACETATUM. Acetated Kali. The *Acetas Potassæ*.

KALI ÆRATUM. Aerated Kali. The *Carbonas Potassæ*. L.

KALI ARSENICATUM. Arseniated Kali. The *Arsenias Kali*.

KALI CAUSTICUM. D. Caustic Kali; or Potassa Fusa. L. See *Potassa Fusa*.

KALI CAUSTICUM CUM CALCE. D. Caustic Kali with Lime; or Potassa cum Calce. L. See *Potassa cum Calce*.

KALI COMMUNIS. Common Kali. The *Potassa Impura*.

KALI E TARTARO. D. Kali from Tartar; or Carbonas Potassæ Purissimus. E. See *Carbonas Potassæ Purissimus*.

KALI IMPURUM. Impure Kali. The *Potassa Impura*.

KALI PRÆPARATUM. Prepared Kali; The *Sub-carbonas Potassæ*.

KALI PURUM. Pure Kali. The *Potassa Fusa*.

KALI SULPHURATUM. Sulphurated Kali. The *Sulphuretum Potassæ*.

KALI NITRATEM. Nitrated Kali. The *Nitras Potassæ*.

KALI TARTARIZATUM. Tartarized Kali. The *Tartras Potassæ*.

KALI VITRIOLATUM. Vitriolated Kali. The *Sulphas Potassæ*.

KINO. L. E. D. Kino. A reddish gum, formerly supposed by the Edinburgh College, to be the produce of the *Eucalyptus Resinifera*; and by the Dublin, of the *Butea Frondosa*; but which is now proved to be an extract of the *Pterocarpus Erinacea*.

The numerous names by which it has been called, are Eucalypti Resiniferæ, Succus Spissatus. Buteæ Frondosæ Resina. Arboris, nondum descriptæ Africanæ, gummi-resina. Kino, Resina. Kino, Gummi-resina. Gummi Rubrum. Gummi Rubrum Astringens: and Gummi Rubrum Astringens Gambiense. See *Pterocarpus Erinacea*.

KRAMERIA. L. The Ratanhy, or *Krameria Triandra** of the last nomenclature, is a native shrub of Java, belonging to the *Tetandria* class, and *Monogynia* order. The root of this plant, *Krameriæ Radix*, has been lately recommended as an astringent, detergent, and diuretic, from twenty to sixty grains at a dose; but the most general form of administering it, is that of a decoction.

KRAMERIA TRIANDRA. The Ratanhy; or *Krameria*.

* Flor. Peruvian.

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L.

LAC. Milk. A term used by the Dublin College for those preparations, called by the London, *Misturæ*.

LAC AMMONIACI. D. Milk of Ammoniac; or Mistura Ammoniaci. L. See *Mistura Ammoniaci*.

LAC AMYGDALARUM. Milk of Almonds. The *Mistura Amygdalæ*.

LAC AMYGDALÆ. D. Milk of Almonds, or Mistura Amygdalæ. L. See *Mistura Amygdalæ*.

LAC ASSAFŒTIDÆ. D. Assafœtida Milk, or Mistura Assafœtida. L. See *Mistura Assafœtidæ*.

LAC GUAIACI. Guaiac Milk. The *Mistura Guaiaci*.

LAC SULPHURIS. Milk of Sulphur. The *Sulphur Præcipitatum*.

LACTUSA. L. The Common Garden Lettuce; or *Lactusa Sativa*, of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, and of Linnæus; is a biennial plant, native of the South of Europe, but cultivated in our gardens, chiefly as an article of food; belonging to the class *Syngenesia*, order *Polygamia Æqualis*.

With respect to its medical use, it is chiefly confined to the preparation of the extract, though some have used the inspissated juice (*Lactucarium*,) from one to six grains at a dose, in cases of phthisis pulmonalis, coughs, and all painful affections, with tolerable success. See *Extractum Latusæ*.

LACTUSA GRAVEOLENS. The Opium scented Lettuce; or *Lactusa Virosa*.

LACTUSA SATIVA. E. The Garden Lettuce; or Lactusa. L. See *Lactusa*.

LACTUSA VIROSA. E. The Strong or Opium-scented Lettuce, is also a biennial plant of the same class and order as the preceding, but a native of this country, growing wild in our ditches and hedges; as also on commons in calcareous soils; borders of fields; in a stone quarry at Thorp Arch, Yorkshire; World's End, near Stepney; and banks of the Thames, between Blackwall and Woolwich; old walls in Bungay, Suffolk; and near Diss, Norfolk.

The whole plant, more particularly the leaves, is of a strong smell, resembling that of opium, and of a bitterish, acrid taste; abounding with a milky juice, in which its sensible qualities are said to reside.

The operation of this plant on the living system, is as a narcotic, diaphoretic, diuretic, and gently laxative; however it is never used in substance, but always in the form of an inspissated juice. See *Succus Spissatus Lactusæ Virosæ*.

LACTUSA VIROSA; FOLIUM. E. The Leaves of strong scented Lettuce. See *Lactusa Virosa*.

LACTUSÆ FOLIA. L. Garden Lettuce Leaves; or Lactusæ Sativæ Folia. E. See *Lactusæ*.

LACTUSÆ SATIVÆ LACTUCARIUM. E. The Inspissated Juice, or Milk of the Garden Lettuce. See *Lactusa*.

LAPATHUM ACETOSUM. The Common Sorrel, or *Acetosa*.

LAPATHUM CHINENSE. Chinese Sour-dock. The *Rheum Palmatum*.

LAPATHUM ORIENTALE. Oriental Sour-dock. The *Rheum Palmatum*.

LAPIDES CANCRORUM. Crab's Stones; or *Cancri Chelæ*.

LAPIS CALAMINARIS. Calamine Stone; or *Calamina*.

LAPIS CALAMINARIS PRÆPARATUS. D. Prepared Calamine Stone; or Calamina Præparata. L. See *Calamina Præparata*.

LAPIS CALCAREUS. L. Lime Stone. A semi-hard substance, of a grey, dull colour; consisting of carbonic acid and lime, united with argil, silex, magnesia, and oxide of iron. Its medical use, is simply to form lime for pharmaceutical purposes.

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LAPIS CONTRAYERVÆ. Contrayerva Stone. The *Pulvis Contrayervæ Compositus*.

LAPIS INFERNALIS SIVE SEPTICUS. The Potassa cum Calce.

LAUDANUM. The *Tinctura Opii*.

LAUDANUM LIQUIDUM SYDENHAMI. Sydenham's Liquid Laudanum. The *Vinum Opii*.

LAURI CASSIÆ CORTEX. E. D. Bastard Cinnamon Bark; or Cassia Lignea. See *Laurus Cassia*.

LAURI BACCÆ ET FOLIA. L. Bay Berries and Leaves; or Lauri Nobilis Baccæ et Folia. E. See *Laurus*.

LAURI CINNAMOMI CORTEX. E. Cinnamon Bark; or Cinnamomi Cortex. L. D. See *Cinnamomum*.

LAURI NOBILIS, OLEUM FIXUM. E. The Fixed Oil of Bay Berries; or Oleum Lauri Nobili; Oleum Lauri Baccæ. See *Laurus*.

LAURI SASSAFRAS, LIGNUM ET RADIX. E. Sassafras Wood and Root; or Sassafras Lignum et Radix. L. See *Sassafras*.

LAURUS. L. The Common Sweet Bay, or *Laurus Nobilis* of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, and of Linnæus, is a native tree of Italy, but cultivated in our gardens and shrubberies as a handsome evergreen, belonging to the class *Enneandria*, order *Monogynia*. Both the leaves (*Lauri Folia*) and berries (*Lauri Baccæ*) of this tree, as also the oil (*Lauri Nobilis, Oleum Fixum*) possess a stimulating property, but are seldom used except as external remedies.

LAURUS BENZOINUM. The Benzoin Laurel; or *Styrax Benzoinum*.

LAURUS CAMPHORA. L. E. D. The Camphor or Camphire Laurel, is indigenous to the forests of Japan, where it grows in great abundance, and to a considerable size. It belongs to the same class, order, and genera as the Sweet Bay or Laurus. Every part of the tree smells strongly of camphor, which is obtained from the trunk, branches, and root, by cutting them into pieces, and putting them in a still, with a proportion of water; after the water has been kept boiling forty-eight hours, the camphor is found adhering to the straw with which the head of the still is lined. In this state it is called crude camphire, appearing in small greyish pieces, and intermixed with various extraneous matter, from which it is purified by the Dutch, and formed into loaves, as sent to this country. Pure camphor is lighter than water, very white, pellucid, somewhat unctuous to the touch, brittle, yet tough and elastic, so as to be scarcely pulverizable; shining in its fracture, and crystalline in its texture; of a bitterish, aromatic, pungent taste, yet accompanied with a sense of coolness, and of a strong and very penetrating odour. The operation of camphor on the animal system, is that of a narcotic, diaphoretic, and sedative; therefore employed in typhus, confluent small pox, atonic gout, cynanche maligna, exanthemata of the typhoid type, and as an adjunct to bark and opium, in checking gangrene; also united with nitre and antimonials, in mania, pneumonia, and other inflammatory complaints. It is either given, in form of powder, from five to ten grains at a dose, with sugar, or as the camphor mixture. Externally, camphor dissolved in oil or alcohol, is a useful anodyne application, for rheumatic pains and other deep-seated inflammations.

LAURUS CANELLA. Canella Laurel. The *Canella Alba*.

LAURUS CASSIA. E. D. The Bastard Cinnamon, Wild Cinnamon, Malabar Cinnamon, or Cassia Lignea Tree. A native of the East Indies, belonging to the same class and order as the Laurus and Cinnamomum. Both the bark (*Lauri Cassiæ Cortex*,) and unopen flower-buds (*Laurus Cassia, Flos nondum Explicatus*, of this tree, enter the Materia Medica, but from their inferiority in respect to medical virtues, to the common cinnamon bark, are seldom or ever used in the present day.

LAURUS CASSIA; FLOS NONDUM EXPLICATUS. E. D. The Unopen Flower Buds of the Bastard Cinnamon Tree. See *Laurus Cassia*.

LAURUS CINNAMOMUM. E. The Cinnamon Tree; or Cinnamomum. L. See *Cinnamomum*.

LAURUS NOBILIS. E. The Sweet Bay; or Laurus. L. See *Laurus*.

LAURUS SASSAFRAS. E. The

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Sassafras Tree; or Sassafras. L. See *Sassafras*.

LAVANDULA. L. D. The Common Lavender; or *Lavandula Spica*, of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, and of Linnæus, is a well known shrubby perennial plant, of the class *Didynamia*, order *Gymnospermia*; a native of the South of Europe, but cultivated in our gardens, for the sake of its perfume. Lavender flowers (*Lavandulæ Flores*) possess a stimulating property, with which view they are employed in the preparation of officinal and other compounds.

LAVANDULA SPICA. E. The Common Lavender; or Lavandula. L. See *Lavandula*.

LAVANDULÆ FLORES. L. D. Lavender Flowers; or Lavandulæ Spicæ Flores. E. See *Lavandula*.

LEICHEN. Iceland Moss; or *Linchen*.

LENTISCUS. The *Pistacia Lentiscus*.

LEONTODON TARAXACUM. The Dandelion; or *Taraxacum*.

LICHEN. L. The Iceland Moss; or *Lichen Islandicus* of the Edinburgh and Dublin Pharmacopœias, is a perennial plant, of the class *Cryptogamia*, order *Algæ*, a native (as its name implies) of Iceland. It has no smell, but is extremely mucilaginous, and to the taste is bitter, and somewhat astringent. It is never administered in substance, but under the form of the Decoctum Lichenis it is a very excellent medicine. See *Decoctum Lichenis*.

LICHEN ISLANDICUS. E. D. The Iceland Moss; or Lichen. L. See *Lichen*.

LICHEN ROCELLA. D. Litmus, Archil, or Turnsole. This plant, the *Lichen Rocella* of Linnæus, is a native perennial of the Azores, belonging to the class *Cryptogamia*, order *Algæ*. The test for ascertaining with great delicacy the presence of acids, sold in our shops under the name of *Litmus*; *Lacmus Tinctorius* is a paste manufactured by the Dutch from this plant. It is sent to this country in solid square masses, about an inch in breadth and thickness, hard and brittle, having the appearance of a violet coloured earth with white spots.

LIGNUM BENEDICTUM. St. Benedict's Wood. The *Guaiaci Lignum*.

LIGNUM CAMPECHIANUM VEL CAMPECHENSE. Campeachy Wood. The *Hæmatoxyli Lignum*.

LIGNUM CAMPESCANUM VEL SAPPAN. Logwood; or *Hæmatoxyli Lignum*.

LIGNUM INDICUM. Indian-Wood. The *Guaiaci Lignum*.

LIGNUM SANCTUM. The *Guaiaci Lignum*.

LIGNUM SANTALI RUBRI. Red Saunder's Wood. The *Pterocarpi Lignum*.

LIGNUM VITÆ. Wood of Life. The *Guaiaci Lignum*.

LIMATURA FERRI. Filings of Iron; or Ferri Ramenta. See *Ferrum*.

LIMATURA STANNI. Filings of Tin. See *Stannum*.

LIMON; FRUCTUS SUCCUS; EPIDERMIS; OLEUM ESSENTIALE. D. The Lemon; Juice of; Peel; and Essential Oil. See *Limones*; *Citrus Medica*; *Limonum Cortex*; et *Oleum Limonum*.

LIMONES. L. Lemons; or Limon D. Citri Medicæ Fructus. E. See *Citrus Medica*.

LIMONUM. The Lemon. See *Limones*.

LIMONUM BACCÆ. The Lemon. See *Limones*.

LIMONUM CORTEX. L. Lemon Peel; or Citri Medicæ Cortex. E. Limon; Fructus Epidermis. D. See *Citrus Medica*.

LIMONUM CORTEX EXTERIOR VEL EPIDERMIS. The Epidermis or outer rind of Lemon. The *Limonum Cortex*.

LIMONUM, CORTEX EXTERIOR OLEUM ESSENTIALE. Essential Oil of the outer rind of Lemon. The *Oleum Limonum*.

LIMONUM, CORTEX OLEUM. Oil of Lemon Peel. The *Oleum Limonum*.

LIMONUM FRUCTUS. Lemons; or *Limones*.

LIMONUM FRUCTUS CORTEX. Lemon Peel; or *Limonum Cortex*.

LIMONUM, FRUCTUS SUCCUS. Lemon Juice; or *Limon*; *Fructus Succus*.

LINI SEMINA. Flax Seed; or *Lini Usitatissimi Semina*.

LINI USITATISSIMI SEMINA. L. E. Linseed; or Flaxseed. Linum; Semina. D. See *Linum Usitatissimum*.

LINIMENTUM. A Liniment, is an oleaceous substance of a mediate consistence, between an ointment and an oil, but so thin as to drop.

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LINIMENTUM ÆRUGINIS. L. Liniment of Verdigris; or Oxymel Æruginis. D.

℞ Æruginis contritæ, unciam; aceti, fluiduncias septem; mellis despumati, uncias quatuordecim.

Liqua æruginem in aceto, et per linteum cola; dein, instillatomelle, ad idoneam crassitudinem decoque.

Take of verdigris in powder, an ounce; vinegar, seven fluidounces; clarified honey, fourteen ounces.

Dissolve the verdigris in the vinegar, and strain the solution through linen; then, having gradually added the honey, boil them down to a proper consistence.

An useful detergent and escharotic, applied to foul ulcers; also diluted with water, it is serviceable as a gargle in venereal ulceration of the mouth and fauces; but great care must be taken that none be swallowed, and that the mouth is well cleansed after using it.

LINIMENTUM ALBUM. White Liniment. The *Unguentum Cetacei.*

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ. D. Liniment of Ammonia; or Linimentum Ammoniæ Fortius. L. See *Linimentum Ammoniæ Fortius.*

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ CARBONATIS. Liniment of the Carbonate of Ammoniæ. The Linimentum Ammoniæ Sub-carbonatis.

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ FORTIUS. L. Strong Liniment of Ammonia; or Volatile Liniment. Linimentum Ammoniæ. D. Oleum Ammoniatum. E. *Linimentum Volatilis.*

℞ Liquoris ammoniæ, fluiduncias; olivæ olei, fluiduncias duas.

Agita simul, donec misceantur.

Take of solution of ammonia, a fluidounce; olive oil, two fluidounces.

Shake them together until they are mixed.

The medical properties of this compound are stimulating and rubefacient, with which view it is spread on flannel, and applied round the throat, in cynanche tonsillaris.

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ SUBCARBONATIS. L. Liniment of Sub-carbonate of Ammonia.

℞ Liquoris ammoniæ, subcarbonatis fluidunciam; olivæ olei, fluiduncias tres.

Agita simul, donec misceantur.

Take of solution of sub-carbonate of ammonia, a fluidounce; olive oil, three fluidounces.

Shake them together until they unite.

The use of this is entirely superseded by the preceding one.

LINIMENTUM ANODYNUM. Anodyne Liniment. The *Tinctura Saponis et Opii.*

LINIMENTUM AQUÆ CALCIS. E. Liniment of Lime Water, or Linimentum Calcis. D. Equal parts of linseed oil and lime water, well mixed. A cooling and emollient application to burns and scalds.

LINIMENTUM ARCEI. Liniment of Arceus. The *Unguentum Elemi Compositum.*

LINIMENTUM CALCIS. D. Liniment of Lime; or Linimentum Aquæ Calcis. E. See *Linimentum Aquæ Calcis.*

LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ. L. Camphor Liniment; or Camphorated Oil. Oleum Camphoratum. E. D.

℞ Camphoræ, unciam dimidiam; olivæ olei, fluiduncias duas.

Liqua camphoram in oleo.

Take of camphor, half an ounce; olive oil, two fluidounces.

Dissolve the camphor in the oil.

A stimulating and anodyne application for sprains, bruises, glandular swellings, and joints affected with chronic rheumatism.

LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ COMPOSITUM. L. Compound Camphor Liniment. Ward's Essence for the Head Ache.

℞ Camphoræ, uncias duas; liquoris ammoniæ, fluiduncias sex; spiritûs lavandulæ, octarium.

Liquorem ammoniæ cum spiritu misce; tum ex retorta vitrea, lento igne, destillet octarius; denique in hoc liqua camphoram.

Take of camphor, two ounces; solution of ammonia, six fluidounces; spirit of lavender, a pint.

Mix the solution of ammonia with the spirit; then, by the aid of a slow fire, distil one pint out of a glass retort; lastly, in this dissolve the camphor.

An useful stimulant and anodyne, employed in the same cases as the preceding liniment.

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LINIMENTUM HYDRARGYRI. L. Liniment of Mercury; or Mercurial Liniment.

℞ Unguenti hydrargyri fortioris, adipis præparatæ, singulorum uncias quatuor; camphoræ, unciam; spiritûs rectificati, minima quindecim; liquoris ammoniæ, fluiduncias quatuor.

Camphoram primùm, cum spiritu tere, deinde cum adipe et unguento hydrargyri; denique, instillato paulatim liquore ammoniæ, omnia misce.

Take of strong mercurial ointment, prepared lard, of each four ounces; camphor, an ounce; rectified spirit, fifteen minims; solution of ammonia, four fluidounces.

Rub the camphor, first with the spirit, then with the lard and ointment; lastly, gradually add the solution of ammonia, and mix.

The medical properties of this liniment are stimulating and discutient, therefore, used in cases of nodes, tophi, indolent swellings, and to parts affected with chronic venereal pains; as also to discuss collections of fluids.

LINIMENTUM OPIATUM. Opiate Liniment. The *Tinctura Saponis et Opii.*

LINIMENTUM SAPONACEUM. Saponaceous Liniment. The *Linimentum Saponis Compositum.*

LINIMENTUM SAPONIS. D. Soap Liniment; or Linimentum Saponis Compositum. L. See *Linimentum Saponis Compositum.*

LINIMENTUM SAPONIS COMPOSITUM. L. Compound Soap Liniment, or Opodeldoc. Linimentum Saponis. D. Tinctura Saponis Camphorata. E.

℞ Saponis duri, uncias tres; camphoræ, unciam; spiritûs rosmarini, octarium.

Liqua camphoram in spiritu; dein saponem adjice, et macera balneo arenæ, donec liquetur.

Take of hard soap, three ounces; camphor, an ounce; spirit of rosemary, a pint.

Dissolve the camphor in the spirit, then add the soap, and macerate them in a sand-bath, until it is dissolved.

Chiefly used as an anodyne application against local pains, rubbed on the parts affected.

LINIMENTUM SAPONIS CUM OPII. Soap Liniment with Opium. The *Linimentum Saponis et Opii.*

LINIMENTUM SAPONIS ET OPII. E. Soap and Opium Liniment. This is also intended as an anodyne application, and is used with the same views as the preceding. Prepared by dissolving four ounces of hard soap, an ounce of opium, and two of camphor, in two pints of alcohol, and adding thereto half an ounce of the oil of rosemary.

LINIMENTUM TEREBINTHINÆ. L. Turpentine Liniment.

℞ Cerati resinæ, libram; olei terebinthinæ, octarium dimidium.

Liquefacto cerato oleum terebinthinæ adjice, et misce,

Take of resin cerate, a pound; oil of turpentine, half a pint.

Add the oil of turpentine to the melted cerate, and mix.

A useful stimulating application for burns.

LINIMENTUM VOLATILE. Volatile Liniment. The *Linimentum Ammoniæ Fortius.*

LINOSPERMUM. The Common Flax; or *Linum Usitatissimum.*

LINUM. D. The Common Flax; or *Linum Usitatissimum.* L. See *Linum Usitatissimum.*

LINUM CATHARTICUM. L. D. The Purging Flax, or Mill Mountain. An annual plant, growing wild in dry meadows and pastures in this country, especially in the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk; and on St. Vincent's Rocks, Bristol; belonging to the class *Pentandria*, order *Pentagynia.*

An infusion of the fresh herb, or a drachm of it dried, is said to purge without inconvenience, and has been given with advantage in many obstinate rheumatisms; it frequently acts as a diuretic.

LINUM MINIMUM. The Purging Flax; or *Linum Catharticum.*

LINUM SYLVESTRE. The Common Flax; or *Linum Usitatissimum.*

LINUM; SEMINA. D. Linseed; or Lini Usitatissimi Semina. L. See *Linum Usitatissimum.*

LINUM USITATISSIMUM. L. E. The Common Flax; or Linum. D. This plant, the *Linum Usitatissimum* of Linnæus, is a very valuable annual of this country, be-

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longing to the same class, order, and genera, as the Linum Catharticum. The flax is said to have come originally from those parts of Egypt which are subject to the inundations of the Nile. It may now be found in corn fields and sandy pastures in Dorsetshire and Devonshire; near Cawston, Norfolk; corn fields, Ripton, Huntingdonshire; downs, old pastures, and corn fields near to commons about Redruth and Trelubbus, Cornwall.

The seed *(Lini Usitatissimi Semina,)* commonly called Linseed, is a very serviceable demulcent and emollient, for which properties it is given as a compound infusion in those cases described under that preparation. When reduced to powder it is usually called Linseed Meal, in which state if it is stirred with boiling water it will form a most useful poultice, applicable to phlegmons, and parts affected with pain and inflammation.

LIQUOR. A Liquor or Solution; that is, an intimate commixture of solid bodies with fluids, into one seemingly homogeneous liquor; the dissolving fluid of which, is called the *Menstruum* or *Solvent*. The following are the most approved.

LIQUOR ACETATIS PLUMBI. Liquor of Acetate of Lead. The *Liquor Plumbi Sub-acetatis*.

LIQUOR ACETATIS PLUMBI DILUTUS. Diluted Liquor of Acetate of Lead. The *Liquor Plumbi Sub-acetatis Dilutus*.

LIQUOR ÆTHEREUS OLEOSUS. Oily Ethereal Liquor. The *Spiritus Ætheris Sulphurici Compositus*.

LIQUOR ÆTHEREUS SULPHURICUS. D. Sulphuric Ethereal Liquor; or Spiritus Ætheris Sulphuricus. L. See *Spiritus Ætheris Sulphuricus*.

LIQUOR ÆTHEREUS VITRIOLICUS. Vitriolic Ethereal Liquor. The *Spiritus Ætheris Sulphuricus*.

LIQUOR ALUMINIS COMPOSITUS. L. Compound Liquor, or Solution of Alum. Dr. Bates's Alum Water. *Aqua Aluminis Composita. Aqua Aluminis Bateana. Aqua Amminosa Bateana.*

℞ Aluminis, zinci sulphatis, singulorum unciam dimidiam; aquæ ferventis, octarios duos.

Alumen et zinci sulphatem in aqua simul liqua; dein per chartam cola.

Take of alum, sulphate of zinc, of each half an ounce; boiling water, two pints.

Dissolve the alum and the sulphate of zinc in the water; then filter through paper.

No decomposition takes place during this process.

This solution is not unfrequently recommended as an injection in gleet; as a lotion for cleansing wounds, and removing cutaneous eruptions; and as a collyrium (when properly diluted,) in opthalmia.

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ. L. Liquor or Solution of Ammonia; Aqua Ammoniæ. E. Aqua Ammoniæ Causticæ. D. *Liquor Ammoniæ Puræ.*

℞ Ammoniæ muriatis, uncias octo; calcis recentis, uncias sex; aquæ, octarios quatuor.

Calci superinfunde aquæ octarium; tum vas contege et sepone per horam; dein ammoniæ muriatem et reliquam aquam priùs fervefactam adjice, et vas iterum contege; liquorem postquam refrixerit cola; tum destillent liquoris ammoniæ fluidunciæ duodecim in receptaculum cujus calor gradum 50mum non superet.

Liquoris ammoniæ pondus specificum est ad pondus aquæ destillatæ ut 0.960 ad 1.000.

Take of muriate of ammonia, eight ounces; fresh lime, six ounces; water, four pints.

Pour a pint of the water upon the lime, and set them by for an hour in a covered vessel; then add the muriate of ammonia and the rest of the water, previously heated, and again cover the vessel. After the liquor has become cold, strain it; and let twelve fluidounces of solution of ammonia be distilled from it into a receiver, cooled to a temperature not exceeding 50°.

The specific gravity of solution of ammonia is to the specific gravity of distilled water as 0.960 to 1.000.

The solution of ammonia is a colourless, transparent, volatile liquid; of a hot, pungent taste, and a strong, peculiar, pungent smell. The chemical decomposition that takes place is thus; the muriate of ammo-

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nia is decomposed by the quicklime, which unites with the muriatic acid, while the ammonia passes over, combined with water. At the temperature of 130° the ammonia is disengaged in the form of gas.

Its medical properties are stimulating, ant-acid, and rubefacient; therefore it is used in almost every case where those properties are needed. From ten to twenty minims is the usual dose, diluted with water or with milk.

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ ACETATIS. L. D. Liquor, or Solution of Acetate of Ammonia. Spirits of Mindererus. *Aqua Ammoniæ Acetatis.*

℞ Ammoniæ sub-carbonatis, uncias duas; acidi acetici diluti, octarios quatuor, vel quantum satis sit.

Ammoniæ sub-carbonati adjice acidum, donec bullulæ non ampliùs excitentur, et misce.

Take of sub-carbonate of ammonia, two ounces; diluted acetic acid, four pints, or a sufficient quantity.

Add the acid to the sub-carbonate of ammonia until it ceases to excite effervescence, and mix.

In this process the carbonic acid is disengaged and flies off with effervescence, while the acetate of ammonia remains in solution.

The liquor of acetate of ammonia, is a colourless fluid, of a nauseous and neutral taste. Its internal use is as a sudorific, in febrile and inflammatory complaints; and externally it is recommended as a lotion, to inflamed surfaces, sprains, and fractures; also, greatly diluted, as an injection in the commencement of gonorrhœa. The dose is from two to ten drachms every four or six hours.

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ CARBONATIS. Liquor of Carbonate of Ammonia. The *Liquor Ammoniæ Sub-carbonatis.*

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ PURÆ. Pure Liquor of Ammonia. The *Liquor Ammoniæ.*

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ SUB-CARBONATIS. L. E. D. Liquor or Solution of Sub-carbonate of Ammonia. *Liquor Carbonatis Ammoniæ.*

℞ Ammoniæ sub-carbonatis, uncias quatuor; aquæ destillatæ, octarium.

Liqua ammoniæ sub-carbonatem in aquâ, et per chartam cola.

Take of sub-carbonate of ammonia, four ounces; distilled water, a pint.

Dissolve the sub-carbonate of ammonia in the water, and filter through paper.

The filtration is intended to remove the undissolved portions of the salt, or any foreign matters which may be present. This preparation is employed in the same cases as the undissolved salt, and it may be given from ten to twenty drops at a dose.

LIQUOR ANODYNUS HOFFMANI. Hoffman's Anodyne Liquor. The *Spiritus Ætheris Sulphurici Compositus.*

LIQUOR ANTIMONII TARTARIZATI. Solution of Tartarized Antimony. The *Vinum Antimonii Tartarizati.*

LIQUOR ARSENICALIS. L. Arsenical Liquor; or Fowler's Arsenical Solution. Solutio Arsenicalis. E. *Solutio Minerale Fowleri.*

℞ Arsenici albi sublimati, in pulverem subtilissimum triti; potassæ sub-carbonatis ex tartaro, singulorum, grana sexaginta quatuor; spiritûs lavandulæ compositi, fluidrachmas quatuor; aquæ destillatæ, octarium.

Arsenicum album et potassæ sub-carbonatem coque cum aqua in vase vitreo, donec arsenicum omne liquetur. Liquori frigefacto adjice spiritum lavandulæ compositum. Denique adjice insuper aquæ destillatæ quantum satis sit, ut mensuram octarii accuratè impleat.

Take of sublimed white arsenic in very fine powder; sub-carbonate of potash from tartar, of each sixty-four grains; compound spirit of lavender, four fluidrachms; distilled water, a pint.

Boil the white arsenic and the sub-carbonate of potash with the water in a glass vessel until the whole of the arsenic is dissolved. When the solution is cold, add the compound spirit of lavender. Lastly, add to the whole as much distilled water as may be requisite to make it exactly fill a pint measure.

During the process, the arsenious

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acid, commonly called oxide of arsenic, unites with the potash, forming an arsenite of potash in solution. The liquor arsenicalis is similar to Fowler's solution, which was first introduced in imitation of a celebrated popular remedy for intermittents, sold under the name of *Tasteless Ague Drops*. For its medical properties and use, see *Arsenicum Album Sublimatum*. Dose, from four drops, gradually increased to twenty, twice a day.

LIQUOR BELLOSTII. The *Liquor Hydrargyri Oxymuriatis*.

LIQUOR CALCIS. L. Liquor, or Solution of Lime. Solutio Calcis. E. D. *Lime Water*.

℞ Calcis, selibram; aquæ destillatæ, octarios duodecim.

Calci aquam affunde, et simul agita; tum protinus vas contege, et sepone per horas tres; dein liquorem cum calce superstite in vasis vitreis obturatis serva, et, ubi utendum est, ex limpido liquore sume.

Take of lime, half a pound; distilled water, twelve pints.

Pour the water upon the lime, and shake them together; then cover the vessel immediately, and set it aside for three hours; lastly, keep the solution upon the remaining lime in stopped glass vessels, and when it is to be used take the clear solution.

Solution of lime is a transparent, colourless fluid; of an austere, acrid, sweetish taste, and without smell; operating on the animal economy, when taken internally, as an astringent, antacid, tonic, and anthelminthic; under which considerations it is employed in diabetes, fluor albus, diarrhœa, dyspepsia, acidity, slimy bowels, and worms; taken from two to eight ounces at a dose, in union with milk. Its external employment is as a detergent lotion to foul and cancerous ulcers.

LIQUOR CALCIS MURIATIS. L. Liquor, or Solution of Muriate of Lime. Solutio Muriatis Calcis. E. Aqua Muriatis Calcis. D.

℞ Calcis muriatis, uncias duas; aquæ destillatæ, fluiduncias tres.

Calcis muriatem in aqua liqua; tum per chartam cola.

Take of muriate of lime, two ounces; distilled water, three fluidounces.

Dissolve the muriate of lime in the water; then filter through paper.

The medical use of this solution is very limited, being a doubtful remedy, though some have extolled it in scrofulous affections, glandular obstructions, worms, and cutaneous diseases; and externally to fungous ulcers, and specks on the cornea. The dose is from thirty to sixty drops, twice or three times a day.

LIQUOR CORNU CERVI. Liquor, or Solution of Hartshorn. The *Liquor Volatilis Cornu Cervi*.

LIQUOR CORNU CERVI SUCCINATUS. Succinated Liquor of Hartshorn. The *Spiritus Ammoniæ Succinatus*.

LIQUOR CUPRI AMMONIATI. L. Liquor or Solution of Ammoniated Copper, or Aqua Cupri Ammoniati. D. *Blue Eye-water*. *Aqua Sapharina*.

℞ Cupri ammoniati, drachmam; aquæ destillatæ, octarium.

Liqua cuprum ammoniatum in aqua, et per chartam cola.

Take of ammoniated copper, a drachm; distilled water, a pint.

Dissolve the ammoniated copper in the water, and filter through paper.

The medical properties of this solution are detergent and corrosive, hence it is chirurgically used to foul ulcers; and diluted with an equal part of distilled water, is applied by means of a hair pencil to specks and films on the eye.

LIQUOR FERRI ALKALINI. L. Liquor or Solution of Alkaline Iron.

℞ Ferri, drachmas duas cum semisse; acidi nitrici, fluiduncias duas; aquæ destillatæ, fluiduncias sex; liquoris potassæ sub-carbonatis fluiduncias sex.

Ferro superinfunde acidum et aquam inter se mista; tum, ubi bullulæ exire cessaverint, liquorem adhuc acidum effunde. Hunc, paulatim et ex intervallis, liquori potassæ sub-carbonatis adjice, subindè agitans, donec, facto jam colore fuscorubicundo, bullulæ nullæ ampliùs excitentur. Denique sepone per horas sex, et liquorem effunde.

Take of iron, two drachms and a half; nitric acid, two fluidounces; distilled water, six fluidounces; solution of subcarbonate of potash, six fluidounces.

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Pour the acid and water, previously mixed, upon the iron; then, when bubbles have ceased to escape, pour off the acid liquor; add this gradually and at intervals to the solution of subcarbonate of potash, occasionally stirring, until, it having assumed a brown-red colour, effervescence is no longer excited, Lastly, set it aside for six hours, and pour off the solution.

In this process, the iron is first oxidized, and then dissolved by the nitric acid, thus forming a nitrate of iron; upon adding the sub-carbonate of potash, the potash combines with part of the nitrate; while a part of the oxide of iron is precipitated, and the carbonic acid escapes. The result is then, nitrate of iron and potash, with oxide of iron precipitated; this last, however, is ultimately re-dissolved. The solution thus produced ought to be clear, and of a deep brownish red colour; styptic, slightly alkalescent taste; and without any sensible odour. Its use is chiefly as a tonic in the same cases as the other salts of iron; taken from half a drachm to a drachm and a half at a dose.

LIQUOR HYDRARGYRI OXYMURIATIS. L. Liquor, or Solution of Oxy-muriate of Mercury.

℞ Hydrargyri oxy-muriatis, grana octo; aquæ destillatæ, fluiduncias quindecim; spiritûs rectificati, fluidunciam.

Hydrargyri oxy-muriatem in aqua destillata liqua, eique adjice spiritum.

Take of oxy-muriate of mercury, eight grains; distilled water, fifteen fluidounces; rectified spirit, a fluidounce.

Dissolve the oxy-muriate of mercury in the distilled water, and add the spirit to it.

This solution is very well calculated to facilitate the administration of that active remedy, an ounce containing half a grain; therefore it may be given from one to six drachms at a dose, either in mucilage or in syrup and water. See *Oxy-murias Hydrargyri.*

Liquor Lithargyri Acetatis. Liquor of Acetate of Litharge. The *Liquor Plumbi Sub-acetatis.*

Liquor Lithargyri Acetatis Compositus. Compound Liquor of Acetate of Litharge. The *Liquor Plumbi Sub-acetatis Dilutus.*

Liquor Mineralis Anodynus. Anodyne Mineral Solution. The *Spiritus Ætheris Sulphurici Compositus.*

Liquor Mineralis Anodynum Hoffmani. Hoffman's Anodyne Mineral Solution. The *Spiritus Ætheris Sulphurici Compositus.*

LIQUOR PLUMBI SUB-ACETATIS. L. Liquor or Solution of Sub-acetate of Lead; or Liquor Sub-acetatis Lithargyri. D. *Goulard's Extract.*

℞ Plumbi oxydi semivitrei, libras duas; acidi acetici diluti, congium.

Misce, et decoque ad octarios sex, assiduè movens; dein sepone, ut subsidant fæces, et cola.

Take of semi-vitreous oxide of lead, two pounds; diluted acetic acid, a gallon.

Mix, and boil down to six pints, constantly stirring; then set the liquor by, that the dregs may subside, and filter.

During the process the acetic acid combines with the oxide of lead, but not in sufficient quantity to saturate it.

The principal use of this solution, is as a resolvent application against inflammatory affections, varying the quantity and vehicle in which it is used, according to the parts affected.

LIQUOR PLUMBI SUB-ACETATIS DILUTUS. L. Diluted Liquor of Sub-acetate of Lead; or Goulard Water. Liquor Sub-acetatis Lithargyri Compositus. D. *White Wash. Royal Preventative. Aqua Lithargyri Acetati Composita. Liquor Acetatis Plumbi Dilutus.*

℞ Liquoris plumbi sub-acetatis, fluidrachmam; aquæ destillatæ, octarium; spiritûs tenuioris, fluidrachmam. Misce.

Take of solution of sub-acetate of lead, a fluidrachm; distilled water, a pint; proof spirit, a fluidrachm. Mix.

A cooling, astringent, and discutient application, to inflammatory affections and burns, and when mixed with an equal quantity of pure rose water is very serviceable in ophthalmia.

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LIQUOR POTASSÆ. L. Liquor, or Solution of Potash; or Aqua Potassæ. E. Aqua Kali Caustici. D.

℞ Potassæ sub-carbonatis libram, calcis recentis libram dimidiam, aquæ destillatæ ferventis congium.

Liqua potassam in aquæ octariis duobus; calci adjice aquæ quod reliquum est; liquores calentes inter se misce, tum sepone in vase clauso, et, postquam refrixerint, per pannum gossipinum cola. Si acidum dilutum quodlibet instillatum bullulas excitet, plus calcis adjicere oportebit, et iterum colare. Hujus liquoris octarius pendere debet uncias sedecim.

Take of sub-carbonate of potash, a pound; fresh lime, half a pound; boiling distilled water, a gallon.

Dissolve the sub-carbonate of potash in two pints of the water; add the remaining water to the lime, mix the hot liquors together, then set the mixture by in a covered vessel, and after it has cooled, filter the solution through a cotton strainer. If effervescence be excited by dropping any diluted acid into the solution, more lime must be added, and the solution again strained. A pint of this solution ought to weigh sixteen ounces.

During the process, the lime attracts the carbonic acid of the sub-carbonate, and is thereby converted into chalk, which is precipitated, while pure potash remains in solution. The solution of potash is a colourless fluid, of a caustic, alkalescent taste, and without smell. It is occasionally used as a lithontriptic, in cases of nephritic calculus, and to prevent the formation of uric acid; but more generally as an ant-acid, in psoriasis, lepra vulgaris, and some other cutaneous complaints, taken from ten to thirty minims at a dose, in union with a bitter.

As a lithontriptic, it should be given in chicken broth. Externally in a diluted state, it is employed as a lotion in rachitis and gouty swellings.

LIQUOR POTASSÆ SUB-CARBONATIS. L. Liquor of Sub-carbonate of Potash; or Oil of Tartar. Aqua Subcarbonatis Kali. D. *Liquor Sub-carbonatis Kali. Aqua Kali. Oleum Tartari. Oleum Tartari per Deliquium. Saline Oil of Tartar.*

℞ Potassæ sub-carbonatis, libram; aquæ destillatæ, fluiduncias duodecim.

Liqua potassæ sub-carbonatem in aquâ, et per chartam cola.

Take of sub-carbonate of potash, a pound; distilled water, twelve fluidounces.

Dissolve the sub-carbonate of potash in the water, and filter the solution through paper.

A diuretic and ant-acid preparation, chiefly used in acidity of the stomach, from ten to thirty minims in any bitter infusion.

LIQUOR SUB-ACETATIS LITHARGYRI. D. Solution of Sub-acetate of Litharge, or Liquor Plumbi Sub-acetatis. L. See *Liquor Plumbi Sub-acetatis.*

LIQUOR SUB-ACETATIS LITHARGYRI COMPOSITUS. D. Compound Solution of Sub-acetate of Litharge, or Liquor Plumbi Sub-acetatis Dilutus. L. See *Liquor Plumbi Sub-acetatis Dilutus.*

LIQUOR SUB-CARBONATIS KALI. Solution of Sub-carbonate of Kali. The *Liquor Potassæ Sub-carbonatis.*

LIQUOR VOLATILIS CORNU CERVINI. D. Volatile Liquor of Hartshorn; commonly called Spirit of Hartshorn. *Spiritus Cornu Cervi.*

Take of hartshorn, any quantity; put it into a retort, and distil with a gradually increased heat; the volatile liquor, salt, and oil; then repeat the distillation of the volatile liquor, until it becomes as limpid as water, separating by filtration the oil and salt, after each distillation. The liquor will be more easily purified, if after each distillation, except the first, there be added about a sixth part of its weight of charcoal of wood, previously heated to redness, then extinguished by covering it with sand, and powdered while it is hot; if hartshorn cannot be had, the bones of any other land animal may be substituted for them. The apparatus in which this distillation is carried on, varies according to the quantity intended to be distilled. When only a small quantity is wanted, a common iron pot, such as is usually fixed in sand furnaces, may be employed,

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an iron head being fitted to it; the receiver ought to be large, and a glass, or rather tin adapter, inserted between it and the head of the pot. With regard to the medical use of this solution, it differs not from that of the liquor sub-carbonatis ammoniæ, though more employed, particularly in fainting, and the like.

Dose from ten to thirty drops, or more.

LITHARGYRUM. D. Litharge; or Oxydum Plumbi Semi-vitreum. L. See *Oxydum Plumbi Semi-vitreum.*

LITMUS; LACMUS TINCTORIUS. D. Litmus. See *Lichen Rocella.*

LIXIVIA. Ley. The Potassæ Impura.

This term was also formerly applied to some of the alkaline salts, and their solutions.

LIXIVIA ALKALI FIXUM VEGETABILI. Fixed Vegetable Alkaline Ley. The *Potassa Impura.*

LIXIVIA VITRIOLATA. Vitriolated Ley. The *Sulphas Potassæ.*

LIXIVIA VITRIOLATA SULPHUREA. Sulphureous Vitriolated Ley. The *Sulphas Potassæ cum Sulphure.*

LIXIVIUM CAUSTICUM. Caustic Ley. The *Liquor Potassæ.*

LIXIVIUM SAPONARIUM. Soap Ley. The *Liquor Potassæ.*

LIXIVIUM TARTARI. Tartar Ley. The *Liquor Potassæ Sub-carbonatis.*

LYTHRUM PURPUREA. Purple Willowstrife. The *Lythrum Salicaria.*

LYTHRUM SALICARIA. D. The Salicaria; Purple-spiked Willow Herb; Grasspoly; or Loosestrife. This plant, the *Lythrum Salicaria* of Linnæus, is a native perennial of Great Britain, belonging to the class *Dodecandria*, order *Monogynia*, growing wild in our marshes, and on banks of rivers. Threlkeld, a physician who flourished somewhat more than a century ago, notices the good effects of this plant in cases of dysentery, and since his time, the celebrated De Haen has maintained the credit of the remedy both in the same disorder, and in obstinate diarrhœas. Three ounces of a decoction, is to be given twice or three times a day. This may be made by boiling an ounce of the herb in a pint of water, till reduced to one half, then strained.

LYTTA. The Spanish Fly; or *Cantharis.*

LYTTA VESICATORIA. The Spanish Fly; or *Cantharis.*

M.

MACIS. Mace. The *Myristicæ Moschatæ Involucrum.*

MAGISTERIUM BISMUTHI. Magistery of Bismuth. The *Sub-nitras Bismuthi.*

MAGNESIA. L. E. Magnesia; or Burnt Magnesia. Magnesia Usta. D. *Magnesia Calcinata. Calcined Magnesia. Best Magnesia.*

℞ Magnesiæ sub-carbonatis, uncias quatuor.

Igne acerrimo ure per horas duas, vel donec acidum aceticum dilutum instillatum nullas bullulas excitet.

Take of sub-carbonate of magnesia, four ounces.

Heat it intensely for two hours, or until diluted acetic acid, dropped upon it, excites no effervescence.

During the process the heat drives off the carbonic acid, thereby rendering it preferable, in many cases, to the common magnesia, as it is less liable to occasion distention of the stomach. Dose, from ten to sixty grains, occasionally, in milk and water. For its medical use see *Sub-carbonas Magnesiæ.*

MAGNESIA. D. Common Magnesia; or Sub-carbonas Magnesiæ. L. See *Sub-carbonas Magnesiæ.*

MAGNESIA ALBA. White Magnesia. The *Sub-carbonas Magnesiæ.*

MAGNESIA CALCINATA. Calcined Magnesia; or Magnesia. L. E.

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MAGNESIA NIGRA. Black Magnesia; or *Manganesium*.

MAGNESIA USTA. D. Burnt Magnesia; or Magnesia. L. E. See *Magnesia*.

MAGNESIA VITRIARIUM. Vitreous Magnesia; or *Manganesium*.

MAGNESIA VITRIOLATA. Vitriolated Magnesia. The *Sulphas Magnesiæ*.

MALA AURANTII. The Seville Orange; or *Aurantii Baccæ*.

MALA AUREA. The Golden Apple; or *Aurantii Baccæ*.

MALUS AURANTII. The Seville Orange; or *Aurantii Baccæ*.

MALUS MEDICA VEL LIMONA ACIDA. Lemons; or *Limones*.

MALVA. L. The Common Mallow; or *Malva Sylvestris* of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, and of Linnæus, is a well known perennial plant of this country, growing under hedges, near footpaths, and among rubbish; belonging to the *Monadelphia* class, and *Polyandria* order. The whole plant abounds with mucilage, therefore is of a demulcent and lubricating nature, with which view it is entered in the Decoctum Malvæ Compositum; and sometimes given as a simple decoction in the same cases as the Decoctum Althææ, over which, however, it possesses no sensible advantages, or in fact, can it be called its equal.

MALVA COMMUNIS. The Common Mallow; or *Althea*.

MALVA SYLVESTRIS. E. The Common Mallow; or Malva. L. See *Malva*.

MALVÆ SYLVESTRIS HERBA ET FLORES. E. The herbaceous part and flowers of the Common Mallow. See *Malva*.

MANGANESIUM. D. Manganese; or Black Oxyd of Manganese. Glass-maker's Soap. A peculiar metal, consisting of friable dull black masses, which become grey on exposure to a great heat, affording a considerable quantity of oxygen gas; for which reason, as also for fumigating rooms and pharmaceutical purposes, it is entered in the Materia Medica.

MANNA. L. E. Manna; or Manna, Succus Concretus. D. See *Fraxinus Ornus*.

MANNA CALABRINA VEL COMMUNIS. Calabrian or Common Manna. See *Manna*.

MANNA METALLORUM. The Submurias Hydrargyri.

MANIFERA ARBOR. The Manna Tree; or *Fraxinus Ornus*.

MARATHRUM. The Sweet Fennel; or *Fœniculum*.

MARJORANA. D. The Sweet Marjoran; or Origanum Marjorana. E. See *Origanum Marjorana*.

MARMOR ALBUM. L. White Marmor. This is simply an indurated carbonate of lime, or to express myself in other words, a hard variety of common chalk, the pharmaceutical use of which, is for the preparation of quick lime. See *Calx*.

MARRUBIUM. L. The Common or White Horehound. Marrubium Album. D. Marrubium Vulgare. E.

The common Horehound, or *Marrubium Vulgare* of Linnæus, is a common perennial plant of this country, belonging to the class *Didynamia*, order *Gymnospermia*. The whole plant is of a strong but not unpleasant odour, and of a bitter taste; possessing tonic, laxative, diuretic, and emmenagogue virtues, but from the superiority of other remedies, is gradually sinking into disuse.

MARRUBIUM VULGARE. E. The White Horehound; or Marrubium. L. See *Marrubium*.

MARS. A name anciently used to express Iron. See *Ferrum*.

MARS ALKALIZATUS SOLUBILIS. Alkalized Soluble Iron. The *Ferrum Ammoniatum*.

MARS SOLUBILIS. Soluble Iron. The *Ferrum Tartarizatum*.

MARTIANUM POMUM. The Seville Orange; or *Aurantii Baccæ*.

MARTIS LIMATURA. Iron Filings; or *Ferri Limatura*.

MARUM CRETICUM VEL VERUM. The Syrian Herb Mastic; or *Marum Syriacum*.

MARUM SYRIACUM. D. The Syrian Herb Mastic or *Teucrium Marum* of Linnæus; a native shrub of Siberia, belonging to the class *Didynamia*, order *Gymnospermia*. The herbaceous parts of this plant (*Marum Syriacum Herba,*) are medicinally used, when reduced to powder, as an adjunct to other errhine powders, and as an ingredient in the Pulvis Asari Compositus.

MASTICHE. L. Mastic; or Pis-

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tacia Lentisci Resina. E. Gum Mastic. See *Pistacia Lentiscus.*

MATER METALLORUM. Mother of Metals. Quicksilver. See *Hydrargyrum.*

MATONIA CARDAMOMUM. The Cardamom Plant; or *Cardamomum.*

MEDULLA CASSIÆ. Cassia Pulp; or *Cassiæ Pulpa.*

MEL. L. D. Honey is a well known substance, collected by the bee from various flowers, and secreted in the cells of the comb, as its winter store. The best honey is that which is the freest from colour, and contains the largest grains when it concretes. Honey for medicinal purposes should be as free of flavour as possible, or in fact, ought to be the virgin honey; this is obtained by the young bees and flows spontaneously from the comb, and is very superior to that obtained by expression. Although honey is possessed of aperient, and externally, stimulating, and detergent virtues, it is seldom or ever used alone; but is chiefly, when purified, employed as the basis of other compounds, and as a vehicle for insoluble powders.

MEL ANGLICÆ VEL COMMUNIS. English or Common Honey. See *Mel.*

MEL BORACIS. L. Honey of Borax; commonly called *Borax and Honey.*

℞ Sodæ sub-boratis contritæ, drachmam; mellis despumati, unciam. Misce.

Take of sub-borate of soda in powder, a drachm; clarified honey, an ounce. Mix.

Employed as a detergent application to the tongue, and insides of the cheeks, in apthous affections, and in ptyalism.

MEL DESPUMATUM. L. D. Clarified Honey.

℞ Mel in balneo aquoso liqua; tum spumam aufer.

Melt the honey in a water-bath; then remove the scum.

For the medical use of purified honey, see *Mel.*

MEL OPTIME VEL PURIFICATUM. Best or Purified Honey. The *Mel Despumatum.*

MEL PURISSIMUM. Pure or Virgin Honey. See *Mel.*

MEL ROSACEUM VEL ROSARUM. Honey of Roses; or *Mel Rosæ.*

MEL ROSÆ. L. D. Rose Honey.

℞ Rosæ gallicæ petalorum exsiccatorum, uncias quatuor; aquæ ferventis, octarios tres; mellis despumati, libras quinque.

Macera rosæ petala in aqua per horas sex; deinde liquori colato adjice mel, et balneo aquoso ad idoneam crassitudinem decoque.

Take of red rose petals dried, four ounces; boiling water, three pints; clarified honey, five pounds.

Macerate the rose petals in the water for six hours; then to the strained liquor add the honey, and boil them down in a water-bath to a proper consistence.

A limpid, tenacious fluid, of a reddish colour; sweet, astringent taste; and rose-like odour; possessing astringent and detergent virtues; therefore used in gargles in ulceration and inflammation of the mouth and fauces. An ounce, with thirty drops of muriatic acid, is said to be serviceable in aptha gangrenosa.

MEL SCILLÆ VEL SCILLITICUM. Honey of Squills. The *Oxymel Scillæ.*

MELALEUCA CAJEPUTI. The Cajeput Tree; or *Melaleuca Leucodendron.*

MELALEUCA LEUCODENDRON L. E. D. The Aromatic Melaleuca; or Cajeput Tree; is very common on the mountains of Amboyna, and the other Moluccа Islands; belonging to the class *Polyadelphia*, order *Icosandria.* It is from this tree, that we are supplied with Cajeput Oil, (*Oleum Cajeputi*) which is obtained in large quantities, by distillation from the dried leaves, and sent to this country, principally from Holland. It should be of a strong camphor-like odour; pungent, aromatic taste, and of a green colour, but when rectified, colourless. As a medicine it is highly stimulating, antispasmodic, and diaphoretic; for which properties it is used in hysteria, palsy of the tongue, and tympanitis; taken from three to five drops at a dose, on a lump of sugar. Externally it has been strongly recommended for restoring vigour after luxations and sprains, and for easing gouty and rheumatic

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pain, tooth-ache, and the like affections.

MELAMPODIUM. The Black Hellebore; or *Helleborus Niger*.

MELISSA OFFICINALIS. E. The Common or Officinal Balm is a perennial plant of the *Didynamia* class, and *Gymnospermia* order. A native of the Alps, but cultivated in our gardens, for the sake of its leaves (*Melissæ Officinalis Folia*). These are made into tea, and drank as a diluent in febrile diseases.

MELISSÆ OFFICINALIS FOLIA. E. Balm Leaves. See *Melissa Officinalis*.

MELOE VESICATORIA. The Spanish Fly; or *Cantharis*.

MENTHA. The Common Mint; or *Mentha Viridis*.

MENTHA PIPERITA. L. E. D. The Pepper Mint* is a perennial plant, of the class *Didynamia*, order *Gymnospermia*. A native of this country, but chiefly cultivated in our gardens for the sake of its essential oil, and the distillation of Peppermint Water, the virtues of both which are stomachic and carminative. See *Oleum Menthæ Piperitæ*, and *Aqua Menthæ Piperitæ*.

MENTHA PULEGIUM. The Pennyroyal; or *Pulegium*.

MENTHA SATIVA. D. Spearmint; or Mentha Viridis. L. See *Mentha Viridis*.

MENTHA SPICATA. Spiked Mint. The *Mentha Viridis*.

MENTHA VIRIDIS. L. The Spear Mint; or *Mentha Sativa* of the Dublin Pharmacopœia; is also a perennial plant of this country, belonging to the same class, order, and genera as the Mentha Piperita, and like that endued with the same virtues. It is also cultivated in our gardens for the sake of its essential oil and the distillation of an officinal water. See *Oleum Menthæ Viridis*, and *Aqua Menthæ Viridis*.

MENTHA VULGARIS. Common Mint. The *Mentha Viridis*.

MENYANTHES. L. The Buck-Bean, Water-Trefoil, Marsh-Trefoil. Trifolium Paludosum. D. Menyanthes Trifoliata. E. This plant, the *Menyanthes Trifoliata*, of Linnæus, is a common perennial of this country; belonging to the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia*.

The leaves of this plant reduced to powder or made into an infusion, are occasionally employed in arthritic and chronic rheumatic affections, intermittents, and in cachectic and herpetic diseases; taken from twenty to sixty grains of the powder, or from one to two ounces of an infusion. Half an ounce of the dried leaves infused in half a pint of boiling water.

MENYANTHES TRIFOLIATA. E. The Marsh Trefoil; or Menyanthes. L. See *Menyanthes*.

MERCURIUS. Mercury; or *Hydrargyrum*.

MERCURIUS ACETATUS. Acetated Mercury. The *Acetas Hydrargyri*.

MERCURIUS ALKALIZATUS. Alkalized Mercury. The *Hydrargyrum cum Creta*.

MERCURIUS CALCINATUS. Calcined Mercury. The *Oxydum Hydrargyri Rubrum*.

MERCURIUS CHEMICORUM. Quicksilver; or *Hydrargyrum*.

MERCURIUS CINEREUS. Ash-coloured Mercury. The *Oxydum Hydrargyri Cinereum*.

MERCURIUS CINNABARIS. Cinnabar of Mercury. The *Sulphuretum Hydrargyri Rubrum*.

MERCURIUS CORROSIVUS. Corrosive Mercury. *Oxy-murias Hydrargyri*.

MERCURIUS CORROSIVUS ALBUS. White Corrosive Mercury. The *Oxy-murias Hydrargyri*.

MERCURIUS CORROSIVUS RUBER. Red Corrosive Mercury. The *Nitrico-oxydum Hydrargyri*.

MERCURIUS CORROSIVUS SUBLIMATUS. Corrosive Sublimate of Mercury. *Oxy-murias Hydrargyri*.

MERCURIUS COSMETICUS. Cosmetic Mercury. The *Hydrargyrum Præcipitatum Album*.

MERCURIUS DULCIS SUBLIMATUS. Sweet Mercurial Sublimate. The *Sub-murias Hydrargyri*.

MERCURIUS EMETICUS FLAVUS. Yellow Emetic Mercury. The *Subsulphas Hydrargyri Flavus*.

MERCURIUS PRÆCIPITATUS ALBUS. White Precipitated Mercury. The *Hydrargyrum Præcipitatum Album*.

* Smith, in Act. Soc. Lin.

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MERCURIUS PRÆCIPITATUS CORROSIVUS. Corrosive Precipitated Mercury. The *Nitrico-oxydum Hydrargyri.*

MERCURIUS PRÆCIPITATUS DULCIS. Sweet Precipitate of Mercury. The *Sub-murias Hydrargyri.*

MERCURIUS PRÆCIPITATUS NIGER. Black Precipitate of Mercury. The *Oxydum Hydrargyri Cinereum.*

MERCURIUS PRÆCIPITATUS PER SE. The *Oxydum Hydrargyri Rubrum.*

MERCURIUS PRÆCIPITATUS RUBER. Red Precipitate of Mercury. The *Nitrico-oxydum Hydrargyri.*

MERCURIUS VITÆ. Mercury of Life. The *Oxydum Antimonii.*

MERCURIUS SOLUBILIS. Soluble Mercury. The *Oxydum Hydrargyri Cinereum.*

MEZEREI CORTEX. L. Mezereon Bark; or Daphnes Mezerei Cortex. E. Mezereon; Radicis Cortex. D. See *Mezereum.*

MEZEREON. D. The Mezereon, or Mezereum. L. See *Mezereum.*

MEZEREON; RADICIS CORTEX. D. Mezereon Root Bark; or Mezerei Cortex. L. See *Mezereum.*

MEZEREUM. L. The Mezereon; or Spurge Olive. Daphne Mezereum. E. Mezereon. D. The Mezereon, or *Daphne Mezereum* of Linnæus, is a native shrub of the North of Europe, but cultivated in our gardens, belonging to the class *Octandria*, order *Monogynia.*

The bark (*Mezerei Cortex*), which is taken from the trunk, larger branches, and root, is thin, striped reddish, commonly covered with a brown cuticle; has no smell, but when chewed for some time, an acrid, burning taste; possessing stimulating and diaphoretic virtues; for which properties it has been employed in venereal diseases, chronic rheumatism, lepra, sequelæ of syphilis, and scrofulous swellings.

Dose from one grain of the powder, gradually increased to ten.

The fresh bark soaked in vinegar, is occasionally used to keep open issues.

MILLEPEDÆ. Slaters. See *Millepedæ; Spiritus Vini Vapore Enecatæ.*

MILLEPEDÆ; SPIRITUS VINI VAPORE ENECATÆ. D. Slaters, or Wood Lice, killed by the vapour of Spirit of Wine. These insects were formerly extolled in cases of humoural asthma, and dropsy, but are now rejected by every discreet practitioner.

MIMOSA CATECHU. The Medicinal Acacia; or *Acacia Catechu.*

MIMOSA NILOTICA. The Egyptian Thorn; or *Acacia Vera.*

MINIUM. Red Lead; or *Oxydum Plumbi Rubrum.*

MISTURA. A Mixture. Mixtures are simple suspensions of insoluble substances, in fluids, by means of mucilaginous matters; they should always be extemporaneous preparations; and the only attention required in ordering them, is not to bring together incompatible substances.

MISTURA AMMONIACI. L. Mixture of Ammoniac, or Lac Ammoniaci. D. *Milk of Ammoniac.*

℞ Ammoniaci, drachmas duas; aquæ, octarium dimidium.

Tere ammoniacum cum aqua paulatim instillata, donec quàm optimè misceantur.

Take of ammoniacum, two drachms; water, half a pint.

Rub the ammoniacum with the water gradually added to it, till they are perfectly mixed.

For the medical properties and use of this preparation, see Ammoniacum. Dose, from half an ounce to an ounce or more.

MISTURA AMYGDALARUM. L. Almond Mixture; or Emulsio Amygdalæ Communis. E. Lac Amygdalæ. D. *Milk of Almonds.*

℞ Confectionis amygdalarum, uncias duas; aquæ destillatæ, octarium.

Confectioni amygdalarum aquam paulatim interterendum adjice, donec misceantur; dein cola.

Take of confection of almonds, two ounces; distilled water, a pint.

Gradually add the water to the confection of almonds, by rubbing them together until they are mixed; then strain.

Employed in catarrh, stranguary, hectic fever, and gonorrhœa; from one ounce to half a pint at a dose, or as much as the patient may like to take.

MISTURA ASSAFŒTIDÆ. L. Assafœtida Mixture; or Lac Assafœtida. D. *Assafœtida Milk.*

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℞ Assafœtidæ, drachmas duas; aquæ, octarium dimidium.

Tere assafœtidam cum aqua paulatim instillata, donec quàm optimè misceantur.

Take of assafœtida, two drachms; water, half a pint.

Rub the assafœtida with the water gradually added, till they are thoroughly mixed.

This preparation is of course recommended in the same cases as the gum resin, but is more particularly calculated for hysteria, and spasmodic and convulsive affections, when pills cannot be swallowed. It is also employed as a clyster in the irritations of the bowels, which occur during dentition, and those produced by ascarides. The dose is from half an ounce to an ounce and a half, frequently repeated during a paroxysm of hysteria, or the continuance of spasm.

MISTURA CAMPHORÆ. L. Camphor Mixture; or Emulsio Camphoræ. E. Mistura Camphorata. D. *Camphor Julep.*

℞ Camphoræ, drachmam dimidiam; spiritûs rectificati, minima decem; aquæ, octarium.

Camphoram primùm cum spiritu tere, deinde cum aqua paulatim instillata, et cola.

Take of camphor, half a drachm; rectified spirit, ten minims; water, a pint.

First rub the camphor with the spirit, then with the water, adding it gradually, and filter.

By this process a very small portion of camphor is retained in solution; yet the mixture, when filtered through paper, is not an inelegant preparation as a vehicle for antispasmodics. It is too weak of itself to be employed as a chief remedy, but united with cordial tinctures it is not unfrequently given in syncope, nervous and typhus fevers. Dose, from half an ounce to two ounces, in union with other remedies.

MISTURA CORNU USTI. L. Mixture of Burnt Hartshorn; or Decoctum Cornu Cervini. D.

℞ Cornuum ustorum, uncias duas; acaciæ gummi contriti, unciam; aquæ, octarios tres.

Decoque ad octarios duos, assiduè movens; tum cola.

Take of calcined hartshorn, two ounces; gum arabic, an ounce water, three pints.

Boil down to two pints, constantly stirring, and strain.

A very useless compound, as the hartshorn remains undissolved.

MISTURA CRETACEA. Cretaceous Mixture. The *Mistura Cretæ.*

MISTURA CRETÆ. L. D. Chalk Mixture, or Potio Carbonatis Calcis. E. *Cretaceous Mixture.*

℞ Cretæ præparatæ, unciam dimidiam; sacchari purificati, drachmas tres; acaciæ gummi contriti, unciam dimidiam; aquæ, octarium. Misce.

Take of prepared chalk, half an ounce; refined sugar, three drachms; gum arabic, in powder, half an ounce; water, a pint. Mix.

A very useful and pleasant form of administering chalk as an astringent and ant-acid. It is particularly calculated for children, in whom it allays the many deranged actions of the primæ viæ, which are produced by acidities. United with opium and the aromatic confection, it forms the common treatment of diarrhœa. Dose, one ounce to three, three or four times a day, or according to the urgency of the case.

MISTURA FERRI COMPOSITA. L. Compound Mixture of Iron. Griffith's Mixture of Myrrh.

℞ Myrrhæ contritæ, drachmam; potassæ sub-carbonatis, grana viginti quinque; aquæ rosæ, fluiduncias septem cum semisse; ferri sulphatis contritæ, scrupulum; spiritûs myristicæ, fluidunciam dimidiam; sacchari purificati, drachmam.

Myrrham cum spiritu myristicæ et potassæ sub-carbonate simul tere, hisque, inter terendum, primùm aquam rosæ cum saccharo, deinde ferri sulphatem adjice. Misturam statim in vas vitreum idoneum immitte, idque obtura.

Take of myrrh, in powder, a drachm; sub-carbonate of potash, twenty-five grains; rose water, seven ounces and a half; sulphate of iron, in powder, a scruple; spirit of nutmeg, half a fluidounce; purified sugar, a drachm.

Rub the myrrh well with the spirit of nutmeg and sub-carbonate of potash, and to these, whilst rub-

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view it is employed in chorea and epilepsy; taken from one eighth of a grain gradually increased to four grains, given as a pill with the crumb of bread, twice or three times a day. Externally it is employed as an escharotic to fungous ulcers, warts, and venereal chancres; also two grains dissolved in an ounce of distilled water is a good injection in fistulous sores, and as an application to spongy gums.

NITRAS KALI. Nitrate of Kali. The *Nitras Potassæ*.

NITRAS POTASSÆ. L. E. Nitrate of Potash; or Saltpetre. Nitrum. D. Nitrate of Potash, or the *Nitre* of commerce, is a species of salt, which, in Persia and the East Indies, is extracted from certain native earths. It is likewise artificially produced in several parts of Germany, Hungary, and especially in France, either from the rubbish of old clay walls and ceilings, or from animal and vegetable matters suffered to undergo putrefaction, which is promoted by the addition of ashes and lime; when the whole is exposed for a considerable time to the access of the air, in a direction from north to south; after which the salt is obtained by lixiviation and crystallization. The nitrate of potash used in this country, is chiefly imported from the East Indies, often containing a little muriate of potash and muriate of soda, from which, however, it is easily purified by dissolving it in boiling water, and filtering it. On cooling, the nitre crystallizes, and the other salts remain undissolved. As found in our shops, nitre is an inodorous salt, of a cool, bitterish, penetrating taste; and crystallized in pretty large crystals, which are generally six sided prisms, terminated by hexagonal pyramids; but that used by the apothecary, usually undergoes a second purification, and is in the form of long, slender pieces. Taken from ten to thirty grains, or from five to ten, frequently repeated. It is very serviceable in inflammatory complaints, dropsy, active hæmorrhages, gonorrhœa, and mania; but from its liability to occasion pain in the stomach, should always be united with a bland fluid. Externally it is used in gargles of the inflammatory kind. In doses of about an ounce it occasions hypercatharsis, bloody stools, and sometimes death. The effects are to be counteracted by drinking freely of milk and bland demulcents; exhibiting emollient enemas; and, after bleeding, when the pulse is hard and quick, administering opium and aromatics.

NITRUM. D. Nitre; or Nitras Potassæ. L. See *Nitras Potassæ*.

NITRUM PRISMATICUM. Salt Petre; or *Nitras Potassæ*.

NITRUM VITRIOLATUM. Vitriolated Nitre. The *Sulphas Potassæ*.

NITRICO OXYDUM HYDRARGYRI. L. Nitric Oxyde of Mercury; or Red Precipitate. Oxidum Hydrargyri Rubrum per Acidum Nitricum. E. Oxydum Hydrargyri Nitricum. D. Red Oxide of Mercury by Nitric Acid; or Nitric Oxyde of Mercury; otherwise called *Red Precipitate*. *Red Precipitated Mercury*. *Hydrargyrus Nitratus Ruber*. *Hydrargyrus Præcipitatus Ruber*. *Mercurius Corrosivus Ruber*, and *Mercurius Præcipitatus Ruber*.

℞ Hydrargyri purificati, *pondere*, libras tres; acidi nitrici, *pondere*, libram cum semisse; aquæ destillatæ, octarios duos.

Misce in vase vitreo, et coque, donec liquetur hydrargyrum, et aquâ consumptâ, materia alba restet. Hanc tere in pulverem, et in vas aliud quàm minimè profundum, conjice; tum ignem lenem adhibe, eumque paulatim auge, donec vapor ruber prodire cessaverit.

Take of purified mercury, *by weight*, three pounds; nitric acid, *by weight*, a pound and a half; distilled water, two pints.

Mix them in a glass vessel, and boil until, the mercury being dissolved and the water evaporated, a white substance remains. Rub this to powder, and put it into a very shallow vessel; then expose it to a moderate fire, gradually increased until red vapour ceases to escape.

During the process, the nitric acid first oxidizes the mercury, forming nitrate of mercury, nitrous gas being given off. By heating it, part of the acid is expelled, and

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the result is a deut-oxide of mercury, with a little sub-muriate which has escaped decomposition. Nitric-oxyde of mercury is an insoluble metalline salt, consisting of small, bright, red, shining plates. It is never used internally, but externally as a stimulant, and escharotic; wherefore, in the proportion of half a grain to four grains of sugar, it is blown into the eye to remove specks on the cornea; it is also applied to chancres and foul ulcers, to cleanse or stimulate them, either sprinkled on the part in fine powder, or in form of an ointment. See *Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitrico-oxydi.*

NUX AROMATICA. Aromatic Nut. The *Myristicæ Nuclei.*

NUX CATHARTICA. Cathartic Nut. The *Ricini Semina.*

NUX MOSCHATA. The Nutmeg; or *Myristicæ Nuclei.*

O.

OCULI CANCRORUM. Crab's Eyes; or *Cancri Chelæ.*

OCULI CANCRORUM PRÆPARATI. Prepared Crab's Eyes; or *Cancrorum Lapilli Præparati.*

OLEA EUROPEA. L. E. D. The Olive Tree; or *Olea Europea* of Linnæus; is a native of the South of Europe, and North of Africa, belonging to the class *Diandria*, order *Monogynia.* It is cultivated to a great extent in France, Spain, and Italy, for the sake of its fruit (Olives), which are either pickled, or used to obtain the oil (*Oleum Olivæ*) from. For this last purpose, they are gathered when fully ripe, and immediately bruised, and subjected to the press; the finest oil flows first, and a very bad one is obtained by boiling the magma, which remains after expression, in water. Good olive oil should have a pale yellow colour, somewhat inclining to green; a bland taste, without smell, and should congeal at 38° Fahrenheit. The medical properties of this oil are demulcent, emollient, and gently laxative; under which considerations it is employed in catarrhs and pulmonary complaints, as an emulsion with mucilage, and in a simple state, to mitigate the action of acrid substances taken into the stomach; as a friction in plague; injection in gonorrhœa; adjunct to clysters in dysentery and abrasions; and for the formation of various unguents and plasters; though for the last purpose, an inferior kind is, for the most part, made use of. Dose, from one to eight drachms, either triturated with mucilage, or mixed with distilled water, by means of a few drops of any volatile alkaline solution.

OLEA EUROPEA, FRUCTUS OLEUM FIXUM. E. Fixed Oil of Olives; or Oleum Olivæ. L. See *Olea Europea.*

OLEUM. An Oil. The term oil signifies a proper juice of a fat or unctuous nature, either solid or fluid, indissoluble in water, combustible with flame, and volatile in different degrees. There are two kinds of oils; the one called expressed, or fixed, the other distilled, volatile, or essential. Expressed or fixed oils are prepared by nature, in the seeds and fruit of some vegetables, from which they are obtained by expression. These are characterized, when pure, by their being unctuous, perfectly transparent, almost colourless, inodorous; lighter than water, not miscible with it, but uniting with alkalies forming soap; and by their remaining liquid in a moderate temperature; linseed oil, castor oil, and oil of almonds, &c. Distilled, essential, or volatile oils, are also produced by nature in various parts of the vegetable sys-

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tem; either in the flowers, the fruit, the leaves, or the bark, and sometimes in all these parts, from whence they are chiefly obtained by distillation. They possess the unctuosity, inflammability, and viscidity of the expressed oils; but they are, in general, coloured, odoriferous, pungent, and acrid; some lighter than water, others heavier; some congealing at a moderate temperature, while others retain their fluidity; almost all are soluble in alcohol, and capable of uniting with each other, and the expressed oils; oil of anise, chamomile, carraway, &c. &c. The rancidity of oils depends on the absorption of oxygen, on which account the expressed oils are ordered to be kept in bulk as much as possible, and in narrow necked bottles, so that a very small surface only will be exposed to the air; and the distilled oils to be kept in a cool place in small bottles, quite full, and well corked.

OLEUM ÆTHEREUM. L. Ethereal Oil.

Post destillationem ætheris sulphurici, lenito calore, destillet iterum liquor, donec spuma nigra intumescat; tum protinus ab igne retortam remove. Liquori qui restat in retorta aquam adjice, ut supernatet pars oleosa. Hanc aufer, eique admisce liquoris calcis quantum satis sit, ad acidum, quod inest, saturandum, et simul agita. Denique oleum æthereum separatum exime.

After the distillation of sulphuric ether, having lowered the heat, again distil the liquor till a black froth swells up; then instantly remove the retort from the fire. Add water to the liquor remaining in the retort, so that the oily part may float upon the surface. Remove this, and add to it a sufficient quantity of lime-water to saturate the acid which it contains, and shake them together. Lastly, remove the separated ethereal oil.

A thick, oily fluid of a yellow colour, and of the smell and taste of ether, but less volatile. Used as an ingredient in the Spiritus Ætheris Compositus.

OLEUM AMMONIATUM. E. Ammoniated Oil, or Linimentum Ammoniæ Fortius. L. See *Linimentum Ammoniæ Fortius.*

OLEUM AMYGDALARUM. L. D. Oil of Almonds; or Oleum Amygdalæ Communis. E.

Amygdalis vel dulces vel amaras, in aqua frigidâ macera per horas duodecim, et contunde; deinde, nullo calore adhibito, oleum exprime.

Macerate either sweet or bitter almonds in cold water for twelve hours, and bruise them; then, without employing heat, express the oil.

An insipid, inodorous oil, of a pale yellow colour; unctuous, limpid, and lighter than water; the use of which as a medicine, is in catarrh and coughs, united with water by the same means as olive oil; and in fact, may be used in the same cases, and to the same quantity. See *Olea Europea.*

OLEUM AMYGDALÆ. Oil of Almond; or *Oleum Amygdalarum.*

OLEUM AMYGDALÆ COMMUNIS. E. Oil of Almonds; or Oleum Amygdalarum. L. See *Oleum Amygdalarum.*

OLEUM ANIMALE. Animal Oil. The *Oleum Cornu Cervini Rectificatum.*

OLEUM ANISI. L. Oil of Anise, or Oleum Volatile Pimpinellæ Anisi. E. Oleum Seminum Anisi. D. *Oleum Anisi Essentiale. Oleum Anisi Volatilis. Oleum Seminum Anisi. Oil of Aniseed.* A carminative, stimulating oil; of a bitter, pungent, sweetish taste, and of the smell of the plant; crystallizing at 50° in flat tables; and medicinally employed, from five to fifteen drops (rubbed up with sugar and camphor mixture) in flatulent colic, and those cases to which the anise is appropriated. See *Anisum.* The preparation of many of the distilled oils is precisely the same; therefore, to prevent repetition, I shall here give them in the words of our Pharmacopœia.

Anisi et carui semina, anthemidis et lavandulæ flores, juniperi et pimentæ baccæ, rosmarini cacumina, et reliquorum herbæ recentes, adhibenda sunt.

Horum quodvis in alembicum immitte, et aquæ adjice quantum

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id contegat; tum in vas frigidarium amplum destillet oleum.

Aqua, quæ inter destillandum cum oleis carui, menthæ piperitæ, et viridis, pimentæ, et pulegii prodit, in usum servetur.

The seeds of anise and caraway, the flowers of chamomile and lavender, the berries of juniper and pimenta, the tops of rosemary, and the fresh herbs of the rest, are to be employed.

Put a portion of these into an alembic, and add as much water as will cover it, then let the oil distil over into a large refrigeratory vessel.

The water which distils over with the oils of caraway, peppermint, spearmint, pimenta, and pennyroyal, is to be kept for use.

OLEUM ANISI ESSENTIALE VEL VOLATILE. Essential or Volatile Oil of Anise. The *Oleum Anisi.*

OLEUM ANTHEMIDIS. L. E. Oil of Chamomile. *Ol. Anthemidis Essentiale. Ol. Anthemidis Nobilis. Ol. Flores Chamæmeli. Ol. Anthemidis Volatilis. Oil of Chamomile Flowers.* When new, this oil is of a cerulean blue colour, but when old, of a dark yellow; it is of a pungent taste, and of the odour of the flower; over which, it possesses a great advantage in being a convenient form of giving chamomile in pills; proportioning the dose from five to ten minims. For the manner of preparing it, see *Oleum Anisi*; and for a knowledge of the diseases in which it may be serviceable, refer to *Anthemis Nobilis.*

OLEUM ANTHEMIDIS ESSENTIALE VEL VOLATILIS. Essential or Volatile Oil of Chamomile. The *Oleum Anthemidis.*

OLEUM BACCARUM PIMENTÆ. D. Oil of Juniper Berries; or Oleum Pimentæ. L. See *Oleum Pimentæ.*

OLEUM BALSAMI. Oil of Balsam. The *Amyridis Gileadensis Resinæ Liquida.*

OLEUM CAJEPUTI. L. Cajeput Oil; or Oleum Cajiputi. D. Oleum Volatile Melaleucæ Leucodendri. E. See *Melaleuca Leucodendron.*

OLEUM CAMPHORATUM. E. D. Camphorated Oil; or Linimentum Camphoræ. L. See *Linimentum Camphoræ.*

OLEUM CARUI. L. Oil of Caraway; or Oleum Seminum Carui. D. *Ol. Carui Essentiale. Ol. Cari Carui. Ol. Carui Seminibus. Ol. Carui Volatilis.*

A tenacious yellow-coloured oil; of a pungent, sweetish taste, and of the odour of the seeds. Taken from one to ten drops, either on sugar, or as an adjunct to purgative pills, it is a useful carminative, particularly in flatulent colic. For the mode of preparation, see *Oleum Anisi.*

OLEUM CARUI ESSENTIALE VEL VOLATILE. Essential or Volatile Oil of Caraway. The *Oleum Carui.*

OLEUM CARUI SEMINIBUS. Oil of Caraway. The *Oleum Carui.*

OLEUM CARYOPHYLLI. Oil of Cloves; or *Oleum Caryophyllorum.*

OLEUM CARYOPHYLLI AROMATICÆ ESSENTIALE VEL VOLATILE. Essential or Volatile Oil of Cloves. The *Oleum Caryophyllorum.*

OLEUM CARYOPHYLLORUM. L. E. D. Oil of Cloves. *Essence D'œillettes. Ol. Caryoph. Aromaticum.* A pale yellow coloured oil, heavier than water; and of the same taste and odour as the clove. It is obtained by distillation, in the same manner as the Oleum Anthemidis; and like that, retains the properties of the article from which it is distilled, therefore is used with the same view, and in the same cases as the clove; taken from two to six drops on lump sugar, at a time. See *Eugenia Caryophyllata.*

OLEUM CARYOPHYLLORUM ESSENTIALE VEL VOLATILE. Essential or Volatile Oil of Cloves. The *Oleum Caryophyllorum.*

OLEUM CHAMÆMELI. Oil of Chamomile. The *Oleum Anthemidis.*

OLEUM CINNAMOMI. L. E. D. Oil of Cinnamon. This is likewise a pale yellow oil, heavier than water; of a hot, pungent taste; and of the odour of the bark. It is also obtained by distillation in the same manner as the Oleum Anthemidis, and is strongly recommended, from one to three minims, in cramps of the stomach, hiccough, and flatulent colic.

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OLEUM COCI BUTYRACIÆ. Mackaw or Palm Oil: formerly called Oleum Palmæ. See *Coci Butyriciæ, Nucis Oleum Fixum.*

OLEUM CORNU CERVI. Oil of Hartshorn. The *Oleum Cornu Cervi Rectificatus.*

OLEUM CORNU CERVINI RECTIFICATUM. D. Rectified Oil of Hartshorn; or Animal Oil. Dippel's Oil. *Oleum Cornu Cervi. Oleum Animale.* Take of the oil which ascends in the distillation of the liquor volatilis cornu cervini, three pounds; water, six pints. Distil the oil, and redistil it with the water, until it becomes limpid. It should be kept in a dark place, and in small phials, completely filled. Animal oil is a thin, limpid fluid; of a pungent, subtle, but not disagreeable taste and smell. Used internally as an anodyne, anti-spasmodic, and diaphoretic, in cases of epilepsy, hysteria, and at the accession of the paroxysms of intermittents taken from ten to thirty drops in water, at a dose. Externally applied as a stimulant to paralytic affections of the limbs.

OLEUM E CORNUBUS. Oil of Horn. The *Oleum Cornu Cervini Rectificatum.*

OLEUM CITRI AURANTII. Oil of Seville Orange. The *Oleum Volatilis Citri Aurantii.*

OLEUM CITRI MEDICÆ. Oil of Lemon Peel. The *Oleum Limonum.*

OLEUM DE KERVA. The *Oleum Ricini.*

OLEUM DIPPELII. Dippel's Oil. The *Oleum Cornu Cervini Rectificatum.*

OLEUM FLORUM LAVANDULÆ. D. Oil of Lavender Flowers; Oleum Lavandulæ. L. See *Oleum Lavandulæ.*

OLEUM CORNU CERVI. Oil of Hartshorn. The *Oleum Cornu Cervini Rectificatum.*

OLEUM FŒNICULI. Oil of Fennel. The *Oleum Seminum Fœniculi Dulcis.*

OLEUM FŒNICULI DULCIS. Oil of Sweet Fennel. The *Oleum Seminum Fœniculi Dulcis.*

OLEUM FŒNICULI ESSENTIALE VEL VOLATILE. Essential or Volatile Oil of Fennel. The *Oleum Seminum Fœniculi Dulcis.*

OLEUM JUNIPERI. L. Oil of Juniper; or Oleum Volatile Juniperi Communis. E. Oleum Baccarum Juniperi. D. The Oil of Juniper is a greenish yellow coloured oil, of a hot, acrid taste, similar to that of the berries; from which it is distilled in the same manner as the Oleum Pimentæ. It is used in dropsies; and as an adjunct to Foxglove when given as a pill. For the first purpose, from two to twelve drops, rubbed up with sugar or mucilage and water, is the usual dose. See *Oleum Anisi.*

OLEUM JUNIPERI COMMUNIS. The *Oleum Juniperi.*

OLEUM JUNIPERI ESSENTIALE VEL VOLATILE. Essential or Volatile Oil of Juniper. The *Oleum Juniperi.*

OLEUM LAURI CINNAMONI. Oil of Cinnamon. The *Oleum Cinnamoni.*

OLEUM LAURI NOBILIS VEL BACCÆ. Oil of Bay Berries. The *Lauri Nobili Oleum Fixum.*

OLEUM LAURI SASSAFRAS. Oil of Sassafras. The *Oleum Volatile Lauri Sassafras.*

OLEUM LAURINUM. Oil of Bay. The *Lauri Nobili Oleum Fixum.*

OLEUM LAVANDULÆ. L. Oil of Lavender. English Oil of Lavender. Oleum Volatile Lavandulæ Spicæ. E. Oleum Florum Lavandulæ. D. This is a lemon-coloured oil; of a warm taste, and of the fragrance of the flowers; from which it is obtained by distillation in the same manner as the Oleum Anthemidis. Medicinally used as a stimulant in hysteria and nervous headache, taken from one to five drops on lump sugar.

OLEUM LAVANDULÆ ESSENTIALE VEL VOLATILE. Essential or Volatile Oil of Lavender. The *Oleum Lavandulæ.*

OLEUM LAVANDULÆ SPICÆ. The *Oleum Lavandulæ.*

OLEUM LIMONUM. L. Oil of Lemon; or Oleum Volatile Citri Medicæ. E. Limon, Oleum Essentiale. D. *Essentia Limonum.* A light yellow-coloured oil; of a warm taste, and of the odour of the fresh peel; from which it is obtained by distillation with water, particularly in Italy and other parts of the South of Europe. Chiefly used as a perfume; it is also a good addi-

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tion to sulphurous and other disagreeable smelling ointments.

OLEUM LIMONUM ESSENTIALE VEL VOLATILE. Essential or Volatile Oil of Lemon. The *Oleum Limonum.*

OLEUM LINI. L. D. Linseed Oil; or Oleum Lini Usitatissimi. E.

Lini usitatissimi semina contunde; deinde, nullo calore adhibito, oleum exprime.

Bruise the linseed; then, without using heat, express the oil.

This is a dark orange-coloured oil; of a nauseous, unpleasant taste, and of a strong odour. Taken from half an ounce to an ounce, at a dose, it is said to be serviceable in ileus, when purgatives have failed; but its chief use is as a glyster (from three to six ounces,) in flatulent colic, attended with costiveness; and in abrasis of the rectum; also externally for burns and wounds.

OLEUM LINI CUM CALCE. Linseed Oil with Lime. The *Linimentum Aquæ Calcis.*

OLEUM LINI USITATISSIMI. E. Linseed Oil. Oleum Lini. L. See *Oleum Lini.*

OLEUM LINI SINE IGNE. Linseed Oil without heat, that is Cold-drawn Linseed Oil. The *Oleum Lini.*

OLEUM MACIS. Oil of Mace. The *Oleum Myristicæ Expressum.*

OLEUM MELALEUCÆ LEUCODENDRI. Cajeput Oil. The *Oleum Cajeputi.*

OLEUM MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ. L. E. Oil of Pepper-mint; or Oleum Menthæ Piperitidis. D. A yellow-brown coloured oil; lighter than water; of an acrid, hot, biting taste; and of the fragrance of the dried plant; from which it is procured by distillation, in the same manner as the Oleum Anthemidis. Principally used in flatulent colic and cramp of the stomach, from one to three drops, on lump sugar. The *Essence of Pepper-mint*, so much in repute as a domestic medicine, is merely this oil lowered with a certain proportion of rectified spirit. See *Oleum Anisi.*

OLEUM MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ ESSENTIALE VEL VOLATILE. Essential or Volatile Oil of Peppermint. The *Oleum Menthæ Piperitæ.*

OLEUM MENTHÆ SATIVÆ. D. Oil of Spear-mint. Oleum Menthæ Viridis. L. See *Oleum Menthæ Viridis.*

OLEUM MENTHÆ SATIVÆ ESSENTIALE VEL VOLATILE. The *Oleum Menthæ Viridis.*

OLEUM MENTHÆ VIRIDIS. L. E. Oil of Spear-mint; or Oleum Menthæ Sativæ. D. This oil in appearance very much resembles the preceding, and like that, is obtained from the dried plant by distillation. It is used in the same proportion, and in the same cases; in fact, their properties are so nearly allied, that they are seldom both kept in the same shops; either one or the other usually predominating in the estimation of every practitioner. See *Oleum Anisi.*

OLEUM MYRISTICÆ. L. Oil of Nutmeg. *Oleum Nucis Moschatæ.* A pale yellow-coloured oil, of a warm, pungent taste; and of the odour of the nut; from which it is obtained by distillation. See *Myristica.*

OLEUM MYRISTICÆ ESSENTIALE VEL VOLATILE. Essential and Volatile Oil of Nutmeg. The *Oleum Myristicæ.*

OLEUM MYRISTICÆ EXPRESSUM. D. E. Expressed Oil of Nutmeg, or Oil of Mace. See *Myristica.*

OLEUM MYRISTICÆ MOSCHATÆ. Oil of Nutmeg; or *Oleum Myristicæ.*

OLEUM MYRTI PIMENTÆ. E. Oil of Pimenta. Oleum Pimentæ. L. See *Oleum Pimentæ.*

OLEUM NUCIS MOSCHATÆ. Oil of Nutmeg. The *Oleum Myristicæ.*

OLEUM OLEÆ EUROPÆÆ. Olive Oil. The *Oleum Olivæ.*

OLEUM OLIVÆ. L. Olive Oil; or Oleum Olivarum. D. Olea Europea, Fructus Oleum Fixum. E. See *Olea Europea.*

OLEUM ORIGANI. L. D. Oil of Origanum; or Oil of Thyme.* A yellow-coloured oil; of a hot, acrid taste; and of the odour of the dried plant: from which it is obtained by distillation, in the same manner as the Oleum Anthemidis. Chiefly used to relieve the tooth-ache.

OLEUM ORIGANI ESSENTIALE VEL VOLATILE. Essential or Volatile

* Gray's Sup. Pharm. Third Edit. p. 225.

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Oil of Origanum. The *Oleum Origani.*

OLEUM PALMÆ. Palm Oil. The *Coci Butyraciæ, Nucis Oleum Fixum.*

OLEUM PALMÆ LIQUIDÆ. The *Oleum Ricini.*

OLEUM PETRÆ. Rock Oil. See *Petroleum.*

OLEUM PIMENTÆ. L. Oil of Pimenta, or Oil of Allspice. Oleum Myrti Pimenta. E. Oleum Baccarum Pimento. D. *Oil of Jamaica Pepper.*

The oil of pimento is a reddish brown coloured oil, retaining the taste and odour of the berry in an eminent degree, and possessing its stimulating nature, therefore is employed in colic, tympanitis, and debilities of the stomach, taken from three to five drops, rubbed up with lump sugar. It is obtained from pimento berries, by distillation in the same manner as the other distilled oils. See *Oleum Anisi.*

OLEUM PIMENTÆ ESSENTIALE VEL VOLATILE. Essential or Volatile Oil of Pimenta. The *Oleum Pimentæ.*

OLEUM PIMPINELLÆ ANISI. The *Oleum Anisi.*

OLEUM PINI. Oil of Pine. The *Oleum Terebinthinæ.*

OLEUM PINI PURISSIMUM. E. Pure Oil of Pine. Oleum Terebinthinæ Rectificatum. L. See *Oleum Terebinthinæ Rectificatum.*

OLEUM PULEGII. L. D. The Oil of Penny-royal. A reddish yellow coloured oil; retaining the taste and odour of the dried plant, from which it is procured, by distillation in the same manner as the oleum anthemides. It is said to possess some efficacy, when given from one to five drops at a dose, in hysterical cases, either rubbed up with sugar, or in union with antihysteric pills. See *Oleum Anisi.*

OLEUM PULEGII ESSENTIALE VEL VOLATILE. Essential or Volatile Oil of Penny-royal. The *Oleum Pulegii.*

OLEUM RICINI. L. E. Castor Oil; or Recinus, Oleum e Seminibus Expressum. D. See *Ricinus.*

OLEUM RICINI COMMUNIS. The *Oleum Ricini.*

OLEUM RORISMARINI. Oil of Rosemary. The *Oleum Rosmarini.*

OLEUM ROSMARINI. L. D. Oil of Rosemary; or Oleum Volatile Rorismarini Officinalis. E. *Oleum Rorismarini.* This is a pale coloured limpid oil, of the taste and odour of the dried plant, from which it is obtained, in the same manner as the before mentioned distilled oils. Medicinally used as a stimulant in nervous complaints, from two to five drops at a dose. See *Oleum Anisi.*

OLEUM ROSMARINI ESSENTIALE VEL VOLATILE. Essential or Volatile Oil of Rosemary. The *Oleum Rosmarini.*

OLEUM RUTÆ. D. Oil of Rue. Ethereal or Volatile Oil of Rue. When fresh, oil of rue is of a yellow colour, but by keeping becomes brown, depositing a brownish resinous sediment; its taste is strong, sharp, and hot; and its odour less powerful than that of the plant, from which it is procured in the usual manner of distilled oils. With respect to its medical properties, it is said to act internally, as an antispasmodic, and externally, as a rubefacient; with the first view, it is given from two to five drops, in hysteria, and the convulsive affections of infancy, attending on dentition; and on the latter account applied to paralytic limbs.

OLEUM RUTÆ ÆTHEREUM VEL VOLATILE. Ethereal or Volatile Oil of Rue. The *Oleum Rutæ.*

OLEUM SABINÆ FOLIORUM. D. The Oil of Savine. *Oleum Sabinæ.* A limpid, pale coloured oil, retaining the taste, smell, and virtues of the plant; from which it is obtained, in the same manner as the oleum anthemidis. Dose, two to six drops or more. See *Sabina.*

OLEUM SABINÆ ESSENTIALE VEL VOLATILE. Essential or Volatile Oil of Savine. The *Oleum Sabinæ Foliorum.*

OLEUM SASSAFRAS. Oil of Sassafras. The *Oleum Volatile Lauri Sassafras.*

OLEUM SASSAFRAS, CORTICIS ET LIGNI. D. Oil of Sassafras Wood and Bark; or Oleum Volatile Lauri Sassafras. E. See *Oleum Volatile Lauri Sassafras.*

OLEUM SASSAFRAS ESSENTIALE VEL VOLATILE. Essential or Volatile Oil of Sassafras. The *Oleum Volatile Lauri Sassafras.*

OLEUM SEMINUM CARUI. D.

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Oil of Caraway Seed. Oleum Carui. L. See *Oleum Carui*.

OLEUM SEMINUM FŒNICULI DULCIS. D. Oil of Sweet Fennel Seed. *Oleum Fœniculi Essentiale*. A watery coloured oil, of the same taste and odour as the seeds, from which it is obtained by distillation in the same manner as the other distilled oils, and like most of them, is the active principle of the substance from which it is obtained, therefore used in the same cases as the seed. It may be taken from two to twenty drops at a dose. See *Fœniculum*.

OLEUM SPICÆ. The *Oleum Lavandulæ*.

OLEUM SPICÆ VULGARE. The *Oleum Terebinthinæ*.

OLEUM SUCCINI. L. E. Oil of Amber. Balsam of Amber. Oleum Succini Rectificatum. D. *Balsamum Succini*.

In alembicum immitte succinum, ut destillent balneo arenæ, calore paulatim aucto, liquor acidus, oleum, et sal oleo inquinatus. Dein, iterùm et tertiò oleum destillet.

Put amber into an alembic, so that from a sand-bath gradually heated, an acid liquor, an oil, and a salt contaminated by the oil, may distil. Then let the oil be distilled a second and a third time.

Oil of Amber when first made, is nearly colourless, but it gradually becomes brown; is soluble in water; has an acrid, pungent taste; and a strong bituminous, fœtid odour. It possesses antispasmodic, stimulating, diuretic, and rubefacient properties; therefore it is occasionally employed from five to ten drops at a dose, in cases of hysteria, epilepsy, and deficient menstruation; and externally in paralysis and chronic rheumatism of the joints.

OLEUM SUCCINI PURISSIMI. Pure Oil of Amber. The *Oleum Succini*.

OLEUM SUCCINI RECTIFICATUM. D. Rectified Oil of Amber. Oleum Succini. L. See *Oleum Succini*.

OLEUM SULPHURATUM. L. E. Sulphurated Oil; or Balsam of Sulphur. *Balsamum Sulphuris Crassum*. *Balsamum Sulphuris Simplex*.

℞ Sulphuris loti, uncias duas; olivæ olei, octarium.

Oleo in vase ferreo perampio calefacto sulphur paulatim injice, et spathâ assiduè move, donec coierint.

Take of washed sulphur, two ounces; olive oil, a pint.

Heat the oil in a very large iron vessel, and add the sulphur gradually, constantly stirring, until they have united.

This is a thick, reddish brown coloured oil, of an acrid taste, and of a very fœtid odour. Formerly much used in pulmonary complaints, but in the present day only as a detergent to foul running ulcers.

OLEUM TARTARI. Oil of Tartar. The *Liquor Sub-carbonatis Potassæ*.

OLEUM TARTARI PER DELIQUIUM. The *Liquor Potassæ Sub-carbonatis*.

OLEUM TEREBINTHINÆ. L. D. E. Oil of Turpentine. Common Oil of Spike. *Oleum Spicæ Vulgare*. See *Pinus Sylvestris*.

OLEUM TEREBINTHINÆ ÆTHEREUM VEL PURISSIMUM. Ethereal or Pure Oil of Turpentine. The *Oleum Terebinthinæ Rectificatum*.

OLEUM TEREBINTHINÆ PURISSIMUM VOLATILE. Volatile Pure Oil of Turpentine. The *Oleum Terebinthinæ Purissimum*.

OLEUM TEREBINTHINÆ RECTIFICATUM. L. D. Rectified Oil of Turpentine; or Spirit of Turpentine. Oleum Pini Purissimum. E. *Ethereal or Volatile Oil of Turpentine. Pure Oil of Turpentine. Oleum Terebinthinæ Æthereum. Oleum Terebinthinæ Purissimum. Spiritus Terebinthinæ. Oleum Terebinthinæ Purissimum Volatile*.

℞ Olei terebinthinæ, octarium; aquæ, octarios quatuor.

Destillet oleum.

Take of oil of turpentine, a pint; water, four pints.

Let the oil be distilled.

This is volatile, limpid, and colourless; lighter than water; of a hot, pungent taste, and of a penetrating odour. Rectified oil of turpentine has long been esteemed an useful medicine, having been found serviceable in lumbago, sciatica, chronic rheumatism, and in passive uterine hæmorrhages. It is taken

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from ten drops to a drachm or more at a dose. Within these few years it has been used to expel the tape-worm, for which purpose it is given in doses of from half an ounce to two ounces, every eight hours, either alone or united with honey, until the worm is brought away, which usually happens after two or three doses. It is likewise applied to indolent tumours, and in embrocations for rheumatism and bruises.

OLEUM TERRÆ. Oil of Earth; or Petroleum.

OLEUM TIGLII. L. Croton Oil. See *Tiglium*.

OLEUM VINI. Oil of Wine. The *Oleum Æthereum*.

OLEUM VITRIOLI. Oil of Vitriol. The *Acidum Sulphuricum*.

OLEUM VOLATILE BACCARUM JUNIPERI. Volatile Oil of Juniper Berries. The *Oleum Juniperi*.

OLEUM VOLATILE CARYOPHYLLÆ AROMATICÆ. Volatile Oil of Cloves. The *Oleum Caryophyllorum*.

OLEUM VOLATILE CITRI MEDICÆ. E. Volatile Oil of Lemon. Oleum Lemonum. L. See *Oleum Limonum*.

OLEUM VOLATILE FŒNICULI DULCIS. Volatile Oil of Sweet Fennel. The *Oleum Seminum Fœniculi Dulcis*.

OLEUM VOLATILE JUNIPERI COMMUNIS. E. Volatile Oil of Common Juniper; or Oleum Juniperi. L. See *Oleum Juniperi*.

OLEUM VOLATILE JUNIPERI SABINÆ. Volatile Oil of Savin. The *Oleum Sabinæ Foliorum*.

OLEUM VOLATILE LAURI SASSAFRAS. E. Volatile Oil of Sassafras; or Oleum Sassafras, Corticis et Ligni. D. A yellow, limpid oil; heavier than water; of a hot, burning, acrid taste; and of the odour of the wood or bark; from which it is obtained by distillation. Medicinally used in chronic rheumatism, scorbutus, and cutaneous diseases. Taken from two to ten drops at a dose.

OLEUM VOLATILE MELALEUCÆ LEUCODENDRI. E. Volatile Oil of Cajeput; or Oleum Cajeputi. L. See *Oleum Cajeputi*.

OLEUM VOLATILE MYRTI PIMENTÆ. Volatile Oil of Pimento. The *Oleum Pimentæ*.

OLEUM VOLATILE PIMPINELLÆ ANISI. E. Volatile Oil of Anise; or Oleum Anisi. L. See *Oleum Anisi*.

OLEUM VOLATILE PINI. Volatile Oil of Pine. The *Oleum Terebinthinæ*.

OLEUM VOLATILE PINI PURISSIMUM. Pure Volatile Oil of Pine. The *Oleum Terebinthinæ Rectificatum*.

OLEUM VOLATILE RORISMARINI OFFICINALIS. E. Volatile Oil of Rosemary; or Oleum Rosmarini. L. See *Oleum Rosmarini*.

OLEUM WITTNEBIANUM. The Oleum Cajeputi.

OLIBANUM. L. Olibanum. The Frankincense of the Ancients. Juniperus Lycia, Gummi Resina. E. Olibanum, Gummi Resina. D. See *Juniperus Lycia*.

OLIVA. The Olive Tree; or *Olea Europæa*.

ONISCUS ASELLUS. Slaters; or Millepedes. See *Millepedæ; Spiritus Vini Vapore Enecatæ*.

OPIUM. L. E. Opium. Opium, Succus Concretus. D. Opium is the concreted milky juice which exudes from the unripe capsules of the *Papaver Somniferum*, or Common White Poppy. It is obtained by making several superficial longitudinal incisions, in the evening, from three to five blades: the juice which exudes during the night, next day, after it has been thickened by the heat of the sun, is collected by means of iron scrapers, and put into an earthen pot. The operation is repeated as long as the capsules furnish juice in sufficient quantity, and the opium is worked into masses with a wooden spatula, in the heat of the sun, until it is of a due consistence. There are two kinds of opium met with in our shops; the one sent from Turkey, and the other from the East Indies; hence they are called *Turkey Opium* and *East Indian Opium*. The former is in tenacious, solid, flat pieces, of a nauseous, bitter, acrid, warm taste; and of a heavy and slightly fœtid odour; dark brown colour, and yellowish when powdered. The latter is of the same odour; empyreumatic; taste, less bitter, but more nauseous; of a darker colour; and is not so firm in respect to con-

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sistence, being sometimes not much thicker than tar, and always ductile. Both kinds are partially soluble in alcohol and in water, but very soluble in vinegar; their solutions are transparent, and have a brown or vinous colour. The action of opium on the animal economy, is considered as stimulating in doses of from a quarter to half a grain; and as sedative, narcotic, and anodyne, when taken from one to four grains, operating through the nerves of the living solid. Externally, its stimulating effects are considerable, but soon followed by its sedative, therefore used to mitigate pain and to remove spasmodic affections; also as an injection in gonorrhœa and spasmodic stricture; as an adjunct to clysters in diarrhœa; and united with oil, and used by friction, in tetanus and the like. But to return to its internal employment. In the first place, it is chiefly used to diminish pain and morbid sensibility; to procure sleep; allay inordinate action; and to check diarrhœas, and other excessive discharges, consequently it is used in all pain affections, when the inflammatory diathesis is not very considerable; intermittents; cholera and pyrosis; typhus; retrocedent gout; and in convulsive and spasmodic disease; proportioning the dose according to the case, or urgency of the symptoms. Take care not to give an overdose, as its effects are very deleterious, often terminating by an apoplectic death; but should too much be taken, either by mistake, or the willingness of the person, counteract its dreadful operation by first evacuating the stomach by emetics containing very little water, and afterwards exhibit freely of acidulous fluids, and not permit the person to yield to his desire of sleeping.

OPIUM COLATUM. Strained Opium. The *Opium Purificatum*.

OPIUM SUCCUS CONCRETUS. D. The Concrete Juice Opium; or Opium. L. E. See *Opium*.

OPIUM PURIFICATUM. D. Purified Opium. Opium deprived of its impurities by digesting a pound with a gentle heat, in twelve pints of proof spirit, frequently stirring; then filtering the solution, distilling off the spirit, and evaporating the remainder to a proper consistence. Its use and operation is the same as the common opium. See *Opium*.

OPOBALSAMUM. The *Amyridis Gileadensis Resina Liquida*.

OPODELDOC. The *Linimentum Saponis Compositum*.

OPOPONACIS GUMMI RESINA. L. Opoponax. See *Opoponax*.

OPOPONAX. L. The Opoponax-wort, Hercules-all-heal; or *Pastinaca Opoponax* of Linnæus, is a perennial plant, native of Italy, belonging to the class *Pentandria*, order *Digynia*. The gum-resin of our shops, (*Opoponax, Gummi Resina*) said to be obtained by wounding the stalk or root, is brought from the Levant and East Indies, sometimes in round drops or tears, but more commonly in irregular lumps, of a reddish yellow colour on the outside, with specks of white; inwardly of a paler colour, and frequently variegated with large white pieces. It has a peculiar strong odour, and a bitter, acrid, somewhat nauseous taste. Its virtues are said to be antispasmodic and emmenagogue, which has given rise to its occasional use in hysteria and chlorosis. From ten to thirty grains in powder, is the common dose.

ORIENTALE FOLIA. Oriental Leaves. The *Sennæ Foliæ*.

ORIGANUM. L. D. The Common Marjoram; or *Origanum Vulgare* of Linnæus, is a perennial plant, growing upon dry chalky hills, and in gravelly soils, in several parts of this country, belonging to the class *Didynamia*, order *Gymnospermia*. It is to be found at Catton, near Norwich; in a wood near Cartmell Wells, Clapham, Yorkshire; and on chalky soils in the neighbourhood of Dover, Kent. The herbaceous part of origanum is sometimes used in debilities of the stomach, for which purpose it is taken from ten to thirty grains, in powder, at a dose.

ORIGANI MARJORANÆ HERBA. E. The Herbaceous part of the Sweet Marjoram; or Marjorana; Herba. D. See *Origanum Marjorana*.

ORIGANUM MARJORANA. E.

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The Sweet Marjoram; or Marjorana. D. This plant, the *Origanum Marjorana* of Linnæus, is a native annual of Portugal, belonging to the same class, order, and genera as the preceding. It is cultivated in our gardens, principally for culinary purposes, being seldom used in medicine, if we except it as an ingredient in the *Pulvis Asari Compositus*.

ORIGANUM SYRIACUM. Syrian Marjoram. The *Marum Syriacum*.

ORIGANUM VULGARE. The Common Marjoram; or *Origanum*.

OSTREA EDULIS. L. The Oyster. A well known shell-fish, of the class *Vermes*, order *Testacia*. It is a very nutritious article of diet, and in some diseases not only admissible, but even advantageous. Their shells (*Testæ*) which are officinal, are composed, like all other mother-of-pearl shells, of alternate layers of carbonate of lime, and a thin membranaceous substance, which exactly resembles coagulated albumen in its properties. By burning, this membrane is destroyed, and the shells are converted into lime. The last London Pharmacopœia, it will be observed, directs a lime to be prepared from these shells, which however, appears to possess no advantage over common lime, or calx. The same Pharmacopœia also orders these shells to be well cleaned with boiling water, and then treated as in the preparation of prepared chalk. The intentions with which prepared oyster-shells are employed, is as an antacid and absorbent remedy; chiefly in the acidities of infancy and during dentition. Dose, from ten grains to two drachms.

OSTREÆ TESTARUM. Oyster Shells; or *Testæ*.

OSTREÆ TESTARUM PRÆPARATUM. Prepared Oyster Shells; or *Testæ Præparata*.

OVIS ARIES. L. E. D. The Sheep. A well known animal of the class *Mammalia*, order *Ruminantia*. The fat or suet of this animal enters the London Materia Medica under the name *Sevum*, and is medicinally used when purified, to give consistence to various ointments and plasters. See *Sevum Præparatum*.

OVUM. L. The Common Fowl's Egg. See *Phasianus Gallus*.

OXALIS ACETOSELLA. The Common Wood Sorrel; or *Acetosella*.

OXIDUM. An Oxide. The Edinburgh name for *Oxydum* of the London and Dublin Pharmacopœias. See *Oxydum*.

OXIDUM ANTIMONII CUM PHOSPHATE CALCIS. E. Oxide of Antimony with Phosphate of Lime; or Pulvis Antimonialis. L. See *Pulvis Antimonialis*.

OXIDUM ANTIMONII CUM SULPHURE PER NITRATEM POTASSÆ. Oxide of Antimony with Sulphur by Nitrate of Potash. Crocus of Antimony. *Crocus Antimonii*. This was a very uncertain preparation, hence it has been expunged from the Pharmacopœias, and substituted by the purer oxydes of antimony prepared from the muriate.

OXIDUM ANTIMONII CUM SULPHURE VITRIFACTUM. Vitrified Oxide of Antimony with Sulphur. The *Vitrum Antimonii*.

OXIDUM ANTIMONII VITRIFACTUM CUM CERA. Vitrified Oxide of Antimony with Wax. *Cerated Glass of Antimony*. This was also an uncertain preparation, therefore advisedly rejected from the present Pharmacopœias.

OXIDUM ALBUM. White Oxide. The *Arsenicum Album*.

OXIDUM ARSENICI. E. Oxide of Arsenic; or Arsenicum Album. L. See *Arsenicum Album*.

OXIDUM FERRI NIGRUM. E. Black Oxide of Iron. Protoxide of Iron. Scales of Iron. *Squamæ Ferri*. When iron is heated to redness in the smith's forge, its surface becomes oxidized by the action of atmospheric air; and as the oxide formed does not adhere to the iron, it is easily separated by percussion on the anvil, and flies off in the state of sparks, which, when cool, constitute the oxide under consideration. See *Oxidum Ferri Nigrum Purificatum*.

OXIDUM FERRI NIGRUM PURIFICATUM. E. Purified Black Oxide of Iron. Oxydum Ferri Nigrum. D. *Squamæ Ferri Purificata*. Let the black oxide of iron be purified by the application of a magnet, for the magnet will attract the smaller and purer scales,

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and will leave those which are larger and less pure. Some recommend this preparation of iron in preference to the purified filings, for reason of its not producing the distension and flatulence occasioned by the use of the latter. Dose, from three to fifteen grains.

OXIDUM FERRI RUBRUM. E. Red Oxide of Iron; or Oxydum Ferri Rubrum. D. Burnt Vitriolated Iron. *Ferrum Vitriolatum Ustum.* Sulphate of iron exposed to a strong heat, until it becomes red. During the process, the heat partly expels and partly decomposes the sulphuric acid, while the protoxide of iron is converted into the peroxide. The medical virtues of this oxide are tonic and stimulating, therefore used in the same cases as the other salts of iron; taken from five to ten grains at a dose. See *Ferrum.*

OXIDUM HYDRARGYRI CINEREUM. E. Ash-coloured Oxide of Mercury; or Oxydum Hydrargyri Cinereum. L. See *Oxydum Hydrargyri Cinereum.*

OXIDUM HYDRARGYRI RUBRUM PER ACIDUM NITRICUM. E. Red Oxide of Mercury by Nitric Acid; or Nitrico-oxydum Hydrargyri. L. See *Nitrico-oxydum Hydrargyri.*

OXIDUM PLUMBI ALBUM. White Oxide of Lead. The *Sub-carbonas Plumbi.*

OXIDUM PLUMBI RUBRUM. Red Oxide of Lead; or the Red Lead of Commerce. This was formerly entered in the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, but is now rejected.

OXIDUM PLUMBI SEMI-VITREUM. E. Semi-vitrified Oxide of Lead; or Oxydum Plumbi Semivitreum. L. See *Oxydum Plumbi Semi-vitreum.*

OXIDUM ZINCI. E. Oxide of Zinc; or Oxydum Zinci. L. See *Oxydum Zinci.*

OXIDUM ZINCI IMPURUM. E. Impure Oxide of Zinc; or Tutty. Tutia. D. Tutty or Impure Oxide of Zinc is a metallic substance, sublimed in roasting ores of zinc with galena. It is inodorous, insipid, hard, ponderous, rough, and brownish on the outside, smooth and yellow within. Medicinally used for pharmaceutical purposes; and when prepared in the same manner as *Calamina Præparata,* as an astringent application to opthalmia; as an adjunct to various ointments; and also to sprinkle on superficial inflammations.

OXIDUM ZINCI IMPURUM PRÆPARATUM. E. Prepared Impure Oxide of Zinc; or Prepared Tutty. *Tutia Præparata.* See *Oxidum Zinci Impurum.*

OXYDUM. An Oxyde, Oxyd, Oxide. The word *Oxyde* is the generic term used to denote those metalline substances, which consist of one or more simple substances, united to a less quantity of oxygen than is sufficient to form an *acid.* They are characterized by their not having the lustre, opacity, tenacity, or gravity of the metals; by their being inflammable, generally insipid, insoluble in water, and by their having an earthy appearance. Many substances are susceptible of several stages of oxidizement, on which account, chemists have employed various terms to express the characteristic distinctions of the several oxides. The specific name is often derived from some external character, chiefly the colour; thus we have the black and red oxydes of iron, and of mercury; the white oxyde of zinc: but in most instances, the denominations proposed by Dr. Thompson are adopted. When there are several oxides of the same substance, he proposes the terms *protoxide, deutoxide, tritoxide,* signifying the first, second, and third stage of oxidizement. Or if two oxides only are known, he proposes the appellation of *protoxide* for that the least oxidized, and of *peroxide* for that the most.

OXYDUM ANTIMONII. D. Oxyde of Antimony. *Antimonium Calcinatum.* A white powder, obtained by first mixing together in a glass vessel, eleven ounces of muriatic acid, and one of nitric; then gradually adding two ounces of powdered sulphuret of antimony, and digesting them in a boiling heat for an hour; after which, straining the solution, and pouring it into a gallon of water, in which two ounces of sub-carbonate

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of potash have been previously dissolved. A precipitate is the product, which is to be afterwards washed by repeated affusions of water until the acid is washed away, and then dried on bibulous paper. Oxyde of antimony, from its former high reputation, received almost a catalogue of names peculiar to itself, as diaphoretic antimony, murias antimonii, oxydum antimonii nitro-muriaticum, calx antimonii, crocus antimonii lotus, antimonium diaphoreticum, oxidum antimonii, &c. &c. In the present day, it is seldom used, though some recommend it in febrile affections, but its operation being violent, care must be taken the dose does not exceed one grain.

OXYDUM ANTIMONII NITRO-MURIATICUM. Nitro-muriatic Oxyde of Antimony. The *Oxydum Antimonii*.

OXYDUM ANTIMONII SULHURATUM VITRIFACTUM. Vitrified Sulphurated Oxyde of Antimony. The *Vitrum Antimonii*.

OXYDUM ARSENICI. Oxyde of Arsenic. The *Arsenicum Album*.

OXYDUM ARSENICI ALBUM. D. White Oxyde of Arsenic; or Arsenicum Album. L. See *Arsenicum Album*.

OXYDUM ARSENICI SUBLIMATUM. Sublimated Oxyde of Arsenic. The *Arsenicum Album Sublimatum*.

OXYDUM CUPRI VIRIDE ACETATUM. Verdigris, or Ærugo.

OXYDUM FERRI LUTEUM. Yellow Oxyde of Iron. The *Sub-carbonas Ferri*.

OXYDUM FERRI NIGRUM. D. Black Oxyde of Iron; or Oxidum Ferri Nigrum Purificatum. E. See *Oxidum Ferri Nigrum Purificatum*.

OXYDUM HYDRARGYRI. D. Oxyde of Mercury; or Oxydum Hydrargyri Rubrum. L. See *Oxydum Hydrargyri Rubrum*.

OXYDUM HYDRARGYRI CINEREUM. L. Grey Oxyde of Mercury; or Black Turpeth. Oxidum Hydrargyri Cinereum. E. Pulvis Hydrargyrus Cinereus. D. *Oxydum Hydrargyri Nigrum. Turpethum Nigrum. Mercurius Cinereus. Mercurius Præcipitatus Niger. Pulvis Mercurius Cinereus. Æthiops per se.*

℞ Hydrargyri sub-muriatis, unciam; liquoris calcis, congium.

Hydrargyri sub-muriatem in liquore calcis coque, assiduè movens, donec oxydum hydrargyri cinereum subsidat. Hoc aquâ destillatâ lava; deinde exsicca.

Take of sub-muriate of mercury, an ounce; lime water, a gallon.

Boil the sub-muriate of mercury in the lime water, constantly stirring, until the grey oxide of mercury subsides. Wash this with distilled water; then dry it.

According to the late theory, the muriatic acid contained in the calomel, unites to the lime, forming muriate of lime; and the oxide of mercury being set at liberty, is precipitated. Sir H. Davy, however, considers calomel as a compound of chlorine and mercury, and thus explains the decomposition: The chlorine of the calomel decomposes the water, uniting with its hydrogen to form muriatic acid, which uniting with the lime, forms muriate of lime. The oxygen of the water oxidises the mercury which is precipitated. The three Pharmacopœias differ much with regard to the preparation of this oxide, but the formula of the London College is to be preferred, since the result is a real grey oxide; whereas, that produced from the direction of the other two, is mixed with an imperfect oxyde; notwithstanding this difference, their medical use is the same, acting as stimulants, and antisyphilitic, when taken from one to three grains, twice or three times a day.

OXYDUM HYDRARGYRI NIGRUM. Black Oxyde of Quicksilver. The *Oxydum Hydrargyri Cinereum*.

OXYDUM HYDRARGYRI NITRICUM. D. Nitric Oxyde of Mercury; or Nitrico-oxydum Hydrargyri. L. See *Nitrico-oxydum Hydrargyri*.

OXYDUM HYDRARGYRI RUBRUM. L. Red Oxyde of Mercury; or Calcined Quicksilver. Oxydum Hydrargyri. D. *Hydrargyrus Calcinatus. Mercurius Præcipitatus per se. Mercurius Calcinatus.*

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℞ Hydrargyri purificati, pondere, libram.

Immitte hydrargyrum in vas vitreum altum, cui os angustum, et fundus latior sit. Vasi huic aperto calorem gradûs 600mi adhibe, donec hydrargyrum in squamas rubras abierit; dein in pulverem subtilissimum tere.

Take of purified mercury, by weight, a pound.

Put the mercury into a tall glass vessel with a narrow mouth and broad bottom. Expose this vessel, open, to a temperature of 600° until the mercury is converted, into red scales; then rub them to a very fine powder.

During the process, the mercury by the aid of caloric is oxidized by the oxygen of the atmosphere. Red oxyde of mercury exists in small brilliant crystalline scales of a deep red colour. It is given with great advantage in the cure of syphilis. Its action, however, is such, when given alone, on the bowels, as to require the addition of opium, which totally prevents it. It is also given in conjunction with opium and camphor, as a diaphoretic, in chronic pains and diseases of long continuance. From half a grain to two grains, every night, it is an useful alterative and diaphoretic; but in doses of from three to five grains it is violently emetic and purgative.

OXYDUM HYDRARGYRI SULPHURICUM. Sulphuric Oxyde of Mercury. The *Sub-sulphas Hydrargyri Flavus*.

OXYDUM PLUMBI SEMI-VITREUM. L. Semi-vitrified Oxyde of Lead; or Oxidum Plumbi Semi-vitreum. E. Lithargyrum. D. Otherwise called *Litharge*. If oxidized lead be melted with a quick fire, it gets the appearance of oil, and on cooling concretes into litharge: Greatest part of the semi-vitrified oxyde of lead, met with in our shops, is produced in the purification of silver from lead, and the refining of gold and silver by means of this metal. According to the degree of fire and other circumstances, it has a pale or deep colour. The first has been commonly called *Litharge of Silver*; the other *Litharge of Gold*. Litharge, as I have just stated, varies in colour, being more or less white or red; however, their properties are alike, therefore they may be employed for the same pharmaceutical purposes, as litharge is adapted.

OXYDUM STIBII ALBUM. White Oxyde of Antimony. The *Oxydum Antimonii*.

OXYDUM STIBII SEMIVITREUM. Semivitrified Oxyde of Antimony. The *Vitrum Antimonii*.

OXYDUM STIBII SULPHURATUM. Sulphurated Oxyde of Antimony. The *Oxidum Antimonii cum Sulphure per Nitratem Potassæ*.

OXYDUM ZINCI. L. D. Oxyde of Zinc; or Oxidum Zinci. E. *Zincum Calcinatum*.

℞ Zinci sulphatis, libram; liquoris ammoniæ, octarium, vel quantum satis sit; aquæ destillatæ, octarium.

Zinci sulphatem in aqua destillata liqua, et adjice liquoris ammoniæ quantum satis sit, ut oxydum zinci penitùs dejiciatur. Liquore effuso pulverem aquâ destillatâ sæpius ablue, et balneo arenæ exsicca.

Take of sulphate of zinc, a pound; solution of ammonia, a pint, or a sufficient quantity; distilled water, a pint.

Dissolve the sulphate of zinc in the distilled water, and add as much of the solution of ammonia as will suffice for the entire precipitation of the oxide of zinc. Having poured off the clear liquor, wash the powder repeatedly with distilled water, and dry it on a sand-bath.

On the addition of the ammonia to the sulphate of zinc, the ammonia unites to the sulphuric acid of the sulphate, and thus oxyde of zinc is precipitated. This oxide, under the name of *Flowers of Zinc*, has long had a place in the Pharmacopœias, and was prepared by exposing the metal to a temperature sufficient to cause its inflammation and rapid oxidizement. Old authors describe it under the names of *Pompholix*, *Nihil Album*, and *Philosopher's Wool*. It is colourless, insipid, and insoluble in water; readily soluble in the greater number of the acids, and when recently precipitated and humid, is easily dissolved by sola-

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tions of potash, soda, and ammonia. Its medical virtues are tonic and antispasmodic; which give rise to its occasional employment in epilepsy, chorea, and other spasmodic affections, taken from one to six grains, twice or three times a day. It is also externally used as a detergent and exsiccative in those cases stated under *Unguentum Zinci.*

OXY-MURIAS. An Oxy-muriate. See *Murias.*

OXY-MURIAS HYDRARGYRI. L. Oxy-muriate of Mercury; or Corrosive Sublimate. Murias Hydrargyri Corrosivus. E. Murias Hydrargyri Corrosivum. D. *Corrosive Muriate of Mercury. Hydrargyrus Muriatis. Murias Hydrargyri Oxygenatus. Mercurius Corrosivus. Mercurius Corrosivus Albus.*

℞ Hydrargyri purificati, pondere, libras duas; acidi sulphurici, pondere, uncias triginta; sodæ muriatis exsiccatæ, libras quatuor.

Hydrargyrum cum acido sulphurico in vase vitreo coque, donec hydrargyri sulphas exsiccata fuerit; hanc, ubi refrixerit, cum sodæ muriate in mortario fictili contere; tum ex cucurbitâ vitreâ, calore sensim aucto, sublima.

Take of purified mercury, by weight, two pounds; sulphuric acid, by weight, thirty ounces; dried muriate of soda, four pounds.

Boil the mercury with the sulphuric acid in a glass vessel, until the sulphate of mercury is dry. Rub this, when it is cold, with the muriate of soda in an earthenware mortar; then sublime from a glass cucurbit, by heat gradually increased.

The first step in this process, is the formation of a dry persulphate of mercury; that is, of a salt composed of sulphuric acid and peroxide of mercury. This persulphate is then thoroughly mixed with the muriate of soda. Upon the application of heat to this mixture, the original substances are decomposed, oxy-muriate of mercury sublimes, and sulphate of soda is the residue. The oxy-muriate of mercury exists in form of white, compact, semitransparent masses of prismatic crystals, without smell, of an acrid, styptic, metallic, durable taste. It is the most corrosive metallic poison of our shops. Notwithstanding the virulence of its operation, and its deleterious effects, it is an useful medicine in the hands of an experienced practitioner; possessing stimulating, antisyphilitic, and alterative properties; therefore employed in venereal complaints, when a quick and general action is required; in lepra, combined with antimonials; and in cases of old ulcers and chronic rheumatism. From ⅛ of a grain to one grain, made into a pill, with extract of poppies, and taken every twenty-four hours, is a serviceable mode of administration. It is externally used in tetters, scabies, and for destroying fungus; also dissolved in the proportions of three to five grains in a pint of distilled water, as a gargle in venereal sore throats; as an injection in gonorrhœa; and to break the abscess in cynanche tonsillaris. When taken as a poison, the best antidote is the white of an egg. A solution of corrosive mercury in lime water, is the *Yellow Wash* of the London Hospitals.

OXYMEL. An Oxymel, signifies a preparation of honey and vinegar, either boiled alone, or with other ingredients, to the consistence of syrup.

OXYMEL ÆRUGINIS. D. Oxymel of Verdigris; or Linimentum Æruginis. L. See *Linimentum Æruginis.*

OXYMEL COLCHICI. D. Oxymel of Mead Saffron. Macerate an ounce of the fresh root cut into thin slices, with a pint of distilled vinegar, in a glass vessel, with a gentle heat, for forty-eight hours; then strain the liquor and press it out, strongly from the root. To the strained liquor add two pounds of clarified honey. Finally, boil it to the consistence of an oxymel. This oxymel, though an acrid preparation, is nevertheless employed for its diuretic virtues in dropsies; taken from a drachm gradually increased to an ounce, twice a day, in union with any bland fluid.

OXYMEL SCILLÆ. L. D. Oxymel of Squills. *Oxymel Scillitîcum.*

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℞ Mellis despumati, libras tres; aceti scillæ, octarios duos.

Decoque in vase vitreo, lento igne, ad idoneam crassitudinem.

Take of clarified honey, three pounds; vinegar of squill, two pints.

Boil them down in a glass vessel over a slow fire, until they acquire a proper consistence.

A very useful acetous preparation, the medical properties of which, are expectorating, diuretic, and aperient; when taken in large doses it occasions vomiting; hence it is sometimes made use of in pertussis. It is for the most part, employed for its former virtues, therefore is given in chronic coughs, humoural asthma, and in dropsy. Dose from half a drachm to half an ounce, in any aromatic water.

OXYMEL SIMPLEX. L. D. Simple Oxymel; or Acetated Honey. *Mel Acetatum.*

℞ Mellis despumati, libras duas; acidi acetici diluti, octarium.

Decoque in vase vitreo, lento igne, ad idoneam crassitudinem.

Take of clarified honey, two pounds; diluted acetic acid, one pint.

Boil them down in a glass vessel over a slow fire, until they acquire a proper consistence.

The chief use of this preparation is in fevers, and peripneumonia; taken from one to eight drachms at a dose, in any bland or aromatic fluid. It is also employed as a detergent adjunct to gargles in cynanche tonsillaris.

P.

PALMA CHRISTA. The Palma Christa, or *Ricinus.*

PALUS SANCTUS. The *Guaiacum Officinalis.*

PANACEA. A term anciently applied to some remedies, which supposition conceived would cure every disease.

PANACEA DUE HOLSATIÆ. The *Sulphas Potassæ.*

PANACEA DUPLICATA. The *Sulphas Potassæ.*

PANACEA VEGETABILIS. Vegetable Panacea. The *Croci Stigmati.*

PANACEA MERCURIALIS. Mercurial Panacea. The *Sub-murias Hydrargyri.*

PANAX COSTINUM, PASTINACEA VEL KYNA. The Hercules All-heal; or *Opoponax.*

PANCHYMAGOGUM MINERALE. Mineral Panchymagogue. The *Submurias Hydrargyri.*

PAPAVER. L. E. The Common White Poppy; Papaver Album. D. or *Papaver Somniferum* of Linnæus, is an annual plant, of the *Polyandria* class, and *Monogynia* order. A native of this country, but chiefly cultivated in our gardens, and said by some to be an exotic; but be that as it may, it flourishes in this country with but little or any cultivation.

Withering has considered this species, in his Systematic Arrangement of British Plants, whereby he acknowledges his opinion of its native soil; which opinion is by no means inconsiderately formed, as the common white poppy is to be found in a wild state on the banks of all the fen ditches, where the soil is sandy; in the parish of Hockwold cum Wilton, Norfolk; near the Observatory, Oxford; and by Godstow Nunnery; Willington Ballast Hills, Durham; about Delaine House, near Cupar, Angus-shire.

The heads, or capsules (*Papaveris Capsulæ*), which it produces fail in yielding a profitable portion of opium, in comparison to those of warmer climates; they are therefore chiefly cultivated for their relaxing and anodyne properties, and used in fomentations to inflamed and ulcerated parts, as also for various pharmaceutical purposes.

PAPAVER ALBUM. D. The Com-

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mon White Poppy; or Papaver. L. See *Papaver*.

PAPAVER ALBUM; CAPSULÆ. D. White Poppy Capsules; or Papaveris Capsulæ. L. See *Papaver*.

PAPAVER ERRATICUM. D. The Red Poppy; or Rhœas. See *Rhœas*.

PAPAVER ERRATICUM; PETALA. D. Red Poppy Petals; or Rhœados Petala. L. See *Rhœas*.

PAPAVER RHŒAS. The Red Poppy; or *Rhœas*.

PAPAVER SOMNIFERUM. The Common White Poppy; or *Papaver*.

PAPAVERIS CAPSULÆ. L. E. White Poppy Capsules; or Poppy Heads. Papaver Album Capsulæ. D. See *Papaver*.

PAPAVERIS ALBI VEL SOMNIFERI CAPSULÆ. Poppy Capsules; or *Papaveris Capsulæ*.

PASTINACA OPOPONAX. The Hercules All-heal; or *Opoponax*.

PATRUM CORTEX. Father's Bark; The Peruvian Barks. See Cinchona Cordifolia.

PAULINA CONFECTIO. Paul's Confection. The *Confectio Opii*.

PES ALEXANDRINUS. Alexander's Foot. The *Pyrethrum*.

PESTILOCHIA. Virginian Snake-root. The *Aristolochia Serpentaria*.

PETROLEUM. L. Barbadoes Tar; Rock Oil; Petroleum Barbadense. D. Bitumen Petroleum. E. Barbadoes tar is a reddish-brown coloured bituminous liquid, which flows between rocks, or in different places at the surface of the earth. It is of a tenacious and semi-transparent nature; of a fœtid odour, and of an acrid, bitter taste. Its medicinal properties are anti-spasmodic and sudorific when taken internally; and externally, stimulating and discutient. For the former virtues it is sometimes taken from ten to thirty drops at a dose, in coughs unattended with inflammation, and in asthma. Externally applied by friction in diseases of the hip joint, rheumatic pains, and paralytic limbs, it is said to be very beneficial.

PETROLEUM BARBADENSE. D. Barbadoes Tar; or Petroleum. L. See *Petroleum*.

PHASIANUS GALLUS. L. The Common Fowl. Is a well-known domestic bird, of the class *Aves*, order *Gallinæ*. Fowl's eggs (*Ovum*) are entered in the London Materia Medica, on account of their having been found serviceable when swallowed raw, in jaundice; and also for other medicinal purposes.

PHILONIUM LONDINENSIS VEL ROMANUM. The *Confectio Opii*.

PHOSPHAS. A Phosphate. The generic term used to denote those salts formed by the union of *Phosphoric Acid* with different bases. Phosphates exhibit generally the following properties. They are crystallizable, fixed, fusible, vitrifiable, and phosphorescent; not decomposed by charcoal; soluble in nitric acid, without effervescence, and precipitable from that solution by lime water. Phosphas Sodæ. Phosphas Calcis.

PHOSPHAS CALCIS. Phosphate of Lime; or *Cornu Ustum*.

PHOSPHAS SODÆ. E. D. Phosphate of Soda. Tasteless Purging Salt. *Soda Phosphorata*. Take of bones, burnt to whiteness, and powdered, ten pounds; sulphuric acid, six pounds; water, nine pounds: Mix the powder with the acid in an earthen vessel, after which add the water; then place the vessel in a vapour bath, and digest for three days; which done, dilute the mass with nine pounds more of boiling water, and strain the liquor through a strong linen cloth, pouring over it boiling water, in small quantities at a time, until the whole acid is washed out. Set by the strained liquor, that the impurities may subside; decant the clear solution, and evaporate it to nine pounds. To the liquor, poured from the impurities, and heated in an earthen-ware vessel, add carbonate of soda, dissolved in warm water, until the effervescence cease. Filter the neutralized liquor, and set it aside to crystallize. To the liquor that remains after the crystals are taken out, add a little carbonate of soda, if necessary, so as to saturate the phosphoric acid; and dispose the liquor, by evaporation, to form crystals, as long as it will furnish any. Lastly the crystals are to be kept in well closed vessels. Chemical decomposition: The burnt bones are composed of phosphate of lime and a small portion of carbonate of lime. The latter is

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decomposed by the sulphuric acid, which produces an insoluble sulphate of lime, and a super-phosphate of lime; these are separated by the boiling water. The soda now unites with the superabundant phosphoric acid, which is dissolved in the water, while the neutral phosphate of lime which remains is insoluble, falls to the bottom, and is easily separated, and the crystals of the salt required are formed by evaporating the solution. Phosphate of soda is an efflorescent, inodorous salt, crystallized in rhomboidal prisms, and of a similar taste to common salt. It is an excellent purgative, in the quantity of an ounce or ten drachms, but from its expense, is seldom used. It is said to possess no sensible advantage over Glauber's salts, than the being free of a nauseous taste.

PHYSETER MACROCEPHALUS. L. E. D. The Spermaceti Whale. Characterized by its enormous head, great part of which is occupied by a triangular cavity of bone, covered only by the common integuments. In the living animal, this cavity is filled with a white, fluid, oily substance, amounting sometimes to many tons in weight. On the death of the whale, it congeals into a white unctuous mass, from which a considerable quantity of very pure whale oil is obtained by expression. The residuum, afterwards freed from impurities, by washing with water, melting, straining, expression through linen bags, and lastly, washing in a weak ley of potash, is the peculiar substance well known by the name of Cetaceum or Spermaceti. Good spermaceti is in the form of white, crystallized, friable, semi-transparent pieces; of an unctuous feel; insipid, and without smell. It was formerly very highly esteemed, and many virtues were attributed to it; but it is now chiefly employed for pharmaceutical purposes, and for internal use in coughs and dysenteries. Taken from half a drachm to a drachm and a half at a dose. (Rubbed up with sugar, and the yolk of an egg, with a few additions, it constitutes the well-known popular phthisical remedy, the Balsamic Mixture.)

PILULA. A Pill. A small round form of medicine, the size of a pea, or at least should not exceed five grains in weight. The proper consistence, is best preserved, by keeping them in masses, in covered pots, wrapped in bladders, and occasionally moistened; for which reason, they are so ordered to be kept by the Pharmacopœias.

PILULÆ ALOES COMPOSITÆ. L. Compound Pills of Aloes. Formerly called *Pilulæ de Diambræ*, or *Pilulæ Aromaticæ*.

℞ Aloës spicatæ extracti contriti, unciam; extracti gentianæ, unciam dimidiam; olei carui, minima quadraginta; syrupi simplicis quantum satis sit. Simul contunde, donec corpus unum sit.

Take of extract of spiked aloe in powder, an ounce; extract of gentian, half an ounce; oil of caraway, forty minims; simple syrup, a sufficient quantity. Beat them together until incorporated.

The medical use of this compound, as also of the Pilulæ Aloeticæ, and Pilulæ Aloes cum Zingibere, is as a warm stomachic purgative in habitual costiveness. Each may be taken from five to twenty grains at a dose.

PILULÆ ALOES CUM COLOCYNTHIDÆ. Pills of Aloes with Colocynth. The *Pilulæ Colocynthidis Compositum*.

PILULÆ ALOES CUM MYRRHA. L. E. D. Aloetic Pills with Myrrh. *Pilulæ Rufi*.

℞ Aloës spicatæ extracti, uncias duas; croci stigmatum, myrrhæ, singulorum unciam; syrupi simplicis, quantum satis sit.

Aloës extractum et myrrham separatim in pulverem tere; tum omnia simul contunde donec corpus unum sit.

Take of extract of spiked aloe, two ounces; saffron, myrrh, of each an ounce; simple syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Reduce the extract and the myrrh separately to powder; then beat the whole together until incorporated.

A cathartic and emmenagogue compound, much used in chlorotic, hypochondriacal, and cachectic habits; also to stimulate and open the bowels. From five grains to a scruple is the usual dose.

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PILULÆ ALOES CUM ZINGIBERE. D. Aloetic Pills with Ginger. A compound preparation of ginger used by the Dublin College, as a substitute for the Pilulæ Aloes Compositæ of the London. See *Pilulæ Aloes Compositæ.*

PILULÆ ALOES ET MYRRHÆ. Pills of Aloes and Myrrh; or *Pilulæ Aloes cum Myrrha.*

PILULÆ ALOES ET ASSAFŒTIDÆ. E. Aloetic Pills with Assafœtida. A purgative, stomachic, and anodyne preparation, made by beating equal parts of assafœtida resin, castile soap, and powder of the extract of spiked aloes, with a sufficient quantity of mucilage, to render the whole of a proper consistence. As a medicine, this compound is said to be very serviceable in dyspepsia attended with flatulence and costiveness; hysteria, and amenorrhœa; taken in the proportion of about ten grains, twice a day, or at bedtime.

PILULÆ ALOETICÆ. E. Aloetic Pills. A compound preparation of aloes, substituted by the Edinburgh College, for the Pilulæ Aloes Compositæ of the London. See *Pilulæ Aloes Compositæ.*

PILULÆ AMMONIARETI CUPRI. E. Pills of Ammoniaret of Copper. Beat into a mass, sixteen grains of ammoniaret of copper in very fine powder; and four scruples of bread crumb, with a sufficient quantity of water of carbonate of ammonia. The medical properties of this compound, are of a tonic and antispasmodic nature, therefore it is used in epilepsy and other spasmodic complaints. From three grains, gradually increasing the quantity to fifteen, is the usual mode of administration.

PILULÆ AROMATICÆ. Aromatic Pills. The *Pilulæ Aloes Compositæ.*

PILULÆ ASSAFŒTIDÆ COMPOSITÆ. E. Compound Assafœtida Pills; or Pilulæ Myrrhæ Compositæ. D. A preparation of these Pharmacopœias, analogous to the Pilulæ Galbani Compositæ of the London, therefore used in the same cases, and in the same proportion. See *Pilulæ Galbani Compositæ.*

PILULÆ CAMBOGIÆ COMPOSITÆ. L. E. Compound Gamboge Pills. *Pilulæ Diambræ sine Odoratis.*

℞ Cambogiæ contritæ, drachmam; aloës spicatæ extracti contriti, drachmam cum semisse; zingiberis, drachmam dimidiam; saponis duri, drachmas duas.

Misce inter se pulveres; dein, adjecto sapone, omnia simul contunde donec corpus unum sit.

Take of gamboge in powder, a drachm; extract of spiked aloe in powder, a drachm and a half; ginger in powder, half a drachm; hard soap, two drachms.

Mix the powders together; then having added the soap, beat the whole together, until incorporated.

A serviceable cathartic, for obstinate costiveness, in the proportion of from ten to twenty grains at a dose.

PILULÆ COCCIÆ. The *Pilulæ Aloes et Assafœtidæ.*

PILULÆ COCCIÆ MINORES. The *Pilulæ Colocynthidis Compositæ.*

PILULÆ CÆRULEÆ. Blue Pills. The *Pilulæ Hydrargyri.*

PILULÆ COLOCYNTHIDIS COMPOSITÆ. Compound Pills of Colocynth; or Pills of Aloes with Colocynth. *Pilulæ Aloes cum Colocynthide.* A preparation of Aloes and Colocynth, recommended in former Edinburgh and Dublin Pharmacopœias, but now rejected, being substituted with the Pilulæ Aloeticæ by the former college, and with the Pilulæ Aloes cum Zingibere by the latter.

PILULÆ CUPRI. Pills of Copper. The *Pilulæ Ammoniareti Cupri.*

PILULÆ DE DIAMBRÆ. The *Pilulæ Aloes Compositæ.*

PILULÆ DE DIAMBRÆ SINE ODORATIS. The *Pilulæ Cambogiæ Compositæ.*

PILULÆ FŒTIDÆ. Fœtid Pills. The *Pilulæ Galbani Compositæ.*

PILULÆ GALBANI COMPOSITÆ. L. Compound Galbanum Pills. *Fetid Pills. Pilulæ Fœtidæ. Pilulæ Gummosæ.*

℞ Galbani gummi-resinæ, unciam; myrrhæ, sagapeni, singulorum unciam cum semisse; assafœtidæ gummi-resinæ, unciam dimidiam; syrupi simplicis, quantum satis sit.

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Simul contunde, donec corpus unum sit.

Take of galbanum gum-resin, an ounce; myrrh, sagapenum, of each an ounce and a half; assafœtida gum-resin, half an ounce; simple syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Beat them together till they are incorporated.

A compound of an antispasmodic and emmenagogue nature, hence it is recommended in hysteria, chlorosis, and hypochondriasis. The dose is from ten to twenty grains, every night at bed time.

PILULÆ FERRI COMPOSITÆ. L. Compound Pills of Iron, or Pills of Iron with Myrrh. *Pilulæ Ferri cum Myrrhâ.*

℞ Myrrhæ contritæ, drachmas duas; sodæ sub-carbonatis; ferri sulphatis, sacchari, singulorum, drachmam.

Tere myrrham cum sodæ sub-carbonate; tum, adjectâ ferri sulphate, iterum tere; dein omnia simul contunde, donec corpus unum sit.

Take of myrrh in powder, two drachms; sub-carbonate of soda; sulphate of iron; sugar, of each a drachm.

Rub the myrrh with the sub-carbonate of soda; then, having added the sulphate of iron, rub the mixture again, and beat the whole together until incorporated.

With respect to the medical virtues of this compound, they are considered as tonic and emmenagogue; therefore it is recommended in dyspepsia, and chlorosis, from ten to twenty grains at a dose, twice or three times a day.

PILULÆ FERRI CUM MYRRHA. Pills of Iron with Myrrh. The *Pilulæ Ferri Compositæ.*

PILULÆ GUMMOSÆ. The *Pilulæ Galbani Compositæ.*

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI. L. E. D. Pills of Mercury. Mercurial, or Blue Pills. *Pilulæ Cæruleæ.*

℞ Hydrargyri purificati, drachmas duas; confectionis rosæ gallicæ, drachmas tres; glycyrrhizæ radicis, contritæ drachmam.

Hydrargyrum cum confectione tere, donec globuli non amplius conspiciantur; deinde, adjectâ glycyrrhizæ radice, omnia simul contunde, donec corpus unum sit.

Take of purified mercury, two drachms; confection of red roses, three drachms; liquorice root in powder, a drachm.

Rub the mercury with the confection, until the globules are no longer visible; then, having added the liquorice root, beat the whole together until incorporated.

The mercurial pill taken from five to ten grains twice a day, is a very serviceable antisyphilitic and alterative; and when, from ten to twenty grains every four hours, it operates as a purgative. With the former view, it is employed in syphilis, in some cutaneous diseases, and in intermittents attended with visceral and lymphatic obstructions; and as a purgative in dropsies, ileus, and jaundice.

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI SUB-MURIATIS COMPOSITÆ. L. Compound Pills of Sub-muriate of Mercury. Dr. Plummer's Pills. *Pilulæ Plummeri.*

℞ Hydrargyri sub-muriatis, antimonii sulphureti præcipitati, singulorum drachmas duas; guaiaci gummi-resinæ contritæ, semunciam; spiritûs rectificati, drachmam dimidiam.

Tere hydrargyri sub-muriatem cum antimonii sulphureto præcipitato, dein cum guaiaci gummi-resina, et adjice spiritum, ut fiat idonea crassitudo.

Take of sub-muriate of mercury, precipitated sulphuret of antimony, of each two drachms; guaiacum gum-resin in powder, half an ounce; rectified spirit, half a drachm.

Rub the sub-muriate of mercury with the precipitated sulphuret of antimony, then with the guaiacum, and add the spirit, so as to obtain a proper consistency.

As an alterative and diaphoretic, Plummer's Pill has long been esteemed, particularly in lepra, secondary syphilis affecting the skin, and in old venereal ulcers. Taken from five to ten grains, night and morning, and during the day; either in decoction of elm bark, or in decoction of sarsaparilla.

PILULÆ MYRRHÆ COMPOSITÆ. D. Compound Pills of

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Myrrh; or Pilulæ Assafœtidæ Compositæ. E. See *Pilulæ Assafœtidæ Compositæ.*

PILULÆ OPIATÆ. E. Opiate Pills. *Pilulæ Thebaicæ.* Seven parts of extract of liquorice, one of opium, and two of powdered pimento berries, made into an uniform mass. The medical use of this compound is chiefly to procure sleep, for which it is to be taken from five to twenty grains at a dose.

PILULÆ PLUMMERI. Plummer's Pills. The *Pilulæ Hydrargyri Sub-muriatis Compositæ.*

PILULÆ PRÆCIPITATI DULCIS. Pills of Sweet Precipitate. The *Pilulæ Hydrargyri Sub-muriatis Compositæ.*

PILULÆ RHŒI COMPOSITÆ. E. Compound Rhubarb Pills. Stomachic Pills. A serviceable laxative and stomachic compound, particularly in dyspepsia attended with costiveness, taken from ten to twenty grains at a dose. Take of rhubarb powder, an ounce; extract of spiked aloes, in powder, six drachms; myrrh, in powder, four drachms; volatile oil of peppermint, half a drachm. Beat them into a mass with syrup of orange peel.

PILULÆ RUDII. Rudius's Pills. The *Extractum Colocynthidis Compositum.*

PILULÆ RUFI. Rufus's Pills. The *Pilulæ Aloes cum Myrrhâ.*

PILULÆ SAPONACEÆ. Saponaceous Pills. The *Pilulæ Saponis cum Opio.*

PILULÆ SAPONIS CUM OPIO. L. Soap Pills with Opium. *Pilulæ Saponaceæ.*

℞ Opii duri contriti, unciam dimidiam; saponis duri, uncias duas. Simul contunde, doneo corpus unum sit.

Take of hard opium in powder, half an ounce; hard soap, two ounces. Beat them together until incorporated.

The virtues of this preparation, are sedative and anodyne, therefore it may be used to procure sleep, and allay inordinate action of the bladder, in calculus, gravel, and ardor urinæ. From ten to twenty grains, is the usual dose.

PILULÆ SCILLÆ. Squill Pills. The *Pilulæ Scillæ Compositæ.*

PILULÆ SCILLÆ COMPOSITÆ. L. Compound Squill Pills; or Pilulæ Scilliticæ. E. Pilulæ Scillæ cum Zingibere. D.

℞ Scillæ radicis recèns, exsiccatæ et contritæ, drachmam; zingiberis radicis contritæ, saponis duri, singulorum drachmas tres; ammoniaci contriti, drachmas duas.

Misce inter se pulveres; deinde cum sapone contunde, et adjice syrupi simplicis quantum satis sit, ut idonea fiat crassitudo.

Take of squill root fresh dried and in powder, a drachm; ginger root in powder, hard soap, of each three drachms; ammoniacum in powder, two drachms.

Mix the powders, then beat them with the soap, and add as much simple syrup as may be sufficient to give a proper consistence.

The virtues of this compound are expectorating and diuretic, under which consideration, it is employed in asthma and chronic catarrh. Taken from ten to twenty grains, twice or three times a day.

PILULÆ SCILLÆ CUM ZINGIBERE. D. Squill Pills with Ginger; or Pilulæ Scillæ Compositæ. L. See *Pilulæ Scillæ Compositæ.*

PILULÆ SCILLITICÆ. E. Squill Pills; or Pilulæ Scillæ Compositæ. L. See *Pilulæ Scillæ Compositæ.*

PILULÆ STOMACHICÆ. Stomachic Pills. The *Pilulæ Rhei Compositæ.*

PILULÆ STYRACÆ. D. Storax Pills. Three drachms of purified storax, beat with one drachm each of purified opium, honey, and saffron, into an uniform mass. A sedative and anodyne preparation; taken from five to fifteen grains at a dose.

PILULÆ THEBAICÆ. Thebaic Pills. The *Pilulæ Opiatæ.*

PIMENTA. L. D. The Pimento Tree. Allspice Tree. Myrtus Pimenta. E. This tree, the *Myrtus Pimenta* of Linnæus, is a native of Jamaica, belonging to the *Icosandria* class, and *Monogynia* order. Soon after it has blossomed, the berries become fit for gathering, which are dried by spreading them on a terrace, exposed to the sun for about seven days, during which time they gradually lose their green colour, and become of a reddish brown.

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With respect to the use of Pimento Berries, they are chiefly employed as a condiment; as an adjunct to other remedies; or as a substitute for more costly spices.

PIMENTÆ BACCÆ. L. D. Pimento Berries. Allspice. Jamaica Pepper. Myrtus Pimenta, Fructus. E.

PIMPINELLA ANISUM. E. The Common Anise, or Anisum. L. See *Anisum.*

PIMPINELLÆ ANISI SEMINA. E. Anise Seed; or Anisi Semina. L. See *Anisum.*

PINUS ABIES. L. E. D. The Norway Spruce Fir, is a native tree of the North of Europe, belonging to the class *Monœcia*, order *Monadelphia.* There are two articles in the Materia Medica, the produce of this species; viz. the Resin, or *Abietis Resina*; and Burgundy Pitch, or *Pix Abietina.*

First—The *Abietis Resina*, or in other words, the resin of spruce fir, (as its name imports) is a resinous juice, exuding spontaneously from this tree; which hardens into tears by exposure to the air. As sold in our shops it is either in tears, or consists of solid brittle masses; of a brownish or yellowish colour on the outside; internally whitish, or variegated with whitish specks; it has but little or no smell, and an acrid, bitterish, disagreeable taste. Chiefly employed as a stimulating ingredient in various plasters. Formerly called *Thus* or Common Frankincense. See *Frankincense.*

Second—Burgundy or Dried Pitch (*Pix Abietina*) is a prepared resin of this tree, consisting of concrete, semi-transparent masses; of an unctuous, tenacious nature; and of a fragrant odour. It possesses a rubefacient virtue, generally exciting an exudation of serous fluid, therefore it is externally employed (spread on leather as a plaster,) in catarrh, pertussis, and dyspnœa.

Both the Abietis Resina and Pix Abietina, are said to be also obtained from other species of fir; the former from that of the *Pinus Sylvestris* or Scotch Fir; and the latter, from the *Pinus Picea* or Silver Fir.

PINUS BALSAMEA. L. D. The Hemlock Fir. A native of North America, belonging to the same class, order, and genus as the Pinus Abies. The Canada Turpentine or *Terebinthina Canadensis* of our Materia Medica, is the produce of this tree, and is considered as the purest of the turpentines. It is chiefly imported from Canada, hence its name of Balsam of Canada, or Canadian Turpentine. With respect to properties, the turpentines are very similar, I shall therefore treat on them under Terebinthina Vulgaris. See *Pinus Sylvestris.*

PINUS LARIX. E. D. The Common Larch. A native tree of the South of Europe, belonging to the same class, order, and genus as the Pinus Abies. The Venice Turpentine or *Terebinthina Veneta* of the Materia Medica, is the liquid resin exuding spontaneously through the bark of this tree, and is so called from our being supplied with it by the Venetians. For its properties and use, see Terebinthina Vulgaris, under *Pinus Sylvestris.*

PINUS SYLVESTRIS. L. E. D. The Common Scotch Fir. This tree, the *Pinus Sylvestris* of Linnæus, is a native of the northern parts of Europe, belonging to the same class, order, and genus as the Pinus Abies. Although a native of the North, it grows to great perfection in this country. The articles of our Materia Medica, which are said to be the product of this species of fir, are Pix Liquida; Terebinthina Vulgaris; Oleum Terebinthinæ; and Resina Alba.

First—Tar, or *Pix Liquida*; a well-known thick, black, unctuous matter, obtained by cutting the Scotch Fir in pieces, and enclosing it in a large oven, constructed for the purpose. Tar was formerly in great repute, but in the present day has not so many advocates; yet it still holds its place in the Materia Medica, for the purposes of officinal preparations. Aqua Picis Liquida. Unguentum Picis Liquidæ.

Second—Common Turpentine, or *Terebinthina Vulgaris*, is the liquid resin exuding from this tree. The Common *, Canadian †, Cy-

* Terebinthina Vulgaris. L. E. Terebinthina Vulgaris, Resina. D.

† Terebinthina Canadense. L. Balsamum Canadense. D.

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prus,* and Venice† turpentines have all properties in common, with something peculiar to each. The latter three are used internally, but the first only externally. Their odour is penetrating; taste, warm, pungent, and bitterish; and their colour pale yellow. The Canadian and Cyprus are thin, limpid, transparent; the other two thicker, viscid, and less transparent. All are soluble in ether and alcohol; combine with fixed oil; and are insoluble in water, but give it their flavour. Their action on the living system is stimulating, diuretic, and cathartic; under which considerations they are employed in chronic rheumatism, leucorrhœa, gleet, nephritic affections, and mucous obstructions of the urinary organs. They should be given from a scruple to a drachm at a dose, either in the form of pills, or made into an emulsion. Common turpentine *(Terebinthina Vulgaris)* is only used as an ingredient in plasters.

Third—Oil of Turpentine *(Oleum Terebinthinæ)* is a volatile, limpid, transparent fluid; lighter than water, of a hot, pungent taste, and a penetrating smell, highly inflammable, and possessing all the other properties of essential oils. It is said to be obtained by distillation from this species of fir, but what is sold in our shops is chiefly imported from America, therefore, is not the produce of any of the officinal species. Oil of turpentine is never used as a medicine, until it has been purified according to the formula given under Oleum Terebinthinæ Rectificatum.

Fourth—White Resin. (Resina Alba. E. D.) This article is obtained by wounding the bark; it has little odour or taste; is semi-transparent; insoluble in water; soluble in alcohol, in oils both fixed and volatile, and in alkalies. Its medical effects are stimulating, diuretic, and rubefacient; but it is very rarely employed as an internal remedy. It is chiefly used to render plasters more adhesive and stimulating.

PIPER AROMATICUM. Aromatic Pepper. The *Piper Nigrum.*

PIPER BRAZILIENSIS. Brazilian Pepper. The *Capsici Baccæ.*

PIPER CALECUTICUM VEL HISPANICUM. The *Capsici Baccæ.*

PIPER CARYOPHILLATUM VEL CHIAPÆ. The *Pimentæ Baccæ.*

PIPER GUINENSIS VEL INDICUM. Guinea or Indian Pepper. The *Capsici Baccæ.*

PIPER JAMAICENSE. Jamaica Pepper. The *Pimentæ Baccæ.*

PIPER CUBEBA. L. The Cubeb Pepper Plant is a native of Java and Guinea, belonging to the same class, order, and genus as the Piper Nigrum. The cubebs *(Cubebæ)* of our shops, are the dried berries of this species; they are of an ash brown colour, generally wrinkled, and resembling pepper, but furnished each with a slender stalk. They are a warm spice, of an aromatic odour, and moderately pungent taste; possessing great efficacy in gonorrhœa, when taken in powder, from twenty to sixty grains, every six hours.

PIPER LONGUM. L. E. D. The Long Pepper Plant, a native perennial of Amboyna, belonging to the same class, order, and genus as the Piper Nigrum. The berries of this species, called Long Pepper *(Piperis Longi Fructus)*, are gathered while green, and dried in the heat of the sun, when they change to a blackish or dark grey colour. They are possessed of precisely the same qualities as the black kind, therefore, used in the same cases, and in the same proportion. See *Piper Nigrum.*

PIPER LUSITANICUM. The *Capsici Baccæ.*

PIPER NIGRUM. L. E. D. The Black Pepper Plant. A shrubby, creeping perennial, of the *Diandria* class, and *Trigynia* order; growing wild in the East Indies, and cultivated to great advantage in Malabar and Java. The Black Pepper *(Piperis Nigri Baccæ)*, of our shops, as also the white, is the produce of this species; the former gathered before they are ripe, and dried in the sun; the latter after they are fully ripe, and freed of

* Terebinthina Chia. L.
† Terebinthina Veneta. E. D.

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their external coat by maceration in water. Both possess the same virtues, though in different degrees. The black, however, is the only kind entered in the Materia Medica; and this, as also Long Pepper, is occasionally recommended on account of its possessing tonic, stimulating, and carminative properties, in dyspepsia attended with flatulence, retrocedent gout, to remove hiccup, and to increase excitement in palsy. From ten to twenty grains is the usual dose.

PIPER NIGRUM, BACCÆ VEL SEMEN. D. Black Pepper; or Piperis Nigri Baccæ. L. See *Piper Nigrum.*

PIPER ODORATUM. The *Pimentæ Baccæ.*

PIPERIS LONGI FRUCTUS. L. E. D. Long Pepper. See *Piper Longum.*

PIPERIS NIGRI BACCÆ. L. Black Pepper; or Piperis Nigri Fructus. E. Piper Nigrum, Baccæ vel Semen. D. See *Piper Nigrum.*

PISTACIA LENTISCUS. L. E. The Mastic Pistacia Tree. A native of the South of Europe, belonging to the class *Diœcia*, order *Pentandria*. The Mastic (*Mastiche*) of our Materia Medica, is obtained from this tree, (particularly in the island of Chio,) by making transverse incisions in the bark, from whence it exudes in drops which are suffered to run down to the ground, when, after a sufficient time is allowed for their concretion, they are collected for use. Mastic, as brought to us, is in small, yellowish, transparent, brittle tears; it has a light agreeable taste, especially when rubbed or heated; on being chewed, it first crumbles, soon after sticks together, and becomes soft and white like wax, without impressing any considerable taste. As a medicine, it is occasionally used in old obstinate coughs, gleet, and chewed in paralysis of the tongue. Dose, from ten to thirty grains, twice a day.

PISTACIA TEREBINTHUS. L. The Turpentine Pistacia Tree. Is also a native of the South of Europe; belonging to the same class, order, and genera as the preceding. It is from this species of Pistacia, we are supplied with the Cyprus or Chian Turpentine (*Terebinthina Chia*) of our shops. This is principally collected in the islands of Chio and Cyprus, by wounding the tree. For its properties and use, see Terebinthina Vulgaris, under *Pinus Sylvestris.*

PISTACIÆ LENTISCI RESINA. E. Mastic; or Mastiche. L. See *Pistacia Lentiscus.*

PIX ABIETINA. L. Dried or Burgundy Pitch. Pix Burgundica. E. D. Lately called, in the London Pharmacopœia, *Pix Aridæ.* See *Pinus Abies.*

PIX ARIDA. Dried Pitch, or *Pix Abietina.*

PIX BURGUNDICA. E. D. Burgundy Pitch; or Pix Abietina. L. See *Pinus Sylvestris.*

PIX LIQUIDA. L. E. D. Tar; or Liquid Pitch. See *Pinus Sylvestris.*

PIX NIGRUM. L. Black Pitch. Black Resin. Colophony. Fidler's Resin. This article of our Materia Medica is merely inspissated tar. It is a solid resin, naturally dry and brittle. It is said to be of a stimulating nature, hence it is made the basis of an officinal ointment. See *Unguentum Picis Nigri.*

PLUMBUM. E. Lead. This is one of the imperfect metals. It is of a dull white, inclining to a blue colour; and although the least ductile and sonorous, it is the heaviest of metallic bodies, excepting mercury, gold, and platina. Lead is found abundantly in England, particularly in the counties of Derby and Devon. When dug out of the earth, it is crushed in a mill, and smelted in a manner similar to iron ore. Lead is medicinally used for the formation of its oxydes and salts. These are the Acetas Plumbi, Sub-carbonas Plumbi, and Oxydum Plumbi Semivitreum, &c. &c.

PLUMBUM CANDIDUM. Tin; or *Stannum.*

PLUMBUM ALBUM. White Lead. The *Sub-carbonas Plumbi.*

PLUMBUM RUBRUM. Red Lead. The *Oxidum Plumbi Rubrum.*

PLUMBUM USTUM. Burnt Lead. The *Oxydum Plumbi Semivitreum.*

PLUMBUM USTUM RUBRUM. Red

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Burnt Lead. The *Oxydum Plumbi Rubrum.*

POLYGALA SENEGA. E. The Senega; or Senega. L. See *Senega.*

POLYGALÆ SENEGÆ RADIX. E. Senega Root; or Senegæ Radix. L. See *Senega.*

POLYGONI BISTORTÆ RADIX. E. Bistort Root; or Bistortæ Radix. L. See *Bistorta.*

POLYGONUM BISTORTA. E. The Bistort; or Bistorta. L. See *Bistorta.*

POLYPODII FILICIS MARIS RADIX. Male Fern Root; or *Filicis Radix.*

POLYPODIUM FILIX MAS. The Male Fern; or *Filix Mas.*

PORRUM. L. The Common Leek, or *Allium Porrum* of Linnæus, is a biennial plant of the same class, order, and genera as the Allium Sativum. A native of Switzerland, but cultivated in our gardens, both for medicinal and culinary purposes. The fresh root or bulb, (*Porri Radix*), affords a peculiar juice, of a diuretic and expectorating nature; on which account it is used in dropsies and humoural asthma. The usual dose is from one to four drachms, rubbed up with sugar, and mixed with water, twice or three times a day.

POTASSA. E. The Edinburgh College adopts this term for the Potassa Fusa of the London. See *Potassa Fusa.*

POTASSA CUM CALCE. L. E. Potash with Lime; or Kali Causticum Calce. D. *Calx cum Kali Puro; Causticum Commune Fortius; Lapis Infernalis sive Septicus.*

℞ Liquoris potassæ, octarios tres; calcis recentis, libram.

Decoque liquorem potassæ ad octarium; dein adjice calcem, affusâ aquâ resolutam, et diligenter misce.

Take of solution of potash, three pints; fresh lime, a pound.

Boil down the solution of potash to one pint, then add the lime, previously slaked by the addition of water, and mix them thoroughly together.

This is a mere mechanical mixture, having the proper consistence for application as a caustic.

POTASSA FUSA. L. Fused Potash. Potassa. E. Kali Causticum. D. *Kali Purum. Lapis Infernalis. Alkali Vegetabile Fixum Causticum.*

℞ Liquoris potassæ, congium.

Aquam in vase ferreo nitido ad ignem consume, donec, ebullitione finitâ, potassa liquefiat: hanc super laminam ferream effunde in formas idoneas.

Take of solution of potash, a gallon.

Evaporate the water in a clean iron vessel over the fire, until the ebullition ceases, and the potash liquefies; pour it out upon an iron plate, in pieces of proper forms.

Fused potash, as sold in our shops, is generally run into little cylindrical moulds, which are covered with paper, and kept in well-corked phials, to prevent deliquescence. They are solid; of a grey colour; and of a soapy feel, owing to its caustic property, for which alone it is in common use among surgeons, to produce ulcerations, and to open abscesses, or in fact, whenever a powerful escharotic is required.

POTASSA IMPURA. L. Impure Potash; or Sub-carbonas Potassæ Impurus. E. Cineres Clavellati. D. *Impure Sub-carbonate of Potash; Potass; Kali; Vegetable Alkali; Lixivia.* Impure potash, or the pearlash of commerce, received the name of potash, from the pots or vessels in which it was first made. It is an alkaline salt, or more properly speaking a compound of different salts, obtained from several substances by incineration, or other processes. Medicinally used for the preparation of the sub-carbonate. See *Sub-carbonas Potassæ.*

POTIO. A Potion, or compound, called in the London Pharmacopœia, a Mixture or Mistura. See *Mistura.*

POTIO CARBONATIS CALCIS. E. Potion of Carbonate of Lime; or Mistura Cretæ. L. See *Mistura Cretæ.*

POTIO CRETACEA. Cretaceous Potion. The *Mistura Cretæ.*

PRUNA. L. Prunes; or Pruni Domesticæ Fructus. E. D. Commonly called French Plumbs. See *Prunus.*

PRUNUS. L. The Common Plum

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Tree; or Prunus Domestica. E. D. This tree, the *Prunus Domestica* of Linnæus, is a native of this country, growing wild in our hedges; and belonging to the class *Icosandria*, order *Monogynia*. It is for the most part cultivated for the sake of its fruit. This, particularly in France, is preserved in great quantities, and sent to this country under the commercial name of Prunes or French Plumbs. They are considered nutrient, laxative, and cooling, therefore they are made use of in the Confectio Sennæ; in costiveness attended with heat and irritation; and as an article of diet in fever.

PRUNUS GALLICA. French Plumbs; or *Pruna*.

PSYCHOTRIA EMETICA. The Ipecacuanha Plant; or *Ipecacuanha*.

PTEROCARPUS ERINACEA. L. The tree from which Kino is obtained, was long botanically unascertained, but according to the last London Pharmacopœia, it is the produce of the Pterocarpus Erinacea,* growing on the banks of the river Gambia, in Africa. Kino is said to be obtained by wounding the bark; the fluid kino immediately issues drop by drop, and by the heat of the sun is formed into hard masses. Kino, as sold in our shops, is in fragments of a dark, ruby red colour, easily pulverized, without smell, and of a sweetish, bitter taste. It constitutes the most valuable astringent of our Materia Medica, particularly for intestinal, uterine, and pulmonary hæmorrhages; fluor albus; and obstinate chronic diarrhœas; taken either from ten to twenty grains of the powder, or from one to two drachms of the tincture.

PTEROCARPI LIGNUM. L. E. Red Saunder's Wood; or Santalum Rubrum, Lignum. D. See *Pterocarpus Santalinus*.

PTEROCARPUS SANTALINUS. L. E. The Red Saunder's Tree; or *Santalum Rubrum* of the Dublin Pharmacopœia, is a native of the East Indies, belonging to the class *Diadelphia*, order *Decandria*. Red Saunder's Wood (*Pterocarpi Radix*) enters the medical catalogue as an article for colouring compounds of a deep red, or red in its various shades.

PULEGIUM. L. E. D. The Common Pennyroyal, or *Mentha Pulegium* of Linnæus, is a perennial plant of this country, belonging to the same class, order and genera as the *Mentha Piperita*. In its medical qualities, it is supposed to be expectorating and diaphoretic; but in the present day is scarcely deemed worthy of any one's attention, though still retained in the Pharmacopœias.

PULVIS. A Powder. This class of medicine is the simplest, and perhaps, may be thought the least objectionable form of exhibiting medicines; but, nevertheless, this mode of preparation is hurtful to many remedies. Some substances cannot be reduced to powder, unless very much dried, and the heat necessary to effect this, alters their properties; even the impalpable form given to powders is hurtful to some resinous substances; and if we reflect that many of these, when kept in the mass, have their surface altered by the action of the atmosphere, we shall not wonder that a great alteration should be effected, in a short time, by so great an extension of surface as takes place in the formation of a fine powder. It would, perhaps, be a good general rule to keep all powders in opaque bottles; for, besides those which are generally known to be hurt by the action of light, almost every powder is, in some degree, affected by it: but how far their properties are injured, it is difficult to say. These observations are applicable to both the compound, as well as simple, and in fact, the remarks upon exposure to light and atmosphere, might with great propriety be extended to the substances from which the most active powders are obtained, and to every preparation of the said substances, as also to numerous other powerful remedies.

PULVIS ALGAROTHI. The *Oxydum Antimonii*.

PULVIS ALOES COMPOSITUS. L. Compound Powder of Aloes; or Pulvis Aloes cum Guaiaco. D.

* Encyclop. Method.

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℞ Aloës spicatæ extracti, unciam cum semisse; guaiaci gummi-resinæ, unciam; pulveris cinnamomi compositi, unciam dimidiam.

Aloës extractum et guaiaci gummi-resinam separatim in pulverem tere; dein cum pulvere cinnamomi composito misce.

Take of extract of spiked aloe, an ounce and a half; guaiacum gum-resin, an ounce; compound powder of cinnamon, half an ounce.

Rub the extract and the guaiacum separately to powder; then mix them with the compound powder of cinnamon.

This compound is a warm, aperient, laxative powder, calculated for the aged, and those afflicted with dyspeptic gout, attended with costiveness, and also to spasmodic complaints of the stomach and bowels. From ten to twenty grains is the common dose.

PULVIS ALOES CUM CANELLA. Powder of Aloes with Canella. A pound of extract of spiked aloes, and three ounces of canella bark, rubbed separately into powder, and then mixed. The use of this compound is as a warm cathartic, in habitual costiveness; taken from ten to twenty grains at a dose. Formerly this powder received the divine appellation of Holy Bitter, or Hiera Picra; by which name, it is even now well known as a domestic medicine.

PULVIS ALOES CUM GUAIACO. D. Powder of Aloes with Guaiacum; or Pulvis Aloes Compositus. L. See *Pulvis Aloes Compositus.*

PULVIS ALUMINIS COMPOSITUS. E. Compound Powder of Alumine. Styptic Powder. *Pulvis Stypticus.* Take of sulphate of alumine, four parts; kino, one part. Rub to a fine powder. A serviceable astringent in intestinal hemorrhages, and obstinate diarrhœa. Dose from ten to fifteen grains.

PULVIS ANGELINUS. The *Oxydum Antimonii.*

PULVIS AROMATICUS. E. D. Aromatic Powder; or Pulvis Cinnamomi Compositus. L. See *Pulvis Cinnamomi Compositus.*

PULVIS ANTIMONIALIS. L. D. Antimonial Powder; or Oxidum Antimonii cum Phosphate Calcis. E. *Pulvis Jacobi.*

℞ Antimonii sulphureti contriti, libram; cornuum rasorum, libras duas.

Misce, et conjice in crucibulum latum igne candens, et assiduè move donec vapor conspicuus non amplius ascendat. Quod restat in pulverem teré et crucibulo idoneo immitte. Tum ignem subministra et paulatim auge ut candeat per horas duas. Residuum tere ut fiat pulvis subtilissimus.

Take of sulphuret of antimony in powder, a pound; hartshorn shavings, two pounds.

Mix, and throw them into a wide crucible heated to whiteness, and stir constantly, as long as much vapour arises. Reduce what remains to powder, and put it into a proper crucible. Then expose it to a gradual fire, and heat it to whiteness, for two hours. Reduce the residue to a very fine powder.

During the process, the heat drives off the sulphur from the antimony; which, at the same time attracts oxygen from the air, and is converted into an oxide. The hartshorn is converted into phosphate of lime by the destruction of the animal gluten. The result is then, either a mechanical mixture of phosphate of lime and oxide of antimony, or a subphosphate of lime and antimony. Antimonial powder was first introduced into the Pharmacopœias as a substitute for Dr. James's celebrated fever powders; which, in respect to properties, it very much resembles, being a white powder, insoluble in water, insipid, and without smell; and like them, intended to be used in febrile diseases, and every case in which producing diaphoresis can be useful. From three to eight grains every six or eight hours, either in pills or any bland fluid. In smaller doses, as from one to three grains, twice a day, it is said to be serviceable as an alterative, in cutaneous diseases, but it is seldom used with this view.

PULVIS ASARI COMPOSITUS. E. D. Compound Powder of Asarabacca. Sternutatory Powder. *Pulvis Sternutatorius.* Take of

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asarabacca leaves, three parts; sweet marjoram leaves, and lavender flowers, of each one part. Rub into a powder. This preparation is occasionally employed as an errhine in serous apoplexy, chronic headaches, and obstinate opthalmia.

PULVIS CARBONATIS CALCIS COMPOSITUS. E. Compound Powder of Carbonate of Lime; or Pulvis Cretæ Compositus. L. See *Pulvis Cretæ Compositus.*

PULVIS CERUSSÆ. Ceruse Powder. The *Sub-carbonatus Plumbi.*

PULVIS CINNAMOMI COMPOSITUS. L. Compound Powder of Cinnamon; or Pulvis Aromaticus. E. D. *Species Aromaticæ.*

℞ Cinnamomi corticis, uncias duas; cardamomi seminum, unciam cum semisse; zingiberis radicis, unciam; piperis longi fructûs, unciam dimidiam.

Tere simul, ut fiat pulvis subtilissimus.

Take of cinnamon bark, two ounces; cardamon seeds, an ounce and a half; ginger, an ounce; long pepper, half an ounce.

Rub them together, so as to form a very fine powder.

Chiefly employed to give warmth to other remedies, possessing carminative, and stimulating properties. Dose from ten to twenty grains.

PULVIS COMITIS WARWICENSIS. Earl of Warwick's Powder. The *Pulvis Scammoniæ Compositus.*

PULVIS CONTRAYERVÆ COMPOSITUS. L. Compound Powder of Contrayerva.

℞ Contrajervæ radicis contritæ, uncias quinque; testarum præparatarum, libram cum semisse. Misce.

Take of contrajerva root in powder, five ounces; prepared oyster shells, a pound and a half. Mix.

Recommended in typhus and low fevers, atonic gout, sinking state of dysentery, and in the malignant exanthematæ. From ten to thirty grains is the usual dose.

PULVIS CORNU CERVINI USTI. D. Powder of Burnt Hartshorn. Pieces of hartshorn, burnt until they become perfectly white, and then reduced to a very fine powder. This differs only from the Cornu Ustum of the London Pharmacopœia, in being in a state of fine powder, whereas the latter is in form of conical lumps. See *Cornu Ustum.*

PULVIS CORNU USTI. Powder of Burnt Horn. The *Pulvis Cornu Cervini Usti.*

PULVIS CORNU USTI CUM OPIO. L. Powder of Burnt Hartshorn, with Opium; or Pulvis Opiatus. E.

℞ Opii duri contriti, drachmam; cornuum ustorum et præparatorum, unciam; cocci contriti, drachmam. Misce.

Take of hard opium in powder, a drachm; hartshorn calcined and prepared, an ounce; cochineal in powder, a drachm. Mix.

An anodyne composition, used with the view of allaying pain and procuring sleep, for which purposes, it may be taken to the quantity of eight grains, or more, that proportion containing one of opium.

PULVIS CORNU COMPOSITUS. Compound Powder of Hartshorn. The *Pulvis Cornu Usti cum Opio.*

PULVIS CRETACEUS. Cretaceous Powder. The *Pulvis Cretæ Compositus.*

PULVIS CRETÆ COMPOSITUS. L. Compound Powder of Chalk; or Pulvis Carbonatis Calcis Compositus. E. *Pulvis Cretaceus; Pulvis e Bolo Compositus sine Opio; Species e scordio sine Opio; Diascardium.*

℞ Cretæ preparatæ, libram dimidiam; cinnamomi corticis, uncias quatuor; tormentillæ radicis, acaciæ gummi, singulorum uncias tres; piperis longi fructûs, unciam dimidiam.

Separatim in pulverem subtilissimum tere; dein misce.

Take of prepared chalk, half a pound; cinnamon bark, four ounces; tormentil root, gum acacia, of each three ounces; long pepper, half an ounce.

Reduce them separately into very fine powder; then mix.

An antacid, absorbent, and stomachic powder, exhibited in acidity of the stomach, and in the diarrhœa attending low fevers; taken in the proportion of from five grains to twenty at a dose.

PULVIS CRETÆ COMPOSITUS CUM OPIO. L. Compound Powder of Chalk with Opium. *Pulvis*

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e Bolo Compositus cum Opio. Species e Scordio cum Opio.

℞ Pulveris cretæ compositi, uncias sex cum semisse; opii duri contriti, scrupulos quatuor. Misce.

Take of compound powder of chalk, six ounces and a half; hard opium in powder, four scruples. Mix.

This variation of the above compound, may be used in the same cases; and as an anodyne to children affected with irritative diarrhœa during dentition. From one to five grains, or if intended for upgrown persons, from one to two scruples is the usual proportion for a dose.

PULVIS DIASENNÆ. The *Pulvis Sennæ Compositus.*

PULVIS DOVERI. Dr. Dover's Powder. The *Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ Compositus.*

PULVIS E BOLO COMPOSITUS. Compound Powder of Bole. The Pulvis Cretæ Compositus. The former Pharmacopœias ordered this to be made with bole armenia; hence the origin of this, and the succeeding terms. See *Pulvis Cretæ Compositus.*

PULVIS E BOLO COMPOSITUS CUM OPIO. Compound Powder of Bole, with Opium. The *Pulvis Cretæ Compositus cum Opio.*

PULVIS E BOLO COMPOSITUS SINE OPIO. Compound Powder of Bole, without Opium. The *Pulvis Cretæ Compositus.*

PULVIS HYDRARGYRI CINEREUS. D. Ash-coloured Powder of Mercury; or Oxydum Hydrargyri Cinereum. L. See *Oxydum Hydrargyri Cinereum.*

PULVIS IPECACUANHÆ COMPOSITUS. L. D. Compound Powder of Ipecacuanha; or Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ et Opii. E. Dover's Powder.

℞ Ipecacuanhæ radicis contritæ, opii duri contriti, singulorum drachmam; potassæ sulphatis contritæ, unciam. Misce.

Take of Ipecacuanha root in powder, hard opium in powder, of each a drachm; sulphate of potash in powder, an ounce. Mix.

A celebrated diaphoretic compound, much used formerly by Dr. Dover, in the cure of rheumatisms, and other diseases arising from obstructed perspiration and spasm. The dose is to be regulated from five to twenty grains, according to the case in which it is employed.

PULVIS IPECACUANHÆ ET OPII. E. Powder of Ipecacuanha, and Opium; or Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ Compositus. L. See *Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ Compositus.*

PULVIS JACOBI. Jacob's Powder. The *Pulvis Antimonialis.*

PULVIS JALAPÆ COMPOSITUS. E. Compound Powder of Jalap. One part of powdered jalap root, and two of super-tartrate of potash, mixed together. A purgative powder, made use of in costiveness, dropsy, and in worms, taken from twenty to forty grains at a dose; or from six to twelve, if intended for children.

PULVIS KINO COMPOSITUS. L. Compound Powder of Kino.

℞ Kino, drachmas quindecim; cinnamomi corticis, unciam dimidiam; opii duri, drachmam.

Separatim in pulverem subtilissimum tere; dein misce.

Take of kino, fifteen drachms; cinnamon bark, half an ounce; hard opium, a drachm.

Reduce them separately to very fine powder; and then mix.

An astringent composition, employed in leucorrhœa, chronic diarrhœa, and uterine and intestinal hæmorrhages. Taken from five to twenty grains at a dose.

PULVIS MERCURIALIS CINEREUS. Ash-coloured Mercurial Powder. The *Oxydum Hydrargyri Cinereum.*

PULVIS OPIATUS. E. Opiate Powder; or Pulvis Cornu Usti cum Opio. L. See *Pulvis Cornu Usti cum Opio.*

PULVIS QUERCUS MARINÆ. D. Powder of Yellow Bladder Wrack. This is a deobstruent black powder, formerly called *Æthiops Vegetabilis.* It is prepared from the fruit of the *Fucus Vesiculosus*, by drying, cleansing, and exposing it to a red heat, in a crucible with a perforated lid, and then reducing it to powder. From the supposition of its efficacy depending on the *Iodine* it contains, it is ordered to be kept in close vessels. It however, seems to possess no advantage over burnt sponge, which, for the

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most part, is a general substitute for it; but where a simple deobstruent is required, the preference should be given to the powder under consideration, as it is more efficacious. From ten grains to two scruples is the usual dose.

PULVIS SCAMMONIÆ COMPOSITUS. L. E. Compound Powder Scammony. Earl of Warwick's Powder.

℞ Scammoneæ gummi-resinæ, extracti jalapæ duri, singulorum uncias duas; zingiberis radicis, unciam dimidiam.

Separatim in pulverem subtilissimum tere; dein misce.

Take of scammony gum-resin, hard extract of jalap, of each two ounces; ginger root, half an ounce.

Reduce them separately to very fine powder; and then mix.

A saline stimulating cathartic, recommended from four to fifteen grains at a dose, in hydropic and worm cases, and to remove mucous obstructions in children.

PULVIS SCILLÆ. D. Powder of Squill. See *Scilla*.

PULVIS SENNÆ COMPOSITUS. L. Compound Powder of Senna.

℞ Sennæ foliorum, potassæ supertartratis, singulorum uncias duas; scammoneæ gummi-resinæ, unciam dimidiam; zingiberis radicis, drachmas duas.

Scammoneæ gummi-resinam per se, cætera simul, in pulverem subtilissimum tere; tum misce.

Take of senna leaves, supertartrate of potash, of each two ounces; scammony gum-resin, half an ounce; ginger root, two drachms.

Reduce the scammony gum-resin separately, and the rest together, to very fine powder; then mix.

A saline stimulating cathartic; given from one to two scruples at a dose, in costiveness and hydropic cases.

PULVIS SPONGIÆ USTÆ. D. Powder of Burnt Sponge; or Spongia Usta. L. See *Spongia Usta*.

PULVIS STANNI. D. Powder of Tin. See *Stannum*.

PULVIS STERNUTATORIUS. Sternutatory Powder. The *Pulvis Asari Compositus*.

PULVIS STYPTICUS. Styptic Powder. The *Pulvis Aluminæ Compositus*.

PULVIS SULPHATIS ALUMINÆ COMPOSITUS. Compound Powder of Sulphate of Alumine. The *Pulvis Aluminæ Compositus*.

PULVIS TRAGACANTHÆ COMPOSITUS. L. Compound Powder of Tragacanth. *Species Diatragacanthæ Frigidæ*.

℞ Tragacanthæ contritæ, acaciæ gummi contriti, amyli, singulorum unciam cum semisse; sacchari purificati, uncias tres.

Amylum et saccharum simul in pulverem tere; tum, adjectis tragacanthâ et acaciæ gummi, omnia misce.

Take of tragacanth in powder, gum-arabic in powder, starch, of each an ounce and a half; refined sugar, three ounces.

Grind the starch and sugar together; then having added the tragacanth and gum arabic, mix them all.

An useful demulcent preparation, taken from half a drachm to three, in hectic fever; catarrh attended with tickling cough; combined with ipecacuanha, in dysentery; and with nitrate of potash, in gonorrhœa and stranguary.

PUNICA GRANATUM. The Pomegranate Tree; or *Granatum*.

PYRETHRI RADIX. L. D. The Root of Pellitory of Spain. See *Pyrethrum*.

PYRETHRUM. L. D. The Pellitory of Spain or *Anthemis Pyrethrum* of Linnæus, is a biennial plant, native of Arabia, belonging to the same class, order, and genera as the common Chamomile. Although a native of Arabia, it bears the ordinary winters of this country. The roots also grow larger with us than those with which the shops are usually supplied from Spain. Pellitory Root (*Pyrethri Radix*,) enters the Materia Medica as a stimulant; but it is never used except as a masticatory, to excite a copious flow of saliva; hence it has been found useful in some affections of the head; in strumous swellings of the tonsils, tooth-ache; and palsy of the muscles of the throat.

PYRUS CYDONIA. The Quince Tree; or *Cydonia*.

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Q.

QUASSIA. L. E. D. The Bitter Quassia; or *Quassia Amara* of Linnæus; is a native tree of Surinam, belonging to the class *Decandria*, order, *Monogynia*. The root, bark, and wood of the root of this tree, were formerly comprehended in the catalogue of the Materia Medica, but now the two former are rejected. Quassia Wood, *Quassiæ Lignum*, as sold in our shops, is in form of chips; of a whitish yellow colour; very intense bitter taste, and without any particular smell. With respect to its medicinal properties, it is said to be a stomachic tonic; therefore exhibited in intermittents; lienteria and cachexia, combined with neutral salts, in bilious fever; with cretaceous powder and ginger, in podagra; and with tincture of valerian, in hysteria. The dose is from five to thirty grains of the powder; but the officinal preparations and extemporaneous extract are far preferable. See *Infusum Quassiæ*.

QUASSIA AMARA. The Bitter Quassia; or *Quassia*.

QUASSIA EXCELSA. The Bitter Quassia; or *Quassia*.

QUASSIA SIMAROUBA. E. The Simarouba Tree; or Wing-leaved Quassia. See *Simarouba*. L.

QUASSIÆ LIGNUM. L. E. D. Quassia Wood. See *Quassia*.

QUASSIÆ SIMAROUBÆ CORTEX. E. Simarouba Bark; or Simaroubæ Cortex. L. See *Simarouba*.

QUERCUS. L. D. The Pharmacopœial name of the Common British Oak; or *Quercus Robur* of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, and of Linnæus. This tree is a valuable native of this country, arranged under the class *Monœcia*, order *Polyandria*. It bore the name *Quercus Pedunculata* in the Materia Medica of the last London Pharmacopœia. Oak bark (*Quercus Cortex*) manifests to the taste a strong astringency, accompanied with a moderate bitterness. Like other astringents it has been recommended in agues, for restraining hæmorrhages, alvine fluxes, and other immoderate evacuations. From ten to thirty grains, in powder twice or three times a day, is the common mode of administration.

QUERCUS CERRIS. The Turkey Oak; or *Quercus Infectoria*.

QUERCUS INFECTORIA. L. E. D. The Nut-gall Tree; Turkey Oak; or Quercus Cerris of Linnæus. A native of the South of Europe, belonging to the same class, order, and genera, as the Common British Oak. The Nut-gall (*Gallæ*) is the production of this tree, and is produced by the *Cynips Querci Folii*, an insect of the fly kind, depositing its eggs in the leaves and other tender parts. Around each puncture an excrescence is presently formed, within which the egg is hatched, and the insect passes through all the stages of its metamorphosis, until it becomes a perfect insect, when it eats its way out. The best oak-galls, are heavy, and knotted, of a blue colour, and are obtained from Aleppo; hence, the characteristic name of Aleppo Galls. They are considered the strongest astringent in the vegetable kingdom; but are not much used as a medicine, though said to be beneficial in intermittents, and in fact, in every case for which oak bark is prescribed. The usual dose is from ten to twenty grains, twice or three times a day.

QUERCUS MARINUS. D. The Yellow Bladder Wrack; or Fucus L. See *Fucus*.

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QUERCUS PEDUNCULATA. The Common British Oak; or *Quercus*.

QUERCUS ROBUR. E. The Common British Oak; or Quercus. L. See *Quercus*.

QUERCUS CORTEX. L. D. Oak Bark; or Quercus Roburis Cortex. E. See *Quercus*.

QUERCUS SESSIFLORA. Sessile-fruited, or Common British Oak. See *Quercus*.

R.

RADIX DULCIS. Sweet Root. The *Glycyrrhizæ Radix*.

RADIX INDIANA. Indian Root. The *Ipecacuanhæ Radix*.

RADIX LIQUIRITÆ. Liquorice Root. The *Glycyrrhizæ Radix*.

RAPHANI RUSTICANI RADIX. D. Horse-Radish Root; or Armoraciæ Radix. L. See *Armoracia*.

RAPHANUS RUSTICANUS. D. The Common Garden Horse-Radish Root; or Armoracia. L. See *Armoracia*.

RAPHANUS SYLVESTRIS. The *Armoracia*.

RESINA. Resin. This term is applied to those vegetable substances possessing these essential properties; they are perfectly soluble in alcohol, and in essential and expressed oils; but incapable of dissolving in water, and of being volatilized without heat. Resins are obtained chiefly from the vegetable kingdom, either by spontaneous exudation, or from incisions made into vegetables affording juices which contain this principle. Besides the characters above stated, they are concrete; possess a certain degree of transparency, generally of an amber or brownish red colour; homogeneous texture; vitreous fracture; easily pulverized; and have but little taste or smell.

RESINA ALBA. D. E. White Resin. See *Pinus Sylvestris*.

RESINA BUTÆ FRONDOSÆ. Resin of the small leaved Butea. See *Kino*.

RESINA EMPYREUMATICI PINI SYLVESTRIS. Empyreumatic Resin of the Scotch Fir; or *Pix Liquida*.

RESINA FLAVA. L. Yellow Resin. The Common Yellow Rosin of Commerce. This is a well known resinous substance; being the residue after the distillation of the oleum terebinthinæ. Its medical use, like the resina alba, is chiefly to give a stimulating and adhesive property to various plasters, and other compounds.

RESINA LIQUIDA PINI BALSAMEÆ. Liquid Resin of the Hemlock Fir. The *Terebinthina Canadensis*.

RESINA LIQUIDA PINI LARICIS. Liquid Resin of the Common Larch. The *Terebinthina Veneta*.

RESINA LIQUIDA PINI SYLVESTRIS. Liquid Resin of the Scotch Fir. The *Pix Liquida*.

RESINA NIGRA. Black Resin. The Pix Nigra.

RESINI PINI ABIETIS. Resin of Spruce Fir; or *Abietis Resina*.

RESINA SPONTÆ CONCRETÆ PINI ABIETIS. Spontaneous Concrete Resin of the Spruce Fir; or *Abietis Resina*.

RHABARBARI RADIX. Rhubarb Root; or *Rhei Radix*.

RHABARBARUM. The Rhubarb Plant; or *Rheum*.

RHAMNI BACCÆ. L. Buckthorn Berries; or Spinæ Cervini Baccæ. E. See *Rhamnus*.

RHAMNI CATHARTICI BACCÆ. Buckthorn Berries; or *Rhamni Baccæ*.

RHAMNI CATHARTICI BACCÆ SUCCUS. The Juice of Buckthorn Berries; or *Spinæ Cervini Baccæ Succus*.

RHAMNUS. L. The Common or Purging Buckthorn. Spina Cervina. E. This shrub, the *Rhamnus Catharticus* of Linnæus, is a native of this country, belonging

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to the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia*. The buckthorn is usually found in woods and hedges; as for instance, in the hedges near Reading; woods at Penrice, and on the flat holmes, Glamorganshire; near Eton; Garregwen Rocks, by Garn, Denbighshire; plentiful at Brixton, and in other parts of Devonshire; Woolpit Wood, near to Bury; near Copgrove, and other places in Yorkshire; woods and hedges near Norwich. Side of a brook near Hanley Castle, Worcestershire; very common in Shropshire. Flowers in April and May. Buckthorn Berries (*Rhamni Baccæ*) enter the Materia Medica as a cathartic, but are seldom or ever employed in substance; though greatly used in the form of an officinal syrup. See *Syrupus Rhamni*.

RHAMNUS CATHARTICUS. The Purging Buckthorn; or *Rhamnus*.

RHAMNUS SOLUTIVUS. The *Rhamnus Catharticus*.

RHEI RADIX. L. E. D. Rhubarb Root. See *Rheum*.

RHEUM. L. E. D. The Rhubarb Plant; or *Rheum Palmatum* of Linnæus, is a perennial native of China, belonging to the class *Enneandria*, order *Monogynia*. The plant from which rhubarb is obtained, was long botanically unascertained, till the investigations of some learned professors of botany, proved it to be the root of the palmated species.

All the rhubarb of commerce is brought from China, growing on the lofty mountains, rising near Sini, and stretching to the lake Koko-nor; near the source of the river Chorico. It is dug up by the peasants, cleaned from the earth, cut into pieces, strung with bark on strings, and exposed to dry under cover in the shade for a whole year; when it is again cleansed and prepared for exportation.

There is a distinction in commerce, between rhubarb, one kind being called Russian, the other Chinese; these in fact both come from China.

The Russian or Turkey rhubarb, (*Rheum Russicum, vel Tursicum*) is dearest, and is always good, as very great attention is paid both in purchasing and transporting it, by order of the Government. This kind usually consists of round pieces, of a reddish or whitish yellow colour; and feels gritty between the teeth.

The Chinese or East Indian rhubarb (*Rheum Sinense vel Indicum*) is brought by sea from Canton. It is heavier, harder, and more compact than the Russian; but is not so much to be recommended, though said by Dr. Lewis, to be stronger; but from its less aromatic virtues, it cannot be so highly approved of.

Rhubarb is a mild cathartic medicine, operating without violence or irritation, on which account it is an useful remedy in costiveness, from laxity of the bowels, and in diarrhœa; also as an adjunct to neutral salts and calomel, rendering their operation more easy.

The dose for the former purposes, is from twenty to thirty grains; but for the latter intent, from five to ten, or according to the nature of the combination.

RHEUM PALMATUM. The Palmated or True Rhubarb Plant. See *Rheum*.

RHEUM RUSSICUM VEL TURSICUM. Russian or Turkey Rhubarb. See *Rheum*.

RHEUM SINENSE VEL INDICUM. Chinese or Indian Rhubarb. See *Rheum*.

RHODODENDRI CHRYSANTHI FOLIA. E. Yellow flowered Rhododendron Leaves. See *Rhododendron Chrysanthum*.

RHODODENDRON CHRYSANTHUM. E. The Yellow-flowered Rose-bag; or *Rhododendron Officinale* of Linnæus, is a native shrub of East Siberia, belonging to the class *Decandria*, order *Monogynia*. The leaves of the Oleander Rose-bay (*Rhododendri Chrysanthi Folia*) are a powerful medicine, and occasionally made use of in rheumatism, and arthritic affections, an ounce of the following infusion may be advantageously taken twice or three times a day, at the same time avoiding the use of liquids.

Boil half an ounce of the leaves, in ten ounces of water; for two hours in a covered vessel, with a gentle heat, and strain the liquor.

RHODOMELI. The *Mel Rosæ*.

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RHŒADOS PETALA. L. Petals of the Red Poppy; or Papaver Erraticum, Petala. D. See *Rhœas*.

RHŒAS. L. The Corn or Red Poppy. Papaver Erraticum. D. This plant, the *Papaver Rhœas* of Linnæus, is an annual of the same class, order, and genera as the Papaver Album.

The red poppy is very common in most parts of this island, but in the southern counties, the cornfields are most brilliantly bordered with these poppies, particularly in Kent and Sussex. A variety frequently occurs, with an oval, shining, black spot at the base of each petal, four lines long, and three wide. From this wild species originate many beautiful varieties, frequent in gardens.

The petals are medicinally used to impart their beautiful colour to an officinal syrup. See *Syrupus Rhœados*.

RHUS TOXICODENDRON. The Trailing Poison Oak; or *Toxicodendron*.

RICINI SEMINA. L. E. D. Castor Oil Seed; or the Seed of the Palma Christi. See *Ricinus*.

RICINUS. L. E. D. The Common Castor Oil Tree; or Palma Christi. This plant, the *Ricinus Communis* of Linnæus, is an annual native of both Indies, belonging to the class *Monœcia*, order *Monodelphia*; it however grows to great perfection, both in Africa, and the South of Europe, as also in many gardens in the neighbourhood of London.

The palma christi is of speedy growth, and in one year arrives at its full height, which seldom exceeds twenty feet. One or two of the seed (*Ricini Semina*) taken whole, operate briskly; but are not used thus in this country.

Castor seeds yield almost a fourth part of their weight of a bland fixed oil, commonly called *Castor Oil*. The London Pharmacopœia speaks in the following terms of the preparation of castor oil. (*Oleum Ricini.*)

Ricini semina, demptis pelliculis, contunde; deinde, nullo calore adhibito, oleum exprime.

Having taken off the outer coat of castor seeds, bruise them; then, without using heat, express the oil.

Notwithstanding this is the given rule, we have reason to believe that the method is seldom practised, and that the oil usually employed here, is imported from the West Indies, where it is obtained by decoction in water. Good castor oil, when recently drawn, is inodorous, nearly insipid; colourless, or of a very pale straw colour; thick, but perfectly transparent; and lighter than water; it however soon becomes rancid by keeping, thickens, deepens in colour to a reddish brown, and acquires a hot, nauseous taste. As a medicine, it is a gentle and useful purgative, it in general produces its effects without griping, and may be given with safety where acrid stimulating purgatives are hurtful, particularly in dysentery, colica pictonum, calculous complaints, and ileus; and as it operates very quickly, is particularly adapted to spasmodic affections, &c. The dose is from half an ounce to an ounce for an adult; or from one to two drachms for an infant. The only inconvenience attending the use of this medicine, is, that as an oil it is nauseous to some persons, and that when the dose is large, it occasions sickness at the stomach for some time after it is taken. To obviate these inconveniences, several means have been tried, and it is found that the most effectual is the addition of a little pure spirits, or of a purgative tincture.

RICINUS COMMUNIS. The Castor-oil plant; or *Ricinus*.

RICINUS; OLEUM E SEMINIBUS EXPRESSUM. D. Expressed Oil of Castor Seed; or Oleum Ricini. L. See *Ricinus*.

RICINUS VULGARE. The *Ricinus Communis*.

ROB SAMBUCINI. Elder Rob. The *Succus Spissatus Sambuci Nigri*.

ROSA CANINA. L. E. The Dog Rose. Wild Briar. *Cynosbatus*. This shrub, the *Rosa Canina* of Linnæus, is very common in our woods and hedges; belonging to the class *Icosandria*, order *Polygynia*. The fruit, called Heps, (*Rosæ Caninæ Fructus*) are well known. Their only use in medicine, is for the preparation of an officinal con-

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fection. See *Confectio Rosæ Caninæ.*

ROSA CENTIFOLIA. L. E. The Pharmacopœial name of the Provins Rose; or *Rosa Damascena* of the Dublin College. Most of the roses, though much cultivated in our gardens, are far from being distinctly characterized. Those denominated varieties are extremely numerous, and often permanently uniform; and the specific differences, as hitherto pointed out, are in many respects so inadequate to the purpose of satisfactory discrimination, that it becomes a difficult matter to distinguish which are species and which are varieties only. The Dublin College, following Gerard and Parkinson, has still retained the name Rosa Damascena, but the Damask Rose is another species, widely different from the Centifolia, as appears from the description given of it by Du Roi and Miller. In the former editions of Linnæus, the Damask Rose was considered as a variety of the Centifolia; but from the above-mentioned persons' descriptions, as also from the arrangements of Aiton and Willdenow, it is confirmed to be a distinct species; therefore the Petals, in our shops, called Damask Rose Petals, (*Rosæ Centifoliæ Petala*), are not the product of the true Damask Rose, but that of the Dutch Hundred-leaved Rose; or Rosa Centifolia. As a medicine, Rose Petals are very seldom used, except for the distillation of Rose Water.

ROSA DAMASCENA. D. The Damask Rose; or Rosa Centifolia. L. See *Rosa Centifolia.*

ROSA DAMASCENA; PETALA. D. Damask Rose Petals; or Rosæ Centifoliæ Petala. L. See *Rosa Centifolia.*

ROSA GALLICA. L. E. The Red Rose; or *Rosa Rubra* of the Dublin Pharmacopœia, is also a native of Europe, and like the preceding species, belongs to the class *Icosandria*, order *Polygynia*. The petals of this species, (*Rosæ Gallicæ Petala*) are not so fragrant as those of the Provins; their colour is more beautiful, which, with their pleasant astringency, has rendered them officinal in the Pharmacopœias, but they are never used in medicine except for the preparation of the Confectio Rosæ; Infusum Rosæ Compositum; Mel Rosæ; and the Syrupus Rosæ.

ROSA PALLIDA. The Pale Rose; or *Rosa Centifolia.*

ROSA RUBRA. D. The Red Rose; or Rosa Gallica. L. See *Rosa Gallica.*

ROSA RUBRA; PETALA. D. Red Rose Petals; or Rosæ Gallicæ Petala. L. See *Rosa Gallica.*

ROSA SYLVESTRIS. The Wild Rose; or *Rosa Canina.*

ROSÆ CANINÆ PULPA. L. Heps; or Rosæ Caninæ Fructus. E. The Berries of the Wild Briar, or Dog Rose. See *Rosa Canina.*

ROSÆ CENTIFOLIÆ PETALA. L. E. Provins Rose Petals; or Rosa Damascena, Petala. D. See *Rosa Centifolia.*

ROSÆ GALLICÆ PETALA. L. E. Red Rose Petals; or Rosa Rubra Petala. D. There is reason to suppose, these are the *Rose Leaves*, or *Damask Rose Petals* of our shops; those of the supposed damask plant being used, as I have before stated, only for the distillation of an officinal water. See *Rosa Gallica.*

ROSMARINI HERBA. D. The Herbaceous part of the Common Rosemary. See *Rosmarinus.*

ROSMARINI CACUMINA. L. Rosemary Tops; or Rosmarini Officinalis Cacumina. E. See *Rosmarinus.*

ROSMARINUS. L. D. The Common Rosemary; or *Rosmarinus Officinalis* of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia and of Linnæus, is a perennial shrub, of the *Diandria* class, and *Monogynia* order. It grows spontaneously in the South of Europe, but is cultivated in our gardens for the sake of its fragrant smell and medical properties. Both the leaves (*Rosmarini Herba*) and flowering tops (*Rosmarini Cacumina*), enter the Materia Medica, under the idea of their possessing some efficacy in nervous head-aches and chlorosis; but in the present day they are only used as an agreeable adjunct to errhine powders, and for the preparation of an officinal oil and spirit. See *Oleum et Spiritus Rosmarini.*

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ROSMARINUS HORTENSIS. The Garden Rosemary; or *Rosmarinus.*

ROSMARINUS OFFICINALIS. E. The Officinal or Common Rosemary. Rosmarinus. L. See *Rosmarinus.*

RUBIA. L. D. The Dyer's Madder, or *Rubia Tinctorum* of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia and of Linnæus, is said to be a perennial plant, native of Montpelier, belonging to the class *Tetrandria*, order *Monogynia.* Whether the Dyer's Madder is a native of Montpelier or not, it is now found wild in many parts of Great Britain, and is taken into the Arrangement of British Plants by Whithering. Specimens may be found in the Isle of Wight; in a wood opposite St. Vincent's Rock, Bristol; in the hedges in Devonshire; near Exmouth; on Tunbridge Rocks: at Chepstow; rocks on the north side of Penmaen Mawr; and on the Llandidno Rocks, Caernarvonshire. Madder though found wild in these places, is usually cultivated both for medical and other purposes. The root (*Rubia Radix*) as a medicine, is considered emmenagogue and astringent; but is seldom used in the present day, being doubtful in its effects, and in fact superceded by more approved remedies.

RUBIA TINCTORUM. E. The Madder Plant; or Rubia. L. See *Rubia.*

RUBIÆ RADIX. L. D. Madder Root; or Rubiæ Tinctorii Radix. E. See *Rubia.*

RUMEX ACETOSA. E. The Common Sorrel; or Acetosa. L. See *Acetosa.*

RUMICIS ACETOSÆ FOLIA. E. Sorrel Leaves; or Acetosæ Folia. L. See *Acetosa.*

RUTA. L. D. The Common Rue; or *Ruta Graveolens* of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, and of Linnæus. This is a small shrubby plant, native of the south of Europe, and cultivated in our gardens; belonging to the class *Decandria*, order *Monogynia.* The leaves (*Rutæ Folia,*) are officinal in the Pharmacopœias; and are occasionally used from ten to forty grains in hysteria and flatulent colic; but more generally employed in the form of a strong infusion in clysters, for the convulsions of children.

RUTA GRAVEOLENS. E. Common Rue; or Ruta. L. See *Ruta.*

RUTÆ FOLIA. L. D. Rue Leaves; or Rutæ Graveolentis Folia. E. See *Ruta.*

S.

SABINA. L. E. D. The Common Savin; or *Juniperus Sabina* of Linnæus. An evergreen shrub, of the same class, order, and genera as the Common Juniper; a native of Siberia and Tartary, but it has long been cultivated in our gardens. The leaves of this plant (*Sabinæ Folia*) enter the Materia Medica, having been found serviceable in worms, gout, and amenorrhœa with a languid pulse. Care must be taken that the dose is not above eight or ten grains. Externally they are applied in infusion, as a lotion, to scabies, tinea capitis, and gangrene; they are also sprinkled on old ulcers and carious bones.

SABINÆ FOLIA. L. E. D. Savin Leaves. See *Sabina.*

SACCHARUM. L. Brown or Moist Sugar. Saccharum non Purificatum. E. Saccharum Rubrum. D. See *Saccharum Officinarum.*

SACCHARUM ALBUM. White Sugar; or *Saccharum Purificatum.*

SACCHARUM NON-PURIFICATUM. E. Non-Purified Sugar; or Saccharum. L. See *Saccharum.*

SACCHARUM OFFICINARUM. L. E. D. The Common Sugar

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Cane; or *Arundo Saccharifera* of Linnæus, is a perennial plant, of the class *Triandria*, order *Digynia*; growing wild in both Indies. It is chiefly cultivated in rows on fields, enriched by such manures as can most easily be procured, and tilled with the plough. The sugar is obtained from the annual cuttings, by boiling down their expressed juice, with the addition of a certain proportion of lime or potash, until the greater part is disposed to concrete into brownish or yellowish crystalline grains. In this state it is sent to Europe, under the name of Moist Sugar; which, when purified, assumes the title of Loaf or Lump Sugar. Brown Sugar (*Saccharum*), from its nutritive and laxative nature, is occasionally recommended to be taken freely by scorbutic persons. The Purified or Lump Sugar (*Saccharum Purificatum*) is also a nutritious article of diet, and is sometimes sprinkled as an escharotic on fungous ulcers. Sugar, is the best antidote for the poison of verdigris, and is said to be a preventative of worms, but its chief medical consumption, is for the formation of all the syrups; and to cloak the nauseous taste of disagreeable remedies.

SACCHARUM PLUMBI. Sugar of Lead. The *Acetas Plumbi*.

SACCHARUM PURIFICATUM. L. E. D. Purified, White, Refined, Loaf, or Lump Sugar. See *Saccharum Officinarum*.

SACCHARUM PURISSIMUM. Pure Sugar; or *Saccharum Purificatum*.

SACCHARUM RUBRUM. D. Moist Sugar; or Saccharum. L. See *Saccharum Officinarum*.

SACCHARUM SATURNI. Sugar of Lead. The *Acetas Plumbi*.

SACCHARUM SUB-NIGRA. Brown Sugar; or *Saccharum*.

SAGAPENUM; GUMMI RESINA. L. E. D. Sagapenum. It is conjectured that this concrete gummi resinous juice is the production of an oriental umbelliferous plant, which Willdenow supposes to be the Stinking Giant-Fennel, or Ferula Persica. The Sagapenum of our shops is brought from Persia and Alexandria, in small agglutinated masses, externally yellowish, internally paler, tenacious, breaking with a horny fracture; of a fœtid, alliacious odour; and a bitterish, pungent, nauseous taste. Its virtues are similar to those which have been ascribed to Assafœtida, but weaker, and consequently it is less powerful in its effects. Dose, from ten to thirty grains, in pills.

SAL. When an acid is combined with an alkali, an earth, or a metallic oxyde, it forms what is called a *Salt*. There is such a great variety of salts, that it has been thought necessary to adopt a new nomenclature for the purpose of distinguishing one species from another; and this nomenclature is as simple and ingenious as it is useful; wherein every salt has a double name, one part of which indicates its acid, and the other its basis, so that, in a collection of many hundred different salts, the composition of each is immediately know by its appellation.

Salts, with regard to their chemical properties may be divided into three families, according to the nature of their bases; thus, there are a peculiar class of salts, which have *Alkaline* bases; others which have *Earthy*, and a third which have *Metallic* bases.

First—Alkaline Salts. Under this order are included those salts which are formed by the union of different acids with alkaline bases. The general properties of salts belonging to this order are their urinous burning taste; they turn the syrup of violets to green; have a strong affinity for acids; dissolve animal substances; unite readily with water: combine with oils and render them miscible with water; dissolve sulphur, and are crystallizable. Of this family we have the Acetas Potassæ, Subboras Sodæ; Arsenias Kali; Carbonas Potassæ; Carbonas Sodæ; Sub-carbonas Ammoniæ; Sub-carbonas Potassæ; Sub-carbonas Sodæ; Murias Ammoniæ; Murias Sodæ; Nitras Potassæ; Phosphas Sodæ; Sulphas Potassæ; Sulphas Sodæ; Super-sulphas Potassæ; Tartras Potassæ; Supertartras Potassæ.

Second—Earthy salts are those which are formed by the union of different acids with earthy bases.

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The principal salts of this order, are the Carbonas Calcis; Carbonas Barytæ; Sub-carbonas Magnesiæ; Murias Barytæ; Murias Calcis; Sulphas Barytæ; Sulphas Magnesiæ.

Earthy salts do not require any particular care of management, except that they ought not to enter into extemporaneous prescriptions with those acids with which they form insoluble compounds, as for example, chalk with sulphuric acid.

Third—Metallic or Metalline Salts. These are either simple combinations of the metals with oxygen, or combinations of their oxydes, with acids. Properly speaking they are oxydes combined with the acids. They manifest a saline taste, are soluble in water, and are capable of crystallization. Those employed in medicine are the Acetas Ferri; Acetas Hydrargyri; Acetas Plumbi; Sub-acetas Cupri; Carbonas Zinci Impurus; Sub-carbonas Ferri; Sub-carbonas Plumbi; Oxymurias Hydrargyri; Sub-murias Hydrargyri. Nitras Argenti; Sub-nitras Bismuthi; Sulphas Cupri; Sulphas Ferri; Sulphas Zinci; Sub-sulphas Hydrargyri.

Metallic Salts are named from the acid, and the metal with the oxyde of which it is combined, as Sulphate of Iron, Nitrate of Silver, and Oxy-muriate of Mercury. Their active properties vary much, according to the degree of previous oxydizement of the metals they contain, thus the same acid, united with a perfect oxyde, will form an acrid, soluble powder, while with an imperfect one, the salt will be insipid and insoluble. Some of the Metallic Salts effloresce, and attract oxygen from the atmosphere; others are altered in their properties by moisture; and some of them are decomposed by light; hence, perhaps, it ought to be made a general rule to keep all of them in well-stopped bottles made of green glass, or otherwise rendered opaque.

Those which are intended to form the active principle of lotions, or the like, should be dissolved in distilled water; that is, if water be the intended vehicle; at the same time paying attention that they are not united with any thing that will alter their virtues.

Many salts were formerly called *Neutral*; but no salt can strictly be so called, except such, in which the acid is completely neutralized by the base. It is from this mistaken notion, that many salts received a neutral name; which, from the late chemical investigations, have received more appropriated appellations; thus the prepared ammonia was formerly supposed to be a neutral salt, hence it was called Carbonate of Ammonia; but it is now sufficiently explained to be under acidified, therefore, very properly nominated a sub-carbonate.

Having incidentally adverted to the improvements in giving salts their proper or appropriated names, I shall here explain what is meant by the various terms of sulphate, sub-sulphate, super-sulphate, oxy-muriate, and so on.

It is now very generally known, that various acids are capable of uniting with different substances in varied proportions; thus, when a base is perfectly saturated with acid, it is a perfect neutral salt, and has received the name of *Sulphate*, or whatever the acid employed may be. If now the same base, say for instance, potash, is made to retain more acid than is sufficient to constitute a neutral salt, it would be called a *Super-sulphate*, or if the base predominated, a *Sub-sulphate*. The terms *sub* and *super* having hitherto been employed to express the difference of acidification. This rule holds good with all the alkaline and earthy salts; but with respect to the distinction in the metallic salts, it depends on another cause. In this order of salts, when the acid is united with a perfect oxide, the syllables *oxy* precede the name, as oxy-murias; but should the acid be united with an imperfect oxide, the term *sub*, as sub-murias. The product of the first combination is an acrid salt, soluble in water, but that of the last an insipid, insoluble one.

Having so far spoken on the subject of different salts, and their appellations, I shall now proceed

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to offer a few remarks on salts in general.

There is a great variety in the form of crystallized salts, and each salt preserves its own peculiar form. The separation of salts from the water in which they may be dissolved, is generally effected by evaporation and cooling.

When a certain portion of the water of solution is evaporated, and the remainder left in a proper temperature at rest, the salts will shoot into crystals, and will be found dispersed through the mother water at the bottom and at the sides of the vessel, and sometimes, also, on the surface of the solution.

When the salts are removed, the remaining liquor is called the *Mother Liquor*, and by repeating the evaporation, and suffering the whole to cool, fresh crystals may generally be obtained; but in the evaporation of the primitive, as well as the mother waters, care should be taken that the subtraction of the fluid is not sudden, as it causes the particles often to unite in a shapeless mass.

The crystallization of salts is for the most part owing to their forming a chemical combination with a portion of the water in which they are dissolved; in which combination the water parts with its caloric of fluidity, and takes a solid form.

The water which combines with salts, and gives them a crystalline appearance, is called the *Water of Crystallization.*

Salts vary much from their primitive state; thus some have so great an affinity for water, that they absorb it with great avidity from the atmosphere; hence they become moist or liquid, and are said to be *Deliquescent Salts*, or to *deliquesce* by exposure to air. Others, on the contrary, having less affinity for water than atmospheric air has, lose their water of crystallization by exposure, and readily fall into powder; such salts are said to *effloresce*, or are called *Efflorescent Salts.* Salts are capable of other changes besides efflorescence and deliquescence; for if, when exposed to heat, they gradually dry to a mass, they are said to undergo the *watery fusion*; and to *decrepitate*, if they split, fly, and crackle, when exposed to a high temperature. The two first kinds should be kept and dispensed in stopped bottles; while those that are persistent, will not suffer from being wrapped in paper.

SAL ABSINTHII. Salt of Wormwood. The *Sub-carbonas Potassæ.*

SAL ÆGYPTIANUM. Egyptian Salt. The *Nitras Potassæ.*

SAL ALKALINUS VOLATILIS. Volatile Alkaline Salt. The *Sub-carbonas Ammoniæ.*

SAL AMMONIACUM. D. Sal Ammoniac; or Murias Ammoniæ. L. See *Murias Ammoniæ.*

SAL AMMONIACUM ACETATUM VEL ACETOSUM. Acetated or Acetous Salt of Ammonia. The *Liquor Ammoniæ Acetatis.*

SAL AMMONIACUM LIQUIDUM. Liquid Salt of Ammonia. The *Liquor Ammoniæ Acetatis.*

SAL AMMONIACUM MARTIALE. Martial Salt of Ammonia. The *Ferrum Ammoniatum.*

SAL AMMONIACUM VEGETABILE. Vegetable Salt of Ammonia. The *Liquor Ammoniæ Acetatis.*

SAL AMMONIACUM VOLATILIS. Volatile Salt of Ammonia. The *Sub-carbonas Ammoniæ.*

SAL AMMONIACUM FIXUM. Fixed Salt of Ammonia. The *Murias Ammoniæ.*

SAL ANTIMONII. Salt of Antimony. The *Antimonium Tartarisatum.*

SAL AQUARAM. Salt of Water. The *Nitras Potassæ.*

SAL ARGENTI. Salt of Silver. The *Nitras Argenti.*

SAL CATHARTICUS. Purging Salt. The *Sulphas Magnesiæ.*

SAL CATHARTICUS AMARUS VEL ANGLICANUS. Bitter or English Purging Salt. The *Sulphas Magnesiæ.*

SAL CATHARTICUS GLAUBERI. Glauber's Purging Salt. The *Sulphas Sodæ.*

SAL CHALYBIS. Salt of Iron. The *Sulphas Ferri.*

SAL COMMUNE. D. Common Salt; or Murias Sodæ. L. See *Murias Sodæ.*

SAL CORNU CERVI VOLATILE. Volatile Salt of Hartshorn. The *Sub-carbonas Ammoniæ.*

SAL CULINARIS. Culinary Salt. The *Murias Sodæ.*

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SAL DEGRIPITATUM. The *Murias Sodæ*.

SAL DE DUOBUS. The *Sulphas Potassæ*.

SAL DIURETICUS. Diuretic Salt. The *Acetas Potassæ*.

SAL DIGESTIVUS. Digestive Salt. The *Murias Sodæ*.

SAL ENIXUM. The *Super-sulphas Potassæ*.

SAL ESSENTIALE VINI. The *Acetas Potassæ*.

SAL EPSOMENSIS. Epsom Salt. The *Sulphas Magnesiæ*.

SAL FONTIUM VEL FOSSILIS. The *Murias Sodæ*.

SAL GEMMÆ VEL MARINUS. Rock or Sea Salt. The *Murias Sodæ*.

SAL GLAUBERI. Glauber's Salt. The *Sulphas Sodæ*.

SAL HERBARUM. Salt of Herbs. The *Sub-carbonas Potassæ*.

SAL LUCIDUM. The *Nitras Potassæ*.

SAL MARTIS. Salt of Iron. The *Sulphas Ferri*.

SAL MARTIS MURIATICUM SUBLIMATUM. Sublimated Muriatic Salt of Iron. The *Ferrum Ammoniatum*.

SAL MERCURII. Salt of Mercury. The *Nitras Argenti*.

SAL MIRABILIS GLAUBERI. Glauber's Salt. The *Sulphas Sodæ*.

SAL MURIATICUS. Muriatic Salt. The *Murias Sodæ*.

SAL PLANTARUM. Salt of Plants. The *Sub-carbonas Potassæ*.

SAL POLYCHRESTUS. The *Sulphas Potassæ*.

SAL POLYCHRESTUS GLASERI. The *Sulphas Potassæ*.

SAL POLYCHRESTUS SEIGNETTI. The *Soda Tartarizata*.

SAL RUPELLENSIS. Rochelle Salt. The *Soda Tartarizata*.

SAL SATURNI. Salt of Lead. The *Acetas Plumbi*.

SAL SEDLICENSIS. The *Sulphas Magnesiæ*.

SAL SEIGNETI. The *Soda Tartarizata*.

SAL SODÆ. Salt of Soda. The *Sub-carbonas Sodæ*.

SAL SUCCINICI. Salt of Amber. The *Acidum Succinicum*.

SAL TARTARI. Salt of Tartar. This name is properly an old appellation for the *Carbonas Potassæ Purissimus*; but the vulgar have adopted it for the *Sub-carbonas Potassæ*.

SAL VEGETABILIS. Vegetable Salt. The *Tartras Potassæ*.

SAL VITRIOLI. Salt of Vitriol. The *Sulphas Zinci*.

SAL VOLATILE. Volatile Salt. The *Sub-carbonas Ammoniæ*.

SAL VOLATILE SALIS AMMONIACI. Volatile Salt of Sal Ammoniac. The *Sub-carbonas Ammoniæ*.

SALIQUA ARABICUS. The *Tamarindus Indica*.

SALIVARIA. The Pellitory of Spain; or *Pyrethrum*.

SALICIS CORTEX. L. Willow Bark; or Salix: Cortex. D. Salix Fragilis; Cortex. E. Willow Bark possesses a considerable degree of bitterness and astringency; it is recommended as a good substitute for Peruvian bark, but from its containing no cinchonine, it is not to be compared with that valuable medicine; it is however occasionally used in intermittents and remittents; convalescency; and in hectic and phthisis. Taken in the form of decoction, or from twenty to sixty grains in powder.

It may be here necessary to observe, that under the term willow bark, three kinds are implied; the London College recommending the bark of the great round leaved willow, or *Salix Caprea*; the Edinburgh, that of the crack willow, or *Salix Fragilis*; and the Dublin College, that of the white species, or *Salix Alba*. Notwithstanding this difference in the plant, their virtues are precisely the same, being permanently tonic and astringent.

These three species of willow are natives of this country, belonging to the class *Dioecia*, order *Diandria*.

SALIX ALBA. D. The White Willow. See *Salicis Cortex*.

SALIX CAPREA. L. The Great Round Leaved Willow. See *Salicis Cortex*.

SALIX CORTEX. D. Willow Bark. See *Salicis Cortex*.

SALIX FRAGILIS. E. The Crack Willow. See *Salicis Cortex*.

SALIX FRAGILIS; CORTEX. E. Willow Bark. See *Salicis Cortex*.

SALSAPARILLA. The Sarsaparilla Plant; or *Sarsaparilla*.

SALVIA. D. The Common Sage; or *Salvia Officinalis* of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, and of Linnæus, is a perennial plant of th

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Diandria class, and *Monogynia* order, native of the South of Europe, but cultivated in our gardens, both for culinary and medical purposes.

As a medicine, sage was anciently celebrated as a superior kind of remedy, but in the present day, has pretty well fallen into disuse; though approved of by some, for its tonic, stimulating, and carminative virtues.

SALVIA OFFICINALIS. E. The Common Sage; or Salvia. D.

SAMBUCINI BACCÆ. Elder Berries; or *Sambuci Nigræ Baccæ.*

SAMBUCINI CORTEX. Elder Bark; or *Sambuci Nigræ Cortex.*

SAMBUCINI FLORES. Elder Flowers; or *Sambuci Flores.*

SAMBUCI FLORES. L. Elder Flowers; or Sambuci Nigræ Flores. E. D. See *Sambucus.*

SAMBUCI NIGRÆ BACCÆ. E. D. Elder Berries; See *Sambucus.*

SAMBUCI NIGRÆ CORTEX. E. D. Elder Bark. See *Sambucus.*

SAMBUCI NIGRÆ FLORES. E. D. Elder Flowers. See *Sambucus.*

SAMBUCUS. L. The Common Elder. Sambucus Nigra. E. D. This tree, the *Subucus Nigra* of Linnæus, is a well known indigenous shrub, of the class *Pentandria*, order Trigynia. The parts of this tree proposed for medical use in the pharmacopœias, are the flowers, inner bark, and the berries: the first (*Sambuci Flores*) are said to be of a diaphoretic and discutient nature, under which consideration, they are used in fomentations; to form a cooling ointment; and for the distillation of an agreeable water: the berries (*Sambuci Nigræ Baccæ*) or their expressed juice, taken from one to two ounces at a dose, are sometimes employed in febrile diseases, arthritic cases, rheumatisms, and the exanthemata: lastly, the inner bark (*Sambuci Nigræ Cortex*) is said to be serviceable in dropsy and hæmorrhois, but there is reason to suppose its use is very limited; the medical catalogue affording more approved remedies. The dose in which it has been used, is from five to thirty grains, twice or three times a day.

SAMBUCUS NIGRA. E. D. The Common Elder; or Sambucus. L. See *Sambucus.*

SAMBUCUS VULGARIS. The Common Elder; or *Sambucus.*

SANCTUM SEMEN. The Tartarian Southern Wood; or *Santonicum.*

SANGUIS HERCULIS. The Common Crocus; or *Crocus Satirus.*

SANGUISUBA. The Medical Leech; or *Hirudo Medicinalis.*

SANTALI PTEROCARPI LIGNUM. Red Saunder's Wood; or *Pterocarpi Lignum.*

SANTALI RUBRI LIGNUM. Red Saunder's Wood; or *Pterocarpi Lignum.*

SANTALUM RUBRUM. D. The Red Saunder's Tree; or Pterocarpus Santalinus. L. See *Pterocarpus Santalinus.*

SANTALUM RUBRUM; LIGNUM. D. Red Saunder's Wood; or Pterocarpi Lignum. L. See *Pterocarpus Santalinus.*

SANTONICI CACUMINA. D. Tartarian Southern Wood Tops; or Artemisiæ Santonicæ Cacumina. E. See *Artemisiæ Santonicum.*

SANTONICUM. D. The Tartarian Southern Wood; or Artemisia Santonica. E. See *Artemisia Santonicum.*

SAPO. E. Soap; or Sapo Durus. L. See *Sapo Durus.*

SAPO DURUS. L. Hard Spanish Soap; Castile Soap; Sapo. E. Sapo Durus Hispanicus. D. Soap is a composition of fixed alkaline salt, in a state of combination with animal or vegetable oil. It is sometimes dry and hard as the Castile, at other times soft and liquid; it is manufactured in various modes, with and without heat; but all depend upon the same principles. There are two kinds of soap used in medicine; the one made with olive oil and soda, called Castile Soap or Sapo Durus; the other, with olive oil and potash, called Soft Soap, or Sapo Mollis. Both possess the same medical virtues, though for the most part, the hard species is generally made use of. With respect to their efficacy as a medicine, they are considered very serviceable in habitual costiveness and jaundice, but are more useful as an application to bruises and sprains; in either of these cases, the preparations of the hard sort, are generally preferred. The dose is from five to thirty

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grains, made into pills with rhubarb, or combined with some bitter extract.

SAPO DURUS HISPANICUS. D. Hard Spanish Soap; or Sapo Durus. L. See *Sapo Durus*.

SAPO ALBUS CRISPANUS. White Spanish Soap. The *Sapo Durus*.

SAPO, EX OLEO OLIVÆ ET NATRO CONFECTUS. Soap made with Olive Oil and Natron. The *Sapo Durus*.

SAPO, EX OLEO OLIVÆ ET POTASSA CONFECTUS. Soap made with Olive Oil and Potash. The *Sapo Mollis*.

SAPO, EX OLEO OLIVÆ ET SODA CONFECTUS. Soap made with Olive Oil and Soda. The *Sapo Durus*.

SAPO MOLLIS. L. Soft Soap. A well known sort, prepared by boiling olive oil with caustic potash. This is possessed of the same virtues as the Sapo Durus.

SARSA. The Sarsaparilla Root; or *Sarsaparillæ Radix*.

SARSA INCONA. A term applied to sliced Sarsaparilla Root, hence the powder of that root is frequently called *Pulvis Sarsæ Inconæ*.

SARSAPARILLA. L. E. D. The Sarsaparilla; or Medicinal Smilax. This shrub, the *Smilax Sarsaparilla* of Linnæus, is a native of Virginia, belonging to the class *Diœcia*, order *Hexandria*. Sarsaparilla root, (*Sarsaparillæ Radix*), is brought from the Spanish West Indies; it consists of a great number of long fibres, hanging from one head; the long roots, the only part made use of, are of a blackish colour on the outside, and white within; about the thickness of a goose quill or thicker, flexible, composed of a very small woody heart, surrounded with fibres running their whole length, which renders them extremely apt to split. They have a glutinous, bitterish, not ungrateful taste, and no smell.

Sarsaparilla was first introduced into this country as an antisyphilitic; and in the present day it is only employed in the sequelæ of syphilis, when, after a mercurial course, nocturnal pains, enlargements of the joints, and cutaneous ulcerations remain. It is also recommended in several obstinate chronic disorders, as scrofula, chronic rheumatism, elephantiasis, or cutaneous affections resembling it; its efficacy in these cases is very doubtful. The dose is from one to two scruples.

SARSAPARILLÆ RADIX. L. E. D. Sarsaparilla Root. See *Sarsaparilla*.

SASSAFRAS. L. D. The Sassafras Tree; or *Laurus Sassafras* of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia and of Linnæus; is a native of North America, and is cultivated in the Island of Jamaica; belonging to the same class, order, and genera, as the Laurus Nobilis. Both the wood and root (*Sassafras Lignum et Radix*) of this tree, are recommended in the Pharmacopœias; the medical properties of which were formerly held in great estimation, but are now, however, thought to be of but little importance; they are consequently seldom used, except in conjunction with other medicines, and for the distillation of a volatile oil.

SASSAFRAS LIGNUM. L. D. Sassafras Wood; or Lauri Sassafras Liguum. E. See *Sassafras*.

SASSAFRAS RADIX. L. D. Sassafras Root; or Lauri Sassafras Radix. E. See *Sassafras*.

SATURNUS. Lead; or *Plumbum*.

SCAMMONIÆ GUMMI RESINA. L. E. Scammony; or Scammonium Gummi Resina. D. See *Scammonia*.

SCAMMONIA. L. E. The Scammony Plant; Medicinal Bind-wood; or Scammonium. D. This plant, the *Convolvulus Scammonia* of Linnæus, is a climbing perennial of the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia*. It grows plentifully about Maraash, Antioch, Edlib, and towards Tripoli, in Syria. The roots, which are very long and thick, when fresh, contain a milky juice. This is obtained by removing the earth from the upper part of the roots, and cutting them off obliquely; the milky juice which flows out, is collected in a small vessel sunk in the earth at the lower end of the cut. Each root affords a few drachms, but the produce of several are added together, and dried in the sun.

This is the true and unadulterated scammony (*Scammoniæ Gummi Resina*) of the Pharmaco-

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pœias, consisting of light spongy masses or fragments, of a trifling, but pleasant smell, and of an acrid, bitter taste. Scammony is an efficacious and strong purgative and hydragogue, for which properties, it is recommended in obstinate costiveness, worms, and dropsy; taken from three to fifteen grains at a dose.

It is, however, more generally administered in the form of a compound powder, or as an officinal confection. See *Pulvis Scammoniæ Compositus*, and *Confectio Scammoniæ*.

SCAMMONIUM; GUMMI RESINA D. Scammony; or Scammoniæ Gummi Resina. L. See *Scammonia*.

SCAMMONIUM ORIENTALE VEL SYRIACUM. Oriental or Syrian Scammony. The Medicinal Bind-weed; or *Scammonia*.

SCARABÆOLUS HÆMISPHERICUS. The Tartarian Southern Wood; or *Artemisia Santonica*.

SCILLA. L. D. The Squill; or *Scilla Maritima* of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, and of Linnæus; is a perennial bulbous-rooted plant, of the class *Hexandria*, order *Monogynia*.

The squill is to be found wild on the sandy shores of Spain, Portugal, North of Africa, and the Levant. The root or bulb (*Scillæ Radix*) is the part proposed in the Pharmacopœias for medical use; in passing over the description of which, it may be necessary to observe, that squill root, as most commonly sold in our shops, is in the form of dried scales; which when the bulb is good, are brittle, semipellucid, smooth, but marked with lines, and when chewed, should feel tenacious and taste bitter, without manifesting acrimony.

In large doses, it produces purging and vomiting, but in small ones, it proves an useful expectorant and diuretic, particularly in pulmonary complaints after the inflammatory action is reduced, in pertussis, humoural asthma, and in dropsy. Dose from one to five grains, of the dried powder, or *Pulvis Scillæ*.

SCILLA MARITIMA. E. The Squill or Sea Onion. Scilla. L.

SCILLÆ MARITIMÆ RADIX. E. Squill Root; or Scillæ Radix. L. See *Scilla*.

SCILLÆ MARITIMÆ EXSICCATA. Dried Squill. The Squill Root as sold in the shops.

SCILLÆ PRÆPARATA. Prepared Squill. Another name for the Scillæ Maritimæ Exsiccatæ.

SCILLÆ RADIX. L. D. Squill Root; or Bulb. Scillæ Maritimæ Radix. E. See *Scilla*.

SCROPHULARIA. D. The Knotty-rooted Fig-wort; or *Scrophularia Nodosa* of Linnæus; is a common perennial plant, of the class *Didynamia*, order *Angiospermia*; growing wild in our woods and hedges. The herbaceous parts of this plant are occasionally made use of as a fomentation in hæmorrhois.

SCROPHULARIA NODOSA. The Knotty-rooted Fig-wort; or *Scrophularia*.

SENEGA. L. The Senega; or Rattle-snake Root. Polygala Senega. E. Seneka. D. This plant, the Medicinal Milk-wort, or *Polygala Senega*, of Linnæus, is a native perennial of North America, belonging to the class *Diadelphia*, order *Octandria*.

The root of this plant (*Senegæ Radix*) is usually about the thickness of the little finger, variously bent and contorted, and appears as if composed of joints, whence it is supposed to resemble the tail of the animal whose name it bears. It has no smell; at first a sweetish taste, then acrid, hot and pungent, depending on a resin, contained in its bark.

Senega Root was formerly much esteemed as a specific against the poison of the rattle snake, and as an antiphlogistic in pleurisy, pneumonia, &c. but it is now very much laid aside, though by some it is much approved of in peripneumonia after the inflammatory action is reduced; in chronic rheumatism; humoural asthma; dropsy and croup. Taken from twenty to forty grains at a dose.

SENEGÆ RADIX. L. Senega Root; or Polygalæ Senegæ Radix. E. Senekæ Radix. D. See *Senega*.

SENEKA. D. The Medicinal Milk-wort; or *Senega*.

SENNA. L. E. D. The Senna

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Plant, or Egyptian Cassia. This plant, the *Cassia Senna* of Linnæus, is a native annual production of Egypt, belonging to the class *Decandria*, order *Monogynia*. Senna Leaves (*Sennæ Folia*) are well-known, both as a professional and domestic medicine, constituting a very useful cathartic and hydragogue, in costiveness and dropsy; however they are seldom or ever used in substance, but more chiefly in the form of an infusion, or according to other formulæ prescribed in the Pharmacopœias.

SENNA ALEXANDRINUM VEL ITALICA. Senna Leaves; or *Sennæ Folia*.

SENNÆ FOLIA. L. E. D. Senna Leaves. See *Senna*.

SERPENTARIA. L. The Snake-root; Birth-wort; or Aristolochia Serpentaria. E. Serpentaria Virginiana. D. This perennial plant, the *Aristolochia Serpentaria* of Linnæus, is a native of Virginia, belonging the class *Gynandria*, order *Hexandria*. The root of this plant has received the technical name of Virginian Snake-root. Snake-root is a small, light, bushy root, consisting of a number of strings, or fibres matted together, issuing from one common head; of a brownish colour on the outside, and paler or yellowish within. It has an aromatic smell, like that of valerian, but more agreeable; and a warm, bitterish, pungent taste, very much resembling camphor. It was formerly recommended as a medicine of extraordinary power in counteracting the poisonous effects of the bites of serpents; this, however, is now wholly disregarded; but as it possesses tonic, diaphoretic and diuretic virtues, it is employed in the exanthemata, in dyspepsia, in typhoid fevers and diseases of debility; also to assist cinchona in the cure of intermittents; and as a gargle in cynanche maligna. The dose is from ten to thirty grains, every four hours; or if intended as an adjunct to bark, it is of course to be proportioned according to the quantity of bark employed.

SERPENTARIA VIRGINIANA. D. Virginian Snake-root; or Serpentaria. L. See *Serpentaria*.

SERPENTARIÆ RADIX. L. Snake-root; or Serpentaria Virginiana, Radix. D. Aristolochiæ Serpentariæ Radix. E. See *Serpentaria*.

SEVUM. L. Mutton Suet, or Adeps Ovilli. E. D. See *Ovis Aries*.

SEVUM OVILLUM VEL OVILE. Mutton Suet, or *Sevum*.

SEVUM PRÆPARATUM. L. Prepared Suet.

Sevum in frustula concide, tum leni igne liquefactum per linteum exprime.

Cut the suet into small pieces; then, having melted it over a slow fire, press it through a linen cloth. See *Ovis Aries*.

SILIQUASTRUM. The Cockspur Pepper; or *Capsicum*.

SILPHIUM GUMMI. The *Assafœtidæ Gummi Resina*.

SIMAROUBA. L. D. The Simarouba Tree; or *Quassia Simarouba* of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, and of Linnæus, is a native of Jamaica, belonging to the same class, order, and genera as the Bitter Quassia. The simarouba of our shops (*Simaroubæ Cortex*) is the bark of the root; and is brought to this country in pieces some feet long, and some inches broad, folded lengthwise. It is light, fibrous, very tough; of a pale yellow on the inside; darker coloured, rough, scaly, and warted on the outside; has little smell, but a bitter, not disagreeable taste. Its medical virtue, as also the virtue of the wood (*Simarouba Lignum*,) is that of a tonic, with which view they are employed in chronic diarrhœa, dyspepsia, lienteria and dysentery. Taken from half a drachm to a drachm of the powder at a dose; though more frequently given in the form of an infusion. See *Infusum Simaroubæ*.

SIMAROUBA; LIGNUM. D. Simarouba Wood. See *Simarouba*.

SIMAROUBÆ CORTEX. L. Simarouba Bark; or Simarouba; Cortex. D. Quassiæ Simaroubæ Cortex. E. See *Simarouba*.

SINAPIS. L. The Pharmacopœial name of the common Black Mustard, or *Sinapis Nigra* of Linnæus. This species of mustard, like the white, is an annual plant, growing wild in this country, and belonging to the class *Tetradynamia*, order *Siliquosa*. The seeds of the black

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mustard are recommended in the Pharmacopœia of London; whereas those of the white are preferred by the Edinburgh and Dublin; however they manifest no remarkable difference to the taste, nor in their effects, therefore answer equally well with each other. Mustard is considered capable of promoting appetite, assisting digestion, attenuating viscid juices, and, by stimulating the fibres, it proves a general remedy in paralytic affections. It is also used in dropsy; and externally in the form of a cataplasm. See *Cataplasma Sinapis*.

SINAPIS ALBA. E. D. The White Mustard Plant. Sinapis Albæ Semina. E. D. White Mustard Seed. See *Sinapis*.

SINAPIS COMMUNIS. Common Mustard; or *Sinapis Nigra*.

SINAPIS NIGRA. The Common Black Mustard; or *Sinapis*.

SINAPIS SEMINA. L. Common or Black Mustard Seed. See *Sinapis*.

SIUM. D. The Procumbent, Knotted, or Creeping Water-parsnip. This plant, the *Sium Nodiflorum* of Linnæus, is an indigenous perennial, of the class *Pentandria*, order *Digynia*. Formerly supposed to be serviceable in cutaneous diseases, but now almost entirely neglected.

SIUM NODIFLORUM. The Knotted Water-parsnip; or *Sium*.

SMILAX ASPERA PERUVIANA. The *Sarsaparilla*.

SMILAX SARSAPARILLA. The Medical Smilax; or *Sarsaparilla*.

SODA. Soda by way of distinction is now pharmacopœially called *Soda Impura*.

SODA ÆRATUM. Aerated Soda. The *Carbonas Sodæ*.

SODA BORAXATA. Borated Soda. The *Sub-boras Sodæ*.

SODA HISPANICA. Spanish Soda. Impure Soda, sent from Spain, in which country it is procured from the different species of Sal Soda, Salicornia, and Batis Maritima. See *Soda Impura*.

SODA IMPURA. L. Impure Soda; Sub-carbonas Sodæ Impurus, E. Barilla. D. The common Soda, or Mineral Alkali of commerce. A peculiar salt, found native in various parts of the world, particularly in Egypt; but as the quantity thus obtained is inadequate to its extensive consumption, various methods have been devised for procuring it from sea salt; and also by the burning of the salt-wort, together with other marine plants. It is likewise artificially obtained by the decomposition of chloride of sodium. Good soda is firm, hard, heavy, dry, sonorous, and internally of a blue colour mixed with white spots, does not deliquesce, emits no unpleasant smell on solution, and does not leave a large proportion of insoluble matter. With respect to its use as an article of the Materia Medica, it is totally limited to the preparation of the sub-carbonate.

SODA MURIATA VEL MURIATICA. Muriated or Muriatic Soda. The *Murias Sodæ*.

SODA PHOSPHORATA. Phosphorated Soda. The *Phosphas Sodæ*.

SODA TARTARIZATA. L. Tartarized Soda; or Rochelle Salt. Tartras Potassæ et Sodæ. E. Tartras Sodæ et Kali. D. *Sal Rupellensis. Natron Tartarizatum.*

℞ Sodæ sub-carbonatis, uncias viginti; potassæ supertartratis contritæ, libras duas; aquæ ferventis octarios decem.

Sodæ sub-carbonatem in aqua liqua, et adjice paulatim potassæ supertartratem. Liquorem per chartam cola; tum coque, donec pellicula supernatet, et sepone, ut fiant crystalli. Has, effuso liquore, super chartam bibulam exsicca.

Take of sub-carbonate of soda, twenty ounces; supertartrate of potash in powder, two pounds; boiling water, ten pints.

Dissolve the sub-carbonate of soda in the water, and add gradually the super-tartrate of potash; filter the solution through paper; then evaporate it until a pellicle forms upon its surface, and set it by that crystals may form. Having poured off the solution, dry the crystals upon bibulous paper.

During the process, the soda of the sub-carbonate saturates the excess of acid in the super-tartrate of potash; and thus a triple salt is formed, properly called, tartrate of potash and soda. Tartarized soda is an inodorous, bitter salt; effio-

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rescent; crystallized in eight sided prisms; the ends truncated at right angles. Its medical properties are of a cathartic nature, and it is altogether particularly adapted to cases of calculus, jaundice, and purpureal fevers; taken from one to ten drachms at a dose. It is also a very good aperient addition to soda powders, for the making of extemporaneous soda water; and in fact, is said to render them equal to the celebrated Seidlitz's powders; by adding two drachms to the usual quantity of carbonated soda.

SODA VITRIOLATUM. Vitriolated Soda. The *Sulphas Sodæ*.

SOLANUM LETHALE. The Deadly Nightshade; or *Belladonna*.

SOLANUM DULCAMARE. The Woody Nightshade; or *Dulcamara*.

SOLANUM LIGNOSUM VEL SCANDENS. The Woody Nightshade; or *Dulcamara*.

SOLANUM MONIACUM. The Thorn Apple; or *Strammonium*.

SOLANUM MELONOCERASUS. The Deadly Nightshade; or *Belladonna*.

SOLANUM URENS. The Cockspur Pepper; or *Capsicum*.

SOLIDAGO VIRGA-AUREA. The Golden Rod; or *Virga Aurea*.

SOLUTIO. A Solution. See *Liquor*.

SOLUTIO ACETATIS ZINCI. E. Solution of Acetate of Zinc. A limpid fluid, made by first dissolving a drachm of sulphate of zinc, in ten ounces of distilled water, and four scruples of acetate of lead, in the same quantity of like water; then mixing the two solutions together, and after letting them remain at rest for a little while, filtering the whole. An astringent remedy as a collyrium in opthalmia after the vessels are unloaded; and as an injection in gonorrhœa.

SOLUTIO ARSENICALIS. E. Arsenical Solution; or Liquor Arsenicalis. L. See *Liquor Arsenicalis*.

SOLUTIO CALCIS. E. D. Solution of Lime; or Liquor Calcis. L. See *Liquor Calcis*.

SOLUTIO MURIATIS BARYTÆ. E. Solution of Muriate of Barytes. A limpid, colourless fluid, employed in scrofulous affections, worms, cutaneous diseases, and glandular obstructions; also externally as an escharotic application to fungous ulcers, and specks in the cornea. The dose is from five to ten drops twice or three times a day, and gradually increased till nausea is produced.

SOLUTIO MURIATIS CALCIS. E. Solution of Muriate of Lime; or Liquor Muriatis Calcis. L. See *Liquor Muriatis Calcis*.

SOLUTIO MINERALIS FOWLERI. Fowler's Mineral Solution. The *Liquor Arsenicalis*.

SOLUTIO SULPHATIS CUPRI COMPOSITA. E. Compound Solution of Sulphate of Copper. *Sydenham's Styptic Water. Aqua Styptica. Aqua Vitriolica Cærulea.* Boil three ounces each of sulphate of copper, and alum, in two pints of water, to dissolve them; then filter the solution, and add thereto an ounce and a half of sulphuric acid. A combination of powerful astringents; which has been successfully applied in epistaxis, and largely diluted with water, as a wash in purulent opthalmia.

SOLUTIO SULPHATIS ZINCI. E. Solution of Sulphate of Zinc. Sixteen grains of sulphate of zinc dissolved in eight ounces of water, and sixteen drops of diluted sulphuric acid, added thereto. The use of this compound, is the same as of the Solutio Acetatis Zinci.

SPARTII CACUMINA. L. Broom Tops; or Spartii Summitates. E. Genista; Cacumina. D. See *Spartium*.

SPARTIUM. L. E. The Common Broom. Genista. D. or *Spartium Scopartium* of Linnæus, is a very common shrub, on dry pastures in this country, belonging to the class *Diadelphia*, order *Decandria*. The tops (*Spartii Cacumina*), and seeds (*Genista*; *Semina*) of this plant, are employed medicinally. Dr. Mead relates the case of a dropsical patient that was cured by taking half a pint of a decoction of green broom tops, with a spoonful of whole mustard seed, every morning and evening. The patient had been

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tapped three times, and tried the usual remedies before.* An infusion of the seeds, drank freely, has been known to produce similar happy effects; but whoever expects these effects to follow in every dropsical case, will be greatly deceived. A strong lixivium of the ashes was used in the Swedish army, in the year 1789, to cure dropsies consequential to a catarrhal epidemic fever. The urine became plentiful, and the dropsies soon disappeared.†

SPARTIUM SCOPARIUM. The Common Broom; or *Spartium*.

SPATHUM PONDEROSUM. Barbadoes Tar; or *Petroleum*.

SPECIES AROMATICÆ. Aromatic Species. The *Pulvis Cinnamomi Compositus*.

SPECIES DIAMBRÆ VEL SPECIES DIAMBRÆ SINE ODORATUS. The *Pulvis Cinnamomi Compositus*.

SPECIES DIATRAGACANTHÆ FRIGIDÆ. The *Pulvis Tragacanthæ Compositus*.

SPECIES E SCORDIO CUM OPIO. The *Pulvis Cretæ Compositus cum Opio*.

SPECIES E SCORDIO SINE OPIO. The *Pulvis Cretæ Compositus*.

SPECIES HIERÆ PICRÆ. The *Pulvis Aloes cum Canellæ*.

SPERMACETI. E. D. Spermaceti; or Cetaceum. L. See *Physeter Macrocephalus*.

SPICA FŒMINA. The Lavender, or *Lavandula*.

SPIGELIA. L. E. D. The Indian Pink; Perennial Worm-grass, or *Spigelia Marilandica* of Linnæus, is a perennial plant, growing wild in the southern parts of North America, belonging to the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia*. The Indian Pink Root (*Spigelia Radix*) is recommended for the expulsion of lumbrici, and in continued and remitting low worm-fevers. The dose is from ten to thirty grains, in powder, given every night and morning, till the worms are expelled.

SPIGELIA MARILANDICA. The Perennial Worm-grass; or *Spigelia*.

SPIGELIÆ RADIX. L. E. D. Indian Pink Root. See *Spigelia*.

SPINA CERVINA. The Purging Buckthorn; or *Rhamnus Catharticus*.

SPINA INFECTORA VEL PURGATRIX. The Purging Buckthorn; or *Rhamnus Catharticus*.

SPINÆ CERVINÆ BACCÆ SUCCUS. E. Juice of Buckthorn Berries. The use of this juice is as a cathartic, taken to the quantity of about an ounce at a dose. See *Rhamnus*.

SPIRITUS. Spirit. This name was formerly given by chemists to all volatile substances collected by distillation; it is now, however, applied only to spiritous solutions, which are prepared either by simple mixture, by maceration, or by distillation. They should be perfectly transparent, uniform, and unchangeable; free from impurities and empyreuma, and have the odour and taste of the essential oils of the substances from which they are distilled.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS AROMATICUS. L. Aromatic Spirit of Ether; or Æther Sulphuricus cum Alcohole Aromaticus. E. *Sweet Elixir of Vitriol*.

℞ Cinnamomi corticis contusi, drachmas tres; cardamomi seminum contritorum, drachmam cum semisse; piperis longi fructûs contriti, zingiberis radicis concisæ, singulorum drachmam; spiritûs ætheris, sulphurici octarium.

Macera per dies quatuordecim, in vase vitreo obturato, et cola.

Take of cinnamon bark bruised, three drachms; cardamom seeds in powder, a drachm and a half; long pepper in powder, ginger root sliced, of each a drachm; spirit of sulphuric ether, a pint.

Macerate for fourteen days in a well-stopped glass vessel, and filter.

A stimulating compound, employed in faintings and nervous affections, taken in the proportion of from half a drachm to a drachm at a dose.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS COMPOSITUS. Compound Spirit of Ether. The *Spiritus Ætheris Sulphurici Compositus*.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS NITRICI. L. Spirit of Nitric Ether; or Spiritus Ætheris Nitrosi. E. Spiritus Æthereus Nitrosus. D.

* Monita. et Præcept. Medica. p. 138.

† Med. Comm. vol. 1. p. 373.

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Spirit of Nitrous Ether. Sweet Spirit of Nitre.

℞ Spiritûs rectificati, octarios duos; acidi nitrici, pondere, uncias tres.

Spiritui acidum paulatim adjice, et misce, cavens ne gradum 120mum calor excedat; tum, leni calore, destillent fluidunciæ viginti quatuor.

Take of rectified spirit, two pints; nitric acid, by weight, three ounces.

Add the acid to the spirit by slow degrees, and mix, taking care that the temperature does not exceed 120°; then, by a gentle heat, distil twenty-four fluidounces.

An inflammable, volatile, colourless fluid; of a pungent, acidulous taste; and of a fragrant odour, possessing diuretic, refrigerant, antispasmodic, and diaphoretic virtues; therefore it is employed in dropsies, febrile diseases, ardor urinæ, and in spasmodic asthma. The dose is from twenty to sixty drops.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS NITROSI. E. Spirit of Nitrous Ether; or Spiritus Ætheris Nitrici. L. See *Sp. Ætheris Nitrici.*

SPIRITUS ÆTHEREUS NITROSUS. D. Nitrous Ethereal Spirit; or Spiritus Ætheris Nitrici. L. See *Sp. Ætheris Nitrici.*

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS SULPHURICI. L. Spirit of Sulphuric Ether; or Æther Sulphuricus cum Alcohole. E. Liquor Æthereus Sulphuricus. D. *Spiritus Vitrioli Dulcis. Sweet Spirit of Vitriol.*

℞ Ætheris rectificati, octarium dimidium; spiritûs rectificati, octarium; misce.

Take of sulphuric ether, half a pint; rectified spirit, a pint; mix.

A diaphoretic, stimulating, antispasmodic and diuretic preparation, mostly exhibited in the same cases, as the Æther Rectificatus. Dose, from half a drachm to three drachms.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS SULPHURICI COMPOSITUS. L. Compound Spirit of Sulphuric Ether. *Compound Spirit of Ether. Hoffman's Ether. Hoffman's Anodyne Solution. Æther Hoffmani. Liquor Mineralis Anodynus.*

℞ Spiritûs ætheris sulphurici, octarium; olei ætherei, fluidrachmas duas. Misce.

Take of spirit of sulphuric ether, a pint; ethereal oil, two fluidrachms. Mix.

A stimulating, and antispasmodic compound. It is employed in fevers, hysteria, nervous affections, and to allay irritation in painful diseases; taken from half a drachm to two drachms, twice or three times a day, or more frequent if the case should require.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS HOFFMANI. Hoffman's Spirit of Ether. The *Spiritus Ætheris Sulphurici Compositus.*

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS VITRIOLICI. Spirit of Vitriolic Ether. The *Spiritus Ætheris Sulphurici.*

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS VITRIOLICI AROMATICUS. Aromatic Spirit of Vitriolic Ether. The *Spiritus Ætheris Aromaticus.*

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS VITRIOLICI COMPOSITUS. Compound Spirit of Vitriolic Ether. The *Spiritus Ætheris Sulphurici Compositus.*

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ. L. D. Spirit of Ammonia; or Alcohol Ammoniatum. E. Formerly called *Spirit of Salt of Ammonia.*

℞ Spiritûs tenuioris, octarios tres; ammoniæ muriatis, uncias quatuor; potassæ sub-carbonatis, uncias sex.

Misce, et lento igne in receptaculum frigefactum destillet octarius cum semisse.

Take of proof spirit, three pints; muriate of ammonia, four ounces; sub-carbonate of potash, six ounces.

Mix, and, with a slow fire, let a pint and a half be distilled over into a cooled receiver.

Chemical Decomposition. The potash decomposes the muriate of ammonia, and forms muriate of potash, while the carbonic acid unites with the ammonia, is volatilized, and unites with the alcohol.

An acrid, pungent, colourless fluid; of a pungent, ammoniacal smell; and of a stimulating, diaphoretic, and antispasmodic nature. It is employed in paralysis, faintings, and nervous debilities. Dose, from half a drachm to a drachm.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ AROMATICUS. L. D. Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia; or Alcohol Am-

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moniatum Aromaticum. E. *Spirit of Sal Volatile.*

℞ Cinnamomi corticis contusi, caryophyllorum contusorum, singulorum drachmas duas; limonum corticis, uncias quatuor; potassæ sub-carbonatis, libram dimidiam; ammoniæ muriatis, uncias quinque; spiritûs rectificati, octarios quatuor; aquæ, congium.

Misce, et destillent octarii sex.

Take of cinnamon bark bruised, cloves bruised, of each two drachms; lemon peel, four ounces; sub-carbonate of potash, half a pound; muriate of ammonia, five ounces; rectified spirit, four pints; water, a gallon.

Mix, and let six pints be distilled.

During this process a similar decomposition takes place as in the preceding preparation. A stimulating anti-spasmodic, and sudorific, in very general use to smell at in faintings and lowness of spirits; also used in the same cases as the preceding spirit, being of the same virtues, more grateful, and less acrimonious. The dose is from half a drachm to a drachm.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ COMPOSITUS. Compound Spirit of Ammonia. The *Spiritus Ammoniæ Aromaticus.*

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ FŒTIDUS. L. D. Fœtid Spirit of Ammonia; or Spiritus Assafœtidæ Ammoniatus. E. *Spiritus Volatilis Fœtidus.*

℞ Spiritûs ammoniæ, octarios duos; assafœtidæ, uncias duas.

Macera per horas duodecim; tum lento igne in receptaculum frigefactum destillet octarius cum semisse.

Take of spirit of ammonia, two pints; assafœtida, two ounces.

Macerate for twelve hours; then with a slow fire, let a pint and half be distilled over into a receiver kept cold.

A stimulating antispasmodic, frequently given to children, against convulsions, and to gouty and asthmatic patients. Dose, from half a drachm to a drachm.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ SUCCINATUS. L. Succinated Spirit of Ammonia. *Eau de Luce; Spiritus Salis Ammoniacæ Succinatus; Liquor Cornu Cervi Succinatus.*

℞ Masticbes, drachmas tres; spiritûs rectificati, fluidrachmas novem; lavandulæ olei minima quatuordecim; succini olei minima quatuor; liquoris ammoniæ fluiduncias decem.

Mastichen in spiritu macera, ut liquetur, et tincturam defæcatam effunde; tum cætera adjice, et omnia simul agita.

Take of mastich, three drachms; rectified spirit, nine fluidrachms; oil of lavender, fourteen minims; oil of amber, four minims; solution of ammonia, ten fluidounces.

Macerate the mastich in the spirit, that it may be dissolved, and pour off the clear tincture; then add the other ingredients, and shake them all together.

The appearance of this compound very much resembles that of milk, mixed with a certain portion of water; it, however, soon manifests itself, on being applied to the nose, to be a more volatile fluid. With respect to its medical virtues, they are the same as of the spirit of ammonia, therefore, it may be used in the same cases, as also, in atonic gout, and the receding of exanthematous eruptions. The dose is from ten to thirty drops.

SPIRITUS ANISI. L. Spirit of Aniseed; or Spiritus Anisi Compositus. D.

℞ Anisi seminum contusorum, libram dimidiam; spiritûs tenuioris, congium; aquæ, quod satis sit ad prohibendum empyreuma.

Macera per horas viginti quatuor; tum, lento igne, destillet congius.

Take of aniseed bruised, half a pound; proof spirit, a gallon; water, a sufficient quantity to prevent empyreuma.

Macerate for twenty-four hours; then, with a slow fire, let one gallon be distilled over.

A stimulating carminative, calculated to relieve flatulency, borborygmus, colic, and spasmodic affections of the bowels. Taken in the proportion of from half a drachm to a drachm.

SPIRITUS ARMORACIÆ COM-

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POSITUS. L. Compound Spirit of Horse Radish; or Spiritus Raphani Compositus. D. *Aqua Raphani Composita.*

℞ Armoraciæ radicis recentis concisæ, aurantii corticis exsiccati, singulorum libram; myristicæ nucleorum contusorum, unciam dimidiam; spiritûs tenuioris, congium; aquæ, quod satis sit ad prohibendum empyreuma.

Macera per horas viginti quatuor; tum, lento igne, destillet congius.

Take of horse-radish root fresh and sliced, dried orange peel, of each a pound; nutmegs bruised, half an ounce; proof spirit, a gallon; water, a sufficient quantity to prevent empyreuma.

Macerate for twenty-four hours; then, with a slow fire, let one gallon be distilled.

This is a very warm, stimulating, antiscorbutic preparation, formerly much used in gouty, rheumatic, and spasmodic affections of the stomach, and in scorbutus; but now chiefly employed as an adjunct to infusion of foxglove, in dropsies, attended with much debility. Dose, one to four drachms.

SPIRITUS AROMATICUS. Aromatic Spirit. The *Spiritus Ammoniæ Aromaticus.*

SPIRITUS ASSAFŒTIDÆ AMMONIATUS. E. Ammoniated Spirit of Assafœtida; or Spiritus Ammoniæ Fœtidus. L. See *Spiritus Ammoniæ Fœtidus.*

SPIRITUS CAMPHORATUS. Camphorated Spirit. The *Spiritus Camphoræ.*

SPIRITUS CAMPHORÆ. L. Spirit of Camphor; or Tinctura Camphoræ. E. *Camphorated Spirit of Wine. Camphorated Spirit.*

℞ Camphoræ, uncias quatuor; spiritûs rectificati, octarios duos.

Misce, ut liquetur camphora.

Take of camphor, four ounces; rectified spirit, two pints.

Mix, that the camphor may be dissolved.

A stimulating and discutient remedy, employed externally against rheumatic pains, paralytic numbness, chilblains, gangrene, and for discussing tumours.

SPIRITUS CARI CARUI. E. Spirit of Caraway; or Spiritus Carui. L. See *Spiritus Carui.*

SPIRITUS CARUI. L. D. Spirit of Caraway; or Spiritus Cari Carui. E.

℞ Carui seminum contusorum, libram cum semisse; spiritûs tenuioris, congium; aquæ, quod satis sit ad prohibendum empyreuma.

Macera per horas viginti quatuor; tum lento igne destillet congius.

Take of caraway seeds bruised, a pound and a half; proof spirit, a gallon; water, a sufficient quantity to prevent empyreuma.

Macerate for twenty-four hours; then, with a slow fire, distil one gallon.

This is a warm carminative medicine, employed against flatulency, and as an adjunct to griping purgatives. Given in the proportion of from one to four drachms at a dose.

SPIRITUS CINNAMOMI. L. D. Spirit of Cinnamon; or Spiritus Lauri Cinnamomi. E.

℞ Olei cinnamomi, pondere, scrupulos quinque; spiritûs rectificati, octarios quatuor cum semisse.

Oleo spiritum adjice, et tantum aquæ affunde, ut post destillationem supersit quod satis sit ad prohibendum empyreuma; tum lento igne destillet congius.

Take of oil of cinnamon, by weight, five scruples; rectified spirit, four pints and a half.

Add the spirit to the oil, and pour on them so much water that, after distillation, enough may remain to prevent empyreuma; then, with a slow fire, let one gallon be distilled.

Spirit of cinnamon is mostly used as a stimulating remedy in diseases attended with much languor and debility. It may be given to the quantity of half an ounce twice or three times a day.

SPIRITUS COLCHICI AMMONIATUS. L. Ammoniated Spirit of Colchicum.

℞ Colchici seminum contusorum, uncias duas; spiritûs ammoniæ aromatici, octarium.

Macera per dies quatuordecim et cola.

Take of meadow saffron seeds bruised, two ounces; aromatic spirit of ammonia, a pint.

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Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

The virtues attributed to this preparation, have given rise to its use in gout, rheumatism, and dropsies. The dose is from thirty drops to one fluidrachm.

SPIRITUS CORNU CERVI. Spirit of Hartshorn. The *Liquor Volatilis Cornu Cervi.*

SPIRITUS FŒTIDUS. Fœtid Spirit. The *Spiritus Ammoniæ Fœtidus.*

SPIRITUS JUNIPERI COMPOSITUS. L. E. D. Compound Spirit of Juniper. *Aqua Juniperi Composita.*

℞ Juniperi baccarum contusarum, libram; carui seminum contusorum, fœniculi seminum contusorum, singulorum unciam cum semisse; spiritûs tenuioris, congium; aquæ, quod satis sit ad prohibendum empyreuma.

Macera per horas viginti quatuor; tum lento igne destillet congius.

Take of juniper berries bruised, a pound; caraway seeds bruised, fennel seeds bruised, of each an ounce and a half; proof spirit, a gallon; water, a sufficient quantity to prevent empyreuma.

Macerate for twenty-four hours; then, with a slow fire, let one gallon be distilled.

A stimulating and diuretic compound, made use of in the proportion of from one to four drachms, as an adjunct to diuretic infusions in dropsies.

SPIRITUS LAURI CINNAMOMI. E. Spirit of Cinnamon; or Spiritus Cinnamomi. L. See *Spiritus Cinnamomi.*

SPIRITUS LAVANDULÆ. L. D. Spirit of Lavender; or Spiritus Lavandulæ Spicæ. E. *Lavender Water.*

℞ Lavandulæ florum recentium, libras duas; spiritûs rectificati, congium; aquæ, quod satis sit ad prohibendum empyreuma.

Macera per horas viginti quatuor; tum lento igne destillet congius.

Take of fresh lavender flowers, two pounds; rectified spirit, a gallon; water, a sufficient quantity to prevent empyreuma.

Macerate for twenty-four hours; then, with a gentle fire, let one gallon be distilled.

This preparation is a well-known perfume, and is entered in the Pharmacopœia, only for the preparation of the Spiritus Lavandulæ Compositus, and Linimentum Camphoræ Compositum.

SPIRITUS LAVANDULÆ COMPOSITUS. L. E. D. Compound Spirit of Lavender. Red Lavender Drops.

℞ Spiritûs lavandulæ, octarios tres; spiritûs rosmarini, octarium; cinnamomi corticis contusi; myristicæ nucleorum contusorum, singulorum unciam dimidiam; pterocarpi ligni concisi, unciam.

Macera per dies quatuordecim, et cola.

Take of spirit of lavender, three pints; spirit of rosemary, a pint; cinnamon bark bruised, nutmegs bruised, of each half an ounce; red saunder's wood sliced, an ounce.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

This is an elegant and useful antispasmodic and stimulant, in very general use, both as a professional and domestic medicine, against nervous diseases, lowness of spirits, languor and faintings. Usually taken on lump sugar, or employed as an adjunct to stomachic mixtures.

SPIRITUS LAVANDULÆ COMPOSITUS MATTHIÆ. The *Spiritus Lavandulæ Compositus.*

SPIRITUS LAVANDULÆ SIMPLEX. Simple Spirit of Lavender. The *Spiritus Lavandulæ.*

SPIRITUS LAVANDULÆ SPICÆ. E. Spirit of Lavender; or Spiritus Lavandulæ. L. See *Spiritus Lavandulæ.*

SPIRITUS MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ. L. D. Spirit of Peppermint.

℞ Olei menthæ piperitæ, *pondere*, scrupulos sex cum semisse; spiritûs rectificati, octarios quatuor cum semisse.

Oleo spiritum adjice, et tantum aquæ affunde, ut post destillationem supersit quod satis sit ad prohibendum empyreuma; tum lento igne destillet congius.

Take of oil of peppermint, *by weight*, six scruples and a half; rectified spirit, four pints and a half.

Add the spirit to the oil, and pour on them so much water, that, after distillation, enough may remain to

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prevent empyreuma; then with a slow fire, let one gallon be distilled.

This is a stimulating carminative, exhibited in the proportion of from half a drachm to two drachms, in flatulencies, nausea, and faintings.

SPIRITUS MENTHÆ PIPERITIDIS. The *Spiritus Menthæ Piperitæ.*

SPIRITUS MENTHÆ SATIVÆ. The *Spiritus Menthæ Viridis.*

SPIRITUS MENTHÆ VIRIDIS. L. Spirit of Spearmint. *Spiritus Menthæ Sativæ. Aqua Menthæ Vulgaris Spirituosa.*

℞ Olei menthæ viridis, *pondere*, scrupulos sex cum semisse; spiritûs rectificati, octarios quatuor cum semisse.

Oleo spiritum adjice, et tantum aquæ affunde, ut post destillationem, supersit quod satis sit ad prohibendum empyreuma; tum lento igne destillet congius.

Take of oil of spearmint, *by weight*, six scruples and a half; rectified spirit, four pints and a half.

Add the spirit to the oil, and pour on them so much water, that, after distillation, enough may remain to prevent empyreuma; then, with a slow fire, let one gallon be distilled.

This compound possesses the same medical virtues as the preceding, and is used in the same cases, and in the like proportion. See *Spiritus Menthæ Piperitæ.*

SPIRITUS MINDERERI. Spirit of Mindererus. The *Liquor Ammoniæ Acetatis.*

SPIRITUS MYRISTICÆ. L. Spirit of Nutmeg; or Spiritus Myristicæ Moschatæ. E. Spiritus Nucis Moschatæ. D. Formerly called, *Aqua Nucis Moschatæ.*

℞ Myristicæ nucleorum contusorum, uncias duas; spiritus tenuioris, congium; aquæ quod satis sit ad prohibendum empyreuma.

Macera per horas viginti quatuor; tum lento igne destillet congius.

Take of nutmegs bruised, two ounces; proof spirit, a gallon; water, a sufficient quantity to prevent empyreuma.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, then, with the aid of a slow fire, let one gallon distil over.

This oil possesses all the properties of the nutmeg, with the stimulating quality of the spirit, it is therefore a stimulating cordial, with which view, it may be employed in faintings, and as an adjunct to griping purgatives. Dose, from one to four drachms.

SPIRITUS MYRISTICÆ MOSCHATÆ. E. Spirit of Nutmeg; or Spiritus Myristicæ. L. See *Spiritus Myristicæ.*

SPIRITUS MYRTI PIMENTÆ. E. Spirit of Pimento; or Spiritus Pimentæ. L. See *Spiritus Pimentæ.*

SPIRITUS NITRI DULCIS. Sweet Spirit of Nitre. The *Spiritus Ætheris Nitrici.*

SPIRITUS NITRI DUPLEX VEL FUMANS. The *Acidum Nitrosum.*

SPIRITUS NITRI GLAUBERI. Glauber's Spirit of Nitre. The *Acidum Nitrosum.*

SPIRITUS NITRI GLAUBERI SEU FUMANS. The *Acidum Nitrosum.*

SPIRITUS NITRI SIMPLEX. Simple Spirit of Nitre. The *Acidum Nitrosum Dilutum.*

SPIRITUS NITRI VULGARIS. Common Spirit of Nitre. The *Acidum Nitrosum Dilutum.*

SPIRITUS NUCIS MOSCHATÆ. D. Spirit of Nutmeg; or Spiritus Myristicæ. L. See *Spiritus Myristicæ.*

SPIRITUS PIMENTÆ. L. Spirit of Pimento; or Spiritus Pimento. D. Spiritus Myrti Pimentæ. E. *Spirit of Allspice.*

℞ Pimentæ baccarum contusarum, uncias duas; spiritûs tenuioris, congium; aquæ, quod satis sit ad prohibendum empyreuma.

Macera per horas viginti quatuor; tum lento igne destillet congius.

Take of pimento berries bruised, two ounces; proof spirit, a gallon; water, a sufficient quantity to prevent empyreuma.

Macerate for twenty-four hours; then, with a slow fire, distil one gallon.

This is likewise a stimulating cordial, chiefly used in flatulent colic, atonic gout, or as an adjunct to other carminatives and astringents. Dose, from one to four drachms.

SPIRITUS PULEGII. L. Spirit

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of Penny-royal. *Aqua Pulegii Spirituosa.*

℞ Olei pulegii, *pondere*, scrupulos septem; spiritûs rectificati, octarios quatuor cum semisse.

Oleo spiritum adjice, et tantum aquæ affunde, ut post destillationem supersit quod satis sit ad prohibendum empyreuma; tum lento igne destillet congius.

Take of oil of pennyroyal, *by weight*, seven scruples; rectified spirit, four pints and a half.

Add the spirit to the oil, and pour on them so much water, that, after the distillation, a sufficient quantity may remain to prevent empyreuma; then, with the aid of a slow fire, let one gallon distil over.

The properties, use, and dose of this spiritous solution, are precisely the same as those of the Spiritus Menthæ Piperitæ.

SPIRITUS RAPHANI COMPOSITUS. D. Compound Spirit of Horse-radish; or Spiritus Armoraciæ Compositus. L. See *Spiritus Armoraciæ Compositus.*

SPIRITUS RECTIFICATUS. L. Rectified Spirit; or Spiritus Vinosus Rectificatus. D. Alcohol. E. *Spirits of Wine.*

This article of the Materia Medica, is the spirit distilled from wine, or other fermented liquors, entirely free from any unpleasant smell, or other impurities. In this country it is obtained from an infusion of malt, and before its rectification is termed Whisky. It may also be obtained by distilling the farinaceous or saccharine roots, as well as the pulpy fruit of vegetables in general, by means of a common still, but more effectually in what is termed a water-bath; after which the spiritous fluid is purified by repeated rectification, and when divested of nearly all its aqueous particles, it is rendered fit for pharmaceutical and other medicinal purposes.

The medical use, properties, and dose of rectified spirit, are the same as of Alcohol. L. D. It is however much more used for pharmaceutical purposes, than alcohol; being an ingredient, or we might with more accuracy say, a solvent in almost every spiritous solution. Though it may not be employed in its primitive state, it is very often in a diluted form; that is, lowered in the proportion of 55 to 45 of water; it is then called Spiritus Tenuior, or Proof Spirit.

SPIRITUS RORISMARINI. Spirit of Rosemary. *Spiritus Rosmarini.*

SPIRITUS RORISMARINI OFFICINALIS. E. Spirit of Rosemary; or Spiritus Rosmarini. L. See *Spiritus Rosmarini.*

SPIRITUS ROSMARINI. L. D. Spirit of Rosemary; or Spiritus Rorismarini Officinalis. E.

℞ Olei rosmarini, *pondere*, unciam; spiritûs rectificati, congium.

Oleo spiritum adjice, et tantum aquæ affunde, ut post destillationem supersit quod satis sit ad prohibendum empyreuma; tum lento igne destillet congius.

Take of oil of rosemary, *by weight*, an ounce; rectified spirit, a gallon.

Add the spirit to the oil, and pour on them so much water, that, after distillation, enough may remain to prevent empyreuma; then, with a slow fire, let one gallon be distilled.

A very fragrant spirit, of a stimulating nature, with which view, it is occasionally given from one to four drachms in languors; and externally applied to painful parts and bruises.

SPIRITUS SALIS. Spirit of Salt. The *Acidum Muriaticum.*

SPIRITUS SALIS AMMONIACI. Spirit of Sal Ammonia. The *Spiritus Ammoniæ.*

SPIRITUS SALIS AMMONIACI AQUOSUS. Watery Spirit of Salt of Ammonia. The *Liquor Ammoniæ Sub-carbonatis.*

SPIRITUS SALIS AMMONIACI CUM CALCE. Spirit of Salt of Ammonia with Lime. The *Liquor Ammoniæ.*

SPIRITUS SALIS AMMONIACI DULCIS. Sweet Spirit of Salt of Ammonia. The *Spiritus Ammoniæ.*

SPIRITUS SALIS AMMONIACI SIMPLEX. Simple Spirit of Salt of Ammonia. The *Liquor Ammoniæ Sub-carbonatis.*

SPIRITUS SALIS COMMUNIS ACIDUS. Acid Spirit of Common Salt. The *Acidum Muriaticum.*

SPIRITUS SALIS GLAUBERI, VEL SPIRITUS SALIS GLAUBERI SEU FUMANS. The *Acidum Muriaticum.*

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SPIRITUS SALIS MARINI. Spirit of Sea Salt. The *Acidum Muriaticum.*

SPIRITUS SALIS VOLATILE. Spirit of Sal Volatile. The *Spiritus Ammoniæ Aromaticus.*

SPIRITUS TENUIOR. L. Proof Spirit; or Alcohol Dilutum. E. Spiritus Vinosus Tenuior. D. Diluted Alcohol. Proof Spirit of Wine. See *Spiritus Rectificatus.*

SPIRITUS TEREBINTHINÆ. Spirit of Turpentine. The *Oleum Terebinthinæ Rectificatum.*

SPIRITUS VINI. Spirit of Wine. See *Spiritus Rectificatus.*

SPIRITUS VINI CAMPHORATUS. Camphorated Spirit of Wine. The *Spiritus Camphoræ.*

SPIRITUS VINI CONCENTRATUS VEL RECTIFICATUS. Concentrated or Rectified Spirit of Wine. The *Spiritus Rectificatus.*

SPIRITUS VINI DILUTUS VEL TENUIOR. Diluted or Proof Spirit of Wine. The *Spiritus Tenuior.*

SPIRITUS VINI RECTIFICATISSIMUS. Rectified Spirit of Wine. The *Spiritus Rectificatus.*

SPIRITUS VINOSUS CAMPHORATUS. Camphorated Spirit of Wine. The *Spiritus Camphoræ.*

SPIRITUS VINOSUS RECTIFICATUS. D. Rectified Spirit of Wine; or Spiritus Rectificatus. L. See *Spiritus Rectificatus.*

SPIRITUS VINOSA TENUIOR. D. Proof Spirit of Wine; or Spiritus Tenuior. L. See *Spiritus Tenuior.*

SPIRITUS VITRIOLI. Spirit of Vitriol. The *Acidum Sulphuricum Dilutum.*

SPIRITUS VITRIOLI ACIDUS. Acid Spirit of Vitriol. The *Acidum Sulphuricum Dilutum.*

SPIRITUS VITRIOLI DULCIS. Sweet Spirit of Vitriol. The *Spiritus Ætheris Sulphurici.*

SPIRITUS VITRIOLI TENUIOR. Proof Spirit of Vitriol. The *Acidum Sulphuricum Dilutum.*

SPIRITUS VOLATILIS AROMATICA. Aromatic Volatile Spirit. The *Spiritus Ammoniæ Aromaticus.*

SPIRITUS VOLATILIS CORNU CERVI. Volatile Spirit of Hartshorn. The *Liquor Volatilis Cornu Cervini.*

SPIRITUS VOLATILIS FŒTIDUS. Fœtid Volatile Spirit. The *Spiritus Ammoniæ Fœtidus.*

SPIRITUS VOLATILIS OLEOSUS. Volatile Oleaceous Spirit. The *Spiritus Ammoniæ Aromaticus.*

SPIRITUS VOLATILIS SALIS AMMONIACI. Volatile Spirit of Salt of Ammonia. The *Spiritus Ammoniæ.*

SPIRITUS VOLATILIS SALIS OLEOSUS. Oily Spirit of Volatile Salt. The *Spiritus Ammoniæ Aromaticus.*

SPODIUM. Sugar; or *Saccharum.*

SPONGIA. L. D. Sponge; or *Spongia Officinalis* of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, and of Linnæus, is a marine production, forming the habitation of insects; belonging to the class *Zeophita*, order *Spongia.* It is naturally of a brownish yellow colour, light, soft, very porous, absorbing fluids by capillary attraction. With respect to its medical use, it is employed under three forms; the first, in its simple state, for absorbing the acrid discharge from ulcers, and other chirurgical purposes; the second, made into tents, by immersing it in melted wax, for the purposes of dilating wounds; and the last or third form, in an incinerated state. Sponge prepared according to the formula under Spongio Usta, is considered as a serviceable tonic, deobstruent, and antacid. Employed in bronchocele, scrofulous complaints, and herpetic eruptions; taken in the proportion of from one to three drachms, at a dose, made into an electuary, with honey and powdered cinnamon. See *Pulvis Quercus Marinæ.*

SPONGIA OFFICINALIS. E. Sponge; or Spongia. L.

SPONGIA PRÆPARATA. Prepared Sponge. Sponge made into tents. See *Spongia.*

SPONGIA USTA. L. Burnt Sponge; or Pulvis Spongiæ Ustæ. D.

Spongiam in frustula concide, et contunde, ut à rebus alienis adhærentibus separetur; tum in vase ferreo clauso ure, donec nigra et friabilis fiat; denique in pulverem subtilissimum tere.

Cut the sponge into small pieces, and beat it so as to separate from it adhering extraneous matters; then burn it in a covered iron vessel until it becomes black and friable; lastly, rub it to a very fine powder.

SQUAMÆ FERRI. Scales of Iron. The *Oxidum Ferri Nigrum.*

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Squamæ Ferri Purificata. Purified Scales of Iron. The *Oxidum Ferri Nigrum Purificatum*.

Squilla. The Sea Onion; or *Scilla*.

Stalagmatis Cambogiodes. L. E. D. The Medicinal Stalagmatis; or Gamboge Tree, is of a middling size, growing wild in the kingdom of Siam and in Ceylon; belonging to the class *Polygamia*, order *Monœcia*. In Siam the Gamboge (*Cambogia*) of our shops is obtained in drops by breaking the leaves and young shoots of this tree; but in Ceylon it is extracted from the wood of the tree in the form of a juice. This soon becomes solid.

As brought to this country, it is either in the form of orbicular masses, or of cylindrical rolls of various sizes; dense, compact, brittle, glassy fracture; without any smell, and of a beautiful yellow colour. The operation of Gamboge on the animal economy is that of a drastic purge, emetic, hydragogue, and anthelmintic. It is therefore not unfrequently administered in visceral obstructions, dropsy; and in tape-worm, conjoined with subcarbonate of potash. The dose is from two to six grains in very fine powder; but if it be intended as a cathartic, the compound pill is the best mode of exhibition.

Stannum. L. E. D. Tin. The lightest and most fusible of all metals; it is of a greyish white colour, has a strong disagreeable taste, and when rubbed, emits a peculiar odour. It is found either sulphuretted, and combined with copper, as tin-pyrites; combined with oxide of iron and silver, as common tin stone; or combined with oxide of iron, and a little arsenic, as fibrous tin stone. To pass over the characteristics of these varieties, it must suffice to observe, that tin is, comparatively speaking, a rare metal, as it is not found in great quantities any where but in Cornwall and Devonshire. It is likewise met with in the mines of Bohemia, Saxony, the island of Banca, the peninsula of Malacca, and in the East Indies. In order to obtain tin from its ores, a mere fusion of it, with pounded charcoal, is sufficient; but to render it pure, it must be rapidly dissolved in strong nitric acid, assisted by heat; by which means the extraneous metals are extracted or oxidized, and the tin is capable of being procured in a very pure state. Tin is looked upon as a mechanical remedy, of an anthelmintic nature, with which view, the *Pulvis Stanni* is occasionally employed for the expulsion of tœnia solium, but it is not considered very efficacious. The manner recommended for its use, is, that one drachm should be taken, the first morning, in treacle, on an empty stomach; four drachms the two following mornings, and then a cathartic. The formula given in the Dublin Pharmacopœia, for reducing of tin to a powder (*Pulvis Stanni*), is as follows:—Having melted it over the fire in an iron mortar, agitate it until it is reduced to powder, which is to be passed, when cold, through a sieve.

Staphisagria. L. E. D. The Staves Acre; or *Delphinium Staphisagria* of Linnæus, is a biennial plant, native of the South of Europe; belonging to the class *Polyandria*, order *Trigynia*. The seed of this plant, (*Staphisagriæ Semina*) are of an irregular triangular figure; externally black, but white within; of a hot, bitterish, nauseous taste; and of a disagreeable odour. They possess cathartic, emetic, and vermifuge properties; but from the violence of their operation, they are very seldom given internally, though some practitioners have ventured to give them from three to ten grains at a dose. Their chief employment, is as an adjunct to hair-powder for the purpose of destroying lice and other insects.

Stibium. An ancient name for Antimony; or *Sulphuretum Antimonii*.

Stizolobium Pruriens. The Common Cow-itch; or *Dolichos Pruriens*.

Stramonii Folia et Semina. L. The Leaves and Seed of the Common Thorn-apple. Daturæ Stramonii Herba. E. Stramonium Herba. D. See *Stramonium*.

Stramonium. L. D. The Common Thorn-apple, or *Datura Stramonium* of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia and of Linnæus, is an annual plant, of the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogy-*

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nia. A Thorn-apple, though a native of America, is so congenial to the climate of England, that it is now found growing wild on our hills, and uncultivated places, particularly by the road side beyond Brooke, Norfolk; in the way to Bungay; about London; Fritton Heath, Suffolk; in meadows near Reading; on rubbish at Salthill, near Windsor; at Wisbeach; Wallow Crag, Keswick; Sunderland Ballast Hills; about Swansea; at Ride, Isle of Wight. With respect to its employment in the art of medicine, it presents the Materia Medica with a powerful narcotic and anti-spasmodic: both the leaves and seed possessing these virtues in a high degree; however, they have of late been gradually sinking into disrepute, notwithstanding the many instances related of their beneficial effects in the cure of mania, epilepsy, convulsions, and severe chronic pains. The leaves (*Stramonii Folia*) are occasionally externally applied as a fomentation for discussing hard indolent tumours; and as an ointment made with the powder, are said to allay the pain of hæmorrhoids. Stramonium some time back, acquired general attention by its alleged efficacy in alleviating and warding off fits of spasmodic asthma. The Monthly Magazine appears to have been the principal vehicle of intelligence on this subject, and in the volumes for 1809, 1810, and 1811, may be found many authentic statements. I shall here only extract the simple directions given in vol. 29, p. 409. "It is the root only, and lower part of the stem which seems to possess the anti-asthmatic virtue; these should be cut into small pieces, and put into a common tobacco pipe, and the smoke must be swallowed, together with the saliva produced by the smoke; after which, the sufferer will, in a few minutes, be relieved from all the convulsive heaving, and probably drop into a comfortable sleep, from which he will awake refreshed, and in general perfectly recovered. Thus far it is an important truth; but every popular remedy must be a *panacea*, and I am sorry to learn, under the vain idea of curing consumption, it has been incautiously used as a tea by ignorant persons, and in some instances has proved speedily fatal. For the internal administration of stramonium, the simple extract will be found a convenient form. See *Extractum Stramonii.*

STRAMONIUM MAJUS ALBUM. Great White Thorn-apple. The *Stramonium.*

STRAMONIUM, OFFICINALE VEL SPINOSUM. Officinal or Prickly Thorn Apple. The *Stramonium.*

STYRACIS BALSAMUM. L. Balsam of Storax; or Styrax Officinale; Balsamum. E. Styrax Calamita; Resina D. See *Styrax.*

STYRAX. L. D. The Officinal Storax; or *Storax Officinale* of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, and of Linnæus, is a native tree of Syria, belonging to the class *Decandria*, order *Monogynia*. The balsam of storax (*Styracis Balsamum*) is the resinous juice which flows from wounds made in the bark of this tree, in warm climates, drying into tears by the heat of the sun. It occurs either in small tears, of a whitish or reddish colour; in large masses composed of tears; or in masses of an uniform texture. The common storax of our shops is in masses of distinct tears, of a yellowish red or brownish colour, aromatic taste, and of a fragrant, agreeable odour. Storax is an elegant stimulating expectorant, but is seldom used except as an adjunct to other remedies, and for the preparation of the Pilulæ Styracæ, and Styrax Purificata. This last is the most approved form of exhibiting it alone; and is thus prepared: Digest any quantity of storax in moderately warm water, till it be softened; then express it between iron plates, heated by boiling water; and lastly, separate it from the water. Dose, from ten to thirty grains.

STYRAX BENZOINUM. L. E. D. The Benjamin Tree, according to Duncan, is likewise a species of storax growing in Sumatra, and like the former, also furnishes a balsam on being wounded. This balsam is brought to this country (under the name of *Benzoin*), from the East Indies, in large masses, composed of white and light brown pieces, with yellow specks; vola-

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tile; of a slightly aromatic taste; and of a fragrant odour. It is principally used for obtaining the acid. See *Acidum Benzoicum*.

STYRAX CALAMITA; RESINA. D. Resin of the Storax in the Cane; so called, from its being first brought to us in reeds or canes. See *Styracis Balsamum*. L.

STYRAX COLATA. Strained Storax. The *Storax Purificata*.

STYRAX OFFICINALE. E. The Officinal Storax; or Styrax. L. See *Styrax*.

STYRAX OFFICINALE; BALSAMUM. E. Balsam of Storax; or Styracis Balsamum. L. See *Styrax*.

STYRAX PURIFICATA. D. Purified Storax. See *Styrax*.

SUB-ACETAS. A Sub-acetate. See *Acetas*.

SUB-ACETAS CUPRI. E. Sub-acetate of Copper; or Ærugo. L. See *Ærugo*.

SUB-ACETAS CUPRI IMPURUS. Impure Sub-acetate of Copper. Verdigris; or *Ærugo*.

SUB-ACETAS PLUMBI. Sub-acetate of Lead. The *Sub-carbonas Plumbi*.

SUB-BORAS. A Sub-borate. See *Boras*.

SUB-BORAS SODÆ. L. E. D. Sub-borate of Soda, or Common Borax. A well known salt of commerce, found only in Thibet and Persia. It exists in a natural state, but for the most part, is extracted from the waters of some wells and lakes, by evaporation. However, it is not to be seen in our shops in this impure state, for it previously undergoes repeated solutions, filtrations, and crystallizations; hence we find it in hexangular prisms, of which two sides are broader than the others, terminated by triangular pyramids; of a white colour; cool taste; and without any smell. Borax in doses of from half a drachm or two scruples, is said to operate as a diuretic and emmenagogue, but it is seldom used in medicine, if we except its external employment as a detergent.

SUB-CARBONAS. A Sub-carbonate. See *Carbonas*.

SUB-CARBONAS AMMONIÆ. L. E. D. Sub-carbonate of Ammonia. Smelling Salts. Baker's Salt. *Carbonas Ammoniæ. Ammonia Præparata. Sal Volatilis. Sal Volatilis Salis Ammoniaci.*

℞ Ammoniæ muriatis, libram; cretæ præparatæ exsiccatæ, libram cum semisse.

Separatim in pulverem tere; tum misce, et sublima calore paulatim aucto, donec retorta rubescat.

Take of muriate of ammonia, a pound; prepared chalk, dried, a pound and a half.

Reduce them separately to powder; then mix them, and sublime by raising the heat gradually till the retort becomes red.

On the application of heat to the mixture of muriate of ammonia and chalk, a double decomposition is effected; the muriatic acid unites to the lime of the chalk, and forms muriate of lime, which remains in the retort; the carbonic acid of the chalk being set at liberty, unites with the disengaged ammonia, but not in a sufficient quantity to saturate it, and it is, therefore, called a Sub-carbonate. Sub-carbonate of ammonia is a white, striated, efflorescent salt, in the form of a crystallized mass; of a pungent, ammoniacal taste; and of a volatile, ammoniacal odour. It possesses nervine, stimulating, antacid, and antispasmodic powers, and is said to be highly beneficial (in doses of from five to fifteen grains) in nervons affections, dyspepsia, hysteria, and chronic rheumatism; externally applied to the nostrils in syncope.

SUB-CARBONAS FERRI. L. Sub-carbonate of Iron, or Precipitated Iron. Carbonas Ferri Præcipitatus. E. Carbonas Ferri. D. *Ferrum Præcipitatum*.

℞ Ferri sulphatis, uncias octo; sodæ sub-carbonatis, uncias sex; aquæ ferventis, congium.

Ferri sulphatem et sodæ sub-carbonatem separatim liqua in aquæ octariis quatuor; tum liquores inter se misce, et sepone, ut pulvis subsidat; deinde, effuso liquore supernatante, ferri sub-carbonatem aquâ calidâ abluc, et chartâ bibulâ involutam leni calore exsicca.

Take of sulphate of iron, eight ounces; sub-carbonate of soda, six ounces; boiling water, a gallon.

Dissolve the sulphate of iron and

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the sub-carbonate of soda separately in four pints of the water; then mix the solutions and set them by, that the powder may subside; then having poured off the supernatant liquor, wash the sub-carbonate of iron with hot water, and dry it in bibulous paper, by a gentle heat.

There is here a double composition; the sulphuric acid unites to the soda, and forms a sulphate of soda, which remains in solution while the carbonic acid unites to the oxide of iron, forming with it sub-carbonate of iron. The salt under consideration is inodorous, of a styptic taste, and in the form of a reddish-brown powder, resembling rust, hence it was formerly called Ferri Rubigo, or Rust of Iron. Sub-carbonate of iron possesses tonic, emmenagogue, and attenuant powers, therefore, may be advantageously employed in tic douloureaux, dyspepsia, and chlorosis; and has lately been strongly recommended in cancer. From two to ten grains, twice or three times a day is the usual dose.

SUB-CARBONAS FERRI PRÆPARATUS. E. Prepared Sub-carbonate of Iron. Ferri Rubigo. D. *Rust of Iron. Crocus Martis Aperitivus. Carbonas Ferri Præparatus. Chalybis Rubigo.* Moisten any quantity of purified filings of iron, frequently with water, that they may be converted into rust, which is to be ground into an impalpable power.

The water being decomposed, its hydrogen escapes, and its oxygen unites with the iron, forming an oxide of iron, which attracts carbonic acid from the air and forms a sub-carbonate. This salt, like the preceding, is in the form of a reddish brown coloured powder; of a styptic taste, and without smell. As regards the diseases to which it is adapted, these are the same as stated under Sub-carbonas Ferri. The usual dose is from five grains to half a drachm in union with some aromatic powder.

SUB-CARBONAS KALI. D. Sub-carbonate of Kali; or Sub-carbonas Potassæ. L. See *Sub-carbonas Potassæ.*

SUB-CARBONAS MAGNESIÆ. L. E. Sub-carbonate of Magnesia. D. *Carbonas Magnesia. Magnesia Alba. Common Magnesia. White Magnesia.*

℞ Magnesiæ sulphatis, libram; potassæ sub-carbonatis, uncias novem; aquæ, congios tres.

Potassæ sub-carbonatem in aquæ octariis tribus, magnesiæ sulphatem in aquæ octariis quinque, separatim liqua, et cola; dein liquori magnesiæ sulphatis reliquam aquam adjice, et coque; eique, dum ebullit, liquorem priorem admisce, spathâ assiduè movens; tum per linteum cola; denique pulverem, affusâ sæpius aquâ fervente, ablue, et calore gradûs 200mi super chartam bibulam exsicca.

Take of sulphate of magnesia, a pound; sub-carbonate of potash, nine ounces; water, three gallons.

Dissolve separately the sub-carbonate of potash in three pints of water, and the sulphate of magnesia in five pints of water, and filter; then add the remaining water to the solution of sulphate of magnesia, and boil, and while it is boiling mix the former solution with it, stirring them thoroughly with a spatula; then strain through linen; lastly, wash the powder repeatedly with boiling water, and dry it at a temperature of 200°, upon bibulous paper.

During this process we have a mutual decomposition: the sulphuric acid unites to the potash, forming a sulphate of potash which remains in solution, while the carbonic acid unites to the magnesia, and is precipitated. The product of the above formula is an insipid white, spongy powder, very light, opaque, and inodorous; effervescing with acids, and insoluble in water.

Sub-carbonate of magnesia is a well-known domestic medicine, and is much esteemed as an antacid and aperient, therefore employed in heartburn, apthæ, and other acidities. This kind is not so much approved of as the calcined (Magnesia Usta), owing to the carbonic acid, sometimes producing an unpleasant distention of the abdomen. The dose is from ten grains to two drachms.

SUB-CARBONAS PLUMBI. L. E. Sub-carbonate of Lead; Cerussa. D. *White Lead. Ceruse. Car-*

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bonas Plumbi; Oxidum Plumbi Album; Sub-acetas Plumbi.

This well-known salt exists in the form of a white powder, friable, brittle, of a minute scaly texture; having no smell, but of a sweetish taste. It is made in the large way in white lead manufactories, by exposing thin sheets of lead to the vapour of vinegar. The lead is curled up and put into pots of earthenware in which the vinegar is, in such a way as to rest just above the vinegar. Hundreds of these are arranged together and surrounded with dung, the heat from which, volatilizes the acetic acid, which is decomposed by the lead. The lead becomes slowly covered with a white crust, which is in due time removed, and the remains of the rolls are again exposed in the same manner, until they are entirely corroded. Sub-carbonate of lead is seldom used in medicine or surgery, except for the purpose of making other preparations, and to sprinkle on parts affected with local inflammation.

SUB-CARBONAS POTASSÆ. L. E. Sub-carbonate of Potash. Sub-carbonas Kali. D. *Sal Absinthii. Sal Tartari. Kali Præparatum. Salt of Wormwood. Salt of Tartar. Prepared Kali.*

℞ Potassæ impuræ contritæ, libras tres; aquæ ferventis, octarios tres cum semisse.

Liqua potassum in aqua, et cola; tum in vas ferreum nitidum effunde, et aquam lento igne consume, ut spissescat liquor; dein, igne subducto, spathâ ferreâ assiduè move, donec sal in grana parvula abeat.

Potassæ sub-carbonas præparari potest, eodem modo, et tartaro, quod priùs ustum fuerit, donec cinerei sit coloris.

Take of impure potash, bruised, three pounds; boiling water, three pints and a half.

Dissolve the potash in the water, and filter; then pour the solution into a clean iron vessel, and evaporate over a gentle fire, until the liquor becomes thick; then, having removed it from the fire, stir the liquor constantly with an iron spatula until the salt passes into a granular form.

Sub-carbonate of potash may be prepared in the same manner from tartar, previously burned until it becomes ash-coloured.

This process is intended to separate the greater part of the foreign bodies, with which the impure potash may be mixed, and to bring the potash into a state of dryness. Sub-carbonate of potash is a very deliquescent salt, existing under the form of small white grains, having no smell, but an acrid, disagreeable taste. It is in very general use to form the saline draught, saturating the lemon acid with a proper quantity; it is likewise employed in rendering oil miscible with water, for oleous mixtures; but in every other respect, it is used for the same purposes as the carbonate. Dose, from ten to thirty grains. See *Carbonas Potassæ.* L.

SUB-CARBONAS POTASSÆ E TARTARO. Sub-carbonate of Potash from Tartar. The *Carbonas Potassæ Purissimus.*

SUB-CARBONAS POTASSÆ IMPURUS. E. Impure Sub-carbonate of Potash; or Potassa Impura. L. See *Potassa Impura.*

SUB-CARBONAS POTASSÆ PURISSIMUS. Pure Sub-carbonate of Potash. The *Carbonas Potassæ Purissimus.*

SUB-CARBONAS SODÆ. L. E. D. Sub-carbonate of Soda. *Salt of Soda. Salt of Barilla. Prepared Natron. Sal Sodæ. Sal Alkali. Natron Præparatum. Alkali Minerale Aeratum.*

℞ Sodæ impuræ in pulverem tritæ, libram; aquæ destillatæ ferventis, octarios quatuor.

Coque sodam in aqua per horam dimidiam, et cola. Hæc vaporet ad octarios duos, et seponatur, ut fiant crystalli. Liquorem superstitem rejice.

Take of impure soda reduced to powder, a pound; boiling distilled water, four pints.

Boil the soda in the water for half an hour, and strain the solution; let it evaporate to two pints, and be set by, that crystals may form. Throw away the remaining solution.

The common bodies contained in the common soda, are separated by filtration, evaporation, and crystallization.

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Sub-carbonate of soda is an efflorescent salt crystallized in octohedrons; it has no smell; but an alkaline taste. Its medical properties are antacid and deobstruent; hence it is employed in dyspepsia, acidities of the stomach, and in scrofulous affections. Dose, from ten to thirty grains.

SUB-CARBONAS SODÆ EXSICCATA. L. Dried Sub-carbonate of Soda; or Carbonas Sodæ Siccatum. D.

℞ Sodæ sub-carbonatis, libram.

Sodæ sub-carbonati, in vase ferreo nitido, calorem ferventem adhibe, donec penitùs exsiccetur; eamque simul spathâ ferreâ assiduè move. Denique in pulverem tere.

Take of sub-carbonate of soda, a pound.

Apply a boiling heat to the sub-carbonate of soda in a clean iron vessel, and stir it constantly with an iron rod until it becomes perfectly dry. Lastly, reduce it to powder.

The heat employed merely expels the water of crystallization from the sub-carbonate. In this state the sub-carbonate of soda may be conveniently given in pills combined with bitter extracts, or aromatics, in cases of dyspeptic acidity, but more particularly in calculus of the kidneys, and other affections of the urinary organs. From five grains to a scruple or more, is the common dose.

SUB-CARBONAS SODÆ IMPURUS. E. Impure Sub-carbonate of Soda; or Soda Impura. L. See *Soda Impura*.

SUB-MURIAS. A Sub-muriate. See *Murias*.

SUB-MURIAS HYDRARGYRI. L. Sub-muriate of Mercury; or Calomel. Sub-murias Hydrargyri Mitis. E. Sub-murias Hydrargyri Sublimatum. D. *Sweet Sublimate. Sweet Mercurial Sublimate. Mercurial Panacea. Aquila Alba. Panchymagogum Minerale. Panacea Mercurialis. Sublimatum Mercurialis Dulcis. Sublimatum Dulce. Manna Metallorum. Calomelas.*

℞ Hydrargyri purificati, *pondere*, libras quatuor; acidi sulphurici, *pondere*, uncias triginta; sodæ muriatis, libram cum semisse; ammoniæ muriatis, uncias octo.

Hydrargyri libras duas cum acido sulphurico in vase vitreo coque, donec hydrargyri sulphas exsiccata fuerit; hanc ubi refrixerit cum hydrargyri libris duabus, in mortario fictili contere ut optimè misceantur. Dein sodæ muriatem adjice, et simul tere, donec globuli non ampliùs conspiciantur: tum sublima. Sublimatum in pulverem subtilissimum contere, per cribrum transmitte, et cum ammoniæ muriate, in aquæ destillatæ ferventis congio priùs liquefactâ, diligenter misce. Sepone ut subsidat pulvis. Liquorem effunde, et pulverem aquâ destillatâ fervente sæpiùs ablue, donec liquore ammoniæ instillato nihil dejiciatur. Denique fiat pulvis subtilissimus, eodem modo quo cretam præparari præcepimus.

Take of purified mercury, *by weight*, four pounds; sulphuric acid, *by weight*, thirty ounces; muriate of soda, a pound and a half; muriate of ammonia, eight ounces.

Boil two pounds of the mercury with the sulphuric acid in a glass vessel, until the sulphate of mercury is dry. When it has cooled, rub it with two pounds of the mercury in an earthenware mortar, till they are well mixed. Then add the muriate of soda, and rub them together until globules are no longer visible. Then sublime. Reduce the sublimate to a very fine powder, pass it through a sieve, and mix it well with the muriate of ammonia previously dissolved in a gallon of boiling distilled water. Set it by, that the powder may subside. Pour off the liquor and wash the powder frequently with boiling distilled water, until solution of ammonia, dropped in, produces no precipitate. Lastly reduce it to a very fine powder in the manner we have directed for the preparation of chalk.

Chemical decomposition: The sulphuric acid first oxydizes, and then unites to the mercury, forming a sulphate of mercury; the remaining portion of mercury is then added, and the result is a sub-sulphate of mercury; when this is sublimed with the muriate of soda, the oxygen of the sulphate unites with

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the sodium of the salt to form soda; and this, uniting to the sulphuric acid, forms sulphate of soda; the chlorine of the muriate of soda combines with the mercury, and forms chloride of mercury or calomel. To prevent the possibility of any corrosive sublimate being present in the calomel, it is to be mixed with a solution of muriate of ammonia; this latter unites to the corrosive sublimate, if any be present, and forms a triple salt, called Muriate of Ammonia and Mercury, but has no effect on the calomel, which remains at the bottom of the vessel. To get rid of this triple salt, we must wash the calomel by repeated affusions of distilled water, till, on the addition of liquor ammoniæ to the water which comes off, no précipitation takes place. The solution of ammonia in this case unites to part of the muriatic acid of this triple salt, and reduces the latter to a state of sub-muriate of ammonia and mercury (Hydrargyrum Præcipitatum Album) which is precipitated. We are, therefore, to continue this ablution till we have got rid of this triple salt, which is known by no precipitation taking place on the addition of the solution of ammonia.

Calomel is a well known ivory coloured, heavy powder, without smell, and of an insipid taste. It is one of the most useful preparations of mercury. In venereal diseases, and chronic hepatitis, it is given in the dose of a grain, night and morning, its usual determination to the intestines being prevented, if necessary, by opium. Like other mercurial preparations, its beneficial effects are extended to scrofula, convulsive affections, cutaneous diseases, chronic rheumatism, tetanus, hydrophobia, hydrocephalus, and febrile affections, especially those of warm climates. As a purgative, it may be taken from two to five grains, in union with other purgatives. If intended to be given alone, or in combination with powders, it should be taken in jelly, or any viscid fluid, on account of its insolubility and weight.

SUB-MURIAS HYDRARGYRI AMMONIATUM. D. Ammoniated Sub-muriate of Mercury; or Hydrargyrum Præcipitatum Album. L. See *Hydrargyrum Præcipitatum Album.*

SUB-MURIAS HYDRARGYRI MITIS. E. Sub-muriate of Mercury; or Sub-murias Hydrargyri. L. See *Sub-murias Hydrargyri.*

SUB-MURIAS HYDRARGYRI PRÆCIPITATUS. E. D. Precipitated Sub-muriate of Mercury. This is also an insipid, inodorous, white powder; differing only from calomel in being a finer powder, on which account it can be more advantageously combined with lard, for external use; but in every other respect, its use and dose are exactly the same. See *Sub-murias Hydrargyri.*

SUB-MURIAS HYDRARGYRI SUBLIMATUM. D. Sublimated Sub-muriate of Mercury; or Sub-murias Hydrargyri. L. See *Sub-murias Hydrargyri.*

SUB-NITRAS. A Sub-nitrate. See *Nitras.*

SUB-NITRAS BISMUTHI. L. The Sub-nitrate of Bismuth. *Magistery of Bismuth. Spanish White.*

℞ Bismuthi, unciam; acidi nitrici, fluidunciam cum semisse; aquæ destillatæ, octarios tres.

Aquæ destillatæ fluidrachmas sex cum acido nitrico misce, et bismuthum in his liqua; tum cola. Aquæ quod reliquum est liquori colato adjice, et sepone ut subsidat pulvis. Deinde effuso liquore supernatante, bismuthi sub-nitratem aquâ destillatâ ablue, et chartâ bibulâ involutum, leni calore exsicca.

Take of bismuth, an ounce; nitric acid, a fluidounce and a half; distilled water, three pints.

Mix six fluidrachms of the distilled water with the nitric acid, and dissolve the bismuth in this mixture; then filter. Mix the remaining water with the filtered solution, and set it by that the powder may subside. Then having poured off the supernatant liquor, wash the sub-nitrate of bismuth with distilled water, and dry it, wrapped in bibulous paper, in a gentle heat.

During the process, the nitric

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acid first oxidizes, and then dissolves the bismuth, forming nitrate of bismuth; nitrous gas being given out. Upon the addition of the remaining water, a sub-nitrate of bismuth is precipitated. The salt (sub-nitras bismuthi) is insoluble in water, has neither smell or taste, and exists in the form of a white powder. The properties of this salt are tonic and antispasmodic, on which account, it has of late been advantageously employed (from one to twelve grains at a dose), in dyspepsia, attended with cardialgia.

SUB-SULPHAS. A Sub-sulphate. See *Sulphas*.

SUB-SULPHAS HYDRARGYRI FLAVUS. E. Yellow Sub-sulphate of Mercury. Turpeth Mineral Yellow. Emetic Mercury. Vitriolated Quicksilver. *Turpethum Minerale. Hydrargyrus Vitriolatus.* This salt is in the form of a bright yellow coloured powder, without smell, but of an acrid taste. It possesses emetic, discutient, alterative, and errhine virtues; but is seldom used, on account of its violent operation, and the Pharmacopœias affording safer remedies. It is, however, an useful emetic in swelled testicles; and when combined with liquorice root powder, and snuffed up the nostrils at bed-time, it forms an excellent errhine in chronic opthalmia.

SUBLIMATUM ALBUM VEL CORROSIVUM. White or Corrosive Sublimate. The *Oxy-murias Hydrargyri.*

SUBLIMATUM DULCE. Sweet Sublimate. The *Sub-murias Hydrargyri.*

SUBLIMATUM MERCURIALIS DULCIS. Sweet Mercurial Sublimate. The *Sub-murias Hydrargyri.*

SUCCINUM. L. E. D. Amber. This is a beautiful bituminous substance, found floating on the shores of the Baltic, in fragments of a pale golden yellow colour; transparent, insipid, and insoluble, except when heated or rubbed; it has a shining lustre; conchoidal fracture; and is of a brittle nature. Amber is likewise dug out of the earth, and is met with in Italy, Sicily, Poland, Sweden, &c. Its employment in medicine is merely for the preparation of an officinal acid and oil. See *Acidum Succinicum*, and *Oleum Succini.*

SUCCUS ACACIÆ VERÆ. Egyptian Thorn Juice. The *Gummi Acaciæ.*

SUCCUS ACONITUS SPISSATUS. Inspissated Juice of Wolf's-bane. The *Extractum Aconiti.*

SUCCUS CONCRETUS FRAXINI ORNI. Concrete Juice of the Manna Ash; or *Manna.*

SUCCUS GLYCYRRHIZÆ. Liquorice Juice; or Spanish Liquorice. The *Extractum Glycyrrhizæ.*

SUCCUS INDICUS PURGANS. Indian Purging Juice; or *Cambogia.*

SUCCUS LAXATIVA. Laxative Juice; or *Cambogia.*

SUCCUS LIQUIRITÆ. Liquorice Juice. The *Extractum Glycyrrhizæ.*

SUCCUS RHAMNI CATHARTICI. Purging Buckthorn Juice. The *Spinæ Cervinæ Baccæ Succus.*

SUCCUS SPISSATUS ACONITI NAPELLI. Inspissated Juice of Aconite. The *Extractum Aconiti.*

SUCCUS SPISSATUS ATROPÆ BELLADONNÆ. E. Inspissated Juice of Deadly Nightshade; or Extractum Belladonnæ. L. See *Extractum Belladonnæ.*

SUCCUS SPISSATUS BACCÆ SAMBUCI. Inspissated Juice of Elder Berries; or *Succus Spissatus Sambuci Nigri.*

SUCCUS SPISSATUS BELLADONNÆ. Inspissated Juice of Deadly Nightshade. The *Extractum Belladonnæ.*

SUCCUS SPISSATUS CICUTÆ. D. Inspissated Juice of Hemlock; or Extractum Conii. L. See *Extractum Conii.*

SUCCUS SPISSATUS CONII MACULATI. E. Inspissated Juice of Hemlock; or Extractum Conii. L. See *Extractum Conii.*

SUCCUS SPISSATUS HYOSCIAMI. D. Inspissated Juice of Henbane; or Succus Spissatus Hyosciami Nigri. E. Extractum Hyosciami. L. See *Extractum Hyosciami.*

SUCCUS SPISSATUS LACTUCÆ VIROSÆ. E. Inspissated Juice of the Strong-scented Lettuce. An extract prepared from the fresh leaves of this plant, in the same manner as the Extractum

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Aconiti. It is sometimes given from three to fifteen grains at a dose, in dropsies arising from visceral obstructions. See *Lactuca Virosa*.

SUCCUS SPISSATUS MOMORDICÆ ELATERII. Inspissated Juice of the Squirting Cucumber. The *Extractum Elaterii*.

SUCCUS SPISSATUS PAPAVERIS SOMNIFERI. Inspissated Juice of the Common White Poppy. Opium. See *Opium*.

SUCCUS SPISSATUS SAMBUCI NIGRÆ. E. D. Inspissated Juice of Elder Berries, vulgarly called *Elder Rob*. Boil, with a gentle heat, five parts of the juice of ripe elder berries, with one of lump sugar, to the consistence of honey. This has long been esteemed a cooling laxative, for cases of inflammatory fevers, and catarrh; taken to the quantity of from half an ounce to an ounce and a half at a dose, diluted with water.

SULPHAS. A Sulphate. A class of salts, formed by the union of *Sulphuric Acid* with an alkaline, earthy or metallic base. Sulphates have generally a bitter taste, are precipitable from fluids by a solution of barytes, and afford sulphurets when heated red-hot with charcoal. Modern chymists divide this class into Alkaline Sulphates, Earthy, and Metallic.

First—Alkaline Sulphates, are those having an alkaline base, generally exhibiting these peculiar characters. They form sulphurets when heated to redness with charcoal, and form no precipitate with the Alkaline Carbonates. Those used in medicine, are Sulphas Potassæ; Sulphas Sodæ; and Supersulphas Potassæ.

Second—Earthy Sulphates are those having an earthy basis; characterized by their insolubility in water, or if soluble, form a white precipitate with the alkaline carbonates. Those used in medicine, are the Sulphas Barytæ; Sulphas Magnesiæ.

Third—Metalline Sulphates have a metallic base, and form precipitates, which are often coloured, with the Alkaline Carbonates. Sulphas Cupri; Sulphas Ferri; Sulphas Zinci; and Sub-sulphas Hydrargyri Flavus. For an explanation of the terms Super-sulphate and Sub-sulphate, see *Sal*.

SULPHAS ALUMINÆ. Sulphate of Alumine; or *Alumen*.

SULPHAS ALUMINÆ EXSICCATA. Dried Sulphate of Alumine. The *Alumen Exsiccatum*.

SULPHAS ALUMINÆ ACIDULUS CUM POTASSA. Acidulous Sulphate of Alumine, with Potash. Alum; or *Alumen*.

SULPHAS BARYTÆ. E. Sulphate of Barytes. *Vitriolated Ponderous Spar. Vitriolated Heavy Spar. Cawk. Spathum Ponderosum. Terra Ponderosa Vitriolata*. This is a natural production found in great abundance in many countries, either in a loose earthy form, or compact, or foliated, or strained, or acicular. The foliated is the purest, therefore used in pharmacy for obtaining the Muriate; but I must here notice, it is only employed when the Carbonate of Barytes is not to be had. See *Murias Barytæ*.

SULPHAS CUPRI. L. E. D. Sulphate of Copper; vulgarly called Blue Stone. *Blue Vitriol. Roman Vitriol. Mortooth. Vitriolum Cæruleum. Lapis Cærulus. Vitriolum Romanum*. This is a well-known metallic salt, of a fine rich blue colour; semitransparent; efflorescing; inodorous; corrosive; of a harsh styptic taste, and in the form of rhomboidal crystals. It is rarely formed by combining directly its component parts; but is obtained either by evaporating mineral waters which contain it, or by acidifying native sulphuretted copper, by exposing it to the action of air and moisture, or by burning its sulphur.

Sulphate of copper is esteemed as a tonic, emetic, astringent, and escharotic, and is exhibited internally in epilepsy, hysteria, and intermittents; from one fourth part of a grain, to two grains, in a pill. From two to ten grains dissolved in water, it is used to produce vomiting, in incipient phthisis; externally, its chief employment is an escharotic to ulcers, and to take down fungus.

SULPHAS FERRI. L. E. D. Sulphate of Iron, vulgarly called *Green Vitriol*, or Copperas. *Sal*

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Martis. Vitriolum Ferri. Ferrum Vitriolatum. Vitriolum Martis. Vitriolum Viride.

The copperas of commerce is generally obtained by spontaneous oxidizement of sulphuretted iron, and subsequent lixiviation and crystallization; but that used in medicine is thus prepared.

℞ Ferri, acidi sulphurici, singulorum *pondere*, uncias octo; aquæ, octarios quatuor.

Acidum sulphuricum cum aqua in vase vitreo misce, hisque adjice ferrum; tum, ubi bullulæ exire cessaverint, liquorem per chartam cola, eumque ad ignem consume, adeò ut, dum frigescit, fiant crystalli. Has, effuso liquore, super chartam bibulam exsicca.

Take of iron, sulphuric acid, of each, *by weight*, eight ounces; water, four pints.

Mix the sulphuric acid with the water in a glass vessel, and add the iron to them; then, when bubbles have ceased to escape, filter the solution through paper, and evaporate it so that crystals may form when it cools. Having poured off the liquor, dry these upon bibulous paper.

The iron becomes oxidized by the oxygen of the water, and is then dissolved by the acid; during the process, hydrogen gas, the other constituent of the water, escapes.

Sulphate of iron consists of light green coloured, transparent, rhomboidal prisms: of a strong styptic taste, but no smell. When taken in small doses, from one to three grains, it acts as a tonic, astringent, and anthelmintic, therefore may be employed in diseases of general debility, diabetes, amenorrhœa with a weak languid pulse, and in clysters against ascarides.

SULPHAS FERRI EXSICCATUS. E. D. Dried Sulphate of Iron. Sulphate of Iron, exposed to the action of a moderate heat, in an unglazed earthen vessel, until it becomes white and perfectly dry. The properties and use of this, are the same as of the preceding.

SULPHAS KALI. D. Sulphate of Kali; or Sulphas Potassæ. L. See *Sulphas Potassæ.*

SULPHAS HYDRARGYRI. Sulphate of Mercury. The *Sub-sulphas Hydrargyri Flavus.*

SULPHAS MAGNESIÆ. L. E. D. Sulphate of Magnesia, commonly called, Epsom Salts.

This salt is contained in several mineral springs, but for the most part is obtained from sea water, by evaporation. Epsom salts have a very bitter disagreeable taste, but no smell. They have long been esteemed a mild purgative for all cases where a relaxation of the bowels is required. They operate without griping, and when united with the compound infusion of roses, will sit on the stomach when all other remedies are rejected. Dose, from half an ounce to an ounce and a half, or from one to three ounces, if intended as a clyster.

SULPHAS MAGNESIÆ PURIFICATA. Purified Sulphate of Magnesia. The *Sulphas Magnesiæ.*

SULPHAS POTASSÆ. L. E. Sulphate of Potash; or Vitriolated Nitre. Sulphas Kali. D. *Sal Polychrestus; Kali Vitriolatum. Nitrum Vitriolatum.*

℞ Salis qui restat post destillationem acidi nitrici, libras duas; aquæ ferventis, congios duos.

Misce, ut liquetur sal, tum adjice potassæ sub-carbonatis quod satis sit ad acidum saturandum. Dein coque, donec pellicula supernatet, et, ubi colaveris, sepone, ut fiant crystalli. Has, effuso liquore, super chartam bibulam exsicca.

Take of the salt which remains after the distillation of nitric acid, two pounds; boiling water, two gallons.

Mix, so that the salt may be dissolved, and add as much sub-carbonate of potash, as may be sufficient to saturate the acid. Then boil the solution until a pellicle forms upon its surface, and after straining it, set it by, that crystals may form in it. Having poured off the solution, dry the crystals upon bibulous paper.

During the process, the carbonic acid escapes in the form of gas, while the superabundant sulphuric acid is neutralized by combining with the potash, and forms sulphate of potash.

Sulphate of potash, crystallizes in six-sided prisms, ended by six-

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sided pyramids, grouped; is hard, transparent, and permanent in the air; has a bitter taste, but no smell. Its virtues are purgative and deobstruent; with the former intention, it is sometimes given from half a drachm to four drachms as an adjunct to other purgatives; but with the latter, from one to three scruples in the visceral obstructions to which children are liable.

SULPHAS POTASSÆ CUM SULPHURE. E. Sulphate of Potash with Sulphur. *Lixivia Vitriolata Sulphurea.*

Take of pounded nitrate of potash, sublimed sulphur, of each equal parts; mingle them together, and inject the mixture, by little and little at a time, into a red-hot crucible, the deflagration being over, let the salt cool; after which it is to be put into a glass vessel well corked.

This preparation appears to be the true Polychrest Salt, but as its virtues and use are the same as the simple sulphate of potash, there is reason to suppose it will be entirely superseded by that salt. Dose, from ten grains to a drachm. See *Sulphas Potassæ.*

SULPHAS SODÆ. L. E. D. Sulphate of Soda, vulgarly called *Glauber's Salts. Sal Mirabilis Glauberi. Natron Vitriolatum. Sal Catharticus Glauberi.*

℞ Salis qui restat post destillationem acidi muriatici, libras duas; aquæ ferventis, octarios duos cum semisse.

Liqua salem in aqua, tum adjice paulatim sodæ sub-carbonatis quod satis sit ad acidum saturandum; decoque, donec pellicula appareat, et, ubi colaveris, sepone, ut fiant crystalli. Has, effuso liquore, super chartam bibulam exsicca.

Take of the salt which remains after the distillation of muriatic acid, two pounds; boiling water, two pints and a half.

Dissolve the salt in the water, then add gradually as much sub-carbonate of soda as may be required to saturate the acid; evaporate the solution until a pellicle appears upon its surface, filter it, and set it by that crystals may form. Having poured off the solution, dry the crystals upon bibulous paper.

The excess of acid in the super-sulphate is saturated by the soda of the sub-carbonate; and the result is a neutral sulphate of soda, the carbonic escaping in the form of gas.

Sulphate of soda is in form of hexagonal channelled prisms, with dihedral summits; is efflorescent; has a strong saline, bitter, nauseous taste, but no smell. It possesses the same virtues as Epsom salts, but it is not so much in general use. From half an ounce to an ounce and a half may be taken as a dose.

SULPHAS ZINCI. L. E. D. Sulphate of Zinc. *White Vitriol. Vitriolated Zinc. White Copperas. Vitriolum Album. Zincum Vitriolatum.*

℞ Zinci frustulorum, uncias quatuor; acidi sulphurici, *pondere*, uncias sex; aquæ destillatæ, octarios quatuor.

Misce in vase vitreo, et, finitâ effervescentiâ, liquorem per chartam cola; tum decoque, donec pellicula subnascatur, et sepone, ut fiant crystalli.

Take of zinc, in small fragments, four ounces; sulphuric acid, *by weight*, six ounces; distilled water, four pints.

Mix them in a glass vessel, and when the effervescence has ceased, filter the solution through paper; then evaporate until a pellicle forms upon its surface, and set it by, that crystals may form.

In this process the zinc is oxidized at the expense of the water, the hydrogen of which is evolved in the gaseous form; the acid combines with the oxide thus obtained, and a solution of sulphate of zinc is produced. This, by due evaporation, affords quadrilateral prismatic crystals. The substance known in commerce under the name of *White Vitriol*, is an impure sulphate of zinc, and is occasionally substituted for that directed in the above formula; this however, should in all cases be avoided, inasmuch as it always contains sulphate of copper; it also retains much less water in its composition, so that it is considerably more active than the crystallized sulphate.

As the operation of sulphate of

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zinc is very quick, it is used (from ten to thirty grains), combined with infusion of ipecacuanha, to empty the stomach in the commencement of the cold stage of the intermittent paroxysm, and in other cases where immediate vomiting is required. In small doses, as from one to two grains, twice a day, it is said to be useful in dyspepsia, phthisis, and some nervous diseases. Externally a solution of from six to twelve grains in four ounces of distilled water, forms a very useful collyrium for opthalmia, after the inflammation has subsided. It is also employed in lotions against inordinate discharges and external inflammations; and as an injection in gonorrhœa.

SULPHUR. L. Sulphur; or Brimstone. Sulphur occurs native associated with gypsum, limestone, and sulphate of strontia. It is also abundant among volcanic products, and in union with various metals forms some of the most abundant and important metallic ores. It is imported into England from Sicily and Naples. The roll sulphur (*Sulphur*) recommended in the Pharmacopœia, is chiefly obtained by roasting sulphuret of copper; it is collected in a chamber of brick-work, through which the fumes of the heated ore are made to pass, and afterwards purified by fusion and cast into rolls; pharmaceutically employed for the sublimation of sulphur. See *Sulphur Sublimatum.*

SULPHUR ANTIMONIATUM FUSCUM. D. Brown Antimoniated Sulphur. Sulphuretum Antimonii Præcipitatum. L. See *Sulphuretum Antimonii Præcipitatum.*

SULPHUR ANTIMONII PRÆCIPITATUM. Precipitated Sulphur of Antimony. The *Sulphuretum Antimonii Præcipitatum.*

SULPHUR AURATUM ANTIMONII. Golden Sulphur of Antimony. The *Sulphuretum Antimonii Præcipitatum.*

SULPHUR LOTUM. L. Washed Sulphur; or Sulphur Sublimatum Lotum. E. D. *Flores Sulphuris Loti. Washed Flowers of Sulphur.*

℞ Sulphuris sublimati, libram. Aquam ferventem superinfunde, ut acidum, si quod sit, penitùs abluatur; dein sicca.

Take of sublimed sulphur, a pound.

Pour upon it boiling water, so that the acid, if there be any, may be perfectly washed away; then dry it.

In the process of subliming sulphur, a portion is generally acidified, and accordingly the unwashed sublimed sulphur has frequently a sour taste: the object of the above process is merely to wash away this adhering sulphuric acid. Washed sulphur has been much recommended as a laxative in chronic rheumatism, rachitis, atonic gout, asthma, and some pulmonary complaints; in fact, in hæmorrhoidal affections, it is the only laxative that should be employed. For the last purpose, as also in the preceding cases, a drachm or two may be taken every night and morning, in a little tea or milk. It is likewise recommended in cutaneous diseases and the itch, either taken internally, or applied in the form of an ointment made up with lard.

SULPHUR PRÆCIPITATUM. L. Precipitated Sulphur; or Milk of Sulphur.

℞ Sulphuris sublimati, libram; calcis recentis, libras duas; aquæ, congios quatuor.

Sulphur et calcem in aqua simul coque; tum liquorem per chartam cola, eique instilla acidi muriatici quantum satis sit ut demittatur sulphur. Denique hoc, superinfusâ, sæpius aquâ, lava, donec insipidum fiat.

Take of sublimed sulphur, a pound; fresh lime, two pounds; water, four gallons.

Boil the sulphur and the lime together in the water, then filter the liquor through paper, and drop into it as much muriatic acid as may be necessary to precipitate the sulphur; lastly, wash the precipitate repeatedly with water till it becomes tasteless.

When the sulphur and lime are boiled together, the former combines with the latter, forming a sulphuret of lime: this immediately decomposes the water; a portion of the hydrogen of the water unites

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to a part of the sulphur, forming sulphuretted hydrogen; and the remaining hydrogen combines with the sulphuret of lime to form an hydro-sulphuret of lime, which remains in solution. The oxygen of the water acidifies part of the sulphur, and a sulphate of lime is precipitated. On the addition of the muriatic acid, it combines with the lime of the hydro-sulphuret, forming muriate of lime; sulphuretted hydrogen escapes, and the sulphur is precipitated with a portion of water, and from this it is sometimes called Hydrate of Sulphur. The properties of this preparation of sulphur, are the same as those of the sublimed, except that it is whiter, owing to its combination with a portion of water, for in every other respect its virtues, use, and dose are the same. See *Sulphur Sublimatum*.

SULPHUR SUBLIMATUM. L. E. D. Sublimed Sulphur; or *Flowers of Sulphur*. *Flores Sulphuris*.

This is obtained by heating sulphur up to 500° or 600°, when it rapidly rises in vapour and is condensed in sufficiently capacious receptacles, in the form of a fine powder. The residue is called *Sulphur Vivum*. Sublimed sulphur is medicinally used as a gentle laxative and diaphoretic. It is best administered in the form of an electuary, and may be taken in the dose of a drachm or two twice a day, so as gently to act upon the bowels. In this way it relieves hæmorrhoidal affections of the rectum; it has also gained celebrity in the cure of chronic rheumatism. When its use is continued for some time, its odour is often very manifest upon the skin, especially when aided in that direction by other diaphoretics, or when administered in warm weather. In scabies, sulphur is a specific; and in some cutaneous eruptions it proves highly serviceable, both as an external application and an internal remedy. On account of the disagreeable taste which sublimed sulphur has, either the sulphur præcipitatum or sulphur lotum are to be preferred.

SULPHUR SUBLIMATUM LOTUM. E. D. Washed Sublimed Sulphur. Sulphur Lotum. L. See *Sulphur Lotum*.

SULPHURETUM. A Sulphuret. Sulphurets are combinations of sulphur with different bases. They can only exist in a state of desiccation, or at least can contain but a very small portion of water without the water being decomposed. If the water becomes decomposed, they are then changed into *Hydro-Sulphurets*; or in other words, into *Hydro-guretted Sulphurets*. Modern chemists divide sulphurets into three families.

First—Alkaline Sulphurets, or those having an alkaline base; as Sulphuret of Potash.

Second—Earthy Sulphurets; or those having an earthy basis.

Third—Metallic Sulphurets, or those having a metalline base; as the Red Sulphuret of Mercury.

The alkaline and earthy sulphurets are hard substances of a brown colour, resembling the liver of animals; they absorb water from the atmosphere, and then emit a fœtid odour, similar to that of putrid eggs. They have the property of decomposing water, and by that process become partially converted to alkaline or earthy sulphates. The alkaline sulphurets are also capable of decomposing the metallic oxydes. Of the metallic sulphurets little seems to be said; many of them are found native; have much colour; and are employed as pigments. Sulphurets require to be carefully preserved from the atmosphere, as they attract moisture, deliquesce, and become decomposed, which is always known to have taken place whenever the fœtid gas is perceptible.

SULPHURETUM AMMONIÆ. Sulphuret of Ammonia. The *Hydro-Sulphuretum Ammoniæ*.

SULPHURETUM ANTIMONII. L. E. Sulphuret of Antimony. Common Antimony. Antimonium. D. The sulphuret of antimony is the most abundant ore of antimony that we have; and although it is a natural production, it is commonly sold in the form of loaves, which have been separated from the stony and other impurities of the ore (*Antimonium Crudum*) by fusion, and a species of filtration. These

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loaves have a dark grey colour externally, but on being broken they appear to be composed of radiated striæ, of a metallic lustre, having the colour of lead. Their goodness is to be known by their compactness and weight, from the largeness and distinctness of the striæ, and from their being entirely vaporizable by heat. The medical virtues of sulphuret of antimony are slightly diaphoretic and alterative; with which intentions, it is sometimes employed internally, in doses of from ten grains to two scruples, after evacuating the bowels, in the same cases as mentioned under Sulphuretum Antimonii Præcipitatum.

SULPHURETUM ANTIMONII PRÆCIPITATUM. L. E. Precipitated Sulphuret of Antimony. Sulphur Antimoniatum Fuscum. D. *Golden Sulphur of Antimony. Brown Sulphur of Antimony. Sulphur Auratum Antimonii.*

℞ Antimonii sulphureti, contriti, libras duas; liquoris potassæ, octarios quatuor; aquæ destillatæ, octarios tres: acidi sulphurici diluti, quantum satis sit.

Sulphuretum antimonii, liquorem potassæ, et aquam inter se misce, et coque igne lento per horas tres, assiduè movens, adjectâ subinde aquâ destillatâ, adeò ut eandum mensuram semper impleat. Liquorem per linteum duplicatum protinùs cola, eique adhuc ferventi instilla paulatim acidi sulphurici diluti quantum satis sit ad pulverem dejiciendum; tum aquâ calidâ potassæ sulphatem ablue, antimonii sulphuretum præcipitatum exsicca, et in pulverem subtilem tere.

Take of sulphuret of antimony, in powder, two pounds; solution of potash, four pints; distilled water, three pints; diluted sulphuric acid, a sufficient quantity.

Mix the sulphuret of antimony, the solution of potash, and the water, and boil them over a slow fire for three hours, stirring them constantly, and occasionally adding distilled water, so that the original quantity may be preserved. Strain the liquor quickly through a double linen cloth, and while it is yet hot, gradually drop in a sufficient quantity of diluted sulphuric acid to throw down the powder; then wash away the sulphate of potash with hot water; dry the precipitated sulphuret of antimony, and reduce it to a fine powder.

During the process, the sulphur of the antimony unites with the potash, forming sulphuret of potash; this decomposes the water, and uniting with its hydrogen, forms sulphuretted hydro-sulphuret of potash. Upon the addition of the sulphuric acid, sulphate of potash is formed, while the oxide of antimony is thrown down, with some sulphur and sulphuretted hydrogen; at the same time, sulphuretted hydrogen escapes. What is here termed a precipitated sulphuret of antimony, Mr. Brande thinks is not an applicable name, since it is, in fact, a hydro-sulphuretted protoxide of antimony with sulphur. Precipitated sulphuret of antimony is an insoluble orange-coloured powder; of a metalline, styptic taste; emetic, cathartic, diaphoretic, and alterative nature. For its sudorific and alterative properties, it is employed in chronic rheumatism and obstinate eruptions; but if intended for the last purpose, it should be united with calomel; however it is seldom used thus, the Pilulæ Hydrargyri Submuriatis Compositus entirely superseding the necessity of any extemporaneous formula of the kind. The dose is from one to four grains, twice or three times a day.

SULPHURETUM FERRI. E. D. Sulphuret of Iron. Mix and expose to a moderate heat, in a covered crucible, three parts of purified iron filings, with one of sublimed sulphur, until they unite into a mass. Employed only in the preparation of the Hydro-Sulphuret of Ammonia. See *Hydro-Sulphuretum Ammoniæ.*

SULPHURETUM HYDRARGYRI NIGRUM. L. E. Black Sulphuret of Mercury. *Ethiops Mineral. Hydrargyrus cum Sulphure. Æthiops Mineralis. Quicksilver with Sulphur.*

℞ Hydrargyri purificati, *pondere*, libram; sulphuris sublimati, libram.

Tere simul, donec globuli non amplius conspiciantur.

Take of purified mercury, *by weight*, a pound; sublimed sulphur, a pound.

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Rub them together until globules are no longer perceptible.

This preparation of mercury was long in great repute as an anti-venereal and alterative; but from its inactivity is almost discarded by present practitioners. It is however, sometimes useful against ascarides, taken in the proportion of from ten to sixty grains at a dose, according to the age of the person.

SULPHURETUM HYDRARGYRI RUBRUM. L. D. Red Sulphuret of Mercury. *Hydrargyrus Sulphuratus Ruber. Vermilion. Cinnabar. Red Sulphurated Quicksilver.*

℞ Hydrargyri purificati, *pondere*, uncias quadraginta; sulphuris sublimati, uncias octo.

Hydrargyrum cum sulphure ad ignem liquefacto misce, et, quamprimùm intumescat massa, vas ab igne remove, et fortiter tege, ne fiat inflammatio; deinde in pulverem tere, et sublima.

Take of purified mercury, *by weight*, forty ounces; sublimed sulphur, eight ounces.

Mix the mercury with the melted sulphur over the fire, and, as soon as the mass begins to intumesce, remove the vessel from the fire, and cover it forcibly, lest it should inflame; then reduce it to powder, and sublime.

During this process, the mercury is supposed to mix mechanically with the sulphur, and forms a deutosulphuret of mercury. Red sulphuret of mercury is an insoluble, deep red coloured powder, of an insipid taste, and without smell. It has been used both as an internal anti-syphilitic and alterative, but from the uncertainty of its operation, it is chiefly used to fumigate venereal ulcers of the nose, mouth, and throat. Dose, from ten to thirty grains, made into an electuary or bolus. There are three kinds of Red Sulphuret of Mercury to be met with in our shops; the one as prepared above; the other found native; and the third made from a paste of the black sulphuret and spirit of nitre.

SULPHURETUM KALI. D. Sulphuret of Kali. Sulphuretum Potassæ. L. E. See *Sulphuretum Potassæ.*

SULPHURETUM POTASSÆ. L. E. Sulphuret of Potash, or Sulphuretum Kali. D. *Kali Sulphuratum. Hepar Sulphuris. Liver of Sulphur. Sulphurated Kali.*

℞ Sulphuris loti, unciam; potassæ sub-carbonatis, uncias duas.

Tere simul, et in crucibulo clauso super ignem impone, donec coïerint.

Take of washed sulphur, an ounce; sub-carbonate of potash, two ounces.

Rub them together, and place them upon the fire in a covered crucible, until they unite.

Sulphuret of potash is in form of brittle solid masses; of a liver-brown colour; acrid, bitter taste; no smell when dry, but of a fœtid one on being moistened; is deliquescent, and decomposed by water. During the process, the sulphur unites with the potash, forming a sulphuret of potash, and the carbonic acid is expelled. Taken internally, the sulphuret of potash is occasionally employed in catarrh and asthma of the chronic kind, arthritic cases, rheumatism; as also in herpetic and other cutaneous diseases. From five to fifteen grains, in pills, twice or three times a day, is the usual mode of administration. Externally, its solution is useful as a wash in scabies and tinea capitis.

SULPHURETUM STIBII NATIVUM. Native Sulphuret of Antimony. The Sulphuretum Antimonii in its natural state; commonly called Crude Antimony. See *Sulphuretum Antimonii.*

SULPHURETUM STIBII NIGRUM. Black Sulphuret of Antimony. The *Sulphuretum Stibii Nativum.*

SUPER-ACETAS PLUMBI. Super-acetate of Lead. The *Acetas Plumbi.*

SUPER-SULPHAS. A Super-sulphate. See *Sulphas.*

SUPER-SULPHAS ALUMINÆ ET POTASSÆ. Super-sulphate of Alumine and Potash. Common Alum. See *Alumen.*

SUPER-SULPHAS ARGILLÆ ALKALIZATA. Super-sulphate of Alkalized Argil. Common Alum. See *Alumen.*

SUPER-SULPHAS POTASSÆ. L. Super-sulphate of Potash. *Sal Enixum. Tartarus Vitriolatus Acidus.*

℞ Salis qui restat post destilla-

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tionem acidi nitrici, libras duas; aquæ ferventis, octarios quatuor.

Misce, ut liquetur sal, et cola. Dein coque ad dimidium, et sepone, ut fiant crystalli. Has, effuso liquore, super chartam bibulam exsicca.

Take of the salt which remains after the distillation of nitric acid, two pounds; boiling water, four pints.

Mix, so that the salt may be dissolved, and filter; then boil down to one half, and set aside that crystals may form. Having poured off the liquor, dry them upon bibulous paper.

Super-sulphate of potash is exhibited from a scruple to two drachms at a dose, as a refrigerant and purgative, in those cases where it is wished to administer sulphuric acid, and at the same time to open the bowels.

SUPER-TARTRAS. A Super-tartrate. See *Tartras*.

SUPER-TARTRAS POTASSÆ. L. E. Super-tartrate of Potash. Crystals of Tartar. Tartarum Crystalli. D. This is the common tartar purified by dissolving it in boiling water, and adding albumen and wood-ashes; the former coagulates, floats, and entangles various impurities, whilst the latter occasions an effervescence, throwing these up to the surface; whence they are removed by repeated skimmings. Sometimes aluminous earth is used to precipitate the colouring matter, sometimes the colour is destroyed by well burnt charcoal; pure supertartrate of potash may thus be obtained, in small and irregular crystals, of an acrid, harsh taste, but without smell; very brittle and pulverulent. When reduced to powder, they are well known by the trivial name of *Cream of Tartar*.

Its operation on the animal economy, is mildly purgative, refrigerant, and diuretic, therefore it is employed in ascites, proceeding from visceral obstructions; and to open the bowels in inflammatory habits. Dissolved in water, with a small quantity of white wine, some sugar, and lemon peel, it forms an excellent beverage in febrile diseases, under the name of *Imperial*. As a diuretic, the dose must be from one to three drachms, combined with a scruple of borax; but to open the bowels, from half an ounce to an ounce.

SUPER-TARTRAS POTASSÆ IMPURUS. E. Impure Super-Tartrate of Potash; or Tartarum. L. See *Tartarum*.

SUPER-TARTRAS POTASSÆ PURIFICATUS. Purified Super-tartrate of Potash. The *Super-tartras Potassæ*.

SWIETENIA FEBRIFUGA. E. D. The Febrifuge Swietenia, is a native tree of the East Indies, belonging to the class *Decandria*, order *Monogynia*.

The bark of this tree, as sold in our shops, is in red, brittle, compact pieces, covered with a rough grey cuticle; has a bitter taste, and an aromatic smell. Its virtues are tonic and stomachic, under which considerations it is employed in intermittents, and other diseases in which bitter tonics are useful; and may be given from one to two scruples of the powder, at a dose.

SYRUPUS. Syrup. Syrups are saturated solutions of sugar in water, either simple or united with some vegetable principle; with the view of colouring, flavouring, or for their medical virtues. For the last intention, this is perhaps the worst of all forms for obtaining the medical powers of substances. Syrups are used chiefly to render the nauseous preparations more palatable, as also for the formation of extemporaneous boluses, pills, electuaries and the like.

Conserventur syrupi in loco, ubi calor gradum quinquagesimum, quintum nunquam excetat. Syrups are to be kept in a place where the temperature never exceeds fifty-five degrees.

SYRUPUS ACETI. Syrup of Vinegar; The *Syrupus Acidi Acetosi*.

SYRUPUS ACIDI ACETOSI. E. Syrup of Acetous Acid. *Syrup of Vinegar*. Boil three pounds and a half of lump sugar, with two pints and a half of acetous acid; until it forms a syrup. An antiseptic, refrigerant preparation; employed as a beverage, diluted with water, in fevers; and from one to two drachms at a dose, in scorbutus.

SYRUPUS ALLII. D. Syrup of

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Garlic. Macerate a pound of sliced garlic root, in two pints of boiling water, for twelve hours; and to the strained liquor, add a sufficient quantity of refined sugar, so as to form a syrup. The operation and use of this compound, are the same as of the Garlic in substance, proportioning the dose, from one to four drachms. See *Allium*.

SYRUPUS ALTHÆÆ. Syrup of Marshmallows; or Syrupus Althææ Officinalis. E. *Syrupus de Althæa. Syrupus ex Althæa.*

℞ Althææ radicis recentis contusæ, libram dimidiam; sacchari purificati, libras duas; aquæ, octarios quatuor.

Decoque aquam cum radice ad dimidiam, et liquorem frigefactum exprime. Sepone per horas viginti quatuor, ut fæces subsidant; tum liquorem effunde, atque, adjecto saccharo, ad idoneam crassitudinem decoque.

Take of marshmallow root fresh and bruised, half a pound; refined sugar, two pounds; water, four pints.

Boil down the water with the root to one half, and press out the liquor when cold. Set it by for twenty-four hours, that the dregs may subside; then pour off the liquor, and, having added the sugar, boil down to a proper consistence.

An useful emollient and demulcent, particularly in catarrh, nephritic cases, and for sweetening demulcent drinks, in acute fevers. Dose, from one to four drachms.

SYRUPUS AMOMI ZINGIBERIS. E. Syrup of Ginger. Syrupus Zingiberis. L. D. See *Syrupus Zingiberis.*

SYRUPUS AURANTII. Syrup of Orange Peel. The *Syrupus Aurantiorum.*

SYRUPUS AURANTIORUM. L. D. Syrup of Orange Peel; or Syrupus Citri Aurantii. E. *Syrupus Corticis Aurantii. Syrupus e Corticibus Aurantiorum.*

℞ Aurantiorum corticis recentis uncias duas; aquæ ferventis, octarium; sacchari purificati, libras tres.

Macera corticem in aqua per horas duodecim, in vase leviter clauso; tum liquorem effunde, eique saccharum adjice.

Take of fresh orange peel, two ounces; boiling water, a pint; refined sugar, three pounds.

Macerate the peel in the water for twelve hours, in a covered vessel; then pour off the liquor, and add the sugar to it.

A pleasant tonic and stomachic, chiefly used, from one to four drachms, or more, as an adjunct to stomachic mixtures and draughts.

SYRUPUS BALSAMICUS. Balsamic Syrup. The *Syrupus Tolutanus.*

SYRUPUS CARYOPHYLLI RUBRI. D. Syrup of Clove-July Flower; Syrupus Dianthi Caryophylli. E. See *Syrupus Dianthi Caryophylli.*

SYRUPUS CASSIÆ SENNÆ. E. Syrup of Senna; Syrupus Sennæ. L. D. See *Syrupus Sennæ.*

SYRUPUS CITRI AURANTII. E. Syrup of Orange Peel; Syrupus Aurantiorum. L. D. See *Syrupus Aurantiorum.*

SYRUPUS CITRI MEDICÆ. E. Syrup of Lemon Peel; or Syrupus Limonum. L. D. See *Syrupus Limonum.*

SYRUPUS COLCHICI. The *Syrupus Colchici Autumnalis.*

SYRUPUS COLCHICI AUTUMNALIS. E. Syrup of Meadow Saffron. Macerate an ounce of fresh meadow-saffron root (cut into thin slices) in sixteen ounces of acetic acid, for two days, occasionally shaking the vessel; then strain with gentle expression; and to the strained liquor, add twenty-six ounces of refined sugar; and boil to a syrup. The root should be taken up in July, as on that depends the efficacy of the preparation. Syrup of colchicum is chiefly employed as an adjunct to diuretic infusions. Dose, from one drachm to four, or more.

SYRUPUS CORTICIS AURANTIORUM. Syrup of Orange Peel. The *Syrupus Aurantiorum.*

SYRUPUS COMMUNIS. Common Syrup. The *Syrupus Simplex.*

SYRUPUS CROCI. L. Syrup of Saffron. Syrup of the Saffron-Crocus.

℞ Croci stigmatum, unciam; aquæ ferventis, octarium; sacchari purificati, libras duas cum semisse.

Macera croci stigmata in aqua per horas duodecim, in vase leviter clauso; dein liquorem cola, ei saccharum adjice.

Take of saffron, an ounce; boiling water, a pint; refined sugar, two pounds and a half.

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Macerate the saffron in the water for twelve hours in a covered vessel; then strain the liquor, and add the sugar.

Recommended as a cordial adjunct to stomachic and cordial draughts, but it is chiefly employed on account of its elegant colour.

SYRUPUS DE ALTHÆA. The *Syrupus Althææ.*

SYRUPUS DE CORTICI AURANTIORUM. The *Syrupus Aurantiorum.*

SYRUPUS DE MECONIO. The *Syrupus Papaveris.*

SYRUPUS DE PAPAVERE ERRATICO. The *Syrupus Rhœados.*

SYRUPUS DIACODION. The *Syrupus Papaveris.*

SYRUPUS DIANTHI CARYOPHYLLI. E. Syrup of Clove-July Flower; Syrup of Clove-Pink; or Syrupus Caryophylli Rubri. D.

Macerate a pound of fresh gathered clove-july flowers, (freed from the heels) in four pounds of boiling water, for twelve hours; then filter the infusion, and add thereto, seven pounds of pounded refined sugar, so that on the application of a *gentle heat* a syrup may be formed. The virtues attributed to this syrup, caused it to be used as an aromatic; but in the present day it is only employed to impart its colour to other remedies.

SYRUPUS DOMESTICUS. Domestic Syrup. The *Syrupus Rhamni.*

SYRUPUS E CORTICIBUS AURANTII. The *Syrupus Aurantiorum.*

SYRUPUS E MECONIO. The *Syrupus Papaveris.*

SYRUPUS E ROSIS SICCIS. The *Syrupus Rosæ.*

SYRUPUS E SPINÆ CERVINÆ. The *Syrupus Rhamni.*

SYRUPUS E SUCCO, CITRIORUM VEL LIMONUM. The *Syrupus Limonum.*

SYRUPUS LIMONUM. L. D. Syrup of Lemons; or Syrupus Citri Medicæ. E.

℞ Limonum succi colati, octarium; sacchari purificati, libras duas.

Liqua saccharum in succo limonum, eodem modo quo de syrupo simplici præceptum est.

Take of lemon juice strained, a pint; refined sugar, two pounds.

Dissolve the sugar in the lemon juice in the manner directed for simple syrup.

The syrup thus prepared, is a very pleasant, cooling medicine; used to sweeten and acidulate barley water, and other diluting fluids for inflammatory and bilious fevers; as also, as an adjunct to detergent gargles. Dose, from one to four drachms, or more.

SYRUPUS MORI. L. Syrup of Mulberries.

℞ Mori succi, colati octarium; sacchari purificati, libras duas.

Liqua saccharum in succo mori, eodem modo quo de syrupo simplici præceptum est.

Take of mulberry juice strained, a pint; refined sugar, two pounds.

Dissolve the sugar in the mulberry juice in the same manner as directed for simple syrup.

An aperient and grateful syrup, recommended for the same purposes as the preceding, and is used in like doses.

SYRUPUS OPII. D. Syrup of Opium. Eighteen grains of the watery extract of opium, dissolved in eight ounces of boiling water, by maceration; then adding to this solution, a sufficient portion of refined sugar, so as to form a syrup.

This preparation of opium is highly recommended to allay the irritation of catarrh after the inflammatory symptoms are abated, and for producing sleep in the diseases of children. From one drachm to an ounce, or more, may be taken at a dose.

SYRUPUS PAPAVERIS. L. Syrup of Popples; Syrup of White Poppies; or Syrupus Papaveris Somniferi. E. Syrupus Papaveris Albi. D. *Syrupus e Meconio.*

℞ Papaveris capsularum, exsiccatarum, et contusarum, demptis seminibus, uncias quatuordecim; sacchari purificati, libras duas; aquæ ferventis, congios duos cum semisse.

Macera capsulas in aqua per horas viginti quatuor; tum balneo aquoso ad congium decoque, et fortiter exprime. Liquorem colatum iterum decoque ad octarios duos, et adbuc ferventem cola. Sepone per horas duodecim, ut fæces subsidant; tum liquorem defæcatum decoque ad octarium, et saccharum adjice, eodem modo quo de syrupo simplici præceptum est.

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Take of poppy capsules, dried, bruised, and free from seeds, fourteen ounces; refined sugar, two pounds; boiling water, two gallons and a half.

Macerate the capsules in the water for twenty-four hours, then in a water-bath boil them down to one gallon, and strongly express them. Boil down this liquor again to two pints, and strain it while hot. Set it by for twelve hours, that the dregs may subside; then boil down the clear liquor to a pint, and add the sugar in the manner directed for simple syrup.

Owing to its susceptibility to fermentation, it should be kept in stone bottles in a cellar. In medicine, the syrup of poppy is an useful preparation, particularly as an adjunct to various remedies against diseases of the bowels, coughs, &c.; as also for the same purposes, stated under Syrupus Opii. The dose is to be regulated according to the age of the patient; as from one drachm to an ounce, or more.

SYRUPUS PAPAVERIS ALBI. D. Syrup of White Poppies. Syrupus Papaveris. L. See *Syrupus Papaveris.*

SYRUPUS PAPAVERIS ERRATICI. D. Syrup of Red Poppy. Syrupus Rhœados. L. See *Syrupus Rhœados.*

SYRUPUS PAPAVERIS SOMNIFERI. E. Syrup of White Poppies. Syrupus Papaveris. L. See *Syrupus Papaveris.*

SYRUPUS RHAMNI. L. Syrup of Buckthorn, or Syrupus Rhamni Cathartici. E. *Syrupus e Spinæ Cervinæ.*

℞ Rhamni baccarum succi recentis, octarios quatuor; zingiberis radicis concisæ; pimentæ baccarum contritarum, singulorum unciam dimidiam; sacchari purificati, libras tres cum semisse.

Sepone succum per triduum, ut fæces subsidant, et cola. Succi defæcati octario zingiberis radicem et pimentæ baccas adjice; tum macera leni calore per horas quatuor, et cola; quod reliquum est ad mensuram octarii cum semisse decoque; liquores misce; et saccharum adjice, eodem modo quo de syrupo simplici præceptum est.

Take of the fresh juice of buckthorn berries, four pints; ginger root sliced, pimenta berries in powder, of each half an ounce; refined sugar, three pounds and a half.

Set by the juice for three days, that the dregs may subside, and strain. To a pint of the clear juice add the ginger root and pimenta berries; then macerate in a gentle heat for four hours, and strain; boil down the remainder to one pint and a half; mix the liquors; and add the sugar in the same manner as is directed for simple syrup.

Syrup of buckthorn in doses of from half an ounce to two ounces, operates as a brisk cathartic; but from its occasioning pain in the bowels, and dryness of the mouth and fauces, the patient should drink freely of gruel, and other tepid fluids, during its operation.

SYRUPUS RHŒADOS. L. Syrup of Red Poppy; or Syrupus Papaveris Erratici. E.

℞ Rhœados petalorum recentium, libram; aquæ ferventis octarium, fluiduncilis duabus; sacchari purificati libras duas cum semisse.

Aquæ, balneo aquoso calefactæ, rhœados petala paulatim adjice, subindè movens; tum, vase remoto, macera per horas duodecim; dein liquorem exprime, et sepone, ut fæces subsidant; denique saccharum adjice, eodem modo quo de syrupo simplici præceptum est.

Take of fresh red poppy petals, a pound; boiling water, a pint and two fluidounces; refined sugar, two pounds and a half.

To the water, heated in a water-bath, gradually add the poppy petals, occasionally stirring them; then, having removed the vessel, macerate for twelve hours; afterwards press out the liquor, and set it by that the dregs may subside; lastly, add the sugar in the same manner as is directed for simple syrup.

This is a very mild anodyne, but is used chiefly with the view of its colouring property.

SYRUPUS ROSARUM. Syrup of Roses. The *Syrupus Rosæ.*

SYRUPUS ROSARUM SOLUTIVUS. The *Syrupus Rosæ.*

SYRUPUS ROSÆ. L. Syrup of

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Roses; or Syrupus Rosæ Centifoliæ. E.

℞ Rosæ centifoliæ petalorum, exsiccatorum, uncias septem; sacchari purificati, libras sex; aquæ ferventis, octarios quatuor.

Macera rosæ petala in aqua per horas duodecim, et cola. Liquorem colatum balneo aquoso consume ad octarios duos cum semisse; dein saccharum adjice, eodem modo quo de syrupo simplici præceptum est.

Take of damask rose petals dried, seven ounces; refined sugar, six pounds; boiling water, four pints.

Macerate the rose petals in the water for twelve hours, and strain; evaporate the strained liquor by the aid of a water-bath to two pints and a half; then add the sugar in the manner directed for simple syrup.

This preparation, taken from two to twelve drachms or more, is an useful gentle laxative for costiveness of weak habits.

SYRUPUS ROSÆ CENTIFOLIÆ. E. Syrup of Damask Roses. Syrupus Rosæ. L. See *Syrupus Rosæ.*

SYRUPUS ROSÆ GALLICÆ. E. Syrup of Red Roses. Take of dried red rose petals, seven ounces; purified sugar, six pounds; boiling water, five pounds. Prepare in the same manner as the preceding. Chiefly employed for its colour; and sometimes as an adjunct to astringent gargles.

SYRUPUS SARSAPARILLÆ. L. Syrup of Sarsaparilla.

℞ Sarsaparillæ radicis concisæ, libram; aquæ ferventis, congium; sacchari purificati, libram.

Macera radicem in aqua per horas viginti quatuor; tum decoque ad octarios quatuor, et liquorem adhuc calentem cola; dein adjice saccharum, et ad idoneam crassitudinem consume.

Take of sarsaparilla root sliced, a pound; boiling water, a gallon; refined sugar, a pound.

Macerate the root in the water for twenty-four hours; then boil down to four pints, and strain the liquor while hot; then add the sugar, and evaporate to a proper consistency.

Medicinally employed in the same cases as the root; taken from one to four drachms at a dose. See *Sarsaparilla.*

SYRUPUS SENNÆ. L. D. Syrup of Senna; or Syrupus Cassiæ Sennæ. E.

℞ Sennæ follorum, uncias duas; fœniculi seminum contusorum, unciam; mannæ, uncias tres; sacchari purificati, libram; aquæ ferventis, octarium.

Sennæ folia et fœniculi semina in aqua macera leni calore per horam. Liquorem cola, et cum hoc mannam et saccharum misce; dein decoque ad idoneam crassitudinem.

Take of senna leaves, two ounces; fennel seeds bruised, an ounce; manna, three ounces; refined sugar, a pound; boiling water, a pint.

Macerate the senna leaves and fennel seeds in the water for an hour, with a gentle heat. Strain the liquor, and mix with it the manna and the sugar; then boil down to a proper consistency.

This is a useful purgative for children, and people of delicate habits. Dose, from two to twelve drachms or more.

SYRUPUS SCILLÆ MARITIMÆ. E. Syrup of Squills. Take of vinegar of squills, two pounds; refined sugar, in powder, three pounds and a half. Dissolve the sugar with a gentle heat, so as to form a syrup. The virtues of this preparation, are the same as of the Oxymel Scillæ; hence it is employed in the same cases; as also, as an emetic for children. The dose is from one to two drachms or more.

SYRUPUS SCILLITICUS. The *Syrupus Scillæ Maritimæ.*

SYRUPUS SIMPLEX. L. E. D. Simple Syrup.

℞ Sacchari purificati, libras duas cum semisse; aquæ, octarium.

Liqua saccharum in aqua balneo aquoso; tum sepone per horas viginti quatuor; dein spumam aufer, et à fœcibus, si quæ sint, liquorem purum effunde.

Take of refined sugar, two pounds and a half; water, a pint.

Dissolve the sugar in the water by a water-bath; then set the solution aside for twenty-four hours;

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after which take off the scum, and, if there be any dregs, pour off the clear liquor.

Medicinally used to render nauseous medicines more palatable, &c. &c.

SYRUPUS SPINÆ CERVINÆ. Syrup of Buckthorn. The *Syrupus Rhamni.*

SYRUPUS SUCCI LIMONIS. Syrup of Lemon Juice. The *Syrupus Limonum.*

SYRUPUS SUCCI MORI. Syrup of Mulberry Juice. The *Syrupus Mori.*

SYRUPUS TOLUIFERÆ BALSAMI. E. Syrup of Tolu; Syrupus Tolutanus. L. See *Syrupus Tolutanus.*

SYRUPUS TOLUTANUS. L. Syrup of Tolu; or Syrupus Toluiferæ Balsami. E. *Syrupus Balsamicus.*

℞ Balsami Tolutani, unciam; aquæ ferventis, octarium; sacchari purificati, libras duas.

Coque balsamum in aqua per horæ dimidium in vase clauso, subinde movens, et liquorem refrigeratum cola; dein saccharum adjice, eodem modo quo de syrupo simplici præceptum est.

Take of balsam of Tolu, an ounce, boiling water, a pint; refined sugar, two pounds.

Boil the balsam in the water for half an hour in a covered vessel, stirring them occasionally, and strain the liquor when cold; then add the sugar, in the manner directed for simple syrup.

This is an useful balsamic preparation, and calculated to allay tickings, coughs, and hoarsenesses; as also to give an agreeable flavour to draughts, mixtures, and emulsions.

Dose, from one to four drachms.

SYRUPUS VIOLÆ. D. Syrup of Violets; or Syrupus Violæ Odoratæ. E. *Syrupus Violarum.* Take of fresh violet flowers, two pounds; boiling water, eight pounds; purified sugar, fifteen pounds. Macerate the violets in the water, in a covered vessel for twenty-four hours; strain without expression, through linen; add the sugar so as to form a syrup. In doses of one or two drachms it is a very gentle laxative for children; but it is principally used to impart its colour to extemporaneous preparations.

SYRUPUS ZINGIBERIS. L. D. Syrup of Ginger; or Syrupus Amomi Zingiberis. E.

℞ Zingiberis radicis concisæ, uncias duas; aquæ ferventis, octarium; sacchari purificati, libras duas.

Macera zingiberis radicem in aqua per horas quatuor, et cola; dein saccharum adjice, eodem modo quo de syrupo simplici præceptum est.

Take of ginger root sliced, two ounces; boiling water, a pint; refined sugar, two pounds.

Macerate the ginger root in the water for four hours, and strain; then add the sugar as directed for simple syrup.

A stomachic, cordial, and carminative syrup, calculated as an adjunct to bitter and tonic mixtures. One to four drachms is the usual dose.

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TABACI FOLIA. L. E. Tobacco; or Tobacco Leaves. Nicotianæ Folia. D. See *Tabacum.*

TABACUM. L. E. The Tobacco-plant. Nicotiana. D. This plant, the Virginian Tobacco, or *Nicotiana Tabacum* of Linnæus, is an annual native of America; belonging to the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia.* It is however, sometimes cultivated in our gardens for medicinal purposes; but tobacco, in general, is imported in large quantities from its native soil. Tobacco,

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either applied externally, or taken into the stomach, is a violent poison, producing severe nausea, vomiting, headache, and other sensations of inebriety; sudden sinking of the strength, cold sweats, convulsions, and death. To counteract these effects, (if immediately after the cause) evacuate the stomach by two or three grains of Tartarized Antimony, and assists its operation by irritating the fauces; but should some time have elapsed, give castor oil and purgatives, and immediately afterwards lemon juice and acidulous drinks; however, if the sedative effects be already produced, nothing can be done until the habit be roused by brandy, camphor, and cordials. Nevertheless, what is here cited on the deleterious effects of tobacco, it is, like most poisons, an useful remedy when cautiously employed; yet, from its violent operation, is only to be recommended in the last stages of desperate complaints, or under very peculiar circumstances, when an active remedy is required. See *Infusum Tabaci.*

TABACUM AMERICANUM VEL VIRGINIANUM. American or Virginian Tobacco. The *Tabacum.*

TABELLÆ CARDIALGICÆ. Cardialgic Lozenges. The *Trochisci Carbonatis Calcis.*

TAMARINDI PULPA. L. Tamarind Pulp, commonly called Tamarinds. Tamarindi Indicæ, Fructus Conditus. E. Tamarindus, Fructus. D. See *Tamarindus.*

TAMARINDUS. L. D. The Common Tamarind Tree; or *Tamarindus Indica* of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, and of Linnæus, is a native of both Indies, belonging to the class *Monadelphia*, order *Triandria.* The fruit of this tree is a broad ash-coloured pod, having a brittle, thin external covering; and containing some hard seeds, enveloped in a soft brown pulp. These pods are the Tamarinds (*Tamarindi Pulpa*) of our shops. They are preserved in two ways; the one, by throwing hot sugar from the boilers on them; and the other, by putting them in alternate layers of tamarind and powdered sugar; the last of which is the most preferred, as the fruit preserves its colour and tastes more agreeable. Tamarinds to be good, should be fresh and juicy; of an acid, sweet taste, and without smell; and on thrusting the blade of a knife among them, it should not be coated with copper. The pulp of tamarind taken in the proportion of from three to eight drachms is a gentle laxative and refrigerant, therefore used in dysentery and fevers, particularly those attended with an increased secretion of bile, and putrid symptoms; though for the last cases it is generally given as a diluent drink, under the name of Tamarind Whey. This is simply two ounces, boiled in a pint and a half of milk, and then strained for use.

TAMARINDUS; FRUCTUS. D. Tamarind. Tamarindi Pulpa. L. See *Tamarindus.*

TAMARINDUS INDICA. E. The Tamarind Tree; Tamarindus. L. D. See *Tamarindus.*

TANACETI VULGARIS FOLIA ET FLORES. E. The Leaves or Flowers of Common Tansy. Tanacetum, Folia. D. See *Tanacetum, Folia.*

TANACETUM. D. The Common Tansy; or *Tanacetum Vulgare* of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, and of Linnæus, is a common perennial plant, of the class *Syngenesia*, order *Polygamia Superflua.* It is common by the road sides and the borders of fields, but is usually cultivated in gardens, both for medical and culinary purposes.

Both the flowers and leaves are directed in the Materia Medica, as possessing tonic, deobstruent, and anthelmintic virtues; hence it is drunk as a tea by podagric people, and exhibited professionally for the same purpose; as also in hysteria, connected with suppression of the menses, and in ascarides. Dose, from half a drachm to a drachm in powder.

TANACETUM VULGARE. E. The Common Tansy; Tanacetum. D. See *Tanacetum.*

TANACIA. The *Tanacetum.*

TARAXACI RADIX. L. E. Dandelion Root. Taraxacum, Radix. D. See *Taraxacum.*

TARAXACUM. L. E. D. The Common Dandelion; or *Leontodon Taraxacum* of Linnæus, is a well-

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known perennial plant of this country, belonging to the class *Syngenesia*, order *Polygamia Æqualis*. Its vulgar name Piss-a-bed shews a popular belief of its diuretic properties; with which view, as also for its resolvent and aperient qualities, it is entered in the Materia Medica; both the root (*Taraxaci Radix*) and leaves (*Taraxacum Folia*) having evinced their powers in the cure of jaundice, dropsy, consumption, and some cutaneous diseases. The plant should be always fresh, when used; which is principally in the form of an extract (*Extractum Taraxaci*) or as an infusion. The latter may be made by boiling an ounce of the full grown root, sliced, in two pints of water, till reduced to one; then straining the liquor, and adding thereto, three drachms of super-tartrate of potash. Of this, two ounces are to be taken twice or three times a day. See *Extractum Taraxaci*.

TARAXACUM; FOLIA ET RADIX. D. Dandelion Leaves and Root. Taraxaci Radix. L. See *Turaxacum*.

TARTARIS ANTIMONII. E. Tartarite of Antimony; or Antimonium Tartarizatum. L. See *Antimonium Tartarisatum*.

TARTARAS KALI. Tartarate of Kali. The *Tartras Potassæ*.

TARTARUM. L. D. Common Tartar; or Super-tartras Potassæ Impurus, of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, so called from its being an impure salt; formed by the union of tartaric acid with potash, and other heterogeneous substances.

It is also called *White Argil. White Tartar. Crude Tartar. Tartarus. Tartarum Album. Tartarus Communis. Tartarus Crudus.*

Tartar is found in great plenty, encrusted on the inside of wine casks; it is brittle, soluble in water, decomposed by heat, has an acid taste; and rather an unpleasant smell. With respect to its colour, it deviates according to the wine from which it is deposited; hence there is some red, others brown, dirty white, &c. &c. It is medicinally used for the preparation of the Pure Super-tartrate of Potash. See *Super-tartras Potassæ*.

TARTARUM ANTIMONIATUM. D. Antimoniated Tartar; or Antimonium Tartarizatum. L. See *Antimonium Tartarisatum*.

TARTARUM ALBUM. White Tartar; or Common Tartar. See *Tartarum*.

TARTARUM CRYSTALLI. D. Crystals of Tartar; or Super-tartras Potassæ. L. E. See *Super-tartras Potassæ*.

TARTARUM EMETICUM. Tartar Emetic. The *Antimonium Tartarisatum*.

TARTARUM FERRI. D. Tartar of Iron. Ferrum Tartarizatum. L. See *Ferrum Tartarisatum*.

TARTARUM REGENERATUM. Regenerated Tartar. The *Acetas Potassæ*.

TARTARUM SOLUBILE. Soluble Tartar. The *Tartras Potassæ*.

TARTARUM STIBIUM. Tartar of Antimony; or Stibiated Tartar. The *Antimonium Tartarisatum*.

TARTARUM TARTARIZATUS. Tartarized Tartar. The *Tartras Potassæ*.

TARTARUM VITRIOLATUM. Vitriolated Tartar. The *Sulphas Potassæ*.

TARTARUS. Tartar; or *Tartarum*.

TARTARUS ANTIMONIALIS. Antimonial Tartar. The *Antimonium Tartarisatum*.

TARTARUS CHALYBEATUS. Chalybeated Tartar. The *Ferrum Tartarisatum*.

TARTARUS COMMUNIS VEL CRUDUS. Common or Crude Tartar. See *Tartarum*.

TARTARUS MARTIALIS. Martial Tartar. The *Ferrum Tartarisatum*.

TARTARUS PURIFICATUS. Purified Tartar. The *Super-tartras Potassæ*.

TARTRAS. A Tartrate. Tartrates are a class of salts, formed by the union of *Tartaric Acid* with different bases. The generic characters belonging to these salts, are very peculiar; for when they are exposed to a red heat, the tartaric acid is decomposed, and carbonic acid unites with the base; forming carbonates. The earthy tartrates are less soluble than the alkaline, but all are capable of combining

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with another base, and forming triple salts.

TARTRAS KALI. D. Tartrate of Kali. Tartras Potassæ. L. E. See *Tartras Potassæ.*

TARTRAS POTASSÆ. L. E. Tartrate of Potash; or Tartras Kali. D. *Tartarum Solubile. Kali Tartarisatum. Sal Vegetabile. Tartrate of Kali. Soluble Tartar. Tartarised Kali. Vegetable Salt.*

℞ Potassæ sub-carbonatis, uncias sedecim; potassæ super-tartratis, libras tres; aquæ ferventis, congium.

Potassæ sub-carbonatem in aqua liqua; tum adjice potassæ super-tartratem in pulverem tritam, donec bullulæ non ampliùs excitentur. Liquorem per chartam cola; dein coque donec pellicula supernatet, et sepone, ut fiant crystalli. Has, effuso liquore, super chartam bibulam exsicca.

Take of sub-carbonate of potash, sixteen ounces; super-tartrate of potash, three pounds; boiling water, a gallon.

Dissolve the sub-carbonate of potash in the water; then gradually add the pulverised super-tartrate of potash, until it ceases to excite effervescence. Filter the solution through paper; then boil it until a pellicle appears upon its surface, and set it by that crystals may form. Having poured off the solution, dry the crystals upon bibulous paper.

Tartrate of potash, or soluble tartar, is an inodorous, bitter, disagreeable salt, usually in the form of a white granular powder, and very deliquescent.

Decomposition: The potash having a greater affinity for tartaric acid, than for carbonic acid, attracts the superabundant tartaric acid of the super-tartrate; forming a perfect neutralized tartrate of potash, the carbonic acid being expelled.

The virtues attributed to this preparation, were purgative, diuretic, and deobstruent; it is now however, only used for the first property, to open the bowels in febrile diseases, mania, and hypochondriasis, or as an adjunct to senna, and the resinous purgatives in solution. The dose may be varied from one scruple to an ounce, according to the intent with which it is employed.

TARTRAS POTASSÆ ACIDULUS. Acidulous Tartrate of Potash. The *Super-tartras Potassæ.*

TARTRAS POTASSÆ ACIDULUS FERRATUS. Chalybeated Acidulous Tartrate of Potash. The *Ferrum Tartarizatum.*

TARTRAS POTASSÆ ACIDULUS STIBIATUS. Antimoniated Acidulous Tartrate of Potash. The *Antimonium Tartarizatum.*

TARTRAS POTASSÆ ET FERRI. E. Tartrate of Potash and Iron; Ferrum Tartarizatum. L. See *Ferrum Tartarizatum.*

TARTRAS POTASSÆ ET SODÆ. E. Tartrate of Potash and Sodæ; or Soda Tartarizatum. L. See *Sodæ Tartarizata.*

TARTRAS SODÆ. Tartrate of Soda. The *Soda Tartarizata.*

TARTRAS SODÆ ET KALI. D. Tartrate of Soda and Kali; or Soda Tartarizatum. L. See *Soda Tartarizatum.*

TARTRIS. A Tartrite. This term was formerly made use of in the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, for *Tartras* of the present; hence the origin of the following names.

TARTRIS ANTIMONII. Tartrite of Antimony. The *Antimonium Tartarizatum.*

TARTRIS ANTIMONII CUM POTASSÆ. Tartrite of Antimony with Potash. The *Antimonium Tartarizatum.*

TARTRIS POTASSÆ. Tartrite of Potash. The *Tartras Potassæ.*

TARTRIS POTASSÆ ET SODÆ. Tartrite of Potash and Soda. The *Soda Tartarizata.*

TEREBINTHINA CANADENSIS. L. Canada Turpentine, or Canada Balsam. Balsamum Canadense. D. See *Pinus Balsamea.*

TEREBINTHINA CHIA. L. Cyprus Turpentine. Liquid Resin of the Turpentine Pistacia. Chian Turpentine. See *Pistacia Terebinthus.*

TEREBINTHINA COCTA. The *Resina Nigra.*

TEREBINTHINA COMMUNIS. Common Turpentine. The *Terebinthina Vulgaris.*

TEREBINTHINA CYPRIA. Cyprus

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Turpentine. The *Terebinthina Chia.*

TEREBINTHINA VENETA. E. D. Venice Turpentine. Liquid Resin of the Larch. Vulgarly called *Venus's Turpentine.* See *Pinus Larix.*

TEREBINTHINA VULGARIS. L. E. Common Turpentine. Terebinthina Vulgaris, Resina. D. See *Pinus Sylvestris.*

TERRA CATECHU. Catechu Earth. The *Extractum Catechu.*

TERRA FOLIATA TARTARI. The *Acetas Potassæ.*

TERRA JAPONICA. Japan Earth. The *Extractum Catechu.*

TERRA PONDEROSA. Heavy Spar. The *Carbonas Barytæ.*

TERRA PONDEROSA SALITA. The *Murias Barytæ.*

TERRA PONDEROSA VITRIOLATA. Vitriolated Heavy Spar. The *Sulphas Barytæ.*

TESTÆ. L. Oyster Shells. See *Ostrea Edulis.*

TESTÆ PRÆPARATA. L. Prepared Oyster Shells.

Testas, sordibus priùs purgatas, aquâ fervente lava; tum præpara eodem modo, quo de creta præceptum est.

Having freed the shells from extraneous matter, wash them with boiling water; then prepare them in the manner directed for chalk. See *Ostrea Edulis.*

TEUCRIUM CHAMÆDRYS. The Wall-Germander, or *Chamædrys.*

TEUCRIUM MARUM. The *Marum Syriacum.*

THERIACA CÆLESTIS. The *Tinctura Opii.*

THERIACA EDINENSIS. Edinburgh Treacle. The *Confectio Opii.*

THUS. Common Frankincense. The *Abietis Resina.*

THURIS CORTEX. The *Cascarillæ Cortex.*

TIGLIUM. L. The Purging Croton; or Tiglium. This tree, the *Croton Tiglium* of Linnæus, is a native of the Moluccas, belonging to the class *Monœcia*, order *Monadelphia.* The seeds of this plant, were formerly called *Grana Tilia*; they are of a dark grey colour, in shape very like the seed of the Ricinus Communis. They abound with an acrid, purgative oil, which is obtained by expression, and sold in small bottles, by the name of Croton Oil. (*Oleum Tigtii*). It is of a pale brownish yellow colour; no smell; but of a hot, biting, and extremely permanent taste. Its operations and use is as a drastic purge in apoplexy, obstinate costiveness, and whenever a quick and powerful action on the bowels is required. The most approved form of administering it, is from one to five drops at a dose, made into pills with crumb of bread, or rubbed up with mucilage and syrup.

TINCTURA. Tincture. A solution of any substance in spirit of wine. Rectified spirit of wine is the direct menstruum of the resins, and essential oils of vegetables, and totally extracts the active principles from sundry vegetable matters, which yield them to water not at all, or only in part. It dissolves likewise the saccharine matter of vegetables, and generally those parts of animal bodies in which their peculiar smell and taste reside. The virtues of many vegetables are extracted almost equally by water and rectified spirit; but in the watery and spirituous tinctures of them there is this difference, that the active parts in the watery extractions are blended with a large proportion of inert gummy matter, on which their solubility in this menstruum depends, while rectified spirit extracts them almost pure from the gum. Hence, when the spirituous tinctures are mixed with watery liquors, a part of what the spirit had taken up from the subject, generally separates and subsides, on account of its having been freed from that matter, which, being blended with it in the original vegetable, made it soluble in water. This, however, is not universal; for active parts of some vegetables when extracted by rectified spirits, are not precipitated by water, being almost soluble in both menstrua. Rectified spirit may be tinged by vegetables of all colours, except blue: the leaves of plants, in general, will give out little of their natural colour to watery liquors, communicate to spirit the whole of their green tincture, which for the most part proves elegant, though not very durable. Fixed alkaline salts deepen the colour of spirituous

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tinctures; and hence they have been supposed to promote the dissolving power of the menstruum, though this does not appear from experience; in the trials which have been made, no more was found to be taken up in the deeper-coloured tinctures than in the paler ones, and often not so much; if the alkali be added after the extraction of the tincture, it will heighten the colour as much as when mixed with the ingredients at first. The addition of these salts in making tinctures is not only needless, but prejudicial, as they generally injure the flavour of aromatics, and superadd a quality sometimes contrary to the intention of the medicine. Volatile alkaline salts, in many cases, promote the action of the spirits. Acids generally weaken it; unless when the acid has been previously combined with the vinous spirit into a compound of new qualities, called *Dulcified Spirit*. All tinctures should be prepared by the apothecary, as the adulterations of them, which are daily practised by the druggist, are not easily detected. The ingredients should be reduced to a coarse powder, and the maceration made in close vessels, exposed to a heat of 80°, and frequently shaken. When completely made, they should not be put away upon the ingredients, but filtered through bibulous paper, and kept for use in close bottles; for although they are not liable to spoil, yet, by the evaporation of the menstruum, their strength is altered, which, if they contain opium or other active matters, may be productive of bad effects. Parmentier proposes that one half of the spirituous menstruum be added to the vegetable ingredients at first, and after digesting six days, this part to be poured off, and the remainder added. In six days more the whole is to be strongly expressed, and the two tinctures mixed together. By this method he imagines more of the active principles of the vegetables are extracted, and the tinctures obtained of a more uniform strength.

TINCTURA ACACIÆ CATECHU. Tincture of Catechu. The *Tinctura Catechu*.

TINCTURA ACETATIS FERRI. D. Tincture of Acetate of Iron. Take of acetate of kali, two ounces; sulphate of iron, one ounce; rectified spirit, two pints: rub the acetate and sulphate into a soft mass, then dry it with a moderate heat, and afterwards triturate it with the spirit. Digest in a well-corked phial for seven days, shaking occasionally. Pour off the clear liquor, after the fæces have subsided. The properties attributed to this preparation of iron, are tonic and astringent, hence it is employed in chlorosis, dyspepsia, hysteria, and rachitis. Dose, from twenty drops to a drachm.

TINCTURA ACETATIS FERRI CUM ALCOHOLE. D. Tincture of Acetate of Iron with Alcohol. Take of sulphate of iron, and acetate of kali, of each an ounce; alcohol, two pints. Prepare in the same manner as the preceding tincture. Medicinally used for the same purpose as the former preparation. See *Tinctura Acetatis Ferri*.

TINCTURA ALOES. L. D. Tincture of Aloes; or Tinctura Aloes Soccotrinæ. E.

℞ Aloës spicatæ extracti contriti, unciam dimidiam; extracti glycyrrhizæ, unciam cum semisse; aquæ, octarium; spiritûs rectificati, fluiduncias quatuor.

Macera per dies quatuordecim, et cola.

Take of extract of spiked aloe in powder, half an ounce; extract of liquorice, an ounce and a half; water, a pint; rectified spirit, four fluidounces.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

Medicinally employed from half an ounce to an ounce and a half at a dose, in the same cases as the extract. See *Aloes Spicatæ Extractum*.

TINCTURA ALOES ÆTHEREA. E. Ethereal Tincture of Aloes; or Vitriolic Elixir of Nature. *Tinctura Aloes Vitriolata.* " *Elixir Proprietatis Vitriolicum.*

Take of extract of spiked aloes, and gum myrrh, in coarse powder, of each, an ounce and a half; saffron, an ounce; sulphuric ether with alcohol, a pound. Digest the myrrh in the ether for four days,

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then add the aloes and saffron, and digest four days more. A stimulating cathartic, calculated for the same cases as the other aloetic tinctures are used in; as also for spasms in the stomach. Dose, from one to two drachms.

TINCTURA ALOES COMPOSITA. L. D. Compound Tincture of Aloes. Tinctura Aloes et Myrrhæ. E. *Elixir Aloes. Elixir Proprietatis. Tincture of Aloes and Myrrh. Elixir of Aloes. Elixir of Nature.*

℞ Alöes spicatæ extracti contriti, croci stigmatum, singulorum uncias tres; tincturæ myrrhæ, octarios duos.

Macera per dies quatuordecim, et cola.

Take of extract of spiked aloe in powder, saffron, of each three ounces; tincture of myrrh, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

This is a more stimulating preparation than the simple tincture, therefore better adapted to languid cold habits, and chlorosis. From one to two drachms, is the usual dose.

TINCTURA ALOES ET MYRRHÆ. E. Tincture of Aloes and Myrrh; or Tincture Aloes Composita. L. D. See *Tinctura Aloes Composita.*

TINCTURA ALOES SOCOTRINÆ. E. Tincture of Soccotrine Aloes; or Tinctura Aloes. L. See *Tinctura Aloes.*

TINCTURA ALOES VITRIOLATA. Vitriolated Tincture of Aloes. The *Tinctura Aloes Ætherea.*

TINCTURA AMARA. Bitter Tincture. The *Tinctura Gentianæ Compositus.*

TINCTURA AMOMI REPENTIS. E. Tincture of Cardamoms; or Tinctura Cardamomi. L. D. See *Tinctura Cardamomi.*

TINCTURA ANGUSTURÆ. D. Tincture of Angustura; or Tincture of Cusparia. *Tinctura Cusparie.* Take of Angustura bark, in coarse powder, two ounces; proof spirit of wine, two pints; macerate for seven days, and filter. Medicinally employed, from one to two drachms at a dose, in the same cases as the bark in substance. See *Cusparia.*

TINCTURA ARISTOLOCHIÆ SERPENTARIÆ. Tincture of Snake-Root. The *Tinctura Serpentariæ.*

TINCTURA AROMATICA. Aromatic Tincture. The *Tinctura Cinnamomi Composita.*

TINCTURA AROMATICA AMMONIATA. Ammoniated Aromatic Tincture. The *Spiritus Ammoniæ Aromaticus.*

TINCTURA ASSAFŒTIDÆ. L. D. Tincture of Assafœtida; or Tinctura Ferulæ Assafœtidæ. E. *Tinctura Fœtida.*

℞ Assafœtidæ, uncias quatuor; spiritûs rectificati, octarios duos.

Macera per dies quatuordecim, et cola.

Take of assafœtida, four ounces; rectified spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

Medicinally employed, from ten to sixty drops at a dose, in the same case as the gum-resin. See *Assafœtida.*

TINCTURA AURANTII. L. D. Tincture of Seville Orange.

℞ Aurantii corticis recentis, uncias tres; spiritûs tenuioris, octarios duos.

Macera per dies quatuordecim, et cola.

Take of fresh orange peel, three ounces; proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

From half a drachm, to two drachms or more, constitutes a pleasant adjunct to bitter stomachic draughts.

TINCTURA BALSAMI TOLUTANI. Tinctura of Balsam of Tolu. The *Tinctura Toluiferæ Balsami.*

TINCTURA BENZOINI COMPOSITA. L. E. D. Compound Tincture of Benzoin. *Traumatic Balsam. Friar's Balsam. Wade's Balsam. Vulnerary Balsam.*

℞ Benzöini, uncias tres; styracis balsami colati, uncias duas; balsami tolutani, unciam; alöes spicatæ extracti, unciam dimidiam; spiritûs rectificati, octarios duos.

Macera per dies quatuordecim, et cola.

Take of benzoin, three ounces; storax balsam strained, two ounces; balsam of tolu, an ounce; extract of spiked aloe, half an ounce; rectified spirit, two pints.

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Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

This tincture is a very serviceable remedy in chronic catarrh, phthisis with a languid circulation, and in old asthmatic cases; given from half a drachm, to five drachms at a dose. Externally it is applied to recent wounds, and old ulcers.

TINCTURA CALUMBÆ. L. Tincture of Calumba; or Tinctura Colombæ. E. Tinctura Colombo. D.

℞ Calumbæ concisæ, uncias duas cum semisse; spiritûs tenuioris, octarios duos.

Macera per dies quatuordecim, et cola.

Take of calumba sliced, two ounces and a half; proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

This is considered the best mode of administering calumba, as it is more easily borne on the stomach than either the powder or infusion; it may therefore be employed in the same cases as calumba root, and from half a drachm, to four drachms at a dose. See *Calumba*.

TINCTURA CAMPHORÆ. E. Tincture of Camphor; or Spiritus Camphoræ. L. See *Spiritus Camphoræ*.

TINCTURA CAMPHORÆ COMPOSITA. L. Compound Tincture of Camphor; or Paregoric. Tinctura Opii Camphorata. E. D. *Camphorated Tincture of Opium. Paregoric Elixir.*

℞ Camphoræ, scrupulos duos; opii duri, contriti; acidi benzoici, singulorum drachmam; spiritûs tenuioris, octarios duos.

Macera per dies quatuordecim, et cola.

Take of camphor, two scruples; hard opium, in powder, benzoic acid, of each a drachm; proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

An useful anodyne in catarrh, after the inflammatory symptoms are abated to allay the tickling cough, chronic asthma, pertussis; and in cases where quiet, rather than sleep, is required. The dose for an adult, may be varied from one to three drachms; and for a child, from five drops to thirty.

TINCTURA CANTHARIDIS. L. D. Tincture of Spanish Fly; or Tinctura Cantharidis Vesicatoriæ. E. *Tinctura Lyttæ.*

℞ Cantharidis contusæ, drachmas tres; spiritûs tenuioris, octarios duos.

Macera per dies quatuordecim, et cola.

Take of Spanish flies bruised, three drachms; proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

This is a very acrid, diuretic, and stimulating preparation, therefore should always be administered with great caution, from its known action on the parts of generation. It however is chiefly used as an external application, united with soap or camphor liniment, against rheumatic and other pains; and by itself, in that peculiar species of mortification of the extremities which sometimes takes place without any apparent cause; as also to frost-bitten parts. It is occasionally given internally from ten drops to a drachm at a dose, in leucorrhœa, gleet, and hydrops ovarii.

TINCTURA CANTHARIDIS VESICATORII. E. Tincture of Spanish Fly; or Tinctura Cantharidis. L. See *Tinctura Cantharidis*.

TINCTURA CAPSICI. L. Tincture of Capsicum.

℞ Capsici baccarum, unciam; spiritûs tenuioris, octarios duos.

Macera per dies quatuordecim, et cola.

Take of capsicum berries, an ounce; proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

A stimulating preparation, recommended in the low stage of typhus, in cynanche maligna, and other diseases of debility. Dose, from half a drachm to two drachms, or more.

TINCTURA CARDAMOMI. L. D. Tincture of Cardamoms; Tinctura Amomi Repentis. E.

℞ Cardamomi seminum contusorum, uncias tres; spiritûs tenuioris, octarios duos.

Macera per dies quatuordecim, et cola.

Take of cardamom seeds bruised,

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three ounces; proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

A powerful stimulating carminative, exhibited in spasms of the stomach, from one drachm to eight in union with other diluted stimulants.

TINCTURA CARDAMOMI COMPOSITA. L. D. Compound Tincture of Cardamoms. *Tinctura Stomachica.*

℞ Cardamomi seminum, carui seminum, cocci, singulorum contriterum, drachmas duas; cinnamomi corticis contusi, unciam dimidiam; uvarum passarum, demptis acinis, uncias quatuor; spiritûs tenuioris octarios duos.

Macera per dies quatuordecim, et cola.

Take of cardamom seeds, caraway seeds, cochineal, of each bruised, two drachms; cinnamon bark bruised, half an ounce; raisins stoned, four ounces; proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

An useful and elegant carminative and stomachic; particularly calculated to give a beautiful appearance to stomachic and tonic draughts, as also to give warmth to cold purgatives, and to correct griping. Dose, from one to four drachms.

TINCTURA CASCARILLÆ. L. D. Tincture of Cascarilla.

℞ Cascarillæ corticis contriti, uncias quatuor; spiritûs tenuioris octarios duos.

Macera per dies quatuordecim, et cola.

Take of cascarilla bark in powder, four ounces; proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

A stimulating aromatic and tonic, recommended in debility of the bowels and stomach, as also in those cases of fever in which cinchona bark proves purgative. Dose, from half a drachm to four drachms.

TINCTURA CASTOREI. L. E. Tincture of Castor; or Tinctura Castorei Rossici vel Canadensis. D.

℞ Castorei contriti, uncias duas; spiritûs rectificati, octarios duos.

Macera per dies septem, et cola.

Take of castor in powder, two ounces; rectified spirit, two pints.

Macerate for seven days, and filter.

An useful tonic and antispasmodic, mostly exhibited in hysteria, neurosis, and spasmodic affections. Dose, from twenty drops to two drachms or more.

TINCTURA CASTOREI COMPOSITA. E. Compound Tincture of Castor. Macerate an ounce of Russian castor, and half an ounce of assafœtida in a pound of alcohol, for fourteen days, and then strain. A serviceable antispasmodic, particularly in hysteria, flatulent colic, and cramp of the stomach. Given from one to four drachms at a dose.

TINCTURA CATECHU. L. D. Tincture of Catechu; or Tinctura Mimosæ Catechu. E. *Tinctura Japonica.*

℞ Catechu extracti, uncias tres; cinnamomi corticis, contusi uncias duas; spiritûs tenuioris, octarios duos.

Macera per dies quatuordecim, et cola.

Take of extract of catechu, three ounces; cinnamon bark bruised, two ounces; proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

An aromatic astringent preparation, mostly used in leucorrhœa, diarrhœa, chronic dysentery, and debilities. Given from one to two drachms at a dose.

TINCTURA CINCHONÆ. L. E. D. Tincture of Cinchona; commonly called Tincture of Bark.

℞ Cinchonæ lancifoliæ corticis contriti, uncias septem; spiritûs tenuioris, octarios duos.

Macera per dies quatuordecim, et cola.

Take of lance-leaved cinchona bark, in powder, seven ounces; proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

Medicinally employed (from one to four drachms, or more, at a dose) as an adjunct to the decoction, or in union with other tonics.

TINCTURA CINCHONÆ AMMO-

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NIATÆ. L. Ammoniated Tincture of Cinchona. *Tinctura Corticis Peruviani Volatilis.*

℞ Cinchonæ lancifoliæ corticis contriti, uncias quatuor, spiritûs ammoniæ aromatici, octarios duos.

Macera per dies decem, et cola.

Take of lance-leaved cinchona bark in powder, four ounces; aromatic spirit of ammonia, two pints.

Macerate for ten days, and filter.

An useful remedy in those cases of dyspepsia attended with acidity and languor. Dose, from half a drachm to two drachms.

TINCTURA CINCHONÆ COMPOSITA. L. D. Compound Tincture of Cinchona. Compound Tincture of Bark. *Huxham's Tincture of Bark.*

℞ Cinchonæ lancifoliæ corticis contriti, uncias duas; aurantii corticis exsiccati, unciam cum semisse; serpentariæ radicis contusæ, drachmas tres; croci stigmatum, drachmam; cocci contriti scrupulos duos; spiritûs tenuioris, fluiduncias viginti.

Macera per dies quatuordecim, et cola.

Take of lance-leaved cinchona bark in powder, two ounces; orange peel dried, an ounce and a half; Virginian snake-root bruised, three drachms; saffron, a drachm; cochineal in powder, two scruples; proof spirit, twenty fluidounces.

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

The virtues of this being the same as of the preceding, but much more aromatic, it is rendered far preferable for dyspepsia; as also for the purposes for which the simple tincture is employed. Dose, from one to four drachms.

TINCTURA CINCHONÆ HUXHUMNI. Huxham's Tincture of Cinchona. The *Tinctura Cinchonæ Composita.*

TINCTURA CINCHONÆ LANCIFOLIÆ. Tincture of Lance-leaved Cinchona. The *Tinctura Cinchonæ.*

TINCTURA CINCHONÆ OFFICINALIS. Tincture of Officinal Cinchonæ. The *Tinctura Cinchonæ.*

TINCTURA CINNAMOMI. L. D. Tincture of Cinnamon, or Tinctura Lauri Cinnamomi. E.

℞ Cinnamomi corticis contusi, uncias tres; spiritûs tenuioris, octarios duos.

Macera per dies quatuordecim, et cola.

Take of cinnamon bark bruised, three ounces; proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

An useful stomachic and astringent; particularly calculated as an adjunct to bitter infusions, in dyspepsia; also to the cretaceous mixture, and astringent infusions, in chronic diarrhœa, and dysentery. Dose, from one to three drachms.

TINCTURA CINNAMOMI COMPOSITA. L. E. D. Compound Tincture of Cinnamon. Aromatic Tincture. *Tinctura Aromatica.*

℞ Cinnamomi corticis contusi, drachmas sex; cardamomi seminum contusorum drachmas tres; piperis longi fructûs contriti; zingiberis radicis concisæ, singulorum drachmas duas; spiritûs tenuioris, octarios duos.

Macera per dies quatuordecim, et cola.

Take of cinnamon bark bruised, six drachms; cardamom seeds bruised, three drachms; long pepper, in powder; ginger root sliced, of each two drachms; proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

Administered from one to three drachms at a dose, in the same cases as the simple tincture, over which it possesses the advantage of being more cordial.

TINCTURA COLCHICI. Tincture of Colchicum. The Vinum Colchici.

TINCTURA COLOMBÆ. E. Tincture of Colomba. Tinctura Colombo. D. Tinctura Calumbæ. L. See *Tinctura Calumbæ.*

TINCTURA CONII MACULATI. E. Tincture of Hemlock. Macerate two drachms of dried hemlock leaves, and four drachms of cardamom seed, in fifteen ounces of proof spirit, for fourteen days, and then strain. Employed in the same cases as the leaves. See *Conium.*

TINCTURA CONVOLVULI JALAPÆ. E. Tincture of Jalap; Tinctura Jalapæ. L. D. See *Tinctura Jalapæ.*

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TINCTURA CORTICIS. Tincture of Bark. The *Tinctura Cinchonæ.*

TINCTURA CORTICIS AURANTII. Tincture of Orange Peel. The *Tinctura Aurantii.*

TINCTURA CORTICIS COMPOSITA VEL HUXHUMNI. Compound, or Huxham's Tincture of Bark. The *Tinctura Cinchona Composita.*

TINCTURA CORTICIS PERUVIANI. Tincture of Peruvian Bark. The *Tinctura Cinchonæ.*

TINCTURA CORTICIS PERUVIANI COMPOSITA. Compound Tincture of Peruvian Bark. The *Tinctura Cinchonæ Composita.*

TINCTURA CORTICIS PERUVIANI VOLATILIS. Volatile Tincture of Peruvian Bark. The *Tinctura Cinchonæ Ammoniata.*

TINCTURA CORTICIS SIMPLEX. Simple Tincture of Bark. The *Tinctura Cinchonæ.*

TINCTURA CROCI. D. Tincture of Saffron; or Tinctura Croci Sativi. E. Macerate an ounce of saffron in fifteen ounces of diluted alcohol for seven days, and then filter. A stimulating diaphoretic, chiefly employed as an adjunct to other like remedies. Dose, from one to three drachms.

TINCTURA CROTONIS ELUTHERIÆ. The *Tinctura Cascarillæ.*

TINCTURA DIGITALIS. L. D. Tincture of Foxglove; or Tinctura Digitalis Purpureæ. E.

℞ Digitalis foliorum exsiccatorum, uncias quatuor; spiritûs tenuioris, octarios duos.

Macera per dies quatuordecim, et cola.

Take of foxglove leaves dried, four ounces; proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

Taken from ten drops gradually increased to forty, in the same cases as the leaves. See *Digitalis.*

TINCTURA FERRI AMMONIATI. L. Tincture of Ammoniated Iron. Formerly called *Tinctura Ferri Ammoniacalis. Tinctura Florum Martialium. Tinctura Martis Mynsichti.*

℞ Ferri ammoniati, uncias quatuor; spiritûs tenuioris, octarium.

Macera, et cola.

Take of ammoniated iron, four ounces; proof spirit, a pint.

Digest, and filter.

This is a very serviceable chalybeate in all atonic affections, and may be given with cinchona in the cure of dropsical and other cachectic diseases. Dose, from half a drachm to two drachms. Externally it is said to be an useful application to scirrhous tumours.

TINCTURA FERRI MURIATIS. L. E. D. Tincture of Muriate of Iron. *Tinctura Ferri Muriati. Tinctura Martis in Spiritu Salis. Golden Tincture of Iron.*

℞ Ferri sub-carbonatis, libram dimidiam; acidi muriatici, octarium; spiritûs rectificati, octarios tres.

Ferri sub-carbonati superinfunde acidum in vase vitreo, et per triduum subindè agita. Sepone, ut fæces, si quæ sint, subsidant; dein liquorem effunde, eique adjice spiritum.

Take of sub-carbonate of iron, half a pound; muriatic acid, a pint; rectified spirit, three pints.

Pour the acid upon the sub-carbonate of iron in a glass vessel, and shake the mixture occasionally for three days. Set it by, so that the dregs, if any, may subside; then pour off the liquor, and add the spirit to it.

Besides the cases for which salts of iron are usually employed, this tincture has been found serviceable in dysury, depending on spasmodic stricture of the urethra, in small doses, repeated every fifteen minutes, till nausea be induced. It is also applied as a styptic to bleeding vessels in cancerous and loose fungous sores. The usual dose is from ten drops, increased by degrees to a drachm.

TINCTURA FERRI MURIATIS CUM OXYDO RUBRO. D. Tincture of Muriate of Iron, with the Red Oxyde. Take of the red oxyde of iron, an ounce; muriatic acid, four ounces; rectified spirit of wine, the requisite quantity. Digest the oxyde with the acid, for twenty-four hours, then boil for half an hour. Evaporate the filtered liquor to the thickness of syrup, and when cold, add rectified spirit of wine, with frequent agitation, until the tincture acquire the specific gravity of 1080. This is altogether an useless preparation, possessing no sensible advantages over the preceding tinc-

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ture. Dose, from ten to forty drops.

TINCTURA FERULÆ ASSAFŒTIDÆ. E. Tincture of Assafœtida. Tinctura Assafœtidæ. L. See *Tinctura Assafœtidæ.*

TINCTURA FLORUM MARTIALIUM. Tincture of Flowers of Iron. The *Tinctura Ferri Ammoniati.*

TINCTURA FŒTIDA. Fœtid Tincture. The *Tinctura Assafœtidæ.*

TINCTURA GALBANI. D. Tincture of Galbanum. Digest two ounces of galbanum, cut into small pieces, in two pints of proof spirit, with a gentle heat for seven days, and then filter. A stimulating antispasmodic, which may be exhibited in doses of from one to three drachms, against hysterics, chronic asthma, and flatulent colic.

TINCTURA GALLARUM. D. Tincture of Galls. Macerate four ounces of pounded galls, in two pints of proof spirit for seven days, and then filter. This is the most powerful astringent tincture we have; therefore recommended in obstinate protracted diarrhœa, intestinal hæmorrhages, and dysentery. Given from one to three drachms at a dose.

TINCTURA GALLÆ. The *Tinctura Gallarum.*

TINCTURA GENTIANÆ COMPOSITA. L. E. D. Compound Tincture of Gentian. *Bitter Tincture. Tinctura Amara.*

℞ Gentianæ radicis concisæ, uncias duas; aurantii corticis exsiccati, unciam; cardamomi seminum contusorum, unciam dimidiam; spiritûs tenuioris octarios duos.

Macera per dies quatuordecim, et cola.

Take of gentian root sliced, two ounces; orange peel dried, an ounce; cardamom seeds bruised, half an ounce; proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

The bitter tincture, given from one to three drachms at a dose, is an excellent tonic and stomachic; particularly calculated as an adjunct to stomachic infusions.

TINCTURA GUAIACI. L. D. Tincture of Guaiacum; or Tinctura Guaiaci Officinalis. E.

℞ Guaiaci gummi-resinæ contritæ, libram dimidiam; spiritûs rectificati, octarios duos.

Macera per dies quatuordecim, et cola.

Take of guaiacum gum-resin in powder, half a pound; rectified spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

The preparation under consideration, possesses all the active parts peculiar to the resin; hence it is employed in rheumatic and arthritic cases; in the proportion of from one to four drachms at a dose.

TINCTURA GUAIACI AMMONIATA. L. E. D. Ammoniated Tincture of Guaiacum. *Volatile Tincture of Guaiacum. Tinctura Guaiaci Volatilis.*

℞ Guaiaci gummi-resinæ contritæ, uncias quatuor; spiritûs ammoniæ aromatici octarium cum semisse.

Macera per dies quatuordecim, et cola.

Take of guaiacum gum-resin in powder, four ounces; aromatic spirit of ammonia, a pint and a half.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

Employed in the same cases as the preceding, but more approved of. The dose is from one to two drachms, which should be taken in any viscid fluid, as mucilage, or a little brown sugar and water.

TINCTURA GUAIACI OFFICINALIS. E. Tincture of Guaiacum. Tinctura Guaiaci. L. See *Tinctura Guaiaci.*

TINCTURA GUAIACI VOLATILIS. Volatile Tincture of Guaiacum. The *Tinctura Guaiaci Ammoniata.*

TINCTURA HELLEBORI ALBI. Tincture of White Hellebore. The *Tinctura Veratri Albi.*

TINCTURA HELLEBORI NIGRI. L. E. D. Tincture of Black Hellebore. *Tinctura Melampodii.*

℞ Hellebori nigri radicis concisæ, uncias quatuor; spiritûs tenuioris, octarios duos.

Macera per dies quatuordecim, et cola.

Take of black hellebore root sliced (*bruised*), four ounces; proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

Recommended as an alterative

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in cutaneous eruptions, and as an emmenagogue in uterine obstructions, in full plethoric habits, where chalybeates would be hurtful. Dose from half a drachm, to a drachm.

TINCTURA HIERA. Holy Tincture. The *Vinum Aloes*.

TINCTURA HUMULI. L. E. Tincture of Hops.

℞ Humuli strobilorum, uncias quinque; spiritûs tenuioris, octarios duos.

Macera per dies quatuordecim, et cola.

Take of hops, five ounces; proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

Medicinally employed, from one to three drachms at a dose, in gout and rheumatism.

TINCTURA HYOSCIAMI. L. D. Tincture of Henbane; or Tinctura Hyosciami Nigri. E.

℞ Hyosciami foliorum exsiccatorum, uncias quatuor; spiritûs tenuioris, octarios duos.

Macera per dies quatuordecim, et cola.

Take of henbane leaves dried, four ounces; proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

It appears this tincture is employed with the same view as opium, to produce sleep and quiet; and as its use is not attended with affections of the head, or costiveness; it is certainly a preferable remedy. Dose, from ten drops, to one drachm.

TINCTURA JALAPÆ. L. D. Tincture of Jalap; or Tinctura Convolvuli Jalapæ. E.

℞ Jalapæ radicis contritæ, uncias octo; spiritûs tenuioris, octarios duos.

Macera per dies quatuordecim, et cola.

Take of jalap root in powder, eight ounces; proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

An useful cathartic adjunct to purgative draughts. The dose may may be varied from one drachm to four.

TINCTURA JAPONICA. Japonic Tincture. The *Tinctura Catechu*.

TINCTURA KINO. L. E. D. Tincture of Kino.

℞ Kino contriti, uncias tres, spiritûs rectificati, octarios duos.

Macera per dies quatuordecim, et cola.

Take of kino in powder, three ounces; rectified spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

A serviceable astringent against dysentery, chronic diarrhœa, fluor albus, and lientery. Dose, from one to two drachms.

TINCTURA LAURI CINNAMOMI. E. Tincture of Cinnamon. Tinctura Cinnamomi. L. See *Tinctura Cinnamomi*.

TINCTURA LYTTÆ. Tincture of Spanish Fly. The *Tinctura Cantharidis*.

TINCTURA MARTIS AMMONIATUS. Tincture of Ammoniated Iron. The *Tinctura Ferri Ammoniata*.

TINCTURA MARTIS AUREA. Golden Tincture of Iron. The *Tinctura Ferri Muriatis*.

TINCTURA MARTIS IN SPIRITU SALIS. Tincture of Iron in Spirit of Salt. The *Tinctura Ferri Muriatis*.

TINCTURA MARTIS MURIATIS. Tincture of Muriate of Iron. The *Tinctura Ferri Muriatis*.

TINCTURA MARTIS MYNSICHTI. The *Tinctura Ferri Ammoniata*.

TINCTURA MELAMPODII. Tincture of Black Hellebore. The *Tinctura Hellebori Nigri*.

TINCTURA MELOES VESICATORIÆ. Tincture of Blistering Fly. The *Tinctura Cantharidis*.

TINCTURA MIMOSÆ CATECHU. E. Tincture of Catechu. Tinctura Catechu. L. See *Tinctura Catechu*.

TINCTURA MOSCHI. D. Tincture of Musk. Macerate two drachms of musk, in a pint of rectified spirit for seven days, and then filter. Exhibited from one to four drachms at a dose, in the same cases as the musk in substance. See *Moschus Moschiferus*.

TINCTURA MYRRHÆ. L. E. D. Tincture of Myrrh.

℞ Myrrhæ contusæ, uncias quatuor; spiritûs rectificati, octarios tres.

Macera per dies quatuordecim, et cola.

Take of myrrh bruised, four

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ounces; rectified spirits, three pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

The use of this preparation is the same as of the myrrh in substance; but its chief employment is externally united to the compound infusion of roses and acids, in gargles; applied to foul ulcers, and exfoliating bones; and as a wash for the mouth when the gums are spongy. The dose is from half a drachm to a drachm, twice or three times a day.

TINCTURA OPII. L. Tincture of Opium; or Tincture Opii sive Thebaica. E. D. Commonly called *Laudanum*.

℞ Opii duri contriti, uncias duas cum semisse; spiritûs tenuioris, octarios duos.

Macera per dies quatuordecim, et cola.

Take of hard opium in powder, two ounces and a half; proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

Medicinally employed for the same purposes as opium in substance, if we except its external application in cases of temporary tetanus. The usual dose is from ten to forty drops; but in cases of violent affections it appears the quantity may be increased to some ounces, as is exampled by Currie, who administered in the space of twenty-six hours, upwards of five ounces, without producing any bad consequences. See *Opium*.

TINCTURA OPII AMMONIATA. E. Ammoniated Tincture of Opium. *Edinburgh Paregoric Elixir.* Take of benzoic acid, and English saffron, of each three drachms; opium, two drachms; volatile oil of anise, half a drachm; ammoniated alcohol, sixteen ounces. Digest for seven days, in a close vessel, and filter. The virtues attributed to this compound are the same as those of the Tinctura Camphoræ Composita; hence it is employed with the same view, and in similar doses. See *Tinctura Camphoræ Composita*.

TINCTURA OPII CAMPHORATA. E. D. Camphorated Tincture of Opium. Tinctura Camphoræ Composita. L. See *Tinctura Camphoræ Composita*.

TINCTURA QUASSIÆ. E. D. Tincture of Quassia. Digest an ounce of quassia shavings in two pints of proof spirit for seven days, and then filter.

This is a very tonic tincture, and may be advantageously employed, in a diluted form, in dyspepsia and other cases of debility. The dose is from one to two drachms.

TINCTURA RHABARBARI. Tincture of Rhubarb. The *Tinctura Rhei*.

TINCTURA RHABARBARI COMPOSITA. Compound Tincture of Rhubarb. The *Tinctura Rhei Composita*.

TINCTURA RHABARBARI SPIRITUOSA. Spiritous Tincture of Rhubarb. The *Tinctura Rhei*.

TINCTURA RHABARBARI VINOSA. Vinous Tincture of Rhubarb. The *Vinum Rhei*.

TINCTURA RHEI. L. D. Tincture of Rhubarb; or Tinctura Rhei Palmati. E.

℞ Rhei radicis concisæ, uncias duas; cardamomi seminum contusorum, unciam dimidiam; croci stigmatum, drachmas duas; spiritûs tenuioris, octarios duos.

Macera per dies quatuordecim, et cola.

Take of rhubarb root sliced, two ounces; cardamon seeds bruised, half an ounce; saffron, two drachms; proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

For its medical virtues, use, and dose, see *Tinctura Rhei et Gentianæ*.

TINCTURA RHEI AMARA. Bitter Tincture of Rhubarb. The *Tinctura Rhei et Gentianæ*.

TINCTURA RHEI COMPOSITA. L. Compound Tincture of Rhubarb.

℞ Rhei radicis concisæ, uncias duas; glycyrrhizæ radicis contusæ, unciam dimidiam; singiberis radicis, concisæ; croci stigmatum, singulorum drachmas duas; spiritûs tenuioris, octarium; aquæ, fluiduncias, duodecim.

Macera per dies quatuordecim et cola.

Take of rhubarb root sliced, two ounces; liquorice root bruised, half an ounce; ginger root sliced, saffron, of each two drachms; proof

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spirit, a pint; water, twelve fluid-ounces.

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

For its medical virtues, use, and dose, see *Tinctura Rhei et Gentianæ.*

TINCTURA RHEI ET ALOES. E. Tincture of Rhubarb and Aloes. *Sacred Elixir.* Take of rhubarb root, sliced, ten drachms; socotorine aloes, in powder, six drachms; cardamon seeds, bruised, half an ounce; diluted alcohol, two pounds and a half. Digest for seven days, and filter. For its medical virtues, use, and dose, see *Tinctura Rhei et Gentianæ.*

TINCTURA RHEI ET GENTIANÆ. E. Tincture of Rhubarb and Gentian. *Tinctura Rhei Amara.* Take of rhubarb root, sliced, two ounces; gentian root, sliced, half an ounce; diluted alcohol, two pounds and a half. Digest for seven days, and then filter. This preparation of rhubarb, and the preceding three, are very similar in respect to medical virtues; operating, when taken in doses of from one to two drachms, as a stomachic; or when from half an ounce to an ounce, as purgatives. They may therefore be employed in dyspepsia, weakness of the stomach, dirrhœas, flatulent colic, and the costiveness of old people, or of cold phlegmatic habits.

TINCTURA RHEI PALMATI. E. Tincture of Rhubarb. Tinctura Rhei. L. See *Tinctura Rhei.*

TINCTURA ROSARUM. Tincture of Roses. The *Infusum Rosæ Compositum.*

TINCTURA SACRA. Sacred Tincture. The *Vinum Aloes.*

TINCTURA SAPONIS. Tincture of Soap. The *Linimentum Saponis Compositum.*

TINCTURA SAPONIS CAMPHORATA. E. Camphorated Tincture of Soap. Linimentum Saponis Compositum. L. See *Linimentum Saponis Compositum.*

TINCTURA SAPONIS ET OPII. E. Tincture of Soap and Opium. *Anodyne Liniment. Linimentum Anodynum.* Prepared with the same ingredients as the Linimentum Saponis Compositum, with the addition of an ounce of opium; and used like that compound, only as an external remedy.

TINCTURA SCILLÆ. L. E. D. Tincture of Squill.

℞ Scillæ radicis recens exsiccatæ, uncias quatuor; spiritûs tenuioris octarios duos.

Macera per dies quatuordecim, et cola.

Take of squill root recently dried, four ounces; proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

A convenient form for exhibiting squill. The dose is from ten drops to a drachm. See *Scilla.*

TINCTURA SENNÆ. L. D. Tincture of Senna; or Tinctura Sennæ Composita. E. *Elixir of Health. Daffy's Elixir. Elixir Salutis.*

℞ Sennæ foliorum, uncias tres; carui seminum contusorum, drachmas tres; cardamomi seminum contusorum, drachmam; uvarum passarum, demptis acinis, uncias quatuor; spiritûs tenuioris octarios duos.

Macera per dies quatuordecim, et cola.

Take of senna leaves, three ounces; caraway seeds bruised, three drachms; cardamom seeds bruised, a drachm; raisins stoned, four ounces; proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

An useful carminative, purgative, and stomachic, in doses of from two drachms to an ounce, according to the intent with which it is used. It is the usual stomachic aperient adjunct to laxative draughts.

TINCTURA SENNÆ COMPOSITA. E. Compound Tincture of Senna; or Tinctura Sennæ. L. See *Tinctura Sennæ.*

TINCTURA SERPENTARIÆ. L. D. Tincture of Snake-root. *Tincture of Serpentary. Tinctura Serpentariæ Virginianæ.*

℞ Serpentariæ radicis, uncias tres; spiritûs tenuioris, octarios duos.

Macera per dies quatuordecim, et cola.

Take of Virginian snake-root, three ounces; proof spirit, two pints.

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Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

An useful stimulating tonic and sudorific, employed in union with cinchona in typhoid and putrid fevers; in gout; and periodic head-aches. The dose is from half a drachm to two drachms.

TINCTURA SERPENTARIÆ VIRGINIANÆ. Tincture of Virginian Snake-root. The *Tinctura Serpentariæ.*

TINCTURA STOMACHICA. Stomachic Tincture. The *Tinctura Cardamomi Composita.*

TINCTURA THEBAICA. Thebaic Tincture. The *Tinctura Opii.*

TINCTURA SULPHURIS VOLATILIS. Volatile Tincture of Sulphur. The *Aqua Sulphureti Ammoniæ.*

TINCTURA TOLUIFERÆ BALSAMI. E. Tincture of Balsam of Tolu. *Tinctura Tolutana.* Digest an ounce and a half of the balsam of Tolu, in a pound of alcohol, until it is dissolved. This solution of Tolu is scarcely or ever used by itself, though possessed of the active principles of the balsam; it, however, is a convenient preparation for forming an extemporaneous syrup, by adding a few drops to a small quantity of simple syrup.

TINCTURA TOLUTANA. The *Tinctura Toluiferæ Balsami.*

TINCTURA VALERIANÆ. L. D. Tincture of Valerian. *Tinctura Valerianæ Simplex.*

℞ Valerianæ radicis, uncias quatuor; spiritûs tenuioris, octarios duos.

Macera per dies quatuordecim, et cola.

Take of Valerian root, four ounces; proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

An useful antispasmodic in conjunction with others. Dose, from half a drachm to two drachms.

TINCTURA VALERIANÆ AMMONIATA. L. D. Ammoniated Tincture of Valerian. *Volatile Tincture of Valerian. Tinctura Valerianæ Volatilis.*

℞ Valerianæ radicis, uncias quatuor; spiritûs ammoniæ aromatici, octarios duos.

Macera per dies quatuordecim, et cola.

Take of valerian root, four ounces; aromatic spirit of ammonia, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

A strong antispasmodic and stimulating preparation; much recommended in nervous and spasmodic affections, more particularly hysteria. The dose is from half a drachm to two drachms.

TINCTURA VALERIANÆ SIMPLEX. Simple Tincture of Valerian. The *Tinctura Valerianæ.*

TINCTURA VALERIANÆ VOLATILIS. Volatile Tincture of Valerian. The *Tinctura Valerianæ Ammoniata.*

TINCTURA VERATRI. The *Tinctura Veratri Albi.*

TINCTURA VERATRI ALBI. E. Tincture of White Hellebore. Digest eight ounces of bruised white hellebore root, in two pounds and a half of diluted alcohol, for seven days, and then strain.

This is a very active medicine, and its use requires great caution, white hellebore being a very violent vegetable poison; it is sometimes recommended to excite vomiting, in manial and apoplectic cases, and in small doses in cutaneous eruptions. The dose should be gradually increased from three drops to five.

TINCTURA ZINGIBERIS. L. D. Tincture of Ginger.

℞ Zingiberis radicis concisæ, uncias duas; spiritûs rectificati, octarios duos.

Macera per dies quatuordecim, et cola.

Take of ginger root sliced, two ounces; rectified spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

A stimulating carminative, exhibited in flatulencies, atonic gout, when it attacks the stomach; and as an adjunct to griping purgatives.

From one to three drachms, is the usual dose.

TOLUIFERA BALSAMUM. L. E. D. The Balsam of Tolu Tree, is a native of Carthagena, belonging to the class *Decandria*, order *Monogynia*. The Tolu Balsam (*Balsamum Tolutanum*) of our shops is said to be obtained by making incisions in the bark of this tree, and is collected into spoons, which

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are made of black wax, from which it is poured into little gourd shells; and after it has thickened, is sent to this country, from South America. It is of a yellowish brown colour, inclining to red, in consistence thick and tenacious, growing hard and brittle by age: odour, very fragrant; taste warm and sweetish. It is one of the mildest balsams, and is occasionally recommended as an expectorant, but from the weakness of its powers, is chiefly used on account of its pleasant flavour; wherefore the pharmacopœias order an officinal syrup and tincture. From one to two scruples triturated with any viscid fluid, is the usual formula for giving it in substance.

TORMENTILLA. L. E. D. The Common Tormentil; or Upright Septfoil. Tormentilla Officinalis.* This plant, the *Tormentilla Erecta* of Linnæus, is a native perennial of this country, growing wild in our woods, and on commons; belonging to the class *Icosandria*, order *Polygynia*. The roots of tormentil (*Tormentillæ Radix*), are recommended in the Materia Medica; they consist of knots, externally blackish, internally reddish; have an austere stryptic taste, and a slight aromatic odour. Tormentil root has long been held in estimation as a powerful astringent, particularly in phthisical diarrhœas. The dose is from ten grains to a drachm.

TORMENTILLA ERECTA. The Upright Tormentil; or *Tormentilla*.

TORMENTILLA OFFICINALIS. The Officinal Tormentil; or *Tormentilla*.

TORMENTILLÆ RADIX. L. E. D. Tormentil Root. *Radix Tormentillæ Erectæ*. See *Tormentilla*.

TOXICODENDRI FOLIA. L. E. Sumach Leaves. *Folia Rhi Toxicodendri*. See *Toxicodendron*.

TOXICODENDRON. L. E. The Medicinal Sumach; or Trailing Poison-Oak. The Poison-Oak; or *Rhus Toxicodendron* of Linnæus, is a deciduous shrub of moderate growth; a native of North America, belonging to the class *Pentandria*, order *Trigynia*. The leaves (*Toxicodendri Folia*,) are the only part medicinally employed; these are alternate, and stand upon very long leaf-stalks: each leaf consists of three leafits; they have no smell, but a sub-acrid taste. Their physical powers are stimulating and narcotic; hence they have been exhibited (from half a grain to four grains, twice or three times a day,) in paralytic affections, and in herpetic eruptions.

TRAGACANTHA. L. Tragacanth, commonly called *Gum Tragacanth*. Gummi Tragacantha. D. Astragalus Tragacantha Gummi. E. See *Astragalus Verus*.

TRIFOLIUM ACETOSELLA. The Common Wood Sorrel; or *Acetosella*.

TRIFOLIUM AQUATICUM. The Water Trefoil; or *Menyanthes*.

TRIFOLIUM FIBRICUM. The Buck Bean; or *Menyanthes*

TRIFOLIUM PALUDOSUM. D. The Marsh Trefoil. Menyanthes. L. See *Menyanthes*.

TRITICI FARINA. D. Starch. Amylum. L. See *Amylum*.

TRITICI HYBERNI FARINA. Flour; or *Farina*.

TRITICI HYBERNI AMYLUM. Starch; or *Amylum*.

TRITICUM ÆSTIVUM. D. The Summer Wheat. See *Triticum Hybernum*.

TRITICUM ÆSTIVUM; FARINA. D. Flour; or Farina. L. See *Farina*.

TRITICUM HYBERNUM. L. E. The Winter Wheat. Both this and the preceding specie (Triticum Æstivum) are well-known annuals of this country, belonging to the class *Triandria*, order *Digynia*. The London and Edinburgh Colleges direct *Flour* to be made from the seed of the winter kind; whereas the Dublin orders it of the summer; but be that as it may, their medical properties are so nearly allied, that it is immaterial from which it is prepared, therefore they are indiscriminately employed for every purpose. Flour (*Farina*) is obtained by first grinding the wheat between mill stones, and then sifting. In medicine its use is very limited, being only employed in erysipelatuous inflammations, and to keep pills from adhering.

TROCHISCUS. A Troch, or Round

* Smith, Flor. Brit.

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Tablet. Troches and lozenges are composed of powders made up with glutinous substances into little cakes, and afterwards dried. This form is principally used for the more commodious exhibition of certain medicines, by fitting them to dissolve slowly in the mouth, so as to pass by degrees into the stomach; and hence these preparations have generally a considerable portion of sugar or other materials grateful to the palate. Some powders have likewise been reduced into troches, with a view to their preparation, though possibly for no very good reasons; for the moistening them, and afterwards drying them in the air, must on this account be of greater injury than any advantage accruing from this form can counter-balance. The general rules to be observed with respect to troches, are these:—If the mass prove so glutinous as to stick to the fingers in making up, the hands may be anointed with any sweet or aromatic oil; or else sprinkled with powder of liquorice, starch, or with flour. In order to thoroughly dry them, put them in an inverted sieve, in a shady airy place, and frequently turn them. Troches should be kept in glass vessels, or in earthen ones, well glazed.

TROCHISCI BECHICI ALBI. The *Trochisci Gummosi.*

TROCHISCI BECHICI NIGRI. The *Trochisci Glycyrrhizæ Glabræ.*

TROCHISCI CARBONATIS CALCIS. E. Troches of Carbonate of Lime. *Tabellæ Cardialgicæ. Trochisci Cretæ.* Take of prepared carbonate of lime, four ounces; gum arabic, in powder, an ounce; nutmeg, in powder, a drachm; purified sugar, four ounces: rub them together, and form them into troches with water. Employed against acidity of the stomach, and heartburn. Two or more, occasionally.

TROCHISCI CRETÆ. Chalk Troches. The *Trochisci Carbonatis Calcis.*

TROCHISCI GLYCYRRHIZÆ. The *Trochisci Glycyrrhizæ Glabræ.*

TROCHISCI GLYCYRRHIZÆ GLABRÆ. E. Liquorice Troches. Dissolve one part, each, of extract of liquorice, and gum arabic; and two parts of purified sugar, in warm water; then strain and evaporate with a gentle heat, until it attains a consistence proper for forming into troches. A pectoral and demulcent; serviceable in allaying tickling coughs, for which purpose two or more is to be taken occasionally.

TROCHISCI GLYCYRRHIZÆ CUM OPIO. E. Liquorice Troches with Opium. Take of opium, two drachms; tincture of tolu, four drachms; simple syrup, eight ounces; extract of liquorice, softened in water, gum arabic in powder, of each five ounces. First rub the opium with the tincture; then add, by degrees, the syrup and extract; afterwards mix in the powdered gum arabic; lastly dry them, so as to form a mass, to be divided into troches, each weighing ten grains. An useful anodyne for allaying the irritation of the fauces producing cough, in protracted catarrhs. Dose, one, occasionally.

TROCHISCI GUMMOSI. E. Gum Troches. Take of gum arabic, four parts; starch, one part; refined sugar, twelve parts. Powder them, and make them into a proper mass with rose water, so as to form troches. Exhibited in tickling coughs. Two or more at liberty.

TROCHISCI NITRATIS POTASSÆ. E. Nitre Troches. Form one part of nitrate of potash, and three parts of purified sugar, into troches with mucilage of tragacanth. A serviceable refrigerant in slight inflammatory sore throats, and fevers, diluting largely during their use. Dose, one or two occasionally.

TURPETHUM MINERALE. Turpeth Mineral. The *Sub-sulphas Hydrargyri Flavus.*

TURPETHUM NIGRUM. Black Turpeth. The *Oxydum Hydrargyri Cinereum.*

TUSSILAGO. L. D. The Common Coltsfoot; or *Tussilago Farfara* of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœias, and of Linnæus, is a common indigenous perennial plant, of the class *Syngenesia*, order, *Polygamia Superflua.* It grows in moist situations, producing yellow flowers in March and April. Both the leaves and flowers are recommended as expectorants and demulcents; therefore employed in those cases in which such proper-

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ties prove beneficial. The dose is from half a drachm to a drachm in substance; it is, however, more generally given as a decoction. This may be made by boiling a handful of the leaves in two pints of water to one pint, then strain and sweeten with syrup; a teacupful of this is to be taken occasionally.

TUSSILAGO FARFARA. E. The Common Colt's-foot; or Tussilago. L. See *Tussilago.*

TUSSILAGO VULGARIS. The *Tussilago.*

TUTIA. D. Tutty; or Oxidum Zinci Impurum. E. See *Oxidum Zinci Impurum.*

TUTIA PRÆPARATA. Prepared Tutty. The *Oxidum Zinci Impurum Præparatum.*

TYPHA AROMATICA. Aromatic Cat's-tail. The *Acorus Calamus.*

U.

ULMI CORTEX. L. D. Elm Bark; or Ulmus Campestris, Cortex Interior. E. See *Ulmus.*

ULMUS. L. D. The Common Elm; or *Ulmus Campestris* of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, and of Linnæus, is a well-known tree in this country, belonging to the class *Pentandria*, order, *Digynia.* The inner tough bark of this tree (*Ulmi Cortex*) is directed for use by the Pharmacopœias; it has no remarkable smell, but a bitterish taste, and abounds with a slimy juice. This juice has been recommended in nephritic cases, and externally as an application to burns. As elm bark is never used in substance, an officinal decoction is ordered; which form is certainly very convenient, on account of its allowing other alteratives to be taken at the same time. See *Decoctum Ulmi.*

ULMUS CAMPESTRIS. E. The Common Elm; or Ulmus. L. See *Ulmus.*

UNGUENTUM. An Ointment, or Unguent. These preparations differ but very little from cerates, except in consistence, which is about that of butter.

UNGUENTUM ACETATIS PLUMBI. E. D. Ointment of Acetate of Lead; Ceratum Plumbi Acetatis. L. See *Ceratum Plumbi Acetatis.*

UNGUENTUM ACETITIS PLUMBI. Ointment of Acetite of Lead. The *Ceratum Plumbi Acetatis.*

UNGUENTUM ACIDI NITROSI. E. D. Ointment of Nitrous Acid. Take of hog's-lard, a pound; nitrous acid, six drachms. Melt the fat, and rub into it the acid gradually, until the mixture is cold. A stimulant applied to foul ulcers and herpetic eruptions.

UNGUENTUM ÆGYPTIACUM. Egyptian Ointment. The *Linimentum Æruginis.*

UNGUENTUM ÆRUGINIS. D. Ointment of Verdigris; Unguentum Sub-acetatis Cupri. E. See *Unguentum Sub-acetatis Cupri.*

UNGUENTUM ALBUM. White Ointment. The *Unguentum Oxidi Plumbi Albi.*

UNGUENTUM ANTIPSORICUM. Antipsoric Ointment. The *Unguentum Sulphure.*

UNGUENTUM BASILICUM FLAVUM. Yellow Basilicon Ointment. The *Ceratum Resinæ.*

UNGUENTUM BASILICUM NIGRUM. Black Basilicon Ointment. The *Unguentum Picis Liquidæ.*

UNGUENTUM CALAMINARIS. D. Calamine Ointment; Ceratum Calaminæ. L. See *Ceratum Calaminæ.*

UNGUENTUM CALCIS HYDRARGYRI ALBI. Ointment of White Lime of Mercury. The *Unguentum Hydrargyri Præcipitati Albi.*

UNGUENTUM CANTHARIDIS. L. Ointment of Spanish Fly; Unguentum Infusi. Meloes Vesicatorii. E. *Unguentum Lyttæ.*

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℞ Cantharidis in pulverem subtilissimum contritæ, uncias duas; aquæ destillatæ, fluiduncias octo; cerati resinæ, uncias octo.

Aquam cum cantharide decoque ad dimidium, et cola. Liquori colato immisce ceratum; dein vaporet ad idoneam crassitudinem.

Take of Spanish flies in very fine powder, two ounces; distilled water, eight fluidounces; resin cerate, eight ounces.

Boil down the water with the Spanish flies to one half, and strain. Mix the cerate with the strained liquor, and evaporate the mixture until it acquires a proper consistence.

Medicinally employed for keeping up a discharge from a blistered surface.

UNGUENTUM CERÆ ALBÆ. D. Ointment of White Wax. Take of white wax, a pound; prepared hog's-lard, four pounds. Make into an ointment. Recommended as an emollient covering to excoriations and benign ulcers.

UNGUENTUM CERÆ FLAVÆ. D. Ointment of Yellow Wax. This is prepared with the same proportions as the former, and is calculated for the same purposes.

UNGUENTUM CERUSSÆ. D. Ceruse Ointment; or Unguentum Oxidi Plumbi Albi. E. See *Unguentum Oxidi Plumbi Albi.*

Unguentum Cerussæ Acetatæ. Ointment of Acetated Ceruse. The *Ceratum Plumbi Acetatis.*

UNGUENTUM CETACEI. L. Ointment of Spermaceti; or Unguentum Spermatis Ceti. D.

℞ Cetacei, drachmas sex; ceræ albæ, drachmas duas; olivæ olei, fluiduncias tres.

Lento igne simul liquefacta assiduè move donec refrixerint.

Take of spermaceti, six drachms; white wax, two drachms; olive oil, three fluidounces.

Melt them together over a slow fire, stirring them constantly until cold.

A simple emollient ointment, chiefly used as the ordinary dressing for blistered parts and excoriations.

Unguentum Citrinum. Citrine Ointment. The *Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitratis.*

Unguentum Cæruleum. Blue Ointment. The *Unguentum Hydrargyri.*

Unguentum Cæruleum Fortius. Strong Blue Ointment. The *Unguentum Hydrargyri Fortius.*

Unguentum Cæruleum Mitius. Mild Blue Ointment. The *Unguentum Hydrargyri Mitius.*

Unguentum e Mercurio Præcipitato Albo. Ointment of White Precipitate of Mercury. The *Unguentum Hydrargyri Præcipitati Albi.*

Unguentum e Gummi Elemi. Ointment of Gum Elemi. The *Unguentum Elemi Compositum.*

Unguentum e Pice. The *Unguentum Picis Liquidæ.*

UNGUENTUM ELEMI. D. Ointment of Elemi; or Unguentum Elemi Compositum. L. See *Unguentum Elemi Compositum.*

UNGUENTUM ELEMI COMPOSITUM. L. Compound Ointment of Elemi; or Unguentum Elemi. D. *Liniment of Arceus.*

℞ Elemi, libram; terebinthinæ vulgaris, uncias decem; sevi præparati, libras duas; olivæ olei, fluiduncias duas.

Elemi cum sevo simul liquefac; tum ab igne remove, et his terebinthinam et oleum statim misce; deinde per linteum exprime.

Take of elemi, a pound; common turpentine, ten ounces; prepared suet, two pounds; olive oil, two fluidounces.

Melt the elemi with the suet, then remove them from the fire, and immediately mix with them the turpentine and the oil; lastly, strain through linen.

A stimulant and digestive, used to keep open issues and setons; and as a dressing to ulcers, which do not admit of the application of the adhesive plaster.

Unguentum Epispasticum Fortius. Strong Epispastic Ointment. The *Unguentum Pulveris Meloes Vesicatorii.*

Unguentum Epispasticum Mitius. Weak Epispastic Ointment. The *Unguentum Cantharidis.*

UNGUENTUM HELLEBORI ALBI. D. Ointment of White Hellebore. Unguentum Veratri. L. See *Unguentum Veratri.*

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UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI. E. D. Ointment of Mercury. Blue Ointment. *Unguentum Cæruleum. Unguentum Mercuriale. Mercurial Ointment.* Take of purified mercury, and mutton suet, of each one part; hog's lard, three parts. Rub the mercury carefully in a mortar, with a little of the lard, until the globules disappear; then add the remaining lard and the mutton suet. See *Unguentum Hydrargyri Mitius.*

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI FORTIUS. L. Strong Mercurial Ointment. *Unguentum Cæruleum Fortius. Unguentum Mercuriale Fortius.*

℞ Hydrargyri purificati, libras duas; adipis præparatæ, uncias viginti tres; sevi præparati, unciam.

Tere primùm hydrargyrum cum sevo et exiguo adipis, donec globuli non amplius conspiciantur; dein adjice adipis quod reliquum est, et misce.

Take of purified mercury, two pounds; prepared lard, twenty-three ounces; prepared suet, an ounce.

First rub the mercury with the suet and a little of the lard, until globules are no longer visible; then add the remainder of the lard, and mix.

During the preparation of this ointment, the mercury becomes oxidized. It is only used in those cases, in which the weak is not sufficiently powerful.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI MITIUS. L. D. Mild Mercurial Ointment. *Unguentum Cæruleum Mitius. Unguentum Mercuriale Mitius.*

℞ Unguenti hydrargyri fortioris, libram; adipis præparatæ, libras duas. Misce.

Take of strong mercurial ointment, a pound; prepared lard, two pounds. Mix.

The mercurial ointments, it will be observed, differ only in the quantity of mercury they contain; therefore, they are all used with same view. They are in very general use for mercurial frictions, in venereal affections, when it is wished to get speedily into the system, a large portion of mercury without affecting the bowels; and where there are local affections, as buboes. For the first purpose, a drachm of the strongest (*Unguentum Hydrargyri Fortius*) is to be introduced by friction upon the inside of the thigh, or the fore-arm, every night, till the system is affected, the patient living, during its employment, upon a milk and gruel diet. The weaker mercurial ointments are chiefly used as topical dressings to venereal ulcers.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRATIS. L. E. Ointment of Nitrate of Mercury; or Unguentum Super-nitratis Hydrargyri. D. *Citrine Ointment. Unguentum Citrinum.*

℞ Hydrargyri purificati, unciam; acidi nitrici, fluidrachmas undecim; adipis præparatæ, uncias sex; olivæ olei, fluiduncias quatuor.

Hydrargyrum in acido primùm liqua; dein liquorem adhuc calentem cum adipe et oleo, simul liquefactis, misce.

Take of purified mercury, an ounce; nitric acid, eleven fluidrachms; prepared lard, six ounces; olive oil, four fluidounces.

First dissolve the mercury in the acid; then while the solution is hot, mix it with the lard and oil melted together.

Take of purified mercury, an ounce; nitric acid, eleven fluidrachms; prepared lard, six ounces; olive oil, four fluidounces. First, dissolve the mercury in the acid, then mix the liquor while yet hot, with the lard and oil melted together. The mercury is here oxidized by a portion of the oxygen of the nitric acid, and unites with it, forming a nitrate of mercury; hence the ointment's name. Medicinally applied to herpes, porrigo larvalis, and other cutaneous eruptions.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRATIS MITIUS. E. Mild Ointment of Nitrate of Mercury. *Unguentum Opthalmicum.* This is prepared in the same way (as the the preceding), with three times the quantity of oil and lard; chiefly used, by means of a hair-pencil,

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between the eye-lids; in psoröphthalmia, and ulcerations of the tarsi.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRICO-OXYDI. L. Ointment of Nitric-oxyde of Mercury; or Unguentum Oxidi Hydrargyri Rubri. E. Unguentum Sub-nitratis Hydrargyri. D. *Red Precipitate Ointment.*

℞ Hydrargyri nitrico-oxidi, unciam; ceræ albæ, uncias duas; adipis præparatæ, uncias sex.

Cere et adipi, simul liquefactis, adjice hydrargyri nitrico-oxydum in pulverem subtilissimum tritum, et misce.

Take of nitrico-oxide of mercury, an ounce; white wax, two ounces; prepared lard, six ounces.

To the wax and lard, melted together, add the nitrico-oxide of mercury, reduced to a very subtle powder, and mix.

A very serviceable stimulating and escharotic ointment, particularly useful in indolent foul ulcers; to specks of the cornea, and to inflammations of the tunica conjunctiva, with a thickening of the inner membrane of the palpebræ.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI PRÆCIPITATI ALBI. L. Ointment of White Precipitated Mercury; or Unguentum Sub-muriatis Hydrargyri Ammoniata. D.

℞ Hydrargyri præcipitati albi, drachmam; adipis præparatæ, unciam cum semisse.

Adipi, lento igne liquefactæ, adjice hydrargyrum præcipitatum, et misce.

Take of white precipitated mercury, a drachm; prepared lard, an ounce and a half.

To the lard, melted over a slow fire, add the precipitated mercury and mix.

For cleansing and incarnating old foul and indolent ulcers; it is also very effectual in the treatment of the itch, and in the destruction of vermin.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI PRÆCIPITATI RUBRI. Ointment of Red Precipitated Mercury. The *Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitrico Oxidi.*

UNGUENTUM INFUSI MELOES VESICATORII. E. Ointment of Infusion of Spanish Fly. Unguentum Cantharidis. L. See *Unguentum Cantharidis.*

UNGUENTUM LYTTÆ. Ointment of Spanish Fly. The *Unguentum Cantharidis.*

UNGUENTUM MERCURIALE. Mercurial Ointment. The *Unguentum Hydrargyri.*

UNGUENTUM MERCURIALE FORTIUS. Strong Mercurial Ointment. The *Unguentum Hydrargyri Fortius.*

UNGUENTUM OPTHALMICUM. Opthalmic Ointment. The *Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitratis Mitius.*

UNGUENTUM OXIDI HYDRARGYRI CINEREI. E. Ointment of Grey Oxide of Mercury. Mix intimately one part of grey oxide of mercury, with three of lard; employed with the same view as the simple mercurial ointments. See *Unguentum Hydrargyri Mitius.*

UNGUENTUM OXIDI HYDRARGYRI RUBRI. E. Ointment of Red Oxide of Mercury. Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitrico-oxydi. L. See *Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitrico-oxydi.*

UNGUENTUM OXIDI PLUMBI ALBI. E. Ointment of White Oxide of Lead; or Unguentum Cerussæ. D. *Unguentum Album.* Mix intimately, one part of white oxide of lead (in very fine powder), with five parts of simple ointment. A cooling desiccative preparation, of great use when applied to excoriated surfaces.

UNGUENTUM OXIDI ZINCI. E. D. Ointment of Oxide of Zinc. Unguentum Zinci. L. See *Unguentum Zinci.*

UNGUENTUM OXIDI ZINCI IMPURI. E. Ointment of Impure Oxide of Zinc. Tutty Ointment. Unguentum Tutiæ. D. Mix intimately one part of prepared impure oxide of zinc, with five parts of simple lineament. Employed for the same purposes as the *Unguentum Zinci.*

UNGUENTUM PICIS. Tar Ointment. The *Unguentum Picis Liquidæ.*

UNGUENTUM PICIS NIGRÆ. L. Ointment of Black Resin. *Ointment of Black Pitch. Unguentum Resinæ Nigræ.*

℞ Picis nigræ, ceræ flavæ, resinæ flavæ, singulorum uncias novem; olivæ olei, octarium.

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Liquefac simul, et per linteum exprime.

Take of pitch, yellow wax, yellow resin, of each nine ounces; olive oil, a pint.

Melt them together, and strain through linen.

A stimulating and detergent ointment, recommended in porrigo favosa, and other foul eruptions.

UNGUENTUM PICIS LIQUIDÆ. L. D. Ointment of Liquid Pitch. *Tar Ointment.*

℞ Picis liquidæ, sevi præparati, singulorum libram.

Liquefac simul, et per linteum exprime.

Take of tar, prepared suet, of each a pound.

Melt them together, and strain through a linen cloth.

Employed against tinea capitis, and other cutaneous, scabby, and foul ulcers.

UNGUENTUM PIPERIS NIGRI. D. Ointment of Black Pepper. Mix intimately four ounces of black pepper in powder, with a pound of prepared lard. Stimulating and irritating.

UNGUENTUM PRÆCIPITATUM ALBUM. White Precipitate Ointment. The *Unguentum Hydrargyri Præcipitati Albi.*

UNGUENTUM PRÆCIPITATUM RUBRUM. Red Precipitate Ointment. The *Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitrico-oxydi.*

UNGUENTUM PULVERIS MELOES VESICATORII. E. Ointment of the Powder of Spanish Fly. *Unguentum Epispasticum Fortius.* Mix intimately, one part of powdered Spanish fly, with seven parts of resinous ointment. This like the Emplastrum Cantharidis, is employed in the dressings of blisters to keep up a perpetual discharge, which, in many chronic, and some acute cases, is of great service; but there are but few habits can support the irritation it induces. Therefore, the formula directed by the London College, is more generally approved of, and consequently in greater use; still, when a violent irritant is required, and can be borne by the patient, the strong ointment should be applied.

UNGUENTUM RESINÆ. Ointment of Resin. The *Unguentum Resinosum.*

UNGUENTUM RESINÆ ALBÆ. D. Ointment of White Resin. Unguentum Resinosum. E. See *Unguentum Resinosum.*

UNGUENTUM RESINÆ FLAVÆ. Ointment of Yellow Resin. The *Ceratum Resinæ.*

UNGUENTUM RESINÆ NIGRÆ. Ointment of Black Resin. The *Unguentum Picis Nigræ.*

UNGUENTUM RESINOSUM. E. Resinous Ointment; or Unguentum Resinæ Albæ. D. Melt together eight parts of lard: five parts of white resin; and two parts of yellow wax. Commonly employed in dressings, for digesting, cleansing, and incarnating wounds and ulcers.

UNGUENTUM SABINÆ. D. Ointment of Savine. Ceratum Sabinæ. L. See *Ceratum Sabinæ.*

UNGUENTUM SAMBUCI. L. D. Elder Ointment. *Elder Flower Ointment.*

℞ Sambuci florum, adipis præparatæ, singulorum libras duas.

Adipi incoque sambuci flores, donec friabiles fiant; tum per linteum exprime.

Take of elder flowers, prepared lard, of each two pounds.

Boil the elder flowers in the lard until they become crisp; then strain through linen.

Employed as an emollient covering to benign ulcers.

UNGUENTUM SAMBUCINUM. The *Unguentum Sambuci.*

UNGUENTUM SATURNINUM. Saturnine Ointment. The *Ceratum Plumbi Acetatis.*

UNGUENTUM SIMPLEX. E. D. Simple Ointment. Melt two parts of white wax in five of olive oil; and stir the mixture till nearly cold. For softening the skin and healing chaps.

UNGUENTUM SPERMATIS CETI. D. Spermaceti Ointment. Unguentum Cetacei. L. See *Unguentum Cetacei.*

UNGUENTUM SUB-ACETATIS CUPRI. E. Ointment of Subacetate of Copper. Ointment of Verdigris. Unguentum Æruginis. D. Mix one part of sub-acetate of copper with fifteen of resinous ointment. This ointment is used for cleansing sores, and keeping down

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fungous flesh; as also to ulcers which continue to run from a weakness in the vessels of the parts. It is likewise frequently used with advantage in cases of opthalmia, depending on scrofula, where the palpebræ are principally affected, but when it is to be thus employed, it is, in general, requisite that it should be somewhat weakened by the addition of a proportion of simple ointment or prepared lard.

UNGUENTUM SUB-ACETATIS PLUMBI. D. Ointment of Sub-acetate of Lead. Unguentum Oxidi Plumbi Albi. E. See *Unguentum Oxidi Plumbi Albi.*

UNGUENTUM SUB-MURIATIS HYDRARGYRI AMMONIATI. D. Ointment of Ammoniated Sub-muriate of Mercury. Unguentum Præcipitati Albi. L. See *Unguentum Præcipitati Albi.*

UNGUENTUM SUB-NITRATIS HYDRARGYRI. D. Ointment of Sub-nitrate of Mercury. Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitrico-oxydi. L. See *Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitrico-oxydi.*

UNGUENTUM SUPER-NITRATIS HYDRARGYRI. D. Ointment of Super-nitrate of Mercury; or Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitratis. L. See *Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitratis.*

UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS. L. E. D. Sulphur Ointment.

℞ Sulphuris sublimati, uncias tres; adipis præparatæ, libram dimidiam. Misce.

Take of sublimed sulphur, three ounces; prepared lard, half a pound. Mix.

This is the most effectual preparation to destroy the itch; for which purpose, the fourth part of the body should be well rubbed with the ointment every night, till the symptoms disappear; at the same time exhibiting sulphur internally. It is also serviceable in the cure of other cutaneous eruptions.

UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS COMPOSITUM. L. Compound Sulphur Ointment.

℞ Sulphuris sublimati, libram dimidiam; veratri radicis contritæ, uncias duas; potassæ nitratis, drachmam; saponis mollis, libram dimidiam; adipis præparatæ, libram cum semisse. Misce.

Take of sublimed sulphur, half a pound; white hellebore root, in powder, two ounces; nitrate of potash, a drachm; soft soap, half a pound; prepared lard, a pound and a half. Mix.

This preparation is used for the same purpose as the former; but is more stimulating.

UNGUENTUM TETRAPHARMACUM. The *Unguentum Picis Nigræ.*

UNGUENTUM TUTIÆ. D. Tutty Ointment. Unguentum Oxidi Zinci Impuri. E. See *Unguentum Oxidi Zinci Impuri.*

UNGUENTUM VERATRI. L. Ointment of White Hellebore. Unguentum Hellebori Albi. D.

℞ Veratri radicis contritæ, uncias duas; adipis præparatæ, uncias octo; limonum olei, minima viginti. Misce.

Take of white hellebore root in powder, two ounces; prepared lard, eight ounces; oil of lemons, twenty minims. Mix.

A stimulating application for scabies, and other cutaneous eruptions.

UNGUENTUM ZINCI. L. Ointment of Zinc; or Unguentum Oxidi Zinci. E. D.

℞ Zinci oxydi, unciam; adipis præparatæ, uncias sex. Misce.

Take of oxide of zinc, an ounce; prepared lard, six ounces. Mix.

A very useful application to chronic opthalmia, acrid scabby eruptions, and excoriated nipples.

UNGULA CABILLINA. The Colt's-foot; or *Farfara.*

URINARIA. The *Taraxacum.*

UVA URSI. L. E. D. Bear's Whortle-berry; Red-berried Trailing Arbutus; Bear's-berry; Bearberry. This shrub, the *Arbutus Uva-Ursi* of Linnæus, is a native evergreen of this country, belonging to the class *Decandria*, order *Monogynia.* Found on dry heaths and in woods: East Common Wood, near Hexham, Northumberland; Isle of Mull; next to Y-Columb-Kill; about Blair; summit of Skiddaw; Martindale Dale-head, Ullswater; on Kinder Scout, near Hayfield, Derbyshire; Croukley Fell; Forcegarth Scar; and near Caldron Snout, Durham. The green leaves alone should be selected, picked from the twigs, and dried by a moderate heat. The

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powder, when properly prepared, is of a light brown colour, with a shade of greenish yellow, has nearly the odour of good grass hay, as cut from the rick; and to the taste is at first smartly astringent, and bitterish, which sensations gradually soften into a liquorice flavour. Bear's whortleberry, though employed by the ancients in several diseases requiring astringent medicines, had almost entirely fallen into disuse, until the middle of the last century, when it first drew the attention of physicians, as an useful remedy in calculous and nephritic complaints; it, however, appears to act in the same manner as other astringents, by merely allaying the pain and irritability of the bladder. In chronic diarrhœa and dysentery, it is also an useful medicine. From ten to thirty grains is the usual dose.

UVÆ PASSÆ. L. E. Raisins; or Uvæ Passæ Sole Siccatæ. D. See *Vitis Vinifera*.

UVÆ PASSÆ BACCÆ PRÆPARATA, VEL MAJOR. Raisins, or *Uvæ Passæ*.

UVÆ URSI FOLIA. L. E. D. The Leaves of Bear's Whortleberry. See *Uva Ursi*.

V.

VACCARIA VICCINA. The Bear's Whortleberry; or *Uva Ursi*.

VALERIANA. L. D. The Common Wild Valerian, or *Valerianæ Officinalis* of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, and of Linnæus, is an indigenous perennial plant, of the *Triandria* class, and *Monogynia* order. Valerian Root (*Valerianæ Radix*,) has long been recommended as an efficacious remedy in hysteria, epilepsy, hemicrania, and chlorosis. From a scruple to a drachm, is ordered to be taken three or four times a day, increasing the dose as far as the stomach can bear it. The root consists of slender, brownish fibres, matted together, and attached to one head; has a strong, fœtid odour; and a bitterish, sub-acrid, warm taste. The sensible qualities of Valerian appear to reside entirely in an essential oil, which varies in abundance, according to the season of the year in which the roots are collected; thus those taken up in autumn or winter, have much more sensible properties than those collected in spring and summer; it therefore seems obvious, they should be obtained in the former time.

VALERIANA OFFICINALIS. E. The Common, Officinal, or Wild Valerian. Valeriana. L. See *Valeriana*.

VALERIANA SYLVESTRIS. The Wild Valerian; or *Valeriana*.

VALERIANÆ RADIX. L. D. Valerian Root; or Valerianæ Officinalis Radix. E. See *Valeriana*.

VERATRI ALBI RADIX. White Hellebore Root; or *Veratri Radix*.

VERATRI RADIX. L. E. White Hellebore Root; or Helleborus Albus; Radix. D. See *Veratrum*.

VERATRUM. L. E. The White Hellebore; or Helleborus Albus. D. This plant, the *Veratrum Album* of Linnæus, is a native perennial of Europe, belonging to the class *Polygamia*, order *Monœcia*. It grows spontaneously in Switzerland and the mountainous parts of Germany. Every part of the plant is extremely acrid and poisonous. The powder of the dried root, applied to an issue, occasions violent purging; snuffed up the nose, it proves a strong, but not always a safe sternutatory. Taken internally, it acts with extreme violence as an emetic, and has been observed, even in small

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doses, to occasion convulsions, and even death. The ancients, sometimes employed it in very obstinate cases, and always made it their last resource. It is now never given internally, unless in maniacal cases, in which, however, it is not more useful than other strong purgatives. Even its use to promote a discharge from the nose in apoplexy and lethargy requires great caution. As an errhine, it may be taken to the quantity of about three grains snuffed at bedtime; but as a remedy in mania, it may be exhibited from three grains to ten. The poisonous effects of an overdose, are generally counteracted by evacuating the stomach by copious draughts of oily and mucilaginous liquids, and exhibiting emollient enemas to sheath and sooth the rectum. These are to be followed by acidulous fluids, coffee, camphor, and bleeding, in union with other antiphlogistic measures.

VERATRUM ALBUM. The White Hellebore; or *Veratrum*.

VERONICA AQUATICA. Water Speedwell. The *Beccabunga*.

VERONICA BECCABUNGA. The Common Brooklime; or *Beccabunga*.

VERONICA SUCCULENTUM. Succulent Speedwell. The *Beccabunga*.

VETONICUS. The Clove July-flower; or *Dianthus Caryophyllus*.

VINUM. Wine. Parmentier has occupied thirty-two pages of the *Annales de Chimie*, to prove that *wine* is an extremely bad menstruum for extracting the virtues of medical substances. His only argument is, that, by infusion of vegetable substances in wine, its natural tendency to decomposition is so much accelerated, that at the end of the process, instead of wine, we have only a liquor containing the elements of bad vinegar. Wine is considered as a tolerably good menstruum for many vegetable principles; but it is liable to the objection of inequality of strength; and medicated wines are more liable to suffer decomposition from keeping than tinctures. The London College, it will be found, have received Parmentier's proposition in a favourable manner, by directing their wines to be made with proof spirit and distilled water; probably agreeing with him, that the preparations are less nauseous, and always of the same determinate strength. They should be kept in well-corked bottles, in a cool place.

VINUM. E. Spanish White Wine; or Sherry. Vinum Album Hispanicum. D. Wine is the juice of the grape, altered by fermentation; and it may also be obtained from a very considerable number of saccharine substances, such as currants, grapes, elder-berries, &c. The appellation of wine is however, more particularly applied to those drawn from the grape. The numerous varieties of wine depend principally on the proportion of sugar contained in the must and the manner of its fermentation. On a chemical investigation, all wines consist chiefly of water, alcohol, a peculiar acid, the carbonic acid, tartar, and an astringent gummi-resinous matter, in which the colour of the red wine resides, and which is expressed from the husks of the grapes. Wine, taken in moderate quantities, acts as a beneficial stimulus to the whole system. It promotes digestion, increases the action of the heart and arteries, raises the heat of the body, and exhilarates the spirits. Good wine and of proper age, is tonic, anti-spasmodic and nutritive; but when new, flatulent and purgative, sooner intoxicating, and instead of strengthening, producing debility. In the low and sinking stage of typhus fever, the judicious exhibition of wine fills the pulse, and restores its firmness, without increasing delirium, but it is hurtful if given when the skin is very hot and dry. It is useful also in tetanus, chorea, and some other convulsive affections, and in most cases in which tonics are indicated. In the convalescences from all severe diseases, it is the remedy on which we have most dependence. The proportion in which it may be given is from one glassful to three pints in twenty-four hours; but this must be regulated according to the nature of the disease, the age, and the previous habits of the patient.

VINUM ALBUM HISPANICUM. D. Spanish White Wine, or Vinum. E. See *Vinum*.

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VINUM ALOES. L. D. Wine of Aloes; or Vinum Aloes Socotorinæ. E.

℞ Aloës spicatæ extracti, uncias octo; canellæ corticis, uncias duas; spiritûs tenuioris, aquæ destillatæ, singulorum octarios quatuor.

Aloën cum arena alba, sordibus purgata, in pulverem tere; canellæ corticem etiam in pulverem tere; hisque, inter se mistis, spiritum et aquam affunde. Macera per dies quatuordecim, subindè movens, et cola.

Take of extract of spiked aloe, eight ounces; canella bark, two ounces; proof spirit, distilled water, of each four pints.

Rub the aloes into powder with clean white sand; rub the canella bark also into powder, and, upon these mixed together, pour the spirit and water. Macerate for fourteen days, stirring occasionally, and strain.

A stomachic purgative, calculated for the aged and phlegmatic, who are not troubled with piles. The dose is from half an ounce to two ounces.

VINUM ALOES SOCOTORINÆ. E. Wine of Socotorine Aloes. Vinum Aloes. L. D. See *Vinum Aloes.*

VINUM AMARUM. Bitter Wine. The *Vinum Gentianæ Compositum.*

VINUM ANTIMONIALE. Antimonial Wine. The *Vinum Antimonii Tartarizati.*

VINUM ANTIMONII TARTARIZATI. L. Wine of Tartarized Antimony; or Vinum Tartratis Antimonii. E. *Antimonial Wine. Liquor Antimonii Tartarizati.*

℞ Antimonii tartarizati, scrupulum; aquæ destillatæ ferventis, fluiduncias octo; spiritûs rectificati, fluiduncias duas.

Antimonium tartarizatum in aqua destillata fervente liqua; tum liquori colato spiritum adjice.

Take of tartarized antimony, one scruple; boiling distilled water, eight fluidounces; rectified spirit, two fluidounces.

Dissolve the tartarized antimony in the boiling distilled water; then add the spirit to the filtered liquor.

This preparation may be given in all cases where the antimonium tartarizatum is indicated. As a diaphoretic, the dose is from fifteen drops to a drachm, every two or three hours; but as an emetic, from three to eight drachms. See *Antimonium Tartarizatum.*

VINUM BENEDICTUM. Blessed Wine. The *Vinum Antimonii Tartarizati.*

VINUM CHALYBEATUM. Chalybeate Wine. The *Vinum Ferri.*

VINUM COLCHICI. L. Wine of Colchicum. Wine of Meadow Saffron.

℞ Colchici radicis recentis concisæ, libram; spiritûs tenuioris, fluiduncias quatuor; aquæ destillatæ, fluiduncias octo.

Macera per dies quatuordecim, et cola.

Take of meadow saffron root fresh and sliced, a pound; proof spirit, four fluidounces; distilled water, eight fluidounces.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

Taken from half a drachm to a drachm at a dose, in any bland fluid, it is said to be particularly serviceable in gout, rheumatism, and all inflammatory affections.

VINUM FERRI. L. D. Wine of Iron. *Vinum Chalybeatum.*

℞ Ferri, drachmam; potassæ super-tartratis contritæ, drachmas sex; aquæ destillatæ, octarios duos, vel quantum satis sit; spiritûs tenuioris, fluiduncias vigiati.

Ferrum et potassæ super-tartratem simul tere, et in vase vitreo patulo cum aquæ fluiduciâ per hebdomadas sex aëri expone, spathâ quotidie movens, adjectâ subindè aquâ distillatâ ut semper humida sint. Dein leni calore exsicca, in pulverem tere, et cum aquæ destillatæ fluiduciis triginta misce. Liquorem cola, et colato spiritum adjice.

Take of iron, a drachm; supertartrate of potash in powder, six drachms; distilled water, two pints, or a sufficient quantity; proof spirit, twenty fluidounces.

Rub the iron and super-tartrate of potash together, and expose the mixture to the air for six weeks, in a shallow glass vessel, with one fluidounce of the water, stirring it daily with a spatula, and occasionally adding distilled water, so that it may be always moist. Then dry

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by a gentle heat, reduce it to powder, and mix it with thirty fluidounces of the distilled water. Filter the solution, and when filtered, add the spirit.

During the process, the iron is oxidized, and unites to the superabundant acid in the super-tartrate of potash, forming a tartrate of iron and potash: this again is dissolved in the water and spirit. A serviceable tonic in chlorosis, and the relaxed habits of young females. Dose, from one to four drachms, twice or three times a day,

VINUM GENTIANÆ COMPOSITUM. E. Compound Wine of Gentian. *Vinum Amarum.* Take of gentian root, half an ounce; pale bark, an ounce; seville orange peel, dried, two drachms; canella bark, a drachm; diluted alcohol, four ounces; spanish white wine, two pounds and a half. First pour the alcohol on the root and bark, sliced and bruised, and, after twenty-four hours, add the wine; then macerate for seven days, and filter. Employed as a stomachic tonic in dyspepsia, and debilities of the stomach. From two to six drachms is the proper dose.

VINUM IPECACUANHÆ. L. E. D. Ipecacuanha Wine; or Wine of Ipecac.

℞ Ipecacuanhæ radicis contusæ, uncias duas; spiritûs tenuioris, fluiduncias duodecim; aquæ destillatæ, fluiduncias viginti.

Macera per dies quatuordecim, et cola.

Take of ipecacuanha root bruised, two ounces; proof spirit, twelve fluidounces; distilled water, twenty fluidounces.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

For children, this preparation, is considered a better emetic, than antimonial wine, as it operates more mildly. Given in divided doses, from four to ten drachms. In coughs, dysentery, diarrhœa, and hemorrhages, it operates as a serviceable diaphoretic; but for these cases, the dose should be small, as from ten to thirty drops, every two or three hours.

VINUM NICOTIANÆ TABACI. E. Wine of Tobacco. Macerate an ounce of dried tobacco leaves, in twelve ounces of Spanish white wine, for seven days, and then filter. Recommended in colica pictonum, ileus, and dropsical cases. The dose is from twenty to forty drops.

VINUM OPII. L. Wine of Opium. Sydenham's Liquid Laudanum.

℞ Extracti opii, unciam; cinnamomi corticis contusi, caryophyllorum contusorum, singulorum drachmam; spiritûs tenuioris, fluiduncias sex; aquæ destillatæ fluiduncias decem.

Macera per dies octo, et cola.

Take of extract of opium, an ounce; cinnamon bark bruised, cloves bruised, of each a drachm; proof spirit, six fluidounces; distilled water, ten fluidounces.

Macerate for eight days, and strain.

This compound was formerly known by the name of *Sydenham's Liquid Laudanum;* and is employed in the same cases as the Tincture of Opium; but from its exciting less disturbance of the brain and nervous system, is more calculated for very young patients, nervous habits, and where the head is much affected. The dose is from ten drops to a drachm.

VINUM RHEI. E. Rhubarb Wine. Take of Russian rhubarb root, sliced, two ounces: canella bark, bruised, a drachm; diluted alcohol, two ounces; Spanish white wine, fifteen ounces. Macerate for seven days, and then filter. A stimulating laxative, exhibited from four to twelve drachms, in weakness of the stomach and bowels, and in diarrhœa from viscid mucus.

VINUM RHEI PALMATI. Wine of Palmated Rhubarb. The *Vinum Rhei.*

VINUM TABACI. Tobacco Wine. The *Vinum Nicotianæ Tabaci.*

VINUM TARTRATIS ANTIMONII. E. Wine of Tartrate of Antimony; or Vinum Antimonii Tartarizati. L. See *Vinum Antimonii Tartarizati.*

VINUM VERATRI. L. Wine of White Hellebore.

℞ Veratri radicis concisæ, uncias octo; spiritûs tenuioris, octarium; aquæ destillatæ, octarium cum semisse.

Macera per dies quatuordecim, et cola.

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Take of white hellebore root sliced, eight ounces; proof spirit, a pint; distilled water, a pint and a half.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

Employed in cutaneous diseases, and in gout, combined with opium. From half a drachm to two drachms is the usual dose.

VIOLA. D. The Sweet Violet; or *Viola Odorata* of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, and of Linnæus; is a well known perennial plant, of the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia*. The flowers are slightly purgative, for which virtue an officinal syrup is directed to be made. See *Syrupus Violæ*.

VIOLA ODORATA. E. The Common or Sweet Violet. Viola. D. See *Viola*.

VIOLÆ FLORES. D. Violet Flowers; or Violæ Odoratæ Flores. E. See *Viola*.

VIPERARIA COMMUNIS VEL VIRGINIANA. Common or Virginian Snake-root. The *Serpentaria*.

VIRGA AUREA. D. The Common Golden Rod; or *Solidago Virga-aurea* of Linnæus, is a native perennial plant of Europe; belonging to the class *Syngenesia*, order *Polygamia Superflua*. It is sometimes found growing wild on heaths, and in woods in this country, producing spikes of yellow flowers from July to September. Both the leaves and flowers of this plant, are recommended as aperients and corroborants in urinary obstructions, and in a weak state of the viscera. Dose, from ten grains to a drachm.

VIRGA AUREA, FLORES ET FOLIA. D. The Flowers and Leaves of the Golden Rod. See *Virga Aurea*.

VITIS VINIFERA. L. E. D. The Grape Vine is a well known tree of the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia*. The vine grows in temperate situations in many parts of the world, and is cultivated very generally for the sake of its agreeable sub-acid fruit. Before grapes are ripe, they are extremely harsh and acid, and by expression, furnish a liquor which is called *Verjuice*. When perfectly ripe, they are cooling, antiseptic, and nutritious; and when eaten in considerable quantity, diuretic, and gently laxative. In inflammatory diseases, and all others where acids are indicated, grapes form an excellent article of diet.

Raisins (*Uvæ Passæ*) are grapes which have been carefully dried; their use in medicine appears to be founded on their nutritive and demulcent properties, hence they are given as the food of the phthisical, and employed as an acidulous adjunct to the beverages of the sick.

VITRIOLUM. Vitriol. The *Sulphas Ferri*.

VITRIOLUM AD ALBEDINEM CALCINATUM. Vitriol Calcined to Whiteness. The *Sulphas Ferri Exsiccatus*.

VITRIOLUM ALBUM. White Vitriol. The *Sulphas Zinci*.

VITRIOLUM CALCINATUM. Calcined Vitriol. The *Sulphas Ferri Exsiccatus*.

VITRIOLUM CÆRULEUM. Blue Vitriol. The *Sulphas Cupri*.

VITRIOLUM ROMANUM. Roman Vitriol. The *Sulphas Cupri*.

VITRIOLUM VIRIDE. Green Vitriol. The *Sulphas Ferri*.

VITRUM ANTIMONII. L. E. Glass of Antimony. *Antimonium Vitrifactum. Oxidum Antimonii cum Sulphure Vitrifactum*.

This is a transparent, reddish-brown coloured glass, of a harsh taste; obtained by first calcining antimony, and then fusing it in a crucible. Medicinally employed for the preparation of the Antimonium Tartarizatum.

VITRUM ANTIMONII CERATUM. Cerated Glass of Antimony. The *Oxidum Antimonii Vitrifactum cum Cera*

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W.

WINTERA AROMATICA. E. The Aromatic Winter's Bark Tree, is a native of the coast of Magellan, belonging to the class *Polyandria*, order *Tetragynia*. It was first discovered by Captain Winter in 1567, from whom it has received its present name.

The bark (*Winteræ Aromaticæ Cortex*) is the only part recommended in medicine, and this in fact, is now generally substituted by the Canella Alba, over which it possesses no advantages. See *Canella*.

WINTERANUS CORTEX. Winter's Bark. The *Winteræ Aromaticæ Cortex*.

WINTERANUS CORTEX MAGELLANICUS. Magellan Winter's Bark. The *Winteræ Aromaticæ Cortex*.

WINTERANUS CORTEX SPURIUS. Spurious Winter's Bark. The *Canellæ Cortex*.

WINTERÆ AROMATICÆ CORTEX. E. Aromatic Winter's Bark. See *Wintera Aromatica*.

X.

XALAPPA. The *Convolvulus Jalapa*.

XANTOLINA. The *Artemisiæ Santonica*.

XYLOBALSAMUM. The *Amyridis Gileadensis Resina Liquida*.

Z.

ZARCAPARILLA VEL ZARZAPARILLA. The *Smilax Sarsaparilla*.

ZEDOARIA. D. The Zedoary; or *Amomum Zedoaria* of the last Dublin nomenclature, is a perennial plant, of the *Monandria* class, and *Monogynia* order; growing wild in Ceylon and Malabar. The roots (*Zedoaria Radix*), which are the only parts entered in the Materia Medica, come to us in pieces, some inches in length, and about a finger thick. Externally they are wrinkled, and of an ash-colour, but internally they are brownish red. The best comes from Ceylon, and should be firm, heavy, of a dark colour within, and neither worm-eaten or very fibrous. They have an agreeable camphoraceous smell, and a bitterish, aromatic taste. Though formerly much esteemed against rheumatic affections, they are but slightly thought of in the present day, although some consider their effects serviceable in hys-

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teria and flatulent colic. From twenty grains to a drachm is the usual dose.

ZEDOARIA LONGA. The Long Zedoary; or *Zedoaria.*

ZEDOARIA; RADIX. D. Zedoary Root. See *Zedoaria.*

ZINCUM. L. E. D. Zinc. Zinc is a metal found in nature combined with oxygen, carbonic acid, and sulphuric acid; and mineralized by sulphur. Combined with carbonic acid, it forms the article *Calamine;* combined with sulphur, *Blende;* and when combined with sulphuric acid, is generally in solution. The Zinc (*Zincum*) employed for pharmaceutical preparations, is also a metal, and is obtained from calamine and blende, as also from the native ores. Its colour is a bluish white; lustre of a fresh surface, considerable, but it is soon dulled by the facility of its oxydation; in consistence it is hard, texture striated, specific gravity 7.100; melts at 700° of Fahrenheit; burns with a bright flame in a higher temperature, and is volatilized in the form of a white flocculent oxyde. Medicinally employed in the preparation of its oxides and salts. See *Oxydum Zinci* et *Sulphas Zinci.*

ZINCUM CALCINATUM. Calcined Zinc. The *Oxydum Zinci.*

ZINCUM VITRIOLATUM. Vitriolated Zinc. The *Sulphas Zinci.*

ZINGIBER. L. D. The Common Ginger Plant; or *Amomum Zingiber* of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, and of Linnæus. This plant, the *Zingiber Officinalis**, is a perennial of the class *Monandria*, order *Monogynia;* indigenous in the East Indies, but now cultivated in the West India Islands. It is cultivated there very much in the same manner as potatoes are here, and is fit for digging once a year, unless for preserving in syrup, when it should be dug at the end of three or four months, at which time it is full of sap. The black and white ginger are both the produce of the same plant, the difference depending upon the mode of preparing them. Ginger (*Zingiberis Radix*) is generally considered as an aromatic, and less pungent and heating to the system than might be expected from its effects upon the organ of taste. It is used as an antispasmodic and carminative. The cases in which it is more immediately serviceable, are flatulent colics, debility, and laxity of the stomach and intestines; and in torpid and phlegmatic constitutions to excite brisker vascular action. It is seldom given but in combination with other remedies. An overdose is apt to induce spasmodic stricture. Dose, from ten to twenty grains. The preserved ginger (*Zingiber; Radix Condita*), otherwise called *Candied Ginger*, should be prepared in India, from the young and succulent roots. When genuine, it is almost transparent; but that manufactured in Europe is opaque and fibrous. It possesses all the virtues of ginger; hence it is an useful addition to cold summer fruits and vegetables, when eaten by those of gouty and dyspeptic habits.

ZINGIBER; RADIX CONDITA. D. Preserved Ginger Root; or Zingiber; Radix Condita ex India Allata. Preserved Ginger Root brought from India. See *Zingiber.*

ZINGIBERIS RADIX. L. D Ginger Root; or Amomi Zingiberis Radix. E. See *Zingiber.*

* Roscoe. in Act. Soc. Lin.

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ENGLISH INDEX.

That the arrangement of the preceding part of the Work might not be broken in upon by any English terms, I have considered it adviseable to make them a separate Dictionary.

Acacia, Arabic. Egyptian Thorn. The *Acacia Vera.*

Acacia, Gum. Gum Arabic. The *Gummi Acaciæ.*

Acacia, Medicinal. Catechu Tree. The *Acacia Catechu.*

Acacia, Mucilage of. Mucilage of Gum Arabic. The *Mucilago Acaciæ.*

Acetates. Acetites. See *Acetas.*

Acid, or Acids. See *Acidum.*

Acid, Acetic. See *Acidum Aceticum.*

Acid, Acetous. Acidum Acetosum. See *Acetum.*

Acid, Arsenious. Acidum Arseniosum. The *Arsenicum Album.*

Acid, Benzoic. Flowers of Benzoin. The *Acidum Benzoicum.*

Acid, Camphorated Acetic. Camphorated Acetous Acid. The *Acidum Aceticum Camphoratum.*

Acid, Aromatic Sulphuric. Aromatic Vitriolic Acid. The *Acidum Sulphuricum Aromaticum.*

Acid, Citric. Concrete Crystallized Citric. The *Acidum Citricum.*

Acid, Diluted Acetic. Distilled Vinegar. The *Acidum Aceticum Dilutum.*

Acid, Diluted Muriatic. The *Acidum Muriaticum Dilutum.*

Acid, Diluted Nitric. The *Acidum Nitricum Dilutum.*

Acid, Diluted Nitrous. The *Acidum Nitrosum Dilutum.*

Acid, Diluted Sulphuric; or Diluted Vitriolic. The *Acidum Sulphuricum Dilutum.*

Acid, Distilled Acetous. Acidum Acetosum Distillatum. The *Acidum Aceticum Dilutum.*

Acid, Ethereal or Aluminous. Acidum Æthereum. The *Acidum Sulphuricum.*

Acid, Hydrochloric. The *Acidum Muriaticum.*

Acid, Impure Acetic. Acidum Aceticum Impurum. See *Acetum.*

Acid, Marine or Muriatic. Spirit of Salt. The *Acidum Muriaticum.*

Acid, Native. Lemon Juice. See *Limon Fructus Succus.*

Acid, Nitric. Aqua Fortis. The *Acidum Nitricum.*

Acid. Nitrous. The *Acidum Nitrosum.*

Acid, Ointment of Nitrous. The *Unguentum Acidi Nitrosi.*

Acid, Oxygenized Muriatic. Acidum Muriaticum Oxygenatus. The *Aqua Oxymuriatica.*

Acid, Pyro-ligneous. Acidum Pyrolignosum. The *Acidum Aceticum Fortius.*

Acid, Strong Acetic, or Strong Acetous. The *Acidum Aceticum Forte.*

Acid, Succinic. Acid of Amber. The *Acidum Succinicum.*

Acid, Sulphuric, or Vitriolic. Oil of Vitriol. The *Acidum Sulphuricum.*

Acid, Syrup of Acetous. The *Syrupus Acidi Acetosi.*

Acid, Tartaric. The *Acidum Tartaricum.*

Acid, Vitriolic, or Sulphuric. The *Acidum Sulphuricum.*

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ACONITE, Wolf's-bane. The *Aconitum.*

ACONITE, Extract of. Extract of Wolf's-bane. The *Extractum Aconiti.*

ACONITE, or Wolf's-bane. Inspissated Juice of. The *Succus Inspissatus Aconiti Napelli.*

ACONITE, or Wolf's-bane, Leaves of. The *Aconiti Folia.*

ADHESIVE Plaster. Emplastrum Adhæsivum. See *Emplastrum Resinæ.*

ÆTHIOPS Mineral. Æthiops Minerale. The *Sulphuretum Hydrargyri Nigrum.*

ÆTHIOPS Vegetabilis. The *Pulvis Quercus Marinæ.*

AGARIC of the Oak. Surgeon's Agaric. The *Boletus Ignarius.*

AGRIMONY, Common or Eupator's. The *Agrimonia.*

AGUE Drops. Arsenical Solution. The *Liquor Arsenicalis.*

ALCOHOL, OR ALKOHOL. See *Alcohol.*

ALCOHOL, Ammoniated. Alcohol Ammoniatum. The *Spiritus Ammoniæ.*

ALCOHOL, Aromatic Ammoniated. Alcohol Ammoniatum Aromaticum. The *Spiritus Ammoniæ Aromaticus.*

ALCOHOL, Diluted. Proof Spirit. The *Alcohol Dilutum.*

ALCOHOL, Fœtid Ammoniated. Alcohol Ammoniatum Fœtidum. The *Spiritus Ammoniæ Fœtidus.*

ALKALI, Acetated Vegetable. Alkali Vegetabilis Acetatum. The *Acetas Potassæ.*

ALKALI, Acetated Volatile. Alkali Volatilis Acetatum. The *Liquor Ammoniæ Acetatis.*

ALKALI, Aerated Mineral. Alkali Minerale Aeratum. The *Sub-carbonas Sodæ.*

ALKALI, Caustic Fixed Vegetable. Alkali Vegetabilis Fixum Causticum. The *Potassa Fusa.*

ALKALI, Caustic Volatile. Alkali Volatilis Causticum. The *Liquor Ammoniæ.*

ALKALI, Fixed Mineral. Alkali Minerale Fixum. See *Soda Impura.*

ALKALI, Fixed Vegetable. Alkali Vegetabilis Fixum. See *Potassa Impura.*

ALKALI, Mineral. Alkali Minerale. The *Soda Impura.*

ALKALI, Phosphorated Mineral. Alkali Minerale Phosphoratum. The *Phosphas Sodæ.*

ALKALI, Tartarized Mineral. Alkali Minerale Tartarizatum. The *Soda Tartarizata.*

ALKALI, Tartarized Vegetable. Alkali Vegetabilis Tartarizatum. The *Tartras Potassæ.*

ALKALI, Vegetable. Alkali Vegetabilis. The *Potassa Impura.*

ALKALI, Vitriolated. Vitriolated Vegetable Alkali. The *Sulphas Potassæ.*

ALKALI, Volatile. Alkali Volatilis. The *Sub-carbonas Ammoniæ.*

ALKALINE SALT, Volatile. The *Sub-carbonas Ammoniæ.*

ALKANET, Common, Officinal, or Dyer's. The *Anchusa.*

ALLSPICE. Pimento Berries. See *Pimentæ Baccæ.*

ALMOND Tree. The *Amygdalus.*

ALMOND, Bitter and Sweet. The *Amygdalæ Amaræ et Dulces.*

ALMOND, Emulsion, Mixture, or Milk of. Emulsio vel Lac Amygdalæ. The *Mistura Amygdalarum.*

ALMOND, Confection of. The *Confectio Amygdalarum.*

ALMOND, Oil of. Oil of Sweet Almonds. The *Oleum Amygdalarum.*

ALOE Plant, Barbadoes or Hepatic. The *Aloe Perfoliata.*

ALOE Plant, Spiked or Socotrine. The *Aloe Spicata.*

ALOES, Common, Hepatic, or Barbadoes. Aloes Vulgaris vel Hepatica. The *Aloe Hepatica; Extractum.*

ALOES, Compound Powder of. Powder of Aloes with Guaiacum. The *Pulvis Aloes Compositus.*

ALOES, Compound Pills of. Aromatic Pills. The *Pilulæ Aloes Compositæ.*

ALOES, Compound Tincture of; or Elixir of Aloes. The *Tinctura Aloes Composita.*

ALOES, Essence of. Essentia Aloes. The *Tinctura Aloes Ætherea.*

ALOES, Extract of. Extract of Spiked Aloes. The *Aloes Spicatæ Extractum.*

ALOES, Extract of Barbadoes or Hepatic. The *Aloe Perfoliata Extractum.*

ALOES, Hepatic or Barbadoes. Aloes

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Hepatica vel Barbadensis. The *Aloe Perfoliata; Extractum.*

ALOES, Pills of, with Ginger. The *Pilulæ Aloes cum Zingibere.*

ALOES, Pills of, with Colocynth. Pilulæ Aloes cum Colocynthidis. The *Pilulæ Colocynthidis Compositæ.*

ALOES, Pills of, with Myrrh. The *Pilulæ Aloes cum Myrrhæ.*

ALOES, Pills of, with Assafœtida. Aloetic Pills with Assafœtida. The *Pilulæ Aloes et Assafœtidæ.*

ALOES, Powder of, with Canella. Hiera Picra. The *Pulvis Aloes cum Canellæ.*

ALOES, Powder of, with Guaiacum. Pulvis Aloes cum Guaiaci. The *Pulvis Aloes Compositus.*

ALOES, Socotrine, Socotorine, or Spiked. Aloes Socotorina vel Spicata. The *Aloes Spicatæ Extractum.*

ALOES, Tincture of. Tincture of Socotrine Aloes. The *Tinctura Aloes.*

ALOES, Tincture of, with Myrrh. Elixir of Nature. The *Tinctura Aloes Composita.*

ALOES, Vitriolated Tincture of. Tinctura Aloes Vitriolata. The *Tinctura Aloes Ætherea.*

ALOES, Wine of. Sacred Tincture. The *Vinum Aloes.*

ALUM, Common. See *Alumen.*

ALUM, Dried or Burnt. See *Alumen Exsiccatum.*

ALUM, Compound Water of. Aqua Aluminis Bateana. The *Liquor Aluminis Compositus.*

ALUMINE, Acidulous Sulphate of. Sulphas Aluminæ Acidulus. See *Alumen.*

ALUMINE, Compound Powder of. Pulvis Stypticus. The *Pulvis Aluminis Compositus.*

ALUMINE, Dried. Burnt Sulphate of Alum. The *Alumen Exiccatum.*

ALUMINE, Sulphate of; or Super-sulphate of Alumine and Potash. Common Alum. See *Alumen.*

AMBER. Electrum. See *Succinum.*

AMBER, Acid of. Succinic Acid. The *Acidum Succinicum.*

AMBER, Oil of. Balsam of Amber. The *Oleum Succini.*

AMBER, Pure or Rectified Oil of. Oleum Succini Purissimum. The *Oleum Succini.*

AMBER, Salt or Acid of. Sal Succini. The *Acidum Succinicum.*

AMMONIA, Acetated. Acetated Solution of Ammonia. The *Liquor Ammoniæ Acetatis.*

AMMONIA, Aromatic Spirit of. Spirits of Sal Volatile. The *Spiritus Ammoniæ Aromaticus.*

AMMONIA, Carbonate of. Prepared Ammonia. The *Sub-carbonas Ammoniæ.*

AMMONIA, Compound Spirit of. Spiritus Ammoniæ Compositus. The *Spiritus Ammoniæ Aromaticus.*

AMMONIA, Fixed Salt of. Sal Ammoniac. The *Murias Ammoniæ.*

AMMONIA, Fœtid Spirit of. Ammoniated Spirit of Assafœtida. The *Spiritus Ammoniæ Fœtidus.*

AMMONIA, Hydrated Sesquicarbonate of. The *Sub-carbonas Ammoniæ.*

AMMONIA, Hydro-sulphuret of. Hepatized Ammonia. The *Hydrosulphuretum Ammoniæ.*

AMMONIA, Liniment of. Strong Liniment of Ammonia. The *Linimentum Ammoniæ Fortius.*

AMMONIA, Liniment of the Sub-carbonate of. Liniment of the Carbonate of Ammonia. The *Linimentum Ammoniæ Sub-carbonatis.*

AMMONIA, Liquor or Solution of. Liquor Ammoniæ Puræ. The *Liquor Ammoniæ.*

AMMONIA, Liquor of Acetate of. Spirit of Mindererus. The *Liquor Ammoniæ Acetatis.*

AMMONIA, Liquor of the Sub-carbonate of. Liquor of the Carbonate of Ammonia. The *Liquor Ammoniæ Sub-carbonatis.*

AMMONIA, Martial Salt of. Ammoniated Iron. The *Ferrum Ammoniatum.*

AMMONIA, Muriated, or Muriate of. Sal Ammoniacus. The *Murias Ammoniæ.*

AMMONIA, Muriate of, and Iron. Ferrum Ammoniatum. The *Murias Ammoniæ et Ferri.*

AMMONIA, Prepared. Carbonate of Ammonia. The *Sub-carbonas Ammoniæ.*

AMMONIA, Pure Water, Liquor, or Solution of. The *Liquor Ammoniæ.*

AMMONIA, Salt of. Sal Ammoniac. The *Murias Ammoniæ.*

AMMONIA, Spirit of. Ammoniated Alcohol. The *Spiritus Ammoniæ.*

AMMONIA, Strong Liniment of. Linimentum Volatilis. The *Linimentum Ammoniæ Fortius.*

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Ammonia, Succinated Spirit of. Eau de Luce. The *Spiritus Ammoniæ Succinatus.*

Ammonia, Sub-carbonate of. Prepared Ammonia. The *Sub-carbonas Ammoniæ.*

Ammonia, Sulphuret of. Sulphuretted Hydroguret of Ammonia. The *Hydro-sulphuretum Ammoniæ.*

Ammonia, Volatile Salt of. Sal Ammoniaci Volatilis. The *Sub-carbonas Ammoniæ.*

Ammonia, Water, or Solution of. Aqua Ammoniæ. The *Liquor Ammoniæ.*

Ammonia, Water or Solution of Acetate of. Aqua Ammoniæ Acetatis. The *Liquor Ammoniæ Acetatis.*

Ammonia, Water or Solution of Carbonate of. Aqua Carbonatis Ammoniæ. The *Liquor Ammoniæ Sub-carbonatis.*

Ammonia, Water or Solution of Caustic. Aqua Ammoniæ Causticæ. The *Liquor Ammoniæ.*

Ammonia, Watery Spirit of Salt of. The *Liquor Ammoniæ Sub-carbonatis.*

Ammoniac, or Ammoniacum. Gum Ammoniacum. See *Ammoniacum.*

Ammoniac, Emulsion, Milk, or Mixture of. Lac Ammoniaci. The *Mistura Ammoniaci.*

Ammoniac Plaster. The *Emplastrum Ammoniaci.*

Ammoniac Plaster, with Mercury. Compound Ammoniacum Plaster. The *Emplastrum Ammoniaci cum Hydrargyro.*

Angelica, Common or Garden. The *Angelica Archangelica.*

Angustura Tree. Angustura. The *Cusparia.*

Angustura Bark. Angusturæ Cortex. The *Cusparie Cortex.*

Angustura, Tincture of. Tincture of Cusparia. The *Tinctura Angusturæ.*

Anise, Common. The *Anisum.*

Aniseed. Anise Seed. The *Anisi Semina.*

Aniseed, Compound Spirit, or Compound Water of. Spirit Anisi Compositus. The *Spiritus Anisi.*

Aniseed, Common, Essential, or Volatile Oil of. The *Oleum Anisi.*

Aniseed, Spirit of. The *Spiritus Anisi.*

Antimony, Common or Crude. Antimonium Crudum. See *Sulphuretum Antimonii.*

Antimony, Calcined. Antimonium Calcinatum. The *Oxydum Antimonii.*

Antimony, Cerated Glass of. The *Oxidum Antimonii Vitrificatum cum Cera.*

Antimony, Cinnabar of. The *Sulphuretum Hydrargyri Rubrum.*

Antimony, Crude. Antimonium Crudum. See *Sulphuretum Antimonii.*

Antimony, Butter of. Butyrum Antimonii. The *Oxydum Antimonii.*

Antimony, Crocus of. Crocus Antimonii. The *Oxidum Antimonii cum Sulphure per Nitratem Potassæ.*

Antimony, Essence of. Antimonial Wine. The *Vinum Antimonii Tartarisati.*

Antimony, Diaphoretic. Antimonium Diaphoreticum. The *Oxydum Antimonii.*

Antimony, Fused. Antimonium Fusum. The *Sulphuretum Antimonii.*

Antimony, Glass of. Vitrified Oxide of Antimony, with Sulphur. The *Vitrum Antimonii.*

Antimony, Icy Oil of. The *Oxydum Antimonii.*

Antimony, Lime of. Washed Lime of Antimony. The *Oxydum Antimonii.*

Antimony, Liquor or Solution of Tartarized Antimony. Liquor Antimonii Tartariati. The *Vinum Antimonii Tartarizati.*

Antimony, Liver of. Hepar Antimonii. The *Oxidum Antimonii cum Sulphure per Nitratem Potassæ.*

Antimony, Muriated or Muriate of. Murias Antimonii. The *Oxydum Antimonii.*

Antimony, Oxyde of. Diaphoretic Antimony. The *Oxydum Antimonii.*

Antimony, Oxide of, with Sulphur, by Nitrate of Potash. Crocus Antimonii. The *Oxidum Antimonii cum Sulphure per Nitratem Potassæ.*

Antimony, Oxide of, with Phosphate of Lime. The Oxyde of Antimony, or *Oxydum Antimonii.*

Antimony, Phosphorated Calcareous. Antimonium Calcareo Phosphoratum. The *Pulvis Antimonialis.*

Antimony, Precipitated Sulphuret of. Golden Sulphur of Antimony.

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The *Sulphuretum Antimonii Præcipitatum.*

ANTIMONY, Salt of. Sal Antimonii. The *Antimonium Tartarisatum.*

ANTIMONY, Semivitrified Oxide of. The *Oxidum Antimonii cum Sulphure Vitrifactum.*

ANTIMONY, Solution, or Liquor of. Antimonial Wine. The *Vinum Antimonii Tartarizati.*

ANTIMONY, Sulphurated Oxyde of. Oxidum Antimonii Sulphuratum. The *Oxidum Antimonii cum Sulphure per Nitratem Potassæ.*

ANTIMONY, Sulphurated Vitrified Oxyde of. Glass of Antimony; or *Vitrum Antimonii.*

ANTIMONY, Sulphuret of. Common Antimony. The *Sulphuretum Antimonii.*

ANTIMONY, Tartar or Tartrate of. Tartarized Antimony. The *Antimonium Tartarisatum.*

ANTIMONY, Vitrified. Glass of Antimony. The *Vitrum Antimonii.*

ANTIMONY, Vitrified Oxide of, with Sulphur. The *Vitrum Antimonii.*

ANTIMONY, Vitrified Oxide of, with Wax. Cerated Glass of Antimony. *Oxidum Antimonii Vitrifactum, cum Cera.*

ANTIMONY, White, or Washed Lime of. The *Oxydum Antimonii.*

ANTIMONY, Wine of, or Wine of Tartarized Antimony. Antimonial Wine. The *Vinum Antimonii Tartarizati.*

ANTIMONY, Yellow or Red Hydrosulphuret of. Golden Sulphur of Antimony. The *Sulphuretum Antimonii Præcipitatum.*

ARABIC EMULSION. The *Emulsio Acaciæ Arabicæ.*

ARBUTUS, Red-berried, or Trailing. Bear's Whortleberry. The *Uva-Ursi.*

ARCHILL, or LITMUS. See *Lichen Rocella.*

ARNICA, Mountain. The *Arnica.*

ARSENIC, Oxyde of. Oxydum Arsenici. The *Arsenicum Album.*

ARSENIC, White. Arsenious Acid. The *Arsenicum Album.*

ARSENIC, Sublimated White, or Sublimated Oxide of. The *Arsenicum Album Sublimatum.*

ARSENICAL Liquor or Solution. The *Liquor Arsenicalis.*

ARSENIATES. See *Arsenias.*

ASARABACCA, Common or European. The *Asarum.*

ASARABACCA, Compound Powder of. The *Pulvis Asari Compositus.*

ASH Tree, Flowering. The *Fraxinus Ornus.*

ASSAFŒTIDA Plant. The *Ferula Assafœtida.*

ASSAFŒTIDA; or Gum Assafœtida. The *Assafœtidæ Gummi Resina.*

ASSAFŒTIDA, Milk or Mixture of. The *Mistura Assafœtidæ.*

ASSAFŒTIDA, Ammoniated Spirit of. The *Spiritus Ammoniæ Fœtidus.*

ASSAFŒTIDA, Compound Pills of. The *Pilulæ Assafœtidæ Compositæ.*

ASSAFŒTIDA, Tincture of. The *Tinctura Assafœtidæ.*

AVENS, Common; or Herb Bennet. The *Geum Urbanum.*

B.

BALAUSTINE. Pomegranate Flowers. The *Granati Flores.*

BALM, Common. The *Melissa Officinalis.*

BALM of Gilead. The *Amyris Gileadensis.*

BALM of Gilead, Liquid Resin of. Balsamum Gileadensis. The *Amyridis Gileadensis Resina Liquida.*

BALSAM. See *Balsamum.*

BALSAM, Alpine. Balsamum Alpinum. The *Amyridis Gileadensis Resina Liquida.*

BALSAM, American. Balsamum Americanum. The *Balsamum Peruvianum.*

BALSAM, Anodyne. Balsamum Anodynum. The *Tinctura Sapo et Opii.*

BALSAM, Asiatic. Balsam of Gilead. The *Amyridis Gileadensis Resina Liquida.*

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BALSAM, Bates's Anodyne. The *Tinctura Saponis et Opii.*

BALSAM, Black Indian. Balsamum Indicum Nigrum. The *Balsamum Peruvianum.*

BALSAM, Brazilian. Balsamum Braziliensis. The *Balsamum Copaibæ.*

BALSAM, Canada. Canada Turpentine. The *Terebinthina Canadensis.*

BALSAM, Commander's. Baum de Commandeur. The *Tinctura Benzoes Composita.*

BALSAM, Egyptian; Balsam from Mecca. The *Amyridis Gileadensis Resina Liquida.*

BALSAM, Friar's. The *Tinctura Benzoes Composita.*

BALSAM from Carthage. The Balsamum Tolutanum.

BALSAM, Guido's. Balsamum Guidonum. The *Tinctura Saponis et Opii.*

BALSAM, Mexican. Peruvian Balsam. The *Balsamum Peruvianum.*

BALSAM of Arcæus. Balsamum Arcæi. The *Unguentum Elemi Compositus.*

BALSAM of Berne. The *Tinctura Benzoes Composita.*

BALSAM of Copaiba. The *Balsamum Copaibæ.*

BALSAM of Canada. Balsamum Canadensis. The *Terebinthina Canadensis.*

BALSAM of Gilead. Balsamum Gileadensis. The *Amyridis Gileadensis Resina Liquida.*

BALSAM of Peru; or Peruvian Balsam. The *Balsamum Peruvianum.*

BALSAM of Tolu. The *Balsamum Tolutanum.*

BALSAM of Tolu, Tincture of. The *Tinctura Toluiferæ Balsami.*

BALSAM of Tolu Tree. The *Toluifera Balsamum.*

BALSAM of Life. Balsamum Vitæ. The *Decoctum Aloes Compositum.*

BALSAM, Peruvian. The *Balsamum Peruvianum.*

BALSAM, Saponaceous. Balsamum Saponaceum. The *Linimentum Saponis Compositum.*

BALSAM, Syrian. Balsamum Syriacum. The *Amyridis Gileadensis Resina Liquida.*

BALSAM, Traumatic or Vulnerary. The *Tinctura Benzoes Composita.*

BALSAM, Universal. Balsamum Universale. The *Ceratum Plumbi Acetatis.*

BALSAM, Wade's, or Vervain's. The *Tinctura Benzoes Composita.*

BALSAM Tree, Brazilian. The Balsam of Copalva Tree, or *Copaifera Officinalis.*

BALSAM Tree, Indian, or Sweet-smelling. The *Myroxylon Peruiferum.*

BARILLA, or Barillor. The *Soda Impura.*

BARK. This term was formerly used to denote the Cinchona Barks; therefore, its preparations will be found under *Cinchona.*

BARK, Antiscorbutic. Canella Bark; or *Canellæ Cortex.*

BARK, Aromatic Winter's. The *Winteræ Aromaticæ Cortex.*

BARK, Peruvian. See *Cinchona Cordifolia.*

BARLEY, Common or French. See *Hordeum.*

BARLEY, Compound Decoction of. Decoctum Pectorale. The *Decoctum Hordei Compositum.*

BARLEY, Decoction of. Barley Water. The *Decoctum Hordei.*

BARLEY SEED, Pearl Barley. The *Hordei Semina.*

BARYTA, Carbonate of. Heavy Spar. The *Carbonas Barytæ.*

BARYTA, Muriate of. Terra Ponderosa Salita. The *Murias Barytæ.*

BARYTA, Sulphate of. Terra Ponderosa Vitriolata. The *Sulphas Barytæ.*

BASILICON, Black. Basilicum Nigrum. The *Unguentum Picis Nigræ.*

BASILICON, Yellow. Basilicum Flavum. The *Ceratum Resinæ.*

BASTARD Cabbage Tree. The Cabbage Tree, or *Geoffræa.*

BASTARD Cinnamon; or Cassia Lignea Tree. The *Laurus Cassia.*

BAY Tree. Common Sweet Bay. The *Laurus Nobilis.*

BAY Berries. The *Lauri Baccæ.*

BAY Berries, Electuary of. Electuarium e Baccæ Lauri. The *Confectio Rutæ.*

BEAR's Foot. The Stinking Hellebore, or *Helleborus Fœtidus.*

BEAVER. See *Castoreum.*

BENJAMIN Gum. The *Benzoinum.*

BENJAMIN Flowers. The *Acidum Benzoicum.*

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BENJAMIN Tincture. The *Tinctura Benzoes Composita.*

BENZOIN, or Balsam of Benzoin. See *Benzoinum.*

BENZOIN, Compound Tincture of. Friar's Balsam. The *Tinctura Benzoes Composita.*

BENZOIN, Flowers or Salt of. Flores Benzoini. The *Acidum Benzoicum.*

BIND Weed, Medicinal or Syrian. The *Scammonia.*

BEGUINE's Fuming Spirit. The *Hydro-sulphuretum Ammoniæ.*

BISMUTH. See *Bismuthum.*

BISMUTH, Magistery of. Magisterium Bismuthi. The *Sub-nitras Bismuthi.*

BISMUTH, Sub-nitrate of. The *Sub-nitras Bismuthi.*

BISTORT, Great. The *Bistorta.*

BITTER Apple, or Colocynth. See *Colocynthis.*

BITTER Apple, Compound Extract of. Extractum Catharticum. The *Extractum Colocynthidis Compositum.*

BITTER Apple, Compound Pills of. The *Pilulæ Colocynthidis Compositum.*

BITTER Apple, Extract of. Extract of Colocynth. The *Extractum Colocynthidis.*

BITTER Cucumber. The Colocynth; or Colocynthis.

BITTER Infusion. Infusum Amara. The *Infusum Gentianæ Compositum.*

BITTER Sweet. The Woody Nightshade, or *Dulcamara.*

BITUMEN, Barbadoes Bitumen. See *Petroleum.*

BLADDER-WRACK, or Bladder-fucus. See *Fucus.*

BLADDER-WRACK, Powder of. Æthiops Vegetabilis. The *Pulvis Quercus Marini.*

BLEA-BERRY. The Bear's Whortle Berry; or *Uva Ursi.*

BLESSED Thistle. The *Centaurea Benedicta.*

BLISTERING Fly. The Spanish Fly, or *Cantharis.*

BLUE Eye-water. The *Liquor Cupri Ammoniati.*

BLUE Stone. Lapis Cærulea. The *Sulphas Cupri.*

BORATES. See *Boras.*

BORAX. The Sub-borate of Soda; or *Sub-boras Sodæ.*

BORAX, Honey of; or Borax and Honey. The *Mel Boracis.*

BORAX, Prepared. Borax Præparata. The *Sub-carbonas Sodæ.*

BRIMSTONE, or Sulphur. See *Sulphur.*

BRIMSTONE, Flowers of, or Flowers of Sulphur. The *Sulphur Sublimatum.*

BROOKLIME, Common. See *Beccabunga.*

BROOM, Common. See *Spartium.*

BROOM Seeds. Genista Semina.

BROOM Tops. Spartii Cacumina.

BROOM Tops, Extract of. The *Extractum Cacumina Genista.*

BUBON, Lovage-leaved. The *Bubon Galbanum.*

BUCK-BEAN, or Marsh Trefoil. The *Menyanthes.*

BUCK-THORN, Common or Purging. See *Rhamnus.*

BUCK-THORN Berries. See *Rhamni Baccæ.*

BUCK-THORN Berries, Juice of. See *Spinæ Cervinæ Baccæ Succus.*

BUCK-THORN, Syrup of. The *Syrupus Rhamni.*

BUGLOSS, Dyer's. The Alkanet; or *Anchusa.*

BURDOCK, or Clit-bur. See *Arctium Lappa.*

BURGUNDY Pitch. The *Pix Abietina.*

BURGUNDY Pitch Plaster. The *Emplastrum Picis Compositum*

C.

CABBAGE Tree. The *Geoffræa.*

CAJEPUT Oil, or Volatile Oil of the Aromatic Melaleuca. See *Oleum Cajeputi.*

CALAMINE. Calamine Stone. See *Calamina.*

CALAMINE Cerate. Turner's Cerate. The *Ceratum Calaminæ.*

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CALAMINE, Prepared. Calamina Præparata. See *Calamina.*

CALOMEL. Calomelas. The *Sub-murias Hydrargyri.*

CALUMBA or Colomba Root. See *Cocculus Palmatus.*

CALUMBA, Infusion of. The *Infusum Calumbæ.*

CALUMBA, Tincture of. The *Tinctura Calumbæ.*

CAMPEACHY Wood; or Log-wood. See *Hæmatoxyli Lignum.*

CAMPHOR. See *Laurus Camphora.*

CAMPHOR, Compound Liniment of. Ward's Essence for the Head-ache. The *Linimentum Camphoræ Compositum.*

CAMPHOR, Compound Tincture of. Paregoric. The *Tinctura Camphoræ Composita.*

CAMPHOR, Emulsion, Julep, or Mixture of. The *Mistura Camphoræ.*

CAMPHOR Liniment. Camphorated Oil. The *Linimentum Camphoræ.*

CAMPHOR, Spirit of. Camphorated Spirit of Wine. The *Spiritus Camphoræ.*

CANELLA. See *Canella.*

CAPAVA, Balsam of. Balsam of Copaiba. See *Copaifera Officinalis.*

CAPSICUM; or Cockspur Pepper. See *Capsicum.*

CAPSICUM Berries; or Cayenne Pepper. See *Capsicum.*

CAPSICUM, Tincture of. The *Tinctura Capsici.*

CARAWAY. See *Carum.*

CARAWAY, Essential or Volatile Oil of. The Oil of Caraway, or *Oleum Carui.*

CARAWAY, Spirit of. Compound Water of Caraway. The *Spiritus Carui.*

CARAWAY Water. The *Aqua Carui.*

CARBONATES. See *Carbonas.*

CARDAMINE; or Cuckoo-Flower. See *Cardamine.*

CARDAMON, Lesser. Cardamomum Minus. See *Cardamomum.*

CARDAMON, Compound Tincture of. Tinctura Stomachica. The *Tinctura Cardamomi Composita.*

CARDAMON Seed, Common or Lesser. See *Cardamomum.*

CARDAMON, Tincture of. The *Tinctura Cardamomi.*

CARNATION; or Clove Pink. The *Dianthus Caryophyllus.*

CARROT, Common Garden. See *Daucus Carota.*

CARROT, Wild. See *Daucus Sylvestris.*

CARROT Root. Garden Carrot Root. Dauci Radix. See *Daucus Carota.*

CARROT Seed. Wild Carrot Seed. Dauci Semina. See *Daucus Sylvestris.*

CASCARILLA Tree; or Linear-leaved Croton. See *Cascarilla.*

CASCARILLA or Elutheria Bark. Cascarillæ Cortex. See *Cascarilla.*

CASCARILLA, Infusion of. The *Infusum Cascarillæ.*

CASCARILLA, Resinous Extract of. The *Extractum Cascarillæ Resinosum.*

CASCARILLA, Tincture of. The *Tinctura Cascarillæ.*

CASSIA Bark; or Cassia Lignia. The *Lauri Cassiæ Cortex.*

CASSIA Buds. Bastard Cinnamon Buds. See *Laurus Cassia; Flos nondum Explicatum.*

CASSIA, Common or Purging. See *Cassia.*

CASSIA, Confection or Electuary of. The *Confectio Cassiæ.*

CASSIA Pulp. See *Cassiæ Pulpa.*

CASSIA Water. See *Aqua Cassiæ.*

CASSIA, Egyptian. See *Senna.*

CASTOR. See *Castoreum.*

CASTOR, Compound Tincture of. The *Tinctura Castorei Composita.*

CASTOR, Tincture of. The *Tinctura Castorei.*

CASTOR-OIL Tree; or Palma Christa. See *Ricinus.*

CASTOR-OIL. The *Oleum Ricini.*

CATAPLASM. See *Cataplasma.*

CATECHU, or Medicinal Acacia. See *Acacia Catechu.*

CATECHU, Compound Electuary of. Japonic Confection. The *Electuarium Catechu Compositum.*

CATECHU, Compound Infusion of. Japonic Infusion. The *Infusum Catechu Compositum.*

CATECHU, Extract of. Terra Japonica. The *Extractum Catechu.*

CATECHU, Tincture of. Tinctura Japonica. The *Tinctura Catechu.*

CAT'S-TAIL, Aromatic. The Sweet Flag, or *Calamus.*

CAUSTIC, Antimonial. Causticum Antimoniale. The *Oxydum Antimonii.*

CAUSTIC, Common or Lunar. Causticum Lunare. The *Nitras Argenti.*

CAUSTIC, Common Mild. Causticum

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Mitius Commune. The *Potassa cum Calce.*

CAUSTIC, Common Strong. Causticum Commune Acerimum. The *Potassa Fusa.*

CAUSTIC Ley. Lixivium Causticum. The *Liquor Potassæ.*

CAYENNE Pepper. See *Capsicum.*

CAWK; or Vitriolated Heavy Spar. The *Sulphas Barytæ.*

CENTAURY, Common or Lesser. See *Centaurium.*

CERATED Glass of Antimony. The *Oxidum Antimonii Vitrifactum cum Sulphure.*

CERATE. See *Ceratum.*

CERATE, Brown, Epulatic, or Turner's. The *Ceratum Calaminæ.*

CERATE, Citrine. The Ceratum Citrinum, or *Ceratum Resinæ.*

CERATE, Goulard's. The *Ceratum Plumbi Compositum.*

CERATE, Common or Simple. The *Ceratum Simplex.*

CERATE, White or Spermaceti. The *Ceratum Cetacei.*

CERUSE; or Ceruse Powder. The *Sub-carbonas Plumbi.*

CERUSE, Acetated. Cerussa Acetata. The *Acetas Plumbi.*

CERUSE Ointment. Unguentum Cerussæ. The *Unguentum Oxidi Plumbi Albi.*

CERUSE, Ointment of Acetated. Unguentum Cerussæ Acetatæ. The *Ceratum Plumbi Acetatis.*

CHALK; or Carbonate of Lime. See *Creta.*

CHALK, Julep, Potion, or Mixture of. The *Mistura Cretæ.*

CHALK, Compound Powder of. Pulvis e Bolo Compositus, sine Opii. The *Pulvis Cretæ Compositus.*

CHALK, Compound Powder of, with Opium. Pulvis e Bolo Compositus cum Opii. The *Pulvis Cretæ Compositus cum Opio.*

CHALK, Powder. The *Pulvis Cretæ Compositus.*

CHALK, Precipitated. See *Creta Præcipitata.*

CHALK, Prepared. See *Creta Præparata.*

CHALK Troches. Trochisci Cretacea. The *Trochisci Carbonatis Calcis.*

CHALYBEATE Wine. Vinum Chalybeatum. The *Vinum Ferri.*

CHAMOMILE. See *Anthemis Nobilis.*

CHAMOMILE, Compound Decoction of. See *Decoctum Anthemidis Nobilis.*

CHAMOMILE, Decoction of. The *Decoctum Anthemidis Nobilis.*

CHAMOMILE, Extract of. The *Extractum Anthemidis.*

CHAMOMILE Flowers. See *Anthemis.*

CHAMOMILE, Infusion of. Chamomile Tea. The *Infusum Anthemidis.*

CHAMOMILE, Oil of. The *Oleum Anthemidis.*

CHARCOAL. See *Carbo Ligni.*

CHLORIDE of Barium. The *Murias Barytæ.*

CHLORIDE of Calcium. The *Murias Calcis.*

CINCHONA. Under this term are denoted the Peruvian Barks; therefore, all preparations of them are now called preparations of Cinchona.

CINCHONA, Ammoniated Tincture of. The *Tinctura Cinchonæ Ammoniata.*

CINCHONA Bark. Heart-leaved, or Yellow Bark. The *Cinchonæ Cordifoliæ Cortex.*

CINCHONA Bark, Lance-leaved. Pale Bark. The *Cinchonæ Lancifoliæ Cortex.*

CINCHONA Bark, Oblong-leaved. Red Bark. The *Cinchonæ Oblongifoliæ Cortex.*

CINCHONA, Compound Tincture of. Huxham's Tincture of Bark. The *Tinctura Cinchonæ Composita.*

CINCHONA, Decoction of. Decoction of Bark. The *Decoctum Cinchonæ.*

CINCHONA, Extract of. Extract of Bark. The *Extractum Cinchonæ.*

CINCHONA, Infusion of. Infusion of Bark. The *Infusum Cinchonæ.*

CINCHONA, Resinous Extract of. Resinous Extract of Bark. The *Extractum Cinchonæ Resinosum.*

CINCHONA, Tincture of. Tincture of Bark. The *Tinctura Cinchonæ.*

CINCHONA Trees. See *Cinchona Cordifolia.*

CINNABAR. See *Cinnabar.*

CINNABAR, Artificial or Factitious. The *Sulphuretum Hydrargyri Rubrum.*

CINNAMON. See *Cinnamomum.*

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CINNAMON, Compound Powder of. Species Aromaticæ. The *Pulvis Cinnamomi Compositus.*

CINNAMON, Compound Tincture of. Tinctura Aromaticæ. The *Tinctura Cinnamomi Composita.*

CINNAMON, Oil of. The *Oleum Cinnamomi.*

CINNAMON, Spirit of. The *Spiritus Cinnamomi.*

CINNAMON, Tincture of. The *Tinctura Cinnamomi.*

CINNAMON Water. The *Aqua Cinnamomi.*

CLIT-BUR; or Clot-bur. The Common Burdock; or *Arctium Lappa.*

CLOVE. See *Caryophylli.*

CLOVE, Essential or Volatile Oil of. The Oil of Cloves; or *Oleum Caryophylli.*

CLOVE Tree. The *Eugenia Caryophyllata.*

CLOVE Gilly Flower; or Clove July Flower. The Clove Pink; or *Dianthus Caryophyllus.*

CLOVE Pink, Syrup of. The *Syrupus Dianthi Caryophylli.*

CLYSTER, Anodyne. Enema Anodynum. The *Enema Fœtidum.*

CLYSTER, Antispasmodic. Enema Antispasmodicum. The *Enema Fœtidum.*

CLYSTER, Fœtid. The *Enema Fœtidum.*

CLYSTER, Purging. The *Enema Catharticum.*

COCHINEAL. See *Coccus.*

COCKSPUR Pepper. See *Capsicum.*

COLCHICUM; or Meadow Saffron. See *Colchicum.*

COLCHICUM, Ammoniated Spirit of. The *Spiritus Colchici Ammoniata.*

COLCHICUM, Wine of. The *Vinum Colchici.*

COLCHICUM, Vinegar of. The *Acetum Colchici.*

COLOCYNTH; or Bitter Apple. See *Bitter Apple.*

COLOMBA. See *Calumba.*

COLOPHONY. Colophonia. The *Pix Nigra.*

COLOQUINTIDA; or Bitter Apple. See *Colocynthis.*

COLT'S-FOOT. See *Tussilago.*

CONFECTIONS, or Conserves. See *Confectio.*

CONFECTION, Aromatic or Cardiac. The *Confectio Aromatica.*

CONFECTION, Japonic. Confectio Japonica. The *Electuarium Catechu Compositum.*

CONFECTION, Opiate. The *Confectio Opii.*

CONTRAYERVA. See *Contrayerva.*

CONTRAYERVA, Compound Powder of. Contrayerva Stone. The *Pulvis Contrayervæ Compositus.*

CONTRAYERVA, Virginian. The Snake-root; or *Serpentaria.*

COPAIBA; or Copavi. See *Copaiba.*

COPPER. See *Cuprum.*

COPPER, Ammoniacal, Ammoniated, or Ammoniaret of. The *Cuprum Ammoniatum.*

COPPER, Compound Solution of the Sulphate of. Styptic Water. The *Solutio Sulphatis Cupri Composita.*

COPPER, Impure Sub-acetate of. Sub-acetas Cupri Impurus. See *Ærugo.*

COPPER, Per-sulphate of. The *Sulphas Cupri.*

COPPER, Pills of Ammoniaret of. The *Pilulæ Ammoniareti Cupri.*

COPPER, Sub-acetate of. Verdigris. See *Ærugo.*

COPPER, Sulphate of. Blue Stone. The *Sulphas Cupri.*

COPPER, Vitriolated. Cuprum Vitriolatum. The *Sulphas Cupri.*

COPPER, Water or Liquor of Ammoniated. Aqua Sapharina. The *Liquor Cupri Ammoniati.*

COPPER, Water of Vitriolated. Aqua Cupri Vitriolata. The *Solutio Sulphatis Cupri Composita.*

COPPERAS, Green Vitriol. The *Sulphas Ferri.*

CORIANDER. See *Coriandrum.*

CORN Rose, or Red Poppy. See *Rhœas.*

CORROSIVE Sublimate. Sublimatum Corrosivum. The *Oxymurias Hydrargyri.*

COW-HAGE, or Cow-itch. The *Dolichos Pruriens.*

CRAB, Common. River Lobster. The *Cancer Astacus.*

CRAB, Black-clawed. The *Cancer Pagurus.*

CRAB'S Claws. See *Cancrorum Chelæ.*

CRAB'S Eyes, or Crab's Stones. See *Cancri Chelæ.*

CRAW Fish. The River Lobster, or *Cancer Astacus.*

CROCUS, Common, English, Saffron or Autumnal. See *Crocus.*

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Croton, Benzoin. Croton Benzoinum. The *Styrax Benzoin.*
Croton, Linear-leaved, or Cascarilla Tree. See *Cascarilla.*
Croton Oil. The *Oleum Tigli.*
Croton, Purging. See *Tiglium.*
Crystals of Tartar. See *Tartarum Crystalli.*
Cubebs. See *Piper Cubeba.*
Cubeb Pepper. See *Piper Cubeba.*
Cuckoo Flower, or Meadow Lady's Smock. See *Cardamine.*
Cucumber, Bitter. Colocynth. See *Colocynthis.*
Cucumber, Wild or Squirting. The *Momordica Elaterium.*
Cumin. See *Cuminum.*
Cumin Plaster. The *Emplastrum Cumini.*
Cusparia, or Angustura. See *Cusparia.*
Cusparia, Infusion of, or Infusion of Angustura. The *Infusum Cusparia.*
Cypress, Sweet-scented or Peruvian. The Contrayerva Plant, or *Contrayerva.*

D.

Damson, Bitter, or Mountain. The Simarouba Tree, or *Quercus Simarouba.*
Dandelion. See *Taraxacum.*
Dandelion, Extract of. The *Extractum Taraxaci.*
Decoction. See *Decoctum.*
Decoction, Common. Decoctum Commune. The *Decoctum Anthemidis Nobilis.*
Decoction for a Clyster. Decoctum pro Enema. The *Decoctum Malvæ Compositum.*
Decoction of the Woods. Decoctum Lignorum. The *Decoctum Guaiaci Compositum.*
Decoction for a Fomentation. Decoctum pro Fomentatio. The *Decoctum Papaveris.*
Decoction, Pectoral. Decoctum Pectorale. The *Decoctum Hordei Compositum.*
Decoction, White. Decoctum Album. The *Decoctum Cornua.*
Dill. See *Anethum.*
Dill Water. The *Aqua Anethi.*
Dorstenia, Angular-leaved. Contrayerva Plant. See *Contrayerva.*
Dover's Powder. Pulvis Doveri. The *Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ Compositus.*
Dr. John. The *Tinctura Benzoes Compositæ.*

E.

Earth, Japan. The Extract of Catechu, or *Catechu Extractum.*
Egg, Fowl's. Ovum. See *Phasianus Gallus.*
Elaterium. See *Elaterium.*
Elaterium, Extract of. Extract of Squirting Cucumber. The *Extractum Elaterii.*
Elder, Common. See *Sambucus.*
Elder, Inspissated Juice of. Elder Rob. The *Succus Spissatus Sambuci Nigræ.*
Elder Ointment. The *Unguentum Sambuci.*
Electuary. See *Confectio.*
Electuary, Aromatic. Electurium Aromaticum. The *Confectio Aromatica.*

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ELECTUARY, Lenitive, Electuarium Lenitivum. The *Confectio Sennæ.*

ELECTUARY, Opiate or Thebaic. The Electuarium Opiatum, or *Confectio Opii.*

ELECAMPANE. See *Inula Helenium.*

ELEMI. See *Amyris Elemifera.*

ELEMI, Ointment, Liniment, or Compound Ointment of. The *Unguentum Elemi Compositum.*

ELIXIR. See *Elixir.*

ELIXIR, Antihypocondriac. Elixir Antihypocondriacum. The *Tinctura Cinchonæ Composita.*

ELIXIR, Asthmatic. Elixir Asthmaticum. The *Tinctura Camphoræ Composita.*

ELIXIR, Daffy's. The *Tinctura Sennæ.*

ELIXIR, Edinburgh Paregoric. Elixir Paregoricum Edinburgensis. The *Tinctura Opii Ammoniata.*

ELIXIR of Nature. Elixir Proprietatis. The *Tinctura Aloes Composita.*

ELIXIR of Nature, Vitriolic. Elixir Proprietatis Vitriolicum. The *Tinctura Aloes Ætherea.*

ELIXIR of Health. Elixir Salutis. The *Tinctura Sennæ.*

ELIXIR, Paregoric. Elixir Paregoricum. The *Tincturæ Camphoræ Composita.*

ELIXIR, Sacred. Elixir Sacrum. The *Tinctura Rhei et Aloes.*

ELIXIR, Stomachic. Elixir Stomachicum. The *Tinctura Gentianæ Composita.*

ELIXIR, Vitriolic. Elixir Vitriolicum. The *Acidum Sulphuricum Dilutum.*

ELM, Common. See *Ulmus.*

ELM, Decoction of. The *Decoctum Ulmi.*

EMULSION. See *Emulsio.*

EMULSION, Common. Emulsio Commune. The *Mistura Amygdalæ.*

EMULSION, Camphorated. Emulsio Camphorata. The *Mistura Camphoræ.*

ENEMA, or Clyster. See *Enema.*

ENEMA, Anodyne, Antispasmodic, or Fœtid. The *Enema Fœtidum.*

ENEMA, Cathartic. The *Enema Catharticum.*

EPSOM Salt. Sal Epsomensis. The *Sulphas Magnesiæ.*

ERYNGO. See *Eryngium.*

ETHERS. See *Æther.*

ETHER, Aromatic Spirit of. Sweet Elixir of Vitriol. The *Spiritus Ætheris Aromaticus.*

ETHER, Compound Spirit of. Hoffman's Ether. The *Spiritus Ætheris Sulphurici Compositus.*

ETHER, Dr. Hoffman's. Æther Hoffmani. The *Spiritus Ætheris Sulphurici Compositus.*

ETHER, Nitrous or Nitric. See *Æther Nitrosus.*

ETHER, Nitrous or Nitric, Spirit of. Sweet Spirit of Nitre. The *Spiritus Ætheris Nitrici.*

ETHER, Rectified. See *Æther Rectificatus.*

ETHER, Sulphuric, or Vitriolic. See *Æther Sulphuricus.*

ETHER, Aromatic Sulphuric, with Alcohol. Æther Sulphuricus cum Alcohole Aromaticus. The *Spiritus Ætheris Aromaticus.*

ETHER, Compound Spirit of Sulphuric. Hoffman's Ether. The *Spiritus Ætheris Sulphurici Compositus.*

ETHER, Spirit of Sulphuric. Sweet Spirit of Vitriol. The *Spiritus Ætheris Sulphurici.*

ETHER, Sulphuric, with Alcohol. Æther Sulphuricus cum Alcohole. The *Spiritus Ætheris Sulphurici.*

ETHER, Vitriolic, or Sulphuric. See *Æther Sulphuricus.*

ETHER, Vitriolic, Aromatic Spirit of. The *Spiritus Ætheris Aromaticus.*

ETHER, Vitriolic, Compound Spirit of. The *Spiritus Ætheris Sulphurici Compositus.*

ETHER, Vitriolic Spirit of. The *Spiritus Ætheris Sulphurici.*

ETHIOPS. See *Æthiops.*

ÆTHIOPS, Alkalized. Æthiops Alkalizatus. The *Hydrargyrum cum Cretæ.*

ETHIOPS, Mineral. Æthiops Minerale. The *Sulphuretum Hydrargyri Nigrum.*

ETHIOPS, Vegetable. Æthiops Vegetabilis. The *Pulvis Quercus Marinæ.*

EUPHORBIUM. See *Euphorbia.*

EXTRACT. See *Extractum.*

EXTRACT, Cathartic. Extractum Catharticum. The *Extractum Colocynthidis Compositum.*

EXTRACT, Thebaic. Extractum Thebaicum. The *Extractum Opii.*

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F.

FENNEL, Common or Sweet. See *Fœniculum.*

FENNEL Seed, Oil of. The *Oleum Seminum Fœniculi Dulcis.*

FENNEL Water. See *Aqua Fœniculi.*

FERN, Male. See *Filix.*

FIDLER'S Rosin. See *Pix Nigra.*

FIG. See *Carica.*

FIG-WORT. See *Scrophularia.*

FIR, Common or Scotch. The *Pinus Sylvestris.*

FIR, Balsam or Hemlock. The *Pinus Balsamea.*

FIR, Liquid Resin of the Hemlock. Resina Liquida Pini Balsameæ. The Canada Turpentine. See *Pinus Balsamea.*

FIR. Liquid Resin of the Scotch. Resini Liquida Pini Sylvestris. Common Tar. See *Pinus Sylvestris.*

FIR, Scotch. See *Pinus Sylvestris.*

FIR, Norway Spruce. See *Pinus Abies.*

FIR, Resin of the Scotch. Resina Pini Sylvestris. Common Rosin. The *Resina Flava.*

FIR, Resin of the Spruce. Resina Pini Abietis. Common Frankincense. See *Abietis Resina.*

FLAX, Common. See *Linum Usitatissimum.*

FLAX, Purging. See *Linum Catharticum.*

FLOUR. See *Triticum Hybernum.*

FOWL, Common. The *Phasianus Gallus.*

FOXGLOVE, Common or Purple. See *Digitalis.*

FOXGLOVE, Decoction of. The *Decoctum Digitalis.*

FOXGLOVE, Infusion of. The *Infusum Digitalis.*

FOXGLOVE, Tincture of. The *Tinctura Digitalis.*

FRANKINCENSE. The article so called in the present day, is the Abietis Resina; but the Frankincense of the ancients (used to diffuse its vapour round their altars) is the Olibanum, Gummi-Resina, or Gum-resin of the Lycian Juniper.

G.

GALBANUM. See *Galbanum.*

GALBANUM, Compound Pills of. The *Pilulæ Galbani Compositum.*

GALBANUM, Compound Plaster of. The *Emplastrum Galbani Compositum.*

GALBANUM Plaster. The *Emplastrum Galbani.*

GALBANUM, Tincture of. The *Tinctura Galbani.*

GALLS. See *Gallæ.*

GALLS, Tincture of. The *Tinctura Gallarum.*

GAMBOGE. See *Stalagmatis Cambogioides.*

GAMBOGE, Compound Pills of. The *Pilulæ Cambogiæ Compositæ.*

GARLIC. See *Allium.*

GARLIC, Syrup of. The *Syrupus Allii.*

GENTIAN. See *Gentiana.*

GENTIAN, Compound Infusion of. Bitter Infusion. The *Infusum Gentianæ Compositum.*

GENTIAN, Compound Tincture of. Bitter Tincture. The *Tinctura Gentianæ Composita.*

GENTIAN, Compound Wine of. Bitter Wine. The *Vinum Gentianæ Compositum.*

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GERMAN Leopard's-bane; or Mountain Arnica. See *Arnica.*
GERMANDER, Wall. See *Chamædrys.*
GINGER. See *Zingiber.*
GINGER, Syrup of. The *Syrupus Zingiberis.*
GINGER, Tincture of. The *Tinctura Zingiberis.*
GINGER, Preserved. See *Zingiber.*
GLASS-MAKER'S Soap. See *Manganesium.*
GLAUBER'S Salt. Sal Glauberi. The *Sulphas Sodæ.*
GOLDEN-ROD. See *Virga Aurea.*
GOULARD Water. The *Liquor Plumbi Sub-acetatis Dilutus.*
GOULARD'S Cerate. The *Ceratum Plumbi Compositum.*
GOULARD'S Extract. The *Liquor Plumbi Sub-acetatis.*
GRAPE. See *Vitis Vinifera.*
GUAIAC, or Guaiacum. See *Guaiaci Resina.*
GUAIACUM, Ammoniated or Volatile Tincture of. The *Tinctura Guaiaci Ammoniata.*
GUAIACUM, Compound Decoction of. Decoctum Lignorum. The *Decoctum Guaiaci Compositum.*
GUAIAC Milk or Mixture. Lac Guaiaci. The *Mistura Guaiaci.*
GUAIACUM, Tincture of. The *Tinctura Guaiaci.*
GUAIAC Wood. See *Guaiacum.*
GUM. See *Gummi.*
GUM Resins. See *Gummi Resina.*
GUM Arabic. See *Acacia Vera.*
GUM Arabic, Emulsion of. The *Emulsio Acaciæ Arabicæ.*
GUM Arabic, Mucilage of. The *Mucilago Acaciæ.*
GUM Benjamin. See *Benzoinum.*
GUM Dragon. Tragacanth. See *Tragacantha.*
GUM Plaster. The *Emplastrum Gummosum.*
GUM Troches. See *Trochisci Gummosi.*

H.

HART, or Stag. See *Cervus Elaphus.*
HARTSHORN. See *Cornua.*
HARTSHORN, Burnt or Prepared. See *Cornu Ustum.*
HARTSHORN, Decoction of. Decoctum Cornu Cervi. The *Mistura Cornu Usti.*
HARTSHORN, Mixture of Burnt. The *Mistura Cornu Usti.*
HARTSHORN, Powder of Burnt. The *Pulvis Cornu Cervini Usti.*
HARTSHORN, Powder of Burnt, with Opium. Pulvis Opiatus. The *Pulvis Cornu Usti cum Opio.*
HARTSHORN, Rectified Oil of. The *Oleum Cornu Cervini Rectificatum.*
HARTSHORN, Salt of. Sal Cornu Cervini. The *Sub-carbonas Ammoniæ.*
HARTSHORN Shavings or Raspings. Cornu Cervi Rassorum. See *Cervus Elaphus.*
HARTSHORN, Spirit or Volatile Liquor of. The *Liquor Volatilis Cornu Cervi.*
HARTSHORN, Succinated Spirit of. Eau de Luce. The *Spiritus Ammoniæ Succinatus.*
HARTSHORN, Volatile Solution of. The *Liquor Volatilis Cornu Cervi.*
HARTSHORN, Volatile Salt of. Sal Cornu Cervi Volatilis. The *Sub-carbonas Ammoniæ.*
HARTSHORN, Volatile Spirit of. Spiritus Cornu Cervi Volatilis. The *Liquor Volatilis Cornu Cervi.*
HELLEBORASTER, Stinking Hellebore. The *Helleborus Fœtidus.*
HELLEBORE, Black. The *Helleborus Niger.*
HELLEBORE, Black, Extract of. The *Extractum Radicis Helleberi Nigri.*
HELLEBORE, Black, Tincture of. Tinctura Melampodii. The *Tinctura Hellebori Nigri.*
HELLEBORE, Stinking. Helleboraster. The *Helleborus Fœtidus.*
HELLEBORE, White. See *Veratrum.*
HELLEBORE, Ointment of White. The *Unguentum Veratri.*
HELLEBORE, White, Decoction of. The *Decoctum Veratri.*

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HELLEBORE, White, Tincture of. The *Tinctura Veratri Albi.*
HEMLOCK. See *Conium.*
HEMLOCK, Extract of. The *Extractum Conii.*
HENBANE. See *Hyosciamus.*
HENBANE, Extract or Inspissated Juice of. See *Extractum Hyosciami.*
HENBANE, Tincture of. The *Tinctura Hyosciami.*
HEPS. The *Rosæ Caninæ Fructus.*
HEPS, Conserve of. Confection of Dog Rose. The *Confectio Rosæ Caninæ.*
HERB Benedict, or Herb Bennet. The *Geum Urbanum.*
HERB Mastic, Syrian. The *Marum Syriacum.*
HOFFMAN'S Ether. Æther Hoffmani. The *Spiritus Ætheris Sulphuri Compositus.*
HOFFMAN'S Anodyne Solution. Liquor Anodynus Hoffmani. The *Spiritus Ætheris Sulphurici Compositus.*
HOG'S Lard. See *Adeps.*
HONEY. See *Mel.*
HONEY, Acetated. Mel Acetata. The *Oxymel Simplex.*
HONEY, Clarified. See *Mel Despumatum.*
HONEY, Egyptian. Mel Ægyptiacum. The *Linimentum Æruginis.*
HOP. See *Humulus.*
HOP, Extract of. The *Extractum Humuli.*
HOP, Tincture of. The *Tinctura Humuli.*
HOREHOUND, Common White. See *Marrubium.*
HORSE Chesnut. The *Æsculus Hippocastanum.*
HORSE Radish. See *Armoracia.*
HORSE Radish, Compound Infusion of. The *Infusum Armoraciæ Compositum.*
HORSE Radish, Compound Spirit of. The *Spiritus Armoraciæ Compositus.*
HORSE Radish, Compound Water of. Aqua Raphani Composita. The *Spiritus Armoraciæ Compositus.*
HORN, Burnt. See *Cornu Ustum.*
HYDROSULPHURETS. See *Sulphuretum.*
HYSSOP, Hedge. See *Hyssopus.*

I.

ICELAND Moss. See *Lichen.*
INDIAN, Purging Juice. Gamboge. See *Cambogia.*
INDIAN Root. Radix Indiana. The *Ipecacuanhæ Radix.*
INFUSION. See *Infusum.*
INFUSION, Bitter. Infusum Amara. The *Infusum Gentianæ Compositum.*
INFUSION, Japonic. Infusum Japonicum. The *Infusum Catechu Compositum.*
IPECAC, Ipecacuan, or Ipecacuanha. See *Ipecacuanha.*
IPECACUANHA, Compound Powder of. Dr. Dover's Powder. The *Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ Compositus.*
IPECACUANHA Wine. The *Vinum Ipecacuanhæ.*
IRIS or Orris, Florentine. See *Iris Florentina.*
IRON. See *Ferrum.*
IRON, Acetate of. Extract of Iron. The *Acetas Ferri.*
IRON, Ammoniacal or Ammoniated. See *Ferrum Ammoniatum.*
IRON, Burnt Vitriolated. Ferrum Vitriolatum Ustum. The *Oxidum Ferri Rubrum.*
IRON, Carbonate of. See *Carbonas Ferri.*
IRON Filings. Ferri Ramenta. See *Ferrum.*
IRON, Compound Mixture of. Griffith's Mixture of Myrrh. The *Mixtura Ferri Composita.*
IRON, Compound Pills of. Pills of Iron with Myrrh. The *Pilulæ Ferri Compositæ.*
IRON, Extract of. Extractum Martis. The *Acetas Ferri.*
IRON, Flowers of. Flores Martiales. The *Ferrum Ammoniatum.*
IRON, Golden Tincture of. Tinctura

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Martis Aurea. The *Tinctura Ferri Muriatis.*

IRON, Liquor or Solution of Alkaline. The *Liquor Ferri Alkalini.*

IRON, Plaster of Red Oxide of. Emplastrum Roborans. The *Emplastrum Oxidi Ferri Rubri.*

IRON, Precipitated. Ferrum Præcipitatum. The *Sub-carbonas Ferri.*

IRON, Precipitated Carbonate of. Carbonas Ferri Præcipitatus. The *Sub-carbonas Ferri.*

IRON, Prepared Sub-carbonate of. The *Sub-carbonas Ferri Præparatus.*

IRON, Purified Scales. Ferri Squamæ Purificata. The *Oxidum Ferri Nigrum Purificatum.*

IRON, Purified Black Oxide of. The *Oxidum Ferri Nigrum Purificatum.*

IRON, Red Oxide of. Burnt Vitriolated Iron. The *Oxidum Ferri Rubrum.*

IRON, Rust of. See *Ferri Rubigo.*

IRON, Salt of. Sal Martis. The *Sulphas Ferri.*

IRON, Soluble. Mars Solubilis. The *Ferrum Tartarizatum.*

IRON, Sub-carbonate of. Precipitated Iron. The *Sub-carbonas Ferri.*

IRON, Sulphate of. Copperas. The *Sulphas Ferri.*

IRON, Sulphuret of. The *Sulphuretum Ferri.*

IRON, Tartarized. Mars Solubilis. The *Ferrum Tartarizatum.*

IRON, Tincture of Acetate of. The *Tinctura Acetatis Ferri.*

IRON, Tincture of Ammoniated. Tincture of Flowers of Iron. The *Tinctura Ferri Ammoniati.*

IRON, Tincture of Flowers of. Tinctura Florum Martialum. The *Tinctura Ferri Ammoniati.*

IRON, Tincture of Muriate of. Golden Tincture of Iron. The *Tinctura Ferri Muriatis.*

IRON, Tincture of Muriate of, with the Red Oxyde. The *Tinctura Ferri Muriatis cum Oxydo Rubro.*

IRON, Vitriolated. Ferrum Vitriolatum. The *Sulphas Ferri.*

IRON, Wine of. Vinum Chalybeatum. The *Vinum Ferri.*

IRON Wire. Ferri Fila. See *Ferrum.*

ISINGLASS. See *Ichthyocolla.*

J.

JALAP. See *Jalapa.*

JALAP, Compound Powder of. The *Pulvis Jalapæ Compositus.*

JALAP, Extract of. The *Extractum Jalapæ.*

JALAP, Resinous Extract of. The *Extractum Jalapæ Resinosum.*

JALAP, Tincture of. The *Tinctura Jalapæ.*

JAPAN Earth. Terra Japonica. See *Catechu Extractum.*

JESUIT'S Bark. A term formerly applied to the Peruvian Barks. See *Cinchona Cordifolia.*

JESUIT'S Drops. The *Tinctura Benzoes Composita.*

JUNIPER, Common. See *Juniperus.*

JUNIPER, Compound Spirit. Compound Juniper Water. The *Spiritus Juniperi Compositus.*

JUNIPER, Oil of. The *Oleum Juniperi.*

JUNIPER, Lycian. The *Juniperus Lycia.*

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K.

KALI. See *Kali.*
KALI, Acetated, or Acetate of. Kali Acetatum. The *Acetas Potassæ.*
KALI, Aerated. Kali Aeratum. The *Carbonas Potassæ.*
KALI, Arseniate of. Arseniate of Potash. The *Arsenias Kali.*
KALI, Caustic. Kali Causticum. The *Potassa Fusa.*
KALI, Caustic, with Lime. Kali Causticum cum Calce. The *Potassa cum Calce.*
KALI, Common or Impure. Kali Impura. See *Potassa Impura.*
KALI, from Tartar. Kali e Tartaro. The *Carbonas Potassæ Purissimus.*
KALI, Prepared. Kali Præparatum. The *Sub-carbonas Potassæ.*
KALI, Pure. Kali Purum. The *Potassa Fusa.*
KALI, Nitrated. Kali Nitratem. The *Nitras Potassæ.*
KALI, Sub-carbonate of. Sub-carbonas Kali. The *Sub-carbonas Potassæ.*
KALI, Sulphurated or Sulphuret of. Sulphuretum Kali. The *Sulphuretum Potassæ.*
KALI, Tartarized. Kali Tartarizatum. The *Tartras Potassæ.*
KALI, Water of. Aqua Kali. The *Liquor Sub-carbonatis Potassæ.*
KALI, Water of Caustic. Aqua Kali Caustici. The *Liquor Potassæ.*
KALI, Water of Prepared. Aqua Kali Præparati. The *Liquor Sub-carbonatis Potassæ.*
KALI, Water of Pure. Aqua Kali Puro. The *Liquor Potassæ.*
KALI, Water of Sub-carbonate of. Aqua Sub-carbonatis Kali. The *Liquor Potassæ Sub-carbonatis.*
KALI, Water of Sulphuret of. The *Aqua Sulphureti Kali.*
KINO. See Kino.
KINO, Compound Powder of. The *Pulvis Kino Compositus.*
KINO, Tincture of. The *Tinctura Kino.*

L.

LARCH. See *Pinus Larix.*
LARD. See *Adeps.*
LAUDANUM, or Liquid Laudanum. The *Tinctura Opii.*
LAUDANUM. Sydenham's Liquid. Laudanum Liquidum Sydenhami. The *Vinum Opii.*
LAUREL, or Sweet Bay. See *Laurus.*
LAVENDER. See *Lavandula.*
LAVENDER, Compound Spirit of. Lavender Drops. The *Spiritus Lavandulæ Compositus.*
LAVENDER, Oil of. The *Oleum Lavandulæ.*
LAVENDER, Spirit of. Lavender Water. The *Spiritus Lavandulæ.*
LEAD. See *Plumbum.*
LEAD, Burnt. Plumbum Ustum. The *Oxydum Plumbi Semi-vitreum.*
LEAD, Acetated or Acetate of. Saccharum Plumbi. The *Acetas Plumbi.*
LEAD, Carbonate of. White Lead. The *Sub-carbonas Plumbi.*
LEAD, Cerate of Acetate. Cerate of Super-acetate of Lead. The *Ceratum Plumbi Acetatis.*
LEAD, Compound Cerate of. Ceratum Lithargyri Acetati Compo-

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sita. The *Ceratum Plumbi Compositum.*

LEAD, Distilled Liquor or Solution of Sub-acetate of. Goulard Water. The *Liquor Plumbi Sub-acetatis Dilutus.*

LEAD, Extract of. Extractum Plumbi. The *Liquor Plumbi Sub-acetatis.*

LEAD, Liquor or Solution of Sub-acetate of. Goulard's Extract. The *Liquor Plumbi Sub-acetatis.*

LEAD, Ointment of Acetate of. Unguentum Acetatis Plumbi. The *Ceratum Plumbi Acetatis.*

LEAD, Ointment of Sub-acetate of. Unguentum Sub-acetatis Plumbi. The *Unguentum Oxidi Plumbi Albi.*

LEAD, Ointment of White Oxide of. Unguentum Album. The *Unguentum Oxidi Plumbi Albi.*

LEAD, Plaster of. Plaster of Litharge. The *Emplastrum Plumbi.*

LEAD, Red, or Red Oxide of. The *Oxidum Plumbi Rubrum.*

LEAD, Semi-vitrified Oxyde of. Litharge. The *Oxydum Plumbi Semi-vitreum.*

LEAD, Sub-acetate of. Sub-acetas Plumbi. The *Sub-carbonas Plumbi.*

LEAD, Sub-carbonate of. White Lead. The *Sub-carbonas Plumbi.*

LEAD, Sugar or Super-acetate of. See *Acetas Plumbi.*

LEAD, Water of. The *Liquor Plumbi Sub-acetatis Dilutus.*

LEAD, White, or White Oxyde of. The *Sub-carbonas Plumbi.*

LEECH. See *Hirudo Medicinalis.*

LEEK. See *Porrum.*

LEMON. See *Citrus Medica.*

LEMON Acid. Coxwell's Concrete Salt of Lemon. See *Acidum Citricum.*

LEMON Peel. Oil of. The *Oleum Limonum.*

LEMON, Syrup of. The *Syrupus Limonum.*

LENITIVE Electuary. Electuarium Lenitivum. The *Confectio Sennæ.*

LEOPARD'S-BANE, German. See *Arnica.*

LETTUCE, Garden. See *Lactusa.*

LETTUCE, Extract of. The *Extractum Lactucæ.*

LETTUCE, Opium or Strong Scented. The *Lactuca Virosa.*

LETTUCE, Opium Scented. Inspissated Juice of. The *Succus Spissatus Lactucæ Virosæ.*

LEY. See *Lixivia.*

LEY, Caustic. Lixivium Causticum. The *Liquor Potassæ.*

LEY, Fixed Vegetable Alkaline. Lixivia Alkali Fixum Vegetabile. The *Potassa Impura.*

LEY, Sulphureous Vitriolated. Lixivia Vitriolata Sulphurea. The *Sulphas Potassæ cum Sulphure.*

LEY, Vitriolated. Lixivia Vitriolata. The *Sulphas Potassæ.*

LICHEN. Iceland Moss. See *Lichen.*

LIME. See *Calx.*

LIME, Carbonate of. Common Chalk. See *Creta.*

LIME, Compound Powder of the Carbonate of. Pulvis Carbonatis Calcis Compositus. The *Pulvis Cretæ Compositus.*

LIME, Fresh Burnt. Calx Recens Usta. See *Calx.*

LIME, Friable. Soft Carbonate of Lime. Common Chalk. See *Creta.*

LIME, Hard or Indurated Carbonate of. White Marble. See *Marmor Album.*

LIME, Liquor or Solution of. Lime Water. See *Liquor Calcis.*

LIME, Liquor or Solution of Muriate of. Water of the Muriate of Lime. See *Liquor Calcis Muriatis.*

LIME from Shells. See *Calx e Testis.*

LIME, Potion or Mixture of the Carbonate of. See *Potio Carbonatis Calcis*, or *Mistura Cretæ.*

LIME, Prepared Carbonate of. Prepared Chalk. See *Creta Præparata.*

LIME Stone. See *Lapis Calcarius.*

LIME, Troches of the Carbonate of. Chalk Troches. See *Trochisci Carbonatis Calcis.*

LIME Water. Solution of Lime. See *Liquor Calcis.*

LIME Water, Compound. See *Aqua Calcis Composita.*

LIME Water, Liniment of, or Liniment of Lime. See *Linimentum Aquæ Calcis.*

LIME, Water of Muriate of, Solution of Muriate of Lime. See *Liquor Calcis Muriatis.*

LINIMENT. See *Linimentum.*

LINIMENT, Anodyne. Linimentum Anodynum. The *Tinctura Saponis et Opii.*

LINIMENT of Arceus. Linimentum

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Arcæi. The *Unguentum Elemi Compositum.*

LINIMENT, Opiate. Linimentum Opiatum. The *Tinctura Saponis et Opii.*

LINIMENT, Saponaceus. Linimentum Saponaceum. The *Linimentum Saponis Compositum.*

LINIMENT, Volatile. Linimentum Volatilis. The *Linimentum Ammoniæ Fortius.*

LINIMENT, White. Spermaceti Cerate. The *Ceratum Cetacei.*

LINSEED. Flax Seed. See *Lini Usitatissimi Semina.*

LINSEED, Compound Infusion of. The *Infusum Lini Compositum.*

LINSEED Meal. See *Linum Usitatissimum.*

LINSEED Oil. See *Oleum Lini.*

LINSEED Oil with Lime. The Oleum Lini cum Calce. The *Linimentum Aquæ Calcis.*

LIQUID Laudanum. Laudanum Liquidum. The *Tinctura Opii.*

LIQUOR or Solution. See *Liquor.*

LIQUOR, Anodyne Mineral. Liquor Mineralis Anodynus. The *Spiritus Ætheris Sulphurici Compositus.*

LIQUOR, Arsenical. Arsenical Solution. The *Liquor Arsenicalis.*

LIQUOR, Hoffman's Anodyne. Hoffman's Anodyne Mineral Solution. The *Spiritus Ætheris Sulphurici Compositus.*

LIQUOR, Oily Ethereal. Liquor Æthereus Oleosus. The *Spiritus Ætheris Sulphurici Compositus.*

LIQUOR, Sulphuric or Vitriolic Ethereal. Liquor Æthereus Sulphuricus. See *Spiritus Ætheris Sulphuricus.*

LIQUORICE. See *Glycyrrhiza.*

LIQUORICE, Extract of. Spanish Liquorice. The *Extractum Glycyrrhizæ.*

LIQUORICE Troches. See *Trochisci Glycyrrhizæ.*

LIQUORICE Troches, with Opium. See *Trochisci Glycyrrhizæ cum Opio.*

LITHARGE. Lithargyrum. See *Oxydum Plumbi Semivitreum.*

LITHARGE, Acetate of. Sugar of Lead. See *Acetas Plumbi.*

LITHARGE, Compound Cerate of Acetate of. Ceratum Lithargyri Acetati Composita. The *Ceratum Plumbi Compositum.*

LITHARGE, Compound Liquor or Solution of Acetate of. Liquor Lithargyri Acetati Composita. The *Liquor Plumbi Sub-acetatis Dilutus.*

LITHARGE, Compound Solution of Sub-acetate of. Liquor Sub-acetatis Lithargyri Compositus. The *Liquor Plumbi Sub-acetatis Dilutus.*

LITHARGE, Compound Plaster of. Emplastrum Lithargyri Compositum. The *Emplastrum Galbani Compositum.*

LITHARGE, Compound Water of Acetate of. Aqua Lithargyri Acetati Composita. The *Liquor Plumbi Sub-acetatis Dilutus.*

LITHARGE, Liquor or Solution of Acetate of. The *Liquor Lythargyri Acetatis;* or Liquor Plumbi Sub-acetatis.

LITHARGE, Plaster. Emplastrum Lithargyri. The *Emplastrum Plumbi.*

LITHARGE Plaster with Resin. Emplastrum Lithargyri cum Resina. The *Emplastrum Resinæ.*

LITHARGE Plaster, with Mercury. Emplastrum Lithargyri cum Hydrargyri. The *Emplastrum Hydrargyri.*

LITHARGE of Gold, and Litharge of Silver. See *Oxydum Plumbi Semi-vitreum.*

LITHARGE, Vinegar of. Acetum Lithargyrites. The *Liquor Plumbi Sub-acetatis.*

LITHARGE Water. Aqua Lythargyrites. The *Liquor Plumbi Sub-acetatis Dilutus.*

LITMUS. See *Lichen Rocella.*

LIVER-WORT, Iceland Moss. See *Lichen.*

LOGWOOD. See *Hæmatoxylum.*

LOGWOOD, Extract of. The *Extractum Hæmatoxyli.*

LOOSESTRIFE, Salicaria. See *Lythrum Salicaria.*

LUNAR Caustic. Causticum Lunare. The *Nitras Argenti.*

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M.

MACE. Myristica Moschata Involucrum. See *Myristica*.

MACE, Oil of. Oleum Macis. The *Oleum Myristicæ Expressum*.

MACQUER's Arsenical Neutral Salt. The *Arsenias Kali*.

MAGNESIA. See *Magnesia*.

MAGNESIA, Black; or Manganese. See *Manganesium*.

MAGNESIA, Best, Burnt, Calcined. See *Magnesia*. L. E.

MAGNESIA, Carbonated, or Carbonate of. Magnesia Alba. The *Sub-carbonas Magnesiæ*.

MAGNESIA, Common or White. Magnesia Alba. The *Sub-carbonas Magnesiæ*.

MAGNESIA, Sub-carbonate of. The *Sub-carbonas Magnesiæ*.

MAGNESIA, Sulphate of. Epsom Salts. The *Sulphas Magnesiæ*.

MAGNESIA, Vitriolated. Magnesia Vitriolatum. The *Sulphas Magnesiæ*.

MAHOGANY-TREE, Febrifuge. Febrifuge Swietenia. See *Swietenia Febrifuga*.

MALLOW, Common. See *Malva*.

MALLOW, Compound Decoction of. The *Decoctum Malvæ Compositum*.

MANGANESE. See *Manganesium*.

MANNA. See *Fraxinus Ornus*.

MARBLE, White. See *Marmor Album*.

MARJORAM, Common. See *Origanum*.

MARJORAM, Sweet. Marjorana. The *Origanum Marjorana*.

MARJORAM, Syrian. Syrian Herb-mastich. The *Marum Syriacum*.

MARSHMALLOW. See *Althæa*.

MARSHMALLOW, Decoction of. The *Decoctum Althææ Officinalis*.

MARSHMALLOW, Syrup of. The *Syrupus Althææ*.

MARSH Trefoil. Buck Bean. See *Menyanthes*.

MASTICH. See *Pistacia Lentiscus*.

MASTICH, Syrian Herb. The *Marum Syriacum*.

MEADOW Saffron. See *Colchicum*.

MEADOW Saffron, Oxymel of. The *Oxymel Colchici*.

MEADOW Saffron, Ammoniated Spirit of. The *Spiritus Colchici Ammoniatus*.

MEADOW Saffron, Syrup of. The *Spiritus Colchici Autumnalis*.

MEADOW Saffron, Vinegar of. See *Acetum Colchicum*.

MELALEUCA, Aromatic. See *Melaleuca Leucodendron*.

MERCURY. Quicksilver. See *Hydrargyrum*.

MERCURY, Acetate of. Acetated Mercury. See *Acetas Hydrargyri*.

MERCURY, Alkalized. Mercurius Alkalizatus. The *Hydrargyrum cum Creta*.

MERCURY, Ammoniacal Muriate of. Murias Hydrargyri Ammoniacalis. The *Hydrargyrum Præcipitatum Album*.

MERCURY, Ammoniated Sub-muriate of. Sub-murias Hydrargyri Ammoniatum. The *Hydrargyrum Præcipitatum Album*.

MERCURY, Ash-coloured Oxyde of; or Black Precipitate of Mercury. The *Oxydum Hydrargyri Cinereum*.

MERCURY, Ash-coloured Precipitate of. Hydrargyrus Præcipitatus Cinereus. The *Oxydum Hydrargyri Cinereum*.

MERCURY, Black Sulphurated, or Black Sulphuret of. Ethiops Mineral. See *Sulphuretum Hydrargyri Nigrum*.

MERCURY, Calcined. Mercurius Calciuatus. The *Oxydum Hydrargyri Rubrum*.

MERCURY, Cinnabar of. Mercurius Cinnabaris. The *Sulphuretum Hydrargyri Rubrum*.

MERCURY, Compound Pills of Submuriate of. Plummer's Pills. The *Pilulæ Hydrargyri Sub-muriatis Compositæ*.

MERCURY, Corrosive, or Corrosive Muriate of. Murias Hydrargyri Corrosivum. The *Oxymurias Hydrargyri*.

MERCURY, Corrosive Precipitate of. Mercurius Præcipitatus Corrosivus. The *Nitrico-oxydum Hydrargyri*.

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MERCURY, Corrosive Sublimate of. Mercurius Corrosivus Sublimatus. The *Oxymurias Hydrargyri.*

MERCURY, Grey Oxyde of; or Ash-coloured Powder of Mercury. Pulvis Hydrargyri Cinereus. The *Oxydum Hydrargyri Cinereum.*

MERCURY, Cosmetic. Mercurius Cosmeticus. The *Hydrargyrum Præcipitatum Album.*

MERCURY, Liniment of. Mercurial Liniment. The *Linimentum Hydrargyri.*

MERCURY, Liquor or Solution of Oxymuriate of. The *Liquor Hydrargyri Oxymuriatis.*

MERCURY, Mild Muriated. Calomel. The *Sub-murias Hydrargyri.*

MERCURY, Mild Ointment of Nitrate of. Opthalmic Ointment. The *Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitratis Mitius.*

MERCURY, Muriated, or Muriate of. Hydratgyrus Muriatus. The *Oxymurias Hydrargyri.*

MERCURY, Nitrated, or Nitrate of. Hydrargyrus Nitratus. The *Nitras Argenti.*

MERCURY, Nitric-oxyde of; or Red Precipitate. The *Nitrico-oxydum Hydrargyri.*

MERCURY of Life. Mercurius Vitæ. The *Oxydum Antimonii.*

MERCURY, Ointment of. Mercurial Ointment. The *Unguentum Hydrargyri.*

MERCURY, Ointment of Ammoniated Sub-muriate of. Unguentum Submuriatis Hydratgyri Ammoniati. The *Unguentum Hydrargyri Præcipitati Albi.*

MERCURY, Ointment of Grey Oxide of. The *Unguentum Oxidi Hydrargyri Cineri.*

MERCURY, Ointment of Nitrate of. Unguentum Citrinum. The *Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitratis.*

MERCURY, Ointment of Nitric-oxyde of. Ointment of Red Precipitate. The *Unguentum Hydratgyri Nitrico-oxydi.*

MERCURY, Ointment of Red Oxide of. Unguentum Oxidi Hydrargyri Rubri. The *Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitrico-oxydi.*

MERCURY, Ointment of Sub-nitrate of. Unguentum Sub-nitratis Hydrargyri. The *Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitrico-oxydi.*

MERCURY, Oxyde of. Oxydum Hydrargyri. The *Oxydum Hydrargyri Rubrum.*

MERCURY, Oxygenated Muriate of. Murias Hydrargyri Oxygenatus. The *Oxy-murias Hydrargyri.*

MERCURY, Oxy-muriate of. Corrosive Sublimate. The *Oxy-murias Hydrargyri.*

MERCURY, Per-chloride of. The *Oxy-murias Hydrargyri.*

MERCURY, Pills of. Blue Pills. The *Pilulæ Hydrargyri.*

MERCURY, Precipitated Sub-muriate of. The *Sub-murias Hydrargyri Præcipitatus.*

MERCURY, Proto-chloride of. The *Sub-murias Hydrargyri.*

MERCURY, Purified. Purified Quicksilver. See *Hydrargyrum Purificatum.*

MERCURY, Red Corrosive. Mercurius Corrosivus Ruber. The *Nitrico-oxydum Hydrargyri.*

MERCURY, Red Oxyde of. Calcined Quicksilver. The *Oxydum Hydrargyri Rubrum.*

MERCURY, Red Oxide of, by Nitric Acid. Oxidum Hydrargyri Rubrum, per Acidum Nitricum. The *Nitrico-oxydum Hydrargyri.*

MERCURY, Red Precipitated. Red Precipitate. The *Nitrico-oxydum Hydrargyri.*

MERCURY, Red Sulphurated, or Red Sulphuret of. Cinnabar of Antimony. The *Sulphuretum Hydrargyri Rubrum.*

MERCURY, Soluble. Mercurius Solubilis. The *Oxydum Hydrargyri Cinereum.*

MERCURY, Sub-sulphate, or Sulphate of. Turpeth Mineral. The *Sub-sulphas Hydrargyri Flavus.*

MERCURY, Sub-muriate of; or Sublimed Sub-muriate of. Calomel. The *Sub-murias Hydrargyri.*

MERCURY, Sulphuric-oxide of. Vitriolated Quicksilver. The *Sub-sulphas Hydrargyri Flavus.*

MERCURY with Chalk. Alkalized Mercury. The *Hydrargyrum cum Creta.*

MERCURY with Magnesia. The *Hydrargyrum cum Magnesia.*

MERCURY with Sulphur. Hydrargyrus cum Sulphure. The *Sulphuretum Hydrargyri Nigrum.*

MERCURY, White Precipitated. White Precipitate. The *Hydrargyrum Præcipitatum Album.*

MERCURY, White Lime of. Calx Hydrargyri Alba. The *Hydrargyrum Præcipitatum Album.*

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MERCURY, Yellow Emetic; or Yellow Sub-sulphate of Mercury. Mercurius Emeticus Flavus. The *Subsulphas Hydrargyri Flavus.*

MEZEREON, or Spurge-olive. See *Mezereum.*

MILK-WORT, Medicinal. Senega. See *Senega.*

MILL Mountain, or Purging Flax. The *Linum Catharticum.*

MILLIPEDES, or Slaters. See *Millipedes.*

MIMOSA Gum. Gum Arabic. See *Acacia Vera.*

MINT, or Spear Mint. The *Mentha Viridis.*

MIXTURE. See *Mistura.*

MIXTURE, Camphorated. The *Mistura Camphoræ.*

MIXTURE, Cretaceous. The *Mistura Cretæ.*

MONK'S Hood, or Aconite. The *Aconitum.*

MUCILAGE. See *Mucilago.*

MULBERRY. See *Morus.*

MULBERRY, Syrup of. The *Syrupus Mori.*

MURIATES. See *Murias.*

MURIATE, Ammoniacal. Murias Ammoniacale. The *Murias Ammoniæ.*

MUSK. See *Moschus Moschiferus.*

MUSK, Mixture. The *Mistura Moschi.*

MUSK, Tincture of. The *Tinctura Moschi.*

MUSTARD, Black. See *Sinapis.*

MUSTARD Cataplasm. See *Cataplasma Sinapis.*

MUSTARD, White. See *Sinapis.*

MUTTON Suet. See *Ovis Aries.*

MUTTON Suet, Prepared. See *Sevum Præparatum.*

MYRRH. See *Myrrha.*

MYRRH, Compound Pills of. Pilulæ Myrrhæ Compositæ. The *Pilulæ Assafœtidæ Compositæ.*

MYRRH, Griffith's Mixture of. The *Mistura Ferri Composita.*

MYRRH, Tincture of. The *Tinctura Myrrhæ.*

N.

NAPHTHA, Nitrous. Naptha Nitrici. The *Æther Nitrosus.*

NAPHTHA, Sulphuric or Vitriolic. The *Æther Sulphuricus.*

NATRON. Impure Soda. See *Soda Impura.*

NATRON, Aerated. Natron Æratum. The *Carbonas Sodæ.*

NATRON, Muriated. Common Salt. The *Murias Sodæ.*

NATRON, Prepared. Sal Sodæ. The *Sub-carbonas Sodæ.*

NATRON, Tartarized. Rochelle Salt. The *Soda Tartarizata.*

NATRON, Vitriolated. Glauber's Salts. See *Sulphas Sodæ.*

NIGHTSHADE, Deadly. See *Belladonna.*

NIGHTSHADE, Deadly. Extract or Inspissated Juice of. See *Extractum Belladonnæ.*

NIGHTSHADE, Woody. See *Dulcamara.*

NIGHTSHADE, Woody, Decoction of The *Decoctum Dulcamaræ.*

NITRATES. See *Nitras.*

NITRE, or Saltpetre. The *Nitras Potassæ.*

NITRE, Common or Simple Spirit of. Spiritus Nitri Simplex. The *Acidum Nitrosum Dilutum.*

NITRE, Fuming Spirits of. Spiritus Nitri Fumans. The *Acidum Nitrosum.*

NITRE, Glauber's Spirits of. Spiritus Nitri Glauberi. The *Acidum Nitrosum.*

NITRE, Sweet Spirit of. Spiritus Nitri Dulcis. The *Spiritus Ætheris Nitrici.*

NITRE Troches. The *Trochisci Nitratis Potassæ.*

NUT-GALLS. See *Gallæ.*

NUTMEG. See *Myristica.*

NUTMEG, Essential or Volatile Oil of. Oil of Nutmeg. The *Oleum Myristicæ.*

NUTMEG, Expressed Oil of. Oil of Mace. The *Oleum Myristicæ Expressum.*

NUTMEG, Spirit of. The *Spiritus Myristicæ.*

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O.

OAK. See *Quercus*.

OAK Bark, Decoction of. The *Decoctum Quercus*.

OAK Bark, Extract of. The *Extractum Quercus Corticis*.

OAK, Oriental or Turkey. The *Quercus Infectoria*.

OAK, Poison. The *Rhus Toxicodendron*.

OATS. Aveni Semina. See *Avena*.

OIL. See *Oleum*.

OIL, Ammoniated. Oleum Ammoniatum. The *Linimentum Ammoniæ Fortius*.

OIL, Animal or Dippel's. The *Oleum Cornu Cervini Rectificatum*.

OIL, Croton. Oleum Tiglii. See *Tiglium*.

OIL, Camphorated. Oleum Camphoratum. The *Linimentum Camphoræ*.

OIL, Ethereal. The *Oleum Ætherеum*.

OIL, Kyaputty. The *Oleum Cajaputi*.

OIL of Thyme. Vulgarly called Oil of Time. The *Oleum Origani*.

OIL, Mackaw, or Palm. Oleum Palmæ. See *Coci Butyraciæ, Nucis Oleum Fixum*.

OIL of Balsam. Oleum Balsami. The *Amyridis Gileadensis Resina Liquida*.

OIL of Horn. Oleum Cornubus. The *Oleum Cornu Cervini Rectificatum*.

OIL of Bay. Oleum Laurinum. The *Lauri Nobilis Oleum Fixum*.

OIL, Rock. Oleum Petræ. See *Petroleum*.

OIL of Pine. Oleum Pini. The *Oleum Terebinthinæ*.

OIL of Earth. Oleum Terræ. See Petroleum.

OIL of Wine. Oleum Vini. The *Oleum Ætherеum*.

OIL of Vitriol. Oleum Vitrioli. The *Acidum Sulphuricum*.

OIL, Sulphurated. Thick Balsam of Sulphur. The *Oleum Sulphuratum*.

OILY Ethereal Liquor. Liquor Ætherеus Oleosus. The *Spiritus Ætheris Sulphurici Compositus*.

OINTMENT. See *Unguentum*.

OINTMENT, Black Basilicon. Unguentum Basilicum Nigrum. The *Unguentum Picis Nigræ*.

OINTMENT, Blue or Mercurial. Unguentum Mercuriale. The *Unguentum Hydrargyri*.

OINTMENT, Citrine. Unguentum Citrinum. The *Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitratis*.

OINTMENT, Antipsoric. Unguentum Antipsoricum. The *Unguentum Sulphure*.

OINTMENT, Egyptian. Unguentum Ægyptiacum. The *Linimentum Æruginis*.

OINTMENT, Mercurial. Unguentum Mercuriale. The *Unguentum Hydrargyri*.

OINTMENT, Mild Epispastic. Unguentum Epispasticum Mitius. The *Unguentum Cantharidis*.

OINTMENT, Mild Mercurial. Unguentum Mercuriale Mitius. The *Unguentum Hydrargyri Mitius*.

OINTMENT, Opthalmic. Unguentum Opthalmicum. The *Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitratis Mitius*.

OINTMENT, Resinous. Ointment of White Resin. The *Unguentum Resinosum*.

OINTMENT, Saturnine. Unguentum Saturninum. The *Ceratum Plumbi Acetatis*.

OINTMENT, Simple. The *Unguentum Simplex*.

OINTMENT, Strong Epispastic. Unguentum Epispasticum Fortius. The *Unguentum Pulveres Meloes Vesicatorii*.

OINTMENT, Strong Mercurial. Unguentum Mercuriale Fortius. The *Unguentum Hydrargyri Fortius*.

OINTMENT, Trooper's. The *Unguentum Hydrargyri*.

OINTMENT, Yellow Basilicon. Unguentum Basilicum Flavum. The *Ceratum Resinæ*.

OINTMENT, White. Unguentum

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Album. The *Unguentum Oxidi Plumbi Albi.*

OLIBANUM. Gum-resin of the Lycian Juniper. See *Olibanum.*

OLIVE. See *Olea Europea.*

OLIVE Oil. Oleum Olivæ. See *Olea Europea.*

OPIUM. See *Opium.*

OPIUM, Ammoniated Tincture of. Edinburgh Paregoric Elixir. The *Tinctura Opii Ammoniata.*

OPIUM, Camphorated Tincture of, Paregoric Elixir. Tinctura Opii Camphorata. The *Tinctura Camphoræ Composita.*

OPIUM, Confection of. Opiate Electuary. Electuarium Opiatum. The *Confectio Opii.*

OPIUM, Extract of. Theriaic Extract. The *Extractum Opii.*

OPIUM Plaster. The *Emplastrum Opii.*

OPIUM, Pills of. Opiate Pills. The *Pilulæ Opiatæ.*

OPIUM, Purified. See *Opium Purificatum.*

OPIUM, Syrup of. The *Syrupus Opii.*

OPIUM, Tincture of. Laudanum. The *Tinctura Opii.*

OPIUM, Watery Extract of. Extractum Opii Aquosum. The *Extractum Opii.*

OPIUM, Wine of. Sydenham's Liquid Laudanum. The *Vinum Opii.*

OPODELDOC. The *Linimentum Saponis Compositum.*

OPOPONAX, or Hercules All-heal. See *Opoponax.*

ORANGE, Seville. See *Citrus Aurantium.*

ORANGE, Confection or Conserve of, The *Confectio Aurantiorum.*

ORANGE Peel, Syrup of. The *Syrupus Aurantiorum.*

ORANGE Peel, Tincture of. The *Tinctura Aurantii.*

ORANGE Peel Water. The *Aqua Citri Auranții.*

ORCHILL, or Litmus. The *Lichen Rocella.*

ORIGANUM, or Common Marjoram. See *Origanum.*

ORIGANUM, Essential or Volatile Oil of. Oil of Origanum. The *Oleum Origani.*

ORRIS Root. See *Iris Florentina.*

OXIDE, Oxyd, or Oxyde. See *Oxydum.*

OXYMEL. See *Oxymel.*

OXY-MURIATES. See *Oxy-murias.*

OYSTER Shells. See *Ostrea Edulis.*

OYSTER Shells, Prepared. See *Testæ Præparata.*

P.

PALM Oil. Oleum Palmæ. The *Oleum Cocoi Butyraceæ.*

PALMA Christa; or Castor Oil Tree. See *Ricinus.*

PANACEA, Mercurial. Panacea Mercurialis. The *Sub-murias Hydrargyri.*

PANACEA, Vegetable. Panacea Vegetabilis. Saffron. See *Crocus.*

PAREGORIC; or Paregoric Elixir. The *Tinctura Camphoræ Composita.*

PARSNIP, Rough. Hercules All-heal. See *Opoponax.*

PEARL-ASH. Potash. The *Potassa Impura.*

PEARL Barley. See *Hordeum.*

PELLITORY of Spain. See *Pyrethrum.*

PENNY-ROYAL. See *Pulegium.*

PENNY-ROYAL Water. See *Aqua Pulegii.*

PENNY-ROYAL, Oil of. The *Oleum Pulegii.*

PENNY-ROYAL, Spirit of. The *Spiritus Pulegii.*

PEPPER, Black. Piperis Nigri Baccæ. See *Piper Nigrum.*

PEPPER, Confection of Black. Ward's Paste for Fistula. The *Confectio Piperis Nigri.*

PEPPER, Ointment of Black. The *Unguentum Piperis Nigri.*

PEPPER, Brazilian, Cayenne, Guinea, or Indian. See *Capsicum.*

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PEPPER, Cubeb. See *Piper Cubeba.*
PEPPER, Jamaica. Allspice. See *Pimenta.*
PEPPER, Long. See *Piper Longum.*
PEPPER, White. See *Piper Nigrum.*
PEPPER-MINT. See *Mentha Piperita.*
PEPPER-MINT, Essence of. See *Oleum Menthæ Piperitæ.*
PEPPER-MINT, Essential or Volatile Oil of. Oil of Pepper-mint. The *Oleum Menthæ Piperitæ.*
PEPPER-MINT, Spirit of. The *Spiritus Menthæ Piperitæ.*
PEPPER-MINT Water. The *Aqua Menthæ Piperitæ.*
PERUVIAN Balsam. Balsam of Peru. The *Balsamum Peruvianum.*
PERUVIAN Bark. Cortex Peruvianus. See *Cinchona Cordifolia.*
PERUVIAN Bark, Pale. Cortex Peruvianus Palida. The *Cinchonæ Lancifoliæ Cortex.*
PERUVIAN Bark, Red. Cortex Peruvianus Ruber. The *Cinchonæ Oblongifoliæ Cortex.*
PERUVIAN Bark, Yellow. Cortex Peruvianus Flavus. The *Cinchonæ Cordifoliæ Cortex.*
PETROLEUM. Rock Oil. Barbadoes Tar. See *Petroleum.*
PHILONIUM, London or Roman. Philonium Londinensis. The *Confectio Opii.*
PHILOSOPHER'S Wool. The *Oxydum Zinci.*
PHOSPHATES. See *Phosphas.*
PILL. See *Pilula.*
PILLS, Aloetic. The *Pilulæ Aloeticæ.*
PILLS, Aromatic. Pilulæ Aromaticæ. The *Pilulæ Aloes Compositæ.*
PILLS Aloetic, with Myrrh. Rufus's Pills. The *Pilulæ Aloes cum Myrrha.*
PILLS, Blue, or Mercurial. Pilulæ Cærulea. The *Pilulæ Hydrargyri.*
PILLS, Compound Aloetic. Aromatic Pills. The *Pilulæ Aloes Compositæ.*
PILLS, Fœtid. Pilulæ Fœtidæ. The *Pilulæ Galbani Compositæ.*
PILLS, Gum. Pilulæ Gummosæ. The *Pilulæ Galbani Compositæ.*
PILLS, Matthew's. The *Pilulæ Saponis cum Opio.*
PILLS, Opiate. Thebaic Pills. The *Pilulæ Opiatæ.*
PILLS, Plummer's. Pilulæ Plummeri. The *Pilulæ Hydrargyri Sub-muriatis Compositæ.*
PILLS, Rudius's. Pilulæ Rudii. The *Extractum Colocynthidis Compositum.*
PILLS; Rufus's. Pilulæ Rufi. The *Pilulæ Aloes cum Myrrha.*
PILLS, Saponaceous. Pilulæ Saponacea. The *Pilulæ Saponis cum Opio.*
PILLS, Stomachic. Pilulæ Stomachicæ. The *Pilulæ Rhei Compositæ.*
PILLS, Thebaic. Pilulæ Thebaicæ. The *Pilulæ Opiatæ.*
PIMENTA or Pimento. Allspice. Jamaica Pepper. See *Pimenta.*
PIMENTA, Oil of. Oil of Allspice. The *Oleum Pimentæ.*
PIMENTA, Spirit of. Spirit of Jamaica Pepper. The *Spiritus Pimentæ.*
PINE. See *Pinus.*
PINE, Pure Oil of. Oleum Pini Purissimum. The *Oleum Terebinthinæ Rectificatum.*
PINE, Volatile Oil of. Oleum Pini Volatile. The *Oleum Terebinthinæ.*
PINK, Carolina or Indian. See *Spigelia.*
PITCH, Black. Fidler's Rosin. See *Pinus Sylvestris.*
PITCH, Burgundy. Pix Burgundica. See *Pix Abietina.*
PITCH, Compound Plaster of. Burgundy Pitch Plaster. The *Emplastrum Picis Compositum.*
PITCH, Dried or Burgundy. Pix Burgundica. See *Pix Abietina.*
PITCH, Ointment of Black. Black Basilicon Ointment. The *Unguentum Picis Nigræ.*
PITCH, Liquid. Common Tar. See *Pinus Sylvestris.*
PITCH, Ointment of Liquid. Tar Ointment. The *Unguentum Picis Liquidæ.*
PLASTER. See *Emplastrum.*
PLASTER, Adhesive. Emplastrum Adhæsivum. See *Emplastrum Resinæ.*
PLASTER, Antihysteric. Emplastrum Antihystericum. The *Emplastrum Assafœtidæ.*
PLASTER, Aromatic. The *Emplastrum Aromaticum.*
PLASTER, Blistering. Emplastrum Vesicatorium. The *Emplastrum Cantharidis.*
PLASTER, Burgundy-Pitch. Emplastrum Picis Burgundicæ. The *Emplastrum Picis Compositum.*
PLASTER, Calefacient. The *Emplastrum Calefaciens.*

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PLASTER, Cephalic. Emplastrum Cephalicum. The *Emplastrum Picis Compositum.*

PLASTER, Common. Emplastrum Commune. The *Emplastrum Plumbi.*

PLASTER, Compound Wax. Emplastrum Ceræ Compositum. The *Emplastrum Ceræ.*

PLASTER, Compound Burgundy Pitch. The *Emplastrum Picis Compositum.*

PLASTER, Drawing. Emplastrum Attrahens. The *Emplastrum Ceræ.*

PLASTER, Dried Pitch. Emplastrum Picis Aridæ. The *Emplastrum Picis Compositum.*

PLASTER, Mercurial. Emplastrum Mercuriale. The *Emplastrum Hydrargyri.*

PLASTER, Resinous. Emplastrum Resinosum. The *Emplastrum Resinæ.*

PLASTER, Saponaceous. Emplastrum Saponaceum. The *Emplastrum Saponis.*

PLASTER, Simple. Emplastrum Simplex. The *Emplastrum Ceræ.*

PLASTER, Strengthening. Emplastrum Roborans. The *Emplastrum Oxidi Ferri Rubri.*

POISON Oak, Trailing. Medicinal Sumach. See *Toxicodendron.*

POLYCHREST Salt. Sal Polychrestus. The *Sulphas Potassæ.*

POMEGRANATE. See *Granatum.*

POPPY, Common White. See *Papaver.*

POPPY, Capsules. Poppy Heads. Papaveris Capsulæ. See *Papaver.*

POPPY, Decoction of. The *Decoctum Papaveris.*

POPPY, Extract of. The *Extractum Papaveris.*

POPPY, Syrup of. The *Syrupus Papaveris.*

POPPY, Red, Corn Poppy. See *Rhœas.*

POPPY, Syrup of Red. The *Syrupus Rhœados.*

POTASH, or Potass. See *Potassa.*

POTASH, Acetated or Acetate of. Diuretic Salt. Sal Diureticus. The *Acetas Potassæ.*

POTASH, Acidulous Tartrate of. Tartras Potassæ Acidulus. The *Super-tartras Potassæ.*

POTASH, Arseniate of. Arseniate of Kali. The *Arsenias Kali.*

POTASH, Bi-carbonate of. Bi-carbonas Potassæ. The *Carbonas Potassæ.*

POTASH, Carbonate of. Aerated Kali. The *Carbonas Potassæ.*

POTASH, Hydro-sulphuret of. Hydrosulphuretum Potassæ. The *Aqua Sulphureti Kali.*

POTASH, Impure, or Impure Sub-carbonate of. Pearl Ash. See *Potassa Impura.*

POTASH, Impure Super-tartrate of. Super-tartras Potassæ Impurus. See *Tartarum.*

POTASH, Fused. Lapis Infernalis. The *Potassa Fusa.*

POTASH, Liquor or Solution of. Water of Caustic Kali. Aqua Kali Caustici. The *Liquor Potassæ.*

POTASH, Liquor of Sub-carbonate of. Water of Sub-carbonate of Kali. Aqua Sub-carbonatis Kali. The *Liquor Potassæ Sub-carbonatis.*

POTASH, Nitrate of. Saltpetre. The *Nitras Potassæ.*

POTASH, Pure. Pure Kali. Kali Purum. The *Potassa Fusa.*

POTASH, Pure Carbonate of. Kali from Tartar. Kali e Tartaro. The *Carbonas Potassæ Purissimus.*

POTASH, Sub-carbonate of. Salt of Wormwood. Sal Absinthii. The *Sub-carbonas Potassæ.*

POTASH, Sulphate of. Polychrest Salt. Sal Polychrestus. The *Sulphas Potassæ.*

POTASH, Sulphate of, with Sulphur. Sulphureous Vitriolated Ley. Lixivia Vitriolata Sulphurea. The *Sulphas Potassæ cum Sulphure.*

POTASH, Sulphuret of. Liver of Sulphur. Hepar Sulphuris. The *Sulphuretum Potassæ.*

POTASH, Super-sulphate of. Tartarus Vitriolatus Acidus. The *Super-sulphas Potassæ.*

POTASH, Super-tartrate of. Cream of Tartar. The *Super-tartras Potassæ.*

POTASH, Water of. Aqua Potassæ. The *Liquor Potassæ.*

POTASH, Water of Oxy-muriate of. Aqua Oxy-muriatis Potassæ. The *Aqua Alkalina Oxy-muriatica.*

POTASH, Water of Super-carbonate of. The *Aqua Super-carbonatis Potassæ.*

POTASH with Lime. Lime with Pure Kali. Causticum Commune Fortius. The *Potassa cum Calce.*

POTION. See *Potio.*

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POTION, Cretaceous. Potio Cretacea. The *Mistura Cretæ*.
POWDER. See *Pulvis*.
POWDER, Antimonial. Oxide of Antimony, with Phosphate of Lime. Oxidum Antimonii cum Phosphate Calcis. The *Pulvis Antimonialis*.
POWDER, Aromatic. Pulvis Aromaticus. The *Pulvis Cinnamomi Compositus*.
POWDER, Ash-coloured Mercurial. Pulvis Hydrargyri Cinereus. The *Oxydum Hydrargyri Cinereum*.
POWDER, Cretaceous. Pulvis Cretacea. The *Pulvis Cretæ Compositus*.
POWDER, Dr. Dover's. Pulvis Doveri. The *Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ Compositus*.
POWDER, Dr. Jacob's. Pulvis Jacobi. The *Pulvis Antimonialis*.
POWDER, Dr. James's. See *Pulvis Antimonialis*.
POWDER, Earl of Warwick's. Pulvis Comitis Warwicensis. The *Pulvis Scammoniæ Compositus*.
POWDER, Sternutatory. Pulvis Sternutatorius. The *Pulvis Asari Compositus*.
POWDER, Styptic. Pulvis Stypticus. The *Pulvis Aluminæ Compositus*.
POWDER, Sudorific. The *Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ Compositus*.
PRECIPITATE, Corrosive or Red. Præcipitatum Rubrum. The *Nitrico-oxydum Hydrargyri*.
PRECIPITATE, Ointment of Red. Unguentum Præcipitatum Rubrum. The *Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitrico-oxydi*.
PRECIPITATE, Ointment of White. Unguentum Præcipitatum Album. The *Unguentum Hydrargyri Præcipitati Albi*.
PRECIPITATE, Sweet Mercurial. Mercurius Præcipitatus Dulcis. The *Sub-murias Hydrargyri*.
PRECIPITATE, White. Præcipitatum Album. The *Hydrargyrum Præcipitatum Album*.
PRUNES, or French Plums. See *Prunus*.

Q.

QUASSIA. See *Quassia*.
QUASSIA, Infusion of. The *Infusum Quassiæ*.
QUASSIA, Tincture of. The *Tinctura Quassiæ*.
QUASSIA Tree, Wing-leaved. Simarouba Tree. See *Simarouba*.
QUICKSILVER. Mercury. See *Hydrargyrum*.
QUICKLIME. Calx Viva. See *Calx*.
QUINCE. See *Cydonia*.
QUINCE, Decoction or Mucilage of. The *Decoctum Cydoniæ*.
QUINTESSENCE. Elixir. See *Elixir*.

R.

RAISINS. Uvæ Passæ. See *Vitis Vinifera*.
RAT'S-BANE. White Arsenic. The *Arsenicum Album*.
RATTLESNAKE-ROOT. See *Senega*.
RESINS. See *Resina*.
RESIN, Black. Resina Nigra. See *Pix Nigrum*.
RESIN, Cerate of. Yellow Basilicon. The *Ceratum Resinæ*.
RESIN, Ointment of Black. Ointment of Black Pitch. The *Unguentum Picis Nigræ*.
RESIN, Ointment of Yellow. Unguentum Resinæ Flavæ. The *Ceratum Resinæ*.

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RESIN, White. Resina Alba. See *Pinus Sylvestris.*
RESIN, Yellow. Yellow Rosin. See *Resina Flava.*
RHATANY. See *Krameria.*
RHODODENDRON. Yellow-flowered Rose-bay. See *Rhododendron.*
RHUBARB. See *Rheum.*
RHUBARB, Bitter Tincture of. Tinctura Rhei Amara. The *Tinctura Rhei et Gentianæ.*
RHUBARB, Compound Pills of. The *Pilulæ Rhei Compositæ.*
RHUBARB, Compound Tincture of. The *Tinctura Rhei Composita.*
RHUBARB, Extract of. The *Extractum Rhei.*
RHUBARB, Infusion of. The *Infusum Rhei.*
RHUBARB, Tincture of. The *Tinctura Rhei.*
RHUBARB, Tincture of, and Aloes. Elixir Sacrum. The *Tinctura Rhei et Aloes.*
RHUBARB, Tincture of, and Gentian. Bitter Tincture of Rhubarb. The *Tinctura Rhei et Gentianæ.*
RHUBARB Wine. The *Vinum Rhei.*
ROB, Elder. The *Succus Spissatus Sambuci Nigri.*
ROCHELLE Salt. Sal Rupellensis. The *Soda Tartarisata.*
ROSE, Christmas. Black Hellebore. The *Helleborus Niger.*
ROSE, Damask. See *Rosa Centifolia.*
ROSE, Dog. Wild Briar. The *Rosa Canina.*
ROSE Petals, Damask. Rosæ Centifoliæ Petala. See *Rosa Centifolia.*
ROSE Petals, Red. Rosæ Gallicæ Petalæ. See *Rosa Gallica.*
ROSE, Provins. See *Rosa Centifolia.*
ROSE, Red or French. The *Rosa Gallica.*
ROSES, Compound Infusion of. Infusion of Roses. The *Infusum Rosæ Compositum.*
ROSES, Confection or Conserve of. The *Confectio Rosæ Gallicæ.*
ROSES, Confection of Dog. Conserve of Heps. Conserva Cynosbati. The *Confectio Rosæ Caninæ.*
ROSES, Infusion or Tincture of. The *Infusum Rosæ Compositum.*
ROSES, Honey of. Rose Honey. The *Mel Rosæ.*
ROSES, Syrup of. The *Syrupus Rosæ.*
ROSES, Syrup of Red. The *Syrupus Rosæ Gallicæ.*
ROSE Water. The *Aqua Rosæ.*
ROSEMARY. See *Rosmarinus.*
ROSEMARY, Oil of. The *Oleum Rosmarini.*
ROSEMARY, Spirit of. The *Spiritus Rosmarini.*
ROSIN, White. White Resin. The *Resina Alba.*
ROSIN, Yellow. Yellow Resin. The *Resina Flava.*
ROYAL Preventative. Goulard Water. The *Liquor Plumbi Sub-acetatis Dilutus.*
RUE, Common. See *Ruta.*
RUE, Confection. The *Confectio Rutæ.*
RUE, Oil of. The *Oleum Rutæ.*
RUE, Extract of. The *Extractum Rutæ Graveolentis.*

S.

SACRED Tincture. Tinctura Sacra. The *Vinum Aloes.*
SACRED Elixir. Elixir Sacrum. The *Tinctura Rhei et Aloes.*
SAFFRON, Common or English. See *Crocus.*
SAFFRON, Syrup of. The *Syrupus Croci.*
SAFFRON, Tincture of. The *Tinctura Croci.*
SAGAPENUM. See *Sagapenum Gummi Resina.*
SAGE, Common. See *Salvia.*
SAL Ammoniac. Sal Ammoniacum. The *Murias Ammoniæ.*
SAL Polychrest. Sal Polychrestus. The *Sulphas Potassæ.*
SALT. See *Sal.*
SALT, Bitter Cathartic. English Purging Salt. The *Sulphas Magnesiæ.*

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SALT, Common or Culinary. Sal Commune. The *Murias Sodæ.*
SALT, Dephlogisticated Spirit of. The *Aqua Oxy-muriatica.*
SALT, Diuretic. Sal Diureticus. The *Acetas Potassæ.*
SALT, Digestive. Sal Digestivus. The *Murias Sodæ.*
SALT, Dr. Grew's. The *Sulphas Magnesiæ.*
SALT, Egyptian. Sal Ægyptiana. The *Nitras Potassæ.*
SALT, Epsom. Sal Epsomensis. The *Sulphas Magnesiæ.*
SALT, Glauber's. Sal Glauberi. The *Sulphas Sodæ.*
SALT, Muriatic. Sal Muriaticus. The *Murias Sodæ.*
SALT of Herbs. Sal Herbarum. The *Sub-carbonas Potassæ.*
SALT of Tartar. See *Sal Tartari.*
SALT of Wormwood. Sal Absinthii. The *Sub-carbonas Potassæ.*
SALT, Polychrest. Sal Polychrestus. The *Sulphas Potassæ.*
SALT, Rochelle. Rupellent Salt. The *Soda Tartarizata.*
SALT, Spirit of. Spiritus Salis. *Acidum Muriaticum.*
SALT, Tasteless Purging. The *Phosphas Sodæ.*
SALT, Volatile. Volatile Alkaline Salt. The *Sub-carbonas Ammoniæ.*
SANDAL or Saunder's Wood. See *Pterocarpus Santalinus.*
SARSAPARILLA. See *Sarsaparilla.*
SARSAPARILLA, Compound Decoction of. The *Decoctum Sarsaparillæ Compositum.*
SARSAPARILLA, Decoction of. The *Decoctum Sarsaparillæ.*
SARSAPARILLA, Extract of. The *Extractum Sarsaparillæ.*
SARSAPARILLA, Syrup of. The *Syrupus Sarsaparillæ.*
SASSAFRAS. See *Sassafras.*
SASSAFRAS, Oil, or Volatile Oil of. The *Oleum Volatile Lauri Sassafras.*
SAUNDER'S Wood, Red. See *Pterocarpus Santalinus.*
SAVINE, Common. See *Sabina.*
SAVINE Cerate or Ointment. The *Ceratum Sabinæ.*
SAVINE, Extract of. The *Extractum Sabinæ Foliorum.*
SAVINE, Oil of. The *Oleum Sabinæ Foliorum.*
SCAMMONY. See *Scammonia.*
SCAMMONY, Compound Powder of. Earl of Warwick's Powder. The *Pulvis Scammoniæ Compositus.*
SCAMMONY, Confection or Electuary of. The *Confectio Scammoniæ.*
SCURVY-GRASS. See *Cochlearia.*
SEA SALT. Common Salt. The *Murias Sodæ.*
SEA HOLLY. Sea Eryngo. See *Eryngium.*
SEA Tang. Yellow Bladder Wrack. See *Fucus.*
SEA Wormwood. The *Absinthium Maritimum.*
SENEGA; or Seneka. See *Senega.*
SENEGA, Decoction of. The *Decoctum Senegæ.*
SENNA, Common, Egyptian, Alexandrian, or Italian. Promiscuous terms for the Leaves of the Cassia Senna. See *Senna.*
SENNA, Compound Infusion of. Infusion of Senna. The *Infusum Sennæ Compositum.*
SENNA, Compound Powder of. The *Pulvis Sennæ Compositus.*
SENNA, Compound Tincture of. Elixir Salutis. The *Tinctura Sennæ.*
SENNA, Confection or Electuary of. Electuarium Lenitivum. The *Confectio Sennæ.*
SENNA, Infusion of. Infusum Sennæ. The *Infusum Sennæ Compositum.*
SENNA, Infusion of, with Tamarinds. Compound Infusion of Senna. Infusum Sennæ Compositum. E. The *Infusum Sennæ cum Tamarinda.*
SENNA, Syrup of. The *Syrupus Sennæ.*
SENNA, Tincture of; or Elixir of Health. Elixir Salutis. The *Tinctura Sennæ.*
SEPTFOIL, or Tormentil. See *Tormentilla.*
SETTISWORT, or Stinking Hellebore. The *Helleborus Fœtidus.*
SHERRY. See *Vinum.*
SILVER. See *Argentum.*
SILVER, Nitrate of. Lunar Caustic. Causticum Lunare. The *Nitras Argenti.*
SILVER, Mild Ointment of Nitrate of. Unguentum Opthalmicum. The *Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitratis Mitius.*
SILVER, Ointment of Nitrate of. Unguentum Citrinum. The *Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitratis.*
SILVER, Salt of. Sal Argenti. The *Nitras Argenti.*
SIMAROUBA. See *Simarouba.*
SIMAROUBA, Infusion of. The *Infusum Simaroubæ.*

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SINIPISM; or Cataplasm. See *Cataplasma.*

SIR Walter Raleigh's Cordial. Confectio Raleighana. The *Confectio Aromatica.*

SLATERS. See *Millepedæ*; *Spiritus Vini Vapore Enecatæ.*

SMILAX, Medicinal or Peruvian. See *Sarsaparilla.*

SNAKE-ROOT. See *Serpentaria.*

SNAKE-ROOT, Tincture of; or Tincture of Serpentary. The *Tinctura Serpentaria.*

SOAP, Castile. Hard Soap. See *Sapo Durus.*

SOAP, Camphorated Tincture of. Opodeldoc. Tinctura Saponis Camphorata. The *Linimentum Saponis Compositum.*

SOAP Cerate. The *Ceratum Saponis.*

SOAP, Compound Liniment of. Opodeldoc. The *Linimentum Saponis Compositum.*

SOAP Liniment. Linimentum Saponis. The *Linimentum Saponis Compositum.*

SOAP, Liniment of, and Opium. The *Linimentum Saponis et Opii.*

SOAP, Pills of, with Opium. The *Pilulæ Saponis cum Opio.*

SOAP Plaster. Saponaceous Plaster. Emplastrum Saponaceum. The *Emplastrum Saponis.*

SOAP, Soft. *Sapo Mollis.*

SOAP, Tincture of. Tinctura Saponis. The *Linimentum Saponis Compositum.*

SOAP, Tincture of, with Opium. Anodyne Liniment. Linimentum Anodynum. The *Tinctura Saponis et Opii.*

SODA, Common or Impure. See *Soda Impura.*

SODA, Aerated. Soda Aeratum. The *Carbonas Sodæ.*

SODA, Borate of. Boras Sodæ. The *Sub-boras Sodæ.*

SODA, Carbonate of. Aerated Soda. Soda Æratum. The *Carbonas Sodæ.*

SODA, Dried Muriate of. See *Murias Sodæ Siccatum.*

SODA, Dried Carbonate of. Carbonas Sodæ Siccatum. The *Sub-carbonas Sodæ Exsiccata.*

SODA, Dried Sub-carbonate of. The *Sub-carbonas Sodæ Exsiccata.*

SODA, Muriated or Muciate of. Common Salt. Sal Communis. The *Murias Sodæ.*

SODA, Phosphate of. Phosphorated Soda. The *Phosphas Sodæ.*

SODA, Purified. Salt of Soda. Sal Sodæ. The *Sub-carbonas Sodæ.*

SODA, Sub-borate of. Borax. The *Sub-boras Sodæ.*

SODA, Sub-carbonate of. Purified Soda. Soda Purificata. The *Sub-carbonas Sodæ.*

SODA, Sulphate of. Glauber's Salt. Sal Glauberi. The *Sulphas Sodæ.*

SODA, Tartarized. Rochelle Salt. Sal Rupellens. The *Soda Tartarisata.*

SODA, Tartrate of, and Kali. Tartras Sodæ et Kali. The *Soda Tartarisata.*

SODA Water. Water of Super-carbonate of Soda. The *Aqua Super-carbonatis Sodæ.*

SORREL, Common. See *Acetosa.*

SOUTHERN Wood. See *Abrotanum.*

SPANISH-FLY. See *Cantharis.*

SPANISH-FLY, Cerate of. Ceratum Lyttæ. The *Ceratum Cantharidis.*

SPANISH-FLY, Compound Plaster of. The *Emplastrum Cantharidis Vesicatorii Compositum.*

SPANISH-FLY, Ointment of. Ointment of Infusion of Spanish-fly. The *Unguentum Cantharidis.*

SPANISH-FLY, Ointment of the Powder of. The *Unguentum Pulveris Meloes Vesicatorii.*

SPANISH-FLY Plaster. The *Emplastrum Cantharidis.*

SPANISH-FLY, Tincture of. Tinctura Lyttæ. The *Tinctura Cantharidis.*

SPANISH White. The *Sub-nitras Bismuthi.*

SPEAR-MINT. See *Mentha Viridis.*

SPEAR-MINT, Oil of. Essential or Volatile. The *Oleum Menthæ Viridis.*

SPEAR-MINT, Spirit of. The *Spiritus Menthæ Viridis.*

SPEAR-MINT Water. The *Aqua Menthæ Viridis.*

SPERMACETI. See *Cetaceum.*

SPERMACETI Cerate. The *Ceratum Cetacei.*

SPERMACETI Ointment. The *Unguentum Cetacei.*

SPIRIT. See *Spiritus.*

SPIRIT, Aromatic. Spiritus Aromaticus. The *Spiritus Ammoniæ Aromaticus.*

SPIRIT, Camphorated. Spiritus Cam-

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phoratus. The *Spiritus Camphoræ*.

SPIRIT, Fœtid. Spiritus Fœtidus. The *Spiritus Ammoniæ Fœtidus*.

SPIRIT, Nitrous Ethereal. Spiritus Æthereus Nitrosus. The *Spiritus Ætheris Nitrici*.

SPIRIT, Proof. Spiritus Tenuior. See *Spiritus Rectificatus*.

SPIRIT, Rectified. Spirit of Wine. The *Spiritus Rectificatus*.

SPONGE. See *Spongia*.

SPONGE, Burnt. See *Spongia Usta*.

SPONGE, Powder of Burnt. The *Pulvis Spongiæ Ustæ*.

SPONGE, Prepared. See *Spongia Præparata*.

SPURGE Olive, or Mezereon. See *Mezereum*.

SQUILL. See *Scilla*.

SQUILL, Acetic Acid of. Acidum Aceticum Scilliticum. The *Acetum Scillæ*.

SQUILL, Dried. See *Scilla Maritima Exsiccata*.

SQUILL, Compound Pills of. Pills of Squill with Ginger. The *Pilulæ Scillæ Compositum*.

SQUILL, Essence of. Essentia Scillæ. The *Tinctura Scillæ*.

SQUILL, Honey of. Mel Scilliticum. The *Oxymel Scillæ*.

SQUILL Pills. Pilulæ Scilliticæ. The *Pilulæ Scillæ Compositum*.

SQUILL Pills, with Ginger. Pilulæ Scillæ cum Zingibere. The *Pilulæ Scillæ Compositum*.

SQUILL, Oxymel or Honey of. Mel Scilliticum. The *Oxymel Scillæ*.

SQUILL, Syrup of. The *Syrupus Scillæ Maritimæ*.

SQUILL, Tincture. Essence of Squill. Essentia Scillæ. The *Tinctura Scillæ*.

SQUILL, Vinegar, or Acetic Acid of. Acidum Aceticum Scilliticum. The *Acetum Scillæ*.

STALAGMATIS, Medicinal. The *Stalagmatis Cambogioides*.

STARCH. See *Amylum*.

STARCH, Mucilage of. The *Mucilago Amyli*.

STAVES-ACRE. See *Staphisagria*.

STORAX. See *Styrax Officinalis*.

STORAX, Balsam of. The *Styracis Balsamum*.

STORAX, Benzoin. See *Styrax Benzoinum*.

STORAX Pills. The *Pilulæ Styracæ*.

STORAX, Strained or Purified. See *Styrax Purificata*.

STRAW-BERRY Tree. Bear's Berry. See *Uva Ursi*.

SUBLIMATE, Corrosive. Sublimatum Corrosivum. The *Oxy-murias Hydrargyri*.

SUBLIMATE, Sweet Mercurial. Sublimatum Mercurialis Dulcis. The *Sub-murias Hydrargyri*.

SUBLIMATE, White. Sublimatum Album. The *Oxy-murias Hydrargyri*.

SUET, Mutton. Sevum. See *Ovis Aries*.

SUET, Prepared. See *Sevum Præparatum*.

SUGAR Plant. See *Saccharum Officinarum*.

SUGAR, Brown or Moist. See *Saccharum*.

SUGAR, Lump, White, Purified, or Refined. See *Saccharum Purificatum*.

SULPHUR. Roll Sulphur. See *Sulphur*.

SULPHUR, Brown Antimoniated. Sulphur Antimoniatum Fuscum. The *Sulphuretum Antimonii Præcipitatum*.

SULPHUR, Compound Ointment of. The *Unguentum Sulphuris Compositum*.

SULPHUR, Flowers of. Flores Sulphuris. The *Sulphur Sublimatum*.

SULPHUR, Milk or Cream of. *Lac Sulphuris*. The *Sulphur Præcipitatum*.

SULPHUR, Ointment of. The *Unguentum Sulphuris*.

SULPHUR, Precipitated. The *Sulphur Præcipitatum*.

SULPHUR, Sublimed. Flowers of Sulphur. See *Sulphur Sublimatum*.

SULPHUR, Thick Balsam of. Balsamum Sulphuris Crassum. The *Oleum Sulphuratum*.

SULPHUR, Volatile Liver of. Hepar Sulphuris Volatilis. The *Hydrosulphuretum Ammoniæ*.

SULPHUR, Washed. Washed Sublimed Sulphur. See *Sulphur Lotum*.

SULPHURETS. See *Sulphuretum*.

SWEET Bay. See *Laurus*.

SWEET Flag. See *Calamus*.

SWIETENIA, Febrifuge. See *Swietenia Febrifuga*.

SYRUP. See *Syrupus*.

SYRUP, Balsamic. Syrupus Balsamicus. The *Syrupus Tolutanus*.

SYRUP, Domestic. Syrupus Domesticus. The *Syrupus Rhamni*.

SYRUP, Simple. The *Syrupus Simplex*.

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T.

TAMARIND. See *Tamarindus.*
TANSY, Common. See *Tanacetum.*
TAR, Common. See *Pix Liquida.*
TAR, Barbadoes. See *Petroleum.*
TAR, Ointment. See *Unguentum Picis Liquidæ.*
TARTAR, Common or Crude. See *Tartarum.*
TARTAR, Antimoniated or Antimonial. Tartarum Antimoniatum. The *Antimoniatum Tartarizatum.*
TARTAR, Chalybeated. Tartarus Chalybeatus. The *Ferrum Tartarizatum.*
TARTAR, Crystals of. Tartarum Crystalli. The *Super-tartras Potassæ.*
TARTAR, Cream of. Cremor Tartari. The *Super-tartras Potassæ.*
TARTAR, Emetic. Tartarum Emeticum. The *Antimonium Tartarizatum.*
TARTAR, Martial. Tartarus Martialis. The *Ferrum Tartarizatum.*
TARTAR, Oil of. Oleum Tartari. The *Liquor Sub-carbonatis Potassæ.*
TARTAR, Purified. Tartarus Purificatus. The *Super-tartras Potassæ.*
TARTAR, Regenerated. Tartarum Regeneratum. The *Acetas Potassæ.*
TARTAR, Saline Oil of. The *Liquor Sub-carbonatis Potassæ.*
TARTAR, Salt of. Sal Tartari. The *Sub-carbonas Potassæ.*
TARTAR, Soluble. Tartarum Solubile. The *Tartras Potassæ.*
TARTAR, Vitriolated. Tartarum Vitriolatum. The *Sulphas Potassæ.*
TARTARIAN Southernwood. See *Santonicum.*
THISTLE, Blessed. See *Centaurea Benedicta.*
THORN Apple. See *Stramonium.*
TIN. See *Stannum.*
TINCTURE. See *Tinctura.*
TINCTURE, Aromatic. Tinctura Aromatica. The *Tinctura Cinnamomi Composita.*
TINCTURE, Bitter. Tinctura Amara. The *Tinctura Gentianæ Composita.*
TINCTURE, Fœtid. Tinctura Fœtida. The *Tinctura Assafœtidæ.*
TINCTURE, Holy. Tinctura Hiera. The *Vinum Aloes.*
TINCTURE, Japonic. Tinctura Japonica. The *Tinctura Catechu.*
TINCTURE, Sacred. Tinctura Sacra. The *Vinum Aloes.*
TINCTURE, Stomachic. Tinctura Stomachica. The *Tinctura Cardamomi Composita.*
TINCTURE, Thebaic. Tinctura Thebaica. The *Tinctura Opii.*
TOBACCO. See *Tabacum.*
TOBACCO, Infusion of. See *Infusum Tabaci.*
TOBACCO Wine. The *Vinum Nicotianæ Tabaci.*
TOLU, Balsam of. The *Balsamum Tolutanum.*
TOLU, Syrup of. The *Syrupus Tolutanus.*
TOLU, Tincture of. The *Tinctura Toluiferæ Balsami.*
TORMENTIL. See *Tormentilla.*
TRAGACANTH, Gum. See *Tragacantha.*
TRAGACANTH, Compound Powder of. The *Pulvis Tragacanthæ Compositus.*
TRAGACANTH, Mucilage of. The *Mucilago Astragali Tragacanthæ.*
TREACLE, Edinburgh. Theriaca Edinensis. The *Confectio Opii.*
TURNSOLE, or Archil. See *Lichen Rocella.*
TURPENTINE, Common. Terebinthina Vulgaris. See *Pinus Sylvestris.*
TURPENTINE, Canada. Balsam of Canada. Balsamum Canadense. The *Terebinthina Canadensis.*
TURPENTINE, Ethereal or Pure Oil of. Oleum Terebinthinæ Æthereum. The *Oleum Terebinthinæ Rectificatum.*
TURPENTINE, Liniment of. The *Linimentum Terebinthinæ.*
TURPENTINE, Oil of. The *Oleum Terebinthinæ.*
TURPENTINE, Pure or Rectified Oil of. Spirit of Turpentine. The

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Oleum Terebinthinæ Rectificatum.

TURPENTINE, Cyprus. The *Terebinthina Chia.*

TURPENTINE, Spirit of. Spiritus Terebinthinæ. The *Oleum Terebinthinæ Rectificatum.*

TURPENTINE, Venice. The *Terebinthina Veneta.*

TURPENTINE, Volatile Oil of. The *Oleum Terebinthinæ Rectificatum.*

TURPETH Mineral. Turpethum Minerale. The *Sub-sulphas Hydrargyri Flavus.*

TURPETH, Black. Turpethum Nigrum. The *Oxydum Hydrargyri Cinereum.*

TUTTY. Impure Oxide of Zinc. See *Oxidum Zinci Impurum.*

TUTTY, Ointment of. The *Unguentum Tutiæ.*

TUTTY, Prepared. See *Oxidum Zinci Impurum Præparatum.*

U. V.

UNCTION. The *Unguentum Hydrargyri.*

UNGUENT. See *Unguentum.*

VALERIAN. See *Valeriana.*

VALERIAN, Ammoniated or Volatile Tincture of. The *Tinctura Valerianæ Ammoniata.*

VALERIAN, Extract of. The *Extractum Valerianæ.*

VALERIAN, Infusion of. The *Infusum Valerianæ.*

VALERIAN, Tincture of. The *Tinctura Valerianæ.*

VERDIGRIS. See *Ærugo.*

VERDIGRIS, Liniment or Oxymel of. The *Linimentum Æruginis.*

VERDIGRIS, Ointment of. The *Unguentum Æruginis.*

VERDIGRIS, Prepared. See *Ærugo Præparata.*

VERMILION. The *Sulphuretum Hydrargyri Rubrum.*

VINEGAR. See *Acetum.*

VINEGAR, Aromatic. Acetum Aromaticum. The *Acidum Aceticum Aromaticum.*

VINEGAR, Aromatic Spirit of. Camphorated Acetic Acid. The *Acidum Aceticum Camphoratum.*

VINEGAR, Camphorated. Acetum Camphoratum. The *Acidum Aceticum Camphoratum.*

VINEGAR, Distilled. Acetum Distillatum. The *Acidum Aceticum Dilutum.*

VINEGAR of the Four Thieves. Thieves' Vinegar. The *Acidum Aceticum Aromaticum.*

VINEGAR, Syrup of. The *Syrupus Acidi Acetosi.*

VIOLET. See *Viola.*

VIOLET, Syrup of. The *Syrupus Violæ.*

VITRIOL. Vitriolum. The *Sulphas Ferri.*

VITRIOL, Acid Elixir of. Elixir Vitrioli Acidi. The *Acidum Sulphuricum Dilutum.*

VITRIOL, Aromatic Elixir of. Elixir Vitrioli Aromatica. The *Acidum Sulphuricum Aromaticum.*

VITRIOL, Blue, or Cyprian. Vitriolum Cæruleum. The *Sulphas Cupri.*

VITRIOL, Calcined. Vitriolum Calcinatum. The *Sulphas Ferri Exsiccatus.*

VITRIOL, English or Green. Vitriolum Viride. The *Sulphas Ferri.*

VITRIOL, Oil of. Oleum Vitrioli. The *Acidum Sulphuricum.*

VITRIOL, Elixir of. Elixir Vitrioli. The *Acidum Sulphuricum Dilutum.*

VITRIOL of Mars. The *Sulphas Ferri.*

VITRIOL, Proof Spirit of. Spiritus Vitrioli Tenuior. The *Acidum Sulphuricum Dilutum.*

VITRIOL, Roman. Vitriolum Romanum. The *Sulphas Cupri.*

VITRIOL, Spirit of. Spiritus Vitrioli. The *Acidum Sulphuricum Dilutum.*

VITRIOL, Sweet Elixir of. Elixir Vitrioli Dulce. The *Spiritus Ætheris Aromaticus.*

VITRIOL, Sweet Spirit of. Spiritus

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Vitrioli Dulcis. The *Spiritus Ætheris Sulphurici.*

Vitriol, White. Vitriolum Album. See *Sulphas Zinci.*

Vitriolic Elixir of Nature. Elixir Proprietatis Vitriolicum. The *Tinctura Aloes Ætherea.*

W.

Wake-robin. See *Arum.*

Ward's Paste for Fistula. The *Confectio Piperis Nigri.*

Ward's Essence for the Head-ache. The *Linimentum Camphoræ Compositum.*

Water, Compound Alum. Aqua Aluminis Composita. The *Liquor Aluminis Compositus.*

Water, Compound Lime. The *Aqua Calcis Composita.*

Water, Distilled. See *Aqua Distillata.*

Water, Oxy-muriatic. Oxy-muriatic Acid. The *Aqua Oxy-muriatica.*

Water, Oxy-muriatic Alkaline. The *Aqua Alcalina Oxy-muriatica.*

Water, Styptic. Aqua Styptica. The *Solutio Sulphatis Cupri Composita.*

Water, Vitriolic. Aqua Vitriolica. The *Solutio Zinci Sulphatis.*

Water, Vegeto-mineral. Aqua Vegeto-mineralis. The *Liquor Plumbi Sub-acetatis Dilutus.*

Waters, Distilled. See *Aquæ Distillatæ.*

Wax. See *Cera Alba*, et *Cera Flava.*

Wax, Compound Plaster of. The *Emplastrum Ceræ Compositum.*

Wax, Ointment of White. The *Unguentum Ceræ Albæ.*

Wax, Ointment of Yellow. The *Unguentum Ceræ Flavæ.*

Wax Plaster. The *Emplastrum Ceræ.*

Wax, White and Yellow. See *Cera Alba*, et *Cera Flava.*

Wheat. See *Triticum Hybernum.*

White Marble. See *Marmor Album.*

Whortle-berry, Bear's. See *Uva Ursi.*

Wild Cucumber. See *Momordica Elaterium.*

Willows. See *Salicis Cortex.*

Willowstrife, Purple-spiked. See *Lythrum Salicaria.*

Wine, Aloetic. The *Vinum Aloes.*

Wine, Antimonial. Vinum Antimoniale. The *Vinum Antimonii Tartarizati.*

Wine, Bitter. Vinum Amara. The *Vinum Gentianæ Compositum.*

Wine, Camphorated Spirit of. Spiritus Vini Camphoratus. The *Spiritus Camphoræ.*

Wine, Chalybeate. Vinum Chalybeatum. The *Vinum Ferri.*

Wine, Proof Spirit of. Spiritus Tenuior. See *Spiritus Rectificatus.*

Wine, Rectified Spirit of. See *Spiritus Rectificatus.*

Wine, Spirit of. See *Spiritus Rectificatus.*

Wine, Sherry or Spanish White. See *Vinum.*

Wines. See *Vina.*

White Wash. Royal Preventative. The *Liquor Plumbi Sub-acetatis Dilutus.*

Wolf's-bane, or Aconite. See *Aconitum.*

Wood-sorrel. See *Acetosella.*

Woods, Decoction of. Decoctum Lignorum. The *Decoctum Guaiaci Compositum.*

Woody Nightshade. Bitter Sweet. See *Dulcamara.*

Woody Nightshade, Decoction of. The *Decoctum Dulcamaræ.*

Wormseed, or Tartarian Southernwood. See *Santonicum.*

Wormwood. See *Absinthium.*

Wormwood, Extract of. The *Extractum Cacuminum Absinthii.*

Wormwood, Salt of. Sal Absinthii. The *Sub-carbonas Potassæ.*

Wound Balsam. Balsam for Cuts. The *Tinctura Benzoini Composita.*

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Y. Z.

YEAST, or Barm. See *Cerevisia Fermentum.*

YEAST Cataplasm. See *Cataplasma Fermenti.*

ZEDOARY. See *Zedoaria.*

ZINC. See *Zincum.*

ZINC, Calcined. Zincum Calcinatum. The *Oxydum Zinci.*

ZINC, Cerate of Impure Carbonate of. The *Ceratum Carbonatis Zinci Impuri*; or Ceratum Calaminæ.

ZINC, Flowers of. Flores Zinci. The *Oxydum Zinci.*

ZINC, Impure Carbonate of. Carbonas Zinci Impurus. See *Calamina.*

ZINCI, Impure Oxide of. Tutty. See *Oxidum Zinci Impurum.*

ZINC, Ointment of. Ointment of Oxide of Zinc. The *Unguentum Zinci.*

ZINC, Oxyde of. Calcined Zinc. The *Oxydum Zinci.*

ZINC, Prepared Impure Oxide of. Prepared Tutty. The *Oxidum Zinci Impurum Præparatum.*

ZINC, Solution of Acetate of. The *Solutio Acetatis Zinci.*

ZINC, Solution of Sulphate of. Aqua Vitriolica. The *Solutio Sulphatis Zinci.*

ZINC, Sulphate of. White Vitriol. See *Sulphas Zinci.*

ZINC, Vitriolated. Zincum Vitriolatum. The *Sulphas Zinci.*

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APPENDIX

No. I.

Pharmacopœia Londinensis.

TABULA,

Ostendens qua ratione Opium, et præparata quædam ex Antimonio, Arsenico, et Hydrargyro, in Medicamentis quibusdam compositis continentur.

A TABLE

Showing in what proportion Opium and certain preparations of Antimony, Arsenic, and Mercury, are contained in some compound Medicines.

1. Confectio Opii, in granis circiter sex et triginta continet Opii granum.	1. Confection of Opium, in about thirty-six grains, contains one grain of Opium.
2. Hydrargyrum cum Creta, in granis circiter tribus continet Hydrargyri granum.	2. Mercury with Chalk, in about three grains, contains one grain of Mercury.
3. Linimentum Hydrargyri, in drachmis circiter sex, continet Hydrargyri drachmam.	3. Mercurial Liniment, in about six drachms, contains one drachm of Mercury.
4. Liquor Arsenicalis, in fluidrachmis duabus, continet Arsenici Albi Sublimati granum.	4. Arsenical Solution, in two fluidrachms, contains one grain of Sublimed White Arsenic.
5. Liquor Hydrargyri Oxymuriatis, in fluidunciis duabus, continet Hydrargyri Oxymuriatis granum.	5. Solution of Oxymuriate of Mercury, in two fluidounces, contains one grain of Oxymuriate of Mercury.
6. Pilulæ Hydrargyri, in granis tribus, continent Hydrargyri granum.	6. Mercurial Pills, in three grains, contain one grain of Mercury.
7. Pilulæ Hydrargyri, Sub-muriatis Compositæ, in granis circiter quatuor, continent Hydrargyri Sub-muriatis granum.	7. Compound Pills of Sub-muriate of Mercury, in about four grains, contain one grain of Sub-muriate of Mercury.
8. Pilulæ Saponis cum Opii, in granis quinque, continent Opii granum.	8. Soap Pills with Opium, in five grains, contain one grain of Opium.
9. Pulvis Cornu Usti cum Opio, in granis decem continet Opii granum.	9. Powder of Burnt Hartshorn, with Opium, in ten grains, contains one grain of Opium.
10. Pulvis Cretæ Compositus cum Opio, in scrupulis duobus, continet Opii granum.	10. Compound Powder of Chalk with Opium, in two Scruples, contains one grain of Opium.

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11. PULVIS IPECACUANHÆ COMPOSITUS, in granis decem, continet Opii granum.
12. PULVIS KINO COMPOSITUS, in scrupulo, continet Opii granum.
13. VINUM ANTIMONII TARTARIZATI, in fluidrachmis quatuor continet Antimonii Tartarizati granum.
14. UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI FORTIUS, in drachmis duabus, continet Hydrargyri drachmam.
15. UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI MITIUS, in drachmis sex, continet Hydrargyri drachmam.

11. COMPOUND POWDER OF IPECACUANHA, in ten grains, contains one grain of Opium.
12. COMPOUND POWDER OF KINO, in one scruple, contains one grain of Opium.
13. WINE OF TARTARIZED ANTIMONY, in four fluidrachms, contains one grain of Tartarized Antimony.
14. STRONGER MERCURIAL OINTMENT, in two drachms, contains one drachm of Mercury.
15. MILDER MERCURIAL OINTMENT, in six drachms, contains one drachm of Mercury.

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APPENDIX

No. II.

Pharmacopœia Londinensis,

MDCCCXXIV.

INDEX

NOMINUM NOVORUM,

INDEX OF NEW NAMES,

Ostendens ad quod prioris Pharmacopœiæ nomen quodque pertinet.
Showing to what name of the former Pharmacopœia each relates.

NOMINA NOVA. *NEW NAMES.*	NOMINA PRIORA. *FORMER NAMES.*
	A.
Acidum Aceticum Dilutum	Acidum Aceticum
———Arseniosum	Oxydum Arsenici Album
Arsenicum Album	Arsenici Oxydum
———————Sublimatum	Arsenici Oxydum Sublimatum
	C.
Calumba	Calumbæ *Radix*
Cantharis	Lytta
Cantharis Vesicatoria	Lytta Vesicatoria
Ceratum Cantharidis	Ceratum Lyttæ
——— Plumbi Acetatis	——— Plumbi Super-acetatis
Cucumis Colocynthis, *Peponum pulpa*	Cucumis Colocynthis, *Pomorum pulpa*
	E.
Elaterii *Pepones*	Elaterii *Poma*
Emplastrum Cantharidis	Emplastrum Lyttæ

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I.

Infusum Lini Compositum	Infusum Lini
——— Rosæ Compositum	——— Rosæ
——— Sennæ Compositum	——— Sennæ

M.

Magnesiæ Subcarbonas	Magnesiæ Carbonas
Marmor Album	Lapis Calcarius
Matonia Cardamomum	Elateria Cardamomum

P.

Pix Abietina	Pix Arida
——Nigra	Resina Nigra
Plumbi Acetas	Plumbi Superacetas

T.

Tinctura Cantharidis	Tinctura Lyttæ

V & U.

Vinum Antimonii Tartarizati	Liquor Antimonii Tartarizati
Unguentum Cantharidis	Unguentum Lyttæ
——————Picis Nigræ	——————Resinæ Nigræ

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APPENDIX

No. III.

Pharmacopœia Londinensis,

MDCCCXXIV.

INDEX

NOMINUM PRIORUM,

INDEX OF FORMER NAMES,

Ostendens ad quod hujus Voluminis nomen quodque pertinet.
Showing to what name of this Volume [P. L. 1824,] *each relates.*

NOMINA PRIORA. *FORMER NAMES.*	NOMINA NOVA. *NEW NAMES.*
A.	
Acidum Aceticum	Acidum Aceticum Dilutum
Arsenici Oxydum	Arsenicum Album
——— Sublimatum	Arsenicum Album Sublimatum
C.	
Calumbæ *Radix*	Calumba
Ceratum Lyttæ	Ceratum Cantharidis
——— Plumbi Superacetatis	——— Plumbi Acetatis
Cucuminis Colocynthis, *Pomorum Pulpa*	Cucuminis Colocynthis, *Peponum Pulpa.*
E.	
Elaterii *Poma*	Elaterii *Pepones*
Elateria Cardamomum	Matonia Cardamomum
Emplastrum Lyttæ	Emplastrum Cantharidis

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	I.
Infusum Lini	Infusum Lini Compositum
——— Rosæ	——— Rosæ Compositum
——— Sennæ	——— Sennæ Compositum
	L.
Lapis Calcarius	Marmor Album
Liquor Antimonii Tartarizati	Vinum Antimonii Tartarizati
Lytta	Cantharis
Lytta Vesicatoria	Cantharis Vesicatoria
	M.
Magnesiæ Carbonas	Magnesiæ Subcarbonas
	O.
Oxydum Arsenici Album	Acidum Arsenicosum
	P.
Pix Arida	Pix Abietina
Plumbi Superacetas	Plumbi Acetas
	R.
Resina Nigra	Pix Nigra
	T.
Tinctura Lyttæ	Tinctura Cantharidis
	V & U.
Unguentum Lyttæ	Unguentum Cantharidis
——————Resinæ nigræ	Unguentum Picis Nigræ

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APPENDIX

No. IV.

Pharmacopœia Londinensis.

TABLE

SHOWING AT ONE VIEW,

THE

COMMON AND SYSTEMATIC NAMES.

A.

COMMON NAMES.	LINNEAN NAMES.
Abietis Resina	Pinus Abies
Absinthium	Artemisia absinthium
Acaciæ Gummi	Acaciæ vera
Acetosæ Folia	Rumex Acetosa
Acetosella	Oxalis Acetosella
Acetum	* * *
Acidum Aceticum fortius	Acidum Aceticum e ligno destillatum
Acidum Citricum	* * *
Acidum Sulphuricum	* * *
Aconiti Folia	Aconitum Napellus
Adeps	Sus Scrofa
Ærugo	Subacetas Cupri impura
Allii Radix	Allium Sativum
Aloes spicatæ Extractum	Aloe Spicata
Althææ Folia et Radix	Althæa officinalis
Alumen	Supersulphas Aluminæ et Potassæ
Ammoniacum	Heracleum gummiferum
Ammoniæ Murias	Murias Ammoniæ
Amygdalæ amaræ	Amygdalus communis
Amygdalæ dulces	Amygdalus communis
Amylum	Triticum hybernum
Anethi Semina	Anethum graveolens
Anisi Semina	Pimpinella Anisum
Anthemidis Flores	Anthemis nobilis
Antimonii Sulphuretum	Sulphuretum Antimonii

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COMMON NAMES.	LINNEAN NAMES.
Antimonium Vitrum	Antimonii Oxydum sulphuratum vitrifactum
Argentum	Argentum purificatum
Armoraciæ Radix	Cochlearia Armoracia
Arsenicum album	Acidum Arseniosum
Asari Folia	Asarum Europæum
Assafœtidæ Gummi-resina	Ferula Assafœtida
Avenæ Semina	Avena sativa
Aurantii Baccæ	Citrus Aurantium
Aurantii Cortex	Citrus Aurantium
	B.
Balsamum Peruvianum	Myroxylon peruiferum
Balsamum Tolutanum	Toluifera Balsamum
Belladonnæ Folia	Atropa Belladonna
Benzöinum	Styrax Benzoin
Bismuthum	* * *
Bistortæ Radix	Polygonum Bistorta
	C.
Cajuputi Oleum	Melaleuca Cajuputi
Calamina	Carbonas Zinci impura
Calami Radix	Acorus Calamus
Calumba	Cocculus palmatus
Cambogia	Stalagmitis Cambogioides
Camphora	Laurus Camphora
Canellæ Cortex	Canella alba
Cantharis	Cantharis vesicatoria
Capsici Baccæ	Capsicum annuum
Carbo Ligni	Carbo Ligni recens
Cardamines Flores	Cardamine pratensis
Cardamomi Semina	Matonia Cardamomum
Caricæ Fructus	Ficus Carica
Carui Semina	Carum Carui
Caryophylli / Caryophyllorum oleum	Eugenia caryophyllata
Cascarillæ Cortex	Croton Cascarilla
Cassiæ Pulpa	Cassia Fistula
Castoreum	Castor Fiber
Catechu Extractum	Acacia Catechu
Centaurii Cacumina	Chironia Centaurium
Cera alba	* * *
Cera flava	* * *
Cerevisiæ Fermentum	* * *
Cetaceum	Physeter macrocephalus
Cinchonæ cordifoliæ Cortex	Cinchona cordifolia
Cinchonæ lancifoliæ Cortex	Cinchona lancifolia
Cinchonæ oblongifoliæ Cortex	Cinchona oblongifolia
Cinnamomi Cortex	Laurus Cinnamomum
Cinnamomi Oleum	Laurus Cinnamomum
Coccus	Coccus Cacti
Colchici Radix et Semina	Colchicum autumnale
Colocynthidis Pulpa	Cucumis Colocynthis
Conii Folia et Semina	Conium maculatum
Contrajervæ Radix	Dorstenia Contrajerva

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COMMON NAMES.	LINNEAN NAMES.
Copaiba	Copaifera officinalis
Coriandri Semina	Coriandrum sativum
Cornua	Cervus Elaphus
Creta	Carbonas Calcis friabilis
Croci Stigmata	Crocus Sativus (Anglicus)
Cubeba	Piper Cubeba
Cumini Semina	Cuminum Cyminum
Cupri Sulphas	Sulphas Cupri
Cuspariæ Cortex	Cusparia febrifuga
Cydoniæ Semina	Pyrus Cydonia
	D.
Dauci Radix	Daucus Carota (hortensis)
Dauci Semina	Daucus Carota (agrestris)
Digitalis Folia et Semina	Digitalis purpurea
Dolichi Pubes	Dolichos pruriens
Dulcamaræ Caulis	Solanum Dulcamara
	E.
Elaterii Pepones	Momordica Elaterium
Elemi	Amyris Elemifera
Euphorbiæ Gummi-resina	Euphorbia officinarum
	F.
Farina	Triticum hybernum
Ferrum	Ferrum Ramenta et Fila
Filicis Radix	Aspidium Filix mas
Fœniculi Semina	Anethum Fœniculum
Fucus	Fucus vesiculosus
	G.
Galbani Gummi-resina	Bubon Galbanum
Gallæ	Cynips Quercus folii
Gentianæ Radix	Gentiana lutea
Glycyrrhizæ Radix	Glycyrrhiza glabra
Granati Cortex	Punica Granatum
Guaiaci Resina et Lignum	Guaiacum officinale
	H.
Hæmatoxyli Lignum	Hæmatoxylon Campechianum
Helenium	Inula Helenium
Hellebori fœtidi Folia	Helleborus fœtidus
Hellebori nigri Radix	Helleborus niger
Hordei Semina	Hordeum distichon
Humuli Strobili	Humulus Lupulus
Hydrargyrum	* * *
Hyoscyami Folia et Semina	Hyoscyamus niger

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COMMON NAMES.	LINNEAN NAMES.
	I.
Jalapæ Radix	Convolvulus Jalapa
Ipecacuanhæ Radix	Callicocca Ipecacuanha
Juniperi Baccæ et Cacumina	Juniperus communis
	K.
Kino	Pterocarpus Erinacea
Krameriæ Radix	Krameria triandria
	L.
Lactuca	Lactuca sativa
Lavendula Flores	Lavendula spica
Lauri Baccæ et Folia	Laurus nobilis
Lichen	Lichen Islandicus
Limones	Citrus medica
Limonum Cortex	Citrus medica
——— oleum	Citrus medica
Linum Catharticum	Linum Catharticum
Lini usitatissimi semina	Linum Usitatissimum
	M.
Magnesia Subcarbonas	Subcarbonas Magnesiæ
Magnesiæ Sulphas	Sulphas Magnesiæ purificata
Malva	Malva sylvestris
Manna	Fraxinus Ornus
Marmor album	Carbonas Calcis dura
Marrubium	Marrubium vulgare
Mastiche	Pistacia Lentiscus
Mel	* * *
Mentha piperita	Mentha piperita
Mentha viridis	Mentha viridis
Menyanthes	Menyanthes trifoliata
Mezerei Cortex	Daphne Mezereum
Mori Baccæ	Morus nigra
Moschus	Moschus moschiferus
Myristicæ Nuclei	Myristica moschata
Myrrha	Nondum descripta
	O.
Olibanum	Juniperus Lycia
Olivæ Oleum	Olea Europæa
Opium	Papaver somniferum
Opopanacis gummi-resina	Pastinaca Opoponax
Origanum	Origanum vulgare
Ovum	Phasianus Gallus

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P.

COMMON NAMES.	LINNEAN NAMES.
Papaveris Capsulæ	Papaver somniferum
Petroleum	* * *
Pimentæ Baccæ	Myrtus Pimenta
Piperis longi Fructum	Piper Longum
Piperis nigri Baccæ	Piper Nigrum
Pix abietina	Pinus Abies
Pix liquida	Pinus Sylvestris
Pix nigra	Pinus Sylvestris
Plumbi Subcarbonas	Subcarbonas Plumbi
Plumbi Oxydum Semivitreum	* * *
Porri Radix	Allium Porrum
Potassæ Nitras	Nitras potassæ purificata
Potassæ Sulphas	Sulphas Potassæ
Potassæ Supertartras	Supertartras Potassæ purificata
Potassa impura	Subcarbonas Potassæ impura
Pruna	Prunus domestica
Pterocarpi Lignum	Pterocarpus santalinus
Pulegium	Mentha Pulegium
Pyrethri Radix	Anthemis Pyrethrum

Q.

Quassiæ Lignum	Quassia excelsa
Quercus Cortex	Quercus pedunculata

R.

Resina flava	Pinus sylvestris
Rhamni Baccæ	Rhamnus catharticus
Rhei Radix	Rheum palmatum
Rhœados Petala	Papaver Rhœas
Ricini Oleum et Semina	Ricinus communis
Rosæ caninæ Pulpa	Rosa canina
Rosæ centifoliæ Petala	Rosa centifolia
Rosæ Gallicæ Petala	Rosa Gallica
Rosmarini Cacumina	Rosmarinus officinalis
Rubiæ Radix	Rubia tinctorum
Rutæ Folia	Ruta graveolens

S.

Sabinæ Folia	Juniperus sabina
Saccharum	Saccharum officinale
Saccharum purificatum	
Sagapenum	Nondum descriptum
Salicis Cortex	Salix Caprea
Sambuci Flores	Sambucus nigra
Sapo durus	Sapo ex Olivæ Oleo et Soda confectus
Sapo mollis	Sapo ex Oleo et Potassa confectus
Sarsaparillæ Radix	Smilax Sarsaparilla
Sassafras Lignum et Radix	Laurus Sassafras

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COMMON NAMES.	LINNEAN NAMES.
Scammoneæ Gummi-resinæ	Convolvulus Scammonea
Scillæ Radix	Scilla maritima
Senegæ Radix	Polygala Senega
Sennæ Folia	Cassia Senna
Serpentariæ Radix	Aristolochia Serpentaria
Sevum	Ovis Aries
Simaroubæ Cortex	Quassia Simarouba
Sinapis Semina	Sinapis nigra
Sodæ Murias	Murias Sodæ
Sodæ Sub-boras	Sub-boras Sodæ
Sodæ Sulphas	Sulphas Sodæ
Soda impura	Subcarbonas Sodæ impura
Spartii Cacumina	Spartium scoparium
Spigeliæ Radix	Spigelia Marilandica
Spiritus rectificatus	* * *
Spiritus tenuior	
Spongia	Spongia officinalis
Stannum	Stanni Limatura
Staphisagriæ Semina	Delphinium Staphisagria
Stramonii Semina et Folia	Datura Stramonium
Styracis Balsamum	Styrax officinale
Succinum	* * *
Sulphur	* * *
Sulphur sublimatum	* * *

T.

Tabaci Folia	Nicotiana Tabacum
Tamarindi Pulpa	Tarmarindus Indicus
Taraxaci Radix	Leontodon Taraxacum
Tartarum	Potassæ Supertartras impura
Terebinthina Canadensis	Pinus Balsamea
Terebinthina Chia	Pistacia Terebinthus
Terebinthina vulgaris	Pinus sylvestris
Terebinthinæ oleum	Pinus sylvestris
Testæ	Ostrea edulis
Tiglii oleum	Croton Tiglium
Tormentillæ Radix	Tormentilla officinalis
Toxicodendri Folia	Rhus Toxicodendron
Tragacantha	Astragalus verus
Tussilago	Tussilago Farfara

V.

Valerianæ Radix	Valeriana officinalis sylvestris
Veratri Radix	Veratrum album

U.

Ulmi Cortex	Ulmus campestris
Uvæ passæ	Vitis vinifera
Ursi Folia Uvæ	Arbutus Uva Ursi

Z.

Zincum	* * *
Zingiberis Radix	Zingiber officinale

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APPENDIX

No. V.

A DICTIONARY,

EXPLAINING THE OPERATION OF MEDICINES.

ABLUENT. (*Abluens*; from *abluo*, to wash away.) Abstergent. Medicines which were formerly supposed to purify or cleanse the blood.

ABSORBENT. (*Absorbens*; from *absorbeo*, to suck up.) Those medicines are so termed which have no acrimony in themselves, and destroy acidities in the stomach and bowels; such are magnesia, prepared chalk, oyster-shells, crab's claws, &c.

ABSTERGENT. (*Abstergens*; from *abstergo*, to cleanse away.) Any application that cleanses or clears away foulness. The term is seldom employed by modern writers.

ACOUSTIC. (*Acousticus*; from *Akouo*, to hear.) 1. Belonging to the ear or to sound.

2. That which is employed with a view to restore the sense of hearing, when wanting or diminished. No remedies of this kind given internally, are known to produce any uniform effect.

ADSTRINGENT. See *Astringent.*

ALEXIPHARMIC. (*Alexipharmicum*; from *Alexo*, to expel, and

Parmakon, a poison.) *Antipharmicum*; *Caco-alexiteria.* A medicine supposed to preserve the body against the power of poisons, or to correct or expel those taken. The ancients attributed this property to some vegetables, and even watersdistilled from them. The term, however, is now very seldom used.

ALTERATIVE. (*Alterans*; from *altero*, to change.) Alterative medicines are those remedies which are given with a view to re-establish the healthy functions of the animal economy, without producing any sensible evacuation.

ANACATHARTIC. (*Anacathartic us*; from *anakathairomai*, to purge upwards.) Promoting expectoration or vomiting.

ANALEPTIC. (*Analepticus*; from *analambano*, to recruit or recover.) That which recovers the strength which has been lost by sickness.

ANOCATHARTIC. (From *ano*, upwards, and *kathairo*, to purge.) Emetic, or that which purges upwards.

ANODYNE. (*Anodynus*; from *a*, priv. and *odyne*, pain.) Those

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medicines are termed *Anodynes*, which ease pain and procure sleep. They are divided into three sorts; paregorics, or such as assuage pain; hypnotics, or such as relieve by procuring sleep; and narcotics, or such as ease the patient by stupifying him.

ANTACID. (*Antacidus*; from *anti*, against, and *acidus*, acid.) That which destroys acidity. The action of antacids in the human stomach, is purely chemical, as they merely combine with the acid present, and neutralize it. They are only palliatives, the generation of acidity being to be prevented by restoring the tone of the stomach and its vessels. Dyspepsia and diarrhœa are the diseases in which they are employed. The principal antacids in use are the alkalies; *e. g.* Liquoris potassæ, gutt. xv. or from 5 to 15 gr. of sub-carbonate of potassa, or soda dissolved in water. The solution of soda, called double soda-water, or that of potassa super-saturated with carbonic acid, is more frequently used, as being more pleasant. Ammonia has been recommended as preferable to every other antacid, from 10 to 20 drops of the liquor ammoniæ in a cupful of water. The liquor calcis, or lime water, is likewise used to correct acidity, two or three ounces being taken occasionally. Creta præparata alone, or with the addition of a small quantity of any aromatic—chelæ cancrorum præparatæ; magnesia also and its carbonate, are used for the same purpose.

ANTALKALINE. (*Antalkalinus*; from *anti*, against, and *alkali*, an alkali.) That which possesses the power of neutralizing alkalies. All the acids are of this class.

ANTHELMINTIC. (*Anthelminticus*; from *anti*, against, and *elmins*, a worm.) Whatever procures the evacuation of worms from the stomach and intestines. The greater number of anthelmintics act mechanically, dislodging the worms, by the sharpness or roughness of their particles, or by their cathartic operation. Some seem to have no other qualities than those of powerful bitters by which they either prove noxious to these animals, or remove that debility of the digestive organs, by which the food is not properly assimilated, or the secreted fluids poured into the intestines are not properly prepared; circumstances from which it has been supposed the generation of worms may arise. The principal medicines belonging to this class, are, mercury, gamboge, geoffræa inermis, tanacetum, polypodium filix mas, spigelia marilandica, artemisia santonica, olea europæa, stannum pulverisatum, ferri limaturæ, and dolichos pruriens; which see under their respective heads.

ANTHYPOCHONDRIAC. (*Anthypochondriacus*; from *anti*, against, and *ypochondria*, the hypochondria.) That which is adapted to cure low-spiritedness or disorders of the hypochondria.

ANTHYSTERIC. (*Anthystericus*; from *anti*, against, and *ysera*, the womb.) That which relieves the hysteric passion.

ANTIARTHRITIC. (*Antiarthriticus*; from *anti*, against, and *arthritis*, the gout.) Antarthritic. Against the gout.

ANTIASTHMATIC. *Antiasthmaticus*; from *anti*, against, and *asthma*, an asthma.) Antasthmatic. Against the asthma.

ANTIATROPHIC. (*Antiatrophicus*; from *anti*, against, and *atrophia*, an atrophy.) Against an atrophy or wasting away.

ANTICACHECTIC. (*Anticachecticus*; from *anti*, against, and *kachexia*, a cachexy.) Medicines against a cachexy, or bad habit of body.

ANTICATARRHAL. (*Anticatarrhalis*; from *anti*, against, and *katarros*, a catarrh.) That which relieves a catarrh.

ANTICOLIC. (From *anti*, against, and *kolike*, the colic.) Remedies against the colic.

ANTIDYSENTERIC. (*Antidysentericus*; from *anti*, against, and *dysenteria*, a flux.) Medicines against a dysentery.

ANTIEMETIC. (*Antiemeticus*; from *anti*, against, and *emeo*, to vomit.) Antimetic. That which prevents or stops vomiting.

ANTIEPHIALTIC. (*Antiephialticus*; from *anti*, against, and *ephialtes*, the nightmare.) Antephialtic. Against the nightmare.

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ANTIEPILEPTIC. (*Antiepilepticus*; from *anti*, against, and *epilepsis*, the epilepsy.) Antepileptic. Against epilepsy.

ANTIFEBRILE. (*Antifebrilis*; from *anti*, against, and *febris*, a fever.) A febrifuge, a remedy against fever.

ANTIHECTIC. (*Antihecticus*; from *anti*, against, and *ektikos*, a hectic fever.) A remedy against a hectic fever.

ANTIHELMINTIC. See *Anthelmintic*.

ANTIHYSTERIC. (*Antihystericus*; from *anti*, against, and *yserica*, hysterics.) Medicines which prevent or relieve hysterics.

ANTINEPHRITIC. (*Antinephriticus*; from *anti*, against, and *nephritis*, a disease of the kidneys.) A remedy against disorders of the kidneys.

ANTIODONTALGIC. (*Antiodontalgicus*; from *anti*, against, and *odontalgia*, the toothache.) Against the toothache.

ANTIPARALYTIC. (*Antiparalyticus*; from *anti*, against, and *paralysis*, the palsy.) Against the palsy.

ANTIPHARMIC. (*Antipharmicus*; from *anti*, against, and *pharmakon*, a poison.) The same as alexipharmic. Remedies or preservatives against poison.—*Dioscorides*.

ANTIPHLOGISTIC. (*Antiphlogisticus*; from *anti*, against, and *phlego*, to burn.) A term applied to those medicines, plans of diet, and other circumstances, which tend to oppose inflammation, or which, in other words, weaken the system by diminishing the activity of the vital power.

ANTIPHTHISIC. (*Antiphthisicus*; from *anti*, against, and *phthisis*, consumption.) Against a consumption.

ANTIPHYSIC. (*Antiphysicus*; from *anti*, against, and *physao*, to blow.) A carminative or remedy against wind.

ANTIPLEURITIC. (*Antipleuriticus*; from *anti*, against, and *pleuritis*, pleurisy,) Against a pleurisy.

ANTIPODAGRIC. (*Antipodagricus*; from *anti*, against, and *podagra*, the gout.) That which relieves or removes the gout.

ANTIPYRETIC. (*Antipyreticus*; from *anti*, against, and *pyretos*, fever.) Against a fever.

ANTISCOLIC. (*Antiscolicus*; from *anti*, against, and *skolex*, a worm.) Remedies against worms. See *Anthelmintic*.

ANTISCORBUTIC. (*Antiscorbuticus*; from *anti*, against, and *scorbutus*, the scurvy.) Medicines which cure the scurvy.

ANTISEPTIC. (*Antisepticus*; from *anti*, against, and *sepo*, to putrefy,) Whatever possesses a power of preventing animal substances from passing into a state of putrefaction, and of obviating putrefaction when already begun. This class of medicines comprehends four orders:

1. *Tonic antiseptics*; as cinchona, cusparia, chamæmelum, &c. which are suited for every condition of body, and are, in general, preferable to other anti-septics, for those with relaxed habits.

2. *Refrigerating anti-septics*; as acids, which are principally adapted for the young, vigorous, and plethoric.

3. *Stimulating anti-septics*; as wine and alkohol, best adapted for the old and debilitated.

4. *Anti-spasmodic anti-septics*; as camphor and asafœtida, which are to be selected for irritable and hysterical habits.

ANTISPASMODIC. (*Antispasmodicus*; from *anti*, against, and *spasmos*, a spasm.) Possessing the power of allaying, or removing, inordinate motions in the system, particularly those involuntary contractions which take place in muscles naturally subject to the command of the will. Spasm may arise from various causes. One of the most frequent is a strong irritation, continually applied; such as dentition, or worms. In these cases, narcotics prove useful, by diminishing irritability and sensibility. Sometimes spasm arises from mere debility; and the obvious means of removing this is by the use of tonics. Both narcotics and tonics, therefore are occasionally useful as antispasmodics, such as opium, camphor, and æther, in the one class, and zinc, mercury, and Peruvian bark, in the other. But there are, farther, se-

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veral other substances, which cannot be with propriety referred to either of these classes; and to these, the title of anti-spasmodics is more exclusively appropriated. The principal anti-spasmodics, properly so called, are moschus, castoreum, oleum animale empyreumaticum, petroleum, ammonia, asafœtida, sagapenum, galbanum, valerianæ, crocus, melaleuca leucodendron. The narcotics, used as anti-spasmodics, are æther, opium, camphor. The tonics, used as anti-spasmodics, are cuprum, zincum, hydrargyrum, cinchona.

ANTIVENEREAL; or ANTISYPHILITIC. (From *anti*, against, and *venereus*, venereal.) Against the venereal disease.

APERIENT. (*Aperiens*; from *aperio*, to open.) That which gently opens the bowels.

APOPHLEGMATIC. (*Apophlegmaticus*; from *apo*, and *phlegma*, phlegm.) *Apophlegmatizantia*; *Apophlegmatisonta*. Medicines which excite the secretion of mucus from the mouth and nose.

AROMATIC. (*Aromaticus*; from *aroma*, an odour.) A term applied to a grateful spicy scent, and an agreeable pungent taste, as cinnamon bark, cardamoms, &c.

ASTRINGENT. (*Astringens*; from *astringo*, to constringe.) Astringent. That which, when applied to the body, renders the solids denser and firmer, by contracting their fibres, independently of their living, or muscular power. Astringents thus serve to diminish excessive discharges, and by causing greater compression of the nervous fibrillæ, may lessen morbid sensibility or irritability. Hence they may tend indirectly to restore the strength, when impaired by these causes. The chief articles of this class are the acids, alum, lime-water, chalk, certain preparations of copper, zinc, iron, and lead; the gallic acid, which is commonly found united with the true astringent principle, was long mistaken for it. Seguin first distinguished them, and, from the use of this principle in tanning skins, has given it the name of *tannin*. Their characteristic differences are, the gallic acid forms a black precipitate with iron; the astringent principle forms an insoluble compound with albumen.

ATTENUANT. (*Attenuans*; from *attenuo*, to make thin.) An attenuant or diluent is that which possesses the power of imparting to the blood a more thin and more fluid consistence that it had, previous to its exhibition; such are, water, whey, and all aqueous fluids.

B.

BALSAMIC. (*Balsamica*, sc. *medicamenta*; from *balsamon*, balsam.) A term generally applied to substances of a smooth and oily consistence, which possess emollient, sweet, and generally aromatic qualities. Hoffman calls those medicines by this name, which are hot and acrid, and also the natural balsams, stimulating gums, &c. by which the vital heat is increased. Dr. Cullen speaks of them under the joint title of *balsamica et resinosa*, considering that turpentine is the basis of all balsams.

BLISTER. *Vesicatorium*; *Epispasticum*. 1. The name of a topical application, *Emplastrum vesicatorium*, which when put on the skin, raises the cuticle in the form of a vesicle, filled with a serous fluid. Various substances produce this effect on the skin; but the powder of the *cantharis*, or blister-

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ing fly, is what operates with most certainty and expedition, and is now invariably made use of for the purpose.

It is a principle sufficiently established with regard to the living system, that where a morbid action exists, it may often be removed by inducing an action of a different kind in the same or neighbouring part. On this principle is explained the utility of blisters in local inflammation and spasmodic action, and it regulates their application in pneumonia, gastritis, hepatitis, phrenitis, angina, rheumatism, colic, and spasmodic affections of the stomach; diseases in which they are employed with the most marked advantage. A similar principle exists with respect to pain; exciting one pain often relieves another. Hence blisters often give relief in toothache, and some other painful affections. Lastly, blisters, by their operation, communicate a stimulus to the whole system, and raise the vigour of the circulation. Hence, in part, their utility in fevers of the typhoid kind, though in such cases they are used with still more advantage to obviate or remove local inflammation.

When it is not wished to maintain a discharge from the blistered part, it is sufficient to make a puncture in the cuticle to let out the fluid; but when the case requires keeping up a secretion of pus, the surgeon must remove the whole of the detached cuticle with a pair of scissors, and dress the excoriated surface in a particular manner. Practitioners used formerly to mix powder of cantharides with an ointment, and dress the part with this composition. But such a dressing not unfrequently occasioned very painful affections of the bladder, a scalding sensation in making of water, and very afflicting stranguries. The treatment of such complaints consists in removing every particle of the fly from the blistered part, making the patient drink abundantly of mucilaginous drinks, giving emulsions and some doses of camphor.

These objections to the employment of salves containing the lytta, for dressing blistered surfaces, led to the use of mezereon, euphorbium, and other irritating substances, which, when incorporated with ointment, form very proper compositions for keeping blisters open, which they do without the inconvenience of irritating the bladder, like the blistering fly. The favourite application, however, for keeping open blisters, is the savine cerate, which was brought into notice by Mr. Crowther in his book on white swellings. (See *Ceratum Sabinæ*.) On the use of the savine cerate, immediately after the cuticle raised by the blister is removed, says Mr. Crowther, it should be observed that experience has proved the advantage of using the application lowered by a half or two-thirds of the unguentum ceræ. An attention to this direction will produce less irritation and more discharge, than if the savine cerate were used in its full strength. Mr. Crowther says also, that he has found fomenting the part with flannel, wrung out of warm water, a more easy and preferable way of keeping the blistered surface clean, and fit for the impression of the ointment, than scraping the part, as has been directed by others. An occasional dressing of unguentum resinæ flavæ, he has found a very useful application for rendering the sore free from an appearance of slough, or rather dense lymph, which has sometimes been so firm in its texture as to be separated by the probe, with as much readiness as the cuticle is detached after blistering. As the discharge diminishes, the strength of the savine dressing should be proportionably increased. The ceratum sabinæ must be used in a stronger, or weaker degree, in proportion to the excitement produced on the patient's skin.

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C.

CALEFACIENT. (*Calefaciens*; from *calidus*, warm, and *facio*, to make.) A medicine, or other substance, which excites a degree of warmth in the parts to which it is applied: as *piper*, *spiritus vini*, &c. They belong to the class of stimulants.

CARDIAC. (*Cardiacus*; from *kardia*, the heart.) A cordial. See *Cordial*.

CARMINATIVE. (*Carminativus*; from *carmen*, a verse, or charm; because practitioners, in ancient times, ascribed their operation to a charm or enchantment.) That which allays pain and dispels flatulencies of the primæ viæ. The principal carminatives are the semina cardamomi, anisi et carui; olea essentialia carui, anisi et juniperi; confectio aromatica; pulvis aromaticus; tinctura cardamomi; tinctura cinnamomi composita; zingiber; stimulants; tonics; bitters; and astringents.

CATASTALTICUS. (From *katastello*, to restrain, or contract.) Styptic, astringent, repressing.

CAUSTIC. See *Causticum*.

CEPHALIC. (From *kephale*, the head.) A variety of external and internal medicines are so called as being adapted for the cure of disorders of the head. Of this class are the snuffs, which produce a discharge from the mucous membrane of the nose, &c.

CHALYBEATE. (*Chalybeatus*; from *chalybs*, iron, or steel.) Of or belonging to iron. A term given to any medicine into which iron enters; as chalybeate mixture, pills, waters, &c.

CHOLAGOGUE. (From *chole*, bile, and *ago*, to evacuate.) *Cholegon*. By cholagogues, the ancients meant only such purging medicines as expelled the internal fæces, which resembled the cystic bile in their yellow colour, and other properties.

CHOLERIC. (From *cholera*, the cholera.) Medicines which relieve the cholera.

CICATRISANT. (*Cicatrisans*; from *cicatrico*, to skin over.) Such applications as dispose wounds and ulcers to dry up and heal, and to be covered with a skin.

COLLYRIUM. (From *kolyo*, to check, and *rous*, a defluxion; because it stops the defluxion.) A medicine was formerly so called which was applied to check any discharge. The term is now only given to fluid applications for the eyes, or eye-waters.

CONFIRMANTIA. (From *con*, and *firmo*, to strengthen.) 1. Restoratives.

2. Medicines which fasten the teeth in their sockets.

CORDIAL. (*Cardiacus*.) Medicines are generally so termed, which possess warm and stimulating properties, and that are given to raise the spirits.

CORROBORANT. (*Corroborans*.) Whatever gives strength to the body; as bark, wine, beef, cold-bath, &c. See *Tonic*.

CORROSIVE. (*Corrosivus*; from *corrodo*, to eat away.) See *Escharotic*.

COSMETIC. *Cosmeticus*. A term applied to remedies against blotches and freckles.

CYNANCHIC. (*Cinanchicus*; from *kynagche*, the quinсy.) Medicines which relieve a quinсy.

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D.

DEMULCENT. (*Demulcens*; from *demulceo*, to soften.) Medicines suited to obviate and prevent the action of acrid and stimulant matters; and that not by correcting or changing their acrimony, but by involving it in a mild and viscid matter, which prevents it from acting upon the sensible parts of our bodies, or by covering the surface exposed to their action.

Where these substances are directly applied to the parts affected, it is easy to perceive how benefit may be derived from their application. But where they are received by the medium of the stomach, into the circulating system, it has been supposed that they can be of no utility, as they must lose that viscidity on which their lubricating quality depends. Hence it has been concluded that they can be of no service in gonorrhœa, and some similar affections. It is certain, however, says J. Murray, in his Elements of Materia Medica and Pharmacy, that many substances which undergo the process of digestion are afterwards separated, in their entire state, from the blood, by particular secreting organs, especially by the kidneys; and it is possible, that mucilaginous substances, which are the principal demulcents, may be separated in this manner. There can be no doubt, however, but that a great share of the relief demulcents afford, in irritation or inflammation of the urinary passages, is owing to the large quantities of water in which they are diffused, by which the urine is rendered less stimulating from dilution. In general, demulcents may be considered merely as substances less stimulating than the fluids usually applied.

Catarrh, diarrhœa, dysentery, calculus, and gonorrhœa, are the diseases in which demulcents are employed. As they are medicines of no great power, they may be taken in as large quantities as the stomach can bear.

The particular demulcents may be reduced to the two divisions of mucilages and expressed oils. The principal demulcents are, the acacia vera, astragalus tragacanthe, linum usitatissimum, althæa officinalis, malva sylvestris, glycyrrhiza glabra, cycas circinalis, orchis mascula, maranta arundinacea, triticum hybernum, ichthyocolla, olea europæa, amygdalus communis, cetaceum, and cera.

DENTIFRICE. (*Dentifricus*; from *dens*, a tooth, and *frigo*, to rub.) A medicine to clean the teeth.

DEOBSTRUENT. (*Deobstruens*; from *de*, and *obstruo*, to obstruct.) A medicine that is exhibited with a view of removing any obstruction.

DEOPPILANTIA. (From *de*, and *oppilo*, to stop.) *Deoppilativa.* Medicines which remove obstructions.

DESICCATIVE. (*Desicativus*; from *desicco*, to dry up.) An application to dry up the humours and moisture running from a wound or ulcer.

DETERGENT. (From *detergo*, to wipe away.) 1. A medicine which cleanses and removes such viscid humours as adhere to and obstruct the vessels.

2. An application that clears away foulness from ulcers.

DIAPHORETIC. (*Diaphoreticus*; from *diaphoreo*, to carry through.) That which, from being taken internally, increases the discharge by the skin. When this is carried so far as to be condensed on the surface, it forms sweat: and the medicine producing it is named sudorific. Between diaphoretic and sudorific there is no distinction; the operation is in both cases the same, and differs only in degree from augmentation of dose, or employment of assistant means. This class of medicines comprehends five orders.

1. *Pungent diaphoretics*, as the *volatile salts*, and *essential oils*,

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which are well adapted for the aged; those in whose system there is little sensibility; those who are difficultly affected by other diaphoretics; and those whose stomachs will not bear large doses of medicines.

2. *Calefacient diaphoretics*, such as *serpentaria contrayerva*, and *guaiacum*: these are given in cases where the circulation is low and languid.

3. *Stimulant diaphoretics*, as antimonial and mercurial preparations, which are best fitted for the vigorous and plethoric.

4. *Anti-spasmodic diaphoretics*, as *opium*, *musk*, and *camphire*, which are given to produce a diaphoresis, when the momentum of the blood is increased.

5. *Diluent diaphoretics*, as water, whey, &c. which are best calculated for that habit in which a predisposition to sweating is wanted, and in which no diaphoresis takes place, although there be evident causes to produce it.

DIAPNOICA. (From *diapneo*, to transpire.) Diaphoretics or medicines which promote perspiration.

DIETETIC. *Dieteticus*. That part of medicine which considers the way of living with relation to food, or diet, suitable to any particular case.

DIGESTIVE. (*Digestivus*; from *digero*, to dissolve.) A term applied by surgeons to those substances which, when applied to an ulcer or wound, promote suppuration: such are the *ceratum resinæ*, *unguentum elemi*, warm poultices, fomentations, &c.

DILUENT. (*Diluens*; from *diluo*, to wash away.) Those substances which increase the proportion of fluid in the blood. It is evident that this must be done by watery liquors. Water, is, indeed, properly speaking, the only diluent. Various additions are made to it, to render it pleasant, and frequently to give it a slightly demulcent quality. But these are not sufficiently important to require to be noticed, or to be classed as medicines.

Diluents are merely secondary remedies. They are given in acute inflammatory diseases, to lessen the stimulant quality of the blood. They are used to promote the action of diuretics in dropsy, and to favour the operation of sweating.

DISCUTIENT. (*Discutiens*; from *discutio*, to shake in pieces.) *Discussorius*; *Diachyticus*. A term in surgery, applied to those substances which possess a power of repelling or resolving tumours.

DISSOLVENTIA. (From *dissolvo*, to loosen.) 1. Medicines which loosen and dissolve morbid concretions in the body.

2. In chemistry, it means menstrua.

DIURETIC. (*Diureticus*. *Diouretikos*; from *diouresis*, a discharge of urine.) That which, when taken internally, augments the flow of urine from the kidneys. It is obvious that such an effect will be produced by any substance capable of stimulating the secreting vessels of the kidneys. All the saline diuretics seem to act in this manner. They are received into the circulation; and passing off with the urine, stimulate the vessels, and increase the quantity secreted.

There are other diuretics, the effect of which appears not to arise from direct application, but from an action excited in the stomach, and propagated by nervous communication to the secreting urinary vessels.

The diuretic operation of squill, and other vegetables, appears to be of this kind.

There is still, perhaps, another mode in which certain substances produce a diuretic effect; that is by promoting absorption. When a large quantity of watery fluid is introduced into the circulating mass, it stimulates the secreting vessels of the kidneys, and is carried off by urine. If, therefore, absorption be promoted, and if a portion of serous fluid, perhaps previously effused, be taken up, the quantity of fluid secreted by the kidneys will be increased. In this way digitalis seems to act: its diuretic effect, it has been said, is greater when exhibited in dropsy than it is in health.

On the same principle (the effect arising from stimulating the absorbent system), may probably be explained the utility of mercury in promoting the action of several diuretics.

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The action of these remedies, is promoted by drinking freely of mild diluents. It is also influenced by the state of the surface of the body. If external heat be applied, diuresis is frequently prevented, and diaphoresis produced. Hence the doses of them should be given in the course of the day, and the patient, if possible, kept out of bed.

The direct effects of diuretics are sufficiently evident. They discharge the watery part of the blood; and, by that discharge, they indirectly promote absorption over the whole system.

Dropsy is the disease in which they are principally employed; and when they can be brought to act, the disease is removed with less injury to the patient than it can be by exciting any other evacuation. Their success is very precarious, the most powerful often failing; and, as the disease is so frequently connected with organic affection, even the removal of the effused fluid, when it takes place, only palliates without effecting a cure.

Diuretics have been likewise occasionally used in calculous affections, in gonorrhœa, and with a view of diminishing plethora, or checking profuse perspiration.

Murray, in his Elements of Materia Medica, classes the super-tartrate of potassa, or cream of tartar, and nitrate of potassa, or nitre, the muriate of ammonia, or crude sal-ammoniac, potassa, and the acetate of potassa, or kali acetatum, among the *saline* diuretics; and selects the following from the *vegetable* kingdom:—scilla maritima, digitalis purpurea, nicotiana tabacum, solanum dulcamara, lactuca virosa, colchicum autumnale, gratiola officinalis, spartium scoparium, juniperus communis, copaifera officinalis, pinus balsamea, and pinus larix; and the lytta vesicatoria from the *animal* kingdom.

In speaking of particular diuretics, Dr. Cullen says, the diuretic vegetables mentioned by writers are of very little power, and are employed with very little success. Of the umbellatæ, the medicinal power resides especially in their seeds; but he never found any of them very efficacious. The semen dauci sylvestris has been commended as a diuretic; but its powers as such are not very remarkable. In like manner, some of the *plantæ stellatæ* have been commended as diuretics; but none of them deserve our notice, except the *rubia tinctorium*, the root of which passes so much by the kidneys as to give its colour to the urine. Hence it may fairly be supposed to stimulate the secretories; but Dr. Cullen found its diuretic powers did not always appear, and never to any considerable degree; and as, in brute animals, it has always appeared hurtful to the system, he does not think it fit to be employed to any extent in human diseases. The bardana, lithospermum, ononis, asparagus, enula campana, are all substances which seem to pass, in some measure, by the kidneys; but their diuretic powers are hardly worth notice.

The principle articles included by Dr. Cullen, in his catalogue of diuretics, are dulcamara, digitalis, scilla; some of the alliaceæ and siliquosæ; the balsams and resins; cantharides, and the diuretic salts.

DRASTIC. (*Drasticus. Drastikos*, active, brisk; from *draο*, to effect.) A term generally applied to those medicines which are very violent in their action; thus, drastic purges, emetics, &c.

E.

ECCOPROTIC. (*Eccoproticus*; from *ek*, and *kopros*, dung.) An opening medicine, the operation of which is very gentle; such as manna, senna, &c.

EDULCORANTIA. (From *edulco*, to make sweet.) Edulcorants. Medicines which purify the fluids, by depriving them of their acrimony.

EMETIC. (*Emeticus*; from *emeo*,

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to vomit.) That which is capable of exciting vomiting, independently of any effect arising from the mere quantity of matter introduced into the stomach, or of any nauseous taste or flavour.

The susceptibility of vomiting is very different in different individuals, and is often considerably varied by disease.

Emetics are employed in many diseases.

When any morbid affection depends upon, or is connected with, over-distention of the stomach, or the presence of acrid, indigestible matters, vomiting gives speedy relief. Hence its utility in impaired appetite, acidity in the stomach, in intoxication, and where poisons have been swallowed.

From the pressure of the abdominal viscera in vomiting, emetics have been considered as serviceable in jaundice, arising from biliary calculi obstructing the ducts.

The expectorant power of emetics, and their utility in catarrh and phthisis, have been ascribed to a similar pressure extended to the thoracic viscera.

In the different varieties of febrile affections, much advantage is derived from exciting vomiting, especially in the very commencement of the disease. In high inflammatory fever it is considered as dangerous, and in the advanced stage of typhus it is prejudicial.

Emetics given in such doses, as only to excite nausea, have been found useful in restraining hæmorrhage.

Different species of dropsy have been cured by vomiting, from its having excited absorption. To the same effect, perhaps, is owing the dispersion of swelled testicle, bubo, and other swellings, which has occasionally resulted from this operation.

The operation of vomiting is dangerous, or hurtful, in the following cases: where there is determination of the blood to the head, especially in plethoric habits; in visceral inflammation; in the advanced stage of pregnancy: in hernia and prolapsus uteri; and wherever there exists extreme general debility. The frequent use of emetics weakens the tone of the stomach. An emetic should always be administered in the fluid form. Its operation may be promoted by drinking any tepid diluent, or bitter infusion.

The individual emetics may be arranged under two heads, those derived from the vegetable, and those from the mineral kingdom. From the vegetable kingdom are numbered ipecacuanha, scilla maritima, anthemis nobilis, sinapis alba, asarum europæum, nicotiana tabacum. From the mineral kingdom, antimony, the sulphates of zinc and copper, and the sub-acetate of copper. To these may be added ammonia and its hydro-sulphuret.

EMMENAGOGUE. (*Emmenagogus*; from *emmenia*, the menses, and *ago*, to move.) Whatever possesses the power of promoting that monthly discharge by the uterus, which, from a law of the animal economy, should take place in certain conditions of the female system. The articles belonging to this class may be referred to four orders:—

1. *Stimulating emmenagogues*, as hydrargyrine and antimonial preparations, which are principally adapted for the young, and those with peculiar insensibility of the uterus.

2. *Irritating emmenagogues*, as aloes, savine, and spanish flies; these are to be preferred in torpid and chlorotic habits.

3. *Tonic emmenagogues*, as ferruginous preparations, cold bath, and exercise, which are advantageously selected for the lax and phlegmatic.

4. *Anti-spasmodic emmenagogues*, as asafœtida, castor, and pediluvia: the constitutions to which these are more especially suited are the delicate, the weak, and the irritable.

EMOLLIENT. (*Emollientes*; from *emollio*, to soften.) Possessing the power of relaxing the living and animal fibre, without producing that effect from any mechanical action. The different articles belonging to this class of medicines may be comprehended under the following orders:—

1. *Humectant emollients*, as warm water, and tepid vapours,

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which are fitted for the robust and those in the prime of life.

2. *Relaxing emollients*, as althæa, malva, &c. These may be employed in all constitutions, while at the same time they do not claim a preference to others from any particular habit of body.

3. *Lubricating emollients*, as bland oils, fat, and lard. The same observation will hold of this order as was made of the last-mentioned.

4. *Atonic emollients*, as opium pediluvia. These are applicable to any constitution, but are to be preferred in habits where the effects of this class are required over the system in general.

EPISPASTIC. (*Epispasticus*; from *epispao*, to draw together.) Those substances which are capable, when applied to the surface of the body, of producing a serous or puriform discharge, by exciting a previous state of inflammation. The term, though comprehending likewise issues and setons, is more commonly restricted to blisters—those applications which, exciting inflammation on the skin, occasion a thin serous fluid to be poured from the exhalants, raise the cuticle, and form the appearance of a vesicle. This effect arises from their strong stimulating power, and to this stimulant operation and the pain they excite, are to be ascribed the advantages derived from them in the treatment of disease. The evacuation they occasion is too inconsiderable to have any material effect. See *Blister*.

EPULOTIC. (*Epuloticus*; from *epouloo*, to cicatrize.) A term given by surgeons to those applications which promote the formation of skin.

ERRHINE. (*Errhinus*; *errina*, from *en*, in, and *rin*, the nose.) By errhines are to be understood those medicines which, when topically applied to the internal membrane of the nose, excite sneezing, and increase the secretion, independent of any mechanical irritation. The articles belonging to this class may be referred to two orders.

1. *Sternutatory errhines*; as nicotiana, helleborus, euphorbium, which are selected for the torpid, the vigorous, but not plethoric, and those to whom any degree of evacuation would not be hurtful.

2. *Evacuating errhines*; as asarum, &c. which are calculated for the phlegmatic and infirm.

ESCHAROTIC. (*Escharoticus*; from *escharoo*, to scab over.) Caustic; Corrosive. A term given by surgeons to those substances which possess a power of destroying the texture of the various solid parts of the animal body to which they are directly applied. The articles of this class of substances may be arranged under two orders:

1. *Eroding escharotics*; as sulphas cupri, alumen exsiccatum, &c.

2. *Caustic escharotics*; as potassa fusa, argenti nitras, acidum sulphuricum, acidum nitricum, &c.

EXPECTORANT. (*Expectorans*; from *expectoro*, to discharge from the breast.) Those medicines which increase the discharge of mucus from the lungs. The different articles referred to this class may be divided into the following orders:

1. *Nauseating expectorants*; as squill, ammoniacum, and garlic, which are to be preferred for the aged and phlegmatic.

2. *Stimulating expectorants*; as marrubium, which is adapted to the young and irritable, and those easily affected by expectorants.

3. *Anti-spasmodic expectorants*; as vesicatories, pediluvium, and watery vapours: these are best calculated for the plethoric and irritable, and those liable to spasmodic affections.

4. *Irritating expectorants*; as fumes of tobacco and acid vapours. The constitutions to which these are chiefly adapted, are those past the period of youth, and those in whom there are evident marks of torpor, either in the system generally, or in the lungs in particular.

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F.

FEBRIFUGE. (*Febrifugus*; from *febris*, a fever, and *fugo*, to drive away.) That which possesses the property of abating the violence of any fever.

H.

HÆMAGOGA. (From *aima*, blood, and *ago*, to bring off.) Medicines which promote the menstrual and hæmorrhoidal discharges.

HELMINTHAGOGUE. (*Helminthagogus*; from *elmins*, a worm, and *ago*, to drive out.) Whatever destroys and expels worms. See *Anthelmintic.*

HIDROTICA. (from *idros*, sweat.) Medicines which cause perspiration.

HIDROTOPOIETICA. (From *idros*, sweat, and *poico*, to make.) Sudorifics.

HYDRAGOGUE. (*Hydragogus*; from *hydor*, water, and *ago*, to drive out.) Medicines are so termed which possess the property of increasing the secretions or excretions of the body so as to cause the removal of water from any of its cavities, such as cathartics, &c.

HYPNOPOIETICA. (from *upnos*, sleep, and *poico*, to cause.) Medicines which procure sleep. See *Anodyne.*

HYPNOTIC. (*Hypnoticus*; from *upnos*, sleep.) See *Anodyne.*

L.

LAXATIVA. (From *laxo*, to loosen.) Gentle purgatives.

LENIENTIA. (From *lenio*, to assuage.) Medicines which abate irritation.

LENITIVE. (From *lenis*, gentle.) Medicines which gently palliate diseases. A gentle purgative.

LEXIPHARMACA. (From *lexo*, to terminate, and *pharmakon*, poison.) Medicines which resist or destroy the power of poison.

LITHAGOGA. (From *lithos*, a stone, and *ago*, to bring away.) Medicines which expel the stone.

LITHONTRIPTIC. (*Lithontripticus*; from *lithos*, a stone, and *tribo*, to bear away.) Lithontryptic. From the strict sense and common acceptation of the word, this class of medicine should comprehend such as possess a power of dissolving calculi in the urinary passages. It is, however, doubted by many, whether there be in nature any such substances. By this term, then, is meant those substances which possess a power of removing a disposition in the body to the formation of calculi. The researches of modern chemists have proved, that these calculi consist mostly of a

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peculiar acid, named the lithic or uric acid. With this substance, the alkalies are capable of uniting, and forming a soluble compound; and these are accordingly almost the sole lithontriptics. From the exhibition of alkaline remedies, the symptoms arising from stone in the bladder are very generally alleviated; and they can be given to such an extent that the urine becomes very sensibly alkaline, and is even capable of exerting a solvent power on these concretions. Their administration, however, cannot be continued to this extent for any length of time, from the irritation they produce on the stomach and urinary organs. The use, therefore, of the alkalies, as solvents, or lithontriptics, is now scarcely ever attempted; they are employed merely to prevent the increase of the concretion, and to palliate the painful symptoms, which they do apparently by preventing the generation of lithic acid, or the separation of it by the kidneys; the urine is thus rendered less irritating, and the surface of the calculus is allowed to become smooth.

When the alkalies are employed with this view, they are generally given neutralised, or with excess of carbonic acid. This renders them much less irritating. It at the same time, indeed, diminishes their solvent power; for the alkaline carbonates exert no action on urinary calculi; but they are still capable of correcting that acidity in the primæ viæ, which is the cause of the deposition of the lithic acid from the urine, and therefore serve equally to palliate the disease. And when their acrimony is thus diminished, their use can be continued for any length of time.

It appears from the experiments of Fourcroy, and others, that some other ingredients of calculi, as well as the lithic acid, are dissolved by the caustic alkali, and various experiments have shown that most calculi yield to its power. It is obvious, however, that what is taken by the mouth is subject to many changes in the alimentary canal, and also the lymphatic and vascular systems; and in this way it must be exceedingly difficult to get such substances (even where they not liable to alterations) in sufficient quantity into the bladder. Indeed, there are very few authenticated cases of the urine being so changed as to become a menstruum for the stone. Excepting the case of Dr. Newcombe, recorded by Dr. Whytt, the instance of Mr. Home is almost the only one. Though lithontriptics, however, may not in general dissolve the stone in the bladder, yet it is an incontrovertible fact that they frequently mitigate the pain; and, to lessen such torture as that of the stone in the bladder, is surely an object of no little importance. Lime was long ago known as a remedy for urinary calculi, and different methods were employed to administer it. One of these plans fell into the hands of a Mrs. Steevens, and her success caused great anxiety for the discovery of the secret. At last Parliament bought the secret for the sum of 5000*l*. In many instances, stones which had been unquestionably felt were no longer to be discovered; and as the same persons were examined by surgeons of the greatest skill and eminence, both before and after the exhibition of her medicines, it was no wonder that the conclusion was drawn that the stones really were dissolved. From the cessation of such success, and from its now being known that the stones are occasionally protruded between the fasciculi of the muscular fibres of the bladder, so as to be lodged in a kind of cyst on the outside of the muscular coat, and cause no longer any grievances, surgeons of the present day are inclined to suspect that this must have happened in Mrs. Steevens's cases. This was certainly what happened in one of the cases on whom the medicine had been tried. It is evident that a stone so situated would not any longer produce irritation, but would also be quite indiscoverable by the sound, for, in fact, it is no longer in the cavity of the bladder.

As soap was, with reason, supposed to increase the virtues of the lime, it led to the use of caustic alkali, taken in mucilage, or veal broth. Take of pure potassa, ʒviij; of quick lime ʒiv; of distilled

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water, ℥ij. Mix them well together in a large bottle, and let them stand for twenty-four hours. Then pour off the ley, filter it through paper, and keep it in well-stopped vials for use. Of this, the dose is from thirty drops to ʒij, which is to be repeated two or three times a day, in a pint of veal broth, early in the morning, at noon, and in the evening. Continue this plan for three or four months, living, during the course, on such things as least counteract the effect of the medicine.

The common fixed alkalies, or carbonated alkali, and the acidulous soda-water, have of late been used as lithontriptics. Honey has also been given; and Mr. Home, surgeon at the Savoy, has recorded its utility in his own and in his father's cases. Bitters have likewise been tried.

Dismissing all theories, lime water, soap, acidulous soda-water, caustic alkali, and bitters, are useful in cases of stone. Of the soap, as much may be taken as the stomach will bear, or as much as will prove gently laxative; but of the lime-water, few can take more than a pint daily.

The acidulous soda-water may be taken in larger quantities, as it is more agreeable.

There is a remedy celebrated in Holland, under the name of Lithontriptica Loosii, which contains, according to an accurate analysis, muriate of lime. This professor Hufeland recommends in the following form:

℞ Calcis muriatis ʒj.
Aquæ distillatæ, ℥ij. ft. solutio.

Thirty drops are to be taken four times a day, which may be increased as far as the stomach will bear.

For curing stone patients, little reliance can be placed in any lithontriptics hitherto discovered, though they may rationally be given, with a confident hope of procuring an alleviation of the fits of pain attending the presence of stone in the bladder. After all, the only certain method of getting rid of the calculus is the operation.

M.

MASTICATORY. (*Masticatorium*; from *mastico*, to chew.) A medicine intended for chewing.

MATURANTIA. (*Maturans*; from *maturo*, to ripen.) Medicines which promote the suppuration of tumours.

N.

NARCOTIC. (*Narcoticus*; from *narkoo*, to stupify.) A medicine which has the power of procuring sleep. See *Anodyne*.

NEPHRITIC. (*Nephriticus*; from *nephros*, a kidney.) 1. Of or belonging to the kidney.

2. A medicine is so termed that is employed in the cure of diseases of the kidneys.

NERVINE. (*Nervinus*; from *nervus*, a nerve.) Neurotic. That which relieves disorders of the nerves. All the anti-spasmodics, and the various preparations of bark and iron.

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O.

ODONTALGIC. (*Odontalgicus*; from *odontalgia*, the toothache.) Medicines which relieve the toothache.

Many empirical remedies have been proposed for the cure of the tooth-ache, but have not in any degree answered the purpose. When the affection is purely rheumatic, blistering behind the ear will almost always remove it; but when it proceeds from a carious tooth, the pain is much more obstinate. In this case it has been recommended to touch the pained part with a hot iron, or with oil of vitriol, in order to destroy the aching nerve; to hold spirits in the mouth; to put a drop of oil of cloves into the hollow of the tooth, or a pill made of camphor, opium, and oleum caryophylli. Others recommend gum mastich, dissolved in oleum terebinthinæ, applied to the tooth upon a little cotton. The great Boerhaave is said to have applied camphor, opium, oleum caryophylli, and alcohol, upon cotton. The caustic oil which may be collected from writing paper, rolled up tight, and set fire to at the end, will sometimes destroy the exposed nervous substance of a hollow tooth. The application of radix pyrethri, by its power of stimulating the salivary glands, either in substance or in tincture, has also been attended with good effects. But one of the most useful applications of this kind, is strong nitrous acid, diluted with three or four times its weight of spirit of wine, and introduced into the hollow of the tooth, either by means of a hair pencil or a little cotton. When the constitution has had some share in the disease, the Peruvian bark has been recommended, and perhaps with much justice, on account of its tonic and anti-septic powers. When the pain is not fixed to one tooth, leeches applied to the gum are of great service. But very often all the foregoing remedies will fail, and the only infallible cure is to draw the tooth.

P.

PALLIATIVE. (*Palliativus*; from *pallio*, to dissemble.) A medicine given only with an intent to palliate or relieve pains in a fatal disease.

PAREGORIC. (*Paregoricus*; from *paragoreo*, to mitigate, to assuage.) That which allays pain.

PEPTIC. (*Pepticus*; from *pepto*, to ripen.) That which promotes digestion, or is digestive.

PHILANTHROPUS. (From *phileo*, to love, and *anthropos*, a man: so called from its uses.) A medicine which relieves the pain of the stone.

PTYALAGOGUE. (From *ptyalon*, spittle, and *ago*, to excite.) Medicines which promote a discharge of the saliva, or cause salivation.

PURGATIVE. Whatever increases the peristaltic motion of the bowels, so as to considerably increase the alvine evacuations.

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R.

REFRIGERANT. (*Refrigerans*; from *refrigero*, to cool.) Medicines, which allay the heat of the body or of the blood.

REPELLENT. (*Repellens*; from *repello*, to drive back.) Applications are sometimes so named which make diseases recede, as it were, from the surface of the body.

RESOLVENT. (*Resolvens*; from *resolvo*, to loosen.) This term is applied by surgeons to such substances as discuss inflammatory and other tumours.

ROBORANT. (*Roborans*; from *roboro*, to strengthen.) That which is strengthening. See *Tonic.*

RUBEFACIENT. (*Rubefaciens*; from *rubefacio*, to make red.) That substance which, when applied a certain time to the skin, induces a redness without blistering.

S.

SEDATIVE. (*Sedativus*; from *sedo*, to ease or assuage.) *Sedantia.* Medicines which have the power of diminishing the animal energy, without destroying life. They are divided into *sedativa soporifica*, as opium, papaver, hyoscyamus; and *sedativa refrigerantia*, as neutral salts, acids, &c.

SIALAGOGUE. (*Sialagogus*; from *sialon*, saliva, and *ago*, to expel.) Those medicines are so called, which excite an uncommon flow of saliva: such are mercurial preparations, pyrethrum, &c. They are divided into *sialagoga topica*, as scilla, nicotiana, piper, &c.; and *sialagoga interna*, as the various preparations of mercury.

SOLUTIVA. (From *solvo*, to loosen.) Laxative medicines, gentle purgatives.

SOPIENTIA. (From *sopio*, to make sleep.) Medicines which procure sleep.

STIMULANT. (*Stimulans*; from *stimulo*, to stir up.) That which possesses a power of exciting the animal energy. Stimulants are divided into,

1. *Stimulantia tonica*; as, sinapi, cantharides, hydrargyri præparationes.

2. *Stimulantia diffusibilia*; as alkali volatile, electricity, heat, &c.

3. *Stimulantia cardiaca*; as cinnamomum, nux moschata, wine, &c.

STOMACHIC. (*Stomachicus*; from *stomachos*, the stomach.) That which excites and strengthens the action of the stomach.

STYPTIC. (*Stypticus*; from *stypho*, to adstringe.) A term given to those substances which possess the power of stopping hæmorrhages, such as turpentine, alum, &c.

SUDORIFIC. (*Sudorificus*; from *sudor*, sweat, and *facio*, to make.) A synonym of diaphoretic. See *Diaphoretics.*

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T.

TONIC. (*Tonicus, Tonikos*; from *teino*, to pull or draw.) 1. A rigid contraction of the muscles, without relaxation, as in trismus, tetanus, &c.

2. (From *tonoo*, to strengthen.) Medicines which increase the tone of the muscular fibre, such as vegetable bitters; also stimulants, adstringents, &c.

V.

VERMIFUGE. (*Vermifugus*; from *vermis*, a worm, and *fugo*, to drive away.) See *Anthelmintic*.

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APPENDIX

No. VI.

MATERIA MEDICA.

By the term Materia Medica, we are to understand a general class of substances, both natural and artificial, which are used in the cure of diseases.

Cartheuser, Newman, Lewis, Gleditsch, Linnæus, Vogel, Alston, Bergius, Cullen, Murray, Paris, and other writers, have been at much labour to contrive arrangements of these articles. Some have disposed them according to their natural resemblances; others according to their real or supposed virtues; others according to their active constituent principles. These arrangements have their peculiar advantages. The first may be preferred by the natural historian, the second by the physiologist, and the last by the chemist.

The Pharmacopœias published by the Colleges of Physicians of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, have the articles of the Materia Medica arranged in alphabetical order; this plan is also adopted by almost all the Continental Pharmacopœias.

Dr. CULLEN'S Arrangement of the Materia Medica.

He first divides all substances into two general divisions; that is, one of *Nutriments*; as food, drink, condiments; and the other of *Medicines*.

I.—NUTRIMENTS.

1. Fruits: *fresh, sweet, acidulous*, as prunes, oranges, lemons, raspberries, red and black currants, mulberries, grapes, &c.; *dried, sweet, acidulous*, as raisins, currants, figs.
2. Oleraceous Herbs: water cresses, dandelion, parsley, artichoke.
3. Roots: carrot, garlick, satyrion.
4. Seeds and Nuts: almonds, sweet and bitter, walnuts, olives.

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II.—MEDICINES.

These are divided into those which act on the *Solids* and *Fluids*, either, *simply*, as Astringents, Tonics, Emollients, Cerrosives; or by manifest symptoms of action on the *Living Body*, as Stimulants, Sedatives, Narcotics, Refrigerants, and Antispasmodics.

Medicines are likewise distinguished from their producing a change of fluidity, as into Attenuants and Inspissants; from their forming a mechanical or chemical mixture, (Correctors of Acrimony,) Demulcents, Antacids, Antalkalines, Antiseptics; and from their evacuant properties, as into Errhines, Sialagogues, Expectorants, Emetics, Cathartics, Diuretics, Diaphoretics, and Emmenagogues.

1. Astringents: red rose, cinquefoil, tormentil, madder, sorrel, water-dock, bistort, fern, pomegranate, oak-bark, galls, logwood, quince, mulberry, sloe, gum-arabic, catechu, dragon's blood, alkanet, balaustine flower, St. John's wort, millefoil, plantain, convallaria, bear's berry.
2. Tonics: gentian, lesser centaury, quassia, simarouba, marsh trefoil, fumitory, camomile, tansy, wormwood, southernwood, sea-wormwood, water-germander, virginian snake-root, leopard's bane, peruvian bark.
3. Emollients: *Columniferous*, marsh mallow, mallow; *Farinaceous*, quince-seeds, fænugreek-seed, linseed; *Various emollients*, pellitory, verbascum, white lily.
4. Corrosives.
5. Stimulants: *Verticellated*, lavender, balm, marjoram, sweet marjoram, syrian herb mastich, rosemary, hyssop, ivy, mint, peppermint, pennyroyal, thyme, mother of thyme, sage; *Umbellated*, fennel, archangel, anise, caraway, coriander, cumin, dill, saxifrage; *Siliquose*, horse-radish, water-cress, mustard, scurvy-grass; *Alliaceous*, garlick; *Coniferous*, fir, juniper; *Balsamics*, venice turpentine, common turpentine, canada balsam, copaiba balsam, tolu balsam, balm of gilead; *Resinous*, guaiacum, ladanum, storax, benzoin; *Aromatics*, cinnamon, nutmeg, mace, clove, allspice, canella, cascarilla, black pepper, long pepper, indian pepper, ginger, lesser cardamom, zedoary, virginian snake-root, ginseng, aromatic reed; *Acrids*, wake-robin, pellitory, stavesacre.
6. Narcotics: *Rhœadaceous*, white poppy, red poppy; *Umbellated*, hemlock, water hemlock; *Solanaceous*, belladonna, henbane, tobacco, bitter sweet, stramonium; *Varia*, laurel, camphor, saffron, wine.
7. Refrigerants: fruits of plants, acidulous herbs and roots.
8. Antispasmodics: *Fœtid herbs*, worm-wood, fœtid goosefoot, cumin, pennyroyal, rue, savine; *Fœtid gums*, asafœtida, galbanum, opoponax, valerian.
9. Diluents: water.
10. Attenuants: alkalies, sugar, liquorice, dried fruits.
11. Inspissants: acids, farinaceous and mucilaginous demulcents.
12. Demulcents: *Mucilaginous*, gum arabic, gum tragacanth; *Farinaceous*, as starch, bland oils.
13. Antacids: alkalies and earths.
14. Antalkalines: acids.
15. Antiseptics: acid parts of plants, acescent herbs, sugar, siliquose plants, alliaceous plants, astringents, bitters, aromatics, essential oils, camphor, gum resins, saffron, contrayerva, valerian, opium, wine.
16. Errhines: asarabacca, white hellebore, water iris, pellitory.
17. Sialagogues: arch-angel, cloves, masterwort, tobacco, pepper, pellitory.
18. Expectorants: ivy, horehound, pennyroyal, elecampane, florentine orris-root, tobacco, squill, coltsfoot, benzoin, storax, canada balsam, tolu balsam.
19. Emetics: asarabacca, ipecacuan, tobacco, squill, mustard, horse-radish, bitters.
20. Cathartics: *Milder*, mild acid fruits, cassia pulp, tamarind, sugar, manna, sweet roots, bland oils, damask rose, violet, polypody, mustard, bitters, balsamics; *Acrid*, rhubarb, seneka, broom, elder, castor oil, senna, black hellebore,

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jalap, scammony, buckthorn, tobacco, white hellebore, coloquintida, elaterium.

21. DIURETICS: parsley, carrot, fennel, pimpinel, eryngo, madder, burdock, bitter sweet, wake-robin, asarabacca, foxglove, tobacco, rue, savine, snake-root, squill, bitters, balsamics, siliquosæ, alliaceæ.

22. DIAPHORETICS: saffron, bitter sweet, opium, camphor, contrayerva, serpentaria, sage, water-germander, guaiacum, sassafras, seneka, vegetable acids, essential oil, wine, diluents.

23. EMMENAGOGUES: aloes, fœtid gums, fœtid plants, saffron.

Mr. J. MURRAY'S Arrangement of the Materia Medica.

Mr. M. in his Arrangement makes four principal divisions, namely,

First—General Stimulants: these are either *diffusible*, as Narcotics and Antispasmodics; or *permanent*, as Tonics and Astringents.

Second—Local Stimulants: Emetics, Cathartics, Emmenagogues, Diuretics, Diaphoretics, Expectorants, Sialagogues, Errhines, and Epispastics.

Third—Chemical Remedies: Refrigerants, Antacids, Lithontriptics, and Escharotics.

Fourth—Mechanical Remedies: Anthelmintics, Demulcents, Diluents, and Emollients.

Under the head of NARCOTICS are included—alkohol, ether, camphor, papaver somniferum, hyoscyamus niger, atropa belladonna, aconitum napellus, conium maculatum, digitalis purpurea, nicotiana tabacum, lactuca virosa, datura stramonium, rhododendron chrysanthemum, rhus toxicodendron, arnica montana, strychnos nux vomica, prunus lauro-cerasus.

Under the second class, ANTISPASMODICS, are included—moschus, castoreum, oleum animale empyreumaticum, petroleum, ammonia, ferula asafœtida, sagapenum, bubon galbanum, valeriana officinalis, crocus sativus, melaleuca leucodendron.

Narcotics used as Antispasmodics, ether, camphor, opium.

Tonics used as Antispasmodics, cuprum, zincum, hydrargyrus, cinchona.

The head of TONIC embraces—

1. From the *mineral* kingdom, hydrargyrus, ferrum, zincum, cuprum, arsenicum, barytes, calx, acidum, nitricum, oxy-murias potassæ.

2. From the *vegetable* kingdom, cinchona officinalis, cinchona caribæa, cinchona floribunda, cusparia, aristolochia serpentaria, dorstenia contrayerva, croton eleutheria, calumba, quassia excelsa, quassia simarouba, swietenia febrifuga, swietenia mahagoni, gentiana lutea, anthemis nobilis, artemisia absinthium, chironia centaurium, marrubium vulgare, menyanthes trifoliata, centaurea benedicta, citrus aurantium, citrus medica, laurus cinnamomum, laurus cassia, canella alba, acorus calamus, amomum zinziber, kæmferia rotunda, santalum album, pterocarpus santalinus, myristica moschata, caryophyllus aromaticus, capsicum annuum, piper nigrum, piper longum, piper cubeba, myrtus pimenta, amomum repens, carum carui, coriandrum sativum, pimpinella, anisum, anethum fœniculum, anethum graveolens, cuminum cyminum, angelica archangelica, mentha piperita, mentha viridis, mentha pulegium, hyssopus officinalis.

The class of ASTRINGENTS, comprehends the following—

1. From the *vegetable* kingdom, quercus robur, quercus cerris, tormentilla erecta, polygonum bistorta, anchusa tinctoria, hæmatoxylon campechianum, rosa gallica, arbutus uva ursi, mimosa catechu, kino, pterocarpus draco, ficus indica, pistachia lentiscus.

2. From the *mineral* kingdom, acidum sulphuricum, argilla, supersulphas argillæ et potassæ, calx, carbonas calcis, plumbum, zincum, ferrum, cuprum.

The articles which come under the head EMETICS, are—

1. From the *vegetable* kingdom, calliocca ipecacuanha, scilla maritima, anthemis nobilis, sinapis alba, asarum europæum, nicotiana tabacum.

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2. From the *mineral* kingdom, antimonium, sulphas zinci, sulphas cupri, subacetas cupri, ammonia, hydro-sulphuretem ammoniæ.

CATHARTICS include—

Laxatives, manna, cassia fistula, tamarindus indica, ricinus communis, sulphur, magnesia.

Purgatives, cassia senna, rheum palmatum, convolvulus jalapa, helleborus niger, bryonia alba, cucumis colocynthis, momordica elaterium, rhamnus catharticus, aloe perfoliata, convolvulus scammonia, gambojia gutta, sub-murias hydrargyri, sulphas magnesiæ, sulphas sodæ, sulphas potassæ, supertartras potassæ, tartras potassæ et sodæ, murias sodæ, terebinthina veneta, nicotiana tabacum.

The medicines arranged under EMMENAGOGUES, are—

1. From the class Antispasmodics, castoreum, ferula asafœtida, bubon galbanum.

2. From the class of Tonics, ferrum, hydrargyrus, cinchona officinalis.

3. From the class of Cathartics, aloe, helleborus niger, sinapis alba, rosmarinus officinalis, rubia tinctorum, ruta graveolens, juniperus sabina.

The class of DIURETICS includes,

1. Saline diuretics, supertartras potassæ, nitras potassæ, murias ammoniæ, acetas potassæ, potassa.

2. From the *vegetable* kingdom, scilla maritima, digitalis purpurea, nicotiana tabacum, solanum dulcamara, lactuca virosa, colchicum autumnale, gratiola officinalis, spartium, scoparium, juniperus communis, copaifera officinalis, pinus balsamea, pinus larix.

3. From the *animal* kingdom, meloe vesicatorius.

Under the class DIAPHORETICS, are—ammonia, murias ammoniæ, acetas ammoniæ, citras ammoniæ, sub-murias hydrargyri, antimonium, opium, camphor, guaiacum officinale, daphne mezereum, smilax sarsaparilla, laurus sassafras, cochlearia armoracia, salvia officinalis.

The class EXPECTORANTS comprehends—antimonium, ipecacuanha, nicotiana tabacum, digitalis purpurea, scilla maritima, allium sativum, polygala senega, ammoniacum, myrrha, styrax benzoin, styrax officinalis, toluifera balsamum, myrroxylon peruiferum, amyris gileadensis.

The articles of the class SIALAGOGUES, are—hydrargyrus, anthemis pyrethrum, arum maculatum, amomum zinziber, daphne mezereum, nicotiana tabacum.

The class of ERRHINES are—iris florentina, æsculus hippocastanum, origanum majorana, lavendula spica, asarum europæum, veratrum album, nicotiana tabacum, euphorbia officinalis.

In the class EPISPASTICS and RUBEFACIENTS are—meloe vesicatorius, ammonia, pix burgundica, sinapis alba, allium sativum.

REFRIGERANTS are constituted by the following articles—citrus aurantium, citrus medica, tamarindus indica, acidum acetosum, supertartras potassæ, nitras potassæ, boras sodæ.

The list of articles that come under the class ANTACIDS are; potassa, soda, ammonia, calx, carbonas calcis, magnesia.

In the class LITHONTRIPTICS are—potassa, carbonas potassæ, soda, carbonas sodæ, sapo albus, calx.

In the class ESCHAROTICS are—acida mineralia, potassa, nitras argenti, murias antimonii, sulphas cupri, acetas cupri, murias hydrargyri, sub-nitras hydrargyri, oxydum arsenici album, juniperus sabina.

In the class ANTHELMINTICS are—dolichos pruriens, ferri limatura, stannum pulveratum, olea europæa, artemisia santonica, spigelia marilandica, polypodium filix mas, tan-acetum vulgare, geoffræa inermis, gambojia gutta, sub-murias hydrargyri.

DEMULCENTS are—mimosa nilotica, astragalus tragacantha, linum usitatissimum, althæa officinalis, malva sylvestris, glycyrrhiza glabra, cycas circinalis, orchis mascula, maranta arundinacea, triticum hybernum, ichthyocolla, olea europæa, amygdalus communis, sevum ceti, cera.

Water is the principal article of the class DILUENTS; and as for the last class, EMOLLIENTS, heat conjoined with moisture is the principal, though all unctuous applications may be included.

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APPENDIX

No. VII.

A VOCABULARY

OF THE

ABBREVIATIONS MOST FREQUENTLY OCCURRING

IN

Physicians' Prescriptions.

A. aa. Ana, *of each ingredient.*
Abdom. Abdomen, *the belly.*
Abs. feb. Absente febre, *in the absence of the fever.*
Acet. Acetas, atis, *acetate.*
Acid. Acidum, i, *acid.*
Ad 2 vices. Ad duas vices, *at twice taking.*
Ad def. animi. Ad defectionem animi, *to fainting.*
Ad gr. acid. Ad gratam aciditatem, *to an agreeable sourness.*
Ad libit. Ad libitum, *at pleasure.*
Ad recid. præc. Ad recidivum præcavendum, *to prevent a relapse.*
Add. Adde, or addantur, *add*; addendus, *to be added*; addendo, *by adding.*
Admov. Admove, *apply*; admoveantur, *let there be applied.*
Adjac. Adjacens, *adjacent.*
Adst. febre. Adstante febre, *when the fever is on.*
Aggred. febre. Aggrediente febre, *while the fever is coming on.*
Adv. Adversum, *against.*
Alb. Albus, *white.*
Aliquant. Aliquantillum, *a very little.*
Altern. hor. Alternis horis, *every other hour.*
Alvo adst. Alvo adstrictâ, *when the belly is bound.*
Amp. Amplus, *large.*
Anodyn. Anodynus, *anodyne.*
Apert. Apertus, *clear, &c.*
Applic. Applico, *to apply*; applicatur, *let there be applied.*
Aq. Aqua, *water.*
Aq. bull. Aqua bulliens, *boiling water.*
Aq. ferv. Aqua fervens, *boiling water.*
Aq. dest. Aqua destillata, *distilled water.*
Aq. font. Aqua fontana, *spring water.*
Ar. Aromaticus, *aromatic.*
Baln. tep. Balneum tepidum, *warm bath.*
Bals. Balsamum, *a balsam.*
Bis ind. Bis indies, *twice a day.*

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BB. Bbds. Barbadensis, *Barbadoes.*
Bull. Bulliat, or bulliant, *boil.*
C. C. Cucurbitula cruenta, *a cupping glass.*
C. M. Cras mane, *to-morrow morning.*
C. V. Cras vespere, *to-morrow evening.*
C. N. Cras nocte, *to-morrow night.*
Cærul. Cæruleus, *blue.*
Calefact. Calefactus, *heated*
Cap. Cape, capiat, *take.*
Carb. Carbonas, *carbonate.*
Cat. Cataplasma, *cataplasm.*
Cath. Catharticus, *cathartic.*
Caul. Caulis, *stalk.*
Caust. Causticus, *caustic.*
Coch. amp. Cochleare amplum, *a large spoonful.*
Coch. inf. Cochleare infantis, *a child's spoonful.*
Coch. magn. Cochleare magnum, *a large spoonful.*
Coch. med. Cochleare medium, *the same as cochleare modicum.*
Coch. mod. Cochleare modicum, *a dessert spoonful.*
Coch. parv. Cochleare parvum, *a small spoonful.*
Col. Colatus, *strained.*
Colet. Coletur, *let it be strained.*
Colent. Colentur, *let them be strained.*
Comp. Compositus, *compound.*
Cont. rem. Continuatur remedia, *let the medicines be continued.*
Conf. Confectio, *confection.*
Cons. Conserva, *conserve.*
Cop. Copiosus, *plenteous.*
Coq. Coque, *boil*; coquantur, *let them be boiled.*
Crast. Crastinus, *for to-morrow.*
Cuj. Cujus. *of which.*
Cucurb. cruent. Cucurbitala cruenta. See *C. C.*
Cujusl. Cujuslibet, *of any.*
Cyath. Cyatho, *in a cup.*
Cyath. theæ. Cyatho theæ, *in a cup of tea.*
Debit. Debitus, *proper.*
Decoq. Decoque, *boil.*
Deaur. pil. Deaurentur pilulæ, *let the pills be gilt.*
Deb. spiss. Debita spissitudo, *a proper consistence.*
Decub. Decubitus, *lying down.*
De d. in d. De die in diem, *from day to day.*
Dej. alvi. Dejectiones alvi, *stools.*
Deglut. Deglutio, *to swallow.*
Det. Detur, *let it be given.*
Deters. Detersus, *cleansed.*
Detons. Detonsus, *shaven.*
Detrah. Detraho, *to draw.*
Devor. Devoro, *to swallow.*
Dext. Dexter, *right.*
Dext. lat. Dextra lateralis, *right side.*
Dieb. alt. Diebus alternis, *every other day.*
Dieb. tert. Diebus tertius, *every third day.*
Diluc. Diluculo, *at break of day.*
Dim. Dimidius, *one half.*
Dir. prop. Directione propria, *with a proper direction.*
Diuturn. Diuturnus, *long continued.*
Donec alv. bis dej. Donec alvus bis dejiciat, *until two stools have been obtained.*
Donec alv. sol. fuer. Donec alvus soluta fuerit, *until a stool has been obtained.*
Dulc. Dulcis, *sweet.*
Ejusd. Ejusdem, *of the same.*
Efferv. Effervescentia, *effervescence.*
Elect. Electuarium, *electuary.*
Emp. Emplastrum, *a plaster.*
Enem. Enema, *a glyster*; enemata, *glysters.*
Evom. Evomo, *to vomit.*
Exhib. Exhibeo, *to exhibit.*
Ex. vel *ext.* Extractum, *extract.*
Ext. sup. alut. Extende super-alutam, *spread upon leather.*
Extrah. Extrahe, *to extract.*
F. Fac, *make*: *f. ft.* fiat, *let a —— be made.*
F. cer. Fiat ceratum, *let an ointment be made.*
F. conf. Fiat confectio, *let a confection be made.*
F. cat. Fiat cataplasma, *let a cataplasm or poultice be made.*
F. garg. Fiat gargarisma, *let a gargle be made.*
F. elect. Fiat electuarium, *let an electuary be made.*
F. emuls. Fiat emulsio, *let an emulsion be made.*
F. haust. or *F. H.* Fiat haustus, *let a draught be made.*
F. lot. Fiat lotio, *let a lotion be made.*
F. lin. Fiat linimentum, *let a liniment be made.*
F. pil. Fiat pilula, *let a pill be made*; fiant pilulæ, *let —— pills be made.*
F. pulv. Fiat pulvis, *let a powder be made*: fiant pulveres, *let —— powders be made.*

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F. ung. Fiat unguentum, *let an ointment be made.*
Feb. dur. Febre durante, *during the fever.*
F. venæs. Fiat venæsectio, *bleed.*
Fem. intern. Femoribus internis, *to the inner part of the thighs.*
Fist. arm. Fistula armata, *a clyster pipe and bladder fitted for use.*
Fl. Fluidus, *liquid*; also, *by measure.*
Fontic. Fonticulus, *an issue.*
Fot. Fotus, *a fomentation.*
Frigid. Frigidus, *cold.*
G. G. G. Gummi guttæ gambiæ, *gamboge.*
Garg. Gargarisma, *gargle.*
Gel. Gelatinâ, *in jelly.*
Gel. quar. Gelatinâ quâvis, *in any kind of jelly.*
Gr. Granum, *a grain*; grana, *grains.*
Gtt. Gutta, *a drop*: guttæ, *drops.*
Gutt. quibusd. Guttis quibusdam, *with a few drops.*
Har. pil. sum. tij. Harum pilularum sumantur tres, *let three of these pills be taken.*
Haust. Haustus, *a draught.*
H. D. or *Hor. decub.* Hora decubitus, *at going to bed.*
H. S. or *Hor. som.* Hora somni, *at bed-time*; or, *just before retiring to rest.*
Hor. un. spatio. Horæ unius spatio, *at the expiration of an hour.*
Hebdom. Hebdomada, *a week.*
Hestern. Hesternus, *of yesterday.*
Hor. interm. Horis intermediis, *at the intermediate hours, between what has been ordered at stated times.*
Hirud. Hirudo, *a leech*; Hirudines, *leeches.*
In pulm. In pulmento, *in gruel.*
Inject. Injectio, *injection.*
Inj. enem. Injiciatur enema, *let a clyster be given.*
Inf. Infusum, *infusion.*
Lb. Libra, *a pound or pint.*
Lat. dol. Lateri dolenti, *to the affected side.*
Lot. Lotio, *lotion.*
M. Misce, *mix*; mensura, *by measure*; manipulus, *a handful.*
Mag. Magnus, *large.*
Mane pr. Mane primo, *very early in the morning.*
Mediocr. Mediocris, *middle-sized.*
Mediet. Mediletas, *half.*
Min. Minimum, *the 60th part of a drachm measure, called a minim.*
Mist. Mistura, *a mixture.*
Mitt. Mitte, *send*; mittatur, or mittantur, *let there be sent.*
Mitt. sang. ad. ℥xij saltem. *Take away at least, 12 ounces of blood.*
Mod. præsc. Modo præscripto, *in the manner directed.*
Mor. sol. More solito, *in the usual manner.*
Narthec. Narthecium, *a gallipot.*
N. Nocte, *night.*
O. Octarius, *a pint.*
O. bid. Omni biduo, *every two days.*
O. bih. Omni bihorio, *every two hours.*
O. H. Omni hora, *every hour.*
O. M. Omni mane, *every morning.*
O. N. Omni nocte, *every night.*
O. quadr. hor. Omni quadrante horæ, *every quarter of an hour.*
O. O. O. Oleum olivæ optime, *best olive oil.*
O. alt. hor. Omni alternis horis, *every other hour.*
Ol. Oleum, *oil.*
P. Pulvis, *powder*; pilula, *pill*; pondere, *by weight.*
P. Æ. Partes æquales, *equal parts.*
P. D. Pharmacopœia Dublinensis.
P. E. Pharmacopœia Edinensis.
P. L. Pharmacopœia Londinensis.
P. U. S. Pharmacopœia of the United States.
Part. æqual. Partes æquales, *equal parts.*
Part. aff. Partem affectem, *the part affected.*
Part. dolent. Partem dolente, *the part in pain.*
P. R. N. Pro re nata, *according as circumstances may require.*
P. rat. æt. Pro ratione ætatis, *according to the age of the patient.*
Paracent. abd. Paracentesis abdominis, *tapping.*
Part. vic. Partitis vicibus, *to be given in divided doses.*
Parv. Parvus, *small.*
Pect. Pectus, *the breast.*
Per. op. emet. Peracta operatione emetici, *when the operation of the emetic is finished.*
Per salt. Per saltum, *by leaps, i. e. from an artery.*
Pil. Pilula, *a pill.*
Plen. riv. Pleno rivo, *in a full stream.*
Post sing. sed. liq. Post singulas sedes liquidas, *after every loose stool.*

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Ppt. vel *prep.* Præparata, *prepared.*

Pro pot. com. vel *pro. pot. ord.* Pro potu commune, or ordinario. *For a common drink.*

Prox. luc. Proximâ luce, *the day before.*

Pulv. Pulvis, *a powder*; pulveres, *powders.*

Q. P. Quantem placet, *as much as you wish.*

Q. Q. H. vel *quaq. quat. hor.* Quaque quatuor horæ, *every four hours.*

Q. S. Quantum sufficiat, *as much as is sufficient.*

Quadrihor. Quadrihoris, *ever four hours.*

Quadrupl. Quadruplicato, *four times as much.*

Quamp. Quamprimum, *immediately.*

Quaq. vel *quisq.* Quâque or quisque, *every one.*

Quart. Quartus, *fourth.*

Quinq. Quinque, *five.*

Quor. Quorum, *of which.*

℞ Recipe, *take.*

Recip. Recipio, *to take.*

Red. in pulv. Redactus in pulverem, *powdered.*

Redig. in pulv. Redigatur in pulverem, *let it be reduced to powder.*

Reg. Hep. Regio hepatis, *region of the liver.*

Reg. Umb. Regio Umbilici, *region of the navel.*

Repet. Repetatur, or repetantur, *let it or them be continued.*

S. A. Secundem artem, *according to art.*

S. O. S. vel *si op. sit.* Si opus sit, *if there be occasion.*

Sed. Sedes, *a stool.*

Sang. Sanguis, *blood.*

Scap. Scapula, *the shoulder-blade.*

Scrob. cord. Scrobiculus cordis, *the pit of the stomach.*

Semidr. Semidrachma, *half a drachm.*

Semih. Semihora, *half an hour.*

Sept. Septimana, *a week.*

Seq. Sequens, *following.*

Seq. luce. Sequenti luce, *the following day.*

Sesquih. Sesquihora, *an hour and a half.*

Sesunc. Sesuncia, *an ounce and a half.*

Setac. Setaceum, *a seton*; also, *a sieve.*

Si n. val. Si non valeat, *if it does not answer.*

Si vir. perm. Si vires permittant, *if the strength will bear it.*

Sic. Siccus, *dry.*

Signat. Signatura, *a label.*

Sing. Singulorum, *of each.*

Sinist. Sinister, *left.*

Sol. Solutio, *solution.*

Somn. Somnus, *sleep.*

Sp. Spiritus, *spirit.*

Stat. Statim, *immediately.*

Sub-acet. Sub-acetas, *a sub-acetate.*

Sub-bor. Sub-boras, *sub-borate.*

Sub-carb. Sub-carbonas, *Sub-carbonate.*

Sub-mur. Sub-murias, *sub-muriate.*

Sub-nit. Sub-nitras, *sub-nitrate.*

Sub-sulph. Sub-sulphas, *sub-sulphate.*

Subtep. Subtepidus, *lukewarm.*

Suc. Succus, *juice.*

Subfin. coct. Subfinem coctionis, *when the boiling is nearly finished.*

Sum. Sum, *to take*; sumendus, *to be taken.*

Sum. tal. Sumat talem, *let the patient take one like this.*

Temp. dext. Tempori dextro, *to the right temple.*

Tr. vel *Tinct.* Tinctura, *Tincture.*

Tert. Tertius, *third.*

Troch. Trochiscus, *a troch, or lozenge.*

Ult. præscr. Ultimo præscriptus, *the last ordered.*

Umb. Umbilicus, *the navel.*

Ung. Unguentum, *ointment.*

Usq. ut liq. anim. Usque ut liquerit animus, *until fainting is produced.*

Utend. Utendus, *to be used.*

V. O. S. Vitello ovi solutus, *dissolved in the yolk of an egg.*

V. S. Venæ-sectio, *bleeding.*

Vent. Ventriculus, *the stomach.*

Vom. urg. Vomitione urgente, *when the vomiting begins.*

Vin. Vinum, *wine.*

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APPENDIX

No. VIII.

A VOCABULARY

OF

THE WORDS MOST FREQUENTLY OCCURRING

IN THE

PHARMACOPŒIA LONDINENSIS,

AND

Physicians' Prescriptions.

Ab. prep. From, by, after, next, in, out of, against, for, on, with.
Abdomen, inis. n. The belly.
Abductus, a, um. part. Separated, taken aside, distant.
Abeo, ire, ivi, itum. neut. To depart, to escape, to go, to come.
Abigo, ere, egi, actum. act. To drive away, to expel.
Abhorreo, ere, ui. sup. car. neut. To dislike, to differ, to be disagreeable, to ill-agree.
Abies, etis. f. Abietis resina.
Abluo, ere, ui, utum. act. To wash away, to wash clean, to purify, to remove. *Ablue,* wash.
Abluens, tis. part. Washing clean.
Abrado, ere, si, sum. act. To scrape, to shave off.
Abrotanum, i. n. Southernwood.
Absens, tis. part. Absent.
Absinthium, i. n. Wormwood.
Absumo, ere, psi, ptum. act. To consume, to destroy. *Absumpta*; consumed.
Ac. And, than, as.
Acacia, iæ. f. Acacia vera.
Accedens, ntis. part. Approaching, being added.
Accessio, onis. f. An accession, an increase.
Acceleratio, onis. f. An acceleration, a hastening.
Acceleratus, a, um. part. Hastened, accelerated.
Accelero, as. act. To hasten, to accelerate.
Accendens, ntis. part. Stirring up, exciting.
Accendo, ere, di, sum. act. To excite, to stir up.
Accessus, ûs. m. The coming on, or accession.
Accipio, ere, epi, ptum. act. To take.
Accommodatio, onis. f. An applying, adapting, adjusting, fitting; an accommodation.
Accommodatus, a, um. part. *et.* adj. Accommodated, adapted, adjusted, proper, suitable.

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Accommodo, as. act. To put to or upon, to apply, to accommodate, adjust, or adapt.

Accurate. adv. Cautiously, carefully, diligently, neatly.

Aecuro, as. act. To take care.

Acerescens, ntis. part. Growing, increasing.

Acedo, inis. To sourness.

Acer, cris, e. adj. Sharp, sour, acrimonious, virulent.

Acerbitas, atis. f. Sharpness, sourness.

Acerrime, adv. superl. Very sharp, strong.

Acetas, atis. An acetate.

Acetum, i. n. Vinegar.

Acidum, i. n. An acid.

Acidus, a, um. adj. Sour, acid.

Acme, adv. The height of a disease.

Aconitum, i. n. Wolf's-bane.

Acor, oris. m. Sharpness, sourness, acrimony.

Acrimonia, æ. f. Acidity, acrimony, sourness, sharpness.

Acutus, a, um. adj. Acute, pointed.

Ad. præp. To, before, at, in, until, by, for.

Addo, ere, idi, itum. act. To add, to give over.

Adedo, ere vel *esse, edi, esum* vel *estum.* act. To eat up.

Adeo. adv. So, and therefore, much more, indeed, insomuch.

Adeo, ire, ivi, et *ii, itum.* neut. To go to, to undergo.

Adeps, ipis. m. et f. Lard.

Adhuc. adv. Hitherto, therefore, as yet, besides.

Adhærens, tis. part. Adhering.

Adhibendus. part. To be used.

Adhibeo, ere, ui, itum. act. To admit, to use, employ or apply. *Adhibe.* Use, employ, apply.

Adhibitus. part. Used, employed.

Adjacens, tis. part. Adjacent.

Adjectio, onis. f. An addition, increase, or augmentation.

Adjectus, ûs. m. An adding to, or an adding in.

Adjiciens, ntis. part. Adding to.

Adjicio, ere, ect, *ctum.* act. To cast into, to add, to apply, to cast upon.

Adjuvo, as. act. To assist.

Administro, as. To administer.

Ambulatio, onis. f. A walk.

Admiceo, ere, ui, mistum et *mixtum.* act. To mingle with, to mix.

Admitto, ere, misi, ssum. act. To admit, to allow.

Admodum. adv. Very.

Admotus, ûs. m. An applying. *Admoto.* Having applied.

Admoveo, eri, vi, tum. act. To move, to apply, to put to.

Adstans, or *Astans.* Being present.

Adstringo, or *Astringo.* To bind.

Adsum, es, fui, esse, futurus, neut. To be present, to be, to be added, to agree with, to be urgent.

Adversum. præp. Against, opposite to, towards.

Æger. A patient. *Ægra.* A female patient.

Æger, ra, rum. adj. Sick, diseased, weak, faint, uncertain, doubtful.

Ægritudo, dinis. f. A disease, anxiety, sorrow, care, bodily sickness.

Ægrotus, a, um. adj. Sick, diseased, in a languishing condition.

Æque. adv. so, as well, alike.

Æquus, a. um. adj. Equal, alike, equal.

Ærugo, ginis. f. Verdigris.

Æther, eris. m. Ether.

Ætherous, a, um. adj. Ethereal.

Æstimo, as. act. To value, to esteem, account, or regard.

Æstuo, as. neut. To be very hot, to boil over.

Æthiops, opis. An æthiop.

Affectio, onis. f. An affection.

Affectus. part. Affected.

Afficio, ere, eci, ctum. act. To affect, to influence.

Affrico, as. act. To rub.

Affundo, ere, udi, sum. act. To pour upon, or into.

Affusus, a. part. Poured upon.

Aggrediens. Advancing.

Aggressus. An attack.

Agitatio, onis. f. Agitation, stirring.

Agitans, tis. part. Moving, shaking.

Agitatus, a, um. part. & adj. Stirred, agitated.

Agrestis, e. adj. Wild.

Ala, æ. f. The armpit, the wing of a bird, or of any flying thing.

Albescens, tis. part. Growing white.

Albus, a, um. adj. White.

Alcohol, olis. Alcohol.

Alia, see *Atius.*

Alienus, a, um. adj. Extraneous, disagreeable, offensive, hurtful.

Alembicum, i. n. An alembic.

Alimentum, i. n. Nourishment, food, sustenance.

Aliquando. adv. Sometimes, hereafter.

Aliquantulum. adj. et adv. A very little.

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Aliquis, aliqua, aliquod vel *aliquid.* Some, something.
Aliquo. adv. To some place.
Aliquot. indecl. Some, a few, not many.
Aliquoties vel *aliquotiens.* adv. Several times, sometimes, certain times.
Aliter. adv. Otherwise, else.
Alius, a, ud. gen. *alius,* dat. *alii.* Another, other, different, contrary.
Aliusmodi. adv. Otherwise, of another sort.
Alkalinus, a, um. adj. Alkaline.
Alter, era, erum. adj. gen. *alterius.* dat. *alteri.* Another, the other, any other.
Alternus, a, um. adj. Alternate, every other, every second.
Aloe, es. f. Aloes.
Althæa, æ. f. Marsh-mallow.
Altus, a, um. adj. Deep, high, lofty.
Alumen, inis. n. Alum.
Aluminosus, a, um. adj. Aluminous.
Aluta, æ. f. Leather.
Alvus, i. f. A stool, a motion.
Ammonia, æ. f. Ammonia.
Ammoniatus, a, um. adj. Ammoniated.
Amarus, a, um. adj. Bitter.
Amomum, i. n. Amomum.
Ammoniacum, i. n. Ammoniac.
Ammoniaretum, i. n. Ammoniaret.
Amplector, i, xus. To surround, to fold.
Amplificatio, onis. f. An enlarging, encreasing.
Amplius. adv. More, longer.
Amplus, a, um. adj. Large, ample, great, copious.
Amygdala, æ, f. Almond.
Amygdalinus, a, um. adj. Of almonds.
Amylum, i. n. Starch.
Amyris, idis. m. Balm-tree.
Anchusa, æ. f. Alkanet.
Anceps, Ancipitis. adj. Double, dangerous, uncertain.
Anethum, i. n. Dill.
Angelica, æ. f. Angelica.
Angor, oris. m. Pain, agony.
Anguste. adj. Closely, narrowly.
Angustia, æ. Closeness, narrowness.
Angustus, a, um. adj. Narrow, close, straight, scanty, slender, short, small.
Angustura, æ. f. Angustura.
Animus, i. m. The mind.
Animal, alis. n. An animal. *Animalium.* Of animals.
Anisum, i. n. Anise.
Annus, i. m. A year.
Annuus, a, um. Yearly.
Anodynus, a, um. adj. Anodyne.
Ante, antea. Before.
Antequam. adj. Before that.
Antecessor, oris. m. A predecessor.
Antemeridianus, a, um. adj. Before noon.
Anthemis, idis. f. Chamomile.
Antimonium, ii. n. Antimony.
Anus, i. m. The fundament.
Anxietas, atis. f. Heaviness, anxiety, fretfulness.
Aperiens, ntis. part. Opening.
Aperio, ire, ui, tum. act. To open, to disclose, to make bare.
Apertus, a, um. part. vel adj. Set open, standing open, wide, clear, exposed to.
Apertura, æ. f. An opening.
Apex, icis. m. The top, or point of any thing.
Apium, i. n. Parsley.
Appareo, ere, ui, itum. neut. To appear. *Apparetur.* Shall be seen. *Appareat.* Appears.
Appellandus. part. Naming.
Applico, as, ui, and *avi, itum,* and *atum.* act. To apply. *Applicetur.* Let there be applied.
Appono, ere, sui, itum. act. To put or set to, to mix or put in, to add, to lay upon. *Apposuimus.* We have placed.
Aptatus. part. Fitted, adapted.
Apto, as. act. To fit, or make fit, to adapt, to join, to procure or provide. *Aptata.* Adapt.
Apyrexia, æ. f. The abatement or decrease of a fever.
Aqua, æ. f. Water.
Aquosus, a, um. adj. Watery, wet.
Arbitrium, i. n. Will, pleasure, choice, rule, conduct.
Arctus, a, um. adj. Close, tight, fast, small, slender, narrow.
Ardens, tis. part. Burning hot.
Ardor, oris. m. A burning heat.
Arena, æ. f. Sand.
Aresco, erc. To harden, to become dry, to be dried up.
Aridus, a, um. adj. Dry.
Armatus. part. Armed.
Argentum, i. n. Silver.
Ars, tis. f. Science.
Arsenias, tis. Arseniate.
Arsenicum, i. n. Arsenic.
Artemisia, æ. Artemisia.
Arthriticus, a, um. adj. Gouty.
Articulus, i. A joint.
Artus, ûs. m. A joint, the limbs.

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Artuum dolor. The gout.
Arum, i. n. Wakerobin.
Asarum, i. n. Asarabacca.
Ascendo, ere, i, sum. act. To ascend, to come up.
Asinus, i. m. An ass.
Aspergo, ere, si, sum. act. To besprinkle, to wet or moisten.
Assidue. adv. *issime.* sup. Assiduously, very often, cautiously.
Assiguo, as. act. To assign, to allow, to attribute.
Assumo, ere, psi, tum. act. To take, to adjoin.
Assumptio, onis. f. A taking, an assuming.
Assurgo, ere, rexi. neut. To arise up, to ascend, to increase.
Attineo, ere, ui, entum. act. To, hold back, to belong.
Atque. conj. And, as, especially, and, yet, than, but, even as.
Attraho, ere, xi, ctum. act. To draw.
Aucto, as. act. To increase, to advance.
Aufero, fers, abstulli, ablatum. act. To take away, to deprive, to erase.
Augeo, ere, xi, ctum. To make, to increase, magnify, amplify, enlarge, or augment.
Augesco, ere. incept. To become enlarged.
Aura, æ. f. A gentle gale, a cool air.
Aurora, æ. f. The morning.
Ausum, si. n. verb. An attempt.
Aut, conj. Or, else, either.
Autem, conj. But, however, notwithstanding, besides.
Autumnalis, e. adj. Autumnal.
Avellana, æ. f. A filbert nut.
Avena, æ. f. The oat.
Avenaceus, a, um. adj. Of oats.
Aversatio, onis. f. Aversion.

B.

Balneum, i. n. A bath.
Barbarus, a, um. adj. Foreign, unpolished, barbarous.
Balsamum, i. n. Balsam.
Bene. adv. Well.
Bibo, ere, ibi, ibitum. act. To drink, to suck or suck in, to imbibe.
Bibulus, a, um. adj. Bibulous.
Bibula Charta. Blotting paper.
Biceps, ipitis. adj. Two-headed.
Biduum, i. n. Two days.
Bihorium. Two hours.
Biliosus, a, um. adj. Bilious, choleric.
Binus, a, um. pl. Bini. æ. Every two, double.
Bis. adv. Twice, double.
Bitumen, inis. n. Bitumen petroleum.
Boletus, i. m. Boletus ignarius.
Bolus, i. m. A mass.
Bonus, a, um. adj. Good.
Boras, tis. A borate.
Bos, bovis. An ox.
Bovinus. Of an ox.
Brevis, e. adj. Short, little.
Brachium, i. n. The arm.
Bubulus, a, um. Belonging to an ox or cow, as *Bubulum vesicam,* an ox's bladder.
Bullio, ere, ivi, itum. To boil, to bubble.
Bullula, æ. f. A bubble, a pustule.
Butyrum, i. n. Butter.

C.

Cæruleus, a, um. adj. Blue.
Cæter, Cæterus, a, um. The other, the rest.
Calamus, i. m. A quill or pipe.
Calcarius, a, um. Calcareous.
Calefacio, ere, factum. To make hot, or warm.
Calefactus, vel *Calfactus.* part. Heated, warmed, stirred up.
Calefacto, as. To warm, or heat.

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Calens, tis. part. Warm.
Calidus, a, um. adj. Hot, warm.
Calor, oris. m. Heat.
Calx, cis. m. Lime.
Camelinus, a, um. adj. Of a camel.
Cancer, cri. m. Crab.
Candens, tis. part. Glowing, hot, burning, bright.
Candeo, ere, ui. neut. To be white, to be red hot.
Cannabinus, a, um. Hempen, of canvass.
Cantharis, idis. f. Spanish fly.
Capacitas, atis. f. Largeness, capaciousness.
Capio, ere, cepi, captum. act. To take.
Capillus, i. m. Hair.
Capiundus. part. To be taken.
Caput, itis. n. The head.
Carbonas, tis. Carbonate.
Cardamomum, i. n. Cardamon.
Carduus, i. n. A thistle.
Caries, ei. f. Rottenness, worm-eaten.
Cariosus, a, um. adj. Worm-eaten, putrefied, rotten.
Cartilago, inis. f. Cartilage.
Caseārius, a, um. adj. Pertaining to cheese.
Cataplasma, atis. n. A poultice.
Catharticus, a, um. adj. Cathartic.
Catharsis. A purging.
Caulis, is. m. The stalk, stem, or twig.
Causa, æ. f. The cause.
Caute, ius, issime. adv. Cautiously, closely, advisedly.
Cavum, i. n. A hole, or hollow.
Cedo, ere, cessi, cessum. neut. To give, to leave, to depart.
Celerrime, adv. Very quickly.
Celeriter, adv. Quickly, hastily.
Censeo, ere, ui, um. To judge, to be of opinion, to imagine.
Centaurea, æ. f. Centaury.
Centrum, i. n. The centre.
Centum, adj. A hundred.
Cepa, æ. f. An onion.
Cephalicus, a, um. adj. Belonging to the head.
Cera, æ. f. Wax.
Ceratum, i. n. A cerate.
Cerevisia, æ. f. Ale, beer.
Cereus, a, um. Waxen.
Cerno, ere, crevi, cretum. act. To sift, to separate, to divide.
Certe, adv. Certainly.
Certus, a, um. adj. Certain, sure, stout, firm, distinct, convenient.
Cerussa, æ. f. White lead.
Cervus, i. m. The stag.
Cessans. Yielding.
Cessio, onis, f. verb. A giving up.
Cesso, as. neut. To cease, to give over.
Chalceus, a, um. adj. Of brass, brazen.
Chalybs, ybis. m. Steel.
Chamædrys, yos. f. Wall-germander.
Charta, æ. f. Paper.
Chartula, æ. f. A little roll, or piece of paper.
Cibus, i. m. Food.
Ciens, tis. part. Raising or stirring up.
Cico, es, tri, ere, itum. act. To move or stir; to write, cause, or make.
Cingo, ere, xi, ctum. act. To tie about, to surround, to defend.
Cinereus, a, um. adj. Grey, ash-coloured.
Cio, ire, ivi, itum. To stir, call, or excite.
Circa, præp. About.
Circiter, præp. About, nigh unto, time, number.
Circum, præp. About, round about.
Circumcidendus, part. To be pared, or cut off.
Circumdatus, part. Compassed.
Circumdo, as, dedi, datum. act. To encompass, or surround.
Circumvenio, ire, veni, ntum. act. To encompass, or surround.
Cis, præp. Before.
Citatus, a, um. part. Stirred up, moved.
Cito, Citius, Citissime. adv. Soon, sooner, very soon.
Citras, atis. A citrate.
Claresco, ere. incept. To grow bright and clear.
Clarus, a, um. adj. Clear, bright.
Clausus, part. Covered.
Clysma, atis. A glyster.
Clyster, eris. m. A glyster.
Cochleare, Cochlear, aris. A spoonful.
Cochleatum. Spoonful by spoonful.
Coctio, onis. f. A boiling.
Coctor, oris. m. A boiler.
Coctus, a, um. part. Boiled.
Cœno, are, avi. To sup.
Cœna, æ. f. Supper.
Coeo, ire, ivi, itum. To meet, to come together.
Cœpio, pere, pi, ptum. (Third conj.) To begin, to attempt.
Coerceo, ere, ui, itum. act. To restrain, to confine.

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Cola. Strain. See *Colo.*
Colatus, part. Strained.
Colatura. A straining.
Collectum, *i.* m. Heat which is gathered.
Colligendus, *a*, *um.* part. To be collected, or gathered.
Collum, *i.* n. The neck.
Colluo, *ere*, *ui*, *utum.* act. To wash.
Colo, *are*, act. To strain. Cola, strain.
Colocynthis, *idis.* f. Bitter apple.
Colon, *i.* n. The colon.
Combustus, part. Burned.
Comitatus, *ûs.* m. A collection, or meeting.
Commixtus, *a*, *um.* part. Mixed.
Commode, adv. Conveniently, expeditiously.
Commodus, *a*, *um.* adj. Just, exact, convenient.
Commuto, *are*, act. To change, to alter.
Comparo, *are.* act. To prepare or provide; to compare.
Compesco, *ere*, *ui.* act. To moderate.
Compescendus, *a*, *um.* part. A moderating.
Compressus, part. Compressed, squeezed.
Compositio, *onis.* f. A composition.
Compositus, *a*, *um.* part. and adj. Compound.
Comprimo, *ere*, *essi*, *essum.* act. To compress. *Comprime.* Express.
Comprobo, *are*, act. To approve, to allow or pass.
Concido, *ere*, *di*, *sum.* act. To cut to pieces.
Concisus, *a*, *um.* part. Cut to pieces.
Concito, *are.* To stir up, to agitate.
Concurro, *ere*, *ri*, *sum.* neut. To be placed.
Condenso, *are*, act. To condense, to make thick.
Conditio, *onis.* f. Condition.
Conditus, *a*, *um.* part. and adj. Preserved, pickled.
Conduco, *ere*, *xi*, *ctum.* act. To assemble.
Concresco, *ere*, *evi*, *etum.* n. To mix.
Concussus, part. Shaken.
Confectio, *onis*, f. A confection.
Conficiendus, *a*, *um.* part. Causing, effecting.
Confido, *ere*, *fidi* et *fisus sum.* To trust, to expect.
Congruo, *ere*, *ui.* To agree with, to suit.
Congius, *i.* m. A gallon.
Congruus, *a*, *um.* adj. Fit, agreeable, convenient.
Conjicio, *ere*, *eci*, *ectum.* act. To cast together, to put, to digest.
Conquiesco, *ere*, *evi*, *etum.* To be at rest.
Conscendens. Embarking, or going on board of ship.
Consociatus, part. Joined, associated.
Conserva, *æ.* f. A conserve.
Conservo, *are.* act. To keep.
Conspergo, *ere*, *si*, *sum.* act. To besprinkle, or strew.
Conspicio, *ere*, *exi*, *ectum.* act. To behold, to discover, to see.
Conspicior, *i.* pass. To be seen.
Conspicuus, *a*, *um.* adj. Conspicuous, apparent.
Constans, *tis*, adj. Constant, moderate.
Consuetus, *a*, *um.* part. and adj. Accustomed, usual.
Consuetudo, *dinis.* f. Use, Custom.
Consumo, *ere*, *psi*, *ptum.* act. To consume, or evaporate.
Consumptus, part. Consumed, evaporated.
Consutus, part. Sewed, or stitched together.
Contego, *ere*, *xi*, *ctum.* act. To cover.
Contentus, *a*, *um.* part. Contained, held, contented.
Contero, *ere*, *trivi*, *itum.* act. To rub into powder.
Contingo, *ere*, *tigi*, *tactum.* act. To effect, to touch.
Continuo, *are*, act. To continue.
Continuus, *a*, *um.* adj. Continual, constant; without intermission.
Contra, prep. Against.
Contraho, *ere*, *xi*, *ctum.* act. To bind, or make costive.
Contrahendus, part. Binding.
Contritus, *a*, *um.* part. Bruised small.
Contundo, *ere*, *tudi*, *tusum.* act. To beat.
Contusus, *a*, *um.* part. Bruised, pounded.
Contusio, *onis.* f. A bruising.
Conveniens, *tis.* part. Convenient.
Convenienter, adv. Conveniently.
Convenio, *ere*, *veni*, *ventum.* neut. To meet, to agree, to come together.

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Convulsio, onis. f. A convulsion.
Copia, æ. f. Plenty.
Copiosus, a, um. adj. Plenteous, copious.
Coquo, ere, xi, ctum. act. To boil. *Coque.* Boil.
Cor, dis. n. The heart.
Corpus, oris. n. A body.
Corrigo, ere, xi, ectum. act. To amend.
Cortex, icis. f. Bark or rind.
Coxa, æ. f. The hip. *Coxendix, icis.* Ditto.
Cras, adv. To-morrow.
Crassitudo, dinis. f. Thickness.
Crassus, a, um. adj. Thick.
Crastinus, a. um. adj. Of to-morrow.
Creber, bra, brum. adj. Frequent.
Crebre, adv. Frequently.
Cribro, are. act. To sift.
Cribrum, i. n. A sieve.
Crimen, inis. n. An error.
Crucibulum, i. A crucible.
Cruentus, a, um. adj. Bloody.
Cruor, oris. Blood.
Crus, cruris. n. The leg.
Crusta, æ. f. A crust, the scurf and scab of a sore.
Crystallum, i. n. Crystal.
Cubile, is. n. A bed or couch.
Cubitus, i. m. The elbow, or fore arm.
Cubitus, ûs, m. A bed or couch.
Cucurbitula, æ. f. A cupping glass.
Cujus, gen. of *Qui.* Of which.
Cultor, tri. m. A knife.
Cultus, a, um. part. and adj. Cultivated.
Cum, adv. and conj. With, when, because.
Cupiditas, atis. f. Desire.
Cur, adv. Wherefore.
Cura, æ. f. Care, application.
Curo, are. act. To dress, to provide. *Cruror.* To be dressed.
Cursus, ûs. m. The course of any thing, as of the night.
Curto, are. act. To shorten, to lessen, to diminish.
Cuspis, idis. f. The point.
Cutis, is. f. The skin.
Cyathus, i. m. A cup.

D.

Dare. See *Do.*
Datus, a, um. part. Dated.
De, præp. From, by, out of, upon.
Debens, tis. part. Owing.
Debeo, ere, ui, itum. act. I ought or should; to owe.
Debilitas, atis. f. Weakness.
Debilitatus, a, um. part. Weakened.
Debitus, part. Due, or proper.
Decedens, tis. part. Changing.
Decedo, ere, ssi, ssum, neut. To change, to cease, or go off.
Decem, adj. indecl. plur. Ten.
Decerpo, ere, psi, ptum. act. To gather.
Decerptus, a, um. part. Gathered.
Decido, ere, di, sum. act. To cut off, to cut out, to conclude.
Decies, adv. Ten times.
Decipiendus, a, um. part. To be taken.
Decipio, ere, epi, ptum. act. To take.
Declino, are. act. and neut. To leave, or pass by, to abate.
Decoctum, i. n. A decoction.
Decoctus, a, um. part. and adj. Well digested, boiled away.
Decolor, oris. adj. Discoloured.
Decoquo, ere, xi, ctum. act. To boil, to boil away.
Decrescens, tis. part. Decreasing.
Decresco, ere, crevi, etum. neut. To decrease, to abate.
Decubitus, a, um. part. Lying down.
Dedicor, oris. adj. Unseemly.
Deditus, a, um. part. Given up, or appropriated.
Dedo, ere, dedidi, itum. To give up, to submit.
Deductus, a, um. part. Brought, abated, deducted.
Defæcatus, a, um. part. Cleared, strained.
Defaco, are. act. To decant, to strain.

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Defectio, onis. f. A swoon.
Defensor, oris. m. A defender, a preserver.
Definitus, part. Limited.
Dein, deinde. adv. Then, afterwards.
Deinceps, adv. Successively.
Dejectio, onis. f. A dejection, or motion.
Dejectus, a, um. part. Cast down.
Dejicio, ere, jeci, jectum. act. To throw or cast down, to go to stool.
Deligatio, onis. A bandage.
Delíquium, i. n. A loss, a defect.
Deliro, are. neut. To rave.
Delírium, i. n. Delirium.
Demitto, ere, si, ssum. act. To cast down.
Demptus, a, um. part. Taken away, stoned.
Demoveo, ere, movi, motum. act. To remove.
Demum, adv. Only, certainly, indeed, at last.
Denique, adv. Lastly, finally.
Dens, tis. m. A tooth.
Densio, ere. neut. To thicken.
Densus, a, um. adj. Thick.
Denudo, are. act. To make naked, or bare.
Denuo, adv. Again.
Depello, ere, puli, pulsum. act. To expel.
Depravatus, a, um. part. Spoiled.
Descendo, ere, di, sum. neut. To descend.
Desideo, ere, sedi, neut. To go to stool.
Desido, ere, desidi. neut. To sink or fall down, to go to stool.
Designo, are. act. To mark out, to signify.
Destillo, are. neut. To distil.
Destillatus, a, um. Distilled.
Detego, ere, xi, ctum. act. To expose, to detect.
Detergeo, ere; and *detergo, ere, si, sum.* act. To cleanse.
Detersus, a, um. part. Cleansed.
Detineo, ere, ui, tentum. act. To detain, to employ, to sustain, or support.
Detonsus, a, um. part. Shaven.
Detorqueo, ere, si, sum, and *tum.* act. To turn aside, to bend.
Detraho, ere, xi, ctum. act. To draw, to take away.
Detractio, Detractatio, onis. f. A drawing away.
Detracto, are. act. To detract, to lessen.
Detrudo, ere, si, sum, act. To thrust down.
Devorandus, a, um, prep. Swallowing.
Devoro, are. act. To swallow.
Dexter, tera, terum. vel *tra, tum.* Right.
Dextra, æ. f. Right side.
Diætia, æ. f. Diet, food.
Diaphragma, atis. n. The diaphragm.
Dico, ere, xi, ctum. act. To speak, to call or name.
Dicto, are. To appoint, to dictate.
Dictus, a, um. part. Called, spoken of, appointed, designed.
Dido, ere, didídi, diditum. To distribute, or divide.
Diduco, ere, xi, ctum. act. To divide, to digest, to drain.
Diductus, a. um. part. Separated.
Dies, ei. A day.
Differens, tis. part. Different.
Differo, ferre, distuli, dilatum. act. To differ; to scatter about.
Difficilis, e. adj. Hard, difficult.
Difficultas, atis. f. Difficulty.
Diffundo, ere, fudi, fusum. act. To pour out, to spread abroad.
Diffusus, a, um. part. and adj. Poured, diffused, spread abroad.
Digero, ere, ssi, stum. act. To dissolve, to digest, to discuss, to dissipate.
Digitalis, e. adj. Of or belonging to a finger.
Digitus, i. m. A finger.
Dignosco, ere, novi, notum. act. To distinguish.
Diligens, tis. adj. Diligent.
Diligenter. adv. Diligently, carefully.
Diligentia, æ. f. Carefulness, attention, discretion.
Diluo, ere, ui, utum. act. To wash, to wash away, or wash off, to dilute, to dissolve.
Dilutus, a, um. adj. and part. Diluted, washed.
Diluculo. adv. Very early, at break of day.
Dimidius, a, um. adj. Half.
Dimoveo, ere, ovi, otum. act. To remove, to put aside.
Direptus. part. Beaten.
Directio, onis. f. A direction.
Discedo, ere, ssi, ssum. neut. To cease, to depart, to go away, to be changed, to come off, to close.
Disciplina, æ. f. Instruction, science.

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Discrucio, are. act. To vex.
Discussus. part. Dispersed.
Discutio, ere, ssi, ssum. act. To digest, to discuss.
Dirimo, ere, emi, emtum. act. To prevent.
Dispello, ere, puli, pulsum. act. To dispel.
Dispertio, ire, ivi, itum. act. To divid·.
Dispono, ere, posui, itum. act. To dispos·, to divide.
Dissentio, ire, si, sum. neut. To disagree.
Dissolvo, ere, vi, utum. act. To dissolve, to melt.
Distillo, are. neut. To distil.
Di till atio, onis. f. A distillation.
Distinguo, ere, xi, ctum. act. To distinguish.
Distraho, ere, xi, ctum. act. To pull or draw asunder.
Distribuo, ere, ui, utum. act. To distribute, to divide.
Distribute. adv. Divided.
Diu. adv. A long time.
Diurnus, a, um. adj. Daily.
Diutinus, a, um. adj. Long, durable, continued.
Diutine. adv. A long time.
Diuturnitas, atis. f. Long continuance, length of time.
Diuturnus, a, um. adj. Lasting, of long duration.
Diversus, a, um. adj. Different, apart, contrary.
Divido, ere, si, sum. act. To divide.
Dividuus, a, um. adj. Divided.
Divisus, a, um. part. Divided.
Divum. The open air.
Do, dare, dedi, datum. act. To give.
Doleo, ere, ui, itum. neut. To be in pain.
Dolens, tis. part. and adj. Painful.
Dolor oris. m. Pain, soreness.
Dormio, ire, itum. neut. To sleep.
Dormiens, tis. part. Sleeping.
Dormito, are. To sleep.
Dorsum, i. n. The back.
Drachma, æ. f. A drachm.
Dubius, a, um. adj. Doubtful, sharp on each side.
Duco, ere, xi, ctum. To draw, to form.
Dudum. adv. But late, a while ago, not long since.
Duicis, e. adj. Sweet, grateful.
Dulcedo, din·s. f. Sweetness.
Dum. adv. Whilst, until.
Dummodo. adv. So that.
Duo, æ. Two.
Duodecies. adv. Twelve times.
Duodecim. adj. indecl. Twelve.
Duodecimus, a, um. adj. The twelfth.
Duodenarius, a, um. adj. Of twelve.
Duodeni, æ, a. adj. pl. Twelve.
Duplex, icis. adj. Double.
Duplicatus, a, um. part. Doubled.
Duplo. adv. Twice as much, double.
Durans, tis. part. Hardening, continuing.
Duresco, ere. To become hard.
Duro, are. act. To harden.
Durus, a. um. adj. Hard.
Dyspnœa, æ. f. Hardness or shortness of breath.

E.

Ea, ejus, ei. pron. That.
Eadem, fem. from *Idem.* The same.
Ebibo, ere, bi, tum. act. To drink, or suck up.
Ebur, and *Ebor, oris.* n. Ivory.
Eburneus, a, um. adj. Made of ivory.
Ebullio, ire, ivi, itum. To boil, to bubble up.
Ebullitione. Ebullition, boiling.
Edico, ere, xi, ctum. act. To declare, to proclaim.
Editio, onis. f. An edition.
Edoceo, ere, ui, doctum. act. To direct.
Edolo, are. act. To polish.
Eduro, are. neut. To continue.
Edurus, a, um. adj. Very hard.
Effectus, ûs, m. An effect, a result.

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Effervescens, tis. part. Effervescence.
Effervesco, ere, incept. To effervesce, or ferment.
Effervo, ere, vi. n. To boil over, to grow hot.
Efficio, ere, fici, ctum. neut. To effect, to do, to make.
Efflagitatus, a, um. part. Instantly.
Effluo, ere, xi, xum. neut. To flow, or run out.
Effodio, ere, fodi, ssum. act. To dig up.
Effundo, ere, fudi, fusum. act. To pour on.
Effuse, adv. Largely.
Effusio, onis. f. Effusion.
Effusus, a, um. part. and adj. Poured on, effused.
Ejusmodi. nom. indecl. Such like, of the same sort, in the same manner.
Egelidus, a, um. adj. Lukewarm.
Egregie. adv. Accurately.
Ejecto, are. To vomit.
Ejiciendus, a, um. part. A vomiting, thrown up.
Ejiceo, ere, jeci, ectum. act. To vomit, to throw up.
Ejusdem. gen. of *Idem.* The same.
Elabor, i, psus, sum. dep. To escape.
Elanguo, es, ui. To grow faint.
Elapsus, a, um. part. Gone past, elapsed, escaped.
Elatus, a, um. part. and adj. Raised or elevated.
Elavo, are, lavi, latum. act. To wash clean.
Elautus, a, um. part. Well and thoroughly washed.
Electe. adv. Distinctly.
Electus, a, um. adj. Elected, chosen, picked out.
Electuarium, i. An electuary.
Elevo, are. act. To lift up, to diminish, lessen, or allay.
Elicio, ere, ui, itum. act. To draw out or elicit.
Eliquatus, a, um. part. Cleared, melted.
Eliquo, are. act. To melt down, or make liquid.
Elixus, a, um. part. Squeezed.
Elixus, a, um. part. Boiled, wet, moistened.
Eluo, ere, ui, utum. act. To wash away, to wipe off.
Elutus, a, um. part. Washed.
Emaculo, are. act. To make clean, to correct.
Emendatus, a, um. part. and adj. Improved, corrected, cured.
Emendo, are. act. To correct, to amend, to cure.
Emergo, ere, si, sum. neut. To swim, to appear, to raise up.
Emersus, a, um. part. Risen or appearing, emerged.
Emittens, tis. part. Sending forth.
Emitto, ere, si, ssum. act. To send forth, to escape.
Emollitus, a, um. part. Softened.
Emollio, ire, itum. act. To make soft, to loosen.
Emoveo, ere, ovi, otum. act. To remove.
Emplastrum, i. n. A plaster.
Enema, atis. A glyster.
Enim, conj. For, but, therefore, indeed.
Eo, ire, ivi, itum. neut. To swim, to proceed, to flow, to go.
Eo, adv. Thither, therefore, thereupon.
Eodem, adv. To the same purpose, to the same condition.
Eos, eis. f. The morning.
Eousque. adv. So long.
Epastus, a, um. part. Eaten.
Equitatio, onis. f. A riding.
Equitatus, us. m. Riding.
Equito, are. act. To ride.
Eradico, are. act. To destroy.
Erado, ere, si, sum. act. To scrape off, to efface.
Erectus, a, um. part. and adj. Upright, standing upright.
Ereptus, a, um. part. Take away.
Erga, præp. Against, towards.
Ergo, conj. Therefore, then, because.
Erogatus, a, um. part. Divided.
Erosus, a, um. part. Eaten into, eroded.
Error, oris. m. An error.
Eruditus, a, um. Learned, accustomed.
Erudio, ire, ivi, itum. To instruct, to direct.
Erumpo, ere, upi, uptum. neut. and act. To break, to burst, to discharge.
Eruptio, onis. f. An eruption.
Es. imperat. ab. *edo.* Eat thou.
Esca, æ. f. Food, or meat.
Esse. infin. a verb. *sum.* To be.
Essentia, æ. f. Essence.
Est. 3 per indic. a verbo *sum.* He, she, or it is.
Esuriens, tis. part. Being hungry.

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Esurio, ire, ivi, itum. To desire to eat, to be hungry.
Et, conj. cop. And, also, yet, even, both, although.
Etenim, conj. For, because, that, but.
Etiam, conj. Also, too, further.
Etiamnum, adv. As yet, still.
Etiamsi, conj. Though, although.
Etsi, conj. cum ind. and subj. Although.
Evacuo, are. act. To empty, to evacuate.
Evanesco, ere, nui. incept. To disappear.
Evaporatio, onis. f. An evaporation.
Eversio, onis. f. An eversion.
Evidens, tis. adj. Evident, apparent.
Evidenter, adv. Evidently.
Evinco, ere, vici, victum. act. To subdue.
Evinctus, a, um. Subdued, bound, tied up.
Evomens, tis. part. A vomiting.
Evomo, ere, ui, itum. act. To vomit up.
Ex. præp. For, out of, with, above, before, by, from.
Exaggero, are. act. To aggravate, to increase.
Exacte. adv. Perfectly, exactly.
Examussim. adv. Exactly.
Exardeo, ere, si, sum. neut. To burn.
Excedo, ere, ssi, ssum. act. To exceed.
Excedens, tis. part. Exceeding.
Exceptans, tis. part. Excepting.
Excepto, are. freq. To except.
Excerno, ere, crevi, cretum. act. To sift, to purge.
Excerpendus, a, um. part. Gathered, picked, chosen.
Excerpo, ere, psi, ptum. act. To pick or single out, to choose.
Excessus, ûs. m. Excess, a deviation, disease.
Excipio, ere, epi, ceptum. act. To except, to exclude.
Excisus, a, um. part. Cut off.
Excitate. adv. Vehemently, briskly.
Excitatus, a, um. part. and adj. Stirred up, excited, brisk.
Excito, are. act. To move, stir, or raise up, to excite.
Excludo, ere, si, sum. act. To shut out, to exclude, to prevent.
Exclusus, a, um. part. Excluded.
Excoquo, ere, xi, ctum. act. To boil away.
Excoriatus, a, um. part. Excoriated.
Excrementum. i. n. Excrement.
Excresco, ere, crevi, ctum. n. To increase, to excrete.
Excreturus, a, um. part. About to void by stool.
Excudo, ere, di, sum. act. To beat, or strike out.
Excruciatus, a, um. part. Excruciating.
Excuso, are. act. To excuse.
Excutio, ere, ssi, ssum. act. To shake off, to discharge.
Exedens, tis. part. Eating, corrosive.
Exedo, ere, edi, esum. act. To eat, to corrode.
Exemplar, aris. n. A pattern.
Exerceo, ere, ui, itum. To exercise, to use.
Exercitus, a, um. part. Exercised, tried, approved.
Exesus, a, um. part. Old, worm eaten, rotten.
Exhaustus, a, um. part. Emptied, exhausted, undergone.
Exhibeo, ere, ui, itum. act. To give, to exhibit.
Exhibens, tis. part. Given, exhibited.
Exhibitus, a, um. part. Exhibited, given.
Exigo, ere, egi, actum. act. To expel, to require.
Exigue. adv. Slightly, very little.
Exiguum, i. n. A little.
Exiguus, a, um. adj. Little, small.
Eximo, ere, emi, emptum. act. To take away, to exempt, to exclude.
Exinanio, ire, ivi, itum. act. To evacuate, to discharge.
Exinde, adv. Thenceforward.
Existo, ere, extiti, neut. To exist, to appear, to be seen.
Exitiabilis, e. adj. Hurtful.
Exmoveo, ere. act. and neut. To remove.
Exonero, are. act. To unload.
Expando, ere, di, passum. act. To spread out.
Expassus, a, um. part. Open, laid open.
Expedio, ire, ivi, itum. act. To free, to quit, to disengage.
Expeditus, a, um. adj. and part. Disengaged, freed.
Expellens, tis. part. Expelling.
Expello, ere, puli, pulsum. act. To expel, to reject.
Experimentum, i. n. An experiment.

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Expers, tis. adj. Without, free.
Expiro, are. act. To exhale.
Explicatus, a, um. part. and adj. Unfolded, smooth, freed from.
Explōro, are. act. To sound, to endeavour, to find out.
Expono, ere, osui, itum. act. To place aside, to expose or subject.
Expresse, adv. Aptly.
Expressus, a, um. part. and adj. Squeezed, or beaten out, expressed.
Exprimo, ere, essi, essum. act. To express, to squeeze out.
Exputĭo. A spitting.
Expulsus, a, um. part. Expelled.
Expuo, ere, ui, utum. act. To spit out.
Exquisite, adv. Accurately.
Exquisitus, a, um. part. and adj. Accurate, exact.
Exsiccatus, a, um. part. Dried.
Exsicco, are. act. To dry up.
Exsiccus, a, um. adj. Dried up.
Exsorbeo, ere, ui, ptum. act. To sup or drink up, to swallow.
Exspissatus, a, um. part. Thickened.
Exspisso, are. act. To make thick, to thicken.
Exta, orum. pl. n. The bowels.
Exsugo. See *Exugo.*
Extantia, æ. f. A standing up.
Extemplo. adv. Soon, immediately.
Extendens, tis. part. Extending.
Extendo, ere, di, sum and *tum.* act. To extend, to continue, to employ, to spread out.
Extens. part. Extending.
Extensus, a, um. part. and adj. Extended, stretched out, spread.
Externus, a, um. adj. External or outward.
Extra, præp. Externally, without, beyond.
Extractum, i. n. An extract.
Extrahendus, a, um. part. Drawing, extracting.
Extrăho, ere, xi, ctum. act. To draw, to extract, to take away.
Extraneus, a, um. adj. Strong, extraneous.
Extremitas, atis. f. The end, or extremity.
Extremo, adv. Lastly, finally.
Extremum, i. n. The end.
Extremus, a, um. adj. sup. The last, the extreme, outermost, or utmost.
Extricatus, a, um. part. Extricated, Disengaged.
Extrico, are. act. denom. To extricate, to disengage.
Extuberatio, onis. f. A swelling.
Extubero, are. neut. To swell much, to make to swell.
Extumeo, ere, ui. neut. *Extumesco.* To swell, to rise up.
Extumescens, tis. part. Swelling.
Extundo, ere, tudi, tusum. act. To beat out, to drive away.
Exudatus, a, um. part. Sweating.
Exudo vel *Exsudo, are.* To sweat, to perspire.
Exugo vel *Exsugo, ere, xi, ctum.* act. To suck up, to absorb.
Exulceratio, onis. f. A soreness.
Exulceratus, a, um. Made sore, ulcerated.
Exuo, ere, xi, ctum. act. To free.
Exupero, are. act. To exceed.

F.

Faba, æ. f. A bean.
Fac. Make.
Facesso, ere, si and *sivi, sum* and *situm.* act. To do, to accomplish.
Facies, ei. f. A face.
Facile, adv. Easily, lightly.
Facilis, e. adj. Gentle.
Facilitas, atis. f. Facility, gentleness.
Facio, ere, feci, factum. act. To do, to make, to cause.
Factum, i. n. A fact, a thing made.
Fæcula, æ. f. Dregs.
Fæculentus, a, um. adj. Dreggy, fæculent.
Fæx, æcis. f. A stool, a dejection.
Fames, is. f. Hunger, fasting.
Farina, æ. f. Flour.
Fastidium, i. n. Nauseousness.
Fatuus, a, um. adj. Tasteless, insipid.
Faux, cis. f. *Fauces,* pl. The Fauces.
Febris, is. f. A fever.
Fel, fellis. n. Poison, gall.

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Femen, inis. n. The inside of the thigh.
Femur, oris. n. The thigh.
Fere, adv. Almost.
Ferme, adv. Almost, for the most part, near.
Fermento, are. act. To ferment.
Ferox, ocis. adj. Fierce, stout.
Ferreus, a, um. adj. Of iron.
Ferrum, i. n. Iron or steel.
Fervefacio, ere, feci, factum. To heat, to make hot, to make boil.
Fervefactus, a, um. part. Made hot.
Fervens, tis. part. Boiling.
Ferveo, ere, vi and *bui.* neut. To boil, to be hot.
Fervor, oris. m. Heat.
Ficosus, a, um. adj. Full of sores, scabs.
Fictile, is. m. An earthen vessel.
Fictilis, e. adj. Earthen.
Ficus, i. f. item *Ficus, ûs.* f. A fig.
Fides, ei. f. Faith.
Figo, ere, xi, xum. act. To fix, to fasten.
Figura, æ. f. Shape.
Fingens, tis. part. Making, forming.
Fingo, ere, nxi, ictum. act. To make.
Finio, ire, ivi, itum. act. To finish, to prescribe.
Finitus, a, um. part. Finished, ended.
Finitimus, a, um. adj. Adjoining, close, near.
Fio, fis, factus sum, fieri. n. To make.
Fistula, æ. f. A fistula, a pipe.
Fixus, a, um. part. and adj. Firm.
Flaccidus, a, um. Flaccid, feeble.
Flagrans, tis. part. and adj. Glowing.
Flatus, ûs. m. Wind.
Flavus, a, um. adj. Yellow.
Flos, oris. m. A flower.
Fluentum, i. n. A stream.
Fluiduncia.
Fluidrachma.
Fluidus, a, um. adj. Fluid.
Fluo, ere, xi, xum and *ctum.* neut. To flow.
Fluxe, adv. Copiously, abundantly.
Fluxus, ûs. m. A flowing.
Focus, i. m. The fire.
Fœcundus, vel *Fecundus, a, um.* adj. Abundant, Copious.
Fœtor, oris, m. A stink, a rank smell.
Folium, i. n. *Folia,* pl. Leaves.
Folliculus, i. m. The husk.
Fomentum, i. n. A fomentation.
Fontanus, a, um. adj. Of a fountain or spring.
Fonticulus, i. m. An issue.
Foramen, inis. n. A hole.
Forceps, ipis. Forceps.
Fore, infin. a. *sum.* To be hereafter.
Forma, æ. f. Form, shape.
Formatus, a, um. part. Formed.
Formido, dinis. f. Fear.
Formo, are. act. To form, to shape.
Formula, æ. f. A prescription.
Forsan, adv. Perhaps.
Fortis, e. adj. Strong.
Fortiter, adv. Briskly, apace, quickly.
Fotus, ûs. m. A fomentation.
Fragilis, e. adj. Brittle.
Frango, ere, fregi, fractum. act. To break, to bruise, to abate.
Frequens, tis. adj. Frequent.
Frequenter, adv. Frequently.
Friabilis, e. adj. Friable. That may be broken small.
Fricatio, onis. f. Friction, a rubbing.
Fricatus, ûs. m. Rubbing.
Frico, are, ui, and *avi, ctum* vel *atum.* act. To rub.
Frigifacto, are. freq. To make cold often.
Frigefio, factus. To be made cold.
Frigeo, ere, xi, ctum. neut. To be, or to grow cold.
Frigesco, ere. incept. To grow cold.
Frigidus, a, um. adj. Cold.
Frigus, oris. m. Cold, chillness.
Frons, tis, f. and m. The forehead, &c.
Fructus, ûs. m. Fruit.
Fugo, are. act. To drive away.
Fumigo, are. neut. To smoke, to fume.
Fundus, i, m. The bottom.
Fuscus, a, um. adj. Brown.
Fusus, a, um. part. and adj. Poured, melted, cast.

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G.

Gabata, æ. f. A platter, a porringer.
Galbanum, i. n. Galbanum.
Gallicus, a, um. adj. French.
Galla, æ. f. The nutgall.
Gargarisma, atis. A gargle.
Gelasco, ere. incept. To congeal, to freeze.
Gelatina. Jelly.
Gelo, are. act. To congeal.
Gemino, are. act. To double, to increase.
Geminus, a, um. adj. Double, equal.
Gena, æ. f. The eye-lid.
Generalis, e. adj. General, commonly.
Genista, æ. f. Broom.
Gentiana, æ. f. Gentian.
Genu, indecl. in sing. n. The knee.
Genus, eris. n. A kind, a genus.
Gesto, are. To bear.
Gingiva, æ. f. The gum wherein the teeth are set.
Glaber, bra, rum. adj. Smooth.
Glacies, ei. f. Ice.
Glacio, are. act. To congeal.
Glandula, æ. f. A gland.
Globulus, i. m. A little ball, or globule.
Gluten, inis. n. and *Glutinum, i.* n. Paste.
Glutio, ire, ivi, itum. act. To swallow.
Gluttus, i. m. The throat.
Gossipinus, a, um. adj. Of cotton.
Gossipion, i. n. Cotton.
Gracilis, e. adj. Slender.
Gradatim, adv. By degrees, gradually.
Grandis, e. adj. Great, large.
Gradus, ûs. m. A degree.
Gratia, æ. f. Grace, good-will.
Gratus, a, um. adj. Grateful, pleasant.
Gravitas, atis. f. Heaviness, gravity.
Gremium, i. n. The bosom.
Gubernatio, onis. f. A direction.
Guberno, are. act. To order.
Gula, æ. f. The neck.
Gummosus, a, um. adj. Gummy.
Gustus, ûs. m. The sense of taste.
Gutta, æ. f. A drop.
Guttatim, adv. Drop by drop.
Guttur, uris. n. The throat.

H.

Habendus, a, um. part. Which is to be made.
Habeo, ere, ui, itum. act. To have.
Habitus, a, um. part. and adj. Had, given, used.
Habitus, ûs. m. A habit, whether of mind or body.
Hactenus, adv. Hitherto.
Hæmorrhagia, æ. f. A bleeding.
Hæmorrhois, idis. f. The hæmorrhoids, or piles.
Halitus, ûs. m. Breath.
Halo, are. act. To breathe.
Haud, adv. Not.
Haudquaquam. In no wise.
Hauriens, tis. part. Drinking.
Haurio, ire, si and *ivi, stum* and *itum.* To drink, eat, or swallow.
Haustus, ûs. m. A draught.
Haustulum. A little draught.
Hebdomada, æ. f. A week.
Hepar, atis. n. The liver.
Hepaticus, a, um. adj. Of the liver.
Herba, æ. f. An herb.
Hercisco, ere. act. To divide or part.
Here vel *Heri.* adv. Yesterday.
Herpes, etis. m. Herpes.
Hesternus, a, um. adj. Of yesterday.
Hic, hæc, hoc. pron. demonstr. This.
Hinc, adv. Hence.

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Hirudo, dinis. f. A leech.
Hodie, adv. To day, this day.
Homo, inis. m. A man.
Hora, æ. f. An hour.
Horarius, a, um. adj. Hourly.
Horror, oris. m. A cold fit, as of an intermittent, a shivering.
Hujus, gen. of *Hic.* Of which.
Hujusmodi vel *Hujuscemodi.* adj. indecl. Of this sort.
Humecto, are. act. To moisten, to wet.
Humectatus, a, um. part. Moistened.
Humectus, a, um. adj. Moist, wet.
Humerus, i. m. The shoulder.
Humido, are. act. To moisten.
Humidus, a, um. adj. Moist, wet.
Humor, oris. m. Moisture, dampness.
Hydrargyrum, i. n. Quicksilver.
Hypochondrium. That part of the belly, on each side, below the scrobiculus cordis.

I.

Ibi, adv. There.
Id, n. pron. That.
Ictus, ûs. m. A stroke, a blow.
Idem, eadem, idem. pron. The same.
Identidem, adv. Now and then.
Ideo, conj. Therefore.
Idoneus, a, um. adj. Fit, convenient, proper.
Igitur, conj. Therefore.
Ignis, is. m. Fire.
Ille, illa, illud; gen. *illius;* dat. *illi.* He, she, or that.
Illino, ere, levi, litum, and *levi, litum.* act. To anoint.
Illico. Immediately.
Illiusmodi, adj. indecl. Of that sort.
Illustratus, a, um. part. Illustrated.
Imaginatio, onis. f. An imagination, a design.
Imbecillis, e. adj. Weak, feeble.
Imbibo, ere, bi, itum. act. To imbibe, to drink in.
Imbuo, ere, ui, utum. act. To wet, to soak.
Imbutus, a, um. part. Imbrued, stained, dipped.
Immaturus, a, um. adj. Unripe.
Immemor, oris. adj. Unmindful.
Immergo, ere, si, sum. act. To plunge, to immerge.
Immersus, a, um. part. Immersed.
Imminuo, ere, ui, utum. act. To abate, to diminish, to lessen.
Imminutus, a, um. part. Diminished, abated.
Immiscens, tis. part. Mingling.
Immisceo, ere, scui, stum. act. To intermix.
Immitis, e. adj. Sour, unripe.
Immitto, ere, misi, issum. act. To put in.
Immodicus, a, um. adj. Too much, immoderate.
Immotus, a, um. part. Unmoved, constant.
Impatientia, æ. f. Impatience.
Impedio, ire, ivi, itum. act. To impede, to envelop.
Impetus, ûs. m. A shock, inspiration, an attack.
Impleo, ere, evi, etum. act. To fill, to make up.
Implico, are, avi, and *ui, itum* and *atum.* act. To wrap or fold in, to envelop.
Impono, ere, sui, itum. act. To put.
Impositus, part. Imposed upon, laid upon.
Imprimis, adv. In the first place.
Imprimo, ere, pressi, ssum. act. To impress, to thrust.
In, præp. In or into.
Inæqualis, e. adj. Uneven, unequal.
Incalesco, ere, ui. incept. To grow hot.
Incalfacio, ere, feci. act. To heat or make hot.
Incepto, are. To begin.
Incipio, ere, cepi, ceptum. act. To begin, to attempt.
Incertus, a, um. adj. Doubtful.
Incisus, a, um. adj. Cut, sliced.
Incito, are. act. To incite, to stir up.
Includo, ere, usi, usum. act. To include or inclose, to shut up.
Inclusus, a, um. part. Shut up, contained, inclosed.
Inconcilio, are. act. To trouble.
Inconsulte, adv. Unadvisedly.
Incoquo, ere, xi, ctum. act. To boil, to boil together.
Increbesco, ere, brui vel *bui.* To increase.

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Incumbens, tis. part. Lying down.
Incurro, eri, ri, sum. neut. To run in, upon, or against.
Indico, ere, xi, ctum. act. To appoint, to bid, to show.
Indicatus, a, um, part. Shown, discovered.
Indies, adv. Daily.
Induco, ere, xi, ctum. act. To introduce.
Indureo, ere. neut. and *Induresco, ere.* incept. To grow hard.
Ineo, ire, ivi, itum. act. To go or enter into.
Infaustus, a, um. adj. Unfortunate, dismal.
Inferveo, vel *Infervesco, ere, bui.* neut. To be hot, to be boiling hot.
Inferus, a, um. adj. Lower, inferior.
Inflans, tis. part. Swelling up.
Inflatio, onis. f. A blowing up.
Inflammatio, onis. f. Inflammation.
Inflammatus, a, um. part. Inflamed.
Inflammo, are. act. To inflame, to set on fire.
Inflecto, ere, xi, xum. act. To inflect, to bend.
Inflo, are, avi. To swell, to inflate.
Influo, ere, xi, xum. neut. To flow into.
Infra, præp. Below.
Infrico, avi, are, ctum and *atum.* act. To rub in, or upon.
Infundens, tis. part. Pouring into.
Infundibulum, i. m. A funnel.
Infundo, ere, fudi, fusum. act. To pour into.
Infusio, onis, or *Infusum.* An Infusion.
Ingestus, a, um. Thrown in or upon.
Ingero, ere, ssi, stum. act. To threw, pour or cast in or upon.
Ingravesco, ere. incept. To become worse.
Inhalo, are. act. To inhale.
Injecto, are. freq. To cast or put in.
Injectio, onis. f. An injection.
Injectus, a, um. part. Cast in.
Injicio, ere, jeci, jectum. act. To inject, cast on, throw in.
Injungo, ere, xi, ctum. act. To join with.
Inquietudo, dinis. f. Restlessness.
Inquinatus, part. Disagreeable.
Insequens, tis. part. Next, following.
Inspergo, ere, si, sum. act. To sprinkle or cast upon.
Inspersus, a, um. part. Sprinkled.
Inspiro, are. act. To breath.
Instanter, adv. Instantly.
Instillatus, a, um. part. Drop by drop.
Instillo, are. act. To put or pour in a little by little, or drop by drop.
Instar, n. indecl. As big as, like.
Insuffio. To snuff.
Insultus. A fit.
Insuper, conj. Moreover.
Integer, gra, rum. adj. The whole, sound.
Integro, are. act. To renew.
Intendo, ere, di, sum and *tum.* act. To apply, to stretch.
Intensus, part. Intense, augmented.
Interclusus, part. Shut up.
Inter, præp. Between.
Interdiu, adv. In the day time.
Interdum, adv. Sometimes.
Interdictus, a, um. part. Forbidden.
Interea vel *Interim.* adv. Notwithstanding, in the mean while.
Intermedius, a, um. adj. Intermediate.
Intermitto, ere, si, ssum. act. To discontinue, to leave off for a time.
Internus, a, um. adj. Internal.
Interpono, ere, sui, situm. act. To insert, to interpose.
Interpositus, a, um. part. Interposed, inserted.
Intervallum, i. n. An interval of time or space.
Intritus, a, um. Made small, broken.
Intra, præp. Within.
Intumeo, ere, vel *Intumesco, ere, ui.* neut. To swell, to rise up.
Intus, adv. Within, in doors.
Inungo, ere, xi, ctum. act. To anoint.
Invenio, ire, veni, ventum. act. To obtain.
Invicem, adv. One after another.
Involvo, ere, vi, lutum. act. To wrap or fold in, to envelop.
Involutus, a, um. part. Wrapped up, folded in, covered.
Irritatio, onis. f. Irritation, excitement.
Irrora, are. act. To sprinkle or moisten.
Irroratus. Moistened.
Is, ea, id, gen. *ejus.* pron. He, she, it, the same, that, such.
Iste, ista, istud, gen. *istius.* This, that.
Istiusmodi, adj. indecl. Of the same sort.
Ita, adv. So, even so, therefore.

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Itaque. Therefore.
Item, adv. Also, again, in the like manner.
Itero, are. act. To repeat.
Iterum, adv. Again.
Iturus, part. About to go.

J.

Jacio, ere, jeci, jactum. act. To cast, to put or place.
Jactans, tis. part. Casting.
Jacto, are. freq. To shake or move.
Jam, adv. Already, immediately, now.
Jamdudum, adv. Long ago.
Jampridem, adv. Some while since.
Jamjam, adv. Immediately.
Jecur, oris vel *Jecinoris*. n. The liver.
Jejunium, i. n. Fasting.
Jejunus, a, um. adj. Fasting.
Jentaculum, i. n. Breakfast.
Judico, are. act. To judge. To deem.
Juglands, dis. f. A walnut.
Jugulum, i. n. and *Jugulus, i*. m. The throat or neck.
Jus, juris. n. Broth, gruel.
Jusculum, i. n. Broth, gruel.
Juxta, præp. Near to.

L.

Labor, oris. m. Labour.
Labrum, i. n. A bathing tub.
Lac, ctis, n. and *Lacte, is*. Milk.
Lactans, tis. part. Suckling.
Lacteus, a, um. adj. Milky.
Læva, æ. f. The left hand.
Lævus, a, um. adj. Left.
Lagena, æ. f. A bottle, a stone bottle.
Lambo, ere, ui, itum. To lick.
Lamina, æ. f. A plate.
Laneus, a, um. adj. Woollen.
Languesco, ere. incept. To faint.
Languor, oris. m. Faintness.
Lanula, æ. f. A small piece of flannel.
Lanx, cis. f. A porringer.
Lapideus, a, um. adj. Stony.
Lapidosus, a, um. adj. Stony.
Lapis, idis. m. A stone.
Large, adv. Abundantly.
Largus, a, um. adj. Large.
Lateralis, e. adj. Belonging to the side.
Latus, a, um. adj. Large, broad.
Latus, eris. n. The side.
Lavatio, onis. f. A washing.
Lavans, tis. part. Washing.
Lavo, are and *ere, lavi, lautum, lotem* and *lavatum*. act. To wash.
Laxatus, part. Loosened, released.
Laxe, adv. Loosely.
Lectus, i. m. A bed.
Legendus, a, um. part. To be gathered.
Lego, ere, legi, lectum. act. To gather.
Legumen, inis. n. A pod or pulse.
Lenio, ire. act. To ease, to allay, to mitigate.
Lenis, e. adj. Mild, gentle.
Leniter, adv. Gently.
Lente, adv. Slowly, slackly.
Lentus, a, um. adj. Slow.
Levis, e. adj. Light, small.
Leviter, adv. Lightly.
Liber, bri. m. A book.
Liber, era, um. adj. Free, void of, without.
Libere, adv. Freely.

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Libero, are. act. To loose or set free.
Libido, dinis. f. One's will.
Libitum, i. m. One's will. *Ad libitum.* At one's pleasure.
Libra, æ. f. A pound.
Liceo, ere, ui, itum. n. To be lawful.
Ligneus, a, um. adj. Wooden.
Ligamen, inis. n. A string.
Lignum, i. n. Wood.
Limpidus, a, um. adj. Clear.
Linamentum, i. n. Lint.
Lingua, æ. f. The tongue.
Linimentum, i. n. A liniment.
Lino, ere, livi, linitri, and *levi, litum.* act. To anoint.
Linteus, a, um. adj. Linen.
Liquefactus, a, um. part. Melted, dissolved.
Liquefacio, ere, feci, factum. To melt, to dissolve.
Liquefio, factus. To be melted or dissolved.
Liqueo, ere. incept. To melt or dissolve.
Liquesco, ere. incept. To melt.
Liquidus, a, um. adj. Liquid.
Liquo, are. act. To melt, to dissolve.
Liquor, oris. m. A solution.
Litus, a, um. part. Anointed.
Loco, are. act. To place.
Locus, i. m. A place.
Lodix, icis. f. A sheet or blanket.
Longe, adv. A great while.
Longinquitas, atis. f. Length of time.
Longinquus, a, um. adj. Of long continuance.
Longus, a, um. adj. Long.
Lotio, onis. f. A lotion.
Lotus, a, um. part. Washed.
Lucesco, ere. incept. To grow clear.
Lumen, inis. n. Light.
Lumbus, i. m. The loin.
Lux, lucis. f. Light, day.

M.

Maceresco, ere. incept. To lie in soak, or be steeped.
Macero, are. act. To macerate or steep. *Macera.* Macerate.
Maculosus, a, um. adj. Stained.
Madefactus, a, um. part. Moistened.
Madeo, ere, ui. n. To wet, to be wet.
Madesco, ere. incept. To moisten.
Madidus, a, um. adj. Wet, moist.
Magis, adv. More.
Magnus, a, um. adj. Large.
Magnitudo, dinis. f. Size.
Major, ius. comp. Greater.
Mala, æ. f. The cheek.
Male, adv. Ill, amiss.
Malleolus. The ankle.
Malum, i. n. A pain.
Mamma, æ. f. A breast.
Mando, ere, di, sum. act. To chew, to eat.
Manduco, are. act. To chew, to eat.
Mane, adv. Early in the morning.
Manifeste, vel *Manifesto,* adv. Plainly.
Manipulus, i, m. A handful.
Margo, ginis. m. vel f. The margin or edge.
Manus, ûs. f. A hand.
Massa, æ. f. A mass.
Maturans, tis. part. Hastening.
Maturate, adv. Quickly.
Maturatus, a, um. part. Ripened.
Mature, adv. Early, quickly.
Matureseo, ere. incept. To grow ripe.
Maturus, a, um. adj. Ripe.
Matutinum, i. n. The morning.
Matutinus, a, um. adj. In or of the morning.
Maxime, adv. superl. Most.
Maximus, a, um. adj. superl. Largest.
Medianus, a, um. adj. Middle.
Medicamentum, i. n. A medicine.
Medicina, æ. f. Physic, or the art of physic.
Medicinalis, e. adj. Medicinal.
Medietas, atis. Half.
Mediocris, ere. adj. Middle-sized.
Mediocritas, atis. f. A middle-way.
Mediocriter, adv. With moderation.
Medius, a, um. adj. The middle.
Mel, mellis. n. Honey.
Melior, hoc *Melius.* Better.

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Mellitus, a, um. adj. Sweetened.
Membrana, æ. f. A membrane.
Mensura, æ. f. A measure.
Mentio, onis. f. Mention or speaking of.
Meridianus, a, um. adj. Noon-day.
Meridies, ei. m. Mid-day.
Merito, adv. Deservedly.
Merso, are. freq. To wash.
Merus, a, um. adj. Pure, bare, alone.
Metallicus, a, um. adj. Metallic.
Metallum, i. n. Metal.
Mica, æ. f. Crumb of bread.
Minime, adv. Least.
Minimus, a, um. adj. The least or smallest, very small.
Minor, us. comp. a parvus. Less, smaller.
Minuens, tis. part. Diminishing, decreasing.
Minuo, ere, ui, utum. act. To diminish, to decrease.
Minus, adv. Less.
Minute, adv. Precisely.
Minutus, a, um. part. Diminished, lessened.
Minutum. A minute.
Miscellus, a, um. adj. Mixed.
Miscens, tis. part. Mixing.
Misceo, ere, ui, mistum and *mixtum.* act. To mix. *Misce,* mix.
Mistus, a, um. part. Mixed.
Mitesco, ere. incept. To be appeased.
Mitigatio, onis, f. An alleviation.
Mitigo, are. act. To mitigate.
Mitigatus, a, um. part. Lessened.
Mitior. Milder.
Mitto, ere, misi, missum. act. To send, to take away. *Mitte,* send.
Modice, adv. Moderately.
Modicus, a, um. adj. Moderate.
Modo, adv. Just now.
Modus, i, m. A manner.
Moles, is. f. A mass.
Molesco, ere. incept. To grow soft.
Molestus, a, um. adj. Troublesome.
Mollio, ire, ivi, itum. act. To soften.
Mollis, e. adj. Soft.
Mollitia, æ and *es, ei.* f. Softness.
Mollitus, a, um. part. Softened.
Mons, pedis. The instep.
Mora, æ. f. A delay.
Morbidus, a, um. adj. Diseased.
Morbus, i. n. Sickness.
Morsus, us. m. A bite.
Morsus, a, um. part. Bitten.
Mortarium, ii. n. A mortar.
Mos, moris. m. A manner.
Movens, tis. part. Moving.
Moveo, ere, movi, motum. act. To move, stir, or shake.
Mox, adv. By and by, presently, quickly.
Mucosus, a, um. adj. Mucous.
Multatio, onis. f. A punishing.
Multus, a, um. adj. Much.
Mutabilis, e. adj. Changing.
Muto, are. act. To change.

N.

Nam vel *Namque.* conj. For.
Naris, is. f. The nostril.
Narthecium, ii. n. A gallipot.
Nascor, i, natus. To be born, to proceed, to arise, to create.
Nates, is. pl. The buttocks.
Natura, æ. f. Nature.
Nausea, æ. f. Sickness.
Nauseo, are. neut. and act. To vomit.
Navis, is. f. A ship.
Ne, adv. Lest, not.
Nec, conj. Neither, nor.
Nequam, adj. indecl. Careless.
Nequando, adv. Lest at any time.
Nequaquam, adv. By no means, in no wise.
Neque, conj. Neither, nor.
Neutiquam, adv. Do not, by no means.
Ni, vel *Nisi,* conj. Unless.
Niger, ra, um. adj. Black.
Nihil, n. indecl. Nothing.
Nihilominus, adv. Notwithstanding.
Nihilum, i. n. Nothing.
Nil, indecl. Nothing, not at all.
Nimis and *Nimium,* adv. Too much.
Nisus, ûs. m. An attempt.
Nitidus, a, um. adj. Neat, clean.
No, nare, navi. act. To swim.

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Nobis, dat. pl. To us. Vide *Ego*.
Nobiscum. With us.
Nocturnus, a, um. adj. Nightly.
Nomen, inis. n. A name.
Non, adv. Not.
Nona, æ. f. Meal-time.
Nonnunquam, adv. Sometimes, now and then.
Nondum, adv. Not yet.
Norma, æ. f. Form.
Nos, nostrum, vel *nostri, nobis*: pl. a sing. Ego. We.
Nota, æ. f. A mark or note.
Noto, are. act. To censure, to divide.
Novissime, adv. Very lately, lastly.
Novissimus, a, um. adj. superl. The last.
Novo, are. act. To renew.
Novus, a, um. adj. New.
Novitas, atio. f. Freshness.
Nox, ctis. f. Night.
Nubulus, a, um. adj. Cloudy, dark-coloured.
Nucha. The nape of the neck.
Nullus, a, um. adj., gen. *Nullius*, dat. *Nulli*. None, void.
Nunquam, adv. Never.
Nuper, adv. Lately.
Nuperus, a, um. adj. Late, or new.
Nutrimen, inis. n. Nourishment.
Nutrimentum, i. n. Food.
Nux, nucis. f. A nut.
Nycthemerum. The space of twenty-four hours.

O.

Obambulo, are. act. To walk about.
Obduresco, ere. incept. To become hard.
Oblino, ere, levi, litum. act. To anoint.
Obruo, ere, ui, utum. act. To cover over.
Obsoletus, a, um. adj. Obsolete.
Obstans, tis. part. Preventing, hindering.
Obsto, are, stiti, stitum and *statum*. act. To interpose, to prevent.
Obtineo, ere, ui, tentum. act. To keep or retain, to continue.
Obtundo, ere, tudi, tusum. act. To beat.
Obturatus, a, um. part. Stopped up.
Occupans, tis. part. Possessing, having.
Occurro, ere, ri, sum. neut. To meet, to prevent.
Oculus, li. m. An eye.
Oleum, ei. n. Oil.
Olim, adv. Formerly.
Oleosus, a, um. adj. Oily.
Olla, æ. f. A pot.
Ollula, æ. f. A little pot.
Omitto, ere, misi, ssum. act. To omit.
Omnimodo, adv. By all means.
Omnino, adv. Wholly.
Omnis, e. adj. All, the whole, every.
Operatio, onis. f. Operation.
Operio, ere, ui, rtum. act. To shut up or close, to cover.
Operor, ari. To operate.
Opertus, a, um. part. Shut up, covered over.
Oppono, si, sui, ivi. To place against.
Oppressus, a, um. part. Pressed down.
Opprimo, essi, ere. act. To press down.
Ops, opis; accus. *opem*; abl. *ope*; pl. *opes*. By the assistance of.
Optimus, a, um. adj. Best, most proper, most convenient.
Opus, eris. n. A work.
Orbo, are. act. To deprive.
Ordino, ere. act. To regulate.
Ordo, dinis. m. An order.
Os, oris. n. The mouth.
Os, ossis. n. A bone.
Ostendo, ere, di, sum and *stum*. act. To show, to make, to appear.
Ovum, i. n. An egg.
Oxymel, elis. n. An oxymel.
Oze, es. f. A disagreeable breath.

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P.

Pabulor, ari, atus, sum. To feed.
Pallesco, ere. incept. To grow pale.
Palma, æ. f. The palm of the hand.
Palpebra, æ. f. The eye-lid.
Palpitatio, onis. m. A palpitation.
Panniculus, i. A little rag.
Panis, is. m. Bread.
Pannus, ni. m. A rag.
Papilla, æ. f. The nipple.
Paracentesis, is. f. Tapping.
Par, paris. n. A pair.
Paroxysmus. A paroxysm.
Pars, tis. f. A part.
Partitus, a, um. part. Divided.
Parve, adv. A little. *Parvissimus, a, um.* adj. sup. The least.
Parvulum, adv. A very little.
Parvus, a, um. adj. Little, small.
Parum vel *Parumper.* adv. Little.
Pastus, ûs. m. A feeding, or meal.
Patina, æ. f. A pot.
Patulus, a, um. adj. Wide, open.
Pauci, æ, a. adj. pl. Few.
Parsculi, æ, a. adj. *Pauxillus, Paululus.* A little.
Paulatim, adv. By degrees, by little and little.
Paulisper. For a little while.
Paulo, adv. By a little.
Pectoralis, e. adj. Of or belonging to the breast.
Pectus, oris. n. The breast.
Pedetentim, adv. By degrees, cautiously.
Pedilavium. A foot-bath.
Pejor, ûs. Worse.
Pellicula, æ. f. A pellicle or little skin.
Pellucidus, a, um. adj. Clear, transparent.
Pendo, ere, pependi, pensum. act. To weigh.
Penicillus, i. m. A pencil.
Penitus, adv. Entirely.
Pensus, a, um. part. Weighed.
Per, præp. By or through.
Peractus, part. Completed, finished.
Peramplus, a, um. adj. Very large.
Perceptus, a, um. part. Partaken of.
Percipio, ere, cepi, ceptum. act. To take.
Perceptio, onis. f. A taking, a gathering.
Perdo, ere, didi, itum. act. To consume, to lose.
Perdomitus, a, um. part. Subdued.
Perdomo, are, ui, itum. act. To subdue.
Perduco, ere, xi, ctum. act. To anoint.
Peremptus, part. Taken away, consumed.
Perendie, adv. The day after to-morrow.
Perendinus, a, um. adj. The day after to-morrow.
Perfecte, adv. Perfectly.
Perfectus, a, um. part. Completed.
Perficiendus, a, um. part. Finishing, completing.
Perfrico, are, ui. act. To rub.
Perfundo, ere, fudi, fusum. act. To pour over.
Periculum, i. n. Danger.
Perinde, adv. As, so as, so much, equally.
Peritus, a, um. adj. Able, expert.
Permascero, are. act. To soak, to wet all over.
Permagnus, a, um. adj. Very large.
Permanes, ere, si. To continue, to remain.
Permisceo, ere, ui, stum and *xtum.* act. To mix.
Permitto, ere, misi. act. To permit.
Permuto, are. act. To change.
Pernimium, adv. Too, too much.
Perpendo, ere. act. To weigh exactly, to examine.
Perpes, etis. adj. Perpetual, continual.
Perpetuo, are. act. To continue.
Perpetuum, adv. Continually.
Persto, are, stiti. n. *Persisto.* To persist, to continue.
Persuasus, a, um. part. Persuaded.
Pertinaciter, adv. Continually.
Pertineo, ere. n. To extend.
Pertritus, a, um. part. Bruised, or beaten to powder.
Pertundo, ere, tudi, tusum. act. To break through.

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Pes, edis. m. A foot.
Pestis, is. f. Poison.
Phiala, æ. f. A phial.
Philosophia, æ. f. Study, philosophy.
Phlegmasia, æ. f. An inflammation.
Phrenitis, idis. f. Inflammation of the brain.
Phthisicus, a, um. adj. Phthisical.
Phthisis, is vel ***cos.*** f. A consumption.
Pileus, ei. n. A cap.
Pilula, æ. f. A pill.
Pilus, i. m. The hair of the head.
Pinsitus, a. um. part. Bruised, pounded.
Pinso, ere, ui and ***si, itum*** and ***stum,*** and ***pinsum.*** To bruise, to pound.
Pinus, i. f. A fir-tree.
Piper, eris. n. Pepper.
Pix, picis. f. Pitch.
Plaga, æ. f. A wound.
Planta, æ. f. The foot, also a plant.
Plene, adv. Largely.
Plenitas, atis. f. Plenty, fulness.
Plenitudo, dinis. f. Fulness, thickness.
Plenus, a, um. adj. Full, large.
Plerique, pleræque, pleraque. adj. pl. The most or greatest part. Many.
Plumbum, i. n. Lead.
Pluma, æ. f. A soft feather.
Plumbeus, a, um. adj. Made of lead.
Plures, plura, and ***pluria.*** adj. pl. More or many.
Plurimus, a, um. adj. sup. The most part, very large, in great number.
Plus, uris. More.
Pluvialis, e. adj. Rainy, of rain.
Poculum, i. n. A cup.
Pollex, icis. m. The thumb.
Pomeridie, pomeridianus, a, um. adj. In the afternoon.
Pondero, are. act. To weigh.
Ponderosus, a, um. adj. Heavy, ponderous.
Pone, præp. After, behind.
Pono, ere, sui and ***ivi, itum.*** act. To lay, or put aside.
Porro, adv. Moreover.
Portio, onis. f. A part or portion, a quantity or measure.
Possum, potes, tui, posse. v. irreg. To be able.
Post, præp. After, behind.
Postea, adv. Afterward.
Postmeridianus, a, um. adj. Of the afternoon.
Postpono, ere, sui, itum. act. To lay or set aside, to postpone.
Postquam, adv. After that.
Postremo, adv. sup. Lastly, finally.
Postulo, are. act. To require.
Postumus, a, um. adj. sup. The last, very lately.
Potio, onis. f. A potion, drink.
Poto, are, avi, and ***potus sum, atum*** and ***potum.*** act. To drink.
Potus, ûs. m. Drink.
Præ, præp. Before.
Præbeo, ere. act. To minister, to allow.
Præcaveo, ere, cavi, cautum. act. To beware, to provide against.
Præceptus, a, um. part. Taken first.
Præcipio, ere, cepi, ceptum. act. To prevent, to take first.
Præcipito, are. act. To cast down, to precipitate.
Præcipue, adv. Especially.
Prægressus, a, um. part. Gone before.
Præparandus, a, um. part. Preparing.
Præparatus, a, um. part. and adj. Prepared.
Præscriptus, a, um. part. Prescribed.
Præsertim, adv. Especially.
Præsto, are, stiti, itum and ***atum.*** neut. and act. To supply, to make, cause, or execute.
Prandium, ii. n. Dinner.
Prætermitto, ere, misi, ssum. act. To omit.
Prelum, i. n. A press.
Pressans, tis. part. Pressing, squeezing.
Pressus, a, um. part. Pressed.
Primarius, a, um. adj. Chief, excellent.
Primus, a, um. adj. superl. First.
Prior, us. comp. The former.
Prius, adv. Before.
Priusquam. Before that.
Pro, præp. For.
Pro re nata. Occasionally.
Probe, adv. Well.
Prodeo, ire, ivi vel ***ii, itum.*** n. To go or come forth.
Profundus, a, um. adj. Deep, high, empty, large.
Profusus, a, um. part. Poured out.
Profusio, onis. f. A profusion, a looseness.
Prohibeo, ere, ui, itum. act. To forbid, to hinder, to stop.
Promptu, ablat. monopt. In readiness.
Propino, are. act. To drink.
Proprius, a, um. adj. Proper.
Prorito, are. act. To incite, to stir up.
Prosum, prodes, fui, desse. To profit.

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Protinus vel *protenus*. adv. Instantly.
Prout, adv. According as.
Provideo, ere, di, sum. act. To prevent, to provide against.
Proximus, a, um. adj. Last.
Prurigo, ginis. f. An itching.
Pruritus, ûs. m. An itching.
Psora, æ. f. The itch.
Pugillus, i. n. *Pugillum, li*. m. A small handful.
Pugnans, tis. part. and adj. Contrary, striving.
Pulmentum, i. n. Gruel.
Pulmo, onis. m. The lungs.
Pulpa, æ. f. Pulp.
Puls, tis. f. Gruel.
Pulsus, ûs. m. A pulse.
Pulvis, eris. m. A powder.
Purgatio, onis. f. A purging.
Purgo, are. freq. To purge.
Purificatus, a, um. adj. Purified.
Purpureus, a, um. adj. Purple-coloured.
Pustula, æ. f. A pustule.
Putridus, a, um. adj. Putrid.
Pyxis, idis. f. A pill box.

Q.

Quacum. comp. With which.
Quadrans, tis. m. A quarter.
Quadrihoris, comp. Every four hours.
Quadruplicato, adv. Four times as much.
Quamprimum, adv. Immediately.
Quando, adv. When.
Quantitas, atis. f. Quantity.
Quantum, adv. As much as.
Quaque, from *quisque*. Every one.
Quartanus, a, um. adj. The fourth.
Quasi, adv. As if.
Quatenus, præp. Forasmuch.
Quater, adv. Four times.
Quatio, ere, ssi, ssum. act. To shake, to thrust.
Quatriduum, ii. n. The space of four days.
Que, conj. And, also.
Queo, ivi, itum. defect. To be able.
Quercus, ûs. f. An oak.
Qui, quæ, quod. pron. Who, which.
Quidam, quædam, quoddam and quiddam. To such an one.
Quilibet, comp. Any.
Quiesco, ere, ivi. To be quiet.
Quinquies, adv. Five times.
Quintus, a, um. adj. The fifth.
Quo, adv. and conj. Because.
Quoad, adv. As long as, whilst.
Quod, conj. As, because, that.
Quocum. With, which.
Quodvis, cujusvis. pron. Any thing.
Quomodo, adv. After the same manner.
Quoque, conj. Also.
Quorum, quarum, quorum. gen. pl. a Qui, of which.
Quotannis, adv. Every year, yearly.
Quotidianus, a, um. adj. Daily.
Quotidie, adv. Every day.
Quoties, adv. As often as.

R.

Radix, icis. f. A root.
Rado, ere, si, sum. act. To shame.
Rarius. Rarely.
Rasura. A shaving.
Ratio, onis. f. A reason.
Raucedo, inis. f. A hoarseness.
Recens, tis. adj. Fresh.
Recensitus, a, um. part. Numbered, reviewed.
Receptaculum, li. n. A receptacle.
Receptus, a, um. part. Received, taken in.
Recidivus, a, um. adj. Relapsing.

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Recipio, ere, cepi, ceptum. act. To take.
Recludo, ere, si, sum. act. To open, to disclose.
Recognitus, a, um. part. Acknowledged.
Recognoscendus, a, um. part. Acknowledged.
Recondo, ere, didi, ditum. act. To close, to shut, to reserve.
Rectus, a, um. adj. Straight.
Recte, adv. Directly, well.
Redactus, a, um. part. Reduced.
Redeo, ivi and *ii, ire, itum.* neut. To return.
Reddo, didi, ere, redditum. act. To restore, to produce.
Rediens, euntis, part. Returning.
Redigo, ere, egi, actum. act. To reduce.
Redintegro, are. act. To renew.
Refrigeratus, a, um. part. Cooled.
Refrigero, are. act. To cool, to refresh, to diminish.
Refrigesco, ere, xi. incept. To grow cold, to begin, to be cool.
Regio, onis. f. A border, a region.
Regimen, inis. n. Regimen.
Regusto, are. act. To vomit.
Rejectio, onis. f. A vomiting.
Rejicio, ere, jeci, jectum. act. To vomit, to reject.
Rejiciendus, a, um. part. Vomiting, rejected.
Reliquus, a, um. adj. The rest, the remains.
Reliquiæ, arum. f. pl. *Reliquia, orum.* n. The remainder, rest, or remnant,
Remaneo, ere, si, sum. neut. To remain, to continue.
Remedium, ii. n. A medicine, a remedy.
Remissio, onis. f. A remission or abatement.
Remotus, a, um. part. and adj. Removed. Set aside.
Removeo, ere, ovi, otum. act. To remove, to set aside.
Renovatus, a, um. part. Renewed, nourished.
Ren, renis. m. The kidney.
Repeto, ere, ivi vel *ii, itum.* act. To repeat, to continue.
Repetendus, a, um. part. Repeated.
Reputo, are. act. To think, to consider.
Res, rei. f. A thing.
Residuum, ui. n. The residue, the remainder.
Resina, æ. f. Resin.
Resinosus, a, um. adj. Resinous.
Resolutus, a, um. part. and adj. Unbound, loose, not costive.
Respiratio, onis. f. A breathing, respiration.
Respiro, are. act. To breathe.
Respondeo, ere, di, sum. neut. To act suitably, to answer.
Resto, are, stiti vel *avi, itum.* neut. To remain.
Retento, are. act. To re-attempt.
Retentus, a, um. part. Kept, detained, held in.
Retineo, ere, ui, entum. act. To hold or keep back or in.
Retractatus, a, um. part. and adj. Corrected, amended, revised.
Revertens, tis. part. Turning over, removing.
Ribes. Currants.
Rivus, i. m. A stream.
Ros, roris. m. Any liquor.
Ruber, bra, brum. adj. Red.
Rubesco, ere. incept. To grow red, to redden.
Rubor, oris. m. Redness.
Rubus, bi. m. vel f. Raspberry.
Rudis, de. adj. New, fresh.
Rudis, is. f. A ladle to stir any thing with while it is boiling.
Ructus, ûs. m. Belching.
Rursus, adv. Again.

S.

Saccharum, i, n. Sugar.
Sacculus, li. m. A little boy.
Sæpe, adv. Often, frequently.
Sæpius, adv. More, often. *Sepissime.* Most, frequently.
Sal, salis. m. Salt.

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Saliva, æ. f. Spittle.
Saltem, conj. At least, also, only.
Saltus, ûs. m. A leap.
Sane, adv. Truly.
Sanguis, inis. m. Blood.
Sanguisuga, æ. f. A leech.
Sanitas, atis. f. Health.
Sapor, oris. m. Taste.
Satis, adj. Sufficient.
Satius, adj. Better.
Saturo, are. act. To saturate, to suffice.
Saturatio, onis. f. A saturation.
Scapula, æ. f. The shoulder blade.
Scarificatio, onis. f. A scarifying, a cutting.
Scilicet, adv. Namely.
Scindo, ere, scidi, sciscidi and *sescidi, scissum.* act. To cut.
Scrobiculus, i. m. A pit or furrow.
Scrupulus, i. m. A scruple.
Scutum, i, n. A defence.
Seco, are, ui, ctum and *secatum.* act. To cut.
Secretus, a, um. part. and adj. Separated, secret.
Secundum, præp. According to.
Sed, conj. But, however.
Sedes, is. f. A stool.
Sedo, are. act. To mitigate or allay.
Selibra, æ. f. Half a pound.
Semi, or *Semis*, indecl. Half.
Semissis, is. m. Half the
Semper, adv. Always.
Sensim, adv. By degrees, by little and little.
Seorsum. Apart.
Separatim, adv. Separately.
Separo, are. act. To separate, to divide.
Separatus, a, um. part. Divided, separated.
Sepono, ere, sui, positum. act. To lay or put aside, to reserve.
Septimana. comp. A week.
Sequens, tis. part. Following.
Sequor, i, cutus, vel *quutus.* To follow.
Serenus, a, um. adj. Dry.
Serino. Later.
Sero, adv. Late, in the evening.
Sero, ere, sevi, satum. act. To sow, to plant.
Serum, i. n. Whey.
Serum, i. n. Late, in the evening.
Servo, are. act. To keep, to preserve, to save.
Setaceum. A seton, also a sieve.
Si, conj. If, although.
Sic, adv. So, thus, according.
Sicco, are. act. To dry.
Siccus, a, um. adj. Dry, without moisture.
Sicut, adv. As, as well, as such.
Signatura, æ. f. A label.
Signo, are. act. To mark.
Simplex, icis. adj. Simple, unmixed.
Simul, adv. Together.
Sin, conj. But if, otherwise.
Sine, præp. Without.
Singultus, ûs. m. Hiccup.
Singulus, a, um. adj. Each, every one.
Sinister, tra, um. adj. Left.
Sipho, onis. A syringe.
Sitis, is. f. Thirst.
Sive, conj. Or, either.
Solidus, a, um. adj. Solid.
Solitarius, a, um. adj. Alone, solitary.
Solum vel *solummodo*, adv. Only, alone.
Solutio, onis. f. Solution.
Solutus, a, um. part. Loosed, relaxed.
Solus, a, um. adj., gen. *solius.* alone.
Solvo, ere, vi, utum. act. To dissolve, to loose.
Somnus, i. m. Sleep, night.
Sono, are, ui, itum. neut. To sound or make a noise, to sign.
Sopor, oris. m. A sound sleep.
Sorbeo, ere, ui vel *psi, ptum.* act. To drink.
Sordes, is. f. A brown or dark substance, collecting on the teeth of patients, in the last stage of typhus, &c.
Spasmus, i. m. A spasm.
Spatha, æ. f. A spatula.
Spatium, ii. n. A space.
Species, ei. f. A form or figure, a species or kind.
Spergo. To sprinkle.
Spero, are. act. To trust, to expect.
Spina, æ. f. The spine.
Spiritus, ûs. m. Spirit.
Spissus, a, um. adj. Thick.
Spissitudo, inis. Thickness.
Spissesco. To grow thick.
Squama, æ. f. A scale as of iron.
Stabilitas, atis. f. Consistence, firmness.
Statim, adv. Immediately.
Statuo, ere, ui, utum. act. To set or place, to appoint.
Sternutamentum, i. n. A sneezing.
Stillo, are. neut. and act. To drop, to distil.
Stipatus, a, um. part. Guarded, attended.
Sto, stas, steti, statum, neut. To stand.

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Stomachus, chi. m. The Stomach.
Stratum, i. n. A couch or bed.
Stratus, a, um. part. Strewed, laid upon.
Strictus, a, um. adj. Narrow.
Strigilis, is. f. A brush.
Stupa, æ. f. Tow.
Stupeus, adj. Of tow.
Stupor, oris. m. Senselessness.
Suadeo, ere, si, sum. act. To urge.
Sub vel *subter.* Under.
Subactus, a, um. part. Subdued, dissolved.
Subduco, ere, xi, ctum. act. To take or draw away, to abate.
Subigo, ere, egi, actum. act. To restrain or overcome.
Subinde, adv. Now and then.
Subitus, a, um. adj. Sudden.
Subjecto, are. freq. To subject, to apply.
Subministratus, a, um. part. Furnished.
Subsideo, ere, sedi, sessum. neut. To rest or settle at the bottom, to subside.
Subtepidus, a, um. adj. Lukewarm.
Subtilis, e. adj. Subtile, fine.
Succus, i. m. Juice.
Sudor, oris. m. Perspiration.
Sudatio, onis. f. A sweating.
Sufficio, ere, feci, fectum. neut. and act. To be sufficient.
Suffio, ire, ivi, itum. act. To perfume.
Summus, a, um. adj. The highest or first.
Sumo, ere, psi, ptum. act. To take.
Super, præp. Upon, over.
Supercilium, ii. n. An eye-brow.
Superimpositus, a, um. part. Put upon, laid upon.
Superinfundo, ere, fudi, fusum. act. To pour down or upon.
Supernato, are. neut. To swim upon, to float.
Supervacuus, a, um. adj. Superfluous.
Supervenio, ire, eni, entum. neut. To come upon, to rise up.
Suppositorium, ii. n. A suppository.
Supprimo, ere, essi, essum. act. To suppress, to put a check to.
Suppuratio, onis. f. Suppuration.
Supra, præp. Above.
Suprapono, comp. To set or put before.
Sura, æ. f. The calf of the leg.
Surgo, ere, xi, ectum. neut. To arise, to appear.
Syncope. Fainting.

T.

Tabella, æ. f. A troch or lozenge.
Tactus, a, um. part. Besmeared, touched.
Tactus, ûs. m. The sense of touch.
Talis, e. adj. Such.
Talus, i. m. The ankle.
Tam, adv. So, so much.
Tamdiu, adv. So long as.
Tamen, conj. However.
Tandem, adv. At length, at the last.
Tango, ere, tetigi, tactum. act. To touch.
Tantillus, a, um. adj. Very little.
Tantum, adv. Only, so much.
Tardus, a, um. adj. Slow, slack.
Tego, ere, xi, ctum. act. To cover.
Tempestas, atis. f. Time, season.
Tempus, oris. m. The time, the temple. *Tempora.* The temples.
Temperies, ei. f. Degree of heat.
Tenacitas, atis. f. Tenacity.
Tendens, tis. part. Extending, spreading.
Tendo, ere, tetendi and *tendi, sum* and *tum.* act. To spread, to extend.
Teneo, ere, ui, tum. act. To hold.
Tenesmus, i. m. A desire of going to stool without effect.
Tentatus, a um. part. Afflicted.
Tenuis, e. adj. Thin, fine.
Tepidus, a, um. adj. Warm.
Tepefactus, a, um. part. Made warm.
Teres, etis. adj. Round.
Tergum, i. n. The back.
Terminatus, a, um. part. Ended.
Tero, ere, trivi, tritum. act. To rub.
Terra, æ. f. Earth.
Terreus, a, um. adj. Earthen.
Thorax, acis. m. The chest.

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Timeo, ere, ui. n. and act. To fear or apprehend.
Titulus, i. m. A title.
Tondeo, ere, totendi, tonsum. act. To shave.
Tonsillæ, arum. f. pl. The tonsils.
Tormen, inis. n. A gripe.
Torquens, tis. part. Torturing.
Torqueo, ere, si, tum, and *sum.* act. To twist, to crisp, and curl, to torment.
Torrefactus, a, um. part. Sunburnt, toasted.
Tostus, a, um. part. Toasted.
Totus, adv. So often.
Totus, a, um. adj. Whole.
Trado, ere, didi, itum. act. To yield, to deliver.
Trajicio, ere, jeci, jectum. act. To pass or run through, to pass over.
Trans, præp. Over.
Transmitto, ere, misi, ssum. act. To transmit, to send over, to cast over, to pass through.
Tritus, a, um. part. and adj. Rubbed, pounded.
Trituratio, onis. A rubbing.
Trochiscus, i. m. A troche or lozenge.
Tubulatus, a, um. adj. Made hollow like a pipe.
Tubulus, i. m. A tube.
Tum, conj. Then.
Tumesco, ere, incept. To swell.
Tumidus, a, um. adj. Swollen.
Tumor, oris. m. A tumour.
Turbidus, a. um. adj. Turbid, thick.
Turunda, æ. f. A pellet or tent.
Tussis, is. f. A cough.

U.

Ubi, adv. Where, after that, as soon as.
Ulcus, eris. n. A sore or ulcer.
Ulterius, adv. Farther, beyond.
Ultimus, a, um. adj. superl. The last.
Ultra, præp. Beyond, besides.
Umbilicus, i. m. The navel.
Una, adv. Together.
Unciatim. Ounce by ounce.
Unguentum, i. n. Ointment.
Universus, a, um. adj. The whole.
Urgens, tis. part. Urgent.
Urgeo, vel *Urgueo, ere, si, sum.* act. To urge, to aggravate.
Urina, æ. f. Urine.
Uro, ere, ussi, ustum. act. To burn.
Usque, adv. Continually, all along.
Usque, adv. Up to, as far as.
Usquedum, adv. Until.
Ustus, a, um. part. Burnt.
Usurpo, are. act. To use often.
Usus, ûs. m. The use.
Ut, adv. That, as, according as.
Utendus, a, um. part. To be used.
Uterque, utraque, utrumque. adj. Both.
Utilis, e. adj. Useful, convenient.
Utilitas, atis. f. An using.
Utor, uti, usus. dep. To use.
Utrinque, adv. On both sides.
Utriuslibet. Of whichever of the two or more, the patient likes best.
Uvula, æ. f. The uvula.

V.

Vacca, æ. f. A cow.
Vaccinus, a, um. adj. Of a cow.
Vacillo, are. neut. To loosen.
Vacuus, ii. n. Emptiness, a void.
Vacuus, a, um. adj. Vacant, empty.
Vagans, tis. part. Spreading.
Valde, adv. Very much.
Valeo, ere, ui, itum. neut. To be strong, to avail or profit.
Valetudinarius, a, um. adj. Indisposed, sickly.
Vario, ari. act. To change, to alter.

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Vaporo, are. neut. and act. To evaporate.
Vapos, oris. n. A vapour.
Vas, vasis. n. *Vasa, orum, is.* pl. A vessel.
Ve or *vel.* Or, either.
Vehemens, tis. adj. Vehement, fierce, violent.
Vehementior, adj. comp. More vehement, more violent.
Vehiculum, i. n. A vehicle.
Venæsectio, onis. A bleeding.
Venenum, i. n. Poison.
Venter, tris. m. The belly.
Ventriculus, i. m. The stomach.
Vero, conj. But, rather.
Verus, a, um. adj. True, real.
Vespere vel *vesperi.* adj. In the evening.
Vestimentum, i. n. Apparel, clothing.
Videlicet, adv. That is to say.
Video, ere, di, sum. act. To see.
Vinum, i. n. Wine.
Vis, vis, vim, vi, pl. *Vires* and *vis, verium, ibus.* Force, strength, power.
Vitiatus, a, um. part. Spoiled.
Vitreus, a, um. adj. Of glass.
Vitrifactus, a, um. part. Vitrified.
Vitrum, i. n. Glass.
Voco, are. act. To name, to call.
Volo, vis, vult, velle, volui. neut. pass. To be willing, to desire.
Vomito, are. freq. To vomit.
Vomitus, ûs. m. A vomit, a vomiting.
Vomo, ere, ui, itum. neut. To vomit.
Vulnus, eris. n. A wound.
Vulva, æ. f. The womb.

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APPENDIX

No. IX.

A TABLE

SHEWING THE ADJECTIVES OF NUMBER.

CARDINAL.		ORDINAL.	
1	Unus, una, unum	1st	Primus, prima, primum*
2	Duo, duæ, duo	2nd	Secundus, a, um
3	Tres, tres, tria	3rd	Tertius
4	Quatuor*	4th	Quartus
5	Quinque	5th	Quintus
6	Sex	6th	Sextus
7	Septem	7th	Septimus
8	Octo	8th	Octavus
9	Novem	9th	Nonus
10	Decem	10th	Decimus
11	Undecim	11th	Undecimus
12	Duodecim	12th	Duodecimus
13	Tredecim	13th	Decimus tertius
14	Quatuordecim	14th	Decimus quartus
15	Quindecim	15th	Decimus quintus
16	Sexdecim, or Sedecim	16th	Decimus sextus
17	Septemdecim	17th	Decimus septimus
18	Octodecim	18th	Decimus octavus
19	Novemdecim	19th	Decimus nonus
20	Viginti	20th	Vigesimus, or Vicesimus
21	Viginti unus, or Unus et viginti	21st	Vigesimus primus
30	Triginta	30th	Trigesimus, or Tricesimus
40	Quadraginta	40th	Quadragesimus
50	Quinquaginta	50th	Quinquagesimus
60	Sexaginta	60th	Sexagesimus
70	Septuaginta	70th	Septuagesimus
80	Octoginta	80th	Octogesimus
90	Nonaginta	90th	Nonagesimus
100	Centum	100th	Centesimus

* Indeclinable, and so on to *Centum*, inclusive.

* The whole of the Ordinals are declined in the same manner.

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CARDINAL.		ORDINAL.
200	Ducenti, æ, a	200th Ducentesimus
300	Trecenti, æ, a	300th Trecentesimus
400	Quadringenti, æ, a	400th Quadringentesimus
500	Quingenti, æ, a	500th Quingentesimus
600	Sexcenti, æ, a	600th Sexcentesimus
700	Septingenti, æ, a	700th Septingentesimus
800	Octingenti, æ, a	800th Octingentesimus
900	Nongenti, æ, a	900th Noningentesimus
1000	Mille	1000th Millesimus

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APPENDIX

No. X.

NEW MEDICINES.

ACETAS CINCHONINÆ. Acetate of Cinchonine. See *Cinchonina.*

ACETAS MORPHINÆ. Acetate of Morphine. Dissolve morphine in a sufficient quantity of acetic acid, and slowly evaporate to dryness. This is the usual mode of preparation; but in the Paris Pharmacopœia it is directed to be made as follows:—Take of morphine, four parts; distilled water, eight parts; dilute the morphine in a porcelain vessel, afterwards add acetic acid, sp. gr. 1.075, until turnsole paper becomes scarcely converted red; evaporate the solution to the consistence of syrup. Continue the evaporation slowly, either in the sun or in a stove; collect the salt and reduce it to powder.* This salt may be given from a quarter of a grain to a grain, in the course of twenty-four hours, and employed in those cases for which morphine is especially calculated.

ACETAS QUININÆ. Acetate of Quinine. This is a peculiar salt formed by the union of acetic acid with the alkali quinine. It is recommended in the same cases as the sulphate of quinine, but is not in such general use. See *Quinina.*

ACETAS SOLANINÆ. Acetate of Solanine. Dissolve solanine in acetic acid, and procure the acetate by means of evaporation. Like solanine in substance, it is a powerful emetic. The dose is a quarter of a grain.

ACIDUM HYDROCYANICUM. Hydrocyanic Acid. Also called *Prussic Acid; Acid of Prussian Blue.* The combination of this acid with iron was long known, and used as a pigment by the name of *Prussian Blue,* before its nature was understood.

Certain vegetable substances which have long been known to exert very considerable influence on the human body, are found to contain prussic acid in different degrees of dilution; and being of a very volatile nature, it rises in distillation with water. The prunus lauro-cerasus, peach blossoms, bitter almonds, and the kernels of different fruits, furnish the acid; it is also furnished by animal matter.

Scheele discovered the prussic acid in 1780; but he only obtained it

* Codex Medicamentarius, sive Pharmacopœia Gallica, 1818.

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mixed with a varied portion of water. It has since been investigated by Gay Lussac and Vauquelin, in France, and Porrett in England. It is obtained in the concentrated state, by digesting the crystallized deuto-cyanuret of mercury, in two-thirds of its weight of liquid, and slightly fuming hydrochloric acid, in a tubulated retort, which communicates with a receiver containing fragments of chloruret of calcium and chalk, and which itself communicates with a much smaller receiver, destined to collect the product. These receivers must be surrounded by a mixture of ice and salt. After the deuto-cyanuret of mercury, and the acid, have been successively put into the retort, a slight heat is to be applied; a little ebullition soon succeeds, arising in part from the evaporation of the prussic acid, which is formed, and is condensed in the first receiver with a little hydrochloric acid and water. When the quantity of water becomes very sensible, the operation must be suspended, in order that the product already obtained may be purified; this is performed by isolating the first receiver from the retort, taking away the ice which surrounds it, and replacing the ice by water at 82 or 83 degrees. Under these circumstances, the prussic acid passes alone into the smaller receiver; for the water and the hydrochloric acid, which were at first volatilized with it, are now retained in the first receiver; the water by the chloruret of calcium, and the hydrochloric acid by the lime.

Prussic acid produced according to the above, is too powerful for internal use, and is not always of the same determinate strength. It would be better then, to use the *Medicinal Prussic Acid of Majendie*, made with 1 drachm of Gay Lussac's Prussic acid; and eight ounces and a half, *by weight*, of distilled water. The *Medicinal Hydrocyanic Acid* of Apothecaries' Hall, is perhaps more used in this country. It is prepared in the following manner:—Put into a glass retort, to which a receiver is adapted, cyanide (prussiate) of mercury, one pound; muriatic acid, one pound; water, six pints; distil over six pints into a large receiver kept cold. Prussic acid thus prepared, is of the specific gravity of 995, sufficiently strong for all purposes in medicine. It has a very peculiar suffocating odour, like bitter almonds, with a pungent taste; very volatile and soon decomposed by the action of light: from this last property it becomes requisite to keep the preparation but a short time, less the acid be resolved into its elements, or be volatilized. It consists of carbon, azote, and hydrogen. It should always be kept in dark situations and well stopped. The medical virtues of this powerful acid, are sedative and antispasmodic. Majendie, who has directed the attention of the profession to this remedy, says, that it may be administered with success in all cases of excitement or increased irritability of the pulmonic system. He accordingly prescribes it in hooping cough, asthma, catarrh, and incipient phthisis; when judiciously and cautiously exhibited at the very commencement of phthisis, by its sedative operation, we may hope to check the progress of that inflammatory process which destroys the texture of the lungs; but when tuberculous consumption has fairly taken possession of an individual, prussic acid will avail nothing. Thompson, in his Dispensatory, recommends it in dyspepsia; indeed, since the first introduction of hydrocyanic acid, few diseases occur in which practitioners have not employed it. Dr. Frisch, at Nyborg in Denmark, succeeded in relieving most excruciating pains, which had resisted every antispasmodic, and were occasioned by a cancer of the breast; he washed the surface of the cancerous ulcers, with it in a state of dilution; he has also employed this medicine usefully in cases of phthisis.

The dose of Majendie's Medicinal Prussic Acid, is from a quarter of a drop to two drops; that of Apothecaries' Hall, from one minim to ten, gradually increased. The acid should be properly diluted with some distilled water.

ACIDUM PRUSSICUM. Prussic Acid. See *Acidum Hydrocyanicum*.

ASPARAGINA. *Asparagine*. From

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the juice of asparagus concentrated by evaporation, M. M. Vauquelin and Robiquet observed a considerable number of crystals to separate spontaneously.* Of these, some became, after repeated crystallization, perfectly white and transparent. They were cool and slightly nauseous to the taste; were soluble in water; and neither affected the re-agents for alkalies. It appears, therefore, that this substance, though crystallizable, cannot be considered as a neutral salt, for it contains neither alkali or earth. Like other vegetable matters, it appears to consist of hydrogen, oxygen, and charcoal, in proportions not yet determined, with perhaps, some nitrogen.

ATROPIA. Atropine. This poisonous vegetable principle, was lately discovered by Brandes, in the *Atropa Belladonna*, and it is in this salifiable base, he considers, that all the medical and deleterious properties of the Belladonna reside. He boiled two pounds of dried leaves of *Atropa Belladonna*, in a sufficient quantity of water, pressed the decoction out, and boiled the remaining leaves again in water. The decoctions were mixed, and some sulphuric acid was added, in order to throw down the albumen and similar bodies; the solution was thus rendered thinner, and passed more readily through the filter. The decoction was then supersaturated with potass, by which he obtained a precipitate, that, when washed with pure water and dried, weighed 89 grains. It consisted of small crystals, from which by solution in acids, and precipitation by alkalies, the new alkaline substance, atropine, was obtained in a state of purity.

Atropine may be obtained, likewise, by digesting the decoction of the herb, with magnesia; boiling the precipitate in alcohol; filtration and crystallization.

The external appearance of atropine varies considerably, according to the different methods by which it is obtained. When precipitated from the decoction of the herb by magnesia, it appears in needles or colourless translucent and shining prisms; when the precipitation is produced by a solution of potash, it is in the form of very small short crystals, constituting a sandy powder; when thrown down by ammonia from an aqueous solution of its salts, it appears in flakes like wax, if the solution be much diluted; if concentrated, it is gelatinous like precipitated alumina; when obtained by the cooling of a hot solution in alcohol, it crystallizes in long, acicular, transparent, brilliant crystals, often exceeding one inch in length, which are sometimes feathery, at other times, star-like in appearance, and sometimes they are single crystals. Atropine, however, is obtained in such a crystalline state, only when rendered perfectly pure by repeated solution in muriatic acid and precipitation by ammonia. Atropine is almost insoluble in cold water, and much more soluble in hot, than cold alcohol; it is insoluble in ether and oil; with acids it forms neutral crystallizable salts. The *Sulphate* and *Muriate* of *Atropine*, are the two most known; the former in rhomboidal tables and prisms with square bases; the latter in beautiful white brilliant crystals, which are either cubes or square plates, similar to the *Muriate* of *Daturine*.

I am not aware, that atropine has been employed in the cure of diseases, nor should I consider it will ever be administered with that view, as it appears, its properties are truly powerful.

M. Brandes once tasted a small quantity of the sulphate of atropine; the taste was not bitter, but merely saline; there soon followed, however, violent headache, shaking in the limbs, alternate sensations of heat and cold, oppression of the chest, difficulty of breathing, and diminished circulation of the blood; the violence of these symptoms ceased in half an hour.

The experiments on this alkali were attended with such unpleasant effects that they have been entirely given over.

* Nicholson's Journal, xv. 242.

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B.

BRUCIA. Brucine. This new vegetable alkali, was discovered in 1819, by M. M. Pelletier and Caventou,* in the bark of the False Angustura or *Brucia Antidysenterica*. After being treated with sulphuric ether to get rid of the fatty matter, it was subjected to the action of alcohol. The dry residuum from the evaporated alcoholic solution, was treated with the Liquor Plumbi Acetatis, to throw down the colouring matter, and the excess of lead was separated by a current of sulphuretted hydrogen. The nearly colourless alkaline liquid was saturated with oxalic acid, and evaporated to dryness. The saline mass being freed from its remaining colouring particles by absolute alcohol, was then decomposed by lime and magnesia, when the brucine was disengaged; it was afterwards dissolved in boiling alcohol, and obtained in crystals, by the slow evaporation of the liquids. These crystals, when obtained by very slow evaporation, are oblique prisms, the bases of which are parallelograms; when deposited from a saturated solution in boiling water, by cooling, it is in bulky plates, somewhat similar to boracic acid in appearance.

Crystallized brucine is a true hydrate; and loses by fusion, a considerable quantity of water. It has a very bitter taste; soluble in 500 times its weight of boiling water, and 850 of cold; its solubility is much increased by the colouring matter of the bark; it dissolves at a temperature nearly equal that of boiling water, and on cooling, concretes like wax. At a strong heat it is resolved into carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, without any trace of azote; it combines with the acids, and forms both neutral and super salts.

When brucine is administered in doses of a few grains, it is poisonous, acting on the economy like strychnine, but it is less energetic, bearing the comparative proportion of 1 to 12. Like strychnine, this vegetable alkali may be given in pills or tincture, taking the precaution to increase the dose gradually, and not venturing beyond three grains, unless the system shews no indication of its commencing action. The cases to which it is adapted, are those in which strychnine is employed. M. Majendie is said to have administered this medicine with success, in two cases of atrophy; the patients took in three days six pills, of an eighth of a grain each.

C.

CATHARTINA. Cathartine. In examining the leaves of Senna, Lassaigne and Feneulle† obtained a peculiar substance, to which, on account of its acting as a brisk purgative in very small doses, they gave the name of *Cathartine*. A strained decoction of the leaves was precipitated by extract of lead, the precipitate washed and diffused

* Ann. Phil. xv. 311. Ann. de Chim. et de Phys. xii. 113.

† Ann. de Chim. et Phys. xvi. 16.

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through water; and then decomposed by sulphuretted hydrogen. The liquor was filtered, evaporated to dryness, digested in alcohol, and the latter solution evaporated to dryness also; it contained acetate of potash, which was decomposed by adding alcohol acidulated with a little sulphuric acid; the sulphate of potash was separated by filtering, and the excess of sulphuric acid separated by acetate of lead. Sulphuretted hydrogen was again passed through the liquid, and when filtered and again evaporated, cathartine was produced; it had a reddish colour, a peculiar smell, and a bitter nauseous taste; it dissolved in alcohol and water in all proportions, but was insoluble in ether; it became moist by exposure to the air.

CINCHONINA. Cinchonine. This is the salifiable base, or vegetable alkali, discovered in the *Cinchona Condaminea*, by Pelletier and Caventou. Gomez, of Lisbon, was the first person, however, who recognized its existence; but he did not ascertain its alkaline nature, or study its combinations with acids. The process of preparation, is boiling the bark in alcohol, until it loses all its bitterness; then evaporate to dryness in a water bath; dissolve the alcoholic extract entirely in the boiling water, strongly acidulated with hydrochloric acid; add an excess of calcined magnesia, which, after boiling some minutes, will fix all the red colouring matter, and make the liquid clear. When cold, filtrate and wash the magnesian precipitate with cold water, dry it on a stove; separate all the bitterness by repeated digestions in boiling alcohol; mix the alcoholic liquors, and cinchonine will crystallize as the fluid cools. The cinchonine which is thus obtained, still contains a green fatty matter, which may be separated by solution in a very weak acid; if the acid is too strong, it will dissolve a part of the fatty matter, and the intended object will be thus defeated.

Cinchonine is in the form of white translucent needles; it has but little taste, requiring 700 parts of water for its solution; but when dissolved in alcohol, or an acid, it has the bitter taste of bark; it is only dissolved in small quantities by the fixed oils and sulphuric ether; it forms more or less soluble salts with acids. It was said by M. M. Pelletier and Caventou, to consist of oxygen, hydrogen, and carbon. M. M. Dumas and Pelletier found it to be composed as follows:—

Carbon . .	76.97
Azote . .	9.02
Hydrogen .	6.22
Oxygen . .	7.97
Cinchonine	100.18

According to experiments made by Mr. Brande, he proves it to consist of carbon, nitrogen, and hydrogen.

The two salts most known are the sulphate and acetate, both of which are prepared in the same manner as those of quinine. They are possessed of the same properties; but being less efficacious, are not in such general use. The dose of Cinchonine may be varied from eight to twenty grains.

Cinchonine is not only found in the bark of the Cinchona Condaminea, but it is said to be present in all the three species of bark; the *Cinchona Lancifolia* yielding Cinchonine; the *Cinchona Cordifolia*, Quinine; and the *Cinchona Oblongifolia*, both Cinchonine and Quinine.

CYANURETUM POTASSII. Cyanuret of Potass. Pure cyanuret of Potassium is transparent and white; may be melted on the fire without becoming disorganized, and keeps for an indefinite period, provided it is preserved from the contact of humidity.

The process recommended by M. Robiquet, consists in exposing to long continued heat, the ferruginous prussiate of potass. Thus the cyanuret of iron is completely decomposed, and that of the potassium remains untouched. The residuum of this strong calcination, constitutes a solid, blackish, lamellar mass, which consists entirely of the cyanuret of potassium, soiled by the iron, and the charcoal belonging to the cyanuret of iron. This mass is then dissolved in

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water; when the iron and charcoal are deposited, whilst the cyanuret of potassium dissolves, and is transformed into hydrocyanate of potass.

The cases to which this preparation has been adapted, are precisely the same as those for which prussic acid has been so much extolled, but it is a more desirable remedy, always being of one and the same standard strength. It should be commenced in doses of a quarter of a grain, gradually increased to a grain; or if it is used in solution, it should first be dissolved in eight times its weight of distilled water, (forming the hydrocyanate of potass,) and this given from a quarter of a drop to two drops.

CYTISINA. Cytisine. The peculiar vegetable principle so called, was discovered by M. M. Chevallier and Lassaigne, in the seeds of the Laburnum, or *Cytisus Laburnum* of Linnæus; it was procured by digesting the seed in hot alcohol, then evaporating the liquor, dissolving the residuum in water, and precipitating by means of acetate of lead. The lead was afterwards separated from the filtered liquor by sulphuretted hydrogen, and the fluid again filtered and evaporated.

Cytisine is not capable of crystallization, is of a brownish yellow colour, and of a bitter and nauseous taste. It is possessed of emetic and purgative qualities, but has not yet been given as a medicine.

D.

DATURINA. Daturine. The peculiar vegetable principle discovered by M. Brandes, in the seeds of the Common Thorn Apple, or *Datura Stramonium* of Linnæus. It is possessed of similar medical powers to atropine.

DELPHININA. Delphinine. Also called *Delphine*. This alkaline principle was discovered in 1819, by M. M. Lassaigne and Fenuelle, in the seeds of the Stavesacre or *Delphinium Staphisagria*; in which it exists, united with malic acid. The seeds were well cleaned and reduced to a pulp: then boiled with water, and the fluid part separated by a filter. The liquid was boiled for some minutes with a quantity of pure magnesia; the solid part of this mixture was then separated by a filter, and digested in boiling alcohol. From this solution, by evaporation at a gentle heat, delphine was obtained in a state of tolerable purity.

Delphine is a white powder, having a crystalline texture while moist, but becoming opaque by exposure to air. Its taste is intensely bitter and acrid; it is destitute of smell. It melts when heated, and resembles liquid wax, and, on cooling, becomes hard and brittle like resin. Cold water does not dissolve a sensible portion, though it acquires an acrid taste; alcohol and sulphuric ether dissolve it readily, and the former solution gives a green colour to syrup of violets, and restores the blue colour of litmus, which has been reddened by vinegar. It unites with acids, and forms neutral salts, which are all very soluble in water, and have a very acrid and bitter taste.

From the recent experiments of Orfila with this substance, it appears to prove fatal to dogs, in the small dose of six grains (gr. 4.92 troy); this effect is more speedily induced when the delphine is dissolved in weak acetic acid.

It seems to exert its action more especially on the nervous system; it likewise produces local irritation, giving rise to inflammation when death has not immediately followed; inflammation, however, is not the necessary result of its noxious action on the stomach.*

* Nouveau Journal de Médecine, tom. x. No. 38.

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Delphine has not yet been employed in medicine, but as it is presumed to be the active principle of stavesacre, it is not unreasonable to expect it would be serviceable in the same cases. The dose has not yet been determined.

DEUTO-IODURETUM HYDRARGYRI. Deuto-Ioduret of Mercury. This is prepared with the deuto chloruret of mercury (hydrargyri submurias); 70 parts of the chloruret to 100 parts of the ioduret of potassium. Each compound being dissolved separately in a sufficient quantity of distilled water, filter the two solutions and mix them in small portions, a red powder is immediately precipitated, which must be collected upon a filter and washed with distilled water, with the greatest care, until the fluid which passes through the filter has no more taste. The precipitate must be dried, reduced to powder, and kept in opaque bottles. The deuto ioduret contains 2.5 of mercury and 3.12 of iodine. Like the proto-ioduret, it is employed in the same cases and with the same expectations, as iodine itself. The dose is not yet mentioned. See *Iodouretum Hydrargyri.*

DIGITALINA. Digitaline. M. Augustus Le Royer, lately read to the Society of Phisics and Natural History of Geneva, an interesting account of the active principle contained in the Purple Fox-glove, or *Digitalis Purpurea*; he therein gave its mode of preparation:—I took a pound of the digitalis purpurea, such as you buy in the shops, and treated it in the following manner; first with cold ether, then by this same agent warm, in a retort, so as to be able to elevate the temperature; the liquids thus obtained, after they had been filtered, were of a yellowish green colour, and a bitter taste; the residue, from their evaporation, had a resinous appearance, and an intolerable bitter taste; which gave to the tongue the same sensation of numbness, as is excited in biting the wolf's-bane. This residue, exposed to the air, rapidly attracted the moisture. It became divided into two parts, when mixed with distilled water. One of these was kept in solution, the other was precipitated, and presented all the appearances of *Chlorophyle*; it was not, however, pure; but still retained some traces of the bitter matter, which could not be removed entirely, even by repeated ablutions with warm water. The watery solution of the etherized residue, turned yellow litmus paper, red. I added to it some hydrate of the protoxide of lead, to neutralize the disengaged acid contained in it. The salt of lead which was produced, was soluble, and could not, therefore, be separated from the bitter principle: those which the addition of some earths formed, could not be separated either, and I was obliged to have recourse to some other means. I evaporated then, to dryness, the portion combined with the lead, and mixed it with pure rectified ether. The result of this operation was, that I obtained in solution in the ether, the active principle of the digitalis, disengaged from the substances with which it was in combination; and subsequent evaporation furnished me with a brown ponderous substance, gradually changing to a blue colour, the yellow paper previously reddened by an acid. This last character, together with its bitter qualities, approximated it to the vegetable alkalies; from which, however, its extreme liquefaction separated it. This last property prevented it from crystallizing in a distinct and permanent manner; it can nevertheless be ascertained by the aid of a microscope, that it crystallizes in direct prisms with rhomboidal bases.*

Digitaline has not yet been employed as a medicine; but as it is the active principle of fox-glove, it would of course be used with the same view as that drug.

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* Lancet, 3d edition, vol. ii, p. 537.

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E.

EMETINA. Emetine. There are three different genera of plants, that are employed under the name of Ipecacuanha; but it is the root of a species of *Callicocca*, that is directed by the London Pharmacopœia. The cortical part of the root has been submitted to a skilful analysis, by M. M. Majendie and Pelletier, who have obtained from it about 14 per cent. of a peculiar matter, in which the emetic virtue of the root, exclusively resides, and which, they have therefore called *Emetine*.*

There are two sorts of emetine, the one brown, and the other white.

The brown is obtained by pouring sulphuric ether on powdered ipecacuanha, digesting, distillation, and repeating this as long as any fatty odorous matter is extracted from the root, then pouring on alcohol, and making a tincture, repeating it with fresh alcohol, as long as any thing is dissolved; distilling gently to dryness; dissolving what is left, in cold water; and adding sub-carbonate of magnesia, to separate the gallic acid it contains. After this, alcohol is poured on the residue, it is then dissolved, the solution filtered, and again evaporated to dryness. Emetine prepared in this manner, consists of reddish brown scales, easily deliquescing in the air, not crystallizable. White or pure emetine is thus procured: digest powdered ipecacuanha first in ether, and then in rectified spirit; distil off the spirit, and dissolve the remainder in water, add calcined magnesia in sufficient quantity; pour off the liquor, wash the remainder with a little cold water to separate the colouring matter, and dry it, digest alcohol on it, filter, distil off the spirit; dissolve the remainder in diluted acetic acid, clarify the solution by bone black, and add solution of ammonia to throw down the emetine: thus obtained, it is white, and scarcely soluble in water. Emetine has scarcely any odour; has a slightly acrid and bitter, but not a nauseous taste.

M. M. Dumas and Pelletier have found the composition of pure emetine obtained from the *Cæphalis Emetica* to be

Carbon . .	64.57
Azote . .	4.
Hydrogen .	7.77
Oxygen . .	22.95
Emetine	99.29

Half a grain of emetine acts as a powerful emetic, followed by sleep; six grains vomit violently, and produce stupor and death. Brown emetine given in doses of a quarter of a grain to four grains, and pure emetine in doses of one-sixteenth of a grain to two grains, may be serviceable in those cases for which we use ipecacuanha.

Majendie gives several formulæ for preparations of emetine, as lozenges, syrups, &c. &c.

ESCULINA. Esculine. M. Carzoneri has lately obtained from the Common Horse Chestnut, or *Æsculus Hippocastanum*, by a process similar to the preparation of quinine, an alkaline principle, to which he has given the name of *Esculine*. This principle is supposed to contain all the febrifuge virtues for which the æsculus has been celebrated.*

ETHER SULPHURICUS IODURETUS. Iodurette Sulphuric Ether. A preparation consisting of six grains of pure iodine and one grain of sulphuric ether. It is a very active remedy, and may be given in those cases, for which iodine is celebrated. The dose must be regulated from five to ten

* Thomson's Annals, vol. vii, p. 49.

* Journal de Pharmacie, Nov. 1823.

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drops: thirty drops containing one grain of iodine.

ETHER SULPHURICUS CUM HYDRARGYRI PROTO-IODURETO VEL DEUTO-IODURETO. Sulphuric Ether with Proto, or Deuto-Ioduret of Mercury. The liquids so called are formed with twenty grains of the proto, or deuto ioduret of mercury, and twelve fluid drachms of sulphuric ether. They are employed with the same view as the tincture of deuto-ioduret of mercury, but being more powerful, the dose must be accordingly diminished.

EXTRACTUM LUPULINÆ. Extract of Lupuline. This may be prepared, either with the aqueous infusion, when it is bitter and aromatic, or with the decoction, when it is equally bitter, but less aromatic, and retains some resin. The dose is not yet determined.

EXTRACTUM NUCIS VOMICÆ RESINOSUM. Resinous or Alcoholic Extract of the Poison Nut. A preparation of nux vomica, obtained by exhausting a determinate quantity of the rasped nut, by repeated macerations in alcohol of 40°; then evaporating it slowly to the consistence of an extract. It is needless to repeat the cases for which it is employed, as it is possessed of the active principle of the substance from which it is procured. The dose is from half a grain, to five grains.

EXTRACTUM NUCIS VOMICÆ RESINOSUM EXSICCATUM. Dry Resinous Extract of the Poison Nut. Dissolve in water, the resinous extract of nux vomica, made by means of alcohol at 36°; filtrate it, and evaporate on evaporating dishes, as in making the dry extract of cinchona. The dose is from half a grain to four or five grains.

EXTRACTUM OPII MORPHINA PRIVATUM. Extract of Opium deprived of Morphine. The residue which exists after the abstraction of morphine from opium. Dr. Dunglison appears to be the first person who has observed that this substance may still be employed with decided benefit; it has hitherto been thrown away as useless, but according to the Doctor's statement, it may be employed in the same cases as the ordinary aqueous extract, but as four grains do not appear to be equal to one of the last extract, the dose must be given from two to six grains.

EXTRACTUM OPII NARCOTINA PRIVATUM. Extract of Opium deprived of Narcotine. This extract was prepared by M. Robiquet, by macerating coarsely divided opium in cold water, filtrating and evaporating the liquor to the consistence of a thick syrup. This was afterwards digested in rectified ether, and after frequent shakings, the ethereal liquid was decanted, and separated by distillation; the operation was repeated as long as crystals of narcotine were produced: evaporation was then employed, and the solution reduced to the state of an extract; it appears to be of the same narcotic quality as morphine, but not so powerful. The dose is from half a grain to two grains.

F.

FUNGINA. Fungine. This substance was extracted by Braconnot,* from the fleshy part of mushrooms. It may be obtained by washing off the soluble ingredients with hot water, to which a little alkali has been added; there remains a white, insipid, soft, but elastic substance, called Fungine. It has a fleshy structure, and is in a high degree nutritious, and free from deleterious properties.

* 79 Annals de Chim. 267.

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G.

GENTIANINA. Gentianine. It is a singular circumstance that M. Henry, *Chef de la Pharmacie Centrale*, and M. Caventou, were both occupied in analyzing gentian (*Gentiana Lutea*) at the same time, without being aware of the coincidence; their results were so identical that it almost seemed they acted in concert.

Gentianine is thus prepared:—Digest powdered gentian root in ether for two days and nights, filter, evaporate nearly to dryness; add to the yellow crystalline mass thus obtained, alcohol, until it no longer becomes coloured, and evaporate to dryness; re-dissolve in proof spirit, filter, evaporate again to dryness; dissolve in water, add some calcined magnesia, boil, filter, digest the sediment in ether, and once more evaporate to dryness.

Gentianine is yellow, inodorous, and possesses very strongly the aromatic bitterness of gentian; more decidedly so, however, when it is dissolved in an acid. It is very soluble in ether and in alcohol, and may be separated from them by spontaneous evaporation, in the form of very small, yellow, needle-like crystals. From two to four grains is the recommended quantity for a dose. A syrup and tincture are directed in Majendie's Formulaire.

GUTTA NIGRA. Black Drop. Sometimes called the Lancashire or the Cheshire Drop.

Braithwaite directs it to be prepared as follows: Take of—

Opium	℥viii
Juice of crab apple .	Oiii
Nutmegs	℥iss
Saffron	ʒii
Sugar	℥iv
Yeast, Cochl. Ampl. ii.	

These ingredients are to be mixed together, and kept near the fire for six or eight weeks; then place the mixture in the open air, until it becomes a syrup. Decant, filter, and put it into small bottles, adding a little sugar to each bottle. The above quantity of ingredients should produce about two pints. The black drop has been introduced into medical practice, as a substitute for tincture of opium, Rosseau's Drops, and other popular preparations of a similar nature. One drop is equal to four of tincture of opium. It is supposed to be less injurious than common laudanum, seldom being followed by head-ache.

GUTTA ANODYNA. Anodyne Drop. This is a preparation of morphine, intended as a substitute for tincture of opium. As the anodyne drops are apt to allow the morphine being deposited when kept for a short time, the preparation called Liquor Morphinæ Acetatis is better. See *Liquor Morphinæ Acetatis*.

GUTTÆ SEU LAUDANUM ABBATIS ROSSEAU. Abbé Rosseau's Drops; also called *Vinum Opiatum Fermentatione Paratum.*

Take of Honey . . .	℥xij
Warm Water	lbijj
Opium	℥iv
Water . . .	f℥xij
Alcohol . .	f℥ivss

First dissolve the honey in the warm water, pour the mixture into a matrass, and place it in a very warm situation; when the fermentation commences, add the opium, previously dissolved in the 12 ounces of water, suffer the fermentation to continue for a month, in a situation, the temperature of which is 30°; then strain, filter the liquor, and evaporate it until only ten ounces remain; strain again, and add the alcohol.* These drops are occasionally used as a substitute for the black and anodyne drops. Seven drops contain one grain of opium.

* Conspectus des Pharmacopées de Dublin, d'Edinbourg, de Londres, et de Paris, &c. 1820.

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H.

HÆMATINA. Hæmatine. This is the colouring matter of the *Hæmatoxylon Campechianum*, or Logwood, and was first recognised by Chevreul* as a distinct vegetable substance. To obtain it, digest finely ground logwood, for several hours, in water of a temperature between 190° and 180°. Let the filtered liquor be evaporated to dryness, and the residue be digested for a whole day in alcohol of sp. gr. 0.835. Filter the solution, concentrate it by evaporation, then add a little water, evaporate a little farther, and leave it to itself. Small brilliant crystals will be deposited in abundance, of a reddish white colour, and a slightly bitter, astringent, and acrid taste. They are soluble in boiling water, and impart to it an orange red colour, which becomes yellow when the liquid cools, but is restored by heat. The solution, on evaporation, again yields crystals of hæmatine.

HAUSTUS EMETINÆ PURIFICATÆ VOMITORIUS. Emetic Draught of Pure Emetine. A formula directed by Majendie, consisting of three ounces of infusion of the tilia, and an ounce of the syrup of marsh-mallows, with one grain of pure emetine previously dissolved in a sufficient quantity of nitric acid. It is occasionally employed in the proportion of about a dessert spoonful every quarter of an hour, until vomiting is the effect.

HYDRIODAS POTASSÆ ET HYDRIODAS SODÆ. Hydriodate of Potash and Hydriodate of Soda. When a solution of soda or potash is poured on iodine in its metallic state, an iodate and a hydriodate are formed. The iodate may be separated by means of alcohol, which only dissolves the latter salt. The hydriodate may then be obtained by evaporation. These salts may be also obtained, by directly combining the acid with the oxide. They are both deliquescent salts; their solutions are still capable of dissolving iodine, thus forming *Iodurettes Hydriodates*.

The Iodurettes Hydriodate of Potash, only, has been yet employed in medicine, and this commonly in the state of solution. See *Liquor Hydriodatis Potassæ*.

HYDRIODAS POTASSÆ IODURETA. Iodurettes Hydriodate of Potash. See *Hydriodas Potassæ*.

HYOSCIAMINA. Hyosciamine. The peculiar vegetable alkali obtained by M. Brandes* from the Henbane, or *Hyosciamus Niger*. It is possessed of similar properties to atropine, but a very imperfect account has yet been given of its preparation and nature. It is not easily altered by a high temperature, even when heated to redness with charcoal. It crystallizes in long prisms, and when saturated with sulphuric acid, or still better with nitric acid, affords very characteristic salts.

I.

INULINA. Inulin. When the roots of the *Inula Helenium*, or Elecampane, are boiled some time in water, the decoction, after standing some hours, deposits some white powder like starch, but differing in its che-

* Ann. de Chim. lxxi. 239.

* Annals Phil. xvi, 69.

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mical qualities. This substance was first discovered by Rose, from whom it received the name of Inulin.

To obtain it in a state of purity, M. Gaultier de Claubry* recommends the root to be boiled in a sufficiently large quantity of water; to filter the liquor, and to evaporate it to the consistence of an extract, which is to be washed with cold water. From the washings, there falls a considerable quantity of inulin, which is to be gently dried, not, however, on filtering paper, as it adheres to this too firmly to be got off. Inulin has been found by Pelletier and Caventou,† in the root of the Colchicum Autumnale. It is said by Gautier, also to exist in the root of the Anthemis Pyrethrum, and by Dr. John in the nut gall.‡

IODINA. Iodine. This peculiar principle was accidentally discovered in 1812, by De Courtois, a manufacturer of saltpetre, at Paris. In his processes for procuring soda from the ashes of sea-weeds, he found the metallic vessels much corroded; and in searching for the cause of the corrosion, he made this important discovery.

Iodine derived it first illustration from Clement and Desormes. In their memoir, read at a meeting of the Institute, these able chemists described its principal properties, but offered no decided opinion respecting its nature; they stated its specific gravity to be about 4; that it becomes a violet coloured gas (whence its name) at a temperature below that of boiling water; that it combines with the metals and with phosphorus and sulphur, and likewise with the alkalies and metallic oxides; that it forms a detonating compound with ammonia, that it is soluble in alcohol, and still more soluble in ether, and that by its action upon hydrogen, a substance having the character of muriatic acid is formed.

Iodine is now procured from many plants, among which, Fucus cartilagineus, F. membranaceus, F. filamentosus, F. rubens, F. nodosus, F. serratus, F. siliquosus, F. palmatus, F. filum, F. digitatus, F. saccharinus, Ulva umbilicalis, U. pavonia, U. linza, and sponge, are enumerated. It is from the incinerated sea-weed or kelp, that it is obtained in quantities. Dr. Wollaston first communicated a precise formula for extracting it;—Dissolve the soluble part of kelp in water, concentrate the liquid by evaporation, and separate all the crystals that can be obtained; pour the remaining liquid into a clean vessel, and mix with it, an excess of sulphuric acid; boil this liquid for some time; decant the clear portion and strain it through wool. Put it into a small flask, and mix it with as much black oxide of manganese as we used before of sulphuric acid. Apply to the top of the flask a glass tube, shut at one end, then heat the mixture in the flask. The iodine sublimes into the glass tube.

Iodine is solid, of a greyish black colour and metallic lustre. It is often in scales, similar to those of micaceous iron ore, sometimes in rhomboidal plates, very large and very brilliant; it has been obtained in elongated octohedrons, nearly half an inch in length; the axes of which were shown by Dr. Wollaston to be to each other, as the numbers 2, 3, and 4, at least, so nearly, that in a body so volatile, it is scarcely possibly to detect an error in this estimate, by the reflective goniometer. Its fracture is lamellated, and it is soft and friable to the touch. Its taste is very acrid, though it be very sparingly soluble in water. Its odour resembles chlorine when in a state of vapour, from which it is condensed, by cold, into metallic scales, unchanged in properties. Since its introduction in medicine, there has been many salts and preparations instituted, the chief of which will be found during the alphabetical arrangement.

Iodine was first employed as a medicine by Dr. Coindet, of Geneva, who exhibited it very successfully, in many cases of bronchocele. Other continental physicians have confirmed his statements, and the experience of many practitioners in this country, has led to the conclu-

* 94 Ann. de Chim. 200.
† Ann. de Chim. et Phys. xiv. 82.
‡ Ann. de Chim. et Phys. viii. 102.

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sion that it has more controul over this disease than any other remedy. It has also obtained considerable reputation for its efficacy in scrofula, various chronic tumours, enlargement of the breast, testicle, &c. The dose is from one to three grains. In administering iodine, care must be taken, not to combine it with substances calculated to decompose it, only when the stomach is empty. The liquid preparations are generally given by Dr. Coindet, in syrup and water. When ill effects arise from its too violent operation, such as pains in the stomach, bowels, chest, defective vision, loss of sleep, palpitations, tremors, convulsions, &c. or even inconveniences of a less dangerous kind, the medicine should be immediately discontinued. A strict regimen, copious mucilaginous drinks, the tepid bath, and sometimes bleeding, are necessary. When the bronchocele, or other tumours, is, also, in too great a state of irritation, from the medicine, fomentations, poultices, and leeches, are indicated.

IODURETUM HYDRARGYRI. Iodure of Mercury. The iodurets of quicksilver are compounds of iodic acid, with the metallic oxide. There are two iodurets of this metal, which have lately been introduced in medicine, against syphilis, but they have not yet been sufficiently used, to come to any decided opinion of the benefits they are to produce. One is called the *Proto-Ioduret*; the other, the *Deuto-Ioduret*, of Mercury. See *Deuto-Ioduretum Hydrargyri*, and *Proto-Ioduretum Hydrargyri*.

J.

JALAPINA. Jalapine. This peculiar vegetable principle was lately discovered by Mr. Hume, jun, of Long Acre, to exist in the root of the jalap plant, or *Convolvulus Jalapa*. It was obtained by macerating coarsely powdered jalap, for twelve or fourteen days, in strong acetic acid. A highly coloured tincture was thus made, which, when filtered, was supersaturated with ammonia, and the mixture violently shaken: a sabulous deposit rapidly fell, and a few crystals formed on the sides of the vessel. The deposit and crystals were then collected, and again washed with distilled water, again dissolved in a small quantity of concentrated acetic acid, and re-precipitated by ammonia added in excess; the jalapine was thrown down in small, white, acicular crystals. As it is the active principle of jalap, it must consequently be possessed of very powerful cathartic properties, but whether it is likely to be a convenient purgative, is yet to be substantiated by experiment.

L.

LIQUOR MORPHINÆ ACETATIS. Solution of Acetate of Morphine. Sixteen grains of acetate of morphine, six drachms of distilled water, and two drachms of diluted acetic acid. P. L. From six to thirty drops, is the usual dose. See *Acetas Morphinæ*.

LIQUOR MORPHINÆ CITRATUS. Citrated Solution of Morphine. Beat four ounces of the best crude opium, in a mortar, with two ounces of crystallized citric acid; mix it well with a pint of boiling water, and filtrate after twenty-four hours maceration. This is a very

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popular formula, recommended by Dr. Porter, of Bristol. In what doses it is administered, I am not acquainted.

LIQUOR POTASSÆ HYDRIODATIS. Solution of Hydriodate of Potash. Thirty-six grains of hydriodate of potash, dissolved in one ounce of distilled water. The medical properties and use are the same as of iodine. Dose, from ten to twenty drops. See *Hydriodas Potassæ.*

LOTIO ACIDI HYDROCYANICI. Lotion of Hydrocyanic Acid. Hydrocyanic Lotion. Four fluid-drachms of hydrocyanic acid, one fluid-ounce of rectified spirit of wine, and ten fluidounces and a half of distilled water. This lotion has been lately employed by Mr. A. T. Thomson, in impetigo, with considerable benefit.

LUPULINA. Lupuline. The existence of this substance in the Hop, has lately been remarked by M. Ives, of New York. It has been described, in France, by M. Planché, and more recently by M. M. Chevallier and Payen, under the name of *Matière jaune du houblon.* Lupuline is not any distinct vegetable principle extracted by chemical means, but an impalpable yellow powder, in which Dr. Ives believes the virtue of the hop to reside, and which may be obtained by beating and sifting the hops used in brewing. It appears to be peculiar to the female plant, and is probably secreted by the nectaria. In preserving beer from the acetous fermentation, and in communicating an agreeable flavour to it, lupuline was found to be equivalent to ten times its weight of hop leaves. It is a compound substance, consisting of tan, extract, a bitter principle, wax, resin, and lignin. M. Ives esteems it at once aromatic, tonic, and narcotic; but how far it may be useful in medicine, is yet to be determined. There are several preparations given in Majendie's Formulaire.

M.

MEDULLINA. Medulline. A name given by Dr. John, to the pith of the sun-flower, or *Helianthus Annuus.* It is destitute of taste and smell; insoluble in water, ether, alcohol, and oils, but soluble in nitric acid, which converts it into oxalic acid; and when decomposed by destructive distillation, it leaves charcoal, having a metallic lustre like bronze.*

MISTURA ACIDI HYDROCYANICI. Mixture of Hydrocyanic, or Prussic Acid, called by Majendie, *Mélange Pectoral.* One drachm of medicinal prussic acid; one pound of distilled water; and an ounce and a half of pure sugar. As the acid is very disposed to rest on the surface, the compound should be well shaken before the dose is poured out. A dessert spoonful to six spoonsful, night and morning, in the same cases as the hydrocyanic acid itself. See *Acidum Hydrocyanicum.*

MISTURA EMETINÆ VOMITORIA. Emetic Mixture of Emetine. Four grains of emetine, two ounces of a light infusion of orange flowers, and four drachms of syrup of orange flowers. Said to be a very serviceable medicine in chronic catarrh, pertussis, &c. &c. A dessert spoonful may be given every hour until vomiting is produced.

MISTURA STRYCHNINÆ. Mixture of Strychnine. Two ounces of distilled water, one grain of pure strychnine, and two drachms of white sugar. From half an ounce to an ounce, is the common dose. For the cases in which it may be used, see *Strychnina.*

* Thomson's Chemistry, iv. 180.

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MORPHINA. Morphine, or Morphia. The powerful principle so named, has been found to be the true narcotic virtue of the substances from which it is obtained. Opium and all narcotic plants, will afford morphine, but it is from opium that it is chiefly procured. Its preparation and chemical properties were first described by Derosne, in a memoir published in the 45 vol. of the Annals de Chimie. Derosne proposed a process for the extraction of morphine from opium; but the chemical nature of that valuable substance, was not satisfactorily investigated, till it had undergone the researches of Sertuerner,* Robiquet,† and several other able chemists.

Morphine, not in a very pure state, is copiously precipitated by adding ammonia to a strong aqueous solution of opium; but a better mode of obtaining it is, to triturate powdered opium into a thin paste with acetic acid, and afterwards to add six or eight parts of water. The liquor may be filtered off through coarse paper, and the residue treated with a small portion of acetic acid and water, as before. Add excess of ammonia to the filtered liquors, which will occasion a precipitate to be collected on a filter; evaporate the filtered liquor to about one fifth its bulk, add a little more ammonia, and a precipitate is obtained, which may be added to the former. These precipitates are impure morphine; they may be cleansed by digestion in small quantities of *cold* alcohol, which will remove the chief part of the colouring matter, and the residue being dissolved in *boiling* alcohol, furnishes crystals of pure morphine, as the liquid cools.

In this process, the salt of morphine (*Meconate of Morphine,*) existing in opium, is decomposed by acetic acid, and a solution of acetate of morphine obtained, which the ammonia decomposes.

Another method of separating morphine has been recommended by Robiquet.‡ A concentrated solution of a pound of opium in water, is to be boiled, with ten or twelve drachms of carbonate of magnesia, for a quarter of an hour; filter and wash the grey precipitate with cold water, dry it, and digest it in warm but weak alcohol, by which much colour is dissolved; then collect it upon a filter, boil it in highly rectified alcohol, and filter the solution while hot; as it cools, it deposits crystallized morphine.

In this process, the meconate of morphine, originally existing in the opium, is decomposed by the magnesia, and the precipitate consists of morphine mixed with meconate of magnesia, and a portion of uncombined magnesia. The morphine is separated from the precipitate by boiling alcohol.

Pure morphine is perfectly white, has a pearly lustre, is destitute of smell, but has an intensely bitter taste. It dissolves in boiling water only in small proportion, but is very soluble in heated alcohol and ether, and the solutions are intensely bitter. The watery and alcoholic solutions affect test papers like an alkali, and Robiquet found this property to be most distinct in morphia, prepared by the intervention of magnesia, though proved, by its complete destruction by burning, to be free from any portion of earth. It forms neutral salts with acids, and appears therefore, to approach closely in its characters to an alkali, which it resembles in decomposing the compounds of acids with metallic oxides. The following is probably an approximation only to its ultimate composition:—

Carbon . .	72.00
Nitrogen . .	5.50
Hydrogen .	5.50
Oxygen . .	17.00
	100.*

Pure morphine, in consequence of its difficult solubility, is uncertain in its operation as a narcotic; but some of its salts may probably be found useful substitutes for

* Ann. de Chim. et Phys. v. p. 91.
† Ibid. p. 275.
‡ Ibid. p. 279.

* Brande's Man. Pharm. p. 127.; Quarterly Journal of Science, vol. xvi. p. 279; and Ann. de Chim. tom. xxiv. p. 163.

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opium. They are said to be without the unpleasant symptoms attendant on the use of opium itself, therefore, on that account, they may claim the attention of practitioners. The acetate and sulphate are the two salts in general recommended. See *Acetas Morphinæ* and *Sulphas Morphinæ*.

N.

NARCOTINA. Narcotine. Also called *Opiane*, and *Matter* or *Salt of Derosnes*. By digesting opium in ether, and slowly evaporating the filtered ethereal tincture, a crystallized substance, contaminated by a little oil and caoutchouc, is obtained, which is perfectly distinct from and independent of morphine. This is the substance which has been called narcotine, and upon which the exciting and stimulating power of opium, which usually precedes its sedative effects, is, by some, supposed to depend. Narcotine crystallizes from its alcoholic or ethereal solution, in fine needles, or in rhomboidal prisms. It has no action on vegetable colours. It is without smell and taste. Cold alcohol dissolves one-hundredth part, and boiling, one twenty-fourth of its weight. Hot ether dissolves it in considerable quantity, and suffers it to be deposited in a crystalline form on cooling.* Narcotine is not yet established in medicine.

NICOTINA. Nicotine. This is the peculiar principle in which resides the active properties of tobacco, (*Nicotiana Tabacum,*) from the juice of which it may be obtained by the following process of Vauquelin:† Evaporate the expressed juice to one fourth of its bulk, and pour off the fluid from the gritty matter, which separates on cooling. Repeat this operation as often as any similar deposit takes place, and, when the fluid is so much inspissated, that nothing farther can fall, digest it in alcohol; distil off the alcohol; and concentrate the residual matter to dryness by a very gentle heat. Dissolve this again in alcohol, and again reduce it to a dry state. In this state, it still contains both acetic and malic acids; it must therefore, be dissolved in water, and very cautiously saturated with potash. When this liquid is distilled to dryness, a solution of nicotine passes into the receiver. By dissolving the residual matter in water, and again distilling, repeating this process several times, the whole of the nicotine may be obtained in aqueous solution. This solution is colourless; has the peculiar smell of tobacco; and occasions violent sneezing. Its taste is acrid, and it possesses poisonous qualities. It has not yet been employed as a medicine; but like many others in the arrangement, I have thought proper to introduce it in this appendix, as being the active principle of a powerful medicine.

O.

OLIVILA. Olivile is a name given by M. Pelletier to the substance which remains after gently evaporating the alcoholic solution of the gum which exudes from the olive tree. It is a white, brilliant, and starchy powder, and sometimes it forms flattened needles. It has no smell, but its taste is a mixture of bitter and sweet with something aromatic. It melts at 158, and on cooling, resembles a slightly yel-

* Chimie Organique de Gmelin, edition de Virey, p. 992.
† Ann. de Chim. lxxi. 139.

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lowish transparent resin. Cold water scarcely acts upon it, but hot water dissolves one thirty-second. It dissolves readily in alcohol, but not in ether or in volatile oils. Nitric acid dissolves it with heat; acquires a red colour, but becomes yellow on cooling, and deposits oxalic acid. Acetate of lead precipitates its aqueous solution in flakes which are soluble in nitric acid.*

P.

PASTILLI EMETINÆ PECTORALES. Pectoral Lozenges of Emetine. Sugar, four ounces; coloured emetine, thirty-two grains. Form these into lozenges of nine grains each. A little carmine is generally made use of to distinguish them from ipecacuanha lozenges. One lozenge may be administered every hour.

PASTILLI EMETINÆ PURIFICATÆ. Lozenges of Pure Emetine. Make nine grain lozenges of four ounces of sugar, and eight grains of pure emetine. One every hour.

PASTILLI EMETINÆ VOMITORII. Emetic Lozenges of Emetine. Two ounces of sugar, and thirty-two grains of emetine, formed into lozenges of eighteen grains each. One of these lozenges taken fasting is commonly sufficient to make a child vomit, and three or four have the same effect with an adult.

PICROTOXINA. Picrotoxine or Picrotoxia. This name has been given by Boullay to the acrid narcotic principle residing in the *Cocculus Indicus*, the fruit of the Jagged Moon-seed, or *Menispermum Cocculus*. From a strong infusion of the seeds, ammonia, added in excess, precipitated a white granular crystalline powder. This powder, after being washed with cold water, partially dissolved in alcohol without colouring it; and on the spontaneous evaporation of the alcohol, was separated in beautiful scales. Similar crystals were obtained by adding pure magnesia to an alcoholic infusion of the seeds. A greyish deposit was formed, which, after being lixiviated with boiling alcohol, afforded crystals as before.

Picrotoxine is white, and crystallizes in four-sided prisms. Its taste is disgustingly bitter; is inodorous: restores to blue, turnsole reddened by an acid; it is sparingly, if at all, soluble in water, but very soluble in ether and alcohol. It combines with the greater part of the acids, forming salts.

The particular property attending protoxine, is its power of intoxication, but it does not appear to have been yet employed in medicine.

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI PROTO-IODURETI VEL DEUTO-IODURETI. Pills of Proto or Deuto-Ioduret of Mercury. Form eight pills of one grain of proto or deuto-ioduret of mercury, with twelve grains of extract of juniper, and a sufficient quantity of powdered liquorice. Two to be taken twice a day.

PILULÆ LUPULINÆ. Pills of Lupuline. These are formed merely by beating lupuline until it acquires the nature and consistence of a pill. The dose, of course, the same as of the substance in its primitive form.

PILULÆ STRYCHNINÆ. Pills of Strychnine. Intimately mix two grains of very pure strychnine with a sufficient quantity of conserve of roses, and divide the mass into twenty-four pills. One or two is the ordinary dose.

PIPERINA. Piperine. This substance was discovered in black pepper* (*Piper Nigrum*) by M. Œrstaedt, who regarded it as a vegetable alkali.

M. Pelletier has since made an analysis of it, and proved that pipirine, is not a vegetable alkali, but

* Annals of Phil. xii. p. 33.

* Journal de Physique, No. 2, 1820.

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that it has a considerable analogy with the resins,* and is of a peculiar nature.

M. Pelletier obtained piperine by digesting black pepper in alcohol, and evaporating the solution, which left a fatty resinous matter. This, after being washed in warm water, was of a green colour, and had a hot burning taste. It dissolved readily in alcohol, and less readily in sulphuric ether, and the solution by heated alcohol, when left for some days, deposited a number of small crystals. These being purified by repeated solutions and crystallizations, gradually lost their taste of pepper, which accumulated in the uncrystallizable fatty matter. The crystals of piperine were four-sided prisms; they were almost tasteless; were insoluble in cold, and sparingly soluble in hot water; were very soluble in alcohol, and less so in ether; soluble in acetic acid, from which they separated in feathery crystals.

Piperine is said to be a serviceable febrifuge, enjoying similar properties to the alkalies of the cinchonas. It is said also to be serviceable in gonorrhœa.

POLLENINA. Pollenin. The pollen of tulips was ascertained by Professor John to contain a peculiar substance, which was at first confounded with albumen; but to which he has since given the name of pollenin. It is extremely combustible, and burns with great rapidity and flame.†

POLYCHROITA. Polychroite. This name has been given, by Boullon, La Grange, and Vogel, to the extract of saffron prepared with alcohol. It has a very intense yellow colour, a bitter taste, and an agreeable smell. It is soluble in water and in alcohol; and the solution, by exposure to light, gradually loses its colour, which is destroyed also, by chlorine.

POTIO ACIDI HYDROCYANICI. Potion of Hydrocyanic Acid, or the *Potion Pectorale*, of Majendie. Fifteen drops of medicinal prussic acid, two ounces of infusion of ground ivy, and one ounce of syrup of marsh-mallows. A tea spoonful to be taken every six hours, in the same cases as the acid.

PROTO-IODURETUM HYDRARGYRI. Proto-Ioduret of Mercury. Take one hundred parts of the nitrate of protoxide of mercury crystallized, and dissolve it in four hundred parts of water. Pour into the filtered liquid a solution of hydriodate of potash, and add it until a precipitate is no longer thrown down. A greenish yellow precipitate is thus obtained, which is pulverulent; throw it upon a filter, wash it carefully with distilled water, until the fluid which passes through, no longer yields a black precipitate by potash; dry and preserve it in a vessel closed, and kept from the rays of light.

According to Thomson, 162 parts of the proto-ioduret, contains 62 of iodine, and 100 of mercury; or 2.5 of mercury, and 1.56 of iodine.

Like the deuto-ioduret it is employed in the same cases as iodine, but in what doses it may be given, there has been no notice taken.

PULVIS LUPULINÆ. Powder of Lupuline. First powder one part of Lupuline in a porcelain mortar, then add by degrees, two parts of white sugar, and intimately mix. See *Lupulina*.

Q.

QUININA. Quinine. This celebrated article is the salifiable base found in yellow bark, *Cinchonæ Cordifoliæ Cortex*, as also in combination with cinchonine in the bark of the *Cinchona Oblongifolia*. It was first discovered by Pelletier and Caventou, in the bark of the C. Cordifolia. It is obtained precisely in the same manner as cinchonine

* Examen Chimique du Poivre, par J. Pelletier, 8vo. Paris.
† Thomson's Annals, vii. p. 49.

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from the C. Lancifolia. It is uncrystallizable, and separates from the alcoholic solution in the form of a viscid substance, somewhat like bird-lime. When dried in a gentle heat it becomes brown and brittle; but if very cautiously dried in an exhausted vessel, it is white and pulverulent, fusible, decomposed at a dull red heat; and, in addition to the elements of cinchonine, affords unequivocal evidence of containing oxygen, inasmuch as water is produced during its destructive distillation.

The following, according to Mr. Brande, are nearly its ultimate components:

Carbon . .	73.80
Nitrogen . .	13.
Hydrogen .	7.65
Oxygen . .	5.65
	100

As a medicine, quinine itself, is not much employed, but the acetate and sulphate are salts well known to almost every medical practitioner, more especially the latter; under which head, will be found the particular cases for which quinine is so justly celebrated. See *Sulphas Quininæ.*

S.

SOLANINA. Solanine. A peculiar vegetable alkali lately discovered by M. Desfosses, an apothecary at Besançon, in two species of solanum; the nightshade, or *Solanum Nigrum*; and the bitter-sweet, or *Solanum Dulcamara*. It is found most abundantly in the berries of the nightshade, where it exists in the state of a malate. In order to obtain it, digest the filtrated juice of these berries, in ammonia; a greyish precipitate is formed, which, when washed on a filter and digested in boiling alcohol, gives, by evaporation, the salifiable base in a state of sufficient purity, if perfectly ripe berries have been operated on; but if the berries have been unripe, the solanine is mixed with a certain quantity of green colouring matter. Perfectly pure solanine is in the form of a white, opaque, and sometimes pearly, powder; inodorous, and of a slightly bitter and nauseous taste.

It has not yet been employed in medicine, but according to Dr. Dunglison, it may be used wherever the extract of nightshade, or that of dulcamara, is indicated.

STRYCHNINA. Strychnia or Strychnine, was detected by Pelletier and Caventou, in 1818, in the fruit of the celebrated Java poison, *Strychnos Nux Vomica*, and the St. Ignatius's bean, or *Strychnos Ignatia*. The bean was rasped down as small as possible, and then exposed to the action of heated nitric ether. The residue, thus deprived of a quantity of fatty matter, was digested in alcohol, added in successive portions as long as it continued to dissolve any thing. The alcoholic solutions were evaporated, and the residue dissolved in water. From the watery solution, liquid potash threw down a white crystalline precipitate; which was strychnine. It was purified by washing it with cold water, dissolving in alcohol, and crystallizing it. Strychnine was separated also from the bean of the *Strychnos Ignatia*, by the use of magnesia, in the same manner as Robiquet had obtained morphine from opium.

Strychnine crystallizes in very small four-sided prisms, terminated by four-sided low pyramids. It is white, intensely bitter, destitute of

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smell, neither fusible nor volatile at moderate temperatures, very sparingly soluble in cold water, and even in hot water, of which it requires for solution 2.500 times its weight. It is one of the most virulent and active poisons yet discovered. The cases in which it is said to be beneficial, are, all diseases attended by debility, whether it be local or general, and paralysis of all kinds, general or partial. It is also said to have succeeded in amaurosis with palsy of the upper eye-lid, weakness of the genital organs, incontinence of urine, &c. &c. The dose must be regulated from one-twelfth to one-eighth of a grain, according to the effect produced.

SULPHAS CINCHONINÆ. Sulphate of Cinchonine. See *Cinchonina*.

SULPHAS MORPHINÆ. Sulphate of Morphine. Dissolve morphine in sulphuric acid previously diluted with water. The solution made hot and evaporated to a certain point, crystallizes, on cooling, in silky tufts. This salt very much resembles the sulphate of quinine, with which it may be confounded; but it becomes red when treated with concentrated nitric acid, which is not the case with the sulphate of quinine. It is used in medicine with the same view as the acetate of morphine, but it is not so great a favorite with the practitioner. The dose is also from a quarter of a grain to a grain. See *Acetas Morphinæ*.

SULPHAS QUININÆ. Sulphate of Quinine. Digest yellow bark in weak sulphuric acid, made by adding fifty grains, *by weight*, of oil of vitriol, to each pound of water, add hot lime, to render the liquor clear, and wash away the extra lime from the precipitate; drain the precipitate, and digest in rectified spirit, decant and distil off the spirit, dissolve the resin in hot water, rendered sour with sulphuric acid, and as the liquor cools, the sulphate of quinine crystallizes.

Various other formulæ are given for the preparation of this valuable medicine. It may be procured also by digesting quinine itself, with the sulphuric acid, and the usual means of crystallization. In the same manner, the acetate of quinine, the sulphate of acetate and cinchonine, may be obtained by digesting the appropriate alkali with the necessary acid.

Sulphate of quinine is too well known to require a minute description; it is in small silky crystals, bearing in appearance, a resemblance to benzoic acid; it is intensely bitter, and very difficult of solution. It is presumed that in the preparations of quinine and cinchonine, we possess all the activity of the respective barks, unincumbered by inert matters, which nauseate the stomach and load the bowels, in cases where large and continuous doses are requisite; and experience, as far as it has gone, seems to justify this opinion. They have been employed in almost every case for which the Peruvian barks have been so long celebrated; but the most severe tests of their virtue seem to be cases of intermittent fevers, and the most obstinate agues, which have been effectually treated by the *sulphate of quinine*. In very delicate constitutions, and in many of the diseases of children, these remedies also promise to be of essential service. Both quinine and cinchonine are likely to be useful in these cases, but the sulphate of the former will undoubtedly establish itself, as the most serviceable and most elegant substitute for bark, ever presented to the profession; indeed, it has already gained so fair a reputation, that every one who has employed it, must acknowledge its utility and convenience.

Sulphate of quinine has been exhibited in doses of from one to five grains, three or four times a day; though eight grains are by some regarded as equivalent to an ounce of bark. Mr. Brande considers it would be more prudent to begin with small doses, and if they answer the intended purpose, not to increase them; if not, they may be augmented till the disease feels the influence of the remedy; but in large doses this salt will be found to nauseate, to create weight and pain in the stomach, attended by thirst, a white tongue, and a quickened and hardened pulse. See *Quinina*.

SUPER-SULPHAS QUININÆ.

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Super-Sulphate of Quinine. This is a peculiar salt of quinine, lately obtained by M. Robiquet. It is in solid, transparent prisms, of a flattened quadrangular form, well terminated, and soluble even in cold water. Its medical use and dose it is needless to mention, as it only differs from the common sulphate in being more acid. See *Sulphas Quininæ*.

SYRUPUS ACIDI HYDROCYANICI. Syrup of Hydrocyanic Acid. One pound of clarified syrup with one drachm of medicinal prussic acid of Majendie. To be used as a convenient and pleasant vehicle for the administration of this active medicine.

From one to two drachms may be given at a time, either by itself, or put into a mixture with appropriate ingredients. See *Acidum Hydrocyanicum*.

SYRUPUS CINCHONINÆ. Syrup of Cinchonine. Mix forty-eight grains of the sulphate of cinchonine with a pound of simple syrup. This may be considered a very pleasant mode of giving this alkali. The dose may be varied from one to three table spoonsful, or more.

SYRUPUS EMETINÆ. Syrup of Emetine. Mix sixteen grains with one pound of simple syrup. Given from half an ounce to an ounce, or more, at a dose, in those cases where a slight nausea and gentle perspiration are required.

SYRUPUS EMETINÆ PURIFICATÆ. Syrup of Pure Emetine. Five grains of pure emetine, with one pound of simple syrup. A tea spoonful to be given every now and then, until the effect is produced, mentioned under the *Syrupus Emetinæ*.

SYRUPUS GENTIANININÆ. Syrup of Gentianine. One pound of simple syrup with sixteen grains of gentianine. This is a very neat preparation, and is perhaps one of the best forms in which gentianine can be employed. From one to three or four drachms is the usual dose. See *Gentianina*.

SYRUPUS LUPULINÆ. Syrup of Lupuline. Take one part of the tincture of lupuline and seven parts of simple syrup, and in this manner form the syrup. For its medical use, &c. see *Lupulina*.

SYRUPUS MORPHINÆ ACETATIS. Syrup of Acetate of Morphine. Perfectly clarified honey, one pound; acetate of morphine, four grains. This formula has been instituted with a view of superseding the use of syrup of white poppy. It is probably a good substitute, but is not yet sufficiently established in this country. The dose is to be varied from one to three or four drachms; but sleep is often produced by a less quantity.

SYRUPUS MORPHINÆ SULPHATIS. Syrup of Sulphate of Morphine. Four grains of the sulphate of morphine with one pound of perfectly clarified syrup. The medical properties and dose of this, are the same as with the preceding.

SYRUPUS QUININÆ. Syrup of Quinine. Thirty-two grains of the sulphate of quinine with one pound of simple syrup. A pleasant mode of exhibiting this valuable remedy. From one to two table spoonsful is the ordinary dose.

T.

TINCTURA CINCHONINÆ. Tincture of Cinchonine. Nine grains of the sulphate of cinchonine with one ounce of alcohol. Two to six drachms is the customary quantity for a dose. For the cases in which it may be employed, see *Sulphas Quininæ*.

TINCTURA GENTIANININÆ. Tincture of Gentianine. One ounce

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of alcohol with five grains of gentianine. Employed in the same cases as the alkali itself. Dose, from one to three or four drachms. See *Gentianina*.

TINCTURA HYDRARGYRI DEUTO-IODURETI. Tincture of Deuto-Ioduret of Mercury. Twenty grains of the deuto-ioduret of mercury with twelve drachms of alcohol. The object of this preparation is a convenient manner of administering the deuto-ioduret of mercury. The dose may be varied from ten to twenty drops, with distilled water. See *Deuto-Ioduretum Hydrargyri*.

TINCTURA IODINÆ. Tincture of Iodine. One ounce of alcohol with forty-eight grains of iodine. The tincture should not be kept long, as it soon deposits crystals of iodine. It is perhaps the most convenient formula in which iodine can be employed, and has been found very successful in the treatment of those cases for which iodine has been so much extolled.

The highly-respected Assistant-Surgeon of Guy's Hospital (Thomas Calloway, Esq. a person of considerable talent and experience) has employed the tincture of iodine with the most happy results, in several cases of scrophulous enlargement of the glands, not only of the surface, but also of the mesentery.

Its administration should commence with doses of about ten drops, three times a day; this may ultimately be augmented to twenty, which last, is equivalent to one grain of iodine.

TINCTURA LUPULINÆ. Tincture of Lupuline. Digest one ounce of bruised lupuline in two ounces of alcohol, for six days in a close vessel; strain, press strongly, filter, and add a quantity of alcohol at 36°, so as to make three ounces of tincture. Medicinally used in the same cases as the lupuline itself; from thirty to sixty drops at a dose. See *Lupulina*.

TINCTURA NUCIS VOMICÆ. Tincture of Nux Vomica. A solution of three grains of the dry extract of nux vomica with one ounce of alcohol. A convenient form of exhibiting with efficacy, this powerful remedy. From five drops to half a drachm may be given at a time.

TINCTURA QUININÆ. Tincture of Quinine. A solution of six grains of the sulphate of quinine in one ounce of alcohol. Occasionally used with the same view as the alkali itself, but it does not appear to be possessed of any peculiar advantage than its being always ready in a state of solution. From one to six drachms is the usual dose. See *Sulphas Quininæ*.

TINCTURA STRYCHNINÆ. Tincture of Strychnine. Three grains of strychnine held in solution by an ounce of alcohol. This is considered a neat stimulating formula for the administration of this powerful alkali. The dose may be varied from six to thirty drops. See *Strychnina*.

U.

ULMINA. Ulmine. In the year 1803, Klaproth received from Palermo, a substance which exudes spontaneously from a species of elm, (*Ulmus*,) and which, in external characters, bore a considerable resemblance to gum. It dissolved in a small quantity of water, and gave a transparent solution of a blackish brown colour, which was not, however, mucilaginous, and could not be applied to the purpose of a paste. Nitric acid precipitated from the solution, a light brown substance, which was soluble in alcohol, although the gum itself resisted that solvent. Oxymuriatic acid produced a similar effect. The pro-

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perty of producing a resin by the addition of a little oxygen, is peculiar to this substance, and sufficiently characteristic. Dr. Thomson has proposed for it the name of *Ulmin*; and he and Mr. Smithson have paid much attention to the investigation of its properties.*

It appears to be a very common vegetable product, exuding from various trees, and existing according to Berzelius, in the bark of most. When pure it is tasteless; sparingly soluble in water, and in alcohol; not precipitated by acids, gelatine, or tan; and very soluble in alkaline carbonates, from which it is separated by acids and metallic salts.

UNGUENTUM ANTIMONII TARTARIZATI. Ointment of Tartarized Antimony. Also called *Tartar Emetic Ointment*. One drachm of tartarized antimony intimately mixed with one ounce of lard. This is a very serviceable counter-irritant in inflammation of internal organs, producing after a few applications, a peculiar pustular eruption, somewhat resembling in appearance small-pox. It should be rubbed in, over the part affected, every night and morning, and continued until the above effect has been produced.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI DEUTO-IODURETI. Ointment of Deuto-Ioduret of Mercury. Twenty grains of the deuto-ioduret of mercury, mixed intimately with twelve drachms of lard. A very efficacious application to inveterate venereal ulcers, and said to be very beneficial in procuring early cicatrization.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI PROTO-IODURETI. Ointment of Proto-Ioduret of Mercury. Twenty grains, intimately united with twelve drachms of lard. A milder preparation than the preceding, but used with the same view.

UNGUENTUM IODINÆ. Ointment of Iodine. Half a drachm of iodine, intimately mixed with an ounce of lard. A small quantity applied every night and morning is said to be of great service in glandular swelling and incipient bronchocele.

UNGUENTUM POTASSÆ HYDRIODATIS. Ointment of Hydriodate of Potash. Hydriodate of potash, thirty grains; lard, twelve drachms; mix them well so as to form an ointment.

The compound under consideration is said to be one of the most effective external remedies, for glandular swellings and bronchocele, ever presented to the notice of the profession. Half a drachm is directed to be rubbed on the tumour, night and morning, until the eighth day, when it is to be increased to a drachm, and even more, according to the age of the patient, the extent of the tumour, and the effect previously produced.

The use of iodine externally is not always attended with the desired effect; it is then necessary to administer it also internally; the quantity of each being proportionally diminished at first, and gradually augmented, lest the system becomes injured by the too free absorption of this powerful remedy.

V.

VERATRINA. Veratrine. In July 1819, M. M. Pelletier and Caventou discovered a new vegetable alkali united with an excess of gallic acid, in the seeds of the *Veratrum Sabadilla*, the root of *Veratrum Album*, and in that of the *Colchicum Autumnale*. After

* See his Annals of Philos. vols. 1 and 2; and Mr. Smithson's paper, Phil. Trans. 1813.

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cting upon the seeds with ether, the residue was digested in heated alcohol. By its action a coloured tincture was obtained, which on cooling, deposited white flakes analogous to wax. The liquid portion evaporated to dryness, was soluble in cold water, except a small quantity of fatty matter. The watery solution, gently evaporated to dryness, deposited an orange coloured precipitate, and when this ceased to appear, acetate of lead was poured into the residuary liquor, which had still a deep colour. Immediately a very abundant yellow precipitate fell, which was separated by a filter, and the liquid which passed through, was almost colourless; it contained, beside other substances, acetate of lead, from which the lead was precipitated by sulphuretted hydrogen. To the liquid, filtered and concentrated by evaporation, magnesia was added, and it was again filtered. The clear liquid contained acetate of magnesia, and colouring matter; the magnesian precipitate was washed with several portions of alcohol, and the alcoholic solution gave, on evaporation, a powder which was excessively acrid, and had distinctly alkaline characters.

Veratrine is white and pulverulent, and destitute of smell; but when inhaled into the nostrils, it produces violent and dangerous sneezing, even when the quantity is too small to be weighed. Its taste is acrid in the highest degree, but without any bitterness. In very minute quantities it produces dreadful sickness and vomiting, and in the quantity of a few grains, would doubtless prove fatal.

According to the analyses of M. M. Dumas and Pelletier, veratrine consists of

Carbon . .	66.75
Azote . . .	5.04
Hydrogen .	8.54
Oxygen . .	19.60
Veratrine	99.93

It is not more soluble in water, than morphine or strychnine. Boiling water takes up a thousandth of its weight, and acquires an acrid taste. It is extremely soluble in alcohol; and ether also dissolves it, but in less quantity. It fuses at the temperature of 122°, and has then the appearance of melted wax; on cooling, it becomes semi-transparent and amber coloured. It restores to blue the colour of reddened litmus paper, and saturates acids, forming with them salts, which are not crystallizable, and the elements of which are so weakly combined as to be separated by the mere action of water.*

Veratrine, however small in quantity, when put in the mouth, will excite a very copious salivation. Its use in medicine appears to be very plausible in cases for which the Veratrum Album is so strongly recommended, and as its administration can be well trusted to, it offers to be a very profitable substitute. It is said to be particularly applicable in cases where it is necessary to produce quickly a strong action of the bowels. When given with this intention, it has answered very well in the case of old people, when an enormous accumulation of fæces existed in the great intestine. From one-eighth of a grain to half a grain may be given at a dose; but a larger quantity must be cautiously avoided.

VINUM CINCHONINÆ. Wine of Cinchonine. A solution of eighteen grains of the sulphate of cinchonine in two pints of Madeira or other wine. It is also sometimes made with two ounces of the tincture of cinchonine and two pints of wine. A useful febrifuge for the same cases as the sulphate of quinine. It may be given from four to twenty-four ounces or more, in the course of twenty-four hours. See *Sulphas Quininæ*.

VINUM QUININÆ. Wine of Quinine. Six grains of the sulphate of quinine to one pint of Madeira, or other wine. It may likewise be made with two ounces of the tincture of quinine to the same quantity of wine. Like the preceding preparation it may be employed in the same cases as the sulphate of qui-

* Annals de Chim. et de Phys. xiv. p. 69.

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nine under any other form; the dose being regulated from four to twenty-four ounces in the course of twenty-four hours. See *Sulphas Quininæ*.

VIOLINA. Violine. Also called *Emetine of the Violet*, or *Indigenous Emetine*. By a similar process to that for obtaining brown emetine, M. Boullay has lately obtained from the roots, leaves, flowers, and seeds of the violet or *Viola odorata*, an active, alkaline, bitter, and acrid principle, similar to the emetine from ipecacuanha. It is said by M. Orfila, to be possessed of highly poisonous qualities, consequently it is not likely to be employed with any view in medicine.*

* Journal de Pharm. Janvier 1824.

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TO

APPENDIX X.

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Cyanuret of Potassium. See *Cyanuretum Potassii.*
Cyanuret of Potassium, Solution of. See *Liquor Potassii Cyanureti.*
Daturine. See *Daturina.*
Delphinine. See *Delphinina.*
Drops, Abbé Rosseau's. See *Guttæ seu Laudanum Abbatis Rosseau.*
Drop, Anodyne. See *Gutta Anodyna.*
Drop, Black. See *Gutta Nigra.*
Emetine, Brown and Pure. See *Emetina.*

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Emetine, Emetic Lozenges of. See *Pastilli Emetinæ Vomitorii.*
Emetine, Emetic Mixture of. See *Mistura Emetinæ Vomitoria.*
Emetine, Emetic Draught of Pure. See *Haustus Emetinæ Purificatæ Vomitorius.*
Emetine, Lozenges of. See *Pastilli Emetinæ Purificatæ.*
Emetine, Pectoral Lozenges of. See *Pastilli Emetinæ Pectorales.*
Emetine, Syrup of. See *Syrupus Emetinæ.*
Emetine, Syrup of Pure. See *Syrupus Emetinæ Purificatæ.*
Esculine. See *Esculina.*
Ether, Sulphuric, with Proto or Deuto-Iodure of Mercury. See *Ether Sulphuricus cum Hydrargyri Proto-Iodureto vel Deuto-Iodureto.*
Ether, Iodureted Sulphuric. See *Ether Sulphuricus Iodureus.*
Fungine. See *Fungina.*
Gentianine. See *Gentianina.*
Gentianine, Syrup of. See *Syrupus Gentianinæ.*
Gentianine, Tincture of. See *Tinctura Gentianinæ.*
Hæmatine. See *Hæmatina.*
Hydriodate of Potash. See *Hydriodas Potassæ.*
Hydriodate of Potash, Ointment of. See *Unguentum Potassæ Hydriodatis.*
Hydriodate of Potash, Solution of. See *Liquor Potassæ Hydriodatis.*
Hydriodate of Soda. See *Hydriodas Sodæ.*
Hydrocyanic Acid. See *Acidum Hydrocyanicum.*

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HYDROCYANIC Acid, Lotion of. See *Lotio Acidi Hydrocyanici.*
HYDROCYANIC Acid, Mixture of. See *Mistura Acidi Hydrocyanici.*
HYDROCYANIC Acid, Potion of. See *Potio Acidi Hydrocyanici.*
HYDROCYANIC Acid, Syrup of. See *Syrupus Acidi Hydrocyanici.*
HYDROCYANIC Acid, Majendie's. See *Acidum Hydrocyanicum.*
HYDROCYANIC Acid of Apothecaries' Hall. See *Acidum Hydrocyanicum.*
HYOSCIAMINE. See *Hyosciamina.*
INULINE. See *Inulina.*
IODINE. See *Iodina.*
IODINE, Tincture of. See *Tinctura Iodinæ.*
IODINE, Ointment of. See *Unguentum Iodinæ.*
JALAPINE. See *Jalapina.*
LUPULINE. See *Lupulina.*
LUPULINE, Pills of. See *Pilulæ Lupulinæ.*
LUPULINE, Powder of. See *Pulvis Lupulinæ.*
LUPULINE, Syrup of. See *Syrupus Lupulinæ.*
LUPULINE, Tincture of. See *Tinctura Lupulinæ.*
MATTER of Derosnes. See *Narcotina.*
MEDULLINE. See *Medullina.*
MERCURY, Ioduret of. See *Ioduretum Hydrargyri.*
MERCURY, Deuto-Ioduret of. See *Deuto-Ioduretum Hydrargyri.*
MERCURY, Proto-Ioduret of. See *Proto-Ioduretum Hydrargyri.*
MERCURY, Ointment of Deuto-Ioduret of. See *Unguentum Hydrargyri Deuto-Iodureti.*
MERCURY, Ointment of Proto-Ioduret of. See *Unguentum Hydrargyri Proto-Iodureti.*
MERCURY, Pills of Proto or Deuto-Ioduret of. See *Pilulæ Hydrargyri Proto vel Deuto Iodureti.*
MERCURY, Tincture of Deuto-Ioduret of. See *Tinctura Deuto-Ioduretum Hydrargyri.*
MORPHINE. See *Morphina.*
MORPHINE, Acetate of. See *Acetas Morphinæ.*
MORPHINE, Citrated Solution of. See *Liquor Morphinæ Citratus.*
MORPHINE, Solution of Acetate of. See *Liquor Morphinæ Acetatis.*
MORPHINE, Sulphate of. See *Sulphas Morphinæ.*
MORPHINE, Syrup of Acetate of. See *Syrupus Morphinæ Acetatis.*
MORPHINE, Syrup of Sulphate of. See *Syrupus Morphinæ Acetatis.*
NARCOTINE. See *Narcotina.*
NICOTINE. See *Nicotina.*
NUX VOMICA, Alcoholic Extract of. See *Extractum Nucis Vomicæ Resinosum.*
NUX VOMICA, Dried Alcoholic Extract of. See *Extractum Nucis Vomicæ Resinosum Exsiccatum.*
NUX VOMICA, Tincture of. See *Tinctura Nucis Vomicæ.*
OLIVILE. See *Olivila.*
OPIANE. See *Narcotina.*
OPIUM, Extract of, deprived of Morphine. See *Extractum Opii Morphinâ Privatum.*
OPIUM, Extract of, deprived of Narcotine. See *Extractum Opii Narcotinâ Privatum.*
PICROTOXINE. See *Picrotoxina.*
PIPERINE. See *Piperina.*
POLLENINE. See *Pollenina.*
POLYCHROITE. See *Polychroita.*
POTASH, Hydriodate of. See *Hydriodas Potassæ.*
PRUSSIC Acid. The *Acidum Hydrocyanicum.*
QUININE. See *Quinina.*
QUININE, Acetate of. See *Acetas Quininæ.*
QUININE, Acid Sulphate of. The *Super-Sulphas Quininæ.*
QUININE, Sulphate of. See *Sulphas Quininæ.*
QUININE, Super-Sulphate of. See *Super-Sulphas Quininæ.*
QUININE, Syrup of. See *Syrupus Quininæ.*
QUININE, Tincture of. See *Tinctura Quininæ.*
QUININE, Wine of. See *Vinum Quininæ.*
SALT of Derosnes. See *Narcotina.*
SODA, Hydriodate of. See *Hydriodas Sodæ.*
SOLANINE. See *Solanina.*
STRYCHNINE, See *Strychnina.*
STRYCHNINE, Mixture of. See *Mistura Strychninæ.*
STRYCHNINE, Pills of. See *Pilulæ Strychninæ.*
STRYCHNINE. Tincture of. See *Tinctura Strychninæ.*
ULMIN. See *Ulmina.*
VERATRINE. See *Veratrina.*
VIOLINE. See *Violina.*

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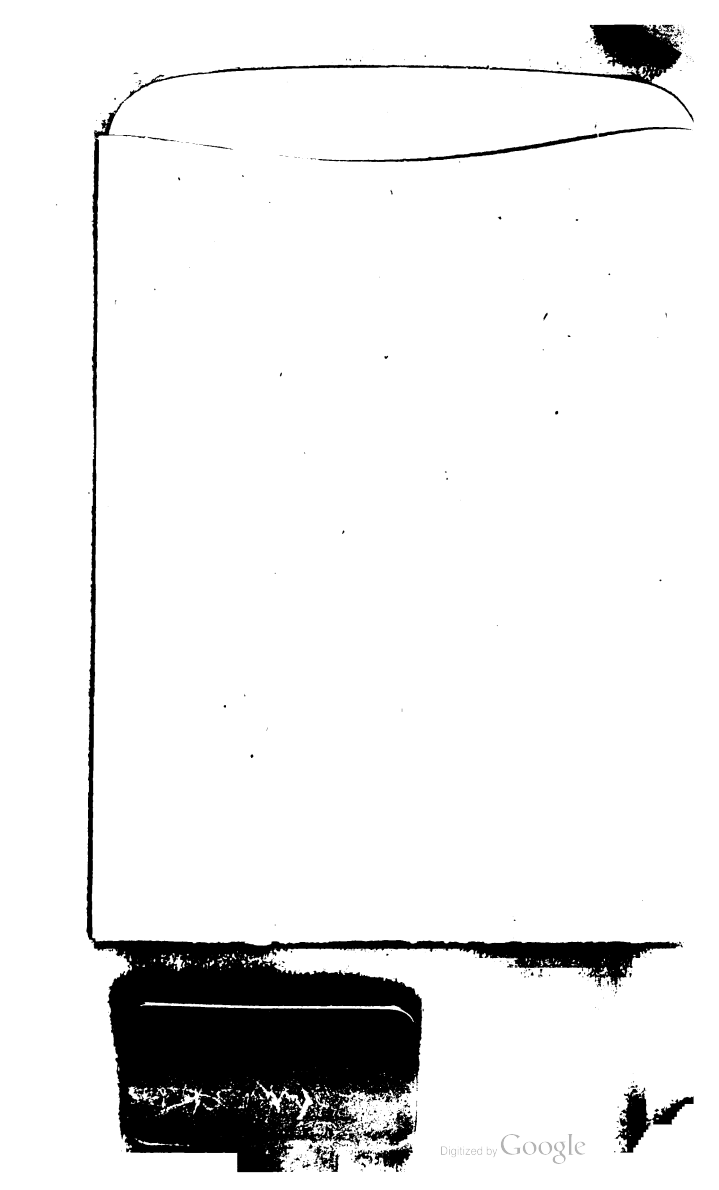
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