

APPENDIX.

CONTAINING

A BRITISH FAMILY HERBAL.

A LIST OF SIMPLES,

AND OF SUCH

Medicinal Preparations,

AS OUGHT TO BE KEPT IN READINESS

FOR PRIVATE PRACTICE OR FAMILY USE

THE METHOD

OF

PREPARING AND COMPOUNDING SUCH MEDICINES

As are recommended in the former part of the Book,

WITH THE

ADDITION OF SEVERAL OTHERS OF A SIMILAR NATURE.

REMARKS

ON THE

DOSES USES, AND MANNER OF APPLYING

THE

DIFFERENT PREPARATIONS.

Medicamentorum varietas Ignorantiæ filia est.

BACON

INTRODUCTION.

IGNORANCE and superstition have attributed extraordinary medical virtues to almost every production of nature. That such virtues were often imaginary, time and experience have sufficiently shewn. Physicians, however, from a veneration for antiquity, still retain in their lists of medicine many things which owe their reputation entirely to the superstition and credulity of our ancestors.

The instruments of medicine will always be multiplied, in proportion to men's ignorance of the nature and cause of diseases: when these are sufficiently understood, the method of cure will be simple and obvious.

Ignorance of the real nature and permanent properties of those substances employed in the cure of diseases, is another reason why they have been so greatly multiplied. Physicians thought they could effect by a number of ingredients, what could not be done by any one of them: hence arose those amazing farragos which have so long disgraced the medical art, and which were esteemed powerful in proportion to the number of simples that entered their composition.

The great variety of forms into which almost every article of medicine has been manufactured affords another proof of the imperfection of the medical art. A drug which is, perhaps, most efficacious in the simplest form in which it can be administered, has been nevertheless served up in so many different shapes, that one would be induced to think the whole art of physic lay in exhibiting medicine under as many different modes as possible.

Different forms of medicine, no doubt, have their use; but they ought never to be wantonly increased: they are by no means so necessary as is generally imagined. A few grains of powdered rhubarb, jalap, or ipecacuanha, will actually perform all that can be done by the different preparations of these roots, and may also be exhibited in as safe and agreeable a manner. The same observation holds with regard to the CINCHONA (Peruvian bark) and many other simples of which the preparations are very numerous.

Multiplying the ingredients of a medicine not only renders it more expensive, but also less certain, both in its dose and operation. Nor is this all. The compound, when kept, is apt to spoil, or acquire qualities of a different nature. When a medicine is rendered more safe, efficacious, or agreeable, by the addition of another, they ought, no doubt, to be joined; in all other cases, they are better kept asunder. The combination of medicines embarrasses the physician, and retards the progress of medical knowledge. It is impossible to ascertain the precise effect of any one medicine, as long as it is combined with others, either of a similar or dissimilar nature.

In the exhibition of medicine, regard should not only be had to simplicity, but likewise to elegance. Patients seldom reap much benefit from things that are highly disagreeable to their senses. To taste or

smell like a drug is become a proverb; and to say truth, there is too much ground for it. Indeed no art can take away the disagreeable taste and flavour of some drugs, without entirely destroying their efficacy: it is possible, however, to render many medicines less disgusting, and others even agreeable; an object highly deserving the attention of all who administer medicine.

The design of the following pages is, to exhibit such a list of drugs and medicines as may be necessary for private practice. They are considerably more numerous, indeed, than those recommended in the former part of the Book, but are still greatly within the number contained in the most reformed dispensaries. The same medicine is seldom exhibited under different forms; and where different medicines answer nearly the same intention, there is commonly no more than one of them retained. Multiplying forms of medicine for the same intention, tends rather to bewilder than assist the young practitioner, and the experienced physician can never be at a loss to vary his prescription as occasion requires.

The chemical and other difficult preparations are for the most part omitted. All of them that are used by any private practitioner are not worth preparing. He will buy them much cheaper than he can make them. Great care, however, is necessary, to obtain them genuine. They are often adulterated, and ought never to be purchased unless from persons of known veracity. Such of them as are in common use are inserted in the list of drugs and medicines. Their proper doses and manner of application are mentioned in the practical part of the Book, wherever they are prescribed.

Such articles of medicine as are to be found in the house or garden of almost every peasant, as barley, eggs, onions, &c. are likewise for the most part omitted. It is needless to swell a list of medicines with such things as can be obtained whenever they are wanted, and which spoil by being kept.

The preparations made and sold by distillers and confectioners, are also generally left out. These people, by operating upon a larger plan, generally make things better, while it is in their power to afford them much cheaper than they can be prepared by any private hand.

The quantity ordered of every medicine is as small as could well be prepared, both to prevent unnecessary expence, and that the medicine might not spoil by keeping. Almost every medicine suffers by being kept, and should be used as soon after it has been prepared as possible. Even simple drugs are apt to spoil, and should therefore be laid in small quantities; they either rot, are consumed by insects, or evaporate, so as to lose their peculiar taste or flavour, and often become quite insignificant.

In the preparation of medicines, we have generally followed the most improved dispensaries; but have taken the liberty to differ from them wherever our own observations, or those of other practical writers, on whose judgment we could depend, suggested an improvement.

In several compositions the ingredient on which the efficacy of the medicine principally depends is increased, while the auxiliaries, which are generally ordered in such trifling quantities as to be of no importance,

are left out, or only such of them retained as are necessary to give the medicine a proper consistence, or the like.

The colouring ingredients are, likewise, for the most part omitted; they increase the bulk and price of the medicine, without adding any thing to its value. It would be well if they were never used at all. Medicines are often adulterated for the sake of a colour. Acrid and even poisonous substances are, for this purpose, sometimes introduced into those medicines which ought to be most bland and emollient. Ointment of elder, for example, is often mixed with verdigrise to give it a fine green colour, which entirely frustrates the intention of that mild ointment. Those who wish to obtain genuine medicines should pay no regard to the colour.

Some regard is likewise paid to expence. Such ingredients as greatly increase the price of any composition, without adding considerably to its virtue, are generally either omitted, or somewhat less expensive ones substituted in their place. Medicines are by no means powerful in proportion to their price. The cheapest are often the best; besides, they are the least apt to be adulterated, and are always most readily obtained.

With regard to the method of compounding medicines, we have generally followed that which seemed to be the most simple and natural, mentioning the different steps of the process in the same order in which they ought to be taken, without paying an implicit regard to the method of other dispensatories.

We have followed the alphabetical order, both with regard to the simples and preparations. A more scientific method would have been agreeable to some persons, but less useful to the generality of readers. The different classes of medicine have no great dependance upon one another, and, where they have, it is hard to say which should stand first or last: no doubt the simple preparations ought to precede the more compound. But all the advantages arising from this method of arrangement do not appear equal to that single one, of being able, on the first opening of the book, to find out any article, which, by the alphabetical order, is rendered quite easy.

The dose of every medicine is mentioned, whenever it appeared necessary. When this is omitted, it is to be understood that the medicine may be used at discretion. The dose mentioned is always for an adult, unless when the contrary is expressed. It is an easy matter to proportion the dose of medicine exactly to the different ages, constitutions, &c. of patients; but, happily for mankind, mathematical exactness is not in EVERY CASE absolutely necessary; we have, however, inserted in the beginning of this Work, A LIST of the MEDICINES commonly used in Practice, with their proper DOSES.

Several attempts have been made to ascertain the proportional doses for the different ages and constitutions of patients, but, after all that can be said upon this subject, a great deal must be left to the judgment and skill of the person who administers the medicine. The following general proportions may be observed; but they are by no means intended for exact rules. A patient between twenty and fourteen may take two-third of the dose ordered for an adult; from fourteen to nine, one-half; from nine to six, one-third; from six to four, one-fourth; from four to two, one-sixth; from two to one, a tenth; and below one, a twelfth.

N. B. The Apothecary's weights, and the English wine-measures, are used throughout the whole book, the different denominations of which will appear from the following Table :

A pound contains twelve ounces.
 An ounce - - - - eight drachms.
 A drachm - - - - three scruples.
 A scruple - - - - twenty grains.
 A gallon contains eight pints.
 A pint - - - - sixteen ounces.
 An ounce - - - - eight drachms.

table-spoonful is the measure of half an ounce.
 A tea-spoonful is about one drachm.

FAMILY HERBAL.
A BRIEF ACCOUNT
OF THE
PRODUCTIONS OF THE
VEGETABLE KINGDOM, &c.
DIRECTED BY THE
ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS IN LONDON:
SHEWING IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER,

First, the Part used; 2dly, its Sensible Properties; 3dly, its Medicinal Virtues; and, lastly, the Mode of Exhibition.

Almonds, sweet and bitter——part used, The kernels of the fruit——sensible properties: The sweet, oily, bland; the bitter, oily, with a peculiar flavour and bitterness——medical virtues: The sweet obtunding; the bitter, sedative and diuretic——mode of exhibition: In substance, the oil being expressed from either kind indifferently. Sweet almonds are employed by trituration in making emulsions, or the milk of almonds.

Aloes Succotrine:——From the island Socotora.

Aloes Hepatic, or common aloes, from the island of Barbadoes——sens. prop. Smell, ungrateful; taste, extremely bitter. The Succotrine have something of an aromatic flavour, which renders them the least disagreeable——med. virt. Purgative, stimulant——mode of exhib. Pill; powder; solution; tincture.

Amber: A solid bituminous substance, dug out of the earth or found on the sea-shore, principally in Polish Prussia and Pomerania——sens. prop. Fragrant when rubbed or heated; nearly insipid——med. virt. Tonic——mode of exhib. Oil; powder; salt; tincture.

Angelica, Garden:——Part used, The leaves, stalks, seeds——sens. prop. Aromatic——mode of exhib. Chiefly as ingredients in some distilled waters and aromatic tinctures.

Anise: An unbelliferous plant, cultivated in the south of Europe——part used, The seeds——sens. prop. Smell, diffusive and aromatic. Taste, sweet and warm——med. virt. Stimulant——mode of exhib. Powder; infusion; oil also in compound spirit of.

Arabic, Gum: A concrete juice exuding from a tree growing in Egypt——sens. prop. Mucilaginous——med. virt. Obtunding——mode of exhib. In mucilage, or strong solution in water strained; also in troches, formed with starch, sugar, &c.

Artichoke.—Part used, The leaves—sens. prop. Bitter—med. virt. Diuretic—mode of exhib. Expressed juice; also in infusion.

Arum. See Cuckow-pint.

Asafetida: The gummy resinous juice of a plant growing in Persia—sens. prop. Smell, extremely foetid; taste, acrid and nauseous—med. virt. Stimulant, antispasmodic, anthelmintic—mode of exhib. Pill. emulsion or milk; tincture.

Asarabacca: A low perennial plant grown in gardens—part used, The leaves—sens. prop. Smell, strong, but not ungrateful; taste bitterish, acrid—med. virt. Stimulant, emetic, purgative—mode of exhib. In powder, as snuff.

Balustines: The product of the pomegranate, a low tree, or rather shrub, growing wild in Italy and other countries in the south of Europe—part used, The flowers and rind—sens. prop. Astringent. Fruit, tart and roughish—med. virt. Tonic, cooling—mode of exhib. Juice of the fruit; infusion and decoction of the flowers and rind.

Balm: A plant with labiated flowers, cultivated in gardens—part used, The leaves—sens. prop. Smell, very ungrateful. Taste, lightly aromatic and roughish—med. virt. Tonic—mode of exhib. Infusion or tea, acidulated with lemon-juice, is an excellent diluent drink in febrile complaints.

Balsam Canada: A liquid exudation from a species of pine-tree growing in North America—sens. prop. Smell, fragrant; taste, moderately pungent and bitterish—med. virt. Tonic, stimulant—mode of exhib. In pills, or in a state of solution, united to watery liquids by yolk of egg, or mucilage of gum-arabic, honey, or sugar.

Balsam of Capivi: A liquid exudation from a tree growing in Brazil—sens. prop. Smell, strong and diffusive; taste, acrid and bitterish—med. virt. Tonic, stimulant, diuretic—mode of exhib. In pills; dropped on sugar; united to watery liquors by egg or mucilage.

Balsam of Peru: A liquid exudation from a tree growing in Peru—sens. prop. Smell, fragrant; taste, very hot and pungent—med. virt. Stimulant, antispasmodic—mode of exhib. By itself in pills: mixed with watery liquors by means of egg or mucilage; also in tincture.

Balsam of Tolu: A thick resinous exudation from a tree growing in South America—sens. prop. Smell, extremely fragrant; taste, mild and grateful—med. virt. Lightly stimulant, in cold debilitated habits; also corroborant in gleans and weaknesses—mode of exhib. In decoction, pills, tincture, and syrup.

Bark, Peruvian. See Cinchona.

Barley: A species of corn commonly cultivated: when decorticated, it is usually called French, or Pearl Barley—med. prop. Mucilaginous, nutritious, obtunding—mode of exhib. In decoction; being first decorticated, it is boiled in water: sometimes, blended with figs, liquorice, and raisins, it is taken as a pectoral drink. Barley, when boiled, forms an excellent article of nourishment; a decoction of it properly acidulated is one of the best beverages in acute diseases.

Bay: An evergreen tree or shrub, cultivated in gardens—part used. The leaves and berries—sens. prop. Leaves, weakly aromatic, and roughish; berries, more aromatic and unctuous: the former are tonic. Two scruples to a drachm of the dried leaves have been taken as tea.

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to resolve viscid humours, strengthen the stomach and cure the flatulent colic. Externally, the berries are employed in the decoction for fomentation.

Bears-Foot, is a perennial plant, a native of England, growing wild in meadows and shady places—part used, The leaves—sens. prop. Smell, disagreeable; taste, bitterish, and very acrid—med. virt. Anthelmintic—mode of exhib. From five to fifteen grains of the dried leaves may be given; or a drachm may be taken in the form of decoction; or one to three tea-spoonfuls of the expressed juice of the fresh leaves, made into a syrup with coarse sugar, are given every morning and evening, to children five or six years old; or two drachms to half an ounce of the dried leaves being infused in a pint of boiling water, a cupful or two is frequently given as a domestic medicine to destroy worms. It ought to be given very sparingly at first, these leaves being so violent in their operation, when incautiously taken, as to have produced fatal effects.

Benzoin, or **Benjamin**:—A concrete resin, exuding from an East Indian tree—sens. prop. Very fragrant, with little taste. The flowers of Benjamin produced by sublimation are very pungent and saline—med. virt. Stimulent; vulnerary—mode of exhib. Dissolved in rectified spirit for external purposes. It may also be employed in vapour. The flowers are taken internally in substance, in doses of five to ten grains, mixed up with simple syrup, in asthmatic and other pectoral diseases.

Bistort-Root, or **Snake-Weed**: A perennial plant, growing wild in moist situations—part used, The root—sens. prop. A strong simple astringent—med. virt. Tonic—mode of exhib. Powder; decoction; infusion. This is one of the strongest of our vegetable astringents. Dr. Cullen frequently employed it, by itself, and with gentian, in agues. He gave it to the quantity of three drachms in one day.

Bole, **French**: An earth of the argillaceous kind, impregnated with iron—sens. prop. Absorbent, astringent—med. virt. Desiccative—mode of exhib. Powder; electuary; liniment.

Brook-lime: A low plant, growing in wet ditches—part used, The herb—sens. prop. Roughish, bitterish, slightly pungent—med. virt. Antiseptic—mode of exhib. Eaten crude. The expressed juice may also be taken as an antiseptic.

Broom: A shrubby papilionaceous plant, growing wild—part used, The green twigs and seeds—sens. prop. Bitter and nauseous—med. virt. Aperient and diuretic—mode of exhib. The twigs in infusion, from which an extract is also prepared. The seeds in substance. A decoction of green broom drank freely, with the occasional addition of spirit of nitrous æther, is useful in anasarca cases.

Buckbean: A perennial plant, growing in marshy situations—part used, The leaves—sens. prop. Simply bitter—med. virt. Tonic, aperient, stomachic—mode of exhib. Infusion.

Buckthorn: A prickly bush, growing in hedges—part used, The root—sens. prop. Smell, ungrateful; taste bitter, acrid, nauseous—med. virt. Strongly purgative—mode of exhib. The expressed juice, with the addition of cinnamon, ginger, nutmeg, and sugar, is formed into a syrup, that is often added to purgative lavements.

Burdock: A plant with compound flowers contained in prickly heads,

- growing wild—part used, The root—sens. prop. Sweetish, with a slight bitterness and roughness—med. virt. Diuretic and Sudorific—mode of exhib. Decoction: two ounces of the fresh root boiled in three pints of water till reduced to two pints: the strained liquor may be drank in the course of twenty-four hours, in scurvy, rheumatism, and dropsy.
- Calamus Aromaticus**, or Sweet-scented Flag: A perennial plant growing in marshy situations—part used, The root—sens. prop. Smell, aromatic; taste, warm and bitter—med. virt. Tonic—mode of exhib. Infusion; tincture; also in decoction.
- Camomile**: A trailing plant, with compound flowers, cultivated in gardens—part used, The leaves and flowers—sens. prop. Smell, Strong; most agreeable in the flowers. Taste, nauseous and bitter—med. virt. Tonic, aperient, antiseptic—mode of exhib. Powder; infusion; extract of, formed into pills. Externally: in decoction for fomentations; also for clyster with mallow-flowers and fennel-seeds.—The Roman, or double-flowering camomile are the strongest, and yield most essential oil. These flowers have been long celebrated as a stomachic; and answer, says Dr. Cullen, the purpose of any other bitter. Previously to the introduction of the Peruvian bark, they were much employed in the cure of intermittent fevers. Dr. Piteairn thought them in that respect equal to cinchona.
- Campher**: A solid concrete obtained from a tree growing in Japan and Sumatra—sens. prop. Smell, fragrant and penetrating; taste, pungent, with a sense of coolness—med. virt. Stimulant, antispasmodic, diuretic—mode of exhib. In pill or bolus; in watery emulsion with sugar or mucilage. Externally: dissolved in oil or rectified spirit; also in ointments and liniments.
- Canella**: The bark of a tree growing in the West Indies—sens. prop. Smell, aromatic; taste, warm and pungent—med. virt. Aromatic, stimulant stomachic—mode of exhib. Powder, also in the compound tincture of gentian.
- Cantharides**: Spanish flies; insects of the beetle kind, found in the South of Europe—sens. prop. Smell disagreeable; taste, highly acrid; caustic—med. virt. Stimulant, vesicating, diuretic—mode of exhib. Internally, in tincture; externally, in powder and extract formed into an ointment and plaster.
- Caraway**: An umbelliferous plant, cultivated in gardens—part used, The seeds; they contain a large proportion of essential oil—sens. prop. Moderately warm and aromatic—med. virt. Carminative, stimulant—mode of exhib. Powder, and said to be particularly corrective of the odour, taste, and griping quality of senna. From these seeds a spirituous water is distilled.
- Cardamoms Lesser**: The seeds of a perennial plant growing in the East Indies—sens. prop. Smell, very grateful; taste, warm and pungent—med. virt. Carminative, stimulant, stomachic—mode of exhib. Powder; tincture: which are frequently employed as correctors of medicines of the cold aperient class.
- Carrot**: An umbelliferous plant growing wild—part used, The seeds—sens. prop. Lightly aromatic and pungent—med. virt. Stimulant,

- diuretic—mode of exhib. Powder, infusion, in scorbutic disorders and dropsy, and in diuretic drinks.
- Cascarilla**: The bark of a shrub growing in the West Indies—sens. prop. Aromatic and bitter—med. virt. Tonic, stomachic—mode of exhib. Powder; infusion; decoction; tincture; and extract. A useful medicine in bilious, remittent, malignant, and intermittent fevers.
- Cassia Fistula**: The pod of a tree growing in Egypt and in the East and West Indies—part used, The pulp lining the pod and its valves—sens. prop. Sweet, and lightly acrid—med. virt. Mildly purgative—mode of exhib. In electuaries.
- Castor**: The inguinal glands of the Castor or Beaver—part used, The internal friable matter—sens. prop. Smell, strong and ungrateful; taste, acrid and nauseous—med. virt. Stimulant, antispasmodic—mode of exhib. Powder; pill; bolus; tincture.
- Catechu** has erroneously been called Japan earth. It is an extract obtained by infusing the wood of a tree growing in the East Indies—sens. prop. Astringent, with a degree of sweetness—med. virt. Tonic—mode of exhib. Decoction; infusion; powder; tincture; in obstinate diarrhœas, dysenteries and other preternatural discharges.
- Centaur, Lesser**: A small annual plant, growing in dry situations—part used, The leaves and flowering tops—sens. prop. Simply bitter—med. virt. Tonic. In cases of atony, dyspepsy, jaundice—mode of exhib. Infused after the manner of tea; a tea-cupful two or three times a-day.
- Cinchona**: The bark of a tree growing in Peru. About the year 1640, the lady of the Spanish Viceroy, the Comitissa del Cinchona, was cured of an obstinate intermittent by this bark; and from the interest which Cardinal de Lugo and the Jesuit brotherhood took in its sale and distribution, it has been called Cardinal de Lugo's powder, Jesuits' bark, &c.; from the place of its growth, Peruvian bark; or simply, from its pre-eminent virtues, the BARK. In many foreign countries it is nevertheless better known by the name of Quinquina, or Cinchona—sens. prop. Smell, peculiar, not agreeable; taste, strongly bitter and astringent—med. virt. Tonic, antiseptic—mode of exhib. In powder; electuary; infusion; decoction; or the extract may be given in the form of pills, either alone or with other medicines. The extract is well calculated for weak stomachs that cannot bear much bark in substance. Cinchona finely powdered and quilted in the folds of a linen waistcoat, or repeatedly exhibited, in the form of a clyster, has frequently proved efficacious in obstinate agues, when every other method has failed; particularly with children, and in relaxed habits.
- Cinnamon**: The bark of a tree growing in the island of Ceylon, and which has been transplanted lately to various other places—sens. prop. A warm and extremely grateful aromatic and astringent—med. virt. Tonic, stimulant—mode of exhib. Powder; infusion; decoction; tincture; also employed in simple, and in a spiritous distilled water, as a vehicle, or sometimes as an adjunct, to various other medicines.
- Cinquefoil**: A trailing plant growing wild—part used, The root—sens. prop. Mildly astringent—med. virt. Tonic, in diarrhœas and relaxed gums—mode of exhib. In substance, half a drachm to a drachm; also in decoction, infusion, and gargles.

Cloves: The immature flowers and flower-cups of a tree growing in the East Indies—sens. prop. Smell, very fragrant; taste, extremely hot and acrid—med. virt. Stimulant, carminative—mode of exhib. Powder; oil. The former may be employed by infusion, two drachms of cloves to half a pint of boiling water, in doses of three or four spoonfuls, against flatulency, in dyspepsy, and as a vehicle to other medicines.

Clove July Flower: A plant of the cruciform class, cultivated in gardens—part used. The flowers—sens. prop. Aromatic, roughish—med. virt. Tonic—mode of exhib. The syrup formed by an infusion of the flowers, with sugar.

Cochinical: A small insect of the scarabeus kind, brought chiefly from the Spanish West Indies. Employed for the fine crimson colour which it imparts to various ingredients.

Colocyuth, or Bitter Apple: The fruit of a species of gourd growing in the East—part used. The fungous medullary pulp—sens. prop. Intensely bitter, acrid, and nauseous—med. virt. An extremely irritating cathartic—mode of exhib. Infusion; powder; pill; extract.

Colt's-Foot: A perennial plant with compound flowers, growing wild—part used. The leaves and flowers—sens. prop. Mucilaginous, bitterish, and roughish—med. virt. Obtunding, Tonic—mode of exhib. Infusion; decoction: in hectic and pectoral complaints, in the form of tea.

Columba: A root brought from the island of Ceylon—sens. prop. Smell, slightly aromatic; taste, intensely bitter—med. virt. Tonic, antiseptic, stomachic; a corrector of putrid bile—mode of exhib. Powder; infusion; tincture. Employed in many instances of dyspepsia with great advantage, and to stop vomiting. The powder, in doses of ten grains to thirty, joined with equal parts of vitriolated kali, is given with success in acute bilious cases.

Contrayerva: The root of a small plant growing in South America—sens. prop. Smell, lightly aromatic; taste, roughish, bitterish, and penetrating—med. virt. Tonic, stimulant, diaphoretic—mode of exhib. Powder; infusion; decoction; employed in fevers attended with debility and putrescency.

Coral, Red: A marine earthy substance, the habitation of insects—sens. prop. Calcareous—med. virt. Antacid—mode of exhib. Powder.

Coriander: An umbelliferous plant cultivated in gardens—part used. The seeds—sens. prop. Smell, aromatic; taste, moderately warm—med. virt. Carminative, stomachic—mode of exhib. Infusion; powder; tincture. These have the common qualities of other carminative seeds, and, when dried, are generally very agreeable. Infused along with senna, they are more powerful in correcting the odour and taste of this than any other aromatic, and are equally powerful in obviating the griping that senna is very ready to produce: hence coriander seeds are an ingredient in various purgative compositions.

Cow-itch or Cowhage: A papilionaceous plant, growing in both Indies—part used. The hairs covering the pods—sens. prop. Mechanically irritating—med. virt. Anthelmintic—mode of exhib. A tea-spoonful to a table-spoonful of the medicine, mixed with syrup or molasses, and taken in a morning fasting, occasions no uneasiness in the primæ viæ.

which are defended by mucus. The worms are said to appear with the second or third dose; and, by means of a purgative dose of the solution of vitriolated magnesia, the stools have consisted chiefly of worms.

Crab's Claws: The black tips of the claws of the common crab—sens. prop. Absorbent, calcareous—med. virt. Antacid—mode of exhib. Powder.

Crab's Eyes (so called): Stony concretions found in the head or stomach of the river craw-fish—sens. prop. Absorbent, not calcareous—med. virt. Antacid—mode of exhib. Powder.

Cuckow-pint, Arum, or Wake-Robin: A perennial plant growing wild—part used, The root—sens. prop. Extremely hot, pungent and acrid, especially when fresh—med. virt. Stimulant—mode of exhib. Dose, grains ten to twenty; also in conserve, half a drachm to a drachm, is stimulant and attenuant, and is well suited to phlegmatic habits. This root is knotty, roundish, and white. When it is collected in the spring before the leaves shoot, or in autumn after flowering, it contains a milky juice of very great acrimony. Applied to the tongue, it causes a burning heat, which lasts for many hours, and excites considerable thirst. These painful symptoms may be relieved by butter-milk or oily fluids. Rubbed between the fingers, it blisters and excoriates them; yet, notwithstanding it is a corrosive vegetable poison, its acrimony is easily destructible: by drying, it loses the greatest part of its acrimony, and by repeated washings it is also rendered perfectly mild. A tailor had lately a paralytic stroke, by which he was bereaved of the use of his right hand; he was advised to rub it frequently with the root of arum (cuckow-pint, or wake-robin), and also to apply a poultice of it to his hand. He is now a great deal better, and can make use of his hand, though not, however, so well as formerly; the Editor, therefore, has directed him to wash his hand and arm, two or three times a day, with a tepid infusion of this root mixed with flower of mustard-seed; and then to apply the following anti-paralytic embrocation: Take a pint of bruised mustard-seed, moisten it well with equal parts of spirit of rosemary and simple spirit of lavender; after the mixture has stood twenty-four hours in a very gentle heat, squeeze it by a hand press: the liquid thus obtained is an uniform mixture of the oil with the pungent part of the seed and the aromatic spirits, and is, indeed, worthy of being called—the Essence of Mustard.

Cucumber, Wild: A plant of the cucurbitaceous kind growing in gardens—part used, The fruit—sens. prop. Smell, ungrateful; taste, nauseous and bitter—med. virt. Stimulant, emetic, and strongly cathartic—mode of exhib. Expressed juice, which being inspissated is called elaterium. In a dose of half a grain to two or three grains, it has proved efficacious in reducing dropsical swellings, and preparing the patient for the exhibition of tonics and corroborants; but great caution is requisite in using this medicine.

Umbin: An umbelliferous plant, cultivated in the South of Europe—part used, The seeds—sens. prop. Smell, strong and ungrateful; taste, warm and bitterish—med. virt. Stimulant, antiseptic—mode of exhib. Powder; infusion; externally, as a warm poultice, or a discutient plaster.

Currant, Black: The fruit of a native shrub that grows wild in England, and is cultivated for the sake of its acid, cooling, antiseptic juice, of which a syrup and a rob are prepared, which is employed in recent catarrhs, attended with sore throat or fever.

Currant, Red: This, like the former, is cultivated for the sake of its pleasant subacid fruit: of this a jelly is formed, by boiling the juice with a sufficient quantity of sugar, which is often used as an antiseptic demulcent in sore throats, and, dissolved in water, forms a pleasant cooling drink in bilious and feverish complaints. Mr. F. S. Stuart, of Billeriac in Essex, has informed the public, that he was brought to the verge of the grave by a consumption of the lungs, and restored to perfect health by eating three or four pints per day of ripe currants, white and red; and he mentions other persons who have been recovered from the same disease by the same means.

Dandelion: A plant with compound flowers, growing common—part used, The herb and root—sens. prop. Abounding in a milky bitterish, sub-aerid juice—med. virt. Aperient, diuretic, resolvent—mode of exhib. Expressed juice of the herb; decoction and infusion of the root. The root, with sorrel-leaves, in broths, taken daily for some months, interposing, now and then, a laxative dose of cream of tartar, has removed hardness of the liver, ascites, and gall-stones.

Dill: An umbelliferous plant growing in warm climates—part used, The seeds—sens. prop. Mildly aromatic—med. virt. Stimulant—mode of exhib. A simple distilled water, and an essential oil.

Dragon's Blood: A resin obtained from a large plum-like tree in the East Indies—sens. prop. In substance inodorous and insipid; in solution, somewhat warm and pungent—med. virt. Tonic—mode of exhib. Powder. It now gives place to a more efficacious gum-resin, called Kino.

Egg, Hen's:—part used, The yolk, white, and shell—sens. prop. Yolk, sapid and mucilaginous; white, insipid and mucilaginous. They are both unwholesome and delicate articles of food—med. virt. The yolk is often used in pharmacy, for suspending oily and resinous substances in water; the white is used to clarify liquids; the shells, freed from the membrane lining them, and finely levigated, are an absorbent. Two raw new-laid eggs, beaten up in a glass of water, taken in the morning fasting, and repeatedly given every four hours throughout the day, have proved very beneficial in obstinate jaundices occasioned by viscid bile, or gluten obstructing the biliary ducts.—The yolk of two new-laid eggs, beaten up with an ounce and a half (i. e. three table-spoonfuls) of rose-water, seasoned by three or four grains of nutmeg, and mixed with half a pint of milk, fresh from the cow, sweetened with powdered sugar-candy, or syrup of capillaire, if taken early (i. e. before rising) in a morning, is a safe palliative medicine in pulmonary consumption. The use of it should be persisted in some weeks: malt and spirituous liquors should be avoided, and, to restrain the profuse perspirations to which hectic patients are liable, one to three or four tea-spoonfuls of the following electuary may be taken in the morning, when the heats come on; at noon, and also at bed-time: Conserve of roses, two ounces, diluted vitriolic acid, three drachms; mix.

Elder; A small tree growing in hedges—part used, The flowers, berries, and bark—sens. prop. Flowers, fragrant; berries sweetish; bark, sweetish and sub-acrid—med. virt. Flowers and berries laxative—mode of exhib. Infusion of the flowers, laxative; and, boiled in oil and suet, forms a cooling emollient ointment; decoction of the bark, emetic and purgative in dropsical cases. The rob, or inspissated juice of the berries, is cooling and aperient. It is recommended in dyspepsy, and debility of the urinary passages, in doses of a drachm to half an ounce or more.

Elecampane; A large plant with compound flowers, growing wild—part used, The root—sens. prop. Aromatic, nauseous, bitter, pungent—med. virt. Stimulant, aromatic—mode of exhib. Powder; infusion—decoction.

Elemi (gum); A concrete resinous juice, obtained from a large tree growing in both Indies—sens. prop. Smell, strong and grateful; taste, slightly bitter—med. virt. Stimulant—mode of exhib. In ointments.

Elm: A tall timber tree, of common growth—part used, The inner bark—sens. prop. Mucilaginous, sub-astringent—med. virt. Tonic, aperient—mode of exhib. Decoction; the quantity of a pint to a quart a-day, prepared by boiling four ounces of the inner bark, bruised, in four pints of water to two pints, to relieve leprous and other cutaneous disorders.

Eringo Root, or Sea Holly: A prickly plant with flowers in a head, growing on the sea shore—part used. The roots—sens. prop. Slightly aromatic and bitterish—med. virt. Stimulant and diuretic—mode of exhib. Decoction. It is often employed as a conserve or sweetmeat.

Fennel, Sweet: An unbelliferous plant, growing in the warmer climates—part used, The seeds—sens. prop. Smell, aromatic; taste, warm and Sweetish—med. virt. Stimulant, diuretic—mode of exhib. Powder; infusion; and simple distilled water.

Fenugreek: the seeds are obtunding and emollient. They are employed in cataplasms, clysters, and fomentations.

Fern, powder of the Root: lightly styptic and sub-acrid; given in doses of two drachms to three, to an adult, to a child about a drachm, in a morning fasting, against the tape-worm; taking two hours afterwards one to three grains or more of calomel, according to the age and constitution of the patient, and, if necessary, a dose of vitriolated magnesia at proper intervals.

Figs: The preserved fruit of the fig tree. Aperient, obtunding, in emollient decoctions. Externally heated as warm as they can easily be borne, to promote the suppuration of a phlegmon when so situated that other cataplasms cannot be easily applied.

Fox Glove: A plant with beautiful gaping flowers, growing wild—part used, The leaves—sens. prop. Poisonous, bitterish, very nauseous—med. virt. Strongly cathartic, diuretic, emetic, and sedative—mode of exhib. Infusion; decoction; powder; tincture. In asthmatic and dropsical cases, the powder (which is the least uncertain way of exhibiting this herculean remedy) may be given in doses of a quarter or half a grain, very gradually and cautiously increased to two grains, mixed with one to two grains of aromatic powder, once in eight or twelve hours, according to the effect.

Frankincense: Stimulant, tonic. Chiefly used in plasters.

- Galls:** Excrescences formed on the oak-tree by insects in the warmer climates—sens. prop. Strongly astringent—med. virt. Tonic—mode of exhib. Powder; infusion; decoction. Externally applied to parts affected with hæmorrhoids, or piles, in the proportion of a drachm of powdered galls mixed with one ounce of hog's lard.
- Galbanum:** A gummy-resinous concrete, obtained from an umbelliferous plant growing in Ethiopia—sens. prop. Smell, foetid; taste, bitterish, warm, and pungent—med. virt. Discutient, stimulant, antispasmodic—mode of exhib. Pill; emulsion; tincture; plaster.
- Gamboge:** A gummy-resinous concrete, obtained from certain East India trees—sens. prop. Taste, acrid; colour, deep yellow—med. virt. Emetic, and strongly cathartic—mode of exhib. Pill; emulsion; tincture.
- Garlic:** A bulbous-rooted plant, cultivated in gardens—part used, The roots—sens. prop. Smell, very strong, diffusive and ungrateful; taste, extremely acrimonious and penetrating—med. virt. Internally, stimulant, expectorant, diuretic, laxative, and sudorific; improper for persons of an inflammatory or sanguine temperament, but an excellent medicine for the aged and phlegmatic. The Editor is sorry that the limits prescribed to him will not permit him to add more in recommendation of this useful "Domestic Medicine," than that the juice of garlic dropped on cotton, and applied to the meatus or orifice of the ear, for deafness, till it excite moderate pain and heat, will increase the secretion of mucus in the organ of hearing: That garlic is eaten crude, taken in the form of pill or bolus, and in whey. It is often applied with success, in the form of cataplasms to the soles of the feet; to relieve disorders of the head or breast, and pains of the teeth.
- Gentian:** A perennial plant, growing in the mountainous parts of Germany—part used, The root—sens. prop. Intensely bitter—med. virt. Tonic, stomachic—mode of exhib. Infusion; tincture. The extract may be joined with the preparations of iron, and with other medicines, and taken in the form of pills. A medicine has been long famous and much employed in this country, under the title of Elixir stomachicum, or Stoughton's Elixir, in resemblance and medical effect coinciding with the compound tincture of gentian.
- Ginger:** The root is often taken as a carminative and stomachic prepared as a sweetmeat. This useful root is often directed in powder, being aromatic, cordial, and carminative. It is likewise an useful ingredient in infusions.
- Ginseng:** The root of a small plant growing in China, Tartary, and North America. It is mucilaginous with sweetness, and bitterish with some aromatic warmth—med. virt. Tonic, antispasmodic, obtunding—mode of exhib. Powder, half a drachm or more; or infusion. In cases of paralysis of the tongue, &c. it may be chewed.
- Guaiacum:** A large tree growing in the West Indies—part used, The wood, bark, and resin or gum—sens. prop. Smell, lightly aromatic; taste, sub-acrid—med. virt. Alterative, stimulant, sudorific—mode of exhib. The wood and bark in decoction: the gum in pill, bolus, tincture. Before the preparations of quicksilver were discovered to have a specific virtue in curing the venereal disease, guaiacum sold at an immense high price.

Hartshorn: The horns of the male red deer. Rasped and boiled in water, they yield an insipid, obtunding, nutritive jelly. An astringent decoction is prepared by boiling calcined hartshorn with gum arabic, as directed in the Appendix.

Hellebore Black: A perennial plant growing in Germany. The root is used in medicine. It is bitter, pungent, alterative, attenuant, and deobstruent; strongly purgative, and stimulant. This root was much employed by the ancients in infusion and decoction. It continues to be administered in powder, tincture, and extract. The latter is employed with other ingredients (myrrh, &c.) against dropsical diseases.

Hellebore White: A perennial plant growing in Switzerland and other mountainous parts of Europe—part used. The root—sens. prop. Smell, disagreeable; taste, nauseous, bitterish, and very acrid—med. virt. Violently emetic and cathartic; sternutatory—mode of exhib. Externally, in powder and decoction.

Hemlock: An umbelliferous plant growing wild in moist shady places—part used. The leaves—sens. prop. Smell, fœtid; taste, herbaceous—med. virt. Narcotic, in large doses; alterative, sedative, diuretic, anodyne, in smaller ones—mode of exhib. Powder of the leaves; also the inspissated juice of the leaves, commonly called the extract of hemlock. This, as well as all other medicines capable of acting so powerfully on the nervous system, ought, if possible, to be given under the direction of gentlemen of the medical profession. It is safe to begin with two grains for an adult three times a-day, which has in many instances been extended to upwards of thirty grains three times in twenty-four hours. It is given alone, and often conjoined with other articles of the *Materia Medica* in the whooping cough; against hectic occasioned by incipient tubercles of the lungs; and in scrophulous and schirrous disorders.

Herb Mastich, Syrian, A plant with labiated flowers—part used. The leaves; they are aromatic, pungent, stimulant, and are used as an ingredient in the compound powder of asarabacca, a sternutatory or sneezing powder, commonly called *Cephalic Snuff*.

Hip: The fruit employed to form a conserve that is used as a vehicle for various medicines.

Honey: A vegetable juice collected from flowers by the bee. It is the basis of various medicinal compositions, and its domestic uses are too well known to need recapitulation in the narrow limits to which we are now necessarily prescribed.

Horse-radish: a plant with cruciform flowers, usually cultivated in gardens—part used. The root—sens. prop. Acrid, penetrating, with very pungent effluvia—med. virt. Stimulant, diuretic—mode of exhib. Infusion with mustard seed, against dropsical and paralytic complaints; also in the compound spirit of horse-radish. According to the late Dr. Withering, an infusion of scraped horse-radish in milk makes one of the safest and best cosmetics.

Hyssop, Hedge: A low plant with irregular flowers, grown in gardens—part used. The herb—sens. prop. Bitter, nauseous—med. virt. Diuretic, violently emetic, and cathartic—mode of exhib. Two to six or eight grains of the powdered root, beginning with a very small dose, which may be gradually increased, against dropsy and worms. It is

- said to have been serviceable in those cases, given as an infusion made by adding one drachm of the powdered root to a pint of boiling water, milk, or beer. Dose, a table-spoonful three times a-day.
- Jalap:** The root of a plant growing in the West Indies—sens. prop. Resinous, slightly pungent—med. virt. Strongly purgative—mode of exhib. Powder; pill; extract; tincture. A cathartic better suited to cold phlegmatic, than hot, bilious, constitutions.
- Ipecacuanha:** The root of a plant growing in South America—sens. prop. Bitterish and sub acrid—med. virt. Emetic, sedative, sudorific—mode of exhib. Pill; powder; bolus; also infused in wine.
- Isinglass:** A glutinous substance, brought from Russia, prepared from the membranous parts of fishes—sens. prop. Restorative, agglutinating—mode of exhib. Boiled into a jelly with milk, to abate flour albus, diarrhœas, and other weaknesses. It is an ingredient in the court sticking-plaster.
- Juniper Berry:** Med. virt. Carminative, diuretic, stomachic—mode of exhib. Infusion; compound spirit; and an essential oil.
- Kino:** A gum-resin, from the vicinity of the river Gambia—sens. prop. Astringent, mucilaginous—med. virt. Tonic, obtunding—mode of exhib. Powder; electuary; tincture. In chronic diarrhœas and dysenteries, in hæmorrhages from the uterus, and in diseases arising from laxity of the solids.
- Ladies' Smock, or Cuckoo Flower:**—Part used, The flowers—sens. prop. Slightly acrid—med. virt. Antispasmodic—mode of exhib. Powder, in doses of a scruple to a drachm, three a-day, in convulsions, spasmodic asthma, and St. Vitus's dance.
- Lavender:** A bush plant cultivated in gardens—part used, The flowering spikes—sens. prop. Smell, fragrant; taste, warm and bitterish—med. virt. Stimulant, tonic, aromatic—mode of exhib. Infusion, simple spirit, compound spirit, essential oil.
- Laudanum:** A resin of a perennial shrub that grows in Syria and in the Grecian islands—med. virt. Tonic, stimulant—mode of exhib. In plasters.
- Lemon:** The fruit of a tree growing in warm climates—part used, The juice and rind—sens. prop. juice, a grateful acid. Rind, a very fragrant aromatic—med. virt. Juice, cooling and antiseptic; rind stimulant—mode of exhib. Juice, in drinks, with water and sugar; and combined with alkaline salts. Rind, in infusions and tincture. The syrup mixed with many medicinal preparations for bilious and inflammatory disorders.
- Leopards'-Bane, German:** Part used, The herb, flowers and root—sens. prop. Unpleasant smell and acrid taste—med. virt. Emetic, diuretic, diaphoretic—mode of exhib. In infusion or decoction, one drachm to three drachms, in a pint of water or ale every day, is recommended by German physicians in paralysis; also for intermittent and putrid fevers.
- Linseed:** The seed of the common flax—sens. prop. Unctuous, mucilaginous—med. virt. Obtunding, emollient—mode of exhib. Infusion; powder for cataplasms. A bland oil is expressed from them of a disagreeable flavour.
- Liquorice Root:** A rich durable sweet—med. virt. Obtunding, and use

- ful in abating thirst—mode of exhib. Powder, infusion, decoction. Extract, either in infusion or slowly dissolved in the mouth.
- Logwood:** A wood of a tree growing in the bay of Honduras—sens. prop. Sweetish, astringent—med. virt. Tonic—mode of exhib. Decoction, infusion, extract; employed against diarrhœas and dysenteries.
- Mace:** A membrane covering the shell of that fruit, the kernel of which is the nutmeg—med. virt. Tonic—mode of exhib. Expressed oil; an ingredient in the laudanum, or stomach-plaster.
- Madder Root**—sens. prop. Smell, ungrateful: taste, bitterish and astringent—med. virt. Aperient, attenuant, diuretic, emmenagogue—mode of exhib. Powder, decoction; in jaundice, obstructed menses, &c.
- Mallow, leaves, flowers, and root:** A perennial plant, growing wild—sens. prop. mucilaginous. The roots sweetish—med. virt. Obtunding, emollient—mode of exhib. decoction, cataplasm.
- Manna:** A concrete juice exuding from a kind of ash, chiefly in Calabria and Sicily—sens. prop. Sweet, unctuous—med. virt. Aperient, obtunding—mode of exhib. Solution in watery liquors; electuary; syrup.
- Marjoram, sweet and wild:** This herb is an ingredient in the compound powder of asarabacca, a powder that is equally efficacious with the best herb snuff.
- Marsh-Mallow:** A perennial plant, growing in marshes—part used, The leaves and root—med. virt. Obtunding—mode of exhib. Powder, infusion, and in decoction of barley with a little liquorice root, against catarrhs and nephritic complaints. The root an ingredient in the compound powder of tragacanth, in an elegant syrup, and a useful ointment.
- Mastich:** A concrete resin obtained from the Lentisk-tree in the isle of Chio—sens. prop. Smell, resinous and agreeable; taste, bitterish and lightly warm—med. virt. Tonic, antiseptic; chewed, it disguises a fetid breath, and strengthens the gums; it is also occasionally used with fragrant substances by way of fumigation.
- Meadow-Saffron:** A bulbous-rooted plant, growing in wet meadows—part used. The root—sens. prop. Smell, pungent; taste, acrid—med. virt. Strongly cathartic and diuretic—mode of exhib. An active oxymel is prepared by infusing this root in vinegar, with honey. The dose of this oxymel is a tea-spoonful or two in a cup of tea, or of distilled water, as a remedy for the dropsy. If given in a greater dose at first, or if it is too rapidly repeated, it will occasion bloody stools and other morbid symptoms.
- Mezereon:** A small shrub cultivated in gardens—part used, The root—sens. prop. Very durably hot and acrimonious—med. virt. Stimulant, and resolvent of venereal nodes—mode of exhib. Decoction.
- Millepedes, or Wood-lice:** A species of winged insects, found chiefly among decayed wood—sens. prop. Smell, disagreeable; taste, saltish and unpleasant—med. virt. Aperient, and diuretic—mode of exhib. Swallowed whole; powder; expressed juice. They are prescribed both fresh and dry, in powder, from a scruple to a drachm, in obstructions of the liver and suppression of urine. We have a mean opinion of their virtues.
- Mint, Pepper, or Reppermint:** A plant cultivated in gardens—part

- used, The leaves--sens. prop. Smell, strong and diffusive; taste, very penetrating, with a sense of coolness--med. virt. Stimulant, carminative, antispasmodic--mode of exhib. Infusion, distilled water, spirit, and essential oil. These are principally used as a domestic remedy for flatulent colic. The essential oil is often given in doses of a few drops on sugar, in cramps of the stomach; but if that organ be in a state of inflammation, it may do much mischief. What is called the Essence of Peppermint is the rectified oil dissolved in spirits of wine.
- Mint, or Spear-Mint: A plant cultivated in gardens--part used, The leaves--sens. prop. Smell, aromatic; taste, bitterish, roughish, moderately warm and aromatic--med. virt. Tonic, stomachic--mode of exhib. Infusion and a distilled water: also a spirit, and an essential oil.
- Mulberry: Of this well-known cooling antiseptic fruit a syrup is prepared, to sweeten diluting liquids in bilious and inflammatory disorders.
- Musk: A grumous substance found in a bag situated under the belly of an animal of the deer kind, in Thibet and Tartary--sens. prop. Smell, fragrant, extremely powerful, and diffusive. Taste, bitterish, rather acrid--med. virt. Stimulant, antispasmodic--mode of exhib. Bolus, watery mixture.
- Mustard: The seeds are stimulant and very pungent--mode of exhib. In substance: a table-spoonful, with a cupful of an infusion of broom-tops, is laxative and diuretic. Infused in wine or water with fresh shaved horse-radish root, it is useful in scorbutic and paralytic disorders. Infused in water, and taken in large doses, it proves emetic. The powder is frequently made into a paste or soft poultice with vinegar and bread-crumbs, and applied to benumbed limbs; to pained parts in chronic rheumatism; or to the soles of the feet in the low state of fevers.
- Myrrh: A gummy-resinous concrete, brought from the East Indies--sens. prop. Smell, strong, and not ungrateful; taste, very bitter and pungent--med. virt. Tonic, heating, stimulant, antiseptic--mode of exhib. Powder, pill, watery emulsion, spirituous tincture.
- Nettle, common stinging: The herb of this well known plant is herbaceous, sub-saline--med. virt. Aperient, diuretic, and cooling--mode of exhib. Decoction or infusion. The expressed juice, in doses from two to three ounces, is useful in inward bleedings and nephritic complaints. Externally, they are employed to whip palsied limbs, which they have sometimes restored to sensibility and motion.
- Nutmegs: The kernel of the root of an East Indian tree--sens. prop. Smell, aromatic; taste, moderately warm, and unctuous--med. virt. Stimulant--mode of exhib. Powder, spirituous distilled water, and an essential oil.
- Oak, the bark: Astringent--med. virt. Tonic--mode of exhib. Decoction, chiefly for external application: Slight intermittents, however, have been cured by giving the powder of this bark in doses of 20 to 30 grains every three hours, with a cupful of the infusion of camomile flowers. It may be given in jelly, port wine, or marmalade.
- Olibanum: A gummy resin obtained from a tree growing in Arabia--sens. prop. Smell, strong, not agreeable; taste, bitterish, rather acrid--mode of exhib. Powder, pill, electuary, tincture, emulsion.

Olive oil, is procured by expression from the fruit of a tree growing in the warmer climates---sens. prop. Inodorous, insipid, unctuous---med. virt. Obtunding, emollient---mode of exhib. Internally, by itself or united to watery liquids by mucilaginous matters or volatile alkalies. Externally, in liniments, ointments, and plasters.

Opium: The concrete gummy-resinous juice of the white poppy, collected in the warm countries of the East---sens. prop. Smell, disagreeable; taste, bitter, somewhat acrid---med. virt. Narcotic in large doses, sedative in smaller---mode of exhib. Pill, tincture, solution.

Opoponax, is a concrete gummy-resinous juice of an umbelliferous plant which grows in the Levant and the East Indies. It is attenuant and deobstruent.

Orange, Seville: A well-known fruit growing in Spain and Portugal---part used, The rind and pulp---sens. prop. Rind, bitter and aromatic; pulp, acid---med. virt. Rind, tonic; pulp, cooling and antiseptic---mode of exhib. Infusion of the rind; juice of the pulp in febrifuge drinks. An elegant stomachic conserve, tincture, and syrup, are formed of the rind, useful to cold phlegmatic habits.

Orris Root: An agreeable perfume, of little use in medicine.

Pareira Brava: The root of an American convolvulus, brought from the Brazils---sens. prop. It has no smell; the taste is a little bitterish, blended with a sweetness like that of liquorice---med. virt. Useful in suppressions of urine, in ulcers of the kidneys and bladder, in humoral asthma, some species of jaundice, and in nephritic disorders---mode of exhib. Half an ounce of the root, boiled in three pints of water to one, sweetened with honey; a cupful to be taken every three or four hours: in substance, powdered, fifteen to thirty grains twice or thrice a-day.

Parsley: An umbelliferous plant, cultivated in gardens---part used, The seed, and roots---sens. prop. Roots, sweet, and lightly warm; seeds, aromatic and bitter---med. virt. Stimulant, mildly diuretic---mode of exhib. The root in decoction, against jaundice, gravel, and suppression of urine.

Pellitory of Spain: The root is used as a masticatory (i. e. chewed) to promote the evacuation of viscid humours from the head and neighbouring parts; to relieve the tooth-ach, some kinds of pain of the head, and lethargic complaints. An infusion of five to ten grains of this root in wine may be employed as a gargle in debility, or paralysis of the tongue.

Pellitory of the Wall: This is a small plant growing upon old walls, of an herbaceous sub saline taste, without any smell---med. virt. The herb diuretic, emollient; externally, discutient---mode of exhib. In infusion, decoction, and the expressed juice against gravel and stone.

Pennyroyal: A plant cultivated in gardens. The leaves smell strong, not agreeable; taste, warm and pungent---med. virt. Stimulant, aromatic---mode of exhib. In infusion, as tea, against uterine obstructions. A water is distilled from it, and an essential oil.

Pepper, black: The fruit of a trailing shrub growing in the East Indies, of a heating and stimulating quality.

Pimento: The dry berry of a tree growing in Jamaica---sens. prop. Smell, grateful and aromatic; taste, moderately warm---med. virt.

Stimulant---mode of exhib. A water distilled from it, and an essential oil: The latter sinks in water; the former serves most of the purposes of waters drawn from more costly spices.

Pink, Carolina: This root is celebrated for the expulsion of worms from the alimentary canal; it sometimes acts unpleasantly on the nervous system. Some order it in doses of ten or fifteen grains, while others advise it in doses of a drachm, alleging that bad effects more readily happen from small doses, as the large dose generally purges or pukes; hence we do not recommend this medicine in domestic practice.

Pitch, Burgundy: The resin exuding from the common fir-tree, softened in warm water, and strained---med. virt. Stimulant---mode of exhib. In plasters and ointments.

Pomegranate Tree: A prickly tree or shrub growing in the south of Europe---part used, The flowers and rind of the fruit---sens. prop. Flowers and rind, astringent; fruit, tart and roughish---med. virt. Tonic, cooling---mode of exhib. Juice of the fruit; infusion and decoction of the flowers and rind. Against prolapsed rectum and uterus. Sydenham directs the application of a fomentation to be made of an ounce of the rind of pomegranate bruised, with two pints of decoction of oak-bark and half a pint of red wine. In colliquative diarrhœas, accompanying hectic fever, Dr. Mead directed the following astringent and nutritive decoction: Take of dried red rose leaves, balustines, pomegranate rind, and cinnamon, of each one drachm; boil in a pint of cow's milk, adding little by little, during the boiling, a pint of water: Keep it on the fire till the whole is reduced to one pint; then strain off, and sweeten with a little sugar. To be taken in repeated draughts in the course of a-day.

Poppy, Red, or Corn Rose: The flowers are very common in corn-fields, they are weakly sedative; a syrup is prepared from them: Its virtues are considerable.

Poppy, White: A plant cultivated in gardens. The heads or seed-vessels afford a bitter milky juice, which, in a concrete form, is opium---med. virt. Anodyne, sedative. Of the expressed decoction, by the addition of sugar, an useful syrup is formed. Of the decoction, strongly expressed and evaporated, an extract is formed, more pure than the opium that is imported.

Prunes, Common, or French Prunes: The fruit of a kind of garden plum-tree growing in France---med. virt. Laxative, cooling; eaten crude or stewed.

Quassia-Root: The woody root of a tree growing in Surinam---sens. prop. Intensely bitter---med. virt. Tonic, stomachic, a corrector of putrid bile---mode of exhib. Infusion; extract. It is much used in this country as a succedaneum for hops, to give bitterness to malt liquor, though it deservedly subjects those brewers who employ it to a very heavy penalty. Strong bitters are very properly exhibited as medicines in intermittent and bilious fevers, in some stomachic complaints, in cachexy, dropsy, and gout; but there is sufficient evidence to prove, that the long-continued or habitual use of this class of remedies has been productive of incalculable mischief.

Quince: The fruit of a tree cultivated in gardens. The apple of the

quince yields an austere acid juice: A pleasant astringent marmalade is prepared from it, which is deemed a preservative against sea-scurvy, and covers well the bitter taste of the cinchona bark, which is disagreeable to delicate patients.

Raisins: Grapes dried by the heat of the sun: they are imported from Spain and the Levant. This fruit is sweet, aperient, and obtunding. It is eaten crude, and is an ingredient in pectoral decoctions.

Raspberry: The fruit, acid and sweet: Cooling, antiseptic.

Rattlesnake-Root, or Seneka, is a perennial plant which grows wild in Virginia and Pennsylvania---sens. prop. Acid, hot, pungent. It has no smell---med. virt. Diuretic, expectorant, stimulant. The Senegaro Indians are said to prevent the fatal effects of the bite of the rattle snake by giving it internally, and by applying it externally to the wound. The usual dose of seneka root is from one to two scruples of the powder; or two or three table-spoonfuls of a decoction prepared by boiling one ounce of the root in a pint and a half of water till it is reduced to a pint. This is prescribed in pleuritic, rheumatic, and dropsical affections.

Rhubarb: The root of this dock-like plant tastes bitterish, somewhat acrid, and astringent---med. virt. Tonic, mildly cathartic---mode of exhib. Powder; infusion; tincture.

Rose, Damask: The flowers of a shrub cultivated in gardens---sens. prop. Very fragrant, bitterish---med. virt. Laxative, odoriferous. The shops keep a syrup, a honey, and a simple distilled water, of roses.

Rose, Red: The flowers of a shrub cultivated in gardens---med. virt. Tonic. From these a honey, syrup, and conserve, are prepared.

Rose, Dog: The dog rose is a shrub growing in hedges. The fruit is cooling, sweet-acid, and the basis of what is called the conserve of hips.

Rosemary: a shrubby plant, with labiated flowers, growing in gardens---part used, The flowering tops---sens. prop. Smell, grateful; taste, warm and pungent---med. virt. Stimulant---mode of exhib. Infusion as tea against violent head-achs and other nervous complaints. An essential oil, and the spirit of rosemary, are distilled from the tops, which are the principal ingredient in what has generally been called Hungary water.

Rosin, Yellow: Baked turpentine. It is used in forming various ointments and plasters.

Rue: A shrubby plant cultivated in gardens---part used, The leaves---sens. prop. Smell, strong and ungrateful; taste, penetrating and bitterish---med. virt. Antispasmodic, stimulant, anthelmintic---mode of exhib. Powder; infusion as tea, attenuant, deobstruent, for the impeded discharges of hysterical females. The extract may be given in doses of five to twenty grains in the form of pills. The juice or infusion may be exhibited in a lavement against worms.

Saffron: The filaments of the pistil of a bulbous-rooted plant cultivated in the fields---sens. prop. Smell, aromatic, very diffusive, taste, warm and bitterish; colour, high orange---med. virt. Heating, cordial, stimulant. An elegant syrup is prepared from saffron

and it is an ingredient in several medicinal preparations, not so much on account of any singular virtues it is now supposed to possess, as for the elegant colour it imparts. Externally, saffron is often mixed with emollient and resolvent cataplasms.

Sagapenum: A gummy-resinous juice of uncertain origin, the product of Egypt—sens. prop. Smell, strong and foetid—med. virt. It is a stimulant aperient—mode of exhib. Pill; emulsion: Rarely employed.

Sage: The leaves of a perennial plant growing in our gardens. It is aromatic and bitterish—med. virt. Tonic, sudorific. Watery infusions of the leaves mingled with a little lemon or orange juice, proves an useful diluent drink in febrile disorders.

Saint John's-Wort: The flowers are the product of a perennial plant that was formerly famous in medical practice, and which grows wild in woods and uncultivated places in Britain. Its taste is rough and bitterish, and its smell disagreeable. It is slightly tonic, and sometimes the infusion is employed in hysterical cases.

Sarsaparilla: A climbing plant growing in the Spanish West Indies. Part used, The root and its bark—sens. prop. Smell, fragrant; taste, sub-astringent and lightly warm—med. virt. Tonic, obtunding—mode of exhib. Powder; decoction.

Sassafras: A large tree growing in the warmer parts of America. The smell of this wood is fragrant; taste, lightly warm. It is employed in stimulating and sudorific decoctions for scorbutic and venereal impurities.

Savin: The leaves of an ever green prickly shrub, growing in gardens—sens. prop. Smell, strong and disagreeable; taste, hot, acrid, bitterish—med. virt. Stimulant, diuretic. A scruple to half a drachm of the powdered leaves has been given twice a-day with success to athletic women in cases of obstructed menstruation. The fresh leaves of savin may be given in the form of a conserve, or infused as tea, against worms and gouty affections, or the extract in the form of pills may be given in doses from ten to thirty grains, or twenty to thirty drops of the compound tincture in a cupful of pennyroyal-tea. In plethoric habits, venesection should precede the use of savin. Externally, the leaves are applied in the form of powder, or strong infusion, to warts, carious bones, old ulcers, &c.

Scammony: The gummy-resinous juice of a plant growing in Syria—sens. prop. Smell, weak and unpleasant; taste, bitterish and sub-acrid—med. virt. Strongly cathartic—mode of exhib. Powder; electuary. It is not proper for infants, pregnant women, or persons of a weakly frame, nor in hot diseases and constitutions.

Scordium was formerly much prescribed as a detergent, &c., but is at present seldom used.

Scurvy-Grass: Garden scurvy-grass is a plant of the cruciform siliquous class, growing in maritime situations, and cultivated in gardens—part used, The herb—sens. prop. Acrid and saline—med. virt. Aperient, stimulant, antiscorbutic. It is eaten crude, and the juice, which may be taken in doses of an ounce or two, is used with good effect, joined with the juices (a table-spoonful or two of each) of brook lime, water cresses, and Seville oranges. The fresh leaves of scurvy-grass, beaten into a conserve with thrice their weight of fine sugar, may be kept in

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a close vessel, without any diminution of their virtue, for years; it may be taken in doses of two drachms to half an ounce twice or thrice a-day.

Senna: A pod-bearing papilionaceous plant, growing in Egypt and the East—part used. The leaves—sens. prop. Smell, ungrateful; taste, nauseous and bitterish—med. virt. Purgative—mode of exhib. Extract; powder; infusion; tincture. To cover the taste of senna, coriander seeds are employed; but to prevent its griping, the warmer aromatics, such as cardamom seeds, or ginger, are more effectual. The dose of the extract is from half a drachm to two drachms; it may be given in the form of pills, but the extract is a weak cathartic, and occasions more griping pain in the bowels, unless joined with an aromatic, than the tincture drawn from the leaves, probably because that is mingled with carminatives.

Simarouba: A tree growing in Guinea. The bark which is simply bitter, is the part used. It is a tonic that has been much celebrated in obstinate diarrhoea, dysentery, indigestion, and intermittent fevers. It is given in infusion or decoction. Two drachms of the bark boiled in two pints of water to one pint, may be drank in cupfuls in the course of a day. When this bark cannot be had, an infusion of camomile flowers, with or without four or five drops of the tincture of opium in each dose, may be employed for the same intentions.

Sloes: The fruit of the common black thorn which grows in hedges, have a rough, austere, astringent taste. A conserve of sloes is kept in the shops; it is a cooling astringent in doses of a drachm or two; dissolved in the decoction of cinchona bark, it makes an efficacious gargle for relaxed tonsils. The powdered bark of this bush cures agues; and a handful of the flowers infused in whey is a pleasant laxative.

Snake-Root, Virginia: A plant growing in North America—part used. The root—sens. prop. Smell, aromatic; taste, warm and bitterish—med. virt. Stimulant, tonic, antiseptic, diaphoretic—mode of exhib. Powder; infusion; tincture. Snake-root was at first recommended as a medicine of extraordinary power in counteracting the poisonous effects of the bites of serpents. Both this and *contrayerva* are found very useful medicines in typhus fever and in putrid diseases, also in eruptive fevers, to determine the disease to the skin and promote the eruptive process. In cases of gangrene, and in obstinate intermittent fevers, the snake-root is an excellent auxiliary to the cinchona bark. Externally, it is used as a gargle in the putrid sore-throat.

Sorrel, Common: An herbaceous plant, growing wild, and cultivated in gardens. The acidulous herb is cooling, aperient, antiscorbutic. It is eaten crude, and a decoction of it in whey is refrigerant in febrile heats, and cases of bilious and scorbutic acrimony.

Sorrel, Wood: Wood-sorrel is a small perennial plant, growing wild. The leaves are gratefully acid, cooling and antiseptic; they are eaten crude: sometimes the expressed juice is taken as a tonic and antiscorbutic. The London College of Physicians order a conserve of wood-sorrel to be kept in the apothecaries' shops, which is given to quench thirst, and to cool the mouth, fauces, and primæ viæ, in bilious remitting fevers.

Southernwood: A shrubby compound-flowered plant, cultivated in

gardens—part used. The leaves—sens. prop. Smell, fragrant; taste, warm and bitterish—med. virt. Tonic, antiseptic, aromatic, volatile. It is now rarely used, unless in the way of decoction for discutient and antiseptic fomentations, in which intention it appears to be of no inconsiderable efficacy, especially when joined with camomile flowers, wormwood, &c. as in the Appendix.

Spermaceti: Is an unctuous flaky substance, of a white colour and a butyraceous taste, without any remarkable smell; it is prepared from the fat of the brain of a species of whale—sens. prop. Bland, insipid—med. virt. Obtunding, emollient—mode of exhib. In substance; combined with watery liquors, by means of almonds, gum, or yolk of egg; in pectoral mixtures, or emulsions. Externally, as it readily dissolves in oils and unctuous substances, an elegant cerate and an ointment are formed, which are often used for healing blisters, burns, excoriations of the skin, &c.

Sponge: A substance adhering to rocks in the sea; the habitation of certain marine insects—sens. prop. Soft, light, porous, elastic; affording a marine soda-like salt, when boiled, or calcined—med. virt. Internally, stimulant and resolvent; externally, proper for dilating sinuses by its swelling, and for stopping hæmorrhages by its adhesion. Burned in a close vessel till it becomes black and friable, this is used in powder, with some suitable syrup or conserve into an electuary; or it may be formed into troches. Burnt sponge may be given in doses of a scruple or upwards against scrophulous indurations and cutaneous foulnesses.

Squill, or Sea-onion: A bulbous-rooted plant growing on the sandy shores of Spain, Portugal, and Syria—part used. The root—sens. prop. Nearly inodorous. Taste, nauseous, bitter and acrid—med. virt. Stimulant, emetic, and diuretic—mode of exhib. The dry root powdered, or in the form of pills, may be given as an alterative; and to promote expectoration, from one, three, to six grains. From ten grains to a scruple as an emetic, in pituitous asthma. The London College of Physicians direct the apothecaries under their jurisdiction to keep a conserve of squills, which may be taken in doses of half a drachm to a drachm—Honey of squills: dose half a drachm to two drachms—Squill pills; dose ten grains to thirty.—Oxymel of squills: dose half a drachm to two drachms—Tincture of squills: dose fifteen, thirty, to sixty drops. In doses of one drachm and a half to three or four drachms, it proves emetic.—Vinegar of squills: in the dose of twelve drops to thirty or sixty; alterative, cooling, expectorant. Sometimes two drachms, but more frequently half an ounce to an ounce, of that preparation acts as an emetic.

Starch is prepared from wheat, in which it forms an important alimentary substance. Its demulcent property occasions it to be formed into an officinal lozenge, which may be taken at discretion for allaying the tickling in the throat which provokes coughing; and a mucilage is prepared from starch that often produces excellent effects both taken the mouth and injected as an enema, in diarrhœa and dysenteries induced by irritation of the intestines.

Staves-acre: The seed is imported from Virginia and the southern parts of Europe. Smell, fœtid. Taste, acrid and nauseous. They are

poisonous and escharotic. They are used in ointments, or aqueous infusion for external use against the itch, fungous ulcers, &c.

Storax: A resinous substance, mixed with much woody matter, procured from a tree growing in Syria and other eastern countries—sens. prop. Smell, fragrant; taste, mildly pungent—med. virt. Tonic, and nearly similar to that of Benjamin.

Tamarind: The pod of a large tree growing in the East and West Indies—part used, The pulp about the pods—sens. prop. Mildly acid—med. virt. Cooling, laxative—mode of exhib. Eaten preserved with sugar, decoction, infusion, to quench thirst, and allay immoderate heat in burning fevers, bilious diarrhœas, and inflammations of the stomach, liver, and intestines. When the pulp of the tamarind is exhibited merely as a laxative, it may be of use to join it with manna. Three drachms of the former, and two of the latter, are usually sufficient to open the body; but to operate moderately as a cathartic, twice or three times as much of both articles are required.

Tansy: This plant grows wild by road-sides and the borders of fields. It is frequently cultivated in gardens both for culinary and medicinal uses—part used, The leaves and flowers—sens. prop. Smell, strong and aromatic; taste, bitter—med. virt. Tonic, stomachic, anthelmintic, and emmenagogue—mode of exhib. Powder, half a drachm to a drachm for a dose against flatulency and worms. From two pugils to a handful of the leaves infused in wine, promotes the menses; but they are more commonly taken in infusion, and drank as tea: Administered in this way, it is said to be a preventive of the return of the gout.

Tar: A thick resinous fluid, melted out of old fir and pine trees—sens. prop. Empyreumatic, bitter, pungent—med. virt. Stimulant, diuretic—mode of exhib. In pills, also in infusion called Tar Water, inserted in the Appendix. Externally, tar is employed as an ointment in scald-heads, and some cutaneous diseases.

Tar, Fossil, or Barbadoes Tar: A kind of fluid bitumen found in the West Indies—sens. prop. Smell, disagreeable; taste, pungent—med. virt. Stimulant, sudorific, pectoral—mode of exhib. Chiefly externally, in liniments, as a discutient, and for preventing paralytic disorders.

Thistle, Blessed: A compound-flowered plant, cultivated in gardens—part used, The leaves—sens. prop. Simply bitter—med. virt. Tonic—mode of exhib. A slight infusion of the leaves is taken with good effect, in loss of appetite, where the stomach was injured by irregularities. A stronger infusion, if drank freely, and the patient kept warm, occasions a plentiful sweat, and promotes the secretions in general. The decoction is nauseous, and sometimes used to provoke vomiting. The seeds of this plant are also considerably bitter; in powder from a scruple to a drachm: They are sometimes formed into an emulsion, and used with the same intention as the leaves.

Tobacco: An annual plant, cultivated in various of the warmer climate—part used, The leaves—sens. prop. Smell, strong and ungrateful, taste, very acrid and nauseous—med. virt. Emetic, purgative, sternutatory, narcotic—mode of exhib. Infusion, and fume, chiefly injected by way of clyster. Tobacco, when it is either chewed or smoked, causes an increased flow of saliva, and sometimes relieves the tooth-ach:

reduce into powder, it proves an excellent erraine, when snuffed up the nostrils. If an ounce of the dried leaves of tobacco be infused for seven days in a pint of Lisbon wine, twenty to sixty drops of the strained liquor may be given in a cupful of broom-tea, as a diuretic in cases of dropsy and dysuria. A watery infusion is applied external for the cure of itchy and other cutaneous diseases. The decoction is effectual in curing the mange in dogs; care, however, must be taken that it be not too strong; nor should it then be applied too profusely to glandular parts, especially to the belly, or it may cause the death of the animal by vomiting. The smoke is injected into the anus by means of bellows formed for that purpose. By acting as a stimulus to the rectum, it sometimes revives the vital powers in cases of apparent death by drowning or suffocation, and in evacuating the intestines in cases of obstinate constipation. One drachm of tobacco infused in a pint of water, and administered by table-spoonfuls, is strongly diuretic.

Tormentil, or Septfoil: A small perennial plant growing wild—part used, The root—sens. prop. Simply astringent—med. virt. Tonic—mode of exhib. Powder, decoction. The dose of the former is ten grains to a drachm, in loosenesses, dysenteric hæmorrhages, &c. but these fluxes are not to be stopped too hastily. A decoction may be prepared by boiling one ounce and a half of the root in three pints of water to two; add, towards the end of the boiling, a drachm of cinnamon: of the strained liquor, sweetened with refined sugar or conserve of roses, three or four table-spoonfuls may be taken three to five times a-day.

Tragacanth Gum, is the produce of a very thorny shrub which grows in the island of Cardia, and other places in the Levant. It is without taste or smell, and much more glutinous than gum arabic. On account of its mucilaginous quality, gum tragacanth is employed as an ingredient in forming pectoral troches; and the compound powder of tragacanth is of service in catarrhal defluxions and diarrhœas, by sheathing the throat, stomach, and intestines, against acrimonious humours. The dose is a scruple to two drachms.

Furmeric: A perennial plant cultivated in gardens in the East Indies—part used, The root—sens. prop. Smell, lightly aromatic; taste, moderately warm and bitter; colour, of a deep yellow—med. virt. Aperient, diuretic—mode of exhib. Powder, decoction, infusion. It has been celebrated in diseases of the liver, jaundice, and dropsy. It is a valuable dye-stuff, but is now little regarded in medical practice.

Turpentine Common, is the native resinous juice of various trees, particularly of the pine and fir kind. Chio, or Cyprus Turpentine, is procured from a berry-bearing tree or shrub growing in the Levant—sens. prop. Smell, disagreeable in the common, fragrant in the Chio. Taste of both is hot, pungent, and bitter—med. virt. Stimulant, tonic, diuretic—mode of exhib. In pills, or bolus, from a scruple to a drachm and a half. The common is rarely given internally. Chio turpentine may be given in a fluid state blended with watery liquors by yolk of egg or mucilage. The rectified oil is extremely powerful, stimulating, detergent, diuretic, and sudorific, requiring the utmost caution in its exhibition: blended with honey, it may be given to adults in doses of six, and, gradually increased to twelve drops. Ex.

ternally, oil of turpentine is with some practitioners a favourite application in cases of burns and scalds. Turpentine is an ingredient in ointments and plasters.

Valerian, Wild : A perennial plant with aggregated flowers, growing both in dry and moist situations ; in the former it is the most powerful as medicine—part used, The root—sens. prop. Smell, strong and ungrateful, taste, warm, bitterish, and sub-acrid—med. virt. Tonic, anthelmintic, antispasmodic—mode of exhib. Powder, infusion, tincture. The powder (which has been highly recommended also for dimness of sight) may be given in doses of a scruple to two drachms : an infusion, as tea, with one or two drachms, may be taken, with the addition of a little mace, which conceals the unpleasant flavour of valerian.

Uva Ursi, or Bear-Berries : An ever-green trailing plant, growing on high mountains—part used, The leaves—sens. prop. Bitterish, and sub-astringent—med. virt. Tonic, anti-nephritic—mode of exhib. Powder. In calculus, and most disorders of the urinary passages. We have already noticed (p. 105) its successful exhibition in some cases of incipient consumption.

Walnut : The unripe fruit of this well-known tree is acrid, bitterish, and styptic to the taste. Smell, not disagreeable—med. virt. Opening and vermifuge. To expel worms, two drachms of the inspissated juice of walnuts may be dissolved in half an ounce of cinnamon-water ; of this solution, twenty, thirty, forty to fifty drops may be exhibited, two or three times a-day for a week, or more, giving every fourth morning purging dose of vitriolated magnesia.

Water-Cress : The leaves of this plant of the cruciform class, growing common in wet situations, have a pungent taste and penetrating smell. They are stimulant and antiseptic when eaten crude, or the expressed juice may be taken in doses of half an ounce to two ounces.

Wolf's Bane Blue : Monk's hood, or Aconite : It is a perennial plant found in the Alpine forests and other mountainous countries in Germany, and cultivated in our gardens—part used, The leaves—sens. prop. Acrid, ungrateful—med. virt. Narcotic, and violently evacuant in a large dose ; sedative, diuretic, stimulant, sudorific. One to two grains of the dried leaves in powder are given in glandular swellings, venereal nodes, gouty and rheumatic pains, intermittent fevers, convulsive disorders, &c. Under the direction of a skilful physician, the dose may be very gradually increased to six grains. The deleterious effects of this plant, when improperly exhibited, act violently on the nervous system. It occasions giddiness, convulsions, violent purging both upwards and downwards, fainting, cold sweats, and even death itself. The ancients considered the aconitum (i. e. Wolf's Bane) as the most destructive of vegetable productions ; therefore we trust that no modern Domestic Practitioner will presume to exhibit this powerful and virulent medicine.

Wormseed : Small light seeds, the produce of a species of wormwood. They are brought from the Levant—sens. prop. Smell, strong and ungrateful ; taste, very bitter and sub-acrid—med. virt. Anthelmintic—mode of exhib. In substance. To adults the dose is from a drachm to a drachm and a half twice a-day : Young patients may have six grains to a scruple.

Wormwood, Common: A compound-flowered plant growing wild and cultivated in gardens—part used, The leaves and flowering tops—sens. prop. Smell, strong and ungrateful; taste, extremely bitter, nauseous—med. virt. Tonic, stimulant, antispasmodic, antiseptic, anthelmintic—mode of exhib. Infusion as a strengthening bitter, to cure agues and in worm cases. Wormwood was formerly much used as a bitter against weakness of the stomach and dyspeptic complaints in medicated wines and ales. A tincture of the flowers of this plant is inserted in the Appendix. The juice may be exhibited in doses of one to four table-spoonfuls; i. e. half an ounce to two ounces. Externally, wormwood is employed in warm, discutient, and antiseptic fomentations.

Wormwood, Sea: A species of wormwood growing in salt marshes and maritime situations—part used, The leaves and flowering tops—sens. prop. Smell and taste more agreeable, but weaker than the preceding—med. virt. Tonic, antiseptic—mode of exhib. Infusion. Warm water extracts a stronger impregnation of these bitters than cold; but the latter, if it stand but a few hours, is most agreeable to the palate and stomach. The conserve of sea-wormwood, as a mild bitter and strengthener of the stomach, is given in doses of two drachms to half an ounce.

Zedoary: A root imported from the East Indies—sens. prop. Smell, aromatic; taste, warm and bitterish—med. virt. Tonic, carminative, stimulant, stomachic—mode of exhib. Powder, from ten grains to half a drachm; or an aqueous infusion, as tea, in cases of want of appetite unattended with loathing of food, and spasmodic colic.

A LIST OF SIMPLES.

AND OF SUCH

Medicinal Preparations,

AS OUGHT TO BE KEPT IN READINESS FOR PRIVATE PRACTICE OR FAMILY USE.

ACID, muriatic	Flowers of rosemary
nitrous	of damask roses
vitriolic	of red roses
vinegar	Fruits, almonds
of squills	cassia fistula
Ether, vitriolic	lemons
Agaric	Curacao oranges
Antimony, crude	figs, dried
cinnabar of	French prunes
precipitated sulphur of	Jamaica pepper
tartarised	Juniper berries
Arrow-root	nutmegs
Balsam Capivi	tamarinds
of Peru	Gum, aloes
of Tolu	ammoniac, in tears
Bark, cascarrilla	arabic
cinnamon	asafœtida
cinchona	camphor
canella alba	galbanum
mezereon	gamboge
Borax	guaiaicum
Calamine stone, levigated	kino
Castor, Russian	myrrh
Caustic, common	opium
lunar, or nitrated quick-	Hartshorn, calcined
silver	shavings of
Earth Fuller's	Herbs, lesser centaury
Armenian bole	peppermint
French ditto	spearmint
Extract of camomile	pennyroyal
of catechu	savin
of cinchona	trefoil
of coloquintida, compound	uva ursi
of gentian	wormwood
of liquorice	Iceland liver-wort
of opium	Iron filings
of white poppy	rust of, prepared
Flowers of camomile	Juice, inspissated of hemlock
of colt's foot	of black currant
of elder	of elder

Juice of lemon	Roots, bistort
Kali, prepared	calamus aromaticus
acetated	Roots, contrayerva
sulphurated	garlic
tartarised	gentian
vitriolated	ginger
Lead, acetated ceruse	hellebore, black and white
water of acetated litharge, formerly called extract of lead	jalap
compound water of acetated litharge	ipecacuanha
Lemon-peel	lily, white
Mace	liquorice
Magnesia alba	marsh-mallows
Manna	mezeoreon
Mercury, see Quicksilver	rhubarb
Mistletoe of the oak	sarsaparilla
Musk	seneka
Oil, essential of amber	squills
of anise	tormentil
of cinnamon	turmeric
of juniper	Virginia snake-root
of lemon-peel	wild valerian
of peppermint	zedoary
expressed of almonds	Saffron
of linseed	Sal ammoniac, crude
of olives, or Florence oil	volatile
of palm	Salt of hartshorn
of turpentine	of natron prepared
Orange-peel	of natron vitriolated
Oyster-shells, prepared	of nitre purified
Poppy-heads	of magnesia vitriolated
Quicksilver, crude	of polychrest
calcinated	of tartar
with sulphur (commonly called Ethiop's mineral)	Seeds, anise
calomel	barley (pearl)
muriated (commonly called corrosive sublimate) red	caraway
nitratated (commonly called red precipitate) white calx	cardamom
(commonly called white precipitate)	coriander
Resins, benzoin	cumin
flowers of	linseed
Burgundy pitch	mustard
dragon's blood	sweet fennel
frankincense	wild carrot
liquid storax	Senna
white or rosin	Spirits
scammony	of ammonia compound
	of lavender compound
	of æther nitrous
	of æther vitriolic
	of hartshorn more properly called volatile liquor of hartshorn
	of wine rectified

Spanish flies	Tartar, cream of
Spermaceti	Tin, prepared
Sulphur vivum	Tincture of rhubarb
flowers of	of senna
Syrup of balsam Tolu	of snake-root
Syrup of black currants	of squills
buckthorn	of valerian ammoniated
ginger	Turpentine, Venice
lemon-juice	Tutty, levigated
manna	Verdigrise
of marsh-mallows	Vitriol, blue
mulberries	green
poppies white	white
roses	Water of ammonia
simple	of acetated ammonia
Tar	of aniseed
Barbadoes	of cinnamon
Tincture of aloes	of peppermint
of asafetida	of spearmint
of benzoia, compound	of pennyroyal
of cardamom compound	of pimento
of cascarilla	Wax, white
of cinchona, compound	yellow
of columba	Wine of antimony
of ginger	tartarised
of gentian, compound	ipecacuanha
of guaiacum, volatile	of iron
of hellebore, black	Woods, guaiacum
of henbane	logwood
of hop	sassafras
of jalap	saunders, red
of iron ammoniated	quassia
of myrrh	Zinc, flowers of
of opium camphorated	

MEDICAL PREPARATIONS.

ACID.

DILUTED or weak vitriolic Acid.—Take of vitriolic acid one ounce; distilled water seven ounces; mix them by degrees. In making this dilution, a considerable degree of heat is excited, which is apt to crack glass vessels, unless the combination be very cautiously made; and for the same reason, the acid must be poured into the water, not the water into the acid. The dilution, by means of distilled water, is preferable to spring water, which even in its purest state is rarely free from impregnations affecting the acid. In this and most other cases where distilled water cannot easily be had, river water slightly boiled, and, after standing to cool, the impurities having subsided, will answer the general purposes of distilled

water.—This solution of the vitriolic (or, as it is now more properly called, the sulphuric) acid is a medicine that may be given in a glass of pure water, in doses of ten to forty drops, or more, two or three times in a day, for creating an appetite, allaying inordinate actions of the stomach, sickness and vomiting. It is not unfrequently mixed with the decoction of cinchona and other medicinal preparations, to give the liquor an agreeable acidity, and to render them cooling, antiseptic, restringent, tonic, and stomachic.

BALSAMS.

THE subject of this section is not the natural balsams, but certain compositions, which, from their being supposed to possess balsamic qualities, generally go by that name. This class of medicines was formerly very numerous, and held in great esteem: modern practice, however, has justly reduced it to a very narrow compass.

Anodyne Balsam.—Take of white Spanish soap, one ounce; opium, unprepared, two drachms; rectified spirit of wine, nine ounces. Digest them together in a gentle heat for three days; then strain off the liquor, and add to it three drachms of camphor.—This balsam, as its title expresses, is intended to ease pain. It is of service in violent strains and rheumatic complaints, when not attended with inflammation. It must be rubbed with a warm hand on the part affected; or a linen rag moistened with it may be applied to the part, and renewed every third or fourth hour, till the pain abates. If the opium is left out, this will resemble the Soap Liniment, or what is called Opodeldoc.

Locatelli's Balsam.—Take of olive oil, one pint; Strasburg turpentine and yellow wax, of each half a pound; red saunders, six drachms. Melt the wax with some part of the oil over a gentle fire; then add the remaining part of the oil and the turpentine: afterwards mix in the saunders, previously reduced to a powder, and keep them stirring together till the balsam is cold.—This balsam is recommended in erosions of the intestines, the dysentery, hæmorrhages, internal bruises, and in some complaints of the breast. Outwardly it is used for healing and cleansing wounds and ulcers. The dose, when taken internally, is from two scruples to two drachms.

The compound Tincture of Benjamin, or the Vulnerary Balsam.—Take of benzoin, powdered, three ounces; balsam of Peru, two ounces; hepatic aloes, in powder, half an ounce; rectified spirit of wine, two pints. Digest them in a gentle heat for three days, and then strain the balsam.—This balsam, or rather tincture, is applied externally to heal recent wounds and bruises. It is likewise employed internally to remove coughs, asthmas, and other complaints of the breast. It is said to ease the colic, cleanse the kidneys, and to heal internal ulcers, &c.—The dose is from twenty to sixty drops.—This, though a medicine of some value, does not deserve the extravagant encomiums which have been bestowed on it. It has been celebrated under the different names of The Commander's Balsam, Persian Balsam, Balsam of Berne, Wade's Balsam, Friar's Balsam, Jesuit's Drops, Turlington's Drops, &c.

BOLUSES.

As boluses are intended for immediate use, volatile salts and other ingredients improper for being kept are admitted into their composition. They are generally composed of powders, with a proper quantity of syrup, conserve or mucilage. The lighter powders are commonly made up with syrup, and the more ponderous, as mercury, &c., with conserve; but those of the lighter kind would be more conveniently made up with mucilage, as it increases their bulk less than the other additions, and likewise occasions the medicine to pass down more easily.

Astringent Bolus.—Take of alum, in powder, fifteen grains; gum kino, five grains; syrup, a sufficient quantity to make a bolus.—In an excessive flow of the menses, and other violent discharges of blood, proceeding from relaxation, this bolus may be given every four or five hours, till the discharge abates.

Diaphoretic Bolus. Take of gum guaiacum, in powder, ten grains; flowers of sulphur and cream of tartar, of each one scruple; simple syrup, a sufficient quantity.—In rheumatic complaints, and disorders of the skin, this bolus may be taken twice a-day. It will also be of service in the inflammatory quinsy.

Mercurial Bolus.—Take of calomel, six grains; conserve of roses, half a drachm. Make a bolus.—Where mercury is necessary, this bolus may be taken twice or thrice a week. It may be taken over night; and if it does not operate, a few grains of jalap will be proper next day to carry it off.

Bolus of Rhubarb and Calomel.—Take of the best rhubarb, in powder, from a scruple to half a drachm; of calomel, from four to six grains; simple syrup, a sufficient quantity to make a bolus.—This is a proper purge in hypochondriac constitutions; but its principal intention is to expel worms. Where a stronger purge is necessary, jalap may be used instead of rhubarb.

Pectoral Bolus.—Take of spermaceti, a scruple; gum ammoniac, ten grains; salt of hartshorn, six grains; simple syrup, as much as will make them into a bolus.—This bolus is given in colds and coughs of long standing, asthmas, and beginning consumptions of the lungs. It is generally proper to bleed the patient before he begins to use it.

Purging Bolus.—Take of jalap, in powder, a scruple; cream of tartar, two scruples. Let them be rubbed together, and formed into a bolus, with simple syrup.—Where a mild purge is wanted, this will answer the purpose very well. If a stronger dose is necessary, the jalap may be increased to half a drachm or upwards.

CATAPLASMS AND SINAPISMS.

CATAPLASMS possess few or no virtues superior to a poultice, which may be so made, as, in most cases, to supply their place. They are chiefly intended either to act as discutients, or to promote suppuration; and as they may be of service in some cases, we shall give a specimen of each kind.

Discutient Cataplasm.—Take of barley-meal, six ounces; fresh hemlock leaves, bruised, two ounces; vinegar, a sufficient quantity. Boil

the meal and hemiock in the vinegar for a little, and then add two drachms of acetated ceruse.

Ripening Cataplastm.—Take of white lily root, four ounces; fat figs and raw onions, bruised, of each one ounce; ointment of yellow resin, two ounces; gum galbanum, half an ounce; linseed meal, as much as necessary. Boil the roots along with the figs in a sufficient quantity of water; then bruise and add to them the other ingredients, so as to form the whole into a soft cataplastm. The galbanum must be previously dissolved with the yolk of an egg.—Where it is necessary to promote suppuration, this cataplastm may be used by those who choose to be at the trouble and expense of making it. For my part, I have never found any application more proper for this purpose than a poultice of bread and milk, with a sufficient quantity of either boiled or raw onion in it, and softened with oil or fresh butter.

Sinapisms.—Sinapisms are employed to recal the blood and spirits to a weak part, as in the palsy and atrophy. They are also of service in deep-seated pains, as the sciatica, &c. When the gout seizes the head or the stomach, they are applied to the feet to bring the disorder to these parts. They are likewise applied to the patient's soles in the low state of fevers. They should not be suffered to lie on, however, till they have raised blisters, but till the parts become red, and will continue so when pressed with the finger.—The sinapism is only a poultice made with vinegar instead of milk, and rendered warm and stimulating by the addition of mustard, horse-radish, or garlic.—The common sinapism is made by taking crumb of bread and mustard-seed in powder, of each equal quantities; strong vinegar, as much as is sufficient, and mixing them so as to make a poultice.—When sinapisms of a more stimulating nature are wanted, a little bruised garlic may be added to the above.

CERATES.

CERATES are substances intended for external application, formed of nearly the same materials which constitute ointments and plasters. And they differ principally from these in being merely of an intermediate consistence between the two.

Cerate of Calomel.—Take of calomel prepared one drachm, calamine cerate half an ounce. **Mix.**—This is a good occasional application to ulcers, and is more particularly serviceable in those of a venereal kind, when previously cleansed by caustic or irritating remedies.

Cerate of Calamine.—Take of olive oil one pint, calamine prepared, and yellow wax, of each half a pound. Melt the wax with the oil, and as soon as the mixture begins to thicken, mix with it the calamine, and stir the cerate until it be cold.—This composition is formed upon the plan of that which is commonly known by the name of Turner's Cerate, and which is an exceedingly good application in burns, and in cutaneous ulcerations and excoriations from whatever cause.

CLYSTERS.

THIS class of medicines is of more importance than is generally imagined. Clysters serve not only to evacuate the contents of the belly, but also to convey very active medicines into the system. Opium, for

example, may be administered in this way when it will not sit upon the stomach, and also in larger doses than at any time it can be taken by the mouth. The Peruvian bark may likewise be, with good effect, administered in form of clyster to persons who cannot take it by the mouth.—A simple clyster can seldom do hurt, and there are many cases where it may do much good. A clyster even of warm water, by serving as a fomentation to the parts, may be of considerable service in inflammations of the bladder and the lower intestines, &c. Some substances, as the smoke of tobacco, may be thrown into the bowels in this way, which cannot by any other means whatever. This may be easily effected by means of a pair of hand-bellows, with an apparatus fitted to them for that purpose. Nor is the use of clysters confined to medicines. Aliment may also be conveyed in this way. Persons unable to swallow have been, for a considerable time, supported by clysters.

Emollient Clyster.—Take of linseed tea and new milk, each six ounces. Mix them.—If fifty or sixty drops of laudanum be added to this, it will supply the place of the Anodyne Clyster.

Laxative Clyster.—Take of milk and water, each six ounces; sweet oil or fresh butter, and brown sugar, of each two ounces. Mix them.—If an ounce of Glauber's salt, or two table-spoonfuls of common salt, be added to this, it will be the Purging Clyster.

Carminative Clyster.—Take of camomile flowers, an ounce; anise-seeds, half an ounce. Boil in a pint and half of water to one pint.—In hysteric and hypochondriac complaints this may be administered instead of the Fœtid Clyster, the smell of which is so disagreeable to most patients.

Oily Clyster.—To four ounces of the infusion of camomile flowers, add an equal quantity of Florence oil.—This clyster is beneficial in bringing off the small worms lodged in the lower parts of the alimentary canal. When given to children, the quantity must be proportionably lessened.

Starch Clyster.—Take jelly of starch, four ounces; linseed oil, half an ounce. Liquefy the jelly over a gentle fire, and then mix in the oil.—In the dysentery or bloody flux, this clyster may be administered after every loose stool, to heal the ulcerated intestines, and blunt the sharpness of corroding humours. Forty or fifty drops of laudanum may be occasionally added; in which case, it will generally supply the place of the Astringent Clyster.

Turpentine Clyster.—Take of common decoction, ten ounces; Venice turpentine, dissolved with the yolk of an egg, half an ounce; Florence oil, one ounce. Mix them.—This diuretic clyster is proper in obstructions of the urinary passages, and in colicky complaints proceeding from gravel.

Vinegar Clyster.—This clyster is made by mixing three ounces of vinegar with five of water-gruel.—It answers all the purposes of a common clyster, with the peculiar advantage of being proper either in inflammatory or putrid disorders, especially in the latter.—We think it unnecessary to give more examples of this class of medicines, as ingredients adapted to any particular intention may be occasionally added to one or other of the above forms.

COLLYRIA, OR EYE-WATERS.

EYE-WATERS have been multiplied without number, almost every person pretending to be possessed of some secret preparation for the cure of sore eyes. I have examined many of them, and find that they are pretty much alike, the basis of most of them being either alum, vitriol, or lead. Their effects evidently are, to brace and restore the tone of the parts: hence they are principally of service in slight inflammations, and in that relaxed state of the parts which is induced by obstinate ones. Camphor is commonly added to these compositions; but as it seldom incorporates properly with the water, it can be of little use. Boles, and other earthy substances, as they do not dissolve in water, are likewise unfit for this purpose.

Collyrium of Alum.—Take of alum, half a drachm; agitate it well together with the white of one egg.—This is the Collyrium of Riverius. It is used in inflammation of the eyes, to allay heat, and restrain the flux of humours. It must be spread upon linen, and applied to the eyes; but should not be kept on above three or four hours at a time.

Vitriolic Collyrium.—Take of white vitriol, half a drachm; rose-water, six ounces. Dissolve the vitriol in the water; and filter the liquor.—This, though simple, is perhaps equal in virtue to most of the celebrated collyria. It is an useful application in weak, watery, and inflamed eyes. Though the slighter inflammations will generally yield to it, yet in those of a more obstinate nature the assistance of bleeding and blistering will always be necessary.—When a strong astringent is judged proper, double or triple quantity of the vitriol may be used. I have seen a solution of four times the strength of the above used with manifest advantage.

Collyrium of Lead.—Take acetated ceruse and crude sal ammoniac, of each four grains. Dissolve them in eight ounces of common water.—Forty or fifty drops of laudanum may be occasionally added to this collyrium.—Those who chuse may substitute instead of this the collyrium of lead recommended by Goulard; which is made by putting twenty-five drops of his Extract of Lead (i. e. water of acetated litharge) to eight ounces of water, and adding a tea-spoonful of brandy.—Indeed, common water and brandy, without any other addition, will in many cases answer very well as a collyrium. An ounce of the latter may be added to five or six ounces of the former, and the eyes, if weak, bathed with it night and morning.

CONFECTIONS

CONFECTIONS containing above thirty ingredients are still to be found in some of the most reformed dispensaries. As most of their intentions, however, may be more certainly and as effectually answered by a few glasses of wine, or grains of opium, we shall pass over this class of medicines very slightly.

Electuary of Catechu, commonly called Japonic Confection.—Take of catechu, three ounces; tormentil root, nutmeg, olibanum, of each two ounces; opium, dissolved in a sufficient quantity of Lisbon wine, a drachm and a half; simple syrup and conserve of roses, of each fourteen ounces. Mix and make them into an electuary.—This supplies the

place of the diascordium.—The dose of this electuary is from a scruple to a drachm.

CONSERVES AND PRESERVES.

EVERY apothecary's shop was formerly so full of these preparations, that it might have passed for a confectioner's warehouse. They possess very few medicinal properties, and may rather be classed among sweet-meats than medicines. They are sometimes, however, of use for reducing into boluses or pills some of the more ponderous powders, as the preparations of iron, quicksilver and tin. Conserves are compositions of fresh vegetables and sugar beaten together into an uniform mass. In making these preparations, the leaves of vegetables must be freed from their stalks, the flowers from their cups, and the yellow part of orange-peel taken off with a rasy. They are then to be pounded in marble mortar, with a wooden pestle, into a smooth mass; after which, thrice their weight of fine sugar is commonly added by degrees, and the beating continued till they are uniformly mixed; but the conserve will be better if only twice its weight of sugar be added. Those who prepare large quantities of conserve generally reduce the vegetables to a pulp by the means of a mill, and afterwards beat them up with the sugar.

Conserve of Red Roses.—Take a pound of red rose-buds, cleared of their beals; beat them well in a mortar, and, adding by degrees two pounds of double-refined sugar, in powder, make a conserve.—After the same manner are prepared the conserves of orange-peel, rosemary-flowers, sea-wormwood, of the leaves of wood-sorrel, &c.—The conserve of roses is one of the most agreeable and useful preparations belonging to this class. A drachm or two of it, dissolved in warm milk, is ordered to be given as a gentle restraining in weakness of the stomach, and likewise in phthysical coughs, and spitting of blood. To have any considerable effects, however, it must be taken in larger quantities.

Conserve of sloes.—This may be made by boiling the sloes gently in water, being careful to take them out before they burst; afterwards expressing the juice, and beating it up with three times its weight of fine sugar.—In relaxations of the UVULA and glands of the throat, this makes an excellent gargle, and may be used at discretion.

Preserves are made by steeping or boiling fresh vegetables first in water, and afterwards in syrup, or a solution of sugar. The subject is either preserved moist in the syrup, or taken out and dried, that the sugar may candy upon it. The last is the most useful method.

Candied Orange-Peel.—Soak Seville orange-peel in several waters, till it loses its bitterness: then boil it in a solution of double-refined sugar in water, till it becomes tender and transparent.—Candied lemon-peel is prepared in the same manner.—It is needless to add more of these preparations, as they belong rather to the art of the confectioner than that of the apothecary.

DECOCTIONS.

WATER readily extracts the gummy and saline parts of vegetables; and though its action is chiefly confined to these, yet the resinous and oily being intimately blended with the gummy and saline, are in great

part taken up along with them. Hence watery decoctions and infusions of vegetables constitute a large, and not unuseful, class of medicines. Although most vegetables yield their virtues to water, as well by infusion as decoction, yet the latter is often necessary, as it saves time, and does in a few minutes what the other would require hours, and sometimes days, to effect. The medicines of this class are all intended for immediate use.

Compound Decoction of *Althæa*, or Marshmallows.—Take of the roots of marshmallows, moderately dried, two or three ounces; raisins of the sun, one ounce; water, three pints. Boil the ingredients in water till one third of it is consumed, afterwards strain the decoction, and let it stand for some time to settle. If the roots be thoroughly dried, they must be boiled till one half of the water be consumed.—In coughs, and sharp defluxions upon the lungs, this decoction may be used for ordinary drink.

Decoction of the *Cinchona*.—Boil an ounce of Peruvian bark, grossly powdered, in a pint and a half of water to one pint; then strain the decoction. If a tea-spoonful of the diluted acid of vitriol be added to this medicine, it will render it both more agreeable and efficacious.

Compound Decoction of Peruvian Bark, or *Cinchona*.—Take of cinchona and Virginian snake-root, grossly powdered, each three drachms. Boil them in a pint of water to one half. To the strained liquor add an ounce and a half of aromatic water.—Sir John Pringle recommends this as a proper medicine towards the decline of malignant fevers, when the pulse is low, the voice weak, and the head affected with a stupor, but with little delirium.—The dose is four spoonfuls every fourth or sixth hour.

The Decoction for a Clyster.—Take of camomile flowers, one ounce; elder flowers, and sweet fennel seeds, of each half an ounce; water, two quarts. Boil them for a little, and then strain the decoction.—A medicine equally good may be prepared by infusing the ingredients for some hours in boiling water.—This decoction is chiefly intended as the basis of clysters, to which other ingredients may be occasionally added. It will likewise serve as a common fomentation, spirit of wine or other things being added in such quantity as the case may require.

Decoction of Barley.—Take of pearl-barley, two ounces: distilled water, four pints. First wash the barley with cold water from the adhering impurities, pour upon it about half a pint of water, and boil the barley a little time. This water being thrown away, add the distilled water, boiling, to the barley; boil it to two pints, and strain.—This method of preparing barley-water produces a more elegant beverage for the sick than the methods usually employed by nurses. This liquor is to be drank as a diluter in fevers and other disorders. Hippocrates, the immortal Father of Physic recommended it; and the practitioners of medicine in every succeeding age have found it to be an excellent nutritional diluent. It has been well observed, that, "however trivial medicines of this class may appear to be, they are often of greater importance in the cure of diseases than more elaborate preparations."

Decoction of Logwood.—Boil three ounces of the shavings or chips of logwood in four pints of water, till one half the liquor is wasted. Two or three ounces of simple cinnamon-water may be added to this decoction.—In fluxes of the belly, where the stronger astringents are im-

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proper, a tea-cupful of this decoction may be taken with advantage three or four times a-day.

Decoction of Pomegranate-root.—Take of the fresh rind of the pomegranate-root, half an ounce; boil it in two cupfuls of water to one half. Half this quantity must be taken gradually, and the remainder at once. This occasions sickness and vomiting, but it is effectual in bringing away the tænia, or tape-worm.—This recipe has recently been communicated by Dr. Buchanan, one of the surgeons on the Bengal establishment. We understand “two cupfuls” to be from six to eight ounces. Dr. B. says, he has seen this medicine exhibited in several cases; and in none has it failed.—The presence of this worm is attended by a sense of great weight and uneasiness in the abdomen, an unusual appetite, and constant craving for food.

Decoction of Sarsaparilla.—Take of fresh sarsaparilla root, sliced and bruised, two ounces; shavings of guaiacum wood, one ounce. Boil over a slow fire, in three quarts of water, to one; adding towards the end half an ounce of sassafras wood, and three drachms of liquorice. Strain the decoction.—This may either be employed as an assistant to a course of mercurial alteratives, or taken after the mercury has been used for some time. It strengthens the stomach, and restores flesh and vigour to habits emaciated by the venereal disease. It may also be taken in the rheumatism, and cutaneous disorders proceeding from foulness of the blood and juices. For all these intentions it is greatly preferable to the Decoction of Woods.—This decoction may be taken, from a pint and a half to two quarts in the day.—The following decoction is said to be similar to that used by Kennedy, in the cure of the venereal disease, and may supply the place of Lisbon diet drink: Take of sarsaparilla, three ounces; liquorice and mezereon root, of each half an ounce; shavings of guaiacum, and sassafras wood, of each one ounce; crude antimony, powdered, an ounce and a half. Infuse these ingredients in eight pints of boiling water for twenty-four hours, then boil them till one half of the water is consumed; afterwards strain the decoction.—This decoction may be used in the same manner as the preceding.

Decoction of Seneka.—Take of seneka rattle-snake root, one ounce; water, a pint and a half. Boil to one pint, and strain.—This decoction is recommended in the croup, pleurisy, dropsy, rheumatism, and some obstinate disorders of the skin. The dose is two ounces three or four times a-day, or oftener, if the stomach will bear it.

Compound Decoction of Chalk, or White Decoction.—Take of the purest chalk, in powder, two ounces; gum arabic, half an ounce, water three pints. Boil to one quart, and strain the decoction.—This is a proper drink in acute diseases, attended with or inclining to a looseness, and where acidities abound in the stomach or bowels. It is peculiarly proper for children when afflicted with sourness of the stomach, and for persons who are subject to the heart-burn. It may be sweetened with sugar, as it is used, and two or three ounces of simple cinnamon-water added to it.—An ounce of powdered chalk, mixed with two pints of water, will occasionally supply the place of this decoction, and also of the chalk mixture of the London Pharmacopœia.

DRAUGHTS.

THIS is a proper form for exhibiting such medicines as are intended to operate immediately, and which do not need to be frequently repeated, as purges, vomits, and a few others, which are to be taken at one dose. Where a medicine requires to be used for any length of time, it is better to make up a larger quantity of it at once, which saves both trouble and expense.

Anodyne Draught.—Take of tincture of opium, twenty-five drops; simple cinnamon-water, an ounce; common syrup, two drachms. Mix them.—In excessive pain, where bleeding is not necessary, and in great restlessness, this composing draught may be taken and repeated occasionally.

Diuretic Draught.—Take of the acetated kali, two scruples; syrup of poppies, two drachms; simple cinnamon water, and common water, of each one ounce.—This draught is of service in an obstruction or deficiency of urine.

Purging Draughts.—Take of manna, an ounce; tartarised kali, or Rochelle salt, from three to four drachms. Dissolve in three ounces of boiling water; to which add Jamaica pepper-water, half an ounce.—As manna sometimes will not sit upon the stomach, an ounce or ten drachms of the vitriolated magnesia, dissolved in four ounces of water, may be taken instead of the above.—Those who cannot take salts, may use the following draught; Take of jalap in powder, a scruple; common water, an ounce; aromatic tincture, six drachms. Rub the jalap with twice its weight of sugar, and add to it the other ingredients.

Sweating Draughts.—Take water of acetated ammonia, two ounces salt of hartshorn, five grains; simple cinnamon-water, and syrup of poppies, of each half an ounce. Make them into a draught.—In recent colds and rheumatic complaints, this draught is of service. To promote its effects, however, the patient ought to drink freely of warm water-gruel, or of some other weak diluting liquor, in bed.

Vomiting Draughts.—Take of ipecacuanha, in powder, a scruple, water, an ounce; simple syrup, a drachm. Mix them.—Persons who require a stronger vomit may add to the above half a grain, or a grain, of tartarised antimony.—Those who do not choose the powder, may take ten drachms of the ipecacuanha wine; or half an ounce of the wine, and an equal quantity of the syrup of squills.

ELECTUARIES.

ELECTUARIES are generally composed of the lighter powders, mixed with syrup, honey, conserve, or mucilage, into such a consistence, that the powders may neither separate by keeping, nor the mass prove too stiff for swallowing. They receive chiefly the milder alterative medicines, and such as are not ungrateful to the palate. Astringent electuaries, and such as have pulps of fruit in them, should be prepared only in small quantities; as astringent medicines lose their virtues by being kept in this form, and the pulps of fruits are apt to ferment.

For the extraction of pulps it will be necessary to boil unripe fruits, and ripe ones, if they are dried, in a small quantity of water till they

become soft. The pulp is then to be pressed out through a strong hair sieve, or thin cloth, and afterwards boiled to a due consistence, in an earthen vessel, over a gentle fire, taking care to prevent the matter from burning by continually stirring it. The pulps of fruit that are both ripe and fresh may be pressed out without any previous boiling.

Electuary of Senna, or Lenitive Electuary.—Take of senna, in fine powder, eight ounces; coriander seed, also in powder, four ounces; pulp of tamarinds and of French prunes, each a pound. Mix the pulps and powders together, and with a sufficient quantity of simple syrup reduce the whole into an electuary.—A tea-spoonful of this electuary, taken two or three times a-day, generally proves an agreeable laxative. It likewise serves as a convenient vehicle for exhibiting more active medicines, as jalap, scammony, and such like.—This may supply the place of the electuary of cassia.

Electuary for the Dysentery.—Take of the confection of catechu, two ounces; Locatelli's balsam, one ounce; rhubarb in powder, half an ounce; syrup of marsh-mallows, enough to make an electuary.—It is often dangerous in dysenteries to give opiates and astringents, without interposing purgatives. The purgative is here joined with these ingredients, which renders this a very safe and useful medicine for the purposes expressed in the title.—About the bulk of a nutmeg should be taken twice or thrice a-day, as the symptoms and constitution may require.

Electuary for the Epilepsy.—Take of Peruvian bark, in powder, an ounce; of powdered tin, and wild valerian root, each half an ounce; simple syrup, enough to make an electuary.—Dr. Mead directs a drachm of an electuary similar to this to be taken evening and morning, in the epilepsy, for the space of three months. It will be proper, however, to discontinue the use of it for a few days every now and then. I have added the powdered tin, because the epilepsy often proceeds from worms.

Electuary for the Gonorrhœa.—Take of the electuary of senna, three ounces; jalap and rhubarb, in powder, of each two drachms; nitre, half an ounce; simple syrup, enough to make an electuary.—During the inflammation and tension of the urinary passages which accompany a virulent gonorrhœa, this cooling laxative may be used with advantage.—The dose is a drachm, or about the bulk of a nutmeg, two or three times a-day, more or less, as may be necessary to keep the body gently open.—An electuary made of cream of tartar and simple syrup will occasionally supply the place of this.—After the inflammation is gone off; the following electuary may be used: Take of lenitive electuary (electuary of senna), two ounces; balsam of capivi, one ounce; gum guaiacum and rhubarb, in powder, of each two drachms; simple syrup, enough to make an electuary. The dose is the same as of the preceding.

Electuary of Cinchona Bark.—Take of cinchona bark, in powder, three ounces; cascarilla, half an ounce; syrup of ginger, enough to make an electuary. The size of a nutmeg to be taken three or four times a-day.—In the cure of obstinate intermittent fevers, the bark is assisted by the cascarilla. In hectic habits, however, it will be better to leave out the cascarilla, and put three drachms of crude sal-ammoniac in its stead.

Electuary for the Piles.—Take flowers of sulphur one ounce; cream of tartar, half an ounce; treacle a sufficient quantity to form an electuary.—A tea-spoonful of this may be taken three or four times a-day.

Electuary for the Palsy.—Take of powdered mustard-seed, and conserve of roses, each an ounce; syrup of ginger, enough to make an electuary.—A tea-spoonful of this may be taken three or four times a-day.

Electuary for the Rheumatism.—Take of conserve of roses two ounces; cinnabar of antimony, levigated, an ounce and a half; gum guaiacum, in powder, an ounce; syrup of ginger, a sufficient quantity to make an electuary.—In obstinate rheumatisms, which are not accompanied with a fever, a tea-spoonful of this electuary may be taken twice a-day with considerable advantage.

EMULSIONS.

EMULSIONS, besides their use as medicines, are also proper vehicles for certain substances which could not otherwise be conveniently taken in a liquid form. Thus camphor, triturated with almonds, readily unites with water into an emulsion. Pure oils, balsams, resins, and other similar substances, are likewise rendered miscible with water by the intervention of mucilages.

Milk of Almonds, or Common Emulsion.—Take of sweet almonds, an ounce and a half; refined sugar half an ounce; water, two pints.—Let the almonds be blanched, and beat up in a marble mortar with the sugar, adding the water by little and little, so as to make an emulsion; afterwards let it be strained.

Arabic Emulsion.—This is made in the same manner as the above, adding to the almonds, while beating, two ounces and a half of the mucilage of gum arabic.—Where soft cooling liquors are necessary, these emulsions may be used as ordinary drink.

Camphorated Emulsion.—Take of camphor, half a drachm; sweet almonds, half a dozen; white sugar, half an ounce; mint water, eight ounces. Grind the camphor and almonds well together in a stone mortar, and add by degrees the mint water; then strain the liquor and dissolve in it the sugar.—In fevers, and other disorders which require the use of camphor, a table-spoonful of this emulsion may be taken every two or three hours.

Oily Emulsion.—Take of soft water, six ounces; compound spirit of ammonia, two drachms; Florence oil, an ounce: shake them well together, and add of simple syrup half an ounce.—In recent colds and coughs, this emulsion is generally of service; but if the cough proves obstinate, it will succeed better when made with the tincture of opium ammoniated of the Edinburgh Dispensatory, instead of the volatile aromatic spirit. A table-spoonful of it may be taken every two or three hours.

EXTRACTS.

EXTRACTS are prepared by boiling the subject in water, and evaporating the strained decoction to a due consistence. By this process some of the more active parts of plants are freed from the useless insoluble earthy matter which makes the larger share of their bulk. Water, however, is not the only menstruum used in the preparation of extracts: sometimes it is joined with spirits, and at other times rectified spirit alone is employed for that purpose. Extracts are prepared from a variety of different drugs, as the bark, gentian, jalap, &c.; but as they require a troublesome and tedious operation, it will be more convenient for

private practitioner to purchase what he needs of them from a professor druggist, than to prepare them himself. Such of them as are generally used are inserted in our list of such drugs and medicines as are to be kept for private practice.

FOMENTATIONS.

FOMENTATIONS are generally intended either to ease pain, by taking off tension and spasm; or to brace and restore the tone and vigour of those parts to which they are applied. The first of these intentions may generally be answered by warm water, and the second by cold. Certain substances, however, are usually added to water with a view to heighten its effects, as anodynes, aromatics, astringents, &c. We shall therefore subjoin a few of the most useful fomentations, that people may have it in their power to make use of them if they choose.

Anodyne Fomentation.—Take of white poppy-heads, two ounces; elder flowers, half an ounce; water, three pints. Boil till one pint is evaporated, and strain out the liquor.—This fomentation, as its title expresses, is used for relieving acute pain.

Aromatic Fomentation.—Take of Jamaica pepper, half an ounce, red wine, a pint. Boil them a little, and then strain the liquor.—This is intended, not only as a topical application for external complaints, but also for relieving the internal parts. Pains of the bowels, which accompany dysenteries and diarrhæas, flatulent colics, uneasiness of the stomach, and retching to vomit, are frequently abated by fomenting the abdomen and region of the stomach with a warm liquor.

Decoction for Fomentation.—Take tops of wormwood and camomile flowers, dried, of each two ounces; water two quarts. After a slight boiling, pour off the liquor.—Brandy or spirit of wine may be added to this fomentation, in such quantity as the particular circumstances of the case shall require; but these are not always necessary.

Emollient Fomentation.—This is the same as the common decoction.

Strengthening Fomentation.—Take of oak bark, one ounce; granate peel, half an ounce; alum, two drachms; smiths' forge water, three pints. Boil the water with the bark and peel to the consumption of one-third; then strain the remaining decoction, and dissolve in it the alum.—This astringent liquor is employed as an internal fomentation to weak parts: it may also be used internally.

GARGLES.

HOWEVER trifling this class of medicines may appear, they are by no means without their use. They seldom indeed cure diseases, but they often alleviate very disagreeable symptoms; as parchedness of the mouth, foulness of the tongue and fauces, &c. They are peculiarly useful in fevers and sore throats. In the latter, a gargle will sometimes remove the disorder; and in the former, few things are more refreshing or agreeable to the patient, than to have his mouth frequently washed with some soft detergent gargle. One advantage of these medicines is, that they are easily prepared. A little barley-water and honey may be had any where; and if to these be added as much vinegar as will give them an agreeable sharpness, they will make a very useful gargle for softening and cleansing the mouth.—Gargles have the best effect when injected with a syringe.

Attenuating Gargle.—Take of water six ounces; honey, one ounce; nitre, a drachm and a half. Mix them.—This cooling gargle may be used either in the inflammatory quinsy, or in fevers, for cleansing the tongue and fauces.

Common Gargle.—Take of rose-water, six ounces; syrup of clove July-flowers, half an ounce; spirit of vitriol, a sufficient quantity to give it an agreeable sharpness. Mix them.—This gargle, besides cleansing the tongue and fauces, acts as a gentle repellent, and will sometimes remove a slight quinsy.

Detergent Gargle.—Take of the emollient gargle, a pint; tincture of myrrh, an ounce; honey, two ounces. Mix them.—When exulcerations require to be cleansed, or the excretion of tough viscid saliva promoted, this gargle will be of service.

Emollient Gargle.—Take an ounce of marshmallow roots, and two or three figs: boil them in a quart of water till near one half of it be consumed; then strain out the liquor.—If an ounce of honey, and half an ounce of water of ammonia, be added to the above, it will then be an exceeding good attenuating gargle.—This gargle is beneficial in fevers, where the tongue and fauces are rough and parched, to soften these parts, and promote the discharge of saliva.—The learned and accurate Sir John Pringle observes, that in the inflammatory quinsy, or strangulation of the fauces, little benefit arises from the common gargles; that such as are of an acid nature do more harm than good, by contracting the emunctories of the saliva and mucus, and thickening those humours; that a decoction of figs in milk and water has a contrary effect, especially if some sal-ammoniac be added, by which the saliva is made thinner, and the glands brought to secrete more freely; a circumstance always conducive to the cure.

INFUSIONS.

VEGETABLES yield nearly the same properties to water by infusion as by decoction; and though they may require a longer time to give out their virtues in this way, yet it has several advantages over the other; since boiling is found to dissipate the finer parts of many bitter and aromatic substances, without more fully extracting their medicinal principles.—The author of the New Dispensatory observes, that even from those vegetables which are weak in virtue, rich infusions may be obtained, by returning the liquor upon fresh quantities of the subject, the water loading itself more and more with the active parts; and that these loaded infusions are applicable to valuable purposes in medicine; as they contain in a small compass the finer, more subtle, and active principles of vegetables, in a form readily miscible with the fluids of the human body.

Bitter Infusion.—Take tops of the lesser centaury and camomile flowers, of each half an ounce; yellow rind of lemon and orange peel, carefully freed from the inner white part, of each two drachms. Cut them in small pieces, and infuse them in a quart of boiling water.—For indigestion, weakness of the stomach, or want of appetite, a tea-cupful of this infusion may be taken twice or thrice a-day.

Infusion of Cinchona.—To an ounce of the Peruvian bark, in powder, add four or five table-spoonfuls of brandy, and a pint of boiling water. Let them infuse for two or three days.—This is one of the best preparations of the bark for weak stomachs. In disorders where the corroborat

ing virtues of that medicine are required a tea-cupful of it may be taken two or three times a-day.

Infusion of Carduus.—Infuse an ounce of the dried leaves of *carduus benedictus*, or blessed thistle, in a pint of common water, for six hours, without heat; then filter the liquor through paper.—This light infusion may be given, with great benefit, in weakness of the stomach, where the common bitters do not agree. It may be flavoured at pleasure with cinnamon, or other aromatic materials.

Infusion of Linseed.—Take of linseed, two spoonfuls; liquorice root, sliced, half an ounce; boiling water, three pints. Let them stand to infuse by the fire some hours, and then strain off the liquor.—If an ounce of the leaves of colt's-foot be added to these ingredients, it will then be the Pectoral Infusion. Both these are emollient mucilaginous liquors, and may be taken with advantage as ordinary drink in difficulty of making water, and in coughs and other complaints of the breast.

Infusion of Roses.—Take of red roses, dried, half an ounce; boiling water, a quart; vitriolic acid, commonly called oil of vitriol, half a drachm; loaf sugar, an ounce. Infuse the roses in the water for four hours, in an unglazed earthen vessel; afterwards pour in the acid, and having strained the liquor, add to it the sugar.—In an excessive flow of the menses, vomiting of blood, and other hæmorrhages, a tea-cupful of this gently astringent infusion may be taken every three or four hours. It likewise makes an exceeding good gargle.—As the quantity of roses used here can have little or no effect, an equally valuable medicine may be prepared by mixing the acid and water without infusion.

Infusion of Tamarinds and Senna.—Take of tamarinds, one ounce; senna, and crystals of tartar, each two drachms. Let these ingredients be infused four or five hours in a pint of boiling water; afterwards let the liquor be strained, and an ounce or two of the aromatic tincture added to it. Persons who are easily purged may leave out either the tamarinds or the crystals of tartar.—This is an agreeable cooling purge. A tea-cupful may be given every half hour till it operates.—This supplies the place of the Decoction of Tamarinds and Senna.

Spanish Infusion.—Take of Spanish juice, cut into small pieces, an ounce; salt of tartar, three drachms. Infuse in a quart of boiling water for a night. To the strained liquor add an ounce and an half of the syrup of poppies.—In recent colds, coughs, and obstructions of the breast, a tea-cupful of this infusion may be taken with advantage three or four times a-day.

Infusion for the Palsy.—Take of horse-radish root shaved, mustard-seed bruised, each four ounces; outer rind of orange peel, one ounce. Infuse them in two quarts of boiling water, in a close vessel, for twenty-four hours.—In paralytic complaints, a tea-cupful of this stimulating medicine may be taken three or four times a-day. It excites the action of the solids, proves diuretic, and, if the patient be kept warm, promote perspiration.—If two or three ounces of the dried leaves of marsh-trefoil be used instead of the mustard, it will make the Antiscorbutic Infusion.

JULEPS (now generally termed MIXTURES).

THE basis of Juleps is generally common water, or some simple distilled water, with one-third or one-fourth its quantity of distilled spirituous water, and as much sugar or syrup as is sufficient to ren-

der the mixture agreeable. This is sharpened with vegetable or mineral acids, or impregnated with other medicines suitable to the intention.

Camphorated Julep.—Take of camphor, one drachm; rectified spirit of wine, ten drops; double refined sugar, half an ounce; boiling distilled water, one pint. Rub the camphor first with the spirit of wine, then with the sugar; lastly, add the water by degrees, and strain the liquor. —In hysterical and other complaints where camphor is proper, the julep may be taken in the dose of a spoonful or two as often as the stomach will bear it.

Cordial Julep.—Take of simple cinnamon-water, four ounces; Jamaica pepper-water, two ounces; volatile aromatic spirit, and compound spirit of lavender, of each two drachms; syrup of orange-peel, an ounce. Mix them. —This is given in the dose of two spoonfuls three or four times a-day, in disorders accompanied with great weakness and depression of spirits.

Expectorating Julep.—Take of the milk of gum ammoniac, six ounces; syrup of squills, two ounces. Mix them. —In coughs, asthmas, and obstructions of the breast, two table-spoonfuls of this julep may be taken every three or four hours.

Musk Julep.—Rub half a drachm of musk well together with half an ounce of sugar, and add to it, gradually, of simple cinnamon and peppermint-water, each two ounces; of the volatile aromatic spirit, two drachms. —In the low state of nervous fevers, hiccuping, convulsions, and other spasmodic affections, two table-spoonfuls of this julep may be taken every two or three hours.

Saline Julep.—Dissolve two drachms of salt of tartar in three ounces of fresh lemon-juice, strained: when the effervescence is over, add, of mint-water, and common water, each two ounces, of simple syrup, one ounce. —This removes sickness at the stomach, relieves vomiting, promotes perspiration, and may be of some service in fevers, especially of the inflammatory kind.

Vomiting Julep.—Dissolve four grains of tartarised antimony in eight ounces of water, and add to it half an ounce of the syrup of clove flowers. —In the beginning of fevers, where there is no topical inflammation, this julep may be given in the dose of one table-spoonful every quarter of an hour till it operates. Antimonial vomits serve not only to evacuate the contents of the stomach, but likewise to promote the different excretions. Hence they are found in fevers to have nearly the same effects as Dr. James's Powder.

MILK.

Milk of Gum Ammoniac.—Take of gum ammoniac two drachms, of distilled water half a pint. Rub the gum resin in a mortar with the water, gradually poured on, till it be dissolved and become an emulsion; then strain the liquor.

Ammoniacum Milk.—(Or as it was formerly called, Emulsion of Gum Ammoniac) is used for attenuating tough viscid phlegm, and promoting expectoration. In obstinate coughs, two ounces of the syrup of poppies may be added to it. The dose is two table-spoonfuls three or four times a-day.

Goat's Milk is sometimes used with the most happy success in hysteric

cases. Goat's whey and ass's milk are chiefly used in pulmonary consumptions; and where ass's milk cannot be got, that of mares may be used as a substitute. There are several formulæ for preparing artificial ass's milk; perhaps the following is one of the best, and not much inferior in its properties to the natural: Take of eringo-root or sea holly, and pearl barley, each half an ounce; liquorice root three ounces; water, two pounds or one quart: boil it down over a gentle fire to one pint; then strain it, and add an equal quantity of new cow's milk. This, if possible, as being the best, should be obtained from the cow at three or four years of age, about three months after producing the calf.

ALMONDS, MILK OF. See EMULSIONS.

MIXTURES.

A MIXTURE differs from a julep in this respect, that it receives into its composition not only salts, extracts and other substances dissolved in water, but also earths, powders, and such substances as cannot be dissolved. A mixture is seldom either an elegant or agreeable medicine. It is nevertheless necessary. Many persons can take a mixture, who are not able to swallow a bolus or an electuary: besides, there are medicines which act better in this than in any other form.

Astringent Mixture.—Take simple cinnamon-water, and common water, of each three ounces, spirituous cinnamon-water, an ounce and a half; confection of catechu, half an ounce. Mix them.—In dysenteries which are not of long standing, after the necessary evacuations, a spoonful or two of this mixture may be taken every four hours, interposing every second or third day a dose of rhubarb.

Diuretic Mixture.—Take of mint-water, five ounces; vinegar of squills, six drachms; spirit of nitrous ether, half an ounce; syrup of ginger, an ounce and a half. Mix them.—In obstructions of the urinary passages, two spoonfuls of this mixture may be taken twice or thrice a-day.

Laxative Absorbent Mixture.—Rub one drachm of magnesia alba in a mortar with ten or twelve grains of the best Turkey rhubarb, and add to them three ounces of common water: simple cinnamon-water, and syrup of sugar, of each one ounce.—As most diseases of infants are accompanied with acidities, this mixture may either be given with a view to correct these, or to open the body. A table-spoonful may be taken for a dose, and repeated three times a-day. To a very young child half a spoonful will be sufficient.—When the mixture is intended to purge, the dose may either be increased, or the quantity of rhubarb doubled.—This is one of the most generally useful medicines for children with which we are acquainted.

Saline Mixture.—Dissolve a drachm of the salt of tartar in four ounces of boiling water, and, when cold, drop into it vitriolic acid till the effervescence ceases; then add, of peppermint-water, two ounces; simple syrup, one ounce.—Where fresh lemons cannot be had this mixture may occasionally supply the place of the saline julep.

Squill Mixture.—Take simple cinnamon-water, five ounces; vinegar of squills, one ounce; syrup of marshmallows, an ounce and a half. Mix them.—This mixture, by promoting expectoration and the secretion of urine, proves serviceable in asthmatic and dropsical habits. A table-spoonful of it may be taken frequently.

Mucilage of Gum Arabic.—Take of gum arabic, four ounces; boiling distilled water, eight ounces, or half a pint. Rub the gum with the water, and frequently stir them until the gum be dissolved. Place a bit of linen in a funnel, and strain the mucilage to divest it of impurities.—The mucilage of gum arabic is very useful in many operations of pharmacy; it is also much used for properties peculiar to substances of its own class, as of all the gums it seems to be the purest.

OINTMENTS, LINIMENTS, and CERATES.

NOTWITHSTANDING the extravagant encomiums which have been bestowed on different preparations of this kind, with regard to their efficacy in the cure of wounds, sores, &c., it is beyond a doubt that the most proper application to a green wound is dry lint. But though ointments do not heal wounds and sores, yet they serve to defend them from the external air, and to retain such substances as may be necessary for drying, detaching, destroying proud flesh, and such like. For these purposes, however, it will be sufficient to insert only a few of the most simple forms, as ingredients of a more active nature can occasionally be added to them.

Ointment of Yellow Resin, or Yellow Basilicum Ointment.—Take of yellow-wax, white resin, and frankincense, each a quarter of a pound, melt them together over a gentle fire; then add, of hogs' lard prepared, one pound. Strain the ointment while warm.—This ointment is employed for cleansing and healing wounds and ulcers.

Emollient Ointment.—Take of palm oil, two pounds; olive oil, a pint and a half; yellow wax, half a pound; Venice turpentine, a quarter of a pound. Melt the wax in the oils over a gentle fire; then mix in the turpentine, and strain the ointment.—This supplies the place of ointment of marshmallows. It may be used for anointing inflamed parts, &c.

Ointment for the Eyes.—Take of hogs' lard prepared, four ounces; white wax, two drachms; tutty prepared, one ounce: melt the wax with the lard over a gentle fire, and then sprinkle in the tutty, continually stirring them till the ointment is cold. This ointment will be more efficacious, and of a better consistence, if two or three drachms of camphor be rubbed up with a little oil, and intimately mixed with it.

Another.—Take of camphor, and calamine stone levigated, each six drachms; verdigrise well prepared, two drachms; hogs' lard and mutton suet, prepared, of each two ounces. Rub the camphor well with the powder, afterwards mix in the lard and suet, continuing the triture till they be perfectly united.—This ointment has been long in esteem for diseases of the eyes: it ought, however, to be used with caution, when the eyes are much inflamed or very tender.

Issue Ointment.—Mix half an ounce of Spanish flies, finely powdered, in six ounces of ointment of yellow wax.—This ointment is chiefly intended for dressing blisters, in order to keep them open during pleasure.

Ointment of Acetated Ceruse.—Take of olive oil, half a pint; white wax, two ounces; acetated ceruse, three drachms. Let the acetated ceruse, reduced into a fine powder, be rubbed up with some part of the oil, and afterwards added to the other ingredients, previously melted together, continually stirring them till quite cold.—This cooling and gentle

astringent ointment may be used in all cases where the intention is to dry and skin over the part, as in scalding, &c.

Ointment of quicksilver.—Take of quicksilver, two ounces; hogs' lard, three ounces; mutton suet, one ounce. Rub the quicksilver with an ounce of hogs' lard in a warm mortar, till the globules be perfectly extinguished; then rub it up with the rest of the lard and suet, previously melted together.—The principal intention of this ointment is to convey mercury into the body by being rubbed upon the skin.

Ointment of Sulphur.—Take of hogs' lard prepared, four ounces; flowers of sulphur, an ounce and a half; crude sal-ammoniac, two drachms; essence of lemon, ten or twelve drops. Make them into an ointment.—This ointment, rubbed upon the parts affected, will generally cure the itch. It is both the safest and best application for that purpose, and, when made in this way, has no disagreeable smell.

Ointment of spermaceti.—Take of olive oil, one pint; white wax and spermaceti, of each three ounces. Melt them with a gentle heat, and keep them constantly and briskly stirring together, till quite cold.—If two drachms of camphor, previously rubbed with a small quantity of oil, be added to the above, it will make the White Camphorated Ointment.

Liniment for Burns.—Take equal parts of Florence oil, or of fresh drawn linseed oil, and lime-water; shake them well together in a wide-mouthed bottle, so as to form a liniment.—This is found to be an exceeding proper application for recent scalds or burns. It may either be spread upon a cloth, or the parts affected may be anointed with it twice or thrice a-day.

White Liniment.—This is made in the same manner as the ointment of spermaceti, two thirds of the wax being left out.—This liniment may be applied in cases of excoriation, where, on account of the largeness of the surface, the ointments with lead or calamine might be improper.

Liniment for the Piles.—Take of emollient ointment, two ounces; liquid laudanum, or tincture of opium, half an ounce. Mix these ingredients with the yolk of an egg, and work them well together.

Liniment of Ammonia, or, Volatile Liniment.—Take of Florence oil, an ounce; volatile liquor of hartshorn, half an ounce. Shake them together.—This liniment, made with equal parts of the spirit and oil, will be more efficacious, where the patient's skin is able to bear it.—Sir John Pringle observes, that, in the inflammatory quinsy, a piece of flannel moistened with this liniment, and applied to the throat, to be renewed every four or five hours, is one of the most efficacious remedies; and that it seldom fails, after bleeding, either to lessen or carry off the complaint. The truth of this observation I have often experienced.

Camphorated Oil.—Rub an ounce of camphor, with two ounces of Florence oil, in a mortar, till the camphor be entirely dissolved.—This antispasmodic liniment may be used in obstinate rheumatisms, and in some other cases accompanied with extreme pain and tension of the parts.

PILLS.

MEDICINES which operate in a small dose, and whose disagreeable taste or smell makes it necessary that they should be concealed from the palate, are most commodiously exhibited in this form. No medicine, however, that is intended to operate quickly, ought to be made into pills.

as they often lie for a considerable time on the stomach before they are dissolved, so as to produce any effect. As the ingredients which enter the composition of pills are generally so contrived, that one pill of an ordinary size may contain about five grains of the compound, in mentioning the dose we shall only specify the number of pills to be taken; as one, two, three, &c.

Anodyne Pill.—Take of purified opium, ten grains: Castile soap, half a drachm. Beat them together, and form the whole into twenty pills.—When a quieting draught will not sit upon the stomach, one, two, or three of these pills may be taken, as occasion requires.

Asafoetida Pill.—Take of asafoetida, half an ounce; simple syrup, as much as is necessary to form it into pills.—In hysteric complaints, four or five pills, of an ordinary size, may be taken twice or thrice a-day. They may likewise be of service to persons afflicted with the asthma.—When it is necessary to keep the body open, a proper quantity of rhubarb, aloes, or jalap, may occasionally be added to the above mass.

Hemlock Pill.—Take any quantity of the inspissated juice of hemlock, and adding to it about a fifth part its weight of the powder of the dried leaves, form it into pills of the ordinary size.—The extract of hemlock may be taken from one grain to several drachms in the day. The best method, however, of using these pills, is to begin with one or two, and to increase the dose gradually, as far as the patient can bear them without any remarkable degree of stupor or giddiness.

Quicksilver or Mercurial Pill.—Take of purified quicksilver and honey, each half an ounce. Rub them together in a mortar, till the globules of mercury are perfectly extinguished; then add, of Castile soap two drachms; powdered liquorice, or crumb of bread, a sufficient quantity to give the mass a proper consistence for pills.—When stronger mercurial pills are wanted, the quantity of quicksilver may be doubled.—The dose of these pills different, according to the intention with which they are given. As an alterant, two or three may be taken daily. To raise a salivation, four or five will be necessary.—Equal parts of the above pill and powdered rhubarb made into a mass, with a sufficient quantity of simple syrup, will make a Mercurial purging Pill.

Pill of Muriated Quicksilver.—Dissolve fifteen grains of the corrosive sublimate of mercury in two drachms of the saturated solution of crude sal-ammoniac, and make it into a paste, in a glass mortar, with a sufficient quantity of the crumb of bread. This mass must be formed into one hundred and twenty pills.—This pill, which is the most agreeable form of exhibiting the sublimate, has been found efficacious, not only in curing the venereal disease, but also in killing and expelling WORMS, after other powerful medicines had failed.—For the venereal disease, four of these pills may be taken twice a-day, as an alterant three, and for worms two.

Alterative, or Plummer's Pill.—Take of calomel, and precipitated sulphur of antimony, each three drachms; extract of liquorice, two drachms. Rub the sulphur and mercury well together: afterwards add the extract, and, with a sufficient quantity of the mucilage of gum arabic, make them into pills.—This pill has been found a safe alterative in obstinate cutaneous disorders, and has completed a cure after salivation had failed. In venereal cases it has likewise produced excellent effects. Two or three pills of an ordinary size may be taken night and morning,

the patient keeping moderately warm, and drinking after each dose a draught of decoction of the woods, or of sarsaparilla.

Purging Pills.—Take of succotrine aloes, and Castile soap, each two drachms; of simple syrup, a sufficient quantity to make them into pills.—Four or five of these pills will generally prove a sufficient purge. For keeping the body gently open, one may be taken night and morning. They are reckoned both deobstruent and stomachic, and will be found to answer all the purposes of Dr. Anderson's pills, the principal ingredient of which is aloes.—Where aloetic purges are improper, the following pills may be used: Take extract of jalap, and vitriolated kali, of each two drachms; syrup of ginger, as much as will make them of a proper consistence for pills.—These pills may be taken in the same quantity as the above.

Pill for the Jaundice.—Take of Castile soap, succotrine aloes, and rhubarb, of each one drachm. Make them into pills with a sufficient quantity of syrup or mucilage.—These pills, as their title expresses, are chiefly intended for the jaundice, which, with the assistance of proper diet they will often cure. Five or six of them may be taken twice a day, more or less, as is necessary to keep the body open. It will be proper however, during their use, to interpose now and then a vomit of ipecacuanha or tartarised antimony.

Stomach Pill.—Take of extract of gentian, two drachms: powdered rhubarb and vitriolated kali, of each one drachm; oil of mint, thirty drops; simple syrup, a sufficient quantity.—Three or four of these pills may be taken twice a day, for invigorating the stomach, and keeping the body gently open.

Squill Pill.—Take powder of dried squills, a drachm and a half; gum ammoniac, and cardamon seeds, in powder, of each three drachms; simple syrup, a sufficient quantity.—In dropsical and asthmatic complaints, two or three of these pills may be taken twice a day, or oftener, if the stomach will bear them.

Strengthening Pill.—Take soft extract of the cinchona bark, and vitriolated iron, each a drachm, Make into pills.—In disorders arising from excessive debility, or relaxation of the solids, as the chlorosis, or green sickness, two of these pills may be taken three times a-day.

PLASTERS.

PLASTERS ought to be of a different consistence, according to the purposes for which they are intended. Such as are to be applied to the breasts or stomach ought to be soft and yielding, while those designed for the limbs should be firm and adhesive. It has been supposed that plasters might be impregnated with the virtues of different vegetables, by boiling the scent vegetable with the oil employed for the composition of the plaster; but this treatment does not communicate to the oils any valuable qualities. **CALCES** of lead boiled with oils, unite with them into a plaster of a proper consistence, which make the basis of several other plasters. In boiling these compositions, a quantity of hot water must be added from time to time, to prevent the plaster from burning or growing black. This however, should be done with care, lest it cause the matter to explode.

Litharge plaster formerly called Diachylon or Common Plaster.—

Take of common olive oil, six pints; litharge, reduced to a fine powder, two pounds and a half. Boil the litharge and oil together over a gentle fire, continually stirring them, and keeping always about half a gallon of water in the vessel; after they have boiled about three hours, a little of the plaster may be taken out and put into cold water, to try if it be of a proper consistence; when that is the case, the whole may be suffered to cool, and the water well pressed out of it with the hands.—This plaster is generally applied in slight wounds and excoriations of the skin. It keeps the part soft and warm, and defends it from the air, which is all that is necessary in such cases. Its principal use, however, is to serve as a basis for other plasters.

Adhesive Plaster.—Take of common plaster, half a pound; of Burgundy pitch, a quarter of a pound. Melt them together.—This plaster is principally used for keeping on other dressings.

Anodyne Plaster.—Melt an ounce of adhesive plaster, and, when it is cooling, mix with it a drachm of powdered opium, and the same quantity of camphor, previously rubbed up with a little oil.—This plaster generally gives ease in acute pains, especially of the nervous kind.

Blistering Plaster.—Take of Venice turpentine, six ounces; yellow wax, two ounces; Spanish flies in fine powder, three ounces; powdered mustard, one ounce. Melt the wax, and while it is warm, add to it the turpentine, taking care not to evaporate it by too much heat. After the turpentine and wax are sufficiently incorporated, sprinkle in the powders, continually stirring the mass till it be cold.—Though this plaster is made in a variety of ways, one seldom meets with it of a proper consistence. When compounded with oils and other greasy substances, its effects are blunted, and it is apt to run; while pitch and resin render it too hard and very inconvenient.—When the blistering plaster is not at hand, its place may be supplied by mixing with any soft ointment a sufficient quantity of powdered flies; or by forming them into a paste with flour and vinegar.

Gum Plaster.—Take of the common plaster, four pounds; gum ammoniac and galbanum, strained, of each half a pound. Melt them together, and add, of Venice turpentine, six ounces.—This plaster is used as a digestive, and likewise for discussing indolent tumors.

Mercurial Plaster.—Take of common plaster, one pound; of gum ammoniac, strained, half a pound. Melt them together, and, when cooling, add eight ounces of quicksilver, previously extinguished by triture, with three ounces of hog's lard.—This plaster is recommended in pains of the limbs arising from a venereal cause. Indurations of the glands, and other violent tumors, are likewise found sometimes to yield to it.

Stomach Plaster.—Take of gum plaster, half a pound; camphorated oil, an ounce and a half; black pepper, or capsicum, where it can be had, one ounce. Melt the plaster, and mix with it the oil; then sprinkle in the pepper, previously reduced to a fine powder.—An ounce or two of this plaster, spread upon soft leather, and applied to the region of the stomach, will be of service in flatulencies arising from hysteric and hypochondriac affections. A little of the expressed oil of mace, or a few drops of the essential oil of mint, may be rubbed upon it before it is applied.—This may supply the place of the Antihysteric Plaster.

Warm Plaster.—Take of gum plaster, one ounce; blistering plaster,

two drachms. Melt them together over a gentle fire.—This plaster is useful in the sciatica and other fixed pains of the rheumatic kind: it ought however to be worn for some time, and to be renewed at least once a week. If it is found to blister the part, which is sometimes the case, it must be made with a smaller proportion of the blistering plaster.

Wax Plaster.—Take of yellow wax, one pound; white rosin, half pound; mutton suet, three quarters of a pound. Melt them together. This is generally used instead of the Melilot Plaster: It is a proper application after blisters, and in other cases where a gentle digestive is necessary.

POWDERS.

This is one of the most simple forms in which medicine can be administered. Many medicinal substances, however, cannot be reduced into powder, and others are too disagreeable to be taken in this form. The lighter powders may be mixed in any agreeable thin liquor, as tea or water-gruel. The more ponderous will require a more consistent vehicle, as syrup, conserve, jelly, or honey.—Gums, and other substances, which are difficult to powder, should be pounded along with drier ones; but those which are too dry, especially aromatics, ought to be sprinkled during their pulverization with a few drops of any proper water.—Aromatic powders are to be prepared only in small quantities at a time, and kept in glass vessels closely stopped. Indeed no powders ought to be exposed to the air, or kept too long, otherwise their virtues will be in a great measure destroyed.

Astringent Powder.—Take of alum and catechu, each two drachms. Pound them together, and divide the whole into ten or twelve doses.—In an immoderate flow of the menses, and other hæmorrhages, one of these powders may be taken every hour, or every half hour, if the discharge be violent.

Powder of bole.—Take of bole amoniac, or French bole, two ounces; cinnamon, one ounce; tormentil root and gum arabic, of each six drachms, long pepper, one drachm. Let all these ingredients be reduced into powder.—This warm, glutinous astringent powder is given in fluxes, and other disorders where medicines of that class are necessary, in the dose of a scruple, or half a drachm. If a drachm of opium be added, it will make the **POWDER OF BOLE WITH OPIUM**, which is a medicine of considerable efficacy. It may be taken in the same quantity as the former, but not above twice or thrice a day.

Carminative powder.—Take of coriander-seed, half an ounce; ginger, one drachm; nutmegs, half a drachm; fine sugar, a drachm and a half. Reduce them into powder for twelve doses.—This powder is employed for expelling flatulencies arising from indigestion, particularly those to which hysteric and hypochondriac persons are so liable. It may likewise be given in small quantities to children in their food, when troubled with gripes.

Diuretic Powder.—Take of gum arabic, four ounces; purified nitre, one ounce. Pound them together, and divide the whole into twenty-four doses.—During the first stage of the venereal disease, one of these cooling powders may be taken three times a day, with considerable advantage.

Laxative Aromatic Powder.—Take of the best Turkey rhubarb

cinnamon, and fine sugar, each two drachms. Let the ingredients be pounded, and afterwards mixed well together.—When flatulency is accompanied with costiveness, a tea-spoonful of this powder may be taken once or twice a-day, according to circumstances.

Saline Laxative Powder.—Take of tartarised kali, and cream of tar tar, each one drachm; purified nitre, half a drachm. Make them into powder.—In fevers, and other inflammatory disorders, where it is necessary to keep the body gently open, one of these cooling laxative powders may be taken in a little gruel, and repeated occasionally.

Chalybeate Powder.—Take filings of iron, and loaf-sugar, of each two ounces; ginger, two drachms. Pound them together.—In obstructions of the menses, and other cases where steel is proper, a tea-spoonful of this powder may be taken twice a-day, and washed down with a little wine or water.

Sudorific Powder, or Compound Powder of Ipecacuanha.—Take purified nitre and vitriolated kali, of each half an ounce; opium and ipecacuanha, of each one drachm. Mix the ingredients, and reduce them to a fine powder.—This is generally known by the name of Dover's Powder. It is a powerful sudorific. In obstinate rheumatisms, and other cases where it is necessary to excite a copious sweat, this powder may be administered in the dose of a scruple or half a drachm. Some patients will require two scruples. It ought to be accompanied with the plentiful use of some warm diluting liquor.

Worm-powders.—Take of tin reduced into a fine powder, an ounce; quicksilver with sulphur, two drachms. Mix them well together, and divide the whole into six doses.—One of these powders may be taken in a little syrup, honey, or treacle, twice a-day. After they have been used, the following anthelmintic purge may be proper.

Purging Worm-powder.—Take of powdered rhubarb, a scruple, scammony and calomel, of each five grains. Rub them together in a mortar for one dose. This is enough for an adult.—For children the above doses must be lessened according to their age, in the proportions mentioned in the introduction to the Appendix.—If the powder of tin be given alone, its dose may be considerably increased. The late Dr. Alston gave it to the amount of two ounces in three days, and says, when thus administered, that it proved an egregious anthelmintic. He purged his patients both before they took the powder and afterwards.

Powder of the Root of the Male-fern, for the Tape-worm.—Early in the morning the patient is to take in any liquid two or three drachms according to his age and constitution, of the root of the male-fern reduced into a fine powder. About two hours afterwards, he is to take of calomel and resin of scammony, each ten grains; gum gamboge, six grains. These ingredients must be finely powdered, and given in a little syrup, honey, treacle, or any thing that is most agreeable to the patient. He is then to walk gently about, now and then drinking a dish of weak green tea, till the worm is passed. If the powder of the fern produces nausea, or sickness, it may be removed by sucking the juice of an orange or lemon. This medicine, which had been long kept a secret abroad for the cure of the tapeworm, was some time ago purchased by the French King, and made public for the benefit of mankind. Not having had an opportunity of trying it. I can say nothing from experience concerning

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its efficacy. It seems, however, from its ingredients, to be an active medicine, and ought to be taken with care. The dose here prescribed is sufficient for the strongest patient; it must, therefore, be reduced according to the age and constitution.—N. B. The Editor has seldom known any person who could bear to take more than half the quantity of calomel, scammony, &c. above mentioned, for one dose.

SYRUP.

SYRUPS were some time ago looked upon as medicines of considerable value. They are at present, however, regarded chiefly as vehicles for medicines of greater efficacy, and are used for sweetening draughts, juleps, or mixtures; and for reducing the lighter powders into boluses, pills, and electuaries. As all these purposes may be answered by the simple syrup alone, there is little occasion for any other; especially as they are seldom found but in a state of fermentation, and as the dose of any medicine given in this form is very uncertain. Persons who serve the public must keep whatever their customers call for; but to the private practitioner nine-tenths of the syrups usually kept in the shops are unnecessary.

Syrup of Manna.—Take of manna (the best), and double-refined sugar, each one pound; senna, half an ounce; boiling water, a pound (i. e. a pint.) Macerate the senna in the water, in a covered vessel, for twelve hours; then with the strained liquor mix the manna and the sugar, so that they may be dissolved.—This syrup is a mild laxative, and may be given to infants in doses of a tea-spoonful or two from time to time according to its effect: children of larger growth, and persons of a delicate constitution, for whom this syrup is well adapted, may take it in larger doses.

Simple Syrup: Is made by dissolving in water, either with or without heat, about double its weight of fine sugar.—If twenty-five drops or tincture of opium be added to an ounce of the simple syrup, it will supply the place of diacodium, or the syrup of white poppies, and will be found a more safe and certain medicine.—The lubricating virtues of the syrup of marshmallows may likewise be supplied, by adding to the common syrup a sufficient quantity of mucilage of gum arabic.—Those who choose to preserve the juice of lemons in form of syrup, may dissolve in it, by the heat of a warm bath, nearly double its weight of fine sugar. The juice ought to be previously strained, and suffered to stand till it settles.—The syrup of ginger is sometimes of use as a warm vehicle for giving medicine to persons afflicted with flatulency. It may be made by infusing two ounces of bruised ginger in two pints of boiling water for twenty-four hours. After the liquor has been strained, and has stood to settle for some time, it may be poured off, and a little more than double its weight of fine powdered sugar dissolved in it.

TINCTURES, ELIXIRS, &c.

RECTIFIED spirit is the direct menstruum of the resins and essential oils of vegetables, and totally extracts these active principles from sundry substances, which yield them to water, either not at all, or only in part. It dissolves likewise those parts of animal substances in which their peculiar smells and tastes reside. Hence the tinctures prepared with rectified spirits form an useful and elegant class of medicines, possessing many of the most essential virtues of simples, without being clogged

with their inert or useless parts. Water, however, being the proper menstruum of the gummy, saline, and saccharine parts of medicinal substances, it will be necessary, in the preparation of several tinctures, to make use of a weak spirit, or a composition of rectified spirit and water.

Aromatic Tincture.—Infuse two ounces of Jamaica pepper in two pints of brandy, without heat, for a few days; then strain off the tincture.—This simple tincture will sufficiently answer all the intentions of the more costly preparations of this kind. It is rather too hot to be taken by itself; but it is very proper for mixing with such medicines as might otherwise prove too cold for the stomach.

Compound Tincture of the Cinchona.—Take of Peruvian bark, two ounces; Seville orange-peel and cinnamon, of each half an ounce. Let the bark be powdered, and the other ingredients bruised; then infuse the whole in a pint and a half of brandy, for five or six days, in a close vessel; afterwards strain off the tincture.—This tincture is not only beneficial in intermitting fevers, but also in the slow, nervous, and putrid kinds, especially towards their decline.—The dose is from one drachm to three or four, every fifth or sixth hour. It may be given in any suitable liquor, and occasionally sharpened with a few drops of the vitriolic acid.

Volatile Tincture of Asafœtida.—Infuse two ounces of asafœtida in one pint of compound spirit of ammonia, for eight days, in a close bottle, frequently shaking it; then strain the tincture.—This medicine is beneficial in hysteric disorders, especially when attended with lowness of spirits and faintings. A tea-spoonful of it may be taken in a glass of wine, or a cupful of pennyroyal tea.

Tincture of Fox-Glove.—Take of the dried leaves of fox-glove, one ounce; spirit of wine, eight ounces. Digest for seven days, and strain through paper.—This tincture is a very powerful medicine, and contains the virtues of the fox-glove, easily manageable, under the direction of persons possessing medical skill and experience.—It has been said by some, that it is almost a specific in scarlet fever; but it has been chiefly used as a sedative, to diminish the force of the circulation of the blood in hæmoptysis, and often with remarkable success. It has been also said to cure phthisis pulmonalis. It has, doubtless, been of much service in some cases of that nature; but subsequent experience has not confirmed the hopes that were excited by its first trials in consumptive disorders. Like every other form in which the fox-glove is given, it ought to be exhibited in very small doses at first, such as ten to twenty drops to adults and very cautiously increased, in some cases, to nearly double that number. If, previous to the use of the fox-glove, there is any pain in the chest, or an hæmoptysis; if the pulse is hard, the respiration difficult, and the patient not advanced in life, venesection will be necessary. A blister should be applied to the side, between the shoulders, or over the sternum, in the course of the mediastinum, and the bowels gently evacuated by some of the neutral salts; for they retard the circulation, and diminish the irritability of the heart, by their action on the stomach. These being premised, Dr. Rand recommends the tincture of fox-glove to be administered to consumptive patients in doses of twelve drops three or four times a-day, increasing each dose one drop, till the number of pulsations of the artery is diminished to fifty or sixty, and continued at that number till the disease is removed. Should the medicine have a

very sudden effect in depressing the circulation, and inducing an intermission of the pulse, sickness at stomach, with languor and faintness; its use must be immediately suspended, lest sudden death ensue. The judicious physician above mentioned very properly insists that the patient should be seen by his medical attendant at least every day, as few persons are so conversant with the state of the pulse and respiration as to enable them to judge of the propriety of continuing or suspending the use of this herculean medicine.

Tincture of Hops.—Take of good fresh hops, half an ounce; spirit of wine, ten ounces; digest for seven days, and strain. The dose from forty to a hundred drops, to adults; to younger persons it must be given in diminished doses, according to the proportions directed in p. 416, 417.—Hops are one of the most agreeable of the strong bitters; but they have been rarely till of late employed for any medicinal purposes: yet it has been known for many years, that a pillow stuffed with hops, or the odour of hops hung in a bed, induced sleep after opium had failed; but although hops are a narcotic like opium, unlike the latter it seems to have rather a laxative effect. The hop has recently been recommended by men of great medical experience, and is said to have succeeded in such cases as required a light, agreeable bitter, combined with an anodyne quality. In loss of appetite and restless nights; in various cases of dyspepsia attended with pain and flatulency of the stomach and bowels; in painful cases of gout, gravel, stone, or biliary concretions; in severe pains of child-bed women, and other cases where opium could not be exhibited in the usual forms without producing violent head-ach or other very troublesome symptoms; here, says Dr. Fothergill, a strong infusion of the hop, pursued freely both internally and externally, has seldom failed to procure a calm, tranquil sleep.—The best preparation is said to be the tincture. The ingenious Mr. Freake has also prepared an extract of hops, which has been exhibited in pills twice a-day along with draughts containing the tincture, with considerable success, in gouty affections.

Volatile Tincture of Gum Guaiacum.—Take of gum guaiacum, four ounces; volatile aromatic spirit, a pint. Infuse without heat, in a vessel well stopped, for a few days: then strain off the tincture.—In rheumatic complaints, a tea-spoonful of this tincture may be taken in a cup of the infusion of water trefoil, twice or thrice a-day.—A very good tincture of guaiacum, for domestic use, may be made by infusing two or three ounces of the gum in a bottle of rum or brandy.

Tincture of Black Hellebore.—Infuse two ounces of the roots of black hellebore, bruised, in a pint of proof spirit, for seven or eight days; then filter the tincture through paper. A scruple of cochineal may be infused along with the roots, to give the tincture a colour.—In obstructions of the menses, a tea-spoonful of this tincture may be taken in a cup of camomile or pennyroyal-tea twice a-day.

Tincture of Gum Kino.—Digest two ounces of gum kino in a pint and a half of brandy, for eight days; afterwards strain it for use.—This tincture, though not generally known, is a good astringent medicine. With this view, an ounce, or more, of it may be taken three or four times a day.

Tincture of Myrrh and Aloes.—Take of gum myrrh an ounce and a half; hepatic aloes, one ounce. Let them be reduced to a powder, and

infused in two pints of rectified spirits, for six days, in a gentle heat; then strain the tincture.—This is principally used by surgeons for cleansing foul ulcers, and restraining the progress of gangrenes. It is also, by some, recommended as a proper application to green wounds.

Tincture of Opium, or Liquid Laudanum.—Take of crude opium, two ounces; spirituous aromatic water and mountain wine, of each ten ounces. Dissolve the opium, sliced, in the wine, with a gentle heat, frequently stirring it; afterwards add the spirit, and strain off the tincture. As twenty-five drops of this tincture contain about a grain of opium, the common dose may be from twenty to thirty drops.

Tincture of Hiera Picra.—Take of succotrine aloes in powder, one ounce; Virginian snake-root and ginger, of each two drachms. Infuse in a pint of mountain wine, and half a pint of brandy, for a week, frequently shaking the bottle, then strain off the tincture.—This is a safe and useful purge for persons of a languid and phlegmatic habit; but is thought to have better effects, taken in small doses as a laxative.—The dose as a purge, is from one to two ounces.

Compound Tincture of Senna.—Take of senna, one ounce; jalap, coriander seeds, and cream of tartar, of each half an ounce. Infuse them in a pint and a half of French brandy for a week; then strain the tincture, and add to it four ounces of fine sugar.—This is an agreeable purge, and answers all the purposes of the ELIXIR SALUTIS, and of DAFFY'S ELIXIR.—The dose is from one to two or three ounces.

Tincture of Spanish Flies.—Take of Spanish flies, reduced to a fine powder, two ounces; spirit of wine, one pint. Infuse for two or three days; then strain off the tincture.—This is intended as an acrid stimulant for external use. Parts affected with the palsy or chronic rheumatism may be frequently rubbed with it.

Tincture of the Balsam of Tolu.—Take of the balsam of Tolu, an ounce and a half; rectified spirit of wine, a pint. Infuse in a gentle heat until the balsam is dissolved; then strain the tincture.—This tincture possesses all the virtues of the balsam. In coughs, and other complaints of the breast, a tea-spoonful or two of it may be taken on a bit of loaf sugar. But the best way of using it is in syrup. An ounce of the tincture, properly mixed with two pounds of simple syrup, will make what is commonly called the BALSAMIC SYRUP.

Tincture of Rhubarb.—Take of rhubarb, two ounces and a half; lesser cardamom seeds, half an ounce; brandy, two pints. Digest for a week, and strain the tincture.—Those who choose to have a vinous tincture of rhubarb may infuse the above ingredients in a bottle of Lisbon wine, adding to it about two ounces of proof spirits.—If half an ounce of gentian root and a drachm of Virginian snake-root be added to the above ingredients, it will make the bitter tincture of rhubarb.—All these tinctures are designed as stomachics and corroborants as well as purgatives. In weakness of the stomach, indigestion, laxity of the intestines, fluxes, colicky, and such like complaints, they are frequently of great service. The dose is from half a spoonful to three or four spoonfuls or more, according to the circumstances of the patient, and the purposes it is intended to answer.

Tincture of Opium Camphorated, or Paregoric Elixir.—Take of flowers of benzoin, half an ounce; opium, two drachms. Infuse in one

pound of the volatile aromatic spirit for four or five days, frequently shaking the bottle; afterwards strain the elixir.—This is an agreeable and safe way of administering opium. It eases pain, allays tickling roughs, relieves difficult breathings, and is useful in many disorders of children, particularly the whooping cough.—The dose to an adult is from fifty to a hundred drops.

Elixir of Aloes and rhubarb.—Take of rhubarb cut small, ten drachms; succotrine aloes, in powder, six drachms; lesser cardamom seeds, half an ounce: French brandy, half a pint. Infuse for two or three days, then strain the elixir.—This useful stomachic purge may be taken from one ounce to an ounce and a half.

Stomachic Elixir.—Take of gentian root, two ounces; Curacao oranges, one ounce; Virginian snake-root, half an ounce. Let the ingredients be bruised, and infused for two or three days in two pints of French brandy; afterwards strain out the elixir.—This is an excellent stomachic bitter. In flatulencies, indigestion, want of appetite, and such like complaints, a small glass of it may be taken twice a-day. It likewise relieves the gout in the stomach, when taken in a large dose.

Acid Elixir of Vitriol.—Take of the aromatic tincture, one pint; vitriolic acid, three ounces. Mix them gradually, and after the fæces have subsided, filter the elixir through paper in a glass funnel.—This is one of the best medicines which I know for hysteric and hypochondriac patients, afflicted with flatulencies arising from relaxation or debility of the stomach and intestines. It will succeed where the most celebrated stomachic bitters have no effect. The dose is from ten to forty drops, in a glass of wine or water, or a cup of any bitter infusion, twice or thrice a-day. It should be taken when the stomach is most empty.

Camphorated Spirit of Wine.—Dissolve an ounce of camphor in a pint of rectified spirits.—This solution is chiefly employed as an embrocation in bruises, palsies, the chronic rheumatism, the rickets, and for preventing gangrenes.—The above quantity of camphor, dissolved in half a pound of the volatile aromatic spirit, makes WARD'S ESSENCE.

Water of Acetated Ammonia, or Spirit of Mindererus.—Take of prepared ammonia, any quantity. Pour on it gradually distilled vinegar, till the effervescence ceases.—This medicine is useful in promoting a discharge both by the skin and urinary passage. It is also a good external application in strains and bruises.—When intended to raise a sweat, half an ounce of it in a cup of warm gruel may be given to the patient in bed every hour till it has the desired effect.

Tincture of Wormwood.—Take of the flowering tops of wormwood properly dried, four ounces; rectified spirit of wine two pounds: macerate for two days; then press out the spirit, and pour it upon two ounces of wormwood. Macerate again for four days; then press the tincture through a cloth, and afterwards strain it through paper. This preparation may be considered as containing the whole virtues of a plant that was highly extolled by the illustrious Boerhaave.—In the tincture of wormwood we have one of the strongest vegetable bitters. It is sometimes used as an anthelmintic, and still more frequently in stomach ailments, but to most people it is a very disagreeable medicine.

VINEGARS.

VINEGAR is an acid produced from vinous liquors by a second fermentation. It is an useful medicine both in inflammatory and putrid disorders. Its effects are, to cool the blood, quench thirst, counteract a tendency to putrefaction, and allay inordinate motions of the system. It likewise promotes the natural secretions, and in some cases excites a copious sweat, where the warm medicines, called alexipharmic, tend rather to prevent that salutary evacuation. Weakness, faintings, vomitings, and other hysteric affections, are often relieved by vinegar applied to the mouth and nose, or received into the stomach. It is of excellent use, also, in correcting many poisonous substances when taken into the stomach; and in promoting their expulsion by the different emunctories, when received into the blood. Vinegar is not only an useful medicine, but serves likewise to extract, in tolerable perfection, the virtues of several other medicinal substances. Most of the odoriferous flowers impart to it their fragrance, together with a beautiful purplish or red colour. It also assists, or coincides with the intention of squills, garlic, gum ammoniac, and several other valuable medicines. These effects, however, are not to be expected from every thing that is sold under the name of vinegar, but from such as is sound and well prepared. The best vinegars are those prepared from French wines. It is necessary for some purposes that the vinegar be distilled; but as this operation requires a particular chemical apparatus, we shall not insert it.

Vinegar of Litharge.—Take of litharge, half a pound; strong vinegar two pints. Infuse them together in a moderate heat for three days, frequently shaking the vessel; then filter the liquor for use.—This medicine is little used, from a general notion of its being dangerous. There is reason, however, to believe that the preparations of lead with vinegar are possessed of some valuable properties, and that they may be used in many cases with safety and success.—A preparation of a similar nature with the above has of late been extolled by Goulard, a French surgeon as a safe and extensively useful medicine, which he calls the EXTRACT OF SATURN, and orders to be made in the following manner; Take of litharge, one pound; vinegar made of French wine, two pints. Put them together in a glazed earthen pipkin, and let them boil, or rather simmer, for an hour, or an hour and a quarter, taking care to stir them all the while with a wooden spatula. After the whole has stood to settle pour off the liquor which is upon the top into bottles for use. With this extract Goulard makes his VEGETO-MINERAL WATER (see COLLYRIUM OF LEAD), which he recommends in a great variety of external disorders, as inflammations, burns, bruises, sprains, ulcers, &c. He likewise prepares with it a number of other forms of medicine, as poultices, plasters, ointments, powders, &c.

Vinegar of Roses.—Take of red roses, half a pound; strong vinegar, half a gallon. Infuse in a close vessel for several weeks, in a gentle heat; and then strain off the liquor. This is principally used as an embrocation for head-achs, &c.

Vinegar of Squills.—Take of dried squills, two ounces; distilled vinegar, two pints. Infuse for ten days or a fortnight in a gentle degree of heat, afterwards strain off the liquor, and add to it about a twelfth part

its quantity of proof spirit.—This medicine has good effects in disorders of the breast occasioned by a load of viscid phlegm. It is also of use in hydropic cases for promoting a discharge of urine.—The dose is from two drachms to two ounces, according to the intention for which it is given. When intended to act as a vomit, the dose ought to be large. In other cases, it must not only be exhibited in small doses, but also mixed with cinnamon-water, or some other agreeable aromatic liquor, to prevent the nausea it might otherwise occasion.

WATERS BY INFUSION, &c.

LIME WATER.—Pour two gallons of water gradually upon a pound of fresh-burnt quicklime, and, when the ebullition ceases, stir them well together: then suffer the whole to stand at rest, that the lime may settle, and afterwards filter the liquor through paper, which is to be kept in vessels closely stopt. The lime-water from calcined oyster-shells is prepared in the same manner. Lime-water is principally used for the gravel; in which case from a pint or two or more of it may be drank daily. Externally it is used for washing foul ulcers, and removing the itch, and other diseases of the skin.

Compound Lime Water.—Take shavings of guaiacum wood, half a pound; liquorice root, one ounce; sassafras bark, half an ounce; coriander seeds, three drachms; simple lime-water, six pints. Infuse without heat for two days, and then strain off the liquor.—In the same manner may lime-water be impregnated with the virtues of other vegetable substances. Such impregnation not only renders the water more agreeable to the palate, but also a more efficacious medicine, especially in cutaneous disorders and foulness of the blood and juices.—It may be taken in the same quantity as the simple water.

Watery Solution of Muriated Quicksilver.—Dissolve eight grains of the muriated quicksilver in a pint of cinnamon-water.—If a stronger solution be wanted, a double or triple quantity of sublimate may be used.—The principal intention of this is to cleanse foul ulcers and consume proud flesh.

Styptic Water.—Take of blue vitriol and alum, each an ounce and a half; water, one pint. Boil them until the salts are dissolved; then filter the liquor, and add to it a drachm of the oil of vitriol.—This water is used for stopping a bleeding at the nose, and other hæmorrhages; for which purpose cloths or dossils dipt in it must be applied to the part.

Tar Water.—Pour a gallon of water on two pounds of Norway tar, and stir them together with a wooden rod: after they have stood to settle for two days, pour off the water for use.—Though tar-water falls greatly short of the character which has been given of it, yet it possesses some medicinal virtues. It sensibly raises the pulse, increases the secretions, and sometimes opens the body, or occasions vomiting.—A pint of it may be drank daily, or more, if the stomach can bear it. It is generally ordered to be taken on an empty stomach, viz. four ounces morning and evening, and the same quantity about two hours after breakfast and dinner.

SIMPLE DISTILLED WATERS.

A GREAT number of distilled waters were formerly kept in the

shops, and are still retained in some Dispensatories. But we consider them chiefly in the light of grateful diluents, suitable vehicles for medicines of greater efficacy, or for rendering disgusting ones more agreeable to the palate and stomach. We shall therefore insert only a few of those which are best adapted to these intentions. The management of a still being now generally understood, it is needless to spend time in giving directions for that purpose.

Cinnamon Water.—Steep one pound of cinnamon bark, bruised, in a gallon and a half of water, and one pint of brandy, for two days; and then distil off one gallon.—This is an agreeable aromatic water, possessing in a high degree the fragrance and cordial virtues of the spice.

Pennyroyal Water.—Take of pennyroyal leaves, dried, a pound and a half: water, from a gallon and a half to two gallons. Draw off by distillation one gallon.—This water possesses, in a considerable degree, the smell, taste, and virtues of the plant. It is given in mixtures and juleps to hysteric patients.—An infusion of the herb in boiling water answers nearly the same purposes.

Peppermint Water.—This is made in the same manner as the preceding.

Spearmint Water.—This may also be prepared in the same way as the pennyroyal water.—Both these are useful stomachic waters, and will sometimes relieve vomiting, especially when it proceeds from indigestion, or cold viscid phlegm. They are likewise useful in some colicky complaint, the gout in the stomach, &c., particularly the peppermint water.—An infusion of the fresh plant is frequently found to have the same effects as the distilled water.

Rose Water.—Take of roses, fresh gathered, six pound; water, two gallons. Distil off one gallon.—This water is principally valued on account of its fine flavour.

Jamaica Pepper Water.—Take of Jamaica pepper, half a pound; water, a gallon and a half. Distil off one gallon.—This is a very elegant distilled water, and may in most cases supply the place of the more costly spice waters.

SPIRITUOUS DISTILLED WATERS.

Spirituous Cinnamon Water.—Take cinnamon bark, one pound; proof spirit, and common water, of each one gallon. Steep the cinnamon in the liquor for two days; then distil off one gallon.

Spirituous Jamaica Pepper Water.—Take of Jamaica pepper, half a pound; proof spirit, three gallons; water, two gallons. Distil off three gallons.—This is a sufficiently agreeable cordial, and may supply the place of the Aromatic Water.

WHEYS.

ALUM WHEY.—Boil two drachms of powdered alum in a pint of milk till it is curdled; then strain out the whey.—This whey is beneficial in an immoderate flow of the menses, and in a diabetes or excessive discharge of urine.—The dose is two, three, or four ounces, according as the stomach will bear it, three times a-day. If it should occasion vomiting, it may be diluted.

APPENDIX.

Mustard Whey.—Take milk and water, of each a pint; bruised mustard seed, an ounce and a half. Boil them together till the curd is perfectly separated; afterwards strain the whey through a cloth. —This is the most elegant, and by no means the least efficacious, method of exhibiting mustard. It warms and invigorates the habit, and promotes the different secretions. Hence, in the low state of nervous fevers, it will often supply the place of wine. It is also of use in the chronic rheumatism, palsy, dropsy, &c. The addition of a little sugar will render it more agreeable. The dose is an ordinary tea-cupful four or five times a day.

Antiscorbutic Whey.—This whey is made by boiling half a pint of the antiscorbutic juices in a quart of cow's milk. More benefit, however, is to be expected from eating the plants than from their expressed juices.—The antiscorbutic plants are bitter oranges, brooklime, garden scurvy-grass, and water cresses.—A number of other wheys may be prepared nearly in the same manner, as orange whey, cream of tartar whey, &c. These are cooling pleasant drinks in fevers, and may be rendered cordial, when necessary, by the addition of wine.

WINES.

THE effects of wine are, to raise the pulse, promote perspiration, warm the habit, and exhilarate the spirits. The red wines, besides these effects have an astringent quality, by which they strengthen the tone of the stomach and intestines, and by this means prove serviceable in restraining immoderate secretions. The thin sharp wines have a different tendency; they pass off freely by the different emunctories, and gently open the body. The effects of the full-bodied wines are, however, much more durable than those of the thinner.

All sweet wines contain glutinous substance, and do not pass off freely. Hence they will heat the body more than an equal quantity of any other wine, though it should contain full as much spirit. From the obvious qualities of wine, it must appear to be an excellent cordial medicine. Indeed, to say the truth, it is worth all the rest put together. But to answer this character, it must be sound and good. No benefit is to be expected from the common trash that is often sold by the name of wine, without possessing one drop of the juice of the grape. Perhaps no medicine is more rarely obtained genuine than wine. Wine is not only used as a medicine, but is also employed as a menstruum for extracting the virtues of other medicinal substances; for which it is not ill adapted, being a compound of water, inflammable spirit, and acid; by which means it is enabled to act upon vegetable or animal substances, and also to dissolve some bodies of the metallic kind, so as to impregnate itself with their virtues, as steel, antimony, &c.

Anthelmintic Wine.—Take of rhubarb, half an ounce: worm-seed, an ounce. Bruise them, and infuse without heat in two pints of red port wine for a few days, then strain off the wine.—As the stomachs of persons afflicted with worms are always debilitated, red wine alone will often prove serviceable: it must however, have still better effects when joined with bitter and purgative ingredients, as in the above form. A glass of this wine may be taken twice or thrice a day.

Antimonial Wine.—Take a glass of antimony, reduced to a fine powder, half an ounce; Lisbon wine, twelve ounces. Digest, without heat, for twelve days, now and then shaking the bottle; afterwards filter the wine through paper.—The dose of this wine varies according to the intention. As an alterative and diaphoretic, it may be taken from ten to fifty or sixty drops. In a large dose it generally proves cathartic, or excites vomiting. Five to ten drops prove an emetic to children in the first month; and from ten to twenty-five, to children from three months to two years of age.

Bitter Wine.—Take of gentian root, yellow rind of lemon-peel, fresh, each one ounce; long pepper, two drachms; mountain wine, two pints. Infuse without heat for a week, and strain out the wine for use.—In complaints arising from weakness of the stomach, or indigestion, a glass of this wine may be taken an hour before dinner and supper.

Ipecacuanha Wine.—Take of ipecacuanha, in powder, one ounce; mountain wine, a pint. Infuse for three or four days; then filter the tincture.—This is a safe vomit, and answers extremely well for such persons as cannot swallow the powder, or whose stomachs are too irritable to bear it.—The dose is from one ounce to an ounce and a half. The dose for children, one, two, or three tea-spoonfuls, according to the age.

Chalybeate, or Wine of Iron.—Take filings of iron, two ounces; cinamon and mace, of each two drachms; Rhenish wine, two pints. Infuse for three or four weeks, frequently shaking the bottle; then pass the wine through a filter.—In obstructions of the menses, this preparation of iron may be taken, in the dose of half a wine-glass twice or thrice a-day. The medicine would probably be as good if made with Lisbon wine, sharpened with half an ounce of the cream of tartar, or a small quantity of the diluted vitriolic acid.

Stomach Wine.—Take of cinchona bark, grossly powdered, an ounce; cardamon seeds, and orange-peel, bruised, of each two drachms. Infuse in a bottle of white port or Lisbon wine for five or six days; then strain off the wine.—This wine is not only of service in debility of the stomach and intestines, but may also be taken as a preventive by persons liable to the intermittent fever, or who reside in places where this disease prevails. It will be of use likewise to those who recover slowly after fevers of any kind, as it assists digestion, and helps to restore the tone and vigour of the system.—A glass of it may be taken two or three times a-day.

A GLOSSARY.

ALTHOUGH terms of art have been sedulously avoided in the composition of this work, and in the various additions that we have subjoined, it is impossible entirely to banish technical phrases when writing on medicine; and as several persons expressed their opinion that a Glossary would render the book more generally intelligible, the following concise explanation of the few terms of art that occur is added, in compliance with their sentiments, and to fulfil the original intention of this treatise, by rendering it intelligible and useful to all ranks and classes of the community.

Abdomen. The belly.

Abscess. A tumor or swelling in the body, in which collected matter degenerates into pus.

Absorbents. Glands, or vessels, that convey the nourishment from the intestines, and the secreted fluids from the various cavities, into the mass of blood.

Absorbents. Medicines that ease the asperity of pungent humours, or dry away superfluous moisture in the body.

Acescent. Sour; sharp; tending to sourness.

Acrimony. Corrosive sharpness.

Acute. A disease, the symptoms of which are violent, and tend to a speedy termination, is called acute.

Adult. Of mature age.

Adust. Dry, warm.

Alvine, or Alvus. Of or relating to the lower cavity of the belly.

Anasarca. A species of dropsy from a serous humour spread between the skin and flesh, or rather a general accumulation of lymph in the cellular system.

Anodyne. A medicine that relieves pain.

Anorexia. That disorder in the stomach which creates a loathing and want of appetite.

Anthelmintic. A medicine to destroy worms.

Antiemetics. Medicines which stop vomiting.

Antiseptic. Preventive of putrefaction.

Antispasmodic. Whatever tends to prevent or remove spasm.

Aperient. Opening; gently purgative.

Aphthæ. Small whitish ulcers or inflammatory exudations appearing in the mouth.

Arthritic. Gouty; painful affections of the joints.

Ascites. Dropsy of the belly.

Astriction. A tightening or lessening.

Atrabiliary, or Atrabiliarian. An epithet commonly applied to people of a certain temperament, marked by a dark complexion, black hair, spare habit, &c., which the ancients supposed to arise from atra-bilis, or the black bile.

- Atrophy.** A species of consumption, when the body or some member of it is not nourished, but decays and wastes away gradually.
- Attenuant.** Such medicines as open the pores of the body, and render more fluid thick and glutinous humours.
- Bile, or Gall.** A fluid which is secreted by the liver into the gall-bladder, and from thence passes into the intestines, in order to promote digestion.
- Bronchotomy.** That operation which opens the wind-pipe by incision, to prevent suffocation.
- Bronchia.** The branches of the wind-pipe dispersed through the lungs.
- Bubo.** A tumor with inflammation in the groin.
- Cacochymy.** An unhealthy state of the body.
- Capillary Vessels.** The smallest branches of the veins and arteries.
- Caries.** A rottenness of the bone.
- Cathartics.** Purges.
- Chronic.** A disease whose progress is slow, in opposition to acute.
- Chyle.** A milky fluid separated from the aliment in the intestines, and conveyed by the absorbents into the blood, to supply the waste of the animal body.
- Circulation.** The motion of the blood, which is driven by the heart through the arteries, and returns by the veins.
- Colliquative Evacuations.** Dangerous fluxes with profuse clammy sweats.
- Comatose.** Sleepy.
- Constipation.** A constriction, or binding together.
- Conglobate Gland.** A simple gland.
- Conglomerate.** A compound gland.
- Contagion.** Infectious matter.
- Crisis.** A certain period in the progress of a disease, from whence a decided alteration, either for the better or the worse, takes place.
- Critical.** Decisive, or important.
- Critical Days.** The fourth, fifth, seventh, ninth, eleventh, thirteenth, fourteenth, seventeenth, and twenty-first, are by some authors denominated critical days, because febrile complaints have been observed to take a decisive change in these periods.
- Cruciform.** In botany, a plant having a flower consisting of four petals disposed in the form of a cross.
- Cucurbitaceous.** In botany, a species of gourd.
- Cutis, or Cuticle.** The skin.
- Cutaneous.** Of or belonging to the skin.
- Debility.** Weakness; feebleness; decay of strength.
- Delirium.** A temporary derangement of the mental faculties.
- Deleterious.** Deadly; destructive.
- Desiccative.** Drying; tending to dry.
- Diaphoretic.** Heating; exciting perspiration.
- Diaphragm.** A membrane separating the cavity of the chest from that of the belly.
- Diarrhœa.** A flux, or looseness of the belly.
- Diuretic.** A medicine that promotes the secretion of urine.
- Drastic.** Is applied to such purgative medicines as are violent or harsh in their operation.
- Dyspepsia.** A difficulty of digestion, or rather a depraved one; as

- when what is digested becomes acid, or possessed of other morbid qualities.
- Dyspnœa.** A difficulty in breathing.
- Dysuria, or Dysury.** A difficulty or heat in voiding urine.
- Eccoprotics.** Such medicines as gently purge the body.
- Efflorescence.** A spot, or eruptive appearance.
- Emmenagogue.** Medicines which excite the menstrual discharge.
- Emollient.** Softening.
- Empyreumatic.** A smell resembling that of burnt substances.
- Endemic.** A disease peculiar to a certain district of country.
- Enema, Clyster, or Lavement,** are equivalent with each other, and signify any liquid medicine injected into the anus.
- Epidemic.** A disease generally infectious.
- Errhine.** Medicines to snuff up the nose, and that, by causing sneezing, purge the head.
- Exacerbation.** The increase of any disease.
- Exanthemata.** Certain wheals or breakings out on the body; efflorescences, or pustules.
- Fæces. Excrements.**
- Flatulent.** Producing wind.
- Fœtid.** Emitting an offensive smell.
- Fœtus.** The child before birth, or when born before the proper period, is thus termed.
- Formula.** A prescription
- Funus.** Proud flesh.
- Gangrene.** Mortification in its first beginning; caused by a stoppage of the circulation, followed by putrefaction.
- Gestation.** The time of a woman's going with child.
- Glottis.** Is that chink of the larynx that lies at the root of the tongue.
- Gonorrhœa.** A morbid running of venereal virus from the privities.
- Gummata.** } Venereal excrescences.
- Ganglia.** }
- Gymnastic.** Exercise taken with a view to preserve or restore health. The ancient physicians reckoned this an important branch of medicine.
- Hæmoptoe.** } A spitting of blood from the lungs.
- Hæmoptysis.** }
- Hæmorrhoids.** The piles.
- Hæmorrhage.** Discharge of blood.
- Hectic Fever.** A slow consuming fever, generally attending a bad habit of body, or some incurable and deep-rooted disease.
- Herculean.** Powerful; of the greatest force.
- Hypochondriacism.** Low spirits.
- Hypochondriac Viscera.** The liver, spleen, &c.; so termed from their situation in the hypochondriac, or upper and lateral parts of the belly.
- Ichor.** Thin bad matter.
- Imposthume.** A collection of purulent matter.
- Inflammation.** A surcharge of blood, and an increased action of the vessels, in any particular part of the body.
- Inguinal.** Has reference to what is commonly called the groin.
- LAVEMENT.** See ENEMA.
- Ligature.** Bandage.

- Lixivium.** Ley.
- Lohoch, or Linctus.** A medicine to be licked by the tongue, or swallowed slowly.
- Mamma.** The nipple.
- Mammæ.** The breasts.
- Mediastinum.** A double membrane that divides the thorax or breast into two parts.
- Miliary Eruption.** Eruption of small pustules, resembling the seeds of millet.
- Morbid.** } Causing disease, or diseased.
- Morbific.** }
- Mucus.** The matter discharged from the nose, lungs, &c.
- Mysentery.** A double membrane which connects the intestines to the back bone, and about which they are involved.
- Narcotic.** A stupifying opiate.
- Nausea.** An inclination to vomit.
- Nephritic.** A disease belonging to the kidneys and bladder.
- Nephritics.** Are those medicines that have a tendency to break or dissolve stony concretions.
- Nervous.** Irritable.
- Nodes.** An enlargement of the bones produced by the venereal disease.
- Papilionaceous.** Having amulgent vessels like a nipple.
- Paroxysm.** A fit, or the periodical return of a fit, of a disease.
- Pectoral.** Medicines adapted to cure diseases of the breast.
- Perennial.** Durable, perpetual.
- Perspiration.** The matter discharged from the pores of the skin in the form of vapour or sweat.
- Peritonæum.** A membrane lining the cavity of the belly, and covering the intestines.
- Pericardium.** A membranous bag containing the heart.
- Petechial.** Small spots on the skin, like flea-bites, which come out in some fevers.
- Phlebotomy.** The art or operation of letting blood.
- Phlegmon.** An inflamed tumor, accompanied with heat, redness, and throbbing pain.
- Phlegmatic.** Watery; relaxed.
- Phlogiston.** Is here used to signify somewhat rendering the air unfit for respiration.
- Phthisis Pulmonalis.** Consumption of the lungs.
- Plethoric.** Replete with blood.
- Polypus.** A diseased excrescence, or a substance formed of coagulable lymph, frequently found in the large blood-vessels.
- Præcordia.** The parts about the heart.
- Prolapsus Ani.** The falling down of the fundament.
- Prolapsus Uteri.** The falling down of the womb.
- Pus.** Matter contained in a boil.
- Rectum.** The straight gut, in which the fæces are contained.
- Refrigerant.** Cooling; refreshing.
- Regimen.** Regulation of diet.
- Respiration.** The act of breathing.
- Restringent.** Binding.

- Saliva.** The fluid secreted by the glands of the mouth.
Sanies. A thin bad matter, discharged from an ill-conditioned ulcer.
Schirrous. A state of diseased hardness.
Sedative. Composing, easing, antispasmodic.
Slough. A part separated and thrown off by suppuration.
Sordes. Filth; dregs.
Spine. The back-bone.
Sternutatory. Causing to sneeze.
Sternum. The breast-bone which is situated in the middle of the breast.
Styptic. A medicine for stopping the discharge of blood.
Sub-acid. Rather acid; somewhat sour or tart.
Succedaneum. A substitute for another article.
Syncope. A fainting fit attended with a complete abolition of sense and motion.
Syphilitic. Venereal.
Tabes. A species of consumption.
Temperament. A peculiar habit of body, of which there are generally reckoned four; viz. the sanguine; the bilious; the melancholic; and phlegmatic.
Tenesmus. A continual desire of going to stool, attended with an inability of voiding any thing except bloody slimy matter.
Vaccine. Of or belonging to a cow.
Variolous. Of or resembling the small-pox, a distemper that is so variously diversified, that it requires various methods of management.
VENESECTION. See PHLEBOTOMY.
Vermifuge. A medicine to expel worms.
Vertigo. Giddiness.
Vesicatory. A blistering application.
Viscera. The bowels, entrails. The heart, liver, lungs, &c., are so called.
Ulcer. An ill-conditioned sore.
Umbelliferous. Having umbilical vessels, in reference to the navel. There are four ligamentary vessels called by that name.
Ureters. Two long and small canals which convey the urine from the kidneys to the bladder.
Urethra. The canal which conveys the urine from the bladder.

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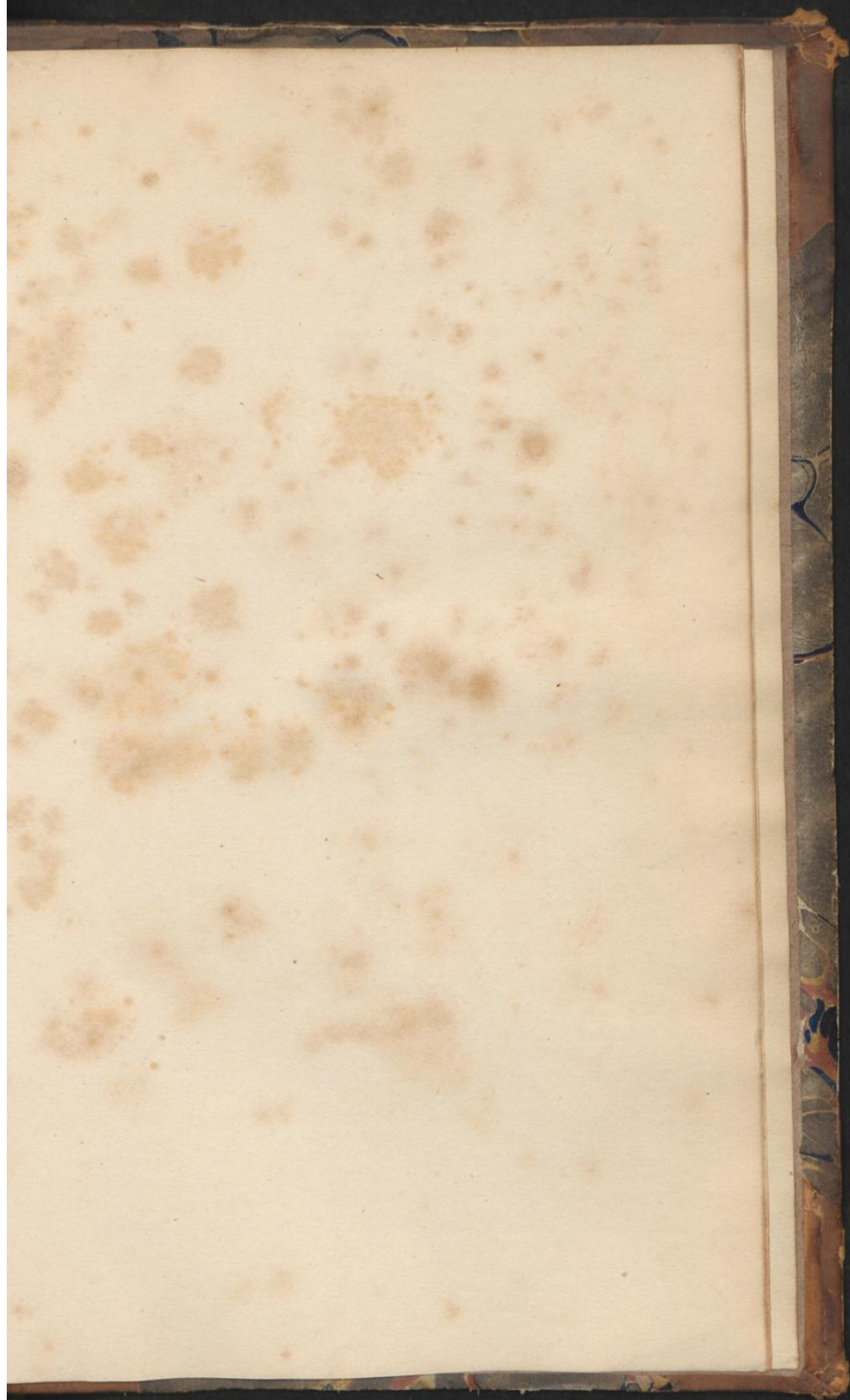
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