

because it combines with alkaline bases, which salts he names *aurates*.

AURI MURIAS VEL CHLORURETUM. *New.* See MURIATE OF GOLD.

AURUM MUSIVUM is the bisulphuret of tin procured by heating a mixture of sulphur and peroxide of tin in a close vessel.

AVENÆ SEMINÆ. L. E. D. P. Oats, the seeds of the *Avena sativa*.

The decoction forms a bland and nutritive drink, well known under the name of gruel. The flour is used externally to dust erysipelatous phlegmons; and with equal parts of linseed meal is made into a cold cataplasm with vinegar for contusions, sprains, and scrofulous swellings: or with yeast for gangrene.

AVENAINÉ. A chemical principle discovered by Hermbstädt in oats.

AVENS. The *Geum urbanum*, *G. rivale*, and *G. montanum*. The roots are said to be tonic and febrifuge, and have been used as a substitute for bark, but are now seldom prescribed.

AZOTE, or NITROGEN. A chemical principle constituting 0.79 parts by bulk of the atmosphere, and supposed to be for the purpose of diluting the oxygen and diminishing its stimulus. It enters into most nutritive substances, and life cannot be maintained with such substances as contain no azote,—sugar, for example.

B.

BACHER'S PILLS are composed of spirituous extract of black hellebore, myrrh, and carduus benedictus. They were once much celebrated, and in dropsy Dr. Good thinks they merited their reputation.

BADIGEON. A preparation for colouring houses, prepared with sawdust, slaked lime, the powder of the stone with which the house is built, and a pound of alum dissolved in a bucket of water. A little ochre will give a deeper yellow colour.

BAILEY'S ITCH OINTMENT, is prepared with alum, cinnabar, nitre, and sulphate of zinc, formed into an ointment with lard and sweet oil, coloured with alkanet root, and perfumed with essence of anise, lavender, and sweet marjoram. It is not so effectual as the common sulphur ointment.

BALDWIN'S PHOSPHORUS. Ignited nitrate of lime.

BALLS. In *Farriery*, medicines for horses are most frequently given in form of ball, which answers to the term bolus in medicine. The best form perhaps is that of an egg, or of a cylinder $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and one inch diameter. They ought to be made fresh when they are to be given, as, when become hard, they will not dissolve in the stomach: a bit of very thin paper is usually wrapped round them to

conceal the taste. The basis of purgative balls is usually soap; of stimulant and tonic balls, composed of arsenic or other strong ingredients—flour and paste. The composition of various sorts of balls is given below.

Alterative Ball. Take 3x of Barbadoes aloes, 3ij of calomel (or gr. x of corrosive sublimate), 3j of caraway seeds powdered, 3ij of ginger, 50 drops of oil of cloves, and enough of treacle and flour to form a mass, which is to be divided into four balls, one every day till the bowels be opened.

Anodyne Ball. Take 3j of opium, 3ij of Castile soap, 3j of powdered ginger, 3j of powdered anise-seed, 3ss of oil of caraway, and enough of treacle to make a ball. Given in colic, or gripes, and fret.

Astringent Ball. Take powdered opium 3j, ginger in powder 3jss, prepared chalk 3ij, flour 3ij, with treacle, syrup, or honey, to make a ball for looseness.

Or, Take 3ij of gum kino, 3jss of aromatic powder, or powdered ginger, 3ij of Castile soap, and 3ij of flour, with treacle enough to form a ball, as before.

Or, Take 3vj of diascordium, 3ss each of gum arabic, prepared chalk, and Armenian bole; 3j of ginger: 40 drops of oil of anise-seed, with syrup enough to make a mass. Dose repeated once or twice a day for scourings.

Or, Take 3ss each of rhubarb, compound powder of gum tragacanth; 3j each of calumbo and ginger, gr. xv of opium, 3vj of orange-peel, and syrup of poppies to make a mass. Dose repeated once a day.

Or, Take 3j each of mithridate, Armenian bole, gum arabic, and prepared chalk; 3ij of ginger, and syrup of poppies to make a mass. Repeated as before.

Camphor Ball for gripes and difficulty in staling. Take 3ijss of camphor, nitre 3ss, with enough of liquorice in powder and syrup to make a ball.

Colic Ball. Take 3ss of opium in powder, 3ijss each of Castile soap and camphor, 3j of ginger, with enough of syrup and liquorice powder to make a ball.

Cordial Ball. Take 3ij of grains of Paradise in fine powder, 3ss each of ginger and canella alba; 3jss each of anise and caraway seeds; 3ij of liquorice powder, and enough of honey to make a ball.

Or, Take 3iv each of cummin-seeds, anise-seeds, and caraway-seeds, and 3ij of ginger, and enough of treacle to make a mass, which divide into balls of 3ij each.

Or, Take 3iv each of anise-seeds, caraway-seeds, moist fennel-seeds, or liquorice powder; 3jss of ginger and cassia; and make into a mass with honey or treacle. Dose 3ij.

Or, Take ʒij each of Winter's bark and prepared chalk; ʒiij of powdered caraway-seeds; ʒss of opium; 20 drops of oil of anise, and make into a ball with honey or treacle.

Or, Take ʒss of powdered opium, ʒj of powdered ginger; ʒiv each of hard soap and turpentine, and make a ball with liquorice powder.

Or, Melt together ʒviij of strained turpentine, ʒiv of yellow resin, ʒvj of soap, and ʒij of sweet oil; add ʒij of oil of anise, ʒj of oil of caraway, rubbed up with ʒiv of ginger in powder, and make into a mass with linseed powder to form 16 balls.

Cough Ball. Take ʒj each of opium, camphor, and squills; ʒiij of gum ammoniac; ʒj each of soap and ginger; make into a ball with honey or syrup, adding 20 drops of oil of anise. (See *Garlic Balls*.)

Diuretic Ball. Take ℥j each of yellow resin, Castile soap, and Venice turpentine, and dissolve slowly over a fire to form a mass. Dose ʒj to ʒjss for gripes, grease, swelled legs, &c.

Or, Take ʒss of Venice turpentine, ʒij of tartarized antimony, and ʒj of liquorice powder, to make a ball with treacle.

Or, Take ʒiv of Castile soap; ʒij each of powdered resin and nitre; ʒss of oil of juniper, with linseed powder and syrup, to make a mass for six or eight balls, according to the strength of the horse.

Or, Take ʒiv of Castile soap, ʒij each of Venice turpentine and powdered anise-seeds, to form a mass with treacle for six balls.

Or, Take ʒiij each of strained turpentine and Castile soap, to make a ball with liquorice powder.

Or, Take ʒiv each of hard soap and common turpentine, and make a ball with caraway powder.

Or, Take ʒiv each of hard soap and common turpentine, ʒss of opium, ʒj of ginger, to form a ball with caraway powder.

Expectorant Ball. See *Cough Ball* above.

Farcy or Farcin Ball. Take ʒss or ʒj of oxymuriate of mercury, or corrosive sublimate, ʒss of anise-seeds in powder to make a ball with syrup or honey.

Or, Take ʒj of sulphate of copper or blue vitriol, gr. x of oxymuriate of mercury, ʒss of opium, ʒiij of liquorice powder, to form a ball with syrup.

Or, Take ʒij of nitre, ʒiij of powdered squills, ʒj of camphor, to make a ball with honey, and to be washed down with decoction of hellebore.

Fever Ball. Take ʒj of nitrate of potass, ʒij each of camphor and emetic tartar, and make into a ball with treacle. (PHARM. VETERINARY COLLEGE.)

Or, Take ʒjss of tartarized antimony, ʒj of nitre, ʒiij of liquorice powder, to make a ball with syrup. Dose repeated twice a day.

Or, Take ʒj of camphor, ʒj of nitre, ʒij of James's powder, or antimonial powder, to make a ball with flour and treacle.

Or, Take ʒij of antimonial powder, ʒss of sulphuret of antimony, ʒj of nitre, ʒiij of liquorice powder, to form a ball with syrup.

Fever Balls (Alterative). Take ʒiv of cape aloes, ʒxij of linseed meal, and with a sufficient quantity of treacle form 32 balls. (PHARM. VETERINARY COLLEGE.)

Fever Balls (Diuretic). Take lbss of yellow resin powdered, ʒx of linseed resin, and with a sufficient quantity of treacle form 32 balls. (PHARM. VETERINARY COLLEGE.)

Garlic Balls. Pound a quantity of garlic cloves till they form a paste, which form into balls of ʒj to ʒij each with liquorice powder.

Laxative Balls. See *Purgative Balls* below.

Mange Ball. See *Alterative Ball* above and MANGE.

Mercurial Ball. Take ʒj of submuriate of mercury, ʒss of Barbadoes aloes, and make into a ball with mucilage of gum arabic.

Purgative, or Physic Ball. The ʒix of Barbadoes aloes, and ʒj of ginger, and form into a ball with syrup or treacle.

Or, Take ʒxij of Socotrine aloes, ʒj each of cream of tartar and powdered ginger, and a table-spoonful of olive oil and syrup of buckthorn to form two or three balls.

Or, Take ʒj of Socotrine aloes, ʒij of rhubarb, ʒj each of jalap and cream of tartar, ʒij of ginger, and 20 drops each of oil of cloves and oil of anise-seeds, to make a mass with syrup of buckthorn.

Or, Take ʒv of Socotrine aloes, ʒij of carbonate of soda or prepared natron, ʒj of aromatic powder, 10 drops of oil of caraway, with syrup to make a ball.

Or, Take ʒj of Socotrine aloes, ʒij of carbonate of soda, ʒj of aromatic powder, and 10 drops of oil of anise-seeds, to make a ball with honey.

Or, Take ʒvij of Socotrine aloes, ʒss of Castile soap, ʒj of ginger, and 10 drops of oil of caraway, to form a ball with syrup.

Or, Take ʒvj of Barbadoes aloes, ʒj of ginger, to form a ball with soft soap.

Or, Melt ʒvij of Barbadoes aloes, and ʒiv of hard soap in a slight heat, and add ʒj of ginger and a little sweet oil.

Restorative Balls. Take lbss of Peruvian bark, ʒij each of grains of paradise, gentian, and calumbo; make into a mass with honey, and divide into 16 balls. Dose one every morning.

Or, Take ʒiv of Peruvian bark, ʒij of mithridate or diascordium, ʒj each of canella alba, snake root, and chamomile, all in powder; form into a mass with honey, and divide into six balls. Dose one night and morning for loss of appetite.

Or, Take ʒss of Venice treacle, ʒvj of Peruvian bark, ʒij each of calumbo and chamomile, and 25 drops of oil of caraway to make into a ball with honey.

Stomachic Ball. Take ʒss of gentian in powder, ʒjss of ginger in powder, ʒj of carbonate of soda, to form a ball with honey or syrup.

Or, Take ʒij of cascarilla in powder, ʒjss of myrrh, ʒj of Castile soap, with treacle to form a ball.

Or, Take ʒij of quassia in powder, ʒjss of aromatic powder, ʒj of carbonate of soda, and syrup enough to form a ball.

Or, Take ʒj of cassia powder, ʒss each of calumbo root and rhubarb, both in powder, to form a ball with treacle or syrup.

Strengthening Ball. Take ʒij each of quassia, cascarilla, calumbo, and gentian, in powder, ʒss of opium, ʒjss of aromatic powder, with syrup enough to form a ball. In scourings and looseness.

Tonic Ball. Take from ʒj to ʒiv of sulphate of iron, ʒij of powdered ginger, and with a sufficient quantity of linseed meal and treacle form a ball. (PHARM. VETERINARY COLLEGE.)

Or, Take from ʒj to ʒiv of sulphate of copper, ʒij of powdered ginger, and with a sufficient quantity of treacle and linseed meal form a ball. (IBID.)

Or, Take gr. v to gr. x of arsenic, ʒss each of sulphate of copper or blue vitriol, and opium, ʒss of powdered caraways, with syrup or treacle to form a ball.

Or, Take ʒij of sulphate of zinc, ʒss of opium, gr. v to gr. x of arsenic, and ʒss of caraway-seeds in powder, to form a ball with treacle.

Or, Take ʒiij of calumbo root in powder, ʒj each of myrrh, cascarilla, and carbonate of soda, ʒss of opium, to form a ball with treacle.

Worm Balls. Take ʒij of submuriate of mercury (Calomel), lbj of linseed meal, and with enough of treacle, form a mass, and divide into 32 balls. (PHARM. VETERINARY COLLEGE.)

See also *Mercurial Ball* and *Purgative Balls* above.

BALM. See MELISSA OFFICINALIS.

BALM OF GILEAD. See AMYRIDIS GILEADENSIS.

BALM OF GILEAD (*Solomon's*). An empirical medicine, which is nothing but a disguised preparation of tincture of cardamoms.

BALM OF MECCA. This is rarely, if ever, to be procured genuine in Turkey, much less in Europe. It is a liquid resin, of a whitish colour, approaching to yellow, with a strong aromatic smell resembling that of lemons, and a pungent high-flavoured taste. It is much esteemed in the East as a cosmetic. What is sold here for

balm of Mecca, is some of the finer balsams scented with oil of lemons.

BALM OF RAKASIRI (*Jordan's*). An empirical nostrum, prepared by disguising common gin with oil of rosemary.

BALNEUM SULPHUREUM. Rub together ziv sulphate of magnesia, ʒj of supertartrate of potass, ʒj of sulphuret of potass, and dissolve in a gallon or so of water, to make a bath.

BALNEUM SULPHURETI POTASSÆ. Dissolve ʒj to ʒiv of sulphuret of potass in from 50 to 200 pints of salt water, for a bath.

Medicinally in chronic affections of the skin and viscera.

BALNEUM SULPHUR. POT. ET GELATINÆ. Dissolve ʒij to ʒiv of sulphuret of potass in from 100 to 200 pints of water, and add lbj to lbij of isinglass dissolved in 10 pints of boiling water. (BARON DUPUYTREN.)

BALSAM (ANODYNE). See TINCT. SAP. ET OPII.

BALSAMIC MEDICINES are such as possess emollient qualities. Cullen ranks turpentine and the resins under balsamics, and Hoffmann all the stimulating gums.

BALSAM OF CANADA. See TEREBINTHINA CANADENSIS. L.

BALSAM OF CAIIVI. See CAPAIBA. L.

BALSAM OF HONEY (*Hill's*). A nostrum prepared with equal weights of honey and balsam of Tolu, and diluted with rectified spirit. Without the spirit it would be a good expectorant.

BALSAM OF HONEY (*Pectoral*). This is simply the tincture of Benzoin, or of balsam of Tolu, which see.

BALSAM OF HOREHOUND (*Ford's*). A nostrum, the active ingredient of which is opium, being an infusion of horehound and liquorice-root, with a large proportion of brandy and opium, with camphor, benzoin, squills, and honey; and flavoured with oil of anise.

BALSAM OF LIFE. This is merely the compound decoction of aloes. See BAUME DE VIE and DECOCT. ALOES COMP.

BALSAM OF LIQUORICE. A nostrum prepared with liquorice, opium, and balsam of Tolu.

BALSAM OF SULPHUR. See OLEUM SULPHURATUM, and DUTCH DROPS.

BALSAM OF TURPENTINE. See DUTCH DROPS.

BALSAMUM LOCATELLI. See LOCATELLI'S BALSAM.

BALSAMUM PERUVIANUM. L. E. D. P. Balsam of Peru. Produced from the *Myroxylon peruiferum*, by incision. It contains benzoic acid, resin, and an aromatic volatile oil.

Adulterated with common resin and benzoin, of which a composition is made along with some volatile oil, and coloured with red sanders, so like the genuine as not always to be distinguished. The genuine

is semi-liquid, of a reddish-brown colour, fragrant aromatic odour, and a hot bitterish taste.

Medicinally it is stimulant, tonic, and expectorant, in chronic disorders of the lungs; in doses of gr. v to ʒj, either diffused in water, or made into pills with any vegetable powder.

Enters into Pilulæ Guaiaci cum Alöe. D.

BALSAMUM RAKASIRI. A substance of a reddish-brown colour, and aromatic smell, of the consistence of honey. It is stimulant and tonic, but is seldom if ever imported. What is sold under the name of balsam of Rakasiri is usually spurious.

BALSAMUM TOLUTANUM. L. E. D. P. Balsam of Tolu. Procured by incision from the *Toluifera balsamum*, a tree which grows in America. It is thick, and of a reddish-yellow colour, fragrant odour, and warm sweetish taste.

Adulterated, as is the balsam of Peru, with the cheaper resins, and flavoured with essential oil of lemons.

Medicinally it is a mild stimulant, and expectorant, in doses of gr. xv to ʒij three or four times a day, in chronic cough, and blenorrhœa.

Enters into Tinct. Toluiferæ Balsami. E. D. Syr. Tolutani. L. Tinct. Benzoini Comp. L. E. D.

BARILLA. The impure carbonate of soda, procured by burning several species of sea-weed, such as salicornia, fucus, &c.

BARCLAY'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS. Take ʒij of extract of colocyynth, ʒj of extract of jalap, ʒjss of almond soap, ʒiij of guaiac, gr. viij of tartarized antimony, four drops each of the essential oils of juniper, caraway, and rosemary, make into a mass with syrup of buckthorn, and divide into five dozen pills.

BARIUM, the metallic base of baryta.

BARK. The Peruvian or Jesuit's bark, is called *BARK par excellence*. See CINCHONA.

BARLEY WATER. See DECOCTUM HORDEI and DECOCT. HORD. COMP.

BARYTA or **BARYTES.** An earth, of which the basis is the semi-metal barium. **MURIATE OF BARYTA**, which see, is used in medicine. Baryte is carbonate of baryta.

BASE, or **BASIS**, a term applied to the constituent of a compound body.

In salts, for example, the base is usually an alkali, an earth, or a metal; in oxides, the base is a metal; in acids, an elementary substance with oxygen.

BASILICON. A species of ointment of two kinds, black and yellow, the same as the Unguentum resina nigræ, L. and the Unguentum resinum, E. which see.

BASILICUM. P. Common sweet Basil. An aromatic expectorant, and nervin, in emesis, and catarrh.

BASSORIN is extracted from gum resins, and constitutes nearly the whole

of salep. With water it forms a jelly, insoluble in water, alcohol, or ether.

BATEMAN'S PECTORAL DROPS. A nostrum whose basis is tincture of castor. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ of castor, $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ each of opium and oil of anise, $\mathfrak{z}\text{viiij}$ of camphor, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ each of sweet fennel-seeds, $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ of tincture of antimony, and ℥x of proof spirit: colour it with cochineal. Other formulæ are given, varying in the proportions, and sometimes in the ingredients.

BATES'S ANODYNE BALSAM. This nostrum is the compound tincture of soap and opium, and is prepared with $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of tincture of opium, and $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ opodeldoc.

BATHS (Medicated). See **BALNEUM**.

BATTLEY'S GREEN SENNA POWDER, a nostrum, supposed to be senna leaves heated till they become yellow, and then mixed with powdered charcoal.

BATTLEY'S LIQUOR OPI SEDATIVUS. A secret preparation, which is a powerful narcotic, of more uniform and mild effect than other preparations of opium. It is chiefly composed of acetate of morphine, and may be imitated by macerating with tartaric acid the dregs left after making tincture of opium. Mr. Battley's preparation does not keep well without the addition of spirits, which impairs its superiority as a mild narcotic.

BAULASTINE, flowers of the Pomegranate. See **GRANATI**.

BAUME DE VIE. A nostrum similar to the compound decoction of aloës. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ of extract of liquorice, $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of subcarbonate of potass, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ each of gum myrrh and extract of aloës in powder, and gr. x of saffron. Boil in $\mathfrak{z}\text{viiij}$ of water to $\mathfrak{z}\text{vj}$, strain and add $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ of compound tincture of cardamoms. Dose $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ as a laxative.

BAY BERRIES. See **LAURI BACCÆ**.

BDELLIUM. P. An aromatic gum resin of ancient fame. It is bitterish, stimulant, and resolvent, and enters into the composition of ointments and plasters.

BEAR'S FOOT. See **HELLEBOR. FOET.**

BEAR'S GREASE. There are two sorts of this: one of the consistence of thick olive oil, which is procured by boiling, from the fat about the caul and the intestines of the animal; the other, much harder, and, in appearance, like frozen honey, obtained from about the kidneys. Both sorts have a rank, rancid, and intolerable smell. Rancid lard is often sold for bear's grease.

BECCABUNGÆ HERBA. D. P. Brooklime, or Wellink. An antiscorbutic, antiseptic, and laxative, in doses of $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ of the juice once a day. It is used in the North as a laxative for infants and children.

BEDEGUAR. A tuft of reddish-coloured substance like moss, which grows on the rose tree. It is slightly astringent.

BEECH DROP. See OROBANCHE.

BEER. See GINGER and SPRUCE.

BEES' WAX. See CERA.

BEGUINE'S FUMING SPIRIT. See HYDRO-SULPH. AMMON.

BEHEN RHAPONTICUM. P. The root of the *Centaurea behen*, and the *Cucubalus behen*, a bitter aromatic.

BELLADONNÆ FOLIA. L. E. D. P. The leaves of the Deadly Night Shade. *Atropa belladonna*, a native plant, but not common. The leaves are nauseous, bitter, somewhat acrid, and smell heavy.

Medicinally it is one of the most powerful narcotics: it is also diuretic, antispasmodic, and resolvent (see ATROPIA); and is used in fevers, intermittents, plague, gout, rheumatism, paralysis, loss of speech, as a sequela of apoplexy, chorea, hooping-cough, epilepsy, hydrophobia, melancholy, mania, obstinate jaundice, dropsy, ophthalmia, amaurosis, cancer, fistula, and bad ulcers. The dose of the powder is from gr. ss to gr. x once or twice a day, increasing gradually. It is given in ten times its weight of sugar. Of the infusion (℞j in 3x of boiling water) ʒij once a day, gradually increasing, but watching carefully that there is no tightness caused in the throat. On the continent it recently came into reputation as a preventive of scarlatina; but has not eventually proved efficient for this purpose.

Externally it is used for enlarging the pupil of the eye, which it does by paralyzing the iris, when smeared on the eyelid; and for relaxing the os uteri in difficult parturition. The powdered leaves are sprinkled on cancerous sores, or, mixed with lard, relieve priapism and chordee, and the fresh leaves make a good poultice.

Poisonous in large doses of both the leaves and berries, producing contraction and dryness of the throat, sickness, vertigo, dimness of sight, and dilated pupils, stupor, numbness, and heaviness of the head, tenesmus, furious or lively delirium, laughter, redness and swelling of the face, hurried breathing, bending of the body forwards, convulsions, and death.

Antidotes consist of powerful emetics, such as sulphate of zinc, and tartar emetic; and when these will not act in consequence of paralysis of the stomach, cold affusion, either on the head, or generally, with copious draughts of vinegar and water, or any vegetable acid.

Tests have yet to be discovered, but there is little doubt that some will be found for atropia, the active principle of the belladonna.

Enters into Ext. Belladonnæ. L. Succ. Spiss. Atropæ Belladonnæ. E.

BEN (OIL OF). See OIL OF BEN.

BENZOATES are salts formed with benzoic acid and metallic or alkaline bases. Most of them are soluble in water.

BENZOIC ACID is prepared by heating gum benzoin in an earthen pot

with a cone of paper over it to receive the acid as it sublimes; but as this always contains an empyreumatic oil, it may be obtained pure by boiling gum benzoin finely pulverized in a considerable quantity of water with lime or carbonate of potass, and precipitating by means of muriatic acid, when the precipitate may be dried by a gentle heat and purified by sublimation. It is sweetish, aromatic, reddens litmus paper, and forms benzoates with alkaline bases.

Soluble in water, and still more so in alcohol, particularly when heated.

BENZOINUM. L. E. P. *Benzoe.* D. Benzoin or Benjamin, or *gum Benjamin.* O. Procured from the *Styrax Benzoin*, a plant which is a native of Sumatra. It is nearly tasteless, but fragrant, and contains benzoic acid (see **ACIDUM BENZOICUM**) and resin.

Adulterated with other gum resins. The genuine is free from dross, and of a yellowish colour, with white spots, and brittle.

Medicinally it is stimulant, nervine, and expectorant, but in a weak degree, and is little used.

Enters into Tinct. Benzoini Comp. L. E. D. Acid. Benzoicum. L. E. D.

BERGAMOT. In perfumery, is an essence or oil very fragrant, procured from the outer rind of the bergamot orange, or fruit of the *Citrus mella rosa*, by expression, or by distillation.

Adulterated with cheaper oils, but may easily be known by the fineness of the fragrance.

BERGAMOT WATER is prepared by taking two gallons of good old French brandy, one gallon of highly-rectified spirits of wine, and one gallon of spring water, into which put 3j of true Roman or Sicilian oil of bergamot, previously well triturated with lump sugar, in a glass mortar. Distil by a water heat, and draw off only six quarts. It will keep for twenty years.

BESTUCHEFF'S NERVOUS TINCTURE. See **TINCT. ÆTHER.**

BETONICA OFFICINALIS. P. Wood Betony. A common native herb of reputed virtue, as a laxative and alterative. The powder of the leaves is errhine; root, emetic.

BEZOAR STONE. A sort of calculus found in the stomachs of ruminating animals, and formerly sold, as it now is in the east, at a high price, as a cordial and restorative. Its virtues, it is probable, are in a great measure fabulous. Several preparations of antimony take the name of Bezoardicum.

Bi. This prefix signifies that the base is contained in a compound in two definite proportions, as biarseniate, bichromate, bihydroguret of carbon or of phosphorus.

BICARBONATES are salts containing a double proportion of carbonic acid gas. The term has arisen from the doctrine of definite proportions.

BILE. This animal fluid, contrary to the assertion of Boerhaave, does not readily putrefy.

BICE. A mineral substance, used for paints. The blue is also called Armenian stone; the green, malachite; and both contain copper.

BIGNONIA. A genus of plants, of which most of the species are considered in America to be good antidotes for the bites of snakes, the manchineel poison, &c.

BIRDLIME. For winter use it is made by boiling linseed oil till it becomes of proper consistence. This is not hardened by frost. For summer use, it is made from the middle bark of the holly, the elder, &c. by boiling it, fermenting it, and pounding it into a paste, after which it was well washed in water.

Adulterated with oil, vinegar, turpentine, &c. but may be known to be good by its greenish colour, sour flavour, and its stringy tenacity. When dry it may be restored by wetting it.

BISMUTHI SUB-NITRAS. L. D. P. Bismuth, or *Oxide of bismuth*, a white powder, without taste or smell, containing oxide of bismuth, with a little water and nitric acid.

Prepared from $\mathfrak{zj}$ of bismuth, $\mathfrak{zjss}$ of nitric acid, Oij of distilled water.

Mix $\mathfrak{zvj}$ of the water with the acid, in which dissolve the bismuth, and strain. Add the rest of the water to the strained liquor, and set it aside till it deposit a precipitate, then pour off the liquor, wash the precipitate in distilled water, wrap it in blotting-paper, and dry by a gentle heat.

Decomposition. The nitric acid forms an oxide with the bismuth, and then dissolves it, producing nitrate of bismuth, and giving out nitrous gas. The addition of the water precipitates the subnitrate.

Used as a cosmetic, under the name of **MAGISTERY OF BISMUTH**, and **PEARL WHITE**, which see.

Medicinally it is sedative and antispasmodic, and is given in dyspepsia, asthma, cardialgia, and gastrodynia, in doses of gr. j to gr. iij thrice a day.

BISTORTE RADIX. L. E. D. P. Bistort Root, the root of *Polygonum bistorta*, a native plant, but not very common, a strong astringent tonic.

Medicinally it may be used in hæmorrhages, leucorrhœa, fluxes, and intermittents, in doses of gr. xv to $\mathfrak{zj}$ of the powder, twice or thrice a day, mixed with the powder of the calamus aromaticus. The decoction is given in doses of $\mathfrak{zj}$ to $\mathfrak{zjij}$.

BISTRE. A composition used in painting, as a fine brown colour, prepared from soot, of which that from beech wood is best. Put a quantity of this into water (2lbs to the gallon), and boil half an

hour; let it then settle, and while it is still hot pour off the clearer liquor from the sediment, and evaporate to dryness.

Adulterated with inferior materials. The genuine is of a warm, deep brown, and transparent when moistened with water.

BITTER APPLE. See *COLOCYNTHIDIS*.

BITTER INFUSION. See *INFUS. GENT. COMP.*

BITTERING, or corruptly *Bittern*, a fraudulent preparation, sold to brewers and others, for adulterating beer, and composed of cocculus indicus, liquorice, tobacco, quassia, and sulphate of iron or copperas. A similar preparation is sold for the same purpose under the name of bitter balls.

BITTERN is the first scum of the liquor in preparing salt, and also the mother water, after the crystallization is completed.

BITTER PRINCIPLE. What was formerly thus termed is now found to constitute many different substances, as salicin, quinia, quassa, &c.

BITTER PRINCIPLE OF WELTER, is procured by treating silk with nitric acid. It consists of Carbazotic acid.

BITTERS. A class of vegetable tonics, of which quassia, gentian, wormwood, calumba, cascarilla, orange-peel, dandelion, and chamomile, are the chief.

Publicans prepare a sort of liqueurs with bitters, of which the following is a sample: Put $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ of Peruvian bark, $\mathfrak{z}\frac{1}{4}$ each of snake-root powder, salt of wormwood, saffron, and cochineal, into two quarts of good brandy, full proof, and let it stand twenty-four hours, frequently shaking the bottle.

Or, take $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ each of gentian, wormwood tops, quassia, orange-peel, canella alba, cinnamon, grains of paradise, and cochineal. Put into three pints of proof spirit, and treat as the last.

BITTER SWEET. See *DULCAMAR*.

BITUMEN. A genus of inflammable substances, such as petroleum, asphaltum, &c. used in varnish-making, and some chemical processes.

BIXA. See *ANOTTA*.

BLACK DRAUGHT. A very popular and excellent purgative, prepared by dissolving $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ of sulphate of magnesia in $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of the infusion of senna; or in other similar proportions, to which a few drops of tincture of opium may be added to prevent griping.

BLACK DROP, or the Lancaster or Manchester black drop, or the Quaker's black drop. The following is the original receipt, published by Dr. Armstrong: Take lbss of opium sliced, and Oij of good verjuice, $\mathfrak{z}\text{jss}$ of nutmegs, and $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ of saffron. Boil to a proper thickness, then add $\text{lb}\frac{1}{4}$ and two spoonfuls of yeast; set the whole in

a warm place near the fire, for six or eight weeks, then in the open air, till it becomes a syrup, when it is to be decanted, filtered, and bottled up, with a little sugar added to each bottle. One drop equals three of the Tincture of opium. L.

Medicinally it is supposed to be less injurious than the common preparations of opium, not being followed by head-ache, &c.

BLACKING. Various receipts have been given for making shoe-blackening, among which the following are samples: Take ℥xij each of treacle, and ivory black, ℥iv of spermaceti oil, four pints of white-wine vinegar; mix and preserve for use.

Or, Take ℥vj each of bone-black and treacle, ℥ss of sulphuric acid and spermaceti or common oil, and one quart of common vinegar. First mix the acid and the oil, and then add the rest. If it does not dry quick enough, add more acid. See JAPAN BLACKING.

BLACKING CAKES are made by thoroughly mixing ℥j of gum tragacanth, with ℥ij each of neat's-foot oil, superfine ivory-black, and deep blue, prepared from iron and copper, and ℥iv each of brown sugar-candy and river water. When mixed, evaporate to a proper consistence.

BLACKING BALLS may be made in the same way; or melt together over a slow fire ℥iv of mutton suet, ℥j each of bees' wax and sweet oil, ℥j each of sugar-candy and gum arabic, and add carefully, lest it take fire, a spoonful of turpentine, with lamp-black enough to give it a good colour; pour the liquor when hot into tin moulds, and let it stand till cool enough to be worked into shape by the hand.

BLACK WASH. Rub together ℔j of lime water and ℥ij of calomel.

BLAINE'S POWDER, for the distemper in dogs, is a disguised preparation of the sulphuret of tin.

BLEACHING LIQUID. What is sold under this name is a solution of the chloride (*oxymuriate*) of lime, which is also kept in the market under the name of *Bleaching Powder*, *Bleaching Salt*, or Tennant's Salt. The sulphuret of lime is also used in the same way, but is not so efficacious. See EAU DE JAVELLE.

BLISTERING OINTMENT (Mild) in Farriery. Take ℥iv of lard, melt and add ℥j each of oil of turpentine and cantharides in powder, and stir till cold. (PHARM. VETER. COLL.)

BLISTERING OINTMENT (Strong) in Farriery. Take ℔ij of turpentine ointment, ℥x of cantharides in powder, ℥ij of euphorbium in fine powder, soften the turpentine ointment by heating it, then stir in the cantharides and the euphorbium. (PHARM. VETER. COLL.)

BLESSED THISTLE. See CARDUS BENID.

BLISTERS are now chiefly prepared from Cantharides. Dr. Chisholm

recommends clothes dipped in boiling water, or boiling water in a bladder, to be applied as an immediate blister, in cases of emergency.

See CANTHARIDES; EMPL. VESICATOR, and CERATUM SABINÆ.

BLOOD ROOT. See SANGUINARIA.

BLUE. See INDIGO, Smalt, Prussian Blue, and Stone Blue, &c.

BLUE EYE-WATER. See LIQ. CUPR. AMMON.

BLUE OINTMENT, and BLUE PILL. See Unguentum Hydrargyri, and Pilulæ Hydrargyri.

BLUE STONE. See CUPRI SULPHAS.

BOERHAAVE'S ASTRINGENT POWDER for the ague, is prepared by mixing equal parts of alum, nutmeg, and Armenian bole.

BOERHAAVE'S RED PILL, is prepared by mixing into a mass, with crumbs of bread, or mucilage, a portion of the red sulphuret of mercury, and dividing it into pills.

BOLE. A genus of earths, of which there are several species, and of which BOLUS ARMENIÆ, P. Armenian bole, is the chief. It is astringent and desiccative, but is mostly used to colour ointments, such as the sulphur ointment. The boles are of a red or yellowish colour.

Adulterated frequently with inferior materials. They should be chosen of a fine clear colour, particularly when they are to be used for paints, or for colouring medical preparations.

BOLETIC ACID was discovered by M. Braconnot in the juice of the *Boletus pseudo-igniarius*. See ANN. PHIL. vol. ii.

BOLETUS IGNIARIUS. E. Agaric of the oak. The *B. igniarius* is very hard, somewhat brittle, and useless as a styptic, this species having been confounded with the next.

BOLETUS FOMENTARIUS is distinguished from the preceding by the pileus being subtriquetrous, obsoletely banded, cinereous brown, and the pores being at first whitish and afterwards subferruginous. It is from this and not from the *B. igniarius* that the celebrated styptic is procured. (BARON DE BEAUVOIS.) See AMADOU.

BOLUS. A form in which medicines are prepared, similar to that of pill, but larger, and usually as soft as dough, so as to slip easily down the gullet. It is more used in hospital than in private practice; as it is a cheap and easy way of preparing heavy medicines which cannot be given in the liquid form, such as calomel, &c.

BOLUS ANODYNUS. Anodyne Bolus. Take gr. iv of genuine James's powder, gr. iij of pulverised camphor, gr. x of nitrate of potass in powder, gr. vij of extract of hyosiamus, and enough of conserve of roses to make a bolus.

Medicinally in cerebral affections, to be taken at night. (DR. COPLAND.)

BOLUS ARNICÆ. Take gr. iv each of the flowers of *Arnica montana* in

powder and of scrapings of camphor, with enough of conserve of roses to make a bolus.

BOLUS FERRI. Take from gr. x to gr. xx of sub-carbonate of iron, gr. v of aromatic powder, and enough of syrup of ginger to make a bolus. Dose two or three every day.

BOLUS KINO THEBAIACUS. Take from gr. v to gr. x of compound powder of kino, gr. xv of compound powder of chalk, gr. ss of opium in powder, and a sufficient quantity of syrup of ginger to make a bolus.

Medicinally in diarrhoea, &c. one to be taken twice, thrice, or oftener in the day.

BOLUS SEDATIVUS. Sedative Bolus. Take ℥j of boracic acid and enough of conserve of roses and simple syrup to make a bolus, to be taken as occasion requires.

BOMBIC ACID. This has been discovered by M. Chaussier in the silk worm.

BONE BLACK. See **IVORY BLACK.**

BONPLANDIA. See **CUSPARIA.**

BORACIC ACID is found native in the hot springs of Lipari and Sasso.

It is compounded of boron and oxygen. It is prepared by adding sulphuric acid to purified borax dissolved in about four times its weight of boiling water. On cooling, the boracic acid is deposited in form of scaly shining crystals, which may be purified by redissolving and recrystallizing them twice or thrice. It has a bitterish taste like Epsom salts, has no smell; renders turmeric paper brown; and slightly reddens vegetable blues.

BORAGO OFFICINALIS. O. Borage. A native plant, whose virtues, if it have any, are now neglected. It is put into cool tankards, for summer drinking; and as Margraff found it to contain nitrate of potass, it must be more or less diuretic.

BORAS, BORATE. The name given to salts formed by boracic acid with a base, as borate of magnesia, otherwise termed boracite.

BORAX is the bi-borate of soda. See **SODÆ SUB-BORAS.** Both the native and the refined borax are used in soldering.

BORIC ACID. The same as boracic acid.

BORON is a dark olive-coloured substance, having neither taste nor smell, and is insoluble in water, alcohol, ether, and oils. It is procured by heating boracic acid with potassium, when the oxygen unites with the potassium and sets the boron free. It is combustible.

BOTANY BAY RESIN. It is an exudation from the *Acarois resinifera*. It has a sweetish taste, does not adhere to the teeth when chewed, and melts at a moderate heat. It is fragrant when ignited.

BOUGIES are usually made from the thickness of a knitting-needle to that of a writing quill, or even more. Cut a piece of old linen rag into slips, eight or ten inches long, and from half an inch to an inch, or more, in breadth. Upon these spread a plaster, and roll them neatly up, with the plaster side outermost, on a hot glazed tile, and form them into proper shape.

B. Bell's Bougies are made in the same way, by melting in one vessel ʒiv of litharge plaster, and in another ʒij of olive oil, and ʒjss of yellow wax, mixing them for use.

Plenck's Bougies are made of catgut; but as they are apt to swell after being introduced, they are very objectionable.

Elastic Gum Bougies are erroneously named from a false notion that they are made of elastic gum, or Indian-rubber. They are really prepared by boiling linseed oil for a long time over a slow fire, and with this varnishing the cotton, silk, or linen, employed as a basis.

Smyth's Flexible Metallic Bougies are liable to break, and are therefore dangerous.

Daran's Medicated Bougies are made of such materials as shall dissolve in the urethra after being introduced. They are now disused except by empirics. Armed bougies are of this class, being prepared by potassa, fusa, or by nitrate of silver.

BOYLE'S DEPILATORY. See **DEPILATORY.**

BOYLE'S FUMING LIQUOR is the hydroguretted sulphuret of ammonia.

BRAN. See **FARINA.**

BRASS. A compound metal containing four parts of copper to one of zinc.

BREECHES BALL, is prepared by mixing ʒij of Bath brick, ʒij of pipe clay, ʒiv of pumice stone in powder, and ʒvj of ox gall, and colouring the mixture to the shade required, with ochre, umber, rose-pink, &c.

BRIMSTONE is native sulphur, found near volcanoes, or the substance which is prepared from the native sulphurets of copper or iron, called pyrites. Roll brimstone is this substance, purified, and cast in moulds. See **SULPHUR.**

BRIONIA DIOICA. P. White Bryony, a native climbing plant, whose root is acrid, bitter, diuretic, and a drastic purgative. It contains brionine.

Medicinally it is given in doses of gr. xv to ʒj or more of the powder, or gr. x to gr. xv of the extract, in dropsy, asthma, mania, epilepsy, and rheumatism. It is also given in form of infusion.

Externally it is rubefacient and resolvent, the pulp being applied in cataplasms, in œdema, and ecchymoses.

Poisonous in large doses, producing severe griping and hypercatharsis,

vomiting, retching, thirst, difficulty of breathing, convulsions, and death. No test has been discovered.

Antidotes are emetics, mucilaginous drinks, and emollient enemata; and venesection, if inflammatory symptoms supervene.

BRIONIN. A crystallizable principle found in white bryony procured by treating the expressed juice with ammonia. (VAUQUELIN.)

BRIONY (BLACK). *Tamus communis*. A native plant, said to be diuretic, but little used.

BRITISH OIL. Boil together $\bar{3}j$ of camphor, $\bar{3}iv$ of rectified spirit of wine, $\bar{3}xij$ of sweet oil, and $\bar{3}v$ of oil of hartshorn.

BRODUM'S NERVOUS CORDIAL is prepared by mixing together equal quantities of compound spirit of lavender, wine of iron, and of the tinctures of gentian, calumba, cardamoms, and Peruvian bark.

BROMATES are salts formed by bromic acid similar to the chlorates and iodates. *Bromate of potass* is distinguished from the iodate or chlorate of potass, by its not precipitating the salts of lead, and by its giving a white precipitate with nitrate of silver, and a yellowish white with proto-nitrate of mercury.

BROMIC ACID is obtained by decomposing a dilute solution of bromate of baryta with sulphuric acid, so as to precipitate the whole of the baryta. This is concentrated by evaporation to the consistence of syrup; but it has not hitherto been procured anhydrous.

It is similarly constituted with the iodic, chloric, and nitric acids. It has little smell, but tastes very acid, though it is not corrosive.

BROME, or BROMINE. *New.* A substance very recently (1826) discovered by M. Ballard of Montpellier. It is procured by transmitting a current of chlorine gas through bittern, and then agitating a portion of sulphuric ether with the liquid. This is then agitated with caustic potass, which produces hydro-bromate of potass upon evaporation, whence the bromine is set free by means of chlorine and heat.

It appears to be an elementary substance very similar to chlorine and iodine. It is easily detected by means of chlorine, which separates it from most of its combinations. Its solution in ether, which is of a fine hyacinth red, is also a good characteristic. It freezes at 4° Fahrenheit.

BROMURETS are combinations of Bromic acid with iodine, phosphorus, sulphur, &c.

BROOM. See **SPARTIUM** and **GENISTA**.

BROWNING to colour and flavour meat and made dishes. Beat to powder $\bar{3}iv$ of double-refined sugar, and put into a very clean iron frying-pan with $\bar{3}j$ of fresh butter, mix it well over a clear fire, and as it begins to froth hold it higher up. When it is of a very

fine brown, pour in by very slow degrees a pint of port, stirring it well all the time. Then put in 3ss each of Jamaica and black pepper, six cloves, six shallots peeled, three blades of mace bruised, three spoonfuls each of mushroom and walnut ketchup, some salt, and the finely-pared rind of a lemon. Boil the whole gently for 15 minutes, pour it into a basin till cold, take off the scum, and bottle it for use.

BRUCIA, or BRUCINE. *New.* An alkaline substance found in the *Brucea antidysenterica*, and *Nux vomica*, and prepared by adding a solution of liquid subacetate of lead to a solution of alcoholic extract of the plant in water until no more precipitate be thrown down; the brucine will remain in solution with excess of the acetate of lead, which must be separated by sulphuretted hydrogen, filtered, and boiled with magnesia. Wash the precipitate in cold water, but carefully, as the brucia is soluble in water. Redissolve in alcohol to separate the excess of magnesia, and again evaporate.

Chemically it is intensely bitter, slightly soluble in water, and on cooling takes the consistency of wax. It forms neutral salts with the acids.

Medicinally it is a strong narcotic. Dose from gr. j to gr. iij, in form of pill, tincture, or mixture, for paralysis, atrophy, or muscular debility. (MAGENDIE.) See **HYDROCHLORATE** and **SULPHATE**.

Poisonous when given in large doses, acting much in the same way as strychnia, but with less violence in the proportion of 1 to 12. The best treatment is to promote vomiting, or give a dose of sulphate of copper instantly. Afterwards give vinegar and water copiously, and if stupor supervene, try the cold affusion.

Test. None yet discovered.

BRYONIA. See **BRIONIA** and **BRIONY**. **BRYONINE**, see **BRIONINE**.

BUCHU LEAVES. See **DIOSMA CRENATA**.

BUCKBEAN. See **MENYANTHES**.

BUCKTHORN BERRIES. See **RHAMNUS** and **SYRUPUS RHAMNI**.

BUGLOSS. A native plant, *Anchusa officinalis*. P. the flowers and herb of which are said to be *adoucissant* by the French.

BUR DOCK. See **ARCTII LAPPÆ**.

BURGUNDY PITCH. See **RESINA** and **PIX**.

BUTTER OF ANTIMONY. See **MURIAS ANTIMONII**.

BUTTERS in perfumery are fragrant preparations of the consistency of butter. Lemon, jasmine, orange-flower, and bergamot, butter are most common, and are chiefly imported. They are made by steeping the fresh flowers in the finest olive oil, pressing out the flowers, decanting the oil clear off, and thickening it with fine wax, melted and added gradually while hot. Butter of roses is produced from rose water by subsidence.

BUTYRIC ACID. An odoriferous volatile compound procured by M. Chevreul from butyrine when converted into soap.

BUTYRINE. A peculiar oleaginous matter procured by M. Chevreul from butter, which serves to distinguish it from animal fats. It is liquid at 70° Fahr.

BUXUS SEMPERVIRENS. P. The common box, the wood and leaves of which are bitter, aromatic, sudorific, and alterative, as well as cathartic. They are used on the continent in epilepsy, and syphilis. The decoction is said to be the best thing for baldness and thinness of the hair.

C.

CABBAGE. The red cabbage furnishes by infusion an excellent chemical test superior to litmus. (URE.)

CACAO. P. The Chocolate-nut Tree, *Theobroma cacao*, the nut of which is aromatic, slightly astringent, bitter, oily, and diuretic.

CAFFEIN. A principle discovered in coffee, which is white, crystalline, volatile, and soluble in alcohol and boiling water.

CAJEPUTI OLEUM. L. D. *Melaleuca Leucodendri* oleum. E. Cajeput oil is of a strong fragrant odour, resembling camphor, of a pungent taste, and greenish colour.

Medicinally it is stimulant, diaphoretic, and antispasmodic, in doses of three to five drops given with sugar in cases of palsy and hysteria.

Externally it is a good rubefacient in gout and rheumatism; and a little of it on a bit of cotton put into a decayed tooth, relieves tooth-ache.

CALAGUALA. P. An attenuant, opening, and resolvent root, used in dropsy, chronic pectoral complaints, hectic fever, and convulsive colics. It is given in form of decoction ʒij to Ojss of water.

CALAMI RADIX. L. E. D. P. The root of the sweet flag, *Acorus calamus*, an aromatic, stomachic, and stimulant, of a warm, bitterish taste. It is given in doses of ʒj to ʒj of the powder in dyspepsia, anorexia, &c.

CALAMINA. L. *Calaminaris*. D. *Carbonas Zinci impurus*. E. D. Calamine, or Zinc ore, is a metallic substance, of a reddish-yellow colour, easily crumbled. It is astringent and sedative, but seldom used.

Enters into Calamina Præp. L.

CALAMINA PRÆPARATA. L. *Carbonas Zinci impurus preparatus*. E. *Lapis Calaminaris preparatus*. D. The calamine is roasted and reduced to an impalpable powder. It is astringent and sedative, and