A SUPPLEMENT TO THE PHARMACOPOEIA:

BEING

A TREATISE ON

PHARMACOLOGY

IN GENERAL;

INCLUDING NOT ONLY THE

DRUGS AND COMPOUNDS

WHICH ARE USED BY

PRACTITIONERS OF MEDICINE,

BUT ALSO THOSE WHICH ARE SOLD BY

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND HERBALISTS,

FOR OTHER PURPOSES;

TOGETHER WITH

A Collection of the most useful medical Formulae;

An Explanation of the Contractions used by Physicians and Druggists;

The medical Arrangement of the Articles of the London Pharmacopoeia, with their Doses, at one View;

A similar List of the indigenous Plants of the British Islands, which are capable of being used in Medicine, &c.;

AND ALSO

A very copious Index, English and Latin, of the various Names by which the Articles have been known at different Periods.

A NEW AND IMPROVED EDITION,

CONSIDERABLY ENLARGED.

BY SAMUEL FREDERICK GRAY,

LECTURER ON THE MATERIA MEDICA, PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY, AND BOTANY.

LONDON:

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1821.
Scribere jussit Amor.

OVID.
TO

WILLIAM SIMONS, Esq.

Treasurer of the Worshipful Society of Apothecaries

of the

City of London,

THIS WORK

is dedicated

in token of respect and gratitude,

by

THE AUTHOR.
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PREFACE.

The intention of the present Work is to give a concise account of the actual state of our knowledge of drugs in general, using that term in its most extensive signification, as including, not only those natural substances and compounds which are employed by physicians or private practitioners in the practice of medicine, but those other substances and compounds which, from their analogy to these, are usually sold by the same retailers as sell medicines for the purpose of being used as dyes, paints, perfumes, cosmetics, liqueurs, &c.; and upon this account the work appears under the title of a Supplement to the Pharmacopoeia, as that book contains only the medicines which are at present most generally used by the physicians of London and its environs.

Still, however, the medicines form the greater bulk of the work, from the vast variety of them that are employed in different places, and these are properly divisible into three classes:

1. Euporista, or easily procurable medicines, comprehending those which are collected in the neighbouring fields and gardens by the herbalists, or procured from the shops not peculiarly appropriated to the selling of medicines, as those of the druggists, drysalters, oilmen, perfumers, grocers, ironmongers, grinders, and stationers.

2. Officinals, comprehending those which are collected and prepared for use in the shops that are expressly kept for the sale of medicines, and of which the preparation is generally known.

3. Nostrums, or patent medicines, in Latin Chemica, comprehending those, the preparation of which is not generally known, and which are made only by particular persons, who keep their preparation a secret, or at least deny that it is known: as most of these are largely advertised, and their virtues vaunted in posting-bills, a connexion is hence formed a
between the preparers and the printers of their advertise-
ments, so that in many places the printers and stationers are
the usual venders of this class of medicines. This is the
original signification of the term chemical, as applied to
medicine, the old chemists, like the modern apothecaries,
supplying their patients with secret remedies, instead of
openly prescribing those kept by the old apothecaries, now
called chemists and druggists, a singular counterchange of
names having, from circumstances arising out of the powers
dedicated to the College of Physicians, taken place. The
declamations of the old physicians against the employment
of chemical medicines must be principally understood to
apply to these nostrums, whose composition being unknown
to any but the preparer, and spurious imitations of many of
them obtruded into the shops, renders them peculiarly un-
safe, especially as they are now mostly used by the sick
persons themselves, without any accurate discrimination of
the disease, or of its actual state. This term chemical is
also applied to those preparations which require a peculiar
apparatus, and operose processes, and which are therefore
prepared by manufacturers who supply the shops with them.
These officinals were the nostrums of the middle ages, and
are still distinguished from the old officinals, called Galeni-
cal, mostly discovered in times before human records, and
which have descended to us from the ancient Greeks, or, more
correctly speaking, from the four Egyptian schools of He-
liopolis, Thebes, Memphis, and Sais. The composition of
these Galenicals was ordered in the pharmacopoeias in ordi-
ary words, and they are, generally speaking, mere mix-
tures of the parts of organised natural bodies or their juices,
and milder in their action than the chemical medicines intro-
duced by the Arabians in consequence of their study of che-
metry, and their endeavours to separate the active parts of
remedies from the inactive, and to discover highly powerful
medical agents. These latter were usually ordered in the
pharmacopoeias, and even in extemporaneous prescriptions,
in the characters that had been used by the Christian Greeks,
and the vessels containing them were marked with the same
kind of characters. These two classes differ indeed so con-
siderably, that until late years they were seldom both used
by the same practitioner, and the Apothecaries' Society of
London still continue to divide their trade, not into a retail
and wholesale department, as is done in the large concerns
of private traders, but into the Galenical and Chemical, and have separate stocks and shops for each.

The substances treated of in this work comprehend all those of the first and second class, and some of the third or patent medicines, which being in great request, the wholesale druggists are in the habit of supplying their customers with imitations of them, respecting which the author has procured the receipts of many of the most respectable houses in London; and from the agreement between these receipts in essential articles, it may be presumed that they are as accurate copies of the originals as the secrecy in which the latter are enveloped will allow.

In mentioning the uses of the first class, which principally consists of plants and a few animal substances, it must be kept in mind that the author considers himself merely as an historian, and does not vouch for the reality of the virtues ascribed to them, and even in some places has affixed a note of admiration to mark his incredulity; yet at the same time it is probable that these plants would not have enjoyed the reputation they possess, if they had not been found useful; and the neglect into which they have fallen in England, is partly to be ascribed to their not being exhibited in sufficient doses, and in some degree to the credit given by the venders of foreign drugs, and their activity in promoting the sale of them, but still more to the prevalence of apothecary practice, for, as the apothecary evades the privileges of the College of Physicians, by pretending only to sell medicines to his patients, it is his interest to make as small a stock as possible serve his purpose.

As to the official preparations, all those kept in the shops of druggists in town or country, whether for the supply of apothecaries, ferriers, or private practitioners, are inserted; the alterations which have been made in the last century in the Pharmacopoeias of the Metropolitan College, with the variations of the two provincial Pharmacopoeias, are succinctly shown. It may seem to some that this was an unnecessary task, but it must be considered, that although pure apothecaries, or young beginners fresh from the schools of London, Edinburgh, or Dublin, may pay implicit obedience to the last edition of these works, yet the older practitioners, and the youth trained under them, naturally prefer the preparations to which they have been accustomed; and as those practitioners, who have not been bred in the London
Hospitals, prefer the study of the old authors, who have enjoyed the praises of centuries, and in which the plants, &c. are designated by their real names, in preference to the modern authors, who have not yet passed through the ordeal of public opinion, and who, in their fondness for novelty, necessitate their readers to learn an everchanging language, and a constantly vanishing theory; so the druggists, who profess to keep whatever articles are in request, are obliged to retain in their shops the drugs and compositions which, although they are rejected by the colleges, still enjoy their ancient reputation; and retail customers, who have been accustomed to the taste of any popular medicine, will prefer the shop where they can procure the article with its old flavour, of which an instance occurs in paregoric elixir, in which the college has discarded the oil of anise-seed, which the retailer must either put in, or see many of his customers carry their money to some other shop, where they pay less obedience to the mandates of the college. The author would also have willingly given all the compositions that have ever been inserted in the Pharmacopoeia, although not used at present, for the sake of those who read the old authors, as the Pharmacopoeias themselves are difficult to be procured; but this would of necessity have added to the extent of the work, which has exceeded the limit that was set to it.

There is now first published, under most of the officinals, the method which the wholesale druggists of London actually use in making them. In giving these receipts the author has quoted the original weights, &c. as this affords a hint as to the quantity which is consumed.

Another class of receipts which has never yet been published so distinctly as in the present work, is the substitution of cheaper drugs for dearer ones, or the reduction in price of sundry articles: this by many is styled adulteration, and all the topics of vituperative rhetoric are lavished upon the practice, and very justly, when the substitutes or reduced articles are sold at the same price as those which the druggists technically distinguish by the appellation verum: this, however, is a practice, of which no house of respectability would be guilty. These substitutes and reduced articles are manufactured for two descriptions of customers; first, for those very clever persons in their own conceit, who are fond of haggling, and insist on buying better bargains than
other people, shutting their eyes to the defects of an article, so that they can enjoy the delight of getting it cheap; and, secondly, for those persons, who being but bad paymasters, yet, as the druggist for his own credit cannot charge more than the usual price of the article, he must therefore deteriorate it in value to make up for the risk he runs, and the long credit he must give.

Having thus explained what may be found in this work, it remains to say a few words upon some circumstances connected with the general nature of it.

A frequent source of error arises from the weights with which the apothecaries ought to compound their medicines being different from that by which they buy and sell, so that they should have both piles, whereas, the gold and silver smiths, who also use the Troy, not only compound, but also buy and sell by it, and therefore require only that pile. Some schemers have proposed to remedy this by introducing a new pile decimally divided, but this would only increase the confusion, unless we could suppose, that a legislative act, like the waving of a magician's wand, or the stroke of a harlequin's sword, could exchange all the old authors to the new standard: and both the ponderal scales would be very awkward to reduce to the decimal standard, which has the inconvenience of having only two divisors without remainders, viz. 2 and 5; as well the avoirdupois, which seems to have been formed by the common traders, from the continual bisection of a horse-load, taking a new integer whenever the fractional expression became inconvenient; as the Troy, which seems to be a scientific weight, invented in the hierarchal colleges of Iran or Egypt, by the multiplication of the weight of some standard seed little liable to variation, by twelve, its multiples or aliquot parts, those numbers being chosen, that the integers thence arising might admit of as many divisors as possible without remainders being left. If it were thought absolutely necessary to have the ponderal and arithmetical scales the same, it would be far easier to introduce a duodenary and even a hexadenary scale of notation, which would improve arithmetie, and merely oblige persons of education to learn a couple of new multiplication tables, than to alter the weight to which the common people have been accustomed. It is, however, only when the common pound of sixteen ounces is inadvertently taken for the Troy pound of twelve ounces that the error in respect to the
composition of medicines is of any great consequence; upon this account it were to be wished that the college in their future editions would avoid that source of error, by directing ounces only, without any mention of pounds by weight; for, in using the common ounces, with the drachms, scruples, and grains of the Troy, or with the liquid measures, the ratio of error is only as 101 to 111, which is very trifling; and if those that use the common weights were to add an ounce overweight to every ten, whenever the smaller weights, or liquid measures, are used in the same composition, the error would be rendered very inconsiderable, because 11 oz. avoirdupois differ only by gr. xijfs from 5x Troy.

As physicians do not themselves prepare the medicines they exhibit to their patients, it is very convenient for them to intimate to the neighbouring retailers whom the sick employ for this purpose, the medicines they are likely to order, and the mode in which they wish certain compounds, which require time for their preparation, should be kept ready in the shops: this, and this alone, is the true office of a Pharmacopœia.

Before the publication of local Pharmacopœias, the apothecaries kept in their shops the six following books: Avicenna on Simples; Serapion on the same subject; Simon Janucensis De Synonymis, and his Quid pro quo; the Liber Servitoris of Bulchasim Ben Aberazerin, treating of the preparation of minerals, plants, and animals, the type of the chemical part of the modern pharmacopœias; the Antidotarium of Johannes Damascenus or Mesue, arranged in classes like the Galenical part of our present Pharmacopœias; and the Antidotarium of Nicolaus de Salerno, containing these Galenical compounds, arranged alphabetically, of which there were two editions in use: in the common edition, or Nicolaus parvus, as it was called, several of the compositions of the Nicolaus magnus were omitted, and those that were retained were directed to be made upon a smaller scale than in the other.

The London College of Physicians first published, or rather distributed amongst the apothecaries, a Pharmacopœia of their own in May 1618, selected from the two latter of these works, with a few additions from the modern authors then in repute; but this work was found so full of errors, that it was obliged to be called in immediately, the whole impression cancelled, and a new edition published in
December following. This Pharmacopoeia was published, like all the succeeding ones, in Latin, being intended, in the language of the preface, for the filii Apollinis only. Indeed the college appear to have been very angry with Culpeper for translating it and the works of the principal authors on medicine into the vulgar tongue, refusing him, as it should seem, although educated at Cambridge, a license to practise, and thus converting him into a bitter enemy. Unfortunately, the great popularity of his writings, still considered as classical amongst the common people, gave a currency to his opinions, and exposed the college to much obloquy; while the difficulties originally placed upon an admission into the college, with a view to confine the members to a small number, like the contemporaneous monopoly of the proctors of the civil and canon law, naturally led those who found themselves excluded to endeavour to evade its powers, at first by merely advising their patients to buy some medicine which "had been prescribed by a member of the college for a similar complaint:" a practice which some physicians, as Daffy, Goddard, &c. in Charles the Second's reign endeavoured to counteract, by ordering a nostrum, which could only be had at their own house, or that of a confidential agent, in most of their prescriptions, communicating, however, the preparation to their fellow-members of the college under the seal of secrecy; while others, as Merrett, furnished their patients with the necessary medicines, without any other charge than their usual fee. Afterwards the unlicensed practitioners or apothecaries did not think it necessary to confine themselves to recommending the prescriptions of physicians, but acted upon their own judgments, especially when the House of Lords decided the case of the College v. Rose, for selling medicines not ordered by a physician to a patient, in their favour; so that the desirable object of the college forming a society which should include all medical practitioners, with the exception of those of bad moral character, failed, by their confining the admission almost exclusively to those adorned with human learning, since this is certainly not essential to success in practice; and requiring in all cases, instead of an annual subscription with the option of compounding for it, a fine for a license, which excluded the poorer practitioners however skilful; not considering how much better it were to have had poor physicians for their brethren than to convert rich apothecaries
into rivals. It seems as if the college were afterwards sensible of their error by their publishing a statute, inviting unlearned practitioners to come in, and be examined in the vulgar tongue, in any part of physic they might choose, and offering to license them for that department if found qualified. At present their terms of entrance, although the highest in rank of the three medical corporations, are the most liberal, requiring only two years' residence in the university, either British or foreign, where they graduate, and even this is now and then dispensed with in favour of persons of known ability, instead of the five years' apprenticeship, followed by six or twelve months' subsequent hospital study within the British isles, required by the others. Whether this state of medical practice is of advantage to the public may be doubted, as, from the mode adopted to evade the laws respecting it, by charging only for the medicines sent in, patients are frequently obliged to swallow more medicines than are necessary; that the apothecary, or dispensing practitioner, may be compensated for his attendance. Those medicines must, in most cases, be made unpalatable, lest the patient should conceive himself to be furnished with mere slops for the sake of a charge being made; and as the medicines are prepared by the practitioner himself, a patient standing in some peculiar circumstances may be poisoned without much danger of detection. It is but a few years since a respectable practitioner, in the west of England, was tried for this crime, to which he was supposed to be impelled by the desire of hastening the receipt of the patient's property. Against all these disadvantages the public have only the convenience of having medical attendance and medicines upon credit. It is passing strange that the House of Lords, as a member of the same legislature which endeavours to secure the goodness of our leathern manufactures, by strictly forbidding the union of a butcher, tanner, and currier, in the same person, that they may serve as checks upon one another, did not, in their decision upon Rose's case, perceive the still greater danger that arose from allowing the compatibility of medical practice with the dispensing of medicines, which has long been forbidden in some of the best regulated continental states. This danger has been greatly increased of late by the almost universal junction of midwifery with apothecary practice, since midwifery accustoms the general practitioner to consider the
PREFACE.

saving or destruction of a human life as a mere matter of calculation; as also by the recent extension of our knowledge respecting vegetable poisons, and by the great attention which is now called to the subject by the study of medical jurisprudence, there being reason to apprehend, from the imitative habits of mankind, that reading detailed accounts of crimes rouses in some cases the latent sparks of vice, and serves to perfect badly inclined persons in devising the securest modes of effecting their purpose. And this union of midwifery with apothecary practice does not, from the bills of mortality, appear to be attended with those advantages to the female sex, and their relatives, that might reasonably be expected from the union of modern physiological and pathological theory with practice since, although it appears, from Dr. Heberden's observations, that the after-treatment of the poor in lying-in hospitals has been very much improved, and the great mortality that formerly occurred in them, probably from puerperal fever, reduced, and brought down to be fully as low as in private practice, or even lower, yet in the thirty years from 1728 to 1758, both inclusive, during which women were almost exclusively employed, out of 759,122 deaths, 6481 took place in child-bed, or rather more than eight in every thousand; while in the eight years from 1807 to 1814 inclusive, when the apothecary-menmidwives were as exclusively employed, out of 147,304 deaths, 1404 were in child-bed, or little less than ten in each thousand deaths, which, when extended to the whole mortality of the kingdom, is an annual increase of upwards of 250 deaths in child-bed. Now this increase in mortality can scarcely be attributed to any other cause, but either the apothecary, who unites midwifery with medical practice, through his anxiety to attend his medical patients, is unconsciously led to unduly hasten the delivery, or that he serves as a means of communication of febrile contagion while the female is in a state peculiarly liable to receive its influence. The separation, therefore, of the two practices seems imperiously called for; and as, at present, the majority of apothecaries are disgusted at midwifery, and practise it only out of necessity, this would not be attended with any detriment, since, if rendered incompatible, what one practitioner lost by giving up his midwifery, would be made up in the increase of his medical practice through that rejected by him who made
choice of midwifery: and as operative midwifery is evidently a branch of surgery, the practice of it would enable the pure surgeons to live out of large cities, and thus extend the benefit of their help beyond its present limits.

The design of a Pharmacopoeia, peculiar to London and its environs, seems to have arisen from Sir Theodore Mayenne, the then President of the College, who being also founder of the Distillers' Company, procured, in 1639, the publication of a similar work, The London Distiller, for that business, written indeed in the vulgar tongue, but still more carefully guarded from the profane eyes of the uninitiated, as not only the more common materials, and the quantities, were expressed by characters usually employed in other significations, but the very compositions themselves were merely numbered, to which a secret reference was made by characters from an alphabetical index; the key to all these characters being only given upon a loose paper to the freemen: but as these loose papers have been pasted into the books, and the books sold by the representatives of deceased members, the secrets have thus been revealed.

To this original Pharmacopoeia some additions were made in 1627 and 1635, and in 1650 an improved edition came forth, to which further additions were made in 1677. No alterations of much consequence, however, were made until 1720, when a new edition was published under the auspices of Sir Hans Sloane: he being a botanist, the botanical names of the plants were added to the officinal names, which was a great improvement, but in some measure counterbalanced by the roots, woods, barks, gums, rosin, and other parts or products of plants being huddled together under the general title of vegetables, with only a note in the margin of the parts or products in use. In the older editions, fructus cardam. minoris, and semina card. min. were enumerated separately among the drugs, and the latter ordered in the compositions; but in this and the succeeding editions, semina only are reckoned among the drugs, and semina decorticatea ordered in the compositions, a mode of expression which is evidently erroneous. The simple distilled waters were now first directed of an uniform strength, viz. 8 1/2 of green herb to the gallon: the sweetened spirits, or cordials and rataffias, were omitted; brandy ordered where proof spirit would now be used; and several syrups, ointments, plaisters, and similar compositions which had gone out of
use among the profession in London, were omitted, although it is probable that many practitioners still employed them, as we know that some are even now retained by private practitioners; yet it is evident that the object of the college in all these Pharmacopoeias, was not to direct the practice of the kingdom, but simply to inform the retailers what compositions they would do well to keep ready in their shops.

In a new edition, published in 1745, the system of curtailment, begun by the Edinburgh College in 1738, was pursued to a considerable extent, no compound being admitted but what had a majority of voices in favour of its insertion; it was also at first proposed to omit the drugs entirely, then to give only a list of those used in making up the compounds in the work; and at last a list was made out of those which the majority of the committee supposed to be the most efficacious, and the botanical names were omitted. It is from this period that we may date the decline of pharmacological knowledge among the profession. A great fear of poisons seems to have been predominant in the minds of the compilers; among other instances, the black-cherry water, one of the few distilled waters that have any marked action, and usually made 121b of the fruit with the stones to the gallon, was discarded, because when made with 71b of stones only to the pint it was poisonous. Great pains were bestowed in restoring the compositions of the ancients to their original names and composition, and in throwing out the superfluous ingredients which a succession of ages had introduced into the shop medicines, so that it may be truly said, that in regard to the syrups, oils, ointments, pills, electories, and other formulæ of what is called Galenical pharmacy, this edition is still the best hitherto published. In the department usually called the chemical, it was less happy: the most remarkable feature is the changes of name now for the first time introduced: the consequence of this arrangement cannot but be called unhappy, for before this time there existed an intercommunication between the several European nations that used the Latin language, by which the pharmacy of one nation was in some degree common to all; but this communication now began to be interrupted by local dialects being introduced. Respecting the curtailments that were thus made in this edition, it may be observed, that the object of a pharmacopoeia being to fix the composition of whatever medicines a physician might be
likely to order, it is evident that the very contrary course to that pursued by the committee ought to have been adopted, and that instead of quoting those drugs, and ordering those compositions only which received the approbation of the majority of the committee, they ought rather to have retained every drug and composition which was not unanimously rejected by the whole college, since the medicines which might be ordered by the minority of the committee, or the other members, might, if their practice were extensive, be as frequently required as any of those that were retained, so that the real duty of these committees seems to be confined to correcting any defects in the standing medicines of the shops, to the rejection of those entirely obsolete, and the addition of whatever new compositions may be proposed by any of the members, after the best general mode of preparing them has been discussed: nor does it seem necessary to wait for a new edition for the regulation of these additions, which, when very active, as Prussic acid, vinum colchici, and the like, require an uniformity of preparation to be speedily instituted, as an official communication might be made to the society of apothecaries, the different medical journals, and the teachers of materia medica, for the information of the profession.

As the edition of 1745 excelled in Galenic pharmacy, the next, of 1788, may be regarded as the best compendium of chemical pharmacy the college has produced: although some new names were introduced, they were formed by Bergmann on the true Latin module, and such as the improved state of that science called for: hence they were immediately adopted without a murmur by the druggists, and still preferred by them. In the Galenical compositions simplicity was pursued to the utmost, and probably to an injurious extent, since it is well known that a mixture of drugs will frequently have more effect than the same quantity of either of them separately, and a mixture of spices is more agreeable than any of them alone. The very compound medicines which had formed the principal instruments of physicians for 2000 years, and some probably twice that period, were discarded; on the other hand, a few powerful drugs, which the college in 1745 had considered as poisons, were restored to the materia medica. Two secretly amended impressions of this edition were afterwards put forth, a circumstance that was productive of error.
The edition of 1809 is chiefly remarkable for the entire adoption of the French chemical nomenclature, in which it must be allowed that the college has avoided the solecism of their Scotch and Irish brethren, by giving the new words the gender they would have had, had they been Latin words, or could be legitimately formed by analogical derivation. It does not appear that any necessity existed for this condescension, since, although our experimental chemists had adopted this innovation, as being more conversant with the French authors, than with the 1788 edition of the Pharmacopoeia, in which a regular nomenclature of salts had been reduced to actual use, yet the Germans, who, both by prescriptive right, and real merit, were entitled to take the lead in chemistry, did then, and do still, refuse to debase their own language, or their Latin works, with such limping barbarisms as sulphas, tartras, &c.; and even the French school of mineralogy, little as that nation is inclined to adopt foreign usages, follow the nomenclature of Bergmann: nor is this the only change of names introduced in this edition; many others occur, even in the drugs; as resina abietis, which had in the old editions and in foreign authors been used for Strasburgh turpentine, was made to signify frankincense; so pix arida, which was constantly used for common black pitch, was applied to white or Burgundy pitch, except that in the unguentum picis aridæ it must be taken in its old sense, as otherwise the compound would not answer to its English name of black basilicon. It is also evident, that in the directions for tinctura rhei, the quantities of water and spirit of wine were counterchanged; and in copying those for oxydum antimonii, from the Dublin Pharmacopoeia, an ounce of nitric acid was directed instead of a drachm, by which the process was rendered uncertain, if not impracticable, and a most violent emetic sometimes produced, sometimes a mild diaphoretic. A preference was evidently given, in ordering the chemical preparations, to the moist way, with the idea of enabling the apothecaries to prepare this class of medicines themselves; but in fact the college might more properly have put the whole of them into the drugs, merely noticing the strength of some of them, as they have done with oil of vitriol and spirit of wine; and following the old models of Mesue and Nicolaus, confined their directions to the Galenic department, since the chemicals are usually prepared in the country, where house-room.
labour, and fuel are cheap, by manufacturers, who totally disregard the directions of the college, and then exchanged with the London druggists for foreign articles. It is moreover well known, that few apothecaries prepare even the tinctures and plaisters themselves, those of large practice not having time, and those who have time to spare not consuming a sufficient quantity to make it worth their while, especially as the waste increases in proportion as the quantity prepared at once is less: this, then, being the case, the chemicals are still less likely ever to be prepared by the apothecaries themselves, especially as these, like the plaisters, require a certain facility of manipulation, the manus occultata of Becher, which can only be acquired by continual practice: besides, much of the merit of chemical processes depends upon their concatenation with others carried on in the same laboratory, to make the waste of one process serve as the ingredients for another, a circumstance that cannot be considered by the college, as depending upon an infinite variety of circumstances, but which has a most material influence upon the price at which the articles can be brought into the market: and it may be added, that the chemicals are always identical, or nearly so, in whatever manner they are prepared.

The Pharmacopoeia printed in 1815 is only a corrected impression of the edition of 1809; the publicity given to the emendation is highly commendable. In this pix arida is still used for Burgundy pitch, and the black basilicon ordered, by the new name of unguentum resinae nigrae, to be made with resina nigra; whether this is meant to signify black pitch as formerly directed, and still used by the druggists in making that ointment, or common brown rosin, hitherto denoted by resina nigra, but which will not communicate much colour, is not explained.

As to the provincial Pharmacopoeias, the older editions of the Edinburgh were scarcely known in England until the one published in 1738; and to that college properly belongs the demerit of curtailing the medical stores of nature, in which they were so unfortunately followed by the London college, in their edition of 1745. The Edinburgh, published 1805, was the first to adopt the French chemical nomenclature, and followed even the idiom of that language in making the names in as masculine. This edition is also remarkable for its sesquipedalian names, and affords a strik-
ing example of the fondness of the Scotch authors for the pedantry of technical language. In an emended edition published in 1817, these names are slightly shortened. The Dublin of 1807 is in general a copy of the London edition of 1788; but in the chemical part, the French nomenclature was adopted, the names in as being used, according to the English idiom, in the neuter gender. An attempt was made in this Pharmacopoeia to furnish the experimenter with pure chemical agents, as well as the physician with chemical medicines.

To enforce the performance of the directions of the Pharmacopoeia, the censors of the college, the wardens of the apothecaries, and those of the grocers, were empowered to search the shops of apothecaries in and about London, to destroy all they found unfaithfully prepared, and even fine the parties. While the apothecaries were only dispensers, this regulation could be strictly enforced, but when they changed into dispensing practitioners, and chemists and druggists opened shops under the sanction of the physicians, to supply the place of the old apothecaries for dispensing, and also sold perfumery, dye stuffs, paints, &c. this power of examination, when not employed as a means of vexation, as in James Goodwin's case, dwindled of necessity into a mere recommendation to use better articles; as the retailer can assert that his customers require the deterioration of the article, being unwilling to give more than a certain price, a plea which is much facilitated by the changes in the names of the compositions, so that the articles asked for by retail customers can seldom be legally considered as those now prescribed by the college; or that in practising medicine he conceives the alteration to be of advantage to his own patients; or that they are not designed for medical use, but for some other purpose: hence the present mode of examination is of necessity confined to asking for the articles used by him in dispensing prescriptions, and this admits of an easy evasion, by keeping a small stock of choice articles. This power of examining drugs, &c. being lodged in the Society of Apothecaries, has excited much ill-will, since they have subscribed a stock to supply the public with drugs and compounds; and it has been suggested, that it is contrary to the general principles of British legislation, that a corporation trading themselves on a common joint stock in any articles should be constituted examiners of them when kept for
sale by others, especially as an opinion has become current among the druggists, that there is an intention to oblige all the licensed apothecaries to purchase their medicines at the Society’s hall, as in some continental states; but this is certainly a mere surmise, the offspring of the opposition with which the late Apothecaries Act has been received.

This Act, repealing the power of the Society of Apothecaries of examining medicines in shops, houses, cellars, &c. in and about London, substitutes for it the power of examining the medicines in the “shop or shops” of apothecaries through England or Wales, with power of fining the party if the medicines are not found good, the first time 5L, the second 10L, and every succeeding offence 20L. It is expressly declared § 5, to be “the duty of every person using or exercising the art and mystery of an apothecary, to prepare with exactness, and to dispense such medicines as may be directed for the sick by any physician lawfully licensed to practise physic;” and it directs apothecaries refusing to compound, or unfaithfully compounding such medicines, to be fined upon the complaint of a physician, the first time 5L, the second 10L, and the third to be rendered incapable of practising “as an apothecary,” unless he promises, and gives sufficient security, not to offend in future. Persons not already in practice on Aug. 1, 1815, to be examined by twelve persons, appointed by the Society of Apothecaries “to ascertain the skill and abilities of such person or persons in the science and practice of medicine, and his or their fitness and qualification to practise as an apothecary.” Who are “empowered either to reject such person, or to grant a certificate of his qualification.” None to be allowed but those who are twenty-one years old, who have served an apprenticeship of not less than five years to an apothecary, and who shall produce testimonials of a sufficient medical education and of good moral conduct. Assistants who have not served a five years apprenticeship to be examined either by the society, or by apothecaries to be appointed in each county for that purpose. Each apothecary to pay 10L. 10s. for a license for London and ten miles round, or 6L. 6s. for a country license, and 4L. 4s. in addition if he removes to London, and each assistant 2L. 2s. Apothecaries acting without license, to forfeit 20L. for each offence, and assistants 5L. and not to recover charges in any court of law, unless it is first proved on the trial that he is duly licensed, or was in
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practice before Aug. 1, 1815. If the examiners refuse a license to a person, he may apply again in not less than six months for an apothecary's license, or three months for an assistant's, and "if on such re-examination he" appears "to be properly qualified," the examiners to grant a license. (No mention is made of rejection on this re-examination, nor of any other than this second application.) A list to be published annually of those licensed in that preceding year, with their respective residences. The money for licenses to belong to the Society of Apothecaries, but the penalties for offences to be given, half to the informers and half to the society. Penalties above 5l. recoverable by action, in the name of the master, &c. of the society, in any court of record, and under 5l. by distress, by warrant from any justice of the peace, and if not sufficient distress, the person to be imprisoned without bail for a time not exceeding a calendar month; (how a penalty of exactly 5l. is to be recovered does not appear on the Act.) "Not to prejudice or in any way affect the trade or business of a chemist and druggist in the buying, preparing, compounding, dispensing, and vending drugs, medicines, and medicinable compounds, wholesale and retail; but all persons using and exercising the same trade or business, shall and may use, exercise, and carry on the same trade and business in such manner as fully and amply, to all intents and purposes, as the same trade or business was used, exercised, or carried on by chemists and druggists before the passing of this Act." The rights and privileges of the Universities, and the Colleges of Physicians and of Surgeons, and the Society of Apothecaries, are fully reserved, and all actions limited to six months next after the fact committed, or the ceasing thereof if there was a continuation.

This Act has had the singular fortune of being violently opposed, as insufficient, by those who were its original promoters, of being esteemed as a burden by many of those whom it was meant to benefit, and of being looked upon with indifference by those against whom it was intended to act. The original idea of the Act arose from the ancient and interminable dispute respecting the comparative merit of a public or private education, or as applied to medicine, between the methodics, who acquire their knowledge by attending the public schools of medicine, and practice upon the general principles there promulgated, and the empirics, who acquire
skill by the practical instruction of a private master, or by solitary study, practising at first gratuitously, and afterwards when their character is established, turning their knowledge to account; and was in fact an attempt principally on the part of some country apothecaries, to end the dispute by crushing the latter with the strong arm of power. The more liberal ideas of the London apothecaries, accustomed to the rivalry of the physicians, surgeons, and chemists and druggists, saw immediately that the original draft would never pass through the Legislature, being, in fact, no other than the very modest proposal that saving the rights of the physicians and surgeons as to practice in and about London, but cancelling those of the universities, the present dispensing practitioners and their future apprentices should have the sole right of giving any medical advice to a sick or hurt person, or of compounding or even selling any thing to be used as a medicine, or of practising midwifery, and thus to establish a complete monopoly of medicine, surgery, and midwifery, each in his own neighbourhood, while the poorer classes who could not afford to pay as liberally as their superiors, were to be neglected, or, what is nearly equivalent, when in a state of sickness, being deprived of the advice and assistance of those in whom they place confidence, might conceive themselves to be neglected; while in those thinly peopled districts which did not yield sufficient employment to support a practitioner who could afford the expense of an hospital education in London, and that of a license, were either to be left without assistance, or if any person not of their fraternity dared to apply his skill to that effect, he was to lie at the tender mercies of a common informer, subject to the very high penalties that still remain in terrorem in the Act, far exceeding those for practising physic in London without a license.

The Act, therefore, was obliged to be altered, and restricted to those who "practise as apothecaries," with an express declaration that it did not extend to the chemists and druggists, whose shops are in general confounded with those of the apothecaries, and whose business differs no otherwise than that with the modern apothecary, medical practice is the principal object, retail and dispensing the secondary; while with the chemist and druggist, or old apothecary, retail and dispensing are the principal, and medical practice, mostly confined to the counter or to a few personal ac-
quaintance, the secondary; à fortiori, the midwives, herbalists, cuppers, barbers, electricians, galvanisers, dentists, ferriers, veterinary surgeons, village wisemen, cow-leeches, and the rest of the second and third cousins to the direct descendants of Apollo and Æsculapius, are left in full possession of their ancient practice, and may be employed by those who place confidence in them, as they cannot be confounded with apothecaries, though the chemist and druggist may.

The originators of the Bill are displeased with the supposed ambiguity of the words, "to practise as an apothecary." It is true that it took 150 years of litigation, to determine the meaning of the phrase "to practise physic," as used in the statute of 15 Henry VIII. whether it prevented a seller of medicines from calling upon the sick to know what medicines he thought proper for their case, sending these in, again calling to inspect their action, and thus repeating his visits and sales: which the Court of King's Bench determined in the affirmative, but when carried into the House of Lords they decided it in the negative. Whether "to practise as an apothecary" will take as long to determine must be left to time: in the only prosecution hitherto brought into court, the meaning of the phrase was not a subject of dispute, although it should seem a far better plea than the one adopted by the defendant might have been founded upon it, he being evidently a cow-leech, and therefore, unless he had assumed to himself in some public manner the title of an apothecary, not within the Act.

As the examinations and license of the College of Physicians are to assure the public that if a patient should send for a licentiate, who is not known to him or his friends, there is a moral probability that this physician will be found deserving of their confidence, so the object of this Act is certainly to give the public a similar assurance, that a person who exercises the medical profession under the title of an apothecary, has gone through a certain routine of education and examinations, and may therefore be reasonably judged capable of performing what is required from him in that profession; whereas, in committing themselves to the care of others, patients do it at their own peril, and are guarded only by the general responsibility of all practitioners to the common law of the land, which gives damages to those injured through their gross neglect; but as the privileges of the college do not hinder apothecaries, according to the above decision of the
House of Lords, from practising in a different manner, in order that the public may not mistake the proper rank of the practitioner, so it seems probable, especially since the repeated rejection of the Surgeons' Bill, that the Legislature neither does nor will become a party to establish a medical monopoly throughout the country, but intends to leave the practice of medicine and surgery open to free and honourable competition, only preventing persons from practising under the cover of a title by which they are liable to be confounded with others who have gone through a certain regular initiation. The history of medicine, like that of other arts, exhibits instances of persons, as Sydenham, Boerhaave, and others, who were originally bred in other professions, and some, as Thomas Willis, and Verheyen, in the most humble, who yet have proved the ornaments of the medical faculty, and gradually attained its highest honours.

The definite meaning of the phrase "practising the art of surgery," or "as a surgeon," probably tended to these rejections of the College of Surgeons' Bills, as it manifestly included all who treated the sick and hurt by manual operations, and had no saving clause in favour of the descendants of the ancient chirurgical practitioners, who still survive under various names and designations; had this clause been inserted, and the college been content with the prohibition of any person publicly assuming to himself the title of a surgeon without its certificate, under a heavy penalty, no objection could have been made.

Many apothecaries themselves are averse to the provisions of this Act, considering some of them as hardships, and are moreover apprehensive that, as the establishment of the College of Physicians has eventually and gradually thrown the principal part of medical practice into the hands of the apothecaries, there is danger lest the operation of the burdens imposed by this Act should in like manner deprive the apothecaries of their present business, and throw it into other channels, as the cuppers, who already begin to increase in number, or the chemists and druggists: but this change, if ever it takes place, will of course be so gradual, that the existing members will not at any time be sensible of the injury, as the physicians did not feel any personal inconvenience from the other change.

The first hardship complained of is that which obliges all country apothecaries, after their apprenticeship is expired,
to go up to London, and in general to stop there for six months and upwards, which is a heavy expense, totally out of the power of many, and in some cases attended with the hazard of another practitioner settling during their absence in the place: hence these must of necessity either run the hazard of an information against them, or evade the Act by setting up as surgeons or chemists and druggists, trusting to the confidence their friends and acquaintance may repose in them, and thus, as their apprentices cannot in either case be received as apothecaries, the number of the profession is gradually lessened, and that of its rivals increased. There is, however, no other hardship in this, but what attends all other professions and trades, in all which it frequently happens that a youth who entered them full of confidence, finds all his hopes blasted by the chilling hand of poverty: and although this expense attending a license seems to bear so much heavier upon country apothecaries than those of London, yet, on the other hand, they have the almost certain prospect of success in future, being free from the competition of a multitude of others, and the expense of a few months' residence in London is nothing to the years a town apothecary, without introduction or purchase, may spend before he gets into equal practice with them on their first outset.

The second hardship relates to the stress that is laid in the examination upon the knowledge of the Latin language, although it be only so far as to understand the Pharmacopoeia and physician's prescriptions. No excuse is admitted in this respect, although the far greater majority of the persons examined are country apothecaries, who seldom have to dispense a prescription: but it is to be considered that this is the proper business of the apothecary, and that his medical practice is only an adventitious addition. It is also considered hard by all, that a person, after serving a regular apprenticeship of five or even eight years, should be prevented from reaping the reward of his servitude by setting up in business, on account of his ignorance of what his master covenanted to teach him, but did not perform, and this without some recompense. It is true that similar examinations take place in other countries, but they are generally in favour of the apprentice. If he be not found competent, the master is fined so much as the wardens of the trade think it reasonable he should give to another
master to be fully instructed. It may perhaps admit of some doubt whether the covenant to instruct the apprentice fully in the mystery of his business does not, in consequence of this Act, oblige the master to send his apprentice to such lectures, &c. as are required, and whether a person remanded cannot recover by law from his quondam master the expenses incurred by such rejection.

The Act seems to render it imperative upon a licensed apothecary to keep a shop, at least he is liable to a fine, and even a revocation of his license, if he refuses to dispense the prescriptions of licensed physicians: this is in consequence of his original station of a pastophorus or bedell to the temples in which the physician acted as a priest; and was therefore entirely under his command, and punishable by his superior for misconduct. It may now certainly be regarded merely as a specimen of the waste of words used in legal Acts, which serve only to increase the expense of drawing them up, since apothecaries, or chemists and druggists, must be very scarce in a neighbourhood to oblige any physician to endeavour the putting of this clause in force.

It is certain that this Act, through the vigour communicated to it by the Society of Apothecaries, in rendering the examination as efficient as the time will allow, and making it necessary that three of the examiners should sign the certificate, or seven of them vote for the person under examination being remanded, has already had a good effect, by obliging young apothecaries to be more attentive to their studies than heretofore, through the fear of being remanded, and by bringing many to town who otherwise might not come, and must therefore be esteemed a benefit by all who have the honour of the profession at heart.

As to the monopoly contemplated by its original proposers, the surgeon-apothecaries (as they call themselves in imitation of their Scottish brethren), it is most probable that the Legislature will pause long before they throw the whole medical practice into the hands of one or two corporations, and especially those fettered with apprentice laws, which of necessity precludes them from receiving the accession of those who although bred to other professions, are led by the powerful impulse of genius to study medicine. At the same time it is perfectly equitable, and can be objected to by none, that those who go through the expense and labour of an initiation into these corporations, or a license from them, should
be protected from any one assuming their title, and practising under the implied supposition that he has gone through the same.

But in respect to the cant, for no other name can be given to it, of the danger of permitting home-bred and even unlearned empirics to practise medicine, it may be remarked, that as the higher classes of society require their usual medical adviser to possess their manners, so do the lowest; and although the poor may accept of the advice and medicines given them by practitioners who rank above them in society, yet they do it with a latent suspicion that they are made the subjects of experiments, and never cordially bestow their confidence but upon those of their own rank; nor is this peculiar to the poor in civil life, for Hamilton, in his Regimental Surgeon, mentions the reluctance with which soldiers report themselves sick and accept the proffered aid of their medical officers, choosing rather to purchase medicines out of their scanty allowance, and follow empirical advice, until overpowered by disease, and no longer able to conceal it.

As to the power of suppressing home-bred or even unlearned empirics altogether, the trouble and expenses of a lawsuit, and the obloquy that attends those who attempt to deprive a man of the fruits of his industry and skill through the want of technical formalities, are so great, that it is only the strong stimulus of personal enmity, or a feeling that their own interest is deeply involved in getting rid of a more popular neighbour, that would originate a prosecution; hence, while the grossest ignorance and real unskilfulness would escape, by being clothed in the garb of poverty, especially considering the facility with which the poor slip from the fangs of the law by changing their residence, as it would never be worth while in such case to hunt them out, even if it were possible, it is only the active and intelligent practitioner, like Sutton the inoculator, that would be prosecuted, because by his neighbourhood alone could prosecutors be injured; or from him alone could they look for a reimbursement of any portion of the expenses that must be incurred; and here the prosecutors would, as in Sutton's case, have to encounter every discouragement that could be put upon the affair, and have to fight their way through all the mazes and intricacies that the law could interpose, with a court and jury decidedly hostile to their claim, and requir-
ing the most positive enactments and evidence in their fa-
avour, and the want of success in any one lawsuit, or even the expenses of three or four, if so many were required, although they were successful, would outweigh any possible injury that could arise from letting the matter rest as it was.

Moreover, as to the real justice of attempting the forcible suppression of empirics, however mortifying it must be to the pride of the philosopher, or the intense labours of the scholar, truth will oblige the historian of the practice of med-
dicine to confess, with a sigh over the vanity of human learning, that our choicest remedies, and our most approved modes of cure, are generally, if not universally, derived from empirics, and those the most unlearned; and that, however the methodics have laboured to explain the modes of action, and the reasons for the effects produced, they have done little or nothing towards the improvement of the practice.

The surgeon-apothecaries now inform us, that seeing the aversion of the Legislature to their proposal, they mean to collect all the information they can of the failures and errors of home-bred practitioners; this is perfectly right, but it ought to be accompanied with a confession of their own failures, that a fair comparison may be made. Because one empiric has been unsuccessful, or tried an experiment which has terminated fatally, for which he may be punished, it would be the height of injustice to endeavour to prevent others from practising that which seems to be the bounden duty of every man, the alleviation of the distresses of his fellow men, according to his ability, and which, as far as regards medicine, every old nurse in the world has exercised from time immemorial. Indeed no laws could prevent it, unless perhaps all medical writings in the vulgar tongue, the principal source of empirical information, were collected together, burnt by the common hangman, and strictly pro-
hibited in future; or the sick, on the first accession of dis-
ease, torn from their friends, and shut up in pest-houses and lazarettes. The attempt, if we may speak the truth, only tends to render the major part of the regular fa-
culty suspected of real ignorance, which fears the collision of open competition, and seeks the protection of power to enable it to maintain the contest. It must be owned, how-
ever, that it is not a little mortifying to a practitioner, edu-
cated in the best medical schools, to see himself cast off for
the advice of an empiric, especially as this rejection is not
confined to the soldier or the ploughman, but happens even
in the palace, where although on the first accession of dis-
ease the school-bred methodie, who practises in a general
way, is consulted, yet if the disease proves tedious, the
confidence of the patient is shaken, and transferred to some
empiric, perhaps the most unlearned of his tribe, whose
medicines are taken and his directions followed with that im-
PLICIT obedience and faith which had they been given in the
first instance to the original practitioner would have had the
desired success.

And it may be finally remarked, that the home-bred
practitioner, although he is frequently ignorant, because his
poverty and distance from the seats of learning oblige him to
content himself with any old medical books that may acci-
dentally fall in his way, yet he is not the enemy of the school-
bred practitioner, and in general a paltry rival, because he
scarcely practises except in remote villages, or upon the
poor who cannot afford the attendance of a regular bred
man, or in chronic cases which have been previously treated
by the school-bred practitioner until the patience of the sick
is exhausted. The real enemies of the fair practitioner, whet-
ther empiric or methodie, are those persons generally edu-
cated in what is called the regular method, who disdaining
the slow and gradual progress of industry and attention to
business, endeavour to trample down their brethren, and
thrust themselves forward to public notice in advertisements
under real or fictitious names and titles, and thus make a
great noise in the world, although, from the heavy expense
of advertising, it is doubtful whether they really get as much
money as they might obtain by pursuing the usual course:
and still more those persons who, impelled by a commerical
rather than a philosophic spirit, become nostrum-mongers,
and, frequently in defiance of their better knowledge, recom-
mand, in pompous terms, some inert or dangerous medicine
to the notice of the sick, and thus encourage them to prac-
tise upon themselves. The most hazardous of all experi-
ments, to which the rashest trials of the most ignorant
village empiric, who derives the whole of his book-learning
from a well-thumbed copy of some old black-letter herbal,
are comparatively safe; since in the latter case there is some
chance that his experience may enable him to perceive his
error in time to retrieve it, and at the worst a salutary cau-
tion would be inculcated, and a repetition of the trial avoided.

The true method of combating this is not by soliciting harsh penal laws against practitioners who have not studied at certain schools, or who have not been devoted to medicine by their parents. For as the sick, disregarding the existing differences between the several ranks of the medical profession, will solicit the advice of those persons in whose knowledge they place confidence, the attempt only leads both practitioners and patients to invent modes of evasion, and widens the breach between the different branches of the profession. It would be better to throw the portals of the college and the medical schools wider open, and by rendering instruction cheap, invite the poorest descendant of Apollo and Æsculapius to join the aids of science to his long-cherished secrets, and seat himself among his more fortunate brethren. Unless this be done, the only mode is to let things take their own course, and rest content with simply securing their proper distinctions to those who have gone through the trouble of obtaining them, and on the other hand bestowing these distinctions only on those who merit them, leaving the sick and their friends perfectly at liberty to search for relief wherever they think it most likely to be found, thus creating an honourable competition and rivalry, instead of that continual bickering which at present pervades the different branches of the medical profession, as they may be well assured that the mass of mankind are not so blind as to be incapable of judging in a matter that so nearly concerns them as their health, or so inattentive to their own interest, as not to prefer those practitioners whose success in practice shall attest their skill.
Vegetables form in every country the greatest number of remedies employed by practitioners in medicine, not being so remote, in respect to their chemical composition, from the solids and fluids of the human body, as to refuse to assimilate with them, and yet sufficiently so as to have, in general, a decidedly marked action upon them.

The number of vegetables which are possessed of medical virtues, and which are sold in the shops of druggists and herbalists, or used by private practitioners, being so great, it is absolutely necessary to adopt some mode of arrangement. Of the two methods now in common use, that of Jussieu, as amended by the latest writers, is here followed, as being more natural than the sexual system of Linnaeus, which is indeed confessed by himself to be a mere artificial arrangement, for the purpose of nomenclature: it must however be allowed, as well in respect to the arrangement of Jussieu, as to the natural orders of Linnaeus himself, that the want of a proper clue by which a plant might be botanically investigated, and its place in the system discovered, was until lately a singular blemish; the student being obliged to rest satisfied with the ipse dixit of his master. This defect rendered both those arrangements inferior to the method of our countryman, the Rev. Mr. Ray, which is nearly equally natural. The preference thus given to a
natural system is also justifiable on the ground that most of the orders have some common medical qualities, which are the more distinctly marked, as the order itself is more distinct from others in its botanical characters.

The plants are designated by their common English names, the officinal Latin names by which they are known throughout Europe, and finally, by those given them by Linnaeus and his followers, when they differ from those last mentioned, in order that references may be made to the works of the old botanists, who were particularly studious of the uses of plants; while the new botanists, on the contrary, study little more than the names of plants, frequently change these names, and are very indifferent as to their uses.

The plants included in this synopsis are not only those mentioned in the several successive Pharmacopoeias of the College of Physicians, and in the two provincial Pharmacopoeias of Dublin and Edinburgh, but also most of the plants which have ever been described as possessing any medical virtues. It has been judged proper to take in a greater number of plants than is usual, because in country places, remote from the shops, and in travelling, where persons cannot attain more elaborate and elegant remedies, many excellent ones may be supplied in this way; and the regular practitioner, who may occasionally find himself to be deficient in any officinal drugs, or who may have other motives of convenience to determine his choice, will by this means be enabled to substitute the wild plants that grow around him for the others.

Herbs for medical purposes ought to be collected when they begin to flower, and gathered on a dry day, as soon as the dew is off; they should be spread thin, dried as quick as possible by a gentle heat, and kept in a dry dark place.

Flowers should in general be gathered in full bloom.

Fruits, unless their efficacy depends upon the acerbity of their juice, ought to be gathered when they are ripe.

Roots are best taken up in the beginning of spring, unless otherwise ordered. They, as well as woods and barks, are the better for being fresh, although many will keep a long time without any perceptible decay. Many kinds of roots may be kept fresh in dry sand in a cellar.
VEGETABLES.

The doses of such vegetables as exert a very powerful action on the human frame are mentioned under each article; or, if not properly known, a caution is given lest any unlucky accident should occur. The generality, however, of plants, having no very marked action, are taken in powder, in doses of a drachm night and morning; or a sufficient quantity, to give a strong taste or colour to water, is infused or boiled in it, usually an ounce to a pint; and the doses are so regulated, that the soluble parts of about a drachm of the vegetable are contained in each; and these doses are exhibited three or four times in a day.

The plants that are marked with an asterisk grow wild in the British islands; and are fully described in my "Natural Arrangement of British Plants."

Order 1. ALGÆ.

Approach to an animal nature, by containing much nitrogen; none are poisonous.


*Bladder wrack. Quercus marina. Fucus vesiculosus. Burnt to a charcoal is the vegetable Æthiops of the shops; its ashes yield a considerable quantity of alkali: other species of fuci furnish this salt, but generally in a less quantity, therefore this is most usually burned for that purpose.

*Fucus nodosus.

*Fucus serratus. Used for the same purposes as bladder wrack.

*Pepper dulse. Fucus pinnatifidus. Biting, aromatic taste, eaten as a salad.


*Gulph weed. Fucus natans. F. bacciferus. Eaten raw as a salad; also pickled as samphire; it is aperient, diuretic, and antiscorbutic.

*Sweet fucus. Fucus saccharinus. Washed in warm water, and hung up, a saccharine substance exudes from it: some eat it without washing.

*Dulse. Dills. Dulesh. Fucus palmatus. Eaten either raw, boiled, or dried; but is very tough.

*Red dulse. Fucus cilius. Eaten while raw, also after being pinched with hot irons, in which case it tætes like roasted oysters. A red lake is prepared from it.
VEGETABLES.—1. Algae.

*Sea girdle-and-hangers. *Fucus digitatus. Contain a nutritive jelly, more or less saccharine, eaten both by man and beast; also burned for kelp.

*Shield laver. *Ulva umbilicalis. Esculent, but requires baking for some hours to render it eatable.


Mousse de Corse. *Helminthocorton. *Conferva dichotoma. *Fucus Helminthocorton. This sea moss contains also several kinds of geniculated thread-like algae, as different ceramia, conferva fasciculata, c. albida, c. intertexta, corallia officinalis, fucus purpureus, f. plumosus (these two last algae are less vermifuge than the others): ulva clavata and u. prolifera are also found in this sea moss, which is vermifuge, taken in the form of a jelly or thick mucilage.

*Crow silk. *Hairy river weed. *Conferva rivularis. This green fibrous plant, found in stagnant water, smells marshy, is used as a vermifuge by some country people; it is as difficult to burn as fontinalis antipyretica; adheres firmly to glass or paper, and was used by the ancients to bind up broken limbs, keeping it constantly moist.


*Moor balls. *Conferva Aegagropila. Found at the bottom of lakes; used to wipe pens.


Sponge. *Spongia. S. officinalis. Externally to stop haemorrhages, or dipped in melted wax and squeezed, as a tent to dilate cavities, by its expansion when moistened.

2. FUNGI.

Frequently poisonous; the best remedy in this case, after immediate vomiting, by tickling the fauces, and the exhibition of clysters, is either 5l, in a glass of water. The Russians, however, eat almost every species that are of any size, only stewing them thoroughly, and drinking a glass of brandy after them: and the ancients stewed suspected mushrooms with some twigs of the pear-tree, as an antidote to their bad effects.
VEGETABLES.—2. Fungi.

*MORCHELLA. Morchella esculenta.

Morchella gigas. Wholesome and agreeable, as are all the other morchellae. They are distinguished from the stinkhorns, phalli, by the absence of the fætid juice of the latter, and also of the volva which envelopes the young phalli.


*Tuber moschatum.

*Tuber album.

Bianchetti. Tuber albidum.

Rossetti. Tuber rufum.

Black truffle with white flesh.

Piedmont truffle. Tuber griseum, which has a slight odour of garlic. Are all used as delicate sauces to soups, and the like. None of the tubera are poisonous, although so nearly allied to the lycoperda, differing only in being fleshy on the inside instead of being powdery. The truffles grow under ground, and are turned up, or pointed out by hogs or dogs trained for that purpose.

Puff balls. Bull fists. Mollipuffs. Crepitus lupi. Lycoperdon Bovista. Narcotic; its smoke stupifies bees, but does not kill them; its very subtle seminal dust is used as a styptic.

*DEER BALLS. Boletus. Lycoperdon cervinum. Aphrodisiae, and increases the milk.

*STINK HORMS. Fungus phalloides. Phallus impudicus. Intolerably fætid at a distance, so that it is oftener smelt than seen, being supposed to be some carrion, and therefore avoided; when near, it has only the pungency of volatile salts. Its odour soon fills a whole house, applied externally to painful limbs.

*Helvella esculenta.

*Helvella Mitra.

Oreillette. Helvella ......... Are eaten abroad.

*Goats-beard mushroom. Clavaria coralloides.

*Grey goats-beard. Clavaria cinerca. Are eaten, and very safely, as from their coralline appearance they have not the least resemblance to any poisonous kinds; but their flesh is rather cottony, and their odour very slight. The other clavaria, or club-like mushrooms, although wholesome, are too small for use.

*Hedge-hog mushroom. Hydnum erinaceum.
VEGETABLES.—2. Fungi.

*Hydnum coralloides.

Fungo Istrice. *Hydnum Caput Meduse*, and two other undetermined analogous species (but not the Caput Meduse of Paulet, which is poisonous).

*Chevrette. Hydnum repandum.*

Dentino-bianco. A hydnum resembling the preceding.

*Brouqtichons. Hydnum Auriscalpium.* Which is said to be excellent, but they are all eaten. The dark-coloured hydna, or mushrooms with points on the under surface, are all to be suspected.

*Chanterelle. Merulius Cantharellus.* Is not a delicate species, but safe, as being unlike any poisonous kind. The other meruli, or mushrooms with gills of the same substance as the cap, are too tough.

Miellin. *Boletus juglandis. B. betulae.* Although its odour is dangerous in a close place.

Orcion. *Boletus frondosus.* Which requires complete dressing.

Tuberaster. *Boletus Tuberaster.* Whose enormous root encloses stones and bricks, and is called the mushroom stone, or *pietra fungaia.*

Scopetino.

Fungo corvo. Are perhaps the only boleti polypori, or those whose tubes are not separable from the cap, which are used; the others are to be suspected.

*Boletus Fre. Boletus Chrysenteron.* At least while young.

*Chepalleti. Boletus cdulis.*

*Black champignon. Boletus wrecus.*

*Leccino. Boletus scaber.*

*Boletus aurantiacus.*

Pinuzzo buono. *Boletus ........* Are well known boleti suilli, or those whose tubular gills are separable from the cap; eaten on the continent, particularly by the Tuscan.

*Bull's liver. Bull's tongue. Hypodrys. Boletus hepaticus. Fistularia hepatica.* Almost the only parasitic mushroom that is usually eaten; and differs from the other boleti in having the tubes separate from one another.

*Boletus.* The leathery, corky, or woody species; also those which have a collar on their footstalk, or which have a pepper-like acrid taste, or which become blue or green when cut, are all either poisonous, or at least suspicious. They differ from the agarics in having tubes under their caps, instead of gills.
Agaric of the larch. Agaricus. Boletus laricis. It grows in the East on the larch: the interior part is friable, light, and used as a drastic purge, dose 5j to 5jij, in powder, with some ginger; or an infusion of double that weight.

*Touchwood. Spunk. Amadou. Boletus igniarius. B. fomentarius and B. ungulatus. These, when softened by beating, are used for stopping blood; soaked in a ley of salt-petre and dried, they are used as tinder: the Laplanders burn them about their habitations to keep off a species of gad-fly, which is fatal to the young rein-deer.

*Boletus sulphureus. On drying, evolves needle-like crystals of oxalic acid, nearly pure.

Agarici, or mushrooms with a cap, and gills underneath of a different substance from the cap, vary in their qualities.

Agarici Rotuli and A. Russulae. Whose gills are equally broad throughout.

Agarici Caprini. Whose gills melt into a black watery pulp.

Agarici Mici. Whose footstalk is naked, hollow, and the cap fleshless, are all poisonous, or at best doubtful.

Fungo vedovo. Agaricus araneosus.

*Agaricus violaceo-cinerarius

Agaricus Cortinellus. Which last is very indifferent, are the only eatable agarici cortinarii, or those with a thready or cobweb collar.

*Common mushroom. Agaricus edulis. Under which name several species of A. pratelli, or those with fleshy caps, and gills that become black, but do not melt into water, are supposed to be confounded, is that mostly eaten in England; all are wholesome.

Musk champignon. Agaricus albellus.

*Mugnaio. Agaricus eburneus.

Jozzolo. Agaricus crictorum.

Petite Oreillette. Agaricus virginicus.

Escoubarbe. Agaricus Auricula.

Ciccioli. Agaricus eringii. Which grows on the roots of the eringo or sea holly.

Fungo appassionato. Agaricus tristis.

Fungo dormiente. Agaricus nivalis.

Pivoulade d'Eouse. Agaricus socialis.

Agaricus ilicinus.

*Mousseron de Dieppe. Agaricus tortilis.
PALOMBETTE. *Agaricus Palomet.*

**Verdone.** *Agaricus virens,* and about twenty other kinds of agarici gymnopi, or those whose cap is fleshy, and gills do not grow black, are sold for food in the markets of Tuscany: none of this section are known to be dangerous.

**Pivoulade de saule.** *Agaricus translucens.* Eaten by the poor in France along with other analogous agarici pleuropi, or those with the footstalk on the side, or totally wanting; but most are suspicious.

*Agaricus deliciosus.* Is of exquisite flavour, but must not be confounded with *A. Necator,* or *A. theiogalus,* both which have also yellow milk, and are very deleterious.

*Agaricus subdulcis.*

*Agaricus piperatus.* The juice of which loses its acrid taste when dressed; are eaten. The other milky agarics are to be feared.

*Agaricus procerus.* Is the best and most usually eaten of the agarici lepioti, or those whose footstalk is furnished with a moveable collar, and whose gills do not melt into a black liquid.

*Agaricus cylindraceus,*

*Agaricus attenuatus,* and above forty other undetermined species, sold in the Italian markets, belonging to the section of the agarici lepioti with a fixed collar, show the wholesomeness of the lepioti, and none are known to be dangerous.

**Agarici Amanites.** Or those furnished with a curtain, are very dangerous, because some species are poisonous, and others much resembling them, are wholesome.

*Agaricus asper.*

*Agaricus Bauhini.*

*Agaricus muscarius.* Are the poisonous mushrooms that produce the most frequent accidents on the continent, from their resemblance to the *A. aurantiacus.* The *A. muscarius,* infused in milk, kills flies; juice rubbed on bedsteads expels bugs; dried and powdered, gr. x to xxx with vinegar, cathartic, sudorific; externally applied to ulcers and gangrenes.

*Agaricus solitarius.* Is eaten in some parts of France.

**Tignosa bianca.**

**Bubbola bianca.** Are eaten in Tuscany.

**Lappajola.**

*Agaricus incarnatus.*
VEGETABLES.—2. Fungi.

**Agaricus vaginatus.**
Farinaccio. Are eaten with safety.

*Agaricus bulbosus.*
Agaricus vernus. Very active poisons.

*Yelk of egg mushroom. Orange mushroom. Agaricus aurantiacus.*

**Fungo reale. Agaricus caesareus.**
White orange. *Agaricus ovoideus.* Are esteemed the most delicate and wholesome of the tribe.

*Jew’s ear. Auricula Judæ. Fungus sambuci. Peziza Auricula.* Grows on the elder; used, soaked in milk or vinegar, as a gargle in the quinsey, &c.

*Oak leafer. Xylostroma giganteum.* Found in the cracks of oaks; used in Ireland as a dressing for ulcers, and in Virginia to spread plaisters upon.

3. LICHENES.

The softer kinds are slightly bitter, and used in affections of the lungs: those resembling a chalky crust are used in dyeing.

*Tree liverwort. Lich enarboreus pullus. L. olivaceus.* Roborant, used in haemorrhages, and old coughs.


*Iceland moss. Lichen. Muscús Islandicus. M. catharticus. L. Islandicus. Cladonia Islandica.* Slightly bitter, used as food in Iceland, either made into bread or boiled in water, the first water being rejected; and in the form of tea against colds; mucilaginous, antihelctic, and sometimes purgative. Got into fashion a few years ago, instead of the preceding, as being supposed to be a foreign drug, and therefore of value.

*Lichen velieus.* Has the same qualities.

*Muscus cumutalis. Lichen aphthosus.* A drastic vermifuge.


*Lichen ranciferinus.* This, as well as the last, has an agreeable smell; used for making Cyprus powder, or French scent bags.
*Cup moss. *Muscus pyxidatus. *Lichen eocineus. *L. pyxidatus. Useful in hooping cough, and other complaints of the lungs; dose, a tea-cup of the infusion, which is generally slightly emetic.

*Lichen cocciferus. Used for the same purposes, and in intermittent fevers.

*Muscus arboreus. *Lichen prunastri. Astringent, pulmonary; very retentive of odours; used as a basis for perfumed powders.


*Lichen pustulatus. May be substituted for allspice, dyes a fine red.

*Canary archel. *Herb archel. *Rocella tinctorum. *Fucus. *Lichen Rocella. Allays the tickling cough attendant upon phthisis; and from it is manufactured litmus, so much used in dyeing and experimental chemistry.

*Lichen calcareus. Dried, powdered, and steeped in urine, dyes a fine scarlet.

*Stone crotc elles. *Arcell. *Lichen caperatus. Dyes wool of an orange colour; but if the wool is previously boiled in urine, of a russet brown.

*Lichen farinaceus. Yields, like many other species of lichen, a mucilage with water, which on being dried becomes transparent and similar to gum Arabic.

*Cork. *Corker. *Arcell. *Kenkerig. *Lichen omphalodes. Styptic; dyes wool reddish brown, for which purpose it is steeped in stale urine and a little salt, and then made into balls with lime.


*Lichen tartareus. Dyes purple, collected in large quantities for the dyers.

*Lichen vulpinus. Used to poison wolves, mixed with ground glass, and strewed upon carcasses; dyes wool yellow.


Usnea. *Lichen saxatilis. Astringent; used in haemorrhages.

4. HEPATICÆ.


5. MUSCI.

*Bog moss. Old wives tow. *Sphagnum palustre. *S. commune. Scarcely combustible, used to stop cracks in chimneys; very retentive of moisture, hence used to pack up plants for exportation to distant countries.

6. FILICES.

These plants are sweetish, astringent, and pectoral. Many kinds of ferns have qualities similar to those here recited; a ley of the ashes of most of the species has been used as a wash to promote the growth of the hair, from the alkali contained in them stimulating the skin, whence they have been called capillary herbs; and the roots of some, especially of the male and female fern, have been used for food in a scarcity of corn.

*Cape of Good Hope maiden-hair. *Adiantum Æthiopicum. Used as an aromatic astringent.


*Male fern. Filix mas. Polypodium Filix mas. Nephrodium crenatum. Root slightly bitter, astringent, a good vermifuge in doses of $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$; expelling the taenia, either by the assistance of a strong purge, or by repeating the powdered root for some time; it is also boiled in ale to flavour it.

Calaguala. Polypodium Calaguala. Root sudorific; grows in Peru.

Scythian lamb. Agnus Scythicus. Polypodium Barometz. Root floccy, has been exhibited as an animal-plant, eating up the grass around it!

*Polyody of the oak. Polypodium quercinum. P. vulgare. Root saccharine, and slightly purgative: an infusion of $\frac{1}{3}$ in half a pint of hot water may be taken at twice; by long boiling, becomes bitter.


*Female fern. Common brakes. Filix. F. fiemina. Pteris aquilina. Root an excellent vermifuge; and in time of scarcity, has been manufactured into a coarse kind of bread.

*Flowering fern. Filix florida. Ophioglossum Osmunda. Osmunda regalis. The young shoots, made into a conserve, are a specific for the rickets; root boiled in water makes a kind of starch used to stiffen linen.


7. Lycopodianaæ.

*Club moss. Muscus clavatus. Lycopodium. L. clavatum. Herb astringent, restores ropy wine in a few days; pollen very inflammable, used in theatres to imitate lightning, by its being thrown across the flame of a candle; repels water so strongly, that if it be strewn upon a basin of that fluid, the hand may be plunged to the bottom without being wetted, hence females employed in delicate works use it to keep their hands free from sweat: in use also to roll up boluses and pills, and in the Plica Polonica.

*Upright fir moss. Selago. Muscus erectus. Lycopodium Selago. Violently emetic and purgative, fit only for robust constitutions which can bear rough medicines, used by the country girls in the north to procure abortion; the decoction is employed as a wash to destroy lice in swine and cattle.

8. Marsileaceæ.

None are hitherto known to be used.


Mouk se. Equisetum......Used in China in astringent decoctions.

*Dutch rushes. Equisetum majus. E. hyemale. Epidermis is formed of silici: used to polish wood and metals.


10. Fluviatiles.


Pile marine. Formed of the fibres of zostera marina, and also of Z. oceanica interwoven. The charcoal used in strumous tumours.

12. AROIDÆ.

**Arum peregrinum.** Root eatable.

**Arum macrorhizon.** Root esculent.

**Arum virginicum.** Root esculent.

**Arisarum amboinum.** *Arum trilobatum.* Root used in food.

**Næleenschena.** *Arum divaricatum.* Root esculent.

**Calcas. Colocasia.** *Arum Colocasia.* Root used as food in Egypt, after being soaked for some time in water.

**Wake robin.** *Cuckow pint. Arum. A. maculatum.* Root acrid, incisive, detersive; gr. x to 3j of the fresh root made into an emulsion with gum Arabic and spermaceti, taken three or four times a day, useful in obstinate rheumatisms: has been used in washing instead of soap; yields a very fine starch, but unless the juice is well separated, it frets and chops the hands of the laundresses.

**Friars cowl.** *Arisarum. Arum tenuifolium.* Root takes away nomas, and is also used as food.

**Dragons. Dracontium. Arum Dracunculus.** Root used as food.

**Arum Dracontium. Dracontium pertusum.** The Indians cover their dropsical patients with the fresh leaves, which produce a slight, but universal vesication.

**Arum crinitum.** The flower smells so like carrion, that the flies are induced to penetrate it; but in endeavouring to make their escape, they are prevented by the reversed hairs, which detain them prisoners, and thus destroy them.

**Indian turnep.** *Arum triphyllum.* Root boiled in milk used in phthisis.

**Rumphal. Arum pentaphyllum.** Root edible.

**Arum mucronatum.** Root esculent.

**Arum violaceum.** Root esculent.

**Water dragons. Calla palustris. C. cordifolia.** Root used as food.


**EDDOES. Toyos. Caladium sagittifolia. Arum sagittifolium.** Root and tender petioles eaten when dressed.

**Dumb cane. Caladium seguinum. Arum seguinum.** Root used in fomentation for the gout, or bruised with lard to rub on dropsical limbs; expressed juice of the stem and
root with one fourth of rum is diuretic, but it can scarcely be swallowed.

**Caladium arborescens.** *Arum arborescens.*

13. **TYPHACEÆ.**

*Burr reed.** *Sparganium. S. ramosum.* Root given with wine for the bites of venomous serpents.

*Cat's tail.** *Reed mace. Typha. T. palustris. T. latifolia.* Flowers mixed with hog's lard to cure burns. Paleæ and down of the spikes used to stuff mattresses; leaves used to make mats.

14. **CYPERACEÆ.**

*Long-rooted cyperus.** *Cyperus longus.* Root sweet-scented, heating, dose $\frac{3}{5}$ to $\frac{3}{7}$, equal to the foreign aromatics; when first powdered the scent is weak, but by keeping it becomes stronger.

**Cyperus rotundus.** *Cyperus hexastichos.* Used for the true cyperus rotundus.

**Cyperus rotundus.** *C. odorata.* Root, when recent, scentless; when dry odoriferous, aromatic.

**Adrue.** *Cyperus articulatus.* Root aromatic, stimulant, used for Virginia snake-root; infusion good in vomiting and fluxes.

**Trasi.** *Cyperus esculentus.* Root eatable, and when roasted makes good coffee.

**Paper reed.** *Papyrus Cyperus. C. Papyrus.* Paper was first made from this reed.

*Bull rush.** *Holoschænos. Scirpus lacustris.* Seed astringent, emmenagogue, diuretic, hypnotic.

*Sea sedge.** *Carex arenaria.* Fresh root sudorific and diuretic, used for sarsaparilla.

*Wood sedge.** *Carex sylvatica.* The Laplanders prepare a coarse covering from this plant.

*Bastard sarsaparilla.** *German sarsaparilla. Carex villosa.* Root used for sarsaparilla.

*Carex hirta.* Root used for sarsaparilla.

*Carex disticha.* Root used for sarsaparilla.

*Carex intermedia.* Root used for sarsaparilla.
15. GRAMINEÆ.

Seeds nutritive, the basis of bread; and in general forms the most usual food of man, and several animals. They are almost universally wholesome; some few possess an aromatic quality: the stems contain a saccharine juice.

Maize. Zea. Z. Mays. Flour nourishing, but heavy, forms a resolvent poultice; juice of the stalk contains much sugar.

Rye. Secale. S. cereale. Flour resolvent, emollient, forms a moist doughy bread which is slightly acid, but very refreshing, and may be kept for a long time; seed mostly consumed in the manufacture of the malt spirit drank in the north of Europe; the discoloured flour of spurred rye, Ergot, mixed with bread, occasions gangrene of the extremities, but in a small dose, is now used as an emmenagogue.

Wheat. Triticum. T. hibernum, and T. aestivum. Used for bread in all polished nations; at present it is fermented previously to being baked, but formerly, and even yet in religious ceremonies of ancient institution, used unleavened. Superior to other flour, as it contains not only starch, but also gluten and much saccharine matter. From it are manufactured starch, semolina, vermicelli, &c.


*Couch grass. Gramen officinarum. Triticum repens. Root very vivacious, opening, used in pectoral decoctions: as it is very saccharine, and may be had at the cheapest rate, if not for nothing, it is recommended to be brewed for a table beer.

Barley. Hordeum. H. distichon, and some other species of this genus. Grain cooling, chiefly consumed in brewing, as it makes a coarse doughy bread formerly used to feed horses. The bran contains an acrid resin, to get rid of which it is made into pearl barley, hordeum perlatum; Scotch barley or French barley, hordeum Gallicum; and the taste of what resin still remains is separated by throwing away the first water in which it is boiled: used in pectoral decoctions.

*Darnel. Lolium. L. temulentum. Seeds mixed with
bread-corn, or malt for brewing, render the bread or beer intoxicating.


Italian drank. Festuca. Ægilops ovata. Seed astringent.

*Spring grass. Anthoxanthum odoratum. Nearly resembles camels hay and Indian nard; dried herb used as a substitute for tea: the very agreeable odour of new hay is owing to this grass; root aromatic.

Oats. Avena. A. sativa. Seeds the chief food of horses at present; a great part, however, passes through them unchanged, unless the oats are bruised or wetted with salt water, in which case they are completely digested; the decorticated grain, grotes, makes a cooling gruel; the flour, a heavy coarse bread.

Wild oats. Ægilops. Avena fuita. Used as oats.

Rice. Oryza. O. sativa. Seeds decorticated, nourishing, astringent, yielding half their weight of mucilage, with scarcely any gluten; do not make bread; a spirit is distilled from it called arrac.


Sugar cane. Arundo saccharina. Saccharum officinale. Cultivated for the manufacture of sugar and cane spirit from its juice.


Bamboo cane. Arundo tabaxifera. A. Bambos. Yields the concretion called tabasheer.


Great reed. Arundo Donax. Root diuretic and emmenagogue.

*Canary grass. Phalaris. P. Canarius. Juice of the herb drank in pain of the bladder. Seed used to feed small birds.


Zizania aquatica. Bears the cold better than any other species of grain, and will probably become the bread-corn of the north, beyond the latitudes in which oats grow freely, from its productiveness; the great objection to it is the seeds not ripening all at one time.


Indian spike-nard. Nardus Indica. Andropogon Nardus. Bitter, smells like cyperus, and has the qualities of camels hay.

Guinea corn. Guiarnot. Indian millet. Barbadoes millet. Milium Indicum. Sorghum. Holcus Sorghum. Grain much eaten in the north of China and in Italy: made into polenta, and with millet into macaroni, it reddens the excrements: probably the first grain cultivated by man, as the standard of the Chinese weights and measures is taken from the number of these seeds.

Couscous. Holcus spicatus. A common food in Africa, where beer is also made from it.

Durra. Holcus Durra. Eaten in Egypt by the lower classes.

Holcus Cafer. Stalk very saccharine, cultivated in the south of Europe for the manufacture of sugar.


16. JUNCEÆ.

Generally insipid, inodorous, and of little action on the human frame.


*Calamus aromaticus. Acorus. Calamus. A. undulatus. Root broad, few-jointed, a sweet-scented agree-
able stomachic, which might be used for the foreign spices, dose from 3j to 5j; it yields a resinous extract with spirit of wine.

Acorus verus. A. Indicus. A. Asiaticus. Root slender, many-jointed; aromatic.

17. PALMAE.

Date tree. Palma. Phœnix dactylifera. Fruit, dactylus, is saccharine, fleshy, emollient, slightly astringent, and pectoral.


Saguaster major. Caryota urens. Yields sago; juice of the fruit caustic.

Caryota glabra. Wood very serviceable.

Guinea palm. Oil Palm. Palma oleosa. Elais Guinensis. Yields the oil called in the West Indies, mackaw fat.

Cocoa tree. Cocos nucifera. Fruit used as food, as is also the fruit bud or cabbage as it is called, the gathering of which destroys the tree; palm oil is likewise extracted from this plant.

Cocos lapeidea. Nut very hard, used in turnery.

Butter-nut tree. Cocos butyracea. Fruit yields a solid oil.


Calamus Draco. Fruit yields the commonest sort of dragons blood, sold in balls wrapped up in palm leaves.

Calamus Zalaca. Pulp of the fruit acidulous.

Sugar palm. Arenga saccharifera. Yields sago; and by tapping a considerable quantity of saccharine juice, which speedily ferments, and produces palm wine, or is made into sugar by being immediately evaporated.

Chamerops. It is a species of this genus which appears to yield the fetid resin called gum caranna.

Dwarf palm. Chamarhiphes. Chamerrops humilis. Fruit, wild dates, astringent; leaves used for baskets and brooms.

Maldivian cocoa-nut tree. Borassus Schellensis. Fruit resembling two smooth thighs, highly esteemed as alexiterial.
**Palm Tree.** *Borassus flabelliformis.* Yields a saccharine juice.

**Cabbage Palm.** *Areca oleracea.* Flowering bud, or cabbage, is highly esteemed; as is also the oil.

**Areca.** *Fau-fel.* *A. Catechu.* Husk of its fruit, *pinang,* chewed with betel and a little lime as a sialogogue and stomachic, reddens the spittle: a kind of catechu is extracted from it.

**Areca globulifera.** Used for the same purposes.

**Caleza de negro.** *Phytelephas macrocarpa.* Fruit very large, prickly: use same as the next.

**Phytelephas microcarpa.** Milk of the fruit becomes hard like ivory, and of a fine taste; frond used for thatching; nuts for vessels.

**Botany Bay gum tree.** *Xanthorrhoea resinosa.* *Acaroides resinifera.* Stem yields Botany Bay gum.

**Ouvirandra.** *Hydrogeton fenestralis.* Root large, tuberous, eatable.

**Aponogeton monostachyon** and *A. distachyon.* Roots bulbous, eaten when roasted.

**18. COMMELINEÆ.**

**American spider-wort.** *Tradescantia Virginiana.* Leaves used as a pot herb, aperient.

**19. COLCHICACEÆ.**

*Almost all the parts of these plants are so active, as to be really poisonous.*

**Meadow saffron.** *Colchicum. C. autumnale.* Bulb, taken up towards the end of July, sliced transversely immediately to prevent its growth, and dried without heat, is a very powerful incisive, diuretic, and expectorant; but is inert in the autumn, or when dried by heat; dose of the bulb, gr. fs to gr. iij, made into a pill. Some suppose the seeds to be far milder than the root.

**True hermodactyles.** *Hermodactyli.* *Colchicum...* Roots incisive and purgative, in doses of gr. fs to 3fs.

**White hellebore.** *Elleborus albus.* *Veratrum. V. album.* Root a drastic emetic, in doses of gr. fs, to gr. iij; also used as a sternutatory, and in itch ointments; juice used to poison weapons for war or hunting.

Cevadilla. Veratrum Sabbadilla. Capsules and grains caustic, powder used to kill fleas.

Melanthium. Root used to poison crows, and to cure the itch.

Methonica superba. Root a very active purgative.

Helonias dioica. Root in watery infusion anthelmin- tic, but its tincture is bitter and tonic.

20. TULIPACEÆ.

These plants are generally nauseous and incisive.


Dogs-tooth violet. Dens caninus. Erythronium Dens caninus. Root eases the colic, and is used in epilepsy and tinea.


White lily. Lilium album. L. candidum. Bulb roasted is emollient and ripening.

Indian-bread plant. Yucca. Yucca gloriosa. Root yields cassava or Indian bread.

Silk grass. Yucca filamentosa. Fibres used for thread.

21. BROMELIÆ.


Agave .......... Sap of the leaves saccharine, used to make a wine called in Mexico Pulque.

Curatofe. Agave vivipara. Juice of the leaf, mixed with lime-juice and treacle, a good dressing for ulcers; the inspissated juice used as a plaister in gout; root chewed in diarrhoea.

Agave Virginica. Root bitter.

Tillandsia usneoides. Used in haemorrhoids.


Pitcairnia crystallina. Poureria lanuginosa. Ex- udes a crystalline gum from every part.
22. ASPHODELI.

Juices, either purgative, nauseous, or incisive. Appear to contain two different principles, which, by their different proportion in different roots, occasion a variety in their respective actions.

Aloes. *Aloc pergolata*, and several other species. Juice of the leaves inspissated, forms the purer kinds of aloes found in the shops; a water extract of the leaves is known by the name of horse aloes; the natives of Cochin China extract a nutritive fectula from some species of this genus.

*Aloe nigricans*. Epidermis of the leaves used to write upon.

Spider wort. *Phalangium. Anthericum Liliastrum.* Leaves, flower, seeds, used against bites of scorpions: roots similar to those of squills.

*Anthericum bicolor.* Bulb purgative.


*Alstræmeria peregrina.* Root yields an esculent farina called liuta in Peru.

*Alstræmeria ligu.* Yields liuta.

*Alstræmeria revoluta.* Root yields liuta.


*Hare bells. Hyacinthus. H. non-scriptus.* Root astringent, used in jaundice.

*Star of Bethlehem. Ornithogalon. O. umbellatum.* Root eaten raw and dressed: seeds used to season bread.

*Ornithogalum Arabicum.* Roots are not the true hermodactyles; although so stated by some authors.

*Squill. Scilla. S. maritima.* Bulb acrid, bitter, nauseous, and emetic, powerfully incisive and diuretic; dose of the fresh root gr. v to gr. xv; of the dried, gr. j to gr. iij, bis in die.

*Scilla lilio-hyacinthus.* Bulb used as a purgative.

Leeks. *Porrum. Allium Porrum.* Expectorant, stimulant, and contain a little sulphur; juice a powerful diuretic, dissolving the calculi formed of the earthy phosphates.
**VEGETABLES.**—22. Asphodeli.


*Vine Leeks. Porrum vitigineum. Allium arenarium.* Leaves more heating than leeks; diuretic and emmenagogue.


Onions. *Cepa. Allium Cepa.* Root esculent; the juice, when fermented, forms vinegar, holding manna in solution.

Garlic. *Allium. A. sativum.* Bulbs esculent, strong tasted; used in sauces.


*Crow Garlic. Allium vineale.* Roots diuretic.

Shallots. *Allium Asealonicum.* Root used as a sauce.


Welch Onion. *Allium fistulosum.* Bulbs and young leaves used in salads.

*Gives. Allium Schænoprasum.* Young leaves used in salads.

Spotted Ramsons. *Victoralis. Allium magieum.* Root heating; used also as an amulet preserving against spectres and infected air, probably inspiring courage by their stimulant qualities.

*Ramsons. Allium ursinum.* Infused in brandy, used in gravelly complaints; communicates an ill flavour to milk and butter in the spring, as the cows then eat it.

23. TRILLIACEÆ.

**Trillium cernuum.** Root violently emetic; berry nauseous and poisonous.

24. ASPARAGI.

The plants of this order are diuretic.

**Dracæna terminalis.** Root used in diarrhoea.

**Dracæna Draco.** Yields, by incision, the purest dragon's blood: some sorts of it are furnished by trees of other orders.

*Herb Paris. True love. One berry. Herba Paris. Paris quadrifolia.* Alexiterial, recommended by Boerhaave in maniacal cases, dose ʒj a day; leaves and berries narcotic; root emetic, but dose twice as great as that of ipecauanha.

*Asparagus. A. officinalis.* One of the five opening
roots; shoots eaten as a dainty, but produce in some bloody urine, and accelerate the fits of the gout.


*Solomon's seal.** *Polygonatum. Sigillum Salomonis. Convallaria Polygonatum.* Root vulnerary, astringent, diuretic, but may be added to flour in time of scarcity, used in a recent state as a cataplasm to take away the marks of bruises; berries, flowers, and leaves, acrid and poisonous.

*Lily of the valley.** *Lilium convallium. Convallium majalis.* Flowers cephalic, in doses of ½; or dried and used as a sternutatory.

**One blade.** *Monophyllon. Convallaria bifolia.* Flower alexiterial.

*Butchers broom.** *Knee holly. Ruscus. Bruscus. Ruscus aculeatus.* Root one of the five opening ones; berries also opening.


**Alexandrian bay.** *Laurus Alexandrina. Ruscus Hypophyllum.* Root cathartic.

**Medeola Virginica.** Root diuretic; much used in dropsy.


**China.** *Smilax China. Sarsaparilla. Smilax Sarsaparilla.* Roots active cleansing sudorifics, of great use in syphilis, and the rheumatism, in powder, 3j to 5j.

**Sarsaparilla.** *Tamus syphilitica.* Root much used for sarsaparilla.

**Bastard China.** *Tamus Pseudochina.* Root large; sold for China-root.

*Black briony.** *Brionia nigra. Tamus communis.* Root diuretic, incisive, and opening; externally resolvent; young shoots eaten as asparagus.

### 25. DIOSCOREÆ.

**Wild yam.** *Dioscorea sativa.* Root, which is very large, eaten as a potatoe, but it has a strong taste; a kind of sago is also made from it.

**Negro yam.** *Dioscora alata.* Root esculent.
VEGETABLES.—25. Dioscoreae.

YAM PEE. Dioscorea triphylla. Root esculent.
WHITE YAM. Dioscorea bulbifera. Root esculent.
ONCUS ESCULENTUS. Oncorhiza esculenta. Root very large, tuberous, farinaceous, esculent.

26. HEMEROCALLIDÆ.
LILY-ASPHODEL. Hemerocallis flava. Expectorant.

27. NARCISSI.
*NARCISSUS. Narcissus poeticus.
*DAFFODIL. Narcissus. Pseudo-narcissus.
TUBEROSE. Polyanthes Tuberosa. Roots emetic; used also as a dressing to burns.

28. IRIDES.
FLORENTINE ORRICE. Iris Florentina. The fresh root is a drastic hydragogue; when dried it is a sialogogue, dose 3fl to 5f, and an errhine; it contains fecula, and is used in perfumery to give a violet scent to oils, &c.; the juice of the root, 5f for a dose, has been used in dropsy.
*YELLOW WATER FLEUR DE LUCE. Acorus adulterinus. Pseudacorus. Gladiolus luteus. Iris Pseud-acorus. Root a nauseous drastic purgative, but used by country people, and in dropsy when other medicines fail, dose gtt. lxxx of its juice every hour or two in syrup of buckthorn; the seeds roasted make excellent coffee, superior to any other substitute.

COMMON FLEUR DE LUCE. Iris vulgaris. I. Germanica. Fresh root hydragogue, errhine; externally repels eruptions. Root very sweet-scented.
IRIS TUBEROsa. Roots incisive and purgative, in doses of 3fs to 5fs; considered by some as hermodactyles.
*STINKING GLADWYN. Iris factidissima. Juice of the root sternutatory, useful also in dropsy and scrofula; leaves very fetid.
IRIS ODORATA. Flower very odoriferous.
IRIS VISCATA. Odour bituminous.

29. GLADIOLIDEÆ.
CORN FLAG. Gladiolus communis. Root has the same qualities as that of iris pseud-acorus, but is weaker.
*CROCUS. C. sativus. Root has been proposed to be made into bread in times of scarcity; summits of the pistils dried, saffron, have a strong but agreeable odour, and an aromatic taste, used in doses of gr. v to 3fs, as cordial,
emmenagogue, anodyne, and exhilarant; dyes a fine yellow, much used in foreign cookery to colour rice, &c.: the best is called hay saffron, crocus in fœno; the cake saffron, or crocus in placenta, formerly, and still in some countries, esteemed the best, being now adulterated with marigold flowers, and those of bastard saffron, or safflour, which is perhaps the true explanation of the very different effects ascribed to saffron by medical practitioners.

**FERRARIA PUNCTATA.** *F. undulata.* Odour of carrion, attracting flesh-flies.

30. **MUSÆ.**

**PLANTAIN TREE.** *Musa. Musa Paradisaica.* Fruit very nutritive, diuretic, aphrodisiac.

**BANANA.** *Musa sapientum.* Fruit very nutritive.

31. **CANNÆ.**

*Plants of this order are warm and aromatic.*

**ALPINIA.** Capsules aromatic; seeds surrounded with a purplish pulp, used in dyeing, but the colour is not durable.

**GINGER.** *Zinziber. Amomum Zinziber.* Roots in powder, gr. x to 3j; heating, aromatic, stomachic, cordial; in infusion, diaphoretic; used also as seasoning to food. There are two sorts, the black, which are the roots scalded and hastily dried in the sun; and the white, each root of which is carefully washed, scraped, and dried.


**GREAT CARDAMOMS.** *Amomum in the bunch. Cardamomum majus. A. verum. A. racemosum.*


**GRAINS OF PARADISE.** *Grana Paradisi. Cardamomum maximum. Amomum Grana Paradisi.* Seeds aromatic, stimulant, taste very hot and biting like pepper; used by some in large doses to cure agues: also to give a false strength to wine, beer, vinegar, and other liquors.

**INDIAN ARROW-ROOT.** *Maranta Indica and M. arundinacea.* Roots yield very fine starch.

**Great galangale.** *Kämpferia Galanga.* Root in slices about an inch long, brownish red, inside bright red.

**Small galangale.** *Galanga. Maranta Galanga.* Roots stop vomiting, are heating, drying, emmenagogue.

**Indian cane.** *Indian shot. Canna Indica.* Seeds cordial, vulnerary.

**Costus.** *Costus Arabicus.* Root aromatic, rather acrid, with the smell of orrice, stomachic, tonic, discursive. Distinguished in the shops into sweet and bitter costus, which is merely owing to keeping, the root becoming bitter and stronger by age.

**Turmeric.** *Curcuma. C. longa and C. rotunda.* Root aromatic, tonic, discursive, and heating; used especially in the jaundice and the itch, dose $\frac{3}{j}$ to $\frac{5}{j}$; dyes a fine yellow, and is used as a seasoning in Indian cookery.

**Albina chinensis.** Root aromatic.

**Stissera curcuma.** Root aromatic.

**Dietrichia minor.** Root aromatic.

**Dietrichia major.** Root aromatic.

**Emdlia subpersonata.** Root aromatic.

**Thalia.** Root aromatic.

**Buekia.** Root aromatic: all used as spices.

32. ORCHIDES.

These plants are esteemed as highly aphrodisiac.

**Banilloes.** *Vanilla. Epidendron Vanilla.* Pods brown, as thick as a quill, greasy on the outside, and sometimes covered with an efflorescence of flowers of benzoin, scented strong but very agreeable; cephalic, stomachic, used to scent chocolate and liqueurs.

**Green withe.** *Epidendron claviculatum.* Expressed juice, in doses of a table spoonful, cathartic, vermifuge, and diuretic.

*Fools stones.** *Orchis Morio.*

*Male fools-stones.** *Orchis mascula.* Roots washed, baked, and ground into powder, called *Salep*, are extremely nutritive, restorative, and aphrodisiac; gr. viij render an ounce of water so thick that it will hardly pass through a cloth; extremely useful to travellers and seamen, as a reserve stock to be used in case of need.

*Large military goat-stones.** *Orchis fuscus.* Dried leaves have the same scent as Tonca bean, and are used to scent snuff, as are also those of some other species of orchis.
**FRENCH SATYRION.** Satyrium. *Orchis.* O. militaris.


**Dog stones.** Cynosorchis. *Orchis pyramidalis.*


*Triple lady’s traces.** Triorchis. *Ophrys* spiralis.

*Male satyrion royal.** Orchis *palmata.* O. *latifolia.*

*Tway blade.** Bifolium. *Ophrys ovata.* May all be used for salep.

*Bastard helledore.** Helleborine. *Serapis latifolia.*

Root strengthening.

**33. PANDANEÆ.**

**Bread nut.** Brosimum *Alicastrum.* Fruits eatable.

**Vaquois.** Pandanus . . . . Seeds esculent; fibres of the stem and leaves used as cordage.

**34. ALISMACEÆ.**

*Great water plantain.** Plantago aquatica. *Alisma Plantago aquatica.* Root used in hydrophobia.

*Arrow head.** Sagitta aquatica. *Sagittaria sagittifolia.* Herb acrid, opening, and incisive; root bulbous, very nutritive, cultivated for this part by the Chinese.

**35. BUTOMACEÆ.**

*Flowering rush.** Butomus umbellatus. Herb aperitve.

**36. HYDROCHARIDES.**

*Frog bit.** Morsus ranæ. *Hydrocharis Morsus ranæ.*

Root astringent, cooling.

**Fresh water soldier.** Aloe palustris. *Stratiotes aloides.* Used in wound drinks.


*Ducks meat.** Lens palustris. *Lemna major* and *L. minor.* Are used externally as coolers.

**37. CYCADEÆ.**

**Meal bark tree.** Cycas *Caffraea.*

**Cycas circinalis.**

**Cycas revoluta.** All yield a secula, analogous to sago, from the pith of the trunk.
38. CONIFERÆ.

These plants are mostly resinous, and their timber remarkable for its durability.

STONE PINE. Pinus Pinea. Nuts, Zirbel nuts, pine nuts, kernels pectoral, used in emulsions, yield oil by expression, are eaten raw or preserved.

APHERNOUSLI PINE. Pinus Cembra. Yields an agreeably scented turpentine, Briançon turpentine; nuts, Cembro nuts, kernels eatable; a pound yields, by expression, five ounces of oil; shoots yield true Riga balsam by distillation.

FRANKINCENSE PINE. Pinus Tada. Wood very resinous, used for torches.

COMMON FIR. Silver fir-tree. Pitch tree. Abies. P. Picea. Yields Strasburgh turpentine, by puncturing the small vesicles of the bark in which it is contained, and common turpentine, by larger incisions.

NORWAY SPRUCE FIR. Yew-leaved fir. Abies rubra. P. Abies. Exudes common frankincense, and yields the same by incision; tops used to make spruce beer.

BALM OF GILEAD FIR. Pinus balsamea. Yields the fine turpentine called Canada balsam.

SPEWCE FIR. Pinus Canadensis. Young shoots, in beer, antiscorbutic, cooling, antiseptic.

LARCH. Larix. Pinus Larix. Exudes Orenburgh gum and Briançon manna; yields, by boring, common Venice turpentine.

CEDAR OF LEBANON. Pinus Cedrus. Wood astringent, antiseptic.


*SCOTCH FIR. Pinus sylvestris. Yields, by incision, common turpentine; inner bark eaten raw, or made into cakes and baked; tar is distilled from it, and lamp-black obtained by burning its refuse branches in tents.

ARBOR VITÆ. Thuja occidentalis. Leaves astringent and diaphoretic.

THUJA QUADRIVALVIS. Yields gum sandarac.

THUJA ARTICULATA. Yields gum sandarac.

CYPRESS. Cupressus. C. sempervirens. Wood and berries astringent, vermifuge.

VIRGINIA CYPRESS. Cupressus disticha. Leaves dye cinnamon colour.
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VEGETABLES.—38. Coniferae.

*Juniper. Juniperus. J. communis. Wood sudorific, antisyphilitic, may be substituted for guaiacum; berries incisive, discussive, very stomachic; the infusion of them is drank as tea; if the seeds are broken, they communicate a bitter tart flavour.

Spanish juniper. Juniperus Oxycedrus. Does not yield gum sandarac, as usually supposed; see Thuja, p. 29.


Savine. Sabina. Juniperus Sabina. Leaves emmenagogue, capable of producing abortion, diuretic, vermifuge, dose, in powder, gr. xv, to Əj or 3j, twice or thrice a day; externally escharotie, applied to warts, &c. once a day.

Juniperus drupaceus. Nut very hard.

Rosa malla. Allingia excelsa. Yields a balsam supposed to be the true liquid storax.

39. TAXIDEÆ.

*Yew. Taxus. T. baccata. Wood very hard, thought to be poisonous, as were also the berries, glob berries, but they may be eaten; leaves poisonous to cattle: pollen may be substituted for that of lycopodium.


Clarisia racemosa. Bark red on the inside; wood hard, exuding a milk-like juice.

Clarisia biflora. Bark whitish on the inside. Used for that of the latter.


Shrubby horse-tail. Ephedra distachya. Berries sweet, eatable; used in lientery and menorrhagia, given in wine.

40. SALICEÆ.

*White willow. Salix. S. alba. Bark very bitter, febrifuge, substituted for Peruvian bark, Əj to 3j; leaves astringent, antaphrodisiae.

*Crack willow. Salix fragilis.


*Norfolk purple willow. Salix purpurea.
*Ozier. Salix viminalis.
*Sallow. Salix capræa.
*Almond-leaf willow. Salix amygdalina.
Weeping willow. Salix Babylonica. Have all the same qualities. Of the latter only female trees are to be found in Europe, as they have all been propagated by cuttings from a single tree brought from the East.

Salix herbacea. Leaves used in tanning.
*Sweet willow. Salix pentandra. Leaves gathered about the end of August or beginning of September, and dried in the shade, with 1-30th of potash, dye silk, linen, and woollen, impregnated with alum, of a fine yellow.

Carolina poplar. Populus balsamifera. Yields the resin called American tacamahaca; buds very resinous, infused in oil to form a vulnerary balsam.

Lombardy poplar. Populus pyramidalis. With nitromuriate of tin, dyes a fine yellow.

Populus tremuloides. Bark tonic and stomachic.

41. BETULIDÆ.

*Birch. Betula. B. alba. Sap, by incision, opening, yields sugar, and used for brewing; bark split into leaves used for books, its distilled oil used in currying Russia leather; leaves antipsoric and antihydropic.

42. CORYLIDÆ.

*Oak tree. Quercus. Q. Robur. Bark very astringent, febrifuge in doses of gr. xv to 5fs, every two hours, also externally in fomentation; seeds, acorns, glandes quercina, and their calyces, cups, cupula, as also the wood, leaves, and
the excrescences produced by the bite of insects, oak-apples, are equally astringent, and of great use in tanning and dyeing: a decoction of the bark, with some alum, very useful in relaxations of the uvula.

Quercus alba. Bark emetic.
Quercus Castanea. Fruit edible, sweet.
Quercus Castillana. Acorns esculent, sold in the Spanish markets.
Quercus Esculus. Acorns eatable, inebriate a little.
Quercitron. Quercus nigra. Q. tinctoria. Bark used in dyeing yellow.

Holm oak. Quercus Aegylops. Cups, valonia, very large, used in dyeing instead of nut-galls.
Quercus infectoria. Excreences, nut galls, gallæ, very astringent, tonic, antiseptic; those from which the insect has not escaped, blue galls, are the most esteemed.

Cork tree. Quercus Suber. Bark very light, elastic, astringent, more used for stopping vessels, than in medicine; bark of the young twigs, alconorque, used in intermittent fevers.

Ever-green oak. Quercus Ilex. Astringent, more so than the common oak. On this live the kermes insects.
Quercus Ballota. Acorns used as food, both raw and roasted; yield oil by expression.
Quercus falcata. Leaves used externally in gangrene.

*Beech. Fagus. F. sylvatica. Seeds, called beech mast, useful in gravelly complaints, yield oil by expression.


43. PLATANIDÆÆ.
Liquidambar styraciflua. Bark odoriferous in fumigations, yields by incision or decoction liquid storax.
Liquidambar orientalis. Thought to yield cane storax.

Plane tree. Platanus orientalis. Leaves ophthalmic in wine; bark antiscorbutic infused in vinegar.
Virginia plane tree. Platanus occidentalís. Root vulnerary, dyes red.

44. MYRICEÆÆ.

*Sweet willow. Dutch myrtle. Gale frutex. Myrica Gale. Strong smelling, driving away insects; leaves astringent, substituted for tea, antipsoric, vermifuge, and used as spice.
VEGETABLES.—44. Myricæe, 33

CANDLEBERRY MYRTLE. Myrica cerifera. Berries yield, by decoction in water, one fourth of a green wax; roots in infusion very astringent.

Myrica Pensylvanica. Yields green wax.

Myrica Carolinensis. Yields green wax.

45. ULMIDEÆ.

*Elm. Ulmus. U. campestris. Inner tough bark astringent, febrifuge, in doses of 3j to 3j; leaves vulnerary.

Ulmus Chinensis. Leaves used as tea.

Nettle Tree. Celtis australis. Berries astringent, esculent; kernels oily; wood dyes brown.

46. PIPERIDEÆ.

Herbs aromatic; seeds hot, used as spices.

Black pepper. Piper nigrum. Herb acrid, aromatic, stimulant, sialogogue; berry the same: when the first skin of the berry is separated by soaking in salt water, it is milder, and called white pepper, piper album; an inferior kind of white pepper is prepared from the over-ripe berries that fall from the vine; dose gr. v to 3j, and has been given in large doses as a remedy for intermittent fevers; also used to drive away insects.

Long pepper. Piper longum. Unripe fruit opening, attenuant, stimulant, in doses similar to the former; is distinguished into short long-pepper and long long-pepper.

Small American Long pepper. Mecaxochitle. Piper obtusifolium. Leaves used to flavour chocolate.

Betel. Piper Betel. Leaves bitter, stomachic, tonic, highly aphrodisiac; used as a masticatory with areka nut.

Piper Siriboa. Leaves used for those of betel.

Jaborand. Piper reticulatum. Juice an antidote against the poison of mushrooms and cassada.

Cubebs. Cubeba. Piper Cubeba. Berry tailed, the same quality as the other peppers: used in gonorrhœa.

Santa Maria leaf. Piper umbellatum. Herb, in syrup, good in colds and coughs.

Pepper Elder. Piper Amalago. Used externally in baths and fomentations.

Carpapiga. Piper Carpapiga. Leaves very fragrant, used in dyspepsia, and to preserve stuffed animal substances from cock roaches, and other insects.

Narrow leaved pepper. Piper angustifolium. Decoction used in venereal diseases.
VEGETABLES.—46. Piperideæ.

Granular pepper. *Piper granulosum.* Leaves have a grateful odour.

*Piper cordifolium.* Acrid.

*Piper crystallinum.* *Peperomia crystallina.* Has the odour of anise, and may be used for it.

*Piper inebrians.* Green herb used to make an inebriating drink, as may indeed be most of this genus.

Mathuskea. *Saururus vernus.* Root fresh and roasted, used as an emollient poultice, and to allay inflammation.

47. ARTOCARPEÆ.

Stem milky, containing elastic gum.

Fig tree. *Ficus vulgaris.* *F. Carica.* Fruit very emollient, laxative, pectoral, also used as a suppurative poultice; milk of the tree caustic, consumes warts; leaves kept long upon the skin, inflame it.

Sycamore fig. *Ficus Sycomorus.* Fruit less agreeable and less digestible than the other.

*Ficus toxicaria.* Used to poison weapons.

*Ficus septica.* A powerful vermifuge; milky juice very acrid.

Jamaica fig tree. *Ficus Benghaliensis.* Milky juice used against the poison of manchineel.

Indian fig tree. *Ficus Indica.* Milky juice glutinous, and becomes a soft kind of Indian rubber.

Lisbon contrayerva. *Contrayerva. Drakena. Dorstenia Contrayerva.* Root, when fresh, acrid; when dry, aromatic, stimulant, antiseptic, diaphoretic; dose, gr. x—xxx in decoction or infusion to 3ij.

Caapia. *Dorstenia Brasiliensis.* Root bitter, aromatic.

*Dorstenia Drakena.* Root diaphoretic.

*Dorstenia Houstoni.* Root diaphoretic; are all sold as contrayerva.

Bread fruit tree. *Artocarpus incisa.* Fruit, *Meat fruit, Bread fruit,* when unripe, contains a farinaceous pulp; when the seeds do not fill the fruit, is very pulpy, tasting like new bread and boiled artichokes.

Jack tree. *Artocarpus Juca.* Fruit eatable; juice yielded by incision elastic like Indian rubber.

Antiaris toxicaria. *Ipo toxicaria.* Milky juice, *upas antiar,* used to poison instruments.

Bagassa. *Tree lactescent; fruit like an orange, eatable.*

White mulberry. *Morus alba.* Leaves used to feed
VEGETABLES.—47. Artocarpeæ.

silkworms; bark manufactured into hemp; fruit detersive, made into a cooling syrup.

Black mulberry. Morus nigra. Fruits have the same qualities; bark of the root cathartic, vermifuge, dose 3fs in powder.

Chinese mulberry. Morus Tartarica. Leaves used in China to feed the silkworm.

Morus Indica. The leaves of this species are preferred by the natives of Peru for the nourishment of silkworms.

Fustic. Old Fustic. Morus tinctoria. M. Xanthoxylum. Abounds with a sulphureous milk; the fruit is yellowish and sweet; wood is sulphur-coloured, in large blocks, with alum dyes a very durable yellow colour, with iron liquor drab colours, and with both mordants, an olive.

Thoa urens. Seed edible; bark gummiferous.
Thoa edulis. Seed of the taste of the Chesnut, esculent.

Hedycarya dentata. Nut sweet, catable.

48. URTICÆ.

The juice of these plants is acrid.


Small stinging nettle. Urtica urens. Roots astringent, diuretic, depurative; plant used in palsy and lethargy as an irritant, producing a crop of small blisters on the skin; the young shoots boiled as potherbs. The stalks of all the species are made into hemp.

Hemp. Cannabis. C. sativa. Seeds oily, cooling, anti-aphrodisiac, pectoral, aperitive, but inebriating; stalk manufactured into cordage, &c.; the water in which it is soaked for this purpose, is poisonous to fish.

Bang. Cannabis Indica. Juice is made into an agreeable inebriating drink, Haschiss; leaves used as tobacco.


Hop. Lupulus. Humulus Lupulus. Young shoots eaten as a depurative, determine to the skin; flowers bitter, inebriating, diuretic, excellent in diseases of the liver and...
spleen, also sedative; used to flavour beer, and the only legal substance for that purpose; leaves externally discursive and anodyne; stalk made into hemp.

49. MONIMIEÆ.
Bark and leaves aromatic.

Citrosma. The several species have the odour of citrons.

50. EUPHORBIÆ.
The milky juice is caustic, nauseous, and purgative. Embryo, or corculum of the seeds, usually violently emetic or purgative.


Euphorbia antiquorum. Yields gum euphorbium.

Euphorbia Canariensis. Yields gum euphorbium.

Euphorbia officinarum. Yields gum euphorbium; is cathartic.

Euphorbia heptagona. Juice used to poison weapons.

Euphorbia edulis. Cultivated in Cochin China as a kitchen herb.

Euphorbia Tirucalli. Cathartic, emetic, antisyphilitic; exhalations affect the eyes.

Euphorbia canescens. Antisyphilitic.

Euphorbia pilulifera. Antisyphilitic, useful in venomous bites.

*Garden spurge. Cataputia minor. Lathyrus. E. Lathyris. Seeds (no. 12 or 14) purge and vomit violently, useful in dropsy as they; yield a fine oil, have been proposed for cultivation for that purpose; leaves inebriate fish; milk corrodes warts; decoction deploratory.


VEGETABLES.—50. Euphorbiæ.


*Purple sea spurge. Euphorbia Peplis. Purgative; milk acrid, the eyelids being touched with it, itch so as to hinder sleep, whence it is called, by the French, Reveille-matin.


Bastard ipecacuanha. Euphorbia Ipecacuanha. Root emetic, mixed with true ipecacuanha, and used for it.


*Euphorbia Cyparissias. Juice may be used for scurvy; is also emetic.

*Broad-leaved spurge. Euphorbia platyphylla. Used to inebriate fish.

Euphorbia piscatoria. Used to inebriate fish.

Euphorbia opthalmica. A remedy for blindness.


Sea spurge. *Tithymalus Paralius. Euphorbia Pa-ralias. Are all used as purgatives and for the other uses of spurge.

Cicca racemosa. Berry acid, eatable.

Phyllanthus Emblica. Fruit, myrobalanus emblica, purgative, acidulous, rather austere; when preserved excites the appetite; root astringent, used in dyeing.

Phyllanthus Niruri. Febrifuge.

Phyllanthus urinaria. Febrifuge, diuretic, astringent.

Phyllanthus virosa. Bark astringent, deleterious to fish.

*Box tree. Buxus. B. sempervirens. Wood sudorific; leaves purgative in decoction.

Palma Christi. Oil bush. Ricinus communis. Seeds, Mexico seeds, castor seeds, their corculum is violently purgative, but the perisperm is only slightly so; yield oil, by boiling or expression, of the same qualities, according as it contains the oil of the corculum or not; root, in decoction, diuretic; leaves, with lard, used externally, as an emollient poultice.

Molucca grains. Purging nuts. Grana tiglia. Croton Tiglum. Seeds very hydragogue, emetic, stronger than palma Christi seeds, corrected by acids, roasting, or oils; wood, lignum pavance, has the same qualities, but weaker, sudorific in a small dose.

Cascarilla. Croton Cascarilla. C. Eleuteria. Clutia Eleuteria? Bark, called also narcaphte thymıama, bitter, very febrifuge, stops vomiting, the dysentery, and menorrhagia, dose gr. xv to 3j; aromatic when burnt, and used to scent tobacco for smoking, but inebriates; dyes a fine black.

Croton balsamiferum. C. aromaticum, and some other species, are used to aromatise distilled liqueurs in the West Indies.

Croton mollucanum. Seeds, having the corculum taken out, esculent.


Croton lacciferum. Yield Ceylon lac.

Turnsol. Heliotropium. Croton tinctorium. Juice blue, easily changed red by acids, and green by alkalies; used to dye rags and paper.

Croton tricuspidatum. Juice blue, resembles turnsol.

Barbadoes nut. Common physic nut. Jatropha Curcas. Seeds very violently purgative and emetic, yield an oil similar to castor oil; shrub yields, on incision, a lactescent and caustic juice which dyes linen black; leaves rubefacient.

Wild cassada. Jatropha gossypifolia. Young leaves, no. 6, boiled as greens, a powerful purge; no. 15—20, in decoction, with some castor oil, used as a clyster in dry
belly-ache; the powder of the gland contained in the stem is an errhine.

**Jatropha glandulosa.** Used for the same purposes.

**French physic nut.** *Jatropha multifida.* Seed, *Avellana purgatrix,* no. 1, a violent purge.

**Cassava.** *Jatropha Manihot.* Root full of an acrid, poisonous, milky juice, separable by expression, or corrected by roasting, thus yielding a nutritive farina, *manioc cassava*; this virose principle is volatile, and of an insupportable odour; juice of annotto, *bixa orellana,* is said to be an antidote, or a little salt of wormwood in mint water.

**Meal roots.** *Bitter cassava. Jatropha Janipha.*

**Hyæna poison.** *Jatropha globosa.* *Hyænanche globosa.* *Toxicodendron Capense.* Fruit in powder used to poison hyænas.

**Vernicia montana.** Kernels yield a yellow oil, used as a varnish.

**Elastic gum tree.** *Jatropha elastica.* *Siphonia elastica.* *Harvea Guianensis.* Yields by incision a milky juice, drying into elastic gum.

**Agallochum.** *Lignum aloe.* *Excccaria Agallocha.* Wood cordial, useful in rheumatism and gout, odoriferous; exhalation so acrid as to attack the eyes.

**Lignum aloe.** *Alocxyllum verum.* Wood highly odoriferous, more esteemed in India than the former.

**Poonag.** *Rottleria tinctoria.* The outside of the capsules yields a yellow dye, *wassunta gunda.*

**Sapium aucuparium.** The milky juice is used as birdlime to catch parrots.

**Manchineal.** *Hippomane Mancinella.* Fruit beautiful, but so caustic as to corrode the mouth and occasion vomiting; juice of the tree used to poison weapons; gum may be used for guaiacum.

**Hippomane biglandulosa.** Yields a soft elastic-gum, used as birdlime; venomous principle very volatile, rendering its shade dangerous.

**Stillingia sylvatica.** Root large, used in syphilis.

**Ficarium Cochinchenense.** Fruit edible.

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**51. ARISTOLOCHIIÆ.**

*The plants of this order are emmenagogues.*

**Long-rooted birth wort.** *Aristolochia longa.*
VEGETABLES.—51. Aristolochiae.

Round birth wort. *Aristolochia rotunda.* Roots, taken to 3 j's, hot, odorous, powerfully incisive.

Upright birth wort. *Aristolochia Clematitis.*

Aristolochia Pistolochia. Roots are efficacious emmenagogues.

Jamaica contrayerva. *Aristolochia odorata.* Root, in infusion, diuretic, purgative, stomachic, and emmenagogue.

Virginia snake root. *Serpentaria Virginiana.* Aristolochia Serpentina. Root antiseptic, heating, alexiterial, diaphoretic; an active medicine, given in doses of gr. x to 5 s of the powder, or an infusion of 5 j, every four hours, against the bites of snakes and canine madness. Roots of collinsonia praecox are frequently mixed with that in the market.

Hypocistus. *Asarum Hypocistus.* Cyttinus Hypocistus. The dried expressed juice of this parasitical plant is very astringent.

Asarabacca. *Asarum vulgare.* A. Europæum. Root a drastic purge, working in doses of 3 j to 3 j, if finely powdered, upwards; but if coarsely powdered, downwards; it is also used as a sternutatory, from gr. j to gr. iij: leaves milder, and were the usual emetic before the introduction of ipecacuanha, no. 6 to 9 in whey; they are also applied to wounds.

Black snake weed. *Serpentaria nigra.* Asarum Virginiana. Roots are mixed with those of Virginia snake root, and have the same qualities.

Aphyteja Hydnora. Eaten raw and roasted; a favourite food of the foxes and weasels at the Cape.

Rafflesia .......... Flower the largest known, three feet in diameter, weighs about 15 lb. and holds twelve pints. Both this and Aphyteja consist only of a root and single flower without stalk or leaves.

52. SANTALACEÆ.

Sandal tree of Tecamez. When burnt, smells like Botany Bay gum, yields a resin; leaves rubbed between the hands, and applied to the temples used to take off the headache occasioned by severe drinking.


Yellow sanders. *Santalum citrinum.* The outside
of the wood is the white, the heart of the tree is the yellow, aromatic, slightly bitter and sweetish, cordial, cephalic.

* _Thesium linophyllum._ Astringent.

Boldic. Leaves applied to the temples in head-ache after drinking.

53. ELÆAGNI.

*Sallow thorn. Sea buckthorn. Hippophae Rhamnoides._ Leaves purgative; berries, made into a rob with sugar, an excellent sauce for fresh fish.

Narrow-leaved wild olive. _Elæagnus angustifolia._ Vermifuge.

54. THYMELÆÆ.

Plants of this order are caustic, particularly their bark.


Spurge flax. _Thymelææ. Daphne Gnidium._ Have all similar qualities, but the latter seems the most efficacious.

Bark serves as a vesicatory, and ulcerates the parts to which it is applied; but it has been chewed in palsy of the tongue with success; its activity is diminished by vinegar: taken internally, in doses of only a few grains, it is a dangerous drastic, working both upwards and downward, as well as the berries, _grana Cnidia,_ which are also sometimes steeped in vinegar to give it apparent strength; herb used to dye yellow.

Rock rose. _Cneorum niger. Daphne Cneorum._ Bark similar to mezereon, but milder.

Heath spurge. _Sanamunda._ Daphne Tartou-raira. Leaves caustic.


Passerina tinctoria. Used to dye yellow.

Lace wood. _Lagetta lintearia._ Inner bark is formed of reticulated fibres so as to resemble a coarse kind of lace.

55. PROTEÆ.

Guenvina Aveíllana. _Quadria heterophylla._ Kernels esculent, very pleasant.

Persoonia laurina. Fruit esculent.

Persoonia salicína. Fruit esculent.
VEGETABLES.—35. Proteae.

Persoonia lanceolata. Linkia levigis. Fruit, esculent.
Persoonia linearis. Fruit esculent.
Persoonia hirsuta. Fruit esculent.

56. MYRISTICÆ.

The kernel of the fruit, nutmeg, non moschata, myristicae
nuclei, myristicae moschatae fructus nucleus. Membrane
enclosing the seed, mace, macis. Are stomachic, cephalic,
uterine, and cordial; in an over dose, say 3ij, the nutmeg
is soporific and produces delirium. By distillation they
yield an odorous essential oil, and by expression a mild con-
crete oil.

Myristica sebifera. Virola sebifera. Yields a kind
of tallow.

57. LAURI.

Very aromatic, fruits or berries oily and odoriferous.

Bay tree. Laurus. L. nobilis. Berries 5fs to 5|fs, very
heating, and emmenagogue; a green oil or rather but-
ter is extracted from them by decoction in water: by the
press they yield an insipid fluid oil.

Avocado pear tree. Laurus Persea. Fruit edible,
seems to consist entirely of a concrete oil, stomachic; leaves
odorous, pectoral.

Laurus glauca. Fruit yields a concrete oil, used for
condens.

Camphire tree. Laurus Camphora. Wood distilled
with water yields part of the camphire found in the market.

Cinnamon tree. Laurus Cinnamomum. Root yields
camphire by distillation;

Bark of the first quality, breaking shivery, with a warm
flavour, cinnamon, cinnamomum, cinnamomi cortex, lauri
cinnamomi cortex;

Bark of an inferior quality, breaking short, with a slimy
mucilaginous taste, casia, cassia lignea of the moderns,
cassieae lignaeae cortex, lauri cassiae cortex;

Twigs, with the bark left on, xylocasia, casia lignea of
the ancients;

Dried leaves, folium Indicum, folium Indum, Malabath-
rum;

Dried receptacle of the seeds, cassia buds, baccarum, cassiae,
cassiae lignaeae flos nondum expliciti, lauri cassiae flos nondum expliciti; are stomachic, tonic, and cordial, in doses
of gr. v to 3j, and are much used in cookery as spices: the bark that is not fit for sale, even under the name of cassia, is distilled with sea water, or a mixture of that and cinnamon water, for its yield of oil.

Wild cinnamon tree. *Laurus Cassia. L. Myrrha.* Neither the bark nor any other part is used in medicine, or for other purposes; both bark and leaves are bitter, with a slight flavour and smell of myrrh.

Capuru curundu. *Laurus.* Root yields camphire by distillation.

Sassafras. *Laurus Sassafras.* Bark and root active sudorifics of an agreeable odour, heating and drying; yield an essential oil like that of cloves.

Laurus benzoin. Juice has the smell of benzoin, but does not yield that resin. Bark used for cinnamon.

Culilawan. *Laurus Culilaban.* Bark, cortex caryophylloides, brownish red, flat, a quarter of an inch thick, odour strong, between clove bark and sassafras; leaves resemble those of raventsara: both are heating, stimulant, and stomachic.


Peruvian cinnamon. *Laurus Quixos.* Bark aromatic, astringent.

Laurus parvifolia. Bark aromatic and acrid.

Laurus globosa. Contains an acrid principle.

Laurus fetens. Contains an acrid principle.

Laurus caustica. Contains an acrid principle.


Parroquet wood. *Fissilia psittacorum.* Fruit a favourite food of parrots.

Jack in a box. *Hernandia sonora.* Fruit astringent; seeds oily, purgative; capsule used for sand-boxes.

American myrobalans. *Hernandia ovigera.* Fruit astringent.

Litsæa Chinensis. Berries exhale the odour of camphor, and would probably yield it.

Litsæa Hexanthus. *Hexanthus sentellatus.* Wood used in building.

Litsæa sebifera. *Sebifera glutinosu.* Berries afford a thick white oil, used for candles.
LITSEA CUBEBA. Laurus piperita. Berries black, carminative.

CHLOROMYRON VERTICILLATUM. Yields abundantly, by incision, the greenish resin called Oleum, or Balsamum Maria.

MYOSCHILOS OBLONGA. Drupe dark purple; leaves used for those of senna in infusion.

PLEGORHIZA ASTRINGENS. Root vulnerary, astringent.

58. POLYGONEÆ.

Herbs acid or astringent, containing oxalic acid. All contain a red colouring matter, and may be used to great advantage in tanning; their leaves may be made to yield wood.

Rhubarb. Rhabarbarum verum. Rheum. R. undulatum. R. compactum. R. undulatum, and R. palmatum. Roots purgative, astringent, stomachic, vermifuge, tinging the urine yellow, dose gr. x to θij; also good dentifrices: Turkey rhubarb is reputed the best, but the inferior kind of Russian, East Indian, and even English rhubarb, is dressed up by the retailers, and sold by that name. Used also in dyeing.

Rhapontic. Rhaponticum. Rheum Rhaponticum. The radical-leaf stalks of which are used, being peeled, in cookery, instead of gooseberries.

RHEUM RIBES.

*BLOOD WORT. Bloody dock. Laspathum sanguineum. Rumex sanguineus.


*Sharp-pointed dock. Laspathum acutum. Oxylapathum. Rumex acutus, the root of which dyes a good yellow.


Bastard monks rhubarb. Hippolapathum. Rumex alpinus. Roots have the same qualities as foreign rhubarb, but rather weaker; hence the dose must be nearly doubled: used in powders, tinctures, and infusions, instead of rhubarb; roots are eaten whilst young as potherbs.

*Curled dock. Laspathum crispum. Rumex crispus. Seeds anti-dysenteric; roots bruised and made into an ointment cure the itch.
**VEGETABLES.**—58. Polygonææ.


Roots cooling purges; leaves contain much oxalate of potash, very cooling, antiscorbutic, eaten in salads; make excellent whey by boiling a few in milk.

**Sea side grape.** *Coccoloba uvifera.* Fruit very astringent, and on that account dangerous to eat; the inspissated juice is the common kino of the shops.


* Bistort. *Snake weed. *Bistorta. *Polygonum Bistorta.* Root very astringent, dose $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$; tans leather very well; young shoots eaten as greens.


**Triplaris Americana.** Branches hollow, filled with ants.

59. ATRIPLECTES.

Most of these are emollient.

* Petiveria alliacea. *Exhales the odour of garlic.

* Spinage. *Spinachia oleracea.* Leaves emollient, opening, boiled as greens.


* White beet. *Beta vulgaris alba.* Leaves eaten as a substitute for spinage; yields sugar.

* Red beet. *Beta vulgaris rubra.* Root red, nutritive; yields a small quantity of sugar.

* Strawberry spinage. *Blitum capitatum.* Laxative.

* Common sea purslane. *Portulaca marina. *Atriplex portulacoides.* Leaves and shoots pickled used to procure an appetite, warming; also cosmetic.
Orache. *Atriplex hortensis.* Emollient; seeds emetic.

Sea purslane. *Atriplex Halimus.* Leaves and young shoots eaten as samphire.

*Sea orache. Atriplex littoralis.* Leaves and young shoots pickled, and eaten in the manner of samphire.

*Narrow-leaved wild orache. Atriplex augustifolia.* *A. patula.* Seeds emetic, sudorific, antidysenteric; a good substitute for ipecacuanha.

*English mercury. All good. Mercurialis. Tota bona.* *Chenopodium Bonus hericus.* Herb opening, eaten as spinach, or the young shoots as asparagus.


*Wild orache. Atriplex sylvestris.* *Chenopodium viride.* Herb laxative, discusses whitlows; seeds used in the jaundice.

Quinoa. *Chenopodium Quinoa.* Used as a potherb; seeds used like those of rice.

*Basella cordifolia.* Esculent.

*Basella rubra.* Esculent.

*Stinking orache. Atriplex lida.* *Chenopodium Vulvaria.*

Oak of Jerusalem. *Botrys. Ambrosia.* *Chenopodium Botrys.* Stinking plants, used beaten up with sugar, as anti-hysteric and vermifuges; their decoction is used externally in eruptions.

Worm goose-foot. *Chenopodium anthelminticum.* Expressed juice vermifuge.

Mexican tea. *Chenopodium ambrosioides.* A stomachic, antiasthmatic plant of an agreeable smell, used as tea.

*Herbe aux charpentiers. Rivina humilis.* Pectoral.

Stinking ground pine. *Camphorata. Camphorosma Monseliaeum.* Smells of camphire, is nerve, cephalic, antarthritic.

*Glass-wort. Salt-wort. Kali. Salsola Kali.* Violently emmenagogue, diuretic, and hydragogue: this and the other species of this genus are burned for the alkali yielded by their ashes.


Salsola Arabica. Yields the Egyptian bariha.
**VEGETABLES.**—59. Atriplices.

*Salt-wort. Salicornia fruticosa.* Yields a smaller quantity of alkali than is afforded by the salsola.

*Marsh samphire. Salicornia herbacea.* Pickled, and eaten as samphire; is also burned for the alkali it yields.


American poke-weed. Jucato calleloc. Phytolacca decandra. Root emetic, infusing 1 oz. in a pint of wine, and taking two spoonfuls; juice red, a very common domestic purge in America; leaves bruised, very detersive, of great use in cancerous cases as a poultice; young shoots eaten as asparagus; berries yield a red dye, but which does not stand used to colour wine.

Anabasis aphylla. Yields barilha.

60. AMARANTHACEÆ.

*Upright blite. All seed. Blitum minus. Amaranthus Blitum.* Refrigerant, slightly astringent; used as a potherb.


Great white blite. Blitum album. Amaranthus viridis. Leaves used as a potherb, laxative, cooling.


Amaranthus oleraceus. Used as a potherb.

Amaranthus fabinaceus. Used as a potherb.


Achryanthes obtusifolia. Diurctic.

61. NYCTAGINÆ.


Nyctago longiflora. Mirabilis longiflora. Root purgative in doses of 0.1.

Nyctago dichotoma. Mirabilis dichotoma. Root is purgative, and very like the foreign jalap.

Herba purgativa. Boerhaavia tuberosa. Root pur- gative; yet eaten by the Americans.
62. PLANTAGINEÆ.

These plants are, in general, vulnerary.

*Plantain. Waybread. Plantago major.
*Rib-wort. Rib grass. Plantago lanceolata. Roots 5ij to vj, quovis die, useful in vernal agues; leaves astringent, vulnerary, used whole as a dressing for wounds; juice of the leaves used as a collyrium, and internally, 5j to ij in fevers; if they are intermittent, the dose must be double: a strong decoction may be used for the juice.
*Bucks-horn plantain. Cornu cervinum. Plantago Coronopus. Root and leaves beaten up with bay salt, are applied as a poultice to the wrist in agues; a decoction of the leaves is given in disorders of the eyes.
Flea-wort. Psyllium Punicaria. Plantago Psyllium. P. arenaria. Seeds mucilaginous, purgative, exported from France in large quantity; mucilage used to dress muslins, and in other arts.

63. PLUMBAGINES.

The plants of this order are acrid or astringent.

Plumbago Zeylanica. Used as a vesicatory.
Plumbago rosea. Used as a vesicatory.
Tooth-wort. Dentaria. Dentillaria. Plumbago Europæa. Caustic, corrosive; used by beggars to produce ulcers in order to excite pity; and in tooth-ache as a masti- catory.

Herbe au Diable. Plumbago scandens. Used in the itch.

64. STATICEÆ.

*Red behen. Sea lavender. Behen rubrum. Limonium maritimum. Statice Limonium. Root astringent, used in loosenesses, &c.; seeds also astringent. The druggists sell, under this name, round transverse slices of a root resembling jalap, of a reddish brown colour.

65. GLOBULARIAE.

Montpelier turbith. Globularia Alypum. Root, a drastic purgative; leaves may be used for those of senna.
66. LYSIMACHÆ.

The plants of this order are esteemed depurative.

Heath pine. Symphytum petraeum. Coris Monspe-
liensis. Herb slightly astringent.

*Pimpernel. Anagallis terestris mas. A. arvensis. Has been used in maniacal cases, and against hydrophobia; flower is an excellent indicator of the weather, and useful in epilepsy, gr. xx, quarter in die.


*Primrose. Primula veris vulgaris. P. veris acaulis. Roots dried, 5jfs is a strong emetic; herb cephalic, anodyne, expectorant.

*Ox lip. Great cows lips. Primula veris clatior. Root emetic; herb anodyne.

Yellow bears-eat. Auricula ursi. Primula Aur-
icula. Herb vulnerary and expectorant.

*Cows lips. Pagilis. Primula veris officinalis. Paral-
lis vulgaris. Flowers used to flavour wine, and render it narcotic.

Bears ear sanicle. Cortusa matthioli. Cephalic, anodyne, expectorant, and vulnerary.

*Yellow loose-strife. Willow herb. Lysimachia vul-
garis. Astringent, vulnerary.

*Money wort. Herb two-pence. Nummularia. Ly-
simachia Nummularia. Astringent and vulnerary.


*Butter wort. Yorkshire sanicle. Pinguicula vulgar-
is. Leaves heal wounds and chaps of the skin; the Welch make them into a purging syrup; they thicken rein deers' milk, turn it sour, and make it keep for any length of time.

*Water pimpernel. Samolus valerandi. Has similar qualities.

*Sow bread. Artanita. Cyclamen. C. Europæum. Root, a drastic purge and emmenagogue, as also an errhine; leaves bruised and made into a pessary are emmenagogue and cause abortion; an ointment is made from it, which, when rubbed on the navel, purges and kills worms.

Soldanella alpina. Has very similar qualities.

67. LENTIBULARIÆ.

None of these are known to be used.
50  VEGETABLES.—68. Acanthaceæ.

68. ACANTHACEÆ.

These plants are vulnerary and pectoral.

Wild brank ursine. _Acanthus sylvesteris_. _A. spinosus_. Herb diuretic, astringent.

Bears breech. _Branca ursina_. _Acanthus_. _A. mollis_. Leaves diuretic, externally maturative; dye a fine yellow.

Malabar nut tree. _Justicia Adhatoda_. Leaves purgative.

Balsam. _Justicia pectoralis_. Vulnerary, resolvent; a syrup of it is much praised in disorders of the chest; and it is also used in making the elixir American of the French.

Sarcocolla shrubs. _Penca Sarcocolla_ and _P. mucronata_. Are said to yield gum sarcocol; but Thunberg denies it, because they grow commonly at the Cape of Good Hope, and yet sarcocol is not known there.

Ruellia tuberosa. Used instead of ipecacuanha.

Ruellia balsamea. Smells of turpentine, and may be used as a stimulant.

Balaria longifolia. Root diuretic.

69. PYRENACEÆ.

Agnus castus. _Vitex Agnus castus_. Flowering tops cooling, drying; and looked upon as anaphrodisiac, whence they were used to strew the beds of the Vestal virgins and Christian nuns.

Tectonia grandis. Leaves used against the thrush and dropsy; and also to purify water.

*Vervain. Verbena. V. officinalis_. Febrifuge, vulnerary; used externally as a rubefacient in rheumatism and other pains of the joints. Root worn round the neck cures scrofulous and scrotal affections.

Three-leaved vervain. _Verbena triphylla_. _Aloysia citriodora_. Leaves drawn through the hand smell like citrons.

Jamaica vervain. _Verbena Jamaicensis_. Juice, cochl. maj. j to iij, cathartic, deobstruent, emmenagogue.

Volkameria inermis, of India.

Avicennia resinifera, of New Zealand. Yield red astringent resins, but little known at present among druggists.

Citharexylum cinereum. Flowers odoriferous.

Teak. _Tectonia grandis_. Wood very hard, and durable.
VEGETABLES.—70. Myoporineæ.

70. MYOPORINEÆ.

Properties not known, nor their uses.

71. LABIATÆ.

Plants of this order are aromatic and heating.

SAGE OF VIRTUE. Small garden sage. Salvia virtutis. S. hortensis minor. S. officinalis. Heating, sudorific, used in palsy and trembling of the nerves; it is also cordial, stomachic, stops night sweats, and the flow of milk after weaning.

GREAT GARDEN-SAGE. Salvia hortensis major. S. officinalis.

*CLARY. Salvia Sclarea. Which is added to wine, to imitate muscadell.

PURPLE-TOP CLARY. Salvia Horminum. Salvia Horminum.

SAGE OF CRETE. Salvia Cretica.

ETHIOPIAN SAGE. Salvia Æthiopica. Excite the nervous system, produce a slight intoxication, used in disorders of the eyes, and are aphrodisiac.

WILD CLARY. Salvia Verbenaca. Seed put in the eye becomes mucilaginous, and thus facilitates the extraction of any thing that has got into it.

WILD CLARY. Salvia verticillata. Seed becomes mucilaginous; used as oculus Christi.

CANCER WEED. Salvia lyrata. Root-leaves bruised used to destroy warts, and in cancerous cases.

ROSEMARY. Rosmarinus. R. officinalis. Flowers, anthos, cephalic, nervine, cordial, heating, emmenagogue, and strengthening; hence it is drank as tea in chlorosis.

CANADIAN SNAKE-ROOT. Collinsonia precoc. Root used for Virginia snake-root, and mixed with it by the merchants.

LAVENDER. Lavandula angustifolia. L. Spica.

SPIKE LAVENDER. Lavandula latifolia. Spica vulgaris. L. Spica. Flowering tops very odoriferous, and yield much essential oil, containing a portion of camphire; they are nervine, antispasmodic, and cephalic.

FRENCH LAVENDER. Stoechas Arabica. Lavandula Spica. Has the same qualities, and is also diuretic.

CURLED-LEAVED MINT. Mentha crispa.

*BERGAMOT MINT. Mentha odorata.

*PEPPER MINT. Mentha piperis saporc. M. piperita.

*HORSE MINT. Menthastrum. Mentha sylvestris.
52 VEGETABLES.—71. Labiate.

Harts penny royal. Pulegium cervinum. Mentha cervina. Are all stomachic, promoting digestion, diuretic, and approved emmenagogues, either in powder or infusion; they all yield oil, containing camphire in considerable quantity, on distillation. The botanical nomenclature of the mint genus is in a state of inextricable confusion, which is continually increasing by the attempts to unravel it.


Sweet basil. Ocimum Basilicum. Strong-scented, used as an emmenagogue; it was this plant that gave the peculiar flavour to the original Fetter Lane sausages of London.

Summer savory. Satureja hortensis. More acrid, and hotter than the last, as also more active; it dyes a yellow colour.


Rock savory. Satureja spicata. S. Juliani. Herb agrees with the other savories.

True thrymba. Thrymba vera. Satureja Thrymba. Herb emmenagogue, also used with honey in coughs.

True thyme. Thymum verum. Satureja capitata. Herb attenuant, incisive, laxative; also verminfuge.

HYSSOP. *Hyssopus. *H. officinalis. Leaves emmenagogue, and pectoral in tea; externally, soaked in water or wine and applied as a cataplasm, used as a discutient for black eyes and other contusions.

THYME. *Thymus. *T. vulgaris.


POT MARJORAM. *Majorana oleracea. *Origaniun Orni-tes. Used as a potheber, heating.

BASTARD MARJORAM. *Origaniun Heracleoticum. Herb heating.

*WINTER MARJORAM. *Origaniun. *O. vulgare, the tops of which dye purple.


DITTANY OF CRETE. *Dictamnus Creticus. *Origaniun Dictamnus.


*CAT MINT. *Nepeta. *Mentha cataria. *N. cataria, which is highly alluring to cats.


*GREAT WILD-BASIL. *Ocymum sylvestre. *Clinopodium vulgare.

PURPLE ARCHANGEL. *Lamium Orvala.

*RED ARCHANGEL. *Lamium purpureum. All of these have analogous qualities, being heating and strengthening; made into tea with honey, they are diaphoretic, discursive, expectorant, and make excellent wound drinks; some are slightly astringent; ground ivy is the most commonly used; dittany of Crete was a celebrated vulnerary and astringent among the old physicians.

Jamaica wild hops. *Clinopodium rugosum.* In infusion with honey and alum used as a gargle.

Moldavian mint. *Dracocephalum Moldavica.* Similar in quality to mint.

*Hore hound. Prassium. Marrubium album. M. vulgar.* Pectoral, used in coughs and colds, \( \frac{1}{3} \) of the leaves powdered, or \( \frac{3}{3} \) of the expressed juice, or M. is infused for tea.

Bastard dittany. *Marrubium pseudodictamnus.*


Jamaica spike-nard. *Ballote suaveolens;* the infusion of which has a great reputation as a powerful diuretic in dropsy and gravel.

*Clowns all-heal. Panax coloni. Stachys palustris.*

*Stinking dead nettle. Stachys sylvatica.*

*Smooth-leaved iron-wort. Sideritis arvensis latifolia glabra. Stachys arvensis.*

*Common hemp nettle. Bastard hemp. Galeopsis Tetrahit,* the seeds of which yield a fine oil in abundance.

*Narrow-leaf all-heal. Galeopsis Ladanum.*

*Yellow archangel. Lamium luteum. Galeopsis Galeobdolon.*


*Mother wort. Cardiaca. Leonurus Cardiaca.*

Bastard hore-hound. *Leonurus Marrubiastrium.*

Sage-leaf mullein. *Phlomis Lychuities.* All of these are strong-scented plants, more or less disagreeable, emmenagogue, antihysteric, anti-epileptic, expectorant, and for the most part vermifuge; externally they are vulnerary.

Mountain dittany. *Cunila Mariana.* Leaves in infusion diaphoretic.

Monorda punctata. Root in infusion emmenagogue.

Oswego tea. *Monorda Kalmiana.* Leaves used as those of tea.


*Wood sage. Scorodonia. Salvia agraestis. Teucrium Scorodonia,* which has been used in brewing instead of hops, but gave too much colour to the liquor.


Teucrium Marum. Have similar qualities; this last plant is emmenagogue, 3? to 3s; cats are also very fond of it.


Lavender-leaf poly. Teucrium montanum.

Cretan poly-mountain. Polium Creticum. Teucrium Creticum. Have all the same alexiterial heating qualities.


Tree germander. Teucrium. T. flavum. Leaves used in diseases of the liver and spleen.

Base hore-hound. Stachys. Sideritis Syriaca. Leaves acid, emmenagogue, fetid, used in nervous diseases.


German iron-wort. Sideritis flore luteolo. S. scorpioides.

Mountain iron-wort. Sideritis montana.


*Mountain bugle. Ajuga pyramidalis.


*Hooded willow-herb. Lysimachia galericulata. Scutellaria galericulata. Bitter, astringent, nearly inodorous; the English ones are excellent home febrifuges.

72. PEDICULAREÆ.

These plants are incisive, attenuant, and nauseous.


*Speed well. Fluellin. Veronica mas. Betonica Pauli. V. officinalis. Leaves slightly astringent, bitter; may be substituted for tea, but is more astringent and less grateful.

*Smallest fluellin. Veronica spicata.

*Mountain mad-wort. Veronica montana.

56 VEGETABLES.— 72. Pediculareæ.

*WILD GERMANDER. Chamædrys sylvestris. Veronica Chamædrys. Leaves, a better substitute for tea than those of speedwell.

*Brook lime. Anagallis aquatica. Beccabunga. Veronica Beccabunga. Leaves, when fresh, diuretic, antiseborrhic, eaten as salad; juice, in a full dose, an easy purge.

*RED RATTLE. Louse wort. Pedicularis palustris. Nauseous, acrid; its juice, or a decoction used externally in old ulcers; kills lice, although the plant itself is said by Tragus to breed lice in cattle that feed on it.

*YELLOW RATTLE. Cocks comb. Crista galli. Rhinanthus Crista galli. Is used to kill lice, as the former.

*Cow wheat. Triticum vaccinum. Melampyrum arvense. Seed aphrodisiac; herb fattens cows.


Galvesia punctata. Leaves very fragrant and aromatic.

73. OROBANCHIDÆ.


*Broom rape. Orobanche. O. major. Herb in powder gives relief in the colic; is also used in hypochondriasis, and externally as a resolvent.

74. SCROPHULAREÆ.

*Knotted fig-wort. Scrophularia nodosa.


Hedge hyssop. Gratiola. G. officinalis. A very acrid, drastic vermifuge, useful also in dropsy and jaundice; dose gr. v to Θjfs, beginning with a small one; the inspissated juice gr. xx to xxx is purgative and diuretic.

Capraria bifolia. A West Indian shrub, whose flowers are used instead of tea.


Yellow fox-glove. Digitalis lutea. Used externally as vulnerary and antiserofulous; and internally in doses of gr. fs to gr. ij, as a sedative, and particularly as a diuretic, but great caution is required in using it: the old writers recommend the decoction without any caution, hence it is probably rendered weaker by this process.
VEGETABLES.—74. Scrophulariaceae.

*Snap dragon. Antirrhinum majus. Antihysteric, and used externally in ophthalmia.
*Small toad flax. Antirrhinum minus.
*Fluellin. Female speed-well. Elatine. Veronica filiformis. Are all anticancerous, especially the last, the juice of which is very successfully used as well inwardly as outwardly in foul ulcers and cutaneous eruptions.

Hemimeris caulialata. Stomachic, anodyne.
Diceros Cochinchinesis. Eaten in salads.
Picria Fel-terre. Intensely bitter, used medicinally.
Besleria violacea. Berry edible.

75. SOLANEÆ.
The plants of this order have, for the most part, a powerful action on the human body, and are more or less poisonous.

*White mullein. High taper. Cows lungwort. Verbascum. Tapsus barbatus. V. Thapsus. Anodyne and pectoral, much employed by private practitioners, farriers, and cow doctors; the down has been used as moxa for the actual cautery; a decoction of $\frac{5}{12}$ of the leaves in a quart of water, given in doses of $\frac{1}{12}$ every three hours, is of great service in diarrhœas.
*Yellow moth mullein. Blattaria. Verbascum Blattaria. Has the same qualities; is said to attract moths; seeds inebriate fish.
*Black mullein. Verbascum nigrum. Root astringent; leaves and flowers anodyne and pectoral.
*Hen-bane. Hyoscyamus. H. niger. Leaves a very powerful narcotic, in doses of gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{10}$; externally is anodyne or resolvent; seeds narcotic, gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$, the smoke of them applied by a funnel to the diseased tooth is recommended in severe tooth-ache.
Great white hen-bane. Hyoscyamus albus. Is also
VEGETABLES.—75. Solanæ.

very active, but milder than the black; seeds used in spitting of blood.

**Tobacco.** *Nicotiana. Petum. Tabacum. N. Tabacum.* Leaves when green detensive, acrid, narcotic, and apoplectic; used externally in diseases of the skin, and as a dressing to verminous sores; and internally as an emetic $\frac{3}{5}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ in water $\frac{3}{5}$iii, and in dropsy and palsy; the smoke of them is used as a stimulatig glyster in apoplexy, inveterate costiveness, and apparent death by drowning or hanging, in which last case, however, it is sometimes improper; as, if it does not immediately succeed, it exhausts the patient so much, as to render other means ineffectual. It being necessary that the dried leaves should undergo some kind of fermentation to render them agreeable to smokers and snuff-takers, the best kinds are moistened with treacle and water during the process of drying: the peculiar flavour of the Macouba snuff of Martinique, which is so much praised, is partly owing to the tobacco itself being the produce of a hot country, and partly to its being moistened with the best cane juice. The cultivators of this country, notwithstanding the separation of the United States, are still prohibited from growing this plant in favour of the shipping interest.

**English Tobacco.** *Nicotiana minor. N. rustica.* Leaves narcotic; sometimes sold as those of mandrake.

*Thorny Apple.** *Stramonium. Datura Stramonium.* The whole herb, dried and chopped up, is a strong narcotic, even when mixed with tobacco and smoked, much used lately in asthma; externally the leaves are anodyne, and used in head-ache and the gout; seeds may be given in powder to gr. x; expressed juice made into an ointment with hogs lard good for irritable ulcers, burns, and scalds.

**Metel.** *Datura Metel.* Seeds narcotic, more powerful than the last, produce temporary idiocy, used for frauds.

**Mandrake.** *Mandragora. Atropa Mandragora.* Formerly supposed to be aphrodisiac, root gr. iij a powerful narcotic, or it may be steeped in wine; leaves externally used as an excellent anodyne and resolvent, as also the powder of the root to indurated glands.

*Deadly Night-shade.** *Dale. Solanum lethale. S. maniacum. S. furiosum. Belladonna. Atropa Belladonna.* Leaves applied to the eye paralyze the iris; they are useful in cancer and scrofula, either applied as poultices, or sprinkled over the sores; used also internally in doses of
VEGETABLES.—75. Solanaceae.

gr. j to iij in obstinate diseases, acting as a narcotic, diaphoretic, diuretic, and sialogogue. Berries eaten in an over dose, that is, more than three or four, are poisonous; vinegar is the 'best antidote, as emetics, even tartar emetic 3fs, have in this ease scarely any action; juice of the berries cosmetic, rendering the cheeks pale, made into syrup, in doses of coeh. parv. j, has been given as an anodyne in dysentery.

Winter cherry. Alkekengi. Halicacabum. Physalis Alkekengi. Berries antinephritic, lithontriptic, and diuretic; if in gathering they are rubbed against the calyx, they acquire a nauseous taste, and become purgative.

Jamaica winter cherry. Physalis angulosa. Juice of the plant, with Cayenne pepper, diuretic and eases the colie.

*Common night-shade. Solanum vulgare. S. nigrum. Leaves used externally as anodyne in erysipelas; young shoots esteemed as a potherb.


Egg plant. Mad apples. Mala insana. Melongena. Solanum Melongena. Cultivated in England for curiosity only; leaves narcotic; berries boiled and eaten in the warmer countries.

Solanum Incanum. Leaves applied to canesers.

Potatoe. Batata. Solanum tuberosum. A Peruvian plant, whose cultivation is spreading rapidly over the whole world, the tubers of the root yielding a vast quantity of food upon a small extent of ground, and with little labour: when it first began to be used, it was supposed to be narcotic, diuretic, and aphrodisiac.

Solanum Montanum. Tubers farinaceous.

Solanum Valenzuelae. Tubers farinaceous; berries oblong.


Sleepy night-shade. Solanum somniferum. Physalis somniferum. Root hypnotic, milder than opium; fruit very diuretic; decoction of the herb used in tooth-ache.

Natre. Solanum crispum. Shrub very bitter; berry in infusion used in inflammatory fevers.
VEGETABLES.—75. Solaneæ.

Solanum muricatum. Berry very large, esculent.
Solanum Anguivi. Fruit eatable.
Solanum scabrum. Berry used instead of soap to wash the hair and clothes.
Solanum gnaphaloides. Berry saponaceous.
Linkia Peruviana. Desfontainia spinosa. Leaves bitter, tinges the spittle yellow: makes good hedges, with very beautiful scarlet flowers.
Cistrum vespertinum. Bark and fruit very fetid, the latter is narcotic.

Indian pepper. Bird pepper. Tschilies. Piper Indicum. Capsicum frutescens. Berries, which are fleshless, are of a burning heat, irritating, attenuant; the powder is given in doses of gr. vj to viij; also as sauce, or to give a false strength to vinegar, spirits, &c.; infused in vinegar, used as a gargle; externally they are rubefacient; with hog's lard, form a liniment for paralytic limbs.

Calebash tree. Crescentia Cujete and C. lagenaria. The fruits, whose rinds are used as vessels for various purposes, contain a yellow, sharp, rather disagreeable pulp; used in the West Indies in diarrhoea, dropsy, head-ache; also externally in burns and in coups de soleil; expressed juice of the pulp, in a dose of 5jij, is purgative: a pectoral syrup is also made from it, which is sent over to Europe.

76. SEBESTENEÆ.

Fruits fleshy, mucilaginous.

Sebesten. Myxa. Cordia Myxa, and C. Sebesten. The fruit is softening, moistening, and slightly laxative: excellent bird-lime is made from it,

West Indian lignum Rhodium. Cordia Gerascanthus. Sometimes used for the true.

77. BORAGINEÆ.

The plants of this order are moistening and refreshing.

*Borage. Borago officinalis. Flower cordial; the tops were formerly used in cool tankards; leaves refreshing, moistening, they contain nitre.

*Garden bugloss. Ox tongue. Buglossum hortense. Anchusa officinalis. The same qualities as the former. The juice of the corolla produces a beautiful green with acids.

Alkanet. Anchusa tinctoria. Bark of the root tinges
oily bodies red, hence used in lip-salves, is aperitive, and slightly astringent.

**Anchusa Virginica.** Root used as alkanet.


**Small wild borage.** Great goose grass. German mad wort. Asperugo procumbens.

**Wall bugloss.** Lycopsis. Asperugo Ægyptiaca. Root sudorific, also used with oil as a dressing for wounds.

**Small yellow alkanet.** Onosma echiioides. The bark of whose root tinges oil red.


*Water scorpion grass.** Myosotis scorpionoides b. M. palustris.

*Small wild bugloss.** Lycopsis arvensis.

**Creeping bugloss.** Lycopsis vesicularia. Are all pectoral plants.

**Stone bugloss.** Onosma. Echium Italicum. Leaves in wine facilitate delivery.

**True alkanet.** Echium rubrum. Bark of the root colours oil.

*Gromwell.** Bastard alkanet. Milium Solis. Lithospermum. L. officinale. Seeds are diuretic; juice of the root used to paint the face red; bark of the root tinges wax like the foreign alkanet.

**Lithospermum tintorium.** Roots used as alkanet.

**Lithospermum arvense.** Used in dyeing.

**Small turnsol.** Heliotropium minus. H. supinum. Herb laxative; seeds emmenagogue.

**Heliotropium Peruvianum.** Has the odour of vanilla.

**Turnsol.** Heliotropium Europæum. Softens warts, and makes them fall off; taken internally it opens the belly.

*Jamaica turnsol.** Heliotropium Jamaicense. Plant in decoction diuretic.

*Viper's bugloss.** Echium. E. vulgare. Root opening and slightly astringent.

**Comfrey.** Great consound. Symphytum. Consolida major. S. officinale. Root astringent, glutinous, and celebrated as a vulnerary; leaves used to flavour cakes; young shoots esculent.

*Hounds tongue.** Cynoglossum. C. officinale. Roots astringent and sedative, like the other species of this genus;
used externally, and internally in decoction, in scrofula: the herb bruised drives away mice.

**CERDANA ALLIODORA.** Bark when freshly taken off has a fetid odour, which changes to a garlic smell, like that of the leaves.

**NOLANA PROSTRATA.** *N. gallinacea.* Affords an excellent food for poultry.

### 78. CONVOLVULI.

*These are usually purgative.*

**JALAP.** *Jalapium.* *Jalapa.* *Mechoacanna nigra.* *Convolvulus Jalappa.* Root a very active purgative, in doses of 3f to 5j, in powder. In hypochondriacal disorders and hot bilious temperaments it gripes violently, and seldom acts properly as a purge.

**TURBITH.** *Turbeth.* *Turpethum.* *Convolvulus Turpethum.* Root has qualities similar to jalap, but is rougher in its operation. Entirely driven out of English practice by jalap, which is only half the price of this root.

**ROCK ROSE.** *Cneorum album.* *Dorycnium.* *Convolvulus Cneorum.* Root purgative.

**LAVENDER BIND-WEED.** *Cantabrica.* *Convolvulus minimus.* *C. Cantabrica.* Herb vermifuge.

**Mechoacan.** *Mechoacanna alba.* *Convolvulus Mechoacanna.* Root less active than jalap, and not so fatiguing in its operation.

*Sea cole-wort.* *Scotch scurvy-grass.* *Soldanella.* *Brassica marina.* *Convolvulus Soldanella.* Root a strong hydragogue, used in Germany.

**ALEPPO SCAMMONY PLANT.** *Convolvulus Scammonium.* The roots of this plant yield, by incision, the grey gum resin, called Aleppo Scammony, to be distinguished from the black, called Smyrna, yielded by the periploca scammonium.

**Convolvulus floridus.** Root used as an errhine.

**Convolvulus edulis.** Root eaten in Japan.

*Bind weed.* *Convolvulus sepium* and *C. arvensis.* The juices of these plants are purgative.

**Sea-side potatoe slip.** *Convolvulus Brasiliensis.* Root, in decoction, purgative; yields scammony.

**Sweet potatoes.** *Spanish potatoes.* *Convolvulus Batatas.* Root nutritive, supposed formerly to be aphrodisiac, as appears by the allusions of our old playwrights.

**African lignum Rhodium.** *Convolvulus scoparius.*
VEGETABLES.—78. Convolvuli.

Wood hard, white, radiately streaked, raspings have a scent of roses; used also as an errhine.

Convolvulus Paprin. Root a drastic purgative.
Convolvulus Tuberosus. Root cathartic.
Convolvulus Panduratus. Roots purgative.
Convolvulus Macrorhizos. Roots used as purgatives.
Convolvulus Macrocarpus. Roots used as purgatives.
Convolvulus Maritimus. Roots purgative.


Parasitic plants, composed of interlaced filaments, without leaves; the epithymum is the most esteemed, as being more aromatic, both to the taste and smell; juice purgative and deobstruent; externally used against the itch.

Ipoméa Quamoclit. Root used as a sternutatory.

79. POLEMONIDES.

*Greek valerian. Jacob's ladder. Polemonium carvuleum. Root is astringent, antidysenteric, and vulnerary.

80. BIGNONIACEÆ.

Gingelly. Vangloe. Sesamum orientale. Seeds yield an oil which is sufficiently mild to be used for food, and in emulsions as a pectoral; the seeds of gold of pleasure, myagrum sativum, are sold in Europe for those of sesamum.

Bignonia radicans. B. sempervirens, and B. echinata. Roots vulnerary, sudorific, employed in America against the bites of venomous animals.

Black oak. Bignonia longissima. Wood hard, is not attacked by worms.


Bignonia chelonoideas. The fresh flowers immersed in water impart to it a grateful odour, which is employed in the East to sprinkle the temples in the morning.

White cedar. Bignonia Leucoxyxylon. Alexiterial, used against the poison of the manchineel apple.

Bignonia crucigera. Infusion used as an alterative.

Millingtonia hortensis. Flowers extremely odoriferous.

Spathodea Longiflora. Wood much used in India.

Pedalium Murex. Flowers have a strong smell of musk.

Green ebony. Tecoma .......... Wood used in cabinet work.
81. GENTIANÆ.

The roots of almost every species are bitter, tonic, and febrifuge.

Great yellow gentian. Gentiana. G. lutea. Root very bitter, febrifuge, vermifuge, antiseptic, carminative; dose in powder gr. x to 3j; contains a saccharine matter, and when fermented with water, used in Switzerland to furnish a kind of brandy.—A poisonous root was imported from Germany for it in 1748, which seems also to have been sent to Switzerland, as Haller thought it to be sometimes poisonous.


Gentiana cruciata. Antiseptic, bitter, stomachic.
Gentiana rubra. Used in Germany as a bitter tonic.
Gentiana purpurea. Used in Norway as a tonic.


*Marsh gentian. Calathian violet. Gentiana Pneumonanthe. Less active, but bitter, hepatic, as well as its congeners.


*Lesser centaury. Centaurium minus. Gentiana Centaurium. Chironia Centaurium. Flowering tops powerfully bitter, febrifuge, and vermifuge; it is used against obstructions, jaundice, weaknesses, and is reckoned a specific in hydrophobia; sometimes proves cathartic: externally in decoction it destroys lice and cures the itch. Roots more powerful than the flowers.

Yellow lent.gameObject has been removed.


Worm grass. Carolina pink. Spigelia Marylandica, and S. anthelmia. Bitter herbs, used to expel lumbrici from children; dose of the powdered root or herb, gr. x to 3j, night and morning; expressed juice, coch. maj. j to children of four or five years old: infusion of the herb coch. maj. ij, for the same age.

Ophiorrhiza Mungos. Root alexiterial.

Ophiorrhiza lanceolata. Root bitter, alexiterial,
used in the East Indies against the bite of venomous serpents, analogous to serpentaria.

Coutoubrea alba. Febrifuge and stomachic.

Coutoubrea purpurea. Febrifuge.


Chironia decussata. Root extremely bitter.

Marsh trefoil. Bog bean. Trifolium paludosum. Menyanthes. M. trifoliat. Very bitter, astringent; root may be mixed with meal, in a scarcity of bread; leaves dried and powdered, 5j, purge and vomit, used as a vermifuge; an infusion of them is extremely bitter, and useful in rheumatism and dropsy; they make a good substitute for hops in brewing, 2 oz. being equal to a lb of hops.

*Fringed bog bean. Dwarf water lily. NympJioea lutea minor. Menyanthes nymphoides. Villarsia nymphoides. Very bitter, antiscorbutic, febrifuge, and cooling; may also be substituted for hops.

Villarsia ovata. Extremely bitter.


Sciuris aromatic. Raputia aromatic. Aromatic.

Potalia amara. Bitter, acrid, and vomitive.

82. APOCYNEÆ.

Acrid, stimulant, slightly astringent, but very powerful.

Rose bay. South Sea rose. Nerium Oleander. Internally it is poisonous, as also its distilled water; externally astringent, antipsoric, and sternutatory; wood used to clear muddy water; leaves acrid, appear to contain free gallic acid, poisonous, infused in oil they are used in itch.


Lignum serpentinum. Ophioxylon serpentinum. Root purgative, bitter, tonic, febrifuge; and used in the bites of serpents.

Echites sylphilitica. Decoction used in Cayenne in syphilis, but has less action in cold countries.

Lignum scholare. Echites scalaris. Wood very smooth, used by schoolboys, instead of slates, to write upon.

Echites hispinosa. Twigs lactescent.
Echites succulenta. Twigs lactescent.

Swallow wort. Ipecacuanha blanc. Hirundinaria. Asclepias Vincetoxicum. Root irritating, forcing out a sweat, and therefore thought to be alexterial and antihydropic; fibres of the pod used for felt, or even thread.

Syrian dogs-bane. Apocynum Syriacum. Asclepias Syriaca. Milk of the plant a drastic poison; leaves, used externally, are resolvent, root emetic.

Asclepias lactifera. Milk used as food.


Bastard ipecacuanha. Red head. Asclepias Curassavica. Root whitish, mixed with ipecacuanha, but less active than that root, dose 3j to 6j; expressed juice of the plant also emetic, coch. maj. j to ij; or as a clyster in bleeding piles: bruised leaves applied to fresh wounds.

Asclepias stipitacea. Young shoots eatable.

Asclepias aphylla. Young shoots esculent.

Asclepias tuberosa. Root in decoction diuretic, in substance purgative.

Butterfly root. Asclepias decumbens. Infusion of the root diaphoretic, but slightly stimulant: used in pleurisy; also purgative.


European scammony. Cynanchum Monspeliacum. The juice of this plant is weaker than scammony, but is mixed with it in the warehouses.

Cynanchum tomentosum. Root used as an emetic.

Fergulea edulis. Young shoots eatable.

Smyrna scammony plant. Periploca Scammonium. The milky juice of this plant is stronger than the other kinds of scammony.

Vomiting scammony. Periploca emetica. The root is a kind of ipecacuanha.

Scammony senna. Periploca Gracea. Leaves are collected in Syria, &c. to mix with senna, whose purgative virtue they increase, sometimes to a violent degree; they are more pointed and longer than those of senna.

Periploca esculenta. Young shoots esculent.

Venetian dogs bane. Apocynum Venetum. A dangerous poison, smells strong and disagreeable; leaves mixed up with grease kill dogs, wolves, foxes, &c.

Apocynum Indicum. Young shoots eatable.

*Greater periwinkle. Vinca major. Leaves astringent, used in tanning, antisyphilitic, contracting and strengthening the sexual organs: in hot climates, the plants of this genus acquire poisonous qualities.

Elastic gum vine. Urceola elastica. Yields very elastic Indian rubber.

Theophrasta Americana. Pulp of the fruit esculent.

Cerbera Manghas. Bark purgative.

Cerbera Thevetia.

Nux Ahouai. Cerbera Ahouai. Violently emetic. The seeds, which are in the form of little bells, and used for rattles or necklaces, are to be found in some collections of drugs.

Bohon upas. Cerbera oppositifolia. The famous Molucca poison-tree.

Plumeria purpurea. Flowers very odoriferous.

Donzellas. Plumeria pudica. Flowers remain in the bud, never opening, very odoriferous.

Tabernamontana arcuata. Stem lactescent; juice hardens into a fine rosin.

Stapelia incarnata. Herb esculent.

Urceola elastica. Yields elastic gum.

Vahea. Yields elastic gum.

83. STRYCHNEÆ.

Nux vomica. Strychnos Nux vomica. Seeds button-shaped, velvety, of a horny substance, very bitter, emetic, and poisonous to most animals; they act upon the nervous system, producing tetanus, but are used in paraplegia with some success, and said to render persons insensible to the poison of serpents. Ripe pulp edible in small quantity.

Saint Ignatius’s bean. Ignatia amara. Strychnos Ignatia. Seed has the form of a nut, excessively bitter, occasions giddiness, convulsions, and vomiting; but has been used in small doses to cure agues.

Snake wood. Lignum colubrinum. Strychnos colubrinum. Root occasions tremblings, is emetic, vermifuge, very bitter, and serviceable in stubborn intermittents.

Titan cotte. Strychnos potatorum. Wood and seeds very bitter, used to render muddy water clear; flowers aromatic.

84. PEDALINEÆ.

None are known to be useful.
85. JASMINÆ.

The flowers of this order are mostly odorous; and leaves slightly astringent.


*PRIVET. Ligustrum. L. vulgare. Leaves bitter and slightly astringent; flowers astringent and temperant, used in washes and gargles for ulcers; berries have a dry spongy pulp, from which a rose-coloured paint may be obtained.

*Mogorium undulatum. Leaves astringent, flowers very odoriferous.

*SAMBAC. Targorium Sambac. Yields an odoriferous oil; sold for that of jasmine.

*Nyctanthes arbor tristis. Flowers very highly scented.

86. OLEINEÆ.


*OLIVE tree. Olea. O. Europaea. Ripe fruit yields a fine oil; the lees of which, oleum omphacimum, are astringent, as also the fruit itself and the leaves; bark proposed as a substitute for the Peruvian bark.

*OLEA fragrans. Flowers used to scent tea.

*ASH tree. Fraxinus excelsior. Bark febrifuge and diuretic; seeds acrid, bitter; leaves 3\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 5\(\frac{3}{4}\) in infusion a good purge, and a decoction of the same has been used to cure agues; exudes a small quantity of manna from the leaves in hot weather.

*Fraxinus rotundifolia. Exudes manna in large quantity, and yields most of that in the market.

*Fraxinus Ormus. Exudes manna, but in less quantity.

*Fraxinus parvifolia. Exudes manna,

87. TERNSTROMIEÆ.

*Koleho. Scapha .......... Fruit acidulous, tasting like tomatoes, eaten by the Javanese.

88. SIMPLOCINEÆ.

*Alstonia ........ Leaves astringent, used as tea.

*Hopea tinctoria. Symplocos Martinicensis. Leaves used to dye yellow.
VEGETABLES.—88. Simplocinæ.

**Cane storax tree.** *Styrax officinale.* Yields, by incision, the resin called cane, or dry storax.

**Benzoin laurel.** *Styrax Benzoin.* Yields, by incision, the resin called benzoin.

89. EBENACEÆ.

**Pishamin.** *Diospyros Virginiana.* Berries eatable when rotten ripe; bark febrifuge.

**Diospyros Sapota-nigra.** Berries used as food.

**Ki. Kaki.** *Diospyros Kaki.* Berries esculent.

**Diospyros decandra.** Berries eaten.

**Diospyros chloroxyylon.** Berries esculent.

**Ivory wood.** *Diospyros dodecandra.* Wood uniformly white.

**Ceylon ebony tree.** *Diospyros Ebenus.* Wood very dark coloured.

90. SAPOTEÆ.

**Fruit generally esculent; seeds oily; bark astringent.**

**Inocarpus edulis.** Drupe very large, esculent.

**Mimusops Elengi.** Pulp of the fruit esculent.

**Imbricaria Malabarica.** Pulp of the fruit eatable.


**Achras Lacuma.** Apple mamillary; seeds resemble chesnuts in tastc.

**Achras Calmito.** Tree milky; fruit eatable, soft, excellently tasted.

**Neese berry. Achras Sapota.** Diuretic; bark may be given for the Peruvian bark.

**Sapodilla tree.** *Achras mammosa.* Kernel bitter, makes a strengthening emulsion.

**Star apple.** *Chrysophyllum Cainito.* Juice of the unripe fruit, with orange juice, very astringent.

**Chrysophyllum microcarpum.** Fruit very sweet.

**Chrysophyllum Jamaicense.** Fruit esculent.

**Chrysophyllum oliviforme.** Fruit eaten.

**Chrysophyllum Macoucou.** Fruit esculent.

**?Butter tree.** Yields a concrete oil, in Bambarra.

**?Cow tree.** Yields a kind of milk; used in South America for food.

91. MYRSINEÆ.

*Properties unknown.*
VEGETABLES.—92. Ericineæ.

92. ERICINEÆ.

Roots and leaves mostly astringent, sometimes narcotic; berries often esculent. The brown powder that adheres to the petioles of almost every species of kalmia, andromeda, and rhododendron, is used, in America, as snuff.

*Strawberry tree. Arbutus Unedo. Fruit astringent. The medical student should be mindful of the pronunciation of arbutus, as the gardeners lengthen the middle syllable, contrary to all classical authority.

*Bear berry. Uva ursi. Arbutus Uva ursi. Leaves bitter, astringent, much praised in disorders of the urinary passages, and even thought to be lithontriptic; dose, in powder, gr. x to 3ij, ter quaterve in die; leaves boiled with an acid dye brown, and are used also to tan leather.

Straw-berry bay. Andrachne. Arbutus Andrachne. Fruit acerb and austere, but esculent.

Arbutus alpina. Berries esculent.

Arbutus integrifolia. Berries eaten.

Arbutus mucronata. Berries esculent.

*Heaths. Erica vulgaris. E. herbacea. E. purpurascens, &c. Used in fomentations and baths, against rheumatism and paralytic affections, causing a sweat: dye a fine yellow, and tan leather.

*Rosemary-leaved Andromeda. Andromeda polifolia. Has the same qualities as the preceding.

Andromeda Mariana. Decoction used as a narcotic.


American winter-green. Pyrola umbellata. Leaves diuretic, tonic.

Gualtheria procumbens. Leaves used for tea in Canada.

Rhododendron maximum. Narcotic, but used in chronic rheumatism.

Rhododendron Ponticum. Narcotic; infusion used in gout and rheumatism.

Dwarf rose-bay. Rhododendron ferrugineum. Much used in the north of Europe against rheumatisms and eruptions; root and leaves astringent.

Yellow rhododendron. R. Chrysanthum. Leaves
austere, astringent, bitter, stimulant; diaphoretic and narcotic; used in Siberia against the rheumatism, \( \frac{5}{12} \) of the dried leaves, infused in half a pint of water, kept hot all night, and drank in the morning: root astringent.

**Marsh cistus.** *Wild rosemary. Ledum palustre.* Gives an agreeable odour to beer, and renders it heady; also drives away insects: root and leaves astringent.

**Labrador tea.** *Ledum latifolium.* Leaves used as a substitute for tea.

**Azalea Pontica.** Bees which feed upon it produce poisonous honey.

**Azalea procumbens.** Bark and leaves astringent.

**Brossæa coccinea.** Berries esculent.

**Riche's support.** *Styphelia Richei.* Berries esculent; supported the life of Riche, the naturalist, when he had lost his way in a desert.

### 93. VACCINIEÆ.

**Black whortle berries.** *Bilberries. Vaccinia. Myrtillus. V. Myrtillus.* Berries acidulous, refreshing, useful in fevers, also antiscorbutic; would make wine: dried berries, *berry dye*, imported from Germany to colour wines.

**Great bil-berry.** *Vaccinium uliginosum.*

**Red whorts.** *Vaccinium Vitis Idæa.* Leaves sold for those of *uva ursi*, but are veined in a network above, dotted underneath, and their infusion precipitates neither isinglass jelly nor a solution of green vitriol.

**Vaccinium glaucum.** Berry glaucous, black, esculent.

**Vaccinium meridionale.** Berry esculent.

**American cran-berries.** *Vaccinium macrocarpum. Oxycoccos erythrocarpus.* Berries scarlet, large, acidulous, esculent; much used in tarts.

**White cran-berries.** *Oxycoccus hispidulus.* Berries snow white, esculent.

**Cran berries.** *Vaccinium Oxycoccus. Oxycoccus palustris.* Berries esculent.

### 94. GESNERIEÆ.

Properties unknown.

### 95. CUCURBITACEÆ.

Fruits very different; mostly esculent, but a few have the laxative power so increased as to become drastic purgatives.
*White bryony. Bryonia alba. B. dioica. Root, Ωj to 3j, in powder, or each. j of its juice, is nauseous and violently emetic and purgative; externally resolvent. yields, by washing, a nutritive ñæula, and on being treated like the root of jatropha manihot, it makes good eassava.

Abyssinian bryony. Bryonia ............ Root esceulent, when boiled.

Wild cucumber Spurting cucumber. Cucumis agrestis. C. asininus. Momordica Elaterium. Root and herb hydragogue, vermifuge; leaves, externally used, detere- sive and resolvent; juice of the fruit a very violent hydra- gogue; ñæula of this juice prepared by settling and pouring off the supernatant liquor, elaterium, milder, but still pur- gative from the remains of the juice left in it; dose, gr. fs to gr. iij; some prefer the inspissated juice, although still more powerful, because its strength is more equal.

Balsam apple. Cerace. Momordica Balsamina. Root purgative, Ωj in powder; plant vulnerary, balsamic, re- freshing; leaves used in decoctions for clysters; fruit, in- fused in oil, makes a vulnerary balsam; the juice that exudes upon cutting the ripe fruit, used for fresh wounds.

Momordica Charantia. Very bitter, vermifuge, sub- stituted for hops in brewing.

Momordica Luffa. Used to rub the body in cutane- ous eruptions; fruit eatable.

Trichosanthes Amara. Fruit very bitter, a drastic purgative, and also emetic.

Bitter apple. Coloquintida. Colocynthis. Cucumis Colocynthis. Pulp of the dry fruit purgative, in powder, gr. iij—viij, well rubbed with some gummy or farinaceous substance, or in clysters 3j; mixed with paste or other ce- ments, to keep away insects by its extreme bitterness.

Cucumber. Cucumis hortensis. C. sativus. Seed one of the four greater cold ones, used in cooling emulsions, yields an oil by expression.

Cucumis Chate. Fruit filled with a sweet refreshing juice.


Melon. Melo. Cucumis Melo. Fruit very refresh- ing; seeds one of the four greater cold ones, used in cool- ing emulsions.

also one of the four greater cold ones; leaves, no. 15—20, in decoction, form a purgative clyster.

Pumpion. *Pepo. Cucurbita Pepo.* The same qualities as the preceding; applied externally in burns, erysipelas, &c.

Squash. *Cucurbita Melopepo.* Fruit better tasted than the preceding, but of the same quality.


Vegetable marrow. *Cucurbita ........* Fruit, an excellent potherb coming into use in England.

Coccoon antidote. *Feuillea cordifolia.* Alexiterial, febrifuge, useful in venomous bites; kernel of the fruit, called in St. Domingo, *noix de serpente,* infused in rum or water, used against cold poisons.

Calabash coccoon-antidote. *Feuillea scandens.* Seeds, stuck upon a stick, used to burn instead of candles; infused in rum bitter and laxative; a large dose vomits.

96. LOBELIACEÆ.

LOBELIA urens. Very active, reputed a poison.
LOBELIA cirsiifolia. Very active.
CARDINAL flower. *Lobelia cardinalis.* Root used as a vermifuge.

BLUE CARDINAL flower. *Lobelia syphilitica.* Root depurative, antivenereal, used in decoction.
LOBELIA Tupâ. Plant and root poisonous in the extreme; acts as an emetic simply by smelling the flowers: juice caustic.
LOBELIA inflata. Root used in leucorrhœa.
LOBELIA longiflora. Juice corrosive.
SYMPHONIA globulifera. Seeds grateful to parrots.

97. CAMPANULACEÆ.

Generally lactescent.

SYRIAN bell-flower. Medium. *Campanula laciniata.* Roots restrain the menses; seeds stimulate their expulsion.

*Field bell-flower. Campanula patula.* Leaves lactescent, bitter.

*Rampions. Rapunculus esculentus. Campanula Rapunculus.* Root is eaten, raw or boiled, in salads, being far more delicate than turnips or radishes; seeds ophthalmic; juice odontalgic.
**Great throat-wort.** *Canterbury bells.* *Trachelium.* *Campanula Trachelium.* Root eaten in salads; herb astringent, recommended in quinsey, tumours, and inflammation of the mouth.

**Coventry bells.** *Viola Mariana.* *Campanula Medium.* Root used as a potherb, cooling.

**Phyteuma Charmelii.** Used as an antisyphilitic plant.

**Horned rampions.** *Rapunculus corniculatus.* *Phyteuma orbiculare.* Herb used in syphilis.

**Spike rampions.** *Phyteuma spicata.* Root astringent, used in quinsey.

**Hairy sheeps scabious.** *Scabiosa ovilla.* *Jasione montana.* Herb astringent, used in inflammations of the mouth and neighbouring parts.

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**98. CICHORACEÆ.**

These are in general lactescent and depurative; the juice is bitter, slightly astringent, and narcotic; roots and blanched leaves esculent; seeds cooling, formerly used in emulsions.

**Endive.** *Cichorium.* *Seris.* *C. Endivia.* Roots used as a potherb; blanched stems as a salad and potherb.

**Wild succory.** *Cichorium agreste.* *C. Intybus.* An excellent aperitive, hepatic and attenuant, very useful in fevers; root, dried and ground to powder, used to improve coffee; the seeds are one of the smaller cold ones.

**Nipple wort.** *Lampsana.* *Lapsana communis.* Used for healing sore nipples; in other respects agrees with the former.

**Wart succory.** *Zacintha.* *Cichorium verrucarium.* *Lapsana Zacintha.* Herb diuretic, edulcorant; takes off warts.

**Blue gum-succory.** *Catananche caerulea.* Similar to wild succory.

**Spanish cardoons.** *Scolymus Hispanicus.* Root and young shoots esculent.

**Golden thistle.** *Scolymus maculatus.* Its root may be used instead of eryngo.

**Italian lettuce.** *Scariola.* *Lactuca Scariola.*

**Lettuce.** *Lactuca.* *L. sativa.* Refreshing, slightly anodyne, laxative, and antaphrodisiac; seeds of the latter, one of the smaller cold ones.

**Strong scented wild-lettuce.** *Lactuca sylvestris*
VEGETABLES.—98. Cichoraceæ.

major odor opii. L. virosa. Very narcotic and anodyne, occasions giddiness; inspissated juice resembles opium.

Gum succory. Chondrilla prima. Lactuca perennis. Herb restrains the menses.

Vejuco. Prenanthes Serpentaria. Renders persons inoculated with its juice insensible to the poison of serpents.

Rushy gum-succory. Chondrilla juncea. Laxative, diuretic; used in dropsy, gr. xvij to 5üj, in twenty-four hours.

Sonchus Plumieri. Calyx exudes resinous drops.


*Prickly sow-thistle. Sonchus asper. S. oleraceus asper. These and the other species of this genus, as well as those of picris, crepis, prenanthes, hyoseris, &c. possess similar qualities with lettuce.


Hieracium Gronovii. Leaves bruised, used to destroy warts.


*Dandelion. Piss-a-bcd. Dens leonis. Taraxacum. Leontodon Taraxacum. Blanched leaves used in salads, very opening, refreshing, diuretic; juice, or strong decoction of the roots, 3j—iv, bis terve in die, detergent, aperitive; root eaten as a potherb, also roasted and used as coffee.

Leontodon bulbosus. Root anodyne.

Scorzonera. Vipers grass. Scorzonera Hispanica. Root opening, slightly diaphoretic and diuretic, but eaten as a potherb.

Hungarian vipers-grass. Scorzonera subcarulca. S. purpurea. Root like that of common scorzonera.
*Yellow goats-beard. Go to bed at noon. Tragopogon pratense. Root nutritive; young shoots esculent.

*Salsify. Tragopogon purpureum. T. porrifolium. Root nourishing, opening, and supposed to be useful in affections of the chest; young shoots esculent.

99. CINAROCEPHALÆ.

The herbs of this order are depurative; stem and leaves generally very bitter, and frequently the stems contain much gum; flowers acidulous.

*Great burdock. Lappa. Bardana major. Arctium Lappa. The young shoots stripped have been eaten as asparagus; root used in disorders of the skin, diaphoretic, diuretic, also useful in dropsy, \( \frac{5}{2} \) of the fresh root boiled in three pints of water to two, and the whole drank in a day and night; seeds diuretic, diaphoretic, and slightly purgative.


Artichoke. Cinara. Scolymus. C. Scolymus. Receptacle and base of the calyx scales eaten as a potherb; infusion of the flowers used as rennet.

Chardoon. Cinara Cardunculus. Aperitive, diuretic, and aphrodisiac; flowers infused in water used to curdle milk; petioles and ribs of the leaves eaten as potherbs.

Fish thistle. Acarna. Carduus Casabona. Eaten as a potherb while young.


*Prickly carline thistle. Carlina vulgaris. Diuretic and diaphoretic: the dried calyx may serve as a hygrometer; in fine weather it opens horizontally, and is even sometimes reflexed; on the contrary, in wet weather it is closed.
CARLINA ACANTHIFOLIA. Receptacle very large and fleshy; esculent.

*COMMON COTTON-THISTLE. Acanthium. Onopordum Acanthium. Qualities the same as the preceding; also astringent, and the flowers used to coagulate milk; receptacle eaten as artichokes.

Cnicus eriophorus. Used in scirrhous tumours.

BASTARD SAFFRON. Safflower. Carthamus. Cnicus. Cnicus tinctorius. Flowers used in dyeing and to adulterate saffron; seeds purgative and emetic; but grateful to parrots.

ATRACTYLIS HUMILIS.

ATRACTYLIS GUMMIFERA. Analogous to carduus benedictus; coagulate milk.


ATRACTYLIS CANCELLATA. Its latticed calyx a stupendous work of nature; drives away flies.

*Saw wort. Serratula. S. tinctoria. Vulnerary; dyes yellow with alum, but is inferior to weld, and therefore used only for coarser cloths.

*WAY THISTLE. Carduus arvensis. Serratula arvensis. Useful in scirrhous tumours; yields a sort of galls, considered as astringent.

Pacourina edulis. Receptacle and whole of the plant edible.

*BLUE BOTTLE. Cyanus segetum. Centaurea Cyanus. Flowers cooling; astringent.

GREAT BLUE BOTTLE. Cyanus major. Centaurea montana. Flowers cooling, astringent.


Centaurea Stoebe. Qualities the same as the blue bottle.

GREAT CENTORY. Centaurium majus. Centaurea Centaurium. Root vulnerary, astringent, anti-dysenteric.

CENTAUREA AMARA. Odorant, but analogous to the former.

*STAR THISTLE. Calcitrapa. Carduus stellatus. Centaurea Calcitrapa.

CARDUUS BENEDICTUS. Centaurea benedicta. Root very diuretic, decoobstruent, lithontriptic; leaves alexiterial in infusion; seeds diaphoretic.


Echinops strigosus. Down of the flower, Spanish tinder, used as amadou.

100. CORYMBIFERÆ.

Cacalia alpina. Used in coughs.

Cacalia Saracenica. Useful in coughs; the juice allays the tickling in the throat.

Cacalia anteuhorbium. Serves as an antidote to euphorbium.

*Hemp agrimony. Eupatorium Avicennæ. E. cannavinum. Rather bitter, hepatic, aperitive, useful in catarrh, cough, and cachexy, also diuretic and vulnerary; root a drastic purge.

Eupatorium rigidum. Taste terebinthaceous.

Eupatorium villosum. Has the flavour of wormwood.

Ayapana. Eupatorium Ayapana. Sudorific, and particularly alexiterial.


Gnaphalium tomentosum. Flowers recommended in the violent running of the nose in children, slightly astringent and diaphoretic.

*Jersey cudweed. Gnaphalium lutco-album.


*Filago arvensis.*

*Filago Leontopodium.* Qualities as the preceding; also astringent and discursive, externally applied.

*Conyza sericea.* The bark and wood have an acrid pungent taste, and are used against the toothache.

*PLoughman's spike-nard. *Conyza. *Baccharis. C. squarrosa.* Root and leaves used in ointments against the itch and farcy, and in wine against the jaundice.

*German goldy-locks. *Chrysocoma Linosyris.* Anthelmintic, deobstruent.

*Flea bane. *Eriogonum acre.


*Star wort. *Aster Amellus.* Leaves discursive, vulnerary, resolvent; and useful in angina.


*American golden rod. *Solidago Canadensis.* With alum, dyes wool, silk, and cotton a beautiful yellow.

*Elicampane. *Helenium. *Enula campana. *Inula Helenium.* Root aromatic, slightly bitter, an excellent tonic, diaphoretic, and stomachic; useful in asthmas, hooping cough, and in uterine and exanthematos diseases, usually given in infusion, 3j for a dose; externally antipsoric: a decoction of the root cures the scab in sheep.

*Sweer-rooted star-wort. *Inula odora. Root aromatic, more so than elicampane.


*Inula glutinosa.* The unopened flowers secrete a milky viscos juice.

Leaves form the basis of most of the British herb tobaccos; used also externally to diminish inflammation; an infusion of the dried leaves is much used as an expectorant in coughs and shortness of breath as tea, or the steam is inhaled for the same purpose: a strong decoction of them is of considerable service in scrofulous cases; the downy substance, on the under side of the leaf, dipped in a solution of salt-petre, and dried, is an excellent tinder; juice drank liberally serviceable in calculous complaints.

**Alpine colts foot.** *Tussilago alpina.* Has the same qualities.

*Butter bur.* *Petasites.* *Tussilago Petasites.* Leaves used to dress ulcers; flowers strongly diaphoretic, diuretic, useful in asthma; root used as a remedy against the tapeworm.

*Ground sel.* *Erigeron.* *Senecio vulgaris.* Weak infusion a common purge; strong infusion, or juice, is used as an emetic, and is also given to horses to free them from botts; leaves externally suppurative: flowers given to song birds as a cooler.

*Rag wort.* *Seggrum.* *Jacobaea.* *S. Jacobaea.* Used in poultices against inflammation, and in colic pains; and also as a gargoyle in sore throat.

**Alpine ground-sel.** *Senecio Doronicum.* Infusion and steam of the infusion used in asthma.

**Doria's wound-wort.** *Herba Doria.* *Senecio Doria.* Leaves much used in wound drinks.

**Saracens wound-wort.** *Consolida Saracenica.* *Senecio Saracenicus.* Leaves used internally and externally in wounds and malignant ulcers.

**French mary-gold.** *Tagetes patula.* The dried juice used in disorders of the eyes; but the strong smell of the plant seems to show that it also possesses active properties, analogous to those of Marygold: flowers dye yellow.

**German leopards bane.** *Arnica montana.* Root digestive; leaves attenuant, diaphoretic, and diuretic, in doses of gr. v to gr. x, in larger doses they induce vomiting until the stomach is used to them; they are much used in bruises from falls; flowers may be substituted for Peruvian bark, in intermittents and gangrenes, 5j to be taken in two days, beat up with honey into an electuary.

**Creeping leopards bane.** *Doronicum radice dulci.* *Arnica scorpioides.* Root used to prevent giddiness.
**VEGETABLES.—**

100. Corymbiferae.

*Leopards bane.* *Doronicum Romanum.* *D. Pardalianches.* Root aromatic, discursive, used by the sportsmen of the Alps against giddiness.

Small leopards bane. *Doronicum minus.* *D. plantagineum.* Root used indifferently with that of *D. Pardalianches.*

Mary gold. *Calendula officinalis.* Flowers cordial, hepatic, diaphoretic, and emmenagogue.


Daisy. Small daisy. *Bellis minor.* *Consolida minima.* *Symphytum minimum.* *B. perein.* Root antiscrofulous; leaves in salads open the body, used in vulnerary fomentations.

Dioscorides' corn mary-gold. *Chrysanthemum.* *C. coronarium.* Flowers used to discuss steatomatous tumours.

Great daisy. Ox eye daisy. *Bellis major.* *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum.*

Corn mary-gold. *Chrysanthemum segetum.* Both these are discursive and attuuant, when used externally; and given against the jaundice, asthma, and shortness of breath.


Common camomile. *Chamaemelum vulgare.* *Matricaria Chamomilla.* Emmenagogue, stomachic, carminative, anticoic; and used externally as a fomentation in nephritic pains.

Cost-mary. *Tanacetum balsamita.* Leaves stomachic, cordial, cephalic, uterine, supposed to diminish the narcotic power of opium; seed vermifuge.

Tansey. *Tanacetum vulgare.* Vermifuge, uterine, diuretic; used in colic pains and in gout; dose in substance 5j, or more, usually drank as tea; seeds vermifuge, substituted for worm seed or santolina.


Mug wort. *Artemisia.* *A. vulgaris.* Tops very active uterines in decoction as a bath; mixed with rice and sugar, are, by the Chinese women, used as a pessary.

Moxa. *Artemisia Sinensis* and *A. lanuginosa.* The
down of the leaves, formed into small cones, is burned on
the place affected in gout, rheumatism, &c.

*Southern wood. Abrotanum mas. Artemisia Abrot-
amum. Tops very discusive, antiseptic, vermifuge, and
tonic; proposed as a substitute for tea.

Artemisia Santonica? A. contra? and A. Judaica? The
seeds are used as a vermifuge, in doses of gr. x to 5½s, three
or four times a day, when lumbrici are suspected to exist in
the intestines: tansey seeds are frequently substituted for
them; they are also emmenagogue, stomachic.

*Worm wood. Absinthium vulgare. Artemisia Absin-
thium. Stomachic, splenic, hepatic, excites the appetite,
promotes digestion, antiseptic, and vermifuge.

True Roman worm-wood. Absinthium Romanum.
Artemisia Pontica.

Alpine worm-wood. Artemisia rupestris.

*Sea worm-wood. Common Roman worm-wood. Absin-
thium maritimum. Artemisia maritima. Very similar to
the former; made into conserve, used to prevent dropsy;
the last is the mildest, but the weakest.

Tarragon. Dracunculus hortensis. Artemisia Dra-
cunculus. Excites the appetite and the menses, heating,
carminative; eaten as a potherb; and communicates a pecu-
liar fine flavour to vinegar.

Herb astringent, antiseptic, discutient.

Santolina tinctoria. Affords a yellow dye.

Santonica maritima.

Lavender cotton. Abrotanum farsina. Chamacyp-
parissus. Santolina Chamacyparissus. A good vermi-
Fuge, and is said to drive away insects from wardrobes.

Calea lobata. Very bitter.

*Ox-eye camomile. Anthemis tinctoria. Flowers
yield a good yellow dye.


*Camomile. Chamamelum. Anthemis nobilis. Flowers
used in flatulent colic and spasmodic affections, diuretic,
laxative, and diaphoretic; they are equal to bark in curing
intermittent fevers, giving 5½s to 5½, in powder, several
times during the intermission, and avoiding their laxative
effect, by joining an opiate or an astringent; used also externally in resolvent fomentations and poultices.

*Sinking Camomile. *May weed. *Cotula fætidia. Anthemis Cotula.* Used in hysteric fits; the juice also useful in the king's evil.

**Pellitory of Spain.** *Pyrethrum.* *Anthemis Pyrethrum.* Root acrid, formerly pickled while young for a sauce, sialogogue, and used as a masticatory in the tooth-ache, and in powder, in the cure of intermittents, or as a sternutatory.

**Ox eye.** *Buphthalmum.* *Anthemis Valentina.* Vulnerary, aperitive; dyes a good yellow.

**Schkuhria Arotonoides.** Extremely bitter.

**Yellow star wort.** *Aster Atticus. Inguinalis.* *Buphthalmum spinosum.* Vulnerary, and of great use in buboes, and other swellings of the groin.

**Madi.** *Madia sativa.* Seeds yield a fine oil.

**Hutsella.** *Verbesina sativa.* Seeds yield a fine oil.

*Yarrow. Milfoil. Millefolium. Achillea Millefolium,* and *A. nobilis.* Astringent, tonic, and vulnerary, used in hæmorrhages; and externally in head-ache, tumours, &c.; added to beer to render it more intoxicating, and lately recommended to smokers, in lieu of tobacco; root warm, might supply the place of contrayerva.


**Achillea Odorata.** An excellent vulnerary and astringent, supposed to have been introduced into chirurgical practice by Achilles.


**Spilanthus Acmella.** A very powerful diuretic, also diaphoretic, attuuant, and anodyne; leaves and seeds used as tea.

**Spilanthus tinctorius.** Leaves juicy; when bruised they yield an excellent azure dye.

**Spilanthus olaraceus.** When masticated it very much irritates the interior of the mouth, has a singular...
kind of burning taste, and provokes a copious flow of saliva.

Baccharis concava. The leaves are used to dye a black colour.


Baccharis prostrata. Decoction used in dysury.

Sun flower. Helianthus annuus. Seeds oily, used in emulsions; the young shoots boiled are aphrodisiac.

Jerusalem artichoke. Helianthus tuberosus. Roots nourishing, diuretic, and give the smell of turpentine to the urine; flowers yield turpentine.

Tessaria integrifolia, and T. dentata. Wood used in Peru.

Plagus tomentosus, and P. laevis. Juice used to give a smell to cakes.

Cineraria heterophylla. Bark yellow, powerfully anthelmintic.

Eclipta erecta. Juice used to dye the hair black.

Eclipta punctata. Plant abounds with a green juice, which turns black when placed in contact with brass.

Verbesina Boswellia. Esculent, having the smell and taste of fennel.

Galinsoga parviflora. Vulnerary and antiscorbutic.

Ambrosia maritima. Cardiac, cephalic, astringent.


101. Dipsaceæ.

*Scabious. Scabiosa. S. arvensis. Leaves depurative, employed in diseases of the skin, and also in those of the lungs, and in quinsy.


102. Valerianææ.

Valeriana hyalinorhiza. Root tuberous, transparent, colourless.
*Small valerian. Phu minus. Valeriana dioica. Root and leaves less active than the common valerian.

*Wild valerian. Valeriana sylvestris. V. officinalis. Root very sudorific, diuretic, antiseptic, strengthening the sight, vermifuge, anti-epileptic; appears to contain camphire: given in powder, in doses of $\frac{3}{j}$ to $\frac{5}{j}$, mace covers its unpleasant flavour: plant allures cats and rats to the place.

**Great valerian. Phu. Valeriana major. V. Phu.** Root an active tonic exhibited in spasmodic diseases.

**Celtic nard. Narîlus Celtice. Valeriana Celtica.** Root stomachic, diuretic; in Africa they make a tonic cosmetic ointment of it, and use it in Asia to aromatise their baths.

**Indian nard. Narîlus Indica. Valeriana Jatamensi.** Root aromatic, used in hysteria and epilepsy.

**Mountain valerian. Valeriana montana.** Qualities the same.

*Corn salad. Valeriana Locusta.** A refreshing, cooling salad herb.

*Valeriana rubra.** Young shoots eaten as a salad.

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103. RUBIACEÆ.

These plants are astringent and diuretic; roots frequently red, and useful in dyeing that colour; barks bitter, astringent, febrifuge, sometimes emetic; seeds roasted stomachic and antihypnotic in infusion.

*Woodroof. Asperula. Asperula odorata.** Hepatic and deobstruent internally; antipsoric externally.

**Aspergula arvensis.** Root dyes a red colour.

*Squinancy wort. Rubia cynanchica. Asperula cynanchica.** Used externally in quinsy.

**Asperula tinctoria.** Aperitive, diuretic; dyes red.


**Cleavers. Goose grass. Aparine. Gallium Aparine.** Vulnerary, infusion used to curdle milk; root dyes a red colour.


*Small mountain bastard madder. Mollugo montana. Gallium uliginosum.** Vulnerary, aperitive; curdles milk.
**Galium sylvaticum.** Root dyes a red colour.

*Madder. Rubia tinctorum.** Root slightly astringent, diuretic, emmenagogue, and aperitive, used in the rickets, dose in powder $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$s, or of the decoction $\frac{3}{4}$j ter die: it dyes red.

*Munjeet. Rubia .......... Root long, slender, inside red and rather fungous; used in dyeing.

*Cross wort. Cruciata. Valantia Cruciata.*

*Little field madder. Sherardia arvensis.* Qualities the same as those of ladies bed-straw.

*Danaia fragrans.* Root red, used in dyeing.

*Chay. Oldenlandia umbellata.* Root used for dyeing red.

**Psychotria sulphurea.** Extremely bitter, yields a fine yellow tincture; used as a tonic.

**Psychotria herbacea.** Root emetic.

**Brown ipecacuanha. Psychotria emetica.** Root emetic.

**Cephaelis ipecacuanha. Calicocca Ipecacuanha.** Roots emetic, frequently mixed with the grey and white ipecacuanha.

**Lance wood. Randia aculeata.** Wood astringent; used for poles and shafts.


**Macrocneumum corymbosum.** Bark bitter, viscid, inside white, often mixed with that of cinchona.

**Vaugeria edulis.** Seeds like almonds.

**Pinknea pubescens.** Bark febrifuge, used the same as that of cinchona.

**Genipa oblongifolia.** Wood rose red, very useful; berry size of a peach; pulp and seeds black.

**Genipa Americana.** Berry size of a lemon, eatable.

**Gardenia longiflora.** Berry yellow, very large; pulp eatable.

**Gardenia tubiflora.** Odour very fragrant.

**Gardenia gummifera.** Cracks of the bark and leaves exude a gum resin like elemi, perhaps cancamed.

**Canthium parviflorum. Webera tetrandra.** Root bitter, red; odour grateful.

**Nauclea gambeer. Uncaria gambeer.** An extract, gutta gambir, is produced from it.

**Guettardia coccinea.** Bark very bitter.
VEGETABLES.—103. Rubiaceae.

Peruvian bark trees. Many species of bark are sold under this name in trade, as the following:

Loxa. Cascara, or Cascarilla fina de Loxa. Cinchona Condaminia. Bark thin, fine, very much rolled up, the outside is brownish, and cracked transversely; the inside is of a rusty fawn colour, smells aromatic, breaks clean between the teeth, is very tonic and resinous, but of a middling bitterness: it is now rare, being only gathered for the king of Spain; and the barks of other species of cinchona substituted for it.

Grey bark. Female loxa. Lima bark. Cinchona grandiflora. C. macrocarpa. C. ovalifolia of Mutis. C. officinalis of Linnaeus. Bark much rolled, grey, more or less whitish on the outside, and of a pale fawn colour on the inside; the outward skin is cracked transversely, breaks rather clean, is less resinous, and less astringent than the former, but rather more bitter; mixed with other barks, especially with that of the myrospermum pedicellatum, whose bark is resinous, aromatic, and speckled on the outside.

Cascarilla peluda. Cinchona ovalifolia of Bonpland. Bark similar to the preceding, cracked lengthways, clear yellow on the inside, bitter, astringent, and resinous; mixed by the merchants with Havannah bark.

Pale bark. Cinchona officinalis of Vahl. C. lancifolia. C. nitida. C. coriacea. Bark rather large, fawn colour on the inside, covered with a brown rugged epidermis, split transversely, rather spicy odour, very bitter and tonic, but less resinous than the former; the colour becomes darker in water and spirit, has a great analogy with the true Calisaya kinkina: sometimes the epidermis is taken off.

Havannah bark. Huanuco. Cinchona glandulifera? Bark in larger pieces than the former, fawn brown on the outside, which is warty and knobby; the inside is fawn colour, breaks fibrous, slightly resinous, not so aromatic or astringent as the grey bark, but more bitter. The cracks in the epidermis are perpendicular. Is frequently mixed with the grey.

Blackish Huanuco. Cinchona glandulifera. Bark blackish, but in other respects similar to the Huanuco.

Calisaya bark. Royal yellow bark. Cinchona pubescens. C. cordifolia. C. ovata. Bark in large pieces, very little rolled, fine grained, but slightly fibrous, sometimes peeled, or with a thick epidermis, which may be sepa-
rated in flakes; the inside is deep yellow, taste very bitter and astringent, the decoction is red like that of peach blossoms.

**New Carthagena bark.** *Cinchona micrantha.* Bark yellow, flat like pasteboard, thready, friable, with a silvery white epidermis, not cracked; the decoction is pale, and affords little or no precipitate with infusion of gallnuts, slightly bitter and astringent: its febrifuge power is but feeble.

**Bastard Royal yellow bark.** *Lampigna.* *Cinchona lanceolata.* Bark very thick, woody, in large pieces not rolled, very little taste, and no resin.

**Mulberry-leaf bark.** *Cinchona purpurea.* A yellowish brown bark, in good esteem in America.

**Socchi.** *Cinchona lactifera.* A thick red bark, spongy, slightly rolled; the recent bark, scraped on the inside, yields a red lake.

**Aharquillado.** *Cinchona dichotoma? C. rosea? Perhaps the bark of a portlandia; is brown with white spots, extremely bitter: leaves eaten by ants.

**Cinchona mirantha.** Bark thin.

**Asmonich.** *Cinchona rosea.* Bark chocolate colour on the inside, very styptic, perhaps analogous to kinkina nova.

**Thick red bark.** *Cinchona magnifica. C. oblongifolia.* Bark thick, fibrous, of a brown red or fawn colour, bitter, very astringent; the outer coat is rugged, cracked in different directions, it breaks more like fibres than threads: this is supposed to be the bark originally brought to England; it has since given place to the grey bark, but is still considered as an active medicine, especially in gangrenous cases; flowers have the odour of orange flowers.

**Cinchona nitida.** Bark used for the common Peruvian; is sold much dearer in South America.

**Pale red bark.** *Cinchona angustifolia? Much like the former, but its outer coat is whiter and less rugged, and it is neither so bitter nor so astringent.

**Kinkina titon.** *Saint Domingo bark? Cinchona floribunda. C. montana. Exostema floribunda.* Bark thick, brown, rugged, of a rusty fawn colour on the inside; in no great esteem, being apt to excite vomiting and purging, but useful in external application.

**Caribbee bark.** *Saint Lucia bark. Cinchona Carib-
VEGETABLES.—103. Rubiaceæ.

bæa. Exostema? Caribbaæ. Bark differs but little from the kinkina piton, and is much cheaper than the other sorts.

Gualana bark. Cinchona longiflora. In thick long woody pieces. These three species are bitter, astringent, and scentless.

Jamaica barks. Cinchona brachycarpa and C. triflora. Exostema? May be used for the others; but these, as well as the St. Lucia bark, must be given in small doses, as being considerably emetic.

Kinkina nova. Cinchona rosea? Bark in thick, woody, long, straight, flattened pieces, with a smooth whitish coat, under which are vessels filled with an acrid reddish resin: the inside of the bark is pale red, or flesh colour, tastes at first mawkish, and afterwards acrid and nauseous: it yields, both to water and spirit, a high coloured astringent tincture, without any bitterness: may be used externally, but seems to have little effect as a febrifuge.

Most of these varieties of Peruvian or Loxa bark, as soon as they come out of the merchants' hands, are sold by the druggists, under three or four names only, viz.

1. Peruvian bark, Grey bark, Pale bark. Cortex Peru-vianus, Cortex cinchona lancifolia, Cinchona officinalis cortex communis.


Each of which is distinguished into quilled bark (or that taken off the smaller branches, or from the younger trees, rolled up like cinnamon, with the outer coat not taken off), and the large flat pieces, with or without the outer coat.

The chemical habits of these several barks are very different, but they cannot well be examined in Europe. The infusion of some kinds precipitates the infusion of nut galls, as well as isinglass jelly; others, only one or the other of these tests; but the chemists vary in their accounts, owing to the mixture of the barks of several species, and their sale under one common name. Medically considered, they are all tonic and febrifuge, and may be given in powder, from ½ to 5½ every two or four hours, so as to get down an ounce between each fit of intermittent fevers; of great
use in stopping the progress of gangrene: they are also
given in infusion and decoction.

Coffee shrub. Coffe. Coffea Arabica. The fresh
seeds are febrifuge, diuretic, and tonic; when roasted, they
acquire a sweet-scented empyreumatic oil, which is heating
to the body, and a small portion of tanning matter: they are
then well known to form a stomachic, antihypnotic infusion,
which stimulates the nervous system.

Iron wood. Siderodendrum triflorum. Bark diuretic,

Nonatelia officinalis. An excellent pectoral, in in-
fusion.

Cada Pilava. Bancudus latifolius. Morinda citrifoli-
ia. Fibres of the root, awl, used in dyeing reds and browns;
expressed juice with oil used as a liniment in gout.

Morinda umbellata. Root used in dyeing red and
brown.

Hydrophilax maritima. Root dyes red.

Patabea coccinea. Root dyes red.

104. LORANTHEÆ.

Bark astringent; berries contain a principle analogous to
coutchouc, called bird lime.

*Missel toe. Viscum. V. album. Berries very purga-
tive, used to make bird lime by maceration; leaves anti-
epileptic, in doses of 3j to 5j, twice a-day.

Missel toe of the oak. Viscum quercinum. Lor-
thus Europæus. Esteemed a sacred plant by our ancestors,
hence extirpated by them, but still found plentifully on the oaks
in those parts of Europe where the druidical religion was not
established: the common missel toe, viscum album, which
scarcely ever grows on the oak, is used to deck our present
churches, preserve our houses from evil spirits, and is also
substituted medicinally for this plant.

Mangrove. Rhizophora Mangle. Fruit and bark used
in tanning.

Bruguiera gymnorhiza. Fruit eaten, and occasionally
the leaves and even the bark.

105. CAPRIFOLIACEÆ.

*Linnæa borealis. Useful in rheumatism and gout; in-
fused in milk and water, is astringent and diuretic.

*Wood bine. Perichyemenum. Caprifoliolum. Matri-
sylva. Lonicera Perichyemenum.
*Honey suckle. Lonicera Caprifolium. Leaves vulnerary, used in detersive gargles; flowers antasthmatic.


*Geldres rose. Viburnum Opulus. Leaves and berries refreshing, and used in astringent gargles.

*Elder. Sambucus. S. nigra. Second bark, gr. v to \( \text{\textfrac{3}{4}} \), a very active antihydropic; leaves a nauseous purgative; flowers a good diaphoretic, useful in disorders of the chest, discursive and attuquant, poisonous to peacocks; berries used to flavour sugar wine, poisonous to poultry; the dry berries, \( \text{\textfrac{3}{4}} \)uits, useful in dropsy.

*Dwarf elder. Ebulus. Sambucus Ebulus. Quali-ties the same, but more violent; root \( 5\text{\textfrac{3}{4}} \)s a strong purge; leaves used in poultices for the gout and piles; berries used to dye blue, and also to make wine.


*Ivy. Hedera arborea. H. Helix. Leaves used internally in atrophy, and externally to dress issues, also boiled in wine as a wash to kill vermin; berries purge; the trunk yields a gum resin.

Cornelian cherry. Cornus. C. mascula. Fruit very astringent, useful in loosenesses.


Cornus Florida. Bark of the root used as a poultice. Triosteum perfoliatum. Root emetic and cathartic; bark of the root bitter, tonic.

106. ARALIACEÆ.

Roots slightly tonic; barks exude an aromatic gum.

Grey sarsaparilla. Aralia nudicaulis.

Aralia racemosa. Roots of both these species are mixed with those of sarsaparilla.

Ginseng. Panax quinquefolium. Roots highly es-
teemed in China as a cordial, alexiterial, and aphrodisiac; dose $\frac{3}{2}$—$\frac{1}{2}$, chewed, or sliced and made into tea; it is different from the ninsing of the next order, with which it was confounded.

**Panax undulata.** Woods, barks, leaves, flowers, and fruit, aromatic.

**Panax fruticosa.** Herb diuretic.

107. **UMBELLIFERÆ.**

The plants of this order are aromatic, and if they grow in water, poisonous; the roots of many contain a saccharine principle; the chief reservoir of the oil is contained in the vitta of the seeds.

**Anise.** *Anisum. Pimpinella Anisum.* Seeds one of the four great hot ones, cephalic, stomachic, carminative, diuretic, and emmenagogue. Our summers not being sufficiently warm to ripen the seeds, they are usually imported; those from Spain are the smallest.

**Pimpinella lutea.** Herb aromatic.

**Burnet saxifrage.** *Pimpinella Saxifraga.* Root chewed, relieves the tooth-ache; both it and the seeds are opening, detersive, and lithontriptic; $\frac{1}{3}$ in powder, or $\frac{1}{2}$ in infusion.

**Herb Gerard.** *Gout wort. Ash weed. Aegopodium podagraria.* Root and leaves said to be useful in the gout: the young leaves used in salads.

**Carvi.** *Carum. Carum Carvi.* Seeds cordial, cephalic, stomachic, carminative, diuretic, sudorific; emmenagogue, and galactopoietic; root sweet, nourishing, and better eating than parsneps.

**Smalage.** *Celery. Apium. Eleoselinum. A. graveolens.* Root very opening, diuretic, emmenagogue, useful in jaundice and the gravel; seeds still more active; blanched stalks eaten in salads.

**Parsley.** *Petroselinum vulgare. Apium Petroselinum.* Root is one of the five opening ones, very diuretic; leaves, besides their use as a sauce, resolve coagulated milk in the breasts, are attenuant and detersive; but supposed to produce epilepsy and inflammation of the eyes; seeds carminative.

**Fennel.** *Fenniculum vulgare. Anethum Fenniculum.* Seeds aromatic, hot, very carminative; roots opening; leaves
VEGETABLES.—107. Umbelliferae.

Diuretic. A variety, with sweet, well-tasted seeds, *F. dulce*, is cultivated for medical purposes.

*Dill. Anethum. A. graveolens.* Seeds digestive, digestive, galactopoietic, stopping vomiting and the hiccough, antaphrodisiac, and hypnotic; leaves ripen tumours.

*ALEXANDERS. Smyrnium. Hippoclinum. S. Olusatrum.* Root and herb opening, emmenagogue, useful in colic and asthma.

**COMMON BISHOPS-WEED. Ammi vulgare. A. majus.** Seeds sold for those of ammi verum.

*Pars nep. Pastinaca hortensis. P. sativa.* Root used as food, but its strong smell renders it disagreeable to many; seeds have the same qualities as the preceding.

**GUM PARS-NEP. Pastinaca Opoponax.** Root yields, on being wounded, a milky juice, which hardens into the gum resin called opoponax.

*Thapsia villosa.*

*Thapsia Asclepium.*

*Thapsia garganica.* Roots acrid, very drastic, emmenagogue; herbs useful in phagedenic ulcers.

*Seseli Turbith. Root acrid, emmenagogue, and purges upwards and downwards very violently.

*Seseli saxifragum.*

**BASTARD SPIGNE. Seseli montanum.**

*Seseli claucum.* Roots not so acrid as S. Turbith, antihysteric, cephalic, antispasmodic.

*Seseli Leucothrum.* Root resinous, aromatic.

**FRENCH HART WORT. Seseli tortuosum.**

*Seseli Hippomarathrum.* Seeds infused in wine stomachic, aperitive, facilitate labour, dissipate flatulence, and drive away labour pains; roots antasthmatic.

*Master wort. Imperatoria. Astrantia. Imperatoria Obstruthium.* Root very odorous, sharp-tasted, aromatic, sudorific, alexiterial, and cordial, very restorative after fatigue; useful in apoplexy, palsy, flatulent colic, and disorders of the stomach: 3s in substance, or 3j in infusion, is the usual dose.


*Chervil. Chareophyllum sativum.* Plant used as a potherb.
HEM-LOCK CHERVIL. *Charophyllum Cicutaria.* Roots poisonous, as well as the leaves.

*MUSK CHERVIL. *Charophyllum aromaticum.*

*CHERVIL. *Charafolium. Scandix cerefolium.*

*SWEET CICELY. *Myrrhis. Scandix odorata.* Very resolving, diuretic, emmenagogue, lithotriptic, thinning the blood, and procuring gentle slumbers.

*VENUS’ COMB. *Shepherds needle. *Pecten Veneris. Scandix Pecten.* The young shoots eaten raw or boiled strengthen the stomach, and are diuretic.

*CORIANDER. *Coriandrum sativum.* Herb eaten as a salad too frequently, occasions fatuity; seeds very stomachic; agree in other respects with the preceding, and are excellently adapted to cover the taste and prevent the griping of senna.


*LESSE HEM-LOCK. *Fools parsley. *Cicutaria fatua. *Æthusa Cynapium.* Poisonous, liable to be mistaken for parsley, but is inodorous, and insipid.

*LONG-LEAVED WATER PARS-NEP. *Sium erucæ folio. Cicuta virosa.* The root of which is tuberous, and the juice yellow.


*PHELLANDRIUM MUTELLINA.

*WATER DROP-WORT. *Enanthe aquatica. O. fistulosa.

*HEMLOCK DROP-WORT. *Enanthe cicute facie. O. crocata.* All very acrid and poisonous, especially the roots, emetic, and act upon the nervous system: used externally, being boiled, are powerfully resolvent, anodyne, and very useful in scrofulous and scirrhous tumours; they are also used in inflammation of the penis; juice yellow, poisonous.

*ENANTHE PEUCEDANIFOLIA.* Roots eaten.

*PARSLEY WATER DROP-WORT. *Enanthe pimpinelloides.* Roots used as potherbs.

*HEM-LOCK. *Cicuta. Conium maculatum.* Very poisonous in warm countries, but less active in cold ones, powerfully narcotic, of great use in many obstinate disorders, as scirrhus, cancer, chronic rheumatism, ill-conditioned ulcers, and glandular tumours; dose of the dried leaves in powder, gr. j to ⁰j, every four hours, to be exhibited with great
caution, especially when a fresh parcel of powder is used, or of the inspissated juice, gr. j to gr. ij: aphrodisiac.


BUBON GALBANUM. The gum resin galbanum is yielded by this plant.

BUBON GUMMIFERUM. An inferior sort of galbanum is also yielded by this plant.

AMMI VERUM. Sison Ammi. Seeds aromatic, and have all the qualities of anise.


*CORN HONE-WORT. Sison segetum. Useful in indolent tumours.

SKIRRET. Sisarum. Sium Sisarum. Root used as food excites the appetite, stomachic; is considered as a specific against the bad effects of quicksilver.

NINSING. Ninzen. Nisi. Sium Ninsi. Considered in China as an excellent alexiterial and aphrodisiac, and thought to lengthen life; frequently confounded with ginseng, as in the Pharm. Lond. 1720.

*GREAT WATER PARS-NEP. Pastinaca aquatica. Sium latifolium. Roots poisonous; leaves aperitive, diuretic, antiscorbutic.

UPRIGHT WATER PARS-NEP. Sium Berula. Has the same qualities.

*CREEPING WATER PARS-NEP. Sium nodiflorum. Juice used in cutaneous diseases; dose for children coch. maj. iiij, bis in die, and for adults iiiij, omni mane.

*ANGELICA. A. Archangelica. Root and stalk excellently stomachic, carminative, aperitive, diaphoretic and emmenagogue, useful in typhus fever.

*WILD ANGELICA. A. sylvestris. The same, but weaker.

*LOVAGE. Levisticum. Ligusticum Levisticum. Root aromatic; leaves and seeds have the qualities of angelica and masterwort: it abounds with a yellowish gummy juice, much resembling opoponax.
VEGETABLES.—107. Umbelliferae.


Laserpitium latifolium.

Laserpitium angustifolium.

Laserpitium Chironium. Roots recommended in the king's evil, spitting of blood, and marisca; they are aphrodisiac.


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Laserpitium latifolium.

Laserpitium angustifolium.
Sancti Petri. Crithmum maritimum. Excites the appetite, used pickled for sauce.


Selinum Carvifolia.


*Carrot. Daucus nostras. D. vulgaris. D. Carota. Root saccharine, alimentary; used externally as a poultice to carcinomatous and foul ulcers.

Daucus Crinitus. Flowers when bruised, aromatic.

Wild carrot. Daucus sylvestris. D. Visnaga. Seeds antihysteric, diuretic, antipleuritic, very useful in calculus and in nephritic complaints: considered by Lamarck as an ammi.


Daucus Gummifer. Yields one sort of opoponax.


Caucalis leptophylla.

*Great bastard pars-ley. Caucalis latifolia.

*Fine leaved bastard pars-ley. Caucalis daucoides.

Caucalis grandiflora. Are all diuretic.


*Harts wort. Tordylium officinale. Roots and seeds diuretic.

Oriental pick-tooth. Gingidium. Artedia squamata. Leaves diuretic, stomachic, used as a potherb, or eaten raw.


*Hare's ear. Auricula leporis. Bupleurum rotundi-
folium. And the other species of the same genus are aperitive, discussive, and diuretic.


Black master-wort. *Astrantia* major.

Astrantia minor. Roots used in scirrhous of the spleen, and mania.

*Sanicle: *Sanicula *Europea. Leaves vulnerary, cleansing.

*Common eryngo. *Eryngium campestre. Root one of the principal aperitive ones, diuretic, emmenagogue, hepatic, nephritic, and aphrodisiac.

*Eryngo. Sea holly. *Eryngium maritimum. Is still more esteemed; the young shoots boiled may be eaten as asparagus.


Stinking weed. *Eryngium ficutidum. Leaves, in infusion, antihysteric, either internally or in clysters.

*Marsh penny-wort. White rot. *Hydrocotyle vulgaris. Qualities the same as those of eryngo.

108. CUNONIACEÆ.

*Red tan. *Weinmannia ........ Bark astringent, frequently mixed with that of the Loxa tree, or Peruvian bark.

109. SAXIFRAGES.

The plants of this order are cooling.


Narrow-leaved saxifrage. *Saxifraga Cotyledon.

*London pride. *Saxifraga Goun, and the other species of this genus, are aperitive, diuretic; useful in jaundice, obstructions, and scrofula.


*Tuberous moschatel. *Adoxa Moschatellina. Has nearly the same qualities.

110. CRASSULACEÆ.

The juice of these plants is either detersive or mawkish; the thick juicy leaves are used outwardly as cooling and astringent. Many of them contain malate of lime.


Cotyledon calycina. Leaves acid in the morning, tasteless at noon, bitter in the evening.


*Orpine. Live long. Telephium. Crassula. Fabaria. Sedum Telephium. Vulnerary, astringent, easing pain in fresh wounds or in old ulcers; eaten as a potherb, leaves a slight but disagreeable irritation in the throat.

Evergreen lesser house-leek. Sedum Anacampseros.

Annual white house-leek. Sedum eepœa. Equally cooling, astringent, and diuretic.

*Lesser house-leek. Prick madam. Sedum minus. S. album. Qualities the same; used in salads.


111. GROSSULARIAE.

The plants of this order are eatable, acidulous, and cooling.

*Red currants. Garnet berries. Ribes. Ribesia. Ribes rubrum. Fruit acid, cooling; as also the white variety: both make good wine; juice of the fruit, with sugar, drank as lemonade or orgeat.

*Black currants. Quinsy berries. Ribes nigrum. Odour similar to that of bugs; leaves, in infusion, aperitive, diuretic, used in gargles, and as a substitute for tea the young ones only being used; fruit aperitive; the juice makes excellent wine.

used as sauce for maycril and other fish; astringent, but when very ripe, laxative; makes an excellent vinegar; seeds, washed and roasted, substituted for coffee.

Ribes triste. Berry black; juice blackish red, used to colour wines.

Ribes punctatum. Berry red, spotted, esculent.

Ribes alpinum. Berry red, very insipid.

Ribes fragrans. Berry reddish, of excellent flavour.


Ribes macrobotrys. Berry hirsute, green, esculent.

Ribes albinervium. Berry bald, red, esculent.

112. NOPALEÆ.

Indian fig. Prickly pear. Cactus Opuntia, and the other species of this genus: fruits sweetish, diuretic; plants very cooling; juice contains a red colouring principle, which colours the urine of those that eat the fruit, and forms the dyeing principle of the cochineal, which feed on the C. coccinellifer, C. Tuna, and C. sylvestris.

Cactus mammillaris. Juice milky, insipid.

Cactus Melocactus. Fruit acidulous.

Cactus triangularis. Pulp of the fruit white, insipid, edible.

113. TAMARISCINEÆ.


German tamarisk. Tamariscus Germanica. Has similar qualities.

Tamariscus Africana. Ashes are supposed to contain much Glauber’s salt.

114. PARONYCHICÆÆ.


*Rupture wort. Herniaria glabra. Rather saltish and astringent, diuretic, antinephritic; juice removes specks in the eye.

*Strap wort. Corrigiola littoralis. The same qualities as purslane.
VEGETABLES.—114. Paronychicæ. 101

*Annual knawell. German knot-grass. Scleranthus annuus. Diuretic, astringent: the vapour arising from a decoction of it is used in the tooth-ache.

*Perennial knawell. Scleranthus perennis. The scarlet grain, or coccus Polonicus, is found upon its roots in the summer months.

Achryranthes aspera. Plant diuretic, and used in the dysentery.

115. PORTULACEÆ.

The plants of this order are cooling and saline.

Purslane. Portulaca. P. oleracea. Used as a potherb, very cooling, useful in scurvy, heat of urine, and bilious disorders; seeds one of the cold ones, vermifuge.

Jamaica purslane. Portulaca pilosa. In salads, diuretic: as also its expressed juice.

Talinum polyandrum. Obnoxious to cattle.

Talinum umbellatum. Flowers used as a cosmetic.

Claytonia perfoliata. C. Cubensis. Has the taste of purslane, and is used both as a salad, and a potherb.

116. FICOIDEÆ.

Leaves fleshy, watery, contain in general much saline matter, especially when they grow nigh the sea, in which case some are used in the manufacture of soda.

Glinus lotoides. Cooling, aperitive, nitrous.

Ice plant. Mesembryanthemum crystallinum. Contains acetate of potash; like the other species of this genus, it is very mucilaginous, and useful in inflammatory and bilious fevers.

Mesembryanthemum edule. Esculent.

Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum. Used in the preparation of Morocco leather.

Tetragonia expansa. Demidovia tetragonoides. Antiscorbutic, cooling, used as a potherb.

Sesuvium portulacastrum. Used as a potherb.

Reaumuria vermiculata. Exudes common salt mixed with saltpetre.

117. ONAGRARIAE.

*Tree primrose. Ænothera biennis. Root cleanses foul ulcers and is eaten in salads.
VEGETABLES.—117. Onagrarie.

*Rose-bay willow-herb. Persian willow. French willow. Epilobium angustifolium. Suckers eatable; an infusion of the plant intoxicates; down of the seeds, mixed with cotton or fur, has been woven or felted.

*Broad smooth-leaved willow herb. Epilobium montanum.

*Square-stalked willow herb. Epilobium tetragonum. And the foreign species are used to cleanse foul ulcers.

Jusslea Peruviana. Leaves used for emollient poultices.

*Enchanters night-shade. Circea Latetiana. Resolvent, vulnerary; formerly supposed to possess wonderful properties in regard to magic and sorcery.

Fuchsia triphylla and F. multiflora. Vulnerary.


Escallonia resinosa. Twigs covered with a purplish resin; wood very hard.

Escallonia revoluta. Leaves bitter.

Escallonia myrtilloides. Wood very hard and useful.

Escallonia pendula. Wood hard.

118. LOASEÆ.

Their properties and uses are unknown.

119. COMBRETACEÆ.

Bark generally astringent.


Belleric myrobalans. Myrobalani Bellerici. Terminalia bellerica. Fruits, taken from 3vj to 3js, are astringent.

Yellow myrobalans. Myrobalani citrini.

Indian black myrobalans. Myrobalani Indici. Appear to be species of the same genus of plants, but are rather purgative.

Varnish tree of China. Terminalia Vernix. Produces the resin used in varnishing the Indian cabinets.

Terminalia Benzoe. Shrub milky, yields benzoin.

Terminalia. The kernels of several species are used as esculent fruits.
120. MYRTINEE.

These trees and shrubs are usually aromatic.

**Guava.** *Bay plum. Psidium pyriferum.* Young leaves, buds, and fruit, in decoction, astringent. Marmalade of the fruit the same.

**Psidium pomiferum.** Fruit esculent.

**Cajeput.** *Melaleuca Leucodendron.* Leaves yield an essential oil.

**Myrtle.** *Myrtus communis.* Leaves odoriferous, cephalic, astringent; bark and leaves used in tanning; berries used in dyeing, and to form an astringent extract; flowers and leaves yield an essential oil by distillation; and the berries a fixed oil, myrteum, which is astringent.

**Musk myrtle.** *Myrtus Ugni.* Root in decoction used in dysentery; leaves used as tea.

**Myrtus Luma.** Berries used in Chili to form, by fermentation, an agreeable stomachic wine; leaves form a very cordial tea; root astringent.

**Myrtus Cheken.** Juice, expressed from the green wood, used in Chili in glaucoma and inflammations of the eyes.

**Allspice.** *Jamaica pepper. Clove pepper. Piper Jamaicaense. Pimenta. Piper odoratum.* *P. caryophyllatum.* *Myrtus Pimenta.* Fruit dried before it is thoroughly ripe, is heating, aromatic; used as a sauce, and in liqueurs; yields an essential oil, like that of cloves.

**Clove berry tree.** *Myrtus caryophyllata.* Bark, clove bark, *cassia caryophyllata,* thin, reddish iron grey, rolled up in short tubes, external coat taken off, sharp tasted, and smelling like cloves, aromatic, cephalic; fruit round, blackish, bigger than pepper, eyed at the top, enclosing under a thin skin and spongy substance two black seeds, smelling and tasting like cloves, sold for *carpobalsamum* and *amomum*; agree in qualities with cloves.

**Myrtus acris.**

**Myrtus fragrans.** Have the same qualities as allspice.

**Clefts.** *Caryophyllus aromaticus. Eugenia caryophyllata.* Flower buds of the tree before they open, dried and smoked, are hot, stimulating, and aromatic, dose gr. v to gr. x; the ripe fruit, *antophyllus,* mother cloves, fists, are large, less aromatic, used, when preserved, as a stomachic and antispasmodic.
VEGETABLES.—120. Myrtineæ.

Eugenia divaricata. Wood hard, reddish.
Leptospermum scoparium. Leaves used as tea.
Pomegranate. Mala Punica. Granatum. Punicum Granatum. Fruit very cooling, antibilious, astringent, cordial; rind of the fruit, pomegranate peel, cortex granati, malacorium, very astringent, detersive; dose, in powder, 3fs to 5j, in infusion, to 5j; used in tanning; flowers of the wild trees, balanstia, tonic, astringent.
Syringa. Mock orange. Philadelphus coronarius. Flowers very strong scented; leaves detesive, may be used as tea.
Philadelphus aromaticus. Aromatic.
Sonneratia acida. Juice acid.
Alangium decapetalum. Root aromatic, cathartic; fruit esculent, spicy.
Alangium hexapetalum. Root aromatic, a hydragogue cathartic.
Cannon ball. Couroupita Guajacensis. Lecytis bracteata. Fruit very round, woody, used for vessels.
Lecythis ollaria. Fruit hard, woody, used for vessels.
Brown gum tree. Eucalyptus resinifera. Yields the brown gum or Botany-bay kino.
Eucalyptus Malacensis. Bark astringent, used in the dysentery.

121. MELASTOMÆ.

Melastoma clavata. Calyx resembles cloves in form.
Melastoma hirta. Leaves powdered used to sprinkle on ulcers; berries yield a juice like that of myrtle berries; also used for ulcers.
Melastoma succosa. Juice vulnerary.
Melastoma alata. Juice used to wash wounds.
The berries of various species of melastoma dye black, very lasting, and are many of them eatable; some dye the mouth black.
VEGETABLES.—121. Melastomae.

Tococa Guajanensis. Berries eatable, but blacken the mouth.

122. SALICARIE.

The plants of this order are astringent.

*Purple-spiked willow herb. Lysimachia purpurea spicata. Lythrum Salicaria. Ophthalmic, useful in inflammation and redness of the eyes, astringent, and used in the winter diarrheas of northern countries; may also be taken as tea, or even fermented as a beer.

Lythrum virginiana. The same qualities.

Apanxaloa. Lythrum .......... Astringent and vulnerary.

Henna. Lawsonia inermis. Used throughout Asia and north Africa to colour the nails of females of a reddish colour, as an addition to their charms; is also astringent.

Cuphea cordata. Used in medicine.

Calyplectus acuminatus. Leaves bitter, affording a yellow dye.

Hanchinol. Ginoria .......... Juice, ʒiʒ, is diaphoretic, diuretic, and strongly cathartic: is used in syphilis, which, according to the Mexicans, it quickly cures.

123. POMACEÆ.

Fruit edible, but some require to become rotten ripe, as otherwise their astringency is too predominant.

Apple. Malus. Pyrus Malus. Fruit of the wild, crab, is rough to the taste, contains an astringent principle, and much malic acid; juice of the wild fruit, verjuice, the same qualities, used in sprains: fruit of the cultivated, sweet, eatable; its juice forms, by fermentation, cyder.

Pyrus nivalis. Fruit globose, very acerb, but when ripe putrescent, extremely sweet.

*Pear. Pyrus. P. communis. Fruit nearly the same as that of the apple, but becomes much sweeter by cultivation; its fermented juice is called perry.

Quince. Cotonea. Cydonia. Pyrus Cydonia. Fruit rough, astringent, binding, very stomachic; seeds very mucilaginous.


AZAROLE. *Crataegus Azarolus.* Fruit red; pulp yellowish, pasty, of a sharpish taste, saccharine, refreshing.


**Dutch medlar.** *Mespilus Germanica.* Fruit extremely astringent, even when ripe, difficult to digest; leaves and seeds used in detersive gargles, very active.

**Bastard quince.** *Mespilus Cotoneaster.*

**Evergreen thorn.** *Mespilus Pyracantha.* Fruits astringent.

**Service.** *Sorbus domestica.* Fruit rough, very astringent, even when softened; yield, by fermentation, a kind of eyder; wood hard, used by rule-makers.

**Mountain ash.** *Quicken. Roon.* *Fraxinus sylvestris. Sorbus aucuparia.* Fruit astringent; when dried and powdered, make a kind of bread; its infusion forms an acidulous drink; 12 lb fermented yield 4 lb of fine flavoured spirit: seeds yield oil; bark tans better than oak bark.

**Atronia rotundifolia.** Fruit edible.

**Arjuna.** *Jarool. Lagerstrenia regina.* Wood dull reddish, hard, very durable.

124. ROSACEÆ.

*These plants contain an astringent or acid principle.*

**Red rose.** *Rosa rubra.* *R. Gallica.* Petals less odouriferous than those of the Provence rose, and in small doses have the same qualities; but the powder in doses of 3 j occasions three or four stools.

**Dog rose.** *Wild briar. Cynosbatos. Rosa canina.* Root has been recommended in hydrophobia, and a decoction of it is used in dysentery; fruit, *hips,* lithontriptic, opening, make a fine conserve; excrescences made by an insect, bedeguar, formerly used in calculous diseases.

**Rosa systyla.** Hips very fine flavoured.

**Rosa arvensis.** Hips much finer flavoured than those of *rosa canina.*

**Sweet briar.** *Rosa Eglanteria. R. rubiginosa.* Leaves odoriferous; make a good substitute for tea.

**Hundred-leaved rose.** *Pale rose. Rosa centifolia.* Petals astringent, purgative, yield a very odoriferous distilled water.

**Evergreen rose.** *Rosa sempervirenis.* Petals musky,
VEGETABLES.—124. Rosaceæ.

very purgative; used in the Levant and at Tunis for distilling attar of roses.

White rose. *Rosa alba*. Petals smell less agreeable than those of the hundred-leaf rose, but are more purgative.

Damask rose. *Rosa Damaseena*. Petals pale red, good scent, more purgative than the other.

Provence rose. *Rose de Provins*. *R. Provincialis*. Petals deep red, of a powerful scent, which they preserve after drying; astringent, detersive, tonie, cephalie; may be kept for a year or eighteen months, by being closely pressed together; some prefer iron vessels for this purpose, to keep away worms from the mass as well as the air.

Rosa mollissima. Cultivated for the sake of its large edible fruit.

125. SANGUISORBEÆ.


*Agrimony*. *Eupatorium Græcorum. Agrimonia. A. Eupatorium*. Very detersive, astringent; used in gargles; also hepatic, splenic, and tonie used internally; the infusion of the root is used in fevers and jaundice.

*Parsley piert. Aphanes arvensis*. Diuretic, lithontriptic.


Polyplepis racemosa. Wood solid, used for various purposes.

Waldstenia geoides. Herb astringent.

126. POTENTILLEÆ.


*Cinquefoil. Five-leaved grass. Pentaphyllum. Quintquefolium. Potentilla reptans*. Bark of the root red, astringent, and antiseptic; used as a gargle for loose teeth: leaves febrifuge, taken as tea.

lustré. Comarum palustre. The same qualities as tormentil. Root of this last dyes a dirty red.

*Straw berry. Fragaria. F. vesca. Roots aperitive; fruit cooling, opening, diuretic; dissolves the tartar off the teeth, diaphoretic, very useful in calculous gout and consumption.

*Barren straw-berry. Fragaria sterilis. Root astringent; dyes red.


Geum montanum. Roots scented like cloves, sudorific, tonic, antipodagric, stomachic, febrifuge; may be substituted for bark: when young, they give a pleasant flavour to ale, and prevent it from growing sour.

*Rasp berry. Hind berry. Rubus Idæus. Fruit cooling, cordial, communicates a fine flavour to liqueurs; leaves form astringent and detersive gargles.

*Dew berry. Small bramble. Rubus casius. The same, but sourish.


*Black berry. Bramble. Rubus vulgaris. R. fruticosus. Fruit rather acerb; used as fruit, and also for wine, which, when mixed with sloe juice, is very palatable; green twigs used in dyeing black; root used in chincough.


127. ULMARIEÆ.


*Drop wort. Filipendula. Spiræa Filipendula. Herb astringent, diuretic; roots, dried and powdered, may be made into a kind of bread.


Mauritius ipecacuanha. Sudia heterophylla. Bark a good emetic.
128. **Amygdalæ.**

Noelia-tali. *Antidesma alexitera.* Fruit cooling; leaves antiseptic; bark made into ropes.

Brasililetto. *Pseudo-brasilium.* *Picramnia triandra.* *P.* *Antidesma.*

Lecania incana. *Hedycoa.* Drupe edible.

Chrysobalanus purpurea. Fruit roundish, eatable.

Chrysobalanus oblongifolius. Fruit olive-shaped, eatable.

Icaco. *Chrysobalanus Icaco.* Fruit laxative, may be substituted for myrobolans.

*Cherry. Gec. Cerasus. Prunus Cerasus.* Many varieties: fruit cooling, nutritive, laxative; makes a good wine and spirit by itself, and gives a flavour to other liquors; leaves used as tea in fevers.

*Bird cherry. Wild cluster cherry. Cerasus avium. Prunus Padus.* Fruit astringent, nauseous, but gives an agreeable flavour to wine or brandy; antisyphilitic.

Sour cherry. *Amarelle. Prunus Cerasus acida.* Fruit esculent, acidulous.

Perfumed cherry-tree. *Prunus Mahaleb.* Wood odoriferous, sudorific; kernels used to scent washballs.

Laurel. *Laurocerasus. Prunus Laurocerasus.* Leaves have been used in cookery for those of the bay tree, but are less aromatic, and communicate the flavour of bitter almonds: as they contain Prussic acid, they act on the nervous system, and are dangerous; distilled oil of the leaves poisonous to animals.

Prunus Virginiana. Plum and leaves poisonous to many animals.

Prunus aspera. Fruit edible; upper surface of the leaves used for polishing.

Prunus hyemalis. Fruit acerb, edible in winter.

*Plum. Prunus domestica.* Many varieties: fruit sweet, acidulous, cooling, laxative, apt to purge.

Prunelloes. *Prunus Brignolicus.* Fruit cooling, not apt to purge, and therefore preferred as an agreeable refrigerant in fevers.

*Sloe. Black thorn. Prunus sylvestris. P. spinosa.* Leaves, when dried, one of the best substitutes for tea; bark powdered, in doses of $\frac{1}{2}$, used in intermittent fevers; flowers $\frac{3}{2}$, infused in water or whey, are a pleasant purge;
fruit gives a pleasant flavour and red colour to wine; juice of the fruit stains linen of an indelible colour; used for marking clothes, and for colouring wines; the inspissated juice of the unripe fruit is the astringent extract called German acacia.

Apricot. Armeniaca mala. Prunus Armeniaca. Fruit nourishing, laxative, febrile; seeds bitter, saponaceous.

Briançon Apricot. Armeniaca Brigantiaca. Fruit acid; oil of the kernels excellent.

Peach. Nectarine. Persica mala. Amygdalus Persica. Leaves and flowers purgative; fruit in hot countries the same.


Almond. Amygdalus communis. Two varieties; viz. bitter and sweet: seeds covered with an acrid, resinous skin; the sweet are pectoral and cooling, but mawkish; the bitter are used to relieve the flavour of the sweet, and to clear muddy water; they are poisonous to fowls, parrots, and many animals: both yield a fine oil by expression.

Paranarium? Seed eatable.

Acioa duecis. Seed like almonds; eatable.

Acioa amara. Seed bitter.

Satin Wood. Ferolia .......... Wood used in fine cabinet work.

Isle of France Box Tree. Arbre de buis. Grangeria Borbonica. Bark white; wood yellow.

Eagle Wood. Lignum aspalathi. Aquilaria ovata. Wood resinous, yellowish, with black veins, cordial, alexiterial, used for fumigations, of very great value, but less esteemed than lignum aloes.

Calycanthus floridus. Root emetic, seed poisonous.

129. Leguminosae.

The seeds of these plants are nutritive, but windy.

Egyptian Thorn. Acacia. Mimosa Nilotica. Wood red; gum yellowish: expressed juice of its pods is the acacia vera.

Mimosa senegal. Bark white; gum whitish.

Mimosa Farnesiana. Yields also a kind of gum.

Mimosa Catechu. Yields the extract called terra japonica, or cutch.
VEGETABLES.—129. Leguminosæ.

Coccoon. *Mimosa scandens.* Pods four to seven feet long; seeds eatable, shells used for snuff-boxes.

Nephritic wood. *Cats claw.* *Mimosa Unguis cati.* In decoction, diuretic.

Creeping and prickly sensitive plants. *Mimosa* .... Roots cleaned and barked, about gr. xv, in red wine, used against poisons; the leaves are themselves poisonous.

*Mimosa Inga.* Seeds saccharine; pulp of the pod laxative.

*Mimosa fagifolia.* Pods esculent in small quantity, very laxative.

*Mimosa ferox.* Seeds purgative, attenuant.

*Mimosa natans.* Eaten as a salad herb.


*Mimosa amara.* Bark bitter.

Black wood. *Mimosa Lebbeck.* Wood used in cabinet work.

*Mimosa saponaria.* A very excellent soap from its bark is sold in the markets of Cochinchina.


Triple thorned acacia. *Gleditsia triacanthos.* Seeds used to feed animals; sap yields sugar.

Carob tree. *St. John's bread.* *Siliqua dulcis.* *Carob. Ceratia.* *Ceratonia Siliqua.* Pod used as food for man and beast; ophthalmic, cooling, pectoral.

Tamarind. *Tamarindus.* *T. Indica.* Pulp of the pods acidulous, cooling, laxative, antiseptic; one or two ounces are required to prove cathartic.


Cassia stick tree. *Cathartocarpus fistula.* *Cassia fistularis.* Pulp of the fruit sweet; purgative, cooling, laxative, dose 3ij to 3j.

Horse cassia. *Cassia Brasiliensis.* *C. mollis.* *C. Javanica.* Pods very large, with three nerves—two close together along the back suture, the third separate, opposite to the others; pulp purgative, but not so agreeable as that of the cassia stick tree; bitter.

Stinking weed. *Jamaica piss-a-bed.* *Cassia occidentalis.*Expressed juice used externally in eruptions; a decoction of the root is diuretic.
VEGETABLES.—129. Leguminosae.

West India senna. Cassia emarginata. Pulp of the pods laxative; leaves purgative, used for senna.


True senna. Senna Alexandrina. Cassia orientalis. C. lancillata. C. acutifolia. Leaves lanceolate, equal sided, with glands above the base of the petiole, and seeds, Ωj to 5j, or in infusion, purgative, nauseous, and apt to gripe, best corrected with ginger or coriander seeds; pods less purgative than the leaves, but also less bitter, and seldom gripe.

Cassia Absus. Leaves reverse ovate, two awl-shape glands at the base of the petiole; mixed with those of the preceding plant.

Italian senna. Cassia Senna. Leaves nearly ovate, petiole not glandular, more nauseous and less active than the preceding.

Cane-piece sensitive plant. Cassia Chamæcrista. A decoction of it, drank liberally, 4lb a day, is useful against the poison of nightshade.

Cassia Alata. Flowers made into an ointment, used to cure tetters.

Ring-worm bush. Cassia herpetica. Bruised leaves and expressed juice used against itch, tetters, and ringworms.

Guilandina Moringa. Moringa Zeylanica. M. oleifera. Root acrid, like horse-radish; wood, Lignum nephriticum, diuretic; its infusion is blue by refraction, and opal yellow by reflection somewhat like that of the ash; nuts, Balanus myrepsica, Glans unguentaria, Ben nuts, yield, by expression, a scentless oil; leaves antispasmodic.

Nickar tree. Guilandina Bonduc. Has similar qualities: nut 3fs in powder, astringent; used in gonorrhœa, and to throw out the yaws, and in convulsive diseases.

Loc wood. Nicaragua wood. Lignum Campechense. Hæmatoxylon Campechianum. Wood astringent; dose Ωj to 5j; or in decoction; used also to dye purple or violet.

Brasil wood. Lignum Brasiliense. L. Fernambucense. Casalpinia crista. Wood sweetish, slightly astringent; used to dye red, and for ink; sometimes substituted for red sanders.

Brasiletto. Casalpinia Brasiensis. Wood elastic,
tough, durable, polishes well, colour is a beautiful orange, full of resin, yields a fine full tincture by infusion.

**Bastard Nicaragua wood.** *Casalpinia vesicaria.* Wood brown, used in dyeing.

**Sappan.** *Casalpinia Sappan.* Wood used for dyeing red; decoction is dark coloured, but on adding alum becomes of a clear red.

**Fernambouc brazilletto.** *Casalpinia echinata.* Wood used in dyeing red, is full of knots, bark very thick, takes a good polish.

**Jamaica brazilletto.** *Bahama brazilletto. Casalpinia Bahamensis.* Wood used in dyeing.

**Barbadoes flower fence.** *Barbadoes pride. Spanish carnations. Poinciana pulcherrima.* Tea of the leaves and flowers, and syrup of the flowers, purgative, and emmenagogue; also the seeds in powder, dose $\frac{3}{4}$, in common use with the negro slave girls to procure abortion.

**Adenanthera pavonia.** Sometimes substituted for red sanders.

**Lotus Courbaril. Hymenia Courbaril.** Yields gum anime, which may be used for guaiacum, or burnt as incense; pods contain an acidulous nutritive farina.

**Podalyria tinctoria.** Root dyes black.

**Judas tree.** *Cercis Siliquastrum.* Flowers piquant, antiscorbutic, in salads.

**Stinking bean trefoil.** *Anagyris fatida.* Leaves emmenagogue, cephalic; seeds emetic.


**Canary rose-wood.** *Genista Canariensis.* Wood, *lig-nun rhodium verum?* yellowish, with red veins, has the scent of roses; used for fumigation, is cordial and cephalic.


**Genista ovata.** Used to dye woollen and linen yellow.

**Spartium purgans.** Leaves and seeds purgative.

*Broom. Genista. Spartium scoparium.* Plant diuretic, even for animals who browse on it; flowers used as a pickle for the table; seeds emetic, yet used as a substitute for coffee: fresh tops and leaves cathartic in decoction.
Spanish broom. *Spartium junceum.* Qualities the same as common broom, but stronger; affords good hemp.

Trefoil acacia. *Aspalathus. Spartium spinosum.* Yields an astringent juice like acacia.

Laburnum. *Cytisus Laburnum.* Leaves diuretic, resolvent; a good food for cattle.

Pigeon pea. *Angola pea. Cytisus Cajan.* Seeds used as food, strong tasted; young shoots pectoral; roots aromatic.


White lupine. *Lupinus. L. albus.* Seeds rather bitter, emmenagogue, vermifuge; used as food, and externally in resolvent poultices.


Earth pea. *Pindars. Ground nuts. Arachis hypogaea.* Seeds oily, nourishing, yield oil, and are also made into a common kind of chocolate; root sweet.

*Kidney vetch. Anthyllis vulneraria.* Herb diuretic, causes cows to give good milk, dyes yellow.

Dalea enneaphylla. Dyes yellow.


Mountain liquorice. *Alpine trefoil. Trifolium Alpinum.* Root sweet, may be used for liquorice.


VEGETABLES.—129. Leguminosæ.

Herb pectoral, discursive, causes the peculiar flavour of the schab-ziger, or scraped cheese of Germany.

ITALIAN MELILOT. Melilotus vera. Trifolium Melilotus Italica. Herb suppurative.

*LUCERNE. Medicago sativa.

SHRUBBY MOON TREFOIL. Medicago arborea.

*LITTLE YELLOW TREFOIL. Melilot trefoil. Trifolium latenum minimum. Medicago lupulina. Herbs lenifying, excellent forage; the seeds of lucerne dye yellow.

SEA KIDNEY VETCH. Anthyllis. Medicago circinata. Herb used in dysury.

FENUGREEK. Fænum Græcum. Trigonella Fænum Græcum. Seed odoriferous, ripening, mucous, resolvent, paregoric; it is eaten in the Levant, and considered stomachic; dyes yellow.

PILE LOTUS. Trifolium hæmorrhoidale. Lotus hirsutus. Seed commended in piles.

WHITE LOTUS. Lotus Dorycnium. Seed useful in piles.

*YELLOW LOTUS. Lotus corniculata. Anodyne, emollient; used in burns. Leaves turn green in drying, promises to make indigo.


COWHAGE. Siliqua hirsuta. Dolichos pruriens. The hair of the pods occasions violent itching, to be allayed by a solution of green vitriol or oil; vermifuge, by scraping the hair off a pod into treacle or syrup for a morning dose, and giving a brisk purge after two or three doses of the cowhage; root in decoction, diuretic, and very useful in dropsy.

DOLICHOS CATIANG.

DOLICHOS SOJA. Seeds used to make soy, and are also eaten in soup.

DOLICHOS TUBEROSUS. Roots eatable.

DOLICHOS BULBOSUS. Roots eatable.

FRENCH BEAN. Phaseolus vulgaris. Flour of the seed emollient, diuretic, nourishing.

SCARLET BEAN. Phaseolus Caracalla. Flowers sweet scented; pods eatable.

DWARF KIDNEY BEAN. Phaseolus nanus. Pod eatable; nourishing.

MUNGO. Phaseolus Mungo. Furnishes a kind of sago.

PHASEOLUS TUBEROSUS. Root esculent.

PHASEOLUS TUNKINENSIS. Seeds esculent.
ERYTHRINA MONOSPERMA. Yields a red resin used as gum lac.

WILD LIQUORICE VINE. Glycine Abrus. Abrus precatorius. Root yields an extract like liquorice; herb, in infusion, diaphoretic, pectoral, demulcent; seeds ophthalmic, cephalic; when eaten whole they pass unchanged, indigestible by ordinary stomachs, very flatulent, by some thought to be poisonous.

DOG WOOD. Piscidia erythrina. Bark of the root thrown into ponds or still water stupifies the larger fish, without rendering them unwholesome, and kills the smaller ones; a decoction of it is used to cleanse foul ulcers.

ROBINIA CARAGANA. Seeds oleaginous, eatable; bark used for cordage.

ROBINIA FLAVA. Root yellow, bitter.

ASTRAGALUS CRETICUS. From this shrub, according to Tournefort, is collected the white gum tragacanth.

ASTRAGALUS GUMMIFER. Yields a yellowish gum of less value.

GOATS THORN. Astragalus Tragacantha. Yields no gum.


*WILD LIQUORICE. Liquorice vetch. Astragalus gilcyphylos. Root sweet, may be used for liquorice; leaves used in retention of urine.

ASTRAGALUS POTERIUM. Root vulnerary, nervine.

ASTRAGALUS GLAUX. Herb, given in barley water, increases the milk in nurses.

ASTRAGALUS CICER. Seeds opening, detersive.

ASTRAGALUS EXSCAPUS. Root antivenereal.

BLADDER SENNA. Colutea cruenta, and C. arborescens. Leaves and pods purgative, but not equal to senna; fruit fattens sheep, and makes them give plenty of milk.

LIQUORICE. Glycyrrhiza. Liquiritia. G. glabra. Root sweet, opening, expectorant, pectoral, diuretic; chewed, it extinguishes thirst; its infusion covers the taste of unpalatable drugs more effectually than sugar.

PRICKLY LIQUORICE. Glycyrrhiza echinata. Root sweet, and the juice is used externally in tettters and ringworms.

GOATS RUE. Galega. Ruta capraria. G. officinalis.
VEGETABLES.—129. Leguminosae.

Sudorific, vermifuge, alexiterial, useful in epilepsy and convulsions.

Galega tinctoria. Yields a pale indigo.

Galega piscatoria. Intoxicates fish.


Guatemala indigo. Indigofera disperma.

Indigofera anil.

Indigofera trita.

Wild indigo. Indigofera argentea.

Indigofera hirsuta, and some other species, also yield indigo.

Tuberous vetch. Lathyrus tuberosus. Root tuberous, sweet, yielding a white nutritious flaccid.


*Narrow-leaved everlasting pea. Lathyrus sylvestris.

*Everlasting tare. Lathyrus pratensis.

*Everlasting pea. Lathyrus latifolius.

*Yellow vetching. Lathyrus Aphaca.

Sweet pea. Lathyrus odoratus.

Painted lady pea. Lathyrus Clymenum.

Tanger pea. Lathyrus Tingitanus. Plants detersive, astringent, vulnerary; make good forage; seeds nutritious.


Horse bean. Faba minor. F. equina. Vicia Faba β. Seeds used as forage, and also roasted for coffee.

*Bastard vetch. Orobus sylvaticus.

Orobus luteus.

Orobus vernus.

Orobus niger. Seeds yield a resolvent farina.


Ervum Ervilia. Farina of the seed highly maturative and resolvent.

Pea. Pisum. P. sativum. Green pods contain a saccharine principle, used in the scurvy; dry seeds heavy and flatulent.
VEGETABLES.—129. Leguminosae.

Chich pea. *Cicer. C. arietinum.* Seeds a heavy food, but very wholesome for labouring people, diuretic, vermifuge; farina resolvent; plant contains oxalic acid.


Caterpillars. *Scorpiurus vermiculata.* Desiccative.

*Small birds foot. Ornithopus perpusillus.* Herb lithontriptic, and used in ruptures.

Scorpion wort. Scorpioides. *Ornithopus scorpiodes.* Herb stimulant, applied externally to bites of venomous animals.

*Horseshoe vetch. Ferrum equinum comosum. Hippocrepis comosa.*

Scorpion senna. *Coronilla Emerus.* Leaves purgative; used instead of senna by the country people where it grows.

Securidaca. *Coronilla Securidaca.* Seed brown, extremely bitter, nauseous, purgative; herb taken just before coition hinders conception, disorders the stomach.

Coronilla varia. Juice emetic.

Hedysarum erythraefolium. Root used in haemorrhages and dysentery.

Hedysarum fruticosum. Grateful to horses.


Sulla. *Hedysarum coronarium.* Has the same qualities, and they are both of them excellent forage.

Alhagi. *Hedysarum Alhagi.* Yields abundantly a kind of manna.

Sesban. Æschinomenes Sesban. Seeds stomachic, emmenagogue.

Bastard sensitive plant. Æschinomenes grandiflora. Seeds eatable; yield gum agaty; used in dyeing.

Æschynomene sensitiva. Leaves sensitive.

Æschynomene lagenaria. Stem spongy, elastic, used instead of cork for stopping bottles.


Andira Alstedii. Alexiterial.

Cabbage tree. *Worm-bark tree. Geoffraea inermis.* Bark bitter, astringent, febrifuge, and vermifuge, in doses of 3j to 3j; but as it is a violent medicine, the dose should be
less at first, and gradually increased, lest it should occasion vomiting, delirium, and fever: gr. xv with as much jalap, a good purgative; or ʒfjs boiled in water, dose coch. maj. ʒ—iv, omni mane, for three or four days, and afterwards a dose of oil.

**Geoffrea Surinamensis.** Has the same qualities.

**Pterocarpus Marsupium.** Wood hard.

**Red Sanders.** Santalum rubrum. *Pterocarpus Santalinus.* Wood resinous, odoriferous, austere, astringent, tonic; used as a red colouring ingredient in spirituous tincture, yields a resin analogous to dragon's blood.

**Pterocarpus Draco.** Yields one sort of dragon's blood.

**Andaman Red Wood.** *Pterocarpus dahlergioides.* Wood used in dyeing.

**Copaifera officinalis.** Yields the limpid turpentine, called balsam of copaiba.

**Original Jesuits bark tree.** *Kina Kina* of the South Americans. *Myrosporum pedicellatum.* The first kind of Peruvian bark brought to Europe; speckled on the outside, resinous, odoriferous, not so bitter or astringent as the present sorts from the Loxa tree, which are called there Cascarilla, i.e. small bark, while this is there known by the name of Kina kina. The resin is used by gouty persons, to hold in the hand, as the Turks do their caddarum.

**Myrosporum peruiferum.** Toluifera Balsamum. Yields, by incision, balsam of Peru and balsam of Tolu.

**Tonca Bean.** Dipterix odorata. Coumarouna odorata. Barrysma Tonga. Kernel odoriferous, used to scent snuff; contains benzoin acid, which is often found crystallized on its surface.

**Derris Pinnata.** Its fleshy reddish root is used as a substitute for areca nut.

**Stizolobium urens.** Legume irritating; hairs of the pods of all the species are used as anthelmintics; powdered seeds are applied externally as an antidote against the stings of insects and reptiles.

**Jephrosia Toxicaria.** Intoxicates fish so that they float upon the water, and may be taken with the hand.

**Prosopis spicigera.** Pod esculent.

**Cam wood.** Tespesia? Cercis? Wood red, with black veins, much esteemed in cabinet work.
120 VEGETABLES.—130. Polygaleæ.

130. POLYGALEÆ.

*Milk wort. Polygala vulgaris. Root may be substituted for rattlesnake root, dose in powder is $\frac{5}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{2}$, useful in pleurisy; herb bitter, diaphoretic, in infusion $\frac{3}{4}$ taken daily, promotes expectoration, and is excellent in catarrhous coughs.

Polygala amara. Has the same qualities.

Polygala sanguinea. Root may be used for rattlesnake root.

Rattlesnake root. Senega. Polygala Senega. Root diaphoretic, diuretic, used in America against the bite of the rattlesnake, either in powder $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$, or $\frac{3}{4}$ boiled in $\frac{3}{4}$ of water to $\frac{3}{4}$, and given by $\frac{3}{4}$ at a time.

Polygala theezans. Mixed with tea sometimes, in Japan.

Polygala venenosa. Produces direful effects on the nervous system.

Polygala spinosa. Berry esculent.

Yalhoi. Monnina polystachia. The whole plant, especially the root, is saponaceous and extremely bitter.

Monnina pterocarpa. Slightly bitter.

Ratany. Rhatania. Krameria triandra. Root astringent; according to Cadet it contains gallic acid, but neither tannin nor resin.

131. TREMANDREÆ.

Nothing has been written concerning their use.

132. TEREINTACEÆ.

Cashew nut. Cassuvium occidentale. Anacardium occidentale. Peduncle of the nut, like a pear, acidulous, astringent, eatable, and its juice may be made into a kind of wine; kernel of the nut aphrodisiac, and used to increase the memory as also to quicken the genius; shell of the nut contains an acrid oil, marking linen in an indelible manner, and used for taking freckles from the skin: the red gum that is exuded by the tree, is similar to gum Arabic, but astringent, and is used for varnishing; expressed juice of the fruit, with red wine, astringent, good in female weaknesses.

Malacca bean. Anacardium orientale. Semecarpus Anacardium. Nut heart-shaped, containing a caustic, black, oily mucilage, and then a sweet white kernel, which
is cephalic, and increases the memory; the mucilage is used externally in disorders of the skin; green fruit makes a good ink for marking, and is eatable.

**Mangoes.** *Mangifera Indica.* Fruit depurative, fine eating; kernels vermifuge.

**Ailanthus glandulosa.** Shade of the tree unwholesome.

**Sumach.** *Rhus obsoniorum, R. coriaria.* Leaves, flowers, and fruits, acidulous, very astringent; bark astringent, used in dyeing; a good vinegar is made from the fruit.

**Young fustick.** *Venice sumach, Red sumach, Rhus Cotinus.* Equally astringent, poisonous to sheep; wood yellow, dyes coffee-colour, and with nitromuriate of tin an orange.

**Poison oak.** *Rhus Toxicodendron.* Juice caustic, dyes linen, &c. black, raises blisters on the skin, and is poisonous taken internally; leaves stimulant, naerotic, useful in palsy; dose gr. fs to gr. iv, twice or thrice a day.

**Common Pensylvanian sumach.** *Rhus glabrum.* Berries covered with a red farinaeous matter, containing a large portion of an acid, which is probably the oxalic; bark febrifuge, and used in dyeing red.

**Rhus copallinum.** Yields, by incision, the West India copal.

**Rhus vernix.** A poisonous tree, which yields, by incision, the turpentine used as varnish by the Japanese; milky juice dyes linen, &c. black.

**Virginian sumach.** *Rhus Virginianum, Rhus typhina.* Berries astringent, used in fluxes of different kinds; juice of the stem raises blisters on the skin.

**Hog-gum tree.** *Rhus Metopium.* Yields the hog gum.

**Rhus Javanicum.** Berries boiled in water yield a fine resin, used in varnishing.

**Rhus striatum.** Juice of the bark yields a black colour.

**Rhus radicans.** Juice vesicatory.

**Myrtle-leaved sumach.** *Coriaria myrtifolia.* Used in tanning and dyeing the same as sumach; fruit sweet and beautiful to the eye, but causes convulsions, delirium, and even death to man and beast.

**Widow wail.** *Cneorum tricoccum.* Acrid, caustic, drastic, a powerful detersive, but dangerous.

Saint Domingo braziletto. *Comocladia angulosa.* Wood used in dyeing.

*Comocladia ilicifolia.* Juice dyes the skin black.

Balm of Gilead tree. *Amyris Gileadensis.* *A. Opopobalsamum.* Yields, by incision, the true balm of Gilead, in very small quantities, generally at the rate of three or four drops a day from a branch; even the most resinous trees not yielding more than sixty, whence arises its value: fruit, *carpobalsamum,* and branches, *xylobalsamum,* vulnerary, antiseptic, and used against barrenness.

*Amyris elemifera.* Yields, by incision, gum elemi.

Jamaica rose wood. *Amyris balsamifera.* Wood, *lignum rhodium,* used in cephalic fumigations, burning with a scent of roses; leaves, in infusion, diaphoretic, aromatic, cephalic; berries used for balsam of capivi: the tree might perhaps yield a resin like balm of Gilead, if it were tapped in a proper time.

From undescribed trees of this genus, amyris, are produced, true or male frankincense, thus masculum, olibanum; manna thuris, the dust and small fragments of the preceding; myrrh, *myrrha,* opocalpasum; bdellium; liquid myrrh, stacte.

*Amyris toxifera.* Yields a resin, which is, perhaps, that called ticuna, used as a poison in war and hunting.

*Amyris ambrosiaca.* Yields the resin, *couchia.*

*Amyris Acuchini.* *Icica Acuchini.* Yields balsam acouchi.

*Icica heptaphylla.* Yields the wooraroo poison, and according to some gum elemi.

*Myrodendrum Houmiri.* Yields balsam houmiri; bark resinous, used for torches.

*Canarium balsamiferum.* Yields a gum used as incense.

Paulinia Cururu.

Paulinia pinnata. Leaves vulnerary; decoction used to inebriate fish.

Peruvian mastic. *Schinus molle.* Yields a resin
smelling of pepper and fennel, used to strengthen the gums; wood purgative, detersive, astringent; fruits make a kind of wine, rather acid, soon turning into excellent vinegar.

Pistacia. *Pistachia vera*. Kernel oily, sweeter than those of almonds, forms a green emulsion, cooling.

Turpentine tree. *Pistachia Terebinthus*. Yields, by incision, Chio turpentine; fruit styptic, pickled for eating; bark resinous, substituted for nareaphte.

Mastich tree. *Lentiscus vulgaris*. *Pistachia Lentiscus*. Yields, by incision, the resin mastich; berries yield an oil fit for the table; wood used in dyspeptic affections, gout, and dysentery.

Barbary mastich tree. *Pistachia Atlantica*. Yields a kind of mastich; fruit acidulous.

Pistachia Trifolia. Fruit eatable.

Jamaica birch tree. *Bursera gummifera*. Yields the resin chibou, which is excellent for varnishing; bark has the qualities of simarouba; root astringent.

Bursera orientalis. Also yields a tonic styptic resin.

Spondias Mombin. Fruit acid, refreshing.

Spondias citherea. Fruit acid, cooling.

Mombin. *Spondias Myrobalanus*. Yields a kind of resin; fruit acerb, acidulous, laxative.

Hog plum. *Spondias Entra*. Bark, externally, as a fomentation in anasarca.


Bois de Poupart. *Poupartia Borbonica*. Wood used in cabinet work.


Gyrocarpus Jacquini. Fruit used as a toy; when flung up, its wings make it form circles as it slowly descends.

*Extoxico punctatum*. Fruit used as the best poison for wild goats.

Averrhoa Carambola. Fruit used in dysentery and bilious fever.

Averrhoa Bilimbi.

Averrhoa acidissima. Fruits acid, made into preserves with sugar.

Boswellia serrata. Yields the true frankincense.

Pois a gratter. *Cnestis glaber*. Hairs of the capsules produce itching.
133. **JUGLANDÆÆ.**

Kernels oily, yielding a fine oil; covering of the fruit and inner bark astringent.

**Walnut. Juglans.** *J. regia.* Sap yields sugar; kernel cooling, but is difficult of digestion, when old, acrid; yields half its weight of oil by expression, and will yield a small quantity of sugar; peel of the fruit used in dyeing brown colours; leaves detersive, diaphoretic, anti-arthritic, anti-syphilitic; inner bark emetic, and also cathartic when given in pills; spongy substance inside the nut astringent.

**American hickory. Juglans alba.** Bark, green leaves, and rind of the fruit, used in dyeing, with alum, a bright yellow colour.

**Pennsylvania walnut. Juglans cinerea.** Cathartic, and used against worms.

134. **SAMYDEÆ.**

*The properties or uses of the plants composing this order are unknown.*

135. **PITTOSPOREÆ.**

**Pittosporum Tobira.** Bark very strong smelling; seeds surrounded by a kind of resinous bird-lime.

? **Billardiera scandens.** Flesh of the berry eatable.

136. **CELASTRINÆ.**

**Bladder nut-tree.** *Staphylea trifolia.* Kernels supposed to be similar in quality to pistachias.

*Spindle tree. Prick wood. Evonymus Europæus.* Seeds, three or four, emetic and purgative; externally used as a powder to kill lice, &c.

**Pearl seed.** *Margaritaria nobilis.* Seeds very smooth, pearl-coloured, used for necklaces.

**Celastrus macrocarpus.** Seeds oily.

**Celastrus Maytenus.** Decoction of the young twigs used as a wash, in the swellings produced by the shadow of the tree called lithi.

137. **ILICIDEÆ.**

**Paraguay tea.** *Cassine Peragua.* *Ilex vomitoria.* Leaves diuretic in infusion, and diminish hunger; but if too much is used, emetic: an infusion of the high-dried
leaves is drank by the aboriginal Apalachians as an exhilarant.

*HOLLY. Ilex. I. aquifolium. Root, bark, berries acrid, purgative, and externally used emollient and resolvent; the berries roasted may be used for coffee; bark yields bird-lime by maceration.

138. FRANGULACEÆ.

*Buck thorn. Spina cervina. Rhamnus catharticus. Berries, no. xx, or 5jfs, when dried, very purgative, usually made into a syrup; their inspissated juice is used by the painters under the name of sap-green; bark dyes yellow; inner bark is cathartic.

Rhamnus infectiorius. Berries purgative; unripe berries, dried, French berries, grana Avenionensis, dye yellow: a larger variety, called Turkey berries, is preferred by the dyers.

Rhamnus theezans. Leaves used to adulterate the coarser kinds of tea.

*Black alder tree. Alnus nigra. Frangula. Rhamnus Frangula. Unripe berries used to make sap-green; ripe berries purgative: bark bitter, emetic, detersive, aperitive, and dyes yellow: bark of the root violently purgative; charcoal, very light, serves to make the best gunpowder.

Evergreen privet. Rhamnus Alaternus. Some sap-green is made from it; laxative.


Lotus. Rhamnus Lotus. Fruit catable, makes a pleasant wine.

Rhamnus Jujuba. Fruit styptic.

Rhamnus soporifera. Fruit anodyne, soporific; used in decoction.

Rhamnus Paliurus. Seeds diuretic; root and leaves astringent, detersive; fruit incisive.

Rhamnus Siculus. Elaodendrum Argan. Oil of the nut like olive oil.

Great jujubes. Oenopia. Rhamnus Oenopia. Unripe fruit stomachic, astringent; juice of the ripe fruit laxative.

Black ram-thorn. Rhamnus niger. R. lycioides. Fruit, in decoction, relieves the pain of the gout.
VEGETABLES.—138. Frangulaceae.

Rhamnus sanguineus. Bark, boiled in milk, used as a remedy for the itch.

Hovenia dulcis. Peduncle fleshy, sweet-tasted, esculent.

New Jersey tea. Ceanothus Americanus. Leaves used instead of those of the tea plant.

Apalachian tea. Prinos glaber. Leaves used as tea.


? Aristotelia Macqu. A. glandulosa. Fruit eaten with sugar, or rubbed down with water for a drink.

139. BERBERIDES.

The plants of this order are acidulous and astringent.

*Bar berry. Pipperidges. Berberis. Oxycaat. B. vulgaris. Berries very acid, incisive, astringent, hepatic; bark useful in jaundice as an aperitive; root very bitter: root, wood, and bark, give wool a yellow colour destructible by air and soap.

Berberis lutea. Wood yellow, bitter.

*Alpine barren wort. Epimedium alpinum. Roots and leaves astringent, said to hinder conception.


140. NYMPHEACEÆ.

These are refrigerant and antaphrodisiac.

*Yellow water-lily. Nymphaea lutea. Root astringent, contains a quantity of fecula, is used, in times of scarcity, to mix with flour and pine bark, to form a kind of bread.

*White water-lily. Nymphaea alba. Roots astringent, refrigerant; a weak infusion useful in leprosy, dose a pint night and morning.

Egyptian bean. Jamaica water-lily. Faba Ægyptiaca. Nymphaea Nelumbo. Root astringent, as also the liquor that runs out of the footstalk when cut, used in loosenesses and vomitings, also diuretic and cooling; seeds nutritive.
141. PAPAVERACEÆ.

*White poppy. Papaver album. P. somniferum. Seeds used in emulsions, better tasted than almonds, and yield a fine oil in larger quantity; capsules without the seed, used in emollient and anodyne fomentations; is said to yield, by incision, the best opium (but Miller observed that a capsule, from which opium had been extracted in Turkey, was of a different shape from those of this species), and, by expression, a coarser sort: cultivated by the Lincolnshire cottagers, for the purpose of distilling a narcotic water from it.

Black poppy. Papaver nigrum. A variety of the last.


*Long-headed bastard poppy. Argemone capitulo longiori. Papaver Argemone. Leaves used outwardly in inflamations; the yellow expressed juice takes off spots on the cornea.

*Yellow horned poppy. Chelidonium glaucum. Seeds and juice analogous to the preceding.

*Great celandine. Chelidonium majus. Root very detersive, attenuant, acrid, purgative, and diuretic; herb ophthalmic.

Sanguinaria Canadensis. Juice blood red; used in dyeing; fruit narcotic; root emetic, purgative, vermicifuge.

Podophyllum pedatum. Purgative, made into syrup.

Bocconia frutescens. Juice red, used in dyeing.

Jeffersonia diphylla. Root purgative.

142. FUMARIDEÆ.

*Fumitory. Fumaria officinalis. Very opening, refreshing; of use in cutaneous disorders, boiled in milk; or its expressed juice, taken daily to ½ij, twice a day; the infusion removes freckles and clears the skin; dyes yellow.

*Bulbous-rooted fumitory. Fumaria bulbosa. F. solidula.

*Yellow fumitory. Fumaria lutea. Have the same qualities.

Codded wild cumin. *Cuminum siliquosum.* Hypocoum pendulum. Narcotic; yields a kind of opium.

143. CRUCIFERÆ.

Contain azote (nitrogen) in their composition, and therefore easily putrefy and furnish volatile alkali by distillation; they are generally stimulant.


*Mustard.* *Sinapis nigra.* Seeds unbruised, coch. maj. j, stimulant, and generally laxative, cure vernal agues; farina of the seeds used as a rubefacient, and as seasoning, first manufactured on a large scale by my grandfather, at the Black Boy in Pall Mall; when mixed with water or vinegar has a bitter flavour, which after some time goes off; hull of the seed sold for ground pepper, under the name of P. D. i.e. pepper dust.

*White mustard.* *Sinapi album.* *Sinapis alba.* Seeds less stimulant than mustard.

*Yellow charlock.* *Sinapis arvensis.* Seed detersive and digestive; when given to birds instead of rape, heats and kills them.

*Sinapis dichotoma.* Seeds used as mustard.

*Sinapis ramosa.* Seeds also used as mustard.

*Cole wort, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Brocoli, &c. &c. Brassica.* Caulis. *B. oleracea.* Afford a copious source of aliment to man and beast: was, for six hundred years, the only internal remedy used by the Romans, according to Cato and Pliny; juice a good pectoral, discursive, diuretic, and opens the belly; leaves vulnerary, opening.

*Tur nep.* *Rapum.* Brassica Rapa.

*Navew. French tur-nep.* *Napus dulcis.* Brassica *Napus.* Roots nourishing, containing a sweet juice, which is very pectoral, and of great use in coughs, asthma, colds, and consumptions.

*Rape. Cole.* *Napus sylvestris.* Brassica *Napus.* Seeds incisive, diuretic, galactopoietic; but mostly used for the extraction of the oil.


Wild rocket. *Eruca sylvestris.* Brassica *Erucastrum.* Bechic, antiscorbutic, diuretic, flatulent, and aphrodisiac; seeds acrid, stimulant, and exciting the appetite.
*Tower mustard. Turritis hirsuta.
*Bastard tower mustard. Arabis turrita. Their juice kills worms, and cures the thrush.

Dames violet. Rocket. Hesperis matronalis. Incisive; used in dysury, strangury, and dyspnoea.


Stock gilli-flower. Leucojum album. Cheiranthus incanus. Flowers used in inflammation, and to cleanse ulcers.


Broad-leaved hedge mustard. Erysimum latifolium. Sisymbrium Irio. Herb used as a heating potherb.


*Winter cresses. Winter rocket. Erysimum Barbaea. Antiscorbutic, very incisive, attennuant; used in coughs; externally detersive; seed acrid, lithontriptic.

*Early winter cress. Erysimum precox. Barbarea precox. Antiscorbutic; used in salads, having the flavour of water cress.


*Sisymbrium tenuifolium. Strong smelling.


*Water cresses. Nasturtium aquaticum. Sisymbrium Nasturtium. An excellent depurative and antiscorbutic; used in obstructions and calculous cases.

*Ladies smock. Cuckow flower. Cardamine pratensis. Qualities of the preceding; flowers antispasmodic, in doses of 5j to 5ij, twice or thrice a day; the flowering tops are still more successfully used in epileptic fits.

Dentaria diphylla. Dried roots used as mustard in Carolina and Tennessee.

Dentaria heptaphylla. Root astringent, attennuant.


Lunaria annua. Roots detersive, vulnerary; leaves diuretic; seeds extremely acrid, used in epilepsy.
*Alysson. Alyssum campestre. Seeds, with honey, take away freckles, and are also useful in mania.
Camelina saxatilis. Used in medicine.
*Common whitlow grass. Paronychia vulgaris. Draba verna. Opening, detersive; seed hot, like pepper, and might be used in its stead.
*Draba muralis. Has the same qualities.
*Swines cresses. Coronopus Ruelli. Cochlearia Coronopus. Qualities analogous to the former.
*Sea scurvy-grass. Cochlearia Britannica marina. C. Anglica. These herbs abound in volatile principles, which are dissipated by heat; they are the most valuable of anti-scorbutics eaten raw, or only their juice, 5j to 3jij: an excellent whey may be made from them.
*Iberis amara. Antiscorbutic, may be eaten in salads.
*Treacle mustard. Penny cress. Thlaspi arvense.
Thlaspi alliaceum. Has the smell of garlic.
*Lepidium ruderale. Smells strong.
Ambrosia. Lepidium procumbens. Seeds very opening, incisive, antiscorbutic, and emmenagogue.
*Dittander. Pepper wort. Lepidium. Piperitis. L. latifolium. Acrid, irritative, useful in sciatica; infused in beer, facilitates delivery; as a masticatory is sialogogue.
Sciatica cress. Iberis. Lepidium Iberis. Made into a poultice with lard, used in sciatica.
Rose of Jericho. Anastatica Hieruntica. The dried plant is highly hygrometrical, and opens with moisture.
*Wild gold of pleasure. Myagrum sativum.
mifuge; seeds useful in palsy, yield much oil, sold for those of sesamum.

**Bunias Erucago.** Acrid, diuretic.

*Sea rocket. Eruc a marina. Bunias Cakile. Anti-

**Sea cole-wort.** Sea cabbage. Brassica marina An-

glica. Crambe maritima. Vulnerary, cooling; an excel-
lent potherb when blanched.

*Woad. Isatis. Glastum. Isatis tinctoria. Desicca-
tive, astringent, vulnerary; used also as a blue dye; and it is probable that indigo might be manufactured from it, if the mercantile interest did not prevent all improvements of this nature.

Isatis lusitanica. A small plant, used in dying.

### 144. CAPPARIDEÆ.

**Caper tree.** Capparis spinosa. Bark of the root acerb, discursive, splenic, useful in the gout; flowers pickled used as a sauce to sharpen the appetite.

**Bastard mustard.** Cleome dodecandra. Root used as a vermifuge.

**Cleome icosandra.** Used as a sauce, and also for sinapisms.

### 145. RESEDAEÆ.

**Small base-rocket.** Phyteuma. Reseda Phyteuma. Herb stimulant, used in philtres.

*Yellow weld.** Dyers weed. Luteola. Reseda Lu-

teola. Used in dyeing yellow and green.

**Wild rocket.** Reseda vulgaris. R. lutea. Discursive; used externally to dissipate inflammations and tumours; dyes white cloth yellow, and blue cloth green, by boiling with alum.

### 146. DROSERAEEÆ.

*Sun dew.** Rosa solis. Ros solis. Rorella. Dro-

*sera rotundifolia.** Acrid, anti-arthritic, detersive, externally rubefacient: the leaves of the living plant are a curi-

ous flytrap.

**Dimea Muscipula.** Leaves act as a flytrap.

### 147. PARNASSIEÆ.

148. SAPINDACEÆ.

Soap-berry tree. Saponaria. Sapindus Saponaria. Fruit used externally, bruised and mixed with rum, as an embrocation in rheumatism; tops, leaves, and especially the seed-vessels, form a lather with water, and cleanse linen, &c.; and the whole plant intoxicates and kills fish.

Cardiospermum Halicacabum. Juice used as an emollient in gonorrhœa; herb used as food, and to throw out the eruption of the small pox.


Paullinia subrotunda. Arillus esculent.

Liane a persil. Seriana triternata. Used to catch fish by poisoning them.

149. ACERINEÆ.

Barks of these trees are astringent; juice saccharine.


Virginia maple. Acer rubrum. The inner bark of which is used, in decoction, as an astringent eye-water.

Sugar maple. Acer saccharinum.


Norway maple. Acer platanoides. The sap of these trees, as well as that of the common maple, is used for making sugar and wine: each tree of the sugar maple is computed to yield annually about six pounds of sugar, which might be made in large quantities in England from the common or the sycamore maple, by merely tapping the plant in the winter or spring, and boiling down the juice that runs from it, with a small quantity of chalk or lime, to get rid of the concomitant acid.

150. HIPPOCASTANIDÆÆ.

Horse chestnut. Hippocastanum. Æsculus Hippocastanum. Bark and skin of the fruit febrifuge, astringent, used for Peruvian bark in doses of 5½ to 3½, interposing a laxative occasionally, also errhine; seeds farinaccous, but
must be soaked in an alkaline ley, to take off their bitterness, then nutritive.

**Scarlet-flowered Horse Chestnut.** *Aesculus Pavia.* Bark febrifuge; root used for soap; seeds, *buck eyes,* used to poison fish.

**151. MALPIGHIACEÆ.**

**Switch sorrel.** *Triopteris Jamaicensis.* Acrb, bitterish, probably astringent.

**Cowage cherry.** *Malpighia urens.* Young leaves covered with bristles, which break off and cause a violent itching.

**Barradoes cherry.** *Cerasus Jamaicensis.* *Malpighia glabra.* Fruit subacid, carminative, stomachic.

**Malpighia Mourelia.** Bark used as a febrifuge.

**152. HIPPOCRATICEÆ.**

**Hipppocratea comosa.** *H. multiflora.* Nuts white, sweetish.

**153. HYPERICINEÆ.**

The plants of this order are vulnerary and nervine.

*St. John's wort.** *Hypericum. H. perforatum.* Resolvent, vulnerary, attenuant, nervine; contains a reddish resin; the tincture of the flowers is useful in maniacal and melancholic cases. The colouring matter in the leaves gives a good red dye to wool.

*St. Peter's wort.** *Ascyron. Hypericum Ascyrum.* Seeds purgative, useful in sciatica.

**Bastard St. John's wort.** *Coris. Hypericum Coris.* Seeds diuretic, antispasmodic, emmenagogue.


**Hypericum parviflorum.** *Vismia guttifera.* Abounds with a yellow viscous juice, which when inispissated, resembles gummi gutta.

**Vismia sessilifolia.** *Hypericum sessilifolium.* The resinous juice, in doses of 7 or 8 grains, has a purgative effect.

**Vismia tomentosa,** and *V. glabra.* Berries have an acid somewhat bitter taste.
154. GUTTIFERÆ.

The juice of these trees is resinous, acrid, and drastic.

Ponna maram. Calophyllum Inophyllum. Yields a yellow resin, which is similar to tacamahaca, if not the same.

Tsi Xu. Augia Sinensis. Yields a fine black resin used in China for varnish, and which is also purgative.

Stalagmitis Cambogia. Produces one kind of gamboge.

Valeria Indica. Affords a resin very similar to copal, if not the same.

Mangostan. Garcinia Mangostana. Fruit extremely delicious.


Garcinia Morella. Produces the best gummi gutta; the seeds tinge water yellow.

Clausia Alba. The resinous juice used instead of pitch.

Clausia rosea. Juice used as pitch.

Mammee Americana. Fruit extremely grateful.


Grias cauliflora. Half-ripe fruits, preserved in syrup or brine, used as food.

155. GERANIEÆ.

Herbs slightly acrid, or acid, vulnerary, and astringent.

*Cranes bill. Geranium cicutarium.

*Musk cranes bill. Geranium moschatum.


G. rotundifolium.

*Bloody cranes bill. Geranium sanguineum.

Blue doves foot. Geranium batrachyoides. Astringent and detersive; used in poultices.

Geranium spinosum. Stalk burns like a torch, with an agreeable smell.

Geranium maculatum. Root boiled in milk, used in the cholera of infants.
BULBOUS-ROOTED CRANES BILL. *Geranium tuberosum.* Root in wine used as a wash in inflammation of the vulva.

**NASTURTIUM.** *Indian cress. Tropæolum majus.* Smaller nasturtium. *Tropæolum minus.* Eaten in salads as antiscorbutic, exciting the appetite, and assisting digestion; externally used in stubborn itch.

*Tropæolum tuberosum.* Roots used as potherbs.

*Yellow balsam. Touch me not. Impatiens Nolitangere.* Herb very diuretic, capable of producing a diabetes; but extremely uncertain in its operation.


*Oxalis corniculata.* Herbs in salads very refreshing, acidulous, anti-putrescent; make a very pleasant whey; used in the Alps and Switzerland for the extraction of salt of sorrel.

**Jamaica wood-sorrel.** *Oxalis stricta.* In salads diuretic, cooling.

*Oxalis compressa.* Herb acid.

*Oxalis frutescens.* Herb acid.

*Oxalis dodecandra.* Herb acid.

*Oxalis tuberosa.* Root like potatoes; herb acid.

156. SARMENTACEÆ.

These plants usually contain an acerb principle.

**Grape vine. Vitis vinifera.** Numerous varieties of this plant are cultivated, from whence are produced Raisins of the Sun, *Uva* passæ majores; Grocer’s currants, *Uvæ minores Corinthiaceæ;* Blue currants; Black Smyrna raisins; used in pectoral drinks, are refreshing, and open the body, especially the latter. Juice of unripe grapes, French verjuice, Agresta, Labrusca, contains citric acid, used as an acidulous seasoning to food. Juice of ripe grapes, Mustum, an excellent antiscorbutic.

157. MELIACEÆ.

The plants of this order are usually odoriferous.

**Wild cinnamon. Canella alba. Wintera Canella.** Berry aromatic, used as a spice; bark rolled, peeled. whitish, thicker than cinnamon, pungent, and sweet smelling; warm, stimulant, antiscorbutic; dose gr. x to 5/5; used also as a sternutatory; the very odoriferous gum resin, alouchi, is said to be the produce of this tree.
AZEDARACH. Bead tree. Melia Azedarachta. Seeds oily; leaves vulnerary, vermifuge, diuretic, kill insects; the fruit is dangerous, the pulp being poisonous; tree yields East India gum.

MAHOGANY. Swietenia Mahagoni. Wood hard, beautiful.

SATIN WOOD. Biloo. Swietenia chloroxyylon. Wood takes a fine polish, green, veined, used in cabinet work.

ROHINA. Swietenia febrifuga. Bark astringent, tonic, used as a substitute for Peruvian bark; dose, in powder, 3fs.

BARBADOEs CEDAR. Cedrela odorata. Wood nervine, slightly odoriferous, cephalic, antirheumatic; yields a limpid resin.

CEDRELA ROSMARINUS. Has the same qualities.

TOONA. Poma. Cedrela Toona. Wood softer and more open than mahogany, bark used as a febrifuge.

BAStARD BRASIL. Trichilia spondioides. Wood used in dyeing.

GUAReA trichilioides. Bark emetic, and purgative.

158. HESPERIDEÆ.

Fruits generally acidulous, refreshing.

CITRON. Citria malus. Citrus. Citrus medica. Juice of the fruit excites the appetite, stops vomiting, is acidulous, antiseptic, antiscorbutic, and used along with cordials as an antidote to the manchineel poison; rind of the fruit aromatic, tonic, yields by expression the scented oil called essence de cedrat; seeds bitter; vermifuge.

LIMON. Limonia malus. Limon. Citrus medica. C. Limon. Juice of the fruit more acid than that of the citron: when mixed with one fifth of brandy or rum, it may be kept fresh for nearly three years; rind of the fruit aromatic, not so hot as orange peel; yields the oil called essence of lemons.

SEVILLE ORANGE. Aurantia malus. A. Hispalense. Citrus Aurantium. Leaves and flowers antispasmodic, cordial, cephalic, 5fs or 5j, bis terve in die, or in a decoction; rind of the fruit bitter, stomachic, and useful in colic; unripe fruit, orange peas, Curasso oranges, baccae aurantia, aurantia Curaaslavensia, aurantia Curasoeventia, used for issues instead of peas.

SWEeT ORANGE. China orange. Aurantium Chinense.
Citrus Sinensis. Juice of the fruit contains a saccharine, as well as an acid matter; mixed with salt is a common purge in the West Indies.

Limon Bergamotta. Rinds of the fruit yield, by expression, essence of Bergamotte; one hundred peels are required to produce an ounce.


159. THEACEÆ.

Thea oleosa. Seeds expressed yield a fine limpid oil.

Green tea. Thea viridis.

Black tea. Thea bohea. Leaves, in weak infusion, stomachic, favour digestion, raise the spirits, an excellent diluent; when the infusion is too strong, it weakens the nervous system, and is even emetic. Began to be used in Europe in 1666, and now very common, especially in England, and Morocco. Many attempts have been made to supply its place with native herbs, but hitherto without success; there is, however, very little doubt but that the plants themselves might be cultivated in England, if the mercantile interest in the House of Commons did not oblige the government to prohibit it in the same manner as the cultivation of tobacco, or the manufacture of sugar from maple or birch trees.

Des Guignes gives the following characters of the different kinds of tea, as he observed them in China, using the common English orthography, with their usual price at Canton:

Bohea tea is of a black cast, and yields a deep yellowish infusion; sells in China for 12 to 15 taels, 6s. 8d. each, per pic, about 130lb, or from 7½d. to 9½d. per lb.

Congou tea: the infusion is lighter than that of bohea, rather green, and seldom of an agreeable smell; sells for 23 to 27 taels, or from 15½d. to 16½d. per lb.

Soutchong tea: the infusion is a fine green, smells agreeably; the leaves ought to have no spots on them; sells for 40 to 50 taels, or from 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 6½d.

Pekao tea: the infusion is light and rather green, has a violet scent, and a very fine perfume in the mouth; sells for 34 to 60 taels, or from 1s. 9d. to 3s. 1d.

Imperial tea, mao tcha of the Chinese, has a green cast, the infusion is also green; the leaves large and of a fine green, has a slight smell of soap.
Songlo tea has a leaden cast, the infusion is green, the leaves are longer and more pointed than the black teas; sells for 24 to 26 taels, or from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d.: the inferior sorts have yellow leaves and a smell of sprats.

Hyson tea is of a leaden cast, the infusion is a fine green, the leaves are handsome, without spots, and open quite flat; it has a strong taste, and a slight smell of roasted chestnuts: sells for 50 to 60 taels, or from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 7d.

Tchu tcha, of which he gives no characters, but it sells for 65 to 70 taels, or 3s. 6d. to 3s. 7d. per ft.

The leaves of tea having little or no smell, they are rendered fragrant by mixing with them, the leaves of olea fragrans, and camellia sesanqua.

Japanese camellia. Camellia japonica. Leaves frequently mixed with those of tea by the Chinese.

Camellia sesanqua. Leaves used for those of tea, are odoriferous, and are also added to tea to scent it; seeds expressed for their oil.

Camellia drupifera. Nuts expressed for their oil.

160. PASSIFLOREÆ.

Passion flower. Passiflora caerulea.


Bull hoof. Dutchman's laudanum. Passiflora Murucuja. Herb made into syrup, or flowers infused in rum, narcotic, used for laudanum.


Sweet calibash. Passiflora laurifolia.


Papaw. Carica Papaya. Fruit nutritive; seed an excellent vermifuge; leaves saponaceous; milky juice corrosive, is mixed with water, and used to wash meat to make it tender.

161. VIOLACEÆ.

White ipecacuanha. Pombolia. Inodium. Viola Ipecacuanha. Root emetic, milder than the false kinds, but mostly adulterated with them; dose gr. v to ʒij: in small doses, gr. ʃs to gr. ʒj, given frequently, it is diaphoretic, expectorant, and stomachic. In both methods it is
antidysenteric; gr. v, or enough to excite nausea, given an hour before the fit, has been successful in intermittents.

Viola Ibonbou. Root emetic.
Viola parviflora. Root emetic.
*Purple violet. Viola odorata.
*Hearts ease. Pensee. Viola tricolor. Flowers moistening, pectoral, antipleuritic; seeds diuretic, lithotriptic; roots expectorant, sometimes slightly emetic, and in doses of 3j, cathartic; the flowers of the purple violet make a fine blue syrup.

162. CISTINEÆ.

The plants of this order are astringent or pectoral.

*Cistus Fumana.
*Cistus guttatus. And the other species are astringent, vulnerary plants. The parasitic plant hypocistus, cytinus hypocistis, grows chiefly on the cistus ineanus.
*Cistus Creticus. C. laurifolius. Yields the resin called labdanum.
*Cistus ladaniferus. Yields, by boiling in water, an inferior sort of labdanum.

Male holly rose. Cistus mas. C. villosus.
Female holly rose. Cistus ficmina. C. salvifolius. Leaves and flowers are astringent, particularly the flowers.

163. LINEÆ.

*Flax. Linum. L. usitatissimum. Fibres of the stem make the best thread. Seeds, linseed, extremely emollient, and also diuretic; yield a very drying oil.
*Dwarf wild flax. Mill mountain. Linum catharticum. Purgative in doses of 3fs to 5j.
Linum selaginoides. Herb bitter, and aperitive.

164. CARYOPHYLLEÆ.

Are generally insipid; a few are saponaceous.

Alsine mucronata. Refreshing, moistening, may be eaten as spinach; externally ophthalmic.
VEGETABLES.—164. Caryophyllæ.

*Sparry. Spergula arvensis. The same qualities; cultivated as food for cattle.


*Corn mouse-ear. Cerastium arvense. Cerastium repens. All cooling, moistening herbs, nourishing cattle, and may be useful in scarcities of food.

*Sand wort. Arenaria media. Externally used in whitlows and other inflammations.

Arenaria pellioides. Herb fermented, used as a beer in Iceland.

*Sea sparry. Arenaria marina. Very succulent; great quantities are pickled and sold for samphire.

*Great stitch-wort. Stellaria holostea. Stellaria Alsine. Have the qualities attributed to chick weed.

Gypsophila Saxifraga.

Gypsophila Struthium.

Gypsophila muralis. Lithontriptic; and used for sope-wort in lues.


Œillet des Chartreux. Dianthus Carthusianus.

*Deptford pink. Caryophyllus pratensis. Dianthus Armeria.

Sweet William. Dianthus barbatus.

Fringed pink. Dianthus superbus.

*Stone pink. Maiden pink. Dianthus arenarius, and the other species of dianthus, have similar qualities, but weaker.


Red catch-fly. Silene muscipula.
**VEGETABLES.—164. Caryophillae.**

**Silene Behen.** Roots cordial.

**Silene Virginica.** Root in decoction used as an anthelmintic.


*Campion.** Bachelor’s button. *Lychnis dioica.*

*Catchfly.** *Lychnis viscaria.*

*Cuckow flower. Meadow pink. Lychnis Flos cuculi.* Qualities nearly the same.

*Cockle.** *Agrostemma Githago.*

*Rose campion.** *Agrostemma coronaria.*

*Agrostemma Flos Jovis.*

*Agrostemma Cal-rosa.** Roots vulnerary, astrigent; seeds purgative.

165. **CUSPARIEÆ.**

**Angustura.** *Cusparia febrifuga. Bonplandia trifoliata.* Bark aromatic, intensely bitter, tonic, stimulant, very useful in dyspepsia, diarrhoea, and dysentery; dose gr. v to xx.

? *Carolina shrub trefoil. Ptelea trifoliata.* Fruits bitter, aromatic, has been used as a substitute for hops in brewing.

**Monnieria.** The plants of this genus seem to differ but slightly from hedge hyssop.

166. **ZANTHOPHYLLEÆ.**

**Japan pepper.** *Piper Japonicum. Fagara piperita.* Bark, leaves, and fruit aromatic, used as spice.

*Cacatin.** *Fagara Guianensis.* Also used as spice.

*Fagara octandra.* Yields the true tacamahaca.

**Tooth-ach tree.** Prickly yellow wood. *Zanthoxylum Clava herculis,* and *Z. fraxineum.* Leaves sudorific, diuretic, sialogogue, even taken internally, used in rheumatism and palsy; expressed juice of the roots, coch. ij, antispasmodic; roots, in infusion, used as a collyrium, powder of the bark of the roots useful in dressing putrid sores.

*Zanthoxylum Caribbeum.* Febrifuge; bark dyes yellow.

**Raventsara.** *Evodia aromaticia. Agathophyllum aromaticum. Evodia Ravensara. Ravensara aromatica.* Bark aromatic, red, nut of a dark brown colour, size of a nutmeg, covered with dry skin or rind, in smell and taste resembling both cloves and pimento, internally divided into
cells; kernel extremely hot, biting, with a strong spicy smell; leaves an excellent tonic cordial spice, form an agreeable cordial, and yield an oil resembling that of cloves.


MELIANTHUS MAJOR. If struck when in flower, it sheds a nectariferous dew.

MELIANTHUS COMOSUS. Leaves fetid.

167. DIOSMEÆ.

Buckho. Diosma .......... Powder of the leaves strong smelling; used by the Hottentots to perfume their bodies.

168. RUTACEÆ.

Rue. Ruta hortensis. R. graveolens. Powerfully reresolvent, emmenagogue, carminative, diuretic; also alexiterial, nerveine, cephalic, antispasmodic, and anaphrodisiac; dose gr. xv to 3j; externally rubefacienc.

Narrow-leaved Rue. Ruta angustifolia. Vermifuge.


169. ZYGOPHYLLEÆ.

Wood very hard; stimulant.

Caltrops. Tribulus terrestris. Herb detersive, astringent, vermifuge; seeds cordial.


Zygophyllum arboreum. Wood becomes as hard as a stone, under ground.

Lignum vitae. Guaiacum. G. officinale. Wood resinous, hot, aromatic, diaphoretic, diuretic, much used in dropsy, gout, and especially in the venereal disease in warm climates; its use having been communicated by the Caribs along with the disease; yields also the resin called guaiacum: leaves detergent, used in scouring floors, and washing printed linens.

Lignum Sanctum. Guaiacum sanctum. Has the same qualities.

Porliera hygrometra. Wood sudorific and antirheumatic; leaves a good hygrometer.
170. SIMAROUBEÆ.

Bark and wood intensely bitter, and devoid of astringency.

Stave wood. Mountain damson. Simarouba. Quassia Simarouba. Bark inodorous, bitter, astringent, useful in dysentery, intermittent fever, dyspepsia, the whites; dose 3j to 5fs; wood inert.

Quassia. Coissi. Quassia amara. Wood of the root very bitter, febrifuge, introduced by a negro physician of that name, stomachic, useful also in gout; dose gr. x to 3j, three or four times a day, or it may be taken in an infusion: it is also much used by brewers instead of hops; and pastry-cooks, &c. put a few chips into a plate of water, as a poison for flies: bark of the root esteemed in Surinam the most powerful, but not officinal in Europe.

Quassia excelsa. The same qualities, but weaker.

Bitter wood. Quassia polygama. Wood makes a good bitter infusion, 5j—iv to 1½ cold water; or the powder, gr. xv, may be taken.

171. OCHNACEÆ.

Walkera serrata. Meesia serrata. Root and leaves bitter, used in decoction as a tonic stomachic, and anti-emetic.

172. MARGRAVIACEÆ.

Properties not known.

173. ELÆO CARPEÆ.

Ganistrum. Dicera serrata. Elaecarpus serratus. Fruit eatable, either raw, or preserved in sugar or salt and vinegar, strengthening.


174. TILIACEÆ.

The flowers of these plants are nervine.

*Lime. Linden. Bast. Tilia Europea. Flowers antispasmodic, cephalic; bark and leaves drying, astringent, diuretic, emmenagogue; berries astringent; slime of the bark very useful in burns and wounds; wood used for cut-
ting and carving, as having a fine even grain; inner bark used to make mats and cordage.


Ghee nalta paut. Corchorus capsularis. Leaves emollient, eaten as spinach in hot countries; stalk made into a kind of hemp, called paut, of which the coarse cloth in which the goods brought from the East Indies, or gunny bags, are made.

Arnotto plant. Bixa Orellana. Yields the secale called arnotto.

Grewia Orientalis. Fruits and leaves boiled in water to make a kind of drink.

Schageri cotton. Grewia Microcos. Microcos paniculata. Juice with sugar used as an astringent gargle, also internally in dysentery.

Courou moelli. Flacourtia sepiaria. Fruit delicious, eatable; a decoction of the bark in oil used against gout; a decoction of the leaves and root in cow’s milk used as an antidote against the bite of serpents.

Flacourtia Rhamontchi. Fruit red violet, figure and taste of the arline plum.


Flacourtia sapida. Fruit the size of a currant, eatable.

Vallea cordifolia. Leaves give a yellow colour to cloth.

Abatia rugosa. A. parviflora. Leaves give a black colour.

Azara. Leaves of all the species are bitter.

175. STERCULIACEÆ.

Kola. Sterculia acuminata. Fruit, Kola nuts, much esteemed in Africa, as brackish water tastes well after eating them.

Sterculia monosperma. Flowers have the scent of vanilla.

Sterculia urens. Yields the gum kuteera.


Karil. Clompanos major. Sterculia digitifolia. Ster-
VEGETABLES.—175. Sterculiaceae.

Sterculia feroxia. Root, leaves, and fruit, in decoction, useful in pains of the joints.

Sterculia platani folia. Seeds pressed for their oil.

176. MALVACEÆ.

Roots mucilaginous; stems fibrous, affording thread; petals astringent; seeds mild and emollient.


*Dwarf mallow. Malva rotundifolia.

Curled-leaved mallow. Malva crispa.

*Vervain mallow. Alcea. Malva Alcea?

*Musk mallow. Malva moschata. All these herbs are eminently emollient and moistening, proper to cool and open the belly; flowers pectoral; fibres of the stem useful for threads and cordage.


Althaea hirsuta. Has the same virtues.

Holly hock. Malva arborea. Alcea rosea. Leaves emollient; flowers used in diseases of the tonsils, stinking breath, and excess of the menses.

*Tree mallow. Malva arborea. Lavatera arborea.

Lavatera triloba.

Lavatera Thuringiaca. Have the same qualities, but are seldom used.

Indian mallow. Sida Abutilon. Leaves emollient, cleansing to ulcers; seeds opening, diuretic.

Sida cordifolia. Mixed with rice, used in dysentery.

Sida rhomboidea. Used for mallows.

Musk mallow. Musk ochra. Bamia moschata. Hibiscus Abelmoschus. Seeds smell like musk, are cordial, cephalic, stomachic, and emetic; used also in perfumes, and by the Africans in coffee.

Okra. Hibiscus esculentus. Unripe pod used as a pot-herb, contains a kind of gelatine; decoction of the leaves and pods demulcent, pectoral.


Hibiscus Rosa Sinensis. Flowers astringent.

Hibiscus Suratensis. Acidulous.

Hibiscus Cannabinus. Acidulous; stem made into cordage.
Hibiscus tiliaceus, H. mutabilis, and H. clypeatus. Used for cordage.

Cotton. Bombax. Gossypium herbaceum. Seeds pectoral, anti-asthmatic; down of the seeds used as a caustic, instead of moxa, and as a thread for weaving, and felting; young buds very mucilaginous, pectoral.

Silk cotton tree. Bombax. Fibres very difficult to spin, not being toothed as those of gossypium.

Cacao. Chocolate nut. Cacao. Theobroma Cacao. Kernels rather bitter, butyraseous, nourishing, emulsive, contained in a capsule filled with an acidulous pulp; used for the extraction of the butyraseous oil, and for making chocolate; being buried for thirty or forty days they lose their bitterness.

Theobroma Guazuma. The leaves rubbed first in the hand and then on the joints of casks stop their leaking.


Baobab. Adansonia digitata. Emollient.

Buttneria cordata. Leaves bruised and applied to the bites of spiders.

Muchucunda. Pentapetes. Flowers, expressed, yield a mucilaginous and refrigerant juice, used in gonorrhoea.

177. CHLENACEÆ.

Sarcolaena. Pulp of the fruit like that of medlars, but the core is lined with stiff hairs that cause a scarcely supportable itching.

Schizolana. Fruit covered with a kind of coloured bird-lime.

178. MENISPERMEÆ.

Cabatha. Menispermum edule. Berry esculent, but acrid, producing an intoxicating liquor by fermentation.

Cocculus Indicus. Menispermum Cocculus. Capsules acrid, used to intoxicate fish; and in powder to destroy vermin; also by brewers, to give a false strength to beer.

VEGETABLES.—178. Menispermaceae.

RED COLUMBO. *Menispermum palmatum.* Root used as a stomachic bitter.

*MENISPERMUM CORDIFOLIUM.* Tonic and febrifuge.

*MENISPERMUM LACUNOSUM.* Fruit used to poison or intoxicate fish and birds, that they may be caught.

WHITE PARIERA BRAVA. *Velvet leaf.* *Cissampelos Pareira.* Trunk or root, in powder, 3i to 3ij; or in infusion, 3ij to 3ij water, for three doses; diuretic, very useful in obstructions, dropsy, or gravelly complaints; decoction of the plant made into syrup, pectoral.

LIANE A GLACER L’EAU. *Cissampelos Caapeba.* A very powerful diuretic, in use among the negroes in Martinique against bites of serpents; its mucilage thickens water.

BROWN PARIERA BRAVA. *Menisperum Abuta.* *Abuta rufescens.* The same qualities as the white pariera brava.

BITTER PARIERA. *Abuta amara.* Root bitter.

LIANE AMERE. *Abuta candicans.* Root a powerful bitter.

LARDIZABALA BITERNATA. Berry very sweet; a pleasant esculent.

FUNIS FELLEUS. Bark esteemed equal to that of the Loxa tree.

*EPIBATERIUM TOMENTOSUM.* Bark extremely bitter.

179. ANNONACEÆ.

Fruits nourishing or spicy.

ST. DOMINGO LANCE WOOD. *Uvaria* ......... Wood used for poles and shafts.

*UVARIA TRIPETALOIDEA.* Yields an odoriferous gum by incision.

CANGA. *Uvaria odorata.* Flowers aromatic, but strong scented; pulp of the fruit odoriferous.

ETHIOPIAN PEPPER. *Uvaria aromatica.* *Unona Æthiopicum.* Capsules, *Piper Æthiopicum,* very aromatic, heating, used to flavour liqueurs: differs from the amomum Paradisi.

*UNONA DISCRETA.* Fruit purple, sapid, aromatic.

CANGA VIRGATA, and some other species. Flowers strongly scented; fruits aromatic, very heating.

ASIMINA TRILoba. Fruit fleshy, the juice of the fruit very acid.
Sour sop. *Annona muricata.* Root, in decoction, used against fish poison; fruit eatable; inner bark made into bast.


Sweet sop. *Annona squamosa.*


Fine fruits, esculent.

Bitter wood. *Hylopus glabra.* *Xylopirum.* *Picroxylon.*

*Porcelia nitidifolia.* Fruit grateful, leaves yield a yellow colour.

*Mollinedia repanda.* Fruit yields a purple colour.

*Mollinedia ovata.* Fruit, which is greedily eaten by the sparrows, yields a violet colour.

180. MAGNOLIACEÆ.

Barks of these trees are bitter, astringent, or aromatic.

Winter's cinnamon. *Winter's bark.* Cortex Winteranus. Winterana aromatica. *Drymis Winteri.* Bark thick, channelled on the outside, grey, unequal, much cracked; on the inside solid, iron-grey; sharp-tasted, aromatic, very fragrant; used in scurvy, vomiting, and palsy: rare at present, being not in such esteem as canella alba, which is usually substituted for it: dose, in powder, gr. x to 3j.

Canelo. *Drymis magnoliæfolia.*

*Drymis granatensis,* and two other species, not well known. Bark slightly bitter, very acrid, heating, and aromatic.

Melambo. *Drymis?* Bark newly introduced as a febrifuge; contains the bitter principle without any tannin or gallic acid.

Star anise. *Anisum stellatum.* *Illicium anisatum.* Seeds contained in radiated brown capsules, fine scented, stomachic, make excellent liqueurs: also burnt as incense.

Virginia tulip-tree. *Liriodendron tulipifera.* Root and bark smell like essence of bergamotte, and are used to flavour liqueurs, &c.; bark of the root used in fevers, contains only the bitter principle without tannin or gallic acid.

Elephant wood. *Magnolia Plumieri.* *Annona dodecapetala.* Falauna Plumieri. Wood used in cabinet work; flowers distilled with spirit into a spirituous liqueur.

Magnolia glauca. Bark aromatic, used for the Peru-
vian bark; flowers so strongly scented, as to produce a feverish paroxysm, with an attack of gout.

Magnolia Grandiflora. Bark aromatic.
Magnolia Auriculata. Bark aromatic.
Magnolia Acuminata. Cones used to make a spirituous tincture, employed in rheumatism.

Magnolia Tripetala. Flowers strongly scented, causing nausea or headache.

181. Dilleniaceae.

Bark and leaves usually astringent; leaves very rough, used to polish cabinet work.

Dillenia speciosa.
Dillenia elliptica. Fruits used to acidulate cooling drinks for feverish patients.

182. Ranunculaceae.

These plants are acrid, and many of them are poisonous.

Clematis Mauritiana. Is used as a vesicatory.


Clematis Flammula.
Clematis erecta. As caustic and burning as the former; used for issues and venereal ulcers; seeds drastic; leaves used outwardly in leprosy, internally, 3ij or iij in 1bij boiling water, the infusion to be drunk in a day and night, in inveterate syphilis.

Virgins Bower. Clematis. C. Viticella. Leaves used as a poultice in leprosy; seeds purgative.

Atragene Alpina. Qualities the same.

*Lesser Meadow-rue. Thalictrum minus.

Thalictrum Aquilegifolium.

Thalictrum Angustifolium. Roots and herbs bitter, purgative, diuretic, useful in old ulcers and the jaundice.

VEGETABLES.—182. Ranunculaceæ.


**Yellow anemone.** *A. vernalis.* Caustic.

Anemone pratensis. Acid, exulcerating.

**Yellow wood-alone.** *Wood crowfoot.* *Anemone nemorosa.*

White wood-alone. *Anemone sylvestris.* Plants acid, caustic, exulcerating, used in gout and rheumatism; being chewed, they act as sialogogues; flowers poisonous.

**Pasque flower.** *Pulsatilla.* Anemone *Pulsatilla.*

Root acid, sternutatory; leaves detergent; extract of the root useful in palsy and amaurosis, also externally for ulcers and herpetic eruptions.


Hepatica. *H. nobilis.* *Trifolium aureum.* *Anemone Hepatica.* Aperitive, vulnerary, useful in diabetes and dysentery; leaves detergent in diseases of the skin, or in gargles.

** Lesser celandine.** *Pilcrowt.* *Chelidonium minus.* *Ranunculus Ficaria.* Juice of the root acid, styptic, useful in piles, being weakened with wine or beer; leaves caustic, but mild and eatable in Sweden, according to Linnaeus.

**Lesser spear-wort.** *Ranunculus flammatus minor.* *R. Lingua.*

**Great spear-wort.** *Ranunculus flammatus major.* *R. Lingua.*

Alpine crow-foot. *Thora.* *Ranunculus Thora.* Very acrid, cauterises the skin; poisonous to man and horse.

**Upright meadow-crow-foot.** *Butter cups.* *Ranunculus acris.* Equally caustic; root used, when dry, as a febrifuge in intermittent.

**Round-root crow-foot.** *Ranunculus bulbosus.* Very acrid, kills rats, but not sheep; root used as a vesicatory; yields a nutritive fæcula.

**Marsh crow-foot.** *Ranunculus palustris.* *R. selcra tus.* Very acrid and poisonous, but eaten by animals in some countries.

**Water crow-foot.** *Ranunculus aquatilis.* Acid, eaten by cattle.

**Corn crow-foot.** *Ranunculus arvensis.* The same.

**Wood crow-foot.** *Ranunculus auricomus.* Less acrid, used while young as a potherb; by drying most of the ranunculi lose their acridness.
*Crow foot. Ranunculus. R. repens. Herb used as a pootherb, while young.

White-flowered crow-foot. Ranunculus montanus. R. aconitifolius. Herb used to cure intermittents, by being applied to the wrists.

*Marsh marigold. Caltha palustris. Herb acrid, caustic, useful externally in diseases of the reins or loins.


*Mouse tail. Myosurus minimus.

Birds eye. Adonis vernalis.


*Herb Christopher. Bane berries. Christophoriana. Actea spicata. Vulnerary, astringent; juice of the berries affords a deep black dye.

Actea racemosa. Root infused in spirit, used in rheumatic pains, used also in astringent gargles.

Zanthorrhiza apiifolia. Root extremely bitter; bitterness very permanent, scarcely to be got rid of by washing the mouth with very hot water; tinges the spittle of a fine yellow.

Yellow root. Hydrastis Canadensis. Root bitter, used for calumbo; gives out a most beautiful yellow colour.

Black hellebore. Christmas rose. Elachorus niger. Melampodium. Helleborus niger. Root nauseous, violently purgative to both man and horse, diuretic and emmenagogue, also used as an exutory in cattle to keep open issues; dose in powder, gr. x to 3j.

Three-leaved hellebore. Helleborus trilolius. Dyes skins, wool, &c, yellow.


Helleborus hyemalis. Qualities the same as black hellebore.

*Great bastard bears-foot. Setter wort. Helleboraster maximus. Helleborus fœtidus. Leaves vermifuge, in powder, gr. x to 3ls, or a decoction of 3j; the juice (a little vinegar being added to moisten the bruised leaves) made into a syrup, is also used with advantage, a tea spoonful at night, and one or two in the morning.

Trollius Asiaticus. Equally acrid, and must be used with caution.


Nigella arvensis. Seeds have the same qualities.

*Columbine. Aquilegia sylvesteris. A. vulgaris. Herb, flower and seeds opening, acrid, diuretic, and used in detergent gargles.

Cimicifuga foetida. Root antispasmodic, but weaker than piony.


Upright larks-spur. Delphinium Ajacis.

Siberian bee larks-spur. Delphinium elatum. Have the same qualities as the common larks spur.

Stavesacre. Staphisagria. Delphinium Staphisagria. Seeds acrid, nauseous, kill lice and rats, purging violently in doses of gr. iij to gr. x; used as a masticatory in tooth-ache, and also in apophlegmatizant gargles.

Wolfs bane. Aconitum lycoctonum. Root poisonous, occasioning vertigo, stupor, and spasm; used to kill dogs and wolves.


Early blue wolfs-bane. Aconitum Napellus.

Greater monks-hood. Aconitum Canmarum.

Aconitum Tauricum. Are used indiscriminately for one another, and sold under the name of aconitum.


Knowltonia vesicaria. Used as a vesicatory.

PLANTS WHOSE NATURAL FAMILY IS UNKNOWN.

Sala. Shal-chucua. Shorca robusta. Wood excellent for ship-building; exudes a resin called saul dammer; bark used in tanning.
VEGETABLES.

Blighia sapida. Aril of the seed esculent.

Denphol. Xanthochymus pictorius. Yields a yellow colour used in painting. Query puree?

Bastard cedar. Bubroma Guazuma.

Wood oil-tree. Dipterocarpus turbinatus. Yields the balsam called wood oil.

Lucuma keale. Adenostemum nitidum. Leaves resinous; fruit very fine tasted; wood very heavy, beautifully veined.

Actinophyllum angulatum.

Actinophyllum pedicellatum. Exude a crystalline gum.

Gilibertia umbellata. Bark and seed-vessels slightly aromatic.


Parts of plants not known.

Agal agal. Fucus tenax? A sea-weed from which the Chinese obtain a kind of mucilage used to stiffen silk, paper, &c.

Putchuck. A fleshy root, moderately hard, texture like a decayed bone; smell fragrant; when chewed, its taste is similar to that of the tea leaf: is burnt in China as a perfume.

Peepulmul. Pimplemool. Piplamore. A slender root in small knotty pieces, of a pungent aromatic taste, slight smell, decoction slight yellow, smell very fragrant and agreeable.

Missoy bark. From the Papua islands, inside obscure yellow, covered with a greyish epidermis; has a sweet smell and spicy taste.


Illinois nut. Esculent.

II. SPECIES;

Or Denominations comprising several Vegetables.

Four greater carminative hot seeds. Quatuor semina calida majora carminativa. Anise, Carui, Cummin, and Fennel.


Four cold seeds. Quatuor semina frigida. Cucumber, Gourd, Melon, and Water melon.

Four lesser cold seeds. Quatuor semina frigida minora. Endive, Lettice, Purslain, and Succory.


Five emollient herbs. Quinque herbce emollientes. Beet, Mallow, Marsh mallow, French Mercury, and Violet.


Four cordial flowers. Quatuor flores cordiales. Borage, Bugloss, Roses, and Violets.


The five myrobalans. Myrobalani quinque. Belleric, Chebulic, Emblic the most purgative, Indian, and Yellow the most astringent.
**Glyster Herbs.** *Herbae pro enemate.* Mallow leaves, two parts, and camomile flowers one part: an ounce and a half to a pint of water.

**Fomentation Herbs.** *Herbae pro fotu.* Leaves of southernwood, tops of sea wormwood, and camomile flowers, each two parts, bay leaves one part: three ounces and half to six pints of water.

**Cake Saffron.** *Crocus in placenta.* Hay saffron one part, petals of marygolds or safflower nine parts, made into thin cakes with a little oil: sold at the small shops for saffron, and also as a cordial for birds when in moult.

**Alexandrian Senna.** *Choice senna.* *Senna Alexandria.* S. *selecta.* Made up, according to some French authors, by the merchants of Cairo, of five cwt. of the leaves of *cassia lanceolata*, three cwt. of those of *cassia senna*, and two cwt. of those of *cynanchum arguel*.

**Tripoli Senna.** *Common Senna.* *Senna Tripolitana.* S. *communis.* Contains a larger proportion of *cynanchum arguel*, as also various proportions of *periploca graeca*, and different species of *apocynum*.

**Species for Bitters.** Rad. gentianae 5fs; cort. cinch. 3ij; cort. aurant. 3ij; canellae albae 3ij; for two bottles of white wine.

2. Rad. gent. 5ij; cort. aurant. 3ij; cardam. minor. 3fs; for a quart of brandy.

3. Rad. gent., cort. aurant. sicc. ana 5ij; cort. limon. recent. 5fs; for a pint and a half of boiling water.

**Species for Diet Drink.** Lign. guaiaci 5fs; rad. chineæ, rad. sarsa. ana 3ij; lign. sassafr. 3ij; rad. glycyrrh. sicc. 3iv; for three quarts of water.

2. Lign. guaiaci, rad. sarsa., rad. chineæ, ana 5ij; sennæ electæ 5fs; rad. rhæi 3ij; for four quarts of water, to which add, before it is boiled, subcarb. potassæ 5ij; antimonii crudi 3ijj: used in gonorrhœa and syphilis for common drink.

**British Herb Tobacco.** Thyme, two oz. coltsfoot, three oz. betony and eyebright, ana four oz. marjoram and hyssop, ana two oz. rosemary and lavender, ana eight oz. M.

**China Tea.** Leaves of thea, dried and mixed with a small proportion of those of camellia Japonica, camellia se-sanqua, and olea fragrans, the two last being added for the purpose of scenting the tea, as the thea leaves alone have little or no scent.
China tea is not turned black by being put into water impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen gas, nor does it tinge spirit of hartshorn blue. The infusion is amber coloured, and is not reddened by adding a few drops of oil or spirit of vitriol to it.

**Imitation tea.** The leaves which have been found in the possession of the manufacturers, are those of the sloe tree, ash tree, elder bush, and white thorn. They are described as having been boiled in some cases with logwood, or scalded, then rolled up and dried, the green bloom being given to them by Dutch pink, or verditer. The use of sheep's dung, verdigris, or copperas in colouring them seems a mere slander.

**Russian tea.** Composed of the leaves of saxifraga crassifolia, pyrola rotundifolia or winter green, clematis alba, pyrola uniflora, prunus padus or bird cherry, spiræa coronata, ulmus campestris or common elm, polypodium fragrans, and rosa canina or dogrose.

**Bowles Herb Tea.** Wood betony, wood sage, and ground pine, *ana p. æquales.* Very useful in gout, headache, and nervous disorders.

**Semilla del Guacharo.** Various sorts of hard and dry fruits, found in the stomachs of the young guachoroes, a sort of nocturnal bird. A celebrated South American remedy against intermittent fevers.
In a medical or chemical point of view, animals are inferior in rank to vegetables, as neither affording remedies of such power, nor consisting of so many distinct principles as the latter.

There is even reason to suppose that most of the virtues attributed to animal substances are imaginary, and that their apparent effects ought to be ascribed to the other substances exhibited with them.

As the perduscent system of Linnaeus has been abandoned in treating of vegetables for the natural system, so the proficient system of the French naturalists has been also adopted in respect to animals.

In general only those animal substances are mentioned, which are, or rather have been, kept in the shops, as many of them are now seldom kept in England, except in certain situations, where there is a resort of foreigners, who still retain the use of them in their medical practice; a few others are added, on account of some peculiar qualities that they possess.

1. MAMMALIA.

Human skull. Cranium hominis. The powder, in doses of 3j, used in epilepsy: those which have been long buried are to be preferred; and some even limit the effect to that triangular bone called the os triquetrum!

Paring of the nails. Rasura unguis. Was a common vomit.

Mummy. Mumia. Either that brought from Egypt, or prepared at home, by dipping muscular flesh in spirit of wine, and hanging it up in a brisk draft of air, or smoking
it like ham. Used in bruises, epilepsy, asthma, phthisis, in powder 3fs to 3j, in wine, horā somni.

**Puppies. Catelli.** Live puppies, split in half and applied while warm, have been employed as poultices to draw out venom from sores or boils; they have also been boiled in oil to render it mucilaginous.

**Wolf’s liver. Hepar lupi.** Used dried in diseases of the liver.

**Fox lungs. Pulmones vulpis.** Was used, when dried and powdered, in a pectoral linctus, still a favourite with the common people.

**Huckle bone of a hare. Astragalus leporis. Talus leporinus.** In powder diuretic!

**Hare’s fur. Pili leporis.** Styptic.

**Musk in the bags. Moschus in vesica.** The China, in thin bags, well filled, round, and with short hairs, is accounted the best; those which have been sewed up, are often adulterated by the Dutch drug-manufacturers.

**Musk bags. Exuviae moschi.** From which the musk has been extracted, are used by perfumers to make the essence of musk, out of economy, as they communicate a considerable scent to liquids in which they are soaked.

**Elk’s hoof. Ungula alcis.** Anti-epileptic, either worn externally, so as to touch the skin, or taken in powder in doses of 5j; it smells very sweet when scraped, by which it may be distinguished from a buffaloe’s hoof, which is sometimes sold for it.

**Bone of a stag’s heart. Os e corde cervi.** Cardiac, esteemed good to remove barrenness and prevent abortion in women! dose, in powder, 3fs, nocte maneque.

**Harts horn shavings. Rasura cornu cervi. Cornua, P. L. ed. 1809.** Are really the horns of the buck, or fallow deer, Cervus Dama, as those of the stag or hart, C. Elaphus, called foreign horns, are too brown on the inside; used to form a nutritive and restorative jelly, and as a substitute for isinglass in fining beer, wine, and other liquors.

**Stags pizzle. Priapus cervi.** Aphrodisiac, 3j to 5j, in powder.


**Gold-beaters skins.** The intestina recta of oxen,
which have been beaten quite smooth for the manufacture of
gold leaf; used as a defensive dressing for slight cuts.

ALLANTOIDES OF CALVES. Used in philosophical experi-
ments for small air balloons.

SHAGREEN. Corium granulatum. The prepared skin
of a wild ass.

RENNET BAG. One of the stomachs of a calf, which
being salted and dried, is used to coagulate milk, by soak-
ing a piece of it in some water, and mixing the strained infu-
sion with the milk.

STONE-HORSE WARTS. Verrucae pedum equinorum. Used
in intermittent fevers.

BOARS TOOTH. Dens apri. Used as hartshorn shav-
ings, and certainly of greater value, because they are dearer.

HUCKLE BONE OF A SOW. Astragalus suillus. Talus
suis. Diuretic!

PIGS FLARE. Adeps suillus. Adeps, P. L. 1809. Only
used for extraction of hog's lard.

RHINOCEROS HORN. Cornu rhinocerotis. Alexiterial in
powder to 3 j for a dose.

 IVORY SHAVINGS AND DUST. Rasura eboris. Dens ele-
phantis. Used, like hartshorn shavings, for making jelly.

UNICORN FOSSILE.

SEA-HORSE TEETH. Dens equi marini. Used to make
artificial teeth, as this sort of ivory does not grow yellow.

MANATI STONE. Lapis manati. The tooth of the sea
cow, used also for artificial teeth. The specimen in the
collection of the London College of Physicians is a very
heavy solid bone, nearly spherical, appearing like a stone,
but of a bony structure: another specimen in the same col-
lection, labelled lapis manati spurius, is a flat bone, some-
what similar in weight and hardness.

WHALE BONE. Laminae balenarum. The teeth of the balena mysticetus, used for flexible probes, and various other
purposes.

UNICORNS HORN. Cornu unicornu. C. monocerotis.
Resists the operation of poisons!

SWEET HOOF. Unguis odorata. Blatta Byzantica vera.
The specimens in the College collection are evidently the
claw's of some animal.
2. AVES.

Inward skin of a fowl's gizzard. *Pelliculae stomachi gallinæ interiores.* To strengthen the stomach!

Egg shell. *Ovi gallinacei testa.* Antinephritic, cardialgic, in powder, 3s to 3j.

Guacharo. The peritoneum of these nocturnal birds furnishes a fine oil used in cookery.

Carolina pigeons. *Columbaria migratoria.* Very fat, yield a fine oil, used in cookery. Several thousand barrels of this oil have been collected in a single year in America.

3. AMPHIBIA.

Toad. *Bufo.* Dried, diuretic, antihydropic, in powder to 3j.

Frogs spawn. *Sperniola.* Used as an ingredient, from whence to distil a simple water.

Salamander. *Salamandra.* Infused in oil, renders it diaphoretic internally, and externally useful in rheumatism.

Hyla tinctoria. The native Americans rub the skin of parrots with its blood, to cause the growth of various coloured feathers.

4. REPTILIA.

Turtle. *Caro testudinis.* Highly nutritive, analeptic, antiscorbutic.


Scaly lizard. *Lacerta agilis.* May be used instead of skinks.

Vipers. *Vipera.* Both live and dried, alexiterial, sudorific, depurative, very nutritive, but have given way to turtle.

Serpents slough. *Exuvia serpentis.* *Spolium serpentis.* Used as a ligature in intermittent fevers; a practice lately revived, but without the mumery of the serpents slough, by George Kellie, in his tract on the medical effects of compression by the tourniquet: also to facilitate delivery, bound round the belly or loins!
ANIMALS.—5. Pisces.

5. PISCES.

Isinglass. *Fish glue. Ichthyocolla.* The dried air-bladders of the acipenser huso form the best kind, the inferior sorts are the dried air-bladders and entrails of any other large fish found in cold countries: nutritive, demulcent; used by clear-starchers, as gr. vj form a stiff jelly with half a pint of water: it is also used to fine wines and vinous liquors. The sorts found in trade are short staple, long staple, book, leaf, and indissoluble: S. S. shred is usually employed in medicine.

Caviar. Dried roes of sturgeon, used as a sauce.

Bone of a perch’s head. *Os e capite percae.* Absorbent, lithontriptic, and externally in tooth-powders, and to dry ulcers. The College specimens resemble dentalia spuria.

Barbel roe. Violently cathartic.

Scales of the bleak. Used to make the oriental essence with which artificial pearls are coloured.

Anchovies. The real, *Encrasicolus,* or the common made of sprats, much used as sauce.

Pike’s jaw bone. *Mandibula lucii.* The powder used in leucorrhœa, and to facilitate labour, in doses of 3j to 3ij.

Liver of eels. *Hepar anguilla.* Dried and powdered, facilitate labour, Εj to Εij in eyatho vini.

Botargo. Red caviar. The dried roe of the mugil ephalus, used as a sauce.

Tooth shells. *Dentalia spuria.* The bones taken out of haddocks’ heads, used with vinegar as a stimulant to warts.

Lapis carpionum. A quadrangular flat bone, yellow, and rather cartilaginous; absorbent.

Sharks teeth. *Dens squali.* Teeth of the squalus echarias, used as an absorbent.

Fish skin. The skin of the white shark, squalus echarias, used for polishing wood.

Indian grass. *Sea grass. Fucus Tendo* of Linnaeus. Used by anglers as the end of the line next the hook; becomes brittle unless greased: it has lately been said to be of an animal nature, and to be the fibres which are attached to the ovules of the shark.
6. MOLLUSCA.

The Linnæan order is reversed by putting mollusca before insects, but the organization of these animals approaches the nearest to those of the more perfect orders.

Cuttle fish bone. Os sepiae. Astringent, much used by calf farmers, also in dentifrices, and by silversmiths, &c. to make moulds for spoons and other small work, as it is tender, and takes a good impression by merely pressing together, with the pattern placed between them.

Purpura. Murex Brandaris. Its yellowish juice reddens in the sun, and dyes woollen cloth scarlet.

Blatta Byzantina spuria. The horny operculum of the murex ramosus; hepatic, anti-epileptic, in powder 3½s to ½.

Buccinum lapillus. Its juice used to dye red.

Helix pomatia. A large kind of snail, used as food, transported from the south of Europe into this country by Sir Kenelm Digby, for his lady when in a decline, and now living wild in the neighbourhood of his seats in Sussex and Buckinghamshire; highly restorative.


Concha Veneris. A species of marginella, like M. Anglica, but ovate.

Concha. In the College collection is turbo natatorius, which is like T. helicinus, but variously coloured.

Test:e ciconle. In the same collection are the columnæ of buccinum undatum, the other part being broken off.

Buccinum. Under this name are included various species of univalves.

Dactylus. Shells of solen vaginatus or ensis.


Oyster shells. Testæ ostreorum. Testæ.

Mother of pearl. Mater perlarum.

Pearls. Seed pearl. Margarita. Uniones. Absorbent, antacid, 3½s to ½, or even more.

Umbilicus marinus. The shell-like operculum of turbo marmoreus, or some turbinated shell about an inch and half over; aphrodisiac: there is a spurious sort, of a much larger size.
7. VERMES.

Leech. *Hirudo. H. officinalis.* Bite of these animals used as an inartificial and clumsy mode of bleeding; of use in country places, where neither surgeons nor cuppers can be procured, and the animals are plentiful—and elsewhere, for the sake of increasing the charge to rich patients.

Foreign leeches. Imported from France and Portugal; foot uniformly coloured.

Earth worms. *Lumbrici.* Dried and powdered, 3d to 5j, diuretic.

8. CRUSTACEI.

Crabs eyes. *Oculi cancrorum.* A concretion found in the stomach of craw-fish, *cancer Astacus,* at the season in which they are about to change their shell.


9. INSECTA.

Internally diuretic, and in excess produce strangury or bloody urine; externally vesicatory.


Scorpions. *Scorpioncs.* Infused in oil, render it alexitical.


Oil beetle. *Meloc Proscarabaeus.

Meloe majalis.* Weaker than the former.


Lady bird. *Lady cow. Coccinella septempunctata.* Bruised upon an aching tooth, is odontalgic, as are also many other insects.


Kermes berries. *Kermes. Coccus infectarius.* C. baphicus. C. ilicis. Dried, or their juice, aphrodisiac, alexitical, and used to promote delivery.

Cochineal. Cochinnella. Coccus. C. cacti. Cordial, alexiterial, gr. viij to 3j, but chiefly used at present as a colouring drug for medicines, pickles, and in dyeing, for which last purpose 2400 cwt. are annually consumed in the British islands.

Wild cochineal. Granillo. Grana sylvestria, which is smaller than the cultivated, and is not to be confounded with the grana sylvestria of the present day.

Scarlet grains. Coccus Polonicus. Used as the former.

Bees. Apes. Dried and powdered, 3j, diuretic.

10. ZOOPHYTÆ.


Corallium album spurium. The specimen in the College collection is a kind of incrusting millepora.

Corallium album secundum. A species of the caryophyllea of Lamarck, perhaps corallium fascicularis. Absorbent, antacid, to 3j or more.


Sea navel-wort. Androsaces. Acetabulum. Tubularia Acetabulum. Of this 3ij drank in wine, are a powerful diuretic; has been confounded with umbilicus marinus, by Lewis.
IV. CONDITA;

Or, Parts of Vegetables and Animals preserved for Use, and arranged according to the Mode adopted for their Preservation.

**Dried roots.** They should be rubbed in water to get rid of the dirt, and also some of the mucous substance that would otherwise render them mouldy. The larger are then to be cut, split, or peeled; but in most aromatic roots, as those of the umbelliferous plants, the odour residing in the bark, they must not be peeled. They are then to be spread on sieves or hurdles, and dried in a heat of about 120 deg. Fahr. either on the top of an oven, in a stove, or a steam closet, taking care to shake them occasionally to change the surfaces exposed to the air. Thick and juicy roots, as those of rhubarb, briony, piony, water lily, &c. are cut in slices, strung upon a thread, and hung in garlands, in a heat of about 90 to 100 deg. Fahr. Squills are scaled, threaded, and dried in chaplets round the tube of a German stove, or in a hot closet; but they are very subject to grow soft. Beaume advises that rhubarb should be washed, in order to separate that mucous principle which would otherwise render it black and soft when powdered. Potatoes are first boiled, and then cut in slices and dried, to form a kind of sago. Orchis roots are boiled in water, and then dried to form saloop.

**Dried woods** require little attention; but the silver grain is liable to the attack of insects. Buffon advised trees intended for timber to be barked a year before they were felled, as in that time the silver grain becomes as hard as the heart of the wood. Timber for ship-building is sometimes soaked in a solution of arsenic, to hinder it from affording a lodgment to marine worms. By floating timber for some time in water, it loses part of its extractive and saccharine
juices, and becomes harder, so as to be less liable to be attacked by insects or worms: by soaking in alum water, it is rendered less combustible.

**Dried barks,** for medical purposes, require the outer skin to be peeled off, as it is usually coarse and ineffectual. The ordinary heat of the atmosphere is in general sufficient.

**Dried peels of fruits,** as those of pomegranates, oranges, or lemons. In this case, the outer peel should be separated from the greatest part of the white fungous substance, and it should not be squeezed or moistened with the juice of the fruit.

**Dried tops, leaves, or whole herbs.** They should be gathered in a dry season, cleansed from discoloured and rotten leaves, screened from earth or dust, placed on hurdles, covered with blotting-paper, and exposed to the sun or the heat of a stove, in a dry airy place. The quicker they are dried the better, as they have less time to ferment or grow mouldy; hence they should be spread thin, and frequently turned: when dried, they should be shaken in a large meshed sieve to get rid of the eggs of any insects that would otherwise be hatched amongst them. Aromatic herbs ought to be dried quickly with a moderate heat, that their odour may not be lost. Almost all plants, after they have been dried so as to become brittle, give a little, and become more odorous, as melilot, red roses, oak of Jerusalem, lesser century. Cruciferous plants, or the tetradymania of Linnaeus, should not be dried, as in that case they lose all their anti-scorbutic qualities. It is singular that although these plants are so hot to the human taste, they are the most liable of any to the attacks of insects, and are always the first that are destroyed by them, when kept in a hortus siccus. Some persons have proposed to dry herbs in a water-bath, but this occasions them to be as it were half boiled in their own water, especially as the evaporation goes on slowly in close vessels.

**Dried flowers.** They should be dried as speedily as possible, the calyces, claws, &c. being previously taken off: when the flowers are very small, the calyx is left, or even the whole flowering spike, as in the greatest portion of the labiate flowers. Compound flowers, with pappous seeds, as coltsfoot, ought to be dried very high and before they are entirely opened, otherwise the slight moisture that remains
would develop the pappi, and these would form a kind of cottony nap, which would be very hurtful in infusions, by leaving irritating particles in the throat. Flowers of little or no smell may be dried in a heat of 75 to 100 deg. Fahr. The succulent petals of the liliaceous plants, whose odour is very fugacious, cannot well be dried, as their mucilaginous substance rots and grows black. Several sorts of flowering tops, as those of lesser centaury, lily of the valley, wormwood, melilot, water germander, &c. are tied in small parcels, and hung up, or else exposed to the sun, wrapped in paper cor- nets, that they may not be discoloured. The colour of the petals of red roses is preserved by their being quickly dried with heat, after which the yellow anthers are separated by sifting. The odour of Provence roses and red pinks is increased by drying. Much of the odour of labiate plants resides in their calyx.

After some time, the dried flowers of violets, bugloss, or borage, grow yellow, and even become entirely discoloured, especially if they are kept in glass vessels that admit the light; if, however, they are dipped for a moment in boiling water, and slightly pressed before they are put into the dry- ing stove, the blue colour is rendered permanent.

Plants lose more or less by drying, according to their state of dryness or freshness.

The flowers of borage, bugloss, spotted lungwort, lily of the valley, violet, St. John's wort, red poppy, sundew, lose about fourteen ounes in the pound: water lily flowers lose still more. The flowers of marygold, broom, rosemary, sage, and almost all the labiate flowers, as also wet saffron as it is called, the tops of water germander, and wormwood, lose twelve and a half, or thirteen ounes. Roses, clove pinks, leaves of bugle, tops of wild marjoram, feverfew, camomile, arnica, gnaphalium dioicum, and other corymbiferous plants, lose eleven and a half or twelve ounes. Flowers of the mallow kind, and elecampane root, lose nearly the same. Eyebright, yellow ladies' bedstraw or eheese rennet, melilot, and other herbs of the papilionaceous kind, sanicle, the flowers of the lime tree, lose ten or eleven ounes. Pe- riwinkle, tops of lesser centaury, the excrecence of the dog- rose called bedeguar, and all herbaceous stalks not of a woody nature, lose from nine to ten ounes. Saxifrage and other roots of a middling size, lose nine ounes, or rather more than a half. Rhubarb, the succulent roots of briony
or wild vine, wake robin or cuckow pint, lose about two thirds. Barks, woods, especially those that are resinous, lose about one half.

Dried plants for a hortus siccus. The plants being laid down, in their natural position as far as possible, upon some sheets of blotting-paper, are then to be covered with two or more sheets of the same, and a board being laid upon the whole, to prevent the leaves, &c. from curling up, weights are put upon the board, and the whole exposed to the air in a dry place. If the stalks or other parts of the plants are very thick, the lower part may be pared, so as to lay the whole as flat as possible. The paper should be changed every two or three days, and the weights increased until the plants are thoroughly dry. A number of plants may be submitted to the same press at once, placed one upon another, with several sheets of blotting-paper between them. If circumstances require haste, the plant spread between papers may be dried by a warm smoothing iron, such as is used for linen. When this is done by a well-practised hand, the colours of the flowers are preserved better than by any other mode.

A still better way is to have a box the size of a sheet of paper, and about nine inches or a foot deep, then strew some sand about an inch thick at the bottom, over which place a sheet of blotting-paper, and upon this, as many of the plants as will conveniently lie upon it, carefully expanding and smoothing them; then put a sheet of blotting-paper over them, and the thickness of about half an inch of sand, upon which another sheet of paper, another layer of plants, paper, and sand, may be placed, thus continuing till the stock of plants is exhausted, or the box filled, observing to have a layer of sand at the top: the box is then to be put into a dry airy place, or near a common fire, till the drying is complete: when the plants are dried, they may either be pasted down on sheets of paper, or otherwise fastened by thread, or slips of paper passed through slits in the sheet.

Instead of flattening the plants for the purpose of placing them in books, they are sometimes dried in their natural form, by suspending them in a tin box of sufficient depth, then carefully filling the box with sand, and placing it in a warm dry place for a few days; after which the sand is to be taken out carefully, and the dry plants may be either made into nosegays and covered with a glass case, or stuck
CONDITA.

in pots, and scented with a few drops of a proper essential oil: even mushrooms may be dried under sand in a similar manner. The sand should be rather coarse, that the moisture may breathe out the more freely.

Dried seeds. These require, in general, but little attention. The farinaceous and leguminous sorts may be dried in a stove; oily seeds, fit for making emulsions, must not be dried by heat, but only in the free air, and even then they are liable to become rancid. The seeds of cruciferous plants soon lose their germinative faculty, unless they are kept under moist sand in a cool place; but those of black and white mustard, rape, and charlock, are dried in stoves until they become in some degree friable, for the purpose of being ground into flour of mustard. Almonds, pistachias, and in general all seeds, keep best in their shells or other integuments. Horny seeds, although highly dried, retain their germinative faculty for a long time. The seeds of umbelliferous plants, although they are oily, dry very well in the air, the oil being volatile.

Seeds preserved for transport. Large seeds, as acorns, have been sent to distant countries by being wiped dry, rolled up very close in thin ribands of bees wax, put into boxes, and the interstices filled with melted wax, poured in when it was just upon the point of becoming solid; but the best way with all seeds is to put them in their natural covers among raisins or brown sugar, which keeps them moist, and in a state fit for vegetation.

Dried fruits. Fruits gathered before they are thoroughly ripe, are kept upon a layer of straw, in order to ripen, in a cool, dry, shady place. Citrons and oranges will thus ripen, although gathered quite green. The fruit ought not to touch one another, lest they should grow rotten, for want of free evaporation at the place where they touch. Cherries and plums are usually dried in an oven heated to 110 deg. Fahr. Figs, dates, jubebs, sebestens, myrobalans, and other nutritive fruits of warm climates, are dried in the sun upon hurdles. Dried grapes, raisins, and grocers' currants, are made by dipping the fruit into a ley made of wood ashes or barilla, at 12 or 15 degrees of Beaume's hydrometer, to every four gallons of which is added a handful of salt, and a pint of oil or a pound and a half of butter, and then drying them in the sun; they lose about two thirds of their weight, and become covered with a white saccharine exudation.
CONDITA.

Mangoes are peeled, pulped, pressed into thin sheets, like brown paper, and then dried. Chestnuts are dried upon hurdles over a clear fire.

DRIED ANIMAL SUBSTANCES, for the materia medica. These are usually done in a stove or oven, as vipers, skinks, cantharides, cochineal, &c.; but if any larvae should hatch in them, they must be heated to 122 deg. Fahr. to destroy the insects.

FROZEN SUBSTANCES. The action of frost has been used to dry some animal substances, as ling, haddocks, rein-deer tongues, &c.

SUBSTANCES PRESERVED BY HEATING IN WELL-CLOSED VESSELS. This mode of preserving vegetables as well as animals has been lately written upon by Appert, in France, and a patent has been taken out by Donkin and Co. in England, to prevent us from receiving any benefit by Appert's work, unless through their medium. The substances to be preserved are to be put into strong glass bottles, with necks of a proper size, corked with the greatest care, luted with a mixture of lime and soft cheese, spread on rags, and the whole bound down with wires across it: the bottles are then inclosed separately in canvass bags, and put into a copper of water, which is gradually heated till it boils, and thus kept until it is presumed that the substances are, as it were, boiled in their own water. Meat or poultry ought to be three quarters boiled or roasted before it is put into the bottles: the whole is then left to cool, the bottles taken out and carefully examined before they are laid by, lest they should have cracked, or the lute given way. The patentees use stone-ware jars and tin boxes soldered up, instead of glass bottles.

FRUIT, &c. PRESERVED IN WATER. This mode is in some measure similar to the preceding: the fruit not quite ripe, pulse or other substance, is put into wide-necked bottles, which are placed in a copper of water nearly up to their mouths, and they are lightly corked; the water is then heated till it is very hot, but does not scald, and this heat is kept up for half an hour: the bottles are then taken out, and immediately filled with boiling water to the very brim, carefully corked, wired, placed on their sides, and turned at first every week, but afterwards seldomer, to prevent any part, in consequence of the bubble of air that forms in them, from getting dry, and thus becoming mouldy. Some
attempt to preserve fruits, &c. without water, by heating the water-bath to boiling, and corking the bottles while in the boiling water, but this does not succeed so well, unless the fruit is very green; and the water is at any rate useful to put into pies. Great quantities of cranberries are yearly brought from the northern countries, in casks preserved in water.

**Pickles in brine.** A brine is made of bay-salt and water, thoroughly saturated, so that some of the salt remains undissolved; into this brine the substances to be preserved are plunged, and kept covered with it. Among vegetables, French beans, artichokes, olives, and the different sorts of samphire are thus preserved; and among animals, herrings and pork, but these latter can hardly be said to belong to this work. Specimens of animals may also be preserved in brine, as also anatomical preparations; and this method, although it may not be so elegant as the use of spirit of wine, yet it answers nearly as well, and is much more economical: for this purpose, the brine should be filtered.

**Pickles in dry salt.** This mode of preservation is almost entirely confined to beef or pork: the salt is to be well rubbed in, and the meat then laid on a table, or in a tub with a double bottom, that the brine may drain off as fast as it forms, and frequently turned; when the brine ceases to run, the meat is to be buried in salt, and thus kept closely packed. Meat which has had the bones taken out is the best for salting: in some places the salted meat is pressed by heavy weights or a screw, to extract the moisture so much the sooner. In hot climates, the meat being cut up as soon as killed, is immediately rubbed over with the still warm fat, before the salt is applied to it.

**Salted flowers.** *Flores saliti.* Rose or elder flowers one bushel, brown salt 2 lb; mix and beat them to a paste, which keep in a close vessel; by this means the chemists are enabled to distil rose or elder flower water at any time.

**Preserves in oil.** In some countries they keep salmon and tunny in olive oil, as also truffles; the jars are kept closely luted till the substances are wanted, to prevent the oil from growing rancid.

**Wet conserves in sirup.** In making these, it is necessary to consider the manner in which the several degrees of strength in sirup is judged of in boiling: if moist sugar
is used, the syrop must be clarified with white of eggs, but if refined sugar is used, it need only be melted over the fire in a quarter, or at most one third of water, and as the water evaporates, the syrop must be taken up with a large spoon, and let to fall into the pan again. If, during this manipulation, it forms a broad sheet as it falls, it is said to be boiled to a candy height, and will exhibit when taken from the fire, but still warm, 36 deg. of Beaume's hydrometer: if it has not been boiled quite so far, the sheet is formed but imperfectly, and it exhibits a smaller number of degrees; it is then said to be boiled to a weak candy height. In shaking the ladle of syrop, when in this state, it runs over in the form of the feathers of a quill, or drops in the manner of pearls, which being received in a glass of water, ought to fall to the bottom in solid and brittle globules. If the boiling is continued a little longer, these effects are produced in a more perfect manner, and the syrop exhibits 37 deg. by the hydrometer; it is then said to be boiled to a full candy height: if it be now stirred until it is cold, it forms a dry powdery mass. As all the water is now evaporated, if the sugar is continued on the fire, it begins to turn red, and acquires a burnt taste.

To preserve fruits, then, which are the substances usually preserved in syrop, the latter is boiled to a weak candy height, and poured hot upon the fruits so as to cover it; the juice of the fruit of course weakens the syrop, which must, therefore, the next day be poured off the fruit, and reboiled to the former height, and then poured on the fruit again; and this must be repeated if the fruit is very juicy, a third or fourth time, until the syrop is no longer weakened by the juice of the fruit.

Dry preserves in sugar. The fruit, if very succulent, is first soaked for some hours, in very hard water, or in weak alum water, to harden it, and then drained. Upon the fruit, either prepared or not, syrop boiled to a candy height, and half cold, is to be poured: after some hours, the syrop, weakened by the juice of the fruit, is poured off, reboiled, and poured on again, and this repeated sometimes a third time. When the syrop is judged to be no longer weakened, the fruit is taken out of it, and drained.

Candied angelica. Caules angelicae conditi. The stalks are to be boiled for a quarter of an hour in water, to take away their bitterness and some of the strong scent;
they are then to be put into syrop boiled to a full candy height, kept on the fire until they appear quite dry, and then taken out and drained. Cordial, aphrodisiac.

Candied eryngo. *Radix eryngii condita*, is prepared nearly in the same manner, but the roots are only slit, and washed three or four times in cold water, before they are put into the syrop. Highly aphrodisiac.

Candied orange peel. *Cortex aurantiiorum condita*. The peels are soaked in cold water, frequently changed, till they lose their bitterness, and are then put into syrop, till they become soft and transparent, when they are taken out and drained. Stomachic.

Candied lemon peel. *Cortex limonum condita*. The peels are soaked in cold water, frequently changed, till they lose their bitterness, and are then put into syrop, till they become soft and transparent, when they are taken out and drained.

Candied orange flowers. *Flores aurantiiae conditi*. Orange flowers, freed from their cups, stamina and pistils, four ounces are put into thirteen of sugar, boiled to a candy height, and poured on a slab, so as to be formed into cakes. Stomachic, antispasmodic.

Preserves in honey. Seeds and fruits may be preserved by being put into honey, and on being taken out, washed, and planted, they will vegetate. Honey has also been used to preserve the corpses of persons who have died at a distance from home, that they might be conveyed thither. The Spartans who fell in battle were usually buried on the spot, but the bodies of their kings were preserved in honey, and carried home.

Preserves in brandy, or other spirits. Plums, apricocks, cherries, peaches, and other juicy fruits, ought to be gathered before they are perfectly ripe, and soaked for some hours in very hard water, or in alum water, to make them firm. As the moisture of the fruit weakens the spirit, it ought to be strong, and five oz. of sugar should be added to each quart of the spirit.

Objects of natural history preserved in spirit. In this case a small quantity of spirit of hartshorn is usually added to the spirit of wine, which prevents the specimens from growing so brittle as when preserved in pure vinous spirit, and renders them capable of being examined anatomically, even after being kept for several months. Flowers and fruits are also preserved in this manner, but in pure spirit of wine, or other similar liquor.

Pickles in vinegar. Many of these are kept in the shops: the vegetables are usually soaked in salt and water
for some hours, then drained, and boiling vinegar poured upon them; in a few days the vinegar is poured off, boiled a little, and then poured on again: if the vinegar is good, and the substances are not too moist, it is sufficient to pour it cold upon them, and keep the vessel closely covered.

Saur Kraut. Brassica acidulata. Large white cabbages are cut into thin horizontal slices, and placed in a barrel with a layer of salt at top and bottom, and between each layer of cabbages. A board with some weights on it is then put on the top, and it is kept in a cool place for some weeks: a kind of fermentation takes place, and vinegar is formed. Some add juniper berries, coriander seeds, tops of anise, or carui seeds, to the salt, as a kind of spice. It may be dried in an oven without any loss of its flavour.

Potted Meats. Quail is taken at the time of their passage in the Archipelago, and preserved by pouring melted butter over them. Char is also treated in this manner in England.

Smoked Meats. They are usually salted previous to the smoking, which ought to be done with a wood fire, or rather one of moist saw-dust, by which means the pyroligneous acid is better enabled to penetrate into the substance exposed to its action.

Preserved Mushrooms for Specimens. The mushrooms should previously be allowed to remain in the air as long as their texture will permit, in order to allow some of the moisture to evaporate: then they are to be put into a solution of two oz. blue vitriol, in a pint of water, to which half a pint of spirit of wine has been afterwards added: the specimens should remain in this pickle for a day or two, and then put into a wide-mouth jar of a proper size, and the jar filled up with a mixture of eight parts of water with one and a half of spirit of wine, if the specimen is large, juicy, or fleshy; but if thin and woody, it will be sufficient to fill up the jar with a mixture of eight parts water, with one of spirit. The jar must be filled to the top, then corked very tight, and the cork and rim of the jar covered with Venice turpentine, by means of a painter's brush: in a few days the turpentine will be nearly dry, and a piece of wetted bladder should then be tied very tight over the top of the jar. Other succulent plants may also be preserved in this mode.

Stuffed Animals for Specimens. The animal being
carefully embowelled, the opening for that purpose being
made in some place that will be out of sight, as, for ex-
ample, under the wings of birds, gashes cut in the remain-
ing flesh, and the brain extracted by a wire; the whole of
the inside is washed with a ley of common soda, then dried
with tow, and afterwards the inside is done over, by means
of a brush, with Bécœur's arsenical soap, which is prepared
by melting thirty-two oz. of soap in a little water, adding
twelve oz. of salt of tartar, and four oz. of quicklime, then
mixing with these thirty-two oz. of white arsenic, and five
oz. of camphor previously rubbed down with a little spirit
of wine; more water is then added to form the whole into
a thin gruel: this illinction drives away insects. Larger ani-
mals are usually merely skinned: the internal cavity is then
filled with tow, shred tobacco, straw, or this powder. To-
bacco and powder of black pepper, of each 1½, flowers of
sulphur and sal prunelae, of each eight oz. burnt alum,
four oz. to which may be added an ounce of corrosive subli-
mate. Animals have also been preserved by embowelling
and keeping them for some time in a solution of corrosive sublimate, then hanging them up to dry in the air, and
simply stuffing them with tow, which has been dipped in
the same solution. Fish are sometimes skinned, the skin is
then drawn over a mould made of clay, or plaister of Paris,
and varnished with spirit varnish. False eyes are made for
these specimens, by dropping some black sealing-wax upon
a piece of card, cut a little larger than the size of the natu-
ral eye. For large eyes, common glazier's putty may be
used, and when dry, painted of any required colour. Bak-
ing is not only useful in fresh specimens, but it should be a
constant practice to bake them over again once in two or
three years, and to have the cases washed with camphorated
spirit of wine, or a solution of corrosive sublimate.

Insects for Specimens. The hard-shelled winged in-
sects to be pinned through the left wing, so that the pin may
pass just under the first pair of feet: other insects to be
pinned through the thorax. As their feet and antennæ ge-
erally fold under them, pin them at first upon a slice of
cork, pull out the feet and antennæ very carefully, with a
small pair of forceps, and fix them in a proper position with
pins for two or three days, after which they will retain their
situation: if they are already stiff, breathing upon them for
a few minutes will relax the muscles. For the sending of
them to any distance, stick them in boxes about four inches deep, the top and bottom of which are lined with cork, or soft wax spread between paper, about 1-8th of an inch thick, fixed to the box with glue and small tacks; into each box put a small bag of powdered camphire, or a sponge impregnated with oil of cajeput, or any other strong-scented oil. The larger insects must not be put in these boxes, along with small ones, lest they should get loose and break the others during the carriage.

Spiders are best kept in spirit of wine, by pinning them to a skewer of soft wood stuck into the cork of a wide-mouth vial, so as to keep it in the middle; but if they are desired to be kept along with other insects in boxes or drawers, then procure a glass tube, seven or eight inches long, and 3-4ths in. in diameter, open at both ends, with a cork fitted to one end; as also a splinter of wood sharp at both ends, and so long, that one end may be stuck into the cork, and the other may reach to the middle of the tube. When you catch a spider, pin it through the thorax, put the legs in the right position with pins, as above; cut off the abdomen with scissors, and stick it on the splinter of wood, put it into the tube, and hold this over the flame of a candle, turning it constantly, till the abdomen appears dry and round, then let it cool in the tube, and when cold, cut it off, and fasten it again to the thorax with gum water thickened with starch.

Caterpillars may be preserved in a similar way, by being dried over the fire or candle in a tube; a slit being made by which the inside may be pressed out, and the skin, by means of a blow-pipe, blown up to its proper size again.
V. SIMPLE SUBSTANCES.

1. These substances have hitherto been generally arranged in two separate divisions; the first, including those found native, or bought of persons who either import them from foreign parts, or manufacture them on a large scale for the retailers; the second, including those which the retailers are accustomed, or at least expected to prepare at home, which are very few.

2. The substances to be arranged under these divisions vary, however, in different places, and therefore they are here mixed together under one head; the more so, because such division of them occasions substances nearly related to each other to be separated, as Spanish liquorice and extractum glycyrrhizae, the resinous exudations of plants, and the resins obtained from bark, jalap, &c. by treating them with spirit of wine, as also many others.

3. The name of simple substances, as applied to this division of the subjects of pharmacy, must be understood with some latitude, they being far from absolutely simple; but they are designated in this manner to distinguish them from the compounds of the next division.

1. SUGARS.

Honey. *Mel Anglicum.* Collected by bees, and deposited in the cells of their nests as food in store for winter; being chiefly collected from furze and broom, it is more waxy than the foreign honey from the south of Europe.

SIMPLE SUBSTANCES.—1. Sugars.

Minorca honey. *Mel Minorcense.*

East country honey. From pines, birch, &c. only fit for making mead, ointments, and oxymels, on account of its strong taste and bad colour: when heated, this last sort passes almost entirely into scum. Honey is nutritive, laxative, but apt to gripe; it covers the taste of salts, &c. better than sugar; used externally or in gargles, detergent.

Stone honey. Found in the clefts of the rocks in Imerethi, a part of Georgia; it is as hard as sugar-candy, brittle, and not viscid, originally white, but becomes yellow by age. The Imerethians carry it about with them in their pockets, like lozenges.

Clarified honey. *Mel despumatum.* The best kind of honey is clarified by merely melting it in a water-bath, and taking off the scum; the middling kind by dissolving it in water, adding the white of an egg to each pint of the solution, and boiling it down to its original consistence, scumming it from time to time; the inferior kind requires solution in water, boiling the solution with bruised charcoal, 1/2 to 1/xxv of honey, adding, when an excess of acid is apprehended, a small quantity of chalk or oyster-shell powder, straining it several times through flannel, and reducing the solution to its original consistence by evaporation. It has not the agreeable smell of crude honey, but does not ferment so soon, nor is it so apt to gripe as the other.

Manna in tears. *Manna in lacrymis.* Flows spontaneously from the manna ash trees, and dries upon the bark, in the months of June and July. Manna is mostly obtained from the fraxinus rotundifolia, but is yielded, though in less quantity, by the F. ornus, F. excelsior, and F. parvifolia. It is also yielded by the plum, oak, and willow.

Common manna. *Manna pinguis.* *M. vulgaris.* Flows from incisions made after the first of August.

Flake manna. *Manna cammulata.* Hangs in stalactites from straw, &c. bound round the tree in June and July. Manna is laxative, in a dose of 3/2 to 5/2 s for children, or 5/2 s to 3 s for adults, in milk or any other liquid. The druggists distinguish manna by its native country, as Sicily, &c.

Briancon manna. *Manna laris.* Exuded from the leaves of the larch in Dauphiny; laxative, but weaker than that of the ash.
SIMPLE SUBSTANCES.—1. Sugars.

Persian manna. Terenciabin. Exuded from the hedy-sarum alhagi; also used as a purgative.

Sarcocolla. Is said to be the dried sap of pænea sarcocolla, and P. mucronata, but this is doubtful. It seems a natural combination of sugar and tannin or gum. Used as a slight astringent.


White sugar. Refined sugar. Saccharum album. S. purissimum. S. purificatum. The essential salt of the sugar-cane, prepared by clarifying the juice with eggs or blood, getting rid of the superfluous acid by the addition of lime-water, and evaporating it till the sugar crystallizes on cooling. The uncrystallizable portion (treacle) is then drained from the granular mass, and that which remains in the first instance got rid of by passing small portions of water, or, according to a late improvement, of saturated syrop through the mass; 112½ of raw sugar yields, on refining, 56 of refined lump, 22 of bastards, 29 of melasses, and 5 of dregs. The different proportions of treacle left in the sugar, occasioning a corresponding variation of colour through all the shades, from dark reddish brown to a pure brilliant white: the brown, cheaper kinds being used in glysters, in making wines, and in those syrops which are of a dark colour; the white refined sugar for medicines and light coloured syrops. Sugar is nutritive, laxative, but griping; externally applied to ulcers it is escharotic.

Brown sugar candy. Saccharum candum rubrum.

White sugar candy. Saccharum candum album. Sugar crystallized by the saturated syrop being left in a very warm place, from 90 to 100 deg. Fahr.; and the shooting promoted by placing sticks, or a net of threads at small distances from each other in the liquor; it is also deposited from compound syrops, and does not seem to retain any of the foreign substances with which they were loaded. It may however be coloured red by means of cochineal. Being longer in dissolving than sugar, it is used in coughs to keep the throat moist; and is also blown into the eye as a very mild escharotic in films or dimness of that organ.

Treacle. Melasses. Mel ustum. Theriaca communis. The black uncrystallizable portion of the juice of the sugar, used as a cheap sweet, also for making beer, rum,
and the very dark syrups, as those of white poppies, and of buckthorn berries. Its taste may be ameliorated by charcoal, as in clarifying honey. It preserves vegetable powders better than sugar.

**Parsnip sugar.** From the root.

**Skirret sugar.** From the root, 1 lb yields 6 drachms.

**Carrot sugar.** Used in Thuringia.

**Beet sugar.** Made from red or white beet root, or from the mangel wurzel, by decoction in water, expression, and evaporation, or by simple expression of the juice: it yields only 1-100th of sugar.

**Cow-parsnip sugar.** The stalks when dry exude sugar; 4 lb yielded 4 oz.

**Maple sugar.** Much used in America.

**Walnut sugar.** Made by the Tartars.

**Birch sugar.** Are all made by wounding the trees in the spring of the year, by boring a hole under a large arm of the tree, quite through the wood, as far as the bark on the opposite side, collecting the sap that flows from the wound, and evaporating it to a proper consistence. These are the native sugars of cold countries, and might be made in England for all the purposes of home consumption, but that the interest of the ship owners would speedily procure a prohibition of the manufacture, if attempted in the way of trade. The sap of the sugar maple yields about 1-10th.

**Apple sugar.** Obtained by expressing the juice, adding chalk to remove the superabundant acid, and evaporating it to a due consistence: it does not crystallize, and is a kind of white treacle. One cwt. of apples yields about 8 lb of juice, which will produce nearly 12 lb of this substance.

**Palm sugar.** *Jagory.* Is manufactured on a large scale, from various species of palms, particularly the palmyra, or borassus flabelliformis, which, by cutting off the tip of the spadix, furnishes daily, and for five successive months, about six pints of toddy, and this again affords, by evaporation, a pound of sugar. The wild date, or elate sylvestris, bleeds for three months successively, and the cultivation is so managed, that toddy may be procured all the year round. Fifty trees yield daily about seventeen gallons of toddy, furnishing, by evaporation, about 4 lb of jagory.

**Dulse sugar.** Extractible from fuci, is analogous to the sugar extractible from onions, and the crystallizable su-
SIMPLE SUBSTANCES.—1. Sugars.

Sugar of manna: they do not form wine, but change at once to vinegar.

Sugar may also be made from many other plants.

Sapa. Juice of grapes evaporated to the consistence of honey, much used in Palestine, Egypt, and other Mahometan countries as a sweetmeat.

Grape sugar. The brown sugar obtained from grapes, by the usual process, being previously freed from the acids and sulphate of lime that existed in the original juice; yields, by refining, 75 per centum of a white granular sugar, 24 of a kind of treacle, with a little gum, and some malate of lime. This sugar does not sweeten so much as the cane sugar, and is apt to grip.

Arbutus sugar. From the fruit of the strawberry tree, which has been found to yield 1-5th of its weight of sugar, while a sufficient quantity remains in the pressed cake, to give, by dilution with water, fermentation, and distillation, a very pleasant rum.

Sugar from Holcus cafer. This large grass was brought from the South of Africa, and has begun to be cultivated in some parts of Italy, Bavaria, and Hungary. The sugar that it yields is said to be equal to that of the cane.

Starch sugar. One hundred parts of starch are to be mixed with 200 of water, and added gradually to another 200 of water, previously mixed with one of oil of vitriol, and brought to a boiling heat in a tinned copper vessel: the mixture is kept boiling for thirty-six hours, water being occasionally added to keep up the original quantity: some powdered charcoal is then added, and also some chalk to get rid of the acid; it is afterwards strained and evaporated by a gentle heat to the consistence of a syrop, and set by to crystallize. This sugar resembles that of grapes. If the quantity of oil of vitriol be increased to five or six parts, a few hours' boiling will suffice: it does not, however, seem probable that this will ever be a rival to cane sugar, or made as an article of trade.

Rag sugar. Sugar has lately been obtained by treating linen rags with water acidulated with oil of vitriol, in the same manner as starch for starch sugar.

Spanish liquorice. Succus glycyrrhizae simplex. S. Hispanicus. Made by boiling liquorice root in water, straining the decoction, and evaporating to dryness, but is imported from abroad. In the coarser kinds, the pulps of
various plums are added. A very common demulcent, taken ad libitum.

*Extractum glycyrrhizae.* The same, but evaporated only to a consistence fit for rolling into pills; or formed by dissolving Spanish liquorice in water, and evaporating: it is demulcent, \( \frac{2}{3} \) to \( \frac{2}{3} \); frequently used to cover the taste of aloes and other medicines, in draughts or mixtures. The root yields about half its weight of this extract.

*Cassia pulp.* Pulpa cassiae extracta. Cassiae pulpae. The pods of cassia fistula are broken, the pulp washed out with cold water, strained, and evaporated to a pilular consistence; laxative, \( \frac{3}{4} \) to \( \frac{3}{4} \), but seldom used separate. Four lb new pods yield about 1 lb pulp.

*Tamarind pulp.* Pulpa tamarindi extracta. Tamarindi pulpa. Prepared like cassia pulp; cooling, laxative, \( \frac{3}{4} \) to \( \frac{3}{4} \), or from \( \frac{3}{4} \) to \( \frac{3}{4} \) may be added to 1 lb of water for a cooling drink.

Pulp of prunes. Prunorum Gallicorum pulpae. Prepared in the same manner from French prunes, but they require boiling in a small quantity of water to soften them. Use the same.

Rob of elder berries, without sugar. Rob baccarum sambuci, sine saccharo. The juice of the berries is to be evaporated to a proper consistence by a gentle heat; sudorific, diuretic.

Rob of black currants, without sugar. Rob de ribes. As the preceding; diluted with water, it is used in cleansing gargles.

The pulps or juices of other sweet fruits may be prepared in a similar manner.

Sugar of milk. Saccharum lactis. Is deposited in a crystalline form from whey clarified with white of eggs and properly evaporated: it is not so sweet as the vegetable sugars: used to make artificial whey, as a refreshing and laxative drink.

2. GUMS.


Yellow gum Arabic. In small lumps, but its colour is inferior. The Turkey gum is mixed, but the Barbary is mostly yellow.
SIMPLE SUBSTANCES.—2. Gums.

Gum Senegal. Gummi Senica. In large lumps, round, brown: the powder is sold for that of gum Arabic. These are exuded from different species of mimosa, whence their different fineness; nutritive, and used as food by some negro nations; demulcent, ⅜ to ⅜, ad libitum; also used as a cement: to reduce them to a fine powder, they must be previously dried, or the operation performed in a heated mortar, with a hot pestle.

Gummi Turicum. Gum Arabic concreted together by moisture.

Gomme a friser. Gummi Anglicum. Gum Arabic or gum Senegal wetted and made into square cakes like glue. Used to dip in water and rub on the head and horses' manes to keep the hair smooth.

Gummi vermiculatum. A kind of gum Arabic in a vermicular form, like tragacanth.

East India gum. St. Helena gum. Gum Babul. Gum Barbara. Very dark colour, nearly black, from the mimosa Arabica; used by the dyers, and to grind.

Bead-tree gum. Very dark, nearly black, from the melia azedarachta; used by the dyers.

Cashew gum. Brazil gum. Reddish yellow, astringent; its mucilage scarcely adhesive.

Orenburgh gum. Gummi Orenburgense. Exuded from the larch, is reddish, nearly transparent, not so glutinous as gum Arabic, tasting rather resinous.

Cherry-tree gum. Gummi cerasi.

Peach gum. Gummi amygdala Persicae.

Plum-tree gum. Gummi pruni. Substituted for gum Arabic, by country practitioners; differ, however, in their chemical qualities, from that gum, being what the chemists call cerasine or tragacanthine.

Lichen gum. Several species of lichen yield, by infusion or decoction in water and evaporation, a gum similar to gum Arabic, and which may be applied to the same uses; as lichen coralloides, which yields about 14 per cent.; lichen esculentus, about 13; lichen pulmonarius; and lichen farinaceus.

Hyacinth gum. May be obtained from the roots of hyacinthus non scriptus, common wild hyacinth or harebell; formerly used by fletchers, to glue feathers to arrows.

Gum Kuteera. In loose wrinkled drops, from the sterculia urens, without smell or taste, whitish, mostly trans-
parent, forms a soft jelly in water, but if reduced to powder and boiled in water for a quarter of an hour, it is entirely dissolved; a teaspoonful of the powder gives three pints of water the consistency of a syrup; used as a varnish.

**Gum Tragacanth.** *Gummi tragacanthae. Tragacantha. Astragali tragacanthae gummi.* Is not exuded from the astragalus tragacantha, as it is said to be by the Edinburgh college; but according to Labillardière and Olivier, from the astragalus gummifer, and another nondescript species; has always more or less of a vermicular form; equally difficult to powder with gum Arabic, from which it differs in chemical qualities: 3/4 of this renders water as thick as would be done by 3/4 of gum Arabic, but it does not answer for electuaries, as it renders them slimy on keeping; demulcent, and from its viscidity used in sheathing the fauces, and in allaying tickling coughs.

**Gum Agaty.** Obtained from the bastard sensitive plant, *Æschinomene grandiflora.*

**Thoa Gum.** From *Thoa urens.*

**Gum of the Pitcairnia Crystallina.**

**Gum of Actinophyllum Angulatum.**

**Gum of Actinophyllum Pedicellatum.** Scarcely known in England.

**British Gum.** Made by heating starch to the temperature of 6 or 700 deg. Fahr. so that it may melt, exhale a peculiar scent, and become brown. This artificial gum is soluble in cold water, does not become blue with iodine, and affords oxalic acid by distillation with nitric acid. Used by the calico printers.

### 3. GUM-RESINS.

*Natural exudations from plants, miscible with water, but neither saccharine nor gummy.*

**Gum Alouchi.** Is supposed to come from the canella alba, very odoriferous, soft, dark-coloured.

**Gum Ammoniac.** *Gummi ammoniacum. Ammoniacum.* A gum resin, obtained by incision of a plant like fennel, or, as is supposed by Wildenow, from the heracleum gummi-ferum, its seeds being found in the gum: purified by being softened in a gentle heat, or by a small quantity of water, and expressed through a canvass cloth; internally stimulant, expectorant, gr. x to 3fs diffused in water 5/4j.

**Assa Fœtida.** *Assafetida gummi-resina. Ferula as-
SIMPLE SUBSTANCES.—3. Gum-Resins. 185

sasafétidae gummi-resina. Exudes from the fresh cut surfaces of the root of ferula assafétida, from which it is scraped off when dry, and a fresh surface made by paring the remaining root, till it is exhausted; it is purified the same way as gum ammoniac; expectorant, stimulant, and antispasmodic, gr. x to 5s in water 5ij; used also in oysters.

GUM BDELLIUM. Bdellium. Myrrha imperfecta. Exudes from a nondescript amyris, called by Adanson, niotout: it has most of the properties of myrrh, and they are used indiscriminately for one another.

EUPHORBIUM. Euphorbia gummi-resina. Exuded from incisions made in the euphorbia officinarum, euphorbia antiquorum, and euphorbia Canariensis; a most violent drastic hydragogue, formerly used, to gr. v or x, corrected with vinegar or lemon juice, but its internal use is now laid aside; externally stimulant, ulcerating, much used by common ferriers.

GALBANUM. Galbani gummi-resina. Bubonis galbani gummi-resina. Exudes spontaneously, but generally procured from incisions made in the bubon galbanum; emmenagogue, antihysteric, and antispasmodic, gr. x to 3j; externally resolvent.

An inferior sort of galbanum, of a reddish colour analogous to sagapenum, is produced from the bubon gummi-ferum.

CEYLON GAMBOOGE. Gummi guttæ gambiæ, usually written by the druggists G. G. G. Gambogia. Cambogia. The best sort is procured by incision from the stalagmitis cambogioides of Murray, and an inferior kind from the carcapulli of Rheede, or cambogia gutta of Linnaeus; hydragogue, useful in dropsy, gr. iiij or iv; horâ quaqua tertiâ, until it operates: makes an elegant yellow for drawing or colouring maps.

SIAMESE GAMBOOGE. In tears; yielded by the garcinia morella?

MEXICAN GAMBOOGE. Yielded by the vismia guttifera, and vismia sessiliflora.

GUM IVY. Gummi hederæ. Produced by wounding the tree; reddish brown, burning with an aromatic odour, acrid, exulcerating; used, dissolved in vinegar, as a depilatory and odontalgic; and in substance to rub over baits, to render them attractive to fish.
Gum Hock. Some specimens of this gum resemble elemi, others are dark coloured.


Kino P. D. Yielded by the butea frondosa. Differs considerably from the other kinds of kino, but may be used for them.

Botany Bay Kino. Brown gum of Botany bay. East India kino. Amboyna kino. Obtained from the brown gum tree, eucalyptus resinifera. Its tincture is not rendered turbid by water, as it contains scarcely any resin. Astrin- gent, but not so certain in its operation as catechu.

Lettuce opium. Lactucarium. Obtained by incision from the flowering stems of the garden lettuce, lactuca sativa; is said to be fully equal to opium, but cannot be obtained in any quantity.

Myrrh. Myrrha. The plant that yields this gum-resin is not determined: Forskahl thinks it comes from an amyris, nearly related to his am. kataf; Bruce, from his mimosa sassa; it is indeed frequently mixed with gum Arabic, and leaves of mimosa or acacia are found in it, so that it is probably yielded by several different plants; attenuant, incisive, antiseptic, tonic, vermifuge, and very emmenagogue, gr. x to 5s.

Liquid myrrh. Myrrha liquida. Stacte. Said to be obtained by the decoction of the above amyris; similar to myrrh in its qualities, differing only in consistence.

Turkey opium. Opium. Meconium. Papaveris som- niferi succus spissatus. Extracted from the capsules of the white poppy by incision; but Miller thinks the Turkey opium is from a different plant, as the capsule is not of the same shape: one of the principal instruments of physicians; anodyne, narcotic, gr. fs to gr. ij, or even more, as the person is accustomed to its use or not, and also according to the disease that is present, so that it can only be exhibited with due effect, or even with safety, by a person who is not only skilful, but also acquainted with the constitutional habits of the patient as to this drug; some prefer a full dose at once, others repeated small doses: it is thought to be anodyne, even when used externally. When required in a pulverulent form, in which state it is kept ready in the shops, it must be previously dried in a gentle heat. The effect of
SIMPLE SUBSTANCES.—3. Gum-Resins. 187

Opium taken improperly is best obviated by a copious exhibition of vinegar.

**Opium purificatum P.L.** is merely picked opium.

**Purified opium. Extractum Thebaicum. Opium colatum. O. purificatum. Laudanum opiatum.** The gum being softened in a small quantity of water, not exceeding its own weight, is pressed through canvass, and reduced by evaporation to a proper consistence, either soft for pills, or hard for powdering.

**Extractum opii.** Rub half a pound of opium with three pints of water, added by degrees lest the mixture settle; then strain, and evaporate to a proper consistence.

**Extractum opii aqusum.** Rub $\frac{5}{12}$ of opium with a pint of boiling water, for ten minutes, and pour off the solution; repeat this a second and third time; mix the liquors and expose them to the air in a broad flat vessel, for two days, then strain through linen, and evaporate.

**Homberg's purified opium.**

**Beaume's purified opium.** All the part that is soluble is extracted from the opium, by repeated decoction of 4lb in twelve or fifteen quarts of water, until no more is taken up, then all these decoctions are mixed together, evaporated to about five quarts, and kept boiling for two, three, or even six months, adding fresh water from time to time; the decoction is then strained and evaporated to the consistence for making pills.

**Cornette's purified opium.** The resin is separated by the shorter process of redissolving the common extract in water, straining the solution, and again reducing it by evaporation to an extract, and repeating this process several times.

**Josse's purified opium.** Opium is worked in the hand under water, to separate the glutino-resinous part which remains in the hand: the water is then filtered and evaporated to an extract, which still contains some resin, but is much less disagreeable in its smell, and considerably improved as an antispasmodic.

**Accarie's purified opium.** Opium is digested with charcoal powder in water for some days; the liquor is then strained, clarified with whites of egg, and evaporated in a water-bath to an extract, which is said to be very mild in its effects, like the former.

**Powel's purified opium.** Boil opium in water, as long
as any thing is taken up by it; then digest the residuum in spirit of wine, mix the two solutions, and evaporate them to a proper consistence.

**East Indian opium.** In round masses; smooth like an extract, totally soluble in water, and the solution is precipitated by acetate of barytes, by which the solution of Turkey opium is not altered; and more copiously by oxalic acid: it also leaves no glutinous residuum on solution. Is considered weaker than that of Turkey.

**Wild cumin opium.** Yielded by the hypecoum procumbens and h. pendulum; narcotic, and similar to opium.

**Opocalpasum.** A kind of bdellium yielded by some unknown species of amyris; tough like wax, dark brown, bitter.

**Opoponax.** Pastinaca opoponacis gummi-resina. Exudes from incisions made in the roots of the pastinaca opoponax, or of the daucus gummi-sera; carminative, attenuant, enmenagogue, and sometimes purgative, gr. x to 3 j.

**Red astringent gum.** *Gummi rubrum astringens.* Kino P. E. Is brought from New South Wales, and said to exude from the eucalyptus resinifera.

**Sagapenum.** Supposed to be produced from the ferula persica, or some nondescript species of that genus; its medical properties are similar to those of assafetida and galbanum; dose gr. x to 5 j.

**Gum sassa.** Exuded from an Abyssinian shrub, used to mix with myrrh.

**Aleppo scammony.** *Scammonium Aleppense.* Diagri- dium. *Scammonia gummi-resina.* Convulvulis scammoniae gummi-resina. Exudes from the root of convolvulus scammonia, the tops being cut off for that purpose; when reduced to a very fine powder, by trituration with loaf sugar or tartarum vitriolatum, it is the best vegetable purgative that is known at present, as its effects can be exactly calculated; dose from gr. iij to xv, or more.

**French scammony.** The juice of cynanchum Mons- peliacum. A weak cathartic; used to mix with Aleppo scammony.

**Smyrna scammony.** *Scammonium Smyrncense.* The juice of the periploca scammonium, coarser than the Aleppo scammony, and very sandy; it is more violent in its operation, and but little used at present, except for inferior cattle.

**Incense.** *True frankincense.* Thus masculum. Oli-
**SIMPLE SUBSTANCES.—3: Gum-Resins. 189**

*hannum vernum. Juniperi lycae gummi-resina.* Some have supposed this to exude from a species of amylis not yet described; others, from the berry-bearing cedar, or from the juniperus lycae. What is at present sold in London, under this name, is obtained by incision from the salai tree of the mountains of India, the boswellia serrata of Roxburgh: sialogogue, astringent, stimulant, dose $\theta i$ to $\frac{1}{2} j$, triturated with water; used also as a perfume for fumigating sick rooms, and in religious ceremonies, as the odour is supposed to be agreeable to superior beings.

**Manna thuris.** The small fragments or dust produced by the friction of the above in carriage.

**Manna thuris crystallina.** The transparent drops of frankincense.

**Hog-fennel gum. Gummi peucedani.** May be obtained from peucedanum officinale by incision; is opening, and diuretic.

**Elm-tree gum. Ulmine. Gummi ulmi.** Black, hard, shining, a few drops of nitric acid change it to a resin; not used at present.

4. **INSISSATED JUICES.**

**Acacia vera.** The juice expressed from the pods of mimosa nilotica, inspissated to dryness.

**German acacia. Acacia Germanica. Succus prunorum sylvestrium.** Prepared from the juice of unripe sloes, by inspissation; astringent, substituted for the true acacia.

**Italian acacia. Acacia Italica.** The inspissated juice of spartium spinosum. Astringent.

**Extractum aconiti. Succus spissatus aconiti napelli.** From the expressed juice of monkshood leaves, evaporated, without separating the sediment, to the consistence of thick honey; anodyne, sudorific, deobstruent, gr. $\frac{1}{2} f s$ to gr. $\frac{1}{2} v$, bis terve die.

**Socotrine aloes. Aloe Socotrina. A. lucida. A. spicatae extractum.** Very pure, affording a gold-yellow powder; obtained by incision from various species of aloc, and subsequent evaporation.

**Hepatic aloes. Aloe hepatica. A. vulgaris extractum.** Contains more rosin than the Socotrine. Distinguished by the druggists into Barbadoes, Bermuda, Cape, &c. aloes; cathartic, gr. x to $\frac{1}{2} j$; stomachic, aperient, en-
menagogue, gr. ij to iij, bis die; and in clysters 5j, as a cathartic, or to destroy ascarides: to horses 3fs to 5j as a cathartic.

Purified aloes. Aloes lota. Gummi aloes. Extractum aloes. E. al. purificatum. Made by soaking aloes in warm water, pouring off the clear liquid, and evaporating it to a proper consistence; more purgative than crude aloes, and less irritating; dose, gr. x. to xv.

Extractum Anemonis pratensis. Is prepared from the undepleted juice boiled down; resolvent, useful in chronic diseases of the eyes, and in obstinate venereal complaints; beginning with small doses and gradually increasing them.

Extractum Belladonnae. Succus spissatus atropa belladonnae. Prepared from the leaves of deadly nightshade, in the same manner as the extractum aconiti above; narcotic, diaphoretic, resolvent, gr. fs to gr. iij, bis terve die. It yields 1-9th of extract.

Succus spissatus cicute. Extractum conii. Succus spissatus conii maculati. Evaporate the expressed juice of hemlock leaves to a proper consistence; alterative, resolvent, used in obstinate disorders; beginning with a small dose, say gr. ij, bis terve in die, and increasing it as the constitution will bear its exhibition.

Juice of Hypocistis. Succus hypocistidis. Prepared in like manner as acacia from the berries of asarum (or cytinus) hypocistis.

Extractum Hyoscyami. Succus spissatus hyoscyami. Succ. spis. hyosc. nigri. Prepared by evaporating the expressed juice of henbane leaves to a due consistence; anaodyne, antispasmodic, from gr. fs to as much as the patient will bear, which has been in some instances 5fs a day: a cwt. and three quarters of the green herb yielded 11lb of extract; is very troublesome to make.

Rob diacaryon sine melle. Extractum juglandis immaturi. Prepared from the juice of unripe walnuts boiled down; is an excellent vermifuge made into a draught, and its taste covered with cinnamon water.

Lettuce opium. Succus spissatus lactucae sativae. Prepared from the common garden lettuce, by expressing its juice, and subsequent evaporation of this juice to a due consistence; narcotic, used as a substitute for opium, but is of very little use.
SIMPLE SUBSTANCES.—4. Inspissated Juices. 191

Succus spissatus lactuce virosae. Prepared from the expressed juice of strong scented wild lettuce, by evaporation; narcotic, laxative, and powerfully diuretic, gr. iiij to xv or more daily, in obstinate dropsies.

Concentrated orange juice. Succus spissatus aurantiorum. The juice of oranges reduced to a solid from by evaporation; for use in situations where the fruit cannot be obtained.

Concentrated lemon juice. Succus spissatus limonum. Similar to the above in preparation and use; but neither of them is equal to the original juice, or even to the depurated juice, so long as they can be kept free from mouldiness.

5. WATERY EXTRACTS;
Or those prepared by boiling plants in water, straining the decoction and evaporating it to a proper consistence.

Extractum cacuminum absinthii. From wormwood tops, by boiling in eight times their weight of water, evaporating to one half, then strained with expression, and after the impurities have subsided, filtered and evaporated to a consistence fit for making pills; bitter, stomachic, gr. x to 5fs, ter die.

Horse aloes. Aloe caballina. Dark coloured, foetid, used only for inferior horses and other cattle. The better kinds of aloes are the juices that flow from the leaves of the aloe plant when cut, inspissated; but this last is prepared by boiling the whole plant in water, and reducing the decoction to a proper consistence.

Extractum radicis bryoniæ albae. Prepared by decoction of the root, and subsequent evaporation, in doses of 5fs to 5j, is safer and better than either the fresh root, or its juice.

Extractum anthemidis. E. floræ chamœméli. E. anthemidis nobilis. Prepared by boiling camomile flowers in water, straining the decoction while hot, and evaporating; bitter, stomachic, gr. x to 3j, bis terve die.

Cash cutti. Catechu. An extract prepared from the areka nut, used as an astringent masticatory.

Cutta-gambo. Gutta gambir. An extract from the nauclea gambir, of a whitish colour, in lozenges, balls and
flat cakes. Used as a masticatory, to fasten the teeth and sweeten the breath.

**Pale Catechu. Bombay cutch.** An extract of the wood of the mimosa catechu in small squares, of a pale reddish brown, texture lamellated, grain rough.

**Japan Earth.** Dark catechu. Bengal cutch. **Terra Japonica. Gummi Lycium? Ligni mimosa catechu extraction.** Catechu extractum. In round masses, of a dark chocolate colour, solid, resinous, and shining. Astringent, gr. x to 3j. Also used in dyeing and for tanning leather.

**Extractum colocynthidis.** Evaporate a decoction of pulp of bitter apples 1b, in water 1b, to a proper consistence for pills; cathartic, gr. v—3j.

**Extract of Bark. Extractum corticis Peruvian. Extr. cinchonae.** Boil 1b of bark three times, in about a gallon of water, filtering each decoction while hot; add the several decoctions together, and evaporate by a gentle heat to a proper consistence for pills: 56lb of bark yielded 131/2lb of extract.

**Hard Extract of Bark.** Extractum corticis Peruvian durum. Extr. cinchonae durum. The former extract reduced by subsequent drying to a state fit for being powdered.

**Gaub.** An extract of embryopteris glutinifera. Is very astringent, and used in dyeing and tanning.

**Extractum cacuminum genistae.** Evaporate a decoction of broom tops to a proper consistence for pills; diuretic, 3fs to 3j or more in dropsey.

**Extract of Gentian. Extractum gentianae. E. radicis gentiana. E. gentiana hutea.** As the former, from gentian root: bitter, tonic, gr. x to 3fs, bis terve die: half a cwt. of gentian yielded 25lb of extract. Extract of lesser centaury is used for it, and is much cheaper.

**Extractum ligni Campechensis. E. haematoxyli.** As the former, from a decoction of finely powdered or rasped logwood; astringent, gr. x to 3fs in cinnamon water, ter quaterve die vel post singulas sedes: 80lb of logwood yielded 14lb of extract.

**Extractum radicis hellebori nigri.** As usual, from black hellebore root; alterative, emmenagogue, gr. iiij—viij, bis terve die; cathartic, resolvent, gr. x to 3j: 28lb of the root yielded 11lb of extract.

**Extract of Hops. Extractum humuli.** From hops,
in the usual manner; anodyne in cases which do not admit
the use of opium, gr. v to Θj, pro re nata.

**Extractum radicis jalapæ.** Prepared by water only, is
much milder in its operation than the two former.

**Theriacæ Germanorum optima.** *Extractum bacca-
rum juniperi optimum.* Prepared by soaking juniper ber-
ries in cold water, and evaporating the infusion carefully
poured off from the sediment; this extract is sweet tasted,
semitransparent, and amber coloured.

**Theriacæ Germanorum altera.** *Ext. bacc. junip.
sine contusiones.* By boiling juniper berries in water, and
evacuating the decoction; agreeable to the taste, aromatic:
about 1-8th of extract is obtained.

**Theriacæ pauperum.** *Extr. bacc. junip. contusarum.*
Prepared in a similar way; but the berries are bruised pre-
vious to the decoction being made of them; is dark brown,
 thick, sharp tasted, and by no means agreeable. They are
all excellent bitters, stomachics, and tonics.

**Jamaica kino.** Prepared from the sea-side grape of
Jamaica, coccoloba uvifera, in the same manner as cutch;
its infusion is precipitated of a blue black by the oxysul-
phate of iron: astringent, useful in loosenesses, internal he-
morrhages, the whites, and excess of the menstrual evacua-
tion, gr. x to Θj.

**Jamaica kino.** *Extract of mahogany.* Prepared by
decocction; used for real kino.

**Extract of lily of the valley.** Cathartic.

**Extractum papaveris.** *Extr. capitum papaveris som-
iféri.* Prepared from broken poppy heads, the seed being
taken out, by decoction and evaporation; narcotic, anodyne,
much weaker than opium, dose gr. ij to Θj: 28lb of broken
heads yielded 5lb and a quarter of extract.

**Extract of oak bark.** *Extr. corticis quercús.* By
evacuating a decoction of oak bark in water to a consist-
ence; astringent, gr. x—Θj, or more.

**Extract of pepper.** *Extractum pipris nigri.* From
the decoction; it requires 550 pints of water to extract all
the sapidity of lb of pepper, and the extract is much stron-
ger tasted than the pepper itself.

**Extractum foliorum rute.** *Extr. fol. rute grave-
 lentis.* By evaporating a decoction of rue leaves; tonic,
detergent, gr. x to Θj, bis terve in die.

**Extract of savine.** *Extr. foliorum sabinae.* As the
SIMPLE SUBSTANCES.—5. Watery Extracts.

former, stimulant, emmenagogue; gr. x to 3j, bis terce in die.

Extractum Sarsaparillae. By boiling sarsaparilla root in water, and subsequent evaporation; alterative, diaphoretic, gr. x to 3j, in pills, or to increase the power of the decoction: 20 lb of fibres yielded 6½ lb of extract.

Extractum Senne. Extr. foliorum cassiae senna. From senna leaves, in the same manner; serves as a basis for purgative pills, having scarcely any power of its own.

Extractum Stramonii. Prepared from the juice and decoction mixed together: 158 lb of fresh stramonium yielded 37 lb of juice; the cake was boiled in water, and the decoction added to the juice yielded, by evaporation, 3 lb and a half of extract, which was full of particles of nitre; narcotic, in doses of gr. j to v, bis in die.

Extractum Taraxaci. By soaking bruised fresh dandelion roots in boiling water, boiling down to one half, then straining and evaporating to an extract; resolvent, diuretic, gr. x to 3j, with vitriolated tartar: a cwt. and three quarters of the herb yielded, by expressing of the juice and then evaporating, 8 lb and a half of extract.

Extract of Tea. Is brought from China, dry, solid, blackish, shining, and very brittle; it has a very weak smell and taste of tea, mixed with a styptic flavour, is easily dissoluble in the mouth, and tinges the spittle green; the solution in boiling water is brownish green, of a rough taste, and rather disagreeable smell.

Extractum Valerianae. From the root of valerian, by soaking in boiling water in a covered vessel, expressing the liquor and evaporating to a proper consistence; antispasmodic, gr. x to 3½, or more.

BARRY’S EXTRACTS. These differ from the common by the evaporation being carried on, in a vacuum, produced by admitting steam into the apparatus, which resembles a retort with its receiver, the part containing the liquor to be evaporated being a polished iron bowl. As the temperature is much lower than in the common way, the virtues of the plant are less altered, the extracts are generally green, and contain saline crystals.

Essence of Spruce. Is prepared by boiling the twigs of Scotch fir in water, and evaporating the decoction till it grows thick; used to flavour treacle beer, instead of hops.
SIMPLE SUBSTANCES.—5. Watery Extracts. 195

Essence of malt. Is prepared by infusing malt in water (first boiled and then cooled till it reflects the image of a person's face in it), pouring off the infusion, and evaporating it to the consistence of new honey; used in sea voyages, and places where malt cannot be procured to make beer.

Black extract. Hard multinum. From cocculus Indicus, by decoction in water, and evaporation to a stiff tenacious mass; narcotic, intoxicating, used in brewing ale.

OBS. To make extracts smooth, chemists sometimes add to each quarter of a cwt. 1 lb of gum Arabic, and a pint of olive oil.

2. Or to every 3 lb add a little gum, 5 j of olive oil, and 5 j of rectified spirit, which will give it a gloss.

6. MIXED EXTRACTS.
Prepared partly by water, and partly by spirit of wine, or by a mixture of both.

Extractum rhei. Soak 1 lb of rhubarb in seven pints and a half of water, mixed with half a pint of rectified spirit, for four days, strain, let it settle, and evaporate the clear liquor; cathartic, gr. x to 5 fs, but principally used as a basis for purging pills.

Extractum corticis Peruviani cum resina. Extr. cinchonae officinalis. Extr. cinch. resinosum. Soak 1 lb of bark in rectified spirit till, for four days, and pour off the tincture; boil the residuum in water, filter the decoction, and evaporate to the consistence of new honey, then add the tincture previously brought to the same consistence by distilling off the spirit, and evaporate the whole in a gentle heat to a proper consistence. Is astringent, tonic, and useful for those who cannot take the bark in substance, dose gr. x to xxx, in pills.

Extractum cascarillae resinosum. Prepared from cascarilla by means of spirit and water, as the extr. cort. Peruv. c. resinâ; tonic, gr. v—2 j bis terve in die: 28 lb of cascarilla yielded 5 1/2 lb of extract.

Extractum jalapi. Extr. jalapæ. Extr. jalapæ resinosum. Extr. convolvuli jalapae. Prepared from jalap, by means of spirit and water, in the same manner as the extr. cort. Peruv. c. resinâ above mentioned; an active purgative,
gr. x to \(\frac{3}{4}\); it ought to be well ground with a little sugar or kali vitriolatum to hinder it from griping: 18lb of jalap yielded 16lb of extract.

**Extractum Jalape Durum.** For powdering.

7. **Farina.**

Wheaten flour. *Ador. Farina. F. tritici.* The most nourishing of the flours, as containing a substance of an animal nature, called the gluten of flour, and which also causes it to make the best bread, when properly fermented; the mixture of the flour and water being raised either by a portion of old dough, leaven, or the froth of fermenting wort, yeast or barm.

Six sorts of wheat flour are sold in London, Fine flour, Second flour, Middlings, Fine middlings, Coarse middlings, Twenty-penny flour; all depending upon the fineness of the sieves.

A bushel, or 61lb of wheat, produces on grinding 60\(\frac{1}{2}\)lb meal, which by dressing is resolved into 48lb second flour, 4\(\frac{1}{4}\)lb fine pollard, 4lb coarse pollard, and 2\(\frac{1}{4}\)lb bran, 2lb being lost in the process.

A sack of second flour, or five bushels, weighing by law 250lb, requires generally 3 or 4 oz. of alum, sometimes from 2 to 8, with 4lb common salt, half a gallon yeast, and about 3 gallons water, producing about 80 quartern loaves, sometimes 82 or 83.

A sack of flour, 3 oz. alum, 6lb common salt, one bushel potatoes, 3lb yeast, with water q. s. produces a white, light, and highly valuable bread.

A sack of indifferent flour, 1lb magnesia, with salt, yeast, and water as usual, makes excellent bread.

It is generally supposed that an imperfect kind of fermentation analogous to that in the preparation of wine or beer, takes place in making bread; but others deny this, because this dough does not yield any ardent spirit on distillation, although the same dough diluted with water and let to ferment for sixteen hours, yielded a portion of spirit; the dough also falls so rapidly, that it cannot be supposed the fermentation is finished. The bakers in summer time, when the yeast has turned acid, are in the habit of adding a little subcarbonate of potash or of ammonia, which raises the dough in a few minutes: mineral waters, containing much carbonic acid, raise the dough without the addition of yeast;
and other substances which contain much enveloped air also render the dough spongy, as eggs beaten to a froth or snow water.

Rye flour. Farina secalis. Used to make either a sweet bread, raising the dough by yeast, or an acid bread by using leaven for that purpose; this last is cooling, not so nourishing as the former, but more suited to an animal diet.

Barley flour. Farina hordei. When made into bread with yeast, it requires the dough to be baked very soon after it is made, as it grows sour almost immediately: a paste of barley meal and water is also used to take the hair off skins, previous to their being tanned.

Oat meal. Farina avenacea. Used to make gruel, and also thin unleavened cakes; is very resolvent when employed as a poultice.

Wheat starch. Amylum tritici. From wheat flour, by washing it in sacks in a current of water, which carries off the starch and saccharine substance, and leaves the gluten in the sacks: the water being received in troughs is left to ferment, which, decomposing the saccharine substance, renders the starch that is deposited, on standing, very pure and white: this starch is friable, easily pulverised, crimp between the fingers, without smell or taste. Wheat in France yielded almost 3-4ths its weight, but in Sweden not quite half its weight. Does this depend upon climate? Demulcent, perhaps astringent; used for glysters in diarrhea, dysentery, &c.

Common starch is starch mixed with powder blue, to give a blueish tinge to the linen, which is stiffened with its solution in boiling water: this colour being given to it in opposition to the yellow starch, tinged with saffron or turmeric, formerly employed, but which went out of fashion on the execution of the famous midwife, Mrs. Cellier, who was hanged in a ruff of that colour: used as a cement, but unfit for internal use.

Semolina. Wheat flour, granulated while moist, and dried so as to deprive it in part of its solubility in hot water.

Kisel. Mix 1 or 2 lb of wheat flour, a handful of wheat bran, and a little yeast with some water, let it stand in a warm place for a fortnight, when the supernatant acid liquor is to be poured off, and the starch washed with cold water: boil this starch, while still moist, with a little cow's
milk, pour it into moulds to become solid, and eat it with cream, or wine and sugar.

**Rye starch.** Is floury, greyish white, scarcely crimp, and retains the smell and taste of the grain, which yields about half its weight of starch.

**Barley starch.** Powdery, greyish white, scarcely crimp, and retains the smell and taste of the grain, which yields rather more than half its weight of starch.

**Oat starch.** Floury, greyish, not crimp, with a weak smell and taste of water-gruel: the grain yields half its weight of starch.

**Indian arrow-root.** *Fecula maranta.* From the root of *maranta arundinacea,* by pounding or grating it in water, and letting the fecule settle: when rubbed up smooth with a little cold water, and boiling water poured upon this paste, it dissolves easily by stirring into a transparent jelly, without requiring to be boiled: nutritive.

**Potato starch.** *Common arrow-root.* May be made from frozen potatoes in as large a quantity, and as good, as from those which have not been spoiled by the frost; very white, crimp to the fingers, and colours them; friable, heavy, sinking in water: when held towards the light it has shining particles in it; dissolves in boiling water as easily as true arrow-root: 100 lb of potatoes yield 10 lb of starch.

**Dwarf kidney-bean starch.** Is very white and crimp: 1 oz. of beans yielded upon trial gr. 48.

**Pea starch.** White, crimp, and good; the peas yield 1-4th their weight.

**Earth-pea starch.** From the bulbs of *lathyrus tuberosus:* 1 lb of the bulbs yielded 3 oz.

**Bean starch.** White, crimp: 1 oz. yielded gr. 75.

**Lentil starch.** Also white and crimp: 1 oz. yielded gr. 98.

**Chich-pea starch.** From the seeds of *cicer arietinum:* white and good: 1 oz. yielded gr. 102.

**Meadow-saffron starch.** May be prepared from the root of meadow saffron, where those plants are plentiful; when boiled with water it is brown like sago, and cements well.

**Fecule of briony.** *Fecula bryonie alba.*

**Gersa serpentaria.** *Fecula ari maculati.*

All the above species of starch are prepared in a manner
similar to that of wheat or potatoes, and others may be made from different roots or seeds; they are all nutritive.

**Liuta.** A kind of starch procured from the roots of several species of alstroemeria, in Peru.

**Inulin.** A white farinaceous powder that settles as the decoction of elecampane roots cools. It differs from starch, for although it dissolves in water, it does not remain united, but separates as the water grows cold.

**Sago.** Prepared from the trunk of the sago tree, by splitting it, bruising the logs in water to separate the fecule, pouring off the water and letting it stand to settle: when the sediment is half dried in the air, it is granulated by being passed through a coarse sieve, and the drying finished first in the sun, and then by fire: a single tree yields from 3 to 4 cwt. of sago. Flat cakes are also made of the half-dried fecule by baking it in moulds.

**Cassava.** Prepared from the root of the jatropha manihot, by expression of the juice, which is extremely acrid, and baking the cake that is left; also from yucca gloriosa.

**Tapioca.** Prepared from the same root, in the manner of potatoe starch, breaking the moist fecule into roundish lumps, and drying them in that form: this and cassava only swell and soften in water, and thus make good puddings.

**Lint-seed meal.** *Farina lini vera.* Emollient; used in poultices, but the ground cake is usually sold for it.

**Lint-seed cake.** Left after the oil has been expressed from the lint-seed; used for fattening cattle, for short-breathed horses, and for manure.

**Ground lint-seed cake.** *Linseed powder. Farina lini vulgaris.* Used for poultices, but requires in general some oil or fat to be added to keep it from drying up too hard.

**Almond cake.** *Amygdale placenta.* Left after the expression of the oil; is principally composed of albumen.

**Ground almond cake.** *Almond powder. Farina amygdalarum.* Used instead of soap for washing the hands.

**Lock-soy.** Rice boiled to a kind of paste, and drawn out into threads: the Cochin-chinese is transparent; the Chinese opaque and less esteemed; used to thicken soups.

8. **ELATERIUM.**

**Elaterium album.** The half-ripe fruit of spurting cucumber cut in pieces, so that the juice may drain out,
which is left to settle, the liquid part poured off, and the sediment dried in the sun; hydragogue, gr. fs—ij.

**Elaterium nigrum.** *Extractum elaterii.* *Succus spissatus momordicæ elaterii.* From the nearly ripe spurting cucumber, by expressing its juice, and proceeding as before, drying the fecule with a gentle heat: much weaker.

### 9. COLOURING MATTERS.

**Woad.** *Glastum.* From the leaves of the plant so called, by grinding them to a paste, of which balls are made, placed in heaps, and occasionally sprinkled with water, to promote the fermentation; when this is finished, the woad is allowed to fall into a coarse powder; used as a blue dye-stuff.

**Indigo.** *Indicum.* From the leaves and young shoots of several species of indigofera and nerium, by soaking them either in cold water, or still better in water kept warm, and at about 160 deg. Fahr. till the liquor becomes deep green, it is then drawn off, and beat or churned till blue flakes appear, when lime-water is added, the yellow liquor drawn off, and the blue sediment dried, and formed into small lumps: of this fecule many varieties are found in trade, owing to variations in the process; the Guatimala indigo is generally esteemed the best, and has, like some other kinds, a coppery tinge; used as a blue dye.

**Carmine.** *Carminum.* *Purpura vegetabilis.* Boil 5j of cochineal, finely powdered, in 12 or 14 f1 of rain or distilled water, in a tinned copper vessel for three minutes, then add alum gr. xxv, and continue the boiling for two minutes longer, and let it cool: draw off the clear liquor as soon as it is only blood warm, very carefully, into shallow vessels, and put them by, laying a sheet of paper over each of them to keep out the dust, for a couple of days, by which time the carmine will have settled. In case the carmine does not separate properly, a few drops of a solution of tin, i.e. dyers' spirit, or of a solution of green vitriol, will throw it down immediately; the water being then drawn off, the carmine is dried in a warm stove, and should be entirely soluble in liquid ammonia. The first coarse sediment serves to make Florence lake; the water drawn off is liquid rouge.

2. Boil 11j of cochineal powdered, and 5j of alum in 40 f1 of water, strain the decoction, add 3fs of dyers' spirit, and after the carmine has settled, decant the liquid and dry
the Carmine: this process yields about \( \frac{5}{18} \)ts; used as a paint for the ladies, and also by miniature painters.

Wassunta Gunda. A coloured powder, obtained from the capsules of rotteria tinctoria; used in dyeing yellow.

10. ANIMAL SECRETIONS, And Excretions more or less miscible with Water.

White of Egg. Albumen ovi. Nutritive, coagulates like blood by heat, and therefore used to clarify turbid liquors, and also as a varnish.

Yolk of Egg. Vitellus ovi. Nutritive, coagulable the same as the whites, and used along with them for that purpose, as also to render oily substances miscible with water.

Sepia. Cuttle fish ink. When fresh taken from the cuttle fish, it is a black glary liquid, of a viscid consistence, a peculiar fishy smell, and very little taste; it is preserved for use by being spread round saucers or gallipots, so as to dry before putrefaction commences; used for writing ink, and for a paint, much superior in ease of working to Indian ink, which latter dries so quick, that it is difficult to colour a large pale shadow with it, and when once dry, some part always adheres to the paper, and cannot be removed, whereas sephia may be washed almost clear off.

Human blood. Sanguis hominis. Anti-epileptic, dried \( \frac{5}{18} \), in powder, in cinnamon water, omni mane.

Goats blood, dried. Sanguis hirci siccatus. Sudorific, antipleuritie.

Sheep's blood.

Ox blood. Used instead of eggs to clarify liquids; dried by a gentle heat, regulated by several water-baths placed one within another, so as not to be coagulated, they have been exported for the purpose of clarifying cane juice.

Human urine. Urina hominis. Aperient; used in jaundice, \( \frac{3}{18} \)-ij, omni mane.

All flower water. Cows urine. Urina vaccae. Used as a purge, half a pint drank warm from the cow.

Ox gall. Fel tauri. Fel bovis. Cosmetic, detergent, used in ear-ache, also as a collyrium, and gtt. xx—xxx in wine as an emmenagogue, and to facilitate labour; used with oil to take off oil paint.

Prepared ox gall. The fresh gall is left for a night to settle, the clear fluid poured off, and evaporated in a water-bath to a proper consistence; used by painters in
water colours to destroy the greasiness of some of their colours, and thus enable them to form an even surface of colour; and also instead of soap to wash greasy cloth.

**White-bear gall.** *Fel ursi.* Anti-epileptic.

**Hares gall.** *Fel leporis.* Used as a collyrium.

**Gall of eels.** *Fel anguillarum.* Used to facilitate labours.

**Cows milk.** *Lac vaccinum.* Nutritive, the fattest of those usually employed; boiled with sugar will keep some time.

**Skimmed milk.** Sits easy on the stomach; used as a varnish, and vehicle for painting in distemper.

**Asses milk.** Used in consumption.

**Goats milk.** Used in consumption.

**Ewes milk.** Thinner than that of the cow; antiphthisic.

**Mares milk.** Like goats milk in quality, restorative.

**Rennet whey.** *Serum lactis.* Made by mixing an infusion of rennet with milk, and straining.

**Butter milk.** *Lac ebutyratum.* By straining churned cream, the butter being left on the strainer, and the butter milk passing.

**Woman's milk.** *Lac mulieris.* Are principally composed of sugar of milk dissolved in water; highly nutritive, laxative; popular remedies in atrophy and phthisis.

**Frangipane.** Prepared by evaporating skimmed milk to dryness, by a gentle heat; used to form artificial milk, when the real cannot be obtained.

**Stone-horse dung.** *Fimus equinus.* *Stercus equi non castrati.* Antipleuritic, and of great efficiency in asthma and difficulty of breathing; infused in pennyroyal, or hys-sop water, or in white wine, and the strained infusion drank: its effects probably owing to the sulphur that it contains.

**Cow dung.** *Fimus vacca.* Used as a cataplasm in crysipelatous swellings, being previously mixed with some unctuous matter to prevent its growing hard, and highly commended in the gout; also used in calico printing as a cheap mucilage, in such quantity, that the printers are obliged to keep great numbers of cows to supply this article.

**Sheeps dung.** Used in dyeing, for the purpose of preparing cotton and linen to receive certain colours, particularly the red of madder and crosswort, which it performs by impregnating the stuffs with an animal mucilage, of which it contains a large quantity, and thus assimilating them to wool or silk.
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Album Græcum. Stercus canis. The white excrements emitted by dogs in good health; detergent, also outwardly, with honey, in sore throats.
Pigeons dung. Stercus columbae.
Peacocks dung. Stercus pavo.
Goose dung. Stercus anseris. Used as poultices to the feet in malignant fevers.

Edible birds nests. Nidi esculenti. The nest of a species of swallows inhabiting the Indian Archipelago; these nests are formed of a mucous slime secreted in the stomachs of these birds, and flung up for that purpose: they are added to soup, to render it thicker; the feathers sticking to them are then separated by straining.

11. GELATINOUS EXTRACTS.

Carpenters' glue. Gluten commune. Prepared from the skins of animals, their bones, and other offal, by boiling them with water for a long time, skimming off the fat, adding a little alum, and boiling the broth down to a thick jelly, which is then poured out, and, when cold, cut into squares, and dried in the air upon nets; used as a cement.

Fish glue. Is made in like manner from various membranous and solid parts of sea fish and cetaceous animals.

Size. Is made from skins, in the same manner as glue, but is not boiled down so low, only so far that it is a tremulous jelly when cold. There are two sorts sold in London, namely single and double size, differing in their consistence.

12. ROSINS.

Arnotto. Orleana. Prepared from the seeds of bixa orellana, by steeping them in water for seven or eight days, stirring the liquid, passing it through a sieve, and boiling it, when the colouring matter is scummed off and put up while soft into balls. Three sorts are distinguished in England, Egg, Flag, and Spanish: when dry, the druggists beat it up with whale oil; astringent, discursive, febrifuge, but little used in medicine; chiefly employed as a dyeing drug: boiled in water, it gives a brownish yellow colour; with spirit of wine, it forms a high orange or yellowish red; alkalis render it perfectly soluble in water, and the solution communicates to wool or silk a deep, but not very durable orange dye, which is washed out by soap, and destroyed by exposure to air: much used for colouring cheese.
2. A superior kind is prepared, of a bright shining red, almost equal to carmine, by rubbing the seeds with the hands, previously dipped in oil, till the red pellicles come off, and are reduced into a clear paste, which is scraped off and dried in the shade. De Laet says this is used by the ladies as a paint.

**Gum Anime. Cancamy. Gummi anime. Cancamum.** The extravasated juice of hymenaea courbaril, in dry lumps of various sizes, outwardly white, inwardly yellowish white, somewhat transparent, friable, a resinous taste, sweet scented when burnt, and totally soluble in spirit of wine; cephalie, uterine; dose, in powder, ʒ.

**Benjamin. Benzoinum. Assa dulcis. Styracis benzoini balsamum.** The best is obtained by incision from the styrax benzoin, and inferior sorts from the terminalia benzoin and the laurus benzoe; odoriferous, fragrant, of a resinous taste; fat, yet breaking readily between the fingers: the best is yellowish, with white spots in it, resembling blanched almonds: the next is greyish, inclining to a dark brown, and is very sweet scented: the worst is black, full of dross, and having but little scent; balsamie, anti-asthmatic, and used in perfumery and odoriferous fumigations.

**Jamaica-Birch Rosin. Resina chibou.** Obtained from the bursera gummifera; transparent, yellow, glutinous, but dries by time; is excellent for varnishes.

**Caranna. Gummi Caragna. Tacamahaca Caragna.** The tree which yields it is not well known: the resin is, when fresh, ductile like pitch, when old, hard, friable, outwardly blackish grey, inwardly pitch-black, of a resinous, viscus, bitterish taste, and when burnt sweet smelling: brought from New Spain in masses, covered with broad leaves; less efficacious than true tacamahaca as a resolvent.

2. One kind of caranna has a fetid smell when burnt, and is thought to be the rosin of some sort of chamerops.

**West Indian Copal. Copal occidentale.** Produced by the rhus copallinum of Spanish America; it is hard, transparent, yellowish, in lumps, and of a very weak smell.

**East India Copal. Gum Kikckauumala. Copal orientale.** Which is rarer, is produced by the eleoarpus copalifera. They are both used in cephalie fumigations and plaisters, but more commonly in varnishes. Great confusion exists between copal and anime, which are frequently mistaken for one another; but anime is soluble in spirit of
wine, and copal is not. It is even difficult to dissolve copal in oils, but it is soluble in oil of rosemary; ground with camphor, it becomes in a few minutes a tough coherent mass.

**Melted copal.** Obtained by putting not more than 2 oz. at once of copal into a wire net, suspended in an iron tube placed upright, and surrounded with fire, so that as soon as the copal melts it may drop into a pan of water; a kind of oil separates from it, and the copal becomes soluble in spirit of wine, and still more so if the melting is repeated.

**West India elemi.** *Icica. Elemi occidentale.* Obtained, by incision, from the amyris elemifera of South America, is greenish and yellowish white, soft, almost transparent; brought over in longish cakes rolled up in flags, and yielding a sweet odour when burnt.

**East India elemi.** *Elemi orientale. Cancame antiquorum?* Obtained from the gardenia elemifera of Ceylon. They are antiseptic, detergent, and used in the composition of ointments.

**Gum guaiacum.** *Gummi guaiacum. Guaiaci resina.* Obtained, by incision, from the guaiacum officinale, is dry, friable, transparent, rather blackish, of a sharp taste, and rather grateful smell; sometimes mixed with the juice of the manchineel apple, and sometimes common rosin is sold for it; the powder changes to a green by exposure to air and light; it turns blue when mixed with wheat flour, the blue being the finer as the wheat contains more gluten; is tonic, antiscorbutic, diaphoretic, in doses of gr. v to 3j, in pills or in emulsion, purgative in doses of gr. xv to 3ij. To discover the addition of manchineel gum, dissolve it in spirit of wine, and add a few drops of sweet spirit of nitre, then dilute with water, the gum guaiacum is precipitated, but the adulteration floats. Gum anime and gum manchineel are, however, used for it in the West Indies.

**Stick lac.** *Lacca in râmulis. Lacca in baculis.* Formed by the insects called coccus lacca, on the branches of trees. This sort, in its rough state adhering to the sticks, is of a deep red colour, which it gives out to water, for the purpose of dyeing.

**Seed lac.** *Lacca in granis.* Stick lac broke off the branches, and which has been digested in warm water by the dyers, for the extraction of its colour; is brownish.
SIMPLE SUBSTANCES.—12. Rosins.

**Shell lac.** *Lacca in massis.* *Lacca in tabulis.* Which has been boiled in water, by which it has been melted, and then poured upon a slab; transparent, lightish red. Calefacient, attenuant, aperitive, diaphoretic, diuretic; used in dentifrices, in varnishes, and to form the basis of the best kinds of sealing-wax.

**Ceylon lac.** *Lacca Zeylanica.* Exudes from the croton lacciferum; is in red sticks, purer than that collected by the insects just mentioned; is astringent, and dyes silk red.

**White lac.** In grey, opaque, roundish pieces, the size of a pea; taste salt and bitterish, smell none unless rubbed, resembles bees wax, and is secreted by insects like the red lac.

**Ladanum.** *Labdanum.* Exudes from the cistus Creticus, obtained by lashing the tree with leather straps, to which it adheres and is scraped off.

2. An inferior sort is obtained by boiling the twigs of cistus ladaniferus in water: digestive, tonic, astringent; also used in tooth-ache.

**Mastic.** *Mastiche.* *Resina lentiscina.* *Pistacia lentisci resina.* Obtained, by incision, from the pistacia lentiscus; tonic, deterotive, and chewed to sweeten the breath and fasten the teeth.

**Barbary mastic.** From the pistacia Atlantica.

**Burgundy pitch.** *White pitch.* *Pix Burgundica.* *Pix alba.* *Resina abietis humida.* *Resina alba humida.* *Pini abietis resina sponte concreta.* *Pix arida P. L. since 1809.* Obtained, by incision, from the Norway spruce fir, pinus abies, and becomes solid immediately: a vigorous tree will yield in one year 30 or 40 ft of juice: it is melted with water and strained through coarse cloths: it is of a close consistence, rather soft, of a reddish brown colour, and not unpleasant smell: it is very adhesive to the skin, and therefore forms excellent plaisters when they are wanted to remain on for some time; rubefacient, useful in colds, short breath, &c.

**Common frankincense.** *Perrosin.* *Thus fæmininum.* *T. vulgaris.* *Olibanum vulgare.* *Resina abietis sicca.* *Resina abietis L. P. since 1809.* Exudes from the Norway spruce fir; it differs from Strasburg turpentine in being compact, opaque, and of a deep yellow; and also differs very slightly from Burgundy pitch, but is by no means so adhesive: it yields, by distillation, an oil, substituted for oil of tur-
SIMPLE SUBSTANCES.—12. Rosins.

pentine, but very inferior, and not possessed of the same qualities.

Native rosin. Resina pini nativa. Exudes from the pinus sylvestris, the turpentine drying upon the wound, and forming a white crust over it.

Common rosin. Resina pini communis. Prepared from native pine rosin by melting and straining through a cloth; used indifferently with Burgundy pitch; adheres to the fingers.

Gum juniper. Gum sandarach. Pounce. Gummi juniperi. Sandaraca. Yielded by the thuya articulata, and not by the juniperus oxycedrus, as supposed by Linnaeus and his followers; astringent and tonic, used also to prevent ink from sinking in parchment, bad paper, or where they have been scraped, and to make a varnish by dissolving it in spirit of wine, or in oil of turpentine.

Dragons blood in the tear. Sanguis draconis in lacrymis. Obtained from the dracaena draco, by incision: the purest, used in varnishes and dentifrices; powder a bright red: cinnabris of the ancients.

Dragons blood in sticks. Sanguis draconis in cannis. Pterocarpi draconis resina. In small masses, wrapped in leaves, dark red, breaks smooth; powder crimson: also obtained from the red sanders tree.

Dragons blood in balls. Sanguis draconis in globulis. Obtained by macerating or steaming the fruit of the calamus draco; in round masses wrapped up in leaves of reeds, coarse grained; powder brownish red. Are all astringent, especially this last, which contains a portion of tannin.

Red storax. Gum storax. Thus Judæorum. Styrax, rubra. Styracis balsamum. Bals. Styracis officinalis. Obtained, by incision, from the styrrax officinalis, and perhaps from the liquidambra orientalis; the purest, in tears, but it has lost some of its smell in drying.

Common storax. Styracis calamita. Has been received in reeds or vessels, and saw-dust added immediately to thicken it; is preferred by the perfumers, as more fragrant: storax is soluble in spirit of wine, but not in oil.

Purified storax. Styrax colata. Styracis purificata. The Dublin college orders it to be heated till it softens, and then pressed between heated iron plates; the London college directs it to be dissolved in spirit of wine, and the solution
strained and distilled to a proper consistence: 1 lb storax, warmed in bags, and pressed between iron plates, so hot, that they are nearly sufficient to make water hiss, yields two oz. and a half of strained storax. Storax is stimulant and expectorant in doses of gr. x to 5 fs.

**Tacamahac. Tacamahaca.** Is yielded by the fagara octandra; imported in gourds, greenish, soft, smells of lavender, tastes aromatic, is rare; cephalic, nerve, and externally supplicative, astringent; used in fumigations.

**American Tacamahac. Balsamum Focot.** Is yielded by the populus balsamifera; greenish yellow, in tears run into a mass; sweet scented; stomachic.

**Balsam of Tolu in jars. Red balsam of Peru. Balsamum Tolutanum. B. Peruvianum rubrum.** Brought over in cocoa shells, red, solid, having been dried in the air; nerve, cephalic, anti-asthmatic.

**Yellow gum. Gummi flavum N. S. W. Gummi resin acaroidis.** Resin of the xanthorrhcea hastilis, or acaroid resinifera; friable, easily separable into scales by the nails, fracture shining and compact, yellow, pleasant balsamic smell like poplar buds, clots in pounding, and adheres strongly to the mortar, becomes electric by friction; its powder stains the paper in which it is kept of a deep indelible yellow colour, swells up in boiling water like gum kuteera, but is not soluble; dissolves in spirit of wine leaving seven per cent. of an insipid grumous substance, neither soluble nor diffusible in water; antisyphent, and employed to unite the lips of wounds however large or dangerous; also used to compose a cement: strongly resembles bee bread.

**True varnish resin.** Yielded by the terminalia ver-nix; used by the Chinese in varnish.

**Manchineel gum.** Yielded by the hippomane mancinella. Used instead of guaiacum.

**Canarium gum.** Yielded by C. balsamiferum; sweet-scented, used for incense.

**Clove gum.** Reddish brown, found among cloves.

**Gum chandra. G. chandetros. Gum chamderros.** Obtained from the valeria Indica, it resembles amber, and is sometimes found among Sumatra camphire.

**Saul dammer.** Exuded from the saul tree, shorea robusta. Used in India for all the purposes of turpentine, resin, and pitch.
SIMPLE SUBSTANCES.—12. Rosins.

Tecamez sandal resin. Is yielded by the sandal tree of Tecamez.

Hog gum. Exudes from the hog-gum tree, rhus metopium. Is black, very adhesive, so called because the wild hogs when wounded rub themselves against the tree.

Resin of tabernemontana. Is the concreted juice of T. arcuata.

Mombin rosin. The produce of spondias myrobalanus.

Bursera rosin. The produce of B. Orientalis; is tonic, styptic.

Uvaria gum. From U. tripetaloides, very odoriferous.

Augia rosin. From A. Sinensis; black, used in China for varnish, and medicinally as a purgative.

Peruvian mastic. From the moly tree, schinus molle; white, smelling like fennel and pepper.

Coumia resin. From amyris ambrosiaca; used as incense, and in chronic diarrhea.

Ticuna. From amyris toxifera; used to poison weapons for war and hunting.

Kina-kina resin. Yielded by myropernum pedicellatum; used by gouty persons to hold in the hand.

Lovage resin. Resina ligustici. Exuded by Cornish lovage, yellow.

Common pitch. Stone pitch. Pix sicca. P. atra. P. nivalis. P. arida P. L. before 1809. Obtained by boiling or distilling tar to the desired consistence; but very frequently an artificial compound is substituted for it: in medicine used only as a resolvent in plaisters.

Yellow rosin. White rosin. Pix Graeca? Colophonia. Terebinthina cocta. Resina alba. R. flava. R. pini oleo volatile deprivatum. Obtained by boiling or distilling turpentine with water, or by boiling or distilling turpentine per se, and pouring the residuum, while yet fluid, into water, of which it absorbs about 1-8th of its weight; suppurative externally, used in ointments and plaisters.


13. RESINOUS EXTRACTS.

Rosin of scammony. Resina scammonii.
Rosin of Jalap.  *Resina jalapae.* One pound of root yielded one oz. rosin; 10 lb yielded 1 lb.


Rosin of Turbith.  *Resina turpethi.* Eight oz. yielded 3/4. Are all obtained by digesting spirit of wine upon the several substances repeatedly, till the last portion is not tinged; distilling off the spirit till but a fourth part remains, and then adding a little cold water, which causes the rosin to settle; this rosin is then washed and dried: they have the qualities of the substances from which they are extracted, but must be given in smaller doses.

*Extractum cinchonae resinosum.* Soak 1 lb bruised bark in 4 lb spirit of wine for four days, and distil off the spirit to a due consistence.

*Resina nucis vomicae.* Prepared by distilling slowly the tincture of nux vomica in rectified spirit; useful in paralysis, particularly in paraplegia; dose gr. viij, ter die.

Rosin of Aloes.  *Resina aloes.* Is the insoluble residuum left in making washed aloes.

*Opium purificatum,* P. D. Digest 1/4 of sliced opium in 1/4 of proof spirit of wine, and after filtration, distil off the spirit till the mass is reduced to a proper consistence; it is ordered to be kept in two states.

1. *Opium purificatum molle.* Fit for pills.
2. *Opium purificatum durum.* Sufficiently hard to powder.

14. TURPENTINES AND BALSAMS.

Balm of Gilead.  *Balsamum Gilcadense verum.* B. Judaicum.  B. de Mecha.  Opobalsamum.  *Amyridis Gilcadensis balsamum.* Of which there are three sorts:

1. That which exudes from incisions made in the amyris Gilcadensis, or in the amyris opobalsamum, and is limpid, white, of a very penetrating sweet turpentiney smell, and has a sharp bitter astringent taste, very rare; a drop of it, let fall on warm water, spreads over the whole surface, and on the water cooling, again contracts itself.

2. Obtained by boiling the twigs and leaves in water, thin and oily.

3. Obtained by a longer continued decoction, is thicker and less odoriferous; this is the most usual: antiseptic, vulnerary; its fumes are useful against barrenness; used also as a cosmetic, stimulating the skin so as to cause redness.
and swelling. Balsam of Canada, scented with essence of lemons, is usually sold for it in England.

**Canada balsam. Balm of Gilead. Resina strobilina.** P. L. Balsamum Canadense. Terebinthina Canadensis. Pini balsameae resina liquida. Contained in vesicles under the bark of the pinus balsamea, or balm of Gilead fir, or exudes from its cones, limpid, yellowish, odoriferous, very fine: one of the finest of this class.

**Balsam of Canpvi. Balsamum Capaibae. Copaiba.** Copaiferae officinalis resina liquida. Flows from the copaifera officinalis; is limpid, yellowish, of a sharp bitter taste, aromatic penetrating smell, of a syrupy consistence; when pure, drops of it let fall into water, retain their spherical form, whether they sink or swim; detersive, vulnerary, diuretic, and astringent, may be given to gtt. lx, or more, if the stomach will bear it, in leucorrhea and gonorrhoea. By taking about gtt. xxx of elixir of vitriol, in a glass of water, twice a day, the stomach may be made to retain gtt. lxx to e of the balsam nocte maneque; it is a good dressing for fresh wounds. Retailers usually mix an equal quantity, or even more, of rape oil with it, and some sell rape oil for it.

**Hungarian balsam. Resina strobilina.** of the Germans. Exudes from the extremities of the branches of the mountain or Mugho pine; it is also obtained by expression from the cones; highly esteemed in Germany: an essential oil, called oleum templinum, or Krumholtz oil, is obtained from it by distillation.

**White balsam of Peru. Natural balsam. Balsamum album. Styrax alba. Balsamewon.** Obtained by incision from the myrospermum peruifera; liquid, yellowish white, like honey.

**Strasburg turpentine. Resina abietis.** P. L. before 1809. Oleum abietis. Terebinthina Argentoratensis. Obtained by piercing the tubercles of the bark of the silver fir, pinus picea. A man can collect only four oz. in a day, hence it is three times as dear as common Venice turpentine; clear, but grows yellow when a year old, thin, smells like frankincense, and tastes like citron peel.

**Chio turpentine. Cyprus turpentine. True Venice turpentine. Resina terebinthi. Terebinthina vera. T. Chia. T. Cypria.** Obtained, by incision, from the turpentine
tree, pistacia terebinthus; white, pellucid, glass-like, with a blueish green cast, and a sharp taste.

**Common Venice Turpentine.** *Resina laricis.* *Terebinthina Veneta.* *Pini laricis resina liquida.* Obtained from the larch by boring it nearly through; transparent, pale yellowish, bitter, smells resinous: substitutes are generally sold for all the above in this country.

**Common Turpentine.** *Resina pini.* *Terebinthina vulgaris.* *T. communis.* Obtained from the Scotch fir, by cutting a hollow in the tree to catch the turpentine, and taking off the bark for a space of about eighteen inches above it: 3000 trees in North Carolina are reckoned to keep a man in constant employ for four years, and will yield about 100 or 110 barrels of turpentine: distilled for oil of turpentine in large quantity.

**Briançon Turpentine.** *Terebinthina Brianzonica.* Obtained from the pinus cembro. All the turpentines are stimulant and diuretic; dose $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{5}{4}$ in pills, or made into an emulsion with yolk of egg or almonds; used externally, they are vulnerary and suppurative.

**Black Balsam of Peru.** Common balsam of Peru. *Myroxyli perniferi balsamum.* *Balsamum Peruvianum vulgaris.* *B. Peruamum.* Obtained by boiling the bark and branches in water.

The balsams of Peru all contain benzoic acid, which gives them a very fragrant smell, taste sharp and bitter; are nervine, cephalic, stomachic, anti-asthmatic, externally vulnerary; dose gtt. $x$ to $xxx$: used also in perfumery.

**Balsamum populi.** From the buds of the populus balsamifera, expressed between heated plates, as those of the black poplar yield scarcely any; is buttery, brown, reddish, rather fragrant: 4 oz. of buds yielded $\frac{3}{4}$ of balsam.

**Rakasira balsamum.** Is transparent, brownish red, thick, drawing in threads, balsamic smell and taste, rather bitter when tasted and glues the lips together.

**Liquid Storax.** *Styrax liquida.* Is obtained by boiling the young shoots of the liquidambar styraciflua in water.

**Liquid Amber.** *Liquidambra.* *Ambra liquida.* Obtained, by incision, from the liquidambar styraciflua; is resolvent, suppurative, and used in perfumes, as it has the smell of benzoin.

**East India Tacamahac.** *Balsamum viride.* *Oleum Mariae.* *Balsamum Calaba.* Is yielded by the calophyl-
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lum inophyllum; yellowish, becomes thick and green by drying, sweet-scented.

Balsam of Tolu in Gourds. Balsamum Tolutanum. B. de Tolu. Toluiferae balsami balsamum. From the to- luifera balsamum, which is now supposed to be the same as the myrosporum peruifera; a resin of a reddish colour, an agreeable sweetish taste, of a middle consistence between liquid and solid, very glutinous, an excellent smell, and having the fragrance of lemons; anti-phthisical, vulnerary, anti-arthritic, nerve; dose, gtt. x—xxx.

Balsam Acouchi. Flows from the amyris acuchini; odorous, vulnerary, nerve.

Wooraroo Poison. Balsam Arouarou. Flows from the icica heptaphylla; smells like citron: used to poison weapons.

Balsam Houmiri. Flows from the myrodendron hou- miri; red, transparent, balsamic: used for torches.

Japan Turpentine. Obtained by incision from rhus vernix; used in varnishing.

Wood Oil. A kind of balsam obtained from the trunk of the dipterocarpus turbinatus.

Soft Mastic. Mastic Oil. Obtained from mastic trees, which have been grafted upon the turpentine tree; is of the consistence of turpentine.

15. GLUTINOUS MATTERS.

Caoutchouc. Indian rubber. Gummi elasticum. The concrete juice of jatropha elastica; the bark being wounded, a milky juice flows out, which, being spread upon clay moulds, dries very soon in the air, or by being held over torches; in this manner are formed water-proof boots and portmanteaus, as also bottles, of which great numbers are brought to Europe, and used for rubbing out the traces of black-lead pencils, and for syringes: Caoutchouc softens by heat and dissolves in oils, petroleum, and ether; its brown colour is partly derived from the smoke of the torches used in drying it; it is not used as a medicine, but only for varnish, and to make elastic catheters, bougies, and probes.

A very elastic kind of caoutchouc is yielded by the ur- ceola elastica of China. A soft kind is yielded by the ficus Indica, and other sorts by the jack-tree, and the castilla elastica.

Bird-lime. Viscus aucupum. The best is obtained by
boiling mistletoe berries in water till they break, then pounding them in a mortar, and washing away the branny refuse with fresh water; but it is usually made from the bark of holly stripped in June or July, and boiled in water for six or eight hours, until it becomes tender: the water being then separated carefully from the bark, it is laid in layers with fern, and left to ferment for two or three weeks, until it goes into a kind of mucilage, which is then to be pounded in a mortar into a mass; this mass is well rubbed in the hands in running water, till all the refuse is worked out, and the bird-lime then put into an earthen vessel and left for some days to purge itself: it may also be made from other vegetables; it is discutient externally, and is also used from its adhesive quality to rub over twigs, for the purpose of catching birds or small animals.

The milky juice of sapium aucuparium is used as a bird-lime to catch parrots; as is also that of hippocame biglandulosa: the seeds of pittosporum tobira are surrounded with a resinous bird-lime, and the fruit of schozolana is covered with a kind of bird-lime.

Gluten of wheat flour. Is obtained by mixing flour with a little water into a stiff paste as for pastry, and then kneading this paste in water until the starch and saccharine matter is washed out. It is of a grey colour, extensible like Indian rubber. The superiority of wheat flour depends upon this substance, which turns blue when mixed with guaiacum.

16. MUCILAGINOUS OILS.

Oil of sweet almonds. Oleum amygdalarum. O. amygdalae. O. amygdalae communis. Is usually made from bitter almonds for cheapness, or from old Jordan almonds, by heat; the oil from which soon grows rank, while that from fresh Barbary almonds, drawn cold, will keep good for some time. The almonds are sometimes blanched by dipping in boiling water, or by soaking for some hours in cold water, so as to part with their skin easily; but are more usually ground to a paste, which is put into canvass bags, and pressed between iron plates in a screw press, or by means of a wedge: 1 cwt. of bitter almonds unblanched produces 46 lb. of oil; the cake pays for pressing.

Oil of star-anise seeds, by expression. Oleum anisi stellati. Is of an agreeable fragrancy.
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Ground pea oil. From the arachis hypogaea; eatable, but has a strong taste, keeps and burns well, and makes good soap.

Oil of ben. Oleum de ben. From the nuts of the guilandia moringa; scentless, colourless, keeps long without growing rank, used in perfumery to receive and retain the odour of those vegetables that yield but little essential oil, and thus forms the basis of the best sort of huiles antiques.

Camellia oil. From the seeds of camellia oleosa. Used for the table.

Hemp oil. Oleum cannabis. From hemp-seed; good for frying in, used by the painters as a drying oil.

Nettle-tree oil. From the seeds of celtis australis. Excellent for the lamp.

Cornel oil. From the seeds of cornus mascula and c. sanguinea. Answers for lamps, but not for the table.

Oil of common physic-nut. Oleum cicinum. O. jatrophae curcadis. Used as castor oil for a purge.

Nut oil. Oleum nucum cori!i. From the kernel of the hazel nut, very fine; substituted for oil of ben: as it will keep better than that of almonds, it has been proposed to be substituted for that oil in the college lists, being nearly equal to it; is drank with tea in China, probably in lieu of cream; used by painters as a superior vehicle for their colours.

Beech mast oil. Oleum fagi. Very clear, keeps well, and is a very good salad oil, is used in Silesia in lieu of butter.

Buck-wheat oil. From the seeds of buck-wheat, or fagopyrum.

Hemp-nettle oil. From the seeds of galeopsis tetrahit. Yielded very plentifully.

Gingko oil. From the seeds of gingko biloba. Used for the table.

Sun-flower seed oil. From the seeds of helianthus annuus: they yield well, and are recommended for cultivation; perhaps the Jerusalem artichoke would answer better, as both the root and seed would be saleable.

Walnut oil. Oleum nucum juglandis. Makes good plaisters, will not keep; used by painters, is very drying: they yield about half their weight of oil.
Expressed oil of bays. From bay-berries; very fluid, insipid.

Cold-drawn lint-seed oil. *Oleum lini sine igne.* O. lini usitatissimi. Viscous, bitter; makes but a soft soap; used in lamps, but chiefly in painting, is very drying, dissolves 1-4th of litharge, and forms with it a kind of transparent varnish.

Oil of mace in jars. *Oleum macis in ollis.* Obtained from nutmegs by the press; buttery, having the smell and colour of mace, but grows paler and harder by age: 2 lb nutmegs in Europe yielded six oz. of this oil.

True oil of mace by expression. *Oleum macis expressum verum.* Red, remains always liquid or soft, has a strong smell of mace, subacid taste, imported in jars or bottles, the lower part being rather thicker than the top: 1½ lb and a half of mace yielded in Europe, 5½ oz of oil.

Madi oil. From the seeds of madia sativa; very fine.

Olive oil. Salad oil. Sweet oil. *Oleum.* O. olivarum. O. olivæ. O. fiesum fructus olivæ Europæ. The most agreeable of the oils; demulcent, emollient, gently laxative, also used as an emetic with warm water, dose 5 j, or coch. maj. j; externally, when warm, to the bites of serpents, and cold to tumours and dropsies; rank oil is best for plaisters; but fresh oil makes the best hard soap.

2. Sallet oil. Droppings of sweet oil. Used for oiling iron-work.

Oil of poppy seeds. Poppy oil. *Oleum papaveris.* Used as a salad oil, is not narcotic, as has been supposed; keeps well, is drying, does not burn well, and smokes very much, makes a soft soap, but very good plaisters.


Apricock oil. *Huile de marmotte.* Agreeable to the taste, used for that of almonds.

Argan oil. From the seeds of rhamnus Siculus: sold for olive oil.

Castor oil. *Oleum de kerva.* O. kervinum. O. palmæ liquidum. O. ricini. Commonly distinguished into the foreign oil, imported either from the West Indies, where it is obtained by decoction with water: 10 lb of seeds yield 1 lb of oil. 2. Or from the East Indies, where it is obtained by grinding in a mortar, with a hole in the side for the supernatant oil to run off, being in common use there
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for lamp oil. 3. That made at home by the press, which is the best, especially some that is prepared from cold blanched seeds, with the eye taken out. Some chemists are said to take out the colour from the foreign oils, by certain additions, and sell them for English, or as it is called, cold drawn castor oil. The vireosity communicated to the oil by the eyes of the seeds, may be got rid of by washing the oil with boiling water, or with weak spirit of vitriol, but it is seldom done in this country. It is soluble in warm spirit of wine, and its adulteration may thus be discovered if thought necessary: but as all the fat oils have nearly similar qualities, the taste is sufficient for practical purposes: purgative, in doses of 3/1 to 3/21, floated on some distilled water or on wine, or, if it does not usually stay well on the stomach, on some tincture of senna; or made into an emulsion with yolk of egg, and a little distilled water, with gtt. xx of lavender drops, and a teaspoonful of simple syrop: it may also be used in ointments: is particularly useful where a stimulant would be hurtful, as it operates quickly without disturbing the system: externally in swelling, pains. Contrary to most medicines, on frequent repetition a less dose is sufficient.

RAPE OIL. *Oleum rapa.* Is made from rape seed, dries slowly, makes but a softish soap, fit for ointments, but does not make good plaisters: the mucilage it contains may be got rid of in great measure, by adding half an oz. of oil of vitriol to two pints of the oil.

GINGELLY OIL. *Oleum sesami verum.* From the seeds of the sesamum orientale; used for food, and in painting.

OIL OF SESAMUM. *Oleum sesami commune.* From the seeds of gold of pleasure, myagrum sativum; used for burning in lamps and in ointments, &c.

MUSTARD OIL. *Oleum sinapeos.* From the hulls of black mustard, after the flour has been sifted from them: resembles rape oil, and sold for it.

*Oleum sinapeos, per expressionem validiorem.* Obtained from mustard seed, after the common mild oil has been procured; is acrid, and recommended by Dr. Rutty in rheumatism.

KUTEERA OIL. From the seeds of sterculia platanifolia.

TEA-SEED OIL. From the seeds of thea oleosa, very limpid.

HUTSELLA OIL. From the seeds of verbesina sativa, very fine.
Oil of vernicia montana. Yellow, used as a varnish, is extracted from the kernels.

17. VEGETABLE BUTTERS.

Boiled oil of bays. Oleum laurinum verum. O. fixum lauri nobilis. From bayberries, by pounding them into a mass, boiling it in water for some hours, and when the water is cold, skimming off the oil, which is thick like butter, and green.

Butter of laurus glauca. Used for candles, obtained by expression.

Myrtle oil. Myrteum. From the myrtle berries; concrete, odoriferous, astringent.

Mava butter. Expressed from bassia butyracea.

Palm oil. Mackaw fat. Oleum palmae. O. palmæ sebaceum. O. fixum nucum cocos butyracea. Yellow, butyraceous, sweet scented, used for food, and in emulsions as a demulcent; externally it is peculiarly emollient, and well adapted for ointments.

Oil of mace in cakes. Banda soap. Oleum macis in massis. Is cut out of the jars of oil of mace when it is discoloured and grown solid by age.

African butter, of which there are two sorts, obtained from different nuts not well known.

Butter of cacao. Oleum cacao. Obtained from the kernels of the chocolate nut; that by expression is liquid, but by boiling is concrete, and keeps well; used for food: yields about 1-8th of oil by expression, or 1-4th by boiling.

American green wax. Cera viridis. Obtained from the candleberry myrtles by boiling the berries in water, they yield 1-4th of their weight of wax; used to make sweet-scented candles, and also for the darker ointments and plasters, instead of bees wax.

Vegetable tallow. Obtained from the seeds of the tallow tree, croton sebiferum, and from the Bencoolen nuts of the c. moluccanum, is concrete, and used for candles.

Guy-amadou. A concrete oil, like tallow, extracted from the fruits of the virola sebifera or myristica sebifera; used to make odoriferous candles.

Oil of fada pichurim. White, butter-like, smelling like sassafras, becomes yellowish and tallowy by age: It yields about one oz. and a half of oil.
18. ESSENTIAL OILS.

All these oils, unless otherwise expressed, are obtained by distillation, with a sufficient quantity of water to prevent the articles from adhering to the still and the oil and water acquiring a burnt taste; they are all stimulant, in doses of gtt. ij to x upon sugar.

DISTILLED OIL OF WORMWOOD. Oleum essentiale absinthii. From the herb; stomachic: 25 lb of green wormwood yielded from 6 to 10 drachms of oil; 4 lb of dry yielded an oz. and 18 lb only 3 jfs.

OIL OF ANISE SEEDS. Oleum anisi. O. volatile pimpinelle anisi. From the seeds; is congealed, except in warm weather; carminative; poisonous to pigeons, if rubbed on their bill or head: 1 lb yielded 3 jfs.

OIL OF STAR ANISE SEEDS. Oleum anisi stellati. From the capsules; liquid, very fragrant, has the scent of anise.

ESSENCE OF NEROLI. Oleum florum aurantiorum. From the flowers of the orange tree: 6 cwt. of flowers yield only 1 oz. of oil.

2. From orange peel; very fragrant.

3. From unripe oranges; gold colour.

ESSENCE OF BERGAMOTTE. Oleum limonis Bergamottae. From the peels of the Bergamot lemon; very fragrant.

OLEUM STILLATITIUM RADICIS CARLINÆ. From the root of the carline thistle; is fragrant, sinks in water.

CAJEPUT OIL. Oleum cajuputi. O. volatile melaleucae leucadendri. From the leaves; imported from the East Indies, generally in large copper flasks; is cooler than that of peppermint but smells of turpentine; stimulant, anti-spasmodic, gtt. ii j—v, on sugar, and externally in rheumatism.

OIL OF CARUI. Oleum carui. From the seeds; carminative: 2 lb yielded more than 1 oz., and 1 cwt. only 8 3 oz.

DISTILLED OIL OF CACAO. From the chocolate nut; thick, reddish, rather buttery.

OIL OF CLOVES. Oleum caryophyllorum aromaticorum. O. caryophylli. From that spice, is very heavy, acrimonious; supposed to contain some part of the rosin of the clove: 1 lb cloves yielded from 3 jfs to 3 jfs: 7 lb and a half yielded 1 lb of oil.

2. Expressed from the cloves when ripe.

3.
3. Muller, by digesting $\frac{3}{5}$s of cloves in ether, and then mixing it with water, obtained 3vij of oil, greenish yellow, swimming upon water.

Oil of cloves is imported from the Spice islands, is stimulant, and added to purgative pills to prevent griping; externally applied to aching teeth.

**Oil of Cassia.** Common oil of cinnamon. *Oleum cassiae.* From the bark of inferior cinnamon, imported under the name of cassia: 1lb yields from $\frac{5}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{3}$js; stimulant, stomachic.

2. From cassia buds.

**Distilled oil of Camomile.** *Oleum essentiale chamazelii.* *O. anthemidis.* From the flowers; stomachic: 1lb yielded a drachm, 82lb yielded 3xiij, and at another time 3xviiij: it is of a fine blue, even if distilled in glass vessels.

**Oil of Cinnamon.** *Oleum cinnamomi.* From the fresh bark: imported from Ceylon.

De Guignes says the cinnamon of Cochin China is so full of essential oil, that it may be pressed out by the fingers.

**Essence de Cedrat.** *Essentia citri.* From the flowers of the citron tree; amber coloured, slightly fragrant: 60lb yield 1 oz.

2. From the yellow part of citron peel; colourless, very thin, and fragrant.

3. The second oil obtained by the distillation of the yellow part of citron peel; greenish: 100 citrons yield 1 oz. of the white essence, and half an oz. of this.

4. From the yellow part of citron peel by expression between two glass plates.

5. From citron peel by expression; very fragrant, but does not keep so well as the distilled oil.

6. From the cake left on squeezing citron peel, by distillation with water; thick.

7. **Common essence of cedrat.** From the faeces left in the easks of citron juice; clear, fragrant, greenish: 50lb of faeces yield, by distillation, 3lb of essence.

**Oleum Feniculi.** From sweet fennel seeds; carminative: 1 bushel yielded 18 oz.

**Essence of Jasmine.** *Essentia jasmini.* From the flowers not picked from their cups: yielded in very small quantity, highly fragrant.

**Oleum Juniperi.** *O. baccarum juniperi communis.*
From the berries; diuretic: 1 lb yielded 5 1/2 lb, and 48 lb yielded 6 oz.

**Essence of lavender.** English oil of lavender. *Oleum lavandulae.* From the flowers of narrow-leaved lavender.

**Foreign oil of lavender. True oil of spike.** *Oleum spicatum verum.* From the flowers and seeds of broad-leaved lavender, and more commonly those of French lavender, stoechas, with a quick fire: sweet scented, but the oil of the narrow-leaved lavender, or English oil, is far the finest.

**True Riga balsam. Baume de Carpathes. Balsamum Libani.** From the shoots of the Apheremosli pine, *pinus cembra,* previously bruised and macerated for a month in water; pellucid, very liquid, whitish, smell and taste of oil of juniper; vulnerary, diuretic.

**Essence of lemons.** *Essentia limonum.* From the fresh peels of lemons; limpid, watery, fragrant.

**Distilled oil of mace.** *Oleum macis stillatitium.* From that spice: liquid, pale citron, smelling of the mace.

**Oil of peppermint.** *Oleum menthae piperitae.* From the dried plant: 4 lb of the fresh herb yielded 5 1/2 lb; in general it requires rectification to render it bright and fine; stimulant, carminative.

**Oil of mint.** *Oleum menthae virginis.* From the dried plant: 6 lb of fresh leaves yielded 5 1/2 lb, and 4 lb dried yielded 1 oz. and a half; stimulant, carminative, antispasmodic.

**Essence of myrtle.** *Oleum essentiale myrti.* From the flowers and leaves, fragrant.

**Distilled oil of nutmegs.** *Oleum nucis moschatae stillatitium.* From that spice: liquid, pale yellow; a sebaceous insipid matter swims upon the water in the still.

**Oil of thyme.** *Oleum origani.* From the plant: 2 cwt. fresh yielded 5 oz. and a half, 3 1/2 lb dried yielded 5 1/2 lb; stimulant, caustic, used in tooth-ache applied to the tooth, and by the ferriers.

**Oil of pimento.** *Oleum pimentae.* From allspice; stimulant: 1 oz. yielded gtt. xxx.

**Oleum pimpinellae.** From the roots of pimpernell; blue.
Oil of penny royal. *Oleum pulegii.* From the herb when in flower: 13lb yielded 3vj; emmenagogue.

Oil of raventsara. *Oleum raventsara.* From the leaves; resembles that of cloves, for which it is sold in Europe.

Oil of rhodium. *Oleum e ligno rhodii.* From the true lignum rhodium; genista Canariensis? 80lb yielded 3ix; and in another parcel of very resinous old wood, 80lb yielded 2 oz.; light, yellowish, but by keeping grows red.

2. From the root of rosewort, rhodiola rosea; yellowish, having the smell and taste of that from the true lignum rhodium: 1lb yielded 5j.

Butter of roses. *Adeps rosarum.*- From the flowers of damask roses, white, solid, separating slowly from the rose water: having but little scent of its own, it is used to dilute the scent of musk, civet, and ambergrise: 1 cwt. of roses yielded from half an oz. to an oz.

Attar of roses. Imported from the East and the Barbary coast, where it is obtained from the evergreen rose and the musk rose; the newly distilled rose water being exposed to the cool night air.

Oil of rosemary. *Oleum rosmarini.* *O. summitatum florescentium roismarini officinalis.* From the flowering tops; sweet-scented: 1 cwt. yielded 8 oz.; 1lb of dry leaves yielded from 3j to 3iij; 70lb of fresh leaves yielded 5 oz. It affords a good specimen of the sesquipedalian names of the Edinburgh college.

Distilled oil of rue. *Oleum rute.* From the dried plant; carminative, antispasmodic: 10lb of leaves yielded 5ij to 5iiij; 4lb in flower yielded 5j; 60lb yielded 2 oz. and a half; 72lb, with the seeds, yielded 3 oz.

Oil of savine. *Oleum sabina.* From the dried plant; stimulant, powerfully emmenagogue; externally rubefacient.

Oil of sassafras. *Oleum sassafras.* *O. rad. lauri sassafras.* From the root of sassafras: 24lb yielded 9 oz.; 30lb yielded 7 oz. 5j; and 6lb yielded 2 oz.

19. CAMPHIRE.

Japan camphire. *China Camphire.* *Camphora.* Obtained from the roots and shoots of the laurus camphora and laurus cinnamomum, as also the capura curundu, by distillation with water, and distinguished in trade by the place from which it is imported, into East India and China cam-
phor: this crude camphire is refined by sublimation with one sixteenth its weight of lime, in a very gentle heat.

**Sumatra Camphire.** *Borneo camphire.* Is obtained by merely splitting a large tree not belonging to the genus laurus, being the dryobalanus camphora of Forster; the heart of this tree containing camphire mixed with essential oil in lumps the thickness of a man's arm, 12 or 14 inches apart; a middling tree contains 1lb; a large one, double that quantity. Camphire is stimulant, narcotic, and diaphoretic, gr. v to 3j, in pills or a bolus; small doses frequently repeated being most stimulant, and a full dose at once most sedative; too large a dose occasions vomiting and convulsions, to be counteracted by the exhibition of opium: it may also be given suspended in liquids, by means of mucilage, yolk of egg, or almonds. Camphire is put into drawers or boxes to keep insects from them, and is used in fireworks: combined with drastic purgatives, it moderates their acrimony, and it augments the efficacy of the Peruvian bark, whether employed to cure fever or gangrenes.

**South American Camphire.** *Brazil camphire.* In tears, from the caratte.

**Liquid Camphire.** *Oleum camphorae.* From the same tree as the Sumatra camphire.

**Camphire from Essential Oils.** Obtained from the oils of the labiate plants, by a careful distillation, without addition, of one third of the oil; the residuum will be found to contain crystals of camphire, on separating which, and redistilling the remaining oil two or three times, the whole of the camphire may be obtained: oil of rosemary or of sweet marjoram yields about 1 oz. of camphire from 10 of the oil; of sage 1 oz. from 8; and of lavender 1 oz. from 4, or even less of oil: it seems to differ from that of the camphire of the laurel, as that from oil of thyme is in cubical crystals, does not form a liquid solution either with nitric or sulphuric acid, and is precipitated from nitric acid in a glutinous mass: that from oil of marjoram is not volatile, and although it takes fire it soon goes out. This rosin, like the others from essential oils, may be obtained in a larger proportion if the oil is kept in slightly stopped bottles in a cool place.

**Artificial Camphire.** Obtained from oil of turpentine, by passing the muriatic acid gas disengaged from an equal weight of common salt by means of oil of vitriol
through it, when about one half of the oil will be changed into camphire, which however differs from the common, in that it is not dissolved by aquafortis, and when dissolved by strong spirit of nitre, it is not separated by the addition of water.

20. DISTILLED OILS.

OIL OF TURPENTINE. 
Turps. Common oil of spike. 
Oleum terebinthinæ. O. spicæ vulgare. Distilled from common turpentine, in Europe with the addition of about six times as much water; but in America, where the operation is carried on upon a very large scale, no water is added, and its accidental presence is even dreaded, lest it should produce a disruption of the stilling apparatus.

Spirit of Turpentine. 
Rectified oil of turpentine. 
Oleum terebinthinæ aethereum. O. volatile pini purissimum. 
From oil of turpentine, by a fresh distillation with a gentle heat, either with or without water, by which, however, it is very little improved; vermifuge, 3j to 3jfs.

Krumholz oil. 
Oleum templinum. By distillation from Hungarian balsam: distinguished from oil of turpentine, which is commonly sold for it, by its golden colour, agreeable odour, and acrid oiliness of taste.

Balsam of Turpentine. 
Dutch drops. Balsamum terebinthinæ. Obtained by distilling oil of turpentine in a glass retort, till a red balsam is left.

2. By distilling rosin, and separating the oils as they come over; first a white oil, then yellow, lastly a thick red oil, which is the balsam; stimulant, diuretic.

Tar. Cedria. Pix liquida. From old trees of the Scotch fir, by distillation in a coarse manner: the heat produced by the combustion of one part of the pile being managed so as to carry on the distillation of the other part. The coarsest of these oils. Same qualities as the other terebinthaceous oils.

Oil of Tar. Jeran? Oleum pini. O. tawæ. Obtained by distilling tar: highly valued by painters, varnishers, &c. on account of its drying qualities; it soon thickens of itself, almost to a balsam: the acid spirit that comes over with it, is useful for many purposes where an acid is wanted.

Oil of Bricks. Oleum lateritium. From olive oil,

mixed with brick-dust or sand, and distilled; very resolvent, useful in palsy and gout.

Butter of wax. Oleum cerav. From wax by distillation; emollient.

Oil of box. Oleum buxi. From box wood, by distillation, without addition; resolvent.

Birch oil. Oleum betulce. Obtained by distilling twenty parts of birch bark, and one of ledum palustre, crammed in layers into an earthen pot, with a handful of tripoli between each layer; the mouth of the pot is closed with a perforated oak plug, and being inverted, it is luted to the mouth of another pot sunk in the ground: the upper pot being then surrounded with fire, a brown empyreumatic oil distils per descensum into the lower jar: an eight gallon pot, properly filled, yields about 2½ or 2½ and a half of oil. In Siberia it is prepared without the ledum. This oil is liquid when fresh, but grows thick in time; used in Russia for currying leather, to which it gives a very peculiar smell, much disliked by insects.

Oil of gum benjamin. Oleum benzoini. Obtained by distilling the residuum left after making flowers of benjamin, by a strong fire; used instead of birch oil, in making an imitation of Russia leather.

Dippel's oil. Animal oil. Rectified oil of hartshorn. Oleum Dippelii. O. animale. O. corni cervi rectificatum. From hartshorn, distilled without addition, rectifying the oil, either by a slow distillation, in a retort, &c. no bigger than is necessary, and saving only the first portion that comes over, or with water, in a common still: very fine and thin, and must be kept in an opaque vessel, or in a drawer or dark place, as it is quickly discoloured by light; antispasmodic, anodyne, diaphoretic, gtt. x—xxx in water; externally stimulant.

21. ANIMAL OILS AND FATS.

Goose grease. Adeps anseris. From roasted geese; esteemed highly emollient, and used in eysters.

The fat of eels. Adeps anguillae. Collected from eels while roasting; used to preserve steel from rusting.

Capon's grease. Adeps gallinæ caponis. Emollient, more so than hog's lard, but less than goose grease.

Human fat. Adeps hominis. The most emollient of any kind of fat; used in the Russian hospitals.

**Hares Fat.** *Adeps leporis.* When old, used as a suppurative.

**Pikes Fat.** *Axungia lucii.* Used to anoint the soles of the feet and chests of children in coughs and colds.

**Badgers Fat.** *Adeps melis.* More solid than hog's lard, and more efficacious.

**Vipers Fat.** *Pinguedo viperina.* *Axungia viperina.* Used in eye ointments, and to anoint the back in consumptions.

**Bears Grease.** *Pinguedo ursi.* Emollient, discutient, and much used to make the hair grow.

**Hogs Lard.** *Barrows grease.* *Axungia.* *Adeps suilla preparata.* *A. prosparata.* Obtained, like the rest of the animal fats, from the raw lard, by chopping it fine, or rather rolling it out to break the cells in which the fat is lodged, and then melting the fat in a water bath, or other gentle heat, and straining it while warm: some boil them in water, but the fats thus obtained are apt to grow rank much sooner than when melted by themselves; emollient in ointments and poultices.

**Mutton Suet Rendered Down.** *Sevum ovillum curatum.* *S. prosparatum.*

**Beef Suet Rendered Down.** *Sevum bovinum curatum.* *S. vaccinum curatum.* Enumerated separately in the old lists of the materia medica of the London Pharmacopoeias, until 1745. *S. prosparatum.*

**Goats Suet.** *Sevum hircinum.*

**Stags Marrow.** *Medulla cervina.*

**Beef Marrow.** *Medulla bovina.* Are all emollient.

**Deers Suet.** *Sevum cervinum.* Used by the gilders: a small quantity is put by them into their gold size.

**Yelk of Wool.** *Esypus.* Obtained by washing raw wool in warm water. /

**Neats'Foot Oil.** *Nerve oil. Trotter oil. Oleum nervinum.* Obtained by boiling neat's feet, tripes, &c. in water: a coarse animal oil, very emollient, much used to soften leather, and keep it in that state.

**Guacharo Oil.** Obtained from the peritoneum, &c. of the guacharo bird; half liquid, transparent, scentless, and may be kept a year without becoming rank: used in cookery.

**Carolina Pigeon Oil.** Obtained from Carolina pigeons in large quantities.

Spermaceti. Cetaceum. Obtained from train oil by filtration or long standing; pectoral internally, 3 fs to 5 fs with sugar, or made into an emulsion; emollient externally.

Thran oil. Train oil. Oleum cetaceum. A coarse oil, of an ill smell; used as food by the northern nations, but only for lamp oil in the south; distinguished by the shops into whale oil, seal oil, liver oil, refined spermaceti oil: many methods have been tried to get rid of its smell: the spermaceti contained in it is separated by repeated filtration, or by long standing, and the oil itself is purified by stirring it with lime-water, or a weak ley of potash.

Fresh butter. Butyrum insulsurn. Obtained from cream by agitating it; emollient, used in ointments.

Clarified butter. Butyrum purificatum. Made by melting fresh butter in a gentle heat, letting it settle, and pouring off the clear.

Oil of yolks of eggs. Oleum e vitellis ovorum. Obtained by boiling eggs, so that the yolks may be hard, separating the whites, roasting the yolks, first broken in two or three pieces each, in a frying pan over the fire till the oil begins to exude out of them, and then pressing them with great force; very emollient; fifty eggs yield about five oz. of oil. Old eggs yield the greatest quantity. Morelot advises to dilute the raw yolks with a large proportion of water, and to add spirit of wine in order to separate the albumen, after which, the oil will rise up to the top by standing some time, and thus may be separated by a funnel.

22. BEES WAX.

Bees wax. Cera flavæ. Deposited by bees in their hives, forming the partitions of the cells in which they store their honey: obtained from the honey-comb, by melting it: demulcent, used in diarrhoea and dysentery, made into an emulsion by first melting it with olive oil, and triturating it with the yolk of an egg, adding by degrees some mucilaginous liquid, 3 j, ter quaterve in die. Adulterated with tallow coloured with turmeric: the fracture and taste are the marks by which druggists judge of it.

Cera flavæ purificata. Common bees wax is melted, scummed, and let to settle; the upper part is then only used.

Virgins wax. Cera alba in offis. Obtained from bees wax, by exposing it in thin flakes to the action of the sun,
wind, and rain; frequently changing the surface thus exposed, by remelting it and reducing it again to thin flakes; used in making candles, and in white ointments, for the sake of its colour: it is kept in the shops in round cakes.

**Block white wax.** *Cera alba in massis.* Is rather cheaper than that in offis.

**Bee bread.** *Propolis.* Collected or formed by bees, for the purpose of covering the bottom of the hive, and every thing in their way which is too heavy to be removed by them; it is a mixture of rosin with wax; fume anti-asthmatic.

### 23. ANIMAL RESINS.

**Ambergris.** *Ambra grisea.* Found in the sea and in the intestines of the spermaceti whale, *Physeter macrocephalus*, mixed with the beaks of the cuttle fish; appears to be the excrement of the animal when in a morbid state, though some still suppose it to be a fossil substance, oozing out into the sea, where, swimming about, it is sometimes swallowed by that whale; aphrodisiac, gr. iij—x, triturated with sugar in wine; principally used in perfumery, when diluted with spirit of wine. Adulterated, or even supplied by mixtures of musk, civet, aloes wood, storax, dried blood, and the like; but these never have the true smell: it is nearly totally soluble in warm spirit of wine, although the paleness of the solution, and the apparent bulk of the residue, would induce an unwary person to suppose it was not at all dissolved.

**Black amber.** *Ambra nigra.* Is of a darker colour than the amber grisea, but in other respects the same.

**Musk.** *Moschus in granis.* Secreted by the moschus moschiferus, or musk deer; stimulant, antispasmodic, gr. ij—Ω's, horis tertius vel quaternis, in a bolus. Adulterated with dried blood, and supplied by a substance obtained by mixing oil of amber with aquafortis. The true musk is much used in perfumery, having the strongest smell of any natural substance hitherto known, and, when used in a very small quantity, augmenting the smell of other substances without imparting its own.

**Castor.** *Castoreum.* Of which there are two sorts, Russian and New England; secreted by the beaver, in bags near the rectum: the best is orange brown, bitter, acrid,
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with a peculiar strong and unpleasant smell; antispasmodic, perhaps emmenagogue, gr. x to $\pi j$, in a bolus.

Civet. Zibethum. Secreted by the civet cat, in follicles near the anus. Like musk, its smell is unpleasant unless diluted. Adulterated with ox gall, storax, and honey. Antispasmodic, but scarcely ever used alone internally; used in perfumery to augment the smell of other odoriferous substances.

Raw silk. Serieum. Secreted by the phalena bombyx, for its security while in the state of a pupa or grub; cordial, restorative, $\frac{3}{2}j$ in powder.

Cob web. Tela aranearum. Secreted by spiders to form their nets; externally styptic, internally febrifuge; used in quartan agues, dose gr. x; the cobwebs of the different kinds of spiders appear, however, to differ in their effects.

Cheese. Caseus. Separated from milk by the addition of rennet and subsequent straining; for the purpose of keeping, it is generally salted and pressed. There are many varieties of it arising from the addition of cream to the milk, or its subtraction from the milk, the separation of the whey with or without compression, the salting of the curd, the breaking of the curd or not, before pressure, the making with pressure or without, the colouring with saffron or arnotto, the keeping, &c.

24. MINERAL OILS.

Distinguished from vegetable oils by their miscibility with or solubility in naphtha.

Naphtha. Oleum petrae album. Pale yellow, fine, thin, very inflammable.


Asphaltum. Pitch black, hard, strong-scented; used in varnishes.

Amber. Succinum. Carabe. The whitest is preferred for medical use; balsamic, in powder, $\pi j$ to $3j$, in gonorrhoea and the whites; the transparent kinds are used in jewellery, and the coarser are distilled for oil of amber. A resin from Muschat, in Arabia, is often cut into beads, and sold for amber.
Cologne earth. *Umber. Terra Coloniensis.* Black, or blackish brown, mixed with brownish red, fine grained, earthy, smooth to the touch, becomes polished by scraping, very light, burns with a disagreeable smell: found near Cologne; used in painting, both in water colours and in oil; used also in Holland, to render snuff fine and smooth: very different from the brown ochre, which is also called Umber, and is not combustible.

Oil of amber. *Oleum succini.* Distilled from coarse pieces of amber, which are not fit for jewellery, and rectified by another distillation in a small retort; stimulant, antispasmodic; externally discutient, rubefacient, used in rheumatism, hooping-cough, and paralytic limbs.

*Oleum petrolei Barbadensis.* Distilled from Barbadoes tar, by the retort, in a sand heat. Blue, when viewed with the back to the light, and orange when placed between the eye and the light.

Coal tar. Distilled from fossil coals; used as a coarse cheap varnish, and, when rectified by a fresh distillation with water, sold for oil of amber.

Artificial musk. *Moschus factitius.* Rectified oil of amber one part, nitric acid four parts; digest, a black matter is deposited, to be well washed in water; smell similar to that of musk or ambergris, and may be used for them in medicine.

25. *Æther.*

Æther. *Æther sulphuricus. Æther rectificatus. Naphtha vini.* Obtained by mixing gradually equal weights of spirit of wine and oil of vitriol, and as soon as the mixture is completed, placing the retort in a sand bath, previously heated to 200 deg. so that the liquor may boil as soon as possible, continuing the distillation until a heavier liquor begins to appear under the ether in the receiver, adding to every 14 oz. meas. of the ether thus obtained, half an oz. of pure potash, dissolved in 2 oz. of distilled water, and distilling, by a very gentle heat, 12 oz. meas. of rectified ether. If half the former quantity of spirit of wine is added to the residue left in the retort in the first distillation, more ether may be obtained, which may be rectified as the first portion: stimulant, antispasmodic, gtt. xx—3jfs, in water or wine; externally refrigerant, used in head-ache, and in burns, and dropped into the ear in ear-ache.

Nitrous ether. *Æther nitrosus.* Obtained by putting $\frac{3}{4}$xxiv of nitre into a retort, placed in a pan of cold
water, and pouring upon it, by degrees, a mixture of $\frac{3}{5}$xij of oil of vitriol with $\frac{5}{9}$xix by measure of spirit of wine, which had been made gradually and grown cold, and letting the vapour, the evolution of which must be regulated with great caution by the addition of warm or cold water to that in the pan, pass through a pint of spirit of wine: to the ethereal liquor thus obtained, add q. s. of dried salt of tartar, about $\frac{3}{5}$j is generally sufficient, to neutralize the acid, upon which the ether will in a short time separate and swim on the surface: if it be required very pure, it may be rectified to one half, by distillation in a water bath, at about 140 deg. Fahr.; scarcely ever used, probably stimulant, &c. as common ether.

**Oil of Wine.** *Oleum vini.* Is formed by mixing equal measures of spirit of wine and oil of vitriol, and distilling by a gentle heat, taking care that the black scum does not pass over into the receiver; separating the oily portion that passes over, adding soap ley to it, to correct the acidity, then distilling it by a gentle heat, ether passes over, and the oil remains floating on the watery liquor in the retort.

2. *Oleum æthereum.* By continuing the distillation of the ingredients for ether, with a less degree of heat, after the ether is come over, until a black froth begins to rise, then removing the retort from the fire, adding sufficient water to the liquor in the retort, that the oil may float on the surface, separating this oil, and adding lime water, q. s. to neutralize the adherent acid, on which the oil will separate itself: antispasmodic.

**26. SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.**
The various degree of strength of these was technically denominated by numbers, referring to an arbitrary strength, called, in the English laws, proof spirit, a gallon of which weighs 7lb 11 oz. 3 drachms av. When spirit is said to be 1 to 3 over proof, it is meant that 1 gall. of water added to 3 gall. of the spirit, will reduce it to proof; on the contrary, 1 in 3 under proof, signifies that in 3 gall. of that spirit there is contained 1 gall. of water, and the remaining 2 gall. are proof spirit. As a gallon of water weighs by law, 8lb 7oz. 5 drachms, av.; the specific gravity of proof spirit is to that of water as 910 to 1000. Of late, by a new re-
gulation of the excise laws, the use of a hydrometer is
introduced which shows the number of hundred parts of
spirit that any liquor contains above proof, or their defi-
ciency below proof.
The spirit distilled from the wash or vinous liquor, until a
glass of it, flung upon the still head, does not take fire
by a candle or lighted paper, is called low wines, and
this being again distilled, is called spirit.

BRANDY. Eau de vie. Aqua vita. Spiritus vini
Gallicus. From wine; the best is obtained from the wines
of the middle of France; those of Languedoc and Spain
yield about one quarter of brandy, Burgundy less than an
eighth, Bordeaux about a fifth. New wine yields more than
old. An inferior sort is obtained from wines which have
turned sour, and from the lees left in the casks on racking
the wine from one vessel to another for the sake of fining it;
and a still worse sort from the cake and refuse of the wine-
press, fermented for this purpose with the addition of water:
when first distilled, it is white like water, but by keeping in
oak casks it acquires a deep colour; as it improves by keep-
ing, extract of oak is frequently dissolved in it to give a false
appearance of age.

MALT SPIRIT is made by mixing 60 quarters of barley
grist ground low, and 20 quarters of coarse ground pale
malt, with 250 barrels of water, at about 170 deg. Fahr.
taking out 30 barrels of the wort, and adding to this 10
store of fresh porter yeast, and when the remaining wort is
cooled down to 55 deg. adding 10 quarters more malt, pre-
viously mixed with 30 barrels of warm water, stirring the
whole well together, and putting it to ferment along with
the reserved yeasted wort: this wash will be found to weigh
by the saccharometer 28—32" per barrel, more than water.
In the course of 12 or 14 days, the yeast head will fall
quite flat, and the wash will have a vinous smell and taste,
and not weigh more than 2—4½ per barrel, more than water.
Some now add 20½ of common salt, and 30½ of
flour, and in three or four days put it into the still, pre-
viously stirring it well together. It is estimated that every
6 gall. of this wash will produce 1 gall. of spirit at 1 to
10 over proof, or 18 gall. of spirit from each quarter of
grain.

In Holland they first mix 10 quarters of rye meal with a
small quantity of cold water, and then add as much boiling
water as is necessary to make a thin mash, and set it to fer-
ment with a small quantity of yeast; about the third day they add 3 quarters of malt meal previously mixed with warm water, and as much yeast as at first, stirring the whole well together: this wash weighs only 18lb per barrel, more than water, and sometimes less: their stills are from 300 to 500 gallons each, and they draw in the first distillation three cans of phlegm after the runnings cease to burn on the still head, and five cans when distilling low wines.

Jamaica rum is obtained from the refuse of the raw sugar manufactories, by taking equal quantities of the skimmings of the sugar pans, of lees or returns as they are commonly called, and of water; and to 100 gallons of this wash are added 10 gallons of melasses; this affords from 10 to 17 gallons of proof rum, and twice as much low wines; it is sometimes rectified to a strength approaching to spirit of wine, and is then called double distilled rum.

Sugar spirit is obtained from the washings, skimmings, and other waste of the sugar boilers; it is a very pure spirit, free from the peculiar flavour of rum, and is used to mix with brandy.

Cane spirit is obtained from the juice of the sugar cane, and is the purest kind of rum.

Melasses spirit. Rum, is obtained from melasses, by mixing 2 or 3 gall. of water with one gall. of melasses, and to every 200 gall. of this mixture adding a gall. of yeast; once or twice a day the head as it rises is stirred in, and in three or four days, 2 gall. more of water is added to each gall. of melasses originally used, and the same quantity of yeast as at first: four, five, or six days after this, there is added a third portion of yeast, as before, and about 1 oz. of jalap root powdered (or in winter 1 ½ oz.), on which the fermentation proceeds with great violence, and in three or four days, the wash is fit for the still: 100 gallons of this wash is computed to yield 22 gall. of spirit 1 to 10 over proof.

Raisin spirit is obtained from raisins fermented with a proper quantity of water, and distilled with a quick fire, in order to bring over as much as possible of the flavour, this spirit being used to mix with malt spirit: 10 gall. is sufficient to give a vinous flavour to 1600 of common malt spirit.

Cyder spirit is obtained from cyder.

Batavia arrack. Goa arrack. Is obtained from the juice of the palm tree.
China arrack is obtained from rough rice, or from millet.

Potatoe spirit, which turns blue when mixed with water.

Skirret spirit.

Carrot spirit. Are obtained in the north of Europe from those roots.

Whiskey, from oats, carelessly distilled and suffered to burn to; the empyreumatic flavour being by habit rendered agreeable.

Peach brandy. From that fruit; much drank in some parts of the United States.

Bird cherry spirit. Twelve gallons of the berries will yield 9 pints of spirit.

Juniper berry spirit. A tun measure of berries will yield 6 or 8 gallons of spirit.

Spirit from faints. In rectifying spirits, and in distilling compound spirits, after the first strong portion has been drawn off, the weaker, and in some cases discoloured, spirit that arises is saved, as long as it will take fire when thrown on the still head by a candle or lighted paper, under the name of faints, and when a sufficient quantity has been collected it is rectified: the spirit thus obtained is principally used to make anise seed cordial, as the strong flavour of the anise seed will overpower any other flavour the spirit may have acquired.

Koumiss is obtained from mare’s milk by the Tartars, the separation of the curd and cream being prevented by frequent agitation. A similar spirit, but much weaker, has been obtained from cow’s milk, by the same manoeuvre being practised.

Kirschenwasser. From common cherries.

Marasquina. From morello cherries.

Spirit of wine. Copying liquid. Spiritus vinosus rectificatus. S. rectificatus. Alcohol, Ph. Ed. All spirit 1 to 20 over proof is thus deemed in the English laws: the London college and that of Edinburgh order it for medical use to have the specific gravity of .835, but the Dublin only .840.

Varnish makers spirit. Alcohol. Is obtained either by careful rectification to the highest possible strength, or by distilling spirit of wine from dried pearl ash, or dry nitrinate of lime. The London and Dublin colleges order it for
SIMPLE SUBSTANCES.—26. Spirituous Liquors. 235

medical use to have the specific gravity of .815, but for chemical purposes it has been prepared as high as .800 and even .798.

Proof spirit. Spiritus vinosus tenuior. S. tenuior. Alcohol dilutum. Differs from the raw spirits above described, although of the same strength, by being always formed of spirit of wine, diluted with water. The London college mentions no proportions, but requires the spec. grav. of .930: the Dublin advises the mixture of four measures of spirit with three of water, and the Edinburgh orders equal measures of their alcohol and water, the spec. grav. of which mixture they quote as .935. The chemists in London are in the habit of making their proof spirit, by taking half spirit of wine and half water, whenever it is required, as they seldom or never keep it in that state.

Tincture of salt of tartar. Tinctura salis tartari. Melt 6 oz. of salt of tartar in a crucible; powder it while hot, and immediately pour upon the powder a quart of spirit of wine, and digest it for several days.

Tincture of antimony. Tinctura antimonii. Take crude antimony 1 oz., salt of tartar and saltpetre, of each 2 oz. and a half: mix and throw them into a red hot crucible; when melted, pour them out into an iron mortar, powder the mass while hot, and before it grows cold, put it into a bottle with q. s. of spirit of wine.

This and the preceding are to be considered as alcohol made without distillation, but they receive an alkaline taint, which renders them impure.

All these spirits are stimulant, but more employed as luxuries than medicines; externally used in burns, and, when diluted, in ophthalmia; employed also in chemistry as a solvent of resinous matters. The rectified spirit renders paper transparent, and soon evaporating, the paper becomes opaque again, but is a poor substitute for tracing paper.

27. CHARCOAL.

Charcoal. Carbo ligni. Varies in its qualities according to the wood from which it is prepared: that of the soft woods, as the willow, alder, &c. well burned, is best for crayons, for making gunpowder, and for clarifying liquids; that of the harder woods is used for fuel, or for a support for substances exposed to the flame of a blowpipe: the charcoal of the chestnut is employed by the smiths in the
south of Europe, on account of its slow consumption when not urged by the blast of the bellows, and of the fire deadening immediately upon the blast being stopped. The charcoal of the holly, if the bark be left on, is believed to render iron brittle when worked by a fire made of it. Charcoal powder is used as a tooth-powder, and in poultices to correct fetid ulcers; that of the areca nut is the most fashionable dentifrice, but is no otherwise preferable to any other soft charcoal.

**Beech black.** *Blue black.* Beech wood, burned in close vessels; mixed with white lead, produces a blueish gray colour: used as paint.

**Frankfort black.** Charcoal made of the lees of wine, well washed and ground with water, used to make printer’s ink.

**Noir d’Espagne.** Charcoal made of cork burnt in close vessels; used as a colour in painting.

**Peach stone black.** Peach stones, cherry stones, &c. burnt in close vessels; mixed with white lead it produces the colour called old gray.

**Vine twig black.** Vine twigs burnt in close vessels; blueish black; when mixed with white lead it produces a silver white colour.

**Tartar black.** Argol burnt in close vessels, then washed and ground with water; used by the copper plate printers, and for superior letter press printing.

**Ivory black.** *Cologne black. Cassel black. Ebur ustum.* From ivory shavings burned; used as a dentifrice and a paint; with white lead forms a beautiful pearl gray colour.

**Bone black.** *Common ivory black. Ebur ustum vulgare.* The residuum left in the iron still, after the distillation of bone; reddish, used for making blacking for shoes, &c.

**Burnt sponge.** *Spongia usta.* The sponge being cut to pieces, is well burnt to separate the sand it contains, and which makes up the far greater part of its weight, and is then burnt in a close vessel, until it is black and friable; used in bronchocele and scrofulous complaints; $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{4}$, in an electuary, or in lozenges held under the tongue.

**Vegetable ethiops.** *Pulvis quercus marinae.* From fucus vesiculosus, or bladder wrack, burned in a close vessel,
till it is black and friable: in bronchocele, &c. as the preceding. Is also prepared from the pila mariua.

Lamp black. Fuligo lampadum. Made by suspending a copper funnel over a lamp having a long smoking wick; or by burning the chips of resinous deals, made from old fir trees, in tents, to the inside of which it adheres.

Burnt lamp black. Lamp black heated in close vessels to get rid of the oiliness of that made from resinous woods; as the lighter it is the more it is esteemed; used as a paint.

Wood soot. Fuligo ligni. Collected from chimnies, under which wood is burnt for fuel; contains sulphate of ammonia; bitter, antispasmodic.

Bistre. From wood soot, by pulverisation, and washing over, an excellent brown water colour, superior to Indian ink for drawings, when they are not intended to be tinted with other colours.

Florey black. The soot of coal fires, sifted, used as a coarse black colour for making gray mortar.

Roasted coffee. The seeds of the coffee shrub roasted by a gentle fire; used to make an infusion, which being poured off or strained, and sugar added to it, is a grateful drink, with or without milk.

Hunt's economical breakfast powder. Rye roasted and used as coffee. It is a good substitute, and can scarcely be distinguished from it.

English coffee. Wheat, barley, holly berries, acorns, sunflower seeds, beech mast, peas, beans, succory root, seeds of gooseberries and currants left in making wine, and washed, and even sliced turneps have been used as substitutes for foreign coffee, and roasted with the addition of a little butter or oil; but they want the agreeable aroma of the foreign: the best substitute is said to be the seeds of the yellow water flag, gladiolus luteus, or iris pseudacorus, which is frequently found by the sides of pieces of water.

Cacao. The roasted husks of the cacao bean, or chocolate nut; used to make a poor kind of coffee drink.

Patent malt. Germinated barley roasted till nearly black; used as coffee, and also to colour beer.

Roasted quassia. Sold ground to embitter beer, and give it colour, but the beer soon grows turbid.
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28. CALCULI.

Formed in organized bodies.

Calcus humanus. Used in obstructions, and in preventing the growth of calculi!

Besoar stone. Lapis bezoar. Of this there are several kinds, but all sold under the same name. 1. From the stomach of the cercopithecus nemæus, which it throws up when it is beaten. 2. From the gall bladder of the porcupine. 3. From the several Asiatic gazelles, or antelopes, which is esteemed the best. 4. From the goat. 5. From the bos grunniens, or Tartar cattle. Divided, by the shops, into oriental and occidental; that of the antelope being the oriental, which is very considerably dearer than the other, being of equal value with about half its weight of gold; formerly esteemed as the greatest known cordial, and much used, notwithstanding its dearness.

Tabasheer. Tabaxir. A stony concretion formed in the joints of the bamboo cane. Used in diseases arising from obstructions.

29. SULPHURS.

Native sulphur. Rock sulphur. Sulphur nativum. Found near volcanoes, fine yellow colour, burning away entirely, leaving no faeces; much used by silversmiths.

Sulphur vivum verum. Found near Mount Vesuvius, gray, burns with a blue flame when heated, but the flame soon goes out, earthy; principally used for the manufacture of brimstone and alum.

Rough brimstone. Sulphur factitium. Obtained by sublimation from pyrites, or by eliquation from the earthy minerals containing sulphur.

Roll brimstone. Sulphur in rotulis. Is brimstone, purified by redistillation, and poured into moulds.

Horse brimstone. Sulphur caballinum. S. vivum commune. The faeces left in the purification or sublimation of sulphur; very impure; used in external applications to the inferior cattle.

Flowers of sulphur. Flores sulphuris. Sulphur sublimatum. From brimstone, by sublimation, into large chambers built for the purpose; pulverulent; when kept in loosely stopped jars or drawers, the surface becomes acid.

Washed flowers of sulphur. Sulphur sublimatum lotum. The common flowers washed with water to get rid
of the acid; ordered by the colleges when the flowers are intended for internal use, but scarcely ever performed, and seems an useless subtlety.

Sulphur is laxative, propelling the faeces with very little stimulus to the system; useful in piles 1/3s to 1/2, nocte maneque; diaphoretic, communicating its peculiar smell to the sweat: used internally, and externally in ointments, as a specific in the itch and other cutaneous affections; its suffocating fume while burning is used to whiten linen, straw bonnets, &c. and to kill bees and other insects.

Milk of sulphur. Lac sulphuris. Sulphur precipitatum. From sulphur 1 lb, fresh burned lime 2 lb, boiled in water, filtered, and the milk thrown down by adding spirit of salt q. s. and washing the sediment till it is insipid. P. L. 1815.

2. From liver of sulphur 1/3 lb, dissolved in water 1/3 lb, adding spirit of vitriol q. s. and washing the precipitate till it is insipid.

3. Sulphur 1 part, quicklime or kali ppm. 3 parts, water q. s.; boil, filter while hot, add spirit of vitriol q. s. and wash the precipitate.

Used internally in preference to the flowers, probably contains water.

Liver of sulphur. Hepar sulphuris. Brimstone in powder 1 lb, kali ppm. 3 lb: mix by infusion in a covered vessel; the most usual practice.

2. Fl. sulph. and pure caustic potash or soda, ana p. æq. melt.

3. Fl. sulph. 3iv: melt and add kali ppm. 3is. P. L. 1720.


6. Sulphuretum kali P. D. Sulphuretum potassæ P. E. Fl. sulph. kali pp. ana p. æq.: mix and melt; expectorant, diaphoretic; used in catarrh and cutaneous affections; dose, gr. x to xv; proposed as an antidote to arsenic, but of doubtful utility.

Phosphorus of urine. Kunckeli’s phosphorus. Phosphorus urinæ. P. Kunckelli. From urine putrefied and distilled in an iron pot, with a glass or stone-ware head; the
residuum taken out, ground, put into small cast-iron retorts, and distilled, with a very violent heat, into water.

2. From phosphoric acid mixed with charcoal powder, and distilled into water.

3. By pouring a solution of sugar of lead into urine, which precipitates a white powder, to be mixed with charcoal powder, and distilled with a violent heat into water.

Inflammable at a very low heat, and therefore it must be kept under water, purified by being kept in fusion in a glass tube under water until the impurities have settled; principally used as an easier and speedier method of procuring fire than the common; also used to analyse atmospheric air and to form phosphoric ether.

30. METALLIC SULPHURETS AND CARBURETS.

Crude antimony. Antimony, of the world at large. Sulphuret of antimony. Antimoniwm crudum. Sulphuretum antimonii. Found native, separated from the stones, with which it may be mixed, by fusion and pouring into conical moulds: prepared for medical use by trituration and washing over: diaphoretic, used in rheumatism, serofula, and cutaneous diseases as an alterative, 3j—5j nocte maneque; given largely to horses, mixed with their food to smooth their coats; used in the arts to purify gold, and by the ladies to paint their eyebrows and eyelashes black.

Medicinal regulus of antimony. Regulus antimonii medicinalis. Crude antimony 5 oz. kali ppm. 1 oz. common salt 4 oz.; powder, mix, melt; when cold, separate the scorirae at top, powder the mass, and wash it well: more active than crude antimony.

Liver of antimony. Hepar antimonii. Crude antimony 2lb, potash 4flb: mix and melt; emetic, in doses of gr. iij—vij, but mostly used as a violent purge for grease in horses' heels.

Kermes mineral. Crude antimony, finely ground, 4flb, kali ppm. 1flb, soft water 2 gall.; boil for half an hour, filter through paper supported by linen, into deep pans previously warmed; let it cool very slowly; the kermes settles as it cools: the antimony left upon the filtré may be boiled again several times with fresh kali and water. Deycux, the usual process.

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5. Prepared antimony ½ lb, natron ppm. ½ x, distilled water a gallon; boil for half an hour, filter, let it settle, wash the precipitate with cold water which has been recently boiled, dry the precipitate by a heat of 90 deg. Fahr. folded up in glazed paper to keep the air and light from it: produces a very dark crimson powder, of a smooth velvety appearance. Cluzel: obtained the prize given by the Paris society of apothecaries.
6. Crude antimony 16 oz. kali ppm. 8 oz. flowers of sulphur 1 oz.: mix, melt together, pour out; when cold, reduce the mass to powder and boil in water q. s.; filter while hot; the kermes precipitates as the water cools, and is to be well washed.

This preparation occupies in foreign practice the place of our James's powder, in doses of gr. ℥—ij, as a diaphoretic, cathartic, and emetic.

GOLDEN SULPHUR OF ANTIMONY. Sulphur auratum antimonii. Is separated from the alkaline liquor which has deposited the kermes mineral, by adding any acid, but generally the acetic: when the acid is added in separate portions, the precipitate may be obtained of different colours and strength, the first being redder and stronger, the latter yellow and weaker.

2. Crude antimony 2 lb, flowers of sulphur 1 lb, aqua kali puri q. s. to dissolve the whole; filtré, precipitate immediately with spirit of vitriol, wash and dry the precipitate. Weigleb.
3. Crude antimony 2 oz. sulphur 3 oz. and proceed as in the preceding process. Goetting.

It may be used as kermes mineral, but requires a double or treble dose.

SULPHUR ANTMONII PRECIPITATUM P. L. before 1788. Scoriae obtained in the process for regulus of antimony, no. 2, q. p. dissolve in water, filter through paper, precipitate immediately by adding spirit of salt; wash and dry the precipitate.

Sulphur antimonii precipitatum P. L. since 1788. Crude antimony powdered 2 lb, aqua kali 4 lb, water 3 lb: boil for three hours, strain while hot, and add immediately
spirit of vitriol q. s. to precipitate the sulphur, which is to be well washed and dried.

_Sulphur antimonii fuscum._ Crude antimony, kali ppm. ana 1 oz.: melt together, powder, and dissolve in water 4 lb; let it cool; when cold, add spirit of vitriol q. s. to precipitate the remainder of the sulphur, agitate the mixture, that this last precipitate, which is yellow, may be mixed with the other; wash and dry: these are mixtures of kermes mineral with golden sulphur of antimony, and therefore to be esteemed inferior to the former; dose, gr. j to v.

**Orpiment.** _King's yellow._ Hartall. _Yellow sulphuret of arsenic._ Auripigmentum. Native in mines, yellowish green, with brilliant gold-coloured spangles: used by painters. Caustic: composed of about 43 parts of sulphur and 57 of metallic arsenic.

**Realgar.** _Red arsenic._ _Red sulphuret of arsenic._ Arsenicum flavum. _Auripigmentum rubrum._ Native in mines; fine red colour like vermilion; used also by painters: composed of about 25 parts of sulphur and 75 of metallic arsenic: made into cups, in which the juices of acid fruits being left become cathartic.

_Yellow arsenic._ _Yellow sulphuret of arsenic._ Arsenicum flavum. _A. citrinum._ Made of white arsenic 100 lb, brimstone 30 lb, by sublimation; yellow, heavy, taste very sharp and burning.

**Red arsenic.** _Red sulphuret of arsenic._ Arsenicum rubrum factitium. From arsenical and sulphureous pyrites exposed to sublimation together.

_Magnes arsenicalis._ Sulphur, white arsenic, and crude antimony, ana p. æq. mix by fusion: corrosive.

**Iron pyrites.** _Brass balls._ Horse gold. _Copperas balls._ Native sulphuret of iron. Pyrites ferri. Brass yellow, in balls or crystallized; collected for the manufacture of green vitriol; by exposure to the weather they are decomposed into a saline powder, from whence the vitriol is extracted by elixiviation and crystallization.

_Chalybs cum sulphuret preparatus._ With a red hot bar of steel melt a roll of brimstone, so that it may fall into a vessel of water; separate the brimstone which falls at the same time into the water, and reduce the chalybs into a fine powder.

2. By melting iron filings and brimstone, p. æq. in a covered crucible.

**Potters lead ore.** *Sulphuret of lead*. *Galena*. Found in mines, breaks in cubes; used by the potters in glazing earthen vessels.

**Cinnabar. Vermilion. Cinnabaris.** *Sulphuretum hydrargyri rubrum*. P. E. Found native, liable to be confounded with realgar or red arsenic, and also manufactured by the chemists, by grinding 170lb of quick silver and 50lb of brimstone together, throwing the mixture by ladle-fulls into heated earthen sublimers, where it takes fire, the superfluous sulphur is consumed, the mouths of the vessels are then covered with tiles, which stops the conflagration, when the sublimation commences, and is continued until the whole is risen up. The process of the Dutch manufacturers.

2. By making a paste of æthiops mineral, and spirit of nitre, at 36 deg. Baumé; drying this paste the next day, pulverising it and subliming as usual. *Martín*.

3. By triturating 300 parts of quick silver and 68 of flowers of sulphur, with aqua kali q. s. to moisten them, until they are converted into æthiops mineral, then add 160 parts of kali præparatum and as much water: continue the triturating over a fire, adding water occasionally, so that the powder may be constantly covered with about an inch deep of water: in about two hours it turns brown, and soon afterwards red: no more water is then to be added, but the triturating is continued until the colour has acquired its greatest beauty, when it must be withdrawn from the fire, otherwise it will pass to a dirty brown. *Kirchoff*.


6. Extemporaneously, by shaking quick silver in a solution of liver of sulphur in water; and still better in Boyle's fuming liquor or sulphuret of ammonia.

7. *Cinnabaris antimonii*. Is obtained as a secondary product in the making of butter of antimony, by raising the fire after the butter has come over: brown.

8. *Cinnabaris antimonii*. Quick silver 15lb, rough brimstone 51b, crude antimony 11b and a half; mix and sublime.
Diaphoretic; used in cutaneous diseases and gout; also as a vermifuge, gr. x to 3fs; externally 3fs thrown upon a red hot iron is used as a fumigation to check the progress of venereal ulcers in the throat, nose, or mouth; it should be totally volatile by heat, and communicate no colour to spirit of wine.

**Aurum musivum.** Sulphuret of tin. *Aurum mosaicum.* Quick silver, tin, sulphur, sal ammoniac, ana p. æq. the tin being first melted, the quick silver poured into it, and then the whole ground together, and sublimed in a bolt head, the aurum musivum lies at the bottom.

2. Tin ἱδ, quick silver ἱδσ; melt together, grind with flowers of sulphur 5vij, sal ammoniac ἱδσ: sublime.

3. Dissolve tin in spirit of salt, precipitate by natron ppm.: mix the precipitate with half its weight of sulphur, and sublime.

4. Dissolve tin in spirit of salt; add liver of sulphur dissolved in water, which throws down the aurum musivum.

5. Tin filings, sulphur, sal ammoniac, ana p. æq.: sublime. In these sublimations, if the fire is too great, only a gray sulphuret of tin is obtained. Used as a metallic gold colour in varnish work, sealing-wax, &c.: is supposed to be the basis of Blain's powder for the distemper in dogs.

**Black lead.** *Plumbum nigrum. Cerussa nigra. Plumbago.* Found native; derives its name from its colour, as it is really composed of iron and charcoal, the last being in a much greater proportion than in steel; used for pencils, crayons, and the coarser sort to give a metallic lustre to other bodies, or to diminish the friction, in cases where grease or oil would be improper.

**31. METALS.**

**Gold leaf.** *Aurum foliatum. Aurum in libellis.* Used to gild pills and other substances: there is a green variety, not arising from any alloy, but tinged externally.

**Party gold.** Is gilt silver, hammered into leaves.

**Shell gold.** *Aurum in musculis.* Made by grinding the cuttings of gold leaf with thick gum water, and spreading the ground gold in pond-muscle shells.

**True gold powder.** *Aurum pulveratum.* Grain gold 1 oz. quick silver nearly boiling 6 oz.; rub together; then
either distil off the quick silver, or corrode it away with spirit of nitre, and heat the black powder that is left red hot.

2. Grain gold 1 oz. dissolve in a mixture of spirit of nitre 16 oz. with common salt 4 oz.; add to the clear solution green vitriol 4 oz. dissolved in water; wash the precipitate and heat it red hot.

3. Dissolve gold in aqua regia, and draw off the acid by distillation; used in painting, gilding, &c.

**Silver leaf.** *Argentum foliatum.* Used to cover pills and other substances.

**Shell silver.** *Argentum in musculis.* By grinding the cuttings of silver leaf with strong gum water, and spreading it in pond-muscle shells; used for writing silver-coloured letters, but tarnishes, and is inferior to argentum musivum.

**Silver dust.** *Crocus argentii.* By adding slips of copper to a solution of silver in spirit of nitre, and washing the precipitated metal with spirit of wine; used in japanning.


**Purified quick-silver.** *Argentum vivum purificatum. Hydrargyrus purificatus. Hydrargyrum purificatum.* Rub the quick silver with 1-6th or 1-4th of iron filings, and distil it.


3. Distil it without addition, and then wash it with vinegar or brine.

4. By straining through chamois leather: this is the most usual method; but if lead is mixed with bismuth by melting them together in a gentle heat, and then put into quick silver, they will pass along with it through leather: on standing, however, the bismuth is thrown up in the form of a dark-coloured powder, the lead remaining combined.

5. By distilling it from cinnabar and iron filings ana p. æq. when great purity is required.

Given in obstinate costiveness to the extent of liij or thjjs, in hopes of forcing a passage by its weight: used by water gilders to dissolve their gold, by looking-glass makers to soften their tinfoil, by barometer and thermometer makers for their instruments, and in some other arts.

**Copper. Cuprum.** This, like pewter, is used for making vessels, which are now generally tinned on the inside: these vessels have been proscribed by the colleges upon in-
sufficient grounds, since, like lead, it cannot be dissolved while tin is co-existent in the mixture. When acids are boiled in vessels, part of whose tin lining is abraded, the acids take up some of the tin, and deposit it on the abraded part, thus repairing the damage, in the same manner as brass pins are tinned by boiling with tin filings and cream of tartar. Acid syrups and stews are and have been prepared for centuries in untinned copper vessels, without any ill effects, although in gentlemen’s houses and elegant inns they have occasionally produced of late direful effects; but the common cooks use only pewter spoons for stirring, and, by leaving them in the liquid, render the acids ineffective upon copper, which effect is not produced by the silver spoons of superior establishments. Although the salts of copper are violent emetics, yet 3j of filings has been taken against the rheumatism; and Rouelle used to exhibit in his lectures a lock of green hair he had himself cut from the head of an aged founder.

Brass. Æs. Orichalcum. Produced by stratifying granulated copper, with lapis calammaris and charcoal powder, for hours in a red heat, and then melting the altered copper. Different varieties are produced by melting copper with zinc in various proportions.

Dutch metal. Brass hammered into leaves like gold leaf; used for inferior gilding, but soon loses its colour, as may be frequently observed in the dial plates of turret clocks, particularly when one part has been gilded with gold leaf, and the other with Dutch gold, as that of Fulham church is at present.

Bell metal. Æs caldarium. Copper 100 lb, tin 20—25 lb; melted together; used, on account of its toughness, for caldrons and mortars; this has shared the same obloquy as pewter and copper for vessels, and as unjustly.

White copper. Britannia metal. Copper 40—50 lb, white arsenic 10 lb, oil q. s. to make the latter into a paste; melted together; used as an imitation of silver.

Artificial gold. Petì or? Copper 16 oz. platina 7 oz. zinc 1 oz.; melt together.

Powder gold. Aurum sophisticum. Verdigrise 8 oz. tutty 4 oz. borax, nitre, ana 2 oz. corrosive sublimate 5j; made into a paste with oil, and melted together; used in japan work as a gold colour.

'Tonic and astringent, used in chlorosis, gr. v—x, bis terve in die.

Iron wire. *Ferri fila.* Only used in preparations, being the purest, which alone can be drawn into wire.

Steel. *Chalybs. Mars.* Found native, and also made from iron, by stratifying or melting it with charcoal, of which it takes up a minute portion, which gives the hardness to the compound; the filings are sometimes used as a stimulant and tonic; also in fireworks.

Indian steel. *Wootz.* A kind of steel, which retains its edge when ground for a long time; it has been made by first melting highly carburetted steel with alumine, by which a white brittle alloy was produced, 67 gr. of which, remelted with 500 gr. of good steel, produced a metal perfectly similar to wootz, in perfection of edge, and damask by spirit of vitriol.

Argentine steel. By melting 500 parts of steel with one of silver: far superior to the very best common steel.

Lead dust. *Pulvis plumbi.* By melting lead, adding bruised charcoal, and diffusing the lead among it, then pounding and washing away the charcoal; used by potters.

Granulated lead. By melting lead, pouring it, in a small stream, from an iron ladle with a hole drilled in its bottom, into a pail of water: this operation is performed for the purpose of facilitating its mixture with other bodies.

Pewter. Is made of lead hardened with tin, and in the best kinds with antimony; used for making vessels, which have been proscribed by the colleges, who have in this instance been influenced by unauthorized prejudices, since Proust has shown, Journ. de Phys. for 1806, that acids boiled in pewter vessels took up none of the lead, which they will not touch while tin is present; that when even a solution of sugar of lead was boiled in a pewter vessel, the lead was precipitated in its metallic state, and tin extracted from the vessel: lemon juice, diluted with water, left for a day and a night in the coarsest pewter vessels, did not dissolve an atom of lead, but acted only on the tin. Lead and tin ana p. æq. melted together, and 3j, taken for two successive days, produce not the least inconvenience.

Tin foil. *Stannum foliatum. Stanniolum.* In thin leaves; used for ornament, and to cover the hind surface of looking-glasses, being softened with a small quantity of
quick silver, which is afterwards pressed out of it by heavy weights.

Tin filings. Limaturæ stanni. Vermifuge, 5j in syrup, in the morning fasting.

Powder of tin. Pulvis stanni verus. Melt tin in an iron mortar, and stir it while cooling, until it become a powder, then sift it.

2. Melt tin and pour it into a wooden box, rubbed on the inside with chalk, put on a cover that fits close, and shake it violently, till the metal is reduced to powder; vermifuge, in doses of 5j—3fs.


2. Sublimed, as a secondary product, in the fusion of some German ores; used to produce galvanism, and in fireworks.

Amalgam of zinc. Amalgama zinci. To zinc 2 oz. heated in a crucible, add quick silver 5 oz. also heated; used to spread upon the rubbers of electrical machines.

Spelter solder. Brass and zinc ana p. æq. melted together; melts with a less heat than brass: used to solder metallic substances together.

Tin glass. Bismuth. Marcasita argentea. Eliquated from its ores; used in metallic mixtures to communicate fusibility; also in powder, as an imitation of silver for writing and painting.

Fusible metal. Bismuth 8 oz. lead 5 oz. tin 3 oz. melted together: spoons are made of this mixed metal and used for toys, as they melt in boiling water.

Silvering for globes. Bismuth 2 oz. lead, tin, ana 1 oz. quick silver 4—10 oz.: when used, the internal surface of the globes must be made very clean and dry, when the liquid metal is to be strained through linen, poured in, and when every part has been covered the superfluous fluid is withdrawn.

Argentum musivum. Bismuth, tin, ana 2lb; melt together, and add quick silver 1lb: brittle, used as a silver colour.

Soft metal. Bismuth, tin, and regulus of antimony, ana 1lb, melted together; used for taking impressions of medals or coins.

Tutenag. Bismuth 1lb, tin 2lb; melt together: used for buttons and vessels.

From crude antimony, saltpetre, and argol, ana p. æq. pulverised, injected by degrees into a red hot crucible, and melted; the regulus settles at the bottom.

2. Crude antimony 1 lb, tartar 12 oz. nitre 6 oz.: melt and pour out into a melting cone; when cold, separate the regulus, and if required to be very pure, remelt it once or twice, throw upon it, whilst in fusion, 1 oz. of nitre, and keep it melted for a quarter of an hour.

3. From crude antimony, calcined in a shallow vessel until no sulphureous vapour arises from it, by a low red heat, then mixed with fat or oil and charcoal powder and melted.

4. Martial regulus of antimony. Regulus antimonii Martialis. Upon lib and a half of small nails heated to redness in a crucible, throw a mixture of 1 lb crude antimony, 4 oz. nitre, and 2 oz. tartar: melt and pour out; separate the regulus, and remelt it three or four times, throwing upon it each time 2 oz. nitre.

5. Crude antimony 2 lb, iron 1 lb, potash half a pound; melt: productive, but impure.

6. Crude antimony 3 lb, iron 1 lb, potash half a pound; melt: less productive, but purer.

When this operation is well performed, the regulus always has on its upper surface the appearance of a star, it is then called regulus antimonii stellatus; used to form small cups, in which wine, being let to stand for a night, becomes emetic, or balls are made of it, which are infused in wine for the same purpose; used also to harden lead, and thus make a compound metal fit for the best kind of pewter and for printers' types.

Regulus Jovis. Made by melting regulus of antimony with tin, generally in equal quantities, and casting it into the form of a cup, for rendering wine emetic; is less brittle than the pure regulus: these metals, mixed in various proportion, are used for making mirrors, medals, &c.

Metallic Arsenic. Regulus of arsenic. Arsenic. Regulus arsenici. From white arsenic mixed with oil or charcoal powder and sublimed; used in making metallic alloys.
32. METALLIC SUB-SALTS;

Or combinations of the oxides of the metals, with acids or alkalies; the compounds differing from salts by not being very soluble in water.

Aurum fulminans. By dissolving gold in aqua regia made with common salt, or a mixture of the spirits of nitre and of salt, and adding spirit of hartshorn q. s. to precipitate the gold.

2. By dissolving gold in aqua regia made with sal ammoniac, and precipitating the gold with kali ppm. Requires much care; as it explodes with the utmost violence, on the least friction, or a very slight heat: its fulminating quality may be destroyed, and the gold recovered, by boiling it in oil of vitriol, or oil of tartar, as also by mixing it with sulphur, and exposing it to a gentle fire, which burns the sulphur away: it first becomes purple, and then appears in its metallic form. Aurum fulminans is sedative, antispasmodic, and carminative; used in spasmodic colic, in doses of gr. ii—vj.

Fulminating silver. Brugnatelli's fulminating powder. By dissolving silver gr. xi, in spirit of nitre ½ij, or lunar caustic ½i, in distilled water ½ij; to this solution add spirit of wine ½ij, and boil the mixture in a retort or flask, so that the condensed steam may run back into the boiling liquid, a white crystalline powder forms at the bottom; when no more seems to form, let it cool, wash the fulminating silver with river water, and dry it between bibulous paper, but without heat: explodes with the slightest friction; a small portion, about 1-3rd of a grain, being put in the middle of a bit of silver paper, the edge of which is smeared with paste, a bubble of glass is then wrapped up in this paper; the bubble thus loaded will explode if thrown upon the ground, or trod upon: is a good alarm, if put in places where it may be trodden upon by thieves, &c.

Turbitth mineral. Turpethum minerale. Mercurius emeticus flavus. Hydargyrus vitriolatus. Oxidum hydrargyri sulphuricum. Subsulphas hydrargyri flavus. The quick silver is to be corroded by boiling it in about an equal weight of oil of vitriol to dryness; the white mass is then flung into a large quantity of boiling water, it immediately changes to a yellow powder, which is to be well washed and dried; emetic in doses of gr. iij—vij; useful in inveterate
SIMPLE SUBSTANCES.—32. Metallic Sub-salts.

gonorrhoea, and particularly in swelled testicles from a venereal cause, has also been recommended as a preservative against hydrophobia; alterative, gr. j—ij in leprosy and obstinate glandular obstructions; as an errhine, diffused among other powders.

Sweet sublimate. Calomel. Chloride of mercury. Mercurius dulcis sublimatus. Calomelas. Hydrargyri submuriarias. Submuriarias hydrargyri sublimatum. By grinding 40lb of corrosive sublimate with 30lb of quick silver, subliming the gray powder, repeating this sublimation two or three times, powdering and washing the sublimate with boiling water. Its crystals are rectangular prisms, whose solid angles have large quadrangular planes substituted in their place.

2. Sweet precipitate. Chloride of mercury. Mercurius dulcis precipitatus. Hydrargyri muriatus mitis. Submuriarias hydrargyri precipitatum. S. hydrargyri precipitatus. Dissolve quick silver in spirit of nitre, by boiling, observing to have more quick silver than the acid will take up, pour off the solution into a boiling brine, composed of common salt equal to half the weight of the quick silver dissolved in water in the proportion of about half an oz. of salt to a pint; the precipitate thus produced is to be well washed and dried.

Both these are the same in quality, differing only in the manner by which they have been prepared, and very slightly in external appearance, the sweet precipitate being in very fine powder, and of a clear white, the sublimed preparation requiring, in general, levigation to reduce it to any fineness, and then of a dull white or ivory colour, though some few chemists distil the calomel into water, and thus render it as fine and white as the other.

Cathartic, sialogogue; the former in particular has been justly called panacea, it being used as an almost universal medicine by the English practitioners, unless the intestinal canal is inflamed, but usually united with other medicines whose activity it increases; dose, as an alterative, gr. j—ij nocte maneque; if it does not pass through the bowels it affects the mouth, which may be avoided by joining purgatives with it; as a cathartic, gr. v to viij or x, but was formerly, and still by some persons, given in doses of 3j.

Produced by dissolving corrosive sublimate and sal ammoniac ana 1lb, in half a gallon of water, adding half a pint of aqua kali, washing the precipitate, and drying it.

2. **Hydrargyrum precipitatum album.** Corrosive sublimate \( \frac{5}{4} \), sal ammoniac \( \frac{5}{11} \), aqua kali half a pint, distilled water four pints, proceeding as above.

3. **Submurias hydrargyri ammoniatum.** Add to the liquor poured off from the sweet precipitate in its manufacture, spirit of sal ammoniac q. s. to throw down a new precipitate; wash this with cold distilled water, and dry it on blotting paper.

4. By dissolving 1 oz. of quick silver in spirit of nitre q. s. diluting this solution with distilled water, adding to it a solution of sal ammoniac \( \frac{5}{11} \) in half a pint of water, and precipitating by aqua kali q. s.; if, in consequence of adding too much kali, the fine white colour is injured, a few drops of spirit of sal ammoniac will restore it.

Was confounded with sweet precipitate, from which it may be readily distinguished by its not becoming black when rubbed with lime water: used externally in making a detergent ointment.

**Rough verdigris.** Ærugo. **Viride evis.** Prepared by putting plates of copper into a cask between layers of vine twigs, and moistening them with sour wine.

2. By corroding copper with vinegar, tartar, and common salt.

3. Blue vitriol 1lb, common alum or Epsom salt 1—2lb; dissolve in water 4lb; filter; add kali ppm. q. s. and wash the precipitate.

4. Clippings of copper 2lb, sal ammoniac 1lb; moisten with water, and when the corrosion is perfected, wash the crocus: emetic internally, in very small doses; externally caustic; mostly used as a paint.

**Scheele's green.** Precipitate a solution of blue vitriol 2lb, in water q. s. by a solution of white arsenic 11 oz. and kali ppm. 2lb, in boiling water 2 gall. and wash the precipitate: used as a paint.

**Æs ustum.** Copper, rough brimstone, ana p. æq. laid in strata, common salt, a small quantity sprinkled on each layer, exposed to the fire till the brimstone is burned out: when one piece is rubbed against another, it ought to have a red colour like cinnabar: caustic.

**Flake white.** Cerussa vera. **Plumbi carbonas.**
subcarbonas. P. oxidum album. Made by suspending rolls of thin sheet lead over vinegar in close vessels, the evaporation from the vinegar being kept up by the vessels being placed in a heap of dung, or a steam bath.

2. By dissolving litharge in dilute nitrous acid, and adding ppd. chalk to the solution; astringent, cooling; used externally; or employed as paint, mixed with nut oil. It should be completely soluble in nitric acid, and the solution should not yield a precipitate when added to a solution of sulphate of soda.

Patent yellow. Muriate of lead. Chloride of lead. Common salt 1 ewt. litharge 4 ewt. ground together with water, kept for some time in a gentle heat, water being added to supply the loss by evaporation, the natron then washed out with more water, and the white residuum heated till it acquires a fine yellow colour: used as a paint, instead of King's yellow, is not so bright, but does not injure the health of the painters so much as that poisonous colour.

Naples yellow. Lead 1½ and a half, crude antimony 1½, alum and common salt ana 1 oz. calcined together. Passeri.

2. Flake white 12 oz. diaphoretic antimony 2 oz. calcined alum half an oz. sal ammoniac 1 oz.; calcine in a covered crucible with a moderate heat, for three hours, so that at the end of that it may be barely red hot; with a larger proportion of diaphoretic antimony and sal ammoniac, it verges to a gold colour. Fougeroux. Used as a yellow colour.

Prussian blue. Cyanuret of iron. Hydrocyanate of iron. Caeruleum Berolinense. Red argol and saltpetre, of each 1½j, throw the powder by degrees into a red hot crucible: dry bullock's blood over the fire, and mix 1½j of this dry blood with the prepared salt, and calcine it in a crucible till it no longer emits a flame; then dissolve common alum 1½v, in water 1½xv, and strain the solution; dissolve also dried green vitriol ½jfs, in water 1½j, and strain while hot; mix the two solutions together while boiling hot: dissolve the alkaline salt calcined with blood in water 1½xv, and filter through paper supported upon linen; mix this with the other solution, and strain through linen: put the sediment left upon the linen, while moist, into an earthen pan, and add spirit of salt ½jfs, stir the mass, and when the effervescence is over, dilute with plenty of water, and strain again; lastly, dry the sediment.
2. Mix 1 lb of kali preparatum with 2 lb of dried blood, or any dry animal substance, put it into a high crucible, or long pot, and keep it in a red heat till it no longer flames or smokes; then take out a small portion, dissolve it in water, and observe its colour and effects upon a solution of silver in aqua fortis; for, when sufficiently calcined, it will neither look yellowish, nor precipitate silver of a brownish or blackish colour: it is then to be taken out of the fire, and when cool dissolved in a pint and a half of water.

Take green vitriol p. j, common alum p. 1 to 3, mix and dissolve them in a good quantity of water, by boiling, and filter while hot; precipitate this solution by adding q. s. of the solution of prepared alkali, and filter. The precipitate will be the darker the less alum is added, but at the same time it will be greener from the great admixture of the oxide of iron which is precipitated, and which must be got rid of by adding, while moist, spirit of salt, diluting the mixture with water, and straining.

3. Precipitate a solution of green vitriol with the solution of prepared alkali, and purify the precipitate with spirit of salt; precipitate a solution of common alum with a solution of kali preparatum: mix the two sediments together while diffused in warm water, strain and dry.

Chromate of iron. Found in mines, black, hard enough to cut glass, with an imperfect metallic lustre. Used for making chrome yellow.

Chrome yellow. Chromate of lead. Prepared from chromate of iron, by heating it with nitre or pearl ash; elixiviating the mass, and mixing the ley with a solution of lead in spirit of nitre, or of sugar of lead in water; it should not effervesce with nitric acid; used as a gold colour paint.

33. METALLIC OXIDES.

Purple precipitate. Cassius' purple. Precipitatum Cassii. Solution of gold in aqua regia 1 oz. distilled water 1 lb and a half; mix and hang in the liquid slips of tin.

2. By precipitating the diluted solution of gold by dyers' spirit: used to communicate a purple colour to glass when melted in an open vessel; in a close vessel the glass receives no colour.

Crocus of gold. Crocus Solis. By dissolving gold in aqua regia, made of common salt, and adding kali p.p.m. q. s. to precipitate the whole; also used to colour glass
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purple; but it is difficult to produce by either of these means an equable colour: if heated strongly, it recovers its metallic lustre, and may be used for true gold powder.

2. By dipping rags in the solution of gold, drying and burning them: used to gild metals by rubbing it on them with a cork.

Æthiops per se. By shaking quick silver in a large bottle, or by triturating it with water; pulverulent, black.

Oxidum hydrargyri cinereum P. L. Boil calomel ½j in a gallon of lime water; wash the gray sediment with water, and dry it.

Pulvis hydrargyri cinereus. Quick silver ½ij, dilute nitrous acid ½ij, distilled water ½viij, aqua carbonatis ammoniae q. s. about ½jfs.

2. Oxidum hydrargyri cinereum P. E. Quick silver ½iv, dilute nitrous acid ½v, distilled water ½xv, aqua carbonatis ammoniae q. s.

Dissolve the metal in the acid, dilute the solution with the water, and precipitate with the alkali, wash and dry the precipitate.

Totally different from the London oxide of the same name: all three are used in syphilis, and are not apt to disorder the stomach and bowels; dose gr. j—iiij, bis in die.

Calcined Mercury. Precipitate per se. Mercurius præcipitatus per se. Mercurius calcinatus. Hydrargyrus calcinatus. Hydrargyri oxylum rubrum. Oxidum hydrargyri. By exposing a thin stratum of quick silver to the action of heat sufficient to keep it boiling, in a vessel, called Boyle’s hell, contrived to admit air without letting the vapour of the quick silver escape. In red scales, darker than red precipitate, may be used for the same purposes.

Red Precipitate. Mercurius corrosivus ruber. Hydrargyrus nitratum ruber. By dissolving quick silver in an equal weight of spirit of nitre (previously adding to each pound of acid ½j of spirit of salt, P. L. 1788, or distilling it from common salt; ½j to a lb, P. L. 1745), then driving off the acids by heat in a flat bottom glass on a sand bath, till red crystals are produced: this compound acid is stated by Dr. Pemberton, Introd. P. L. 1745, to secure the crystalline appearance of the product.

quick silver in spirit of nitre with heat, and evaporating till a dry mass is left, which is then calcined in a broad shallow vessel until it no longer emits red vapours.

3. Arcanum corallinum. Mercurius corallinus. By digesting the preceding in three times its weight of spirit of wine for two or three days, then setting fire to the spirit, and stirring the precipitate as the spirit burns.

4. Pulvis principis. By triturating the preceding with the oil of tartar, and then washing out the salt again with water: both this and the preceding manipulation are employed with a view of rendering the preparation milder for internal use.

Antisyphilitic, gr. fs—ij nocte maneque, but principally used externally as an escharotic, and stimulant to foul ulcers, for which purpose it must be finely pulverised.

Green precipitate. Mercurius precipitatus viridis. Lacerta viridis. By dissolving quick silver in spirit of nitre q. s. at the same time dissolving also copper in another parcel of spirit of nitre, mixing the two solutions, evaporating to dryness, and calcining the residuum in a shallow vessel till no more red fumes appear: caustic.


Verditer blue. Azurum cinereum. Made by the refiners from the solution of copper obtained in precipitating silver from nitric acid by heating it in copper pans; this solution they heat, and pour upon whiting moistened with water; stirring the mixture every day, till the liquor loses its colour, when it is poured off, and a fresh portion of the solution poured on, until the proper colour is obtained: an uncertain process, the colour sometimes turning out a dirty green, instead of a fine blue.

Dross of lead. Plumbum ustum. Obtained by melting lead, and raking off the scum till it is entirely reduced to dross.

2. By putting thin plates of lead into a pot with powdered brimstone between them, setting it on fire, stirring it
SIMPLE SUBSTANCES.—33. Metallic Oxides.

until it is reduced to ashes, and washing it with water; used in making plaisters and ointments.

**Massicot.** *Ochra plumbaria factitia.* Made by roasting potter's lead ore, or dross of lead, until it acquires a yellow colour; used as a paint.

**Litharge of gold.** *Lithargyrus auri.* Yellow, impure.

**Litharge of silver.** *Lithargyrus argentii.* White: obtained in the extraction of silver.

**English litharge.** *Lithargyrus. Oxidum plumbi semivitreum.* Made by melting red lead; used in making plaisters, being more convenient than red lead, and from its peculiar scaly appearance it cannot be adulterated. In grinding litharge, 12 oz. of olive oil are added to each cwt. to prevent dust.

**Red lead.** *Minium. Plumbi oxidum rubrum.* By roasting litharge in a flaming fire; used in making plaisters, and as a paint: adulterated with red earths.

**Orange red.** *Sandix.* Made by calcining white lead: is a brighter colour than red lead.

**The loadstone.** *Magnes.* Found in iron mines; astringent; used externally to draw weapons out of wounds, also as an amulet against the gout, and by some to draw over or stroke certain parts in painful diseases, as a magical remedy.

**The blood stone.** *Lapis haematitii.* *Haematitii.* Found in mines; dark red, extremely hard, fibrous; made into polishers, and when prepared by grinding and washing over, drying, astringent, agglutinating; used also as a polishing powder.

**Scale of iron.** *Black oxide of iron. Protoxide of iron. Squama ferri. Oxidum ferri nigrum.* The scales of iron beaten off by the blacksmith in his work, separated from the dirt by means of a magnet, reduced to powder in a mortar, and washed over: dissolve in acids without disengaging hydrogen gas, and therefore do not occasion flatulence, hence preferable to the filings.

2. *Æthiops Martialis.* By keeping iron filings under water, shaking them occasionally (to hasten the process, a few drops of any acid may be added), washing the black powder thus obtained, and drying it as quick as possible to prevent rust.
3. By heating, in a covered crucible, iron filings with half their weight of red oxide of iron.

4. By heating the red oxide of iron with oil; but this is either black lead, or contains a portion of it, and is therefore improper.

Rust of iron. Crocus Martis aperitivus. Ferri rubigo. Chalybs preparatus cum aceto. Chalybis rubigo. Carbonas ferri preparatus. Iron filings, or iron wire, is exposed to the air, and frequently moistened with water, to which a small quantity of vinegar may be added to hasten the process; the rust is then ground to powder and washed over: seems to be rather a red oxide, although referred to the carbonate by the Edinburgh college.

2. Carbonas ferri. C. ferri praecipitatus. A solution of 4 oz. of green vitriol in water, is precipitated by another solution of 5 oz. of natron preparatum in water, the precipitate is washed with warm water, and dried without exposure to the air, that it may retain its green colour.

3. By precipitating the solution of green vitriol with kali praeparatum, instead of natron, performing the process in hot water, and drying it by steam. Powell.


2. Crocus Martis aperitivus P. L. 1720. C. M. sulphuratus. By melting together equal parts of iron filings and sulphur, and calcining the mass till all the sulphur is driven off.

3. Brown red. .Colcothar vitrioli. Oxidum ferri rubrum. By re-calcining green vitriol (previously calcined to whiteness) by an intense heat until it becomes very red, and washing the residuum. P. E. omits this washing.

4. By washing the residuum left in the distillation of aqua fortis till all the saline matter is abstracted.

5. Crocus Martis Zwelferi. Iron filings and nitre ana p. æq. injected into a red hot crucible, kept in the fire for an hour, and then well washed.

6. By pouring upon iron filings twice their weight of aqua fortis, and washing the crocus with warm water.
7. *Crocus Martis antimonialis Stahlii*. Scoriae of the Martial regulus of antimony well washed, p. j, nitre p. 2 or 3; calcined together for some time, and then washed.

8. By precipitating a solution of green vitriol in water, by a solution of natron præparatum or of kali præparatum, and exposing the precipitate to the air while it is dried.

Is tonic, stimulant, gr. v to x; used in the composition of astringent, drying, and strengthening plaisters and ointments: employed also for polishing metals.

**Chalcitis.** Found occasionally, being native green vitriol calcined by natural causes, but rare, and no ways preferable to colcothar.

**Potee powder.** *Polisher's putty. Cineres stanni.* Procured by melting tin, raking off the dross as it is formed, and calcining this dross till it becomes whitish.

2. By melting tin with an equal weight of lead, and then raising the heat so as to render the mixed metal red hot, when the tin is immediately flung out in the state of potee powder: very hard, used for polishing glass and japan work.

**Bezoardicum Joviale.** Tin 1 oz. nitre 3 oz. flung into a red hot crucible, and the calx well washed.

**Anthecticum Poteri.** Tin, regulus of antimony, ana p. æq. melted together, then deflagrated with three times as much nitre, and well washed: are astringent 3/ij—ij, used in phthisis.

**Lapis calaminaris.** *Calamina. Carbonas zinci impurus.* Found in mines; drying, astringent: used in ointments; but cawk, sulphate of barytes, coloured, has been lately sold for it; used also to furnish zinc, and for making brass.

**Tutty.** *Tutia. Tuthia. Oxidum zinci impurum.* The sublimate collected in the chimneys of furnaces in which ores mixed with lapis calaminaris are smelted, this sublimate being mixed with clay on cylindrical moulds and baked; or it is collected during the roasting of blende, attaching itself to the upper part of the furnace: drying, astringent: used in eye waters and eye ointments.

**Flowers of zinc.** *Flores zinci. Zincum calcinatum. Zinci oxydum. Oxydum zinci.* Procured by burning zinc in a long deep crucible, conveniently placed to collect the flowers as they form: antispasmodic; used in epilepsy, gr. v—x; also in painting, as a substitute for white lead.
2. Pompholix. Nihil album. Collected in the smelting furnaces, wherein zinc ores or brass are melted: used in ointments for tatty.

Protoxide of Antimony. Powder of Algaroth. Mercurius vitæ. Pour butter of antimony into distilled water, wash the precipitate, and dry it by a gentle heat.

2. Digest 11b of liver of antimony for a day in three pints of water, to which 11b of oil of vitriol and 11b of common salt has been previously added: decant the clear solution and pour it into hot water, wash the precipitate and dry it. Scheele.

3. Oxidum antimonii nitro-muriaticum. Spirit of salt 3xj, spirit of nitre 3j, crude antimony 5ij, dissolve, pour the clear solution into a gallon of water, and wash the precipitate. P. D.

4. Oxydum antimonii P. L. 1809. Mix in a matrass; spirit of nitre 3j, with spirit of salt 3xj, add by degrees crude antimony 5ij, strain the solution and pour it into a gallon of water, in which kali ppm. 5ij has been previously dissolved: wash and dry the precipitate; process very uncertain, often produces peroxide, 3j of spirit of nitre having been directed instead of 5j, as in the preceding.

5. Oxydum antimonii P. L. 1815. Dissolve emetic tar-tar 5ij in distilled water, and ammonia ppa. 5ij in another portion of water, mix the two solutions, boil till the precipitation is complete, and wash the precipitate.

6. Peroxide of antimony 4 oz. regulus of antimony 1 oz.: mix and melt.

Dirty white, fusible in a low red heat, and may be kept melted in contact with regulus of antimony without undergoing any alteration, soluble in acids, and in a solution of cream of tartar in water: violently emetic, gr. fs—j.

Peroxide of Antimony. Diaphoretic antimony. Antimonium diaphoreticum. Calx antimonii. Antimonium calcinatum. Crude antimony 11b, purified nitre 31b, inject by spoonfuls into a red hot crucible, powder the mass, and wash it well; the flowers that stick to the side of the crucible must be carefully separated, otherwise they render it emetic.

2. Bezoar mineral. Bezoarticum minerale. Upon but-ter of antimony drop slowly as much spirit of nitre, distil it off, and pour it on again, adding one third new spirit of nitre; repeat this operation, and calcine the residuum.
3. To powder of algaroth add twice as much spirit of nitre, distil to dryness, calcine the residuum and edulcorate it with warm water.

4. Magistry of diaphoretic antimony. *Materia perlatata.* To the water that was used in washing the diaphoretic antimony, add spirit of vitriol, or some other acid, as long as any precipitate is produced, which is to be washed.

5. *Cerussa antimonii.* Regulus of antimony 2½ lb, purified nitre 3 lb: grind together, and proceed as for diaphoretic antimony: in this operation and similar ones, the admixture of the emetic flowers may be avoided by sinking the crucible deep in the coals, so that the sides, up to the very top, may be too hot for them to settle on; or they may be collected by using a tubulated earthen retort.

6. To 4 oz. of regulus of antimony finely powdered, add by degrees 12 oz. of spirit of nitre, distil to dryness, powder the mass and wash it.

White, not soluble in acids as the protoxide, requires a violent heat for its fusion, but rises in silvery white crystals at a lower heat; melted with a fourth part of regulus of antimony it is changed into protoxide; diaphoretic, in doses of gr. ij—x; but Wilson, *Course of Chymistry,* p. 106, says he has known diaphoretic antimony given with good success by half an ounce at a dose, and repeated two or three times a day, and that for several days successively.

*Flowers of Antimony.* *Flores antimonii.* Throw into an ignited tubulated retort powdered crude antimony by spoonfuls, till as many flowers come over into the receivers as you desire; the bottom of the retort must be very hot, and the fire kept up steadily; emetic, in doses of gr. j—ij.

*Argentine flowers of Antimony.* *Flores antimonii argentei.* Are obtained by keeping regulus of antimony in a state of fusion in vessels which admit the air, but prevent the escape of the flowers, and afford them a cool place on which they may settle: referred, by the philosophical chemists, to the peroxide, but, unless they have been confounded with the preceding, they are considerably emetic, and therefore seem to be a protoxide.

*Glass of Antimony.* *Vitrum antimonii.* *Antimonium vitrificatum.* *Oxidum antimonii cum sulphure vitrificatum.* Formed by roasting powdered crude antimony in a shallow vessel, over a gentle fire, till it is of a whitish gray, and emits no fumes in a red heat, then melting it in a quick fire.
into a clean brownish red glass. If the antimony has been calcined too much, it will require a little crude antimony to be added to render it transparent: composed of eight parts of protoxide, united with one of crude antimony; violently emetic, in doses of gr. j—ij, and very uncertain in its operation; used in making antimonial wine and emetic tartar.

**Crocus metallorum.** _Crocus antimonii_ P. L. 1745. Crude antimony and saltpetre ana equal weights, mix and melt.

2. _Crocus antimonii_ P. L. 1788. Crude antimony and saltpetre, of each 1 lb, common salt 1 oz.: mix and melt.

3. _Crocus antimonii lotus._ Oxidum antimonii cum sulphure per nitratem potassae. Crude antimony and saltpetre, of each equal weights: mix and melt, pour out, separate the reddish part from the whitish crust, reduce the former to powder, and wash it as long as it communicates any taste to the water; another beautiful sesquipedalian name.

4. Crude antimony 8 oz. rough saltpetre 7 oz. ground together, put into an iron mortar, and set on fire by a lighted coal: an inferior article.

5. By roasting crude antimony to a dull gray, and melting it: the common process.

These are emetic, in doses of gr. ij—vijj, but uncertain and sometimes violent; used for making emetic wine, &c. and a purge for cattle: the yellowish red varieties contain four parts of protoxide and one of antimony; the dark red two parts of protoxide to one of antimony.

**Magistry of bismuth.** _Pearl white._ Fard. _Spanish white._ Magisterium marcasitce. Dissolve bismuth in spirit of nitre q. s. and add river or distilled water, which throws down a white powder, to be washed and dried in the shade.

2. Bismuth 1 lb, nitre ½; grind together, and inject by degrees into an ignited tubulated earthen retort, with receivers annexed to catch the flowers.

3. Bismuth 4 lb, spirit of nitre q. s. about 2 lb; dissolve and precipitate by kali ppm. 4 lb, in water 6 lb: wash the precipitate well: used as a cosmetic paint; grows yellow by keeping, especially in the light.

**Manganese.** _Magnesia nigra._ Found in mines; used in a small proportion to render glass colourless, or in a large proportion to colour it purple; and in chemical processes to produce oxygen gas by distilling, or to supply oxygen to the
species for spirit of salt, and thus convert it into oxymuriatic acid.

**Black wad.** Found in mines; earthy, mixed with lint-seed oil, in moist weather grows hot, and takes fire.

**Perigord stone.** *Lapis Petracoarius.* Found in mines; used to colour glass black.

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**Antimonial powder.** *Pulvis antimonialis* P. L. 1788. *Oxidum antimonii cum phosphate calcis.* Crude antimony in gross powder, hartshorn shavings, ana 2 lb; roast in an iron pot until they form a gray powder, put this into a long pot, with a small hole in the cover, keep it in a red heat for two hours, and grind it to a fine powder.

2. **Dr. James's powder.** *Pulvis antimonialis* P. L. since 1809. Crude antimony 1 lb, hartshorn shavings 2 lb; proceed as in the former.

3. **Chenevix's antimonial powder.** Precipitate obtained by pouring butter of antimony into water, and phosphate of lime obtained by dissolving burnt bones in spirit of salt and precipitating the solution by sp. corn. cervi, ana equal weights; dissolve these in spirit of salt, and pour the solution into water alkalized with spir. corn. cervi. Febrifuge and diaphoretic, gr. iij—vij; in larger doses, gr. x—9j, emetic and purgative: used also as an alterative in cutaneous diseases.

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**34. EARTHS AND CLAYS.**

As these are more used as paints than medicines, they are arranged by their colours. The modern mineralists pay too little attention to these substances, notwithstanding their great use, so far superior to that of stones, that it almost seems necessary to remind them that earths and clays exist in nature.

**Terra Lemnia alba.** Dirty white with a gray cast, very heavy, rough, harsh, not colouring, burns very hard, outwardly dark brown, inwardly brownish yellow; used in dysenteries and malignant fevers.

**Bolus Armenia alba.** Bright white, compact, very smooth and soft, not colouring, burns very hard, and at last forms a whitish gray glass; sudorific.

**Bolus candidus.** *Axungia Lunae.* Pearly white, light, smooth, not unctuous nor colouring; burns to a very pale whitish yellow: astringent, cordial.
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Tobacco-pipe clay. *Blanc d'Espagne.* *Cimolia alba.* White, smooth, unctuous, slightly colouring, burns rather hard, and very white; used to make tobacco-pipes, and to take grease out of clothes.

White lumber stone. *Terra Samia vulgaris.* The same; made into cakes with a stamp.

Soap-rock. *Spanish chalk.* *Patronium.* *Creta Hispanic.* *C. Sartoria.* White, firm, compact, weighty, hard, smooth, unctuous, not colouring, burns to a stone; writes upon glass, and if rubbed off, the marks become again visible by breathing upon the place: used by tailors to draw their patterns; to take out grease spots; and to engrave upon, the engraving being afterwards hardened by fire.

*Terra Cimolia.* White, compact, smooth, colouring, burning rather harder; found in the island Argentiere: used to wash clothes.

Chalk. *Creta.* *C. argenlaria.* White, differing in hardness; when newly burned, it grows hot with water, and falls into powder: antacid, used in heartburn, gr. x — 9ij; externally absorbent.

Whiting. *Blanc de Troyes.* Prepared from the soft variety of chalk, by diffusion in water, letting the water settle for two hours, that the impurities and coarser particles may subside, then drawing off the still milky water, letting it deposit the finer sediment, decanting the water when clear, and drying the sediment; is much finer than the common ppd. chalk of the apothecaries, but is principally used as a cheap white paint.

*Creta precipitata.* Precipitate a solution of muriate of lime by a solution of natron ppm. in water, and wash the sediment: no ways different from common whiting.

Magnesia alba. *Magnesia P. D.* *Magnesia carbonas.* Obtained by precipitating the bittern or liquor left in the boiling of sea water, after the common salt has been separated by evaporation, by a ley of wood ashes or kali ppm.

2. Epsom salt, kali ppm. ana p. æq.; dissolve separately in plenty of water, add the two solutions while boiling hot, strain, and wash the sediment till the water is insipid.

3. Epsom salt 56lb, dissolve in water, and precipitate with natron ppm. q. s. dissolved in water, wash the sediment well, and finish the washing with rose water: is made up while drying, either into large cubes with the edges bevelled, or in small dice; is powdered by being rubbed.
through a sieve; antacid, laxative, 5s—5ij, mixes well with milk, sometimes occasions flatulence, recommended in calculous complaints.

**Calcined magnesia.** *Magnesia usta.* Magnesia P.L. and P.E. Expose magnesia alba to a red heat for two hours, or until it exhibits a peculiar luminous appearance: antacid, laxative, 5s—5ij, does not occasion flatulence, but is not so soluble in the stomach as the other.

**Magistery of alum.** *Earth of alum.* Alumine. Dissolve alum in water, and add to the solution spirit of hartshorn, or aqua kali, sufficient to precipitate the earth: used as a basis for paints.

**Italian white chalk.** *Gesso.* *Bianchetto di pittori.* Dull white, hard, compact, regular texture, colouring, burns rather harder; used for a crayon.

**Blanc de Bougival.** White marle, composed of two parts clay and one of chalk, made up in oblong cakes; used in painting.

**Blanc de Moudon.** *Blanc de Morat.* *Earth of Gera?* Silvery, silky, white, very fine, effervescing with acids; used in painting.

**Blanc de Rouen.** White marle made up in masses of 1½ each; used in painting.

**Strigau earth.** *Bole.* *Terra sigillata Silesiaca.* *Axygenia solis.* Deep dull yellow, smooth, coarse but compact, heavy, not colouring, burns very hard, and to a fine red; from Strigau in Silesia: astringent and alexiterial.

**Yellow ochre.** *French ochre.* *Spruce ochre.* *Powder ochre.* Fine dusky yellow, compact, firm, smooth, unctuous, slightly colouring, when moist very viscid, burns very hard, and to a fine bright red; Shotover Hill, Oxfordshire, and elsewhere: used in painting.

**Venice Tripoli.** *Terra Tripolitana vera.* Whitish yellow, or pale straw, firm, harsh, dry, colouring, burns rather harder, and to a pale rose colour; used for polishing and cleaning metals.

**Clay ochre.** Deep yellow, heavy, close, firm, smooth, not colouring, burns to a fine deep colour, without any hardness; from Mendip Hills: used in painting.

**Yellow earth.** *Argilla lutea.* Pale yellow, very fine, loose, friable, colouring greatly, astringent taste, burns to a fine rose colour, but not harder; from Saxony: used for polishing, and as a paint.
ITALIAN OCHRE. Fine yellow, firm, compact, very light, colouring, astringent; burns very hard, and to a dull red: used in painting.

COARSE OCHRE. Fine bright yellow, heavy, hard, firm, irregular texture, harsh, dusty, colouring, very impure; burns to a very pale ashen red, but no harder; Mendip Hills: used in painting.

ROMAN OCHRE. Hard, heavy, very deep or brown yellow, firm, regular, harsh, dusty, colouring very much, burns rather hard, and to a fine purplish red; Somersetshire, also near Rome: used as a paint.

FOUNDERS LOAM. Deep yellow, fine, soft, with spangles of mica, slightly colouring; burns to a pale red, but not harder; Thrup, in Northamptonshire, also near Highgate Archway: used by founders for their moulds.

RED ARMENIAN BOLE. Bolus Armenia rubra. Deep red, hard, heavy, close, rough, colouring the hands; burns rather harder, and to a brighter red: astringent and alexiterial.

COMMON LEMNIAN EARTH. Terra Turcica. Pale flesh red, not very close, heavy, slightly unctuous; burns very hard and to a dusky yellow.

GERMAN BOLE. Bolus Bohemica rubra. Pale yellowish red, compact but unequal, heavy, smooth, burns rather harder, without changing colour: astringent.

TERRA LEMNIA RUBRA. Pale red variegated with yellow, close, very heavy, rough, but scrapes smooth, not colouring, burns very hard and to a fine deep red; Lemnos: astringent, sudorific.

BOLE OF BLOIS. Bolus Blesensis. Bolus Armenia lutea. Pale red with an orange cast, close, hard, heavy, not colouring, effervescing violently with acids, very astringent taste, burns to a stony hardness and a dark red; astringent, sudorific, highly commended in the plague.

FRENCH BOLE. Bolus rubra Gallica. Pale red, with white and yellow veins, heavy, close, slightly unctuous, not colouring, slightly astringent; burns very hard, but of the same colour: astringent.

BARROS. Bucaros. Terra Portugallica. Fine florid red, heavy, harsh, colouring, strongly astringent, burns brighter but not harder; used in dysentery, and in dentifrices.

MAHOGANY EARTH. Pale red, sometimes darker, com-
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pact, heavy, smooth but neither glossy nor unctuous, not colouring, burns very hard, without change of colour; Isle of Wight and elsewhere: used in painting, and to stain wood of a mahogany colour.

SOFT RUDDLE. *Clay iron ore. Rubrica fabrilis mollis.* Dusky red, loose, very heavy, extremely unctuous, with an oily gloss, colouring very much; burns very hard, externally little altered, but internally resembles iron; in iron mines: used as a colour, and also as an iron ore.

HARD RUDDLE. *Red chalk. Rubrica fabrilis.* Deep red, hard, heavy, solid, smooth, rather unctuous, colouring very strongly; burns very hard and darker: used as a crayon, also as an astringent.

**Red lumber stone. Terra sigillata rubra.** The same, but ground, made into small cakes and sealed.

**Common bole. Bolus communis.** The same, but ground and made into large round cakes; astringent, used for cattle, and in tooth powders.

**Red stone-ochre. Ochra rubra.** Fine deep red, solid, harsh, very dusty, colouring, not altered by burning; Warwickshire: used as a colour.

**Red ochre. Ochra friabilis rubra. Sil Syriacum.** Fine strong red, heavy, loose, rough, dusty, colouring very much; burns very hard, and much paler: used in painting.

**Indian stone red.** Fine purplish red, very solid, hard, rough, dusty, colouring; burns rather darker: used as a paint.

**Spanish brown. Almagra. Ochra Hispanica.** Fine deep red with a purple cast, heavy, not hard, rough, colours very much, burns very hard and paler: used as a colour.

**Indian red. Ochra purpurea Persica.** Fine purple, extremely heavy, very hard, solid with glittering particles, colours very much, burns very hard, with no change of colour; from Omuz: used as a paint.

**Venetian red. Bolus Veneta.** Dull red, not very heavy, firm but dusty, colouring, burns very hard, and of a duskier colour; from Venice as a colour.

**Brown red ochre.** Very deep brown red, extremely heavy, firm, very rough, colours very much, slightly altered by burning; used as a colour.

**Terra di Sienna.** Deep brown or coffee colour, fine, compact, very light, very smooth and glossy, does not co-
SIMPLE SUBSTANCES.—34. Earths and Clays.

Lour, when wetted marks a fine yellow upon paper; burns to a pale reddish brown, but does not harden; from Italy, and an inferior sort from Wycombe: used as a paint.

Burnt Terra di Sienna. Used also as a paint.

Common Clay. Argilla lateritia. Drying, astringent; used for artificial stones, as bricks, &c. and common pottery.

Fullers Earth. Cimolia purpureascens. Smectis. Terra saponaria. Terra fullonica. Grayish brown, but varying greatly; hard, very compact, rough but scrapes glossy, does not colour, burns hard and yellowish brown; being very fine, and absorbing grease very readily, used to full woollens.

Rotten Stone. Terra cariosa. Ash brown, very light, moderately hard, dry, colouring, burns to a deep ash, but no harder; Derbyshire: used as a polishing powder.

Umber. Terra Umbria. Creta Umbria. Fine pale brown, close, very light, dry, colouring, burns deep reddish brown, but no harder; used as a colour.

Burnt Umber. Used for paint.

Windsor Loam. Yellowish brown, very hard, heavy, harsh, colouring slightly, burns very hard and fine deep red; from Hedgerly, near Windsor: used for setting the bricks of wind furnaces, glasshouse furnaces; also for making lutes and coating glass and earthen vessels to be exposed to a strong fire.

Bath Bricks. Windsor loam made into bricks; used for a coarse polishing powder.

Founders Clay. Penny't earth. Dusky brown, very hard, heavy, harsh, not colouring; Woolwich, also Northamptonshire: used for moulds in large foundries, as for cannon balls, &c.

Cheam Clay. Very light ash-colour nearly white, compact, fine, very smooth, not colouring, burns pale white and very hard; used for making melting pots.

Bohemian Tripoli. Creta cinerea. Schistus mollis. Terra Melia. Light ash-colour, heavy, moderately hard, open, harsh, dusty but not colouring, not altered by burning; used for polishing, and as a plate powder.

Terre verte. Terra viridis. Deep blueish green, very heavy, hard, smooth, glossy, not colouring but marking a green line, coppery taste, burns very hard and to a dusky brown; from near Rome, also near Woolwich: used as a lasting green paint.
French chalk. *Cretà Brianzonica.* *Morochtos. Lenticrass.* Greenish, scutintransparent, compact, smooth, unctuous, glossy, not colouring, scrapes white, marks an unctuous silvery line; burns very hard and white; astringent, but more used to mark woollen cloth, and to take out grease: frequently confused with Spanish chalk.

**Myrsen.** *Meer schaum. Keffekil. Marga viridescens.* Pale grayish green resembling tallow dropped upon brass, close, heavy, smooth, unctuous, glossy, not colouring, burns extremely hard and pale white; used for bathing as a soap, also to close the eyes of corpses, and to make the large bowls of German tobacco-pipes.

**Italian black chalk.** *Drawing slate. Schistus pictorius.* Fine black, compact, laminated, slightly smooth, colours and writes, burns white and friable, some burns red; in coal mines: made into balls or sticks, used in painting.

**Killow.** *Nod du. Killoia molliuscula.* Fine black with a bluish cast, slightly smooth, friable, colours very much, tastes astringent, burns hard and gray; Wales: made into balls or sticks, used in painting.

**Hard Kilow.** *Marking stone. Common black chalk. Black slate. Schistus carbonarius.* Fine black, firm, slightly flaky, dusty, colouring, burns to a fine white soft ash; used as a paint.

35. STONES AND GLASSES.

**Five precious stones.** Garnet, hyacinth, sapphire, carnelian, emerald: cordial!

**Fine white sand.** *Maidstone sand. Arena rotunda.* To dry up ink, and to filter acid and corrosive liquors.

**Powdered glass.** *Vitrum pulverisatum.* Used to filter acids; also glued upon paper as a polishing powder, and to wear down corns on the feet.

**Emery.** *Smyris. Smerillus.* Found in rocks; extremely hard; ground in mills, and sorted by being stirred with water, the water left to settle for a determinate number of minutes, then drawn off into another vessel, and left finally to deposit the powder with which it is loaded; used for polishing, either in the state of powder, or glued upon paper for scouring.

**Pumice stone.** *Lapis pumex.* Spongy, swims upon water; used whole as a kind of file, in powder as a polishing powder, and added to some dentifrices.
Eagle stone. Aelites. A hollow stone with another in it, that may be heard to rattle when shaken; facilitates delivery if bound upon the thigh, prevents abortion if bound upon the arm!


English talc. Asbestus. Fibrous; used to make wicks for lamps, and cloth which is incombustible by a moderate heat; also to absorb oil of vitriol and prevent its being accidentally spilled from the bottles sold with chemical matches.

Parker's cement. Made from the indurated marle called clay balls, or the waxen vein found in the London clay strata, by calcining and then grinding them, without any admixture whatever: used as a cement, and also for coating the outside of houses.

Lime-stone. Lapis calcarius.

Marble. Marmor. Used to ascertain the strength of acids, to yield carbonic acid gas while dissolving in them, 100 gr. yielding about 100 cub. in., or to make lime.

Stone lime. Calx viva. From lime-stone by a red heat; corrosive, antacid, depilatory: used for cements, to make lime water, and render the alkalies caustic.

Osteocolla. Agglutinant; used in fractures, 3j, night and morning.

Gypsum. Sulphate of lime. Used to render cloudy white wines transparent; also as a forcing manure.

Plaster of Paris. Gypsum ustum. Used as a cement, and to make models of statues, &c.

Cawk. Heavy spar. Spatium ponderosum. Sulphas barytæ. Found in mines, very heavy: used to mix with flake white, to make muriate of barytes, and lately sold for lapis calaminaris, but is not soluble in spirit of vitriol. When heated it absorbs light, and is phosphorescent in the dark.

Permanent white. Artificial sulphate of barytes. Made by precipitating muriate of barytes by oil of vitriol, or a solution of Glauber's salt; used to mark jars in laboratories, as it is affected by very few substances.

Cocks comb spar. Witherite. Terra ponderosa. Carbonas barytæ. Found in mines, but rare; used as a poison for rats, and to prepare muriate of barytes.

Kemp's white for water colours. Artificial carbonate of barytes. Cockscomb spar q. p. spirit of salt q. s.
SIMPLE SUBSTANCES.—35. Stones and Glasses. 271
dissolve, add carbonate of ammonia to precipitate the white,
wash, and dry in cakes for use.

ZAFFRE. Saffra. Is a mixture of one part of roasted
coaltar, ground with two or three parts of very pure quartzose
sand; is either in a cake, or reduced to powder; used as a
blue colour for painting glass.

SMALT. Powder blue. Smalta. Azurum. Is made
from roasted cobalt, melted with twice or thrice its weight of
sand, and an equal weight of potash: the glass is poured out
into cold water, ground to powder, washed over and sorted
by its fineness, and the richness of its colour: used in
painting and in getting up linen.

ULTRAMARINE blue. Caruleum ultramontanum. La-
pis lazuli 1 lb is heated to redness, quenched in water, and
ground to a fine powder; to this is added yellow rosin 6 oz.
turpentine, bee's wax, lint-seed oil, and 2 oz. previously
melted together, and the whole made into a mass; this is
kneaded in successive portions of warm water, which it co-
lours blue, and from whence it is deposited by standing, and
sorted according to its qualities: a fine blue colour in oil.

ENAMEL COLOURS. Encausta. Lead 10 lb, tin 3 lb,
calcined together; the calx mixed with white sand 10 lb, kali
ppm. 2 lb, forms a white enamel, to which the oxides of dif-
ferent metals being added, forms coloured enamels; used in
glazing and painting earthen ware, the dial plates of clocks
and watches, &c.: imported from Venice in flat round cakes.
A number of receipts for making enamel and glass colours
may be seen in the Transactions of the Society of Arts,
vol. xxxv. where the whole art of painting upon glass is
given in detail.

SHELL LIME. Calx e testis. From oyster or other
shells, by calcination: corrosive, antacid, depilatory; used for
cements, to make lime water and render the alkalies caustic.
The same as stone lime.

36. ALKALINE SALTS.
Under which are included, not only the pure alkalies, but
also the carbonates of them, as the acid combined with
them is so weak as scarcely to alter their properties.

ASH BALLS. Principally the ashes of fern, made up
into balls: used for washing instead of soap.
Pot ash. *Alumen calaminum.* From land plants burned to ashes, part of the ashes elixated with water, and the ley used to moisten the remainder of the ashes, mixed with quicklime, stratifying this paste with billets of wood, and setting the pile on fire: contains more earth than pearl ash, but is more pungent; saturates more acid, and dissolves oil more powerfully.


Burnt lees of wine. *Cinis infectiorius. C. facum. Alumen facum.* From the ashes of lees of wine, and vine twigs, very pure: used by the Continental dyers, in preference to pearl ash.

Salt of wormwood. *Sal absynthii. S. herbarum. Kali praeparatum. Subcarbonas kali. Carbonas potassae.* Pour upon pearl ash an equal weight of boiling water; filter and evaporate until the liquor grows thick, then remove the fire and stir the salt continually, until it concretes into small grains.

2. Salt of tartar. *Sal tartari. Kali ppm. e tartaro. Kali e tartaro. Subcarbonas potassae purissimas.* Burn argol in a crucible until it emits no more smoke, then powder and calcine it afresh till it is nearly white; dissolve it in water, filtre and evaporate.


4. White flux. *Fluxus albus.* Nitre and tartarana p. æq.; deflagrate as before: diuretic, in doses gr. v to 3j, cathartic in larger doses; used in making glass, in bleaching and scouring cloth, and to precipitate alum.

Kali aeratum. *Bicarbonate of potash. Potassae carbonas.* Salt of tartar, water ana 1½; dissolve, add ammonia præparata 3ij, keep it in a heat of 180 deg. Fahr. for three hours, and set it by to crystallise: by evaporation a second crop of crystals may be obtained.

2. Dissolve kali ppm. 1½ in water 3½, and pass through the liquor, the gas expelled by adding pounded marble to spirit of vitriol; the kali aeratum crystallises as fast as it is
SIMPLE SUBSTANCES.—36. Alkaline Salts. 273

formed: preferable, as being milder tasted than the subcarbonate; used to form effervescent mixtures.

Lapis infernalis. *Lapis septicus. Kali purum. Potassa. P. fusa. Kali causticum. Soft soap ley q. s. evaporate till the boiling ceases, and the salt melts smoothly like oil, then pour it out on an iron plate, and cut it into pieces: caustic, but is apt to spread.

Nitre fixed by metals. *Nitrum fixatum a metallis. Regulus of antimony 4 oz. melted in a large crucible, purified nitre 20 oz. added at three separate times an hour apart, and the matter kept in fusion for some time. Very caustic, but rendered impure by the oxide of antimony.


Common soda. From kelp, by boiling in water, filtration, and evaporation to dryness: used in washing, not affecting the hands so much as pearl ash.

Natron preparatum. *Sodae subcarbonas. Carbonas soda P. E. & D. Dissolve barilha ashes or kelp 1 lb, in water 1 gall. filter and evaporate to 2 lb, set it aside to crystallise: antacid, deobstruent, gr. x—3fs, bis terve in die.

Sodae subcarbonas exsiccata. *Carbonas soda siccatum. Melt natron ppm. until it becomes dry, stirring it continually: antacid; used also in calculous complaints, in small doses frequently repeated so as to take 3j—ij in the day.

Bicarbonate of soda. *Soda carbonas P. L. Natron ppm. distilled water ana 1 lb; dissolve and add ammonia ppa. 3ij, apply a gentle heat of 180 deg. Fahr. for three hours, and set it by to crystallise; a second crop of crystals may be obtained be evaporating what remains.

2. Pass the gas from pounded marble, dissolving in spirit of vitriol through a solution of natron ppm. in water, as in making aerated kali: antacid, gr. x—3j.

2. Sal ammoniac 1 lb, powdered chalk 2 lb; mix accurately, and sublime.

3. Sal ammoniac, natron ppm. ana 1/2 lb; sublime. P. D. Stimulant, and used as an errhine, like the spirit: much used by the bakers, as it makes better bread with unsound flour than either natron or kali ppm.: if the flour is not very unsound, 1 oz. of this salt is sufficient for 1 lb of flour; but the very worst of flour may be brought into use if sufficient of this salt is added. The salt is dissolved in the water, and the dough kneaded up very stiff.

37. NEUTRAL SALTS.

It is a curious phenomenon, and one on which the purification of several salts is founded, that water when saturated with any one salt, will dissolve another, or even several other salts: hence a small quantity of water poured upon a large mass of impure salt, saturates itself with the most abundant, and then dissolving the other salts which render it impure, leaves the remainder in a state of purity.


Roman alum. Alumen Romanum. In crystals, pale red when broken, and covered with a reddish efflorescence: not refined, used by the dyers, contains no ammonia.

Roche alum. Alumen de Rochi. From the original manufactory at Roccha, formerly called Edessa, in Syria, in pieces the size of an almond to that of an egg, covered with a reddish efflorescence.

Common Roche alum. Alumen rupeum vulgare. Fragments of common alum, moistened and shaken with prepared lapis calaminaris. Obtained from different minerals by elixation and crystallisation, previously adding potashes or urine, or both: tonic, astringent, gr. v—xx, in gargles 1/2 to water 3/4 iv, in eye-waters and injections gr. 3/4 to water 3/4 v; used largely by the dyers, also to harden tallow for mould candles, and many other purposes in the arts.

Burnt alum. Alumen ustum. A. exsiccatum. Sulphas aluminae exsiccatum. By melting common alum, and
keep it on the fire until it cease to boil; used in colic, 3\(\text{f}\) for a dose; externally escharotic.

**Sal ammoniac.** *Sal ammoniacus.* Murias ammonia. Originally manufactured by subliming the soot formed by burning camel’s dung; 26\(\text{lb}\) of that soot yielding 6\(\text{lb}\).

2. By adding oil of vitriol to spirit of hartshorn, or ammonia ppa. crystallising the product, mixing it with common salt, and subliming: in this process the residuum, by solution in water and crystallisation, yields Glauber’s salt.

3. By adding spirit of salt to spirit of hartshorn or ammonia ppa. and either crystallising or subliming the sal ammoniac. Diuretic, also added to Peruvian bark to increase its febrifuge power; externally stimulant, \(\frac{3}{4}\) to water \(\frac{3}{4}\)yiij, as a lotion in gangrene, indolent tumours, and chilblains; used in dyeing to brighten certain colours, and by other artists for various purposes.

**Sulphate of ammonia.** *Sal secretus Glauberi.* By adding spirit of vitriol either to sal ammoniac or ammonia ppa. evaporating and crystallising: diuretic, aperitive.

**Muriate of barytes.** *Chloride of barium.* Murias baryte. Dissolve carbonate of barytes, i.e. cockscomb spar 1\(\text{lb}\), in spirit of salt 1\(\text{lb}\) previously mixed with water 3\(\text{lb}\); filter, and crystallise by repeated evaporation.

2. Mix sulphate of barytes, i.e. cawk, 12\(\text{lb}\), with charcoal 4 oz.; keep it red hot in a covered vessel for six hours, boil the mass in water 8\(\text{lb}\), strain, and to the clear liquor add spirit of salt as long as it produces any effervescence; lastly, crystallise by evaporation. Vermifuge, alterant; used gr. j, bis terve in die; in cancer and scrofula.

**Muriate of lime.** *Murias calcis.* Dissolve the mass left in the distillation of lime and sal ammoniac in water; filter, and evaporate to dryness.

2. Dissolve white marble or chalk in spirit of salt, and evaporate to dryness. Used for preparing the liquid muriate employed as a substitute for the preceding.

**Epsom salt.** *Sal Epsomensis.* S. catharticus amarus. Magnesia vitriolata. Sulphas magnesiac. Originally obtained from the springs at Epsom in Surry, but since from sea water: the residuum in the salt-pans after the common salt has crystallised, usually called bitttern, is an almost pure solution of this salt: purgative \(\frac{3}{4}\)–\(\frac{3}{4}\); allay the pain of the colic; although nauseous to the taste, yet if taken in small, but repeated doses largely diluted, it is usually retain-
ed on the stomach, although other substances are rejected by it; also used in purgative clysters.

2. Purified Epsom salt. Obtained by moistening Epsom salt with a small quantity of water, and then draining it off. Is not so purgative as the common.

**Sal diureticus.** Terra foliata tartari. Kali acetatum. Acetis potassae. Acetas potassae. A. kali. Saturate kali ppm. with distilled vinegar, and evaporate to dryness; re-dissolve the salt in distilled water, and evaporate until it concretes on cooling into a crystalline foliated mass: diuretic or cathartic, as it is managed, dose 3fs to 3ij.

**Rough salt petre.** Sal petrae. Nitrum. Obtained from the putrefaction of animal matters in contact with calcareous or alkaline earths, by elixivation, adding, if necessary, wood ashes to supply the alkaline basis.


2. By adding only a small quantity of water to the rough nitre, letting it remain some time, and draining it off. A cooling diuretic in small repeated doses of gr. v—x each, every two hours; taken to 3ij it occasions bloody stools, and even death; a small piece dissolved slowly in the mouth frequently stops a sore throat in the beginning; used also in gargles: employed in artillery and fireworks.

**Crystal mineral.** Lapis prunellae. Sal prunellae. Melt nitre 1lb, inject upon it gradually flowers of sulphur 2 oz. and pour it out into moulds, either balls or cakes.

2. Melt nitre, and when it flows smooth, pour it into warm moulds; used in medicine as nitre.

**Macquer's neutral arsenical salt.** Arsenias kali. Distil white arsenic and nitre ana p. æq.; dissolve the residuum in water, evaporate and crystallise: tonic, gr. 1-16th to 1-4th in pills; the liquid that comes over, although generally blue, is spirit of nitre.

**Muriate of potash.** Sal febrifugus Sylvii. Spiritus salis marini coagulatus. By saturating spirit of salt with kali ppm. evaporating and crystallising.

2. By heating or distilling sal ammoniac and kali ppm. dissolving the residuum in water, evaporating and crystallising: aperient, diuretic.

**Oxymuriate of potash.** Potassae oxymurias. Mix
common salt 3lb, manganese 2lb, and add oil of vitriol 2lb, previously diluted with water q. s.; distil into a receiver containing kali ppm. 6 oz. dissolved in water 3lb; when the distillation is finished, evaporate the liquid in the receiver slowly in the dark, the oxymuriate will crystallise first in flakes: stimulant, gr. j—ij; explodes when struck, or dropped into acids.

SALT OF SORREL. Quadroxalate of potash. Sal acetosellus verus. From the leaves of wood sorrel, bruised and expressed, the juice is then left to settle, poured off clear, and crystallised by slow evaporation: 1 cwt. of wood sorrel yields 5 or 6 oz.

2. From the leaves of sheeps’ sorrel, treated in the same manner.

3. By dropping aqua kali into a saturated solution of oxalic acid in water; when it precipitates, and may be separated by filtration: if too much alkali is added, it is taken up, and will require an addition of the acid to throw it down again: cooling; used to make lemonade and whey, as also salt of lemons.

VITRIOLATED TARTAR. Tartarum vitriolatum. Nitrum vitriolatum. Kali vitriolatum. Sulphas potassae. Saturate spirit of vitriol with aqua kali, add water if any salt is precipitated; filter the liquor, evaporate, and crystallise.

2. Dissolve green vitriol in water, precipitate with aq. kali, wash the precipitate, filter, evaporate and crystallise.

3. Dissolve the residuum left in distilling Glauber’s spirit of nitre in water, add aqua kali, if necessary, to saturate any superfluous acid, evaporate and crystallise.

4. Evaporate the liquid that is left in making magnesia alba, and crystallise: aperient, 3j to 5s; cathartic, 5ij to 3vj; useful in visceral obstructions: being very hard, it is used in compound powders to divide jalap or scammony while triturating with them.

SAL ENIXUM. Obtained by boiling the residuum left in the distillation of aqua fortis in water, straining and evaporating to dryness: used as a flux by silversmiths and platers, also to adulterate cream of tartar, and, being powdered and rubbed into the wood with a hard brush, to stop the ravages of the dry rot; contains superabundant acid, but less than the next substance.

SUPERSULPHAS POTASSI. Dissolve the salt that remains
in distilling nitre with an equal weight of oil of vitriol in water, evaporate to a pellicle, crystallise, and dry the crystals on bibulous paper: a cooling purgative, $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{5}{4}$.

**Sulphas potass.** Mix nitre and flowers of sulphur an p. aeq. throw them by small portions into a red hot crucible; let the mass cool as soon as the deflagration is over.

2. *Sal polychrestus* Glaseri. Proceed as before; but as soon as the deflagration is over, raise the heat, keep the mass in fusion for some time, pour it out, dissolve it in water; filter, evaporate, and crystallise: use the same as vitriolated tartar, from which that of Glaser differs very little, if at all.

**Red argol. Tartarum rubrum.** From red wines.

**White argol. Tartarum album.** Obtained by boiling white argol in water, with some white clay; filtering, evaporating, and crystallising. Choice white argol is preferred by some, for a medicine, in preference to cream of tartar, as less apt to grip: used as fluxes, for preparing the best kali praeparatum, in dyeing and many arts.

**Crystals of tartar.** Cream of tartar (when in powder.) Crystalli tartari. Cremor tartari. Potassa super-tartaras. Obtained by clarifying the solution with white of eggs and wood ashes, instead of white clays, as in the former.

3. By dissolving argol three parts, sal esinixum one part in water, and crystallising: cooling, laxative, may be taken ad libitum; used as a diuretic in dropsy.

**Soluble tartar. Tartarum solubile. T. tartarisatum. Kali tartarisatum. Tartris potassae. Tartras potassae.** Tartaras kali. Dissolve kali ppm. 1 lb in a gallon of water, add cream of tartar as long as any effervescence arises, i.e. rather less than 3 lb; evaporate and crystallise: purgative $\frac{5}{4}$; laxative $\frac{5}{4}$—$\frac{5}{4}$; also added to senna and resinous purgatives $\frac{2}{4}$—$\frac{5}{4}$, to prevent their griping.

**Tinca.** Rough borax. Chrysocolla. Borax cruda. Found in lakes, dried upon their edges; used in soldering, and for a flux.

**Refined borax.** Borax raffinata. Sodex boras. S. subboras. By dissolving tincar in water, boiling the solution for some time, filtering, and crystallising by slowly cooling
SIMPLE SUBSTANCES.—37. Neutral Salts. 279

the liquor: diuretic, emmenagogue, 5fs—2ij; externally as a gargle in thrush, or to stop excessive salivation: used also in soldering.


Bay salt. *Sal marinus. S. niger.* From sea water slowly evaporated by the sun, in warm countries; is in large crystals, preferred for salting meat and fish, contains iodine.

Common salt. *Muriate of soda. Sal communis. S. culinaris. Sodæ muriæ.* From rock salt, dissolved in water, and crystallised by boiling down the liquor as long as any crystals are produced, taking out the crystals as they are formed, and putting them in baskets to drain; or from sea water and salt spring water, by boiling down in like manner: stimulant, antiseptic; but more used as seasoning for food, or to preserve animal substances, than in medicine, 3j in elysters as a purge; also 3j to 2½ water, used as a stimulant lotion for wens and bruises.

Decrepidated common salt. *Sal communis decrepítatus. Murias sodæ siccatus.* Heat the salt in a covered vessel till it ceases to crackle.

Tasteless purging salt. *Soda phosphorata. Phos-phas sodæ.* To phosphoric acid dissolved in water, add natron ppm. also dissolved in water, q.s. to saturate the acid: evaporate and crystallise.

2. Dissolve well-burnt bones in spirit of nitre; dissolve also Glauber’s salt in water, and pour it into the nitrous solution, as long as a precipitation takes place; distil to recover the spirit of nitre, wash the residuum, evaporate the ley thus produced and crystallise: purgative 5½—5x, in broth instead of common salt, the difference of taste being very little to those who are accustomed to eat much salt with their broth.


2. To common spirit of hartshorn add oil of vitriol, crystallise the sulphate of ammonia thus made, mix this with common salt, sublime the sal ammoniac from it, and the
Glauber's salt remains, which is to be dissolved in water, and crystallised. This is the process of the manufacturers.

3. *Common Epsom salt.* When the crystallisation of Glauber's salt is disturbed by stirring the liquor, it shoots in small spiculae, and is sold under this name: purgative, $\frac{3}{4}$s—$\frac{3}{4}$s, if in crystals; but when it has dried to a white powder, the dose must be reduced one half.

Rochelle salt. *Sal Rupellensis.* *Natron tartarisatum.* *Soda tartarisata.* *Tartris potassae et soda.* Dissolve natron ppm. 20 oz. in water 10 lb.; add, while boiling, cream of tartar 24 oz.: filter, evaporate to a pellicle, and crystallise.

2. Dissolve cream of tartar 1 lb., in water 3 gall. add kali ppm. q. s. to saturate the superfluous acid, as in making soluble tartar, filter, add common salt $\frac{3}{4}$, evaporate and crystallise. P. Suse. A more agreeable purgative than Glauber's salt, but rather weaker.

Sandiver. *Glass gall. Fel vitri.* The saline scum that swims on the glass when first made; is principally composed of common salt and vitriolated tartar: used as a flux by some artists.

38. METALLIC SALTS.

Butter of antimony. *Butyrum antimonii.* *Causticium antimoniale.* *Antimonium muriatum.* *Murias antimonii.* Crude antimony, corrosive sublimate, ana p. æq.; grind together; distil in a wide-necked retort, and let the buttery matter that comes over run in a moist place to a liquid oil.

2. Crude antimony 1 lb., corrosive sublimate 2 lb.: proceed as before.

3. Liver of antimony 1 lb., dry common salt 2 lb.; mix, and add them to oil of vitriol 1 lb.; distil, and let the buttery mass run into a liquid.

4. Antimony calcined to grayness, or powdered glass of antimony 9 oz. common salt 32 oz. oil of vitriol 24 oz. water 16 oz.; distil: this yields 40 oz. of butter of antimony.

5. Crude antimony, or glass of antimony 1 lb., common salt 4 lb., oil of vitriol 3 lb., water 2 lb.; distil. Caustic, but apt to spread; used, however, largely by the ferriers.

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tartar 4lb; boil them in water, filter, evaporate to a pellicle, and crystallise: the common process.

2. Crocus metallorum, or glass of antimony 3lb, cream of tartar 4lb, water four gallons: proceed as usual.

3. Protoxide of antimony P. D. 3ij, cream of tartar 3ij, distilled water 3xvij: proceed as before.

4. Oxide of antimony P. L. 1809, 3ij, cream of tartar 3ij, distilled water 5xvij: very uncertain, as depending upon the state of the oxide.

5. Oil of vitriol 3ij, distilled water 3xvij, heat, and add gradually crude antimony 3ij, mixed with nitre 3j; boil to dryness, wash the residuum until it is insipid; while moist, mix it with cream of tartar 3ij, distilled water 1lb; boil and crystallise.

6. Boil 8lb of crude antimony with 16lb of oil of vitriol in an iron pot to dryness, wash the gray mass until the uncombined sulphuric acid is carried off, mix it with an equal weight of crude tartar; boil in water, and crystallise: 10lb of the gray mass yields about 9 of emetic tartar in the first crop of crystals, the second crop will require to be redissolved and crystallised afresh. Philips. Emetic, in doses of gr. j—iv; alterative and diaphoretic, in very small doses, as gr. 1-16th to 1-4th.

LUNAR CAUSTIC. Causticum Lunare. Argentum nitratum. Nitras argenti. Formed by dissolving pure silver in spirit of nitre, evaporating to dryness, melting and pouring the melted mass into moulds, which may be made by thrusting a greased stick into a piece of clay: deliquescent; used as a caustic.

LUNAR CRYSTALS. Crystalli Lunares. By dissolving silver in spirit of nitre, and crystallising the salt, in the usual manner; tonic, hydragogue, gr. fs—ij, made into pills with crumb of bread: sometimes causes the skin to turn purple, or black, even after the use of the medicine has been left off for some time.

Blue vitriol. Blue stone. Roman vitriol. Vitriolum cæruleum. V. Romanum. Cupri sulphas. Obtained by evaporating the waters of copper mines, or by roasting copper, then boiling the oxide in oil of vitriol, adding water, and crystallising: tonic, astringent in doses of gr. fs—ij; emetic, gr. ij—x, either in substance, or dissolved in water; externally escharotic; used to keep down fungous flesh.

Cuprum ammoniatum. Ammoniuretum cupri. Blue vi-
triol 3iv, ammonia ppa. 3vj; grind together, and dry by means of bibulous paper: tonic, antispasmodic; used in epilepsy, gr. fs, gradually increased to gr. v.

French verdigris. Distilled verdigris. Acetate of copper. Æruzgo crystallisata. Crystalli Veneris. From verdigrise, dissolved in distilled vinegar; the solution filtered and crystallised.

2. Blue vitriol 24 oz. dissolved in water q. s. sugar of lead 30 oz. and a half, also dissolved in water; mix the solutions, filter, and crystallise by evaporation: yields about 10 oz. of crystals: a superior paint to common verdigrise, and certainly ought to be used in medicine instead of the other.

Green vitriol. Copperas. Sulphate of iron. Vitriolum viride. Obtained by moistening Martial pyrites, or leaving them exposed to the weather, washing out the vitriol which effloresces over them with water, and crystallising: strikes a black colour with astringent substances; used in dyeing black, blacking leather, making aqua fortis, and many other trades.

Salar Martis. Ferrum vitriolatum. Ferri sulphas. Oil of vitriol 8 oz. water 4 lb; mix, and add clean nails till they are no longer dissolved; filter, evaporate, and crystallise.

2. Green vitriol 1 lb, water 4 lb; dissolve, filter, add oil of vitriol 3ij; crystallise: tonic, emmenagogue, anthelmintic, gr. j—v; used in glysters against ascarides.

Vitriol calcined to whiteness. Vitriolum ad albedinem calcinatum. Sulphas ferri exsiccatum. Sulphas ferri exsiccatus. Green vitriol heated in an unglazed pot, or spread upon the top of an oven, or in a sunny place, until it is white: astringent, drying; and as a preparative for distillation.

Ferrum tartarizatum. Rub iron (not steel) filings 1 lb, with cream of tartar 2 lb, and water 1 lb; expose to the air for a week, dry, powder; add water 1 lb, expose it again to the air for a week; dry and powder.

2. Tartarum ferri. Carbonas ferri (or rust of iron) 1 oz. cream of tartar 2 oz. water 1 lb; boil, filter, cool, filter again, evaporate to a pellicle, cool, it will form a saline mass, which is to be powdered: tonic, gr. x—7½s, being less nauseous than other preparations of iron is preferred for females and children; employed also, dissolved in water, as an astringent lotion.
SIMPLE SUBSTANCES.—38. Metallic Salts. 283

Ens Martis. Flores salis ammoniaci Martiales. Flores Martiales. Ferrum ammoniacale. Ferrum ammoniatum. Murias ammoniae et ferri. By subliming with a quick sudden heat sal ammoniae, rubbed with 2-3ds or an equal weight of iron filings, or red oxide of iron; and repeating the sublimation with fresh salt, as long as the flowers are well coloured.

2. Sal ammoniac 6 lb, iron filings (not steel) 4 oz. sublimate.

3. Dissolve iron in spirit of salt, add water and sal ammoniae, then evaporate to dryness.

4. Green vitriol 1 lb, water 4 lb; dissolve, add kali ppm. 8 oz. dissolved in water; wash the precipitate, mix it, while moist, with sal ammoniae 6 lb, spirit of salt 2 oz.: sublime in a short wide-neck retort into a receiver: deobstruent, astrigent, gr. iii—xv; useful in glandular enlargements of the breasts.

Hydrargyri Acetatus. Acetas hydrargyri. Acetis hydrargyri. Quick silver 3 ii, diluted spirit of nitre q. s.; dissolve it, without heat; dissolve also kali acetatum 3 ii, in boiling water 1 gall.; mix the two solutions, set them to crystallise, and wash the crystals.

2. Quick silver 1 lb, diluted spirit of nitre q. s. to dissolve it; precipitate with aqua kali, wash and dry the precipitate; dissolve this precipitate in spirit of verdigris q. s.; filter, evaporate to a pellicle, and crystallise: antivenereal, gr. j nocte maneque, increasing the dose gradually.


2. Green vitriol calcined to redness 400 lb, nitre and common salt ana 200 lb, quick silver 180 lb, residuum of a preceding operation 50 lb, impure corrosive sublimate of a preceding operation 20 lb; moisten with a portion of the acid that distilled over in a former process, and sublime.

3. Green vitriol calcined to redness 2 lb, nitre, common salt ana 1 lb, quick silver 1 lb: mix and sublime.

4. Quick silver 40 oz. common salt 33 oz. nitre 28 oz. green vitriol eal. to redness 66 oz.: mix and sublime.
5. Quick silver 2lb, spirit of salt 2lb, spirit of nitre 1lb; distil; it yields 2lb and a half of sublimate.

6. Dissolve red precipitate in spirit of salt, and crystallise: antisyphilitic, acting quickly, but not permanently, gr. 1-8th to j, twice a day, in gargles gr. iij to water 1lb, or as a wash in itch.

Sal Alembröth. Sal sapientia. Corrosive sublimate, sal ammoniac ana p. eq. water q. s. to dissolve them; evaporate and crystallise: easily soluble in water, and on that account preferable to corrosive sublimate as a medicine.

Prussiate of quick silver. Red precipitate 1 oz. Prussian blue 2 oz. distilled water 6 oz.; boil for half an hour, filter, pour on fresh water, boil and filter; mix the two solutions, evaporate and crystallise: antisyphilitic 3j, taken in distilled water.

Sugar of lead. Saccharum Saturni. Cerussa acetata. Acetis plumbi. Acetas plumbi. Superacetas plumbi. Ceruss 1lb, distilled vinegar 10 or 12 lb; boil, filter, evaporate to a pellicle, and crystallise: the manufacturers use flake white: internally, gr. iij—vij, as a specific in hooping-cough; externally gr. iij to water 5j, as an eye-water; 5j to water 5v, as a strong lotion, or 5x, for a weak. Precipitates the colouring matter from wine and spirit, is used by the excise office to take out of seized Holland gin the colour it obtains by being kept for some time in the tubs in which it is smuggled over, and by which its value is depreciated; but this practice renders the gin liable to produce the colic, if drank liberally.

White vitriol. White copperas. Sulphate of zinc. Vitriolum album. Zinicum vitriolatum. Sulphas zinici. Obtained at Goslar, by quenching the roasted silver ores in troughs of water, evaporating this water, setting it by to crystallise, melting the crystals, skimming off the impurities, pouring the melted mass into wooden boxes, and disturbing the regular crystallisation by frequent stirring.

2. Vitriolum album depuratum. By dissolving white vitriol in water and recrystallising it.


4. White vitriol q. p. dissolve in water, add a piece of zinc and digest for some hours; filter, evaporate, and crystallise: tonic and antispasmodic, gr. j—ij; emetic and operating very quickly, gr. x to 5fs; externally astringent.
39. ACID SALTS.

FLOWERS OF BENJAMIN. Benzoic acid. Florcs benzoimi. Flores benzoic. Acidum benzoicum. Melt benjamin in a glazed earthen pot, to the neck of which a paper cone or chamber is annexed, regulating the heat with great care that little or no oil may arise with the flowers; if the flowers are tinged with oil, press them between bibulous paper, mix with white clay, and sublime again: 1lb of benjamin yielded 5ij of flowers.

2. Benjamin 1bjfs, lime 3ij; rub together and boil in water 1 gall.: decant the clear, and boil the sediment in water 3ij; decant, mix the two liquors and boil down to a half, filter, add spirit of salt q.s. to precipitate the flowers, decant the liquor, dry and sublime the flowers. Scheele. 1lj of benjamin yields 3j 3vj 9ij of flowers.

3. Benjamin 3xxiv, natron ppm. 5viij; rub together, boil in water 18vij, strain, boil the residue in water 18vj, strain, mix the two liquors, boil to 1lj; filter and precipitate with spirit of vitriol q.s.; dissolve the precipitate in boiling water, strain and crystallise. Gren. 1lj benjamin yielded 3j 5j 9j of flowers.

4. May be obtained from urine. A manufactory of sal ammoniac at Schoenbeec, near Magdeburgh, which uses urine, is able to supply flowers of benjamin by the cwt. Expectorant; used in chronic coughs, gr. x—3fs.

SEDATIVE SALT. Boracic acid. Sal acidum boracis. Borax 3 oz. water 1bj; dissolve, add oil of vitriol 3vj, evaporate to a pellicle and crystallise: sedative.

CONCRETE ACID OF LEMONS. Citric acid. Acidum citricum. Acidum citricum crystallis concratum. Saturate lemon or lime juice with powdered chalk, wash the sediment with cold water and dry it; each gallon of lemon juice forms 8 oz. 1-4ths to 12 oz. 3-4ths of this citrate of lime: upon this powder pour spirit of vitriol fl. 3ix to each 3 of chalk previously used; or, if the imported citrate of lime is used, 15lb will require 40lb of a spirit of vitriol, whose specific gravity is 1.15; strain through a cloth and expose the liquor in shallow vessels, that it may crystallise by spontaneous evaporation: an agreeable acid, cooling, and antiseptic; 3fs in water 3j, is equal to lemon juice. Gr. xxvj saturate kali ppm. gr. lxj, or ammon. ppa. gr. xlij, or magnesia alba.
gr. xl. If heat is employed for the evaporation it is apt to become brown, and is thus spoiled.

Succinic acid. *Sal succini. Acidum succini.* Obtained by distillation from amber, expressing the acid salt between blotting-paper, and either subliming it again, or dissolving it in water and crystallising: antispasmodic, diuretic, gr. v—2f.

Oxalic acid. *Acid of sugar. Acidum oxalicum. A. sacchari.* Dissolve 1 lb white sugar in aqua fortis 4 lb, distil gently rather more than 1 lb of the acid: the residual liquor will yield crystals to be separated, and the liquor again evaporated to one half, when a second crop will be obtained. These crystals are dissolved in water, and again crystallised; they are about half the weight of the sugar employed. Used for cleaning boot-tops: poisonous, and from their resemblance to Epsom salts have occasioned several fatal accidents.

Crystallised acid of tartar. *Acidum tartari crystallisatum.* Ppd. chalk 2 lb, river water 4 gall.; boil, add cream of tartar or argol q.s. to saturate the chalk, about 7 lb; cool a little, pour off the clear, and wash the sediment once or twice: upon this sediment pour spirit of vitriol, no. 2, 1½ lb, stirring it often for a day, pour off the liquid, and wash the residuum with water 2 gall., which mix with the liquid, evaporate to the consistence of a syrup; then examine whether hitherto successful by diluting a small portion with four times as much water, and adding a solution of sugar of lead, which throws down a white precipitate, if this is redissolved on adding a little spirit of nitre all is right; but if the liquor remains milky, the whole must be diluted with water 6 lb, and digested for some hours upon a few oz. of the sediment left when the cream of tartar was added to the chalk, which must be kept for this purpose: this point being ascertained, and corrected if necessary, strain, and evaporate gently till all the acid is crystallised, breaking the crystalline crust at top every two hours: yields about 1-3 d the weight of the tartar; used instead of citric acid as a substitute for lemon juice.


2. Oxydum arsenici preparatum. From the former by a fresh sublimation: this preparation seems useless, as plenty of fine transparent pieces may be picked from the crude ar-
senic: tonic, but scarcely ever used in medicine, although frequently for empoisoning or self-destruction; in metallic mixtures to whiten copper, and in dyeing.

40. ACID LIQUORS.

Vinegar. *Acetum vini. Acidum acetrosum.* From wine, left exposed to the air, in pairs of casks, one full, the other only half full, but filled up daily from the other in turn: those wines that contain the most mucilage are fittest for the purpose.

**Common white wine vinegar.** *Alegar. Acetum celeryse.* From ale, treated in the same way.

**Common vinegar.** *Acetum.* From weak malt liquor, brewed for the purpose; its various strength is in England denoted by numbers, from 18 to 24.

**Sugar vinegar.** To each gallon of water add 2 lb of brown sugar, and a little yeast; leave it exposed to the sun for six months, in a vessel slightly stopped.

**Gooseberry vinegar.** To each quart of bruised gooseberries add 3 quarts of water, and to each gallon of liquor 1 lb of coarse sugar, or more; expose to the sun until sufficiently sour.

**Raisin vinegar.** After making raisin wine, lay the pressed raisins in a heap to heat, then to each cwt. put 15 gall. of water, and a little yeast.

Vinegar is used principally as a sauce, and to preserve vegetable substances; but it is employed externally as a refrigerant and repeller: useful also internally when an overdose of strong wine, spirit, opium, or other narcotic poison has been taken. A false strength is given to it by adding oil of vitriol, or some acrid vegetable, as pellitory of Spain, grana Cnidia, capsicum; it is rendered colourless by adding fresh burned bone black, 6 oz. to a gallon, and letting it stand for two or three days to clear.

**Quass. Posca?** Is made by mixing rye flour and warm water together, and leaving it till it has turned sour: much drank in Russia, looks thick and unpleasing at first, but becomes agreeable by use.

**Distilled vinegar.** *Verjuice. Acetum distillatum. Acidum aceticum P. L. Acidum acetrosum: distillatum.* From vinegar by distillation, rejecting the 4th or 8th part that comes over first, and avoiding its acquiring a burnt flavour. P. D. requires it to have the specific gravity of 1.006.
2. Vinegar, water, ana p. aeq. distil the original quantity. Distilled vinegar is weaker than the common, but is used sometimes in pickles, where its want of colour is an advantage.

**Vinegar of wood.** *Improved distilled vinegar.* Py-roligneous acid. *Acetum lignorum.* From wood distilled in large iron cylinders for the manufacture of charcoal for gunpowder; when rectified it is used for all the purposes of distilled vinegar.

**Strong acetoous acid.** *Acidum acetosum forte.* Vitriol calcined to whiteness 1 lb, sugar of lead 3 x; rub together and distil. 2. *Acidum aceticum* P. D. Kali acetatum 5/3, add gradually oil of vitriol 3/3, allowing the mixture to cool between each addition; distil to dryness.

3. *Radical vinegar.* *Spiritus Veneris.* *Acidum acetosum.* Verdigrise 2 lb, dry it in a water-bath, then distil in a sand heat, and redistil the produced liquor. Its specific gravity is stated to be 1.050.

4. Sugar of lead 7 lb, oil of vitriol 4 lb and a half, distil 2 lb and a half: used to make aromatic vinegar, and as a very active erihine.

The strength of distilled acetoous acids is examined by Taylor's Revenue Acetometer, which consists in saturating a sample of the acid with slaked lime, and then ascertaining the specific gravity of the solution. The best malt vinegar, no. 24, contains about five per cent. real acetoous acid, and is taken as the standard or proof acid, 200 grains of which will saturate 29 grains of well-crystallised subcarbonate of soda. The best common distilled vinegar is about half this strength. The pyroligneous acid may be procured of any degree of concentration, from 6 deg. or 2.898 per cent. of acid, up to 130 deg. or 63.09 per cent. of acid, or even higher. Dr. Powell states, that a fluid ounce of the London College distilled vinegar ought to dissolve at least 13 grains of white marble, or 39.67 grains of crystallised subcarbonate of soda, i.e. 6 deg. of the revenue acetometer. Acetic acid, containing 45 per cent. of real acid, dissolves camphire and the essential oils very readily.

**Acid of ants.** *Acidum formicarum.* Ants 1/3, boiling water 1 iiiij; infuse for three hours, press out the liquor, and strain: stimulant; used as a lotion in impotency.

**Honey water for the hair.** *Aqua mellis.* Honey
4lb, very dry sand 2lb, put into a vessel that will hold five
times as much, distil with a gentle heat a yellowish acid
water: encourages the growth of the hair.

clay 20lb, water sufficient to make them into balls: distil
while moist with a violent heat, and rectify by redistillation.

2. Dried common salt 24lb, oil of vitriol 20lb, water
6lb; mix and distil into 12lb more of water kept cool;
when distilled in an iron pot with a stone-ware head, all the
water is put into the receivers. A bottle that holds 6 oz. of
water, ought to hold 7 oz. of this acid, and an ounce mea-
sure of it should dissolve 5ijj 3ijj of limestone, which will
show if it is free from oil of vitriol.

3. Bittern, or residuum of sea water after the common
salt has been obtained by evaporation, 5lb, oil of vitriol 1lb
previously diluted with water 2lb; distil: tonic, diuretic,
antiseptic, gtt. x—xx, well diluted in typhus, 3fl—3ijj in
water 3vij as a gargle in putrid sore throat, gtt. viij in
water 3iv as an injection in gonorrhœa: used in the arts as
a cheap acid; a small portion improves salted provisions.

Acidum muriaticum dilutum. Spirit of salt, spec.
grav. 1.170, distilled water ana p. æq.; mix: the specific
gravity should be 1.080: as the former.

Acidum nitrosum. Nitre 6lb, oil of vitriol 4lb; distil to
dryness. A bottle that holds 4 oz. of water ought to hold
6 oz. of this acid, and an ounce measure of it, diluted with
water, should dissolve 3vij of limestone.

2. Nitre 1lb, clay or brickdust 4lb: mix and distil.

Colourless spirit of nitre. Acidum nitricum. Dis-
til nitrous acid in a glass retort into an unluted receiver until
the acid in the retort has lost its colour.

2. Nitre very pure and dried, oil of vitriol, ana 2lb;
distil till red fumes appear; redistil from nitre 1 oz.: pro-
duces 4lb.

Aqua fortis duplex. Green vitriol calcined almost to
redness, nitre, ana p. æq.: distil.
2. Spirit of nitre 3lb, water 2lb, or q. s. that a bottle
holding 6oz. of water shall hold 8oz. of this acid.

3. Spirit of nitre 4lb, aqua fortis simplex 6lb, oil of
vitriol 2lb; mix: for ferriers only.

Aqua fortis communis. Acidum nitrosum dilutum.
Nitre, green vitriol not calcined, ana 6lb, green vitriol calcined 3lb: distil.

2. Spirit of nitre, distilled water, ana p. æq. by weight. A bottle that holds 6 oz. and a quarter of water should hold 8 oz. of this acid.

Aqua fortis simplex. Green vitriol 2lb, nitre 1lb: distil.

2. Spirit of nitre 2lb, water 3lb, or q. s. that a bottle holding 4 oz. and a half of water should hold 5 oz. of this acid.

3. Aqua fortis duplex, water, ana p. æq. by weight.

Acidum nitricum dilutum. Colourless spirit of nitre \(\frac{5}{3}\) measure, distilled water \(\frac{5}{3}\) measure.

The stronger kinds of this acid are used as a caustic to warts, &c. particularly by ferriers, for which the addition of oil of vitriol is an advantage; diluted so as not to injure the teeth, viz. of the strong acid gtt. \(j-x\), in a small tumbler of water, is useful in liver complaints, lues venerea, nausea from dyspepsia, sea-sickness, &c.: in the arts to dissolve metals or cleanse their surfaces. The accidental mixture of spirit of salt, arising from impurities in the nitre, may be got rid of by dissolving refined silver in some of the acid, pouring off the clear, and dropping it into the remainder as long as any precipitation takes place; the mixture of oil of vitriol is best got rid of by distilling again with the addition of some nitre, if such precision is necessary.

Aqua regia. Spirit of nitre 16 oz. common salt 4 oz.: dissolve.

2. Spirit of nitre 16 oz. sal ammoniac 4 oz.: dissolve.

3. Common aqua regia. Spirit of salt 2lb, spirit of nitre 1lb; dissolves gold: used in some arts.

Dephlogisticated spirit of salt. Oxymuriatic acid. Acidum oxymuriaticum. Aqua oxymuriatica. Common salt 3lb, manganese 1lb, oil of vitriol 2lb, water 1lb: distil, placing water q. s. in the receiver: pale greenish yellow, scarcely heavier than water; used in syphilis and scarlatina, \(\frac{3}{3} s-\frac{5}{3} i\), in water \(\frac{5}{3} v i\), taken, by small doses, in a day: bleaches linen, straw, and takes out fruit spots, iron moulds, or ink marks.

Acid of Prussian blue. Acidum Prussicum. Prussian blue 10 oz. calcined mercury 5 oz. distilled water 30 oz.: boil till the blue colour is changed to a yellowish green, filter, add hot water 10 oz. to wash the sediment perfectly;
pour the liquor upon clean iron filings 2 oz. and a half, and add oil of vitriol 1 oz.; pour the liquid from the quick silver that has separated, and distil till 1-4th part has passed. Scheele.

2. Proceed as before, but instead of distilling 1-4th part, draw off only 1-6th, and redistil upon ephahk, gr. ij to the oz. drawing off only 3-4ths; this is of an uniform strength, and may be kept some time, provided the place is cool and dark. La Planche.

3. Prussian blue 4 oz. oil of vitriol, water, ana 2 oz.: distil. Parkes. Strong Prussie acid in very small quantity, gtt. j—ij, either applied to the tongue or even to the skin, kills instantaneously, as if by lightning, and the body exhales for several days a strong smell of bitter almonds; gtt. vij—x of Scheele's or La Planche's acid in water jij to iv, taken by tea-spoonfuls every two hours, is beneficial in chronic cough and in phthisis.


2. Common oil of vitriol. Oleum vitrioli vulgare. O. sulphuris per campanam. Sulphur 1 ewt. nitre 12 lb; mixed together and burned gradually in large chambers, lined with lead or varnished inside, the bottom being covered with a thin surface of water to absorb the acid: the acid liquor is then exposed for some time to the air, the superfluous water abstracted by evaporation in leaden boilers, and the operation finished by distilling till the acid in the retort is sufficiently concentrated. A bottle that holds 12 oz. of water should hold full 22 oz. of this acid. The contact of any organic matter renders it black; it is rendered clear again by adding a little spirit of nitre, gtt. ij to each oz. and heating it to boiling: used as a caustic to warts, wounds, &c. and by many artisans to dissolve metals or alter colours.


2. Oil of vitriol 1 oz. distilled water 7 oz. mix. P. E. and P. D. Astringent, tonic, gtt. xx—xxij, in a cup of water; in a gargle ij to ivjij water to check salivation; by workmen and maid-servants to clean copper and iron work;
also used as a cheap acid in punch and acid stews, instead of lemons, and to give strength to poor vinegar.

Common Elixir of Vitriol. Elixir vitrioli. Spirit of vitriol added to water to a grateful acidity: tonic.

Sulphureous Acid. Gas sulphuris P. L. 1720. Collected by burning brimstone under a glass jar, standing with its mouth downwards in a plate of water, till the water is sufficiently acid.

2. Oil of vitriol, quick silver, ana p. æq. boil in a retort and pass the gas into water q. s.: used to bleach silk, straw, take fruit stains out of linen, or stop the fermentation of wine.

Spirit of Tartar. Spiritus tartari. Distil argol and separate the acid spirit from the oil by a funnel: the residuum yields, by burning in the open air, very pure kali ppm.: may be used for distilled vinegar.

Sparry Acid. Fluoric acid. Acidum spathosum. A. fluoricum. Derbyshire spar, oil of vitriol, ana p. æq. distil in a leaden retort into a leaden receiver containing water: the acid must be kept in a leaden or silver bottle, as it dissolves glass: very caustic, producing deep and painful sores; used to engrave upon glass, which is to be covered with wax, the parts to be acted upon are then laid bare, a border of soft wax put round the place, and the acid poured on, the surface it leaves is rough; but when glass, thus partly defended, is exposed to the vapour arising from the mixture of spar and oil of vitriol heated in a leaden vessel, the corroded surface is left smooth, and by this means a variety of etchings upon glass may be made.

41. Alkaline Liquors.


2. Spread potash, or any other of the above alkalies, thin, on plates, in a damp cellar, and when it has run into water, strain through linen: used in scouring.

Soap Ley. From barilha or kelp, treated with quick lime, as in making soft-soap ley: used in making hard soap.

SIMPLE SUBSTANCES.—41. Alkaline Liquors. 293

6lb, and add kali ppm. 1lb, dissolved in water 2lb; cover the vessel, and when cool filter through cotton cloth; if it effervesce with a dilute acid, it must be treated again with fresh lime. A pint should weigh exactly 5xvj; if it weigh more, for every drachm of excess add 3s of distilled water to each lb troy; if less, evaporate some part of it: used in making soap.

Spirit of harts horn. *Spiritus comu cervi. *Liquor volatilis comu cervi. Obtained from bones which have been previously ground and boiled to separate the grease they contain, as also from the guts and garbage of the slaughter-houses, by distillation in iron pots with stone-ware heads; separating the oil and salt by filtration; it is then rectified for sale by distillation from 1-8th of wood ashes, or charcoal powder, ammonia ppa. first arises; when it begins to melt by the spirit that succeeds, the distillation is stopped for the present, the ammonia taken out, and then the distillation begun again, till nearly the whole of the liquor has come over. It is also obtained largely from urine.


4. *Liquor ammoniæ subcarbonatis. Ammonia ppa. 3vij, distilled water lbj; dissolve and filter: stimulant, gtt. xx to 3j, also as an erthine.

Spirit of sal ammoniac. *Aqua ammoniæ puræ. Lime, water ana lbj; slake, and add sal ammoniac lbj, boiling water lbvj, cover the vessel immediately, when cold pour off the liquor, and distil with a gentle heat lbj.

2. *Liquor ammoniæ P. L. 1809. Quick lime, sal ammoniac ana lbj; mix and pour immediately into a retort containing water lbj, distil into water 3vij, kept cool.

3. *Aqua ammoniæ causticae. Lime lbij, water lbj, slake and cover it up; the next day add sal ammoniac 3xvj, water lbv, distil 3xxj. The specific gravity ought to be .934; or a bottle holding 3xj of water should hold 3xj 3ijls of this fluid.

4. *Aqua ammoniæ P. E. Lime lbjfs, water 3ix, slake, when cool, add sal ammoniac lbj; distil into distilled water lbj, until the retort becomes red hot.
5. *Liquor ammoniac* P. L. 1815. Lime $\frac{3}{4}$, water $\frac{1}{4}$; slake, and cover up for an hour, then add sal ammoniac $\frac{3}{4}$, boiling water $\frac{1}{4}$, and cover till cold, then strain and distil $\frac{3}{4}$. Specific gravity should be 0.960; or a bottle holding $\frac{3}{4}$ of this fluid.

6. Spirit of harts horn &. v. fresh slaked lime $\frac{4}{3}$ its weight; distil into water kept cool, and if necessary, adjust its specific gravity by the addition of distilled water, or by repeating the operation: antacid, stimulant.

42. WATERS.

The quantity of salts contained in any mineral water may be estimated with considerable accuracy, by finding the difference of weight between a bottle filled to a certain mark with distilled water, and the same filled with the mineral water: to this difference add 1-5th, and again another fifth, the weight will then denote that of the salts contained in the bottle of water: large square case-bottles are well adapted for this purpose. Let the difference be $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{1}{10}$, or 79 gr.; 1-5th is 15 gr. 4-5ths, the other 5th the same; total 110 gr. 3-5ths.

The salts obtained by the evaporation of a mineral water, are not to be considered as its real contents, because new combinations are formed during the process, and the most insoluble compounds possible are separated first: whereas in the original water there is good reason to suppose the real mode of composition is that of the most soluble compositions that are capable of being formed from the remote principles contained in the water. Hence those common products, sulphate of lime and muriate of soda, probably exist in mineral waters as sulphate of soda and muriate of lime, and it is to the presence of the latter salt that much of the medical effects of mineral waters is to be ascribed.

River water. *Aqua fluviatilis.*

Rain water. *Aqua pluvialis.* Are the purest of the common waters, and those generally employed.

Acidulous waters. *Aeidanæ.* Taste acid, sparkle on being poured out; contain an excess of carbonic acid, and almost constantly common salt, with some of the earthy carbonates.

Chalybeate waters. *Aqua chalybeata.* Strike a black
SIMPLE SUBSTANCES.—42. Waters.

colour with oak bark or other vegetable astringents, sometimes are also acidulous, these deposit their iron upon boiling, as those of the Spa and Pyrmont; others are vitriolic and retain their power of striking a black colour after being boiled and filtered, as that of Westwood in Derbyshire.

SULPHUREOUS WATERS. *Aqua sulphurea.* Stink like rotten eggs, blacken silver and lead, contain sulphuretted hydrogen, either uncombined or united to lime or an alkali. Harrowgate is well known.

HARD WATERS. *Aqua fontana.* Curdle soap even after boiling, contain sulphate of lime.

SALT WATERS. *Aqua salina.* Easily recognised by their saline taste, and the salt crystallising in cubes; precipitate the solution of silver, lead or quick silver in spirit of nitre, forming a white cloud.

PURGING WATERS. *Aqua cathartica.* Bitter, purgative, precipitate the solution of silver, lead, or quick silver in spirit of nitre, forming a yellow cloud; not affected by acids, but afford a precipitate with kali ppm.; contain Epsom salt; the springs of Bagnigge Wells, Dulwich, and Epsom are of this nature.

ALKALINE WATERS. *Aqua alkalina.* Change blue vegetable colours to a green, effervesce with acid, yield a precipitate with alum water. Tilbury water is an example.

COPPER WATERS. *Aqua cuprea.* Turn blue with spirit of harts horn, if not already of that colour, cover iron left in them with a coat of copper: contain blue vitriol; found near copper mines.

ALUMINOUS WATERS. *Aqua aluminosa.* Change vegetable blue to a red, even after standing some time in the open air, effervesce with alkalies, and are decomposed, precipitating in flocculi.

PETRIFYING WATERS. *Aqua lapidificantes.* Deposit an earthy sediment on standing or by boiling; unwholesome.

STYGIAN WATER. *Aqua Stygis.* Corrodes glass and earthen ware, contains fluoric acid: poisonous, reported to have been exhibited to Alexander the Great, and to have occasioned his death, the water being carried from the spring in Arcadia in a horse's hoof: another spring of this kind has been lately found in Prussia, and closed up by the government.

SEA WATER. *Aqua marina.* Contains common salt and Epsom salt in large quantity; purgative, and the usual...
 Clyster at sea: many attempts have been made, by landsmen, to obtain fresh water from it at sea: distillation is the only method known, but sea captains say they may as well carry water with them as fuel to distil the sea water, not to mention the cost of the apparatus and the trouble; most large ships, however, have a rude method of saving the steam arising in boiling their victuals: and when only one of the two parts into which their large copper boiler is divided is used, they put sea water into the other part, and distil it by the same rude way. A person of the name of Beaumont at Calcutta, is said, in Heyne’s India, p. 422, to have offered, for £25,000, to disclose the secret of converting salt water into fresh water in large quantity, without heat, and with very little expense: he says the process is so simple, that he can scarce speak of it without betraying the secret.

**Distilled Water.** *Aqua distillata.* Water 10 gall. distil; throw away the first half gall. and draw off four gall. which keep in glass or stone ware: used as a diet drink in cancerous diseases, and should be used in making medicines when the salts contained in common water would decompose them.

**43. Fermented Liquors.**

**Canary sack.** *Vinum Canarimum.* Rich, full bodied, sweet; fermentation checked by adding gypsum or lime.

**Sherry.** *Vinum album Hispanicum.* *Vinum P. L.* since 1809. Dry, well fermented.

**Mountain Wine.** *Vinum album montanum.* Sweet.

**Rhenish Wine.** *Hock.* *Vinum Rhenanum.* Acerb, made from scarcely ripened grapes: when made into hypocras has a fine perfume.

**Port Wine.** *Vinum rubrum Portugallicium.* Dark red, made from grapes gathered without selection flung into a cistern, trod, and their skins and stalks left in the mass, which separate during fermentation, and form a dry head over the liquid; when the fermentation is completed, the liquor underneath is drawn out, and casked; before being brought to England it is mixed with 1-3d of brandy to enable it to keep during the voyage, otherwise the carriage brings on the acetic fermentation, and the wine is converted into vinegar; acerb.

**French Wines.** *Vina Gallica.* Made from selected grapes (the bad ones being cut off the stalks with brass
scissors), pressed, and only the expressed juice fermented; these are cordial, but seldom used in making medicines, currant or raisin wine being substituted.

Raisin wine. Raisins 1 cwt. water 16 gal. soak for a fortnight, stirring every day, press, put the liquor in a cask with the bung loose till it has done hissing, then add brandy 2 to 4 lb, and bung up close: some use little more than half, or 2-3ds of this quantity of raisins. The cake left on pressing will serve to make vinegar.

2. Raisins 1 cwt. cider that is not rough half a hogshead: ferment as before.

Grape wine. May be made from the juice of ripe or even unripe grapes, or from an infusion of about 50 lb of the young leaves or cuttings of the vine in 7 or 8 gal. of water, adding sugar about 3 lb to each gallon of liquor.

Gooseberry wine. Ripe berries bruised 10 gal. water 30 gal. soak 24 hours; strain; to each gallon add Lisbon sugar 2 lb, and ferment.

2. Bruised berries 80 lb, water 10 gal. soak for a day, strain; to each gallon add loaf sugar 6 lb, and ferment.

3. Juice 10 gal. water 20 gal. sugar 70 lb; ferment.

4. Berries 100 lb, brown sugar 6 lb, water q. s. to fill a 15-gall. cask; yields a good yellowish white, very transparent wine.

5. Green berries 40 lb, water 4 gal. bruise together, the next day press out the juice; to every gallon add sugar 3 lb: ferment.

Currant wine. Red currants 70 lb, bruised and pressed, brown sugar 10 lb, water q. s. to fill up a 15-gall. cask; yields a pleasant red wine, rather tart, but keeping well.

2. White currants 1 sieve, red currants 1 gall. press; to each gall. of juice add 3 gall. water; to 10 gall. liquor add 30 lb sugar, and ferment: when you bung it up, add brandy 2 lb to each 10 gall. of wine.

3. Juice 11 quarts, i. e. the produce of a sieve, sugar 20 lb, water q. s. to fill up a 9-gall. cask; ferment, and when it has done working, add brandy 4 lb: for a half hogshead use currants 3 sieves, sugar 84 lb, brandy 1 gall.

Black currant wine. Berries 20 lb, brandy 2 to 4 lb, water 12 to 14 gal. yeast 2 spoonfuls, fermented for 8 days, then bottled and well corked; yields a pleasant, rather vinous, cooling liquor of a purple colour; or they may be
made into wine like the common currants: by the first process the wine is dark purple, rather thick but good.

2. Juice of boiled fruit and water p. aeq.; to each quart of liquor add sugar 1 lb, and ferment.

*Mixed fruit wine.* White currants 3 sieves, red gooseberries 2 sieves, these should yield 40 pints of juice; to each gallon add water 2 gall. sugar 3 lb and a half; ferment.

2. White, red, and black currants, cherries especially black heart, raspberries, and p. aeq.; to each 4 lb of the bruised fruit add water 1 gall. steep for three days, press, and to each gallon of liquor add yellow sugar 3 lb; ferment, and when finished add to each 9 gall. 2 pints of brandy; if it does not fine soon enough, add half an oz. of isinglass dissolved in a pint of water to each 9 gallons.

3. Fruit, any that is to be had quite ripe, q. p. express the juice, and if very rich in flavour an equal quantity of water may be added; to each gallon of liquor add 4 lb of sugar, and ferment as usual.

These English fruit wines differ from those made from the grape, by containing the malic acid instead of the tartaric.

*Cherry wine.* Cherries 30 lb, moist sugar 5 lb, water q. s. to fill a 7-gall. cask; ferment.

*Metheglin.* Honey 1 cwt. boiling water q. s. to fill a half hogshead or 32-gall. cask, stir it well for a day or two, add yeast, and ferment; some boil the honey in the water, with an oz. of hops to each gallon, for an hour or two, but this boiling hinders its due fermentation.

*Mead.* Is made from the honey combs, from which honey has been drained out, by boiling in water, and then fermenting; generally confounded with metheglin.

*Cowslip mead.* Honey 30 lb, water 15 gall. boil; when cold, add lemons sliced no. 18, cowslip pips 1 4 gall. yeast 8 oz. and sweet briar one handful; ferment and bottle.

*Made wines.* *English Champagne.* Raw sugar 10 lb, loaf sugar 12 lb, water 9 gall. concrete acid of lemons or crystallised acid of tartar 5 4; dissolve by a gentle boil, before it grows cold add yeast about 1 lb, and ferment; when the working is nearly over, add perry 1 gall. brandy 3 lb, and bung it up for three months, then draw out 2 lb of the wine, dissolve isinglass 1 oz. in it, pour it again into the cask, and in a fortnight bottle it: it may be coloured pink by adding cochineal 1 oz. when first bunged up.
2. English Port. Cider 24 gall. juice of elder berries 6 gall. Port wine 4 gall. brandy 1 gall. and a half, logwood 1lb, isinglass 12 oz. dissolved in a gallon of the cider: bung it down; in two months it will be fit to bottle, but should not be drank till the next year: if a rough flavour is required, alum 4 to 6 oz. may be added.


4. English Madeira. Pale malt ground 4 bushels, boiling water 44 gall. infuse, strain, of this wort, while warm, take 24 gall. sugar candy 14lb; when dissolved, add yeast 2lb; ferment, keep scumming off the yeast; when the fermentation is nearly finished, add raisin wine 2 gall. and a half, brandy, Port wine, ana 2 gall. bung it down for six or nine months. A second infusion of the wort may be brewed for beer.

5. English Sherry. Loaf sugar 32lb, sugar candy 10lb, water 16 gall. boil, add pale ale wort (as for English Madeira) 6 gall. yeast 1lb: on the third day add raisins stoned 10lb, and in another two or three days brandy 1 gall. bung it down for four months, draw it off into another cask, add brandy 1 gall. and in three months bottle it.

Imitations of foreign wines for those who wish to make a show above their circumstances, but far inferior to our own fruit wines.

Clary Wine. Sugar 45lb, water 15 gall. boil, add it gradually to a pint of yeast, infuse in it for three days, clary flowers 3 gall. then strain; ferment as usual, and then add 1 gall. brandy.

Cowslip Wine. To each gallon of water add 3lb white sugar; add yeast, and ferment a day and an half, then add cowslip flowers 1 gall. the rind and peel of 2 lemons or Seville oranges to each gallon, the third day strain, and continue the fermentation.

Elder Wine. Juice of the berries 8 gall. water 12 gall. brown sugar 60lb, dissolve by boiling, add yeast, and ferment, then add brandy 4lb, and bung it up for three months: disagreeable when cold, but is mulled with allspice, and drank warm in winter time as a stimulant.

White Elder Wine. English Frontiniac. Water 6 gall. white sugar 18lb, flowers of white-berried elder half a gall. lemon juice 8 oz. yeast 6 oz. raisins 6lb; ferment and bottle.
Ginger wine. Bruised ginger 12 lb, water 10 gall. boil for half an hour, add sugar 28 lb, boil till dissolved, then cool, and put the liquor along with 14 lemons sliced, and 3 lb of brandy, add a little yeast, and ferment; bung it up for three months, and then bottle it.

Orange wine. Sugar 23 lb, water 10 gall. boil, clarify with the white of six eggs, pour the boiling liquor upon parings of oranges, no. 100, add the strained juice of these oranges and yeast 6 oz. let it work for three or four days, then strain it into a barrel, bung it up loosely; in a month add brandy 4 gal, and in three months it will be fit to drink.

Cider. From the juice of apples.

Perry. From the juice of pears, particularly the rough-tasted sorts: fermented in the open air.

Ale. Alu. Cerevisia alba. For 36 gall.: malt (usually pale) 2 bushels and a half, sugar 3 lb, just boiled to a colour, hops 2 lb 8 oz. coriander seeds 1 oz. capsicum 3 lbs; work it two or three days, beating it well up once or twice a day; when it begins to fall, cleanse it by adding a handful of salt, and some wheat flour mixed with cocculus Indicus 2 oz.

Twopenny. For 36 gall.: malt 1 bushel and a half, hops 1 lb, liquorice root 1 lb 8 oz. treacle 5 lb, Spanish liquorice 2 oz. capsicum 3 lbs; frequently drank the week after it is brewed: used in cold weather as a stimulant.

Beer. Cerevisia. For 10 barrels: malt 8 bush. hops 8 lb, sugar 8 lb, made into colour, Spanish liquorice 8 oz. treacle 10 lb.

London porter. For 5 barrels: malt 8 bushels, water q.s. mash at twice, add in the boiling hops 8 to 12 lb, treacle 6 lb, liquorice root 8 lb, moist sugar 16 lb, one half of which is usually made into essentia binæ, and the other half into colour, capsicum 3 lbs, Spanish liquorice 2 oz. lint-seed 1 oz. cinnamon 3 lbs, facing 3 lbs; cool, add yeast 1 to 2 gall.; when it has got a good head, cleanse it with ginger 3 oz. cocculus Indicus 1 oz. then barrel and finish the working; fine with isinglass or harts-horn shavings. The public brewers use a mixture of pale, amber, and brown malt, but amber alone is best for private families.

Sugar 6 lb is esteemed equal in strength, and coriander seed 1 lb in intoxicating power, to a bushel of malt: the sugar employed is burnt to colour the beer instead of brown malt, and it has been proposed to employ roasted coffee for
this purpose; the other substances are merely to flavour the liquor, and may be varied at pleasure.

The desire of evading the duty on malt has occasioned the discovery of its being necessary to malt only 1-3d of the corn, as this portion will convert the other into its own nature during the process.

Mum. Is brewed as beer, but from wheat malt.

Ginger beer. Lump sugar 3 lb., bruised ginger 2 oz. cream of tartar 1 oz. lemons sliced no. 4, pour on them boiling water 4 gall., add yeast 8 oz. work for 4 days, then bottle in half pints, and tie the corks down.

2. Moist sugar 6 lb., ginger 5 oz. cream of tartar 2 oz. lemons no. 4, yeast 8 oz. water 7 gall. work two or three days, strain, add brandy 1 lb., bung very close, and in fourteen days bottle it: a cooling effervescent drink in summer.

White spruce beer. To water 10 gall. put sugar 6 lb., essence of spruce 4 oz. (a 3s. pot), add yeast, work as in making ginger beer, and bottle immediately in half pints.

Brown spruce beer. As the white, using treacle in lieu of sugar.

Treacle beer. Hops 1 lb. 4 oz. boil in water 36 gall. for an hour, add treacle 14 lb., a little yeast, and ferment.

2. Hops 1 oz. and half, water 1 gall. treacle 1 lb.

Pars-nep wine. May be made by cutting the roots into thin slices, boiling them in water, pressing out the liquor and fermenting it: this wine, when made strong, is said to be of a rich and excellent quality and flavour.

The purer kinds of the above liquors are mixtures of spirit of wine, water, and extractive matter; the spirit may be separated by careful distillation, or, if the extractive matter be first got rid of by the addition of extractum Saturni and filtration, the spirit may be separated by adding very pure and dry kali ppm. when it will swim upon the liquor: the spirit constitutes from 12 to 25 per cent. of the proper wines, and from 2 to 8 per cent. of the malt liquors.

Wines may also be made of blackberries and other English fruits upon the same principles. The above are the methods generally employed, but most persons have peculiar ways of proceeding, which may indeed be varied to infinity, and so as to produce at pleasure a sweet or dry wine; the sweet not being so thoroughly fermented as the dry. The addition of brandy destroys the proper flavour of the wine, and it is better to omit it entirely (except for elder or Port
wine, whose flavour is so strong that it cannot well be in-
jured), and to increase the strength by augmenting the quan-
tity of the raisins or sugar. In general, the must for wines
ought to be made of raisins 6lb., or sugar 4lb., to the gall. al-
lowing for that contained in the fruit; and in most fruits,
especially the black currant, it is advantageous to boil them
previously to making them into wine, as this improves the
flavour greatly.

The fermentation of these liquors is usually hastened
by the addition of yeast, erude tartar or bruised vine leaves,
but this is seldom necessary for wines if the liquor be kept
in a proper warmth, but malt liquors are more sluggish.

If the fermentation is in danger of proceeding too far,
it may be stopped by drawing off the liquor clear into an-
other vessel, in which some brimstone has been newly burned,
or in the case of red wine, some nutmeg powder upon a
hot shovel, or which has been washed with brandy: the se-
diment left in the old eask may be strained through flannel
or paper till clear, and added to the other: instead of this
a part only may be drawn out of the eask, and some rags
dipped in melted brimstone and lighted may be held by a
pair of tongs in the bung-hole, slightly covered, so as to
impregnate the liquor with the fumes, about 1 oz. brimstone
to a hhd. then returning what had been drawn out, and
bunging up very close: or a small quantity of oil of vitriol
may be poured in: lastly, the addition of black manganese
has been proposed on theoretical grounds.

If the fermentation has already proceeded too far, and
the liquor become sour, the further fermentation must be
stopped as above, and some lumps of chalk, or burned oyster
shells added to saturate the acid already generated.

If the liquors do not become clear soon enough, for each
36 gall. dissolve isinglass 1 oz. in water 21b., strain, and mix
this with part of the liquor; beat it up to a froth and pour
it into the rest of the liquor; stir the whole well and bung
it up: instead of isinglass some use harts-horn shavings in
rather larger quantity: red wines are fined with eggs no. 12
to the pipe, beaten up to a froth, mixed with the wine and
well stirred in.

If the liquor has acquired a bad flavour, the best way
is to let the fermentation go on, and convert it at once into
vinegar.

Wines are usually doctored as it is called, in order to
give them peculiar flavours, and render them similar to some celebrated grape wines. Thus bitter almonds are added to give a nutty flavour; sweet briar, orrice root, clary, cherry laurel water, and elder flowers, to form the bouquet of high-flavoured wines; alum, to render young and meagre red wines bright; Brazil wood, cake of pressed elder berries and bil berries, to render pale faint Port of a rich deep purple colour; oak sawdust, and the husks of filberts, to give additional astringency to unripe red wines; and a tincture of the seeds of raisins to flavour factitious Port wine. Wine is coloured with red beet, but in this case it is rendered colourless by lime water. Genuine red wines yield a greenish gray precipitate with a solution of sugar of lead, but those coloured with bil berries, elder berries, or logwood, give deep blue precipitates, and those coloured by Brazil wood, red sanders, and red beet, red precipitates. Gypsum is used to clear cloudy white wines, as also lime: and the size of a walnut of sugar of lead, with a table spoonful of sal enixum, is put to 42 gall. of muddy wine to clear it.

Capsicum and grains of paradise are used to give a pungent taste to weak beer, but to avoid detection, concentrated tinctures are mostly used; and ginger, coriander seed, and orange peel, are used to flavour it: besides these, opium, cocculus Indicus, nux vomica, tobacco, and extract of poppies, are used to increase the intoxicating quality. Quassia is employed instead of hops as a bitter, but as this does not precipitate the mucilage, the beer soon grows muddy unless kept very cool.

Mild or new beer is made to taste like stale by adding a little oil of vitriol, or some alum; and, on the other hand, stale or sourish beer is made to resemble mild by neutralising the acid by oyster-shells or chalk.

When porter is reduced by adding table beer, publicans usually add melasses to enable it to form a head, and extract of gentian to keep up the flavour.
VI. COMPOUNDS.

Under this division are included, not only the medicinal compounds which are kept ready in the shops for sale, but also the extemporaneous formulae that the colleges have mentioned as a standard of professional intercourse, and as being the mode of preparing certain medicines which their own members intend should be understood when they direct these forms in their prescriptions: these formulae were in the old pharmacopoeias very few, but they have of late been much increased; and to these are added many formulae which often occur in counter practice.

I. DISTILLED WATERS.

Some of these are intended for medical purposes mostly as vehicles, others for perfume. In respect to medicines, no great care is usually judged necessary, the herb just as collected, without any separation of decayed parts, or accidental mixture of dirt or other substance, is added to the water, distilled in a short-necked wide still as quickly as possible, and spirit of wine $\frac{3}{4}$, or even more, added to each pint. Many do not even take this trouble, but rub a drop or two of the oil, with a little sugar, and add it to common water, or dilute the oil with ten times as much spirit of wine, and add, pro re nata, a few drops of this essence to the water or other vehicle.

But for perfumes, as rose water, elder-flower water, &c. more care is requisite, as the buyers must be pleased with their smell and appearance; hence the herb, &c. must be carefully picked, and the waters as carefully distilled in a high narrow-necked still, in order that no part of the
infusion may be thrown over with the distilled water, as this would render them liable to become mothery in a short time; and if a superior article is required, the waters must be redistilled by a gentle heat.

Sea worm-wood water. Aqua absinthii maritimi. 8 lb of green leaves to the gallon.

Common worm-wood water. Aq. absinth. vulgaris. The same; stomachic.

Aqua alexiteria simplex. Green mint lbs, tops of sea wormwood, green angelica leaves, ana lb; draw three gallons.

Dill water. Aq. anethi. Seeds 2 lb to the gallon; carminative.

Angelica water. Aq. angelicae. Leaves 8 lb to the gallon; cordial.

Anise-seed water. Aq. anisi. Collected in the distillation of the oil; carminative.

Star-anise water. Aq. anisi stellati. Very fragrant.

Orange-flower water. Aq. naph. Aq. aurantium florum. lb to lb of water.
2. lb to lb of water; very odoriferous.

Orange-peel water. Aq. cortical. aurant. simplex. Seville orange peel 3 lb to the gallon.
2. Peel 2 lb to the gallon; as agreeable vehicles.

Mary-gold water. Aq. calendulae.

Carduus water. Aq. cardui beneficiti. Leaves 8 lb to the gallon; vehicles for diaphoretic medicines.

Carline-thistle water. Aq. carlinæ radicis. Fragrant.

Carui water. Aq. carui. Seeds 1 lb to the gallon; carminative.

Cassia water. Aq. lanae cassiae. 1 lb to the gallon. See cinnamon water.

Black cherry water. Aq. cerasorum nigrorum. The fruit with the stones bruised: lb to the gallon.
2. Almond (bitter) cake bruised 4 lb, draw five gallons; antispasmodic, contains prussic acid, when drawn very strong, lb of cherry-stones to the pint, is deleterious; expelled from the pharmacopoeia in 1745. As late experiments have shown the efficacy of prussic acid, when sufficiently diluted, in phthisis; may not the increase of that disease be referred to the diminished use of this medicine?
Camomile water. *Aq. chamæmeli.* Flowers $\frac{1}{8}$viij to the gallon; stomachic.

Celandine water. *Aq. chelidonii majoris.* Leaves $\frac{1}{8}$viij to the gallon.

Succory water. *Aq. cichorii.* From the leaves; $\frac{1}{8}$viij to the gallon.

Cinnamon water. *Aq. cinnamomi tenuis.* *Aq. cinna-
momi.* *Aq. lauri cinnamomi.* $\frac{1}{8}$ to the gallon.

2. Bruised cinnamon $\frac{1}{8}$, water 2 gall.; simmer in a still for half an hour, put what comes over into the still again; when cold strain through flannel. Cassia must be distilled, as its infusion is yellow.

3. Cassia (parva) 8 lb.; draw 12 gallons.

4. Cassia buds 1 lb., cassia lignea 2 lb.; draw 8 gallons.

5. Cassia (parva) 6 lb., spirit of wine 2 gall. water q. s. draw 4 gall. of spiritus cinnamomi, and 10 gall. of *aq. cin-
nam.* stomachic, tonic, and covers the disagreeable taste of some medicines.

Cumin water. *Aq. cumini.* From the seeds; carmi-
native.

Aqua cymbalariae. From the herb; used in Italy as the vehicle for exhibiting arsenic as a poison.

Eye-bright water. *Aq. euphrasia.* From the herb; ophthalmic.

Bean-flower water. *Aq. fabarum florum.* Fragrant; used in perfumery.

Spear-wort water. *Aq. flammulae.* From the herb; acrid, vomits instantly, and in cases of poison being taken, is preferable to any medicine yet known, as it does not excite any contraction of the upper part of the stomach, and thus defeat its own intention, as white vitriol sometimes does.

Straw-berry water. *Aq. fragariae.* Fruit bruised 20 lb., water q. s.; draw 2 gall. and a half; very fragrant.

Sweet fennel water. *Aq. faniculi.* Seeds 1 lb to the gallon; a weak carminative.

Fennel water. *Aq. faniculi vulgaris.* From the herb.

Fumitory water. *Aq. fumariae.* From the herb.

Arse-smart-water. *Aq. hydropiperis.* From the herb; acrid, $\frac{1}{8}$—$\frac{1}{8}$, drank in a day, very effectual in nephritic cases.

Hyssop water. *Aq. hyssopi.* From the herb; pec-
toral, stomachic.
JUNIPER WATER. *Aq. juniperi baccarum.* Stimulant.
The water of green walnuts. *Aq. nueum juglandis immaturarum.*

SIMPLE LAVENDER WATER. *Aq. lavandulae flororum.* Collected in the distillation of the oil; mostly used to scent soaps.

LAUREL WATER. *Aq. lauro-cerasi.* From the leaves; contains prussic acid, is stronger than black-cherry water; has been used for poisoning, and therefore labours under an ill name, although doubtless one of the most efficacious of this sort of medicines, and of great use in consumption.

AQUA L DEI PALUSTRIS. Very fragrant; may be sold for rose water.

LOVAGE WATER. *Aq. levistici.* From the herb; carminative.

LILY OF THE VALLEY WATER. *Aq. lili convallium.* Fragrant; used as a perfume to scent soaps.

LEMON-PEEL WATER. *Aq. e corticibus citri.* *Aq. citri medici.* Fresh peel 2 lb to the gallon.

MARJORAM WATER. *Aq. majoranae.* Fresh herb 8 lb to the gallon; strong scented: used in cookery.

BAULM WATER. *Aq. melisses.* From the herb; cephalic, cordial.

PEPPERMINT WATER. *Aq. menthae piperitidis simplex.*

*Aq. menthae piperita.* Green herb 1 lbvij to the gallon, P. L. before 1745.

2. Dried herb lbvjs, or green lbvij to the gallon, P. L. since 1745. P. D.

3. Herb in flower lbvij to the gallon, P. E.

4. Oil of peppermint 1 oz. water q. s.; draw 10 gallons.

5. Oil 2 oz.; draw 9 gall.

6. Oil lbv; draw 80 gallons; stimulant, carminative; and covers disagreeable flavours.

MINT WATER. *Aq. menthae.*

*Aq. menthae vulgaris simplex.* *Aq. menthae sativae.* *Aq. menthae viridis.* Green herb lbvij to the gallon, P. L. before 1745.

2. Dried herb lbvjs to the gallon, P. L. since 1745. P. D.

3. Oil of spear mint 1 oz.; draw 10 gallons; antispasmodic, allays vomiting.

MYRTLE-FLOWER WATER. *Eau d'ange.* *Aq. myrti flororum.* Fresh flowers lbvij; draw a gallon; very fragrant; used as a perfume.
COMPOUNDS.—1. Distilled Waters.

White poppy water. *Aq. papaveris albi.* From the flowers; narcotic, much used in some parts of Lincolnshire, every cottager growing the plant for his own consumption in making this water.

Red poppy water. *Aq. papaveris rhaedos.* From the flowers; narcotic, but less so than the former.

Cowslip water. *Aq. paralyseos.* From the flowers; slightly narcotic.

Piony water. *Aq. peonie.* From the flowers, gathered in May.

Aqua persicarie. From the herb; useful in calculous complaints.

Pars-ley water. *Aq. petroselinii.* From the whole plant, with the root, gathered in spring; nephritic, diuretic.

All-spice water. *Aq. piperis Jamaicenis.* *Aq. pimento.* *Aq. myrti pimenta.* Half a lb to a gallon: stimulant; used in hospitals as a cheap spicy vehicle.

Pimpernell water. *Aq. pimpinellae.* From the roots; acrid, blue.

Plantain water. *Aq. plantaginis.* From the herb when in flower; vulnerary.

Silver weed water. *Aq. potentilla.* From the herb; is used in the dressing of French gauzes, and although it has neither taste nor smell, common water will not supply its place.

Pennyroyal water. *Aq. pulegii.* *Aq. pulegii simplex.* *Aq. menthae pulegii.* Green herb lbvij to the gallon, P. L. before 1745.

2. Dry herb lbvij to the gallon. P. L. since 1745. P. D.

3. Fresh herb lbvij to the gallon. P. E.

4. Oil of pennyroyal 1 oz.; draw 12 gallons.

5. Oil of pennyroyal lb; draw 30 gallons. Emmenagogue.

Oak water. *Aq. quercis.* From the young leaves, gathered in May, lbvij to the gallon.

Rose water. *Aq. rosarum Damascenarum.* *Aq. rosa.*

1. Petals 61b to the gallon.

2. Petals 10 bushels; draw 14 gallons.

3. Pickled roses 60l, yellow sanders 8 oz.; draw 16 gallons.

4. Attar of roses 1 oz. spirit of wine cong. j, aq. distill. q. s.; distil 40 gallons.

5. Lignum rhodium.
6. Radix rhodia; may either of them be distilled and the water sold as rose water.

Water of pale roses. *Aq. rosarum albarum*. From white roses.

Water of red roses. *Aq. rosarum rubrarum*. Fragrant, but inferior to that of the common rose.

Rose-mary water. *Aq. rorismarini*. From the tops; fragrant.

Raspberry water. *Aq. rubi Idæi*. From the fruit; fragrant.

Rue water. *Aq. rutæ*. From the herb; stimulant, emmenagogue.

Elder-flower water. *Aq. sambuci florum*. From the fresh flowers.

2. Pickled flowers 50lb; draw 20 gallons.

3. Orange-flower water 1 oz. water a pint; mix: agreeably aromatic, cooling.

Sassafras water. *Aq. sassafras*. From the root; diaphoretic.

Saxifrage water. *Aq. saxifragæ*. From the herb.

Water of camels hay. *Aq. schananthi*. From the herb; fragrant; used in perfumery.

German water. *Aq. scordii*. From the herb; fragrant, although no oil comes over with it.

Lime-flower water. *Aq. tilia*. From the flowers; fragrant; used in perfumery.

Meadow-sweet water. *Aq. ulmaria*. From the flowers; has a fine flavour, but the flowers must be infused in warm water as soon as gathered.

Vanilla water. *Aq. vanillarum*. From the pods; fragrant; used in perfumery.

Frog-spawn water. *Aq. sperniolæ*. *Aq. spermatis ranae*- 
narum. Collected in February or March, and distilled: cooling.

Aqua castorei. Russian castor 3j, water q. s.; distil 1bij.

Small snail water. *Aq. limacum tenuis*. Baulm, mint, harts-tongue, ground ivy, flowers of the dead nettle, mallow flowers, elder flowers, ana M. j, snails freed from their shells, whites of eggs, ana 3iiij, nutmegs 3fs, milk a gallon, distil in a water bath to dryness.
2. Nutmegs 1 oz. water q. s.; distil a gallon: used in incipient phthisis.

**Aqua lactis alexiteria.** Leaves of meadow-sweet, carduus benedictus, goats’ ruc, ana M. vj; of mint, worm-wood, ana M. v; of rue M. iij; of angelica M. iij; milk gall. iij: distil to dryness; diaphoretic.

**Aqua omnium florum.** From cows’ dung, collected in May; used in phthisis.

2. **INFUSIONS AND DECOCTIONS.**

Tar water. *Aqua picis liquida.* Tar 2 pints, boiling water 1 gallon; strain: stimulant, diuretic 1 or 2 pints in a day.

Camomile tea. *Infusum anthemidis.* Flor. chamaem. $\frac{3}{4}$s to a pint: emetic while warm, stomachic when cold.

**Infusum armoracile compositum.** Rad. raph. rust., sem. sinapis ana $\frac{3}{4}$ to a pint, adding, when strained, spir. armor. comp. $\frac{3}{4}$: diuretic to $\frac{5}{4}$xij, in dic.

**Infusum aurantii compositum.** Cort. aurant. sic. $\frac{3}{4}$j, cort. limon. rec. $\frac{3}{4}$j, caryoph. arom. $\frac{3}{4}$s to half a pint: stomachic, $\frac{3}{4}$ij omni bihorio.

**Infusum calumbae.** Rad. colombo $\frac{3}{4}$j to half a pint: tonic.

**Infusum Caryophyllorum.** $\frac{3}{4}$j to half a pint: stimulant.

**Infusum cascarillae.** Cort. $\frac{3}{4}$j to a pint: tonic.

**Infusum catechu.** Catechu $\frac{3}{4}$sfs, cinnam. $\frac{3}{4}$s, to half a pint.

**Infusion of bark.** Inf. cinchonae. Cort. Peruv. $\frac{3}{4}$s to half a pint: tonic.

**Infusum cuspariae.** Cort. angusturae $\frac{3}{4}$j to half a pint: tonic.

**Infusum digitalis.** Fol. dig. sicc. $\frac{3}{4}$j to half a pint: and add $\frac{3}{4}$s of spir. cinnam. diuretic, $\frac{3}{4}$j every eight or ten hours, till it has a sensible effect upon the body.

**Infusum gentiane compositum.** Rad. gentianae, cort. aurant. sicc. ana $\frac{3}{4}$j, cort. limon. rec. $\frac{3}{4}$ij, aq. ferv. $\frac{3}{4}$xij.

Lint-seed tea. *Infusum linii.* Sem. linii $\frac{3}{4}$j, rad. glycyrrh. $\frac{3}{4}$iv. aq. ferv. $\frac{3}{4}$bij.

**Infusum mentile compositum.** Fol. menth. sicc. $\frac{3}{4}$ij, aq. ferv. q. s. to strain $\frac{3}{4}$ij; when cold, add sacch. albi $\frac{3}{4}$ij, ol. menth. sat. gtt. iij dissolved in tinct. cardam. comp. $\frac{3}{4}$fs: diaphoretic.

**Infusum quassiae.** $\frac{3}{4}$j to half a pint: tonic.

**Infusion of rhubarb.** *Infusum rhei.* $\frac{3}{4}$j to half a pint: $\frac{3}{4}$iv with neutral salts as a purgative, $\frac{3}{4}$fs with tinct. cinnam. as a stomachic.
Infusum rosæ. Rosæ rubræ ʒiv, aq. ferv. ʒibij, spir. vitrioli ʒijj, sacch. alb. ʒiljs: cooling; also as a vehicle for Epsom salt, whose taste it covers very well.

Infusum senæ. Senæ ʒiljs, rad. zingib. ʒj, aq. ferv. ʒbj: purgative, ʒij—iv, but generally given as a vehicle.

Infusum simaroubæ. ʒiljs to half a pint; bitter, tonic.

Infusum tamarindi cum senna. Tamar. ʒijj, senæ ʒij, sem. coriand. ʒiljs, sacch. rubr. ʒiljs, aq. ferv. ʒivij: laxative ʒij to ʒiv.

Infusum valerianæ. ʒij to aq. ʒvij: antispasmodic, to ʒij, bis terve in die.

Decoction of bark. Decoction cinchonæ, ʒj to a pint; boil for ten minutes: tonic, ʒj—ʒivj, in die.

Decoction cydonie. Sem. cyd. ʒijj, aq. ʃbjj.


Decoction digitalis. Fol. digit. sicc. ʒj, aq. q.s. to strain ʒvij.

Decoction dulcamarae. Caul. ʒj to a pint and a half, and boil to a pint.

Decoction geoffrææ inermis. Cort. ʒijj, aq. ʃbijj, coque ad ʃbjj.

Decoction guaiaci compositum. Lign. guaiaci ʒijj, uvar. pass. ʒijj, rad. sassafr., rad. glycyrrh. ana ʒij, aq. ʃbxs, coque ad dimidium: alterative, ʃbijj to ʃbjj, in die.

Plain barley water. Decoction hordei. Sem. decor. ʒijj, aquæ ʃbivjs, boil to ʃbijj, and strain.

Barley water. Decoction hordei compositum. Dec. hordei ʃbijj, carice! ʒijj, rad. glycyrrh. ʒiljs, uvar. pass. ʒijj, aq. ʃbjj, boil to ʃbijj, and strain, demulcent, ad libitum.

Decoction lichenis. ʒj to aquæ ʃbijjs; boil to ʃbjj: nutritive.

Decoction malvae compositum. Malvae sicc. ʒj, fl. chamaem. ʒiljs, aq. ʃbjj.

Poppy liquor. Decoction papaveris, ʒj to a pint: emollient, as a fomentation.

Decoction quercus. Cort. quercús ʒijj, aq. ʃbijj, coque
ad lib: an astringent injection or lotion in gleets and the whites.

**Decoctum sarsaparillæ.** 3 j to a pint; boil to one half.  
**LISBON DIET DRINK.** Decoctum sarsaparillæ compostum. Dec. sars. ibiv, rad. sassafras, cort. guaiaci, rad. glycyrrh. ana 3 j, cort. rad. mezerei 3 ij; are both alterative, to libjs in die.  

**Decoctum seneæ.** Rad. 3 j to aq. libj; boil to libj: acrid, in rheumatism.  
**Decoctum ulmi.** Cort. 3 j to aq. ulbi; boil to half. Lisbon diet drink. Decoctum sarsaparillœ composi-  

**Decoctum senega.** Rad. 3 j to aq. seneg; boil to 3 j, acrid, in rheumatism.  

**Decoctum ulmi.** Cort. 3 j to aq. ulbi; boil to libjs: in herpetic eruptions, to libjs in die.  

Cathartic infusion. Inf. sennæ 3 j, tinct. sennæ, tinct. jalapæ ana 3 j, potass. tartr. 3 j, syr. sennæ 3 j; for one dose.  

2. Inf. sennæ 3 j, sal. Epsom. 3 j, tinct. jalap. 3 j, tinct. opii m. x, tinct. castor. 3 j, for one dose.  

3. Inf. sennæ 3 j, sodæ tartr. 3 j, syr. cinnam. 3 j, for two doses.  

4. Fol. sennæ 3 j, sal Glaub. 3 j, aq. ferv. libj: strain, for a clyster.  

Diuretic infusion. Bacc. junip. cont. 3 j, sem. anisi 3 j, aq. ferv. libj: to strained liquor 3 j, add sp. junip. comp. 3 j, tinct. scilleæ 3 j, sal. nitri 3 j. Dose a tea cupful frequently.  

2. Inf. digit. 3 j, tinct. digit. 3 j, potas. acetat. 3 j, tinct. opii m. v. Dose coch. maj. j, twice or thrice a day.  

3. Cacum. spartii 3 j, aq. libj. Boil to one half: strain. Diuretic, 3 j with spir. æth. nitr. m. x, every other hour.  

Diaphoretic decoction. Dec. cort. Per. 3 j, liq. amm. acet., tinct. cinch. 3 j, conf. aromat. 3 j, for a dose every three hours.  

Cooling decoction. Dec. hord. libj, acid. muriat. 3 j, syr. simpl. 3 j; for common drink in putrid fevers.  

**Imperial drink.** Potus imperialis. Cream of tartar 3 j, white sugar 3 j, orange peel 3 j, boiling water 3 pints, for common drink in fevers.  

Astringent infusion. Cort. querc. 3 j, aq. libjs; to the strained liquor 3 j, add pulv. gallarum gr. x, tinct. catechu, tinct. cardam. comp., syr. cort. aurant., ana 3 j, for one dose.  

2. Inf. cuspariae 3 j, tinct. catechu 3 j, pulv. ipec. gr. iiij, opii gr. j, for one dose.
COMPOUNDS.—2. Infusions and Decoctions. 313

STRENGTHENING INFUSION. Inf. gent. comp. 3ij, aq. kali 3fs, tinct. cascar. 3j, for one dose.

2. Cort. Peruv. cont. 3fs, serpent. 3ij, aq. lbj; boil to an half, and strain; then add spir. cinnam. 5jfs, acidi sulph. diluti 3jfs: dose 3ij every six hours.


4. Dec. cort. Peruv. 3vj, tinct. ejusd. 3fs, conf. aromat. 3ij, spir. amm. arom. 3jfs, acidi diluti 5jfs: dose coch. maj. ij, daily.

5. Inf. cascar. 3jfs, tinct. ejusd., tinct. zz, ana 5j; for a dose, in loss of appetite from drinking.

STIMULANT INFUSION. Sem. sinap. nigr. cont., rad. raphan. sylv. ana 3fs, aq. ferv. H5j; strain when cold, and add spir. amn. arom. 3jfs, spir. pimentae 3jfs: dose coch. maj. ij, three a day, praised by Paris in palsy.

FOTUS CICUTÆ. Fol. cicutæ rec. 1lbs (or sicc. 3iiij), aque 1bij.

HARTSHORN DRINK. Mist. cornu usti. Cornu usti 3ij, gum. Arab. 3j, aque 1bij; boil to 1bij: strain; demulcent, merely mucilaginous.

CAPSICUM GARGLE. Gargarisma capsici. Capsici pulv. 3ij, sal. comm. 3ij, aceti 3iv, aq. ferv. 3vj, cola: in ulcerated sore throat and scarlet fever.

OAK BARK GARGLE. G. quercus. Alum. 3fs, cort. querc. 3ij, ol. vitriol. gtt. xxx, aq. ferv. 3vj: in relaxation of the uvula.

PURGING CLYSTER. Enema catharticum. Mannæ 3ij, decoct. chamæm. 5x, ol. olivar. 3ij, sal. Epsom. 3fs.

ENEMA FÆTIDUM. To the former add tinct. assæ fætidæ 3ij: antispasmodic.

ENEMA OPII. Inf. lini 3vij, tinct. opii 3j: in pains from calculi.

TOBACCO CLYSTER. Enema tabaci. Fol. tabaci 3ij, aq. ferv. 3xiiij; as soon as sufficiently cool, throw up one half, and the remainder half an hour afterwards if necessary, in strangulated hernia.

ENEMA TERRBINIHINÆ. Tereb. comm. 3fs, vitellum ovi unius, inf. lini 3x: in calculus.

CLYSTER OF SPIRIT OF WINE. S. V. R. 5vij, ol. tereb. and ol. anisi ana gtt. x, sheep's head broth 1lbs: used in dysentery.

DRINK FOR THE CANINE MADNESS. Fol. buxi rec., fol. rutæ rec. ana 3ijj, salviæ 3fs, aq. lbjfs, boil to 1lbs, and press out the liquor; boil the cake again in milk lbj to 1lbs, press
again, and mix the liquors for three doses, to be taken one every morning fasting. Horses and cows require a double dose: large dogs, calves, sheep, and hogs, about two thirds; middle size dogs one half, and small dogs one third of the prescribed dose. Praised by Blane. It produces great nausea.

3. MUCILAGES AND JELLIES.

Gum Water. Mucilago acacia. M. gummi Arabici. 5iv to half a pint: demulcent.

Boiled Starch. Mucilago amyli. 3iij to a pint boiled: as a restringent glyster.

Mucilago gummi Tragacanthae. 5j to half a pint, soak for twenty-four hours, then rub, and press through a cloth: principally used to make lozenges.

Biscuit Jelly. Gelatina panis. White biscuit 4 oz. water 4 pints; boil to a half, strain, evaporate to a pint, add white sugar 1 lb, red wine 4 oz. cinnamon water 1 oz.: in the dysentery, and weakness of stomach.

Hartshorn Jelly. Gelatina cornu cervi. Hartshorn shavings 1 oz. water 4 pints, boil to 2, strain; warm again with orange juice 1 oz. white sugar 6 oz. sherry 5 oz.

2. Hartshorn shavings 8 oz. water 4 pints, boil, strain, add white wine and sugar ana 4 oz. or if a very clear jelly is required syr. of vinegar 6 oz. clarify with the white of 2 eggs, strain, putting cinnamon or lemon-peel on the strainer to flavour the jelly: nutritive.

Sago Jelly. Soak sago in water for an hour, pour it off, and adding more, boil till the sago is transparent, then add wine and sugar.

Tapioca Jelly. Soak it in water for 6 hours, then boil it gently till quite clear, and add lemon juice and peel, wine, sugar, and cinnamon.

Gloucester Jelly. Rice, sago, pearl barley, harts-horn shavings, rad. crinii ana 1 oz. boil in water 1biij to 1bj, and strain: nutritive, dissolved in broth, wine, or milk.

Almond Jelly. Gelatina amygdalarum. Sweet almonds blanched 1 oz. white sugar 5vj, water 4 oz. rub into an emulsion, strain, and add melted hartshorn jelly 8 oz. orange-flower water 3j, essence of lemon gtt. iii.

Jelly of Iceland Moss. Gelatina lichenis. Iceland moss 4 oz. water q. s. to strain a pint and half, add white sugar 4 oz.: nutritive and tonic, in phthisis.

Isinglass Jelly. Isinglass 2 oz. water 2 pints, boil to

one, strain, and add milk 1 pint, white sugar candy 1 oz.: nutritive.

2. Isinglass gr. x, water 3ij, boil and strain: used as a test for tannin.

Common paste. Wheat flour and water rubbed together smooth, and then boiled until dissolved, adding a little alum. Two sorts are sold by the grinders, soft and hard, to which latter a little powdered rosin is added in the boiling: aloes is sometimes used to deter insects from eating it.

Chinese paste. Bullocks blood 10lb, quick lime 1lb, beat together; it becomes a stiff jelly, in which state it is sold, and will keep in cool weather for three weeks: when used, it is beat down with water to a proper consistence.

4. EMULSIONS AND LOHOCHS.

Almond milk. Emulsio amygdalina. Amygd. dulc. 3ij, amygd. amar. no. iiij, sacch. albi lbij, aq. dist. lbij, aq. fl. aurant. 3ij: the bitter almonds improve the flavour.


Emulsio Arabica. Gum-Arab. 3ij, amygd. dulc., sacch. albi ana 3js, decoct. hordae lbij.

Emulsio Camphorata. Camph. Æj, amygd. dulc. 3ij, sacch. albi 3½j, aq. 3vj.

2. Camph. gr. x, vitellum unius ovi, sacchari albi 3½j, aq. 3vj. Commodious methods of giving camphor.

Emulsio olei amygdalorum. Ol. amygd. 3j, gum. Arab. pulv. 3j, syr. simp. 3j, aq. rose 3jfs: in coughs.

Emulsio olei ricini. Ol. ricini 3fs, vitelli ovi q. s. aq. dist. 3½j, spir. lavand. comp. gtt. xl, syr. Tolut. 3fs: as an opening draught.


Gowland's lotion. Bitter almonds 1 oz. sugar 2 oz. distilled water 2lb; grind together, strain, and add corros. sublim. Æij, previously ground with S. V. R. 3ij: used as a wash in obstinate eruptions.

Emulsio effervescens. Mist. amygdalæ 3½j, vini ipecac. gtt. x, potas. carbon. gr. x; add succ. limon. 3½ij, and take it while it effervesces: expectorant.

ComPOUNDS.—4. Emulsions and Lohochis.

Lohoch album. Amygd. dulc. no. xvj, amygd. amar. no. ij, aquae roseae xiv, fac emulsionem, cui adde gum. tragacanth. gr. xvj, sacch. albi xij, ol. amygd. xiv, aq. flor. aurant. xij: sperma ceti or ipecac. may also be added.

Lohoch gummosum. Gum. Arab, xj, aquae roseae, xij, amygd. giv, aq. flor. aurant. gij: sperma ceti or ipecac, may also be added.


Lohoch de Tronchin. 01. amygd., syr. capilli Ven., mannae, pulpae cassiae ana, gum. tragacanth. gr. xvj, aq. fl. aurant. gij: is sufficient for two days, beyond which it will not keep.


5. SALINE SOLUTIONS.

Solutio acetitis zinci. White vitriol xij, dissolve in distilled water xj; sugar of lead xiiij, dissolve in distilled water xj; mix and filter: astringent; used as a collyrium and injection.

Bleaching liquid. Eau de Javelle. Aqua alkalina oxymuriatica. Common salt tij, manganese tij, water tij, put into a retort, and add gradually oil of vitriol tij: pass the vapour through a solution of kali ppm. xiiij in water xxxix; applying heat towards the last. Specific gravity is 1.087. Stimulant, antisyphilitic; used to bleach linen and take out spots, and to clear books from what has been scribbled on their margins.

Aqua aluminosa of Fallopius. Corr. sublim., alum. ana xij, rose water, plantain water, ana tij, boil to a half and filter.

Aqua aluminosa Bateana. Aqua aluminis composita. Liquor aluminis compositus. Alum, white vitriol, ana xjs, water tij; dissolve and filter: astringent; used in washing ulcers and eruptions, or as an injection in gonorrhœa and the whites.

Spiritus Mindereri. Aqua ammonice acetata. Liquor ammonice acetatis. Aq. acetatis ammoniae. Aq. acetitis ammoniae. Ammonia ppa. 2 oz. distilled vinegar q. s. (about tiiij) as long as any effervescence is produced, or rather more; diaphoretic xjs; externally as a collyrium in phthismia.

Fowler’s solution of arsenic. Liquor arsenicalis.
White arsenic, kali ppi. ana gr. lxiv, distilled water lbj; boil, and when cold, add lavender drops iiiij, distilled water q. s. to make an exact pint: tonic, febrifuge; used in agues; doses to adults gtt. xij, ter in die; stout boys, gtt. x—xij; young boys and girls, gtt. vij—x; children under seven, gtt. v—vij; from two to four, gtt. ij—v.


Tasteless Ague Drop. White arsenic gr. j, water 1 oz.; dissolve: dose a tea-spoonful night and morning; used in the fen countries by private practitioners.

Lime Water. *Aqua calcis. Liquor calcis.* Fresh burned lime 8 oz. pour upon it boiling water a gallon, cover up close, and, when cold, keep the whole in a glass bottle, pour off the clear when wanted: astringent, antacid, 3iv to lbj, in small draughts; its taste is best covered with 1-5th of milk; also externally to ulcers.


2. *Aqua calcis muriatis.* Chalk 3j, diluted spirit of salt 3ij; dissolve and filter.

3. *Solutio muriatis calcis.* White marble 9 oz. spirit of salt 16 oz. water 8 oz.: dissolve, evaporate to dryness; dissolve the dried mass in one and a half its weight of distilled water, and filter: deobstruent, in scrofulous and glandular diseases, gtt. xl to 3j, diluted, bis terve die: seems to be the most active ingredient in mineral waters.

Blue Eye-Water. *Aqua sapphirina. Aqua cupri ammoniati* P. L. Lime water lbj, sal ammoniac sij; mix and let them stand upon a small piece of clean copper till they acquire a fine blue colour.


3. *Aqua cupri ammoniati* P. D. Lime water svijj, sal ammoniac 3ij, verdigrise gr. iiiij; digest for a day and pour off the clear: a slight stimulant and escharotic used to ulcers, and diluted to remove specks on the cornea, also as a show liquor in the window.

Sydenham’s Styptic Water. *Aqua vitriolica caerulea.* Blue vitriol sijj, alum, oil of vitriol, ana sjj, water svijj: dissolve and filter.

2. *Solutio sulphatis cupri composita.* Blue vitriol, alum,
318 COMPOUNDS.—5. Saline Solutions.

ana 3 oz. water 24 oz. oil of vitriol 2 oz. and a half: dissolve and filter: used to stop bleeding at the nose, applied with dressings of lint.

Bronzing liquor. Is blue vitriol dissolved in water; used to bronze tea-urns, &c. the surface being previously well cleansed.

Liquor ferric alkalini. Iron 3jfs dissolve in spirit of nitre 3j, distilled water 3v; add by degrees aqua kali ppi. 3v; let it stand six hours and pour off the clear: tonic, 31s—3j, bis terve die.

Tinctura Martis Glauberi. Iron filings, crude tartar, ana 3jbbj, boil in water 1bxxvj, to 2 gall.: filter while hot, and evaporate to 1bv: deobstruent.

Acetas ferric. Protoxide of iron 3iv, distilled vinegar 3j, dissolve and strain; tonic, astringent.

Liquor hydargyri oxymuriatis. Corrosive sublimate gr. viij, distilled water 3xv, spirit of wine 3j; dissolve: alterative, 3j—3vj, bis terve die; 5j contains gr. fs of corrosive sublimate.

Yellow wash. Aqua phagedenica. Lime water 1bj, corrosive sublimate 3fs; rub together: shake up when used as a wash for foul ulcers, particularly the syphilitic.

Goulard's extractum Saturni. Aqua lithargyri acetati. Liquor plumbi acetatis P. L. 1809. Litharge 1bj 5iv, distilled vinegar 1 gallon. boil to 1bvj; let it settle and pour off the clear.

2. Liquor subacetatis lithargyri. Litharge 1bj, distilled vinegar 1bviij; proceed as before.

3. Liquor plumbi acetatis P. L. 1815. Litharge 1bj, distilled vinegar 1 gallon.

4. Litharge 20—241bj, common vinegar 10 gall.: fouls the bottles very much, cannot be cleaned off with kali ppi. requires oil of vitriol or aqua fortis: cooling, astringent; used to make white wash.

White wash. Royal preventive. Aqua lithargyri acetati composita. Liquor plumbi acetatis dilutus. Lig. subacetatis lithargyri compositus. Extr. Saturni, proof spirit, ana 3j, distilled water 1bj: cooling, astringent; used as a lotion in inflammations and burns.

Aqua supercarbonatis potass. Oil of vitriol 3j, water 1bjj: mix, and add gradually marble powder 3j; pass the gas that is discharged through water 1bx with kali ppi. 3j dissolved in it, in a proper apparatus, to secure consider-
able pressure, and enable the bottles containing it to be corked without letting the gas escape till drank.

**Soda Water.** *Aqua supercarbonatis soda.* Prepared in the same manner, putting water libx, and natron ppm. 3ij in the bottles; used in large quantities as a cooling beverage in summer; supposed beneficial in calculous complaints.

**Liquid Liver of Sulphur.** *Aqua sulphureti kali.* Flowers of sulphur 3fs, aq. kali puri 3ix; boil for ten minutes, filter, and keep in well-closed vials; used as an antidote to mineral poisons; externally in tinea and the itch.

**Boyle's Fuming Liquor.** *Tinctura sulphuris volatilis.* Aqua sulphureti ammonia. Fresh burned lime 3iv, water 3ij; slake, and when cold, add sal ammoniac 3iv, flowers of sulphur 3ij; distil: used as a proof liquor for wine, but it requires the precipitate to be examined, by fusion, whether it be really lead.

**Lac Virginale.** Alum 3iv, water libj; boil to one third; add Goulard's extract libj, and shake well together until white.

**Common Eye-Water.** *Aqua ophthalmica.* Aq. viatriolica camphorata. White vitriol 3fs, camphire 3ij, boiling water libj; dissolve and filter.

2. *Aqua zinci vitriolati cum camphora.* White vitriol 3fs, spiritus camphoratus 3fs, boiling water libj; dissolve and filter: discutient; used as a lotion for ulcers, or diluted with water p. æq. as a collyrium.

**Solutio Muriatis Baryae.** Murias barytae 3ij, distilled water 3ijj; dissolve: deobstruent, gtt. v—viij, bis terve die, in cancer and scrofula; externally escharotic, to fungous ulcers and specks on the cornea.

**Artificial Spa Water.** Natron ppm. gr. vij, magnesia alba 3ij, iron filings gr. iij, common salt gr. j, water libij, and impregnate it with the gas from marble powder and oil of vitriol ana 3x, sufficiently diluted with water.

**Artificial Pyrmont Water.** Epsom salt gr. xv, common salt gr. v, magnesia alba gr. x; iron filings gr. v, water libij, and impregnate it with the gas from marble powder and oil of vitriol ana 5vij.

**Artificial Seltzer Water.** Common salt 5j, magnesia alba 3j, natron ppm. gr. xv, chalk gr. vij, water libij, and impregnate with the gas from marble powder and oil of vitriol ana 5vij.

**Artificial Harrowgate Water.** Common salt 5v,
water 1 lb, and impregnate it with the gas from liver of sulphur and oil of vitriol ana 5 lb.

Artificial Cheltenham Water. Epsom salt gr. xij, iron filings gr. j, Glauber’s salt 3 lb, water 4 gal. and impregnate with the gas from marble powder and oil of vitriol ana 5 lb.

Wine Test. Liquor probatorius vini. Quick lime 5 lb, orpiment 5 fs, distilled water 1 lb: dissolve and filter.

2. Oyster shells, sulphur, ana 5 lb, keep red hot for a quarter of an hour, when cold, add cream of tartar p. æq. water 1 lb, boil for an hour, decant into ounce phials and add to each spirit of salt gtt. xx: a few drops of this liquor, added to any kind of wine, precipitates any metal that may be contained in it, except iron, which is prevented by the addition of the spirit of salt.

3. Saturate water with sulphuretted hydrogen, and acidulate it with muriatic acid.

4. Add a little muriatic acid to the wine, and then pass sulphuretted hydrogen through it.

Young’s Purging Drink. Crystallised natron 5 lb, crystals of tartar 5 lb, water 5 viij, corked up immediately in stone bottles and wired; a pleasant cooling laxative in summer.

Ward’s White Drops. Quick silver 1 oz. spir. nitre 2 lb; dissolve, add ammonia ppa. 14 oz. evaporate so as to form a light salt, which drain and dissolve in rose water 3 lb and a half.

2. Quick silver 4 oz. spir. nitre 1 lb; dissolve, add ammonia ppa. 7 oz. evaporate and crystallise, then dissolve each pound of salt in 3 pints and a half of rose water.

3. Corrosive sublimate 5 fs, spirit of salt 2 oz. water 1 lb: very inferior.

Liqueur de Pressavin. Dissolve quick silver in spirit of nitre and precipitate it with kali ppm. then take this precipitate and cream of tartar ana 1 oz. distilled water 40 oz.; dissolve: two spoonfuls of this liquor is diluted with 2 pints of distilled water, and a wine glass, i.e. 2 oz. taken ter quaterve die, avoiding the use of common salt in the food; used in syphilis.

Marking Ink. Lunar caustic 5 lb, distilled water 5 vj; dissolve and add gum water 3 lb: dissolve also natron ppm. 3 fs in water 5 iv, and add gum water 5 fs: wet the linen where you intend to write with this last solution, dry it, and
then write upon it with the first liquor, using a clean pen. If potash is used instead of natron, the ink will spread.

GREEK WATER. Is prepared and used in the same manner, for turning the hair black.

FLY WATER. White arsenic $\frac{3}{4}$, water a pint: dissolve by boiling and sweeten with treacle; used to destroy flies.

GREEN SYMPATHETIC INK. Saturate spirit of salt or aqua regia with zaffre or cobalt ore, free from iron, and dilute with distilled water; what is drawn upon paper with this liquor will appear green when it is warm, and lose its colour again when cold, unless it has been heated too much.

BLUE SYMPATHETIC INK. Dissolve cobalt or zaffre in spirit of nitre, precipitate by kali ppm. wash the precipitate, and dissolve it in distilled vinegar, avoiding an excess of the acid: to be used in the same manner as the last.

DYERS' SPIRIT. Composition for scarlet dye. Is a solution of tin in spirit of salt or aqua regia: the proper manner of making it is not determined, every workman having his own way. Spirit of nitre 10 oz. sal ammon. 1 oz. tin 1 oz. $\frac{3}{4}$ths is a good proportion for its preparation in a small way; used in dyeing scarlet, and in making many vegetable red colours.

Sennertus's medicine for the stone. Kali ppi. $\frac{3}{4}$, aq. petroselini $\frac{1}{2}$b: colour with cort. aurant.

2. Dr. Chittick's remedy for the stone. Kali ppm. His patients sent him veal broth daily, which he medicated with this salt: this was in the year of my birth, 1766.

PICKLE FOR MEATS. Brown sugar, bay salt, common salt, ana $\frac{2}{1}$h, saltpetre 8 oz. water 2 gall. Used to pickle meats, to which it gives a fine red colour, while the sugar renders them mild and of an excellent flavour.

Bates' eye water. Vitriol car. bol. Gall. ana gr. xv, camph. gr. iv, aq. ferv. $\frac{5}{4}$v; when cold add aq. lbiv.

6. WATERY COMPOUNDS.

LIQUID ROUGE. The liquid left in the preparation of carmine, vide p. 200.

ALMOND BLOOM. Brasil dust 1 oz. water 3 pints; boil, strain, add isinglass $\frac{5}{4}$v, grana sylvestria 2 oz. (or cochineal $\frac{3}{4}$v), alum 1 oz. borax $\frac{3}{4}$v; boil again and strain through a fine cloth; used as liquid cosmetics.

PINK DYE. Tie safflower in a bag and wash it in water till it no longer colours the water, then dry it; of this take

3ij, salt of tartar gr. xvij, spirit of wine 3vij, digest for two hours, add distilled water 5ij, digest for two hours more, and add distilled vinegar or lemon juice q. s. to reduce it to a fine rose colour: used as a cosmetic, and to make French rouge.

Saxon Blue. Scot's liquid blue. Indigo 1lb, oil of vitriol 4lb; dissolve, by keeping the bottle in boiling water, then add water 12lb, or q. p.

Wash colours for maps or writing. Lacca fluida.

1. Yellow. Gamboge, dissolved in water q. s.
   French berries steeped in water, the liquor strained, and gum Arabic added.

2. Red. Brasil dust steeped in vinegar and alum added.
   Litmus dissolved in water and spirit of wine added.
   Cochineal steeped in water, strained, and gum added.

   Litmus rendered blue by adding distilled vinegar to its solution.

   Sap green dissolved in water, and alum added.
   Litmus rendered green by adding kali ppm. to its solution.

Nankeen Dye. Arnotto, kali ppm. ana p. æq. boiled in water: the proportion of kali is altered as the colour is required to be deeper or lighter; used to restore the colour of faded nankeen clothing.

Black Ink. Atramentum. Galls in sorts 2lb, logwood, green vitriol, ana 1lb, water 8lb, gum Arabic q. p.: very good.

2. Bruised galls 1lb, green vitriol 8 oz. gum Arabic 4 oz. water 2 gall. for common sale.

3. Uncia sit gallae, semisque sit uncia gummi,
   Vitrioli pars quarta: his addas octo Falerni.
   Used for writing, but is destroyed by acids and even by age; its restoration may be attempted by wetting the place with an infusion of galls, or with the solution of alkali calcined with blood (as in making Prussian blue) alternately with diluted spirit of salt.

Refined Ox Gall. Fel bovis purificatum. Fresh ox gall 1lb; boil, skim, add alum 1 oz. and keep it on the fire for some time; to another pint add common salt 1 oz. in the same manner; keep them bottled up for three months, then

...decant off the clear; mix them in an equal proportion; a thick yellow coagulum is immediately formed, leaving the refined gall clear and colourless: used by limners, enabling them to lay several successive coats of colours upon drawings, to fix chalk and pencil drawings so that they may be tinted, to remove the greasiness of ivory, and even allowing them to paint with water colours upon oiled paper or satin.

**Colours for show bottles.** Yellow. Dissolve iron in spirit of salt and dilute.


Dissolve sal ammoniac in water and tinge with cochineal.

3. Blue. Blue vitriol, alum, ana 2 oz. water 2lb, spirit of vitriol q. s.

Blue vitriol 4 oz. water 3lb.


Add distilled verdigrise and blue vitriol to a strong decoction of turmeric.

5. Purple. Verdigrise 3ij, spirit of hartshorn 4 oz. water 1lb and a half.

Sugar of lead 1 oz. cochineal 3j, water q. p.

Add a little spirit of hartshorn to an infusion of logwood.

**Boots to liquid.** Sour milk 3lb, oil of vitriol 2 oz. compound tincture of lavender 3 oz. gum Arabic. 1 oz. lemon juice 2 oz. white of two eggs. M.

2. Sour milk 3lb, spirit of salt, spirit of vitriol ana 2 oz. compound tincture of lavender 1 oz. M.

3. Sour milk 3 pints, butter of antimony, cream of tartar ana 2 oz. citric acid, burnt alum, common alum ana 1 oz.

**Blacking.** Lamp black 6lb; sugar 6lb dissolved in water 2lb, sperm oil 1lb, gum Arabic 3 oz. dissolved in vinegar 2lb, vinegar 3 gall. oil of vitriol 1lb and a half; mix s. a.

2. Ivory black, common treacle ana 12 oz. sperm oil, oil of vitriol ana 3 oz. vinegar (no. 18) 4 pints; mix.

3. Ivory black, treacle ana 2lb, neats foot oil 8 oz. oil of vitriol 1 oz. gum tragacanth 2 oz. vinegar 6 pints; mix.

4. Ivory black 6lb, vinegar, water, ana 2 gall. treacle 8lb, oil of vitriol 1lb.

5. Ivory black 1 oz. small beer or water 1lb, brown
sugar, gum Arabic ana half an oz. or, if required to be very shining, the white of an egg.

6. Ivory black 4 oz. treacle 8 oz. vinegar 1 lb: used to black leather.

Essence of anchovies. Anchovies 2 lb to 4 lb and a half, pulp through a fine hair sieve, boil the bones with common salt 7 oz. in water 6 lb; strain, add flour 7 oz. and the pulp of the fish; boil, pass the whole through the sieve, colour with Venetian red to your fancy; it should produce 1 gallon.

2. Use pilchard sprats, which are richer than herring sprats.

3. Use herring liquor, from the white or pickled herrings.

Quin's sauce. Soy 8 lb, walnut ketchup, mushroom ketchup ana 2 gal. anchovies 8 lb, Cayenne pepper 8 oz; garlic 1 lb.

2. Distilled vinegar 1 gal. soy 1 lb, allspice 8 oz.

Soy. Seeds of dolichos soja (peas or kidney beans may be used for them) 1 gal. boil till soft, add bruised wheat 1 gal., keep in a warm place for 24 hours, then add common salt 1 gal. water 2 gal., put the whole in a stone jar, bung it up for two or three months, shaking it very frequently, press out the liquor: the residuum may be treated afresh with water and salt, for soy of an inferior quality.

2. Seeds or beans 35 lb, stew in a little water for 2 or 3 hours, till they can be bruised between the fingers; drain on a sieve, roll them while moist in flour of the same seeds, spread them upon strainers placed one upon another in a hamper, cover with a blanket for 3 or 4 days, or till the seeds are quite mouldy, then expose them to the sun or a fire until they are so hard that the mouldy crust may be rubbed off; now pour upon them water 100 lb, and add common salt 20 lb, let the whole stand in a warm place for six weeks, pour off the now brown liquor and evaporate gently to a proper consistence: some add spice.

Lemon pickle. Lemon juice, vinegar ana 3 gall. ginger 1 lb, allspice, pepper, grated lemon peel ana 8 oz. common salt 3 lb and a half, cloves, bird pepper ana 2 oz. mace, nutmegs ana 1 oz.

2. Lemons cut, no. 6, salt 1 lb, garlick 6 cloves, horse radish scraped, mustard flour ana 2 oz. cloves, mace, nutmegs, Cayenne pepper ana 3 lb, vinegar 4 lb.
**COMPONDS.**—6. Watery Compounds.

**Tomatoe sauce.** Love apples q. p. stew them in a little water and pulp them through a sieve, then add common salt, ginger, Cayenne pepper and vinegar, boil, strain, and bottle.

**Ketchup.** Mushrooms 4 lb, common salt 2 lb, sprinkle the salt over them, when the juice is drawn out add pimento 8 oz. cloves 1 oz., boil for a short time, and press out the liquor: what remains may be treated again with salt and water for an inferior kind. Black pepper, mace, and ginger, are usually added.

**Walnut ketchup.** Green shells of walnuts 1 bushel, common salt 6 lb, let them remain for two or three days stirring them occasionally that the air may turn them black, press out the liquor, add spices to the palate of the country, and boil it. Are all used for sauces.

2. Juice of young walnuts by the press, to a gallon add anchovies 2 lb, shallotts 1 lb, clove, mace, black pepper and a clove of garlic, boil a little, and bottle.

**Milk of roses.** Kali ppi. gr. vj, ol. amygd. 1 oz. ess. Bergam. 5 iij, aquæ rosæ 3 oz. aq. flor. aurant. 5 iij. M.

2. Jordan almonds 8 oz. oil of almonds, Castille soap, white wax ana half an oz. sperma ceti 3 iij, ol. lavand. Angl. 3 l., rose water 3 lb, S. V. R. 1 lb. M.


**Fish sauce.** Port wine 1 gall. mountain 2 pints, walnut ketchup 4 pints, anchovies and liquor 2 lb, lemons no. 8, shallots 3 doz. Cayenne pepper q. p. scraped horse radish root 2 lb, mace 1 oz. flour of mustard 8 oz. boil up gently, strain and bottle.

2. Anchovies no. 24, shallots no. 10, horse radish root scraped 3 spoonfuls, mace, cloves ana 3 iij, lemons shed no. 2, anchovy liquor 8 oz. Hock, or Rhenish wine, 2 lb, water 1 lb, boil to 2 lb, strain, add walnut ketchup 6 oz. and bottle.

**Browning.** White sugar in powder 2 lb, fresh butter 8 oz. fry gently until of a fine dark brown, add by degrees Port wine a gallon; then put Jamaica and black pepper ana 4 oz. shallots 6 oz. mace 1 oz. ketchup 3 lb, salt q. p. peel of 8 lemons, boil gently, when cold skim and bottle the clear. Used to colour and flavour animal food.
Collyrium acetosum. Aceti dist. $\frac{3}{2}$j, spir. vini $\frac{3}{2}$ij, aq. rose $\frac{5}{2}$vij: in ophthalmia.

Collyrium aloes, De Brun's. Aloes hep. $\frac{3}{2}$j, vini albi, aq. rosar. ana $\frac{5}{2}$jfs: in ulcerated eyelids.

Collyrium ammonii acetas. Opii gr. x, aquae serv. $\frac{3}{2}$vij; solve, cola et adde liq. ammon. acet. $\frac{5}{2}$ij: when ophthalmia is very painful.

2. Liq. ammon. acet. $\frac{3}{2}$ij, mist. camph. $\frac{3}{2}$vij: when ophthalmia has left the eyes relaxed and weak.

Goulard's eye-water. Collyrium Goulardi. Extr. Saturni gtt. x, aq. rosar. $\frac{5}{2}$vij.

2. Extr. Saturni gtt. x, spir. camph. gtt. xx, aq. rosar. $\frac{5}{2}$vij: in the inflammatory stage of ophthalmia.

Collyrium opii. Opii gr. x, camphorae gr. vj, aq. serv. $\frac{3}{2}$ij, colatur: if ophthalmia is very painful.

Collyrium sacchari Saturni. Gr. vj to aq. rosar. $\frac{5}{2}$vij.

2. Vitrioli albi $\frac{3}{2}$j, spir. camph. $\frac{3}{2}$jfs, aq. fervent. $\frac{5}{2}$ij, aq. rosar. $\frac{5}{2}$iv: in the weak state of the eyes after ophthalmia.

3. Vitr. alb. $\frac{5}{2}$fs, album. unius ovi, aq. rosar. $\frac{5}{2}$iv; the same, but much stronger.

Collyrium vitrioli caerulei. Vitr. caerule. gr. iiij, mist. camph. $\frac{3}{2}$v: in the purulent ophthalmia of infants.

Embrocatio ammonii acetas. Liq. amm. acet. iij, spir. vini iiiij: for sprains and bruises.

Embrocatio camphore. Camph. iijs, spir. vini iijs, aceti dist. $\frac{3}{2}$vij, aquae iiiij.

Embrocatio saponis. Sapon. alb. iiiij, spir. vini iiiij, spir. corn. cervi iiiij, camph. iiiij; as the former.

Gargarisma æruginis. Linim. ærug. iiiij, mell. iiiij, aq. $\frac{3}{2}$vij.

Gargarisma Boracis. Boracis iiiij, mell. iiiij, aq. rosar. $\frac{5}{2}$vij: in thrush.

Gargarisma Nitri. Sal. nitri iiiij, mell. ivij, aq. rosar. $\frac{3}{2}$vij: in inflammatory sore throat; used frequently.


Guttæ fellis. Fell. bov. iiiij, bals. Peruv. iiiij, to be dropped in the ear, after syringing with soapy water: in abscess of the ear.

Haustus ammonii acetas. Liq. ammon. acet. iiiij,
nix camph. 5xij, liq. antim. tartar. gtt. xx, syr. croci 3j; every four hours, in low fevers, as a diaphoretic.

Haulus salinus. Kali ppi. Əj, succi limon. 3fs (vel acid. citrici gr. xv), aq. cinnam. 5ij, aquæ 5viij, syr. aurant. 3j; as the former.

Haulus salinus effervescens. Kali ppi. Əj, aq. cinnam. 5ij, aquæ 3j, syr. aurant. 5jfs; when taken, add a table spoonful of lemon juice, and drink it immediately, in putrid sore throat.

Iunctio caustici Lunaris. Caust. Lun. gr. ij, aq. dist. 3j; for fistulous sores.

Linimentum calcis. Linim. aquæ calcis. Lint-seed or common olive oil, lime water ana p. æq. shake them together.

Linimentum opii. Linim. camph. comp. 3ix, tinct. canthar. 3ij, tinct. opii 3ij; stimulant and anodyne.

Lotio acidi nitrici. Aq. fortis 3j, aquæ lbj, in mortification.

Lotio aluminis. Alum., aceti distil., vitrioli alb. ana 3fs, aquæ lbj; for chilblains.

Lotio ammoniæ acetatis. Spir. rect. 3jj, liquor ammon. aceti. 3v; in phlegmonous inflammation.


2. Extr. Saturni 3ij, aceti. dist. 3iv, S. V. R. 5fs, aquæ roseæ lbj; as the former.


Lotio myrrhe. Tinet. myrrhæ, aq. calcis ana 3ij: in seboritic ulcers.

Lotio opii. Opii 3ij, aq. distil. lbj; for painful and irritable ulcers.

Lotio salis ammoniaci. Sal. ammon. 3j, aceti, spir. rect. ana lbfs: in circocele.


Mistura ammoniaci. Gum. ammon. 3ij, aq. lbfs: expectorant.

Mistura ammoniæ acetatis. Liq. ammon. acet. 3jfs, sal. nitrī Əj, mist. camph. 3vij, syr. roseæ 3fs; dose, three spoonfuls, every three or four hours: diaphoretic, in inflammatory fevers.

Mistura assafetide. 3ij to half a pint of water: antispasmodic.

Mistura camphoræ. Camph. 3fs, spir. rect. gtt. x, aq. 1/ij: as a vehicle.

Mistura cosmetica. Ol. amygd. 3iv, ol. deliq. 3ij, ol. rhodii gtt. iiij, mix: clears the skin, but makes it smart.

Mistura cretae. Crete pæ. 3fs, sacch. puri 3iij, gum. Arab. 3fs, aquæ 1/ij: antacid, absorbent, 3j—3ij after every liquid stool, in diarrhoea.

Mistura ferri composita. Myrrhse 3j, kali ppi.gr. xxv, sacch. puri 3iij, aq. rosas vij, mix: clears the skin, but makes it smart.

Mistura gauiaici, P.L. Gum. guaiaci 3ijfs, sacch. albi 3ij, muc. gum. Arab. 3ij, aq. cinnam. 3viij: in rheumatism, 3fs to 3ij, noce manque, with barley water or gruel.

Mistura moschi. Moschi, gum. Arab., sacch. pur. ana 3j, aq. roseæ 3vij: antispasmodic, 3fs to 3ij, every four hours.

Mistura tartari emeticæ. Liq. antimi. tart. 3fs, salis nitri Öij, aq. menthae viridis 3vj, syr. simpl. 3fs: diaphoretic, three spoonfuls every three hours.

Mistura emeticæ. Vin. ipecac. 3j, tart. emet. gr. j, aq. 3iij: for a dose.

2. Ipecac. 3fs, tart. emet. gr. j, tinct. scillæ 3j, aq. 3viifs. dose coch. maj. iiij, at first, and two more every fifteen minutes till it operates.

3. Tart. emet. gr. j, aq. 3iv: dose coch. med. ij every quarter of an hour.

4. Vitrioli caerul. gr. x, aq. 3ij, for a dose.

Mistura antispasmodica. Tinct. castor. 3j, æther. sulph. gtt. x, tinct. opii gtt. vij, aq. cinnam. 3ijs: for a dose, thrice a day.

2. Moschi Öj, gum. Arab. 3fs, aq. roseæ 3j, æther. sulph. 3j: for one dose, pro re nata.

3. Assafet. 3j, aq. menth. pip. 3j, tinct. valer. amm. 3ij, tinct. cast. 3ijj, æth. sulph. 3j: dose coch. maj. j, every two hours; in hysteria.

4. Rad. valer. Öj, tinct. ejusd. amm., tinct. castor. ana 3j, mist. camph. 3xij, for a dose, thrice a day.

Mistura narcotica. Tinct. opii gtt. xv, syr. papav.
3ij, spir. cinnam. 3j; for a dose, at the commence-
ment of the hot fit of an ague.

2. Mist. camph. 3j, sp. æther. c. 3fs, tinct. opii gtt. x,
syr. papav. 3j; for a night draught.

**Mistura purgans.** Sal. Epsom., sal. Glaub. ana 3ij, aq. menth. vir. 3vjs, liq. antim. tart. 3j: dose coch. maj. ij, thrice a day.


3. Ol. ricini 3fs, vitelli ovi q. s., syr. papav. 3ij, tinct. opii gtt. v, aq. 3j; for a dose, every three or four hours, in Devonshire or painters’ colic.

4. Rad. rhei gr. xv, potas. supersulph. gr. x, aq. cinnam. 3j, for a dose.

5. Sodæ tartar. 3ij, sodæ carbon. 3j, aq. 3jfs, dissolve, and add when taken succi limon. coch. j maj. to cause an effervescence; for a morning draught, daily.

6. Sodæ carbon. 3ij, ferri sulph. gr. iij, magnes. alb. 3j, aq. ffs: when the salts are dissolved, add spir. vitrioli 3x, and stop the bottle immediately until used; an excellent tonic.

**Mistura diuretica.** Infus. gentianæ comp. 3jfs, potas. subcarb. gr. x, spir. æther. comp. 3fs, tinct. cinnam. 3j: for one dose.

2. Potas. subcarb. 3j, succ. limon. 3fs, or q. s., aq. cinnam. 3j, aceti scillæ 3jfs, tinct. opii gtt. v, syr. aurant. 3fs: for a dose twice a day, frequently.

3. Potas. aceti 3j, oxym. colchici 3j, aq. 3j, spir. junip. c. 3fs: for a dose.

4. Liq. ammon. aceti 3j, potas. aceti 3j; for a dose, thrice a day.

5. Sal. nitri 3j, mist. ammon. 3vj, sp. junip. c. 3jfs, aceti scillæ 3vj: dose cochl. ampl. j, every four hours.

6. Tinct. lyttæ gtt. x, sp. æther. nitr. 3j, mist. camph. 3xij, syr. zz. 3j: for a dose, thrice a day.

**Mistura expectorans.** Assafœct. 3ij, aq. mentheæ sat. 3ij, syr. Tolu 3j: dose cochl. maj. j, every three hours.

2. Mist. ammon., aq. cinnam. ana 3jfs, syr. Tol. 3fs, tinct. castor. 3ij, tinct. opii gtt. v: dose cochl. maj. j, when the cough is troublesome, in pertussis.

**Mistura diaphoretica.** Mist. camph. 3jfs, liq. ammon.
ac. \( \frac{1}{3} \)fl., liq. antim. tart. gtt. xx, tinct. opii gtt. x: for one dose.

2. Potas. carbon. gr. x, mist. camph. \( \frac{1}{3} \)j: for a dose, to be taken with lemon juice, while effervescing.

**Mistura emmenagoga.** Aq. cinnam. \( \frac{3}{3} \)j, mist. ferri comp. \( \frac{3}{3} \)fls: for a dose, twice a day.

2. Tinct. ferri mur., tinct. aloes c. ana \( \frac{3}{3} \)fls, tinct. castor. \( \frac{3}{3} \)j: dose cochl. minimum j, in a cup of camomile tea, three times a day.

**Mistura demulcens.** Sperm. ceti \( \frac{3}{3} \)j, vitel. ovi dimid., syr. simpl. \( \frac{3}{3} \)fls, aq. cinn. \( \frac{3}{3} \)j, aq. \( \frac{3}{3} \)iv: dose coch. maj. j, frequently.

**Mistura antacida.** Liq. potassæ \( \frac{3}{3} \)j, liq. calcis \( \frac{3}{3} \)v: dose one or two spoonfuls pro re nata, in beef tea.

2. Magn. albæ \( \frac{3}{3} \)fl, aq. menth. pip. \( \frac{3}{3} \)jfls, spir. lavand. c. \( \frac{3}{3} \)fls, syr. carui \( \frac{3}{3} \)iv, syr. zz. \( \frac{3}{3} \)j: dose coch. med. j, pro re nata.

**Mistura refrigerans.** Sal. amm. \( \frac{3}{3} \)j, acet. \( \frac{3}{3} \)j, spir. camph. \( \frac{3}{3} \)fls: for a lotion.

2. Extr. Saturn. \( \frac{3}{3} \)j, acet. \( \frac{3}{3} \)j, S. V. R. \( \frac{3}{3} \)j, aq. \( \frac{3}{3} \)vij: for a lotion.

**Mistura stimulans.** Ammon. carb. \( \frac{3}{3} \)fls, aq. menth. pip. \( \frac{3}{3} \)vij, syr. aurant. \( \frac{3}{3} \)fls: dose coch. med. when the patient is faint.

2. Mist. camph. \( \frac{3}{3} \)j, sp. æth. sulph. \( \frac{3}{3} \)j, tinct. cardam. c. \( \frac{3}{3} \)iv, sp. anisi \( \frac{3}{3} \)vij, ol. carui gtt. xij, syr. zz. \( \frac{3}{3} \)j, aq. menth. pip. \( \frac{3}{3} \)vfls: dose coch. maj. j, pro re nata, in windy colic.

**Oxyrhodinum.** Ol. rosati \( \frac{3}{3} \)j, aceti rosati \( \frac{3}{3} \)j: used as a liniment in herpes and erysipelas.

**Soot drops.** *Fit drops.* **Tinctura fuliginis.** Wood soot \( \frac{3}{3} \)j, kali ppm. \( \frac{3}{3} \)fls, sal. ammon. \( \frac{3}{3} \)j, aq. fluvial. \( \frac{3}{3} \)bijj; digest for three days, and strain: antispasmodic.

**Tincture of euphorbium made with oil of tartar.** **Tinctura euphorbiae alkalina.** Gum euphorbium 8 oz. aq. kali ppi. \( \frac{1}{3} \)fl: caustic, much used by the common ferriers.

**Dalby's carminative.** Magn. alb. \( \frac{3}{3} \)j, ol. menth. pip. gtt. j, ol. nuc. mosch. gtt. iij, ol. anisi gtt. iij, tinct. cast. gtt. xxx, tinct. assaf. gtt. xv, tinct. opii gtt. v, spir. pulegii gtt. xv, tinct. cardam. c. gtt. xxx, aq. menth. pip. \( \frac{3}{3} \)j.

**Mistura guaiaci alkalina.** Guaiaci, calcis vivæ ana \( \frac{3}{3} \)j; grind together, and add water \( \frac{3}{3} \)bij.

**Tincture of bark with lime water.** **Cort. Per. \( \frac{3}{3} \)j,**

calcis vivæ 5j; grind together, and add aq. calcis 1bij; filter: dose 3ij three a day. Mixes well with watery liquids.

Dr. Porter's liquor morphi citratis. Opii 5iv, ac. citrici cryst. 5ij; grind together; add. aq. bull. 1bij, digest for a day and filter: milder than the usual opiates.

Lithographic ink. Sapo Marseilles, gum mastich, ana 1 oz.; melt, add shell lae 5 oz.; when dissolved, add gradually caustic soda 1 oz. dissolved in water 6 oz. and then lamp black q. p.; after which reduce it sufficiently thin for writing by adding water.

Nitrous fumigation. Fumigatio nitrosa. Sal. nitri 5iv, ol. vitrioli 3ij: in a saucer placed upon hot sand.

Disinfecting fumigation. Fumigatio oxymuriatica. Sal. comm. 3 oz. black manganese 1 oz. ol. vitrioli 1 oz. water 2 oz.: in a cup, carried through the apartments, or they may be shut up for an hour or two, and then opened.

7. MEDICATED WINES.

Although some of the wines are obscurely ordered by their mere colour and country, of which, however, many sorts are sold; yet this is of less consequence, as the retailers usually employ raisin or currant wine instead of the more expensive foreign ones. The P. L. 1745 was the only one that determined the exact sorts the college wished to have employed, until 1809, when the college rejected all wine but sherry, to which alone they restricted the generic term of vinum.


2. Tinctura sacra. Aloes 5vijj, canell. alb. 5ij, white wine 1bx: digest: rub the aloes with washed white sand to divide it better, and prevent its clogging.

3. Vinum alocs. Aloes 5vijj, white sand q. s. canell. alb. 5ij, sherry 1bvj, proof spirit 1bij: dig. fourteen days.

4. Vinum alocs Socotrinoe. Soe. aloes 3j, eardam. min., zing. ana 5j, white wine 1bij: digest seven days.

Elixir proprietatis Helmontii. Vinum aloeticum alcalinum. Aloes Socotr., croci, myrrh. ana 5j, sal.ammon. 3vj, kali pp. 3vijj, white wine 1bij: dig. seven days. Helmont's original process was more complicated; some put in

only croc. $\frac{3}{ij}$: stomachic $\frac{3}{ij}$—$\frac{5}{iij}$, bis terve die; in larger doses to $\frac{3}{ij}$s, purgative.

ANTIMONIAL WINE. *Vinum benedictum. V. antimoniale.*
Croc. metallor. $\frac{3}{ij}$, mountain $\frac{1}{iij}$s: digest, strain.
2. *Vinum antimonii.* Vitr. antim. $\frac{3}{ij}$, sherry $\frac{1}{iij}$s.
3. *Vinum antimonii tartarisati.* Tart. emetic. $\frac{3}{ij}$, aq. dist. ferv. $\frac{3}{ij}$, sherry $\frac{3}{vij}$.
4. *Liquor antimonii tartarizati.* Tart. emetic. $\frac{3}{ij}$, aq. dist. ferv. $\frac{3}{iv}$; dissolve and add sherry $\frac{3}{vj}$.
5. *Vinum tartritis antimonii.* Tart, emetic, $\frac{3}{ij}$, aq. dist. ferv. $\frac{3}{iv}$; dissolve and add sherry $\frac{3}{vj}$.

TINCTURA CROCI VINOSA. *Vinum croceum.* Croci $\frac{3}{ij}$, Canary wine $\frac{1}{ij}$; digest without heat six days and strain: cordial $\frac{3}{ij}$—$\frac{5}{ij}$.

STEEL WINE. *Vinum chalybeatum P. L. 1720.* Limat. ferri $\frac{3}{ij}$, croci $\frac{3}{ij}$, white wine $\frac{1}{ij}$; digest three days and strain.
2. *Vinum chalybeatum P. L. 1745.* Limat. ferri $\frac{3}{iij}$, cinnam., macis ana $\frac{3}{ijs}$, Rhenish wine $\frac{1}{iij}$: dig. one month.
3. *Vinum ferri P. L.* Limat. ferri $\frac{3}{ij}$, sherry $\frac{1}{ij}$; digest one month.
4. *Vinum ferri P. D.* Fer. fil. $\frac{3}{iv}$, Rhenish $\frac{1}{iij}$; dig. seven days: tonic, astringent, $\frac{3}{ij}$ to $\frac{3}{vij}$, bis terve die.

WINE BITTERS. *Vinum amarum.* Rad. gentian., flav. cort. limon. recent. ana $\frac{3}{ij}$, piper. long. $\frac{3}{ij}$, mountain $\frac{1}{ij}$: digest.
2. *Vinum gentianæ compositum.* Rad. gen. $\frac{3}{ijs}$, cort. Peruv. $\frac{3}{ij}$, cort. aurant. sicc. $\frac{3}{ij}$, canel. alb. $\frac{3}{ij}$, proof spir. $\frac{3}{iiij}$, Malaga $\frac{1}{iij}$s: digest seven days.
3. Gentian $\frac{1}{ib}$, orange peel 10 oz. cardam. 4 oz. cinnam. 4 oz. currant wine 3 gall. and a half; tonic, stomachic, $\frac{3}{ij}$ to $\frac{3}{vij}$ or more.

*VINUM VERATRI.* Rad. helleb. albi $\frac{3}{vij}$, sherry $\frac{1}{iij}$s; digest fourteen days: anti-arthritic, $\frac{3}{ij}$—$\frac{3}{iij}$.

IPECAUCANHA WINE. *Vinum ipecacuanhæ.* Rad. ipecac. $\frac{3}{ij}$, flav. aurant. Hispal. sicc. $\frac{3}{ijs}$, Canary $\frac{1}{ibj}$: digest.
2. *Vinum ipecacuanhæ.* Rad. ipecac. $\frac{3}{ij}$, sherry $\frac{1}{ibj}$; emetic, $\frac{3}{ij}$.

LAUDANUM. *Laudanum liquidum Sydenhami.* Opii $\frac{3}{ij}$, croci $\frac{3}{ij}$, cinnam., caryophyll. ana $\frac{3}{ij}$, Mountain $\frac{1}{ibj}$; digest three days: contains 1-8th of opium.
2. *Tinctura Thebaica* P. L. Opii colati 5ji, cinnam., caryoph. ana 5j, white wine 1bj; dig. a week: the same strength.

3. *Vinum opii*. Extract. opii 5j, cinnam., caryoph. ana 5j, Sherry 1bj; digest eight days: only half the strength of the former; anodyne, narcotic, gtt. v—lxvij or more.

**Rhubarb wine.** *Tinctura rhabarbari vinosa*. Rhabarb. 5ij, cardam. minor. 3fs, croci 3jij, Mountain Tbij; dig. the same strength.

3. *Vinum opii* extract. cinnam., caryoph. ana 3ij, Sherry Tbj; digest eight days: only half the strength of the former; anodyne, narcotic, gtt. v—lxvij or more.

2. *Vinum rhei palmati*. Rhabarb. 3iij, canell. alb. 3iij, croci 3fs, white wine Tbj; proof spir. 5iju; dig. seven days: laxative, tonic, 3is—3iij. The saffron is frequently omitted.

**Wine of squills.** *Vinum scilliticum*. Rad. scill. alb. 1bj, old French white wine 1 gall.; digest fourteen days: emetic in a large dose, expectorant in small doses.

3. *Vinum rhei palmati*. Rhabarb. 3ij, canell. alb. 5j, proof spir. 5ijj, white wine 5xv; digest seven days: laxative, tonic, 3is—3iij. The saffron is frequently omitted.

2. *Vinum rhei rhabarbari*. Rhabarb. 3jij, cardam. min. 3jij, croci 3is—3fs. The saffron is frequently omitted.

**Wine of squills.** *Vinum scilliticum*. Rad. scill. alb. 1bj, old French white wine 1 gall.; digest fourteen days: emetic in a large dose, expectorant in small doses.

4. *Eau de Husson*. Rad. colch. 5ij, vini albi Hisp. 5vij. 

**Vinum seminum colchici.** Sem. colch. sicc. 5ij, vin. albi Hisp. 1bj; infuse for ten days, and filter: 5j to 5ijj, bis in die, in rheumatism, but was unsuccessful in Mrs. G.

8. **MEDICATED VINEGARS.**

**Squill vinegar.** *Acetum scilliticum* P. L. before 1745. Rad. scill. sicc. 1bj, aceti 1bvj; bottle up and expose to the sun for a month.


3. *Acetum scillae maritima*. Rad. scillae sicc. 5ijj, acet. dist. 1biiij, S. V. R. 3ijj; attenuant, expectorant, diuretic, 3is to 3j. The shops use common vinegar.

**Acetum colchici.** Rad. colchici 5j, acet. distill. 1bj:
digested for a day, and express, add proof spirit \( \frac{3}{2}j \): diuretic, \( \frac{5}{2}s - \frac{3}{2}j \), bis die.

**Vinegar of the four thieves.** *Acetum theriacale.*

*A. aromaticum.* Summit, rorismar. sicc., fol. salviae sicc. ana \( \frac{3}{2}ij \), flor. lavand. sicc. \( \frac{3}{2}j \), caryophyll. \( \frac{3}{2}j \), acet. dist. 1 gall. digested for seven days, press, and filter: used as a corrector of bad smells. The old process was more complicated: sometimes garlick is added.

**Aromatic spirit of vinegar.** *Acidum aceticum camphoratum.* *A. acetosum camphoratum.* Acid., acetos. fortis \( \frac{1}{2}j \), camph. \( \frac{3}{2}s \), reduced to powder by S. V. R. q. s. M.

2. Strong acetous acid (no. 4) \( \frac{2}{2}lb \) and a half, camphire \( 2 \) oz. ol. caryoph. ver. \( \frac{3}{2}ij \), S. V. R. 8 oz. M. Used as an errhine.

3. *Extemporaneous aromatic vinegar.* Acet. potassae \( \frac{1}{2}j \), ess. lim. \( \frac{3}{2}tt \), ol. vitrioli \( \frac{1}{2}tt \).

**Vinaigre rosat.** *Acetum rosatum.* Petal. ros. rubrum, sicc. \( \frac{1}{2}ij \), acet. opt. \( \frac{3}{2}b \); infuse eight days, strain, and repeat the infusion with fresh roses.

**Vinaigre de romarin.** *Acetum anthosatum.* From rosemary flowers, as the vinaigre rosat.

**Vinaigre de sureau.** *Acetum sambucinum.* From elder flowers, the same.

**Vinaigre d'œillets.** *Acetum caryophyllatum.* From red pinks.

**Tarragon vinegar.** Tarragon \( 8 \) oz. distilled vinegar 1 gall.: all these, and many similar ones, are used as sauces in foreign cookery, and as refreshing errhines.

**Shallot vinegar.** Shallots chopped, no. 36, vinegar 1 gallon: infuse for a month and strain.

**Cucumber vinegar.** Large cucumbers sliced no. 15, vinegar \( \frac{2}{2}ij \), onions no. 4, shallots no. 3, garlick 1 head, salt \( \frac{3}{2} \) oz. pepper half an oz. Cayenne pepper 1 dram. Infuse three days, then boil, strain and filter.

**Camp vinegar.** Garlick sliced \( 8 \) oz. Cayenne pepper, soy, walnut ketchup ana \( \frac{3}{2} \) oz. anchovies chopped no. 36, vinegar 1 gall. cochineal q. s. to colour it a deep red; infuse six weeks, then strain.

**Vinaigre distille' de lavande.** From the flowering tops by infusing them in vinegar, and then distilling \( 3-4\)ths.

2. Vinegar, distilled in glass \( \frac{1}{2}ij \), oil of lavender q. p. M. Many other vinegars of this kind may be made from
odoriferous plants or their oils; they are used as cooling odoriferous cosmetics.

VINAIGRE DENTIFRIQUE. Rad. pyrethri 5ij, cinnam., caryoph., guaiac. ana 5ij, spirit. cochlear. 5ij, aq. vulner. rubr. 5iv, acct. opt. alb. 1bij: used to wash the mouth in tooth-ache, or carious teeth, either by itself or diluted.

Tschillie vinegar. Bird pepper 4 oz. white wine vinegar 1 gall. infuse a few days, and strain; a warm sauce.

Common black drop. Guttce nigrce. Opium 8 oz. distilled vinegar 2Tb; infuse: milder than tincture of opium.

2. Battrie’s liquor opii sedativus. This nostrum is supposed to be a solution of opium in vinegar; it will not keep without an addition of spirit of wine, but this takes away the mildness of its action.

9. AMMONIATA.


2. Spir. ammoniæ P. L. 1809. Liquor. ammoniac 1bij, S. V. R. 1bij: M.

3. Alcohol ammoniatum. Lime 5xij, water 5vj, slake, when cold, add sal ammon. 5vj; distil into S. V. R. 5xxxij.

Sal volatile' drops. Spiritus salis volatilis oleosus. Cinnam. 5ij, macis 3fs, caryoph. 5j, cort. citri 5jfs, sal ammon. 5fs, kali ppi. 5iijj, S. V. R. 5xij: mix and distil.


6. Spir. ammoniæ aromaticus P. D. Spir. ammon. 1bij, ess. limon. 5ijj, nuc. mosch. contus. 5fs: digest for three days, and distil 1bfs.

7. Alcohol ammoniaturum aromaticum. Tinctura aromatica
Ammoniata. Alcohol ammon. ʒvij, ol. dist. rorismarini ʒfjfs, ess. limon. ʒj; dissolve: stimulant, diaphoretic ʒfs—ʒj.

**FIT DROPS.** Spiritus *volatile* *fœtidus.* S. *ammoniæ fœtidus* P. L. before 1809. Sal. ammon. ibij, kali pp. ibijfs, proof spir. ibvj, asæ fœtidae ʒiiij: distil ibiv.

2. *Spir. ammoniæ fœtidus* P. L. since 1809, P. D. Alcohol *ammoniatum* *fœtidum.* Tinctura asæ fœtidae ammoniata. Spir. ammoniæ ibij, asæ fœt. ʒij (P. D. ʒj ʒij): digest, and distil ibijfs (P. E. ibij.)


4. Sal. ammoniæ 1lb, potashes 2lb, gum. fœtid. 6 oz. S. V. R. 1 gall. water q. s. distil 10 pints: antispasmodic, in hysterical disorders, gout, ʒfs—ʒj, or more.

**COMMON EAU DE LUCE.** Spiritus ammoniæ *succinatus* P. L. before 1809. Sapo Cast. gr. x, ol. succ. rect. ʒj, S. V. R. ʒj; dissolve, and add aq. ammon. puræ ʒiiij.


3. Chio turp. true, 2 oz. S. V. R. 2lb; dissolve; add, when wanted, a few drops to aq. ammon. puræ q. p.

4. Mastich 2 oz. S. V. R. 2lb; dissolve, and use as the former.


7. S. V. R. ʒbij, ol. succ. 1 oz. digest, decant, and add ammon. ppæ. 4 oz. dissolved in water ʒbij; a drachm of oil of lavender or rosemary, or both, may be added to the spirit if thought proper.

8. Ol. succ. rect. gtt. xl, S. V. R. ʒj, aq. ammon. puræ ʒxij; distil with a very gentle heat.

These either will not retain the milky appearance for any length of time, or the sweet scented oils are contrary to the intention of the medicine.

**EAU DE LUCE VERITABLE.** Aqua *lucæ.* Kali pp. ʒiiij, ol. succ. fœt. ʒfjfs; rub together, and add by degrees S. V. R. ʒiv, digest fifteen minutes, decant: a few drops of this liquor, poured into aq. ammon. puræ, forms eau de luce of the true milky cloudy appearance, and not settling.

2. S. V. R. ʒiv, ol. succ. fœt. ʒj; dissolve, decant, and pour into aq. ammon. puræ ʒbij, or rather more. P. Suec.
COMPOUNDS.—8. Ammoniata.

Antispasmodic; used in hysteric fits, and bites of venomous serpents, ʒ in water or wine.


2. Tinctura cinchonæ ammoniata. Cort. Peruv. ʒijj, spir. ammon. ibij; steep ten days: stimulant, tonic, ʒfs to ʒij.


Tinctura valerianæ volatilis. Tinct. valerianæ ammoniata P. L. Rad. valer. offic. ʒijj, spir. ammon. ibij; digest: to give a sweet scent to a solvent intended for a fetid plant seems a mistake.

2. Tinctura valerianæ ammoniata P. D. Rad. valer. ʒijj, spir. ammon. ibij; digest.


Oil and Hartshorn. Linimentum volatile. Aq. ammon. carb. ʒij, ol. amygd. ʒij; mix.


3. Linimentum ammoniacæ fortius. Aq. ammon. puræ ʒj, ol. oliv. ʒij. M.

4. Linimentum ammoniacæ P. D. Oleum ammoniatum. Aq. ammon. puræ ʒij, ol. oliv. ʒij. M.

5. Cleanse greasy phials and bottles with spir. c. c. and save the milky liquor, adding oil if necessary; externally stimulant, rubefacient, in rheumatic pains, tooth-ache.

Ward's essence for the head-ache. Linimentum camphoræ compositum. Aq. ammon. puræ ʒvij, spir. lavand. ʒyij; mix and distil ʒyij, add camph. ʒij.

2. Spir. ammon. arom. ʒxij, spir. lavand. simp. ʒx, camph. ʒij; dissolve.

3. S. V. R. 4 oz. spir. ammon. 2 oz. camph. 2 oz. M.

4. S. V. R. 2½, aq. ammon. pur. 4 oz. camph. 4 oz. ess. limon. ʒfs, roche alum 2 oz. mix and decant: stimulant; used externally in local pains, as head-ache or colic.

Tinctura castorei composita. Castor. Russ. ʒj,
COMPOUNDS.—8. Ammoniata.

assæ fœtid. 3fs, spir. ammon. lbj; digest: antispasmodic, in hysteria, 3fs—5j.

**Edinburgh paregoric elixir.** Tinctura opii ammoniata. Flor. henz., croc. ana 3ij, opii 3ij, ol. anisi 3fs, alcoh. ammon. 5xv j; digest: anodyne, diaphoretic, 5Vs—5j, is four times as strong as London paregoric elixir, 5j containing opii gr. j.

**Horse cordial.** Balsam. traumatici 1 pint, spir. ammon. comp., spir. nitri dulc. ana 8 oz.; put up in Bateman's phials, and sealed.

9. COMPOUND SPIRITS.

*When these liquors are intended for the toilette, or for retail sale, care must be taken to choose a spirit that has no ill scent; the distillation must be made in a water bath, and the distilled spirit kept for some time in a cool cellar, or rather in an ice-house; but the apothecaries do not consider this care to be necessary, and their usual method is to mix a small quantity of essential oil with proof spirit, and thus avoid the trouble of distilling: the usual dose is 5ij to 3j, and they are universally stimulant.

**Spirit of worm-wood.** Aqua absinthii minus composita. Fol. absin. sicc. lbij, cardam. min., sem. coriand. ana lbfs, proof spir. 4 gall. distil 4 gall.


**Elixir of garlic.** Rad. allii contus. no. 80, S. V. R. lbj; distil to dryness, and repeat the distillation upon fresh cloves of garlic a second and third time, then add camph. 5ij: diaphoretic, 5fs, bis die.

**Spirit of angelica.** Aqua angelicae. Leaves lbj to the gallon of proof spirit.

2. *Spir. rad. angelicae.* Dried roots lbj to the gallon.

**Eau d'Anhalt.** Ter. Chia vera 8 oz. thuris 1 oz. and a half, caryoph., nuc. mosch., cubeb., cinnam. ana 6 oz. bacc. lauri, sem. fœnic. ana half an oz. lign. aloes 5ijj, croci 5ijfs, S. V. R. lbv, moschi gr. xv, distil in B. M.: cordial, stomachic, diuretic, gtt. 4—12, sometimes 5j—5ijj; externally stimulant.

**Aqua anisi fortis.** Seeds lbj to the gallon proof.

2. *Spiritus anisi.* The same, lbfs to the gallon.

**Aqua seminum anisi composita.** Spiritus anisi com

positus. Sem. anisi, sem. angelicæ ana lib to the gall. proof.


SPIRIT OF STAR-ANISE SEED. Is more pleasant than the common.

AQUA CORTICIS AURANTIORUM FORTIS. From the yellow part of the peel, lib to the gallon proof.

2. Aqua cort. aurant. spirituosa. The same, lib to the gallon proof.

3. Cort. aurant. sicc. 3 lb, S. V. R. 1 gallon and a half; draw 3 gallons: stomachic.

SPIRITUS BASILICI. lib of tops to the gallon proof.

ESPRIT DE BERGAMOTTE. Peel, fresh, lib to the gallon proof.

Eau de bouquet. Aq. mell. odorif. 3j, eau sans pareille 3j/s, essence de jasmin 3v, spir. caryoph. arom., esprit de violette ana 5v, spir. calam. arom., spir. cyperi long., spir. lavand. ana 3ij, spir. flor. aurant. 9j: M. Some add a few grains of musk and ambergrise: sweet scented, also made into a ratafia with sugar.

HYSTERIC WATER. Aqua bryoniae composita. Succ. rad. bryon. lib, succ. rutæ, succ. artemis. ana lib, fol. sabinae m. iij, matricariae, nepetæ, pulegii, ana m. iij, ocimini, dictam. Cret. ana m. js, cort. aurant. flav. rec. 3iiij, myrrh. 5ij, cast. Russ. 3ij, proof spirit libij; distil libij.

2. Rad. bryon. rec. 7 lb, mugwort m. 6, rue m. 24, sainve m. 48, motherwort m. 6, penroyal m. 12, cat mint, sweet basil, ana m. 6, S. V. R. 5 gallons: draw 10 gallons.


SPIRITUS CALAMI AROMATICI. 3vij to the gallon proof.

CARDAMOM WATER. Aqua cardamomi foris. A. semen cardamomi. Seeds unhusked 3iiij to the gall. prf.

SPIRIT OF CLOVES. Spiritus caryophyllorum aromat. lib to the gallon proof.


2. Spiritus carui P. L. since 1809. Seeds libjs to the gall.


SPIRITUS CASTOREI. Cast. Russ. 3iiij, fl. lavand. sicc. 2

3j, salv. rorism. ana 3fs, cinnam. 3vj, mac., caryoph. ana 3j, S. V. R. 1b, distil to dryness in B. M.: antispasmodic, in hysteria.

CAMEOMILE DROPS. S. V. R. 1b, ol. chamæm. 3j.

COMPOUND CAMOMILE WATER. *Aqua florum chamæmeli composita.* Fl. cham. sicc. 1b, flav. aurant. 3ij, absinth., pulèg. ana m. ij, sem. anisi, cymini, fœniculi, bacc. lauri, juniperi, ana 3j, proof spirit 1 gallon; draw 2 gallons; but it is usually made proof.

STRONG CINNAMON WATER. *Aqua cinnamomoi fortis.* Cinn. 1b, proof spirit 1 gallon; draw 1b.

2. *Aqua cinnamomoi spirituosa.* Spiritus cinnamomoi. S. lauri cinnamomoi. 1b to the gallon proof.

3. Cassia (parva) 1b to 2 gallons proof.

4. Cassia buds 1b, cass. lign. 2l, S. V. R. 10 gallons; draw 20 gallons.

ESSENCE OF CINNAMON. Ol. cinnam. ver. 3j, S. V. R. 3v:

SPIRIT OF LEMON PEEL. *Aqua citri corticum fortis.* Peel 1b to the gallon proof.

Eau de Cologne. Essence de Bergam. 3ij, ess. of neroli 3fs, ess. de cedrat, 3ij; ess. limonum 3ij, ol. rorismar. 3j, S. V. R. 1b, spir. rorism. 1b, aq. meliss. composit. 1b 3ij: mix; distil in B. M. and keep it in a cold cellar or ice-house for some time; used externally as a cosmetic, and made with sugar into a ratafia.

SPIRIT OF CORIANDER. *Spiritus coriandri.* Seeds 1b to the gallon proof.

SPIRITUS CROCI. Croc. 3iij, pf. spir. 1b; distil 1bs.

PLAGUE WATER. *Aqua epidemic.* Ag. alexiteria spirituosa. Fol. menth. rec. 1b, fol. angel., summ. absinth. mar. ana 3iij, pf. spir. 1b, distil 1b: the original prescription was more complicated.

Eau de Framboises. Strawberries bruised 1b, S. V. R. 1b; distil to dryness in B. M.

COMPOUND GENTIAN WATER. *Aqua gentianæ composita.* Rad. gent. 1bs, fol. & flor. centaur. min. ana 3iij, proof. spir. 1b; distil 1 gallon.

SPIRIT OF HYSSOP. *Spiritus hyssopi.* Tops 1b to the gallon proof.


lavand. rorism. ana m. ij, fol. lauri, majoran. melissæ, menthæ, salvia, thymi ana m. j, fl. ros. alb., fl. ros. Dam. recent. ana m. fs, proof spirit 1 gallon; distil 1 bx: cordial.

Aqua Juniperi Composita. Spiritus juniperi compositus. Bac. junip. 1bij, sem. carui, sem. fænic. dulc. ana 3jfs, proof spirit 1 gallon; distil 1 gallon.

2. Gin, not sweetened, is usually sold for it, as, unless the other is drawn stronger than the colleges order it, the spirit will not be bright enough for retail sale: stimulant, diuretic.


2. Spiritus lavandulæ P. L. since 1809. Flor 1bij to the gallon proof.


5. Ol. lav. Angl. 5 oz. S. V. R. 3 gall. distd. water 2 gall. fine with burnt alum.

6. Flor. lavand. 14lb, S. V. R. 5 gall. draw 10 gall. but if the flowers are fresh, the spirit may be drawn a little lower.

7. Ol. lavand. foreign 2 oz. ol. rorism. 1 oz. ol. cinnam. ver. gtt. iiiij, proof spirit 1 gallon.


10. Ol. lavand. 3ij, ol. rorismar. 3j, ess. ambr. gris. 3j, S. V. R. 1bij: an agreeable perfume.


Strong Snail Water. Aqua limacum fortis. Species for aq. lim. tenuis (p. 309), milk 6 pints, Canary wine 2 pints; distil to dryness in B. M.

Spirit of Marjoram. Spiritus majoranae. Tops 1bij to the gallon proof.

Sweet Scented Honey Water. Aqua mellis odorifera. Ess. Berg. 3jfs, ess. limon. 5ij, ol. caryoph. gtt. xij, mosch. gr. xij, S. V. R. 1 gall. aq. flor. aurant., aq. ros. opt. ana 2 pints, crocus in fæno q. s. (gr. xviiij?) to colour it; but very
yellow honey is better, and communicates a clamminess that retains the scent longer.

2. Mel. opt., sem coriand. ana 8 oz. caryoph. arom. 3vij, cort. lim. rec. 5j, nuč. mosch., styr. calam., benz. ana 5iv, vanillae 5iiij, S. V. R. tbiij; distil tbiij, and add spir. rose, aq. flor. aurant. ana 3v, some add mosch. and ambr. gr. ana gr. ij.

3. Rad. ireos Flor. 7b, caryoph. aromat. 4 oz. S. V. R. 12 gall. aq. fl. aur. and aq. rose ana 4 gallons; draw 18 gall. and add tint. mosch. and tint. ambr. gr. ana 3 oz.

4. Mel. opt. 4b and a half, benz., styr. cal., nuč. mosch., caryoph. arom. ana 6 oz. sem. coriand. 5 oz. ess. amb. gr. 1 oz. ess. lim. 3iiij, S. V. R. 3 gall. draw off 3 gall. and add aq. fl. aurant., aq. rose, ana 4 pints; it might be made rather lower, but should be very bright; some add a little brandy colouring: an agreeable perfume, and is also made into ratafia by adding sugar. Usually confounded with honey water for the hair, p. 288.

Spirit of peppermint. \textit{Aqua menthæ piperitidis spirituosa}. \textit{Spiritus menthæ piperitidis}. \textit{S. menth. piperitae}. Herb in flower tbijs to the gallon proof.

2. Ol. menth. pip. 2 oz. S. V. R. 4 gallons and a half; draw 9 gallons.

Essence of peppermint. S. V. R. 1 pint, put into it kali pp. 1 oz. previously heated, decant, and add ol. menth. pip. half an oz. M.

2. Ol. m. pip. 1b, S. V. R. 2 gall. colour with herbmenth. pip. sec. 8 oz. M.

3. Ol. m. pip. 3 oz. S. V. R. coloured with spinage 2 pints. M.

\textit{Aqua menthæ vulgaris spirituosa}. \textit{Spiritus menthæ sativæ}. \textit{S. menth. viridis}. Dried herb tbijs to the gall. prf.

\textit{Aqua mirabilis}. Caryoph. arom., galang., cubeb., maceis, cardam. min., nuč. mosch., zz. ana 5j, suce. chelidonii maj. tbijs, proof spirit tbijs: distil tbijs.


4. \textit{Spiritus pimento} P. D. 3 oz. to the gall. proof: a cheap stimulant; used in hospitals.

5. \textit{Spiritus myrti pimentæ}. 8 oz. to a gall. proof.
ESSENCE DE MYRTE. Myrtle in flower 1b to the gallon.

SPIRIT OF BALM. Spiritus melissae. Tops 1b to the gallon proof: fragrant cosmetics.


2. Spir. melissae 8 pints, spir. cort. citror. 4 pints, spir. nuc. mosch., sp. coriand. ana 2 pints, sp. rorismar., sp. thymi, sp. cinnam., sp. anis. virid., sp. majoran., sp. hyssop., sp. salviae, sp. rad. angelicae, sp. caryoph. arom. ana 1 pint: mix, distil, and keep it for a twelvemonth in an ice-house: supposed to be the original receipt of the barefooted Carmelites, now in possession of the company of apothecaries of Paris, who sell a great quantity of this celebrated water: cosmetic, stimulant.

NUTMEG WATER. Aqua naphritica. Flor. spineæ albae rec. ibiiij, nuc. mosch. 5ij, white wine 2 gall. distil 12 pints.


COMMON RIGA BALSAM. Spiritus turionum pini. Shoots of the Scotch fir collected early in the spring 1b to the gallon proof: stimulant, diuretic; externally vulnerary.

EAU SANS PARFILLE. Ess. Bergam. 5ijfs, ess. limon. 5ijij, ess. citri 5ij, spir. rorismar. 5vij, S. V. R. lbvj: mix and distil in B. M.; a fragrant cosmetic.

COMPOUND PIONY WATER. Aqua epileptica. Aq. pœonie composta. Flor. lil. convall. lbij, proof spirit cong. ijfs, fl. tiliae lbfs, fl. pœonie 3iiiij, rad. pœon. mar. 3iijfs, rad. dictam. alb., rad. aristol. long. ana 3fs, fol. visci, fol. ruteæ, ana m. ij, sem. pœon. decort. 3x, sem. ruteæ 3ijfs, cast. Russ., cubeb., macis ana 3ij, cinnam. 3iijfs, fl. rorism. pug. vj, fl. stœch. Arab., fl. lavand. ana pug. iiiij, fl. beton., tuncae, paralyseos, ana pug. viij, succ. ceras. nigr. lbiiij; distil 4 gallons: used as a general vehicle.

SPIRITUOUS PENNYROYAL WATER. Aqua pulegii spirituosa. Spiritus pulegii. Dry herb lbjfs to the gallon proof; emmenagogue.

2. *Aqua raphani composita* P. L. 1745 Fol. cochl. hort. ἱβίιj, rad. raph. rust., flav. cort. aurant. Hispal. ana ἱβίj, nuc. mosch. 3ix, proof spirit 2 gallons: distil 2 gallons

3. *Spiritus raphani compositus*. Nuc. mosch. ἱj, the rest as no. 2.

4. *Spiritus armoraciae compositus*. Omit the scurvy-grass, the rest as no. 3.


*Espirit de la Rose*. *Spiritus roseus*. Petala rosarum ἱβίιj, S. V. R. ἱβίιj; steep and distil to dryness in B. M.

2. Attar of roses 3j, (vel q. p.) S. V. R. 1 gallon; distil in B. M.

Hungarian Water. *Spiritus anthos*. *Spir. rosimarini* P. D. Flowering tops ἱβίjfs to the gallon proof.

2. *Spiritus rosimarini* P. L. 1809. ἱβίj to the gall. proof.

3. *Spiritus rosimarini* P. L. 1815. ἱβίj to the gall. reectd.


5. Ol. rosim. 3vijfs, ol. lavand. Angl. 3ijj, ol. einn. gtt. j, proof spirit 10 pints: mix.

6. Ol. rosim. 3iv, ol. lavand. Gall. 3j, S. V. R. 3 pints, aq. 1 pint; mix: fragrant; used as a cosmetic, and with sugar as a liqueur.

Spirit of Sage. *Spiritus salviae*. Tops ἱβίj to the gallon proof.

Spirit of Thyme. *Spiritus thymi*. Tops ἱβίj to the gallon proof.


2. Summ. milhefolii ἱβίjfs, fol. rosim., fol. thym. ana ἱβίj, proof spirit 2 gallons; distil 1 gallon.

3. Fol. rorism. ftbjs, summ. millef., fol. thym. ana ftbfs, proof spirit 2 gallons; distil 1 gallon: stimulant, also cosmetic, vulnerary.

Essence de Tubereuses.

Essence de Jasmin. The flowers are stratified with wool or cotton, impregnated with oil of ben, or nut oil, in an earthen vessel closely covered, and kept for some time in a warm bath; and this repeated with fresh flowers, until the oil is well scented, the wool, &e. is then put into spirit of wine, q.s. and distilled in B. M.

Treacle Water. Aqua theriacalis. Ag. alexeteria spirituosa cum aceto. Fol. menth. vulg. rec., fol. angel. rec. ana ftbfs, summ. absinth. mar. rec. ʒiij, proof spirit 1 gall.: distil 1 gall. and add aceti ʒbj. The old process was more complicated.


Sweet Spirit of Vitriol. Spiritus vitrioli dulcis. Spir. aetheris vitriolici P. L. 1788. Oil of vitriol, S. V. R. ana pond. æq.; mix and distill till a black scum begins to rise, then suddenly stop the distillation.

2. Spiritus aetheris sulphurici P. L. since 1809. Æther sulphuricus cum alcoolæ. Ether 8 oz. S. V. R. 1 pint; mix: antispasmodic, stimulant, ʒj—ʒiij in water.


4. Spiritus aethericus nitrosus. Add to the residuum of nitrous ether the spirit of wine that collected the vapour; distil to dryness in B. M.: mix the distilled liquor with the alkaline ley used in preparing the nitrous ether, and also with kali pp. q. s. to neutralize the acid; lastly, distil in B. M.: the specific gravity should be .850.

5. Spiritus aetheris nitrosi P. E. Spir. nitri ʒbiįj, S. V. R. ʒbiįj; distil in B. M. as long as any thing comes over.

SWEET SPIRIT OF SALT. *Spiritus salis dulcis.* Spir. salis 3ijj, S. V. R. 3v; distil 5v: diuretic.


4. Oil of vitriol 2lj, S. V. R. 1 gall.; distil 7 pints.

5. Spir. æther. vitriol., spir. vitrioli dulcis, ana p. æq.; mix: stimulant, antispasmodic, 3js—5j.

Clutton’s febrifuge spirit. *Spiritus febrifugus Cluttonii.* Spir. æther. vitriol. 4 pints, spir. salis dulc. 1 pint: mix.


3. Ol. vitrioli 1lj 12 oz spir. salis 1lj, S. V. R. 1 gallon: distil.

Aqua magnanimitatis. *Spiritus formicarum.* Ants, the large red kind, collected in June, 1bj, proof spirit 1bj, water 1bj; distil 1bjfs: stimulant.

10. TINCTURES.

Tinctura aconiti. Fol. acon. 3j, proof spirit 3v; anodyne, deobstruent, gtt. x, gradually increased.

Tincture of achyranthes repens. Used in rheumatism.

Tincture of agave Virginica. Used for flatulent colic.

Tinctura aloes P. L. 1788, P. D. Aloes Soc. 3fs, extr. glycyr. 3j, proof spirit, water ana 1fs.

2. Tinctura aloes P. L. 1809 *Tinct. aloes Socotorina.* Al. Soc. 3fs, extr. glyc. 3fs, S. V. R. 3iv, water 1bj; purgative, stomachic, 3fs—5fs.


Baume de vie. Decoctum aloes compositum. Extr. glycyr. 3fs, kali 1ppi. 3ij, aloes Soc., myrrh. croci, ana 3j, water 1bj; boil to 5xij, strain, add tinct. cardam. comp. 3ijj; its taste improves greatly by keeping: stomachic, aperient, 3fs—5j; also externally to wounds and ulcers.

Tinctura aloes ætheræa. Myrrh. 3jfs, æther. sulph.
COMPOUNDS.—10. Tinctures.

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c. alcoh. lbij; digest, add aloes Soc. 3jfs, croci 3j, digest again: more stimulant than the spirit tincture.

Spirit Bitters. Tinctura amara. T. gentianæ composita P. L. & D. Rad. gentian, 3ij, cort. aurant. sicc. 3j, sem. card. minor. 3js, proof spirit lbij.

2. Tinctura gentianæ composita P. E. Rad. gent. 3ij, cort. aur. 3j, canel. alb. 3js, coccinella 3js, proof spirit lbijfs.

3. Rad. gent. 1lb, cort. aurant. 8 oz. gran. Parad. 1lb, coccin. 3ij, raisin wine 4 pints, proof spirit 12 pints.

4. Rad. gent. 8 oz. cort. aur. 4 oz. gran. Par. 1 oz. cocc. 3ij, proof spirit 1 gallon.

5. Rad. gent. 8 oz. coccin. 5iv, S. V. R. 4 gall. water 6 gallons.

6. Brandy bitters. Rad. gent. 3lb, cort. aur. 2lb, sem. card. 1lb, cinnam. ver. 8 oz. cocc. 2 oz. S. V. R. 6 gallons, water 5 gallons; put up in 4 oz. octagon bottles.

7. Summ. absinth. 3ij, fol. card. bened., fr. immat. aurant., galang. ana 3js, proof spirit lbij; digest: tonic, stomachie, 3ij to 3ij.


2. Amb. gr. 3iv, empty musk bags 6 oz. sugar candy 1 oz. S. V. R. 6 pints.

3. Amb. gr., mosch. ana 3iv, sacch. alb. 3j; grind, add ol. caryoph. gtt. x, bals. Peruv. gtt. xx, S. V. R. 2 pints; used as a perfume, and to add in small quantity to sweet scented spirits.

Tinctura Angusture. T. Bonplandiae trifoliatae. Cort. ang. 3ij, proof spirit lbij; stomachie, tonic, 3j—3js.

Spilsbury’s Antiscorbutic Drops. Sublim. cort., rad. gent., cort. aurant. sicc. ana 3ij, antimon. crudii, sant. rubrii, ana 3j, S. V. R., aquæ, ana 3vij.

Tinctura Gummi Anime. Gum anime 3j, S. V. R., water ana 8 oz.; used as an alternative.

Bates’ Anodyne Balsam. Balsamum anodynamicum. Tinctura saponis et opii. Sapon. alb. 3iv, opii crud. 3j, camph. 3ij, ol. rorism. 3js, S. V. R. lbij.


3. Sap. alb. 12 oz. op. crud. 3 oz. camph. 1 oz. 3iv, ol. rorism. 3ijj, S. V. R. 1 gall.: anodyne, gtt. xx—xl; also externally to sprains.
COMPOUNDS.—10. Tinctures.

ANTIVENEREAL DROPS. Corr. sublim. and mur. ferri, dissolved in S. V. R.

TINCTURA AROMATICA. Tinct. cinnamomi composita P. L. & D. Cinn. 5vj, sem. card. min. 5ij, piper. long., zz. ana 5ij, proof spirit lbij.
2. Tinctura cinnamomi composita P. E. Cinnam., sem. card. min. ana 3j, piper. long. 3ij, proof spirit lbijfs.
3. Bac. cassia 3 oz. sem. card. min. 1 oz. 3iv, pip. long. brev. 1 oz. zz. 1 oz. proof spirit 1 gallon.

TINCTURA CORTICIS AURANTII. Flav. aurant. 5ij, proof spirit lbij: stomachic, made into a ratafia with sugar.

TINCTURA BALSAMI PERUVIANI. Bals. Peru. 3iiij, S. V. R. lbj: pectoral, 3j—ij, quater in die; also as a perfume, and to drop into rose-water to make milk of roses.


TINCTURA BALSAMI SULPHURIS. Bals. sulphuris terebinth. boiled in B. M. to dryness, 3ij, proof spirit lbj: digest: pectoral.

FREEMAN'S BATHING SPIRITS. Sapo. mollis 6lb, camph. 8 oz. S. V. R. water ana 3 gall.: colour with Daffy's elixir.
2. Sapon. mol. 12 oz. camph. 2 oz. kali ppi. 5fs, proof spirit 14 pints, Daffy's elixir 4 oz.; mix: this will fill 12 dozen bottles.

JACKSON'S BATHING SPIRITS. Sapon. moll. 2 lb, camph. 12 oz. ol. rorism., ol. origani ana 1 oz. 5iv, S. V. R. 2 gall.: are both similar to opodeldoc.

2. Benz., styr. calam. ana 3j, S. V. R. 5vij.
3. Benz. (or flor. benz.), styr. calam. ana 3ij, essent. jasmini 5fs, ol. lign. Rhod. 3fs, mosch., zibeth. ana gr. iijj, S. V. R. lbjs: used to perfume clothes or evaporate in sick rooms, or to mix with rose water, &c. to form extemporaneous milk of roses, as a cosmetic wash.


COLUMBO BITTERS. Tinctura colomboæ P. L. Tinct. calumbæ. Rad. col. 3ijfs, proof spirit lbij.
COMPOUNDS.—10. Tinctures. 349

2. Tinctura columbae P. E. T. colombo. Rad. col. 5ij, proof spirit 1bij.
3. Rad. columb. 2lb 4 oz. cort. aurant. 1lb. sem. card. 8 oz. S. V. R. 4 gall.: tonic, 3j—5fs, in bilious complaints.


A super-saturated solution of camphire in S. V. R. is used as a weather-glass; the camphire rising up and moving about the liquid in peculiar states of the atmosphere.

Tincture of Cantharides. Tinctura cantharidum P. L. before 1745. Rhabarb. 3ijj, guaiac. 3jfs, laccae 3j, cantharid. 5ijj, coccin. 5fs, S. V. R. 1bij.
2. Tinctura cantharidum P. L. since 1745. T. cantharidis. Canth. 3ijj, coccin. 3jfs, proof spirit 1bij.
3. Tinctura lyttae. Canth. 3ijj, proof spirit 1bij.
4. Tinctura meloeos vesicatorii. Canth. 3j, proof spirit 1bij.
5. Canth. (crass.) 1 oz. coccin. 3ijj, proof spirit 6 pints: stimulant, diuretic, in gleet, seminal weaknesses, 3fs—5j, bis terve die; used externally, largely diluted with water, viz. 3j to 3ijj, to fistulous ulcers.

Tinctura capsici. Capsic. 3j, proof spirit 1bij: stimulant, 3j—3fs, in atonic gout.

Tincture of Cardamoms. Tinctura cardamomi P. L. before 1745. Cardam. min. 1bij, proof spirit 1bij.
2. Tinctura cardamomi P. L. since 1745, P. D. Sem. card. min. 3ijj, proof spirit 1bij.
3. Tinctura aromi repentis. Sem. card. min. 3iv, proof spirit 1bij by weight.
4. Sem. card. min. 1lb, proof spirit 1 gall.: carminative, stimulant, 3j—3fs; used to prevent griping.

Tinctura cascarillae. T. crotonis eleutheriae. Cort. cascar. 3ijj, proof spirit 1bij; stimulant, in debility of the stomach and bowels, 3j to 3fs, ter quaterve die.

COMPOUNDS.—10. Tinctures.


2. _Tinctura mimosae catechu_. T. acacie catechu. Cat. ʒįj, cinn. ʒįj, proof spirit łyjfs by weight.

3. Terr. Japon. 6 oz. bac. cassia 4 oz. proof spirit 5 pints; astringent, ʒj—ʒfs, in diarrhoea, menorrhagia, fluor albus.


2. _Tinctura cinchonae P. L_. Cort.Per. ʒvij, prf. sp. łyj.


5. Extr. cort. (Hispan.) 6 oz. S. V. R. 10 pints, water 1 gall.: tonic, stomachic, ʒj—ʒfs.

_CONCENTRATED TINCTURE OF YELLOW BARK_. Extract. resinos. cort. flavae ʒlb, tint. cort. aurant. 2 pints, S. V. R. 12 pints.


5. Cort. Per. ʒľb, cort. aur. ʒlb 8 oz. rad. serp. 8 oz. croc. in f. 4 oz. cocc. 2 oz. prf. spir. 6 gall. produce 40 pints.

6. Extr. cort. Hisp. 6 oz. cort. aur. 12 oz. rad. serp. 2 oz. croc. in f. 2 oz. proof spirit 2 gall.: virtue and use the same as the simple tincture.

_Tinctura Cinnamomi P. L_. Cinn. ʒįj, prf. spirit łyj.

2. _Tinctura cinnamomi P. D_. Cinn. ʒįjfs, proof spirit łyj.

3. _Tinctura lauri cinnamomi_. Cinn. ʒįj, proof spirit łyjfs by weight.

COMPOUNDS.—10. Tinctures.

Want's eau d'Husson. Tinctura colchici. Rad. colch. 3ij, proof spirit 3iv: used in gout.

Dalberg's tincture of coloquintida. Pulp. colocy nth. 5jfs, sem. anis. stell. 5j, proof spirit 3xx: purgative, gtt. xv, ter quaterve die, augmenting the dose by gtt. j each time until a stool is obtained.

Tinctura conii maculati. Fol. conii 5ij, card. min. 5fs, proof spirit 3xij.

Tincture of turmeric. From the root; is used in dyeing the imitation Indian shawls, yellow.

Tincture of saffron. Tinctura croci. Croc. in foeno 3fs, aq. theriacalis 3vij.

2. Tinctura croci cum spiritu vini. Croc. 5fs, prf. sp. 3vij.

3. Croc. 4 oz. coccin. 5iiij, proof spirit 1 gall.: cordial, 5j—3iij.

Tincture of stramonium. Sem. dat ure stramonii 5ij, proof spirit 1bij; is said to be superior to laudanum.

Tinctura dictami albi. Rad. dictam. alb. rec. 5ij, S. V. R. 1 pint: tonic, antispasmodic, gtt. xx to 1, bis ter ve in die, in epilepsy and chlorosis.

Tincture of foxglove. Tinctura digitalis. Fol. digit. sicc. 5iv, proof spirit 1bij: diuretic, gtt. x, cautiously increased.

Tincture of euphorbium. Tinctura euphorbii. Gum. euph. 3 oz. S. V. R. 1 pint; used by ferriers.


Tincture of steel. Tinctura Martis cum sale ammoniaco. Residuum in subliming iron filings with sal ammoniac q. p. S. V. R. q. s. to extract the tincture, evaporate to one half, and add a little spirit of salt.

2. Tinctura Martis in spiritu salis. Iron filings 1bijfs, spir. of salt 1bijj: dissolve, decant, evaporate to a pint, and add S. V. R. 1bijj.

3. Tinctura ferri muriati. T. ferri muriatis P. L.&D. From the rust, instead of the filings of iron.

4. Tinctura muriatis ferri P. E. Blacksmith's scales of iron 3iiij, spir. sal. q. s. to dissolve them, add S. V. R. to make up the weight of 1bijfs.
COMPOUNDS.—10. Tinctures.

5. Colcoth. vitriol. 2 oz. spir. salis 8 oz. S. V. R. 2 gall. water 4 pints; it will look well in time, but if for immediate sale, add a little brandy colouring.

Tinctura acetatis ferri. Kali acet. 5j, sal Martis 3j; grind together, add S. V. R. 1bij; digest seven days and decant: are astringent, tonic, gtt. xx—3j, bis terve die.

Tinctura fætida. T. assæ fætidae. T. assæ fætidae
P. L. Ass. fæt. 5iiij, S. V. R. 1bij.
2. Tinctura assæ fætidae P. D. Ass. fæt. 5iiij, S. V. R. 1bij, water 3viiij.
4. Gum. feet. 2ft, S. V. R. 10 pints: antispasmodic, 3fs to 3jfs in hysteria.

Soot drops. Tinctura fuliginis. Wood soot 5ij, ass. fæt. 5j, proof spirit 1bij: as the former.

Tincture of galls. Tinctura gallarum. Galls 5iiij, proof spirit 1bij: astringent 3j—5ij; used as a test liquor for iron, with which it grows black.

Gin. Proof spirit 100 gall. juniper berries 2lb 8 oz.; steep a week, add oil of turp. 3 oz. oil of juniper berries 5 oz. oil of sweet fennel seeds 2 oz. rubbed with loaf sugar q.s. and dissolved in S. V. R. 3 pints, stir well in, and the next day make it up 1 in 5 under proof with lime water q.s. and sweetened with clayed sugar 28lb: lastly, fine with alum 8 or 10 oz. dissolved in 2 gall. of the lime water reserved for that purpose.

2. Unsweetened gin 100 gall. coriander seed 3lb, almond cake 4 oz. orange peel 3 oz. angelica seed 2 oz. cassia 1 oz. orris root, capsicum ana 5iv, sugar 18lb; fine with kali pp. 8 oz. alum 12 oz.: stimulant, diuretic, in common use with all ranks.

Reece's eau de Husson. Tinctura gratiola. From the dried herb of hedge hyssop; used in gout and rheumatism.

Tincture of guaiacum. T. guaiaci. T. guaiaci officinalis. Gum guaiaci 1bfs, S. V. R. 1bij, digest fourteen days: stimulant, diaphoretic, in rheumatism 5ij to 5fs.

Hatfield's tincture. G. guaiaci, saponis ana 5ij, S. V. R. 1bijfs.

Hill's essence of bardana. G. guaiaci 5j, S. V. R. aquæ ana 5ij.
Tincture of black hellebore. *Tinctura hellebori.* Rad. helleb. nig. ʒij, sal. tart. ʒj, coccin. ʒj, prf. sp. ḿbj.

Hill's Balsam of Honey. Bals. Tolu 1lb, honey 1lb, S. V. R. 1 gallon.

Ford's Balsam of Horehound. Horehound, liquorice root ana ʒlb 8 oz. water q. s. to strain 6 pints; infuse, to the infusion add proof spirit or brandy 12 pints, camphire 1 oz. ʒij, opium pur., benjamin ana 1 oz. dried squills 2 oz. oil of anise seed 1 oz. honey ʒlb 8 oz.

Eau de Husson. Is perhaps a mixed tincture or wine of henbane and colchicum: a tincture of colchicum has been proposed for it by Want; a tincture of hedge hyssop is said to be sold for it by Reece; and a wine of white hellebore proposed by More; but neither of them is possessed of the same characters as the Parisian medicine.


Tinctura Ipecacuanha. Rad. ipecac. 2 oz. S. V. R. a pint: is less emetic than the root in substance; useful in dysentery.


Tinctura kino P. L. Kino 5ij, proof spirit 1bij.
2. Tinctura kino P. D. Kino 3ij, proof spirit 1bij.
3. Tinctura kino P. E. Kino 5ij, proof spirit 1bij.
s by wt.: astringent, 3j—3fs in diarrhoea.
Tinctura lacce. Gum. lacce. 4 oz. gum. myrrh. 2 oz.
spir. cochlear. 6 pints.
Tincture of opium. Laudanum liquidum tartarisa-
tum. Opii 3j, croci 3j, cinnam., caryoph., macis, nuc.
mosch., lign. aloes ana 3j, tinct. salis tartari 1bij; digest,
strain and evaporate to one half.
3. Tinctura opii P. E. Opii 3ij, proof spirit 1bij by wt.
4. Opii pur. 2lb, proof spirit 3 gall.: anodyne, narcotic,
gtt. xx—xl, or more; externally, anodyne, antispasmodic.
Ford's laudanum. Opii 3j, cinnam. caryoph. ana 3j,
S. V. R. aq. ana 3viii.
LAVENDER DROPS. Red hartshorn. Spiritus lavandulae
compositus P. L. before 1809. Spir. lavand. simp. 1bij, sp.
orism. 1bj, cinnam., nuc. mosch. ana 3js, santal. rubr. 3ij.
P. L. since 1809. The same, but with one ounce of red
sanders.
3. Spiritus lavandulae compositus P. D. The same as
the last, with cloves 5ij added.
4. Spiritus lavandulae compositus P. E. Spir. lavand.
1bij by weight, sp. orism. 1bj by weight, cinnam. 3j,
caryoph. 3ij, nuc. mosch. 3fs, sant. rubr. 3ij.
5. Ras. sant. rubr. 1lb, piment., cass. lign. ana 8 oz.
S. V. R. 12 pints; digest, strain, and add ol. lavand. 4 oz.
ol. orism. 2 oz. proof spirit 4 gall.
6. Ras. sant. rubr. 1lb, cass. lign. 2 oz. nuc. mosch. 1 oz.
croci in f. 5ij, pisar. aurantiar. 1 oz. fol. ros. rubr. 2 oz.
S. V. R. 1 gall.; make a tincture, it will produce 6 pints, to
4 pints of this tincture add ol. lavand. exot. 14 oz. spir. vol.
aromat. 6 oz. S. V. R. 5 gall. distilled water 10 pints.
7. Red sanders 4 oz. S. V. R. 4 pints; digest, strain,
and add ol. lavand. 3iv, ol. orism. 1 oz. ol. cass. gtt. vij,
ol. caryoph. gtt. iii, spir. ammon. comp. q. s. about 3vj, to
produce the proper colour. Stimulant, antispasmodic,
3fs—3ij, in nervous languors.
Essence of musk. Tinctura moschi. Mosch. in grana
3ij, S. V. R. 1bij: used to scent other bodies.
Simple tincture of myrrh. Tinctura myrrhæ sim-
COMPOUNDS.—10. Tinctures.

plex. Myrrh 3fs, sal. tart. 5ij; keep in a moist-place for a week, add S. V. R. 5vij.

2. Tinctura myrrhae P. L. 1745. Myrrh. 5ij, pref. sp. lbij.


6. Tinctura myrrhae P. E. Myrrh. 5ij, S. V. R. 5xx, water 5x. Detergent in gargles, and lotions for ulcers.


2. Aloes, myrrh. ana 12 oz. proof spirit 3 gall.

3. Gum. myrrh. llib 4 oz. aloes Barbad. 4 oz. proof spirit 1 gallon.


Teinture de Myrre. Myrrh 3 oz. eau de Rabel lib by weight: stimulant.


2. Tinctura opii camphorata. The same, but with proof spirit.

3. Tinctura camphorae composita. The same, with proof spirit, and omitting the oil of anise seeds.

4. Pulv. opii, fl. benz. ana 12 oz. gum. benz. 6 oz. camph. 1 oz. ol. anisi 5xij, proof spirit 3 gall.

5. Extr. opii 2 oz. 5ij, camph., fl. benz. ana 1 oz. 5iv, ol. anisi 5vj, S. V. R. 2 gall. water 10 pints.

6. Gum. opium 1 oz. gum. benz. 2dum 8 oz. camph. 1 oz. ol. anisi 5iv, S. V. R. 12 pints, water 2 pints. Anodyne, 5fs—5ij; useful in recent coughs.

Norris' Drops. Tart. emet. dissolved in S. V. R. and then coloured.

Tinctura Pini. Essence of spruce 5ij, spir. turion. pini lbij: stimulant, antiseptic.
Peppermint Cordial. Ol. menth. pip. 75 drops, sugar 1 oz.; grind together, add S. V. R. 1 pint, dilute with S. V. R. 10 pints, water 10 gall. and fine with alum 3ij: stimulant.

Bateman's Pectoral Drops. Sem. fœnic. dulc. 2 lb
8 oz. sem. anisi 1 lb, proof spirit 4 gall. water q. s.: distil 10 gall. to which add opium 7 oz. 3 iv, camph. 6 oz. kali pp. 1 oz. coral. rubr. 4 oz.

2. Castor N. A. 2 oz. opium, ol. anisi ana 1 oz. 3 iv. camph. 8 oz. sem. fœnic. dulc. 2 oz. tinct. antim. 4 oz. proof spirit 10 pints, add rad. valerian and cochineal in powder.


5. Opii, camph. ana 5 x, coccin. 3 j, kali ppi. 3 iij, ol. fœnic. dulc. 3 j (or seeds 3 oz.), proof spirit 14 pints, water 2 pints: produces 15 pints.

6. Castor 1 oz. ol. anisi 3 j, camph. 3 v, coccin. 3 jfs, opii 3 vj, proof spirit 1 gall.

Tincture of Psychotria Sulpheura. Yellow, very bitter; used as a tonic.

Hudson's Preservative for the Teeth and Gums. Tinct. myrrh., tinct. cinchonae, aq. cinnam. ana 3 j, eau d'arquebusade 3 j, pulv. gum. Arab. 3 fs.


3. Tinctura aloes cum myrrha. Myrrh. 3 j, S. V. R. lbjfs, water lbjfs; make a tincture, and add aloes 3 jfs, croc. 3 j.

4. Gum. myrrh. 12 oz. croc. in feno 1 oz. aloes Soc. 8 oz. S. V. R. 5 pints, water 3 pints: the compound tincture of myrrh is frequently sold for it. Stimulant, stomachic, emmenagogue, 5 fs—5 jfs, bis terve die.

Elixir Proprietatis cum Acid. To elixir proprietas add spirit of vitriol till gratefully acid: stomachic, 5 fs—3 jfs.

Radcliff's Purging Elixir. Rad. jalap. 6 oz. aloes Cap. 5 oz. rad. gent. 2 oz. canell. alb. 1 oz. 3 iv, cort. aurant. 1 oz. gr. Parad. 3 iij, proof spirit 2 gall.; steep for three
10. Tinctures.


2. Proof spirit, tinct. aloes ana 4 pints, tinct. gent., tinct. jalap. ana 2 pints, add pulv. jalap. 6 oz.


6. Tinctura pyrethri. Rad. pyrethri 5½, sp. rorisra. gviij: used as a wash for the mouth, diluted with about twice as much water: sialogogue in tooth-ache.

7. Tinctura pyrethri. Rad. pyrethri 5½, sp. rorisra. gviij: used as a wash for the mouth, diluted with about twice as much water: sialogogue in tooth-ache.

8. Tinct. aloes 3½, cinnam., zedoaria; ana 3½, rad. rhei 3½, coccin. 3½, syr. rhamni 3½, spir. ten. 1½, aq. gv.

9. Tinctura pyrethri. Rad. pyrethri 5½, sp. rorisra. gviij: used as a wash for the mouth, diluted with about twice as much water: sialogogue in tooth-ache.


14. Tincture of rhubarb P. D. The same as the last, but with rad. glyc. 5½.


17. Rad. rhei 1½, rad. glyc. 6 oz. 2 oz. cardam. 1 oz. croci 3½, S. V. R. 5 pints, water 3 pints.

18. Rad. rhei comm. 3½, sem. cardam. 10 oz. croci 6 oz. S. V. R., water ana 3 gallons, will strain about 44 pints.

19. Rad. rhei opt. 3½, sem. card. 8 oz. croci 2 oz. S. V. R. 6 gallons: a superior article, for retail sale.


21. Tinctura rhei composita P. L. 1815. Species as the former, proof spirit 1½, water 3½.


23. Tinctura rhei et gentianæ. T. rhei amara.
COMPOUNDS.—10. Tinctures.  

Rhabarb. 3ij, rad. gent. 3fs, proof spirit lbijfs by weight. All these preparations of rhubarb are stomachic, 3j—3ijj, and purgative in doses of 3vj, producing costiveness after their operation is over; favourite remedies with spirit drinkers.

TINCTURE OF RHATANY ROOT. Tinctura rhataniae. Rad. rhataniae 2oz. proof spirit 1 pint.

TINCTURA RICINI. Sem. ricini q. p. S. V. R. sufficient to drown the seeds; dose 1 oz. purgative: would it not be better made by dissolving castor oil in spirit of wine?

Essence Royale. Ambergrise 3ij, musk 3j, civette gr. x, ol. cinnam. gtt. vj, ol. lign. rhod. gtt. iiiij, kali pp. 3fs; rub together, and add esprit de la rose, orange flower water ana 3fis: aphrodisiac, a few drops in syrop of capillaire.

Rymer's Cardiac Tincture. Capsicum, camphire, lesser cardamoms, rhubarb, aloes, and castor, in proof spirit, with a few drops of oil of vitriol.


2. Tinctura senna. T. sennae P. L. Fol. senna 1bj, sem. carui 3jfs, sem. card. min. 3fs, uvar. pass. 3xvj, proof spirit 1 gallon.

3. Tinctura senna P. D. The same, but omitting the raisins.

4. Tinctura senna composita. Fol. senn. 5j, rad. jalap. 3j, sem. coriand. 3fs, proof spirit lbijfs by weight; when made, add white sugar 3iiiij.


6. Fol. senn., rad. rhei, sem. anisi ana 2lb, rad. jalap., sem. carui ana 1lb, sant. rubr. 8 oz. proof spirit 10 gallons, brown sugar 4ib.

7. Rhabarb. E. Ind. 40ib, sennae 15lb, sant. rubr. 5ib, sem. carui, sem. anisi, sem. coriandri ana 5ib, cineres Russici 8 oz. S. V. R. 10 gallons; digest three days, then add proof spirit 80 gallons, treacle 46lb.

8. Rad. rhei 14lb, sem. anisi 10lb, sennae parvae 8lb, rad. jalap. 4ib, sant. rubr. 3lb 8 oz: ciner. Russ. 2lb, S. V. R. 38 gallons, water 18 gallons.

9. Rad. enulae, ras. guaiaci, sem. coriand., rad. rhei,
COMPOUNDS.—10. Tinctures.

rad. glycyrr., sem. anisi ana 3 oz. raisins 1lb 8 oz. proof spirit 10 pints.

10. Rad. jalap. 3lb, fol. sennae 1lb, sem. anisi 6 oz. sem. coriand. 4 oz. cort. aurant. succ. 2 oz. prf. spirit 2 gall.

11. Fol. sennae 7lb, rad. jalap. 5lb, sem. anisi 14lb, sem. carui 4lb, sem. fœnic. dulc. 4lb, brandy colouring 2 gall.
S.V.R. 26 gall. water 24 gall.; let it stand three weeks, strain, washing out the large portions with water 2 gallons, then add treacle 28lb. A common remedy in flatulent colic, and used as a purge by those accustomed to spirit drinking: dose one, two, or three tablespoonfuls.

Tinctura Saturnina. Sugar of lead, green vitriol ana 3ij, S. V. R. 11ij: used in phthisis.


2. Tinctura saponis composita. T. saponis camphorata. Sapon. Castil. 3iv, camph. 3ij, ol. rorism. 3s, S. V. R. 11ij.

3. Sapo. moll. 16lb, water 1 gall.: dissolve, add camph. 1lb, dissolved in S. V. R. 1 gall., proof spirit 4 gall. ol. rorism. 8 oz.

4. Sap. moll. 5lb, camph. 12 oz. ol. rorism. 2 oz. S. V. R. 10 pints, water 6 pints: rubbed on the part in rheumatism; internally, gtt. lx, in gout.


2. Sap. alb. 1lb, camph. 2 oz. ol. rorism. 3iv, S. V. R. 2 pints.

3. Sap. alb. 1lb, camph. 4 oz. ol. origan., ol. rorism. 3ij, S. V. R. q. v. it will bear near 6 pints.


5. Sap. alb. 4 oz. camph. 1 oz. ol. rorism. 3ij, ol. origani gtt. xxx, S. V. R. 1 pint, water half a pint.

Shaving Liquid. Shaving Oil. Sap. moll. 4lb, S. V. R. 5 pints.

2. Essence royale pour faire la barbe. Sap. Castil. 8 oz. proof spirit 1 pint.

Tincture of Squills. Tinctura scillo. Fresh squills 3iv, proof spirit 11ij: expectorant, diuretic, gtt. x to xxx.
Tincture of snake-root. Tinctura serpentariae Virginiana. Rad. serp. 3ij, tinct. salis tartari 1bįj.
2. Tinctura serpentariae. Rad. serpent. 3iij, proof spirit 2bį.
3. Tinctura aristolochiae serpentariae. Rad. serpent. 3iij, coccinell. 5j, proof spirit 1bįj's by weight: diaphoretic, tonic, 3j—3iv.

Stomach tincture. Tinctura stomachica. T. cardamomi composita P. L. Cinnam. 3s, sem. cardam. min., sem. carui, coccinell. ari. 3ijj, uvar. passar. stoned, 3iv, proof spirit 1bįj.
2. Tinctura cardamomi composita P. D. The same, omitting the raisins.
3. Use cassia buds for cinnamon, and only put half the cochineal: stomachic, 5j—5iiij.

Squire's elixir. Opium 4 oz. camphor. 1 oz. coccinell. 3j, ol. seneiculi dule. 5ij, tinct. serpent. 1 pint, spir. anisi 2 gall. water 2 pints, and add aur. musiv. 6 oz.
2. Rad. glycyrrh. 1bį, kali pp. 4 oz. coccinell. 1 oz. water 12 pints; boil till reduced to 1 gall. then add tinct. opii 12 oz. camphor. 1 oz. S. V. R. 4 pints, aur. musiv. 12 oz.
3. Opii 1 oz. 3iv, camph. 1 oz. coccin., kali pp. ana 3ij, burnt sugar 2 oz. tinct. serpent. 1 pint, sp. anisi 2 gall. aur. musiv. 8 oz.

Struve's lotion for the hooping cough. Tart. emet. 3ij, aq. 3ij; dissolve, and add tinct. canthar. 5j.

Stoughton's elixir. Rad. gent. 2bį 4 oz., rad. serpent. Virg. 1bį, cort. aurant. sicc. 1bį 8 oz. cal. aromat. 4 oz. S. V. R., water ana 6 gallons.
2. Rad. gent. 4bį, cort. aurant. 2bį, pis. aurant. 1bį, coccin. 5ijj, sem. cardam. min. 1 oz. S. V. R. 8 gallons.

Eaton's styptic. Tinctura styptica. Green vitriol calcined 5j, proof spirit, tinged yellow with a little oak bark, 1bįj.
2. Galls, crocus Martis ana 4 oz. proof spirit 1 gallon.
3. S. V. R. coloured yellow with oak bark.

Tincture of sulphur. Tinctura sulphuris. Hepar sulph. 3ijj, proof spirit 1bįj: pectoral in coughs.

Greenough's tincture for the teeth. Amygd. amar. 2 oz. lign. Bras., bacc. cass. ana 3iv, ireos Florent. 3ijj, coccin., sal. acetosel. ver., alumin. ana 3j, S. V. R. 2 pints, spir. cochlear. 3iiij.

Ruspini's tincture for the teeth Rad. ireos Flor.
COMPOUNDS.—10. Tinctures.

8 oz. caryoph. arom. 1 oz. S. V. R. 2 pints, ess. ambr. gris. 1 oz.

_Tinctura TheriacaLis._ Venice treacle, Mithridate ana bals., proof spirit, strong vinegar ana bals.


2. _Tinctura benzoin composta._ Benz. 5ij, bals. Peru. 5ij, al. hepat. 5fs, S. V. R. 1bij by weight.


4. Benz. 5ij, al. Sociotr. 5fs, S. V. R. 5xxxij; digest for two days, then add bals. Peru. 5ij.

5. Benz. 8 oz. gum. stor., gum. guaiaci (parv.) ana 6 oz. bals. Tolu, aloes ana 2 oz. bals. Peru. 1 oz. S. V. R. 1 gall.

_Baume VULNÉRAIRE._ Chio turpentine 3 oz. S. V. R. 12 oz.

_Thibaut's Balsam._ Myrrh, aloes, sang; dracon. ana 5ij, S. V. R. 6 oz.: dissolve, add flor. hyperici perfor. pug. j, steep twenty-four hours, strain with expression, to the strained liquor add tereb. e Chia 5fs. In common use for cuts and slight wounds; internally diuretic 5fs—5ij, in gonorrhoea.

_Taylor's Red Bottle._ Whitworth doctor's red bottle. British brandy coloured with cochineal and flavoured with ol. origani.

_Uisquebaugh Flavum._ Pimento, sem. anisi, sem. carui ana 3 oz. mace, cloves, nutmegs ana 2 oz. sem. coriand., rad. angel. ana 8 oz. croci, arnotto ana 2 oz. sugar 6 oz. S. V. R. 6 gall.

_Uisquebaugh Viride._ The same, using sap green in lieu of saffron and arnotto.

_Tincture of Valerian._ _Tinctura Valeriana._ Rad. valerian. 5iiij, proof spirit 1bij: antispasmodic, 5ij—5fs.

_Tincture of White Hellebore._ _Tinctura Veratri._ T. veratri albi. Rad. helleb. albi 5viij, proof spirit 1bij.

_Tincture of Ginger._ _Tinctura Zingiberis._ T. amomi zingiberis. Zz. 5ij, proof spirit 1bij.

COMPOUNDS.—10. Tinctures.


Myssicht's elixir of vitriol. Acid elixir of vitriol. Elixir vitrioli Myssichti. Cinnam., z.z. caryoph. ana 3ij, cal. aromat. 3j, galang. min. 3jfs, fol. salvic, fol. menth. crispa ana 3jfs, cubeb., nuc. mosch.an a 3ij, lign. aloes, cort. citri ana 3j, sacchar. cand. 3ijj; S. V. R. 3ibjs, ol. vitrioli 1bj: digest 20 days.

2. Elixir vitrioli acidum. Tinct. arom. 1bj, ol. vitrioli 5iiij by weight.

3. Acidum sulphuricum aromaticum. S. V. R. 3ibj, ol. vitrioli 3vij, both by weight: mix, then add cinnam. 3jfs, z.z. 3j.

4. Pip. Jamaiac. 1 oz. 5iv, cass. lign., z.z. ana 3j, proof spirit 2 pints: make a tincture, strain, and add ol. vitrioli 8 oz.

5. Cassia buds 4 oz. fol. menth. piper. 1 oz. 5iv, proof spirit 6 pints, ol. vitrioli 1lb 2 oz.: stomachic, astringent, gtt. x—xxx.

Vigani's elixir of vitriol. Sweet elixir of vitriol. Elixir vitrioli dulce. Tinct. aromat. 1bj, spir. vitrioli dulce. 3vijj.

2. Spiritus aetheris aromaticus. Cinnam. 3ijj, sem. cardam. min. 3jfs, piper. longi, z.z. ana 3j, spir. aether. sulphurici 1bj.


Warner's cordial. Rhabarb. 3j, fol. senae 3jfs, croci 3j, rad. glycyrrh. 3iv, uvarum pass. 1bj, spir. vini Gallici 1bj.

Mock arrack. Rum 1bj, fl. benz. gr. xx.

Essence of civette. Civette 3j, S. V. R. 1bj; used as a perfume.

Gouttes amères. St. Ignatius's beans, rasped (or in their stead, nuces vomicae), 1bj, aq. kali 3jfs, bistre 3j, aq. absinth. min. comp. 1bj: stomachic, gtt. j—vijj, in any bitter infusion.


De la Motte's golden drops. Bestucheff's nervous
COMPOUNDS.—10. Tinctures.

Tincture. Elixir d'or de M. le Général de la Motte. Muriate of iron (obtained by distilling pyrites 6 lb with 12 lb of corrosive sublimate) \( \frac{2}{3} \text{ij} \), alcohol \( \frac{2}{3} \text{vj} \), exposed for some time to the rays of the sun: much used in gout, hypochondriasis, and nervous diseases. They have the remarkable property of losing their yellow colour in the sun, and recovering it in the shade.

Tincture of iodine. Iodine gr. xlviij, S. V. R. \( \frac{3}{j} \): used in bronchoccle, dose gtt. x, in syrup and water, thrice a day; the dose to be gradually increased to gtt. xv and xx. It will not keep, being soon converted into iodyrètted hydroiodic acid, which however is perhaps equally effective.

11. SPIRIT VARNISHES.


Transparent varnish. Gum. juniper. 8 oz. tereb. Venet. 4 oz. mastic. 2 oz. S. V. R. 2 pints: used upon wood.

White varnish. Gum. juniper. \( \frac{1}{b} \), Strasburgh turpentine 6 oz. S. V. R. 2 pints: used upon paper, wood, and linen.

White hard varnish. Mastich. 4 oz. gum. juniper., ter. Venet. ana 3 oz. pounded glass (to prevent the gums from forming an impenetrable mass) 4 oz. S. V. R. 2 pints: used upon cards, sheaths, &c.

White polishing varnish. Mastich in tears 2 oz. gum. juniper. 8 oz. gum. elemi 1 oz. tereb. Argent. 4 oz. S. V. R. 2 pints: used upon metal, polished with pumice powder.

Transparent copal varnish. Spirit of wine, fully charged with camphire 4 oz. copal in fine powder 1 oz.: dissolve, filter, add the filtered liquor to S. V. R. 1 pint, in which gum. elemi 1 oz. has been previously dissolved.

2. S. V. R. 1 pint, camphire half an oz.: dissolve, pour it upon copal in small pieces 4 oz.; heat it so that the bubbles that rise up may be counted, when cold, pour it off, and add more spirit to the residuum: used for pictures.

3. Copal, melted and dropped into water, 3 oz. gum. sandarac. 6 oz. mastich. 3 oz. tereb. Argent. 2 oz. and a half, pounded glass 4 oz. S. V. R. 2 pints: used for metals, chairs, &c.

French polish. Shell lac 3 oz. mastich. 1 oz. sanda-
rach 1 oz. S. V. R. 40 oz.; dissolve in a gentle heat, making up the loss by evaporation.

Roman polish. S. V. R. boiled upon gum Arabic, or more probably gum sandarach.

Soft brilliant varnish. Gum. sandarac. 6 oz. gum. elemi 4 oz. gum. anime 1 oz. camphor 5iv, S. V. R. 2 pints: used upon wood and pasteboard.

Reddish varnish. Gum. sandarac. 8 oz. lacca in tabulis 2 oz. resinæ nigr. 4 oz. tereb. Venet. 6 oz. S. V. R. 2 pints: used upon wood and metals.

Lacquer. Seed lac, dragon's blood, arnotto, gambooge ana 4 oz. saffron 1 oz. S. V. R. 10 pints.

2. Turmeric 11b, arnotto 2 oz. shell lac, gum juniper ana 12 oz. S. V. R. 12 oz.

3. Seed lac 3 oz. amber, gambooge ana 2 oz. watery extract of red sanders 5fs, dragon's blood 5j, saffron 5fs, S. V. R. 2 pints 4 oz.

4. Turmeric 3vj, saffron gr. xv, S. V. R. 1 pint 4 oz.: draw the tincture, add gambooge 3vj, gum. sandarac, gum. elemi ana 2 oz. dragon's blood, seed lac ana 1 oz.: used upon metals and wood to give a golden colour.

Red varnish. Sandarac 4 oz. seed lac 2 oz. mastich, choice benjamin ana 1 oz. turpentine 2 oz. S. V. R. 2 pints: used for violins and cabinet work.

12. SYROPS.

Syrops in general require 29 oz. of sugar to the pint. They are judged to be sufficiently boiled when some taken up in a spoon pours out like oil; and when a thin skin appears on blowing upon the syrop, it is judged to be completely saturated: a bottle that holds 3 oz. of water, ought to hold 4 oz. of syrop, at 54 deg. Fahr. or it should exhibit while hot, 32 deg. of Baumé's hydrometer for salts, and 33 or 34 deg. when cold. Syrops should be kept in small bottles, in a cool place, and only a small quantity brought into the shop for present use, as is done by the confectioners: for want of this precaution, some syrops of the apothecaries are half fermented wines. Others, especially simple syrop, and syr. althææ, are frequently more properly to be called syrop of house-flies, the glutinous nature of the liquids rendering the use of stoppers, or the common cylindrical corks exceedingly inconvenient: but conical corks, with a wire ring at top,
would be far better than a mere tin cover, which seldom prevents the access of the flies.

Simple Syrop. Common syrop of capillaire. Syrupus simplex P. L. before 1815. Sugar $\frac{3}{4}$xxix to the pint of water.

2. Syrupus. S. simplex P. L. 1815. Sugar $\frac{1}{2}$bijijs to the pint. These serve also as general formulae for making syrops when no proportion of sugar is expressly given.

Syrop of Garlick. Syrupus allii. Rad. allii $\frac{1}{2}$b, water $\frac{1}{2}$biji, sugar q. s.: expectorant, diuretic, $\frac{1}{2}$j—$\frac{3}{4}$j.

Syrop of Marsh-mallows. Syrupus ex althaea. S. althææ. Fresh roots $\frac{1}{2}$b, water $\frac{1}{2}$gal.; boil to one half, press out the liquor, let it settle, add white sugar $\frac{1}{2}$biiij, and boil to $\frac{1}{2}$bvj.

2. Syrupus althææ officinalis. Fresh roots $\frac{1}{2}$b, water $\frac{1}{2}$x; boil to one half, add white sugar $\frac{1}{2}$biiij, and boil to a syrop: demulcent, ad libitum, in tickling coughs.

Syrop of Horse-Radish Juice. Spiritus armoraciae. Juice of horse-radish q. p. sugar q. s. to make a syrop: a spoonful swallowed slowly, removes hoarseness immediately; a more simple and efficacious medicine than the syrupus de erysimo of the old editions of the P. L.

Syrop of Orange Peel. Syrupus e corticibus aurantiorn. S. corticis aurantii. S. citri aurantii. S. auranantii. Yellow part of Seville orange peel $\frac{3}{4}$j, boiling water $\frac{1}{2}$b; steep for a night, decant and add refined sugar $\frac{1}{2}$biiij.

2. Orange peel $\frac{1}{2}$b and a half, white sugar $\frac{24}{4}$b, water 2 gallons: stomachic.

Syrop of Orange Juice. Syrupus e succo aurantiorum. Juice of oranges, strained and clarified, $\frac{1}{2}$b, white sugar $\frac{1}{2}$biji: stomachic.

Syrop of Maidenhair. Sirop de capillaire. Syrupus capillorum Veneris. Capill. Veneris $\frac{3}{4}$v, rad. glycyrrh. $\frac{3}{4}$j, boiling water $\frac{1}{2}$bvj; steep for six hours, strain, add white sugar $\frac{1}{2}$biiij.

2. Syrupus pectoralis. Fol. trichomanis sicc. $\frac{3}{4}$v, rad. glycyrrh. $\frac{3}{4}$jiiij, boiling water $\frac{1}{2}$bv, sugar q. s.

3. White sugar $\frac{24}{4}$b, water 16 pints, boil nearly to a syrop, clarify with white of 3 eggs, scum, and finish the boiling, adding, while warm, aq. naphæ 1 pint.

4. Gum. tragacanth. 3 oz. water 2 gall.; boil, strain, and make it up 3 gall.; add white sugar $\frac{24}{4}$b, clarify with
the white of 5 eggs, and then add aq. flor. aurant. 2 pints and a half: this does not mix well with wine.

5. Capill. Veneris \(\frac{3}{4}\) j, water 6 pints; steep, strain, add white sugar \(1\frac{1}{2}\) j, boil to a syrop, adding, when cold, aq. flor. aurant. \(\frac{3}{4}\) j.

6. Lump sugar \(8\) lb, water 1 gallon; boil, scum, and clarify with the white of an egg, when nearly cold add rose water 1 pint, put it up in very dry warm bottles; it may be coloured with brandy colouring if desired: nutritive, restorative, an elegant addition to pump water in summer time.

Syrop of clove pinks. Syrupus infusionis florum Caryophyllorum. S. caryophyllorum rubrorum. S. dianthi caryophylli. Fresh petals of clove pinks, the white points being cut off, \(6\) pints; infuse for 12 hours, strain, and add white sugar q. s.

2. Clove pinks 1 peck, white sugar \(24\) Tb; produces syrop \(40\) Tb and a half.

3. Cochineal \(\frac{1}{2}\) j, sugar \(2\) lb \(1\) oz. water a pint: used as a red colouring syrop.

Syrop of cloves. Syrupus caryophyllorum aromaticorum. Caryoph. \(\frac{3}{4}\) j, white wine \(1\) j; infuse, strain, and add sugar q. s.: stomachic.

Sherbet. Syrop of orange juice. Orange juice and honey, or sugar to please the palate: used either separately, or to sweeten water as a drink.

Syrop of cinnamon. Syrupus de cinnamomo. Cinnamon \(\frac{3}{4}\) j, boiling water \(1\) j; infuse, strain, and add sugar q. s.: stomachic.

Syropus coralli simplex. Red coral in powder \(\frac{3}{4}\) j, juice of berberries \(1\frac{1}{2}\) j; filter, to each pint add white sugar \(1\frac{1}{2}\) j; to each \(1\) j add syr. caryoph. rubr. (e. coccin.) \(\frac{3}{4}\) jv: astringent, \(\frac{3}{4}\) j—\(\frac{3}{4}\) j, in looseness.

Syrop of saffron. Syrupus croci P. L. before 1788. Croci \(\frac{3}{4}\) j, vin. Canar. \(1\) j; infuse three days, press and add sugar q. s.


3. Croc. \(4\) oz. coccin. \(\frac{3}{4}\) j, boiling water 1 gallon; strain and add white sugar 12 lb.

4. Croci \(3\) oz. coccin. \(\frac{3}{4}\) jv, boiling water 1 gallon, sugar 16 lb.

5. Croci in fœno \(6\) oz. water 12 lb, white sugar 28 lb,
produced 40lb: cordial, but since it has been made with water, used only to colour medicines.

Syrop of quinces. Syrupus cydoniorum. Succ. cydon. defecati libido, cinnam. 3j, caryoph. arom., zz. ana 3fs: digest for six hours, then add vini rubri libido, sacch. albi 1bxxv: astringent, in loosenesses.

Syrop of liquorice. Rad. glycyrrh. 3j, adianth. alb. 3j, hyssop. 3fs, boiling water q.s. to strain a pint; infuse, strain, add sugar q.s.: is sold for any syrop of herbs that is demanded, and which is not in the shop.

Syrop of lemon juice, Syrupus e succo limonum. S. suci limonis. S. limonis. Juice, rendered clear by settling and subsequent filtering 1 pint, white sugar libido.

2. Syrupus citri Medicæ. Juice rendered as clear as before, 3lb, sugar 5lb: cooling, expectorant, pleasanter than oxymel.

Syrop of horehound. Syrupus de Prassio. S. mar- rubii. White horehound man. j, boiling water q. s. to strain a pint; infuse, strain, add sugar q. s.: is sold for any syrop of herbs that is demanded, and which is not in the shop.

Syrop of mulberries. Syrupus e succo mororum, S. suci mori. S. mori. Is made in the same manner as the syrop of lemon juice.

2. Juice 7lb, water 1lb, coccin. 3j, sacch. alb. 16lb.

3. Fruit 18 gall. produced juice 30lb, sugar 35lb: produces 56lb of syrop.

4. Syr. rhæados 3j, spir. vitriol. 3fs, or q. s. to give the proper colour and taste; grateful, cooling.


2. Opium pur. 2 oz. 3iiij, water 20lb, sugar 24lb; boil to a proper consistence.

3. Extr. opii 3iv, white sugar 10lb, water 6lb.

4. Extr. opii gr. xvi, simple syrop 1lb.

5. Simple syrop 3j, tinct. opii gtt. xxv. Narcotic, 3fs to 3j: is sold for the syrop of poppies.

Orgeat. Sirop d'orgeat. Syrupus hordeatus. Amygd. dulc. libido, amygd. amar. 3j; make an emulsion by adding decoct. hord. libido; strain, to the strained liquor 3x, add sacch. alb. libido, and when the sugar is dissolved, aq. flor. aurant. 3j.

2. Syrupus amygdalinus. Jordan almonds 8 oz. bitter
almonds 4 oz. water q. s. to make a very thick emulsion, strain, add the remainder of 2 pints of water, sugar 3 lb, orange flower water 2 oz. sp. limon. cort. 3vj, strain through flannel.


Poppy heads, without the seeds, 3xiv, boiling water 2 gall. and a half; boil to one half, press out the liquor with great force, boil again 2 pints, strain while hot, boil down to a pint, and dissolve it in white sugar 1bji.

2. *Syrupus papaveris P. D.* Poppy heads 1bji, water 1biiij; boil, express, and evaporate to 1bji, strain, add sugar q. s. to make a syrop.

3. *Syrupus papaveris somniferi.* Poppy heads 1biji, water 1bjxxx, sugar 1bij.

4. Poppy heads, broken, 5 lb 4 oz. water q. s. sugar 35 lb.

5. Broken heads 12 lb, sugar 48 lb, produced 67 lb: narcotic, 3ij—3fs, or more; as the preparation is so troublesome, the common syrop made of opium is usually sold in its stead: many make it of treacle.

Syrop of cowslips. *Syrupus e floribus paralyseos.* Is made as the syrop of clove pinks: slightly narcotic.

Syrop of peach blossoms. *Syrupus e floribus malorum Persicarum.* Peach blossoms 1bji, warm water 1biiij; soak for a day, press out, and repeat the infusion with fresh flowers four times more: strain, and to 3 pints of the liquor add sugar 1bjfs, boil to a syrop: mildly cathartic; used for infants.

Syrop of buckthorn. *Syrupus de spina cervina. S. spinæ cervinæ.* Juice of buckthorn berries full ripe 1biiij; steep ginger and allspice ana 3iv in one pint of it, then strain, boil the rest to 1bjfs, mix the two liquors, and add sugar 1bjfs.

2. *Syrupus rhamni cathartici.* Juice, clarified by settling, 2 lb, white sugar 3 lb.

3. Juice 1 gallon, brown sugar 12 lb.

4. Juice 3 gall. brown sugar 28 lb, piment. 6 oz. zz. 4 oz. produced 36 lb; cathartic, but apt to gripe, 3fs—3jfs, seldom used but in clysters, except by the ferriers, who employ it very liberally. Buckthorn berries have always 4 seeds, the alder 2, and the dog-berry only 1, and buckthorn berries bruised on white paper stain it green, which
the others, although sometimes substituted for those of the buckthorn, do not.

**Syrop of red poppies.** *Syrupus de papaverere erratico.* *S. papaveris erratici.* *S. rhavados.* Scald and steep wild poppy flowers 1b in boiling water 5vij, press out the liquor, let it settle, decant, and add white sugar 1bivij.

2. Flowers 14lb, water 42lb, sugar 91lb, produced 132lb; narcotic, but principally used to colour medicines.

**Syrop of rhubarb.** *Syrupus de rhabarbaro.* Rhabarb., fol. sennae ana 3jfs, cinnam. 5jfs, ginger 3fs, warm water 1bivij; steep all night, strain, and boil to a syrop with white sugar 1bivij.

2. Rhabarb. E. Ind., fol. sennae, raisins ana 4 oz. ginger 3iiij, white sugar 91b, water 1 gall.: cathartic.

**Syrop of black currants.** *Syrupus e ribis nigris.* As syrop of lemon juice: cooling.

**Syrop of red currants.** *Syrupus e ribis rubris.* Press out the juice, strain, put it into a glass or China vessel, cover with paper in which holes are pricked, expose it to the sun for a fortnight, take off the crust at top, add to each 4lb of the clear liquor, 7lb of sugar, and give it a quick boil; this preparation prevents any further fermentation.

**Syrop of pale roses.** *Syrupus rosaceus solutivus.* *S. rosarum solutivus.* Liquor left in distilling 6lb of damask roses, boiled down to 3 pints; let it settle for a night, decant, add white sugar 1bv, and boil it till it weighs 1bivij.

2. *Syrupus rosæ P. L. before 1809.* Damask rose petals dried, 3vij, boiling water 1bivij; infuse, evaporate to 1bivij, add sugar 1bvj.

3. *Syrupus rosæ P. L. since 1809.* The same, but made with pale-rose petals.

4. *Syrupus rosæ centifolivæ.* Fresh petals 1b, boiling water 1bivij; infuse, add sugar 1bivij; slightly purgative; used for children.

**Syrop of red roses.** *Syrupus de rosis siccis.* Dried petals 1bfs, boiling water 1bivij; infuse, strain with expression, add sugar 1bj, boil to a syrop.

2. *Syrupus rosæ Gallicæ.* Dried petals 5vij, boiling water 1bv, sugar 1bvj: is slightly astringent, but more used as a red colour.

**Syrop of bar-berrries.** *Syrupus de berberis.* Juice, cleared by settling, 1bivj, white sugar 1bivjs, boil to a syrop.


Syrop of rue. *Syropus rutaev.* Rue man. ℓ, boiling water q. s. to strain a pint, add sugar q. s.: antispasmodic.

Syrop of elder berries. *Syropus sambucinus.* Juice of the berries q. p. sugar q. s. to make a syrop.

Syropus rosaceus solutivus cum senna. Fol. sennse ℓvj, sem. carui, sem. fænic. dulc. ana 5ijij, infusion of damask roses ℓbiij, sugar ℓbiij.

1. *Syropus sennæ P. L. 1815.* Sennæ 5ij, sem. fæn. d. 5j, boiling water ℓbiij; infuse; strain, add manna 5ijij, sugar 1lb: purgative; used for children, 5ij—5fs.

Balsamic syrop. *Syropus balsamicus.* *S. Tolutanus P. L.* before 1809. Balsam of Tolu ℓviij, water ℓbiij; boil for two hours in a still, and return what comes over; strain, and add sugar 3lxxx.


3. *Syropus toluiferæ balsami.* Simple syrop ℓbiij, tinct. bals. Tolu 5j: M.

Syrop of violets. *Syropus violarum P. L.* before 1745. Fresh flowers ℓbiij, boiling water ℓbiijs; infuse for a day, press out the liquor; in every 2 pints dissolve sugar ℓbiiij; scum, and boil to a syrop.

2. *Syropus e succo violarum.* Juice expressed from the flowers ℓbiij, sugar ℓbiij, or rather more; boil to a syrop.

3. *Syropus violarum P. L.* since 1745, *Syropus violæ.* *S. violæ odorante.* From the infusion, strained through a fine cloth, carefully avoiding the least pressure.

4. Lign. Campech. ℓf, rad. ireos Flor. 8 oz. water 4 pints; infuse, when cold strain, to each pint add white sugar 8lb, water 6 pints.

5. Flowers of columbine ℓbiij, rad. ireos Flor. 5iv, water 1biijs, sugar q. s.; or the flowers of the purple flag, iris bi-flora Linn. may be used: laxative, to children ℓ5j—5fs.

6. Colour simple syrop, scented by orrice, with litmus, red cabbage, or indigo: but the last does not turn red with acids. Is usually manufactured in the country.

Syrop of ginger. *Syropus zingiberis P. L.* before 1745. Root bruised ℓjjj, white wine ℓbiij; infuse warm for three days, strain, add sugar ℓbiijs.

2. *Syropus zingiberis P. L.* 1745 to 1809, P. D. Root sliced 5iv, boiling water ℓbiij; infuse, add sugar q. s.
3. *Syrupus zingiberis* P. L. since 1809. Root sliced 3ij, boiling water 1bij, sugar 1bij.


Confectio al-kermes. Sugar 1bij, rose water 3vj; dissolve, add juice of kermes 1bijj, ol. cinnam. 3j; the older receipts ordered a little gold leaf to float about in it, also musk and ambergrise: stimulant.

Syrop of nut-megs. *Syrupus nucum moschatarum*. Nut-megs 3ijj, white wine 1bij; infuse three days, strain, add sugar 1bijfs: stomachic, stimulant.

Syrop of red cabbage. *Syrupus brassicae rubrae*. Juice of red cabbage 1bijj, sugar 1bijv, make a syrop; some steam the leaves before they press them.

2. Leaves q. p. boiling water q. s. to cover them; infuse, strain, add sugar q. s.: pectoral, much used in some places.

Hippocras. Canary, Lisbon ana 12 pints, cinnam. 2 oz. canel. alb. 5ijij, caryoph., macis, nuc. mosch., zingib., galang. ana 5j; digest three days, strain, add white sugar 40 oz.

Oxymel. *Oxymel simplex*. Honey 1bij, white wine vinegar 1bij: dissolve.

2. *Syrupus acitosus*. White wine vinegar 1bij, white sugar 1bijv: dissolve.

3. *Syrupus acidi acetosi*. White wine vinegar 1bijfs, white sugar 1bijfs; boil to a syrop: diluted with water, form acidulous drinks and gargles.

Oxymel ex allio. Vinegar 1bjs, sem. carui, sem. fcn. dul. ana 3ij; boil, add garlick 3js, cover, and when cold strain, then add honey 3x.

Oxymel colchici. Fresh roots 3j, distilled vinegar 1bij, soak for 2 days, press, to the liquor add honey 1bij, and boil to a syrop: in asthma and dropsy 3j, bis die, gradually increased.

Oxymel of squills. *Oxymel scilliticum*. *O. scilla*. Honey 1bijj, aceti scillae 1bij; boil to a proper consistence.

2. *Syrupus scillae maritimae*. White sugar 1bijfs, aceti scillae 1bij: expectorant, detergent, 3ij—5ijj; or in larger doses to children as an emetic.

Syrupus volatilis. S. V. R. 1 pint, white sugar as much as it will dissolve: stimulant, anti-emetic.

Syrop of gall. *Syrupus fellis*. Tincture of bullock's
gall 1 oz. simple syrop 1 lb; mix: stomachic, promotes digestion, in doses of \( \frac{3}{4} \) j.

**Syrop of Ipecacuanha.** Syrupus ipecacuanhae. Tincture of ipecacuanha in S. V. R. made as strong as possible, 1 oz. simple syrop 1 lb; mix: antisyleretic, expectorant, \( \frac{3}{4} \) j—\( \frac{5}{4} \) j, in larger doses \( \frac{5}{4} \) j—\( \frac{7}{4} \) j, emetic.

2. Ipecacuanha 1 oz. boiling water 1 pint; infuse, strain, add sugar lbij: this is much weaker.

**Sirop de cuisinière.** Rad. sarsap., lbij, rad. chinæ, lign. gualaci ana lbij, aq. q. s. to strain lbij, add sacch. rubri, mells ana lbij; to which some add corrosive sublimate, which is useless, as it is immediately changed to mercurius dulcis and precipitated.

Braithwaite’s genuine black drop. Opium sliced 8 oz. juice of crab apples 3 pints, nutmegs 1 oz. and a half, saffron \( \frac{1}{2} \) j; boil till smooth, add sugar 4 oz. yeast 2 table-spoonfuls; keep it near the fire for six or eight weeks, and then place it in the open air till it becomes a syrop; decant, filter, and put it into small bottles, adding a little sugar to each bottle: these quantities should produce about 2 pints. One drop is equal to four of tincture of opium, and does not affect the head near so much.

2. Laudanum liquidum cydoniatum. Opii \( \frac{1}{4} \) iv; croci \( \frac{3}{4} \) j; succi cydoniae lbijfs; fermenti coch. iiij. Ferment till the opium and saffron separate, then express and filter; to the liquor add cinnam. \( \frac{3}{4} \) j, caryoph. arom., lign. aloe, santali flavi 3 j, digest 14 days, filter and evaporate to one half. Willis. Narcotic and anodyne, gutt. x to xxx.

3. Abbé Rosseau’s drops. Guttæ seu laudanum abbatis Rosseau. Vinum opiatum fermentatione paratum. Mel. Narb. \( \frac{3}{4} \) xij, aq. calidae lbij, set it in a warm place, and as soon as it ferments, add opii \( \frac{3}{4} \) iiij dissolved in aq. \( \frac{3}{4} \) xij, let it work for a month, then evaporate to \( \frac{3}{4} \) x, strain, and add S. V. R. \( \frac{3}{4} \) iiijfs.

4. Neeemann’s liquid laudanum. Opium fermented with water, and not evaporated farther than to the consistence of honey: see his laudanum amongst electaries.

5. Major Cochrane’s cough medicinc. White poppy heads without seeds lbs, water lbvj, boil to lbij, strain with expression, boil again to lbj; strain and add vinegar, brown sugar ana lbj; boil to a syrop, add sp. vitr. q. s. to make it gratefully acid. Dose cochl. min. j to iiij at night.
Godfrey's cordial. Venice treacle, ginger ana 2 oz. S. V. R. 3 pints, ol. sassafr. 5vj, water 3 gall. treacle 14lb, tinct. Theb. 4 pints.

2. Sassafras lbj, zz. 4 oz. water 3 gall.: boil gently to 2 gall. add treacle 16lb, S. V. R. 7 pts. tinct. Theb. 1 pint.

3. Opium 8 oz. ol. carui, ol. sassafr. ana 5 oz. treacle 56lb, S. V. R. 1 gallon, water 8 gallons.


5. Opium 1 oz. and a half, treacle 7lb, S. V. R. 2 pints, ol. sassafr. 5ij, extr. jalapae 5iiij, water 2 gallons; produces 21 pints.

6. Sem. carui, sem. eoriandri, sem. anisi ana 4lb, water q. s.: distil 16 gall. to which add opium 12 oz. ol. sassafr. 4 oz. dissolved in S. V. R. 2 gall. proof spirit 5 gall. treacle 84lb.

7. S. V. R. 1 pint, tinct. opii 2 oz. ol. sassafr. 5jfs, water 10lb, treacle 7lb.

8. Sassafras 2lb, boil in water 1 gall. to 7 pints; strain, add brown sugar 7lb, opium 2 oz. previously dissolved in a pint of water, and S. V. R. 1lb.: anodyne, narcotic; chiefly used to prevent the crying of children, when in pain or starving.

9. Sassafr. 3ix, sem. carui, sem. eoriand., sem. anisi ana 3j, aq. lbvj; simmer away to lbiii, strain, add mclusti lbvj, boil a few minutes, and when cold add tinct. opii 5ijj.

Dalby's carminative. Tinct. opii 5jvs, tinct. ass. ftet. 5jfs, ol. carui 9ijj, ol. menth. pip. 9vj, tinct. castor. 5vjfs, S. V. R. 3vj; put 5ij into each bottle with magnesia 5j, and fill up with simple syrup and a little S. V. R.

Essentia bin. Brown sugar melted in an iron pot, and kept on the fire till it is quite black and-bitter, then removed, and lime water added to reduce it to the consistence of a syrop.

Colour for brewing. Brandy colouring. Brown sugar melted until it begins to grow bitter, and then made into a syrop with lime water.

Elixir de Garus. Myrrh, aloes ana 5jfs, cloves, nutmegs ana 5iiij, saffron 5j, cinnamon 5vj, S. V. R. 1 gallon; distil 9 pints, then make an infusion of maidenhair 4 oz. liquorice root 5iv, figs 3 oz. in boiling water 1 gall.; strain with expression, dissolve in it white sugar 12lb, add orange flower water 12 oz.; to each pound of this syrop add half

its weight of the distilled spirit, and keep it for some time in a cellar.

2. Myrrh. 3iv, aloes, croci ana 3ij, cinnam., caryoph., nuc. mosch. ana 3j, proof spirit 2 pints; make a tincture, strain, add syr. capilli Veneris lbij, aq. flor. aurant. 3xij.

Huile liquereuse de fleurs d'oranges. Orange flower water, simple syrup ana p. æq.


13. LIQUEURS.

Several of these were in the old editions of the London Pharmacopoeia, but have been gradually omitted; the tinctura senna being the only sweetened tincture left, and that is so purely medicinal in its use, that it still keeps its station.

Ratafia d'angelique. Angelica seeds 5j, stalks of angelica, bitter almonds blanched ana 4 oz. proof spirit 12 pints, white sugar 2lb; digest, strain, and filter: carminative.

Ratafia d'anis. Anise seed 2 oz. proof spirit 4 pints, sugar 10 oz.; it may be made of star anise seed.

Huile d'anis. Anise seed 2 oz. S. V. R. 4 pints, simp. syrup 4lb: tincture of vanilla may be added if agreeable.

Anisette de Bourdeaux. Sugar 9 oz. ol. anisi gtt. vj; rub together, add by degrees S. V. R. 2 pints, water 4 pints: filter.

Eau de vie d'Andaye. The same ingredients as the former, but less sugar and oil.

Ratafia de caffe. Roasted coffee, ground, 1lb, proof spirit 1 gallon, sugar 20 oz.: digest for a week.

Ratafia de cassis. Ripe black currants 6lb, cloves 3fs, cinnamon 3j, proof spirit 18 pints, sugar 3lb 8 oz.: digest a fortnight.

Ratafia des cerises. Morello cherries with their kernels bruised 8lb, proof spirit 8 pints; digest for a month, strain with expression, add sugar 1lb 8 oz.

Ratafia de Grenoble. Small wild black cherries with their kernels bruised 12lb, proof spirit 6 gall.: digest for a month, strain, add sugar 12lb, a little citron peel may be added at pleasure.

Ratafia de cacao. R. de chocolat. Caracca cacao
nits roasted 1 lb, West India cacao nuts roasted 8 oz. proof spirit 1 gallon: digest for a fortnight, strain, add sugar 1 lb 8 oz. tinct. of vanilla gtt. xxx.

Clairet. Rossalis des six graincs. The seeds of anise, fennel, dill, coriander, carui, and daucus Creticus ana 1 oz. proof spirit 4 pints, sugar 1 lb.

Ratafia de coings. Juice of quinces 6 pints, cinnam. 3⅛j, coriander seed bruised 3⅛j, cloves bruised gr. xv, mace 5⅛s, bitter almonds 3⅛j, S. V. R. 3 pints: digest for a week, add sugar 2 lb 8 oz.

Escubac. Usqitebaug. Saffron 1 oz. juniper berries 5⅛v, dates without their kernels, raisins 3 oz. jubebs 6 oz. anise seed, mace, cloves, coriander seed ana 3½, cin- nam. 5⅛j, proof spirit 12 pints, simple syrop 6 lb: pectoral, emmenagogue.

Ratafia de framboises. Strawberries 8 lb, proof spirit 4 pints, sugar 12 oz.

Ratafia de genièvre. Dried juniper berries not bruised 2 oz. proof spirit 4 pints, sugar 10 oz.

Ratafia de broù de noix. Young walnuts, whose shells are not yet hard, no. 60, brandy 4 pints, sugar 12 oz. mace, cinnamon, cloves ana gr. xv; digest for two or three months, press out the liquor, filter, and keep it for two or three years: stomachic.

Ratafia de noyaux. Peach or apricot kernels, with their shells, bruised, no. 120, proof spirit 4 pints, sugar 10 oz.: some reduce the S. V. R. to proof, with the juice of apricocks or peaches, to make this liqueur.

Chreme de noyaux. Bitter almonds blanched 4 oz. proof spirit 2 pints, sugar 1 lb. Chreme is from the Greek χρημα, an oily liniment, from its consistence; but it is frequently written by the French, creme, and by the English, cream.

Ratafia d'œillets. Clove pinks, the white heels pulled off, 4 lb, cinnamon, cloves ana gr. xv, proof spirit 1 gallon, sugar 1 lb.

Ratafia a la Provençale. Striped pinks 1 lb, proof spirit 2 pints, sugar 8 oz. juice of strawberries 11 oz. saffron gr. xv.

Ratifia d'ecorces d'oranges. Fresh peel of Seville oranges 4 oz. proof spirit 1 gallon, sugar 1 lb: digest for six hours.

Ratafia de fleurs d'oranges. Fresh flowers of the
orange tree 2lb, proof spirit 1 gallon, sugar 1½ 8 oz.: digest for six hours only.

**Huille de vanille.** S. V. R. 2 pints, simple syrup 2½, tincture of vanilla q. s.

**Vespetro.** Angelica seed 2 oz. coriander seed 1 oz. fennel seed, anise seed ana 3ij, lemons sliced, no. 2, proof spirit 4 pints, sugar 1lb.

**Ratafia a la violette.** Flor. orrice root 3ij, archel 1 oz. S. V. R. 4 pints: digest, strain, and add sugar 4½lb.

**Fenouillette de l'île de Rhe.** Fennel seed 2 oz. herb of the same 8 oz. S. V. R. 2 pints, water 4 pints, sugar 10 oz.

**Elephants milk.** *Urine d'éléphant.* Benjamin 2 oz. S. V. R. 1 pint, boiling water 2 pints and a half: when cold, strain, and add sugar 1½ 8 oz.

**Ratafia de baume de Tolu.** Balsam of Tolu 2 oz. S. V. R. 1 pint, boiling water 2 pints, sugar 1½ 8 oz.

**Citronelle.** *Eau de Barbades.* Fresh orange peel 1 oz. fresh lemon peel 4 oz. cloves 3js, coriander 3j, proof spirit 4 pints: distil in B. M. and add white sugar p. æq.

**Chrième des Barbades.** Orange peels, lemon peels ana no. 3, cinnamon 4 oz. mace 3ij, cloves 3j, rum 18 pints: distil in B. M. and add simple syrup p. æq.

2. Lemons sliced no. 24, citrons sliced no. 6, S. V. R. 2 gallons, fresh balm leaves 8 oz. water 3 gallons 4 pints: digest for a fortnight, strain.

**Cedrat.** Lemon peels no. 12, S. V. R. 2 gallons: distil in B. M. and add simple syrup p. æq.

**Parfait amour.** The same, coloured with a little cochineal.

**Marasquin de groseilles.** Gooseberries quite ripe 10½ lb, black-cherry leaves 12½; bruise and ferment; distil and rectify the spirit: to each pint of this spirit add as much distilled water, and sugar 1½.

**Huile de Venus.** Flowers of the wild carrot, picked, 6 oz. S. V. R. 10 pints; distil in B. M.; to the spirit add as much syrup of capillaire; it may be coloured with cochineal.

**Eau divine.** S. V. R. 1 gall. ess. of lemons, ess. of Bergamot ana 3j; distil in B. M. add sugar 4½ lb, dissolved in pure water 2 gallon. and lastly orange flower water 5 oz.

**Brandy shrub.** Brandy 9 pints, lemon juice, orange juice ana 1 pint, orange peels no. 4, lemon peels no. 2, sugar 2½ lb, water 5 pints.
Rum shrub. The same, using rum instead of brandy.

2. Concrete acid of lemons 8 oz. water 5 gal. raisin wine 4 gal. rum 10 gal. orange flower water 4 pints, honey 6 lb.

Chremé d'orange. Oranges sliced no. 36, S. V. R. 2 gal. sugar 18 lb, water 4 gal. 4 pints, tincture of saffron 1 oz. 31/4, orange flower water 4 pints: digest for a fortnight, strain.

All the above liqueurs are stimulant, and taken ad libitum for pleasure.

Liqueurs are also made by adding Hungary water, honey water, eau de Cologne, and several other spirits, to an equal quantity of simple syrop, or common capillaire.

14. CONSERVES.

Rob de berberis. Juice of barberries strained 1 pint, white sugar 3/4; boil down to a jelly.


Rob de cerasis. Kentish cherry juice, strained, 1 pint, sugar 3/4; boil down: refrigerant.

Rob de cornis. Cornelian cherries 3/4; boil in a little water, pulp through the sieve, add sugar 3/4, and boil down.

Rob cydoniorum. Juice of quinces, cleared by settling a while, 1 lb; boil to 1 lb, add sugar 3/4, and boil down.

Diacydonium. Flesh of quinces, boiled soft in water, 3/4, white sugar 3/4, boil to a jelly, and pour into moulds.

Rob prunorum acidorum. As the former, from unripe plums: astringent.


2. Juice of red currants, white sugar ana p. æq. stir it gently and smoothly for three hours, put it into glasses, and in three days it will conere into a firm jelly.

Rob of elder berries with sugar. Rob baccarum sambuci cum saccharo. Juice 1 lb, sugar 1 lb; boil down: detergent, used in gargles.

2. Juice 16 gal. sugar 87 lb; produced 130 lb.

Jelly of apples. Apple juice strained 1 lb, sugar 1 lb; boil to a jelly.

Strawberry jelly. Juice of strawberries 1 lb, sugar 1 lb; boil down.

Gooseberry jelly. Dissolve sugar in about half its weight of water, boil: it will be nearly solid when cold; to
this syrop add an equal weight of gooseberry juice, and give it a boil, but not long, for otherwise it will not fix.

DAMSON CHEESE. Boil the fruit in water q.s. to cover it, and pulp through a very coarse sieve, to each pound add sugar 4 oz. boil till it begins to candy on the sides, then pour it into tin moulds. Other kinds of plums may be treated in the same way, as also cherries and several kinds of fruit.

Scotch Marmelade. Juice of Seville oranges 2 pints, yellow honey 1 lb; boil to a proper consistence.

MEL HELLEBORATUM. Rad. helleb. alb. 1 lb, water 1 lb; soak, boil, press out the liquor, strain again, add honey 1 lb, and boil to a proper consistence: cathartic, in mania.


Rob diacaryon. Juice of green walnut husks 1 lb, honey 1 lb; boil down: stomachic 3 1/2 lb.

Rob diamorum. Juice of mulberries 1 lb, honey 1 lb; boil down: cooling.

Conserve of wormwood. Conserva absinthii maritim. Leaves 1 lb, sugar 1 lb; beat or grind into a conserve: tonic, stomachic.

Conserve cochlearle hortensis. Leaves 1 lb, sugar 1 lb; stimulant, antiscorbutic.

Conserve of hips. Conserva cynosbati. C. fructus cynosbati. Confectio rose caninae. Fruit, carefully separated from the seeds and their down, 1 lb, sugar 5 lb.

2. Conserva rose caninae. Fruit pulped 1 lb, sugar 1 lb; cooling.

3. Hips 3 lb, before pulping, after being pulped and beat up with white sugar 2 lb, produced 28 lb. The hips of rosa systyla and r. arvensis make a much finer flavoured conserve than those of r. canina, so much so that their conserve may be used as an excellent sweetmeat.

Conserve of mint. Conserva menthae foliorum. C. menthae sativa. Leaves 1 lb, sugar 1 lb; allays vomiting.

CONSERVE OF RUE. *Conserva rutae foliorum.* Leaves lbj, sugar lbij: antispasmodic.


CONSERVE OF SLOES. *Pulpa prunorum sylvestrium condita.* Conserva prunorum sylvestrium. C. prunus sylvestris. Soften the sloes by simmering them over the fire in a little water, taking care that they do not burst, pulp them through a sieve, add to the pulp three times its weight of sugar: astringent.

CONSERVA ARII. Fresh roots lbfs, sugar lbis: diuretic, attenuant.

CONSERVE OF WOOD SORREL. *Conserva foliorum lyjulae.* C. lyjulae. Leaves of wood sorrel lbj, sugar lbij: gratefully acid, of an elegant red colour, cooling.

CONSERVA SCILLAE. Fresh squills 3j, sugar 5x: diuretic, attenuant.

15. ELECTARIES.

Under the names of electaries are included all solid or pulpy mixtures of different substances which are not of an oily nature, but more or less soluble or diffusible in water. The name electarium has been usually written electuary; but Calvis Aurelianus, the most ancient author who uses the word, writes it electarium.

**Electarium e baccis lauri.** Fol. rutae sicc., sem. carui, sem. petrosel. vulg., baece. lauri ana 3j, sagapeni 3fs, pipier. nigri, castor. Russ. ana 5ij, mell. 3xv.

2. *Confectio rutae.* Fol. rutae sicc., sem. carui, baece. lauri ana 3j5fs, sagapeni 3fs, pip. nigri 3ij, mell. 5xvij: antihysterie, 5fs—3ij; in clysters carminative, 3j—5ij, in flatulent colic.

**Diacorallion.** Corall. albi, coral. rubri, boli Armen. veræ, sang. draconis ana 3j, margaritarum 3fs, lign. aloes, rosar. rubr., gum. tragaeanthæ, cinnam. ana 3jij, ligni santali albi et rubri ana 3j; sacchari in aq. cinnam. tenui soluti four times the weight of the species: absorbent.

**Diascordium.** *Electarium e scordio.* Species e scordo
cum opio 1ij, syr. papav. alb. ibiij: alexiterial, antispasmodic, astringent 3j—5ij.

Mithridatum. Confectio Damocritis. Cinnam. 3xiv, myrrhæ, agarici, nardi Indicæ, zz., croci, sem. thlaspis, thuris, terebinth. Chiaæ ana 3x, junci odorati, costi (or zedoar.), fol. malabathri (or macis), stœch., piper. long., sem. seselis, succ. hypocist., styri. colati, opopon., galbani col., opobalsamī (or ol. nuc. mosch. expr.), castor. Russ., ana 5j, polii, scordiī, carpobalsamī (or cubeb.), pip. alb., sem. dauci Cret., bdellii ana 3vij, nardi Celticse, rad. gent., pip. malabathri (or macis), stoech., piper., longi, sem. seselis, succ. hypocist., syr. papav. albi, q. s.


3. Species for mithridate 71b, honey 21b, S. V. R., water ana 1 pint: astringent, narcotic, but less so than Venice treacle, 3ij—5ij.

Philonium Romanum. Piper. albi, sem. hyoscyami albi ana 3v, opii 3jfs, cass. lign. 3jfs, sem. apii 3j, sem. petros. Macedon., sem. fœnic., sem. dauci Cret. ana 3ii gr. v, croci 3jfs, spicae Ind., pyrethri, zedoar. ana gr. xv, cinnam. 3jfs, myrrhæ, castorei ana 3ij, syr. papav. alb. q. s.

2. Philonium Londonense. Piper. albi, zz., sem. carui ana 3ii, opii colati 3v, syr. papav. alb. boiled down to the consistence of honey 3xx 3ij.


4. Confectio opii. Opii duri 3vij, pip. longi 3ij, zz. 3ij, sem. carui 3iij, simple syrop ibij: stimulant, dose of philonium 3j—5jfs, of the confection only gr. x—5fs.

Venice treacle. Theriaca Andromachi. Trochisci de scillâ ibijs, piper. longi, opii col., vipera. sicca. ana 3iij, cinnam., opobalsamī (or ol. nuc. mosch. expr.) ana 3ij, agarici, radicis iridis Flor., herb. scordii, flor. ros. rubr., sem. napi, extr. glycyrrh. ana 3jfs, nardi Ind., croci, amomi, myrrhæ,


3. Rad. angelicae 3vij, rad. valerianæ 3iiij, rad. gentiana. 3vj, zedoariae, sem. cardam. min. ana 3ij, croci, succ. glycyrrh., myrrh., opii ana 3j, honey 3lxxv; the opium is to be dissolved in sherry q. s.: heating, alexiterial, anodyne, narcotic, 3jfs—3jfs.

Electuarium oplatum. E. Thebaicum. Pulv. aromatici 3vj, rad. serpent. Virg. 3iiij, opii 3fs, syrup. zz. lbj; the opium to be dissolved in sherry q. s.


Theriaca Londinensis. Cataplasma e cymino. Sem. cymiæ lbfs, bacc. lauri, fol. scord., rad. serp. Virg. ana 3iiij, caryoph. arom. 3j, honey 3xlvij: the old formula had opium in it, and was made up with syrup of poppies.

2. For cloves, put in twice the weight of allspice; at present mostly used by the ferriers as an alexipharmic; formerly given 3ij—3fs, the old form being weaker than Venice treacle, but pleasanter to the taste.

Sir Walter Rawleigh's cordial. Confectio Raleighana. C. cardiaæ. Sum. rorism. recen., bacc. junip. ana lbij, sem. card. min., zedoar., croci ana lbij, proof spir. cong. jfs; make a tincture, strain, evaporate to lbij, then
add pulv. e chel. cancr. comp. 3xvj, cinnam., nuc. mosch. ana 3ij, caryoph. arom. 3ij, sacch. albi 1bij. Sir W. R.'s own formula was far more complicated.

2. *Confectio aromatic* P. L. before 1809. Zedoar., croci ana 1bs, aquæ 1bij; infuse for a day and night, press and strain, evaporate to 1bjfs, add pulv. e chel. cancr. comp. 3xvj, cinnam., nuc. mosch. ana 3ij, caryoph. arom. 3ij, sem. cardam. min. 3fs, sacch. alb. 1bij.


4. *Confectio aromatic* P. D. Cinnam., nuc. mosch. ana 3ij, sacch. alb., croci ana 3ij, sem. cardam. min., caryoph. ana 3ij, cretæ precip. 3ij, syr. aurant. cort. q. s.


6. Turmeric 61b, cass. (parvae) 31b, cardam. min. 11b 8 oz. nutmegs 11b, cloves 11b, chalk ppd. 71b; grind together; to each 41b of these species add saffron 11b 6 oz. S. V. R. 3 pints, chalk ppd. 101b, oil of cloves, true, 2 oz. tinct. stomach. 8 oz. syrop of saffron 101b; the saffron should be the best Spanish, and infused for a week in the spirit of wine, when good, it will bear 14 or 16 1b of chalk, and yet be of a good colour.

7. Rad. zedoar. 21b, water 1 gall.; evaporate to 6 pints, add sugar 121b, and when cold add species for conf. arom. 601b (composed of gum. Seneg. 41b, rad. curcum. Chin. 81b, nuc. mosch. 41b, cassia parvae 81b, gran. Parad. 11b, sem. cardam. min. 11b, starch 61b, chalk ppd. 211b, corall. rub. ppt. 71b), as also S. V. R. 2 pints, aloes, cassiae, sem. cardam. min. ana 4 oz. nuc. mosch. 8 oz. croci in feno 11b, pulv. chel. canc. comp. 4 oz.: if the colour is not good, add kali ppd. 1 oz.

**Diacassia cum manna. Electarrium e cassia. Electuaria e cassia.** Pulp of cassia fistula 1bs, mannæ 3ij, pulp. tamarind. 3ij, syr. rosarum 1bs.


**Syrupus senne P. D.** Sennæ 5fs, boiling water 1bj; infuse, strain, add manna, sugar ana 1bj.

COMPOUNDS.—15. Electaries.

ol. 5j, aq. ferv. lbj; infuse, strain, add manna, sugar ana lbj. These are of the consistence of soft manna, and not syrups.

Electuarium ex elleboro. Rad. elleb. albi lbj, aquæ lbxij; boil to lbvj, strain, add honey lbijj, and boil to the consistence of honey: cathartic.


2. Electuarium sennas. Senna 3mJ» pulp. prun. Gall. lbj, pulp. tamarind. 3iij, common treacle lbijfs, ol. carui 5ij.

3. Electuarium cassia: senna: Fol. sennae 5viij, sem. coriand. 5iiij, rad. glycyrhrh. 5iij, figs, pulp. prun. ana lbj, pulp. tamarind. lbfs, sacch. alb. lbijfs.

4. Senna (parva) 4lb, coriander seed 2lb, raisins 10lb, stick liquorice lb 8 oz. prunes 10lb, tamarinds 10lb, treacle 28lb.

5. Figs 20lb, prunes 14lb, tamarinds 14lb, cass. fistula 20lb, white sugar 50lb, stick liquorice 4lb 8 oz. senna 12lb, coriander seed 8lb; produced 124lb of elect. len. optimum.

6. Figs 49lb, tamarinds 28lb, treacle 56lb, jalap 1lb, ivory black 2lb, senna (parva) 10lb, coriander seed 7lb; produced 140lb.

7. Pulp 10lb (made of tamarind. rubr., prunes ana 14lb, treacle 7lb), treacle 20lb; boil well together, and add species (made of senna 12lb, coriander seed 8lb) 5lb 8 oz. Laxative, 5ij—3fs, or more.

8. The pulp of apples is used for the others; and coloured with walnut rinds.

Caryocostinum. Electarium e scammonio P. L. 1745. Scamm. 3jfs, caryoph. arom., zz. ana 5vj, ol. carui 5fs, honey lbfs: the original receipt had half the quantity of scammony, and as much hermodactyls.

2. Electuarium e scammonio P. L. 1788. Confectio scammonæ: The same, with syrop of roses instead of honey.

3. Electuarium scammonii. Scamm., zz. ana 3j, ol. caryoph. arom. 3j, syr. aurant. cort. q. s.

4. Scamm. Alepp., piment., rad. glycyrhrh. ana 12 oz. zz. 11b 8 oz. ol. carui 1 oz. 5iv, ol. caryoph. ver. 5ij, honey 12lb.

5. Rad. jalapæ, zz. ana 1 oz. 3iiij, scammm. 5vj, ol. carui
COMPOUNDS.—15. Electaries.

3ij, ol. caryoph. ver. gtt. xvii, honey 1lb 8 oz.: purgative, 2ij—3ij.

Confectio Amygdale. C. amygdalarum. Sweet almonds, blanched, 3ij, gum Arabic 5ij, white sugar 3jfs: used to make emulsions when required, by merely rubbing down with distilled water.

Ward’s paste for fistula. Piper. nigri, rad. enulae camp. ana 1lb, sem. fænic. duc. 3lb, honey, white sugar ana 2lb: in fistula, dose the size of a nutmeg, three or four times a day.

Plukenet’s ointment for cancer. Arsenic. alb., fl. sulph., fl. ranunculi flamnulas, fl. cotulæ fætidæ, made into a paste with white of egg.

Confectio Japonica. Electuarium mimosa; catechù. Catechu 4ij, gum. kino 3ij, cinnam., nuc. mosch. ana 3ij, opii 5j (dissolved in sherry q. s.), syr. rosar. rubr. boiled to the consistence of honey 2ij 3ij.

2. Electuarium catechu composition. Catechu 3iv, cinnam. 3ij, kino 3ij, opii pur. 3jfs (dissolved in sherry q. s.), syr. ziz. boiled to the consistence of honey 1bij 3ij.


Almond paste. Almonds blanched 4 oz. lemon juice 2 oz. oil of almonds 3 oz. water 1 oz. proof spirit 6 oz.

2. Bitter almonds blanched 1lb, white of 4 eggs, rose water, S. V. R. ana q. s.

Brown almond paste. Bitter almonds blanched, pulp of raisins ana 1lb, proof spirit q. s.: cosmetic, softens the skin and prevents chaps.

Fox lungs. Lohoch e pulmone vulpiùm. The lungs of a fox dried and powdered, Span. liquorice, maidenhair, anise seed, fennel seed ana p. æq. white sugar made into a syrup with coltsfoot and scabious water three times the weight of the species: the original prescription of Mesue has honey instead of syrup.

2. Sperm. ceti, succ. glycyrrh. ana 8 oz. water q. s. to soften the liquorice and make an electary, then add honey 2lb, ol. anisi q. s. to flavour it rather strongly: pectoral; used in coughs, although omitted by the college for more than a century, still retains its place in the public opinion: the druggists have substituted spermà cetì for fox lungs.

Quince marmelade. Miva vel gelatina cydoniorum. Juice of quinces 1bxij, boil to a half, add white wine 1bv,
simmer away about 3 or 4 pints, let it settle, strain, add white sugar lbijj, and boil till it fixes when cold.

Mel boracis. Mel subboratis. Soda, borax 3j; mel despum. 3j; detergent: used as a gargle in aphthae.

Unguentum Aegypticum. Rough verdigrise ppd. 3v, honey 3xiv, vinegar 3vij; boil to a proper consistence.

2. Mel Aegypticum. This is the thin portion that separates from unguentum Aegypticum by keeping.

3. Oxy mel aruginis. Linimentum ceruginis. Verdigrise 3j, vinegar 3vij; dissolve, strain, add honey 3xiv: boil to a proper consistence: deterrent, and used to keep down fungous flesh; diluted, is used in gargles.

Tapsimel P. L. before 1745. Succ. chelidonii, succ. tapsi barbatij ana lbij, honey lbij; boil down, add vitriol, virid., alum. ust. q. s. to make an ointment: used to cure the itch, by being exhibited as a suppository, or by being merely smelled!

Mel solutivum. Liquor left on distilling 6lb of damask roses, cummin seed 3j, moist sugar lbiiij, honey lbij; boil down.

Emplastrum ammoniaci. Gum ammoniac 3v, distilled vinegar 3vij; evaporate to a proper thickness: discutient, in scrofula and white swellings. The empl. ex ammon. P. L. 1720, was an unguent, containing ammon. 3vij in 3xxvij s.

Emplastrum ex ammoniacum cum Mercurio. E. ammoniaci cum hydrargyro P. L. Hydrag. 3ijj, balsam. sulph. 3j; rub together, add gum. ammon. lbij.

2. Emplastrum ammoniaci cum hydrargyro P. D. Use tereb. com. 3j, to kill the quicksilver.

Ready made mustard. Flour of black mustard seed, well sifted from the bran, 3lb, salt 1lb; make it up with currant wine, and add 3 or 4 spoonfuls of sugar to each pint. Must, i.e. grape juice, was formerly used, whence its name.

2. Flour of mustard 8lb, wheat flour, bay salt ana 1lb and half, Cayenne pepper 2 oz. and an half, water q. s.

Chelsea Pensioner. G. guaiaci 3j, rhabarb. 3ij, cren. tart. 3j, fl. sulph. 3ijj, nuc. mosch. no. j, mellis lbij; dose coch. maj. ij, night and morning, in rheumatism.

Bittern. Extract of cocculus Indicus, extract of quassia, Spanish liquorice, calcined sulphate of iron: sold in large casks to brewers.

Multum. Extract of quassia, and liquorice root, used by brewers in lieu of hops and malt.
Flash. Extract of capsicum with sugar, but sold as burnt sugar and isinglass: used to colour brandy and rum, and make them appear stronger.

Newmann's opium. Opii q. p. soak in water, scumming it carefully, then strain, add a little sugar, and set it in a warm place to ferment; when the fermentation slackens, it may be excited again by stirring up the lees; continue this for some months until the fermentation can no longer be excited, then strain and evaporate to a pilular consistence; but it answers better given in a liquid than in a solid form: hypnotic and anodyne.

Extractum, seu Laudanum cydoniatum. Opii ἰβψ, succ. cydon. ἰβψ, digest, filter, evaporate to an extract, adding ol. cinn., ol. caryoph., ol. macis ana gtt. x.

Langelott's prepared opium. Opii ἰβψ, succ. cydoniorum ἰβψ, kali ppi. ἵψ, sacchar. ἵψ; ferment for some time, filter, and evaporate to the consistence of honey, upon which digest S. V. R. filter, and distil off the spirit.

Extractum opii, P. Wurtemberg. Opii ἵψ, aquæ comm. c. succo citri acidulatae ἰβψ; boil, filter, and evaporate.

Ludolph's magistry of opium. Magisterium opii Ludovici. Dissolve opium in vinegar, strain, and add aqua kali until the precipitation ceases; filter, and dry the precipitate.

Quercetan's opium. Dissolve opium in vinegar, filter, and evaporate the liquor to the consistence of an extract. This electary is recommended by Horst, Sylvius, Langley, and others, as milder than crude opium.

Glaser's prepared opium. Digest opium in May dew, filter, and evaporate.

Opium prepared with vinegar. Dissolve opium in vinegar; filter, and distil off the acid, repeating this three times.

Glauber's prepared opium. Opii ἵψ, spir. salis ἵψ, cremor. tartari ἵψ; mix, digest with S. V. R., filter, and distil off the spirit.

Cataplasma aluminis. Alum. ἵψ, cons. rosar. ἵψ, album. unius ovi; in ophthalmia.

Cataplasma carbonis ligni. Farinæ lini ἰβψ, ligni carb. ppæ. ἵψ, aq. ferv. q. s.: in gangrene and fetid ulcers.

Cataplasma cicutæ. Cicutaæ fol. m. ἵψ, coque in aq. ἰβψ, adde farinæ lini, vel avenæ q. s.: in open cancer.
Cataplasmata dauci. Rad. dauci 1bfs, coque in aquæ q. s. ut sit mollis: in scorbutic ulcers.

Cataplasmata digitalis. Fol. digitalis sicc. 3ijj (or fol. dig. rec. 3iv), aquæ 1bij, coque ad dimidium; strain, and with the decoction and lintseed meal make a poultice for irritable, painful ulcers.

Cataplasmata effervescens. Far. tritici Tbj, cerevisiæffëfs; mix, expose to a gentle heat until it begins to ferment: in gangrene.

Cataplasmata Goulardi. Extract. Saturni 3js, spir. vini rect. 3ij, aquæ 5xij, micae panis q. s.: in inflammations.

Cataplasmata farinæ lini. Far. lini q. p. aquæ ferv. q. s.; smear the surface with oil before it is applied: to promote suppuration.

Cataplasmata panis. Micae panis, far. lini ana p. æq. lactis ferventis q. s.: for the same purpose.

Cataplasmata roseæ. Cons. rosar. 3ij, alum. 5fs—3j: for weak eyes, or chronic ophthalmia.

Cataplasmata salis communis. Pulv. lini, micae panis ana p. æq. aquæ sale communis saturates q. s.: in enlarged glands or wens.

Cataplasmata salis Glauberi. Sal. Glauberi 3j, aq. ferv. q. s.: solve et adde micae panis q. s.: in inflammation of the eyes.

Cataplasmata emeticum. Tabaci fol. 3ij, aq. q. s. to beat up into a poultice; to be applied to the epigastric region.

Electarium anthelminticum. Stanni pulv. 3ijj, conf. rosæ Gall. 3fs, syr. simpl. q. s.: dose a table spoonful every morning for three days; to be succeeded by a cathartic.

Electarium catharticum. Conf. seunæ 3fs, lact. sulph. 3fs, syr. rosæ q. s.: dose 3j, three or four times a day, in pills.


Electarium emmenagogicum. Myrrhae 3j, ferri ammon. gr. vj, syr. zz. q. s.: size of a nutmeg to be taken twice a day.

Electarium stimulans. Gum. ammon. 3j, aceti scillæ q. s. ut fiat emplastrum: to be applied to the pit of the stomach.
COMPOUNDS.—15. Electaries.

Electarium dolichos. Pods scraped into syrup, till the hairs render it as thick as honey; dose a teaspoonful in the morning fasting, as a vermifuge, a purge being given in a day or two afterwards.

Electarium sulphuris. Fl. sulph. 3fs, elect. lenit. 3ij, salis nitri 3ij, syr. cort. aurant. q. s.: in piles, dose 3j—3ij, bis terve die.

Electarium terebinthine. Ol. tereb. rect. 3j, mellis 3fs: dose, coch. min. j—ij, bis in die, in gonorrhœa.

Epithema ammoniaci. Gum. ammon. 3iij, solve in aceti scillæ q. s. cui adde extr. cicutæ 3ij, extr. Saturni 3j: for white swellings.


Epithema terebinthine. Mellis, tereb. vulg. ana 3j, far. tritici, q. s.: for chilblains.

2. Tereb. comm. 3j, vitellum unius ovi: as a digestive to wounds.

Causticum commune c. opio. Potassæ c. calce 3ij, opii pulv. 3fs, sapon. moll. q. s. to fungous ulcers.

Pastæ epispastica. Canthar., farinæ tritici ana p. æq. acet. q. s.: superior to blistering plaster.

Linctus demulcens. Sperm. ceti, pulv. trag. comp. ana 3fs, syr. papav. q. s. ut f. linctus: dose a teaspoonful occasionally.

Linctus expectorans. Oxym. scillæ, syr. althææ, muc. gum. Arab. ana 3fs.

Linctus stimulans. Mellis 3j, ol. terebinth. 3ij: dose a teaspoonful night and morning, with a draught of any weak drink.

Cathartic suppository. Sapo dur. gr. x, elaterii gr. ij: used when a powerful action is required.

Narcotic suppository. Soap 3j, opium Оjfs: useful in nephritic pains.

Suppositorium vermifugum. Saponis duri 3j, aloes Socotr. gr. x; to be introduced immediately after a stool.

Composition for encaustic painting. Gum Arabic 9 oz. water a pint; dissolve, add mastich in fine powder 14 oz. boil to a paste, add white wax 10 oz. in small pieces,
and whilst hot, add by degrees cold spring water 2 pints, then strain the composition, which will be like cream.

2. Or mix mastich 24 oz. with the gum water, leaving out the wax, and when sufficiently beaten and mixed over the fire, add by degrees cold water 24 oz. and strain.

3. Or dissolve gum Arabic 9 oz. in water 24 oz. then add 1 1/2 lb of white wax, boil them over a slow fire, pour it into a cold vessel, beat it well together: when this is mixed with the colours, it will require more water than the others. Used in painting, the colours being mixed with these compositions as with oil, adding water, if necessary; when the painting is finished, melt some white wax, and with a hard brush varnish the painting, and when cold, rub it to make it entirely smooth.—Miss Greenland.

**Blacking paste.** Rape oil 3 oz. oil of vitriol 3 oz.; mix; the next day add treacle, ivory black ana 3 lb. stone blue 6 oz. vinegar q.s. to form a stiff paste: this will fill 1 doz. tin boxes.

2. Rape oil 3 oz. treacle, brown sugar ana 9 oz.; mix, add ivory black 3 lb, flour paste 2 lb; when the paste is quite smooth, thin it to the consistence of honey, with vinegar q.s.: used for making blacking for leather.

 Moschus redscctus. Nuc. mosch., macis, cinnam., caryoph. arom., spicæ nardi ana p. æq. blood q.s.: beat it into a paste, dry in the sun, moisten it with musk water, and add 1-4th of pure musk.

2. Toasted bread, goat's blood ana 2 oz. pure musk 1 oz.; beat well together, and fill the bags.

3. Styrax, labdanum, lign. aloes pulv. ana 4 oz. musk, civette ana 3 lb; mix.


 Ambræ-grisea redsccta. Ben nuts 3 oz. sperm. ceti 5 oz. benjamin, Flor. orrice root, starch ana 7 oz. asphaltum 1 oz. musk 3 Iv, ambergrise 6 oz. mucilage of gum tragacanth q.s.

 Zibethum redscctum. Civette q.p.: mix it with ox gall and storax.

2. Civette 18 oz. pulp of raisins 8 oz. musk 1 oz. : mix, and keep it in a warm place for 3 weeks or a month.

3. Civette 20 oz. styr. liquid., honey, ox gall, pulp of figs ana 2 oz. and a half, musk 1 oz.
16. PILLS.

These differ from the electaries as being solely designed for medicines, which are of a powerful nature, and whose doses must be determined with some accuracy. Although called pills, the greater number of them are kept in the shops in mass, and are only made into pills when wanted for use, or sale by retail. Boluses and the horse-balls, usually kept in the shops, are also included under this title, as they in fact differ only in magnitude. Pills are frequently ordered in old prescriptions to be gilt or silvered, which is easily done by placing them as soon as made at convenient distances, upon a leaf of gold or silver, then cutting off the requisite portion, letting the pills and leaf fall into a very dry gallipot; and after covering it with a slip of paper and the hand, shaking the whole for a moment or two: the leaf will thus adhere to the pills, but this ornament prevents their solution. The size of pills varies in different countries; in England they are of the size of small peas, and about gr. v each; the Germans make them very small, ordering 30 or 40 in common for a dose, so that they are nick-named mice-turds, which, in fact, their pills resemble; the French, on the other hand, make them so large that they resemble our boluses.

AROMATIC PILLS. *Pilulae diambræ sine odoratis.* P. aromaticæ. Aloes Soc. ‡ijfs, gum. guaiaci ‡ij, species aromat., bals. Peruv. ana ‡ijfs: in small doses diaphoretic; in larger, purgative; now kept in powder, by the name of pulv. aloes comp., and pulv. aloes cum guaiaco.

*Pilulae Coccii minores.* P. ex colocynthis cine aloe. Al. Soc., scammon. ana ‡ij, pulp. colocynth. ‡ij, ol. caryoph. arom. ‡ij.


4. Aloes, pulp. colocynt., pulv. jalapii ana 1½, ol. caryoph. 2 oz. syr. spin. cervi q. s.


1 oz. syr. spin. cervi 2lb 12 oz.: cathartic, gr. v—x, or more.

Aloe pills. Family pills. Antibilious pills. Aloe rosata. Aloe Socotr. 4 oz. succ. rosar. Damasc. 1bij; evaporate to a proper consistence.

2. Pilulæ ex aloe. Aloe Socotr. 3{ij, extr. gentian. 3fs, syr. zz. q. s.

3. Pilulæ alocis compositæ. Instead of the syr. zz. of the last, use ol. carui min. xl, and syr. simp.

4. Pilulæ aloes cum zingibere. Aloes hep. 3ij, rad. zingib. 3{ij, sapo. alb. 5fs, ol. menth. pip. 3fs.


Coloquintida pills. Pilulae æ duobus. Pulp. colo- cynth., scammonii ana 3{ij, ol. caryophyll. arom. 3fs, syr. de spin. cerv. q. s.

2. Pilulæ ex coloacynthide simpliciores. The same, with a double proportion of oil of cloves.

Female pills. Pilulæ ephracticae. Pil. aromatic. 3ijj, rhabarb., extr. gentian., sal. Martis ana 3ij, kali ppi. 3fs, syr. rosar. solut. q. s.


Fetid pills. Pilulæ foetidæ. P. gummosæ. Galbani, myrrhæ, opoponacis, sagapeni ana 3ij, assæ foetidæ 3fs, syr. croci q. s.

2. Pilulæ galbani compositæ. Omit the opoponax, and put in an extra 3fs of myrrh and sagapenum.

3. Pilulæ assæ foetidæ compositæ. Assæ foetidæ, galbani, myrrhæ ana 3ij, ol. succini rect. 3ij, syr. simpl. q. s.


5. Galbani, myrrhæ, sagapeni ana 12 oz. opononacis 8 oz. gum. foetidæ 6 oz. syr. croci 1bij 8 oz.: antispasmodic, gr. x—3fs, bis terve die, in hysterics and nervous complaints.

Gumbooge pills. Pilulæ de gutta gamandrae. Resineæ jalap., scammonii, gutt. gan., calomel. ana 5fs, gum. ammon. 3ijj (dissolved in suc. irid. nostr.), tartar. vitriol. 3ijj, mastich. 3j, croci 3ij, ol. terebinth. gtt. xl, syr. spinæ cervinæ q. s.

2. Pilulæ cambogice compositæ. Gutt. gumb., aloes


3. *Pilulae hydragoœ*. Gum. ammon. 3ij, aloes Socotr., G. G. G. ana 3ij, elaterii contriti 5fs, tinct. gentianae q. s. to form pills of gr. ij, each: violently cathartic; used in dropsy.

**Rhubarb Pills.** *Pilulae de rhabarbaro*. Rhabarb. 3j, resin. jalap., tartar. vitriol. ana 3jfs, ol. dist. nuc. moch. 3fs, extr. gentian. liq. q. s.

2. Rhabarb. 3j, aloes Socotr. 3vj, myrrhae 3jfs, ol. menth. pip. 3fs, syr. cort. aurant. q. s.: stomachic, laxative, Ξj, bis in die.


3. *Pilulae alocus cum myrrha*. The same, but with simple syrop.

4. *Pilulae alocos et myrrhae* P. D. Aloes hepat. 3j, myrrh. 3fs, croci 3j, ol. carui 3fs, syr. simp. q. s.

5. *Pilulae alocos et myrrhae* P. E. Aloes Soc. 3iij, myrrhae 3j, croci 3j, syr. simp. q. s.

6. Aloes 1lb, myrrhae 8 oz. croci in foeno 2 oz. syr. croci 1lb 8 oz.

7. Aloes 1lb, myrrha. 6 oz. croci, pulv. curcumæ veri ana 3 oz. syr. croci q. s.: stomachic, purgative, gr. x—Ξj.

**Rudius’s Pills.** *Pilulae Rudii*. Pulp. colocynth. 5vj, ras. agarici, rad. helleb. nigri, rad. turpethi ana 3jfs, cinnam., macis, caryoph. arom. ana Ξij, S. V. R. 3x; digest four days, strain with strong pressure, add scammonii 3fs, aloes Socotr. 3j: distil off the spirit till the remainder is left of the consistence of honey, and reduce this to a mass by farther evaporation.

2. *Extractum catharticum*. Pulp. colocynth. 5vj, cardam. min. 3fs, proof spirit lbj; digest, express, and dissolve in the tincture aloes Socotr. 3jfs; scammon. 3fs, draw off the spirit, and reduce the remainder to a proper consistence.

3. *Extractum colocynthidis compositum* P. L. before 1809. Pulp. colocynth. 5vj, proof spir. lbj; digest, press out the tincture, add aloes Socotr. 3jfs, scammon. 3fs, distil off the spirit, adding towards the end cardam. min. 3j.
4. *Extractum colocynthidis compositum* P. L. 1809. Pulp. colocynth. ½v, water lbij; digest, strain, add aloes Socotr. ½fs, scammon. ½fs, sapon. duri ½ij, evaporate, adding as before, cardam. min. ½j.

5. *Extractum colocynthidis compositum* P. L. 1815. As the last, omitting the soap.

6. *Extractum colocynthidis compositum* P. D. As no. 4, using only lbij of water, and adding the soap, previously reduced to a jelly by water, along with the cardamoms towards the end.

7. Colocynth. 15 oz. aloes Soc. ½b, gum. scam. 10 oz. sem. coriand. 2 oz. ½iv, proof spirit 2 gall.; cathartic, gr. v—xxx, ter die, till it operates, the original formula esteemed one of the most certain purges known, and used when evacuation was difficult to be procured, but yet absolutely necessary.


2. *Pilulae* e styrace P. L. since 1745. Styr. calam. colati ½ij, opii colati ½v: M.

3. *Pilulae* e styrace P. D. Styr. purif. ½ij, opii pur. moll., croci ana ½j: M. Anodyne, gr. iij—x; used in the coughs of aged persons as a night pill.

Common night pills. Anodyne pills. *Nepenthes opiatum* P. L. 1688. Extr. opii (made first with distilled vinegar, and then with proof spirit) ½j, extr. croci (made with proof spirit) ½fs, castor. ½j, tint. spec. diambre sine odor. (made of spec. ½iiij in S. V. R. q. s.) ol. nuc. mosch. gtt. x; evaporate to a mass for pills.

2. *Laudanum* P. L. 1720. The same, omitting the extraction of the opium with distilled vinegar.

3. *Pilulae* saponaceæ. Opii colati (moistened with wine) ½fs, sapon. alb. ½iv, ess. limon. ½j: M.

4. *Pilulae* ex opio. Opii purif. duri ½ij, extr. glycyrrh. ½j: M.


6. *Pilulae* opiate. *P. Thebaicae*. Opii ½j, extr. glycyrrh. ½vij, soften with proof spirit, add pip. Jamaica. ½j. Anodyne, narcotic, gr. v—xx; but the very different strength of the several formulæ must be considered: dissolve
 quicker in the stomach than storax pills, and better adapted for occasional exhibition: the omission of the extraction of the opium with vinegar, renders their action not so mild as the original prescription.

**Mercurial pill.** The blue pill. *Pilulæ Mercuriales.*

1. **Pilulæ ex hydrargyro.** Hydrarg. pur., extr. glycyrrh. ana 5ij, rad. glycyrrh. 3ij.

2. **Pilulae hydrargyri P. L. & D.** Hydrarg. pur. 5ij, conserv. rosar. 5ij, rad. glycyrrh. 3ij.

3. **Pilulae hydrargyri P. E.** Hydrarg. pur., conserv. rosar. ana 3ij, amyli 5ij, mucil. gum. Arab. q. s. and make the whole into 480 pills.


5. Hydrarg. 12 oz. tereb. comm. q. s. rhabarb. 2 oz. 3ij, pulp. colocynth. 4 oz. Deobstruent, alterative, gr. v—xx, bis terve die, in syphilis, and most chronic or little known complaints.


2. **Pilulae hydrargyri submuriatis P. L. 1815.** As the former, substituting mucil. gum. Arab. for balsam Copaibae.

James's analeptic pills. Pil. Rufi lib, calc. antimonii lote 8 oz. gum. guaiaci 8 oz.: M. and make 32 pills from each drachm.

2. Pil. Rufi, pulv. antimonialis, gum. guaiaci ana 3ij: make into 20 pills with tincture of castor.

Anderson's Scots pills. Aloes Bbds. lib, rad. hel-leb. nigr., rad. jalapii, kali ppi. ana 1 oz. ol. anisi 5iv, syr. simp. q. s.

2. Aloes B. B. 21b 8 oz. water 8 oz.; soften, add jalap., sem. anisi pulv., ebor. ustii ana 8 oz. ol. anisi 1 oz.


Hoope's pills. Vitriol. virid., aquæ ana 8 oz.: dissolve, add aloes Barb. 21b 8 oz. canellæ albae 6 oz. gum. myrrh. 2 oz. opoponacis 3iiij.

2. Sal. Martis 2 oz. pulv. aloes c. canella lib, mucilag.
gum. tragacanthæ, tinct. aloes ana q. s.; cut each drachm into 18 pills, put 40 in a box.


Ward's antimonial pill. Glass of antimony, finely levigated, 4 oz. dragon's blood 1 oz. mountain wine q. s. make into pills of gr. jf's each.


Dixon's antibilious pills. Aloes, scammony, rhubarb, and tartar emetic.

Fothergill's pills. Aloes, scammony, coloquintida, and diaphoretic antimony.

Peter's pills. Aloes, jalap, scammony, gambooge, ana 5ij.

Speediman's pills. Aloes, myrrh, rhubarb, extr. chamaëm., ol. chamaëm.

Barclay's antibilious pills. Extr. coloc. 5ij, resin. jalapæ, 5j, sap. amygd. 5jfs, guaiaci 5ij, tart. emet. gr. viij, ol. junip., ol. caruï, ol. ror. marinae ana gtt. iv, syr. rhanni q. s. to form 64 pills.

Pilule arsenici. Arsen. alb. gr. j, sacch. albi gr. x, micas panis q. s. fiant pil. x: tonic, in periodical head-aches, aegus.

Pilule calomelanos. Calomel. gr. iij, jalapæ gr. ix, muc. gum. Arab. q. s. fiant pil. iij: to be taken at night.

2. Merc. corros. subl. 3j, hydrarg. 3j, gum. tragac. gr. xij, scammonii, jalapæ ana 5v, syr. simpl. q. s.; make into pills of gr. iv each: usually employed in syphilis, two or four pills every night. The sublimate is changed to calomel.

Pilule conii. Calomel. gr. ix, extr. conii 5j, camphoræ 5fs, spir. rect. gtt. v, fiant pil. xxiv: two to be taken every three or four hours; in spasmodic difficulty of urine.

Pilule ferrī cum myrrha. Myrrhae 5ij, natri ppi. sal. Martis, sacch. albi ana 5j: tonic, emmenagogue, two or four, thrice a day.
PILULE SCILLÆ COMPOSITE. Scillæ rec. 3ij, zingib., sapon. duri ana 3ij, gum. ammon. 3ij, syr. simp. q. s.

2. PILULÆ SCILLITICAæ. Scillæ succ. 3ij, gum. ammon., sem. cardam., extr. glycyrrh. ana 5j, syr. simp. q. s.

3. PILULÆ SCILLÆ CUM ZINGIBERE. Scillæ pulv. 3j, zingib. 3ij, ol. anisi gtt. x, saponis in gelatinam reducti q. s.: expectorant, two to four, thrice a day.

PILULE TEREBINTHINE. Tereb. Chiae 5ij, rhabarb. 3j, bals. Copaibæ q. s.

2. Tereb. Chiae, olibani ana 3j, sal. Martis 3ij, bals. Copaibæ q. s.: tonic, astringent, three or six, bis terve in die, in gonorrhœa.

BOLUS ALUMINIS. Alum. gr. xv, cons. rosar. 3ij, syr. cort. aurant. q. s. in fluxes.

BOLUS MOSCHI. Moschi gr. xv, camph. gr. v, syr. q. s.: in convulsive affections in typhoid fevers.

2. Moschi, ammoniae carb. ana 3ij, cons. rosar. q. s. every three hours in mortifications accompanied with spasms.

BOLUS VITRIOLI ALBI. Vitr. albi pur. gr. xxv, cons. rosar. q. s.: in camomile or green tea, when poison has been swallowed.

PILULE ANTHELMINTICAÆ. G. G. G. gr. viij, calomel, gr. v, muc. gum. Arab. q. s. for one morning dose.

PILULÆ ASTRINGENTES. Sacch. Saturni gr. iij, opii gr. j, f. pil. iij; one to be taken twice a day; drinking draughts acidulated with vinegar after it.

PILULE CATHARTICAÆ. Extr. coloc. c. 3j, opii gr. iij, ol. nuc. mosch. gtt. iv, f. pil. xij: dose ij every hour until two stools have been obtained.

2. Aloes Soc. 3ij, scammonii gr. xij, extr. rhabarb. 3ij, capsici gr. vj, ol. caryoph. gtt. v; f. pil. xvij: dose 2 at bedtime, occasionally.

3. Pulv. al. c. 3j, pulv. antim. gr. v, sapon. duri gr. x, decoct. al. comp. q. s. ut f. pil. xx: dose 2, when costive.

4. Pulv. al. c. myrr. 3j, extr. coloc. c. gr. xxiv, calomel. gr. xv; f. pil. xx, dose 1 or 2, occasionally.

5. Calomel. gr. x, pil. cam bog. c., extr. colocynth. c. ana gr. xv, syr. zz. q. s. ut f. pil. xij; dose 2 at night or morning when costive.

6. Rad. jalap. gr. xv, calomel. gr. v, cons. cynosb. q. s. for one dose.

PILULE DIAPHORETICÆ. Potassæ sulphureti gr. xv,

1. Sapon. duri 5 j, bals. Peru. q. s. ut f. pil. xxx: dose ii j, every four hours, in juniper berry tea; useful in eruptions.

2. Pulv. antimonialis 5 fs, opii 3 jfs, calomel. gr. v, confect. opii q. s. ut f. pil. x: dose j, at bed-time.


4. Guaiaci gr. x, tart, emet., opii ana gr. j, syr. simpl. q. s. ut f. bolus.


Pilule Diureticæ. Rad. scillae sicc. gr. iv, fol. digital. gr. x, calomel. gr. vj, myrræÆ 3 j, assafoet. 5 fs, extr. gent. q. s. ut f. pil. xv: dose j, night and morning.

2. Pil. scillæ 5 j, calomel. gr. v, f. pil. xv; dose ij, every night.

3. Sodæ carbon. sicc. 5 j, sapon. duri 3 iv, ol. juniperi gtt. xv, syr. zz. q. s. ut f. pil. xxx; dose ii j, every day, in calculi in the kidneys.

4. Scillæ sicc. gr. ij, pil. hydrarg. gr. v, opii gr. fs, ut f. pil. j, for a night pill, to be taken three or four nights successively.

Pilule Emeticæ. Vitr. albi 3 j, cons. ros. caninae q. s. ut fiat bolus: for one dose, to be taken with camomile tea.

Pilule Emmenagogicæ. Pil. aloes c. myrrha, pil. galbani c. ana 3 j, f. pil. xxiv: dose ij twice a day.

2. Pil. aloes c. myr., pil. ferri c. ana 3 j, sodæ subcarb. Æj, f. pil. xxx, dose ij twice a day.

Pilule Expectorantæs. MyrræÆ 3 jfs, scillæ sicc. 3 fs, extr. hyoscyami Æij, aq. q. s. ut f. pil. xxx; dose 2, night and morning.

Pilule Narcoticæ. Ex. hyoscyami gr. xviiij, camph. gr. xij, f. pil. xij; dose ii j, every night.

2. Extr. conii 3 jfs, fol. conii q. s. ut f. pil. each weighing gr. ij, to begin with pill j, night and morning, then ij, ii j, and as far as the patient can bear in cancer, scrofula, and other obstinate diseases.

3. Opii gr. iv, extr. hyos., extr. conii ana gr. xv, f. pil. vj: dose j every night.

Pilule Stimulantæs. Canthar. gr. j, ammon. carb., conf. aromat. ana gr. v, syr. simpl. q. s.; for a dose every 4 or 6 hours, in horse radish tea.

2. MyrrhæÆ 3 jfs, vitrioli albi gr. x, conf. rosaæ q. s. ut f. pil. xx; dose ij, twice a day.

4

Pilulae tonicae. Ferri ammon. ʒf, extr. gent., aloes Soc. ana ʒf, f. pil. xxx: dose ʒ, thrice a day.

2. Ferri carbon. gr. v, rad. valerianæ ʒf, syr. zz. q. s. ut f. bolus.

Worm pills. Calomel 1 oz. sugar 2 oz. starch 1 oz. mucil. gum. tragac. q. s. to make 248 pills: dose no. 1, night and morning, for children.

Keyser’s pills. Hydrarg. acetat. 4 oz. mannae 30 oz. starch 2 oz. mucil. gum. tragac. q. s. make into pills of gr. v each: dose no. 2, nocte maneque, increasing the dose to no. 25 or more: a box of 1000 or 1200 pills is usually sufficient for the cure of a common case of syphilis.

Purging balls. Aloes B. B. ʒb, xx. 6 oz. ol. anisi 1 oz. sap. mollis q. s. These and other horse balls are usually made up into balls the size of a pigeon’s egg.


Cordial balls. Rad. curcumæ, rad. glycyrrh., sem. fænugr., sem. anisi, sem. carui, flor. sulph. ana ʒb, zz., ol. olivar. 2nd. ana 1ʒb 8 oz. succ. glycyrrh., ol. anisi, ol. carui ana 1 oz. honey q. s.


3. Figs, sem. carui ana 2ʒb, succ. Hispan., sem. anisi ana 1ʒb, zz. 8 oz. ol. olivæ 1 pint, honey q. s.

4. Common. Sem. anisi, sem. coriand. ana 1ʒb, zz. 4 oz. syr. sp. cerv. q. s.: produces about 4ʒb.

Diuretic balls. Urine balls. Resinae nigr. ʒb, sal. nitri 8 oz. kali ppi. 4 oz. sapon. com. 6 oz., rose pink 1 oz. ol. junip. 1 oz.

2. Rosin ʒb, nitre ʒb, common soap, Venice turpentine ana 8 oz. honey q. s.

3. Resin. nigr., sapon. moll., ana ʒb, sal. ammon. ʒb, sal. nitri 1ʒb, ol. junip. 2 oz. ol. tereb. 6 oz.

Barbadoes balls. Cordial balls coloured with petrol.

Fever balls. Flor. sulph., sal. nitri ana 1ʒb, camphoræ, Mithridatii ana 8 oz. tartar, emet. 4 oz.

2. Cordial ball 1ʒb, tart. emet. 1 oz.

Alterative balls. Condition balls. Purging balls, urine balls ana 2ʒb.
FARCY BALLS. Aethiop. miner. 12 oz. croc. metall., kali ppi. ana 1 lb, bals. copaibae 2 oz. syr. sp. cerv. q.s.

GREASE BALLS. Croc. metall., gum. guaiaci, sem. fœnugr., sem. petroselini ana 4 oz. treacle q.s.

17. HARD CONFECTIONS;
Or those dry compositions which are principally composed of sugar.

MARSH-MALLOW LOZENGES. Troschisci althææ. Rad. althææ, in powder, 1 lb, white sugar 4 lb, muc. g. tragac. q.s.

PATE DE GUIMAUVE. Pasta althææ. Rad. althææ decort. 3/ij, water 1 gall.; boil to 4 pints, strain, add gum. Arab. bifs, sacch. alb. bij, evaporate to an extract, then take from the fire, stir it quickly with the white of 12 eggs, previously beat to a froth, add, while stirring, aq. flor. aurant. 3fs.

2. Very white gum Arabic, white sugar ana 2 lb 8 oz. boiling water q.s.; dissolve, strain, evaporate without boiling to the consistence of honey; beat up the whites of six eggs with aq. flor. aurant. 3/ij, which mix gradually with the paste, and evaporate over a slow fire, stirring it continually till it will not stick to the fingers: it should be very light, spongy, and extremely white: pectoral.

3. Add starch towards the end: this is an inferior article.

STARCH LOZENGES. Troschisci bechici albi. T. amyli. Amyli 3/ij, rad. glycyrrh. 3vj, rad. iridis Flor. 3fs, sugar 1bjs, muc. g. tragac. q.s.

2. Troschisci amyli sine iride. As the other, but without the orrice.

MORSOLI AROMATICI. Sugar 1bj, water q.s.: dissolve, boil to a full candy height, when half cold add amygdal. dulc. decorct., cort. aurant. condit. 3j, cinnam. 3fs, zz. 9j, all cut in small pieces.

ALMOND PASTE. Pasta regia. P. amygdalinæ. Amygd. dulc. decorct. 1bj, amygd. amar. decorct. 3fs, sugar 1bj, aq. flor. aurant. q.s.; beat to a paste, sufficiently stiff not to stick to the fingers.

YELLOW PECTORAL LOZENGES. Troschisci bechici flavii. Rad. irid. Flor. 3vj, rad. glycyrrh. 3iij, amyli 3fs, croci pulv. 9j, sugar 3viij, muc. g. trag. q.s.

LOZENGES FOR THE HEARTBURN. Tabellæ cardialgieæ.

Cret. ppæ. ʒiv, chel. cancr. ppm. ʒij, bol. Arm. ʒj, nuc. mosch. ʒj, sugar ʒiiʒ, water q. s.

2. Trochisci c creta. Cret. ppæ. ʒiv, chel. cancr. ppm. ʒij, cinnam. ʒʃs, sugar ʒiiʒ, muc. g. Arab. q. s.


Clove lozenges. Cloves ʒv, sugar 1 lb 8 oz. muc. g. tragac. q. s.: make 150 lozenges, containing gr. ij of cloves each: put into chocolate drink to render it stomachic, or used as restoratives after fatigue.

Cachou lozenges. Catechu 3 oz. sugar 12 oz. muc. g. trag. q. s.

Cachou a' l'ambre gris. The same, with ambr. gris. gr. viij.

Cachou musqué. The same, with mosch. gr. viij.

Cachou a' la fleur d'oranges. The same, with ess. neroli gtt. vj.

Cachou a' la réglisse. Catechu 2 oz. extr. glycyrr. pur. 1 oz. sugar 10 oz. muc. g. trag. q. s.

Cachou a' la violette. The same, with rad. ir. Flor. ʒʃs.

Cachou a' la canelle. Catechu 3 oz. cinnamom ʒʃs, ol. cassia gtt. v, sugar 14 oz. muc. g. trag. q. s.

Cinnamon lozenges. Cinnamon 7 oz. sugar 12 oz. muc. g. trag. q. s.: stomachic.

Saffron lozenges. Hay saffron, dried and powdered, 1 oz. sugar 1 lb, muc. g. trag. q. s.: anodyne, pectoral, emmenagogue.

Refined juice. Refined liquorice. Spanish liquorice 4 lb, gum. Arab. 2 lb, water q. s.: dissolve, strain, evaporate gently to a soft extract, roll into cylinders, cut into lengths, and polish by rubbing them together in a box: expectorant, in coughs, &c.

2. Spanish liquorice, carpenters' glue ana lj, water q. s.


3. Trochisci glycyrrhizae. Extr. glycyrrh., sacch. ana ʒx, gum. tragac. ʒiiʒ, water q. s.

4. Trochisci glycyrrhizae glabrae. Extr. glycyrrh.,
COMPOUNDS.—17. Hard Confections.

**Pâte de réglisse noire.** Refined liquorice 8 oz. gum Arabic 2 lb, sugar 1 lb, water q. s.: dissolve, and evaporate till it forms a very thick syrup, add rad. emulce camp., rad. irid. Flor. ana 5 fs, ess. de cedrat a few drops, put into tin moulds, and dry in a stove.

**Trochisci glycyrrhize cum opio.** Opii 3 j, dissolved in tinct. bals. Tolut. 5 fs, syr. simpl. 3 viij, extr. glycyrrh., gum. Arab. ana 5 v, make into troches of gr. x each.

**Pâte blanche de réglisse.** From the roots of liquorice, in the same manner as pâte de guimauve: pectoral.

**Ipecacuanha lozenges.** Ipecac, 3 j, sugar 2 Tb, muc. g. trag. q. s.; make 480 lozenges, containing each gr. fs of ipecacuanha: expectorant; used in coughs, also stomachic.

**Orrice lozenges.** Violet lozenges. Pcad. irid. Flor., gum. Arab. ana 3 j, rad. glycyrrh. 5 j, sugar 1 lb 8 oz. muc. g. trag. q. s.

**Gum lozenges.** Trochisci gummosi. Gum. Arab. 4 oz., starch 1 oz. sugar 12 oz. ag. rose q. s.

**Lemon drops.** Sugar 1 lb in very fine powder, dissolve one half along with salt of sorrel 5 j, in the smallest quantity of water; as soon as it boils, add the other half of the sugar, and ess. limon. gtt. viij, drag it out immediately by a crooked wire in drops upon a slab; concrete acid of lemons, or acid of tartar may be used instead of the salt of sorrel; and they are sometimes coloured with turmeric.

2. **Morsuli citri.** Sugar 4 lb, lemon juice 8 oz. dissolve, dry by a gentle heat.

**Steel lozenges.** Sugar 3 lb 8 oz. iron filings, or rust of iron, 8 oz. cinnamon 2 oz. muc. g. trag. q. s.: stomachic, tonic.

2. **Aromatic lozenges of steel.** Are prepared with vitriol. vir. and a little tinct. canthar.

**Candied horehound.** Marrubium conditum. Juice of horehound 1 pint, white sugar 4 lb, brown sugar 6 lb.

**Magnesia lozenges.** Trochisci e magnesia. Magnes. ustae 5 j, zz. Ej, sugar 5 j, muc. g. Arab. q. s.

2. Magnesia 1 oz. sugar 4 oz. muc. g. trag. made with ag. flor. aurant. q. s.

**Peppermint drops.** Sugar 2 lb, peppermint water 4 oz. made into drops, as those of lemons: essence of peppermint may be added, if they are required to be very warm.
Peppermint lozenges. Sugar 2 lb, starch 2 oz. essence of peppermint q. p. muc. gum. trag. q. s.

2. Use plaster of Paris, instead of starch, to give a body to these lozenges: stimulant.

Nitre drops. Sal. nitri 4 oz. sugar 1 lb, water 2 oz.

Nitre lozenges. Sal. nitri 4 oz. sugar 1 lb, muc. g. trag. q. s.: diuretic internally, held in the mouth remove incipient sore throats.

Pastilles de rose. Sugar 2 lb, rose water 4 oz.; made into drops.

Pâte de rose lozenges. Patirosa lozenges. Sugar 2 lb, starch 4 oz. ol. rhodii gtt. vj, muc. g. trag. made with rose water coloured with cochineal q. s.: pectoral.

Rhubarb lozenges. Rhabarb. 1 oz. sugar 6 oz. muc. g. trag. made with aq. cinnam. q. s.: cathartic.

Sulphur lozenges. Flor. sulph. 1 oz. sugar 8 oz. muc. g. trag. q. s.: pectoral; used in asthma and piles.

Pectoral lozenges. Fl. sulph. vj, fl. benz. 3 fs, gum. Arab., rad. irid. Flor. ana gtt. balsam. sulph. anis. 3 j, sugar 18 oz. muc. g. trag. q. s.

Tolu lozenges. Sugar 2 lb, cream of tartar 3 oz. starch 1 oz. tint. bals. Tolu vj, mucil. g. tragac. q. s.: pectoral.

Pâte de tussilagae a l’anis. Extr. glycyrrh. dissolved in a strong decoction of the flowers of coltsfoot and cudweed, strained and evaporated to a paste, adding a little ol. anisi towards the end: pectoral.

Vanilla lozenges. Vanilla in powder 3 oz. sugar 18 oz. muc. g. trag. q. s.: each lozenge ought to contain gr. ij of vanilla: odoriferous, stomachic.

Ginger lozenges. Zz. 1 oz. sugar 1 lb, muc. g. trag. q. s.: stimulant, stomachic.

Ginger candy. Zz. 2 oz. boiling water q. s. to strain a pint, white sugar 6 lb, brown sugar 8 lb.

Ginger drops. Sugar 2 lb, strong infusion of ginger 4 oz.

Pâte de jujubes. Raisins stoned 1 lb, currants picked, jujubes opened ana 4 oz. water q. s.; boil, strain with expression, add sugar 2 lb 4 oz. gum. Arab. 2 lb 8 oz. previously made into a mucilage with some water, and strain; evaporate gently, pour into moulds, finish the drying in a stove, and then divide it: expectorant, in coughs.

Tablettes de spitzlait. Raisins 1 lb, pearl barley
1 lb 8 oz. water q. s.; boil for a short time, dissolve opii 5s, gum. Arab. 4 oz. Spanish liquorice 1 oz. in water; mix the two liquors, strain, add brown sugar 4 lb, clarify the syrup with white of eggs, evaporate to a paste, adding anise seed, in powder, 5 ij, towards the end, pour it out upon a slab, divide and dry: pectoral, in obstinate coughs.

**Chocolate.** Cacao nuts shelled and fanned while warm from being roasted 10 lb, pound in a warm mortar to a paste, and until the pestle will descend through the mass by its own weight, then keep it warm in a pot upon the fire, take out about a pound at a time, and roll it upon a very hot slab with a fire under it, then add an equal weight of sugar, and roll it out again, to mix them together: the cacao of the Caraccas, which has been buried for some weeks in moist ground, is less oily than that of the islands, and is too dry to use by itself; some, instead of the island cacao, use sweet almonds: the greatest care must be taken to separate the eye of the seed, which is woody, and hinders the paste from being made smooth.

2. Caraca cacao 8 lb, Island cacao 2 lb, sugar 10 lb, cinnamon, vanilla ana 3 oz. cloves Ξ j: these spices are powdered and mixed with the sugar; they are varied to the palate of the country, and the vanilla is either supplied by storax, or, as in England, totally omitted.

**Barley sugar.** Succharum hordatum. Sugar 1 lb, saffron 12 grains, water q. s.; boil to a full candy height, pour it out upon an oiled slab, and roll it in cylinders: formerly a decoction of barley was used: some employ a mucilage of gum Arabic, and flavour with lemons.

**Penides.** Alphenic. Sugar q. p. decoction of barley q. s.: boil to full candy height, add a few drops of ess. Bergamotte or ess. of lemons, and twist it together, that the air may render it white, but in general starch is added for this purpose.

**Worm cakes.** Scamm. Alepp. 2 oz. calomel ppd. 3 oz. res. jalapii 2 oz. crem. tartari 4 oz. white sugar 3 lb, mucil. g. trag. q. s.

2. *Storey's worm cakes.* Calomel Ξ j, jalap. Ξ j, zz. Ξ j, sacch. 1 oz. cinnabar. antim. q. s. to colour them, syr. simp. q. s. to make into cakes.

3. *Ching's yellow worm lozenges.* Saffron 5 iiij, water 1 pint; boil, strain, add calomel 1 lb, white sugar 28 lb,
muc. g. trag. q. s.; each lozenge should contain gr. j of calomel.

4. Ching's brown worm lozenges. Calomel 7 oz. extr. jalapii resinos. 3 lb 8 oz. white sugar 9 lb, muc. g. trag. q. s.; each lozenge should contain gr. fs of calomel.

5. Calomel 1 oz. res. jalap. 2 oz. white sugar 2 lb, muc. g. tragac. made with rose water q. s.; make 2520 lozenges, weighing gr. viij, and containing calom. gr. 1-4th, res. jalap. gr. fs, each.

18. POWDERS AND STONES.


3. Pulvis asari compositus P. D. Fol. sicc. asari 5j, flor. lavand. 5ij.

4. Pulvis asari compositus P. E. Fol. asari 8 oz. fol. majoran., flor. lavand. ana 1 oz.

Pulvis Cornachini. Scammon. 5x, antim. diaphorct. 5vj, crem. tart. 5ijfs: cathartic, febrifuge; 5j.

Species diambre sine odoratis. Species aromaticæ. Pulvis aromaticus P. L. & D. Cinnam. 5ij, sem. card. min., zz., piper. long. ana 5j: the old receipt was more compounded.

2. Pulvis cinnamomi compositus. Cinnam. 5ij, sem. cardam. min. 5ijfs, zz. 5j, piper. long. 5fs.


Species diatragacanthi frigide. Pulvis c tragacantha compositus P. L. before 1788. Gum. tragac., gum. Arab., rad. althæae ana 5fs, amyli, rad. glycyrrh. ana 5fs, sacch. albi 5fs: the old formula had all the cold seeds.

2. Pulvis c tragacantha compositus P. L. since 1788.
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P. tragacanthae compositus. Gum. tragac., gum. Arab., amyli ana 3ij’s, sacch. alb. 5ij: demulcent, 5is—5j; used in tickling coughs.

Species hieroe pisc. Cinnam., zedoar., asari, sem. cardam. min., croci ana 5vj, coecinell. Εj, aloes Socotr. 3xij.

2. Hiero pisc. Gummi aloes 1ib, canel. alb. 5ij.


4. Pulvis aloes cum canella. Al. hep. ibj, canel. alb. 5ij.

5. Aloes Bbds. 7ib, aloes Cape 2ib, canel. alb. 5ij, pimento 1ib, turmeric 1ib 8 oz.: cathartic, gr. x—Εj. Aloes in powder is usually sold for it; the druggists knowing it is to be taken in gin, consider the vehicle will be a sufficient corrector.

Mead’s powder against the bite of a mad dog.

Pulvis antilyssus. Lichen. cincr. terrest. 5ij, piper. nigr. 3j.

Pulvis diasene. Fol. senæ, crem. tart. ana 5ij, caryoph., cinnam., galanga, ammcos ana 3ij, scammonii 5is.

2. Pulvis e sena compositus. Omit the ammi and galanga, and put in ζζ. 5ij.

3. Pulvis e sena compositus. P. scnnæ compositus. Fol. senæ, crem. tart. ana 5ij, scammon. 5is, ζζ. 5ij.

Earl of Warwick’s powder. Pulvis comitis Warwicensis. Scammonii 5ij, antimonii diaph. 5j, crem. tarter 5is.


2. Argent. viv. 7ib, fl. sulph. 14ib. Vermifuge, alternative, Εj—5j, bis terve in die; also used by the ferriers and farmers, for the latter of whom it is generally rendered cheaper by being mixed with p. aq. of ppd. crude antimony.

Pulvis e bole compositus sine opio. Boli Armen. (or bol. Gall.) 185s, cinnam. 3ij, rad. torment., gum. Arab. ana 5ij, pip. long. 5is.


3. Pulvis carbonatis calcis compositus. P. eretaccus. Cret. pp. 5ij, nuc. mosch. 5is, cinam. 3is: absorbent, stomachic, carminative, Εj—Εj.
PULVIS E BOLIO COMPOSITUS CUM OPIO. Species for pulv. e bol. comp. s. opio as before, add opii colatī 3iiij.

2. Pulvis e creta compositus cum opio. Pulv. e creta comp. 3viij, opii purif. duri 3jfs.

3. Pulvis creta compositus cum opio. Pulv. cretae comp. 3jfs, opii duri 3iiij: astringent, stomachic, gr. xv to 3ij, which last dose contains gr. j of opium.

TROCHISCI ALBI RHASIS. Cerussae 3x, sarcocol. 3iiij, amyli 3ij, gum. Arab., gum. tragacanth. ana 3j, camphorae 3fs, aq. rosae q. s.

2. Pulvis e cerussa compositus. P. e cerussa. Cerussae 3v, sarcocol. 3jfs, gum. tragacanth. 3fs: cooling, astringent; used externally in excoriations.


CONTRAYERVA BALLS. Lapis contrayervae. Pulvis contrayervae compositus P. L. before 1809. Chel. cancer. ppm. 1lj, cretae ppare. corall. rubr. ppi. ana 3iiij, rad. contrayervae 3v: the original formula had amber in it.

2. Pulvis contrayervae compositus P. L. since 1809. Test. ppm. 1ljfs, rad. contrayervae 3v: diaphoretic, 3j to 3ij.

PULVIS E SUCCINO COMPOSITUS, vice Trochisci de carabe. Succin. pp., gum. Arab. ana 3x, suc. hypocist., balaut., terrae Japon. ana 3v, obibani 3fs, opii colati 3j.

2. Pulvis Kino compositus. Kino 3xv, cinnam. 3iiij, opii duri 3ij: astringent; dose of the latter 3fs—3j, which last contains opii gr. j.


SPECIES E SCORDIO CUM OPIO. Add to the former opii col. 3iiij.

PULVIS E SCAMMONIO COMPOSITUS. Pulvis scammonicæ
compositus. Scammonii, extr. jalap. duri ana ʒi j, zz. ʒfs: cathartic, gr. x—xv.

2. Pulvis scammonii compositus. Scammon., crem. tart. ana 1 oz.: cathartic, weaker; dose ʒfs—ʒfs.

Pulvis e scammonio cum aloe. Scammon. ʒvj, extr. jalap. duri, aloes Soc. ana ʒjfs, zz. ʒfs.


2. Pulvis e scammonio cum calomelane. Scammonii ʒfs, calomel., sacch. alb. ana ʒi j: cathartic, vermilifie, gr. v—x, or more.


Dover’s powder. Tartar. vitriol., sal. nitri ana ʒii j; throw into a red hot mortar, stir them with a spoon until they have done flaming, powder very fine, and add opii, rad. ipecac., rad. glycyrrh. ana ʒj; dose gr. xl to lxx in wine whey. The red hot mortar must decompose the nitre and produce a ferruginated alkali, and therefore different from the college formula.


3. Tart. vitriol., sal. nitri ana 4 oz. opii, ipecac., rad. glycyrrh. ana 1 oz.: diaphoretic, sudorific, gr. vj—xx; used in rheumatism.

Pulvis opiatus P. L. Opii ʒj, corn. cerv. usti ʒix.

2. Pulvis corru cervi cum opio. Opii ʒj, corn. cerv. usti ʒj, coccincl. ʒj.


2. Hydargyrus cum creta P. D. Argent. vivi, mannae ana ʒj; rub till the quick silver disappears, then add cretae ʒj, rub again, wash out the manna with a pint of warm water, add cretae ʒi j more to the sediment while moist, and dry upon blotting paper.

3. Hydargyrus cum magnesia. Argent. vivi, mannae ana ʒj, magnesiac albae ʒfs: proceed as in no. 2.

Potential cautery. Common caustic. Cauterium
COMPOUNDS. — 18. Powders and Stones.

Potassae made of potash 16 pints, boil to a third or fourth part, and add lime q.s. to soak up the remaining liquor: caustic, not so liable to spread as pure potash, but much weaker.

Lapis medicamentosus. Alum., lithargyri, boli Arm. ana sibij, coleoth. vitrioli, aceti opt. ana sibij; boil to a stony consistence: astringent, detergent, externally, 5 j, to a pint of water.


Pulvis stypticus. P. sulphatis aluminae compositus. Aluminis 5 jijj, kino 5 j, styptic, gr. x—xv, or externally to bleeding wounds.

Sacre vermifuge. Quick silver 1 oz. white sugar 2 oz.: vermifuge, gr. vj—xx, omni mane.

Pate arsenicale. Cinnab. gr. lxx, sang. draco. gr. xxij, arsen. albi gr. viij; used in cancer, being made into a paste with spittle when used.

Pulvis emmenagogicus. Fol. sabinæ sicc., zz. ana Æfs, potas. sulphatis 3 jfs; to be taken twice a day.

Mochlique des Frères de la Charité. Vitr. antim. very finely ground, 5 j, sacch. albi 5 j; used in cancer, being made into a paste with spittle when used.

Pulvis diaphoreticus. Pulv. antimonialis gr. viij, crem. tartari gr. vj.

Pulv. antimonialis gr. viij, salis nitri gr. v: diaphoretic, in fevers.


Pulvis rhabarbari. Rhabarb. gr. xxv, crem. tart. 3 j: purging.

Pulvis sabinæ. Fol. sabinæ pulv. 3 j, æruginis, Merc. precip. rubri ana Æfs: to stimulate and consume fleshy tumours.


Herrenschwand's worm specific. G. G. G. gr. x., sal. tartari 3 j.

Calomel of Riverius. Calomelas. Mercurius dulcis £j, scammonii gr. vij. The origin of this name has occa-
tioned much inquiry; it appears to me that the same name, at least in the nominative, but differing in etymology and inflexion, has been applied to two different substances, viz. calomelias (gen. calomelanos), from ἀλας and μιλας, applied to the above prescription of De la Riviere, from its being the mixture of a white and dark coloured powder; and secondly, calomel (gen. calomelitis), from ἀλας and μιλ, applied by De la Brune to the Mercurial panacea, sweet Mercury or chloride of Mercury as it is now sometimes called, by analogy with caramel (burnt sugar), oxymel and hydromel; and that subsequent authors have confounded these two different names, and having forgotten the origin of the first, have applied it exclusively to the sweet sublimate of Mercury.

Pulvis vermifugus. Sal. comm. 5ij, coccinellae 3ij: dose 5fs, every morning.

2. Ferri carbon. 3j, in any vehicle, early every morning.

Pulvis tonicus. Cort. Peruv. 5fs, sal. Epsom. 5vj; for four doses, one every other hour, in agues.

2. Ferri ammon. gr. v, rhabarb. gr. ij; once a day.

3. Ferri tartar. gr. x, rad. calumbæ gr. xv; for a dose every four hours.

Cheltenham salts. Glauber’s salt, Epsom salt, common salt ana 28l; dry in an oven and powder: purgative, 5vj—\( \frac{5}{2} \)fs.


Horse spice. Pulvis equinus. Rasur. guaiaci 1lb, zz. nigri, pimentæ, sem. cymini ana 2lb, rad. curemæ, canelliæ albæ ana 1lb.

2. Rad. curemæ, sem. cymini ana 5lb, zz. 2lb 8 oz.

Cow spice. Rad. curemæ, sem. anisi, rad. glycyrrh., pul. diapente ana p. æq.

Diapente. Rad. aristol. longi, myrrhæ, bacc. lauri, ras. choris, rad. gentianæ ana 1bij.

2. Fol. lauri 42lb, ras. guaiaci 23lb, rad. gentianæ 14lb, bol. com. 2lb.

3. Bacc. lauri 28lb, remains of all tinctures made 56lb, far. tritici 21lb, bone ashes 21lb, rad. gentian. 14lb, red wine 5 pints: used by ferriers as a tonic.

Pulvis guaiaci compositus. Argent. viv. 4 oz. lac sulfur., gum. guaiaci ana 6 oz.
PULVIS EXPECTORANS. Myrrhae 3fs, sacchari 3fs; to be taken in divided doses, daily, in any convenient vehicle.

2. Scilla sicc. gr. viij, ipecac. gr. v, camphora 3j, pulv. antim. gr. vj, sacch. pur. 5j, f. pulv. iiij; dose j, twice a day, in barley water.

3. Myrrhae gr. xij, ipecac. gr. vj, salis nitri 5fs, f. pulv. iiij; dose j every four hours.

Mariott's dry vomit. Tartar. emetic., vitrioli caer. ana p. æq.: to be taken without any liquid.

Alumen saccharinum. Common alum made up into small sugar loaves, with white of egg and rose water; used by females to make an astringent wash.

PULVIS DIAPHORETICUS. Pulv. ipecac. c. gr. xv, pulv. tragac. comp. 3j, f. pulv.: dose j, every hour.

2. Pulv. ipecac. c. gr. xv, pulv. antimon. gr. ij, f. pulvis; to be taken at bed-time.

3. Antim. sulphureti præcip., extr. aconiti ana gr. j, magnes. carb. 3fs, f. pulvis.

4. Pulv. antimon. gr. iiij, potas. subcarbon. gr. v, flor. chamæm. 3j, f. pulv.: dose j every six hours, for two or three days.

5. Pulv. ipecac. gr. ij, opii gr. j, sal. nitri gr. xvj, f. pulv.; to be taken at bed-time.

PULVIS DIURETICUS. Rad. scilla sicc. gr. iiij, opii gr. fs, cinnam. gr. x; for a dose, twice a day.

2. Rad. scill. sicc. gr. xij, sal. nitri 5j, sacch. albi, cinnam. ana 5j, f. pulv. no. vj; dose one, twice a day.

3. Crem. tart. 3j, rad. scill. sicc. gr. iiij, zz. gr. v; for a dose, every six hours.

PULVIS CATHARTICUS. Rhabarb. gr. xv, scamm., amoniac subcarbon. ana gr. v; for a single dose.

2. Rad. jalap. gr. xv, rad. ipecac. gr. v, ol. cinnam. gtt. ij; for one dose.

3. G. G. G. gr. iiij, sacchari 3j; for a dose, every three hours until a stool is obtained.

PULVIS ANTACIDUS. Pulv. cretae c. cum opio 3j, catechu gr. xv; for a dose, to be taken after each liquid stool, in loosenesses arising from acidity.

PULVIS REFRIGERANS. Salis nitri gr. xv, in a tea cup of water, immediately upon its being dissolved.

Fumigating pastills. Benzoin 5ij, cascarilla 5j, myrrh. 3fs, ol. nue. mosch., ol. caryoph. ana gtt. xv, sal. nitri 5j, carb. lign. 3fs, muc. g. trag. q. s.
2. Benz., obisban., styracis, gum. thuris, mastic. ana 1 oz. carb. lign. 1 lb 8 oz. gum. tragac. 3 iiij, water q. s.; camphire may be added if for a sick chamber.

3. Benz. 3 iiij, mastic., obisban. ana 5 ijs, cascarilla, ol. caryoph., bas. Peru. ana 3 ij, carb. lign. 2 oz. 3 iiij, ol. lavand. gtt. x, camph. 3 iij, moschi gr. x, gum. tragac. 5 iv.


5. Styracis, benz. ana 4 oz. santal. citr. 1 oz. carb. lign. 24 oz. labdani 5 iij, set on fire, and burnt to correct bad smells.

Rose pearls. Rose beads. Beat the petals of the red rose in an iron mortar, for some hours, until they form a black paste, which is to be rolled into beads and dried. They are very hard, susceptible of a fine polish, and retain all the fragrance of the flower.

Sweet balls. Pomambra. Rad. iridis Flor. 3 ijs, cinnam. 3 ijs, caryoph. arom., lign. rhodii, flor. lavand. ana 5 iiij, ambr. gris., mosch. ana gr. iiij, muc. g. tragac. made with rose water q. s.; some cover the ball with spirit varnish, but this keeps in the scent: worn in the pocket as a perfume.

2. Plaister of Paris 3 iiij, lign. santali citr., rad. cyperi rot., caryoph. arom., lign. ana 5 iiij, benz., styr. calam. ana 5 ijs, ebor. usti 3 ijs, mosch., zibethi ana 3 ijs, bas. Per. 3 iiij, ol. cinnam. gtt. v, ol. lign. rhod. gtt. xv, ess. de jasmine 3 ij, ess. neroli 3 ij, muc. g. tragac. made with rose water q. s.; make into beads, and pierce them while yet soft for necklaces, &c.


4. Oss. sepia 4 oz. crem. tart., rad. irid. Flor. ana 2 oz. alum. usti, rose pink ana 1 oz.


LARDNER'S PREPARED CHARCOAL. Chalk coloured gray with charcoal; used as a tooth powder.
Rouge. French chalk ppd. 4 oz. ol. amygd. 3ij, carmine 3j.

2. Safflower, previously washed in water until it no longer gives out any colour, and dried, 3iiij, kali pp. 3j, water 1 pint: infuse, strain, add French chalk, scraped fine with Dutch rushes 4 oz. and precipitate the colour upon it with lemon juice q. s.


2. Sem. coriandri, rad. irid. Flor., fol. rosar. rubr. ana 1 oz. macis, caryoph. arom. ana 5j, flor. lavand. 1 oz. 3iiij, rad. calam. arom. 1 oz. moschi gr. iij, if agreeable.


Pearl powder. Magistry of bismuth, French chalk scraped fine by Dutch rushes ana p. q.: cosmetic.

Snuff. Pulvis nasalis. Fol. tabaci pulv. with many additions, e. gr. cort. cascarillae to impart a peculiar flavour; sal nitri to make it kindle more rapidly; common salt to increase its weight; urine, sal ammoniac, vitrum pulverisatum, to render it more acrimonious than it otherwise would be; black hellebore, alum, sugar, corrosive sublimate, dried dock leaves, the bituminous umber, rotten elm wood, are also added, and many other substances, according to the judgment of the manufacturers, who keep their processes as secret as their being under the excise laws will permit.

The celebrated Santeuil expired in horrible torments, in consequence of having drank a glass of wine into which some Spanish snuff had been put.

Powder of coriander. Sem. coriandri, nux vomica, quassia, ground together; used by the ale brewers.

Sharp whites. Wheaten flour ground with alum.

Stuff. Alum in small crystals 5b, common salt p. 3, to mix with flour for baking.

Essential salt of lemons. Crem. tart. 4 oz. sal. acetosellae 8 oz.: used to take iron moulds out of linen.

English verdiglise. Blue vitriol 24b, white vitriol 16b, sugar of lead 12b, alum 2b; all coarsely powdered, put in a pot over the fire, and stirred till they are united into a mass.

Heading for beer. Alum, green vitriol ana p. q.
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Pulvis colocynthis factitius. Sem. colocynth. 3 lb, rad. bryoniae 1 lb: sold for the ground pith.

Battley’s green senna powder. This nostrum is supposed to be senna leaves heated until they become yellow, and then reduced to a greenish hue by the addition of powdered charcoal.

Rat powder. Rad. ranunculi bulbosi dried and powdered.

Ladanum spurium. G. anime, g. copal, g. lac, g. mastic ace ana 2 lb, g. Arabic 3 lb, catechu, Span. liquorice ana 1 lb, syr. Tolut. 8 oz. ess. ambergris, ess. moschi ana 2 oz: melt together.

Tartarum solubile extemporaneum. Crem. tart. 3 lb, kali pp. 1 lb.

Extempore smelling salts. Sal. ammon. Əj, kali pp. 3 j, ess. limon. gtt. v.

Pulvis antimonialis factitius. Antimon. diaphor. 10 oz. tart. emetic. 1 oz.; some put only 6 oz. of ant. diaph.

2. Corn. cervi usi 18 oz. tart. emetic. 1 oz.

Pulvis stanni. Polishers’ putty 4 lb, ivory black 4 oz. The ill effects sometimes arising from tin as a vermifuge, are perhaps owing to the substitution of this powder for the filings.

Pulvis glycyrrhize reductus. Rad. glycyrrh., ras. guaiaci, far. tritici ana p. æq.

2. Rad. glycyrrh. 7 lb, brown sugar 14 lb.

Pulvis enule reductus. Rad. enulae, barley meal ana p. æq.

Pulvis fœnugraci reductus. Sem. fœnugraci, pæa meal ana p. æq.


Pulvis curcumæ reductus. Rad. curcumæ, ras. guaiaci ana p. æq.

Pulvis corticis Peruviani factitius. Cort. quercus, dyed of a proper colour: Godfrey in Miscellanea utilia.

2. Rad. bistorta, calami aromatici ana p. æq.

3. Cort. quercis, rad. gentianæ, in different proportions.

4. Herb. lycopi Europæi.

5. Cort. fraxini, rad. torment., zz. ground together.


Gum kino factitium. Lign. Camp. 48 lb, rad. torm.
16lb, rad. rub. tinct. 12lb, water q. s.; boil, add catechu 16lb, strain and evaporate to dryness: it will produce 24lb.

**Common Smyrna scammony.** *Scammonium Smyrneum factitium.* Scamm. Alepp. 8 oz. rad. jalap. 4lb, fol. sennæ, ebor. uesti ana 1lb, zz. 2 oz. mannae comm. 3lb, G. G. G. 2lb, syr. spinae cervi 21b.


**Cremer tartari reductus.** Cryst. tartari 3lb, sal. enixi 1lb.

**Turpethum minerale reductum.** Turbith mineral, lowered in price by massicot.

**Lapis bezoar factitius.** Bol. Armen., dried blood ana p. æq. muc. g. tragac. q. s.

**Silvering powder.** Silver dust gr. xv—xx, cream of tartar, common salt ana 5ij, alum 3fs.

2. Silver dust 3fs, common salt, sal ammoniac ana 5ij, corros. sublimate 5j; make into a paste with water: used to silver copper, which is to be cleaned by boiling with argol and alum, then rub it with either of these powders, and polish with soft leather.

**Venetian ceruss.** *Cerussa Veneta.* *Plumbum album.*

Flake white, cawk ana p. æq.

2. *Hamburgh white lead.* Flake white 1 cwt. cawk 2 cwt.

3. *Best Dutch white lead.* Flake white 1 cwt. cawk 3 cwt.

4. *Common Dutch white lead.* Flake white 1 cwt. cawk 7 cwt.

5. *English white lead.* Flake white reduced in price by chalk, inferior to the preceding.

**Ink powder.** Green vitriol 1lb, galls 2lb, gum. Arab. 8 oz.; 2 oz. make a pint of ink.

**Granæ sylvestria** of the present day has the appearance of dry powder, with many small fragments of something that has been made into a dry uniform cake; it has only 1-6th of the colouring power of fine cochineal, and is in general about 1-8th of its price; it is probably composed of the white downy substance left by the wild coci upon the plants on which they feed, along with fragments and dust of the insects themselves, with perhaps some vegetable substance. Cochineal itself seems formerly to have been made into a paste and dried.
INDIAN INK. Indicum. Atramentum Indicum. The best kind is made of real lamp black, procured by burning oil under shades, mixed up with glue made of an ass's skin, to which is added a little musk: astringent, 3j—ij, dissolved in water or wine, in hemorrhages, also stomachic.

2. The common sort is common lamp black from the fir, made up with glue.

3. Horse beans burnt perfectly black, ground fine, and made up into sticks with gum water: is very inferior to the others.

4. Honey 1lb, yolk of eggs no. 2, gum Arab. half oz. lamp black q. s.: beat into a mass.

5. Seed lac 3j, borax 3j, aquæ 3ij: lamp black q. s. to form into cakes.

Lump Archel. Lacmus tinctorius. Prepared from Canary archel, ground archel, and some other lichens, by reducing them to powder, adding half as much pearl ashes, and moistening the whole with urine or common spirit of hartshorn; a small proportion of lime is then added, and the archel cut into cubes and dried.

Litmus. Lacmus tinctorius albo-caeruleus. Prepared like the former, adding a large proportion of whiting at the end, which renders it of a light blue colour.

Cudbear. Another preparation of the lichens, made in a similar manner. All are used in dyeing violet colours, which, however, do not stand well; also employed by the chemists as very delicate tests for acids and alkalies, the infusion or tincture being reddened by the first, and rendered green by the second.

Florence Lake. Lacca Florentina. Pearl ashes 1 oz. 3iv, water q. s. dissolve; alum Rom. 2 oz. 3iv, water q. s. dissolve: filter both solutions, and add the first to the alum solution while warm, strain, mix the sediment upon the strainer with the first coarse residuum obtained in boiling cochineal with alum for making carmine, and dry it.

Common Lake. Lacca in globulis. Make a magistery of alum, as in making Florence lake; boil Brasil dust 1 oz. 3iv, in water 3 pints; strain, add the magistery or sediment of alum to the strained liquor, stir it well, let it settle, and dry the sediment in small lumps.

Fine Madder Lake. Lacca columbina. Dutch grappe madder (that is, madder root ground between two mill-stones a small distance apart, as in grinding pearl or French
barley, so that only the bark, which contains the most colour, is reduced to powder, and the central woody part of the root left) 2 oz. tie it up in a cloth, beat it in a pint of water in a stone mortar, repeat with fresh water, in general 5 pints will take out all the colour, boil, add alum 1 oz. dissolved in a pint of water, then add oil of tartar 1 oz. and half, wash the sediment and dry; produces half an oz.

Lac lake. Lac dye. Lac colour. Gum lac, boil in a mucilaginous decoction, as that of comfrey roots, into which pour a solution of alum, which throws down the lake equal to one fifth of the lac.

Crayons. Sperma cei 3 oz. boiling water 1 pint, add bone ashes finely ground 1 lb, colouring matter as oker, q. p. roll out the paste, and when half dry cut it in pipes.

2. Pipe clay, coloured with oker, &c. q. p. make it a paste with ale wort.

Rose pink. Whiting coloured with a decoction of Brazil wood and alum.

Dutch pink. Whiting coloured by a decoction of birch leaves, dyer’s weed, or French berries, with alum.


2. Indigo and whiting.

Lithographic pencils. Soap 3 oz. tallow 2 oz. wax 1 oz.; when melted smooth, add lamp black q. s. and pour it into moulds.

Abier. Abeer. A powder made from the meal of a water nut, dyed red, and used in India to throw over persons in sport, especially on May day.

Puree. Puree. A beautiful yellow paint, in the composition of which the urine of the elephant is said to be a chief ingredient. It is brought from India in round lumps of various sizes, in colour like őrpinem, with a strong urinous smell, and little or no taste.

Sap green. Juice of buckthorn berries, or of evergreen privet, 12 pints, lime water 8 pints, gum Arabic 6 oz.; evaporate till quite thick, then pour into bladders.

Currie powder. Sem. coriandri 18 oz. pip. nigr. 2 oz. pip. Cayenne 1 oz. rad. curcuma, sem. cumini ana 3 oz. sem. fcnugr. 5 iv.

2. Zz., pimentæ, rad. eureumæ ana 1 lb, caryoph. arom. 1 oz. pip. Cayenne, sem. coriandri ana 8 oz.

4. Sem. coriandri 1 lb, rad. curcumæ 8 oz. zz. 6 oz. sem. cumini, pip. Indic. ana 4 oz. pip. nigri 3 oz. cinnam., sem. cardam. min. ana 1 oz. tamarind. nigri. 2 lb.

5. Rice 3 lb, rad. curcumæ 18 lb, sem. coriand. 16 lb, sem. cynthis 9 lb, farinae sinapis 14 lb, pip. nigri. 2 lb, pip. Cayenne 3 lb 8 oz.

6. Sem. coriandri, rad. curcumæ ana 4 lb, zz., pimentæ, pip. Cayenne, capsici bacc. ana 1 lb, sem. cardam. min. 4 oz. macis, caryoph. arom., cinnam. ana 1 oz.: used as a seasoning to meat.

CAYENNE PEPPER. Piper Cayenne. Bacc. capsici, sal. comm. ana ℥j; grind together; colour with vermilion; some use red lead, but this is injurious.

2. Capsicum q. p. bury in flour, bake till they are dry enough to powder, then, holding them by a pair of pincers, cut them in small pieces, to each oz. add flour ℥ lb, water and yeast q. s. to make them into small cakes, bake, slice the cakes, bake over again, powder the biscuit and sift it.

PORTABLE LEMONADE. Acid of tartar 1 oz. sugar 6 oz. ess. limon. ℥j; rub together, divide into 24 papers, for a tumbler of water each.

2. Concrete acid of lemons 1 oz. white sugar ℥ lb, ess. limon. ℥j.

POWDER FOR DESTROYING MICE. Rad. heleb. nigri, sem. staphisagriae ana 1 oz. oatmeal 2 lb, ol. carui gtt. xxx.

PLATE POWDER. Hydrarg. c. creta 1 oz. cretae pp. 4 oz.

2. Polisher’s putty, corn. cerv. ust. ana 8 oz. whiting 1 lb.

MUSHROOM POWDER. Mushrooms half a peck, onions no. 2, cloves q. p. mace ½ oz, white pepper 1 oz.; expose to a gentle heat till the liquor the mushrooms yield be dried up, then dry on tins in a slow oven till they can be powdered.

PICKLING SALT. Brown sugar, bay salt, common salt, of each 2 lb, salt petre 8 oz., mix: gives a fine red colour, and renders meat or butter salted with it very fine flavoured.

SWEET SPICE. Cloves, mace, nutmeg, cinnamon, sugar, ana p. æq.: used in pastry.

SAVOURY SPICE. Cloves, mace, nutmegs, pepper, salt, ana p. æq.: used in cookery.

ÉPICES FINES. Black pepper 5 lb, cloves and nutmegs ana 1 lb and an half, ginger 2 lb and an half, anise seed and...
coriander seed ana 3 quarters of a pound; powder them together: used by the French sausage makers.

**Kitchen Pepper.** Zz. 1tb, cinnamon, black pepper, nutmeg, Jamaica pepper ana 8 oz., cloves 3ij, salt 6tb; grind together.

**Flour of Mustard.** *Durham mustard.* The seeds of black mustard dried until they form a powder when bruised, then ground and sifted to separate the husks or black skin of the seed, which does not form so fine a powder.

2. Flour of mustard, salt, ana p. æq.
3. Flour of mustard, wheaten flour, Cayenne pepper, common salt, in large proportion. Pea flour is sometimes used instead of wheat flour, as also turmeric.

**Ginger Beer Powders.** White sugar 3j Ḍij, zz. gr. v, natr. pp. gr. xxvj, in each blue paper; acid of tartar Ḍjfs, in each white paper: these quantities are for half a pint of water.

**Spruce Beer Powders.** White sugar 3j Ḍij, natr. pp. gr. xxvj, essence of spruce gr. x, in each blue paper; acid of tartar Ḍjfs, in each white paper: for half a pint of water.

**Sodaic Powders.** Soda carbonatis Ḍjfs, in each blue paper; acid of tartar gr. xxv, in each white paper; for half a pint of water: pleasant, cooling beverages in summer.

**Seidletz Powders.** Soda tartar. Ḍij, sodae carb. Ḍij, in one paper; acid. tart. gr. xxxv, in the other: for half a pint of water.

**Clothes Powder.** Pipe clay 1tb 8 oz. pip. alb., amyli ana 1 oz. rad. irid. Flor. 1 oz. 5jv, S. V. R. 2 oz.

**Clothes Ball.** Pipe clay 2tb, fuller’s earth, whiting ana 4 oz. pip. alb. 2 oz. fel. bovis 4 oz.; used for cleaning clothes.

**Breeches Ball.** Bath brick 1tb, pipe clay 2tb, pumice stone powder 4 oz. ox gall 6 oz.; they may be coloured with rose pink, yellow oker, umber, Irish slate, &c. to any desired shade.

**Silver Boiling Powder.** White argol, common salt, alum ana p. æq.: a small quantity of this powder is put into water, and plate is boiled in it, to which it gives a brilliant whiteness.

19. **COMPOUND OILS.**

**Oil of Roses by Infusion.** *Oleum rosaceum.* Rose petals, not fully blown, picked, heeled, and beat to a pulp,
4 oz. olive oil 1 pint; expose to the sun for a week, press out the oil, repeat the insolation with fresh roses twice more, then leave the roses in the oil for use.

Oil of Camomile by Infusion. *Oleum chamæmcælinum*. From the flowers, as that of roses: used in sprains.

Oil of St. John’s Wort. *Oleum hyperici*. *Balsamum hyperici simplex*. Flor. hyper. ½ lv. ol. olivæ ibij; infuse till the oil is well coloured; originally the expressed oil of sem. hyperici was used instead of olive oil.

2. Ol. viride, rendered paler by adding rape oil.

3. Ol. oliv. comm. 1 gall. rad. anchusæ 8 oz.; vulnerary.

Oil of White Lilies. *Oleum liliorum*. As oil of roses; emollient: ol. oliv. is usually sold for it.

Oil of Earth Worms. *Oleum lumbricorum*. Lumb. terr. ibis, ol. oliv. ibij, vini albi ibis; boil till the wine is consumed, then press out the oil.

2. Ol. olivæ com., ol. lini ana p. æq.

Oil of Elder Flowers. *Oleum sambucinum*. Fl. sambuci ibij, ol. oliv. ibij; boil till crisp, press out the oil, and let it settle: emollient.

Exeter Oil. *Oleum Excestrense*. Ol. viride is usually sold under this name: the original formula had about 20 herbs to be infused, and euphorb., sinapeos, castor., pyrethri ana ½l to ἰλξvij of oil, but is seldom, if ever, made.

Oil of Mucilages. *Oleum e mucilaginibus*. Rad. althææ rec. ibis, sem. lini, sem. fæni Græci ana ½ij, aquæ ibij; boil for half an hour, add ol. olivæ ibiv, continue boiling till the water is nearly consumed, pour off the oil.

2. Rad. althææ rec. ½lb, sem. fænugr., sem. lini ana 2lb, a mixture of common olive oil, sperm oil, and seal oil, in equal parts, 4 gallons.

3. Sem. fænugr. 8 oz. ol. lini 2 pints; infuse for a week, strain: very emollient.

Green Oil. *Oleum viride*. Fol. lauri, fol. rutæ, fol. majoran., fol. absinth. mar., fol. chamæmcæli (all fresh) ana ½ij, ol. oliv. ibij; boil till crisp, press out the oil and let it settle: emollient.

Oil of Scorpions. *Oleum scorpionum*. Live scorpions no. 30, ol. amygd. ibij; expose to the sun for forty days; centipedes are usually substituted for scorpions, as being more easily procurable: externally emollient, internally diaphoretic, occasioning a prickly heat on the skin.

Camphorated oil. Linimentum camphorae. Oleum camphoratum. Camphorae $\frac{3}{2}$s, ol. olivar. $\frac{3}{2}$ij; dissolve: anodyne, discutient; the only compound oil in the present college lists, although all the preceding are in high esteem with private practitioners.

Mixture for bugs. Corros. sublimate $\frac{3}{2}$ij, S. V. R. 8 oz.; rub together, add ol. terebinth. 8 oz.

Common oil of spike. Oleum spicce vulgare. Ol. tereb. 3 pints, ol. lavand. 1 pint: this is used by enamellers to mix their colours.

2. Ol. tereb. coloured with rad. anthesæ q. s.

3. Ol. tereb. 6 pints, petrol. Bbd. 4 oz. rad. anch. 2 oz.: used by ferriers as a liniment.


3. Newmarket oil. Ol. lini, ol. terebinth., ol. hyperici ana 3lb, ol. vitrioli 1 oz.: used in sprains, as also in lumbago and rheumatism.

4. Guestonian embrocation for rheumatism. Ol. oliv., ol. terebinth. ana $\frac{3}{2}$s, spir. vitrioli $\frac{3}{2}$ij.

Balsam of sulphur. Balsamum sulphuris simplex. Oleum sulphuratum P. L. Fl. sulph. $\frac{3}{2}$iv, ol. olivæ $\frac{3}{2}$xvj.

2. Oleum sulphuratum P. E. Fl. sulph. $\frac{3}{2}$ij, ol. olivæ $\frac{3}{2}$xvj: dissolve.

3. Fl. sulph. 3lb, ol. lini 4 gall.: dissolve by boiling:

Balsamum sulphuris Barbadense. Petroleum sulphuratum. Petrol. Bbd. $\frac{3}{2}$xvj, fl. sulph. $\frac{3}{2}$iiij: detergent, to ulcers.

Balsamum sulphuris anisatum. Fl. sulph. 1 oz. ol. anisi 4 oz.: dissolve.

2. Bals. sulph. simpl. scented with ol. anisi: pectoral, gtt. x——xxx.

Common Dutch drops. Balsamum sulphuris terebinthinatum. Fl. sulph. 4 oz. ol. terebinth. 8 oz.: dissolve.

2. Bals. sulph. simpl. 4 oz. ol. terebinth. 1 pint; dissolve: diuretic, detergent.

Scouring drops. Ol. tereb. scented with ess. limon.

Furniture oil. Ol. lini coloured with rad. anchusæ.

COMMON OIL OF PETRE. *British oil.* Oleum petrae vulgar. Ol. tereb. 8 oz. petrol. Bbd. 4 oz. ol. rorism. 3iv. 2. Ol. tereb. 5lb, asphalt. 12 oz. ol. lateritii 8 oz. 3. Ol. tereb. 5lb, ol. laterit. ver. 8 oz. Oleum anisi reductum. Ol. anisi 1lb, rape oil 8 oz. sperm. cet. q. s. to make it candy in winter. 2. Ol. anisi 3lb, ol. olivae opt. 1Tb. Charity oil. Fl. chamæem., fol. rorismar., summ. lavand., fol. absinthii, fol. salviæ, fol. valer. ana man. j, ol. oliv. 1bij; infuse, press out the oil: ol. viride is usually sold for it. Balsamum Peruvianum reductum. Bals. Peru. 3lb, benz. 1lb, S. V. R. q. s. to give it a proper consistence. 2. Bals. Tolu 6lb, gum. benz. 14lb, S. V. R. 2 gall. Balsamum Copaiba reductum. Bals. Copaib. 6lb, pale rape oil 2lb, resin fl. 1lb. Oleum menthae piperitis reductum. Ol. menth. pip. 3lb, S. V. R. 1lb. Oleum origani reductum. Ol. origani 7lb, ol. terebin. 2lb, petrol. Bbd. q. s. to colour it. Oleum ricini reductum. Ol. ricini 8lb, ol. amygd. 2lb. Venice turpentine. Terebinthina Veneta fæcititia. Res. nigr. 12lb, ol. terebinth. 1 gall.; melt the rosin, take it from the fire, and add the oil. Balsamum terebinthinae vulgar. Res. nigræ, ol. tereb. ana 1lb. Balsamum Saturni. Sacch. Saturni 8 oz. ol. terebinth. q. s.: dissolve, and pour off. Huile antique a la rose. Huile antique a la tuberoze. Huile antique a la fleur d’orange. Huile antique au jasmin. Oil of ben nuts, scented with the essences of the different flowers. 2. Olive oil or almond oil, scented the same. Huile antique a la violette. Oil of ben, olives, or almonds, scented with orrice, in the same manner as in making essence de jasmin (p. 345), and then pressed out of the wool or cotton. Huile antique au mille fleurs. Oil of ben or almonds, mixed with different essences to the fancy of the perfumer. Oil for the tooth-ache. Ol. terebinth. 3j, camph. 5ij.

Taylor's Remedy for Deafness. Ol. amygd. lbj, rad. allii cont. 3ij, rad. aleanæ 3fs; infuse, and strain.

Lynch's Embrocation. Ol. olivæ scented with essential oils, and coloured with alkanet root.

Whitehead's Essence of Mustard. Ol. terebinth., camph., spir. rosmarini, to which is added farina sinapcos.

Roche's Embrocation for the Hooping Cough. Ol. olivæ 3xvj, ol. suæc. 3viij, ol. caryoph. q. p. to scent it strongly.

Drying Oil. Oleum desiccativum. Nut or lint-seed oil 8lb, white lead dried, saeæh. Saturni dried, vitrioli albi dried ana 1 oz. litharg. 12 oz.; boil slightly and seum until a pellicle is formed, then cool, and let it settle.

2. Lint seed or nut oil 16 oz. litharge 1 oz. and half, vitr. alb. 3iiij; boil.

3. Lint seed or nut oil 16 oz. litharge 3 or 4 oz.; boil.

4. Lint seed or nut oil 16 oz. litharge 3 or 4 oz.; mix, and let it stand for some time.

5. Nut oil 2lb, water 3lb, vitr. albi 2 oz.; boil till nearly all the water is consumed, then expose to the sun for some time.

6. Oil, mix with snow or powdered ice, and keep it from thawing as long as possible; in two months the oil will have acquired the drying property: used to mix with colours to cause them to dry quickly.

Painters' Cream. Nut oil 3 oz. mastich half an oz.; dissolve, add saeæh. Saturni 3ij, and then water gradually to the consistence of cream: used by painters to cover their work which they are obliged to leave for some time: when they begin again, it is washed off with a wet sponge.

Furniture Varnish. White wax 8 oz. ol. terebinth. 1 pint.

Picture Varnish. Mastich 12 oz. Ven. turp. 2 oz. 3iv, camphire gr. xxx, pounded glass 4 oz. oil of turpentine 3 pints and a half; pour off the clear: used to oil paintings.

Gold Varnish for Leather. Turmeric, gamboge ana 3ijfs, oil of turpentine 2 pints, add seed lac, gum sandarac ana 4 oz. dragon's blood 3iv, Ven. turp. 2 oz. pounded glass 4 oz.; pour off the clear.

Copal Varnish. Oil of turpentine, thickened by keeping, 8 oz. copal 2 oz. and a half.

2. Oil of turpentine 6 oz. oil of lavender 2 oz. copal 1 oz.

Japanners' Copal Varnish. Copal 4lb, is melted in a glass matrass, till the water is evaporated, as appears by the
vapour condensed on any cold substance dropping quietly to the bottom; boiling hot lint-seed oil 1 pint is then poured in, and well mixed; the matrasst is then taken from the fire, and mixed while hot with about its own weight of oil of turpentine.

**Transparent Japan for Tin Ware.** Oil of turpentine 8 oz. oil of lavender 6 oz. copal 2 oz. camphire 3j.

**Le Blond’s Varnish for Prints.** Balsam. copaiba 4 fl., copal in powder 1 lb.; add by single ounces every day to the balsam, keeping it in a warm place, or the sun, stirring it often: when all is dissolved, add true Chio turpentine q.p.

**Sheldrake’s Copal Varnish.** Ol. terebinth. reetif. veri 1 pint, spir. sal. amm. 2 oz.: mix, add copal in small pieces 2 oz.: stop the vessel with a cork cut in grooves, bring it quickly to boil, so that the bubbles may be counted as they rise, and keep it at that heat till the copal is dissolved: if the least stoppage or overheating takes place, it is in vain to proceed, then leave the vessel till quite cold before you open it, otherwise the varnish will be blown out with violence.

**Varnish for Coloured Drawings.** Canada balsam 1 oz. oil of turpentine 2 oz.: size the drawings first with a jelly of isinglass, and, when dry, apply the varnish, which will make them resemble oil paintings.

**Common Turpentine Varnish.** Resin. flav. 3 fl. 8 oz. ol. tereb. 1 gall.

**Sheldrake’s Oil for Painting.** Nut or poppy oil 1 pint; boil, add ceruss 2 oz. when dissolved, add a pint of his copal varnish, previously warmed, and stir till the oil of turpentine is evaporated: gives more brightness than common drying oil, but less than varnish; only loses its drying quality in time, therefore only so much as is sufficient for a month or six weeks’ consumption should be made at once.

**Black Japan for Leather.** Boiled lint-seed oil 1 gallon, burnt umber 8 oz. asphaltum 3 oz. boil, and add ol. terebinth. q.s.

**Varnish for Grates.** Brunswick black. Asphalt. comm. 4 fl.; melt, add ol. lini 2 fl.; ol. terebinth. 1 gallon.

**Norfolk Fluid for Preserving Leather.** Lint-seed oil 3 pints, res. flav. 4 oz. thuris 2 oz. cer. flav. 12 oz.; melt, add neat’s foot oil 2 pints, ol. terebinth. 1 pint: used to preserve and soften leather.

**Flexible Varnish.** Indian rubber dissolved in a suf-

Sufficient quantity of petroleum, naphtha, or oil of coal tar: used for varnishing balloons.

Burnt oil. *Printers' thick varnish.* Lint-seed or nut oil heated to the boiling point, set on fire, let to burn for some time, then extinguished by putting a cover on the kettle, and afterwards boiled until it draws out, when cold, into threads; by this process the greasiness of the oil is got rid of, and it may be used to mix with the colours used in printing without staining the paper on the edge of the letters or lines. Some chopped onions are usually added towards the end of the process, but their agency is doubtful.

20. SOAPS.

**Almond soap.** *Sapo amygdalinus.* Oil of almonds q. v. lixivii saponarii 3 times as much, simmer together for some hours, until the oil forms a jelly when cooled, add common salt q. s. and continue the boiling until the soap is solid when cooled, skim it off the water and pour it into moulds.

2. Soap ley made of barilha or kelp (at 38 deg. Baume's hydrom. or so strong, that a bottle holding 8 oz. water will hold 11 of the ley) 2 lb, oil of almonds 4 lb; rub them together in a mortar, and put the mixture in tin moulds for some weeks, to perfect the combination.

**Venice soap.** *Sapo durus Hispanicus.* *Sapo.* Is made from olive oil and barilha; white: are aperient, diuretic, detergent, gr. x—5 fs, bis die; used also in calculous complaints, 5 fs—5 j, daily.

**Green Venice soap.** *Sapo viridis.* Is coloured with juice of beet leaves for the German market.

**Castille soap.** *Sapo Castilliensis.* From olive oil and barilha, white, with veins either of green soap, or made by adding a solution of green vitriol to the soap: a detergent cosmetic.

**Soft soap.** *Sapo mollis.* From the coarser oils and a ley of potash: transparent, yellowish, with small seed-like lumps of tallow diffused through it; used in washing.

**Black soap.** *Sapo niger.* From fish oil and a ley of potash, without any tallow, dark coloured, ill smelling.

2. Soft soap 7 lb, train oil 1 lb, water 7 pints; boil together, add common ivory black q. s. to colour it: used in ointments by cattle doctors.
COMPOUNDS.—20. Soaps.

TRANSPARENT SOAP. Dissolve almond soap in spirit of wine, filter, and distil off the spirit.

WHITE WASH BALLS. Sapon. alb. 6 lb, amyli 3 lb, aq. rosæ 8 oz. aq. rorismar. 4 oz. camphoræ 5 liv., species odo-rifer. (see p. 412) 2 oz.

2. Sap. alb. Hisp. 1 lb, aq. rosar. 3 pints, album. ovar. no. iiij, aq. kali ppi. i oz.; boil till hard again, add ol. lign. rhod. 3 j, ol. caryoph. gtt. x, ess. jasmin. 5 j, ess. neroli 5 fs, and form into squares.

3. White soap 5½ lb, rad. irid. Flor. 4 oz. amyli 3 oz. styrac. calam. 1 oz. aq. rosar. q. s.

4. Sap. alb. Hisp. 1 lb, almonds blanched, beat up into a paste with rose water and orange flower water 3 oz. magister. marcasitæ 5 j, kali ppi. 5 j, moschi gr. vj, zibethi gr. iij, ol. lign. rhodii 3 j, ess. jasmin. 5 j.

5. CREAM BALLS. White curd soap 7 lb, amyli 1 lb, water q. s.; beat it together, weigh into ounce balls, and roll in pulv. amyli.

6. White soap, starch ana 1 lb, ess. limon. 5 liv., aq. rosar. 8 oz.; make into balls of 3 oz. and a half each.

RED MOTTED WASH BALLS. Cut white soap into small square pieces, roll them in vermilion, and squeeze the pieces together into balls, without mixing them more than is necessary.

BLUE MOTTED WASH BALLS. In like manner, rolling the pieces in powder blue.

WINDSOR SOAP. Hard curd soap, melted and scented with ol. carui and ess. Bergamotte.

2. An inferior sort is made with ol. carui only.

STARKEY'S SOAP. Made by rubbing warm kali ppd. with oil of turpentine, adding a little water.

MACQUER'S ACID SOAP. Sapo vitriolicus. Sapon. Ven. 4 oz. ol. vitrioli q. s.; add the acid by degrees to the soap rendered soft by a little water, continually rubbing the mass in a mortar: detergent; used when alkalies would be prejudicial.

VARNISH FOR WATER-PROOF HATS. Shell lac 8 lb, frankincense 3 lb, borax 1 lb, water q. s. dissolve by boiling, and evaporate to a due consistence.

VARNISH FOR PLASTER CASTS. Sapon. alb., ceræ albae ana 5 fs, boiling water 2 pints.

BLACKING BALLS. Adep. porc., ceræ fl. ana 1 oz. ebor
COMPOUNDS.—20. Soaps.

1. Usti, fulig. lamp., sacch. rubr. ana 8 oz. double glue size 4 oz. water 4 oz.

2. Ebor. usti 8 oz. gum. tragac. 1 oz. sacchar. candi 2 oz. water 8 oz.: used for blacking leather.

21. OINTMENTS.

White ointment. Unguentum album P. L. before 1745. Ol. rosacci 3ix, cerussae 3ij, cer. albae 3ij.


3. Unguentum oxidii plumbi albi. Ung. simpl. 3v, cerussæ 3j.


Unguentum album camphoratum P. L. before 1745. Species for unguent. alb. as before, camphoræ 3ij, ground with a little ol. amygd.

2. Axung. porc. 10lb, ol. oliv. Genoa 1lb 8 oz. cerussæ 3lb 8 oz. cereæ albae 1lb, camphoræ 4 oz.


2. Unguentum e gummi elemi. Sevi ovilli 1ibj, gum. elemi 1ibj, tereb. comm. 3x.


4. Unguentum elemi P. D. Elemi 1ibj, ceræ albae 1lbs, adipis ppi. 1biiiij.


Black basilicon. Unguentum basilicon nigrum. U. tetrapharmacum. U. resinae nigrum. Ceræ flavæ, res. flavæ, picis aridæ (i. e. resinae nigrae) ana 5ix, ol. olivar. 1bj.

2. Res. nigrae, picis nigrae ana 3lb, ceræ fl. 2lb. Rape oil 3 pints.

3. Picis nigrae, resinae nigrae, ceræ flavæ, ana 2lb, axung. porc. 4lb, emplastr. simpl. 1lb.

Yellow basilicon. Unguentum basilicon flavum. Ol. olivar. 1bj, ceræ fl., resinae fl., pic. Burgund. ana 1bj, tereb. comm. 3ij.

2. Unguentum resinae flavæ. Res. fl., ceræ fl., ol. oliv. ana 1bj.
5. Ceratum resinæ flave. Ung. res. fl. 1bfs, ceræ fl. 5j.
7. Unguentum resinosum. Axung. porc. 1bviij, resinæ albae 1b, cer. fl. 1b.

2. Unguentum caeruleum fortius. Axung. porc. 1bij, argent. vivi 1bij, balsami sulph. simpl. 3fs.
5. Unguentum hydrargyri fortius. Hydrarg. 1bij, adip. suill. 3xxij, sevi ovilli 5j.
7. Unguentum hydrargyri P. E. Argent. vivi, sevi ovilli ana 1bj, adip. porc. 1bij.
8. Unguentum hydrargyri P. D. Argent. vivi, adip. porc. ana 1bj.
10. Weak mercurial ointment. Argent. vivi 2lb, axungiae 14lb. Alterative, 2j—3j of the strong, rubbed into the inside of the thighs, omni nocte, in syphilis; the weak used to kill vermin on the body.

Donovan's mercurial ointment. Rub calomel with aq. kali puri, or dissolve quick silver in nitric acid, and precipitate by adding aq. kali puri, to obtain the protoxide of quick silver. To each drachm of this oxide add lard 5ij, rub them together, and then heat them to about 300° or 350° Fahr., and keep stirring them for two hours. Each
ounce of lard takes up about gr. xxj of the oxide, and becomes of a gray colour. The exact degree of heat is of consequence, at 212° the ingredients do not unite, at 400° or above that heat the oxide is decomposed and red oxide or even metallic quicksilver separates. If the lard contains common salt, calomel will be formed, and the operation will not succeed. Much more powerful than the common mercurial ointment; it being sufficient to rub in only 3j.

2. By melting common mercurial ointment in a water bath, letting it cool slowly, and separating the upper gray stratum. By rubbing the heavy residue with magnesia alba, the greater part of the quick silver in the blue ointment will be recovered, as it was never chemically united.

3. By exposing ung. oxid. hyd. cinerei to a heat of about 300° for some hours.

Marshmallow ointment. Unguentum ex althaea. Ole mucilaginisibus 1biij, cæræ fl. 1bffs, resinae fl. 1bffs, tereb. comm. 3ij.

2. Ol. lini comm. 15lb, sem. fennugr., rad. curcumæ ana 4 oz.; boil, strain, add cæræ fl., resinae fl. ana 5lb 8 oz. ol. palmae 4lb.

3. Rape oil 2lb 8 oz. ol. palmae, resinae fl. ana 1lb 8 oz. tereb. comm. 4 oz.

Unguentum nutritum. Litharg. 1bfs, rub it by degrees, and alternately, with aceti 5v, ol. rosati 1bj, by small portions of each until it is quite white.

Unguentum tripharmacum. Empl. comm. 5iv, ol. oliv. 5ijj, aceti 5j; boil together.

2. Linimentum tripharmacum. Empl. comm. 5iv, ol. oliv. 5ijj, aceti 5j; boil together. Cooling, desiccative.

Eye salve. Unguentum ophthalmicum. Lap. tutiae, lap. calamin. ana 5yj; plumbi ushi, camph. ana 5ij, myrrhae, sarcocoll., aloes, vitriol, albi ana 5j, butyri recentis 5xij, cæræ albae 5ij.

2. Unguentum tutiae P. L. before 1745. Tutiae ppæ. 3ij, lap. calam. 5ij, unguenti rosacci 1bjs.


6. Unguentum tutiae P. D. Tutiae ppæ. 3ij, ung. cæræ albae 5x.
7. Unguentum oxidi zinci impuri. Tutiae ppa. $\frac{3}{2}$, linim. simp. $\frac{5}{2}$v.
8. Unguentum oxidi zinci P. D. Flor. zinci $\frac{3}{2}$jfs, ung. cereæ albæ $\frac{1}{2}$ij.
9. Unguentum oxidi zinci P. E. Flor. zinci $\frac{3}{2}$j, linim. simp. $\frac{3}{2}$v. Used in ophthalmia.

**Pomatum. Unguentum simplex.** Axung. porc. $\frac{1}{2}$ij, aq. rosar. $\frac{3}{2}$ij; beat up together, then melt, let it settle, separate the water, beat up again into a light mass, adding ess. limon. q. p.

2. Unguentum adipis suillee. The same, without the ess. limon.; formerly made up with pulp of apples, pulpa pomorum, whence it was called unguentum pomatum, in the old editions of the London Pharmacopoeia.

**Unguentum rubrum desiccativum.** Ol. comm. $\frac{1}{2}$ij, cereæ fl. $\frac{3}{2}$xij, boli Arm., colcoth. ana $\frac{3}{2}$vj, lap. calamin. $\frac{3}{4}$iv, litharg., cerussæ ana $\frac{3}{2}$vjs, camphoræ $\frac{3}{2}$fs: desiccative, cicatrizing.

**White elder ointment. Unguentum sambucinum. U. sambuci P. L. before 1809.** Flor. sambuci $\frac{1}{2}$iv, sevi ovill. $\frac{1}{2}$uij, ol. olivæ $\frac{1}{2}$ij.

2. Unguentum sambuci P. L. since 1809. Fl. samb., adip. ppa. ana $\frac{1}{2}$ij.
3. Unguentum sambuci P. D. Fl. samb. $\frac{1}{2}$uij, adip. pp. $\frac{1}{2}$iv, sevi ppi. $\frac{1}{2}$ij.
4. Fl. sambuci 2$\frac{1}{2}$b, axung. porc. 84$\frac{1}{2}$b, sevi 28$\frac{1}{2}$b; produced when strained 98$\frac{1}{2}$b.
5. Ung. sambuci comm. 1$\frac{1}{2}$b, cereæ albæ 1 oz. ol. lavand. exot. $\frac{3}{2}$ij, for retail sale: emollient.

**Balsamum Locatelli.** Cereæ fl., vini Canar. ana $\frac{1}{2}$ij, ol. olivar., tereb. Ven. ana $\frac{1}{2}$jfs; boil to an ointment, add santali rubri $\frac{3}{2}$ij.

2. Ol. oliv. Genoa, tereb. comm. ana 3$\frac{1}{2}$b 8 oz. cereæ fl. 2$\frac{1}{2}$b 8 oz. sang. draconis 4 oz.
3. Cereæ fl. 2$\frac{1}{2}$b 8 oz. ol. oliv. 4$\frac{1}{2}$b, tereb. Ven. 4 oz. rad. anchusæ 1$\frac{1}{2}$b. Pectoral; used internally in coughs, with cons. rosar. ana p. æq.; the sang. drac. gives it a hot taste, and is inferior to the santal. rubri. or anchusa.

**Balsamum viride.** Ol. lini $\frac{1}{2}$bfs, elemi $\frac{3}{2}$ij, aerug. $\frac{3}{2}$ij.
2. Unguentum detergens. Resinae fl., axung. porc., sevi ovilli ana $\frac{1}{2}$ij, cereæ flavæ, olibani ana $\frac{1}{2}$jfs, euphorbii, aerug. ana $\frac{3}{2}$ij, tereb. Argent. $\frac{3}{2}$ij.
3. **Unguentum basilicum viride.** Ung. basil. fl. 3viij, ol. oliv. 5ijj, ærug. 3j.
4. **Unguentum æruiginis.** Ung. cææ albæ libj, ærug. 3js.
5. **Unguentum subacetitis cupri.** Ung. resinosi 3xv, ærug. 5j. Detergent, and to keep down fungous flesh.

**THE GREEN OINTMENT. Unguentum viride.** Ol. viridis libj, cææ fl. 5x.

2. Axung. porc. 1 cwt. fol. sambuci 56flb, sevi 14lb; boil together till the leaves are crisp, strain, put it again on a slow fire, and gently stir it till it is of a beautiful green colour; this is much better than adding ærug to colour it, as is done by some.

3. **Unguentum nervinum vulgare.** Ol. laurini 3flb, ung. virid. (sambuci) 1ib, axungiae 2ib, ol. succini 4 oz.: the original ointment had a number of herbs, boiled in ol. nervini lbv, sevi libj, and was scented with ol. spicæ 5js.

4. **Unguentum populneum.** This is another compound ointment of a number of herbs boiled in lard, for which green (elder) ointment is now sold. Emollient.

**SPERMACEI OINTMENT. Ceratum album.** Ol. oliv., cææ albæ ana 5iv, sperm. ceti 5js.

2. **Unguentum album P. L. since 1745.** U. cææ. Ol. oliv. libj, cææ albæ 5iv, sperm. ceti 5iij.

3. **Linimentum album. Unguentum spermatis ceti.** U. cetacei. Ol. oliv. 5iij, cææ albæ 5iij, sperm. ceti 5vj.

4. **Ceratum spermatis ceti.** C. cetacei. Ol. oliv. 5iv, cææ albæ 5ijj, sperm. ceti 5js.

5. **Ceratum simplex P. E.** Ol. oliv. 5vj, cææ albæ 5ijj, sperm. ceti 5j.

6. Ol. oliv. opt., axung. porc. ana 2flb, cææ albæ 11lb, sperm. ceti 8 oz.

7. Axung. porc. 6flb, cææ albæ 1lb 8 oz. sperm. ceti 8 oz. Emollient, in excoriations.

**WHITE PRECIPITATE OINTMENT. Unguentum e mercurio precipitato.** Ung. simplicis 5js, sulph. præcip. 5ij, merc. præc. albi 9ijj, aq. kali ppi. q. s.

2. **Unguentum calcis hydrargyri albae.** Ung. adipis suillæ 5js, calc. hydr. albae 3j.

3. **Unguentum hydrargyri præcipitati albi.** Adip. ppa. 5js, hydr. præc. albi 3j.

4. **Unguentum submuriatis hydrargyri ammoniati.** Ung. cææ albæ libj, submur. hydrarg. ammon. 5js.


2. *Unguentum cerussæ acetatis.* U. plumbi superacclavit. The same, with ceræ albae ßij.


Itch Ointment. *Unguentum sulphuris compositum.* Adip. ppa. ßfs, fl. sulph. ßfs, rad. helleb. albi ßij, salis nitri ßij, sapon. mollis ßfs. Are used in psora; the compound ointment is the most efficacious, but irritates.


2. *Unguentum cantharidis P. L.* U. lyttæ. Canthar. ßij, aquæ ßvij; boil to one half, strain, add ung. resinae fl. ßvij; boil to an ointment.


*Unguentum album camphoratum* P. L. since 1745.

- Ol. oliv. lbj, cæræ albae 3iv. sperm. ceti 3iij, camph. (ground with a little ol. amygd.) 3ifs: cooling, in excoriations.

**Turner's Cerate.** Healing salve. Ceratum epuloticum. C. lapidis calaminaris P. L. C. calaminac. Ol. oliv. lbj, cæræ fl. lbfs; melt, cool, and when it begins to set, add lap. calamin. lbfs.

- Unguentum calaminac. Ung. cæræ fl. lbv, lap. calam. lbj.

- Ceratum carbonatis zinci impuri. C. lapidis calaminaris P. E. Cerat. simpl. lbv, lap. calam. lbj.

- Adip. suillæ 40lb, lap. calam. 20lb.

- Adip. suillæ 25lb, lap. calam. 14lb, empl. simp. 10lb, ol. oliv. 2di. 7lb.

- Adip. suillæ 2lb, tallow 4lb, lap. calam. 2lb.

- Adip. porc. 20lb, cæræ fl. 8lb, lap. calam. 10lb, ol. oliv. Genoa 8lb: when wax is dear, substitute tallow and a little rosin for the greater part of it. Drying, cicatrizing.

**Unguentum hellebori albi P. L. U. veratri.** Rad. helleb. albi 3ij, adip. ppaœ. 5viij, ess. limon. 3ij.

- Unguentum hellebori albi P. D. Rad. helleb. albi 3iij, adip. ppaœ. lbj. Used in itch for the upper ranks of society, who object to sulphur.

**Unguentum hydrargyri nitratï.** Argent. vivi 3ij, acid. nitrosi 3ij; dissolve, and while warm add adip. suillæ lbj, previously melted.

- Unguentum hydrargyri nitratï P. L. 1809. Instead of lard only, use adip. suillæ 3vj, ol. oliv. 3iv, previously melted together.

- Unguentum hydrargyri nitratï P. L. 1815. Instead of acid. nitrici 3ij, use only 3xj.

- Unguentum supernitratis hydrargyri. Instead of lard only, use adip. suillæ 3iv. ol. oliv. lbj, previously melted together.

- Unguentum nitratis hydrargyri fortius. Arg. vivi 3ij, acid. nitr. 3iij, ol. oliv. 3ix, adip. ppaœ. 3iij.

- Unguentum nitratis hydrargyri mitius. As the ungr. n. h. fort. but with three times as much oil and lard.

- Arg. vivi 1 oz. spir. nitr. fort. 2 oz. axung. porc. lbh. Stimulant, detergent, in psora, herpetic eruptions, and in ulcerations of the tarsi.

**Goulard's Ointment.** Ceratum lithargyri acetati, C. plumbi compositum. Liq. plumbi acet. 3ij's, cæræ fl. 3iv, ol. oliv. 3ix, camphore 3fs.


Unguentum cerae albae. Cerae albae lbij, adip. ppae. lbvij.

2. Unguentum simplex. Cerae albae 3ij, ol. oliv. 3IV.

3. Linimentum simplex. Cerae albae 3j, ol. oliv. 3iv.

Emollient.


2. Unguentum sabinae. Fol. sabinae, cerae fl. ana lbvij, adip. ppae. lbij.

3. Fol. sabinae, sevi ppi. ana 3lb, ung. virid. 9lb. Stimulant; used to keep open ulcers.


3. Unguentum oxidi hydrargyri rubri. Praecip. rubri 3j, adipis 3vijj. Stimulant; used to ill-conditioned ulcers, also weakeved with lard as an eye salve.

Linimentum hydrargyri. Camph. 3j, S. V. R. gtt. xv; grind, add adip. ppae., ung. hydr. fort. ana 3iv, liquor ammoniac 3iv: as the blue ointment; but quicker in its operation.

Linimentum terebinthinae. Ol. tereb. 3vijj, cerae resinae lbij: stimulant, in burns.

Unguentum acidi nitrosi P. D. Ol. oliv. lbij, adip. ppae. 3iv, acid. nitrosi 3j.

2. Unguentum acidi nitrosi P. E. Adip. ppae. lbij, ac. nitr. 3vij. Stimulant, to foul ulcers; frequently sold for the ung. hydr. nitrati.

Unguentum oxidi hydrargyri cinerei. Oxyd. hydr. ciner. 3j, adip. ppae. 3ijj: substituted for the blue ointment, being made with less labour, but seems inferior in operation. If exposed to a heat of about 300° for some hours, it will be changed into Donovan’s mercurial ointment, and thus augmented in power.

Pomma de la jeunesse. Pomatum mixed with pearl white, or magistry of bismuth: turns the hair black.


2. Ol. oliv. opt. 2 oz. cerea alba, sperm. ceti ana 3 oz. rad. anchusæ 3iv; melt, strain, add ol. lign. rhod. gtt. iiij.

3. Ol. amygd. 6 oz. sperm. ceti 3 oz. cereæ albæ 2 oz. rad. anchusæ 1 oz. and a half, mel., strain. Flor. ana 1 oz. bals. Peru v. 3ij.


Pomma de la divine. Beef marrow 1 lb 8 oz. cinnam. 1 oz. and a half, stor. calam., benzoïni, rad. irid. Flor. ana 1 oz. caryoph., nuc. myrist. ana 3ij.

2. Sevi ovillii 1 lb 8 oz. stor. calam., benz., rad. irid. Flor., rad. cyperi, cinnam., caryoph. arom., nuc. mosch. ana 3ix, keep melted in a gentle heat for some time, then strain.


3. Adip. ppæ. 5 lb, ol. palmæ 1 lb, cerussæ 6 oz. alum rupei, Merc. corros. sulfat., lithargyri ana 4 oz.


5. Dr. Bateman's. Kali ppi. 3 lb, aq. rosæ 3ij, cinnab. 3ij, ess. Bergam. 5 is, fl. sulph., axung. porc. ana 5 xij.

Heel ointment. Axungiae 3 lb, mellis 2 lb, tereb. comm. 1 lb, vitriol. cærul., ærug. æris, alum. comm. ana, fl. train oil 8 oz.; used by ferriers and grooms.

Unguentum ammoniæ. Ammoniæ carbon. 5 is, cerati simpli. 3 is: for scrofulous ulcers.

Unguentum lapidis calaminaris. Cer. calam. 3ij, extr. Saturni 5ij: for burns.

Unguentum conii. Fol. conii rec., adipis ana 3iv;
well beat together, then melted and strained: in ophthalmia tarsi.

2. To $\frac{3}{5}$ of the former, add sperm. ceti $\frac{5}{3}$, cerae albae $\frac{3}{5}$fs: for painful and irritable ulcers.

Unguentum ophthalmicum. Merc. prae. rubri, lap. calam. ppi. ana $\frac{3}{5}$fs, litharg. $\frac{3}{5}$, tutiae ppa. $\frac{3}{5}$fs, cinnabaris $\frac{3}{5}$, adipsis suill. $\frac{3}{5}$j, bals. Peruv. gtt. xv: in specks on the eyes, arising from small ulcers which have healed up.

Unguentum plumbi compositum. Camph. $\frac{3}{5}$fs, ol. olivse $\%$x, cræ fl. $^iv$, extr. Saturni $\frac{3}{5}$fs: in ulcers of difficult cure.

2. Ung. ceræ $\frac{3}{5}$, Merc. præ. rubri $\frac{5}{3}$j, extr. Saturni $\frac{3}{5}$j, extr. opii $\frac{5}{3}$j: for ulcers that slough.

Smellome's eye ointment. Aërug. $\frac{3}{5}$fs, ol. oliv. gtt. xxx, ung. basilic. $\frac{3}{5}$j.

Marshall's cerate. Ol. palmæ $\frac{3}{5}$v, calomel. $\frac{3}{5}$j, sacch. Sat. $\frac{3}{5}$fs, ung. nit. hydrargyri $\frac{3}{5}$j.

Kirkland's neutral cerate. Diach. $\frac{3}{5}$vij, ol. oliv. $\frac{3}{5}$iv, cretae ppa. $\frac{3}{5}$iv, when nearly cool, add. aceti. dist. $\frac{3}{5}$iv, sacch. Sat. $\frac{3}{5}$iij.

Whitehead's essence of mustard pills. Resinae fl. q. p. balis. Tol. q. s. to make into pills.

Singleton's golden ointment. Auripigmentum, lard ana q. s. used as an eye salve.

Blistering ointment for horses. Ung. laurini, ung. sambucini ana 1lb, canthar., euphorbii, ol. origani ana 8 oz. Merc. corr. subl. $\frac{3}{5}$j.

2. Pic. Burgund. 12 oz. tereb. comm. 5 oz. canthar. 10 oz. euphorbii 1 oz. axung. porc 1lb 8 oz. aceti comm. 8 oz.

3. Ung. laurini 4 oz. ol. origani 1 oz. canthar., euphorbii ana $\frac{3}{5}$j.

4. Ung. viridis 1lb 8 oz. euphorb. $\frac{5}{3}$j, ol. origani 1 oz. canthar. 2 oz. tereb. comm. 1 oz. and a half.

Dressing for leather to render it water proof. Ol. lini 1lb, ceræ fl., tereb. comm. ana 2 oz. picis Burg. 1 oz.

2. Ol. lini 1lb, sevi 8 oz. ceræ fl. 6 oz. resinae fl. 1 oz.

Common oil of bays. Unguentum laurinum vulgare. Fol. laurii $\frac{3}{5}$j, bace. laurii $\frac{3}{5}$fs, fol. brassicae $\frac{3}{5}$iv, neats foot oil $\frac{3}{5}$v, beef suet $\frac{3}{5}$j; boil and express.

Unguentum catechu. Catechu $\frac{3}{5}$iv, alum. $\frac{3}{5}$ix, res. fl. $\frac{3}{5}$iv, ol. oliv. $\frac{3}{5}$x, water q. s.: a good application to ulcers.
in warm climates, as the fat and resinous ointments of the colder countries have a bad effect.

Anti-attrition. Hog's lard 1 lb., camph. 4 oz. black lead q. s. to colour it; used to rub on iron to prevent rust, and diminish friction.

Cold cream. Ceratum Galeni. Ol. amygd. 1 lb., ceræ albae 4 oz.; melt, pour into a warm mortar, add by degrees, aq. rosar. ibj; it should be very light and white.

2. Trotter oil 1 pint, aq. rosae 2 pints, sperm. ceti melted 1 lb; ceræ albae melted 1 oz. ol. amygd. 2 oz. ess. Berg. 1 oz.; beat it up together, and keep it floating upon some rose water.

Orange pomade. Axung. porc. 1 lb., ol. palmae 8 oz. ess. neroli 1 oz.

Sewum meliloti. Suet 8 lb., melilot leaves 2 lb.; boil till crisp: used in making melilot plaister.

Blackmann's colours in bladders. Are prepared with the spermaceti mixture like his oil colour cakes, but the proportion of oil is larger.

Vanherman's fish-oil paints. The oil for grinding white is made by putting litharge and white vitriol ana 12 lb., into vinegar 32 gall. adding, after some time, a ton of whale, seal, or cod oil; the next day the clear part is poured off, and lint-seed oil 12 gall. oil of turpentine 2 gall. are added.

2. The sediment, left when the clear oil was poured off, mixed with half its quantity of lime water, is also used under the name of prepared residue oil for common colours.

3. Pale green. Lime water 6 gall. whiting and road dust of each 1 cwt. blue black 30 lb., yellow oker 24 lb., wet blue previously ground in prepared residue oil 20 lb.; thin with ppd. residue oil 1 quart to each 8 lb., and the same quantity of lint-seed oil.

4. Bright green. Yellow oker 1 cwt. road dust 1 cwt. and a half, wet blue 1 cwt. blue black 10 lb., lime water 6 gall. ppd. fish oil 4 gall. ppd. residue oil and lint-seed oil, of each 7 gall. and a half.

5. Lead colour. Whiting 1 cwt. blue black 5 lb., white lead ground in oil 28 lb., road dust 56 lb., lime water 5 gall. ppd. residue oil 2 gall. and a half.

7. **Yellow.** Put in yellow oker instead of Spanish brown, as in the last.

8. **Black.** Put in lamp black or blue black.

9. **Stone colour.** Lime water 4 gall. whiting 1 cwt. white lead ground in oil 28 lb, road dust 56 lb, ppd. fish oil 2 gall, ppd. residue oil and lint-seed oil, of each 3 gall. and a half. The cheapness of these paints, and the hardness and durability given to them by the road dust (i.e. ground gravel) has brought them into great use for common out-door painting.

**Flexible paint.** To each cwt. of oil paint is to be added yellow soap 1 lb, dissolved in water 4 lb, and mixed while still hot; used for painting canvas.

**Glaziers’ putty.** Whiting and drying oil.

**Common oil of mace.** Unguentum macis. Macis, ol. palmæ ana 1 lb; beat to a paste, add beef marrow melted 3 lb.

**Styrax colata.** Bals. Tolu 6 lb, bals. Peruv. 1 lb 8 oz.

2. Gum. benzoin. 3 lb, styr. liquidae 6 lb, bals. Tolu 3 lb, bals. Peruv. 2 lb, gum. flavi N. S. W. 7 lb, S. V. R. 6 gall.; let them stand for a fortnight, strain, distil to a proper consistence, about 12 pints of the spirit is consumed, what comes over will serve for the same purpose another time, produced about 24 lb.

**Galbanum colatum reductum.** Galbani col. veri 7 lb, picis Burgund. 3 lb, tereb. Venetae 2 lb.

**Terebinthina Chia factitia.** Balsami Canad., resinæ flavæ ana p. æq.

**Styrax liquida reducta.** Styrac. liquidae 1 oz. bals. Tolu 2 lb, S. V. R. q. s.

23. **PLAISTERS.**


2. **Emplastrum lithargyri cum resina P. D.** Diachyl. simp. lbij, resinæ fl. 1 lbs.

3. **Emplastrum resinosum.** Diachyl. simp. lbv, resinæ fl. 1 lbs.

4. Ol. oliv. 79 lb, litharg. 46 lb 8 oz. resinæ fl. 16 lbs: used to bring together the edges of wounds, or confine other dressings.

5. **Baynton’s adhesive plaister.** Diachyl. simp. 1 lb, resinæ fl. 3 vj; used to roll up limbs with old ulcers.
COMPOUNDS.—23. Plaisters.


2. Emplastrum picis compositum. Picis aridæ P. L. 1809 lbij, thuris lbij, resinae fl., cerae fl. ana 3iv, ol. nuc. mosch. expr. 5ij.

3. Pic. Burg. 61b, cerae fl. 31b, resinae fl. 81b, axung. pore. 71b, tereb. comm., ol. palmæ, ol. lini ana 11b: rubefacient, stimulant; used in head-ache, applied to the temples or forehead.

Emplastrum e cymino. E. cumini. Pic. Burg. lbij, sem. cymini, sem. carui, bacc. lauri, cerae fl. ana 5ij: discutient, to the stomach and belly in flatulence, also to indolent tumours.


2. Emplastrum lithargyri P. D. Litharg. lbv, ol. oliv. lbix, aquæ lbij.


4. Ol. oliv. comm. 84lb, litharg. 53lb, aquæ q. s.

5. Ol. oliv. comm., axung. pore., litharg. ana 28lb.

6. Ol. oliv., axung. pore. ana 15lb, litharg. 16lb, cerussæ 4lb, water q. s. Defensive, to keep the air from wounds and ulcers; also to repel milk in women weaning their children.


2. Emplastrum lithargyri cum gummi. E. galbani compositum. As the former, but with only tereb. comm. 5x.

3. Emplastrum galbani. Diachyl. simpl. lbij, galbani lbis, cerae fl. 5iv.


5. Diachyl. simpl. 21b, galbani col. 11b 8 oz. resin. fl. 4lb.


7. Diachyl. simpl. 281b, gum. thuris, galbani col., resinae fl., picis Burgund. ana 4lb: stimulant; used in pains and weakness of the limbs.
Blistering plaister. Emplastrum epispasticum primum. Empl. de melilot. ²ibjs, canthar. ³xiij, sem. amnæos ³jfs, aceti ¹ibfs.


3. Emplastrum vesicatorium. Empl. attrah. ¹ibj, cantharid. ¹ibj, aceti ¹ibfs.

4. Emplastrum cantharidis P. L. Empl. cææ ¹ibij, cantharid. ¹ibj, adip. suillus ¹ibfs.

5. Emplastrum lytta. Empl. cææ ¹ibjs, cantharid., adip. ppæ. ana ¹ibj.


9. Picis Burg. ¹5lb, cææ fl. ¹3lb, axungiae ¹1b, canthar. ⁴lb 8 oz.

10. Sevi ⁶lb, cææ fl. ⁵lb, axung. ³1b, resinae fl. ²1b, canthar. ⁶ oz.

11. Sevi, cææ fl. ana ⁴1b, resinae fl. ⁷1b, axung. ²1b 8 oz. canthar. ⁶ oz.

12. Pic. Burg. ⁹1b, resinae fl. ⁷1b, tereb. Venet., cantharid. ana ⁶1b, cææ fl. ¹1b, ol. oliv. Genoa ⁸ oz. aceti ¹ pint. The resins and fats are first melted, and when nearly cold the powdered flies are stirred in; ought to be softer than the other plaisters, that it may be spread by the thumb; used to raise blisters; but as only the flies next the surface can act, it is generally necessary to sprinkle powdered flies on the face of it to secure its action, so that the plaister itself is a mere waste of flies, as they may be spread with equal effect upon basilicon, or a warmed melilot plaister.

Emplastrum euphorbii. Empl. picis comp. ³iv, euphorbii ⁵fs; to bring encysted tumours to suppuration.

Emplastrum salis ammoniaci. Diachyl. simpl. ³ij, sapon. albi ⁵j, sal. ammon. ⁵fs: for white swellings.

Diachylon compositum. Emplastrum e mucilaginibus. Gum. ammon. ¹ibjs, tereb. comm. ³ij; melt, add cææ fl. ⁵xl, previously melted with ol. mucilaginum ³vijj, and still fluid.

Flower of ointments. Emplastrum flos ungucntorum dictum. Resinae fl., tereb. comm., cææ fl., sevi ovilli ana
COMPOUNDS.—23. Plaisters.

1. Myrrhae, olivani 5iv, tereb. Chiae 3ijfs, myrrhae, mastiche ana 3j, camphorae 3ij, vini albi 1bjs; boil all together to a plaister.

2. Resinae fl. 8th, cerae fl., aloes Socotr. ana 4th, thuris 2th, tereb. comm. 1th 4 oz. myrrhae 8 oz, olivani 4 oz camphorae 2 oz.

3. Resinae fl. 16th, cerae fl., sevi ana 6th, picis Burg. 2th: suppurative, warm.


2. Emplastrum thuris P. D. For sang. drac. use crocus Martis.

3. Emplastrum oxidiferi rubri E. roborans P. E. Diachyl. simpl. 5xxvij, resinae fl. 3vij, cerae fl., ol. oliv. ana 5ijj, coelotharis 5vijj.

4. Picis Burg. 14th, cerae fl. 6th, resinae fl. 4th, coeloth. vitrioli, boli Armenæ ana 1th 6 oz.

5. Diachyl. simp. 28th, gum. thuris 8th, boli Armen. ppæ. 1th, rose pink q. s.: astringent, strengthening; used as a mechanical support to the muscles, by public dancers.

MELILOT PLAISTER. Emplastrum de meliloto simplex. Resinae fl. 1vbvij, cerae fl. 1bvj, sevi ovilli 1bijj, meliloti viridis, cut very small, 1bv.

2. Emplastrum attractens. Resinae fl., cerae fl. ana 1bijj, sevi ovilli 1bjj.

3. Emplastrum cerae. Cerae fl., sevi ovilli ana 1bijj, resinae fl. 1bij.


5. Resinae nigrae 42th, cerae fl. 16th, sevi meliloti 14th.

6. Resinae nigrae 4th, cerae fl. 2th, sevi ovilli, ol. oliv. Galipoli ana 1th 8 oz.

7. Resinae fl. 25th, cerae fl. 15th, axung. porc. 12th.

8. Resinae fl. 28th, cerae fl. 4th, sevi meliloti 10th: stimulant; used in dressing blisters, but irritates more than basilicon; the strong smell of the melilot is disliked by most, but is required by ferrics and some private practitioners.

MERCURIAL PLAISTER. Emplastrum Mercuriale. Argent. vivi 5vijj, styri. liquidae 3fs, tereb. Venet. 5j; grind together, melt diachyl. simpl. 1bijj, with gum ammoniac fljfs and vitrioli albi 5fs: pour this into the mortar, and mix all together.


5. Diachyl. simpl. *241b*, argent. vivi *31b*, ung. Mercur. fortioris q. s. to divide the quick silver: discutient; used to indolent tumours.

**Emplastrum de minio.** Minii *3ix*, ol. rosat. *ibjfs*, aceti *5vj*.


3. Minii *121b*, axung. porc., ol. oliv. ana *81b*.


5. Emplastrum e minio fuscum. Ol. oliv. 2ndi. *241b*, minii *141b*, resinae nig. *21b*; or the red kind may be boiled until it becomes brown.


4. Diachyl. simpl. *121b*, sapon. alb. *11b*. Discutient, to indolent tumours, also to defend the skin from the contact of air, clothes, or bandages.


5. Diachyl. simpl. 2ßb, diachyl. c. gum. 2ßb, cancellæ albae, gum. thuris ana 1ßb 8 oz.


2. Labdani 1ßb, ceræ fl. 10ßb, ol. palmæ 8ßb, resinæ nig. 5ßb, picis burg. 4ßb, ol. macis per expr. 2 oz. ol. earui 3iv, ol. menthae vulg. 3ßs.


Emplastrum aromaticum. Thuris ëij, ceræ fl. 3ßs, cinnam. 3vj, ol. pimentae, css. limon. ana ëij: applied to the stomach in indigestion.

Emplastrum assæ fœtidæ. Diach. simpl., assæ fœtidæ ana ëij, galbani, ceræ fl. ana ëij: applied to the navel in flatulence and hysterics.

Emplastrum calefaciens. Empl. cantharidis P. D. ëij, picis Burgund. ëvj: stimulant, more active than Burgundy pitch alone, and yet seldom raises a blister.


Black ball. Bees' wax 8 oz, tallow 1 oz. gum. Arab. 1 oz. lamp black q. s.: used for blacking leather.

Roll pomatum. Suet 5ßb, white wax 8 oz. sperm. ceti 2 oz. ol. lavand.: css. Bergam. ana 3iv.


Blackmann's oil-colour cakes. Grind the colours first with oil of turpentine, and a varnish made of gum mastic in powder 4 oz. dissolved without heat in a pint of oil of turpentine; let them dry, then heat a grinding stone, by putting a charcoal fire under it, grind the colours upon it, and add an ointment made by adding melted spermaceti 3ßb to a pint of poppy oil, take a piece of the proper size, make it into a ball, put this into a mould and press it. When these cakes are used, rub them down with poppy oil, oil of turpentine, or any other convenient vehicle.

Furniture balls. Ol. lini 1 pint, rad. anehuse 2 oz. heat together, strain, add ceræ fl. 18 oz. resinæ fl. 2 oz.

Red sealing wax. Gum lac 2ßb, vermilion 4 oz. ol. tereb., ol. oliv. ana 8 oz.: roll in cakes, and polish with a rag till quite cold.
2. Shell lac 5 lb, resinae fl. 3 lb, ol. tereb. 1 lb, vermilion 12 oz. chalk ppd. 4 oz.

3. Resinae fl. 6 lb, shell lac 2 lb, tereb. Venet. 2 lb, vermilion 8 oz.


**Black sealing wax.** As the red, using lamp black instead of vermilion.

**Seal engraver's cement.** Common rosin and brick dust; it grows harder every time it is melted, but always remains inferior to Botany Bay cement.

**Botany Bay cement.** Yellow gum and brick dust ana p. æq.; used to cement China ware.

**Gilder's wax.** Ceræ fl. 1 lb 8 oz. ærug. æris, vitrioli albi ana 8 oz. colcothar. 2 lb 12 oz.; the dry species must be powdered very fine; borac. 4 oz. may be added.

2. Ceræ fl. 15 lb, colcothar. 7 lb, ærug. æris, vitrioli albi ana 5 lb 8 oz. boracis 8 oz.

3. Ceræ fl., colcothar. ana 4 lb, ærug. æris 2 lb, borac. ustii, alum. ustii ana 2 oz.

4. Colcothar. 18 lb, ceræ fl. 10 lb 8 oz. ærug. æris, vitrioli albi ana 3 lb 8 oz.

**Issue peas.** *Pisa pro fonticulis.* Ceræ fl. 1 lb, rad. curcumæ 8 oz. rad. irid. Flor. 4 oz. tereb. Ven. q. s.; make into peas.

2. Ceræ fl. 6 oz. rad. irid. Flor. 2 oz. vermilion 4 oz. tereb. Ven. q. s.; form into peas.

3. Ceræ fl. 6 oz. ærug. æris, rad. helleb. albi ana 2 oz. cantharidum 1 oz. rad. irid. Flor. 1 oz. and a half, tereb. Ven. q. s.: this last is caustic, and will open issues itself, the others are used to put into issues that begin to close up, to keep them open longer.

**Electrophor us.** Shell lac, yellow rosin, Venice turpentine ana 1 lb: used to produce electric sparks, by being rubbed with dry flannel.
VII. APPARATUS AND CHESTS.


2. Diachyl. simpl. tbj, rad. irid. Flor. \(\frac{5}{4}\)j; spread, and polished.


Corn plaisters. *Sparadrapum viride.* Cerae fl. 2lb, pic. Burgund. 12 oz. tereb. comm. 6 oz. ærug. ppæ. 3 oz.; spread on cloth, cut and polished.

Defensive plaisters. *Sparadrapum seu Tela Galteri.* Ol. oliv. lb{s}, sevi ovill. \(\frac{5}{4}\)iv, ceræ \(\frac{3}{4}\)x, litharg., tereb. comm., thuris, mastiches ana \(\frac{5}{4}\)j, boli Armen. ppæ., farinæ tritici ana \(\frac{5}{4}\)j; pour it, while liquid, upon cloth, and spread it: used for issues, and to keep on dressings.

Adhesive plaisters. *Strapping.* *Sparadrapum adhaesivum.* Diachyl. lb, resinae fl. 4 oz. tereb. comm. half an oz. or in summer time only \(\frac{5}{4}\)j; melt, pour upon cloth, and spread it rather thick; much used by surgeons to close the lips of wounds, and retain dressings.

Bougies. *Candelæ probatoriae.* Catgut, of different thicknesses, dipped in emplastr. hydrargyri, and rolled smooth upon a slab.

2. Pieces of old linen about a foot long, wide at one end, and tapering to the other, dipped in empl. hydrargyri, empl. saponis, or diachyl. simpl. and rolled up while the plaister is yet warm, upon a heated slab.

3. Elastic gum bougies. Catgut dipped repeatedly in a solution of elastic gum or Indian rubber, in ether or naph-
tha, until a sufficient thickness of gum is deposited upon the 
catgut.

4. Ceræ fl. ½j, sperm. ceti ½ij, cerussæ acetat. ½y, 
spread upon cloth, cut in slips, and roll the spread side 
outwards.

5. Bell’s. Empl. litharg. ½iv, cer. fl. ½jfs, ol. olivæ ½ij. 
Elastic gum catheters. A bougie, made of fine cat-
gut, very thickly coated with wax, bent to the proper curve, 
is dipped repeatedly in the ethereal solution of elastic gum, 
until a sufficient thickness of gum is deposited upon the 
bougie, it is then dried perfectly in a warm room or stove; 
and finally boiled in water to melt out the wax and allow the 
catgut to be withdrawn.

2. A wire bent to the proper curve is wrapped round 
spirally, the turns overlapping each other, with a thin rib-
band of elastic gum, whose surface has been softened by 
dipping in boiling water, or still better in ether, or in a solu-
tion of camphire in spirit of nitre to which some spirit of 
wine has been added; over this is wound a silk riband, and 
over that another worm of packthread to bind down the 
whole: when the gum is judged to be dry enough, the 
packthread and riband are removed, the catheter dipped 
for a moment in boiling water to expand it, and allow the 
wire to be withdrawn, and one or two holes are then made 
at the close end.

3. A fine tissue of silk is wove upon a wire properly 
bent; and the wire thus clothed is dipped in the ethereal so-
lution of elastic gum, and treated as in the first method; 
when properly covered and dried, the wire is withdrawn, and 
the aperture at the closed end made.

Lead tree. Sugar of lead ½vj, distilled or rain water 
2 pints; dissolve, and hang in it, by a thread, a small piece 
of zinc.

Phosphorus bottles. Phosphorus ½ij, cera alba gr. xv, mixed 
together, put into a loosely stopped phial, and heat it before 
the fire, or in a ladle of sand, for about half an hour.

2. Phosphorus ½ij, lime ½j, mixed together, put into a loosely stopped phial, and heat it before 
the fire, or in a ladle of sand, for about half an hour.

Matches for instantaneous light. Oxymuriate of 
potash, flowers of sulphur ana ½fs, vermilion gr. ij, oil of 
turpentine q. s. to make a paste, with which coat the ends of
APPARATUS AND CHESTS.

slips of wood, previously dipped in oil of turpentine and dried: when these matches are plunged into oil of vitriol and immediately withdrawn, they take fire instantaneously. To prevent the oil of vitriol from spilling, if the bottle should accidentally fall on one side, pounded asbestos or sand is put into the bottle to soak up the acid.

2. Oxymuriate of potash gr. ix, sugar gr. iii, flowers of sulphur gr. ij, vermilion gr. j, wheat flour gr. ij, spirit of wine q. s.; the wood to be previously primed with camphire dissolved in spirit of wine.

EMETIC CUPS. Antimonial cups. Cast from regulus of antimony in a mould.

2. Cast from regulus Jovis; is easier made and less brittle: used to prepare emetic wine, by leaving wine in it for 12 hours.

CHINESE PURGING CUP. Made of risigallum, or red arsenic: wine is left in them all night, and drank in the morning as a purge.

ANODYNE NECKLACES. Are formed of the roots of hyoscyamus, Job's tears, allspice steeped in brandy, or the seeds of the wild liquorice vine, to suit the fancies of the prescribers: used to procure easy dentition in children, and sleep in fevers.

APPENSA. Root of vervain hung round the neck by a yard of white satin riband for scrofula: but the usual medicines must be exhibited during the same period.

2. A root of the peiony, suspended to the neck in epilepsy: its use is to be accompanied with that of the most active cathartics.

3. Magnes arsenicalis, or camphire, hung to the neck so as to reach the pit of the stomach, to guard against contagion, act probably by inspiring courage.

TRACING PAPER. Rub very thin paper with drying lint-seed oil. This soon turns very dark coloured.

2. Thin lint-seed oil with oil of turpentine, and rub the paper with this compound oil.

3. Nut oil, oil of turpentine ana p. æq. rub the paper with this oil, and dry it immediately by rubbing it with wheat flour: this may be used to copy drawings or writings as soon as made: if washed over with ox gall, it will bear being written upon with ink.

SPONGE TENTS. Turundar intumescentes. Soft sponge is dipped in melted wax, and squeezed in a press while
warm, when cold it is taken out, and cut into the required
form; used to dilate fistulous ulcers by its expanding force
when softened by warmth and moisture.

Vaccine matter. Collected either upon lancets, or by
opening the pustule, and applying a small glass ball and
tube (like those called by the boys in London, candle pops,
or fire pops) to the opening, expelling part of the air in the
ball by bringing a lighted taper near it, then withdrawing
the taper the matter is drawn into the ball, in which it may
be sealed up hermetically or cemented, and thus kept for a
length of time: used lately for an absolute preventive of the
small pox, but now with a view of diminishing the suscepti-
bility of acquiring that disease, and to render it milder if
acquired.

Small pox matter. Collected from the pustules upon
lancets, or the scales of the pustules are preserved: used to
communicate the disease under favourable circumstances, in-
stead of hazarding its being acquired when circumstances are
unfavourable.

Court plaister. Sticking plaister. Black silk is
strained and brushed over with a solution of isinglass 1 oz. in
proof spirit 12 oz. to which tinct. benz. 2 oz. is added; when
dry this is repeated five times more, after which, two coats
are given it of a solution of tereb. Chia 4 oz. in tinct.
benz. 6 oz. which renders it less liable to crack; but some
finish it with a simple tincture of black balsam of Peru.

Medicine chests for ships that carry a surgeon.
Some idea of what ought to be shipped for a voyage, may
be formed from the following lists which the physician of
Greenwich hospital, Dr. Blane, judges necessary for the ser-
vice of 100 men for 12 months; viz.

1. Pharmaceutic articles. Cort. Peruv. 10lb, if for a
warm climate 20lb—Glauber’s or Epson salt 10lb—sen
na 2lb—ipeccac. 4 oz.—tartar emetic 1 oz. and a half—calomel
2 oz. and a half—opium 1 oz.—aloes half an oz.—gum am-
moniac 2 oz.—bals. copaibae 3 oz.—cantharides 1 oz.—cap-
sicun 3 oz.—tinct. benz. comp. 4 oz.—camphire 3 oz.—
castor 1 oz. and a half—canomile fl. or hops 2lb—cinna-
mon 1 oz.—chalk ppd. or oyster-shells 6 oz.—conserve of
roses 8 oz.—confectio cardiaca 2 oz.—extract. cathart. half
an oz.—extr. conii 3 oz.—extr. haematoxyli 1 oz.—gentian
root 5 oz.—ginger 3 oz.—gum Arabic 4 oz.—gum guania-
cum 3 oz.—jalap 1 oz. and a half—laudanum (tinct.) 4 oz.
APPARATUS AND CHESTS.

lint-seed 1 lb—magnesia (carbonate) 6 oz.—manna 8 oz.—mustard seed whole 8 oz.—myrrh 4 oz.—quick silver 2 oz.—corrosive sublimate 1 oz.—sal nitri 8 oz.—almond oil 1 pint—castor oil 8 oz.—lint-seed oil 3 pints—oleum menthae 1 oz.—Jamaica pepper 4 oz.—quassia 8 oz.—volatile salts 2 oz.—sal Martis half an oz.—kali ppi. 10 oz.—Venice soap 8 oz.—sarsaparilla 3 lb—Virginia snake root 4 oz.—permaceti 4 oz.—spirit of wine 1 pint—spirit of vitriol 8 oz.—ammoniae acetas, or materials for preparing it, 2 pints—oil of turpentine 4 oz.—dried squills half an oz.—flowers of sulphur 1 oz.—golden sulphur of antimony half an oz.—cream of tartar 1 lb—vinegar 6 pints, white vitriol 1 oz.—wormwood 1 lb—flowers of zinc 5 j.

2. Surgical applications. Simple cerate 6 lb—permaceti ointment 6 lb—red precipitate 1 lb—blue vitriol 8 oz.—blister plaister 6 lb—extr. Saturni 4 lb—sugar of lead 4 lb—cantharides in powder 1 lb—strapping, lint, tow, rags at discretion.

3. Dietetic articles. Barley 3 cwt.—eggs greased and packed in salt 20 doz.—extract of spruce 12 lb—lemon juice clarified and rum added to make it keep 5 gall.—raisins 50 lb—rice 2 cwt.—coarse sugar 2 cwt.—sago 20 lb—salep powder 10 lb—portable soup 50 lb—tamarinds 10 lb—white wine 300 gal.—red wine 100 gallons.

MEDICINE CHESTS FOR PLANTATION SERVICE. Dancer, in his Medical Assistant, gives the following list of medicines as necessary, along with indigenous remedies, for 100 negroes for a year. Aloes 8 oz.—alum 8 oz.—Peruvian bark 4 lb, balsam Copaiba 8 oz.—cantharides 8 oz.—calomel 1 oz.—camphire 8 oz.—catechu 1 lb—camomile flowers 1 lb—elixir of vitriol 8 oz.—paregoric elixir 8 oz.—extr. cathart. half an oz.—flowers of sulphur 1 lb—flowers of zinc 1 oz.—gamboge 1 oz.—gum ammoniac 4 oz.—gum Arabic 8 oz.—ipecauanha 4 oz.—iron filings ppd. 2 lb—jalap 4 oz.—lint-seed 2 lb—liquorice 8 oz.—magnesia alba 4 oz.—mezereon 4 oz.—myrrh 4 oz.—sal nitri 4 oz.—spirit of nitre 4 oz.—opium 4 oz.—oil of anise seed 2 oz.—olive oil 4 pints—oil of peppermint 1 oz.—oil of turpentine 1 lb—yellow basilicon 1 lb—simple cerate 1 lb—mercurial ointment 4 oz.—gum plaister 8 oz.—mercurial plaister 4 oz.—sumach 2 oz.—sal ammoniac 4 oz.—Glauber's salt 10 lb—kali ppi. 8 oz.—sal Martis 2 oz.—senna 4 oz.—snake root 4 oz.—spirit of sal ammoniac 6 oz.—ammoniae acetas 2 pints—double distilled lavender water 4 oz.—Hoffman's anodyne liquor 4 oz.—sweet spirit of nitre 4 oz.—emetic tartar half an oz.—rhubarb 4 oz.—
—Strasburgh turpentine 4 oz.—vinegar 2 gall.—extractum Saturni 8 oz.—white vitriol 2 oz.—blue vitriol 4 oz.—verdigris 8 oz.—red precipitate 4 oz.—corrosive sublimate half an oz.

2. Necessaries. 1 large clyster syringe, 1 small ditto, 6 for injections, 4 lancets, 1 tooth instrument, 3 or 4 eye cups, 1 doz. bougies in sorts, 3 doz. phials with corks, 3 doz. pill boxes, 1 set of scales and weights, lint and tow.

Medicine chests for small ships, or families in the country. These are usually made up to some book of directions, of which three are in general use in London, viz.

1. A Companion to the Medicine Chest, published by Tindal, and now by Highley, which, being well written, is adapted for chests ordered by persons of education, for whose diseases also the medicines are selected. It were to be wished that the medicine-cabinet makers would adapt the bottles, &c. to this book. By a singular error, the words laudanum and opium are throughout used as synonymous to each other, while at the same time the tincture of opium is probably meant by both.

2. Directions for the Use, &c. published by Shaw, the druggists' printer. These directions and medicines are principally intended for the diseases of the lower classes, hence this is the book by which druggists generally make up medicine chests for small ships which do not carry a surgeon, unless they have books of their own, as is the case with most of the druggists in sea ports, or the eastern side of London, because Shaw's Directions require the generality of the medicines ordered to be made up when wanted from the different simple articles contained in the chest, whereas sea-commanders prefer a chest of medicines ready prepared for use, and which at most require only to be weighed or measured, and even that operation not to require great accuracy, previous to their exhibition.

Among the many books of this kind I have found in the chests brought to me to refit, most of which are copies, with some slight variations of each other, one appeared far superior to the rest. It was written by Mr. Lot Trip, and published by Hull and Brown, No. 145, Pearl Street, but of what town or city is not mentioned, nor at what time. It had this striking advantage, that there was given at the end the composition of the several compound medicines used in it, so that it could be refitted, as at first, at any port; and if a medical man happened to be a passenger on board,
he could use the medicines with more confidence than if he had to guess at their composition from their appearance, and the directions given for their use.

3. The Family Medicine Chest Book, published by Cox, mostly used by country druggists, as her situation, close to the two most frequented hospitals in London, generally introduces it to the notice of the young medical men from the country.

Besides these three books, which contain what may be called sets of medicines for ordinary cases until regular assistance can be obtained, there is a fourth, called An Index to the portable Dispensary, published by Phillips, which describes the uses and doses of the most common medicines, and is adapted for small cabinets, containing only a few articles, for which purpose it may in some cases be cut up, and used as descriptive labels.
VIII. CONTRACTIONS.

A. Aa. Ana, of each ingredient.
Abdom. Abdomen, the belly; abdominis, of the belly; abdomini, to the belly.
Abs. febr. Absente febre, in the absence of the fever.
Ad 2 vic. Ad duas vices, at twice taking.
Ad gr. acid. Ad gratam aciditatem, to an agreeable sourness.
Ad libit. Ad libitum, at pleasure.
Add. Adde, or addantur, add; addendus, to be added; addendo, by adding.
Admov. Admoveatur, or admoveantur, apply.
Adst. febr. Adstante febre, when the fever is on.
Aggred. febr. Aggrediente febre, while the fever is coming on.
Altern. horis. Alternis horis, every other hour.
Alvo adst. Alvo adstricto, when the belly is bound.
Aq. bull. Aqua bulliens, boiling water.
Aq. ferv. Aqua fervens, boiling water.
Bis ind. Bis indies, twice a day.
BB. Bbds. Barbadensis, Barbadoes.
Bull. Bulliat, or bulliant, boil.
Cœrul. Cæruleus, blue.
Cap. Capiat, take.
C. m. Cras mane, to-morrow morning.
Coch. ampl. Cochleare amplum, a large spoon.
Coch. infant. Cochleare infantis, a child's spoon.
Coch. magn. Cochleare magnum, a large spoon.
Coch. mod. Cochleare modicum, a dessert spoon.
Coch. parv. Cochleare parvum, a small spoon.
Col. Colatus, strained.
CONTRACTIONS.

Colat. Colatur, let it be strained; colaturæ, of or to the strained liquor.

Colent. Colentur, let them be strained.

Comp. Compositus, compounded.

Cont. rem. Continuatur remedia, let the medicines be continued.

Coq. Coque, boil; coquantur, let them be boiled.

Crast. Crastinus, for to-morrow.

Cuj. Cujus, of which.

Cujusl. Cujuslibet, of any.

Cyath. theæ. Cyatho theæ, in a cup of tea.

Deaur. pil. Deaurentur pilulae, let the pills be gilt.

Deb. spiss. Debita spissitudo, a proper consistence.

Decub. Decubitus, of lying down.

De d. in d. De die in diem, from day to day.

Dej. alvi. Dejectiones alvi, stools.

Det. Detur, let it be given.

Dieb. alt. Diebus alternis, every other day.

Dieb. tert. Diebus tertis, every third day.

Dim. Dimidius, one half.

Dir. prop. Directione propria, with a proper direction.

Donec alv. bis dej. Donec alvus bis dejectiæ, until two stools have been obtained.

Donec alv. sol. fuer. Donec alvus soluta fuerit, until a stool has been obtained.

Ejusd. Ejusdem, of the same.

Enem. Enema, a clyster; enemata, clysters.

Ext. sup. alut. Extende super alutam, spread upon leather.

F. pil. xij. Fac pilulas duodecim, make 12 pills.

Feb. dur. Febre durante, during the fever.

Fem. intern. Femoribus internis, to the inner part of the thighs.

F. venæs. Fiat venæsectio, bleed.

Fist. arm. Fistula armata, a clyster pipe and bladder fitted for use.

Fl. Fluidus, liquid; also, by measure.

Gel. quav. Gelatinâ quâvis, in any kind of jelly.

G. G. G. Gummi guttæ Gambiæ, gambooge.

Gr. Granum, a grain; grana, grains.

Gtt. Gutta, a drop; guttæ, drops.

Gutt. quibusd. Guttis quibusdam, with a few drops.
CONTRACTIONS.

Har. pil. sum. iij. Harum pilularum sumantur tres, let three of these pills be taken.

Hor. decub. Hora decubitus, at going to bed.

Hor. som. Hora somni, just before going to sleep; or on retiring to rest.

Hor. un. spatio. Horæ unius spatio, at the expiration of an hour.

Hor. interm. Horis intermediis, at the intermediate hours between what has been ordered at stated times.

Ind. Indies, from day to day, or daily.

In pulm. In pulmento, in gruel.

Inj. enem. Injiciatur enema, let a clyster be given.

Lat. dol. Lateri dolent, to the side that is affected.

lb. Libra, a pound weight, or wine pint; when preceded by Arabic figures, Avoirdupois weight is meant, but when succeeded by Roman numerals, Troy weight, or pint measures.

M. Misce, mix; mensura, by measure; manipulus, a handful.

Mane pr. Mane primo, very early in the morning.

Min. Minimum, the 60th part of a drachm measure.

Mitt. Mitte, send; mittatur, or mittantur, let there be sent.

Mitt. sang. ad xij saltem. Take away at least 12 oz. of blood.

Mod. præsc. Modo praescripto, in the manner directed.

Mor. sol. More solito, in the usual manner.

Ne tr s. num. Ne tradas sine nummo, do not deliver it unless paid, as a caution to the shopman, when the presence of the customer prevents the master giving a verbal direction.

N. M. Nux moschata, a nutmeg.

O. Octarius, a wine pint.

Ol. lini s. i. Oleum lini sine igne, cold drawn lint-seed oil.

Omn. hor. Omni hora, every hour.

Omn. bid. Omni biduo, every two days.

Omn. bih. Omni bihorio, every two hours.

Omn. man. Omni mane, every morning.

Omn. noct. Omni nocte, every night.

Omn. quadr. hor. Omni quadrante horæ, every quarter of an hour.

Oz. The ounce Avoirdupois, or common weight, as distinguished from that prescribed by physicians in their orders.
CONTRACTIONS.

The z is not the last letter of the alphabet, which it resembles in form, but the old mark of a contraction being used for which printers now use a point, although very awkward when another stop succeeds, and this even when z is used.

P. Pondo, by weight.
P. D. Pharmacopœia Dublinensis.
P. E. Pharmacopœia Edinensis.
P. L. Pharmacopœia Londinensis.
Part. vic. Partitis vicibus, to be given in divided doses, instead of all at once.
Per. op. emet. Peracta operatione emetici, when the operation of the emetic is finished.
Post sing. sed. liq. Post singulas sedes liquidas, after every loose stool.
P. r. n. Pro rc nata, according as circumstances may require.
P. rat. wt. Pro ratione ætatis, according to the age of the patient.
Pug. Pugillus, a gripe between the finger and thumb.
Q. s. Quantum sufficiat, as much as is sufficient.
Quor. Quorum, of which.
.R. Recipe, take: but for this the old authors, and the French to this day, use this sign ♀, being the old heathen invocation to Jupiter, seeking his blessing upon the formula, equivalent to the usual invocation of the poets and of Mahomedan authors, or the Laus Deo with which book-keepers and clerks formerly began their books of account and invocations, a practice not yet quite extinct.
Red. in pulv. Redactus in pulverem, powdered.
Redig. in pulv. Redigatur in pulverem, let it be reduced to powder.
Reg. umbil. Regio umbilicij, the parts near the navel.
Repet. Repetatur, or repetantur, let it be continued.
S. A. Secundum artem, according to art.
Semidr. Semidrachma, half a drachm.
Semih. Semihora, half an hour.
Sesune. Sesuncia, an ounce and a half.
Sesquih. Sesquihora, an hour and a half.
Si n. val. Si non valeat, if it does not answer.
Si op. sit. Si opus sit, if there be occasion.
Si vir. perm. Si vires permittant, if the strength will bear it.
CONTRACTIONS.

Sign. n. pr. Signetur nomine proprio, write upon it the usual name, not the trade name.

Ss. Semi, an half.

St. Stet, let it stand; stent, let them stand.

Sub fin. coct. Sub finem coctionis, when the boiling is nearly finished.

Sum. tal. Sumat talem, let the patient take one like this.

S. V. Spiritus vinosus, ardent spirit of any strength.

S. V. R. Spiritus vinosus rectificatus, spirit of wine.

S. V. T. Spiritus vinosus tenuis, proof spirit, or half and half spirit of wine and water.

Temp. dext. Tempori dextro, to the right temple.

T. O. Tinctura opii, tincture of opium, generally confounded with laudanum, which is properly the wine of opium.

T. O. C. Tinctura opii camphorata, paregoric elixir.

Ult. præscr. Ultimo prescriptus, the last ordered.

V. O. S. Vitello ovi solutus, dissolved in the yolk of an egg.

Vom. urg. Vomitione urgente, when the vomiting begins.

Zz. Zinziber, ginger.

Θ. Scrupulum, a scruple, equal to 20 grains Troy.

ʒ. Drachma, a drachm, equal to 3 scruples, or in liquids the 8th part of an ounce measure.

ʒ. Uncia, an ounce Troy, or in liquids the 16th part of a wine pint.
IX. COLLEGE LIST.

In this list, the medicines selected by the Royal College of Physicians of London are arranged according to Dr. Young (Med. Literature), quoted by the college names, and the usual doses of those given internally mentioned.

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**Caustics.**

Argent. nitras.
Arsenici oxydum sublimatum.
Calx.
Potassa.
— cum calce.
— fusa.

**Antiseptics.**

Carbo ligni.
Sodæ murias.

**Antidotes, i.e. Antacids.**

Cornu ustum, 3fs—3ij.
— mistura, 3iv—3vij.
Creta ppa., 3fs—3ij.
— mistura, 3j—3iv.
— pulv. comp., 3fs—3j.
Liquor calcis, 3ij—3vij.
Magnesia, 3fs—3j.
— carbonas, 3fs—3ij.
Potassæ carbonas, gr. x—3fs.
— liqur, min. x—3fs.
— liq. subcarb., 3fs—3jfs.
— subcarbonas, gr. x—3fs.
— sulphuretum. gr. v—xv.

Sodæ carbonas, gr. x—3j.
— subcarbonas, gr. x—3fs.
— subcarb. exsiccat. gr. v—xv.
Testæ ppa., 3fs—3ij.

**Demulcents & Emolllients.**

Acacia gummi, ad lib.
— mucilago, 3j—3j.
Adeps.
Althæa.
— syrupsus, 3j—3ij.
Amygdalæ.
— confectio, 3j—3fs.
— mistura, 3j—3vij.
— oleum, 3j—3j.
Amyllum, 3fs—3j.
— mucilago, 3j—3j.
Avena.
Cera.
— emplastrum.
Ceratum simplex.
Cetaceum, gr. v—3j.
— ceratum.
— unguentum.
Confectio rosæ caninae, 3j—3fs.
Cornu.
Cydoniæ semina.
COLLEGE LIST.

Cydonia decoctum, ʒj—ʒiv.
Emplastrum saponis.
Farina.
Glycyrrhiza.
— extractum, ʒj—ʒs.
Hordeum.
— decoctum, ʒiv—ʒviij.
— dec. compos. ʒiv—ʒviij.
Lichen.
— decoctum, ʒj—ʒiv.
Lini semen.
— infusum, ʒij—ʒviij.
— oleum, ʒij—ʒj.
Malva.
— decoct. comp.
Mel.
Oxymel simplex, ʒj—ʒj.
Olive oleum.
Ovum.
Succarum.
Syrr. aurantiorum.
Syrr. croci.
Syrr. simplex.
Sevum.
Tragantha.
— pulv. compos. gr. x—ʒj.
Tussilago.
Uvæ passæ.

DILUENT.
Aqua distillata.

EXPERGEFACIENS, formerly called ALEXIPHARMACIS.

Aqua roseæ.
Assafëtida, gr. x—ʒfs.
— mistura, ʒfs—ʒj.
— tinctura, ʒfs—ʒij.
Spir. ammon. fœt. ʒfs—ʒj.
Camphora, gr. iiij—ʒj.
— mistura, ʒfs—ʒiv.
— spiritus, ʒfs—ʒfs.
Castoreum, gr. v—ʒj.
— tinctura, ʒfs—ʒij.
Crocus, ʒfs—ʒj.
Galbanum, ʒfs—ʒfs.
— emplastr. comp.
Galbani pil. comp. ʒfs—ʒfs.

Oleum succini, min. x—ʒfs.
Spir. ammon. succin. min.
x—ʒfs.
Opoponax, ʒfs—ʒfs.
Rosmarinus, ʒfs—ʒfs.
— oleum, min. iij—v.
— spir. ʒj—ʒfs.
Sagapenum, ʒfs—ʒfs.
Valeriana, ʒj—ʒij.
— tinctura, ʒfs—ʒij.
— tinct. ammon. ʒfs—ʒj.

EXCITANTS and AROMATICS.

Allium (succus), ʒj—ʒfs.
Ammoniæ subcarbónica, gr. v to ʒj.
— linim. subcarbonas.
— linim. fortius.
— liquor, min. x—xx.
— liquor subcarb., ʒfs—ʒfs.
— spirit., ʒfs—ʒij.
— spir. aromaticus, ʒfs—ʒij.
Armoracia (succus), ʒfs—ʒj.
— infus. comp., ʒj—ʒiv.
— spir. comp., ʒj—ʒfs.
Cajuputi oleum, min. j—v.
Calamus, ʒfs—ʒj.
Capsicum, gr. iiij—x.
— tinctura, min. x—ʒij.
Cardamomum, gr. v—ʒfs.
— tinctura, ʒfs—ʒfs.
— tinct. comp. ʒfs—ʒfs.
Carui, ʒfs—ʒj.
— aqua, ʒij—ʒiv.
— oleum, min. j—v.
— spiritus, ʒfs—ʒfs.
Caryophylli, gr. v—ʒfs.
— infusum, ʒj—ʒiv.
— oleum, min. iiij—vj.
Cinnamomum, gr. v—ʒj.
— aqua, ʒij—ʒiv.
— oleum, min. j—v.
— spiritus, ʒfs—ʒfs.
Confectio aromatica, ʒfs to ʒij.
Coriandrum, 3j—3j.
Cuminum, 3j—3j.
— emplastrum.
Emplastra picis comp.
Euphorbeæ resina.
Lavandula, 3j—3j.
— oleum, min. j—v.
— spiritus, 3j—3fs.
— spir. comp. 3fs—3fs.
Lauri baccae, 3fs—3fs.
— folia, 3fs—3fs.
Limonum cortex.
— oleum.
Lytta, gr. fs—iij.
— tinctura, 3fs—3j.
Mastiche, 3fs—3fs.
Mentha, piperita, or viridis, 3fs to 3j.
— aqua, 3ij—3iv.
— oleum, min. j—iij.
— spiritus, 3j—3fs.
Mezereum, gr. j—3fs.
Myristica, gr. v—3j.
— spiritus, 3j—3fs.
Origanum.
— oleum, min. j—iij.
Petroleum, min. x—3fs.
Pimenta, gr. v—3j.
— aqua, 3ij—3iv.
— oleum, min. ij—v.
— spiritus, 3j—3fs.
Piper longum, gr. iv—3j.
Piperis nigri baccae, gr. iv—3j.
Porrum (succus), 3j—3fs.
Pulegium, 3fs—3j.
— aqua, 3ij—3iv.
— oleum, min. j—v.
— spiritus, 3j—3fs.
Sapo, gr. v—3fs.
Sinapis, gr. v—3fs.
Sulphuris unguentum.
— ung. compositum.
Terebinthinae oleum, min. x to xl.
— linimentum.
Toxicodendron, gr. ij—xv.
Veratri decoctum.
— vinum, min. x—xl.
— unguentum.
Zingiber, gr. v—3fs.
— syrupus, 3j—iij.
— tinctura, 3fs—iij.

CALEFACIENTS.

Æther rectificatus, 3fs—3ij.
— spir. aromaticus, 3fs—3j.
— spir. compositus, 3fs—3j.
Spir. ætheris nitrici, 3fs—3j.
— ætheris sulphurici compositus, 3fs—3j.
Spir. rectificatus.
— tenuior.
Vinum (sherry).

SUDORIFICS.

Aconitum, gr. j—v.
— extractum, gr. j—v.
Antimonii oxydum, gr. j—v?
— sulphuretum, 3fs—3fs.
— sulphur praecipitatum, gr. j to v.
. Pulvis antimonialis, gr. iij to x.
Contrayerva, gr. x—3fs.
— pulv. compus, gr. xv—3fs.
Dulcamara, 3j—3j.
— decoctum, 3fs—3ij.
Guiaiacum, 3fs—3fs.
— mistura, 3fs—3ij.
— tinctura, 3fs—3ij.
— tint. amm. 3j—3ij.
Liquor ammoniaæ acetatis, 3ij to 3fs.
Sarsaparilla, 3j—3j.
— decoctum, 3iv—3viiij.
— decoct. comp. 3iv—3viiij.
— extractum, 3fs—3j.
Sassafras, 3j—3j.

ERRHINES.

Asarum, 3fs—3j.
Veratrum, gr. ij—v.

SIALAGOGUES.

Hydrargyrum, 3fs—3iv.
— cum creta, 3fs—3fs.
Hydrargyri liquor oxymuriae, 5i—3j.
— oxyd. cincreum, gr. ij—0s.
— oxyd. rubrum, gr. fs—ij.
— oxymurias, gr. i—gr. fs.
— pilulae, gr. v—3j.
— pil. submurieatis comp. gr. v to x.
— precipitatum album, gr. v to 0s.
— submurias, g. fs—3j.
— sulphureatium rubrum, 0s to 5fs.
— sulph. nigrum, 0s—3ifs.
— ung. fortius, 3fs—3ij.
— ung. initius, 3fs—3ij.

Pyrethum, as a masticatory.

Expectorant s.
Ammoniacum, 0s—5fs.
— mistura, 3fs—5ij.
Balsamum Tolutanum, 0s to 5fs.
Syr. Tolutanus, 5j—3ij.
Benzoinum, 0s—5fs.
— tinctura comp., m. xxx—3j.
Acidum benzoicum, 0s to 5fs.

Marrubium, 0j—3ij.
Senega, 0j—3ij.
— decoctum, 3fs—3ij.
Styrax, 0s—5fs.

Stomachics.
Absinthium, 0j—3j.
Anthemis, 0fs—3j.
— extractum, 0fs—5fs.
— infusum, 3j—3iv.
— oculum, min. v—x.
Aurantii cortex.
— confection, 3fs—3fs.
— infus. compos. 3j—3iv.
— tinctura, 3fs—3fs.
Calumba, 0fs—0j.
— infusum, 3j—3iv.
— tinctura, 3fs—3fs.
Canella, 0s—5fs.

Centaurium, gr. xv—3j.
Feniculum, 0j—3j.
— aqua, 3j—3iv.
Gentiana, 0fs—3j.
— extractum, 0fs—3fs.
— infus. comp. 3j—3iv.
— tinct. comp. 3j—3fs.
Quassia, gr. v—3fs.
— infusum, 3j—3iv.
Ruta, gr. xv—3ij.
— confection, as a glyster.

Emetics.
Antimonium tartarizatum, gr. j to iv.
— liquor, 3ij—5j.

Cupri sulphas, gr. iij—xv.
Ipecacuanha, gr. v—3fs.
— vinum, 5ij—3j.

Cholagogue Cathartics.
Rheum, 0s—3ij.
— extractum, 0fs—3fs.
— infusum, 3j—3iv.
— tinctura, 3fs—3ifs.
— tinct. comp. 3fs—3ifs.

Hydragogue Cathartics.
Elaterium.
— extractum, gr. fs—iij.
Jalapa, 0s—3ij.
— extractum, 0fs—3ij.
— tinctura, 3j—3ifs.
Magnesiac sulphas, 3j—3j.
Potassae sulphas, 3j—3fs.
— supertartras, 3j—3j.
— tartras, 3j—3j.
Soda sulphas, 3j—3j.

Simply propellent Cathartics.
Aloes spicatae extractum, gr. iij—xv.
— decoctum comp. 3fs—3ij.
Aloes extract. purificatum, gr. v—x.
— pilulæ comp. 3s—3j.
— pil. cum myrrha, 3s—3j.
— pulv. compos. 3s—3j.
— tinctura, 3s—3j.
— tinct. compos. 3s—3j.
— vinum, 3s—3j.
Aloes vulgaris extractum, gr. iij to xv.
— pilulæ comp. gr. v—9j.
Carica.
Cassia (pulp), 5fs—3j.
— confectio, 3j—3ij.
Colocynthis, gr. j—v.
— extractum, gr. v—3ls.
— extr. compositum, gr. v—3fs.
Linum catharticum, 3s—5j.
Manna, 3s—3ij.
Prunus.
Rhamnus, 3j—3ij.
— syrupus, 3j—3ij.
Ricini oleum, 3j—3ij.
Rosa centifolia, 3j—3j.
— syrupus, 3j—3ij.
Scammonia, gr. v—3j.
— confectio comp. 3s—3j.
Senna, 3j—3j.
— confectio, 3s—3s.
— infusum, 3j—3iv.
— pulvis compos. 3j—3j.
— syrupus, 3ij—3j.
— tinctura, 3ij—3j.
Sulphur lotum, 3s—3ij.
— praecipitatum, 3s—3ij.

Carminatives.
Anethum, 3s—3j.
— aqua, 3ij—3iv.
Anisum, 3s—3j.
— oleum, min. ij—xv.
— spiritus, 3s—3fs.
Dauci semina, 3j—3j.

Diuretics.
Calcis murias.
— liquor, 3fs—3j.
Colchicum, gr. j—v.
— acetum, 3fs—3ij.
Copaiba, min. xx—3j.
Digitalis, gr. fs—ij.
— infusum, 3s—3ij.
— tinctura, min. x—xj.
Juniperi baccae, 3s—3j.
— oleum, min. ij—x.
— spiritus comp. 3j—3fs.
Potassæ acetas, 3j—3fs.
Scilla (exsic.), gr. iij—ij.
— (recens), gr. ij—v.
— acetum, 3s—3fs.
— oxymel, 3s—3ij.
— pilulæ comp. gr. x—3j.
— tinctura, min. x—3j.
Spartium, 3j—3j.
Spiritus ætheris nitrici, 3fs—3j.

Emmenagogues.
Rubia, 3fs—3j.
Sabina, 3fs—3fs.

Epispastics.
Ceratum lyttæ.
Emplastrum lyttæ.
Unguentum lyttæ.

Suppuratories, or Epulotics.
Abietis resina.
Ærugo.
— linimentum.
Calamina.
COLLEGE LIST.

Astringents and Refrigerants.

Acetosa.
Acetosella.
Acetum.

Acidum aceticum, 3j—3fs.
Acid. muriaticum, min. v—xx.
Acid. nitricum, min. j—x.

Ac. nitr. dilutum (1/10), min. x—xl.
Acid. sulphuricum.

Ac. sulph. dilutum (1/10), min. x—xl.
Alumen, 3fs—3fs.

— liquor compositus.

Aurantii baccae.
Bistorta, 3fs—3j.
Catechu, 3fs—3j.

— infusion, 3j—3iv.
— tinctura, 3fs—3fs.

Galla.

Granatum, 3j—3j.

Hæmatoxyllum, 3j—3j.

— extractum, 3fs—3fs.

Kino, 3fs—3fs.

— tinctura, 3j—3ij.

Limones.

— syrupus, 3j—3ij.

— Acidum citricum, 3fs—3fs.

Morus.

— syrupus, 3j—3ij.

Plumbi subcarbonas.

— superacetas, gr. fs—ij.

Cerat.plumbi superacetatis.

Plumbi oxydum semivitricum.

Cerat. plumbi comp.

Empl. plumbi.

Liquor plumbi subacetatis.

Liq.plumbi subacet.dilutus.

Potassæ nitras, 3fs—3fs.

— supersulphas, 3j—3ij.

Pterocarpus.

Quercus cortex, 3fs—3fs.

— decoctum.

Rosæ caninae pulpa, 3fs—3ij.

Rosa Gallica, 3j—3ij.

— infusion, 3j—3viiij.

— confectio, 3j—3j.
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COLLEGE LIST.

Roseæ mel, 3j—3fs.
Sambucus.
Sinarouba, 3fs—3jfs.
— infusum, 3j—3iv.
Tamarindus, 5fs—3j.
Tormentilla, 3fs—3jfs.
Uva ursi, 3fs—3jf.

Tonics.
Balsamum Peruvianum, 3fs to 3jfs.
Cardamine, 3j—3j.
Cascarilla, 3fs—3j.
— infusum, 3j—3iv.
— tinctura, 3fs—3jfs.
Cinchona lancifolia, 3fs—3jfs.
— decoctum, 3j—3iv.
— extractum, 3fs—3jfs.
— extr. resinosum, 3fs—3jfs.
— infusum, 3j—3iv.
— tinctura, 3j—3jfs.
— tinct. ammoniata, 3fs—3j.
— tinct. composita, 3j—3jfs.
Cinchona cordifolia.
— oblongifolia.
Cuprum ammoniatum, gr. fs to v.
— liquor, 3j—3v.
Cusparia, 3fs—3j.
— infusum, 3j—3iv.
Ferrum, gr. v—3fs.
— liquor alkalinus, 3j—3ij.
— mistura composita, 3j—3iv.
— pil. c. myrrha, 3fs—3j.
— subcarbonas, gr. ij—3j.
— sulphas, gr. j—v.
— vinum, 3j—3ij.
Tinct. ferri ammon. 3fs—3ij.
Tinct. ferri muriatis, min.
x—3fs.
Ferrum ammoniatum, gr. ij.
— to xv.
— tartarizatun, gr. v—3j.
Liquor arsenicalis, min. v—xv.
Menyanthes, 3j—3j.
Myrrha, 3fs—3j.
— tinctura, 3fs—3ij.
Salix, 3fs—3j.

Serpentaria, 3fs—3ij.
— tinctura, 3fs—3ij.
Ulmus, 3j—3j.
— decoctum, 3iv—3vij.
Zinci oxydum, gr. ij—3j.
— sulphas, gr. xv.

Narcotics.
Belladonna, gr. fs—v.
— extractum, gr. j—v.
Crocus, gr. v—3j.
Conium, gr. ij—3j.
— extractum, gr. v—3j.
Humulus, 3fs—3jfs.
— tinctura, gr. v—3j.
Hyoscyamus, gr. v—3j.
— extractum, gr. v—3j.
— tinctura, 3fs—3j.
Moschus, gr. ij—3j.
— mistura, 3fs—3ij.
Opium, gr. fs—v.
— confectio (1/36), 3fs—3j.
— emplastrum.
— extractum, gr. fs—v.
— tinctura (1/12), min. x—3fs.
— vinum (1/8), min. x—xl.

Pil. sapon. c. opio (1/2), gr.
ij—x.
Pulv. cornu usi c. opio
(1/2), gr. v—3j.
Pulv. cretæ comp. c. opio
(1/36), 3j—3ij.
Pulv. ipuccac. comp. (1/36),
gr. v—3jfs.
Pulv. kino comp. (1/36),
gr. v—3j.
Tinct. camphoræ comp. 3fs
to 3fs.

Papaver.
— decoctum.
— extractum, gr. ij—3j.
— syrupus, 3j—3j.
Rheæs.
— syrupus, 3j—3fs.
Tabacum.
— infusi, 3vij—3xij.
X. NATIVE BRITISH PLANTS,

Arranged according to the uses to which they are applied.

Sensible Qualities.

Acid.
Bar berries.
Wood sorrel.
Pimprenell-rose hips.
Daisy leaves.
Rasp berries.
Sorrel leaves.

Bitter.
Soap wort.
White hore-hound.
Mother-wort leaves.
Wall germander.
Ground pine.
Wood sage.
Water germander.
Tansey.
Southern-wood leaves.
Ash keys.
Willow bark.
Lesser centory.

Astringent.
Privet leaves.
Speedwell.
White willow bark.
Nettle.
Ladies mantle.
Way-faring tree berries.
Curled dock seeds.
Great bistort root.
Oak bark.
Rose-wort root.
Bear berries.
Straw-berry bark.
Straw-berry roots.
Silver weed.

Five-leaved grass root.
Sept-foil root.
Wild lark-spur leaves.
Wild lark-spur seeds.
Virgins bower.
Eye bright.
Linnea borcalis.
Broad-leaved ground-sell.
Great mullein, in decoction.
Loose strife.
Bird cherries.
Flix weed.
Chafe weed.
Marc's tail.
Yellow water fleur de luce roots.
Comfry root.
Drop-wort root.
Cranes-bill root.
Ladies mantle leaves.
Shepherd's purse.
Dwarf cistus leaves.
Horse tail.
Ladies' bed-straw.
Woad.
Rupture wort.
Yarrow.
Mosses of all kinds.
Money wort.
Oak leaves.
Plantain leaves.
Golden rod leaves.
Elm bark.
Elm leaves.
Chest-nut inner peel.
Acorn cups.
Sloes.
Crab apples.
Wild-service plums.
Sour cherries.

Aromatic.
Winter marjoram.
Calamus aromaticus, root.
Sweet cyperus root.
Archangel.
Chervil.
Master wort.

Odoriferous.
Spring grass, when fresh.
Wood roffe, dried.
Rose-wort root.
White briony leaves.
Night-shade flowers.

Acrid.
Wall pepper.
Rock stone-crop.
Celandine juice.
Spear wort.
Meadow crow-foot.
Pasque flower.
Wake-robin roots.
Wake-robin leaves.
Meadow-saffron roots.
Ash keys.
Wood anemone.

Medical Effects and Uses.

Stimulant.
Wake-robin roots, fresh.
Mustard.
Horse radish.
Yarrow leaves.

Sudorific, diaphoretic, and alexiterial.
Box wood.
Master-wort root.
Sea-sedge root, fresh.
Hop root, in infusion.
Night-shade leaves, in infusion.
Elder flowers, in infusion.
Garlick root.
Angelica root.
Eryngo root.
Enulacampane root.
Rape seed.
Small speedwell root.

Styptic.
Bullace-tree bark.
Cornel cherries.
Touch wood.
Corker.
Bistort.
Yellow ladies' bed-straw.
Bloody crane's-bill.
Wood.
Yarrow.
Lime seeds, in powder.
Nettle leaves, fresh.

Caustic.
Sun-dew.
Pasque flower.
Wood anemone.
Traveller's joy.
Marsh crow-foot.
Spurges of all kinds.
Mustard seed.

Antiseptic.
Cinqfoil root, the bark.
Worm-wood.
Marsh-hemlock seed.

Emollient, cooling, and repellent.
Mullein.
French mercury.
Marsh mallow.
Camomile flowers.
Broad-leaved dock.
Mallow leaves.
Pellitory of the wall.
Rasp berries.
Bane berries.

Blistering.
Wall pepper.
Wood spurge.
Wood anemone.
Pasque flower.
Less spear-wort.
Butter-cups.
Stinking may-weed.

Fever, and febrile heat.
Wood-sorrel leaves.
Agrimony roots.
NATIVE BRITISH PLANTS.

Black-currant roots.
Sorrel.
Sour cherries.
Succory.
Dandelion.
Cranes bill.
Red poppy flowers.
Hips of the dog rose.
Rasp berries.
Whortle berries.

Ague.
Willow bark.
Horse-bane seeds.
Spiglun root.
Spiglun seeds.
Master-wort root, in infusion.
Pars-nep seeds.
Carui seeds.
Calamus aromaticus, root.
Herb bennet root.
Water-avens root.
Sloe-bush bark.
Wake-robin roots.
Wood anemone.
Germander.
Southern wood.
Camomile flowers.
Maiden pinks.
Chick-weed, externally.
Lesser centory.
St. John's wort.
Cinq foil.
Vervain.
Elder berries.
Prick-madam juice.

Plague, or typhus fevers.
Pimpernel.
Wake robin.
Ivy berries.
Herb Paris.
Juniper berries.
Butter-bur root.
Bulbous crow-foot root.
Germander.
Wood sage.
Meadow rue.

Small pox and measles.
Columbine seeds.
Saffron.
Rape seed.

Head ach.
Wake-robin root, dried.
Wood anemone.
Lemon-thyme leaves.
Hog's fennel, externally.
Night-shade leaves, externally.
Vervain leaves.

Ophthalmics.
Herb bennet.
Celandine juice.
Succory flowers.
Blue-bottle flowers.
Teasel, water in the leaves after rain.
Enula campane wine.
Heath flower, juice.
Eyebright leaves.
Fumitory juice.
Fennel seeds.
Wild clary seeds.
Stitch-wort, fresh leaves.
Toad-flax juice.
Loose-strife.
Crab verjuice.
Valerian flowers.
Valerian roots.
Vervain roots.

Tooth ach.
Henbane seeds, the smoke.
Master-wort root.
Burnet saxifrage root.
German knot-grass, steam.
Spurges of all kinds.
Silver weed.
Lesser celandine.
Periwinkle.
Dittander root.
Primrose root.
Sneeze-wort root.

Hoarseness.
Hedge-mustard seeds.
NATIVE BRITISH PLANTS.

Sialogogue.
- Master-wort root.
- Wood-peas root.

Cosmetics.
- Gromwell root juice.
- Sundew leaves juice.
- Wake-robin root dried.
- Horse-radish root.
- Fumitory leaves.
- Silver weed.
- Teasel, water in the leaves after rain.
- Bean flowers, distilled water.
- Straw berries, distilled water.
- Solomon's seal, root.
- Primrose flowers.
- Deadly nightshade.

Gargles.
- Pimpernell root.
- Columbine leaves.
- Honeysuckle leaves.

Spitting of blood.
- Silver weed.
- Spleen wort.
- Bur dock.
- Mountain cud-weed.
- Plantain leaves, juice.
- Nettle juice.
- Periwinkle.

Pectorals and cough medicines.
- Meadow-saffron root.
- Enula campane root.
- Maiden hair.
- Mallow.
- Southern wood.
- Wake-robin root.
- Calamint.
- Saffron.
- Drop wort.
- Liquorice root.
- Ground ivy.
- Tree lung-wort.
- Horehound.
- Penny-royal juice.
- Colts foot.
- Cow's lung-wort.
- Nettle seed.
- All-good root.
- Milk wort.

Expectorants.
- Ground ivy.
- Milk wort.
- Heath-pea root.
- Water-hemlock seed.
- Elder flowers.

Hooping cough.
- Cup moss.
- Penny royal juice.
- Winter marjoram.

Hiccough.
- Carrot.

Asthma.
- Stramonium, smoke.
- Bitter sweet.
- Burnet saxifrage.
- Scurvy grass.
- Mustard seeds.

Quinsey.
- Black currants.

Sore throat.
- Straw berries.
- Jews' ears.
- Self heal.
- Red poppies.
- Scabious.
- House leek.
- Devils bit.
- Great throat-wort.

Pleurisy.
- Elder flowers.
- Milk wort.
- Liquorice root.
- Ash keys.
- Scabious.
- Scorzonera roots.
- Missel toe.
- Nettle.

Hard breasts.
- Spear-mint poultice.
- Water-plantain juice.
EMETICS.

Herb Paris root.
Wall-pepper juice.
Asarabacca root.
Asarabacca leaves.
Spear wort, distilled water.
Betony root.
Dittander.
Horse-radish root.
Mustard seed.
Water hemp-agrimony.
Groundsel.
Camomile flowers.
Orache seed.
Orache root.
Dwarf-elder root.
Spindle-tree berries.
Broom seed.
Ivy berries.
Walnut catkins.
Walnut inner skin.
Mezereon.
Solomon's seal, berries.
Spurry seed.

STOPPING VOMITING.

Spear mint.
Knot grass.
Raspberries.
Whortle berries.

STOMACHIC.

Centory leaves.
Centory root.
Spignel root.
Spignel seed.
Master-wort root.
Herb bennet, in dry soils.
Camomile flowers.
Yarrow leaves.
Yarrow flowers.
Worm-wood flowers.
Calamus aromaticus.
Wood sorrel.
Ber berries.
Calamint.
Kentish cherries.
Sloes.
Penny royal.

Self-heal.
Services.

DYSPPEPSIA.

Calamus aromaticus.
Wake-robin root.

CARMINATIVES, OR FOR WIND.

Carrot seed.
Lovage root.
Spignel root.
Spignel seed.
Fennel seed.
Carui seed.
Pepper mint.
Tansey.

PURGATIVES, SPLENETICS, HEPATICS.

Ash leaves.
Bryony roots.
Valerian roots.
Yellow water-flag-root juice.
Holly leaves.
Buck-bean leaves.
Great bind-weed.
Scotch scurvy-grass.
Nightshade leaves.
Buck-thorn berries.
Alder inner bark.
Spindle-tree berries.
Sweet-violet flowers.
Sweet-violet seeds.
Sweet-violet root.
Ivy berries.
Scotch lovage leaves.
Dwarf-elder root.
Elder leaves.
Elder inner bark.
Purging flax.
Lilies of the valley flower.
Ber-berry bark.
Meadow-saffron root.
Red spurge.
Plum-tree flowers.
Sloe-tree flowers.
Hellebore.
Stinking hellebore.
Toad-flax leaves.
Broom seeds.
Upright fir moss.
NATIVE BRITISH PLANTS.

Mustard seed.
Bladder wrack.
Dodder.
Fox glove.
Bitter sweet.
Butter wort.
Solomon's seal berries.
Polypody of the oak.
Meadow rue.

_Bloody flux, looseness, lientery._
Ber berries.
Bean flour.
Lentils.
Sharp-pointed dock.
Plantain.
Knot grass.
Services.
Golden rod.
Meadow sweet.
Hound's tongue.
Red archangel.
Mouse ear.
Flix weed.
Lime-tree seeds.

_Cholera morbus._
Whortle berries.

_Colic._
Holly berries.
Holly leaves.
Chervil.
Camomile.
Carrot seed.
Heath flowers.
Drop wort.
Cranes bill.
Burnet saxifrage.
Speedwell.
Spignel.
Tansey.
Purple-clover flowers.

_Cordials._
Bistort root.
Carline-thistle root.
Herb bennet root.
Enula-campane root.
Butter-burr root.

Wood-sorrel leaves.
Agrimony.
Calamint.
Mother wort.
Burnet saxifrage.
Borage flower.
Bugloss flowers.
Rose flowers.
Violet flowers.
Wall flowers.
Lily of the valley flower.
Meadow-sweet flower.

_Worms._
Stinking bearsfoot leaves.
Water-gentian leaves.
Flix-weed seeds.
Hedge-mustard seeds.
St. John's wort leaves.
Wormwood.
Groundsel juice.
Upright-fir moss.
Male fern.
Dutch myrtle.
Box-tree leaves.
Buck-bean leaves.
Garlick bulbs.
Hemp seed.
Hemp leaves.
Lesser centory.
Coralline.
Female fern.
Dog's grass.
Horehound.
Tansey.
Missel toe.

Obstructed viscera.
Water dock.

_Piles._
Thorny-apple leaves.
Orpine.
Toad-flax leaves.

_Nephritics._
Water pepper.
Straw-berry-tree leaves.
Herb robert leaves.
NATIVE BRITISH PLANTS.

Stone and gravel.
Water-pepper root.
Straw-berry tree.
Straw berries.
Herb robert.
Rest-harrow root.
Worn wood.
Camomile flowers.
Parsley piert.
Carrot seed.
Ramsons.
Sorrel root.
Calamus aromaticus, root.
Fuller's-thistle root.
Herb bennet root.
Eryngo root.
Enula-campane root.
Drop-wort root.
Fern root.
Hog's fennel root.
Burnet saxifrage root.
Horse-radish root.
Bramble root.
Madder root.
Goat's beard root.
Nettle root.
Marsh-mallow leaves.
Asparagus.
Nut-tree bark.
Brook lime.
Betony leaves.
Cabbage leaves.
Star-thistle leaves.
Chervill leaves.
Germander leaves.
Ground-pine leaves.
Water cresses.
Pellitory of the wall.
Persicaria.
Mouse ear.
Penny royal.
Oak leaves.
Willow leaves.
Saxifrage.
Consound flowers.
Heath flowers.
Broom flowers.
Bur-dock seeds.

Juniper berries.
Haws.
Hips.
Cherry-tree gum.
Dog-grass root.

Diuretic.
Nettle roots.
Carrot seed.
Master-wort root.
Fennel seed.
Elder, inner bark.
Meadow-saffron root.
Orpine leaves.
Virgins bower.
Toad flax.
Linnæa borealis.
Horse-radish root.
Broom tops.
Mustard seed.
Juniper berries.
Dandelion.
Horse-bane seeds.
Worm-wood seeds.
Hemp-agrimony root.
Sea-sedge root.

Strangury and dysury.
Consound flowers.
Carrot seed.
Toad flax.
White poplar.
Butchers' broom root.
Sow thistle.

Diabetes.
Hemp agrimony.
Plantain.

Heat of urine.
Marsh mallow.
Liquorice root.
Purslane.

Aphrodisiac.
Eryngo root, candied.
Orchis root.
Asparagus.
Nut.
Chestnuts.
Saffron.
NATIVE BRITISH PLANTS.

Rocket.
Carrot seed.
Fennel.
Hemp leaves.
--- seed.
Beans.
Pars neps.
Clary.
Spear mint.
Water cresses.
Rest harrow.
Rape seed.
Mustard seed.
Celery.

Gonorrhæa.
Hemlock.
Devil's bit.
Succory.
Hounds tongue.
Dandelion.
Yarrow.
Water-lily root.
Plantain.
Knot grass.

Lues venerea.
Sea-sedge root.
Bitter sweet.
Soap wort.
Bird cherry.
Box wood.
Devil's bit.
Wood sage.

Emmenagogue.
Worm wood.
Sorrel root.
Calamus aromaticus, root.
Jack by the hedge.
Columbine.
Southern wood.
Wake robin.
Asarabacca.
Asparagus root.
Betony.
Brook lime.
Bryony root.
Calamint.
Mother wort.

Onions.
Lesser centory root.
Germander.
Camomile.
Ground pine.
Flea bane.
Saffron.
Carrot.
Eryngo root.
Hemp agrimony.
Ground ivy.
Fern root.
Elecampane root.
St. John's wort.
Wall-flower flowers.
Feverfew.
Balm.
Horse mint.
French mercury.
Spignel.
Water cresses.
Hart's tongue.
Burnet saxifrage.
Woodbine.
Penny royal.
Butcher's broom.
Madder root.
Wood sage.
Soap wort.
Mother of thyme.
Tansey.
Nettle seed.
Savine.

Immoderate menstruation.
Horse mint.
Burnet saxifrage.
Plantain.
Red poppy flowers.
Knot grass.
Dog-rose flowers.
Perwinkle.

The whites.
Drop wort.
White-nettle flowers.
Rue-leaved whitlow-grass.
Dog-rose flowers.
NATIVE BRITISH PLANTS.

Suppression of the lochiae.
Horse mint.

Immoderate lochiae.
Drop-wort roots.

Rheumatism.
Buck-bean leaves.
Bitter sweet.
Hem lock.
Purging flax.
Spurge laurel.
Mustard.

Gout.
Centory root.
Straw-berry root.
Wood anemone.
Germander.
Ground pine.
Linnaea borealis.
Winter rocket.
Black bryony.
Herb avens.
Lesser centory.
Greater consound.
Dwarf elder.
Heath.
Broom seed.
Cranes bill.
Enula campane root.
Hen bane.
St. John’s wort.
Duck meat.
Cinq-foil root.
Prim rose.
Buck thorn.
Scabious.
Elder.
House leek.
Elm root.
Elm leaves.

Sciatica.
Meadow rue.
Worm wood.
Asparagus root.
Lesser centory.
Greater consound.
Enula campane.
Rag wort.

White poplar.
Treacle mustard.
Elm bark.

Palsy.
Nettle leaves.
Pasque flower.
Mustard seed.
Sweet cherries.
Heath flowers.
Wall-flower flowers.
Lily of the valley.
Prim rose.
Missel toe.

Nervous diseases.
Herb Christopher root.

Antispasmodic.
Speedwell.
Camomile.
Lime-tree flowers.
Pepper mint.
Ladies’ bedstraw.
Box wood.

Sedative.
Fox-glove.
White poppy.
Hound’s tongue.

Anodyne.
Marsh mallow.
Camomile flowers.
Saffron.
Hound’s tongue.
Mallow root.
Mallow leaves.
Melilot flowers.
Elder flowers.
Cow’s-lungwort flower.

Narcotic.
Hen-bane leaves.
Hound’s-tongue root.
Hound’s-tongue leaves.
Sea lung-wort.
Hops.
Herb Paris leaves.
Herb Paris berries.
Meadow-saffron root.
White poppy.
Red poppy.
NATIVE BRITISH PLANTS.

Prim rose. Apoplexy.
Sweet cherries. Carrot.
Saffron. Spignel.
Rocket. Mother wort.
Heath. Hog's fennel.
Wall flower. Pars nep.
Lily of the valley. Hart's tongue.
Piony seed. Cow's parsnep.
Prim rose. Cheese rennet.
Lime flowers. Viper's grass.
Missel toe. Water plantain.
Lethargy. Ash-coloured ground liver-wort.

Convulsions. Intoxicating.
Camomile. Darnel seed.
Black cherry. French willow.
Enula campane roots. Spurge-olive berries.
Lily of the valley. Wood betony.
Hart's tongue. Beech mast.

Vertigo. — to fish.
Prim rose. Yellow moth-mullein.
Lime flowers. Consumption.
Missel toe. Colts foot.

Epilepsy. Straw berry.
Sweet cherries. Great daisy.
Fox glove. Great consound.
Drop wort. Saffron.
Lily of the valley. Dandelion.
Piony root. Liquorice.
Mustard seed. Elecampane.
Devil's bit. Flax.
Lime flowers. Birch juice.
Valerian root. Pimprenel.
Missel toe. Eryngo.
Lady-smock flowers. White horehound.

Mania. Pellitory of the wall.
St. John's wort flowers. Small burnet.
Hysterics. Scorzonera root.

Hystriches. Dipsy.
Stinking orache. Stinking gladwyn.
Stinking gladwyn. Buck bean.
Black horehound. Scotch scurvy-grass.
Lady-smock flowers. Elm inner bark.
Flix weed. Master-wort root.
Southern wood. Travellers' joy.

Horse-radish root.
NATIVE BRITISH PLANTS.

Broom tops.
Dyer's green weed.
Strong-scented wild lettuce.
Worm wood.
Black alder.
Dwarf elder.
Toad flax.
Polypody.
Penny royal.
Ivy-leaved water-crow-foot.
Bucks thorn.
Bitter sweet.

Jaundice.

Dog's-grass root.
Bitter sweet.
Agrimony.
Ground pine.
Rest harrow.
Strong-scented wild lettuce.
Pars ley.
Columbine.
Asparagus.
Woodruffe.
Ber-berry inner bark.
Lesser centory.
Germander.
Celandine.
Saffron.
Blue-bottle flowers.
Eryngo root.
Water hemp-agrimony.
Straw berry.
Ash keys.
Fumitory.
Broom seed.
Ground ivy.
St. John's wort.
Duck meat.
Liverwort.
Toad flax.
Horehound.
French mercury.
Wild marjoram.
Sharp-pointed dock.
Penny royal.
Butcher's-broom root.
Deadly-nightshade berries.
Meadow rue.

Vervain.
Nettle.

Scurvy.

Sea sedge.
Cleavers juice.
Bitter sweet.
Fumitory juice.
Wall pepper.
Fir.
Maple sap.
Brook lime.
Birch sap.
Wake-robin root.
Less centory.
Cloud berry.
Lesser celandine.
Scurvy grass.
Water cresses.
Moneywort.
Sharp-pointed dock.
Horse radish.
Green peas.
Tur neps.
Black berries.
Rasp berries.
Services.
Scotch scurvy-grass.
Celery.
Dittander.
Hemp agrimony.
Grass wrack.
Nettle tops.

Scrofula.

Goose grass.
Lesser burdock.
Lesser-daisy root.
Germander.
Perwinkle.
Hound's-tongue root.
Fox glove.
Broom.
White dead-nettle.
Crab apple.
Rue-leaved whitlow grass.
Thorow-wax.
Fig wort.
Venus' navel-wort.
Stinking gladwyn.
Eruptions.

Spatling poppy.
Fluellin.
Celandine.
Hungarian hawk-weed.
Pasque-flower juice.
Water-lily root.
Heath.
Mouse ear.

Erysipelas.

Duck meat.
Crab-apple juice.
Mallow.
Night shade.
Colts foot.
Venus' navel-wort.

Itch.

Century.
Curled dock.
Soap wort.
Celandine.
Sharp-pointed dock seed.
Germander.
Flea bane.
Fumitory.
Liver wort.
Wild marjoram.
Scabious.
Scrofularia.
Speed well.

Thrush.

Water pepper.
House-leek juice.
Hedge-mustard juice.

Inflammations and tumours.

House-leek.
Chervil.
Camomile.
Hemlock.
Hound's tongue.
Beech leaves.
Hedge nettle.
Dead nettle.
Mallow.
Orchis roots.
Pellitory of the wall.
Tur-nep root.
Cow's pars-nep root.

Hone wort.
Nettle.

Boils and whitlows.

Ground-sel leaves.
Whitlow grass.
Live long.

Burns.

House-leek juice.
Fern.
Hen bane.
White poplar bark.
Elder inner bark.
Stone crop.
Night shade.
Live long.
Lime-tree leaves.

Corns and warts

Celandine juice.
Spurge juice.
French-mercury juice.
Teasel.
Hedge nettle.

Bruises.

Worm wood.
Southern wood.

Cancer.

Deadly night-shade.
Carrot root.
Fluellin.
Goose grass.
Spurge laurel.

Rickets.

Male fern.
Osmund royal.
Wall rue.
Black maiden-hair.

Fractures.

Crow silk.
Greater consound root
Solomon's seal root.
Butchers' broom.

Hernia.

Lady's mantle.
Greater consound.
Cross wort.
Tooth wort.
Osmund royal.
Dove's-foot columbine.
Rupture wort.
Duck meat.
Moon wort.
Money wort.
Thorow wax.
Solomon's seal.
Saw wort.
Live long.
Speed well.

Issues.
Ivy leaves.
Soap-wort leaves.

Wounds.
Agrimony.
Lady's mantle.
Pimpernell.
Park leaves.
Silver weed.
Daisies, great and small.
Betony.
All good.
Bugle.
Centory.
Spleen wort.
Germander.
Hem lock.
Greater consound.
Cross wort.
Hound's tongue.
Horse tail.
Hemp agrimony.
Fennel.
Crane's bill.
Woad.
Ground ivy.
Rupture wort.
St. John's wort.
Rag wort.
Dead nettle.
Lily of the valley.
Moon wort.
Melilot.
Yarrow.
Money wort.
Adder's tongue.
Clown's all-heal.

Cinque foil.
Thorow wax.
Persicaria.
Hog's fennel.
Mouse ear.
Burnet.
Butter wort.
Plantain.
Solomon's seal.
Knot grass.
Self heal.
Madder.
Wood sage.
Sanicle.
Water germander.
Saw wort.
Flix weed.
Devil's bit.
Tansey.
Live long.
Bistort.
Valerian.
Vervain.
Golden rod.
Speed well.

Poisonous.
Long-leaved water pars-nep.
Fool's pars-ley.
Wild cicely.
Wild celery, in wet ground.
Hare bell, fresh root.
    — to cattle.
Great water-pars-nep.
    — to horses.
Water hem-lock.
    — to moles.
Wild garlick.
    — to mice.
Dwarf elder.
    — to crickets.
Yellow water-lily.
    — to flies.
Toad flax.
Tansey leaves.
Agaricus muscarius.
Poisonous to lice.
Centory.
Spindle-tree berries.
Upright-fir moss.
— to fleas.
Wood roffe.
— to insects in general.
Dutch myrtle.

SUBSTITUTES FOR DRUGS.

For sarsaparilla.
Hop roots.
Sea-sedge roots, several kinds.
Soap wort.
Bur-dock root.
Bitter-sweet root.

For rhubarb.
Monk’s rhubarb.
Dock.
Sharp-pointed dock.
Blood wort.

For contrayerva.
Yarrow root.

For ipecacuanha.
Orache seeds.

For senna.
Ash leaves.

For snake root.
Milk-wort root.

For Peruvian bark.
Herb bennet root.
Willow bark.
Water horehound.

For Tonca bean.
Large military goat-stones.
French satyrion.
Wood roffe.

For coffee berries.
Yellow water-flag seed.
Goose-grass seeds.
Goose-berry seed.
Beech mast.
Rroom seed.
Dandelion root.

For alkanet.
Bastard alkanet root.

For tea.
Speed-well leaves.
Germander leaves.
Wood-roffe leaves.
Sloe tree, young leaves.
Dog-rose leaves.
Wild-marjoram leaves.
Whortle-berry leaves.
Dutch-myrtle leaves.

For tobacco.
Betony leaves.
Colt’s-foot leaves.
Buck-bean leaves.
Camomile flowers.

For scammony.
Hog-fennel gum.
Euphorbia Cyparissus, juice.

DIETETIC ARTICLES.

Roots.
Pig nuts.
Pars neps.
Carui roots.
Star of Bethlehem.
Navew.
Tur nep.
Heath peas.
Salsafie.
Milk thistle.
Arrow head.
Sea cole-wort.
Wild succory.
Rampions.

Asparagi.
Solomon’s seal.
Black bryony.
French-willow suckers.
Yellow goat’s-beard.
Bur-dock stems.
Thistle stems.
Asparagus.
All good.
Hop shoots.
NATIVE BRITISH PLANTS.

Greens and pot herbs.
Comfrey.
Giant throat-wort.
All good.
Wild orache.
Scotch lovage.
Alexanders.
Snake weed.
Sea cole-wort.
Winter cresses.
Char-lock tops.
Spotted cat's-ear.
Chick weed.
Nettle tops.
Borage.
Sea goose-foot.
Cows-lip leaves.
Chervil.
Wild cicely.
Carui leaves.
Herb gerard.
Round-headed garlick.
Crow garlick.
Wild garlick.
Red dead-nettle.
Hedge mustard.
Langue de boeuf.
Sow thistle.
Dulse.
Sea girdles and hangers.
Spatling-poppie leaves.

Artichokes.
Milk-thistle scales.
Cotton thistle.

Pulse.

Sea peas.

Salad herbs.
Corn salad.
Borage leaves.
Cows-lip leaves.
Rampion roots.
Scotch lovage.
Chervil.
Fennel buds.
Fennel stem, blanched.
Celery stem, blanched.
Crow garlick.
Sorrel.

Lesser house-leek.
Burnet.
Mint leaves.
Whitlow grass.
Scurvy grass.
Hairy lady's-smock.
Bitter cress.
Water cress.
Winter cress.
Jack by the hedge.
Tur-nep shoots in cellars.
Milk thistle.
Succory.
Bur-dock stems stripped.
Thistle stems.
Great daisy.
Yarrow, when young.
Gulf weed.
Daber locks.
Dulse.
Brook lime.

Bread.
Black bind-weed.
Beech mast.
Buck wheat.
Wake-robin root.
Crested cow-wheat.
Heath peas.
Vetchling peas.
Clover flowers.
Succory root.
Female fern.
Iceland moss.

Chocolate.
Lime-tree seeds.

Sauces.
Sea-buckthorn berries.
Fennel leaves.
Sorrel leaves.
Mustard seed.
Sea spurge, pickled.
Jointed glass-wort, pickled.
Broom flowers, pickled.
Rock samphire, pickled.
Gulf weed, pickled.
Black salt-wort, pickled.
Meadow-bout buds, pickled.
Candies.
Coriander seeds.
Carvi seeds.
Eryngo root,
Spear-mint juice.
Angelica roots.
Black-currant juice.

Beer.
Darnel seeds.
Pars-nep root.
French willow.
Heath.
Ground ivy.
Herb bennet.
Water avens.
Dutch myrtle.
Buck bean.
Hops.
Wood sage.
Worm wood.

Wine.
Cows-lip flowers.
Cow pars-nep leaves.
Elder berries.
Maple sap.
Great bil-berry.
Bullace plum.
Wild pear.
Crab apples.
Hazel wood, to clear it.

Milk, whey, cheese.
Yellow lady's-bed straw.
Sorrel.
Nettle.
Marsh cinq-foil.
Spear-thistle flowers.
Butter wort.
Wood sorrel.
Spignel.

Dyes and Paints.

Yellow or orange dyes.
Heath.
Lung wort.
Lichen caperatus:
Devil's-bit leaves.
Nettle.

Birch leaves.
Dwarf birch leaves.
Dutch myrtle leaves.
Buck-thorn berries.
Black alder bark.
Cow's-parsley umbels.
Lesser burdock.
Ber-berry root.
Water pepper.
Spotted persicaria.
Horn-beam bark.
Dyers' weed.
Wild-plum bark.
Wild pear-tree leaves.
Crab-tree bark.
Meadow-rue root.
Marsh-marygold flowers.
Wood-waxed flowers.
Kidney vetch.
Saw wort.
Marygold flowers.
Ox-eye camomile flowers.
Lichen vulpinus.
Sweet-willow leaves.
Yellow lady's-bed straw.
Water hemp.

Red dyes.
Cross-wort root.
Tuberous comfrey.
Sorrel.
Bullace plum.
Septfoil.
Corker.
Tree lung-wort.
Lichen pustulosus.
Alder bark.
Privet berries.
Yellow lady's-bed-straw root.

Blue dyes.
Sweet violet.
Dwarf-elder berries.
Dogs Mercury.
Woad.
Wild-larkspur flowers.
Blue-bottle flowers.
Burnet-rose juice.
Purple dyes.
Deadly nightshade berries.
Burnet-rose juice.
Wild marjoram.
Lichen tartareus.
Corker.
Dogberry tree.
Bil berries.
Green dyes.
Ash.
Reed panicles.
Nettle.
Buck-thorn berries.
Alder berries.
Wild-cicely leaves.
Lily of the valley.
Sharp-pointed dock.
Dyers' weed.
Wild-pear leaves.
Pasque flowers.
Purple trefoil.
Tansey.
Alder bark.
Privet berries.
Brown dyes.
Oak saw-dust.
Whortle berries.
Lung wort.
Corker.
Stone crotbles.
Alder bark.
Black dyes.
Bramble twigs.
Water horehound.
Lichen pustulatus.
Alder bark.
Water-flag root.
Bleaching.
Chest nuts.
Dutch pink.
Dyers' weed.
Sap green.
Buck thorn.
Litmus.
Canary archel.
Lake.

MISCELLANEOUS USES.

Tanning.
Bedford-willow bark.
White-willow bark.
Ash bark.
Dutch myrtle.
Heath.
Snake-weed root.
Oak bark.
Whortle berries.
Mountain-ash bark.
Sept foil.
Scotch-fir bark.

Yielding oil.
Dog berries.
Hazel nuts.
Beech mast.
White-poppy seed.
Gold of pleasure seed.
Rape seed.
Mustard seed.
Buck wheat.

Wax.
Dutch-myrtle catkins.

Bird lime.
Wayfaring-tree bark.
Holly bark.
Missel toe.

Camphire.
Carui seeds.

Candle wicks.
Round-headed rush.
Soft rush.

Cotton.
French-willow seed down.

Charcoal.
Hazel wood.
White-beam wood.
Lime-tree wood.
Alder wood.

Fibre for spinning, &c.
Water willow.
Lime bark.
Heath.
Juniper.
Scotch fir root.
NATIVE BRITISH PLANTS.

Creeping thistle.
Musk thistle.
Canada flea-bane.
Nettle.
Mallow.

Mucilage.
Cherry-tree gum.
Lichens, various kinds.
Wild hyacinth.

Sugar.
Maple-tree sap.
Birch-tree sap.

Soap.
Soap wort.

Salt of petre.
Borage.
Pellitory of the wall.

Salt of lemons.
Sorrel.
Wood sorrel.

Alkaline salts.
Ash wood.
Beech.
Common broom.
Furze.
Creeping thistle.
Worm wood.

Female fern.
Bladder fucus.
Jointed salt-wort.
Spotted lung-wort.

Marking linen.
Sloe juice.

Starch.
Wild hyacinth.
Osmund royal.
Wake robin.

Torches.
Aspen tree.
Alder bark.

Tinder.
Cow's lung-wort.
Colt's foot.
Touch wood.

Feeding silk worms.
Cowslip leaves.
Elm leaves.
Bramble leaves.

Hygrometrical.
Carline-thistle head.

Dressing linen and gauzes.
Flea-wort seeds, mucilage.
Silver weed, distilled water.
Flowering fern.
## INDEX.

To facilitate the finding out of those names that consist of several words, it must be observed,

1. Substances deriving their names from any drug, must be sought for under that drug, provided its name be employed as a substantive, as *aqua ammoniae acetata*, under ammonia; oil of amber, under amber.

2. The same rule is to be observed, in respect to vegetables or animals giving their names to any drug or preparation; as *oleum amygdalarum* is to be sought for under amygdalarum; gum juniper, under juniper.

3. In other cases the substantive is to be sought for, as *acidum sulphuricum* is placed under acidum; antibilious pills, under pills.

4. In regard to the English names of plants, composed of two or more words, the last is always to be searched for, as bitter-sweet, under sweet; nightshade, under shade. This rule is strictly observed even when one or other of the words is obsolete, or nearly so, in its simple form, or the composition is not apparent at first sight, as in char-lock, daber-locks, goldilock, hem-lock, tre-foil, cinq-foil, nil-foil, parsley, pars-nep, tur-nep, mary-gold, rose-mary, prim-rose, miscell-toe, gilli-flower, honey-suckle, wood-roffe, fever-few, and the like.

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SMILAX CHINA (p. 24.) Roots yield by maceration a reddish powder, forming with boiling water a nutritive jelly, eaten in South America with honey or sugar.

HEMANTHUS COCCINEUS. Root used for the same purposes as those of squills.

BARRY'S RESINOUS EXTRACT OF BARK. Prepared by distilling a tinct. of bark made with S. V. R. nearly to dryness, cooling it, removing the resin on its surface, and exposing the remaining liquid to a gentle heat, until it is reduced to a fine ruby red extract.

ESSENTIAL SALT OF BARK. Bruised bark soaked in water, the liquor strained and evaporated by a very gentle heat.

EXTRACT OF OSMUNDA REGALIS. Used in the rickets: 3iij omni mane.

CRYSTALLI OPPI. Wedelius observes, that if a spirituous tincture of opium is evaporated to about one half, oblong crystals form in it by standing.

MORPHIA. Opi 3v, aquæ 3ij, soak for three days, filter, add magnesæ uste newly ppd. gr. xv, boil for ten minutes: filter, wash the sediment with cold water until it passes clear; then digest it alternately with cold and warm S. V. R. as long as it takes a colour, the residuum is then digested with boiling alkohol, which on cooling will deposit it in crystals: much more powerful than opium; half a grain, taken thrice at half an hour intervals, produced violent vomiting and alarming faintings.

ARTIFICIAL YEAST. Boil malt, a quarter of a peck in water 3lb, pour off the decoction, and put it in a warm place for about 30 hours: add twice as much of a similar decoction, again ferment, and repeat this process until a sufficient quantity of yeast is obtained.

IODINE. Extract all the soluble part of kelp by water, and crystallise the soda by evaporation and rest: to the re-
maining ley, add oil of vitriol to excess, and boil the liquid, then strain it to separate some sulphur, and mix the filtered liquor with as much black manganese as was used of oil of vitriol; on applying heat the iodine sublimes in form of a purple vapour, and forms greyish black scales of a metallic lustre; six grains produced copious vomiting and colic pains. It seems to be contained in most marine plants, as sponge.

**Iodate of potash.** Dissolve iodine in a solution of potash, evaporate to dryness, separate the hydroiodate by spirit of wine; then dissolve the iodate in water and crystallise it: used in bronchocele.

**Hydroiodate of potash.** Obtained from the mixed mass of iodate and hydroiodate of potash by the addition of spirit of wine, which dissolves this salt freely, then distil off the spirit: used in bronchocele.

**Lymington Glauber’s salt.** Sulphate of magnesia-and-soda, obtained from the mother liquor of sea water, or by dissolving Epsom salt in a solution of Glauber’s salt, and evaporating: it crystallises in regular rhomboids.

**Tinctura antisyphilitica.** Kali ppi ℥j, aq. cinnam. ℥j, dissolve, add opii ¼j dissolved in sp. cinnam. ½jv, and digest for three weeks, shaking them frequently, add gum Arab. ¼j, ammon. subcarb. ¼j dissolved in aq. cinnam. and filter: dose gtt. xxiv ter die in a glass of cold decoction of marsh mallow root: also used externally in local syphilitic complaints.

**Hannay’s lotion.** Aq. potassæ puræ diluted with distilled water. Used as a preventive lotion against venereal infection.

**Green’s drops.** A disguised solution of sublimate corrosive.

**Selway’s prepared essence of senna.** Infusion of senna made with an alkali.

**Solomon’s anti-impetigines.** A solution of sublimate.

**Marsden’s antiscorbutic drops.** A solution of sublimate in inf. gentianæ.

**Davidson’s remedy for cancer.** Arsen. alb. united with fol. conii.

**Madden’s vegetable essence.** Infusum roseæ.

**Rob anti-syphilitique.** Boil bull-rushes in water, adding towards the end sarsaparilla and anise seed, strain, and evaporate to the consistence of a syrup, to which sublim. corros. is added.
ADDITIONS.

Ammoniacal liquor. Is obtained in great quantity from coals in making gas, a chaldron yielding about 200lb. 1 gall. saturated 15 or 16 oz. of oil of vitriol. Used to manufacture volatile salt, or sal ammoniac. Ammon. liq. 108 gall. plaster of Paris 125lb, mix, and then add oil of vitriol 16 oz. evaporate and crystallise the produced sulphate of ammonia; 1 cwt. of the dry crystals sublimed with 28lb powdered chalk produce 60 to 65lb of volatile salt, or if sublimed with sea salt, sal ammoniac is the product.

Hydrosulphuretum ammoniæ. Sulphuretum ferri 5viij, spir. salis 3vij, aq. ibijfs; dissolve, and pass the gas into aq. ammon. puræ 5viij.

Bit-noben. Muriate of soda mixed with sulphuretted hydrogen, highly esteemed in India; attempted to be introduced here but without any success, as 200 Cwt. in 1802, sold for about fifteen pence per Cwt.

Magistery of bismuth (p. 262.) Of great use in painful diseases of the stomach; gr. v to xij, ter die.

Burnt hart's horn. Cornu cervi ustum. C. ustum. Burn hartshorn until white, grind and wash over; used as a weak absorbent, also as a polishing powder for plate.

Patent ink. Logwood shavings, powdered galls ana 21b, pomegranate bark 4 oz. green vitriol 1lb, gum Arabic common 8 oz. water 1 gall.

2. Ink used in the Prerogative office. Galls 1lb, gum Arab. 6 oz. alum 2 oz. green vitriol 7 oz. kino 3 oz. logwood in powder 4 oz. water 1 gallon.

Lithographic crayons. Wax 25 oz. tallow 35 oz. rosin 26 oz. lamp black 6 oz.

Armenian cement. Soak isinglass in water till soft, then dissolve it in proof spirit, add a little galbanum or gum ammoniac, and mix it with tincture of mastich. It must be kept well stopped, and when wanted, liquefied by the phial being immersed in hot water: used to cement jewels upon watch cases, also to mend china, or replace leaves torn out of books.

2. Add tincture of lac in S. V. R. to a solution of isinglass in the same solvent.

3. Add to melted glue, half its weight of rosin in powder, and some red ochre: for coarser purposes, as for cementing hones to their frames.
ERRATA.

Page 9, for Lich. enarboreus, read Lichen arboreus.
13, l. 22, for silici, read silica.
72, line ult., for lagenari, read lagenaria.
85, l. 15 from bottom, for aspergula, read asperula.
88, l. 6 from bottom, for titon, read piton.
141, l. 13, for Cæl-rosa, read Cæli-rosa.
207, l. 8 from bottom, for styracis, read styrax.
209, l. 16 from bottom, for nivalis, read navalis.
331, l. 12 from bottom, for T. hieræ, read T. hieræ piers.
385, l. 3, for Mel subboratis. Sodæ, borax, read Mel subboratis sodæ. Borax.
426, l. 10 from bottom, for U. resinæ nigrum, read U. resinæ nigra.

THE END.

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