

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

used in preparing collyria, and unguents. The powder may also be sprinkled or dusted upon excoriations, and sores.

CALCIS CARBONAS PRÆCIPITATUM. D. See CRETA PRÆCIP.

CALCIS MURIAS. D. See MURIAS CALCIS.

Enters into Unguent. Calaminaris. D. Cerat. Calaminæ. L. E.

CALCIS PHOSPHAS PRÆCIPITATUM. D. See PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

CALEBASH. P. The pumpkin gourd, *Cucurbita sagenaria*, the seeds of which are refreshing in form of emulsion, in strangury, and fever.

CALOMEL. See HYDRARGYRI SUBMURIAS.

CALOMELAS PRÆCIPITATUS. D. Precipitated calomel.

CALUMBÆ RADIX. L. E. D. Calumba, or Columbo, Colombo root, is brought from Africa, but the plant is not known to botanists. It has a bitter unpleasant taste, is faintly aromatic, and contains cinchonia.

Incompatible with infusion of galls, or of yellow Peruvian bark; with oxymuriate of mercury, acetate of lead, and lime water.

Adulterated by mixing with it pieces of white bryony root. Other roots also tinged yellow, have been mixed with genuine calumba root, which should always be selected of a good weight, and clear colour, without worm-eaten pieces.

Enters into Tinct. Calumbæ. L. E. D. Infus. Calumbæ. L.

Medicinally it is tonic and stomachic, stimulant and astringent. It is used very frequently in affections of the mesenteric glands of infants, in dyspepsia, and cholera. The dose is gr. x to ʒss twice a day, or in infusion or decoction ʒjss to ʒij, but these will not keep.

CALX. L. D. Calx Viva. E. *Oxidum calcii*. P. Quicklime, composed of oxygen, and the semi-metal calcium. It is chiefly employed in making lime-water.

Medicinally it is acrid, corrosive, caustic, depilatory, and antacid. It is sometimes, but rarely, applied to obstinate old ulcers, in form of powder.

CAMBOGIA. L. Gambogia. E. D. Gamboge, a gum produced from the *Stalagmitis cambogioides*, much like cherry-tree gum, almost tasteless, but acrid in the throat and fauces. It is brittle, opaque, and of a deep yellow, so as to be used as a pigment.

Adulterated in the original preparation with inferior substances, and ought to be selected of a clear colour, and glassy fracture.

Medicinally it is a drastic cathartic, and also emetic and vermifuge. It is used in dropsy, and for tape-worm, and in obstinate costiveness, and hydrocephalus. The dose is gr. ij to gr. vj of the powder, combined with calomel, jalap, aloes, and other cathartics. For anasarca it is best to combine it with a solution of carbonate of potass.

Enters into Pil. Cambogiæ Comp. L.

CAMOMILE. See ANTHEMIDIS FLORES.

CAMPANULA TRACHELIUM. Great Throatwort, or Canterbury Bells.

A native plant, whose astringency recommends it to be used in quinsies, &c.

CAMPHORA. L. E. D. P. Camphor, or Camphire. A resin produced from the *Laurus camphora*, and other plants, and made factitiously by a stream of chlorine gas driven through oil of turpentine. It is strongly odoriferous, of a bitter aromatic taste, and swims on water.

Soluble, though only slightly, in water; but wholly in alcohol, ether, and oils, as well as in the concentrated sulphuric, nitric, muriatic, fluoric, and acetic acids.

Insoluble in the weak acids.

Adullerated with spermaceti and white wax, which can with difficulty be detected, their appearance is so similar, and they unite and blend so intimately.

Test. Put a sample on hot bread: if it become moist it is good.

Medicinally it is used in nervous and malignant fevers, in typhus accompanied with delirium, in inflammations accompanied with typhoid fevers, such as peripneumonia, rheumatism, &c., in atonic cutaneous diseases, particularly on their retrocession to promote the eruption, in many spasmodic affections, as hysteria, chorea, epilepsy, whooping-cough, &c., in mania and melancholy, and in indolent inflammations, from internal causes.

In laryngeal phthisis, and disorders of the throat, it may be made into lozenges with sugar, gum, and opium. With sulphur it is useful in colica pictorum. Dr. Paris recommends, when a large dose is given, to diffuse it in mucilage, or yolk of egg, or make it into pills with assafoetida, or confection of almonds.

Dose from gr. ij to ʒj, every four or six hours, of the powder mixed with sugar, magnesia, opium, and nitrate of potass. In mania, from gr. v to ʒss, thrice a day.

Poisonous in large doses, by its over-exciting the brain and nerves. Antidotes, wine and opium.

Enters into Acid. Acetos, Camphoratum. E. D. Emul. Camphorata. E. Mist. Camphoræ. L. D. Spir. Camphoræ. L. E. D. Tinct. Camphoræ Comp. L. E. D. Linimentum Sapon, cum Opio. E. D. Lin. Saponis. L. E. D. Lin. Camphoræ. L. E. D. Lin. Camphoræ Comp. L. Lin. Hydrarg. L.

CAMPHORATES are salts formed with bases by camphoric acid.

CAMPHOR BALLS, in perfumery, are made by grinding in a starch-mill ʒvj of very dry starch, ʒviij of very dry white lead, sifting it through a lawn sieve, and then mixing it with ʒxiv of very fine rice powder. Then shave down and dry 48lb of the best oil soap,

and mix with the former. Next grind ℥jss of camphor in an iron mortar, with half a pint of Hungary water, and add gradually ʒss each of oil of rosemary, and of lavender. When reduced to powder, add a few pounds of the prepared soap, and after beating it well mix the whole together, and make it in the same way as ambergris wash-balls. Used as a cosmetic, but not safely.

CAMPHORIC ACID is procured by digesting camphor for a considerable time in a large excess of nitric acid. Its taste is rather bitter and its odour somewhat like that of saffron. It reddens litmus paper.

Soluble sparingly in water.

CAMPHOROSMA MONSPELIENSIS. P. Hairy Camphorosma. A slightly aromatic herb, sudorific, and nervine, given in coryza, leucorrhoea, asthma, and rheumatism.

CAMP VINEGAR is made by steeping in the best vinegar for a month ʒj of cayenne pepper, two table-spoonfuls of soy, and four of walnut-ketchup, six anchovies chopped, and a small clove of garlic, minced fine. Shake it frequently, strain through a tammy, and keep it well corked in small bottles.

CANCRI CHELÆ. D. *Lapilli cancerorum*. E. Crabs' Claws, Crabs' Eyes, or Crabs' Stones, which contain carbonate and phosphate of lime, are given in doses of ʒss to ʒj, reduced to an impalpable powder (CANCROURUM LAPILLI PRÆPARATA. E.), as an antacid, in dyspepsia, &c.

Enters into Cancrorum Lapilli Præp. E.

CANDIED GINGER is prepared by putting ʒj of race ginger grated fine, and ℥j of loaf sugar in fine powder into a preserving pan, with enough of water to melt the sugar. Set it over a slow fire, and stir till it begins to boil; then put in another pound of sugar, and stir till it becomes thick. Take it off the fire, and drop it in cakes upon earthen dishes, and set in a warm place to dry.

CANDIED HOREHOUND is made by boiling the horehound to make a strong decoction, which is added to a sufficient quantity of sugar, boiled to a great height. Stir it over the fire till it grows thick, pour it into a paper case, dusted with fine sugar, and cut it into squares.

CANDIED LEMON PEEL is prepared by boiling a quantity of fresh lemon peel with sugar, and exposing it to the air till the sugar crystallizes.

CANDIED ORANGE PEEL is made by soaking the peels in cold water (frequently changed) till they lose their bitterness, then put them into a syrup till they become soft and transparent, when they may be taken out and drained.

CANDY FOR FIGURES, in pastry work, is made by boiling two quarts of

clarified sugar to a strong blow, grain it (that is, turn it white by rubbing it against the sides of the pan); when it is white, and about the thickness of cream, put it in well-oiled leaden moulds, and these into a stove till perfectly dry.

CANELLE CORTEX. L. E. D. P. Canella Bark, the bark of the wild cinnamon tree, *Canella alba*, which is sold in flat or quilled pieces, of a yellow colour, smelling like cloves, and of a warm, bitterish, pungent taste. Spirits are the best solvent, as water only extracts the bitter without the aroma.

Medicinally it is carminative, tonic, astringent, stomachic, and aphrodisiac, and is given in dyspepsia, and atonic disorders in doses of gr. x to ʒj of the powder.

CANTHARIDES. L. E. D. P. Blistering Fly. *Cantharis vesicatoria*, *Lytta* and *Meloe*. O. This insect is a native of Spain. It is acrimonious to the taste, and foetid to the smell.

Medicinally it is stimulant and diuretic. In doses of gr. j to gr. iv of the powder, in form of emulsion, twice a day, it is given in dropsy, urinary disorders, chronic blennorrhœa, leucorrhœa, suppression and incontinence of urine; it is given combined with opium and camphor, in paralysis.

Externally it is rubefacient, vesicatory, and escharotic. When it is used to vesicate it sometimes produces strangury, hæmaturia, and inflammation of the bladder and urethra, which ought to be treated with warm bathing, fomentations, and emollient drinks.

Poisonous in large doses, such as are often given as an aphrodisiac, producing severe strangury, and pain in the bladder, priapism and bloody urine, violent vomiting and retching, bloody stools, with furious delirium and horror of water, resembling hydrophobia.

Antidotes. Besides warm bathing, fomentations, and copious demulcent drinks, bleeding largely will be requisite, and also opiates.

Test. The only test is the appearance of the shining specks of the flies, which cannot be detected if the tincture has been employed, but when Cantharidin is better understood, a test may be discovered.

CANTHARIDIN. *New.* The active principle of cantharides, procured by Robiquet, in small plates of a micaceous lustre, and crystalline form. A very small particle of this dissolved in sweet oil will produce vesications on the skin in a few hours.

CAOUTCHOUC VARNISH is made by taking ʒxvj each of elastic gum, boiled linseed oil, and spirit of turpentine, cutting with a wetted knife the caoutchouc into thin slips, liquefying them in a hot sand-bath, and while boiling add the linseed oil, and then the turpentine, also warm. When nearly cool strain through linen, and keep in a

wide-mouthed bottle. It has the inconvenience of being very tedious in drying. It is used for balloons.

CAPERS may be preserved by putting to them fresh vinegar that has been scalded and become cold, and tying them close up to keep out the air, which softens them.

CAPILLAIRE is prepared by breaking ℥xij of loaf sugar, and putting it into a tinned pan with 12 pints of soft water, previously cleared with the white of an egg. Bring it to boil, and add ℔j of honey, and one quart of orange-flower water. Skim it, let it cool, and strain it through flannel. Bottle it soon, and cork the bottles well.

Or, Put half a pint of orange-flower water to two quarts of clarified sugar, boil it a quarter of a hour, and bottle it up when cold, waxing the corks over.

CAPRIC and CAPROIC ACIDS are volatile odoriferous compounds, formed from butyrine when it is converted into soap. (M. CHEVREUL.)

CAPSICI BACCÆ. L. E. D. The berries of *Capsicum annuum*, or Cayenne Pepper, are long orange-red pendulous pods, whose taste is extremely hot and acrid, and of a pungent odour.

Adulterated in the ground state with common salt, red lead, coloured sawdust, and other substances. Lead may be detected by dissolving the powder in pure vinegar, when a black precipitate will be produced by sulphuret of ammonia.

Incompatible with ammonia, alum, infusion of galls, oxymuriate of mercury, nitrate of silver, carbonate of soda and potass, acetate of lead, and the sulphates of copper, zinc, and iron.

Medicinally it is a strong stimulant and carminative, and is made into pills with bread, the dose gr. vj to gr. x or more, twice or oftener in the day, for dyspepsia, flatulence, scrofula, syphilis, mucous expectoration, leucorrhœa, and gonorrhœa; with opium it forms a powerful restorative tonic.

Externally it forms a powerful rubefacient cataplasm over the stomach, or to the soles of the feet, in low delirium. It makes a good gargle with salt, vinegar, and infusion of roses, for quinsy and scarlatina.

See CAYENNE (*Essence of*.)

CAPSICIN. *New*. An alkaline principle found in cayenne pepper, but its properties are as yet little known.

CARAWAY. See CARUI.

CARAWAY CORDIAL is made by mixing and fining down in the usual way 3jss of oil of caraway, 20 drops of oil of cassia, or cinnamon, 5 drops each of essence of lemon and of orange peel, 13 gallons of spirits, ℔vij of loaf sugar. This will produce 20 gallons.

CARBAZOTATES are salts formed of bases and carbazotic acid.

CARBAZOTIC ACID is procured by dissolving bits of Indigo in eight or

ten times their weight of nitric acid, moderately strong, and boiling the solution till it ceases to fume. On cooling, the acid crystallizes in semi-transparent yellow crystals. It may be procured in a purer state by treating carbazotate of potass with sulphuric acid. (LIEBEG.)

Soluble in cold, but more readily in hot water, and in alcohol and ether.

CARBO LIGNI. L. E. D. Wood Charcoal. Burnt sponge, ivory black, and lamp-black, as well as soot, are all a sort of charcoal, with other matters in combination.

Medicinally charcoal is a strong antiseptic used for removing fetid smells, such as in old ulcers, decayed teeth, &c. The offensive eructations in dyspepsia, pyalism, &c., are also partially removed by taking it internally, in doses of gr. x to ʒj with rhubarb. It is said to be an antidote to arsenic. The best for tooth-powder is made from cocoa-nut shells.

CARBONAS AMMONIÆ. D. See **AMMONIÆ SUBCARBONAS.** L.

CARBONAS BARYTÆ. E. The Carbonate of Baryta is a native mineral, used for preparing the muriate.

CARBONAS CALCIS PRÆPARATUS. E. See **CRETA PRÆPARATA.**

CARBONAS FERRI. See **FERRI.**

CARBONAS MAGNESIÆ. See **MAGNESIÆ SUBCARB.**

CARBONAS PLUMBI. The Carbonate of Lead. *Cerussa vera.* O. Used as a pigment, but often adulterated. When pure, the solution of it in nitric acid will not be disturbed by sulphate of soda.

CARBONAS POTASSÆ PURISSIMUS. E. Pure Carbonate of Potass. Prepared by dissolving two parts of the subcarbonate of potass in three parts of water, and exposing it to a stream of carbonic acid gas, filtering the liquor, and evaporating it till crystals form.

Medicinally it is antacid and absorbent in doses of gr. x to ʒjss.

CARBONAS SODÆ. See **SODÆ CARBONAS.**

CARBONATIS SODÆ AQUA. D. See **AQUA SUPERCARB. SODÆ.** E.

CARBONAS ZINCI IMPURUS PRÆPARATUS. E. See **CALAMINA.**

CARBONIC ACID may be prepared by treating chips of marble (carbonate of lime) with muriatic acid, diluted with two or three times its weight of water; when the muriatic acid uniting with the lime sets free the carbonic acid in form of gas. This gas has no smell nor colour, but is pungent to the taste, as may be remarked in beer, &c. Common water is insipid when its carbonic acid is expelled by boiling.

Poisonous when respired, but wholesome when taken into the stomach.

CARDAMINE PRATENSIS. Lady's Smock, or Cuckoo Flower. This herb, like other cresses, is a reputed antiscorbutic. The flowers are said

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to be a good antispasmodic in epilepsy and hysteria, in doses of ℥j to ℥iij twice or thrice a day.

CARDIACS are cordial medicines.

CARDAMOMI SEMINA. L. E. D. P. The seeds of the *Amomum repens* or *Matonia cardamomum*.

Adulterated by being mixed with grains of paradise, which are improper for the same medicinal purposes.

Medicinally they are aromatic, carminative, stimulant, and stomachic, but not heating to the stomach. In doses of gr. vj to ℥j, or more, of the powder, given in dyspepsia, cardialgia, and flatulencies; and combined with magnesia and rhubarb in the bowel disorders of infants. Cardamoms are also used in tincture. See TINCTURA CARD. COMP.

Enters into Confect. Aromatica. L. Elect. Aromaticum. D. Ext. Colocynthidis Comp. L. D. Pulv. Cinnamomi Comp. L. E. D. Pil. Scillæ Maritimæ. E. Infus. Sennæ. D. Tinct. Cardamomi. L. E. D. Tinct. Cardam. Comp. L. D. Tinct. Gentianæ Comp. L. Tinct. Cinnamomi. C. L. E. Tinct. Rhei. L. E. D. Tinct. Sennæ. L. D. Tinct. Rhei cum Alœ. E. Spir. Ætheris Aromat. L. Vin Alœs Socotrinæ. E. Infus. Sennæ cum Tamarindis. D.

CARDUUS BENEDICTUS. O. Blessed Thistle, *Centaurea benedicta*, which see. This was formerly a celebrated herb, and said to be a good diuretic, and an antidote for poisons, but it has now fallen into disuse.

CAREX ARENARIA. P. Sea Carex, the fresh root of which is aromatic, agreeable, diuretic, and alterative, and may be used as a substitute for sarsaparilla, in cutaneous disorders, and syphilis.

CARICÆ FRUCTUS. L. E. D. The Fig, the fruit of the *Ficus carica*, is demulcent, and slightly laxative.

CARLINA ACAULIS. P. Dwarf Carline Thistle. The root is bitter, aromatic, acrid, stimulant, sudorific, and stomachic. Given in diseases of the skin and abdominal obstructions.

CARMINATIVES. Those medicines which act like a *charm*, by dispelling flatulence. They are all aromatic, for the most part grateful, and act by stimulating the stomach.

CARMINE. An exquisite red prepared from cochineal by several processes, some of them kept secret. Pour two quarts of distilled water into a copper pan, and when boiling add ℥ij of the best grain cochineal finely ground and sifted; boil it for six minutes, carefully stirring it the while. Then add 60 grains of fine Roman alum in powder, and boil three minutes longer, when it is set to cool; but while yet a little warm decant the clear liquor, and strain through silk into porcelain dishes, and in four days decant and filter again into other

dishes. The precipitate which has fallen down is then to be dried carefully in the shade, as it forms the finest carmine. The second deposition will not be so good.

Adulterated with vermilion and red lead; but its merits may be known by its dissolving wholly in ammonia, and forming a deep pink colour. The finest is the lightest, and a good test is the filling of a very small thimble with the specimens, and weighing them.

CARTHAMIC ACID, or CARTHAMITE. A peculiar principle found in the *carthamus tinctorius*. (DOBEREINER.)

CARTHAMUS TINCTORIUS. Bastard Saffron, the seeds and flowers of which are diuretic, cathartic, and aromatic. The flowers are the bases of vegetable rouge. The Pharmacopœia of Madrid prescribes a syrup of it.

CARUI SEMINA. L. E. D. P. Caraway-seeds, from the native plant, *Carum carui*. The taste is warm, aromatic, and pleasant. The seeds are given whole, or in powder, in doses of ʒj to ʒij as a carminative in flatulence and dyspepsia.

Enters into Ol. Car. L. D. Aq. Car. L. Decoct. Anth. Nob. E. Sp. Car. L. E. D. Sp. Jun. Comp. L. Tinct. Card. Comp. L. D. Tinct. Senn. L. P.

CARYOPHYLLI. L. E. D. Cloves, the unexpanded flower-bud of the *Caryophyllus aromaticus*, or *Eugenia caryophyllata*. The fragrant odour is well known, the taste is acrid and hot.

Adulterated frequently by mixing with fresh cloves those which have been used in making the oil.

Medicinally in doses of gr. v to gr. x of the powder it is stimulant, but is seldom used except as an adjuvant or corrective to other medicines.

Enters into Confect. Aromatica. L. Confect. Scammoneæ. L. D. Elect. Aromatic. D. Infus. Caryophyllorum. L. Pil. Alöes cum Colocynthide. E. D. Vin. Opii. L.

CARYOPHYLLI OLEUM. E. D. Oil of Cloves. It is fragrant and stimulant, of a pale yellow tinge, and sinks in water.

Adulterated with other oils, which always darken its colour, and make it swim on water.

Medicinally from two to six drops are a dose, given on sugar. Externally applied it relieves tooth-ache, and is mixed with olive oil as an embrocation for hooping-cough.

Enters into Spir. Ammoniae Aromat. L.

CASCARILLÆ CORTEX. L. D. P. *Croton eleutheria*. E. The Bark of Cascarilla, *Croton cascarilla*, which is sold in short quilled pieces of a dark colour. The genuine cascarilla may be known by its giving out the odour of musk when burning.

Medicinally it is bitter, aromatic, tonic, stimulant, and stomachic. In

doses of $\mathfrak{Oj}$ to $\mathfrak{zss}$ of the powder twice or thrice a day, it is good in colic, diarrhœa, dysentery, and dyspepsia, and in the aphthæ of infants. In intermittents it is a good adjuvant to the bark. It loses its aroma by decoction.

Enters into Ext. Cascarillæ. D. Infus. Cascarillæ. L. Tinct. Cascarillæ. L. D.

CASEIC ACID. This was procured by M. Proust from old cheese, but M. Bracconot does not think it is a peculiar acid.

CASEOUS OXIDE. The name given by Proust to aposepedine.

CASEUM. The caseous matter of cheese. (BRACCONOT.)

CASSIÆ BACCÆ ET CORTEX. See LAURI CASS. CORT.

CASSIÆ PULPA. L. E. D. P. Pulp of the fruit of *Cassia fistula*, which is brought from India and Egypt, is of a slightly heavy smell, and of an acidulous, sweetish, mucilaginous taste. Good Cassia pulp is black, bright, shining, and not nauseous, sour, nor harsh, and the pods rather small, smooth, heavy, and not rattling with seeds.

Medicinally it is gently purgative in drachm doses, and cathartic in doses of $\mathfrak{zj}$ or $\mathfrak{zij}$. It is best combined with manna, senna, aromatics, &c., as it is apt to gripe and occasion nausea.

Enters into Confect. Cassiæ. L. E. D. Confect. Sennæ. L. E. Pulp. Cass. Fistularis Express. E. L.

CASSIÆ SENNÆ FOLIA. See SENNA.

CASSIA OIL is the common oil of cinnamon from cassia bark, $\mathfrak{lbj}$ of which yields about $\mathfrak{zjss}$ of the oil. It is also procured from cassia buds, and is stimulant and stomachic.

CASTOREUM. L. E. D. P. Castor, a substance found in bags under the rectum of the beaver, *Castor fiber*, of an odoriferous aromatic smell, and a nauseous, bitter, and rather acrid taste.

Contains a volatile oil, and a peculiar resin, besides carbonate of lime, potass, ammonia, and iron.

Adulterated with dried blood and gum ammoniac, but may always be known by its reddish-brown colour and strong odour in genuine specimens.

Medicinally it antispasmodic, emmenagogue, and aphrodisiac; and is given in hysteria, epilepsy, the spasms of pregnancy and parturition, and in typhus fever. The dose is from gr. x to gr. xx in form of bolus, and $\mathfrak{zj}$ to $\mathfrak{lbj}$ of the vehicle in enemata.

Enters into Tinct. Castorei. L. E. D.

CATAPLASMATA. Cataplasms, or poultices, a form of external applications to ease pain, clean sores, and promote suppuration or resolution of inflamed parts. There is a great farrago of medicated poultices used in practice, which are quite unnecessary.

CATAPLASMA ALUMINIS. D. Alum Poultice, is made by beating up $\mathfrak{zj}$

of alum with the whites of two eggs, and is applied to the eyes in ophthalmia and ecchymosis.

CATAPLASMA ANODYNUM. P. Soothing Poultice. Take $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ of white poppy heads bruised, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ of hyoscyamus leaves; boil these in a quart of water till reduced to a pint and a half, strain, and add $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{v}$ of linseed meal.

CATAPLASMA ANTISEPTICUM. P. Antiseptic Poultice. Take $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{vi}$ of barley flour, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ of Peruvian bark in powder, and boil for a quarter of an hour in a pint of water. When cold add $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ of camphor in powder.

CATAPLASMA CARBONIS LIGNI. D. Charcoal Poultice. Take $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ of prepared charcoal, $\mathfrak{l}\mathfrak{b}\mathfrak{ss}$ of linseed meal, one pint of water, and boil as before. Applied to gangrenous ulcers.

CATAPLASMA CONII. D. Hemlock Poultice. Take a quantity of fresh hemlock leaves, boil in water till they are soft, and beat them up with linseed meal, or oat flour. Used to scrofulous and cancerous ulcers.

CATAPLASMA DAUCI. D. Carrot Poultice. Boil a quantity of carrots in water till soft, and beat them into a pulp. Applied to clean old sores.

CATAPLASMA EMOLLIENS. Linseed or Emollient Poultice. Mix enough of linseed meal with boiling water to make a poultice, which is smeared with lard, oil, or fresh butter, before applying it. To render it somewhat stimulant, add one eighth part of flour of mustard.

CATAPLASMA FERMENTI. L. Yeast Poultice. Take $\mathfrak{l}\mathfrak{b}\mathfrak{j}$ of flour, $\mathfrak{O}\mathfrak{ss}$ of beer yeast, mix and expose to a gentle heat till it swell up. It is a good antiseptic for gangrenous sores.

CATAPLASMA IODURETUM. This is prepared with sufficient quantities of linseed poultice, warm, and a sufficient quantity of the rubefacient solution of iodine. (COPLAND.)

CATAPLASMA PANIS. P. Bread Poultice. Take a quantity of crumb of bread, pour enough of boiling water over it to soak it, cover it, and let it stand to swell, and then beat it well up. This is better than a bread and milk poultice. (ABERNETHY.)

CATAPLASMA RUBEFACIENS. P. Rubefacient or Pepper Poultice. Take $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{v}$ of torrefied barley flour, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ of strong vinegar, three whites of eggs, beat these with a little water in a marble mortar into a mass, and spread it on linen, over which sprinkle $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$ each of black pepper and powder of fennel-seeds. Used for pleuritis and other interna inflammations. Cayenne pepper may be used for greater effect.

CATAPLASMA SIMPLEX. D. Simple poultice: is made with flour and boiling water.

CATAPLASMA SINAPIS. L. D. P. Sinapism, or Mustard Poulrice.

Take lbss each of mustard flour and linseed meal, with enough of hot vinegar to form a mass. It is rubefacient and stimulant, and used as the last; also applied to the soles of the feet in typhoid delirium, as also in metastatic gout, &c. In order to render it stronger there may be added ʒj each of cayenne pepper and of ginger in powder, and ʒiij of oil of turpentine.

CATCHUP. See KETCHUP.

CATECHU EXTRACTUM. L. E. D. Catechu, or Japan Earth (*Terra Japonica*), procured from the wood of the *Acacia catechu*. It is very astringent, sweetish, and without smell.

Incompatible with alkaline and metallic salts, and with gelatine.

Medicinally it is employed to check diarrhœas, dysentery, and hæmorrhages; also in relaxations or atonic disorders of the primæ viæ, sponginess of the gums, &c.

Dose, from gr. x to gr. xx of the powder. It is also exhibited in form of tincture, infusion, and lozenge.

Enters into Elect. Mimosæ Catechu. E. D. Infus. Catechu. L. E. Tinct. Catechu. L. E.

CATHARTICS. Purgative medicines of stronger efficacy than aperients or laxatives. See *Conspectus of Prescriptions*.

CATHARTIC EXTRACT. EXTRACTUM COLOCYNTH. COMP.

CATHARTIC BALLS in *Farriery*. See BALL.

CATHARTIC MASS. Take lbvj of Cape aloës, lbij of treacle, lbj of olive oil. Melt together in a water bath, and stir till well mixed.

Dose, from one ounce to two. (PHARM. VETERINARY COLL.)

CATHARTIN. *New.* An alkaline substance found by MM. Lassaigne and Feneulle in the pods and leaves of senna. It is solid, yellowish-brown, of a peculiar odour, and nauseously bitter. It is very *Soluble* in all proportions in water and alcohol; but not at all in ether. On exposure to the air it becomes moist.

Medicinally it has not yet been used.

CATHETERS differ from bougies in being hollow, while bougies are imperforate; but the terms are frequently confounded. Catheters are made of silver or other metal, or of the same elastic composition with bougies as described under that word.

CATHOLICON. A kind of soft purgative electuary, so called as being supposed of universal efficacy.

CATHOLICON DUPLICATUM RHEO. P. The Double Catholicon of Nicolai, or Compound Electuary of Rhubarb, is prepared by simmering over a slow fire lbss of polypody root; ʒij of succory root; ʒj of liquorice root; ʒiij of the leaves of agrimony and spleenwort; lbvj of water till reduced two-thirds; add ʒvj of fennel-seeds, strain and

add ℥iv of sugar, boil to the consistence of syrup, and add ℥iv each of extract of cassia and pulp of tamarinds. Then add by degrees ℥iv each of powdered rhubarb and senna leaves, ℥j of liquorice root, ℥ij of seeds of violet, ℥j of the four cold seeds, ℥ss of fennel-seeds, and mix and form an electuary. It is too troublesome in the preparation to be much used. Without the rhubarb, and with honey instead of sugar, it forms a good enema. It was formerly esteemed a universal remedy, but is now disused.

CATSUP. The name given to ketchup by Dr. Kitchiner, supposing the term to be witty.

CAVIARE. The preserved roe of the sturgeon, served with toasted bread, and eaten with meat or cheese.

CAUSTIC. See ARGENTI NITRAS, CUPRI SULPHAS, POTASSA FUSA, and POTASSA CUM CALCE.

CAUSTICUM COMMUNE CUM OPIO. Common Caustic with Opium, is prepared by mixing ℥ij of potassa cum calce, and ℥ss of powdered opium, with a sufficient quantity of soap.

CAUSTICUM COMMUNE. O. See POTASSA.

CAUTERY (THE ACTUAL) is a red-hot iron, of a convenient form, applied to stop hæmorrhages, and to sores, &c. It is much used on the Continent, but seldom in this country.

CAYENNE PEPPER (ESSENCE OF), which is nothing more than the tincture of capsicum, is made by steeping half an ounce of Cayenne pepper in half a pint of brandy for a fortnight, and pouring off the clear liquor. It is sold ready prepared by Waugh, Regent-street. See CAPSICI BACCÆ.

CAYENNE WINE. This is prepared in the same way as the essence of cayenne, by using white wine or claret instead of brandy.

CEDRAT. A kind of fragrant citron used in making ices, preserves, and a liqueur called cedrat, which is prepared by distilling in a water-bath a quantity of cedrat, or lemon peels, from a due portion of brandy, and adding syrup to mellow it.

CELANDINE. See CHELIDONIUM.

CELERY. *Apium graveolens.* The seeds are used as a diuretic in gravel.

CELERY (ESSENCE OF) is prepared by steeping ℥ss of the bruised seeds in a quarter of a pint of brandy, or other spirit, for a fortnight. A few drops will flavour a pint of soup, or broth.

CEMENT. Various preparations which are applied in a soft state, and afterwards harden and unite what is disjointed, or broken.

Building Cement is improved by mixing lime with a powder composed of earth, clay, chalk, flint, &c. calcined in a strong heat, and then grinding and sifting the whole through a wire sieve. It may be preserved in casks, but must be kept dry, and not exposed to the air.

Canal Cement, used in building canals, &c. is prepared by reducing to powder and mixing one part of iron filings, three parts of flint, and four parts of alum combined with iron-rust, with four parts of brick-dust, and two parts of hot lime. Put the whole into a wooden tub, add water to make it liquid, and stir it briskly.

China Cement, for broken china, glass, or stone ware, is made by beating a quantity of quicklime into a very fine powder, sift through muslin, and having smeared the parts to be joined with white of egg, dust the powder over this, and unite the edges.

Common Cement, for marble, alabaster, and other stones, is made by melting lbij of bees' wax with lbij of resin, adding the same quantity of these in powder, stirring the whole carefully, and kneading the mass in water, till thoroughly mixed. When applied, it is heated, as well as the parts on which it is put, and it is necessary that these be dry.

Coppersmiths' Cement, used in joining the edges of copper utensils, is prepared by mixing powdered quicklime with bullocks' blood. It must be applied fresh. It is formed on the same chemical principle as the china cement.

Dutch Terras is composed of basalt or whinstone, and blue limestone ground to a fine powder, sifted, mixed with water, and well beaten together.

Floor Cement, for making earthen floors, is made by mixing two-thirds lime with one-third of coal ashes, and a little clay, tempering the whole with water, and letting it stand a week, when it is again to be tempered. A superior sort may be made by using the powder of Paris plaster instead of ashes, and bullocks' blood instead of water.

Fireproof Cement is made by adding half a pint of vinegar to half a pint of milk, separating the curd, mixing the whey with five whites of eggs, beating the whole well together, and adding powdered quicklime to make it into a thick paste. It is used for uniting broken vessels, and is both fire and water proof.

Glass Grinders' Cement is made by boiling a due portion of pitch, and stirring in fine-sifted wood ashes till of a proper temper, and then a little tallow, if necessary.

Or, for small works, melt together a quarter of an ounce of bees' wax, and four ounces of resin, adding four ounces of whitening, previously made red-hot.

Or, Shell-lac warmed to melt it for holding glass, or stones, while grinding.

Greek Cement is prepared by mixing lime and sand with milk or size, for outside walls.

Japanese Cement, or rice glue, is made by mixing rice and flour intimately with cold water, and then gently boiling it. It is

beautifully white, and dries almost transparent. Papers pasted together by means of this cement will sooner separate in their own substance than at the joining, which makes it useful in the preparation of curious paper articles, as tea-trays, ladies' dressing-boxes, and other articles that require layers of paper to be cemented together.

Iron Cement is formed of the borings of cast-iron guns, or turnings of cast-iron, which should be clean and free from dust until used. By slight pounding or trituration they are broken, but not powdered, and then coarsely sifted. At the time of using they are to be mixed with powdered sal ammoniac and sulphur, and slightly moistened with water; when the composition must be rammed, or chaulked into the joints, with a blunt chaulking chisel and hammer, and the joints screwed up by its bolts as tightly as possible. No more of this cement must be made than can be used at one time, because it soon spoils; but if good, it will become as hard as the iron itself in a few days; ʒij of sal ammoniac, and ʒj of sulphur is sufficient for lbv of iron borings.

Isinglass or Turkish Cement, is made by dissolving mastich in as much spirit of wine as will suffice to render it liquid; in another vessel dissolve as much isinglass, which has been previously soaked in water till it is swollen and soft, in brandy, as will make ʒij by measure of strong glue, and add two small bits of gum galbanum, or ammoniacum, which must be rubbed, or ground, till they are dissolved; then mix the whole with a sufficient heat; keep it in a phial stopped, and when it is to be used set in hot water.

Or, to six parts of yellow potters' clay, add one part of steel filings, and a sufficient quantity of oil. Make the paste of the consistence of glaziers' putty.

Cement for Metals. Take of gum mastich gr. x, and rectified spirit of wine ʒij. Add ʒij of strong isinglass glue, made with brandy, and gr. x of the true gum ammoniac. Dissolve all together, and keep it stopped in a phial. When intended to be used, set it in warm water.

Mahogany-coloured Cement. Melt together ʒij of bees' wax, and ʒss of Indian red, and a small quantity of yellow ochre, to bring it to the proper colour.

Parker's Cement is made of very argillaceous limestone burnt in conical kilns, with a continued fire of pit-coal, in the same manner as other limestone; but if the heat be so great as to cause a commencement of fusion in the cement, it will be totally spoiled. It is reduced to an impalpable powder by grinding as soon as it is burnt, and is sent away in barrels, well closed. The above is much used

in London for facing houses, and for the foundations of large edifices.

Roman Cement is made by mixing a barrel of lime slaked, with ℔ijss of sulphate of iron, 15 gallons of water, and half a bushel of fine gravel sand. The copperas should be dissolved in hot water; it must be stirred with a stick, and kept stirring continually while in use.

Genuine Roman Cement, consists of the Pulvis Buteolanus, or Puzzolanum, a ferruginous clay from Puteoli, calcined by the fires of Vesuvius,—lime, and sand, mixed up with soft water. The only preparation which the Puzzolanum undergoes is that of pounding and sifting; but the ingredients are occasionally mixed up with bullocks' blood, and fat of animals, to give the composition more tenacity.

Turners' Cement, used by turners and other artizans, is made by powdering and heating to redness 16 parts of whiting, and when cold, mixing it with 16 parts of black resin, and one part of bees' wax, previously melted together, and stirring the whole into a paste.

Water Cement is prepared by mixing together and moistening with lime water ℔56 of coarse sand, ℔42 of fine sand, and then adding to the mass ℔14 of pure fresh-burnt lime, and while beating them up together gradually adding ℔14 of bone ashes. The quicker the mixing is done the better.

Williams's and Wych's Cement. See STUCCO.

Wire Cement, for pasting paper on wire, and used by confectioners, is made by mixing hair-powder with thick soaked gum arabic into a paste of the thickness of cream.

CENTAUREÆ BENEDICTÆ HERBA. E. The Blessed Thistle, *Cnicus benedictus*. D. P. An herb which has been long famous as a diuretic, antacid, stomachic, and bitter tonic, and in larger doses of the infusion slightly emetic. Given in doses of gr. xv to ʒj of the powdered leaves every three hours, or ʒij of the infusion, made by steeping ʒvj in a pint of cold water, in dyspepsia, visceral obstructions, &c. It is also a good diaphoretic in rheumatism, &c., by provoking copious sweats. It is now little used.

CENTAURI CACUMINA. L. Flowering tops of the Lesser Centaury. *Chironia centaurium*. E. or *Erythraea centaurium*. D. P. It is an intense bitter, and is one of the ingredients in the Portland powder for gout.

Medicinally it is tonic, diaphoretic, and stomachic, in doses of ʒj to ʒj thrice a day, or ʒij of the infusion made from ʒj to a pint of boiling water.

CENTAUREA CENTAURIUM. P. The Greater Centaury, of which the root is a bitter aperient, used in chronic hepatitis, atonic gout, &c.

CEPE RADIX. D. The Onion, *Allium cepa*, is stimulant, diuretic, antispasmodic, and anthelmintic. In cataplasms it is suppurative; raw, it is rubefacient. The expressed juice is good for odontalgia, and rheumatic otalgia, or ear-ache, when put upon a bit of cotton, and applied to the parts.

CEPHALICS. Remedies which are employed for disorders of the head.

CEPHALIC SNUFF. A nostrum prepared with the powder of asarum (which see), hellebore and sugar. It is a powerful errhine, and in many disorders of the head may be dangerous.

CERA FLAVA ET CERA ALBA. L. E. D. P. Yellow Wax and White Wax, or Bees' Wax. A substance procured from bee-hives, and also produced by some plants. It has little taste, but smells like honey in the yellow unbleached state.

Adulterated in the yellow state with ochre, peas-meal, resin, and tallow, which may be detected by melting and straining a portion of the wax, and dissolving a small quantity of it in spirit of wine; the former will show the peas, ochre, or tallow, and the latter the resin. The ochre also, and the peas, make the cake brittle and greyish; the tallow makes it soft and clammy; and the resin makes the fracture smooth and shining. In the white state it is also adulterated with tallow, or with spermaceti, which destroys its transparency; and with white lead, which will be precipitated when the wax is melted in water.

Medicinally the yellow wax is used chiefly for preparing ointments, pomatum, cerates, &c. The white or bleached wax is used internally, and is emollient and nutritive, in doses of $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ of the emulsion, made by melting from $\mathfrak{Oj}$ to $\mathfrak{zss}$ of it with oil, and triturating it with yolk of egg and barley water, or with gum arabic mucilage. Given in diarrhœa, cholera, &c.

Enters into Cera Flav. Purificata. D. Ung. Cerata, Emp. Var.

CERASIN. *New.* A chemical principle, found in cherry-tree gum, tragacanth, &c. It is insoluble in water.

CERATES are a species of salves, composed of wax and oil, and of a rather thicker consistence than ointments. They ought to be made in small quantity at a time, as they are apt to become rancid, or sour by keeping.

Goulard's Cerate. See CERATUM PLUMBI COMPOSITUM.

Kirkland's Cerate is prepared by melting $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ of diachylon plaster, and $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ of olive oil, together, adding $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ of prepared chalk, and, when almost cool, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ of distilled vinegar, and $\mathfrak{zjss}$ of subacetate of lead, in powder.

Marshall's Cerate. See MARSHALL'S CERATE.

Turner's Cerate. See CERATUM CALAMINÆ.

CERATUM. L. Simple Cerate. *Ceratum simplex* is prepared by melting $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ of yellow wax, adding $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ of olive oil, and mixing them. It is emollient, when applied to sores and excoriations; but is chiefly used in compounding ointments.

Enters into Ung. Oxid. Zinci. E. Ung. Oxid. Zinci Impur. E.

CERATUM ALBUM. P. White Cerate, Cold Cream, or *Ceratum Galeni*, is made by melting over a slow fire $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ of white wax, with $\mathfrak{f}\text{ij}$ of oil of almonds, adding very gradually a pint of distilled water, or rose water. It is emollient for slight excoriations, tenderness of the face, &c.

CERATUM CALAMINÆ. L. D. Calamine Cerate, or *Turner's Cerate*, made by melting $\mathfrak{f}\text{bss}$ of yellow wax, with a pint of olive oil, and when removed from the fire, and beginning to thicken, add $\mathfrak{f}\text{bss}$ of prepared calamine, and stir the whole till cold. It was formerly much used for burns and sores, but is falling into neglect, except when combined with the solution of subacetate of lead, or nitric oxide of mercury $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of cerate.

CERATUM CANTHARIDIS. L. D. Cerate of Cantharides, *Ceratum lyttæ*. L. 1809. Is made by softening before a fire $\mathfrak{z}\text{vj}$ of spermaceti cerate, and mixing with it $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of powdered cantharides. It is stimulant and irritative, and used to keep up the discharge from blisters.

CERATUM CARBONATIS ZINCI IMPURI. E. Cerate of Carbonate of Zinc is the same as the calamine cerate, and made by mixing five parts of spermaceti cerate with one part of the carbonate of zinc in powder. It is drying and epulotic.

CERATUM CETACEI. L. *Ceratum simplex*. E. Spermaceti Cerate is made by melting $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ of white wax with $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ of olive oil, and adding $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ of spermaceti, and stirring the whole till cold. It is cooling and emollient.

Enters into Cerat. Carbonatis Zinci Imp. E. Cerat. Lyttæ. L.

CERATUM CITRINUM. L. 1745. See CERATUM RESINÆ.

CERATUM CÆRULEUM. *Pharm. Leyd.* Blue Cerate is made by taking $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ of litharge, which has been rendered white by rubbing it up alternately and gradually with vinegar and rose water, and melting it with $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ of yellow wax, and $\mathfrak{Oss}$ of olive oil, mixing the whole with $\mathfrak{z}\text{iiij}$ of smalt.

CERATUM KINAKINA MEDICATUM. P. Cerate of Peruvian Bark is made by melting sixteen parts of simple cerate, and mixing with it two parts of the alcoholic extract of cinchona, dissolved in a small quantity of spirit. It is tonic, and is applied to languid ulcers.

CERATUM MERCURIALE. Mercurial Cerate is made by melting $\mathfrak{f}\text{bss}$ of

yellow wax, and rubbing it up with lbss of hogs-lard, ʒiij of quick-silver, and ʒj of balsam of sulphur.

CERATUM PLUMBI ACETATIS. L. Cerate of Acetate of Lead is made by dissolving ʒij of white wax in ʒvj of olive oil; then rub up with ʒix of olive oil, ʒij of acetate of lead in powder, mix and stir the whole with a wooden spatula, till incorporated. Astringent, cooling, and emollient, in burns, scalds, and excoriations.

CERATUM PLUMBI COMPOSITUM. L. Compound Cerate of Lead, or *Goulard's Cerate*. Take ʒijss of solution of subacetate of lead, ʒiv of yellow wax, ʒix of olive oil, ʒss of camphor. Mix the melted wax with ʒviij of the oil, then remove them from the fire, and, when they begin to thicken, gradually add the solution, constantly stirring them with a wooden spatula, till they become cold; then mix the camphor with them, dissolved in the rest of the oil. Cooling, astringent, &c., in chronic ophthalmia, &c.

CERATUM RESINÆ. L. Resinous Cerate, *Yellow Basilicon*, or *Ceratum citrinum*. L. 1745. Is made by melting lbj of yellow resin, with lbj of yellow wax, over a slow fire, and then add a pint of olive oil, and strain while hot. It is digestive, cleansing, and stimulant, to atonic and foul ulcers.

Enters into Liniment. Terebinthinæ. L.

CERATUM SABINÆ. L. Ung. Sabinæ. D. Savine Cerate is made by melting lbss of yellow wax, with lbij of prepared lard, boiling in this lbj of fresh savine leaves, bruised, and straining the whole through a linen cloth. It is irritant and stimulant, and employed to keep up the discharge of blisters. Unless it is made fresh from fresh leaves, and smell strongly of the savine, it is not good, as it spoils by keeping. It is also applied to scrofulous swellings of the joints.

CERATUM SAPONIS. L. Soap Cerate. Take ʒviij of hard soap, ʒv of yellow wax, lbj of the semivitrified oxide of lead in powder, Oj of olive oil, and one gallon of vinegar: boil the vinegar and the oxide of lead together, over a slow fire, carefully and incessantly stirring them until they combine; and the fire should not be stronger than to make them liquid so as to effect this. Then add the soap, and boil again, till the water evaporate, when the oil and wax, melted together, are to be mixed.

Decomposition. The vinegar unites with the lead of the oxide, forming acetate of lead, which remains in the compound, and gives it a cooling property.

Medicinally it is a good application to fractures, ulcers, scrofulous tumours, erysipelatous inflammation which threatens gangrene, &c.

CERATUM SIMPLEX. E. Simple Cerate. Prepared like the preceding, from ʒvj of olive oil, ʒij of white wax, and ʒj of spermaceti.

CEREVISIÆ FERMENTUM. L. E. D. Yeast is tonic and antiseptic, used externally to gangrenous ulcers, in form of cataplasm (which see), and internally in malignant fevers, in doses of ʒss thrice a day. When stale, it is sometimes laxative.

CERUSSA. See Plumbi Subcarbonas.

CETACEUM. L. E. D. Spermaceti, a substance procured from the spermaceti whale, *Physeter Macrocephalus*, which is flaky, white, and unctuous, with little smell or taste, but unpleasant to patients. *Medicinally* it is emollient and demulcent, given in form of emulsion, in doses of ʒss to ʒjss in coughs, &c., suspended in water by yolk of egg. It is used also in making unguents.

Enters into Cerat. Cetacei. L. Cerat. Simpl. E. Ung. Cetacei. L. D.

CETERACH. P. Common Spleenwort, *Ceterach officinarum*, a feeble mucilaginous astringent, given in decoction, for phthisis.

CETIC ACID. Procured from spermaceti, consisting of margarine and fatty matter. (CHEVREUIL.)

CEVADIC ACID is prepared by converting into soap the seeds of the *Veratrum sabadilla*. (PELLETIER and CAVENTOU.)

CHALK. In farriery, is given in ounce doses, in scourings, joined with opium and ginger.

CHALK FOR DRAWING is prepared by sawing into slips red or black chalk, and putting them into a pipkin with melted bees' wax, near a slow fire for half an hour; then take them out, and when they are cool they are fit for use.

CHALYBEATE WATERS are mineral waters which contain iron, and are usually tonic, diuretic, and blacken the fæces.

Imitated by forming a metallic pile of pieces of silver or clear copper coin, alternated with discs of sheet iron. Such a pile, placed in a vessel containing water, will render it chalybeate in 24 hours. (PROFESSOR HARE.)

CHAMÆDRYOS HERBA. D. P. Germander, *Teucrium chamædrys*, an aperient, tonic, and diuretic, given in gout and rheumatism, in doses of ʒj to ʒj of the powder, or ʒj to ʒij of the fresh herb, in infusion or decoction, thrice a day.

CHAMÆPITYS. P. Bugle, *Ajuga chamæpitys*, an aromatic, bitter astringent, used in dyspepsia.

CHAMOMILE. See ANTHEMIS.

CHAMBERLAIN'S RESTORATIVE PILLS. Dr. Paris discovered by analysis that these pills consist of cinnabar, sulphur, sulphate of lime, and a little vegetable matter. The inventor, who resides at Ipswich, says the pills are the most certain cure for scrofula, fistula, scurvy,

and all impurities of the blood, but often take two years to effect a cure!!!

CHAMOMILE DROPS. This nostrum is nothing more than spirits to which a little of the oil of chamomile has been added, for the sake of the odour and taste; but possesses none of the medicinal qualities of the flowers.

CHARCOAL. See *Carbo Ligni*. In *farriery* a charcoal poultice is applied to the grease in the heels, to destroy the fætor.

Concentrated Solution of Charcoal. A nostrum which does not contain a particle of charcoal, but is simply the tincture of catechu, and is a good astringent application for sponginess of the gums, &c.

CHARGES. In *farriery*, are strong sticking plasters, applied to support lameness, and relieve wind-galls. The following is recommended as a charge, by Mr. White: take ʒiv of Burgundy pitch, ʒij of Barba-does tar, ʒiij of bees' wax, ʒiv of red lead. Melt the first three together, and then add the latter, stirring the mixture constantly till cold. If it be too thick, add some oil or lard. Dragon's blood, or Armenian bole, is sometimes added.

CHELIDONIUM MAJUS. The Greater Celandine, a native herb, the root of which is acrid and purgative, but is now seldom used. The yellow juice of it is used as an escharotic to destroy warts.

CHELSEA PENSIONER. A well-known gout nostrum, said to have been invented by a Chelsea pensioner, and is prepared by making an electuary of ʒj of guaiacum, ʒij of rhubarb in powder, ʒj of nitrate of potass, and ʒj of flowers of sulphur, with one nutmeg in powder. Dose two table-spoonfuls, night and morning, as a purgative and diaphoretic.

CHELTHENHAM SALTS. Several preparations are sold under this name, consisting of various proportions of the sulphates of magnesia, soda, iron, and muriate of soda. The proportions of the common Cheltenham salts, are gr. 120 of sulphate of soda, and gr. 66 of sulphate of magnesia, gr. 10 of muriate of soda, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ of sulphate of iron, mixed by trituration in a mortar. The salts obtained by evaporation from the waters of Cheltenham, called the original combined Cheltenham salts, consist only of a very little soda, and muriate of soda, along with sulphate of soda. Dose ʒvj to ʒjss .

Thomson's Real Cheltenham Salts are prepared by evaporating a solution of the sulphate and subcarbonate of soda.

Efflorescence of Real Cheltenham Salts is nothing more than Thomson's salts, which have been deprived by heat of their water of crystallization.

CHELTHENHAM WATERS are a neutral purgative, and the salts prepared from the waters artificially have the same character.

CHEWING BALLS, for horses, or masticatories, are composed of the wood of the bay and juniper trees, assafœtida, liver of antimony, and pellitory of Spain.

CHINA GLAZE, for printing blue frit, is made in the usual way, from ten parts of glass, two parts of lead, and three or more of blue calx.

CHING'S WORM LOZENGES. A popular nostrum for worms, consisting of two preparations, the basis of both of which is calomel.

The Yellow Lozenges are prepared by mixing ℥j of submuriate of mercury, washed in alcohol, with ℥iij of saffron that has been boiled in Oj water, and strained, and ℔xxviij of white sugar, making the whole into a mass with gum tragacanth mucilage, and rolling it out to an exact thickness. Each lozenge should contain gr. j of the submuriate. The dose is one lozenge at bed-time, and on the succeeding morning a brown lozenge is to be taken.

The Brown Lozenges. Take ℥vij of the submuriate of mercury, washed as before, ℔ijss of jalap, ℔jx of white sugar, and enough of gum tragacanth mucilage to make a mass. Each lozenge should contain gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the submuriate.

These nostrums are by no means safe, as the calomel is seldom diffused equally, and may in some lozenges be in dangerous quantity. When long kept, also, or exposed to damp, they may acquire poisonous properties.

CHINOIDEA. A new vegeto-alkali discovered in Peruvian bark, besides Cinchonia and Quina. (SERTUERNER.)

CHIO TURPENTINE. See Terebinthina Chia. L.

CHITINE. A new principle discovered by M. Odier in insects, by plunging beetles, &c. in a hot solution of potass, which dissolves all but the chitine. It is therefore insoluble in a solution of potass; but soluble in hot sulphuric acid. It burns without losing its form, and nitric acid does not turn it yellow. It contains no azote.

CHLORATES (formerly called Hyper-oxy muriates) are salts formed with bases and chloric acid.

CHLORIC ACID is procured by adding to a dilute solution of chlorate of baryta just enough of weak sulphuric acid to precipitate the baryta, while pure chloric acid remains in the liquid.

CHLORIDES are metallic salts formed by chloric acid. See SODÆ MUR.

CHLORIDE OF SODA. See LABARRAQUE'S LIQUID.

CHLORINE. P. Oxymuriatic acid gas, is prepared by mixing hydrochloric or muriatic acid, with the black oxide of manganese, and heating the mixture over a lamp in a glass retort, when the gas will come over copiously, and should be collected over warm water, as cold water absorbs it. It is of a greenish-yellow colour, supports combustion, destroys vegetable colours, and combines with metals,

forming chlorides, and with water, forming hydrochloric or muriatic acid.

Medicinally it is, when diffused in water, tonic and antiseptic; and is also used externally in ulcers, and in form of vapour, as a bath.

Poisonous when inhaled into the lungs, by producing suffocative irritation and inflammation. The vapour of ether or ammonia may be tried as an antidote, with bleeding, and the means used in asphyxia. Fluid chlorine acts like the other acids on the stomach, producing inflammation, &c. See BECK'S *Med. Jurisprud.*

CHLORIODIC ACID, which M. Gay-Lussac calls *Chloride of Iodine*, is a compound of chlorine and iodine. It dissolves in water, is very rank to the taste, and reddens vegetable blues.

By similar combinations of chlorine with the carbonic, cyanic, and chromic acids, similar compound acids are produced.

CHLORO-CARBONIC ACID. A gaseous compound, procured by exposing a mixture of equal measures of dry chlorine and carbonic oxide gases to sunshine.

CHLORO-CHROMIC ACID. A gaseous compound, formed by the action of sulphuric acid on a mixture of chloride of sodium (common salt) and chromate of lead.

CHLORO-CYANIC ACID, was named by Berthollet the *Oxy-prussic acid*.

It is procured by transmitting a stream of chlorine gas into an aqueous solution of hydrocyanic acid, removing the excess of chlorine by agitation with mercury, and then expelling by heat the gaseous cyanuret of chlorine.

Decomposition. In the first part of the process, muriatic acid and cyanuret of chlorine are formed; in the second, muriatic acid, ammonia, and carbonic acid are produced.

Soluble very readily in water and in alcohol.

CHLOROPHYLL. The green colouring matter of the leaves of plants.

CHOCOLATE is made by roasting cocoa nuts in a frying-pan, over a clear fire. The nuts cleared from the husks are then powdered coarsely, beaten in a hot iron mortar, till the whole runs into a thick oil, and then poured into thin moulds, and, when cold, taken out for use. The Spaniards mix cloves, cinnamon, &c. with it. The Parisians add a little fresh vanilla, cinnamon, and fine sugar, only.

Adulterated with almonds, filberts, &c. The best is that which dissolves entirely without sediment. It loses its flavour by keeping, and becomes nearly useless in two years.

CHOCOLATE CREAM is prepared by scraping an ounce of good chocolate into a quart of thick cream, with $\text{lb}\frac{1}{4}$ of loaf sugar: boil and mill it till smooth, and when cold add the whites of nine eggs; whisk it, take up the froth on sieves, and serve in glasses.

CHOCOLATE DROPS are made by melting $\text{lb} \frac{1}{2}$ of chocolate, with $\text{lb} \frac{1}{4}$ of fresh butter, and adding sifted sugar till it become a thick paste. Spread this on paper with a knife, or a flat piece of wood, in small round pieces, all of a size; flatten them by shaking the paper on a warm tin. When cold they will easily come off.

CHOLESTERATES are salts formed by cholesteric acid with alkaline bases.

CHOLESTERIC ACID is formed by heating cholesterine with its own weight of concentrated nitric acid. It is orange-yellow in the mass, but the crystals are white and acicular.

Soluble freely in alcohol, but insoluble in water.

CHOLESTERINE (i. e. Solid bile), is the basis, according to M. Chevreul, of all human biliary concretions. It is crystalline, lamellar, white, brilliant, and very like spermaceti. Procured by reducing human gall stones to powder, adding boiling alcohol, and filtering the solution rapidly.

Soluble in boiling alcohol, but insoluble in water.

CHREMES. See CREME.

CHROMATES are salts formed with chromic acid and alkaline bases.

CHROME YELLOW, used to paint gold colour, is prepared by heating a portion of chromate of iron with nitrate of potash, and mixing the ley with solution of acetate of lead, forming chromate of lead, which, when good, will not effervesce with nitric acid.

CHROMIC ACID is prepared by digesting chromate of baryta in dilute sulphuric acid exactly sufficient for combining with the baryta. It is dark, ruby red, and is very sour.

Soluble in water.

CHROMO-SULPHURIC ACID. This is a compound of the chromic and sulphuric acids. It is deliquescent.

CHRYSANTHEMUM LEUCANTHEMUM. P. Ox-eye Daisy. A native plant, aromatic, acrid, and diuretic.

CHRYSOPLENIUM oppositifolium and *C. alternifolium*. Golden Saxifrage. Two native plants, said to be expectorant and diuretic in asthma, &c.

CICUTA. See CONII FOLIA.

CIMICIC ACID. This was procured from the bug (*Cimex*) by M. Thénard, and is a compound which has been little investigated.

CINCHONA. L. E. D. P. Peruvian or Jesuit's Bark, or Bark *par excellence*, is procured from several species of cinchona, natives of America, the chief of which are the *C. cordifolia*, producing yellow bark, the *C. lancifolia*, producing pale bark, and the *C. oblongifolia*, producing red bark. Besides these there are mentioned *C. Caribæa*, E. P. or Jamaica bark, *C. ovalifolia*, P. *C. floribunda*, P. &c. The

smallest and fine-quilled sorts fetch the highest prices, and are called in the market *crown bark*, said to be procured from *C. Condaminea*.

Qualities. All the sorts are more or less aromatic, astringent, bitter, and disagreeable to the taste; febrifuge, antiseptic, stomachic, and tonic. They contain two sorts of vegetable alkalies, cinchonia, and quinia or quinine, and an acid called KINIC, or QUINIC ACID, which see.

Incompatible with preparations of iron, arsenic, nitrate of silver, sulphate of zinc, bi-chloride of mercury, emetic tartar, alum, muriate of ammonia, galls, and also infusions of chamomile, calumbo, catechu, and rhubarb.

Adulterated with the real bark deprived of its virtues by infusion, or by boiling in water, which fraud may be discovered by the bark being lighter and more brittle; but chiefly when the quantity to be purchased is large, and will recompense the trouble, by trying chemically how much quinia or cinchonia it contains. This will also be the best method of detecting spurious or inferior barks, which are frequently mixed with the genuine; but for more extemporaneous detection of adulterations it may be sufficient to observe that genuine bark ought to be between a red and yellow colour, and not of a dark tint; the stronger it smells, *cæteris paribus*, the better. The bitter taste of the bark should be slightly acid, but not astringent, and when chewed it ought not to separate into long thready fibres. The inside of the quilled bark ought not to be striped with whitish or light streaks. The adulterations of the powdered bark are even more extensive, but can seldom be detected except by chemical analysis, to ascertain the proportion of quinia and cinchonia.

Medicinally the dose is gr. x to ʒiij of the powder in port wine, water, milk, or infusion of liquorice, in ague and intermittent or continued fevers, taking care to clear the stomach and bowels; in scarlatina, confluent small-pox, typhus, plague, gangrene, and all atonic diseases, with rhubarb to keep the bowels open, and aromatics to prevent nausea. It is also used externally in gangrene, &c. Quinine is often preferable to bark.

Enters into Decoct. Cinchonæ. L. E. D. Ext. Cinchonæ. L. E. D. Ext. Cinchonæ Resinos. L. D. Infus. Cinchonæ. L. E. D. Tinct. Cinchonæ. L. E. D. Tinct. Cinch. Comp. L. D. Vin. Gentianæ Comp. E.

CINCHONIA, or CINCHONINE. *New.* An alkali discovered in bark by Dr. Duncan, jun. It is procured by bruising lbj of pale bark, *C. lancifolia*, boiling it for an hour in Oij of a very dilute solution of pure potass, cooling and straining the liquid by pressure through a

fine cloth, and repeatedly washing and pressing the residuum. Heat this in a sufficient quantity of water, and add hydrochloric acid gradually till it reddens litmus paper slightly. Bring it near to the boiling point, and again strain and press. To this liquid, while hot, add ʒj of sulphate of magnesia, and drop in solution of potass till there be no longer any precipitate. This precipitate is to be collected on a filter, washed, dried, dissolved in hot alcohol, and when this is evaporated the cinchonia will crystallize in fine prisms, which are white, semitransparent, and strongly bitter. It forms neutral salts with all the acids.

Soluble in alcohol, slightly in ether, and very sparingly in cold water.

Medicinally cinchonia is given in fevers, ague, &c., but is not quite so powerful as the salts of quinine. See ACETATE and SULPHATE.

CINNABAR. See HYDRARG. SULPH. RUBRUM. E. It is a heavy mineral of a dark red colour sometimes made artificially. In *farriery* it is given in half ounce doses in thickness-of-wind and coughs.

Adulterated with red earths.

CINNAMOMI CORTEX. L. E. D. P. Cinnamon Bark, the bark of the *Laurus cinnamomum*, a native of Ceylon. It has a fine aromatic fragrance, and a warm, pleasant, sweetish taste.

Adulterated by being mixed with cassia, and other inferior barks. It ought to be very smooth, thin, and to break in splinters, and not in short cross pieces.

Medicinally it is stimulant, carminative, stomachic, tonic, and antispasmodic, in doses of gr. x to ʒj of the powder twice or thrice a day, or in infusion ʒj to ʒij to Oj of water, in dyspepsia, hysteria, &c.

Enters into Acid Sulphuric. Aromat. E. Aq. Cinnamomi. L. E. D. Confect. Aromat. L. D. Elect. Catechu. D. Emplast. Aromat. D. Infus. Catechu. L. Pulv. Cinnam. Comp. L. E. Pulv. Crete Comp. L. E. Pulv. Kino Comp. L. Spir. Cinnam. L. E. D. Spir. Lavandulæ Comp. L. E. D. Spir. Ætheris Aromat. L. Tinct. Cardamomi Comp. L. D. Tinct. Catechu. L. E. Tinct. Cinnam. L. E. D. Tinct. Cinnam. Comp. L. Vin. Opii. L.

CINNAMOMI OLEUM. L. E. D. P. Oil of Cinnamon. An essential oil prepared from the bark, and of a very warm, aromatic, sweet taste, and fragrant smell. Its colour is pale yellow, and it sinks in water.

Adulterated with oil of cassia, which is sometimes sold for it, but may be known by its inferior fragrance.

Medicinally it has the same properties as the bark, but is a stronger stimulant. It is given in doses of two or three drops on a bit of sugar in hiccup, flatulence, &c. Put on a bit of cotton into a decayed tooth, it eases tooth-ache.

CINNAMON BARK and OIL. See the two preceding articles.

CINNAMON CORDIAL is prepared from 2 dwts. of oil of cassia dissolved with sugar in gall. $1\frac{1}{2}$ of spirit of wine, and ʒj of husked cardamom-seeds, and ʒj each of lemon and orange peel dried. Fine with half a pint of alum water, and sweeten with about lbij of loaf sugar; make up the two gallons with water, and colour with burnt sugar. If it be required very strong, digest and distil lbviiij of bruised cinnamon from 17 gallons of spirits of wine, and two gallons of water. Draw off 18 gallons with a strong heat.

CINNAMON DROPS. See DROPS.

CINNAMON SUET. A singular production of the cinnamon-tree, used in Ceylon for making candles. It is not unlike mutton suet, but is rather more yellowish. It has little taste or smell. According to Professor Christison, of Edinburgh, "it contains 8 per cent. of a fluid oil, not unlike olive oil; the remainder is a waxy principle, which answers very exactly to the CERIN of John."

CINNAMON WATER is prepared by simmering for half an hour in a still lbj of bruised cinnamon with two gallons of water. Put what comes over into the still again, and when cold strain through flannel.

CITRATE OF POTASS and CITRATE OF SODA are good diuretics.

CITRIC ACID. See ACIDUM CRITICUM.

CITRON CORDIAL is prepared by digesting in a gentle heat lbij of dry citron rinds, lbij of orange peel, $\text{lb}\frac{1}{4}$ of bruised nutmegs, galls. $10\frac{1}{2}$ of proof spirit, and gall. 1 of water. Draw off galls. 10 in a bath heat, and sweeten with loaf sugar.

CIVET, in perfumery, is a fragrant substance procured from the civet cat, and is of a yellowish colour and unctuous consistence, but becomes brown by keeping, and also less rank and more agreeable than when fresh. It has a fine fragrance, and an acrid taste. It is antispasmodic, but not used at present.

Adulterated with honey and other substances, which may be detected by the weakness of the perfume, and by the civet being stiff, and of a dark brown colour.

CLARIFIED GLUE has been preposterously given in ague as a substitute for bark.

CLEMATIS VITALBA. P. Virgin's Bower. A native plant, the herb and flowers of which are externally vesicant and corrosive; internally diuretic and sudorific in ʒij doses of the infusion made from ʒij to ʒiiij to Oj of water. The powder is also sprinkled on gangrenous sores and syphilitic ulcers.

CLOVES, and OIL OF CLOVES. See CARYOPHYLLI and CARYOPH. OLEUM.

CLOVE CORDIAL is prepared by distilling ℥iv of bruised cloves, and ℥j of pimento from galls. 16 of spirits.

CLOVE DROPS. See **DROPS**.

CLYSTER. See **ENEMA**. In farriery, clysters should be in quantity from five to six quarts, consisting chiefly of warm water, with ℥j of salt dissolved in it, or warm water only. In locked jaw half an ounce of opium may be added; and as a stimulant ʒiij or ʒiv of camphor.

COCCULUS INDICUS, the pulp of *cocculus suberosus*. D. Imported from the East Indies in considerable quantities, for the purpose, it is said, of giving beer and spirits an intoxicating quality at less expence than by genuine materials. The use of it is prohibited by law both in this way, and for intoxicating fish by throwing it into rivers, ponds, &c.

Poisonous in large doses, producing intoxication, vertigo, delirium, clenching of the teeth like locked jaw, &c. The best treatment is to encourage vomiting, and give purgatives, and bleed according as inflammation may be indicated.

COCCUS. L. *Coccus cacti*. E. D. P. Cochineal, is the dried female insect *Coccus cacti*, a native of America. It has the appearance of a wrinkled seed of a dark mulberry tint, and is acrid, bitter, astringent, with a slightly heavy smell. It is only used for colouring tinctures and making carmine.

Incompatible with the sulphates of iron, zinc, and acetate of lead, which decompose the colour.

Adulterated with paste formed in moulds, and tinged to resemble the genuine. This is detected by throwing a portion into water, when the dough will dissolve.

COCI BUTYRACEÆ, NUCIS OLEUM FIXUM. E. P. Palm Oil, procured from the *Cocus butyracea*, or Mackaw-tree, of South America. It has a sweet taste, smells like violets, is of the consistence of honey, and when fresh is of a yellow colour. It is used in making palm soap.

Medicinally it is emollient, and applied to sprains.

COCHINEAL. See **COCCUS**.

COCHLEAREA ARMORACIA. L. Root of the horse-radish, is strongly stimulant, but seldom used. Externally it is rubefacient. Chewed is sialogogue: it is good for removing recent sore throats arising from cold.

COCHLEAREA OFFICINALIS. Common Scurvy-grass, a native plant, stimulant, diuretic, and antiscorbutic, in doses of ʒj to ʒiij of the expressed juice. Also in gargles for aphthæ, sore throat, spongy gums, &c.

COCHRANE'S COUGH MEDICINE. A nostrum which bears the name of Major Cochrane, is prepared by making a decoction of the heads of white poppies previously freed from the seeds; strain this, boil it again with vinegar and brown sugar to the consistence of syrup; then add sulphuric acid till it is pretty sour.

COFFEE (ESSENCE OF) is said to be prepared with cassia pulp as a basis.

COFFEE DROPS. See **DROPS**.

COLCHICI FLORES. *New.* Used similarly to the next, but milder in operation. It is the juice which is the active ingredient in the Eau Medicinale, and in Wilson's Tincture.

COLCHICI RADIX. L. E. D. P. Bulb of the Meadow Saffron, *Colchicum autumnale*, a native plant, supposed by Sir H. Halford to be the hermodactyl of the old writers; but this is not the opinion of continental authors. When dry it loses its acrimony. It contains the alkaline substance called *VERATRIA*, which see.

Medicinally it is narcotic, diuretic, and drastico-cathartic, of a hot, acrid, bitter taste, but little smell. The dose is gr. ss to gr. iij of the fresh bulb in pill, or the same of the expressed juice in honey or mucilage, in gout, rheumatism, hydrothorax, and dropsy; or in form of infusion, tincture, or syrup.

Incompatible with acids and all oxides, which, Dr. Paris says, render it milder.

Enters into Acet. Colchici. L. Oxym. Colchici. D. Syr. Colch. Autumnalis. E.

COLCHICI SEMINA. L. Used in a manner similar to the preceding, but not so good as the flowers, which it would appear are the preferable part of the plant.

COLCHICUM VINEGAR. See **ACETUM COLCHICI**. It is best prepared from the extracted juice of the flowers.

COLCHICUM WINE. See **VINUM COLCHICI**.

COLCOTHAR. See **FERRI SUBCARBONAS** and **OXIDUM FERRI RUBRUM**.

COLD CREAM. See **CERATUM ALBUM**.

COLLEY'S DEPILATORY. A nostrum composed of sulphuret of potass and quicklime. It is by no means a safe preparation, though not so dangerous as that of Delcroix, &c. See **DEPILATORY**.

COLLYRIA consist of a variety of fluid applications used in inflammation of the eyes, &c. See **DE BRUNE'S COLLYR**.

COLLYRIUM ACIDI ACETICI. Vinegar Eye-water. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of acetic acid, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ of diluted spirit, $\mathfrak{z}\text{viij}$ of rose water, and mix. Applied to weak watery eyes.

Or, Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ of acetic acid, $\mathfrak{z}\text{vj}$ of elder-flower water, $\mathfrak{z}\text{iij}$ of spirit of rosemary, and mix.

COLLYRIUM ALUMINIS is an astringent and stimulant eye water, made by mixing ʒss of purified alum with ʒvj of rose water.

COLLYRIUM AMMONIO-CAMPHORATUM is made by mixing ʒij of liquor of acetate of ammonia with ʒvj of camphor. Stimulant in epiphora.

COLLYRIUM AMMONIÆ ACETATIS CUM OPIO is made by mixing ʒij of liquor of acetate of ammonia, ʒvj of boiling distilled water, and gr. x of soft extract of opium, which latter is previously dissolved in the water, and strained. Used in the first stages of acute ophthalmia.

COLLYRIUM CUPRI AMMONIATI, or Sapphirine Water. Take gr. iv of prepared verdigris, ʒij of muriate of ammonia, ʒviij of lime water. Mix and apply for the removal of specks; but its efficacy is doubtful.

COLLYRIUM CUPRI SULPHATIS. Take gr. iv of sulphate of copper, ʒij of camphorated mixture, and ʒiv of rose water, to make a collyrium.

COLLYRIUM CUPRI SULPHATIS CUM BOLO ARMENIÆ. Take gr. viij of sulphate of copper and Armenian bole, mix with gr. ij of copper, and pour over it ʒviij of boiling water. A little to be injected under the eyelids every hour, in opacity of the cornea.

COLLYRIUM HYDRARGYRI MURIATIS. Take gr. j to gr. iv of muriate of mercury, ʒviij of distilled water, mix, and apply in syphilitic and scrofulous ophthalmia.

COLLYRIUM HYDRARGYRI OXYMURIATIS. Mix gr. ij of oxymuriate of mercury with gr. v of muriate of ammonia, and ʒvj of distilled water. In the same cases as the preceding.

COLLYRIUM LANFRANCI. P. Lanfranc's Collyrium. Mix in a marble mortar 500 parts of white wine with 96 parts each of rose water and plaitain water, 8 parts of yellow sulphur of arsenic (*orpiment*), 4 parts of verdigris, ʒij of myrrh, and a portion of aloës, and keep for use. Applied in chronic ulcers of the eyes.

COLLYRIUM OPII CUM CAMPHORA. Mix gr. x of soft extract of opium with gr. vj of camphor, and ʒxij of boiling distilled water, having first pounded the opium and camphor, and then added the water. Applied in the first stages of ophthalmia.

COLLYRIUM PAPAVERIS. Mix ʒiv of the infusion of poppies with ʒij each of camphor mixture and rose water, and apply in the ophthalmia of infants.

COLLYRIUM PLUMBI ACETATIS. Goulard's Collyrium. Mix ʒviij of distilled water with xv to xxx drops of solution of acetate of lead, and apply in irritable ophthalmia.

Or, Mix ʒvj of rose water with ʒss of acetate of lead.

COLLYRIUM ZINCI ACETATIS. Mix ʒss of acetate of zinc with ʒxij of distilled water.

COLLYRIUM ZINCI SULPHATIS. Mix ʒss of sulphate of zinc with Oj of distilled water.

COLLYRIUM ZINCI SULPHATIS CAMPHORATUM. Rub up gr. xv of sulphate of zinc with gr. x of camphor, and ʒvj of boiling water, and strain.

COLLYRIUM ZINCI SULPH. CUM PLUMB. ACET. Mix gr. viij each of sulphate of zinc and acetate of lead with distilled water, and strain to make a collyrium.

COLLYRIUM ZINCI IODATIS. Mix gr. iv of iodate of zinc with ʒvj of distilled water, and apply in scrofulous ophthalmia.

COLOCYNTHIDIS PULPA. L. E. D. P. Pulp of Bitter Apple, *Cucumis colocynthis*. It is the dried pulp that is used, which is white, spongy, of a nauseous and very bitter taste, but no smell.

Adulterated, or injured in the drying, in which case it is dirty brown, or deep grey. It is not good when the fruit is large, and the seeds black and pointed.

Incompatible with the fixed alkalies, acetate of lead, nitrate of silver, and sulphate of iron.

Medicinally it is violently cathartic, deobstruant, alterative, diuretic, emmenagogue, and anthelmintic. Dose gr. iii to gr. x in obstructions of the abdominal viscera, dropsy, constipation, epilepsy, and lethargy; but is usually too violent alone, and ought to be triturated with gum or oil, or given in infusion or decoction, or in the compound extract, which see. Camphor mitigates its violence.

Enters into Ext. Colocynthidis. L. Ext. Colocynth. Comp. L. D. Pil. Aloës cum Colocynthide. E. D.

COLOCYNTIN. A bitter resin extracted from colocynth. (VAUQUELIN.)

COLOMBA. See CALUMBA.

COLOPHONY. See RESINA FLAVA.

COLOQUINTIDA. See COLOCYNTHID. PULPA.

COLOURS in Perfumery. See PAINTS and ROUGE.

COLOURS in Painting. See OIL COLOURS and WATER COLOURS.

COLTSFOOT. See TUSSILAGO.

COLTSFOOT (ESSENCE OF), a nostrum which contains no coltsfoot, but is composed of a solution of balsam of Tolu, in compound tincture of Benzoin and spirit of wine. Dangerous in coughs, from its being strongly stimulant.

COLUMBIC ACID is obtained by fusing the ore of columbium with the carbonate or the bisulphate of potass, whence results a soluble columbate of potass, and the acid is precipitated in form of a white hydrate.

Soluble in muriatic, sulphuric, and some vegetable acids. Insoluble in water.

COLUMBO. See CALUMBA.

COMFITS are made by putting the substance in a swing pan over a stove, and rubbing it about with the hand till quite hot; then add as much syrup as will wet it, but not too much; work and toss the pan to separate and dry the substance, gradually adding syrup as warm as possible till it is covered and large enough. A dozen wettings of treble-refined sugar, and dressing them smooth, will finish them.

Pearling of comfits, to make them rough, is done by dropping syrup over the comfits while making, from a pan made for the purpose, and so contrived that it dries as soon as dropped.

Caraway comfits (*Scotch*) are made by heating ℥ij of caraway-seeds, cleaned, in the comfit-pan, and doing them with syrup as just directed, till the size of peas. Bath caraway comfits are made smaller. When to be pearled make them small first.

Celery comfits are made the same way as the caraways, from ℥j of celery-seed. Corianders are done the same way.

Cinnamon comfits are made by soaking ℥j of cinnamon in water for two days, cutting it in slips as small as a stocking-needle, and when dry doing it as directed for pearled caraways.

Gum-paste comfits. See GUM-PASTE.

Orange and lemon comfits are made the same way, with slips of dry, hard, preserved orange and lemon peel.

COMMANDER'S BALSAM. See TINCT. BENZ. COMP.

COMPOTES are fruits preserved with sugar. Stone fruit, such as cherries, damsons, plums, greengages, currants, raspberries, strawberries, mulberries, and barberries, are most usually compoted. Pick the ripe fruit, and, if necessary, stone it. Then boil a pint and a half of syrup, and put in the fruit; boil it up, skim, and add the juice of two lemons: let it stand in the pan covered with paper till cold.

CONEINE. *New.* The active principle of hemlock, which is resinous and insoluble in water.

CONFECTIONS are officinal preparations, formerly called *conserves* and *electuaries*, and consisting of various substances prepared with sugar, &c.

CONFECTIO AMYGDALARUM. L. D. Confection of Almonds is made by blanching ʒj of sweet almonds, and beating them to a paste with ʒj of gum arabic and ʒiv of white sugar. It is used chiefly for making almond emulsion extemporaneously, and may be kept a long time if no water has been added, for this makes it contract mould.

CONFECTIO AROMATICA. L. D. Cordial Confection. ELECTUARIUM AROMATICUM. E. Is made from ʒij each of cinnamon and nutmegs, ʒj of cloves, ʒss of cardamom-seeds, ʒij of dried saffron, ʒxvj of pre-

pared oyster-shells, ℥ij of refined sugar in powder, and Oj of water. Pulverize the dry ingredients finely, and gradually add the water to make a uniform paste.

Incompatible with acids and antimonial wine.

Medicinally it is warm, cordial, and stimulant, in doses of gr. x to ʒj or ʒj, in form of bolus.

CONFECTIO AURANTIORUM. L. Confection of Oranges. Take ℥j of the fresh rind of the orange, procured by rasping, ℥iij of refined sugar. Bruise the peel in a stone mortar, with a wooden pestle, then the sugar being added, bruise again, until they are properly incorporated. It is injured by keeping.

Medicinally it is tonic and stomachic, in doses of ʒj to ʒj. It is given in the stomach disorders of children; but is chiefly used as a pleasant vehicle for other medicines, such as tonic powders.

CONFECTIO CASSIÆ. L. E. D. Cassia Confection, or Electuary. Take ℥ss of fresh cassia pulp, ʒij of manna, ʒj of tamarind pulp, Oss of syrup of roses. Bruise the manna, then by means of a water bath dissolve it in syrup; then mix the pulp, and evaporate to a proper consistence.

Medicinally it is a mild laxative, in doses of ʒij to ʒj, but is apt to gripe. It is given to children in costiveness, but is chiefly used as an ingredient in other preparations.

CONFECTIO CINCHONÆ. Confection of Bark. Take ʒj of bark in powder, ʒss of confection of damask roses, and enough of syrup of orange-peel to make a confection. It is not apt to be injured by keeping.

Medicinally it is given in doses of ʒj to ʒiij twice or thrice a day, as a tonic; or as a vehicle for the carbonates of iron, soda, or sulphuric acid.

CONFECTIO DE CROCO. See **ELECTUARIUM DE CROCO.**

CONFECTIO MENTHÆ SATIVÆ. Confection of Spear Mint. Take ʒjv of fresh leaves of spearmint, ʒxij of white sugar, and bruise properly together in a stone mortar to make a confection. (SPRAGUE.)

CONFECTIO OPII. L. D. Confection of Opium. Take ʒvj of hard opium, ʒj of long pepper, ʒij of ginger root, ʒiij of caraway-seeds, Oj of syrup, and ʒij of gum tragacanth. Rub the opium with the syrup made hot, then add the other articles, previously pulverized, and mix.

Contains gr. j of opium, in gr. xxx of the preparation.

Medicinally it is narcotic, anodyne, carminative, and stimulant, and given in doses of gr. x to gr. xxx in form of mixture or bolus, for flatulent cholic, diarrhœa, atonic gout, &c.

CONFECTIO PIPERIS NIGRI. L. Confection of Black Pepper, *Ward's*

Paste for Piles and Fistula. Take ℥bj each of black pepper and clecampane root, ℥iij of fennel-seeds, ℥ij each of honey and refined sugar. Rub the dry articles together into a fine powder, and on adding the honey, beat them in a marble mortar till well incorporated.

Medicinally the size of a nutmeg twice a day, is given in leucophlegmatic and atonic habits; but it is injurious in cases of fever, inflammation, or irritation.

CONFECTIO ROSÆ CANINÆ. L. Confection of Hips, *Conserva cynosbati*.

O. Take ℥bj of the pulp of hips, ʒxx of refined sugar. Heat the pulp gently in a water bath, and then add the sugar, gradually rubbing the whole till well mixed. It becomes hard by keeping.

Contains free citric acid, and is therefore incompatible with acetates of lead and mercury, nitrate of mercury, and sulphuric acid.

Medicinally it is chiefly used as a vehicle, being a weak astringent, and cooling, in doses of ʒij to ʒvj.

CONFECTIO ROSÆ GALLICÆ. L. D. Confection of Red Roses, *Conserve of Roses*. Take ℥bj of the petals of red roses in the bud, with the claws cut off, and ℥iij of refined sugar. Bruise the petals in a stone mortar, add the sugar, and beat the whole till well incorporated. It keeps well, and is much used as a vehicle for pills, &c.

Adulterated by adding sulphuric acid to brighten its colour. This, when used in preparing blue pill, will produce the poisonous sub-sulphate of mercury.

Medicinally it is a weak astringent, and tonic, in doses of ʒij to ʒss, in diarrhœa, &c.

CONFECTIO RUTÆ. L. D. Confection of Rue, *Electuary of Bay Berries*.

Take ʒjss each of dried rue leaves, caraway-seeds, and bay berries, ʒss of sagapenum, ʒij of black pepper, ʒxvj of clarified honey. Rub the dry articles together into a very fine powder, then add the honey, and mix.

Medicinally it is antihysterical, carminative, and antispasmodic; though being nauseous, it is only used in enemata, from ʒj to ʒij, but is seldom prescribed.

CONFECTIO SCAMMONIÆ. L. D. Confection of Scammony. Take ʒjss of powdered scammony, ʒvj each of bruised cloves, and powdered ginger, ʒss of oil of caraway, and enough of syrup of roses. Rub the dry articles into a fine powder, then rub up with the syrup gradually added, and mix with the oil of caraway.

Medicinally it is given in doses of ʒss to ʒj, in form of bolus; when fresh made, it is a good carminative cathartic, but is seldom used.

CONFECTIO SENNÆ. L. E. *Electuarium sennæ*. D. Confection of Senna, *Electuarium lenitivum*. O. Take ʒviij of senna leaves, ℥j of figs, ℥ss each of tamarind pulp, cassia pulp, and pulp of prunes, ʒiv

of coriander seeds, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ of liquorice root, lbjss of refined sugar. Rub the senna leaves and coriander-seeds to powder, and sift. Boil the residue with the figs, liquorice root, and Oiv of water, to one half, then press and strain. Evaporate the strained liquor to Ojss, then add the sugar. Rub the syrup with the pulps, add the sifted powder, and mix the whole. The Dublin formula is rather different.

Adulterated with jalap, blackened with walnut liquor, substituted for cassia pulp. The expence and trouble of preparation are avoided by making a mass with jalap, prunes, and figs, or spoiled apples. In warm weather it is apt to ferment, and become sour.

Medicinally it is an excellent laxative, in doses of $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$; and also a good vehicle.

CONFECTIO SENNÆ COMPOSITA. The same as CONF. SULPHURIS.

CONFECTIO SINAPEOS. Mustard Confection of Guy's Hospital. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of bruised mustard-seed, $\mathfrak{z}\text{jss}$ of orange confection. Mix.

Medicinally, when given in doses of $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ twice or thrice a day, it is a warm tonic, useful in chronic and strumous swellings, and ulcerations.

CONFECTIO SULPHURIS. Confection of Sulphur. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{jss}$ of sulphur lotum, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ of confection of senna, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ of nitrate of potash, and enough of syrup of orange-peel. Mix.

Medicinally it may be given in doses of $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ twice a day, as a laxative in piles, fistula, &c.

CONFECTIO TEREBINTHINÆ. Turpentine Confection. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of rectified oil of turpentine, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ of clarified honey, mix, and give in doses of $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ in gleet and seminal weakness, as a diuretic.

CONII FOLIA. L. E. *Cicuta*. D. P. Hemlock. *Conium maculatum*, or *Cicuta*. O. A native plant, common in hedges, churchyards, and amongst rubbish. By drying, the herb loses its acrid principle, and is therefore improved. The dried powder ought to be a fine green.

Incompatible with all the vegetable acids, which neutralize or injure its sedative and narcotic powers.

Mistakes often occur, in collecting other plants for hemlock; which may always be known by purplish spots on the stem and branches.

Medicinally the leaves, herb, and seeds are narcotic, sedative, alterative, diuretic, and resolvent.

Dose of the dried leaves, gr. ij to $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ twice or thrice a day, in form of pill, and gradually augmented according to the effects; or xij to lx drops of the expressed juice, excellent in pulmonary irritation, cancer, schirrus, &c. Externally in cataplasms to cancerous and scrofulous sores.

Poisonous in large doses, producing sickness, oppressed breathing,

vertigo, delirium, frenzy, stupor, dilated pupils, convulsions, and death. The best treatment is an emetic of sulphate of zinc, in the dose of ℥j, bleeding, cathartics, affusion of cold water, and copious draughts of vinegar, lemon juice, cream of tartar water, or any vegetable acid. There is no test but the smell.

Enters into Ext. Conii. L. E. D.

CONSERVÆ. Conserves are preparations the same as confections. The term is still used in the Edinburgh, Dublin, and Paris Pharmacopœias.

CONSERVA DE ANGELICA. P. Conserve of Angelica. Take 250 parts of the pulp of angelica root, and 1000 parts of white sugar, boiled in a decoction of angelica root, to the consistence of a solid electuary. Mix. It is tonic and aromatic. Dose ʒij.

In the same way are prepared the *Conservæ de Apio graveolens*, P. and *Cons. de Radice helenii*, P.

CONSERVA AURANTII. E. D. See **CONFECTIO AURANTIORUM.**

CONSERVA CASSIÆ. P. Conserve of Cassia. Take 160 parts of cassia pulp, 120 parts of syrup of violets, and 30 parts of sugar; evaporate in a water bath, to the consistence of a soft extract, and, when cold, add a tenth part of volatile oil of orange-flowers.

Medicinally it is laxative in doses of ʒss to ʒij, in form of enema.

CONSERVA CYNORRHODI. P. See **CONFECTIO ROSÆ CANINÆ.**

CONSERVA ROSARUM OMNI TEMPORE PARANDA. P. Conserve of roses, prepared at all times. Take 90 parts of the petals of red roses in powder, add a sufficient quantity of distilled rose water to form a pulp; macerate for six hours, shaking it frequently; add 1000 parts of rose lozenges, and mix in a marble mortar.

CONTRAYERVÆ RADIX. L. E. P. Contrayerva Root, *Dorstenia contrajerva*. A West India plant, of a styptic, bitter taste, and a heavy aromatic smell.

Medicinally it is a warm stimulant, tonic, and diaphoretic, and is given in doses of gr. v to ʒss of the powder, in aphtha, typhus, dysentery, &c. But is seldom prescribed. It is sometimes used in gargle, and by the Indians as an antidote to poisons, which the name signifies.

Enters into Pulv. Contrajervæ Comp. L.

CONVOLVULUS. See **JALAPA** and **SCAMMONIA.**

COPAIBA. L. E. D. P. Copaiva, or Capivi Balsam, *Balsamum copaibæ*, procured from the *Copaifera officinalis*. A balsam composed of resin and volatile oil, and rather of a thicker consistence than oil.

Adulterated with oil and mastiche, and is also made factitiously, by mixing nut oil, oil of juniper, savin and oranges, with yellow resin and Canadian balsam; or by a mixture of linseed oil, Venice turpen-

tine, and Canadian balsam. Oil may be detected by rubbing it upon paper, and drying it, when, if genuine, it may be written on with common ink, but not if it contain oil. The genuine also ought to dissolve entirely in a mixture of four parts of spirits of wine, with one of rectified ether. Oil may also be detected by dropping it in water.

Medicinally it is of a sharp, bitter, nauseous taste, and fragrant odour, and is stimulant, feebly irritant, diuretic, laxative, and nervine, in doses of gr. xv to ʒss or ʒj twice a day, in blennorrhœa, leucorrhœa, chronic affections of the lungs, stomach and liver, chronic rheumatism, and in hæmorrhoids. It is also used in injection, in gonorrhœa and leucorrhœa. It is best exhibited by pouring it on a little water in a wine-glass, and dropping upon it a little of the common bitter tincture, which conceals its taste, and collects it into a globule that is easily swallowed.

COPAL. A resinous gum, procured from America and the East Indies, and used chiefly in making varnishes, though sometimes in making plasters. The best is hard, brittle, in rounded lumps, and easily reduced to fine powder. It is light lemon-yellow, or orange, and beautifully transparent, but often like amber, containing insects.

Adulterated with gum anime or cancamy, which, when good, is very like copal, but of very inferior value in varnishing. The fraud may be detected by the anime readily dissolving in spirits of wine, which the copal does not.

Soluble with difficulty in alcohol and essential oils. To dissolve it in spirits of wine, dissolve half an ounce of camphor in a pint of spirits highly rectified; put this into a glass vessel, over a lamp, and add four ounces of copal in small pieces, continuing the heat, so as that the bubbles may be counted till the solution is complete. Another way is to melt the copal previously over the fire.

To dissolve copal in oil of turpentine, take ʒij of oil of lavender, heat it in a glass matrass, and add gradually an ounce of copal, grossly powdered, stirring the mixture with a stick of white wood. When the copal is dissolved, add ʒvj of oil of turpentine, nearly boiling, and stir the whole well.

COPPER FILINGS have been given in doses of ʒj for rheumatism, but are not prescribed at present. For the preparations of copper, see CUPRUM.

COPPERAS, or Green Vitriol. See FERRI SULPHAS.

COPPERAS (White). See ZINCI SULPHAS.

CORAL is composed chiefly of lime, like other shells, and as such may be used as an antacid and absorbent; but is not preferable to prepared chalk.

CORAL TOOTH-POWDER. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ of coral, reduced to an impalpable powder, $\mathfrak{z}\text{viij}$ of very light Armenian bole, $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of Portugal snuff, $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of the ashes of good tobacco, $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of myrrh, well pulverized. Mix well, and sift twice.

Adulterated with powder of brown stone ware, or fine brickdust.

CORALLINE. See **FUCUS HELMINTHOCORTON.**

CORDIAL MASS in Farriery. Take equal parts of powdered ginger, and of gentian or liquorice, and with a sufficient quantity of treacle form a mass. Dose from one to two ounces. (PHARM. VETERINARY COLLEGE.)

CORDIALS are prepared with wine or spirits, and aromatics. The methods of preparing them are given under the heads of Cinnamon, Citron, Cloves, &c.

In medicine cordials are the same as cardiacs, carminatives, aromatic tonics, &c. Many nostrums are called cordials, such as Godfrey's, Brodum's, &c.

In farriery cordials are required in weakness of the stomach, stomach staggers, immoderate thirst, &c. Good strongale, or ale mixed with gruel, is the best cordial for horses.

CORIANDRI SEMINA. L. E. D. P. Coriander-seeds, *Coriandrum salivum*. They are injured by a minute insect, that eats the core, and leaves only the husk.

Medicinally they are warm, aromatic, grateful, and pungent to the taste, carminative, stimulant, stomachic, lactifuge, &c. In doses of $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of the powder in dyspepsia and flatulence, but chiefly used to conceal the taste of unpleasant medicines, and as a corrective of senna and lime water.

Enters into Aq. Calcis Comp. D. Confect. Sennæ. L. E. Infus. Tamarindi et Sennæ. E. Tinct. Sennæ Comp. E.

CORIANDER COMFITS. See **COMFITS (Celery).**

CORIANDER CORDIAL. Prepared as cinnamon cordial, which see.

CORNINE. A new principle discovered in the Dogwood bark, by Mr. Carpenter, of Philadelphia, similar in properties to Quinine.

CORN PLASTER. The common green corn plaster is prepared by melting four parts of Burgundy pitch, with three parts of wax, two parts of turpentine, and one part of subacetate of copper or *Ærugo*, and spreading the whole on cloth to a proper thickness.

CORNUA. L. E. D. P. Hartshorn or Stag's Horn Shavings, *Cornu cervi*, *Cervus elaphus*, which contain more gelatine and less phosphate of lime than bone does, being 27 parts in the 100. They are rasped and boiled, and allowed to cool into a jelly.

Adulterated with shavings of bones; but these are more brittle, and not so white as the genuine horn shavings.

Medicinally it is emollient and nutritive, but requires to have orange juice and sherry wine added, to cover its gluey flavour.

Enters into Cornu Ust. L. D. Pulv. Antimonialis. L. E. D.

CORNU USTUM. L. Burnt Hartshorn, prepared by burning hartshorn; contains phosphate of lime and magnesia, and carbonate of lime, and is white and friable. May be given in the phosphatic diathesis, but is inert as an antacid.

Enters into Mist. Cornu Ust. L.

CORNUS FLORIDA. *Cortex.* Dogwood Bark. This is a tonic astringent given as a substitute for bark in doses of ℥j to ℥ij.

CORNUS MAS. P. The fruit of the Cornel, given as a cooling acidulant, in acute fevers and diarrhoea, in doses of ʒij to ʒss to a pint of water. A confection is also made from the recent pulp.

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE. See HYDRARGYRI OXYMURIAS.

CORYDALIN. *New.* Prepared from the tubercles of *Corydalis tuberosus*. It consists of crystals without colour, taste, or smell, soluble in alcohol and slightly in water. Its neutral salts are intensely bitter. (WACKENRODER.)

COSMETICS. See PEARL WATER, COLD CREAM, &c.

COSTUS ARABICUS. P. The root and its bark of Costus are aromatic, bitter, warm, and stimulant, in doses of ℥j to ʒss of the powder, or in infusion, ʒss to Oj of water.

COTTON. P. Cotton wool is used in preparing moxa, and is one of the best applications to burns.

COUGH DROPS are usually composed of opium, or some of the balsams dissolved in spirits, and of course must be highly stimulant, and injurious in most pectoral disorders, where inflammation is usually more or less present.

COUMARIN. The odoriferous principle of the Tonka bean. (GUIBOURT.)

COURT PLASTER, or Black Sticking Plaster. Take ʒss of benzoin, and ʒvj of rectified spirit, dissolve and strain; then take ʒj of isinglass, and Oss of hot water, dissolve and strain separately from the former. Mix the two, and set them aside to cool, when a jelly will be formed; and this is warmed and brushed ten or twelve times over a piece of black silk, stretched smooth. When this is done enough, and dry, finish it with a solution of ʒiv of Chian turpentine, in ʒvj of tincture of benzoin.

COWHAGE. See DOLICHI PUBES.

CRAB'S CLAWS AND EYES. See CANCRI.

CRANBERRY JAM. See JAM.

CRAYONS, for drawing, are made by mixing a pint of boiling water with ʒiij of spermaceti, lbj of finely-pulverised bone ashes, and as much of ochre or other colouring matter as may bring it to the

required tint, roll the whole out into a paste, and cut it, when half dry, into pencils.

Or, prepare the paste as before, and mix up with it fine clay, and evaporate on driers of plaster. Cochineal, and other pigments, are used to give the colours.

CREAM OF ROSES. Take ℥ij of oil of sweet almonds, ʒj each of spermaceti and white wax, Oj of rose water, ʒij of Malta rose, or essence of Neroli. Put the oil, wax, and spermaceti, into a well glazed pipkin, over a clear fire, and when completely melted, pour in the rose water by degrees, and keep beating, until the compound becomes like pomatum. Now add the essence, and put the cream into jars or pots covered with bladder or leather.

CREAM OF TARTAR. See *POTASSE SUPERTARTRAS*.

CREMES are preparations either of real creams, or imitations of it, with various fruits and flavoured substances.

Crème de Anise, or Anisette, is prepared by sweetening spirit of anise-seed with sugar.

Crème de Blois. Whip a quantity of cream with powdered sugar and citron-peels, till it is thick enough.

Crème au Café. Coffee Cream. Boil half a pint each of cream and milk with ʒij of ground coffee, strain through a tamis, and add three yolks of eggs, beat up with ʒiv of sugar, reduce it to one-half, and serve it when cold.

Crème de Menthe. Mint Cream. A liqueur prepared with rectified brandy, oil of mint, and sugar.

Crème de Riz. Rice Cream. Boil three spoonfuls of rice in two pints of water down to a half, strain, and add ten sweet almonds and five bitter almonds, beat up with sugar, cinnamon, and orange-flower water. It is used warm.

Crème Veloutée. Velvet Cream. Boil very gently, removing it frequently from the fire, two pints of cream, as much milk, and ʒv of powdered sugar, till reduced to one half. Beat up with three spoonfuls of milk, a few drops of orange-flower water, and strain through a tamis. Dress it on porcelain, placed over hot charcoal, and set over it also a pan of hot charcoal. When velvetted, let it cool.

CRESPIGNY'S PILLS. Or, Lady Crespigny's Pills. See *PILULÆ ALOES ET KINAKINÆ*.

CRESSES. Various plants of the *Tetradynamia* class, such as scurvy-grass, water-cresses, &c. are so called, and are generally esteemed to be anti-scorbutic, and antiphthisical; but I should think them ill adapted to weak stomachs, from being cold and raw. They are not, however, so apt to disagree as radishes are.

CRETA. L. D. Carbonas Calcis. E. Chalk contains 45 parts carbonic acid, and 53 of lime. It is seldom employed in the crude state.

CRETA PRÆCIPITATA. Precipitated Chalk. *Calcis Carbonas Præcipitatum*. D. A very pure preparation procured by precipitating the carbonate of lime from a solution of muriate of lime, by means of the carbonate of soda.

Enters into Elect. Aromaticum. D. Hydrarg. cum Cretâ. D. Mist. Cretæ. D.

CRETA PRÆPARATA. L. E. D. Prepared Chalk, procured by adding a little water to $\frac{1}{2}$ lbj of chalk, reducing it to fine powder, putting this into a large vessel filled with water, and shaking it. Leave it to subside a little, pour off the turbid water into another vessel, and set this aside for the powder to deposit, which is to be afterwards dried, the water being previously poured off.

Incompatible with sulphates, acetates, and other acidulous salts.

Medicinally it is antacid and absorbent, in doses of gr. x to $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ or more, in diarrhœa, flatulence, and cardialgia. Externally it is applied to burns and sores, with ichorous discharge.

Enters into Hydrarg. cum Cretâ. L. Mist. Cretæ. L. E. Trochisci Carbon. Calcis. E. Pulv. Cretæ Comp. L. E. Pulv. Opiatus. E.

CROCI STIGMATA. L. E. D. P. Saffron, *Crocus sativus*, the pistils of the flowers sold in form of cakes pressed together.

Adulterated very frequently with saffron, from which part of the colour has been extracted, which makes it pale, and of a dirty hue. It is also often mixed with the petals of marigold and safflower; but, by steeping in water, these will unfold and detect the fraud. Shreds of smoked beef are also said to be sometimes mixed with it; which may be detected by the smell it produces when burnt. Genuine saffron ought to be of a bright, deep, rich, orange-yellow colour, not too moist, and adhering to the clothes. The English, French, and Italian are the best. The Spanish is greasy and bad.

Medicinally it is aromatic, warm, bitterish, of a sweet diffusive odour, feebly stimulant, cordial, antispasmodic, emmenagogue, and diaphoretic, in doses of gr. v to $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ of the powder, in atonic amenorrhœa, hysteric affections, and vomiting. Externally it is applied in ophthalmia; but is seldom used in practice now, except as a colouring matter for other drugs. It is much used also in cookery and confectionary.

Enters into Confect. Aromatica. L. D. Pil. Aloes cum Myrrhâ. L. Syr. Croci. L. Tinct. Croci. E. Tinct. Rhei. L. Tinct. Rhei Comp. L. Tinct. Aloes Comp. L. E. D.

CROCONATE OF POTASS. This is procured when potassium is prepared from calcined tartar by Brunner's method. It is without smell, and has a weak taste like nitre.

CROCONIC ACID. This is procured from croconate of potass by absolute alcohol, with a little sulphuric acid.

CROCUS. An old term applied to oxides, and other preparations of the metals.

CROTON. See *CASCARILLA*, and *TIGLII OLEUM*.

CROTONIC ACID is formed by converting croton oil into soap. It is also called **JATROPHIC ACID**.

CROWN BARK. See *Cinchona*.

CRYSTALS OF TARTAR. See *POTASSÆ SUPERTARTRAS*.

CUBEBA. L. D. P. Cubebs, or Java Pepper, *Piper cubeba*, an aromatic spice, warm and stimulant, and acting particularly on the mucous membranes of the lungs, the urethra, and bladder, &c. Its action, indeed, is much the same as *copaiba*, and less stimulant and hot than pepper. The dose is a dessert-spoonful thrice a day, in a glass of water, or in form of tincture, when inflammation is not present, $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ of bruised cubebs, to Oj of alcohol, digested seven days, and strained. The good effects will be manifest in 48 hours after the first dose.

Adulterated with the dried berries of Turkish buckthorn, which are so like as scarcely to be detected. The cubebs have little stalks to them, and are hence called *tailed pepper*.

CUCKOO FLOWER. See *CARDAMINE PRATENSIS*.

CUD-BEAR. A dye stuff procured from lichens.

CUMINI SEMINA. L. P. Cumin Seeds, *Cuminum cyminum*, have a warm, bitter, and nauseous taste, and a heavy smell. They are stimulant and antispasmodic; but are only used externally in plasters for cold indolent tumours. By the ancients they were used as a cosmetic for producing paleness of the face.

Enters into Emplast. Cumini. L.

CUPRI SUBACETAS. D. Acetate of Copper, a tonic stimulant, given in doses of gr. $\frac{1}{4}$, increasing to gr. ij for epilepsy, &c.

Incompatible with alkaline preparations and sulphuric acid.

CUPRI AMMONIATI AQUA. D. Solution of Ammoniated Copper.

CUPRI SULPHAS. L. E. D. P. The Sulphate, Per-sulphate, or Deuto-sulphate of copper, *Blue vitriol*, or *Blue stone*, prepared by dissolving one part of copper filings in two parts of sulphuric acid. It occurs in fine deep blue crystals, which have a disagreeable styptic metallic taste. It contains one proportional of the peroxide of copper, two of sulphuric acid, and, when crystallized, ten of water. It does not effervesce with sulphuric acid, as the subacetate of copper does.

Incompatible with all astringent vegetables, with earths, alkalies, and their carbonates, with the acetates of iron, lead, and ammonia, with the sub-borate of soda, the muriate of lime, and tartrate of potash,

with the nitrate of silver, the oxymuriate of mercury, and all the salts of lead.

Medicinally it is emetic, acrid, styptic, and diuretic: externally escharotic. As a prompt emetic in cases of poisoning, it is given in doses of gr. ij to gr. xv in ℥ij of water, and washed down with a pint of warm water. In phthisis, &c., as a nauseant, it is given with precaution, in doses of gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ in form of pill, or dissolved in Oiv of water. As a corroborant and tonic, in epilepsy and hysteria, it is given in doses of gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ twice a day. Along with olibanum and extract of bark, it is employed in chronic blenorrhœa. In lotion or injection gr. j to gr. viij in Oj of vehicle; and externally as a stimulant, styptic, and escharotic, for warts, fungous, and phagedenic ulcers, hemorrhages, and in ulcerated sore throat, applied with a camel-hair pencil, twice or thrice a day.

Poisonous in large doses, producing great thirst, parching of the throat and tongue, constriction of the fauces, coppery belchings, and frequent spitting, violent vomiting and retching, dragging sensation of the stomach, colic, tenesmus, black and bloody stools, syncope, anxiety, cold sweats, vertigo, convulsions, and death.

Antidotes. Copious draughts of milk and water, or sugar and water, with large doses of syrup and whites of eggs to sheath the corrosive quality, and coffee as a sedative. Bleeding, &c., if inflammation run high.

Tests. Potash precipitates a subsulphate of copper, of a green colour. Ammonia, in excess, will produce a deep blue colour in the solution. A knife, or a stick of phosphorus, dipped in the solution, will appear coated with metallic copper.

Enters into Sol. Cupri Sulph. Comp. E.

CUPRUM. E. D. Copper has a peculiar metallic odour and taste. The filings have been used at the commencement of hydrophobia, in doses of gr. iij to gr. iv, on bread and butter, but with no effect. Externally to obstinate ulcers. Clean copper is not poisonous.

CUPRUM AMMONIATUM. L. E. D. P. Ammoniated Copper, *Cuprum ammoniacum.* O. *Ammoniaretum cupri* is prepared by taking ℥ss of sulphate of copper, ʒvj of subcarbonate of ammonia, rubbing them together in a glass mortar, till they cease to effervesce; and drying the mass, wrapped in blotting-paper, in a gentle heat. It is injured by keeping.

Decomposition. During trituration, the sulphuric acid partly passes over to the ammonia; while the carbonic acid unites with the copper, and a sulphate of ammonia and a carbonate of copper are formed. Effervescence arises during the trituration, from two causes: the sulphate of copper contains excess of acid, and so also does the ses-

quicarbonate of ammonia, and there being, consequently, more carbonic acid set free, than the peroxide of copper can combine with, it is evolved in the gaseous state. This preparation, however, is usually not a mere mixture of carbonate of copper and sulphate of ammonia, for the ammonia of the subcarbonate is sufficient to saturate three times the quantity of sulphuric acid in the sulphate of copper; there is probably, therefore, some excess of subcarbonate of ammonia, the proportion of which must depend upon the temperature at which the medicine is dried.

Incompatible with potash, soda, lime water, and acids.

Medicinally it is irritant, drastic, diuretic, astringent, antispasmodic, and antifebrile, in doses of gr. ss to gr. j, gradually increased to gr. v, in form of pill, twice or thrice a day, in epilepsy, chorea, hysteria, intermittents, and dropsy, the bowels being previously evacuated.

CUPS were formerly made for preparing emetics, &c., made of antimony, and other substances, in which wine was allowed to stand for a time, and drunk.

CURAÇOA. A celebrated foreign liqueur. Take the peels of four sour oranges (*Bigurades*), 36 grains of cinnamon, and 26 grains of mace, a pint and a half of brandy, a pint of river water, and a pound of sugar. Infuse in the brandy for six days the orange-peel, cinnamon, and mace, all previously bruised, distil and add the water, with the sugar dissolved in it, and filter.

Imitated by adding two drachms of sweet oil of orange-peel, to a pint of the best rectified spirit, then dissolve a pound of lump sugar in a pint of cold soft water, make it into a clarified syrup, add the spirit, and shake it up; let it stand till next day, and filter it four times through a funnel lined with muslin and blotting-paper, or till it is bright. (Dr. KITCHENER.)

CURCUMÆ LONGÆ RADIX. D. P. Long-rooted Turmeric, *Curcuma longa rotunda*, is bitter, diuretic, and deobstruent, in doses of ℥ij to ʒj of the powder, or in infusion, in intermittents, jaundice, dropsy, cutaneous disorders, and visceral obstructions.

CURRENT DROPS and JAM. See DROPS and JAM.

CURRENT WINE is made with red, white, or black currants. To every three pints of fruit, picked and bruised, put a quart of water, let it stand 24 hours, then strain, and to every quart put a pound of Lisbon sugar, or white sugar, when the currants are white. Put it in a pan, and as the scum rises, skim it off before putting the liquor in the barrel. It is improved by mixing a pint of raspberries with every five quarts of currants.

Or, to every three quarts of the juice of black currants, put the same of cold water, and to every three quarts of this liquor put three

pounds of good moist sugar. Put it in a cask, in a warm dry room, to ferment; skim off the refuse, and fill up with the reserved liquor, and when it has ceased working, add three quarts of brandy for every 40 quarts of wine. Bung it close for nine months, then bottle it, and keep it a year.

CURRY POWDER is procured chiefly from India, and is a mixture of a number of savoury ingredients, much used in flavouring soups, and other dishes.

Imitation Curry Powder is made by drying and pulverizing very finely $\mathfrak{z}$ ij each of coriander-seed and turmeric, $\mathfrak{z}$ j each of black pepper, mustard, and ginger, $\mathfrak{z}$ ss of cardamom-seeds freed from the husks, one-fourth of an ounce each of cayenne pepper, and cumin-seed. Keep in a bottle closely stopped.

CUSCUTA EUROPEÆ. P. Dodder, a native parasitic plant, feebly bitter and inodorous. Deobstruent in visceral obstructions and intermittents.

CUSPARIÆ CORTEX. L. E. D. P. Angustura Bark, *Bonplandia tri-foliata*, a native of South America, very bitter, and slightly aromatic, and of a weak but peculiarly fishy smell. It contains cinchonia.

Adulterated with the bark of several species of *Strychnos*, and of the *Brucea antidysenterica*, which is called False Angustura; but is a violent poison. It is more intensely bitter than the genuine, is nearly black on the inner surface, while the genuine is brownish-yellow, and on the outer surface is covered with a substance resembling rust of iron, while the genuine is whitish and wrinkled.

Incompatible with infusion of galls and yellow Peruvian bark, with potass and the mineral acids, with acetate of lead, the sulphates of copper and iron, nitrate of silver, tartarized antimony, and the oxy-muriate of mercury.

Medicinally it is tonic, stimulant, carminative, and a warm stomachic, in doses of gr. v to $\mathfrak{z}$ jss of the powder, in dyspepsia, dysentery, flatulence, hysteria, and intermittents.

Enters into Infus. Cuspariæ. L. Tinct. Angusturæ. D.

CUTTLE-FISH BONE. See **OS SEPIÆ.**

CYANIC ACID OF LIEBEG is prepared by dissolving 100 grains of mercury in an ounce and a half by measure of nitric acid sp. gr. 1.3, and when cold adding by measure two ounces of alcohol sp. gr. 0.849. This is heated till it effervesces briskly, when a detonating compound is formed, which is composed of cyanic acid and oxide of mercury.

M. Wöhler's Cyanic Acid is obtained by transmitting sulphuretted hydrogen gas through water in which cyanate of silver is sus-

pended. The acid thus formed, however, is only permanent for a few hours.

CYANOGEN, or Prussine, a gas obtained by heating perfectly dry prussiate of mercury, in a glass retort, or a tube closed at one extremity. It first blackens, then liquefies, and the cyanogen comes over, and must be collected over mercury. It forms compounds with the metals called cyanides, and with salifiable bases called cyanates, or hydrocyanates, and cyanurets.

CYANURETUM HYDRARGYRI. D. Mix together six parts of cyanuret of iron, add five parts of the nitric oxide of mercury, and forty parts of distilled water, hot. Boil for half an hour, stirring it the while, and then filter through blotting-paper. Wash the residue with distilled water, evaporate the filtered solutions, and cool to obtain crystals.

Medicinally it is more convenient than the prussic acid for external applications.

CYANURETUM POTASSII. *New*. Cyanuret of Potass is prepared by exposing to a long-continued heat a portion of ferro-cyanate (ferrous prussiate) of potass, till the cyanuret of iron is decomposed, and the potassium remains, the residuum being impure cyanuret of potassium, which is dissolved in water, and the impurities subside. It is very pure, white, and transparent.

Medicinally the dose is gr. ʒ to gr. j in scrofula, &c.

CYANURETUM ZINCI. *New*. Cyanuret of zinc is prepared by precipitating the sulphate of zinc by the hydrocyanate of potass, when a triple hydrocyanate of zinc is formed; which, when well dried and calcined to a dark red, is the cyanuret of zinc, but is also mixed with cyanuret of potass.

Medicinally the dose gr. ʒ, cautiously increased to gr. j, is a powerful vermifuge, and a substitute for hydrocyanic acid.

CYCLAMEN EUROPEUM. P. Common Cyclamen, the fresh root of which is aromatic, acrid, bitter, and drastico-cathartic in doses of ʒss to ʒj of the powder, as a vermifuge, and in schirrous tumours, ganglions, &c.

CYDONIÆ SEMINA. L. P. Quince Seeds, *Pyrus cydonia*. The fruit and seeds of the quince are mucilaginous, cooling, and astringent, given in cases of vomiting; in form of infusion as an injection in gonorrhœa; and externally in excoriations, being more viscid than gum arabic; but it does not keep.

Enters into Decoct. Cydoniæ. L.

CYNAPIA. This, inaccurately given *Cynopia*, is the alkaline base of *ÆTHUSA CYNAPIUM*, or fool's parsley.

CYNGOLOSSUM OFFICINALE. P. Hound's Tongue. A feeble aro-

matic, mucilaginous, narcotic, and astringent, in phthisis, catarrhs, &c.

CYPERUS. Several species have finely aromatic roots.

CYPRESS POWDER is a fragrant compound prepared by pounding together above a dozen sorts of aromatics. It is used in perfuming, quilting, stuffing, &c.

CYPRESS ROOTS. The roots of the *Cupressus sempervirens*, P. are, as well as the leaves and fruit, aromatic, bitter, and astringent. Said to be a powerful vermifuge, and used in infusion for destroying vermin.

CYSTIC OXIDE. A substance peculiar to the urine, and sometimes, though very rarely, forming entire calculi. It may be known by its solubility in alkalies, and most acids, except the acetic, which readily precipitates it from urine when it exists there. It has also a peculiar odour when burnt. (PROUT.)

CYTISINE. *New.* An alkali found in the seeds of the *Cytisus laburnum*, by digesting them in hot alcohol, evaporating the liquid, dissolving the residuum in water, and adding the acetate of lead. The liquid is then freed from the lead by sulphuretted hydrogen, and the fluid again filtered and evaporated.

Medicinally cytisine is bitter and emetic.

D.

DAFFY'S ELIXIR (Dicey's). Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ of senna leaves, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ each of rasped guaiac wood, dried elecampane root, coriander-seeds, anise-seeds, caraway-seeds, and liquorice root, $\mathfrak{z}\text{viij}$ of stoned raisins, Ovj of proof spirit. Digest for a week, strain through bibulous paper, and add half a pound of treacle. Sometimes given to horses.

Swinton's Daffy's Elixir. Take $\mathfrak{lb}\text{ij}$ of jalap root, $\mathfrak{z}\text{xij}$ of senna-leaves, $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ each of coriander-seed, anise-seed, liquorice root, and elecampane root, one gallon each of wine and water. Digest for three weeks, strain, and add a gallon of treacle. Dose $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{vj}$ as a carminative.

DAHLINE. A vegetable principle discovered in the tubes of dahlias, and similar to inulin and starch.

DALBY'S CARMINATIVE. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{ivss}$ of tincture of opium, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ijss}$ of tincture of assafoetida, $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of oil of carui, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ of oil of peppermint, $\mathfrak{z}\text{vjss}$ of tincture of castor, $\mathfrak{z}\text{vj}$ of rectified spirit; mix, and put $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ into each bottle, with $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of carbonate of magnesia, fill up with simple syrup.

Or, Mix $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ of carbonate of magnesia, one drop of oil of peppermint,