

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,

two drops of oil of nutmeg, three drops of oil of anise-seed, 30 drops of tincture of castor, 15 drops of tincture of assafoetida, 5 drops of tincture of opium, 15 drops of spirit of pennyroyal, 30 drops of compound tincture of cardamoms, and ʒij of peppermint water.

DAMASK POWDER, in perfumery, is prepared by beating well in a mortar lbij of cypress powder and dry damask roses. Sift the powder through a fine cypress sieve, beating it and returning it till it is sufficiently fine. The roses make it light and soft.

DAMSON JAM. See **JAM**.

DANDELION. See **TARAXACUM**.

DAPHNE GNIDIUM. P. Flax-leaved Daphne, the seeds and bark of which are poisonous, irritating, and acrid.

DAPHNE LAUREOLA. P. Spurge Laurel is used in form of tincture as a vesicatory and caustic. It is frequently sold for mezereon.

DAPHNE MEZEREON. See **MEZEREON**.

DAPHNIN. This is procured by concentrating the alcoholic infusion of the bark of *Daphne alpina*. (VAUQUELIN.)

DATES. P. Fruit of the Date or Palm-tree, cooling, expectorant, and nutritive, in coughs, phthisis, &c.

DATURIA, or DATURINE. *New.* A chemical principle found by M. Brandes in the Datura Stramonium, but still imperfectly known.

DATURÆ STRAMONII HERBA. E. D. P. Thorn-apple. It is a bitter, nauseous, narcotic sedative and antispasmodic, in doses of gr. j of the powder, cautiously increased to gr. xx every 24 hours; or gr. ss to gr. ij of the inspissated juice in melancholy, the mania of pregnancy, dementia, epilepsy, convulsions, chronic pains, carcinoma, &c. Smoked like tobacco it relieves asthma, but is dangerous if carried to any extent. It is anodyne in form of cataplasm to painful sores.

Incompatible with the salts of iron, lead, mercury, and silver, which precipitate the infusion; the mineral acids diminish its powers, while the vegetable acids, such as the acetic, increase them.

Poisonous in large doses, producing vertigo, delirium, stupor, palsy, convulsions, and death. The best treatment is the exhibition of a brisk emetic of ʒj of sulphate of zinc, or gr. x of sulphate of copper in ʒj of water, and dashing cold water over the head. When the stomach is emptied, large draughts of vinegar and water, or other vegetable acid, which will stimulate the stomach, though given before full vomiting; it will increase the effects of the poison, by dissolving and diffusing it. See *BECK'S Med. Jurisprud.*

Tests. None yet discovered, but it may be recognised by the smell.

DAUCI RADIX. L. E. D. P. Root of the Carrot. *Daucus carotta*, *D. sativus*, *D. sylvestris*, or *D. vulgaris*, a native plant, the seeds of which are pungent, aromatic, diuretic, and carminative, in doses of

℥j to ʒj bruised; and the root is sweet, mucilaginous, emollient, nutritive, and externally anodyne, detersive, and antiseptic, applied in form of poultice to foul and indolent sores.

DAVIDSON'S REMEDY FOR CANCER is said to consist of powdered hemlock and arsenic.

DEADLY NIGHTSHADE. See BELLADONNA.

DE BRUNE'S COLLYRIUM. Mix ʒiij of white wine and rose water, with ʒj of the watery extract of aloes.

DECOCTION OF THE WOODS. See DECOCT. GUAIC. COMP.

DECOCTIONS are preparations of vegetable medicines by boiling them in water to extract their virtues. The substances should be bruised or sliced, completely covered with soft water, and filtered while hot through linen not too fine. No herb having volatile principles should be decocted, as the boiling expels these; and small quantities only should be made, as decoctions soon ferment, and become sour.

DECOCTUM ALBUM. P. White Decoction. Take ʒij of calcined hartshorn, ʒiij of barley-bread crumbs, ʒj of white sugar; simmer for half an hour in Oj of water; strain and add ʒss of orange-flower water, or ʒij of good cinnamon water.

Medicinally it is emollient in diarrhœas, catarrhs, &c. Laudanum is sometimes added to render it anodyne.

DECOCTUM ALOES COMPOSITUM. L. Compound Decoction of Aloes. Take ʒss of extract of liquorice, ℥ij of subcarbonate of potass, ʒj each of spiked aloes in powder, myrrh in powder, and saffron, ʒiv compound tincture of cardamoms, Oj of water. Boil down the liquorice, the subcarbonate of potass, the aloes, the myrrh, and the saffron, with the water, to ʒxij, and strain; then add the compound tincture of cardamoms. It is improved by keeping.

Incompatible with metallic salts, such as acetate of lead, and of ammonia, sulphate of zinc, magnesia, oxymuriate of mercury, tartarized antimony, muriate of ammonia, alum, lime, borax, and all mineral and strong acids.

Medicinally it is an excellent laxative in chlorosis, dyspeptic costiveness, and hypochondriasis, in doses of ʒss to ʒij in the morning.

DECOCTUM ALTHÆE OFFICINALIS. E. Decoction of Marsh-mallows. Take ʒiv of the roots of marsh-mallows dried and bruised, ʒij of raisins stoned, Ovj of water, boil to Ov, and decant. It smells like boiled turnips, and tastes sweetish.

Medicinally it is emollient and nutritive in inflammation of the kidneys and bladder, and anodyne in fomentations.

DECOCTUM AMARUM. P. Bitter Decoction. Take ʒj of yellow gentian root, Oij of water, boil for a quarter of an hour; add ʒij of

bitters (viz., wormwood, lesser centaury, and sage), infuse for two hours, and strain without pressure.

Medicinally, it is tonic and stomachic in doses of $\mathfrak{zss}$ to $\mathfrak{zj}$, four times a day.

DECOCTUM ANTHEMIDIS NOBILIS. E. Decoction of Chamomile. Take $\mathfrak{zj}$ of dried chamomile flowers, $\mathfrak{zss}$ of bruised caraway-seeds, $\mathcal{Ov}$ of water, boil for a quarter of an hour and strain.

Medicinally it is used in enemata and fomentations, as a mild anodyne.

DECOCTUM ARCTII LAPPE. Decoction of Burdock. Take $\mathfrak{zjss}$ to $\mathfrak{zj}$ of burdock root, $\mathfrak{zxxvj}$ of water, boil down to $\mathfrak{zxiij}$ and strain.

DECOCTUM CACUMINUM PINI COMPOSITUM. Take $\mathfrak{zj}$ of the tops of Scotch fir, $\mathfrak{zj}$ of comfrey root, $\mathfrak{lbij}$ of water, boil for a quarter of an hour, press, and strain.

DECOCTUM CALUMBÆ COMPOSITUM, compound decoction of calumba is prepared by taking $\mathfrak{zj}$ each of calumba root bruised and chips of quassia, $\mathfrak{zj}$ of orange-peel, $\mathcal{Oj}$ of rhubarb in powder, $\mathfrak{zss}$ of carbonate of potass, and $\mathfrak{zxxx}$ of water, boiling it down to a pint, and adding $\mathfrak{zss}$ of tincture of lavender.

Medicinally it is tonic, and is prescribed in convalescence from fever in the dose of $\mathfrak{zj}$ three times a day.

DECOCTUM CASSIÆ. P. Decoction of Cassia. Take $\mathfrak{zjss}$ of cassia pulp, $\mathcal{Ojss}$ of water; boil a few minutes, strain without pressure, and add $\mathfrak{zj}$ of syrup of violets, and $\mathfrak{zj}$ of manna.

Medicinally it is laxative in doses of $\mathfrak{zvj}$ thrice a day.

DECOCTUM CHAMÆMELI COMPOSITUM. D. Compound Decoction of Chamomile, the same as the simple decoction, except that fennel-seeds are used instead of caraways.

DECOCTUM CINCHONÆ. L. E. D. Decoction of Bark. Take $\mathfrak{zj}$ of bark bruised, $\mathcal{Oj}$ or $\mathcal{Ojss}$ of water; boil for ten minutes in a vessel slightly covered, and strain while hot.

Incompatible with preparations of iron, arsenic, nitrate of silver, sulphate of zinc, oxymuriate of mercury, tartarized antimony, alum, muriate of ammonia, or galls.

Medicinally it is given in doses of $\mathfrak{zj}$ to $\mathfrak{ziv}$, when the bark in substance nauseates the stomach, and as a vehicle for other medicines, such as the black draught, rhubarb, snake root, and other bitters or stomachics.

DECOCTUM CYDONIÆ. L. Decoction of Quinces. Take $\mathfrak{zj}$ of quince-seeds, $\mathcal{Oj}$ of water, boil gently for ten minutes, and strain. It does not keep.

Incompatible with acetate of lead, alcohol, acids, and metallic salts, which coagulate it.

Medicinally it is good for injections, gargles, &c., and applied to ery-

sipelatous swellings, inflamed eyes, &c. It is used also internally as an emollient in gonorrhœa, in irritation of the stomach and bowels, dropsy, &c.

DECOCTUM DAPHNES MEZERET. E. D. Decoction of Mezereon. Take ʒij of the bark of mezereon root, ʒss of liquorice root bruised, Oij of water; boil over a gentle fire to Oij and strain. It is sudorific and alterative in chronic rheumatism and syphilis, in doses of ʒiij to ʒvj thrice a day.

DECOCTUM DIGITALIS. D. Decoction of Digitalis. Take ʒj of the dried leaves of foxglove, and a sufficient quantity of water to make ʒviij of decoction. Let it begin to boil gently, then remove it, digest 15 minutes and strain.

Incompatible with watery preparations of Peruvian bark, and with superacetate of lead and sulphate of iron.

Medicinally it is sedative, narcotic, and diuretic, in doses of ʒij to ʒiij twice or thrice a day; but it is variable in strength, and therefore not a good preparation.

DECOCTUM DULCAMARÆ. L. D. Decoction of Bitter-sweet, or Woody Nightshade. Take ʒj of the stalks of bitter-sweet sliced, Ojss of water, boil to about a pint, and strain.

Medicinally it is given in doses ʒss to ʒj in lepra and other cutaneous disorders, as an alterative and diaphoretic; also in phthisis; and to increase the power of sarsaparilla, with sassafras and guaiac, in rheumatism and syphilis.

DECOCTUM GALLÆ. Decoction of Galls. Take ʒss of bruised galls, Oijss of water, boil down to Oij, strain and add ʒj of tincture of galls.

Medicinally in form of fomentation, enema, or injection in prolapsus ani, piles, and leucorrhœa. (DR. COPLAND.)

DECOCTUM GEOFRÆÆ INERMIS. E. D. Decoction of the Bark of the Cabbage-tree. Take ʒj, in powder, of the cabbage-tree bark, Oij of water; boil over a slow fire to Oj, and strain.

Medicinally it is narcotic, purgative, and vermifuge, in doses to children of ʒij, and to adults of ʒss to ʒij, for worms.

Poisonous in large doses, producing violent vomiting, and retching, with fever and delirium, for which the best remedies are acids, castor oil, and warm water.

DECOCTUM GLYCYRRHIZÆ. D. Decoction of Liquorice. Take ʒjss of bruised liquorice-root and Oj of water by measure, boil for ten minutes and strain. It is a good vehicle for other preparations.

DECOCTUM GUAIACI COMPOSITUM. E. D. P. Compound Decoction of Guaiac, or *Decoction of the Woods*. Take ʒiij chips of guaiac wood, ʒij of raisins, ʒj each of bruised sassafras-root and bruised liquorice-

root, and Ox of water. Boil down the raisins and guaiac in the water over a slow fire to Ov, adding the other things towards the end, and strain.

Medicinally it is a sudorific and diaphoretic stimulant in doses of ʒiij or ʒvj every three or four hours, for rheumatism, scrofula, diseases of the skin, and syphilitic disorders, but is becoming unfashionable.

DECOCTUM GUAIACI COMPOSITUM ET PURGANS. P. Purgative Decoction of Guaiac is similar to the above, with the addition of rhubarb and carbonate of potass.

DECOCTUM HÆMATOXYLI. D. Decoction of Logwood. Take ʒjss of logwood shavings, ʒj of bruised cinnamon-bark, and Oij of water by measure. Boil the wood in the water down to Oj, add the cinnamon, and strain.

Incompatible with tartar emetic, the salts of iron, lead, and copper, and with muriatic, nitric, and sulphuric acid.

Medicinally it is tonic, in doses of ʒj to ʒiij *ad libitum* for diarrhœa, dyspepsia, &c.

DECOCTUM HELLEBORI. See DECOCTUM VERATRI.

DECOCTI HORDEI. L. E. D. P. Barley Water. Take ʒij of barley, Oivss of water. Wash the barley in cold water, boil it for a few minutes in Oss of the water, strain this off, throw it away, add the remainder, and boil down to Oij, and strain.

Medicinally it is emollient and nutritive, and may be drunk in any quantity in nephritis, strangury, acute blenorrhœa, &c.

DECOCTUM HORDEI COMPOSITUM. L. D. Compound Decoction of Barley, or *Sherbet*, or *Pectoral Decoction*. Take Oij of the decoction of barley, ʒij of figs sliced, ʒss of liquorice-root sliced and bruised, ʒij of raisins stoned, Oj of water. Boil to Oij, and strain.

Medicinally it is an elegant and excellent demulcent for allaying thirst in inflammatory fevers, pleuritis, &c. It is slightly laxative.

DECOCTUM KINÆ KINÆ SIMPLEX. P. Simple Decoction of Bark. Take ʒj of Peruvian bark, Oij of water, boil for a few minutes in a close vessel, and add gr. xv of muriate of ammonia, or ʒss of carbonate of potass; strain by pressure, and add ʒj of syrup of bark.

Medicinally it is a good tonic, but is now supplanted advantageously by quinine.

DECOCTUM KINÆ KINÆ COMPOSITUM ET LAXANS. P. Laxative Decoction of Bark, the same as the preceding, with the addition of senna and sulphate of soda.

DECOCTUM LICHENIS. L. E. D. Decoction of Liverwort, or Iceland Moss, *Lichen Islandicus*. Take ʒj of Iceland moss, Ojss of water; boil down to Oj, and strain.

Medicinally it is given in doses of a wine-glassful occasionally as a

nutritive and tonic; and as a demulcent in phthisis, chronic catarrh, and hooping-cough.

DECOCTUM MALVÆ COMPOSITUM. L. Compound Decoction of Mal-
lows, *Common Clyster decoction*. Take ʒj of mallow dried, ʒss of
chamomile flowers, Oj of water; boil for a quarter of an hour, and
strain.

Medicinally it is emollient, and used in enemas and fomentations.

DECOCTUM PAPAVERIS. L. D. Decoction of Poppies. Take ʒiv of
poppy heads sliced, Oiv of water; boil for a quarter of an hour, and
strain.

Medicinally it is chiefly used as an anodyne fomentation. Dr. Paris
says, the seeds should be retained to increase the emollient quality;
Mr. Brande says, the seeds should be rejected, because they make it
too greasy.

DECOCTUM PECTORALE. See DECOCT. HORDEI COMPOS.

DECOCTUM PYROLÆ. D. Decoction of Wintergreen. Take ʒj of
pyrola umbellata and macerate in ʒij of water by measure for six
hours, then bruise the herb and return it into the liquor, evaporate,
strain, and express till reduced to ʒij by measure.

Medicinally it is tonic and diuretic, in doses of ʒj to ʒij thrice a day
for dropsy, hysteria, rheumatism, &c.

DECOCTUM QUERCUS. L. Decoction of Oak-bark. Take ʒj of oak-
bark, Oij of water; boil down to Oj, and strain.

Incompatible with alkalies and alkaline earths, the salts of iron, sulphate
of zinc, acetate of lead, oxymuriate of mercury, and infusions of
Peruvian bark, and solutions of isinglass.

Medicinally it is used as an astringent injection in gleets, leucorrhœa,
&c., as a fomentation to piles, and as a gargle in atonic sore-throat;
and internally in alvine hæmorrhages, diarrhœa, &c. As a bath in
the intermittents of infants.

DECOCTUM SARSAPARILLÆ. L. E. D. Decoction of Sarsaparilla. Take
ʒiv of sarsaparilla root sliced, Oiv of boiling water, macerate for
four hours in a vessel lightly covered near the fire; then take out
the root and bruise it. Return the bruised root to the liquor, and
in the same manner macerate for two hours; then boil to two pints,
and strain. Dr. Paris says, it is not good unless it is long boiled;
and Mr. A. T. Thomson, that long boiling injures it. Mr. Brande
agrees with Dr. Paris.

Incompatible with lime water, nitrate of mercury, and acetate of lead.

Medicinally it is given in doses of ʒiv to Oss thrice a day, with milk
or without, as a tonic and demulcent in dyspepsia, and secondary
syphilis.

DECOCTUM SARSAPARILLÆ COMPOSITUM. L. D. Compound decoction

of Sarsaparilla, similar to the *Lisbon diet-drink*. Take Oiv of the decoction of sarsaparilla boiling, ʒj each of sassafras root sliced, guaiac wood shavings, and liquorice root bruised, ʒiij of bark of mezereon root. Boil for a quarter of an hour, and strain.

Incompatible with lime water, nitrate of mercury, and acetate of lead.

Medicinally it is given in doses of ʒiv to ʒvj four times a day in secondary syphilis, chronic rheumatism, and cutaneous disorders, as a tonic and alterative; but chiefly as a restorative after or during a mercurial course.

DECOCTUM SCILLÆ. Decoction of Squills, is prepared by taking ʒiij squills, ʒiv of juniper, ʒiij of senega root, Oiv of water, boiling down to half, straining it, and adding ʒiv of spirit of nitric ether.

Medicinally it is diuretic, in doses of one or two ounces often repeated.

DECOCTUM SECALIS CORNUTI. Decoction of Ergot of Rye. Take ʒij of ergot of rye, ʒvij of water, boil down to ʒiv, remove it from the fire, and after a little pour it off the dregs.

DECOCTUM SENEGÆ. L. E. D. Decoction of Senega. Take ʒj of senega root, Oij of water, boil down to Oj, and strain. It is pungent and hot, stimulant, cathartic, and diuretic, in doses of ʒjss to ʒiij thrice a day in dropsy and chronic gout, and as an expectorant in asthma.

DECOCTUM SPARTII CACUMINUM. Decoction of Broom tops. Take ʒj of broom tops shred, Oj of distilled water, boil down to half a pint, and strain. It is given in dropsy, &c.

DECOCTUM TAMARINDI. P. Decoction of Tamarinds, prepared with ʒij to ʒiij of tamarinds to Oj of water, as an acidulant and cooling laxative in fever.

Incompatible with the salts of potass, which precipitate the tartaric acid of the tamarinds.

DECOCTUM TARAXICI. D. Decoction of Dandelion. Take ʒiv of fresh dandelion leaves and root, and lbiv of water. Boil down to lbj, and express the strained liquor.

Medicinally it is tonic and laxative, in doses of ʒj to ʒij thrice a day, in morbid derangement of the liver, dyspepsia, &c.

DECOCTUM TORMENTILLÆ. Take ʒj of tormentil root bruised, Ojss distilled water, boil down to a pint and strain.

DECOCTUM ULMI. L. E. D. Decoction of Elm-bark. Take ʒiv of fresh elm-bark bruised, Oiv of water. Boil down to two pints, and strain. It is demulcent, diuretic, and alterative, and used as a substitute for sarsaparilla in secondary syphilis, lepra, and herpes, in doses of Oss four times a day.

DECOCTUM VERATRI. L. D. Decoction of Hellebore. Take ʒj of

white hellebore root bruised, Oij of water, ʒij of rectified spirit. Boil the hellebore root in the water to Oj, strain it, and when cool add the spirit. It is purgative and stimulant, but seldom given internally. Externally it is used as a stimulant lotion in psora and porrigo; but is not very safe.

DEER'S GREASE does not differ much from mutton suet.

DE LA MOTTE'S GOLDEN DROPS, a solution of iron, prepared by mixing one part of muriate of iron with two parts of rectified spirits, and exposing the mixture to the sun. It is a popular nostrum in nervous disorders, &c.

DELCROIX'S DEPILATORY, or POUDRE SUBTILE, a nostrum composed as all depilatories are, of quicklime and orpiment, that is, sulphuret of arsenic perfumed with orris root powder and starch. It is a dangerous application.

DELESCOTT'S MYRTLE OPIATE, a nostrum used as a tooth-powder, and prepared by simmering lbij of good drained honey with half a pint of rose water in an earthen vessel, over a gentle fire for a few minutes, and then mixing it with toothpowder prepared from myrrh and Armenian bole into a soft paste. It is laid on with a brush, and is good for sweetening the breath.

DELPHINIA, or DELPHININE. *New.* A vegetable alkali found in the *Delphinium stavisagria*, or Stavesacre, and procured by boiling the seeds previously husked, and reduced to a paste in a little distilled water, straining it through linen, adding a little very pure magnesia. Then boil for a few minutes, and filter again; wash the residuum, and digest in highly-rectified spirits of wine; evaporate this liquid, and the delphinia will remain in the form of a white, inodorous, very bitter, and acrid powder. (LASSAIGNE.)

Poisonous, six grains having killed a dog in three hours. In form of the acetate of delphinia it is still more poisonous.

DELPHINIC ACID. This is procured from the oil of the dolphin (*Delphinus Delphis*, LA CEPEDE), and is lemon coloured, pungent, and of a strong odour.

Soluble in alcohol and very slightly in water.

DELPHINIUM. See STAPHISAGRIA.

DENTIFRICES are toothpowders, prepared from various stimulant and absorbent substances, such as myrrh, charcoal, &c., and perfumed with orris root, &c. See *Grosvenor*, *Hemet*, *Ruspini*, *Delescott*, &c.

DEPILATORIES are preparations for removing superfluous hairs, and are usually composed of arsenic and quicklime, to the great danger of the skin.

Mr. Boyle's Depilatory. Take equal parts of *rusma* (that is, orpiment) and quicklime, powder them separately, and dissolve them in water,

till they form a thick paste. This is laid over the part, and afterwards removed by a wet cloth.

Strong Depilatory. Take ʒj of gum ivy and ʒj each of orpiment, ants' eggs, and gum arabic, reduce to powder, and make into paste with vinegar.

Turkish Depilatory. Take ʒxv of quicklime and ʒiij of orpiment, reduce them separately to fine powder, mix well and sift. If too strong, add $\frac{1}{4}\text{th}$ or $\frac{1}{8}\text{th}$ of starch powder. Form into paste with warm water, and apply as above. See also ROSEATE POWDER, DELCROIX, and COLLEY.

DEUT, or DEUTO. In compound words means two or double, as Deutoxide of lead, Deuto-chloride of mercury.

DIACHYLON, or DIACHYLUM. A well-known plaster. See EMPLASTRUM PLUMBI.

DIACODION, or DIACODIUM. See SYRUPUS PAPAVERIS.

DIAGRYDIUM, or DIACRYDIUM. One part of quince juice and two parts of scammony digested for 12 hours, and evaporated to dryness.

DIAPENTE. Mix equal parts of myrrh, laurel berries, gentian root, ivory shavings or filings, and birthwort root. It is sometimes given as a stomachic, with Armenian bole. It is used in farriery as a tonic, but is not very excellent.

DIAPHÆNIX. See ELECT. DIAPHÆNIX. P.

DIAPHORETICS. Medicines which act on the pores of the skin, sometimes called sudorifics. See *Conspectus of Prescriptions*.

DIASCORDIUM. P. *Electuarium opiatum astringens*. Take ʒjss of water germander, or scordium leaves, ʒss each of red roses, bistort, gentian, tormentil roots, and Barberry-seeds, ʒij each of ginger and long pepper, ʒss each of cassia, cinnamon, dittany of Crete, galbanum, and gum arabic, ʒij of prepared oriental bole, ʒij of vinous extract of opium, ʒbij of honey of roses, Oss of Spanish wine, to make an electuary.

Medicinally it is tonic and adonyne in doses of ʒj to ʒjss , in dysentery, &c. In farriery the dose is ʒj to ʒij in the diarrhœa, or scourings of cattle.

DIANTHI CARYOPHYLLI FLORES. E. D. Clove Pink, or Gillyflower, a native of Italy, of a pleasant and aromatic fragrance, and of an astringent bitter taste. It is not much used in modern practice.

Incompatible with alkalies, acids, and sulphate of iron.

DICTAMNUS. P. Dittany of Crete, *Origanum dictamnus*. The leaves and summits are feebly aromatic, stimulant, and resolvent. It is employed in tooth-ache, and in fomentations. Internally in form of syrup, ʒj to ʒij as a dose.

DIGESTIVES are applications which promote suppuration, and consist of poultices and ointments.

DIGESTIVE OINTMENTS, in farriery, are usually composed of resins, turpentine, &c. *e.g.* Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ each of hogs-lard and strained turpentine, and $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of verdigrise. Mix.

Or, take each $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ of hogs-lard and Venice turpentine, $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of finely-powdered sulphate of copper, or blue vitriol. Mix.

Or, take $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ of ointment of yellow resin, $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ each of oil of turpentine, and of finely-powdered nitric oxide of mercury, or red precipitate. Mix.

Or, take $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ each of ointment of nitrated mercury, and $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of oil of turpentine. Mix. (WHITE.)

DIGITALINE. *New.* An alkaline substance, procured from the leaves of Digitalis, by digesting them in ether, and treating the solution with hydrated oxide of lead. It is inodorous, very bitter, very deliquescent, and very soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, and is decomposed by heat.

Poisonous in very small doses, acting like the digitalis, whose active principle it is. See BECK'S *Med. Jurispr.*

DIGITALIS FOLIA. L. E. D. P. Foxglove. *Digitalis purpurea.* The dried leaves collected in July, are of a fine green colour, with little smell, but a nauseous, acrid, and bitter, taste. The light and air injure them.

Incompatible with watery preparations of Peruvian bark, and with acetate of lead and sulphate of iron.

Adulterated by the herbalists with the leaves of comfrey, verbas-cum, &c.

Medicinally digitalis is a powerful nauseant, sedative, narcotic, and diuretic, and sometimes emetic and cathartic. It diminishes irritability, lowers the pulse, and increases the action of the absorbents. It is therefore often prescribed in phthisis, dropsy, palpitations, inflammatory disorders, active hæmorrhages, and gonorrhœa.

Dose of the powder gr. j to gr. iij in form of pill, with soap, &c., gradually increased till it produces languor, nausea, and diuresis, when it may be a short time discontinued, and begun again. The juice or extract is never given.

Poisonous in large doses, producing nausea, retching, hiccup, inter-mitting pulse, vertigo, delirium, syncope, and death. The best remedies are cordials, such as brandy and water, with opium, and when the stomach has been evacuated, vinegar and water. Cold affusions should also be tried, and a boiling-water blister over the stomach, applied in a bladder.

Enters into Decoct, Digitalis. D. Infus. Digitalis. L. E. Tinct. Digitalis. L. E. D.

DILL. See ANETHI SEMINA.

DINNER PILLS. See PILLULÆ ALOES ET KINAKINA. P.

DIOSMÆ CRENATÆ FOLIA. D. Buchu or Bechu leaves. Lately introduced from the Cape, as an astringent, sudorific, and diuretic, which acts somewhat like uva ursi on the urinary organs, and is used in gleet, gonorrhœa, cutaneous eruptions; and also in dyspepsia.

Incompatible with infusion of galls and sulphate of iron.

DITTANDER. Pepperwort, *Lepidium latifolium*. A native plant, very acrid, and stimulating. Used in acute rheumatism, and to hasten parturition.

DITTANY. See DICTAMNUS.

DIURETIC MASS, in Farriery. Take lbj of yellow resin powdered, and with a sufficient quantity of soft soap form a mass. Dose from an ounce to an ounce and a half. (PHARM. VETERINARY COLLEGE.)

DIURETICS. Medicines which promote urine. See *Conspectus of Prescriptions*.

DIXON'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS. A nostrum composed of aloës, scammony, rhubarb, and tartarized antimony, and, of course, a powerful cathartic, and deobstruant.

DODDER. See CUSCUTA.

DOG BANE. The *Apocynum androsæmifolium*. A powerful emetic, in the dose of gr. xxx of the powdered root. (BIGELOW.)

DOGWOOD. The *Cornus florida*, a small American tree, whose bark is used as a substitute for Peruvian bark, in the same doses. It contains CORNINE.

DOLICHI PUBES. L. E. D. Cowhage, or Cow-itch, *Dolichos pruriens*, the stiff hairs of the pods, being used as a vermifuge, which act mechanically in destroying ascarides, and other intestinal worms. It is given in syrup, made of the consistence of honey, in the dose of gr. v to gr. x in the morning, and followed after the third day by a smart purgative. It occasions itching about the anus. The cowhage occasions violent itching when applied to the skin, which is to be allayed by oil, or a solution of sulphate of iron.

DORONICUM. P. Leopard's Bane. The root is aromatic, hot, and stimulant, and used instead of arnica.

DOVER'S POWDER. See PULVIS IPECACUANHA COMPOSITUS.

DRACINE. This is procured by mixing cold water with a concentrated alcoholic solution of dragon's blood, when the dracine is precipitated.

DRACONTIUM. Skunk Cabbage, *Dracontium fœtidum*. The root of

this plant is of an acrid taste, and highly recommended in America, as an expectorant and antispasmodic for asthma, whooping-cough, epilepsy, and chronic rheumatism.

DRAGON'S BLOOD. A vegetable gum brought from the Canary Islands, the East Indies, and America. It exudes from the *Dracæna Draco* chiefly when the tree is full grown; for when very young or very old the gum is in small quantity. The produce is increased by incisions. Berthollet has given an interesting account of the tree in the *Ann. des Scien. Nat.* for June 1828. The finest sort is in tears, or drops of an oval form; the ordinary sort is in cakes and masses, containing many impurities. The fine sort also is very light, friable, and of a beautiful deep crimson colour. Used in the arts, and by farriers, for the disease called red water, but without effect.

Adulterated with cheaper gums and resins, tinged with cochineal and Brazil wood. If genuine, it will dissolve entirely in spirits of wine, without sediment. When heated it smells like benzoin, which it contains. See SANGUIS DRACONIS.

DRAUGHTS, or POTIONS, differ from mixtures in being prepared in the quantity of a single dose. See EFFERVESCING, SALINE, &c.

DRENCH. In veterinary pharmacy the same as draughts, or drafts. An inconvenient form of giving medicine to cattle, as some of the drench is always wasted, but it is sometimes the best form for producing a speedy effect. Cordial drenches have ale for their basis, others are prepared with gruel.

Anodyne Drench. Dissolve $\mathfrak{zj}$ of opium in $\mathfrak{zviij}$ of warm water, and add Oij of boiled starch.

Carminative Drench. Mix $\mathfrak{zij}$ of tincture of cardamoms with $\mathfrak{zxiij}$ of mint water.

Colic Drench. Dissolve $\mathfrak{zv}$ of sulphate of magnesia, $\mathfrak{zjss}$ of Castile soap, and $\mathfrak{zij}$ of tincture of opium, in cinnamon water q. s.

Cordial Drench for Cows. Mix $\mathfrak{ziv}$ of Barbadoes aloës, $\mathfrak{ziv}$ of salts, $\mathfrak{zj}$ of powdered ginger, Oij of water, and $\mathfrak{zij}$ of carminative tincture.

Cough Drench. Soak $\mathfrak{ziii}$ of fresh squills in Oj of vinegar for a few hours, press out the liquid, and add $\mathfrak{fbj}$ of treacle:— $\mathfrak{zv}$ of garlic may be substituted for the squills. One-fourth the quantity a dose.

Clater's Drench for Sheep. Boil $\mathfrak{zij}$ of red oxide of iron, $\mathfrak{zvj}$ of nitrate of potass, $\mathfrak{ziv}$ of ginger in powder, $\mathfrak{fbij}$ of common salt in three gallons of water. Let it cool, and add $\mathfrak{zxxxvj}$ of oil of turpentine. Dose $\mathfrak{zj}$ to $\mathfrak{zij}$ once every four days.

Drench for Calves. Dissolve $\mathfrak{zvj}$ of sulphate of magnesia in Oiv of water, and $\mathfrak{zij}$ of castor oil.

Drench for Cows. Mix flour of mustard and a little salt with a quart of water, given in what is called the chill, and the yellows.

Drench for Dogs. Dissolve ℥ss of sulphate of magnesia in ℥iv of gruel, as a purgative, and for colic add twenty drops of laudanum.

Laxative Drench for Horses. Dissolve ℥v to ℥viij of sulphate of magnesia, or sulphate of soda, in Oj of whey. Given in feverishness, and in the chill.

Laxative Drench for Cows. Dissolve ℥vj to ℥viij of sulphate of magnesia in Oj of water, and add ℥vj to ℥viij of castor oil.

Purgative Drench for Horses. Dissolve ℥j of carbonate of potass, or soda, ℥ij of Castile soap, and ℥j of Barbadoes aloës, in Oj of water.

Turpentine, or Diuretic Drench for Horses. Rub up ℥j of Venice turpentine with the yolks of two eggs, and mix with it Oj of mint water. For worms, or stoppage of urine.

DROPS. In pharmacy, a form of medicine, the doses of which are measured by drops, but now more accurately by a minim glass measure. See AGUE DROP, BLACK DROP, &c.

Drops, in confectionary, are made by dropping various saccharine mixtures from a copper drop-pan, on paper, or a tin plate.

Chocolate Drops. See CHOCOLATE.

Cinnamon Drops. Take three table-spoonfuls of water; stir in it as much fine-sifted double-refined sugar as will make it into a paste, just to drop off the spoon, put it into the drop-pan, and stir it over the fire till it boils; let it boil half a minute, take it off the fire, and add ten drops of oil of cinnamon, and stir in quickly with a handful of sifted sugar, to bring it to the consistence of dropping easily out of the pan. Drop on tin plates, and when cold, slip them off on sieves, and put them for a few days in a drying stove.

Clove Drops are prepared in the same way, by pounding good cloves, or using the essence.

Coffee Drops. An ounce of good coffee to a pound of sugar will form a strong decoction. When this is cleared, use it to moisten the sugar, and proceed as with the cinnamon drops.

Ginger Drops. Pound and sift through a fine sieve a sufficient quantity of ginger, and add it to the sugar with clear water. Proceed as before.

Lavender Drops are made like the next.

Orange-Flower Drops, or Lemon Drops. Use essence of neroli, or orange flowers, or essential oil of lemons, and proceed as before.

Peppermint Drops. These require great cleanliness, the finest sugar, and good essence of peppermint.

Rose Drops are prepared like the cinnamon drops, using rose petals or otto of roses, or oil of rhodium.

DRY VOMIT of Marriot is prepared with equal parts of sulphate of copper, and tartar emetic.

DULCAMARÆ CAULES. L. E. D. P. Twigs of Bitter-sweet, or Woody Nightshade, *Solanum dulcamara*. A native plant, common in hedges, with purple flowers resembling those of the potato, but about a half smaller.

Medicinally it is alterative, diaphoretic, and diuretic, given in decoction, infusion, and extract, for lepra and obstinate cutaneous disorders, chronic rheumatism, and in pituitous and tubercular phthisis, as well as jaundice, amenorrhœa, and other obstructions. Mr. Brande talks of it as a useless remedy in spite of all the experienced physicians on the continent, backed by Cullen.

Poisonous in large doses, or when the berries are incautiously eaten by children, producing nausea, vertigo, delirium, stupor, syncope, convulsions, and death.

Treatment. The best remedies are smart emetics, cold affusion, vinegar, and tonics, after the stomach has been evacuated, and brandy and water to relieve the stupor.

Enters into Decoct. Dulcamaræ. L.

DUTCH DROPS. A nostrum obtained by distilling oil of turpentine in a glass retort till a red balsam remains, which has also been called Balsam of Turpentine. Or by distilling resin till a thick red oil comes over. Or by dissolving ʒiv of flower of sulphur in ʒviij of oil of turpentine.

Adulterated with a mixture of oil of turpentine, tincture of guaiac, spirit of nitric ether, and a little of the oil of amber and cloves, but which is as good, or better, than the genuine.

Medicinally it is stimulant, diuretic, diaphoretic, and vermifuge.

DUTCH PINK is chalk, or whiting, dyed yellow, with a decoction of birch-leaves, French berries, and alum. It is lighter than yellow ochre, but does not stand when exposed much to the air.

DWALE. See **BELLADONNA**.

E.

EARTH OF ALUM. Used in making paints, and procured by precipitating it from alum, dissolved in water by adding ammonia, or potass.

EARTHS, chemically speaking, are alumina, silica, magnesia, lime, &c.

EATON'S STYPTIC. Take ʒss of sulphate of iron, Oj of rectified spirit, and make a tincture.

Or, Take ʒiv each of galls, and the red oxide of iron, one gallon of spirit, and make a tincture. It is much the same with the styptic of Helvetius.