

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 $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ of flower of sulphur in $\mathfrak{z}\text{viij}$ 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 $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ of sulphate of iron, Oj of rectified spirit, and make a tincture.

Or, Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ 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.

EAU is French for *water*, and is used as the name of many distilled waters, &c., borrowed from the French. I shall take the receipts for these chiefly from Bertrand and Cardelli.

EAU D'ANGE. Angel Water. Take a pint each of orange-flower water and rose water, and half a pint of myrtle water, to these put $\frac{3}{4}$ of distilled spirit of musk, and $\frac{3}{4}$ of spirit of ambergris, shake the whole well together, and preserve for use.

EAU D'ANSERINE. Silver-weed Water. Distilled from the leaves of the *Potentilla anserina*, and used for cleaning French gauze.

EAU D'ARGENT. Silver Water. Take the peels of three oranges and bergamots, three pints of brandy, two drachms of bruised cinnamon, a pint and a half of distilled river water, and two pounds and a half of sugar. Distil a pint of liquor from the three first, melt the sugar, mix, strain, and bottle up. Put some silver leaf on a plate with a little of the liquid, incorporate with a fork, and put some into each bottle.

EAU D'ARQUEBUSADE. Vulnerary Water. Take lbv of a mixture of the most aromatic flowers and herbs, the greater the variety the better, and steep for a fortnight in two gallons of proof spirits, then distil one gallon and a half.

EAU DE BARBADOES. Citronelle. Take $\frac{3}{4}$ each of lemon and orange peel, fresh, $\frac{3}{4}$ of coriander-seed, $\frac{3}{4}$ ss of cloves, and Oiv of proof spirits, add an equal portion of loaf sugar, and distil in a water bath.

EAU DE BERGAMOTTE. Bergamot Water. Take the peels of four bergamots, of two oranges, and one citron, three pints of brandy, two pounds of refined sugar, and a pint and a half of distilled river water. Distil in a water bath.

EAU DE BOQUET. Take $\frac{3}{4}$ ss each of essence of violets and spirit of rosemary, $\frac{3}{4}$ of essence of lemons, $\frac{3}{4}$ viii of rose water, and Ojss of rectified spirit. Mix.

EAU DE CHASSEURS. Huntsmen's Water. Take one pint each of peppermint water and rectified spirit, and eight ounces of sugar. A cordial dram.

EAU DE COLOGNE. Cologne Water. Take six pints of rectified spirit of wine, lbj $\frac{3}{4}$ of spirit of rosemary, one pound two ounces of eau de melisse des carmes, an ounce and a half of essence of bergamot, $\frac{3}{4}$ of essence of neroli, $\frac{3}{4}$ of essence of cedrat, one drachm and a half of essence of lemon, and $\frac{3}{4}$ of oil of rosemary. Mix, and distil in a water bath. It must be kept in a cool cellar. It is celebrated as a perfume; and, as a cosmetic, was much used by Buonaparte.

Or, Take Oj of alcohol, $\frac{3}{4}$ each of oil of bergamot, oil of orange peel, oil of rosemary, and bruised cardamom-seeds, and Oj of orange-flower water. Distil one pint, by means of a water bath.

Or, Take of the essence of bergamot, lemon-peel, lavender, and orange-flower, of each one ounce ; essence of cinnamon, half an ounce ; spirit of rosemary, and of the spirituous water of melisse, of each fifteen ounces ; strong alcohol, seven pints and a half. Mix the whole together, and let the mixture stand for the space of a fortnight ; after which, introduce it into a glass retort, the body of which is immersed in boiling water contained in a vessel placed over a lamp, while the beak is introduced into a large glass reservoir, well luted. By keeping the water to the boiling point, the mixture in the retort will distil over into the receiver, which should be covered over with wet cloths. In this manner will be obtained pure Eau de Cologne. (Dr. A. B. GRANVILLE.)

Imitated, by pouring into a bottle containing $\bar{3}x$ of spirit of wine, $\bar{3}ij$ each of essence of bergamot and oil of rosemary, 20 drops of essence of lemon, and 12 drops of essence of neroli, or oil of orange. Cork the bottle well, and seal it with wax, shake it frequently, for the six following days, and then add $\bar{3}j$ of balm water. Cork, seal, and shake it again for three or four days, when it will be ready. Care must be taken to mix the ingredients in this order, for if the balm water is added before the others it will spoil it.

Adulterated with distilled water, and with alcohol scented with rosemary oil and bergamot essence.

EAU DIVINE. Divine Water. Take $\bar{3}j$ each of essence of bergamot and essence of lemons, one gallon of rectified spirit, distil in a water bath, and $\bar{t}biv$ of sugar, dissolved in two gallons of distilled water, and lastly $\bar{3}iv$ of orange-flower water.

EAU D'HUSSON. See EAU MEDICINALE.

EAU DE JAVELLE. A solution of chloride of potass in water, sold as a bleaching liquor.

EAU DE LUCE. Take $gr. x$ of Castile soap, $\bar{9}j$ of rectified oil of amber, $\bar{3}j$ of rectified spirit of wine, dissolve, and add $\bar{3}iv$ of pure solution of ammonia. See SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ SUCCINATUS.

EAU DE MARECHALE. Take $gr. xx$ of musk, $\bar{3}j$ each of essence of bergamot, oil of lavender, and oil of cloves, $gr. ij$ of essence of amber, 15 drops of oil of sassafras, 20 drops of oil of origanum, and Oiv of rectified spirits. Mix.

EAU MEDICINALE. Medicinal Water of Husson, for gout. The composition of this water was first discovered by Dr. Wilson, of Yoxford, after giving rise to much conjectural analysis, and being said to be composed of hellebore, hyoseyamus, hedge-hyssop or gratiola, &c. The formula given by Dr. Wilson is: Take two parts of the expressed juice of the flowers of the *Colchicum autumnale*, and one part of brandy. Mix them, and, in order to allow the impurities to

subside, set apart the mixture for a few days in a vessel, and then decant off the clear liquor, and keep it in bottles, closely stopped for use. When too little spirit has been added, the Eau Medicinale is liable to effervesce, and become sour. Neither wine, nor the bulbs of the colchicum, enter into the composition, as Dr. Paris, Mr. Brande, and others affirm.

EAU DE MELISSE DES CARMES. Balm Water of the Carmelite Friars.

Take ʒiv of dried balm-leaves and flowers, ʒij of dried lemon-peel, ʒj each of nutmeg and coriander-seeds, ʒiv each of cloves, cinnamon, and angelica root, Oij of rectified spirit of wine, and Oij of brandy. Steep, and distil in a water bath, and afterwards redistil.

Or, take Oviij of spirit of balm, Oiv of spirit of citron bark, Oij each of spirit of nutmeg and of coriander, Oj each of spirit of rosemary, of thyme, of cinnamon, of anise, of marjoram, of hyssop, of sage, of angelica root, and of cloves. Mix, and distil, and keep it for twelve months in a cool cellar, or ice-house. This is the original receipt. The water is a good stimulant cosmetic, and is taken inwardly in palsy, &c.

EAU DE MILLEFLEURS. Take gr. xx of musk, or ʒj of musk bags, and Oij of angel water, and add a few drops of essence of ambergris.

Or, take ʒij each of spirit of jasmine and essence of bergamot, ʒss of essence of lavender, ʒviij of orange-flower water, and Ojss of rectified spirit of wine. Mix and keep in a cool place.

EAU D'ŒILLET. Pink Water. Take lbj of red clove pinks, ʒj of gilly-flowers, both bruised, Oiv of brandy, Oij of water, and lbiv of sugar. Infuse the flowers in the brandy for a week, distil Oij, and mix with the water in which the sugar has been dissolved, colour with cochineal, and strain.

EAU DE RABEL. See *ÆTHER SULPHURICUS*.

EAU SANS PAREIL. Take two gallons of fine old honey water, put it into a still capable of holding four gallons, and add the thinly-pared rinds of six or eight good fresh citrons, which ought neither to be green nor mellow ripe, for in both these cases the fragrance will not be fine. Now add 60 or 70 drops of fine Roman bergamot, and having luted the apparatus well, let the whole digest for 24 hours in a moderate heat. Draw off by a water bath heat about one gallon. It improves by keeping, and the older the better. This is much superior to the common French Eau sans Pareil.

Or, dissolve in Ovj of rectified spirit, ʒiv of fine essence of citron, ʒij of essence of bergamot, a few drops of oil of amber, and add enough of orange-flower water.

EDINBURGH OINTMENT, for itch, and tetter, is prepared with lard, white hellebore, and muriate of ammonia.

Or, with one part of pitch, and two parts each of lard and sulphur.

EEL OIL, procured by roasting eels, is employed as an unguent for stiff joints, and by ironmongers to preserve polished steel from rust.

EFFERVESCING DRAUGHT is what may be called an apology for soda water. Dissolve $\mathfrak{zj}$ of subcarbonate of potass, or soda, in $\mathfrak{zj}$ of water, and $\mathfrak{zij}$ of cinnamon water with $\mathfrak{zjss}$ of syrup of orange-peel. Add a table-spoonful of fresh lemon juice, and drink immediately. It is cooling in fever, &c.

EGYPTIACUM. See LINIMENTUM ÆRUGINIS.

ELÆOSACCHARA. An old term for preparations made by triturating in a mortar $\mathfrak{zss}$ of any essential oil with $\mathfrak{zjss}$ of powdered white sugar, and sometimes an ounce or so of magnesia. In this way are prepared Elæosaccharum succini, anethi, anisi, carui, cinnamomi, pulegii, organi, &c.

ELAÏN. The oily principle of solid fats procured by dissolving tallow in alcohol, crystallizing the stearin, and evaporating the alcohol. (CHEVREUIL.)

ELAIODIC ACID is formed when castor oil is converted into soap along with the *ricinic* and *margaric* acids.

ELAIODON, a name given by Herberger to the Igreusine of Boullay.

ELASTIC GUM. Caoutchouc, or Indian rubber, is the exudation of several American trees, particularly *Jatropha elastica*.

ELATERII PEPONES. L. E. D. Fruit of the Wild Cucumber, *Momordica elaterium*. A native of the south of Europe. It is acrid, and without smell. It contains *elatine*.

Medicinally it is drastico-cathartic, and hydragogue, in doses of gr. ss to gr. iij, in form of pill in anasarca, ascites, and hydro-thorax, but is apt to bring on hypercatharsis.

Poisonous in large doses, producing violent vomiting and hypercatharsis, with watery stools, sinking, syncope, cold sweats, and death. The best remedies are cordials, and mucilaginous opiates, such as enemata of starch and opium.

Enters into Ext. Elaterii. L. E. D.

ELATERINE. *New*. A principle discovered in the Elaterium by M. Brandes in the proportion of $\frac{3}{100}$; soluble in alcohol, but scarcely soluble in water or æther.

ELATINE. *New*. The active principle of elaterium, procured from the juice which surrounds the seeds of elaterium, 40 wild cucumbers yielding gr. vj when freed from impurities. The elaterium of the shops contains $\frac{1}{10}$ of elatine. (DR. PARIS.)

Medicinally when given in doses of gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ it is violently purgative and hydragogue.

Poisonous like the preceding, and requiring the same treatment.

ELDER-BERRY WINE. Take one part of elder berries and two parts of water, boil half an hour, run the liquor and break the fruit through a hair sieve, then to every quart of juice put three quarters of a pound of Lisbon sugar, boil a quarter of an hour with some Jamaica pepper, ginger, and a few cloves. Pour it into a tub, and, when of a proper warmth, into the barrel, with toast and yeast to make it work. When it ceases to hiss, put a quart of brandy to every eight gallons, and stop it up. Bottle it at Christmas, or in spring.

ELDER FLOWERS. See **SAMBUCI FLORES.**

ELECAMPANE. See **HELENIMUM.**

ELECTUARIES are medicinal preparations, now more commonly called confections, and conserves, which see.

ELECTUARIUM DE ALOE COMPOSITUM, P. Compound Electuary of Aloës, or *Hiera picra*. Take $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{j}$ each of cinnamon, mace, asarum root, saffron, and lentisc, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ of Socotrin aloës, and $\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ of honey. Mix.

Medicinally it is given in doses of $\mathfrak{g}\mathfrak{j}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ as a warm stomachic and tonic; and as a purgative in icterus and amenorrhœa.

ELECTUARIUM DE ALOE, MURIATE HYDRARGYRI, ET FERRO. P. Mesenteric Opiate. Take $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{s}$ of gum ammoniac, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{j}$ of senna, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ each of muriate of mercury, arum root, and Socotrin aloës, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ each of rhubarb and compound powder of scammony, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{s}$ of filings of iron, bruise, and mix with double the weight of compound syrup of apples.

Medicinally it is given in doses of $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{s}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ as an aperient and deobstruent, in obstructions of the spleen, liver, and mesenteric glands.

ELECTUARIUM AROMATICUM. See **CONFECTIO AROMATICA.**

ELECTUARIUM DE BACCIS LAURI. See **CONFECTIO RUTÆ.**

ELECTUARIUM CASSIÆ. E. D. See **CONFECTIO CASSIÆ**, and **CONSERVA CASSIÆ.**

ELECTUARIUM DE CROCO. P. Hyacinthine Electuary. Take $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{v}$ each of terra sigillata (pipe clay), and crabs' eyes, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{j}$ of cinnamon, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}\mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{s}$ of leaves of dittany of Crete, and yellow saunders, reduce to fine powder; then take $\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{h}\mathfrak{j}\mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{s}$ each of Narbonne honey, syrup of capillaire, and white sugar, with q. s. of water, make a syrup, and when nearly cold add gradually $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ each of saffron, and red saunders in powder, then by degrees the former powder, and 16 drops of oil of citron-peel.

Medicinally it is cardiac and antacid in doses of $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{s}$, or more.

Dr. Paris says, that out of all the ingredients, only three, the crabs' eyes, cinnamon, and saffron, have any efficacy. I would refer him in reply to his own. O. b. "*Pharmacologia*," i. p. 394, edit. 1829.

ELECTUARIUM CATECHU COMPOSITUM. E. D. Compound Electuary of Catechu. Take $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{v}$ of extract of catechu, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ of gum kino, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ each of cinnamon, bark, and nutmegs, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}\mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{s}$ of opium dissolved in q. s. of

white Spanish wine, and syrup of roses of the thickness of honey. Boil down to ℥ij ,— $\mathcal{O}\text{x}$ contain gr. j of opium.

Medicinally it is cordial and astringent in doses of $\mathcal{O}\text{j}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$.

ELECTUARIUM DENTIFRICIUM. P. Dentifrice Electuary. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ of prepared red coral, $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ each of cuttle-fish bone and cinnamon, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ of cochineal, $\mathfrak{z}\text{x}$ of Narbonne honey, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ of alum, pulverize the three first substances, and bruise together the two last, with a small quantity of water till of a purple colour, then add the honey. Perfume it with one drop of any volatile oil to the drachm.

ELECTUARIUM DIAPHÆNIX. P. Diaphænix Electuary. Take ℥ss of date pulp, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ijss}$ of sweet almonds blanched, ℥ss of sugar in powder, mix, and add ℥ij of clarified honey, and the following powders, separately prepared, viz., $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ each of ginger, black pepper, mace, cinnamon, and flowers of rue, gr. vj of saffron, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ each of fennel and carrot seeds, $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ of the root of convolvulus turpethum, and $\mathfrak{z}\text{jss}$ of Aleppo scammony. Mix.

Medicinally it is given in doses of $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$, as a purgative in mucous affections, dropsy, apoplexy; and in enema, for colica pictonum.

ELECTUARIUM SENNÆ. D. See CONFECTIO SENNÆ.

ELECTUARIUM HIERA PICRA. See ELECT. DE ALOE COMPOS.

ELECTUARIUM LENITIVUM. Lenitive Electuary. See CONFECTIO SENNÆ.

ELECTUARIUM DE KINAKINA. P. Electuary of Peruvian Bark, or Febrifuge Opiate. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{xviiij}$ of bark in powder, $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of muriate of ammonia, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ each of honey and syrup of wormwood. Mix.

Medicinally it may be given in a dose of $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ divided into three portions, one every hour, before the access of intermittents.

ELECTUARIUM OPIATUM POLYPHARMACUM. P. See THERIACUM.

ELECTUARIUM THEBAICUM. O. See CONFECTIO OPII.

ELEMI. L. D. A gum resin, procured from the *Amyris elemifera*. It has a fragrant odour like that of fennel-seeds, but stronger, and a bitter taste.

Adulterated with inferior gum resins, but may be known to be genuine from its peculiar odour, and a yellow or greenish semi-transparent appearance. It is very fragrant also when burnt.

Medicinally it is stimulant, and is used in making yellow basilicon ointment, for stimulating blisters, ulcers, &c.

Enters into Ung. Elemi Comp. L. D.

ELIXIR. An indefinite term, applied to tonic and stimulant medicines, and sometimes to purgatives, &c. It was the belief of many in ancient times that there was a universal elixir.

ELIXIR ACIDUM DIPPILLII. Dippel's Acid Elixir, a foreign nostrum.

Take $\bar{3}$ ss of sulphuric acid, Oj of rectified spirits of wine, mix, and add $\bar{3}$ ss each of kermes grains and saffron. Digest and strain.

ELIXIR ANTIHYSTERICUM DURIETZII. Durietz's Antihysterical Elixir, a foreign nostrum. Take $\bar{3}$ ij of assafoetida, $\bar{3}$ ss each of opium and muriate of ammonia, $\bar{3}$ ij of castor. Mix, digest, and strain.

ELIXIR ANTISCORBUTICUM. P. Antiscrofulous Elixir. Take $\bar{3}$ j of gentian root, bruised, $\bar{3}$ ij of carbonate of ammonia, mix, and digest for four days in Oij of alcohol, and strain. In doses of $\bar{3}$ ij to $\bar{3}$ ij once or twice a day, as a tonic and stimulant in scrofulous swellings.

ELIXIR ANTISEPTICUM. P. Chaussier's Antiseptic Elixir. Take $\bar{3}$ ij of grey Peruvian bark, $\bar{3}$ ss of cascarilla, $\bar{3}$ ij of cinnamon, $\bar{3}$ ss of saffron, $\bar{3}$ xxxviiij of white sugar; mix, and put into a matrass with Oj of white wine; digest for two days, frequently shaking the mixture, decant, and add $\bar{3}$ jss of sulphuric ether, close the mouth of the vessel, and shake for a few minutes.

Medicinally it is tonic, stimulant, and antiseptic, in doses of $\bar{3}$ ss to $\bar{3}$ j.

ELIXIR CARMINATIVUM. P. Carminative Elixir of Sylvius. Take four parts of Angelica root, six parts each of masterwort root and galangale, 48 parts each of leaves of rosemary, marjoram, rue, and basil, 12 parts of laurel-berries, 16 parts each of angelica-seeds, lovage-seeds, and anise-seeds, six parts each of ginger and nutmeg, four parts each of citron-peel and cloves, bruise and mix with 1500 parts of alcohol, digest two days, and distil 1000 parts in a water bath.

Medicinally it is given in doses of $\bar{3}$ ss to $\bar{3}$ ss, as a warm stimulant tonic.

ELIXIR DE GARUS. P. Elixir de Garus. Take 328 parts of aloës, 64 parts of myrrh, 32 parts of saffron, 16 parts each of cinnamon, cloves, and nutmeg, 1000 parts of alcohol, 500 parts of distilled orange-flower water. Mix and digest for two days, and distil 4000 parts in a water bath. Add 5000 parts of syrup of capillaire.

Medicinally it is given in doses of $\bar{3}$ ss to $\bar{3}$ j twice a day, as a warm, stimulant stomachic.

ELIXIR OF LONGEVITY of Dr. Jernitz. See **TINCTURA ALOES COMPOSITA.**

ELIXIR MYRRHÆ. London Elixir of Myrrh. Take $\bar{3}$ ss of extract of savin, and dissolve in $\bar{3}$ vj of tincture of myrrh, and $\bar{3}$ ij of tincture of castor, and strain. It is used in chlorosis, &c.

ELIXIR PAREGORICUM. Paregoric Elixir. Take $\bar{3}$ j each of purified opium and flowers of benzoin, $\bar{3}$ ij of camphor, $\bar{3}$ j of oil of anise-seed, Oij of rectified spirits of wine.

Or, according to the Edinburgh Pharm. add ammoniated alcohol: the London Pharm. leaves out the anise oil.

Medicinally it is anodyne and stimulant; in coughs, irritations of the respiratory passages, and hooping-coughs, in doses of twenty to a hundred drops.— ʒss by measure contains gr. j of opium.

ELIXIR PROPRIETATIS. See TINCTURA ALOES COMPOSITA, and TINCT. AL. CUM MYRRHA.

ELIXIR PROPRIETATIS HELMONTII. Van Helmont's Elixir of Propriety. Take ʒj each of myrrh, aloës, and saffron, ʒvj of sal ammoniac, ʒviij of the subcarbonate of potass, Oij of white wine; digest seven days.

Medicinally it is tonic in small doses of ʒij , and cathartic in larger of ʒij .

ELIXIR SACRUM. O. Sacred Elixir. Take ʒj each of Socotrine aloës, rhubarb root, and laurel-berries, Oij of rectified spirit; digest for seven days and strain. Dose ʒj to ʒiij as a stomachic, and ʒvj as a purgative. See TINCTURA RHEI.

ELIXIR SALUTIS. See TINCTURA SENNÆ, and DAFFY'S ELIXIR.

ELIXIR STOMACHICUM. See TINCTURA GENTIAN. COMP.

ELIXIR VISCERALE HOFFMANNI. P. Hoffman's Elixir. Take ʒj each of fresh orange-peel, extract of the blessed thistle, of cascarilla, of gentian, erythraea centaurium, of yellow gentian, and myrrh, and Oij of Spanish wine. Macerate the barks in the wine for two days; press and dilute the extracts; mix, and strain.

Medicinally it is stimulant, tonic, and stomachic, in doses of ʒss to ʒj twice or thrice a day.

ELIXIR VISCERALE KLEINII is the same as the preceding, with the addition of ʒiij of tartaric acid.

ELIXIR VISCERALE ROSENSTEINI. Rosenstein's Elixir. Take ʒss of orange-peel, freed from the inner layer of white, ʒxvj of the best rhubarb, ʒj of acetate of potass, ʒvij of white French wine. Digest in a gentle heat for four days, strain, and add ʒss of extract of gentian, and ten drops each of ethereal oil of chamomile, and oil of millefoil.

ELIXIR VISCERALE DE STOUGHTON. P. Dr. Stoughton's Elixir, or *Tinctura amara* (bitter tincture). Take ʒvj each of dried wormwood-tops, of germander, of gentian, and of bitter orange-peel, ʒj of cascarilla, ʒss of rhubarb, ʒj of Socotrine aloës, Oij of alcohol. Digest in a gentle heat for a fortnight and strain.

Medicinally it is a warm aromatic, and vermifuge, in doses of ten or twelve drops.

ELIXIR OF VITRIOL. See ACIDUM SULPHURICUM AROMATICUM, and TINCT. CINNAM. COMP.

ELIXIR VITRIOLI DULCE. Sweet Elixir of Vitriol, or Vigan's Elixir. See SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS AROMATICUS.

ELIXIR VITRIOLICUM MYNSICHTI. P. Mynsicht's Elixir of Vitriol; more complicated than aromatic sulphuric acid, containing 16 ingredients; but the effects are similar.

ELIXIR UTERINUM. Uterine Elixir. Take ʒj of assafoetida, ʒss of muriate of ammonia, ʒiij of essence of castor; digest and filter.

ELIXIR UTERINUM CROLLII. Elixir of Crollius. Take lbss of essence of castor, ʒij of essence of saffron, ʒj of extract of wormwood, ʒj of tartaric acid, ten drops each of ethereal oil of angelica, of anise, and of amber. Mix.

ELLAGIC ACID is found along with the gallic acid, when prepared according to Braconnot's method and separated by boiling water, in which ellagic acid is insoluble.

ELM BARK. See **ULMI CORT.**

EMBROCATIONS are external applications of a liquid form, rubbed on a diseased part, such as a tumour, or sprain. See **GUESTON, LYNCH, MUSTARD, ROCHE, &c.**

EMBROCATIO ACIDI ACETICI SPIRITUOSA. Spirituous Embrocation of Vinegar. Take Oj of acetic acid, Oss of spirits; mix and apply in cases of indolent tumour, hernia humoralis, bruises, ecchymosis, &c.

EMBROCATIO ACIDI ACETICI SPIRITUOSA CUM CAMPHORA. Spirituous Embrocation of Vinegar and Camphor. Take Oij of acetic acid, Oij of rectified spirit, Oj of distilled water, ʒiij of camphor. Dissolve the camphor in the spirit of wine, and add the water and vinegar, previously mixed.

Medicinally it is good for sprains, bruises, and rheumatism.

EMBROCATIO AMMONIÆ. Hartshorn Embrocation. Take ʒj of liquor of ammonia, ʒss of spirit of sulphuric ether, ʒiij of compound spirit of lavender; mix, and apply as a rubefacient and stimulant.

EMBROCATIO AMMONIÆ ACETATIS. Acetic Embrocation of Hartshorn. Take ʒiv of subcarbonate of ammonia, Ovjss or q.s. to saturation of acetic acid, Oij of spirits. Mix the ammonia with the vinegar till it ceases to effervesce, and add the spirit.

Medicinally it is useful for sprains and bruises, and also for making a cataplasm to be applied in indolent swellings.

EMBROCATIO CAMPHORÆ. See **EMBR. AC. ACET. SPIRIT C. CAMPH.**

EMBROCATIO COMMUNIS. See **EMBR. AMMON. ACET.**

EMBROCATIO OPII COMPOSITA. Compound Embrocation of Opium. Take ʒiij each of tincture of opium and spirit of sulphuric ether, ʒiij of spirit of camphor. Mix, and apply in cases of rheumatism, sciatica, &c.

EMBROCATIO SAPONIS. Embrocation of Soap. Take ʒiij of white soap, ʒxij of alcohol, ʒiv of liquor of ammonia, ʒj of camphor. Mix, and apply to sprains, &c.

EMBROCATIO SAPONIS CUM CAMPHORA. Camphorated Embrocation of Soap. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ of liniment of soap, $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of spirit of camphor, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ of oil of origanum, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ of tincture of opium. Mix, and apply in lumbago, sciatica, and chronic rheumatic swellings.

EMERY. A mineral of extreme hardness, found in Spain, the Grecian Islands, India, and in Jersey and Guernsey. It is much used for polishing, for preparing razor-strops, &c. It is pounded in an iron mortar, and washed, and the powder separated into different degrees of fineness, according to the purpose it is intended for.

Adulterated in the state of powder, with powdered flint, and other cheaper powders.

EMETIA, or EMETIN. *New. P.* A chemical principle found in ipecacuanha, &c. It is prepared by macerating $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of pulverised ipecacuan in $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ of ether for some hours with a gentle heat, in a distilling apparatus. Boil and triturate the portion that remains with $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ of alcohol in which it has been previously macerated, filter and treat it with alcohol again, till it cease to imbibe any thing from the powder. Mix all these, and evaporate to dryness, macerate the extract in cold distilled water, filter again, and evaporate to dryness. The emetia thus prepared is in scales of a reddish brown, is inodorous, acrid, somewhat bitter, but not nauseous, like ipecacuan. *Incompatible* with gallic acid, infusion of galls, acetate of lead, and oxymuriate of mercury.

Medicinally it may be given in doses of gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. iv as an emetic. See *Conspectus of Prescriptions*.

Another principle, which seems to be the basis of this, has been found by treating ipecacuan with ether, alcohol, calcined magnesia, and liquor of ammonia. It is proposed to call it *emeta*, or pure emetin. *Enters into Syrupus Emetinæ. P.*

EMPLASTRA. Plasters, vulgarly called *Plaisters*, are medicinal applications of a rather solid consistence, usually spread on linen, cotton, leather, paper, &c. M. Guersent divides plasters into emollient, astringent, exciting, irritating, and narcotic.—*Dict. de Médecine*.

EMPLASTRUM ADHÆSIVUM. Adhesive Plaster. See **EMPL. RESINÆ.**

EMPLASTRUM ALUMINOSUM. Alum Plaster. Take $\mathfrak{h}\text{jss}$ of diachylon plaster, $\mathfrak{z}\text{vj}$ of prepared amber, $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of burnt alum, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ of camphor; mix and form a plaster. It is stimulating in cases of rheumatism.

EMPLASTRUM AMMONIACI. L. E. D. Ammoniacum Plaster. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{v}$ of purified ammoniacum, Oss of diluted acetic acid. Dissolve the ammoniacum in the acid, evaporate in an iron vessel in a water-bath, carefully stirring it, till it is of a proper consistency. Mr. Brande prefers a plaster made by softening ammoniacum with

vinegar, and applying it as soft as possible, as it soon hardens, and adheres long and firmly.

Medicinally it is stimulant, discutient, and adhesive, without irritating the skin: it should be spread on strong thick linen, and applied to indolent tumours, cases of hydrarthrus, &c.

EMPLASTRUM AMMONIACI CUM HYDRARGYRO. L. D. Plaster of Ammoniacum and Mercury. Take ℥j of purified ammoniacum, ʒiij of purified mercury, ʒj of sulphuretted oil, till the globules disappear, and add the melted ammoniacum gradually, and mix.

Medicinally it is strongly adhesive, resolvent, and stimulating, and a good application to nodes, enlarged glands, and chronic tumours. It is better than the mercurial plaster.

EMPLASTRUM ANDRÆ DE CRUCE. P. Take 128 parts of white pitch, 32 parts of gum elemi, 16 parts each of turpentine and oil of laurel. Melt by a slow fire, and strain.

Medicinally it is considered agglutinant in fractures and contusions.

EMPLASTRUM ANODYNUM FULLERII. Fuller's Anodyne Plaster. Take ʒiv of diachylon plaster, ʒiij of olive oil, ʒij of turpentine, ʒij each of opium, camphor, and acetate of lead. Mix, and make a plaster.

EMPLASTRUM AROMATICUM. D. Aromatic Plaster. Take ʒiij of frankincense, ʒss of yellow wax, ʒvj of powdered cinnamon, ʒij each of essential oil of pimento and of lemons. Melt the frankincense and wax together, and strain; and while it cools add the cinnamon, previously triturated with the oils, to form a plaster.

Medicinally it is a good stimulant plaster, laid over the stomach, in dyspepsia, and pains from flatulence.

EMPLASTRUM ASSAFÆTIDÆ. E. Assafœtida Plaster. Take two parts each of diachylon and assafœtida, one part each of yellow wax and galbanum, and make a plaster to be applied to the umbilical region, or the whole abdomen, in hysteria, flatulence, &c.

EMPLASTRUM ATTRAHENS. Drawing Plaster. Take three parts each of yellow wax and yellow resin, and one part of mutton suet. Melt, mix, and make a plaster.

EMPLASTRUM BELLADONNÆ. D. Belladonna Plaster. Take ʒj of the inspissated juice of belladonna, and ʒij of emplastrum saponis. Mix, and make a plaster for rheumatic pains, neuralgia, &c.

EMPLASTRUM CAFEACIENS. D. Warming Plaster. Take one part of plaster of cantharidis, seven parts of Burgundy pitch, melt together, and make a plaster. It is irritant and rubefacient, applied to the chest in hooping-cough, chronic catarrh, &c.

EMPLASTRUM CANTHARIDIS. L. E. D. P. Blistering Plaster. Take ℥j of cantharides, finely powdered, ℥jss of wax plaster, ℥ss of prepared lard; melt the plaster with the lard, take from the fire,

and, *just before they concrete*, sprinkle in the cantharides, and mix. The Edinburgh college adds two parts of subacetate of copper. The finer the cantharides are powdered, the more mild are their effects in blistering; their power is also injured by heat, and great care is therefore necessary in preparing the plaster, and also in spreading it on the leather, which ought not to be done with a hot spatula, but with the thumb. It should be applied with a piece of thin gauze between it and the skin, to make it more easy to take off. It should remain on for eight or twelve hours, but on the head much longer. The preparation will keep good for years.

By boiling the cantharides in water, their blistering qualities are not diminished, while they are deprived of the power of producing strangury.

Adulterated with euphorbium, which causes a purulent discharge.

EMPLASTRUM CAPUCINORUM. P. Capuchine's Plaster. Take $\mathfrak{z}$ j each of ammoniacum, olibanum, and mastiche, $\mathfrak{z}$ ij of turpentine, $\mathfrak{z}$ ij of naval pitch and yellow wax, $\mathfrak{z}$ j of prepared tutty, $\mathfrak{z}$ jss each of pulverized euphorbium and pyrethrum root; mix, and make a plaster. Stimulant in chronic swellings.

EMPLASTRUM CEPHALICUM. See **EMPL. PICIS COMPOS.**

EMPLASTRUM CERÆ. L. E. Wax, or Simple Plaster. Take $\mathfrak{f}$ ij each of yellow wax and prepared suet, $\mathfrak{f}$ ij of yellow resin; melt them together, and strain. It is stimulant, but little used.

Enters into Emplast. Canth. L.

EMPLASTRUM CÆRULEUM. Blue Plaster. Take $\mathfrak{z}$ vj of olive oil, $\mathfrak{z}$ iv each of yellow wax and nutritive ointment, $\mathfrak{z}$ ij of smalt; mix, and make a plaster.

EMPLASTRUM COMMUNE. See **EMPL. PLUMBI.**

EMPLASTRUM CUMINI. L. Cumin Plaster. Take $\mathfrak{z}$ ij each of cumin-seeds, caraway-seeds, and laurel-berries, $\mathfrak{f}$ ij of dry pitch, $\mathfrak{z}$ ij of yellow wax. Melt the pitch and wax together, then add the other ingredients.

Medicinally it is a warm discutient in chronic swellings, and applied over the stomach for flatulence. Opium is sometimes added to it.

EMPLASTRUM EPISPASTICUM. See **EMPL. CANTHAR.**

EMPLASTRUM EUPHORBII. Spurge Plaster. Take $\mathfrak{z}$ iv of the compound pitch plaster, $\mathfrak{z}$ ss of powdered euphorbium. Melt the first ingredient, then add the euphorbium in fine powder, and keep stirring it till nearly cold.

Medicinally it may be applied in scrofula of the joints: a little tartarized antimony is a good addition.

EMPLASTRUM GALBANI. D. Galbanum Plaster. Take $\mathfrak{f}$ ij of litharge plaster, $\mathfrak{f}$ ss of gum galbanum, $\mathfrak{z}$ iv of the shavings of yellow wax.

Melt the galbanum before adding the plaster and the wax, then melt altogether. It is seldom employed; but is stimulant and digestive.

EMPLASTRUM GALBANI COMPOSITUM. L. Compound Galbanum Plaster, *Emplastrum Lythargyri compositum.* O. Take ʒviij of purified galbanum, ℥iij of diachylon, ʒx of common turpentine, ʒiij of resin bruised. Melt together the turpentine and galbanum, then mix up the resin, and afterwards the diachylon, previously melted.

Medicinally it is stimulant, and applied to indolent and chronic tumours.

EMPLASTRUM GUMMOSUM. E. Take eight parts of litharge plaster, one part each of gum ammoniacum, galbanum, and yellow wax, to make a plaster. It has similar effects to the emplastrum galbani compositum.

Enters into Emplast. Saponis. E.

EMPLASTRUM HYDRARGYRI. L. E. Mercurial Plaster, *Emplastrum Lythargyri cum Hydrargyro.* Take ʒiij of purified mercury, ʒj of sulphuretted oil, ℥j of diachylon plaster; triturate the mercury with the oil till the globules disappear, then add the diachylon.

Medicinally it is a good discutient and stimulant in venereal swellings, chronic nodes, &c.

EMPLASTRUM LABDANI. O. Labdanum Plaster. Take ʒiij of labdanum, ʒj of frankincense, ʒss of oil of cinnamon and mace, ʒj of oil of mint. Mix, and make a plaster to be applied as a stimulant over the stomach in flatulence, &c.

EMPLASTRUM LYTHARGYRI. See **EMPLASTRUM PLUMBI.**

EMPLASTRUM LYTTE. O. See **EMPLASTRUM CANTHARIDIS.** L.

EMPLASTRUM DE MELILOTO SIMPLEX. Melilot Plaster. Take ℥viij of yellow resin, ℥iv of yellow wax, ℥ij of mutton suet, ℥v of green melilot, cut very small. Mix, and make a plaster.

Medicinally it is irritating, and may be used for keeping up the discharge of blisters; but is seldom employed except by farriers.

EMPLASTRUM DE MINIO. Minium Plaster. Take ʒix of minium, ℥bjss of rose oil, ʒvj of acetic acid. Mix, and make a plaster.

EMPLASTRUM OPII. L. E. Opium Plaster. Take ʒss of hard opium in powder, ʒiij of resin of the spruce fir, ℥j of diachylon plaster. Melt together the resin and the plaster, and add the opium.

Medicinally it is employed in cases of internal pain as an anodyne; but this property is very doubtful.

EMPLASTRUM OXIDI FERRI RUBRI. P. Plaster of Red Oxide of iron. Take 24 parts of litharge plaster, six parts of resin, three parts each of yellow wax and olive oil, eight parts of red oxide of iron; triturate the red oxide of iron with the oil, and add the other ingredients previously melted.

Medicinally it is used for muscular relaxations, and to strengthen weakness of the joints, by supporting the parts mechanically.

EMPLASTRUM PICIS BURGUNDICÆ. Burgundy Pitch Plaster. Take ℥ij of Burgundy pitch, ℥ij of labdanum, ℥iv each of yellow resin and yellow wax, ℥j of olive oil. Mix, and make a plaster. It is stimulant and strengthening.

EMPLASTRUM PICIS COMPOSITUM. L. Compound Pitch Plaster. *Cephalic Plaster.* Take ℥ij of dry pitch, ℥ij of resin of the spruce fir, ℥iv each of yellow resin and yellow wax, ℥j of expressed oil of nutmeg; melt together the pitch, wax, and resin, add the other ingredients, and mix.

Medicinally it is applied to the chest and between the shoulders, as a stimulant in chronic catarrh, and to the temples, &c., for head-ache.

EMPLASTRUM PLUMBI. L. E. D. Diachylon or Litharge Plaster. Take ℔v of the semivitreous oxide of lead in very fine powder, one gallon of olive oil, Oij of water; boil these together over a slow fire, stirring it constantly, till the oil and the oxide of lead cohere.

Medicinally it is chiefly used as the basis of other plasters; but is also applied by itself in slight wounds and excoriations.

Enters into Emplast. Galbani Comp. L. Emp. Galbani. D. Emp. Assafetida. E. Emp. Gummosum. E. Emp. Hydrargyri. L. E. Emp. Opii. L. Emp. Oxidi Ferri Rubri. E. Emp. Resinæ. L. E. D. Emp. Saponis. L. E. D. Emp. Thuris. D.

EMPLASTRUM RESINÆ. L. E. D. Adhesive or Resinous Plaster. Take ℔ss of yellow resin, ℥iij of litharge plaster; melt the plaster with a gentle heat, then add the resin, and mix.

Medicinally it is used to keep the edges of recent wounds and of ulcers together. It is similar to Baynton's strapping-plaster, which contains less resin, and consequently is less stimulant.

EMPLASTRUM ROBORANS. See **EMPLASTRUM THURIS.**

EMPLASTRUM SAPONIS. L. E. D. Soap Plaster. Take ℔ss of hard soap, sliced, ℥iij of litharge plaster. Mix the soap with the plaster, previously melted, and boil to a proper consistence.

Medicinally it is resolvent without producing irritation, and is applied to glandular tumours.

EMPLASTRUM STICTICUM. Paracelsus's Plaster. Take ℥vj of olive oil, ℥jss of yellow wax, ℥ivss of litharge, ℥ss each of ammoniacum and bdellium, ℥vj of galbanum, ℥ij each of opoponax, oil of laurel, carbonate of zinc, aristolochia, myrrh, and frankincense, ℥j of Chia turpentine. Melt, mix, and make a plaster.

EMPLASTRUM STRUMALE is prepared with hemlock, digitalis, camphor, kermes mineral, and mercurial plaster.

EMPLASTRUM THURIS. D. Frankincense Plaster, *Emplastum roborans*,

Take ℥ij of litharge plaster, ℥ss of frankincense, ʒij of red oxide of iron. Mix, and make a plaster. It is strengthening and stimulant, giving mechanical support to weak muscles and joints.

EMULSIO ACACIÆ ARABICÆ. E. D. Gum Arabic Emulsion. Take ʒj of sweet almonds, blanched, Ojss of water, ʒij of gum arabic mucilage, or ʒij of gum arabic in powder, ʒiv of sugar; beat the almonds with the sugar and water, and gradually add the mucilage. It is much like milk.

Incompatible with tinctures, spirits, acids, and acidulous syrups, such as squills, oxymel, also with tartaric acid, tartrate of potass, and spirit of nitric ether, and oxymuriate of mercury.

Medicinally it forms a good demulcent in febrile irritations, strangury, gonorrhœa, nephritis, &c., in any dose at pleasure. It is also used as a vehicle for other medicines.

EMULSIO AMYGDALÆ COMMUNIS. E. See **MISTURA AMYGDALARUM.** L.

EMULSIO CAMPHORÆ. E. Camphor Emulsion, *Emulsio camphorata.*

O. Take ʒj of camphor, ʒiv each of decorticated sweet almonds, and refined sugar, ʒvj of water, to make an emulsion.

Incompatible with solution of pure potass, sulphate of magnesia, and several other salts, which separate the camphor.

Medicinally it is an elegant form of exhibiting camphor, in confluent small-pox, scarlatina maligna, &c. The dose is ʒss to ʒij thrice a day, or as a vehicle for other medicines.

EMULSIO EFFERVESCENS. Effervescing Emulsion. Take ʒj gr. x of subcarbonate of potass, ʒj syrup of red poppies, ʒij of lemon juice, ʒj of almond mixture; mix, and take it while it effervesces.

Medicinally it is expectorant and demulcent.

EMULSIO OLEI RICINI. P. Emulsion of Castor Oil. Take ʒvj of castor oil, half the yolk of a fresh egg, ʒij of water, ʒss each of orange-flower water and simple syrup; triturate the yolk of egg with the oil, add the syrup, and mix intimately. A mild purgative.

EMULSIO PURGANS CUM JALAPA VEL SCAMMONIO. P. Purgative Emulsion. Take gr. xij of resin of jalap, or of scammony, ʒij of white sugar, triturate well in a marble mortar, then add half the yolk of a fresh egg, continue to triturate, and add by degrees ʒv of gum-arabic emulsion, and ʒij of orange-flower water.

Medicinally it is cathartic, the quantity of jalap or scammony to be varied by circumstances.

EMULSIO TEREBINTHINÆ. P. Turpentine Emulsion. Take ʒj of rectified oil of turpentine, or ʒij of Chia turpentine, half the yolk of a fresh egg, ʒiv of almond emulsion, and proceed as in the last preparation.

Medicinally it may be given in blenorrhœa, leucorrhœa, and nephritis.

EMULSIONS. See FARRIER'S PECTORALE, &c.

ENDIVE. The garden sort is used as a salad; the roots of the wild sort, *Chichorium intybus*, which is very common in the south, but rare in the north of Britain, are used to adulterate ground coffee.

ENEMA. A form of medicines vulgarly called glyster, or clyster, introduced by an apparatus into the rectum.

ENEMA AMYLI CUM OPIO. Enema of Starch with Opium. Take $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$, or $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ of starch, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ of cold water, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{v}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{j}$ of boiling water, gr. $\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ to gr. $\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{v}$ of powdered opium. Triturate the opium and starch together till they are well divided, add the cold water gradually, and lastly the boiling water.

Medicinally it may be given in pains of the rectum from cancer, fistula, strictures, &c.

ENEMA ANODYNUM. Anodyne Enema. Take $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ of decoction of chamomile, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ of decoction of poppies; mix, and give in peritoneal irritation, &c.

ENEMA APERIENS. Laxative Enema. Take $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ each of castor oil and honey, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{x}$ of infusion of linseed; mix, and give to open the bowels gently.

ENEMA ASTRINGENS. Astringent Enema. Take $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ of powder of galls, Ojss of distilled water, boil to Oj, and strain; give in prolapsus ani, and piles.

ENEMA BELLADONNÆ. Take gr. $\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ of dried leaves of belladonna, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{j}$ of warm water to make an enema.

Medicinally in retention of urine arising from spasm. (DR. COPLAND.)

ENEMA CATHARTICUM. D. Cathartic Enema. Take $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ of manna, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{x}$ of compound decoction of chamomile, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ of olive oil, and $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{s}$ of sulphate of magnesia. Mix, and give in lethargy and apoplexy.

Enters into Enema Fœtidum. D.

ENEMA CINCHONÆ. Bark Enema. Take $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ of powdered Peruvian bark, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ of chamomile flowers, Oj of distilled water; boil to $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{x}$, and strain; give in fistula, prolapsus recti, &c., as a tonic.

ENEMA COLOCYNTHIDIS COMPOSITUM. Compound Enema of Colocynth. Take $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ of the pulp of colocynth, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{x}$ of boiling water, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{s}$ each of muriate of soda and syrup of buckthorn; mix for an enema in coma, and stupor.

ENEMA COMMUNE. Common enema. Take Oj to Oij of barley water, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ of olive oil, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ of sulphate of magnesia; mix, and give as a purgative.

Or, take Oj to Oij of barley water, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ of olive oil; mix, and give as a laxative.

ENEMA DOMESTICUM. Family Enema. Take $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ of common salt

(hydro-chlorate of soda), Oj of tepid water; mix for a purgative enema.

ENEMA FÆTIDUM. D. Fætid Enema. Add ʒij of assafoetida to the Enema Catharticum. D. To make an enema in hysteria, &c.

ENEMA LAXATIVUM. Aperient Enema. Dissolve ʒij of sulphate of magnesia in ʒxij of warm gruel, and add ʒj of fresh butter, or olive oil, to make an enema.

ENEMA NUTRITIVUM. Nutritive Enema. Take ʒiij of starch, ʒiv of boiling water; mix, for an enema, in disorders of the œsophagus preventing swallowing, in tabes mesenterica, &c.

ENEMA OPII. D. Anodyne enema. Mix ʒj of opium with ʒij of tepid water.

ENEMA SCAMMONIÆ. Enema of Scammony. Take ʒss of pulverized scammony, ʒjss of hard soap, ʒviij of boiling water, to make an enema.

ENEMA TABACI. Tobacco Enema. Take ʒij of tobacco-leaves, ʒxij of boiling water; mix, and give in retention of urine, worms, and locked jaw.

ENEMA TEREBINTHINÆ. D. Turpentine Enema. Take ʒiv of common turpentine, the yolk of one egg, rub together, and gradually add ʒx of tepid water; mix for an enema.

ENS MARTIS. See FERRUM AMMONIATUM. L.

ENTOMEILINE. The name given by M. Lassaigne to CHITINE.

ENULÆ CAMPANÆ RADIX. D. See HELENIUM. L.

EPITHEMA. A sort of fomentation of a spirituous and aromatic kind.

EPITHEMA AMMONIACI. Ammoniacal Epithema. Dissolve ʒiij of ammoniacum in q. s. of squill vinegar, and add ʒij of extract of hemlock, ʒj of solution of acetate of lead; mix, and apply to indolent tumours, and swellings.

EPITHEMA GOULARDI. Goulard's Epithema, *Epithema Plumbi acetatis*. Take ʒj of confection of roses, ʒij each of honey of roses, solution of acetate of lead, and tincture of opium; mix, and apply to irritable ulcers, chancre, &c.

EPITHEMA TEREBINTHINÆ CUM CAMPHORA. Camphorated Epithema of Turpentine. Take ʒiij of resinous ointment, ʒss of camphor rubbed up with a little rectified spirit, q. s. of rectified oil of turpentine; mix and apply, spread upon leather, to arthritic pains of the joints.

EPSOM SALTS. See MAGNESIA SULPHAS. L.

EPULOTICS. Medicines which dry up the moisture of wounds.

ERGOT OF RYE. See SECALE CORNUTUM.

ERYNGII RADIX. D. Eryngo Root, *Eryngium maritimum*. A native plant, common on sandy shores. The root has a warm, sweetish

taste, and it is said to be expectorant, and also aphrodisiac, but its powers are evidently overrated, and it is seldom used.

ERYNGO ROOT CANDIED. Peel and boil the roots till quite soft, cover them with clarified sugar, and in two days drain, boil the sugar well and pour over them. Repeat this process twice. Put in a drying stove a few hours.

ERYTHRIC ACID was procured by Brugnatelli by treating uric acid with nitric acid. Prout thinks it is a compound of the purpuric and nitric acids with ammonia.

ESCHAROTICS are mild caustics, usually in the form of powder, such as burnt alum, verdigrise, &c.

ESCHAROTIC LINIMENT. Take ziv of honey, zj each of verdigrise and muriatic acid, mix over a slow fire, and apply to fungous ulcers, &c.

ESCHAROTIC POWDER. Take ʒij of burnt alum, ʒss of nitric oxide of mercury. Mix.

Or, Take equal parts of sulphate of copper and Armenian bole, and mix.

Or, Take zj of acetate of copper, zj of burnt alum, and mix.

ESCUBAC. See *USQUEBAUGH*.

ESULIN. See *ÆSCULIN*.

ESPRIT is French for spirit, or essence. See *ESSENCE*.

ESSENCE. This term is usually applied to essential oils obtained by distillation. See *OXLEY*, *WARD*, *WHITEHEAD*, &c.

ESSENCE OF ALLSPICE. Take zj of oil of pimento, zij of strong spirit of wine, mix by degrees. A few drops to be used for soups, gravies, bishop, plum-puddings, &c.

ESSENCE OF AMBERGRIS. Take zj of ambergris, gr. viij of musk, digest in Oss of alcohol. Cordial and antispasmodic.

Or, Take ziv each of musk and ambergris, triturate with zj of loaf sugar, add 10 drops of oil of cloves, 20 drops of balsam of Peru, and Oij of rectified spirit of wine.

ESSENCE OF ANCHOVIES. Take two dozen anchovies, bone and chop them with some of their own liquor strained, and 16 large spoonfuls of water, boil gently a few minutes till dissolved, strain when cold, and bottle. Dr. Kitchiner directs cayenne pepper, vinegar, lemon-juice, and citric acid to be added, for those who like the acid flavour.

Imitated by using sprats instead of anchovies, with real anchovy liquor put over them, but this may be discovered, if you see the fish, by washing it and seeing whether it be red, and the bone moist and oily. When the sauce has been made it can only be detected by the flavour.

Adulterated with the liquor of sprats and herrings, to which red lead is sometimes put, or Armenian bole, Venice red, &c. It must, indeed,

be very extensively adulterated, when it may be bought for less than half what it will cost when properly made.

ESSENCE OF BERGAMOT is procured from the peel of the bergamot citron, by distillation. It is adulterated with rectified spirit, or imitated by oil of bergamot and rectified spirit.

ESSENCE OF BITTER ALMONDS is made by adding one part of oil of bitter almonds to seven parts of rectified spirit of wine. It is used in perfumery, and for making noyau.

ESSENCE OF CARAWAY SEEDS is prepared like the last, by mixing one part of oil of caraway with three parts of rectified spirit.

ESSENCE OF CAYENNE. See **CAYENNE**.

ESSENCE OF CHAMOMILE is a nostrum prepared by macerating ℥viij of quassia in one gallon of rectified spirits, and scenting it with oil of chamomile.

ESSENCE OF CEDRAT is prepared by taking 18 or 20 lbs of the lees in citron-juice casks, and distilling over Oj. It is a very pleasant perfume.

ESSENCE OF CINNAMON. Mix ℥j of oil of cinnamon with ℥ij of the strongest rectified spirit.

ESSENCE OF CIVET is prepared by ℥j of civet to a pint of rectified spirit. It was formerly used as a perfume, but seldom at present.

ESSENCE OF COFFEE is prepared by saturating the pulp of cassia with a strong infusion of coffee.

ESSENCE OF COLTSFOOT is a nostrum which contains no preparation of coltsfoot, but is composed of equal parts of tincture of benzoin and balsam of Tolu, with a double portion of rectified spirit. It is a dangerous medicine for coughs, in which it is used, being stimulant and consequently irritating.

ESSENCE OF ESHALLOTS. Peel ℥ij of eshallots, pound them in a mortar, and infuse in a pint of sherry for ten days; pour this liquor on ℥iij more of pounded eshallots, and again macerate for ten days. It is excellent for making mustard, flavouring soups, &c.

ESSENCE OF GINGER. See **TINCTURA ZINGIBERIS. L.**

ESSENCE OF HAM is what runs out from ham while cutting it, and may be bought at eating-houses, and ham-shops, at 2s. 6d. or 3s. per quart.

ESSENCE OF JASMINE is the distilled volatile oil of fresh jasmine-flowers not picked from the cups, and is highly fragrant, but is seldom to be procured genuine.

Or, The fresh flowers are stratified with cotton wool dipped in oil of benzoin or nut oil, and kept in a close vessel in a warm place, and this is repeated with fresh flowers, but the same cotton, till strongly impregnated with the perfume. The perfumed cotton is then distilled from a water-bath with alcohol.

Imitated by mixing ʒj of essence of violets with ʒj of essence of bergamot.

ESSENCE OF JONQUIL, or Narcissus, is prepared in the same manner as the last.

ESSENCE OF LAVENDER. See OLEUM LAVANDULÆ.

ESSENCE OF LEMON-PEEL is best prepared by washing and brushing some lemons clean, then rubbing the rind with pieces of lump sugar till all the yellow part be grated off. The surface of the sugar impregnated with the oil is then to be scraped off, pressed down, and kept well stopped up.

Or, Take ʒviij of alcohol, ʒvj of lemon-peel, and macerate for seven days.

Or, distil in the usual way a quantity of fresh lemon-peel.

ESSENCE OF MACE is prepared like essence of NUTMEG, which see.

ESSENCE OF MALT. Boil a quantity of water, and let it cool, infuse in this a portion of malt, decant it off, and evaporate to the consistence of syrup. It is used at sea as a preventive or remedy for scurvy in long voyages.

ESSENCE OF MARJORAM is made like essence of cinnamon, using oil of origanum.

ESSENCE OF MUSHROOMS. Sprinkle salt over a quantity of button or flap mushrooms, and three hours afterwards mash them. Next day strain off the liquor, boil it till reduced a half. It is better than any ketchup, but will not keep long.

ESSENCE OF MUSK. See TINCTURA MOSCHI. L.

ESSENCE OF MUSTARD. See WHITEHEAD.

ESSENCE OF MYRRH. See TINCTURA MYRRHÆ. L.

ESSENCE OF MYRTLE. Take lbj of myrtle in flower, one gallon of rectified spirit. Distil.

ESSENCE OF NEROLI. Take ʒvj of fresh orange-peel, ʒij of Florentine iris root, gr. iij of ambergris, ʒviij of alcohol. Macerate and distil.

ESSENCE OF ORANGE FLOWERS is prepared like essence of jasmine.

ESSENCE OF OYSTERS. Wash good Miltons in their own liquor, skim it, pound the whole in a marble mortar, and to every pint of the liquor put ʒj of cayenne, ʒij of mace, ʒj of salt, add also an equal quantity of sherry, boil the whole, skim, and rub through a sieve, and, when cold, bottle, cork, and seal it down. It will keep several months if a glass of brandy is put to every pint.

ESSENCE OF PENNYROYAL is made by mixing ʒiij of oil of pennyroyal with Oij of alcohol previously coloured with spinage, and strained.

ESSENCE OF PEPPERMINT. Put ʒj of heated carbonate of potass into Oj of alcohol; decant, and add ʒss of oil of peppermint, and mix.

ESSENCE OF PUNCH is prepared by digesting in four pints of rum one pint each of lemon-juice and orange-juice, four fresh lemon-peels,

two fresh orange-peels, two pounds of sugar, and enough of distilled water. Strain.

ESSENCE OF ROSES is made by mixing ʒij of otto of roses with Oij of alcohol.

ESSENCE ROYALE. Triturate in a mortar ʒij of ambergris, ʒj of musk, gr. x of civet, six drops of oil of cinnamon, three drops of oil of rhodium, ʒss of carbonate of potass; add ʒjss each of orange-flower water and esprit de la rose. It is said to be aphrodisiac in doses of a few drops; but this is doubtful.

ESSENCE OF SENNA. See SELWAY.

ESSENCE OF SPRUCE is prepared by evaporating a decoction of the twigs of the larch to a proper consistence. It is used for making spruce beer with treacle.

ESSENCE OF TUBEROSE is prepared in the same way as essence of jasmine.

ESSENCE OF TURTLE. Take a wine-glass of essence of anchovies, one and a half of essence of eshallots, four of basil wine, two of mushroom ketchup, a drachm of concrete citric acid, three quarters of an ounce of thinly-pared lemon-peel, a quarter of an ounce of curry powder; steep for a week, strain and bottle. Used to flavour soups, pies, &c.

ESSENCE OF VIOLETS is prepared in the same way as essence of jasmine.

ESSENTIA BINA. A colouring matter sold by brewers' druggists to colour brandy, porter, &c. It is prepared by boiling coarse sugar till it is quite black and of a bitter taste. This is made into a syrup with lime water.

ESSENTIAL OILS are those volatile and aromatic oils procured by distilling herbs and flowers, and not by pressure, as is done with the fixed oils. See OIL and OLEUM.

ESSENTIAL SALT OF BARK. A nostrum prepared by digesting Peruvian bark bruised in cold water, evaporating the infusion very slowly; and thus making an extract which is also often adulterated with cheaper extracts.

ESSENTIAL SALT OF LEMONS, for removing iron stains, is prepared with ʒj each of supertartrate of potass and superoxalate of potass, which last is found in sorrel and wood sorrel (*Oxalis acetosella*).

Action. The oxalic and tartaric acids leave the potass, uniting with the iron, set free its colouring oxygen, and oxalate of iron is formed, which is nearly colourless.

ETHER. See ÆTHER.

ETHIOPS MARTIALIS. See FERRI OXIDUM NIGRUM. P.

ETHIOPS MINERALIS. See HYDRARGYRI SULPH. NIGR. L.

EUCHLORINE. Protoxide of Chlorine.

EUPATORINE. A principle discovered by M. Rhigini in *Eupatorium*.

EUPATORIUM CANNABINUM. P. Hemp Agrimony. A common native plant, bitter, aromatic, diuretic, and cathartic, given in cachexies, anasarca, hydrocele, &c.

EUPATORIUM PERFOLIATUM. Thoroughwort, an herb highly spoken of in America as a bitter tonic, sudorific, or cathartic, according to the dose. From ʒj to ʒj of powdered leaves is given thrice a day as a tonic; ʒj to ʒij of the warm infusion as a sudorific; and ʒij to ʒiv of the warm infusion as a purgative or emetic. The cold infusion is also given in fevers, &c.

EUPHORBIA. P. A considerable genus of plants, which are all acrid, drastic, and poisonous.

EUPHORBIE GUMMI RESINA. L. D. P. Euphorbium. A gum resin procured from the *Euphorbia officinarum*, a native of Africa.

Adulterated with other gums, made in the form of peas, and tinged yellow to resemble the genuine; but the fraud may be discovered by trying the specific gravity, which ought to be 1.129. It is itself used to adulterate the common cantharides plaster.

Medicinally it is very acrid, and externally is capable of blistering the skin, producing suppuration, and is applied as a stimulant to foul and indolent sores. Internally it is a drastic cathartic seldom used. It is chiefly used as an errhine mixed with starch, and snuffed up the nose to promote a discharge of mucus. In pulverizing it, the operator should moisten it with vinegar, as the powder, by getting abroad, may injure the skin. It is used by farriers as a blister for horses.

Poisonous in large doses internally, producing vomiting, and a burning sensation in the throat and stomach, violent purging, bloody stools, syncope, and death. The best treatment will be to give demulcents copiously, such as barley water, enemas of starch, and veal soup, and, if inflammation run high, to bleed.

EUPHORBIA IPECACUANHA. Emetic Spurge, is given as an emetic in America, gr. x to gr. xv of the powdered root producing full vomiting.

EUPHORBIN. *New.* A resinous principle, which forms the active ingredient of euphorbium, and is the only part of it soluble in alcohol, forming about 37 per cent. of the gum resin. (PARIS.)

EUPHORBIIUM PLASTER. See EMPLASTRUM EUPHORBII.

EUPHRASIA OFFICINALIS. P. Eyebright. A common native plant, bitter and astringent, used in making eye waters.

EVERLASTING PILLS were anciently made of metallic antimony, and given as a purgative. One of these pills might have served a family for generations.

EXPRESSED OILS are those produced by pressure. See OIL and OLEUM.

EXTRACTA. Extracts are preparations of vegetables variously made; some by evaporating vegetable infusions, decoctions, or spirituous tinctures, to a thick consistence; and some by treating the expressed juices in a similar way. The method of making extracts has been much improved by Mr. Barry, of Plough Court, Lombard-street, who carries on the evaporation in vacuo by means of steam, in his patent boiling apparatus. These are usually of a green colour, and much more powerful than the common empyreumatic ones. Practitioners should therefore be on their guard in exhibiting them.

The London College directs extracts to be quickly evaporated in a pan, or a water-bath, till they have acquired the proper consistency for making into pills, and towards the end stirring constantly with a spatula. On the softer extracts, they direct a little alcohol to be sprinkled. This, however, soon evaporates, and a little distilled lavender, or any other aromatic water, or essential oil, would better preserve them from becoming mouldy. The College formulæ are given under the articles EXTRACTUM.

Adulterated by adding to a pound of any given extract about 20 drops of alcohol, ʒss of gum arabic, and ʒj of olive oil. Dr. Paris says, there is no harm in the practice; but though it gives a smooth glossy look to the preparation, it must weaken its power, and embarrass the prescriber in proportioning the dose.

EXTRACT OF AGARIC. *Extractum agarici albi*. P. Take lbj of white agaric cut in small pieces, Oiv of cold water, macerate in a close vessel for 24 hours, shaking it occasionally, strain and pour on a fresh quantity of water, and macerate and strain with a little pressure. Mix the two infusions, strain and evaporate to a proper consistence.

Medicinally it may be given in doses of gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. iv in hæmorrhages: exteriorly it is employed as a styptic.

EXTRACT OF ANEMONE. Boil down the fresh juice of the *Anemone pratensis*, and evaporate to a proper consistence. It is acrid and stimulant.

EXTRACT OF BLACK PEPPER. *Extractum piperis nigri*. Prepared by decocting lbj of black pepper in 0·550 of water, and evaporating to a consistence. It is stimulant and carminative.

EXTRACT OF BORAGE. *Extractum boraginis officinalis*. P. Prepared from the herb and flowers, and is aperient.

EXTRACT OF BRYONY is prepared from a decoction of the root of the *Bryonia alba*, possessing the qualities of the root, but milder in doses of ʒss to ʒj.

Poisonous. See BRIONY.

- EXTRACT OF CARDUS BENEDICTUS. P. Extract of the Blessed Thistle. Prepared from the decoction. Dose $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$, as a diuretic and deobstruent.
- EXTRACT OF CENTAURY. *Extractum centaurii minoris*. P. Prepared from the herb and flowers. Dose gr. x to $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$. Tonic.
- EXTRACT OF ELECAMpane. Prepared from the root of the *Inula helenium*, and has similar properties to it.
- EXTRACT OF FUMITORY. *Extractum fumarie*. P. Prepared from the decoction. Dose $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ in bolus for visceral obstructions.
- EXTRACT OF GERMANDER. *Extractum teucrii chamædryos*. P. Prepared from the leaves and herb. Dose gr. x to $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$.
- EXTRACT OF GUAIAc. *Extractum guaiacæ*. Prepared from shavings or chips of guaiac, and has the same properties.
- EXTRACT OF IPECACUAN. See EMETICA.
- EXTRACT OF JUNIPER. *Extractum juniperi*. P. Take $\mathfrak{lb}\text{ij}$ of juniper-berries, unbruised, $\mathfrak{Oviij}$ of hot water, infuse for 48 hours, shaking it occasionally; strain and form the extract. It is aromatic and pleasant in doses of gr. v to gr. x as a diuretic, thrice a day. See THERIACA.
- EXTRACT OF LILY OF THE VALLEY. Prepared from the *Convallaria maialis*, and is purgative in moderate doses.
- EXTRACT OF LEAD. Goulard's *Extractum Saturni*. See LIQUOR PLUMBI ACETATIS.
- EXTRACT OF LOGWOOD. See EXTRACTUM HÆMATOXYLI.
- EXTRACT OF MAHOGANY is prepared by decoction from the shavings, and is astringent in scruple doses. Used to adulterate kino.
- EXTRACT OF MALT is made by pouring over half a bushel of pale ground malt as much hot (not boiling) water as will just cover it. After it has stood 48 hours strain off the liquor without pressure, and put it into a large pan; boil it till it thickens, stirring it till it be as thick as treacle.
- Medicinally it is given for coughs in the dose of a dessert-spoonful thrice a day.
- EXTRACT OF OSMUNDA. Prepared from the Royal Flowering Fern, *Osmunda Regalis*, but seldom used. It is said to be good in mollities ossium, and rachitis.
- EXTRACT OF OX-GALL. P. *Extractum fellii bovini*. It is prepared by diluting a portion of ox-gall with water; boil, skim, and strain; then evaporate in a water-bath to form an extract. It is given in doses of gr. ij to gr. viij twice or thrice a day, as a stomachic.
- EXTRACT OF QUASSIA is prepared from the shavings, and is chiefly used by brewers for the purpose of concealment.

EXTRACT OF QUINCES. The inspissated juice of the fruit, used to combine with opium and aromatic oils.

EXTRACT OF RHATANY ROOT is prepared either by means of water, or alcohol, from the root of the *Krameria triandra*, and is given in doses of ℥j to ʒj twice or thrice a day, in ʒj of rose water, with a few drops of acetic acid. Tonic and astringent.

EXTRACT OF SENNA is prepared from the leaves, but is, like many other extracts which are prepared in the old empyreumatic manner, nearly inert.

EXTRACT OF TEA is brought from China, and has a slight flavour of tea. It is little used.

EXTRACT OF WORMWOOD. See EXTRACTUM ABSINTHII.

EXTRACTUM ACACIÆ CATECHU. See CATECHU EXTRACTUM.

EXTRACTUM ACONITI. L. E. Extract of Aconite. Bruise in a stone mortar with a little water ℔j of fresh Aconite leaves, press out the juice, and evaporate to an extract.

Medicinally the dose is gr. $\frac{1}{2}$, increased by slow gradations to gr. x, in form of pill. Borda gave it with effect in phthisis, but here it is only prescribed, and with very doubtful effect, in chronic rheumatism. Barry's extract is acrid and escharotic.

Poisonous. See ACONITI FOLIA.

EXTRACTUM ALOES PURIFICATUM. L. D. Purified Extract of Aloes. Take ℔j of the extract of spiked aloes in powder, and a gallon of boiling water. Digest for three days with a gentle heat, strain, and let the dregs subside; decant off the clear liquor, and evaporate to a proper consistence.

By this process the aloes is freed from its resinous matter, which is the substance supposed to cause griping; but it is consequently weakened as a cathartic and emenagogue. Dose gr. x to gr. xv in form of pill or bolus.

Enters into Pil. Aloes Comp. L. Pil. Aloes cum Myrrhâ. L. Pulv. Aloes Comp. L.

EXTRACTUM ANTHEMIDIS. L. E. D. P. Extract of Chamomile Flowers. Take ℔j of dried chamomile flowers, one gallon of water; boil down to four pints, strain while hot, and evaporate to an extract. By this process the volatile oil is driven off, and a simple bitter remains, the dose of which is gr. x to ℥j in pills thrice a day. Barry's extract is not deprived of its volatile oil, and is strongly fragrant.

EXTRACTUM ARTEMISIÆ ABSINTHII. D. Extract of Wormwood. Prepared from a defecated decoction. The essential oil is driven off during the process, which leaves a bitter inodorous mass, and is tonic in doses of gr. x to ℥j.

EXTRACTUM BELLADONNÆ. L. E. Extract of Belladonna, or Deadly Nightshade. Take ℥j of the fresh leaves of belladonna, bruise in a stone mortar with a little water, press out the juice, and evaporate with the dregs to an extract. It has no smell, but is slightly bitter. *Medicinally* it is narcotic and sedative in doses of gr. ʒ slowly increased to gr. v in form of pills, in cases of neuralgia, rheumatism, &c. Externally it is used in necroses and other painful ulcers, to allay pain; also to dilate the pupil of the eye. Barry's extract is acrid and more powerful.

Poisonous as the leaves. See **BELLADONNA**.

EXTRACTUM CASCARILLÆ RESINOSUM. D. Resinous Extract of Cascarilla. Take ℥j of cascarilla bark in coarse powder, Oiv of rectified spirit, macerate for four days, decant, strain, boil the residuum in Ox of water to Oij; filter, and evaporate the decoction, and distil the tincture in a retort till both are thickened; then mix and evaporate to an extract. The aroma is driven off by this process, and a simple bitter remains.

Medicinally it is tonic in doses of gr. x to ʒj in pills for dyspepsia, hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ. L. E. D. Extract of Peruvian Bark. Take ℥j of the bark of the *Cinchona lancifolia*, one gallon of water, boil down to Ovj, strain while hot, and repeat this process four times successively with the same quantities of water; strain, and mix all the liquors together, and evaporate to an extract. It is directed to be kept both in a soft state for pills, and in a hard state for powders.

Decomposition. The quinia and cinchonina of the bark absorb oxygen during the process, and are precipitated and rendered inert. The extract is therefore weaker than bark.

Medicinally it is a bitter tonic in doses of gr. x to ʒss, but uncertain in its effects.

Barry's Extract of Bark, is prepared by distilling the tincture made with rectified spirit, till all the alcohol is dissipated; then allowing the solution to cool, removing the resinous matter that floats on it, and inspissating the residuum with a gentle heat. It is of a brilliant ruby red, and smells like bark.

EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ RESINOSUM. L. E. D. Resinous Extract of Bark. Take ℥ij of the bark of *Cinchona lancifolia*, one gallon of rectified spirit, digest for four days, strain, and distil the tincture by a water-bath till of a proper consistence.

Imitated by an extract of the bark of the *Æsculus Hippocastanum*, or horse-chesnut, with yellow resin.

Medicinally it is bitter and austere, and in doses of gr. x to gr. xxx in pills, or dissolved in any aromatic distilled water.

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EXTRACTUM COLOCYNTHIDIS. L. D. Extract of Colocynth. Take ℥ij of the pulp of colocynth, and one gallon of water; boil down to Oiv; strain while hot, and evaporate to form an extract. Eight ounces of pulp give three of extract.

Medicinally it is purgative without griping, in doses of gr. v to ʒss in pills taken at night. It is apt to become mouldy or tough by keeping.

EXTRACTUM COLOCYNTHIDIS COMPOSITUM. L. D. Compound Extract of colocynth. *Cathartic Extract.* Take ʒvj of the pulp of colocynth sliced, ʒxij of extract of aloes in powder, ʒiv of gum resin of scammony, ʒj of cardamom-seeds in powder, ʒiij of hard soap, one gallon of proof spirit. Digest the pulp of the colocynth in the spirit for four days with a gentle heat, strain, and add to the liquor, the aloes, scammony, and soap; then evaporate to form an extract, and add the powdered cardamoms. The London College has restored the soap, which was erroneously supposed to be incompatible with calomel.

Medicinally it is a strong cathartic, and is much used in combination with calomel, blue pill, or rhubarb, with a little oil of cloves to prevent griping. The dose alone is gr. v to ʒss in combination with gr. j to gr. iij of calomel.

It is often in a bad state from long keeping, and it is injurious to soften it by heat. It should be kept in the state of powder to prevent its spoiling.

EXTRACTUM CONII. L. E. D. Extract of Hemlock. Take ℥ij of fresh hemlock-leaves, bruise with a little water in a stone mortar, express the juice, and evaporate without letting the dregs subside, to form an extract. The power of this extract depends both on the soil and the exposure where the herb grows, and on the season: just when it begins to seed is the best time, and the seeds should be taken with the leaves.

Incompatible with all the vegetable acids.

Medicinally it is said to be a powerful sedative along with hyoscyamus in pulmonary and tracheal irritation, chronic catarrh, phthisis, &c., beginning with gr. j every four or six hours, and going very cautiously as high as ʒj, or even, in the course of a day, ʒjss; but this last dose is seldom to be ventured upon. It is also given in carcinoma uteri and scrofula, and is strongly anti-aphrodisiac.

Poisonous, the same as the leaves. See **CONII FOLIA**.

EXTRACTUM DULCAMARÆ. This is made precisely like extract of belladonna.

EXTRACTUM ELATERII. L. D. Extract of Elaterium. Slice ripe wild cucumbers, strain the juice with gentle pressure through a fine hair

sieve into a glass vessel; let the thicker part subside by standing a few hours; pour off the thinner liquor, and dry the thicker part in a gentle heat, and keep for use.

Medicinally it is rather uncertain in operation, though a powerful hydragogue cathartic in cases of dropsy and hydrothorax.

Poisonous. See ELATERII and ELATINE.

EXTRACTUM GENISTÆ CACUMINUM. D. Extract of Broom Tops. Is prepared from the top twigs of *Spartium scoparium*, or common broom, and is a good diuretic in doses of ʒss to ʒj in form of bolus, or pill, with calomel, &c.

EXTRACTUM GENTIANÆ. L. E. D. Extract of Gentian. Take lbj of gentian root, sliced, and a gallon of boiling water; digest for 24 hours, boil down to four pints, strain while hot, and evaporate to form an extract.

Medicinally it is an excellent bitter, but is chiefly used in combination with metallic salts, such as sulphate of iron, &c., in form of pill.

Dose gr. x to ʒj.

Enters into Pil. Aloes Comp. L.

EXTRACTUM GLYCYRRHIZÆ. L. D. Extract of Liquorice. Prepared by a similar process to the preceding. It is emollient and demulcent, and is used as a masticatory in catarrhs and sore throat, and is excellent for sheathing and soothing irritable fauces.

Adulterated (at least the coarser imported sorts) with the pulp of prunes, glue, &c. The genuine dissolves entirely in water.

Enters into Pil. Opiata. E. Pil. Scilliticæ. E. Trochisci Glycyrrhizæ cum Opio. E. Trochisci Glycyrrhizæ Glabræ. E.

EXTRACTUM HÆMATOXYLI. L. E. D. Extract of Logwood. Is prepared in the same way as the preceding. It is a good astringent in doses of gr. x to ʒj in form of pill for hæmorrhage, diarrhœa, &c.

Incompatibles. See HÆMATOXYLI LIGNUM.

EXTRACTUM HELLEBORI NIGRI RADICIS. E. D. Extract of Black Hellebore Root. Prepared in a similar manner to the preceding. It is acrid, nauseous, and somewhat bitter.

Medicinally it is given in doses of gr. iij to gr. x, as a diuretic and emenagogue; in doses of gr. x to ʒj, as a purgative and hydragogue, and is thus prescribed in mania, dropsy, hydrothorax, &c. It forms the chief basis of BACHER'S PILLS, which see.

Poisonous. See HELLEBORI NIGRI RADIX.

EXTRACTUM HUMULI. L. D. Extract of Hops. Take ʒiv of hops and one gallon of water, boil down to Oiv, strain while hot, and evaporate to form an extract.

Medicinally it is a good bitter, and has the flavour of the hop, but it is very doubtful whether it is sedative like lupuline. It is given in

doses of gr. v to ʒss in pills twice or thrice a day in dyspepsia and arthritis.

EXTRACTUM HYOSCYAMI. L. E. D. P. Extract of Henbane. *Hyoscyamus niger*. Prepared in the same way as extract of hemlock. It is nauseous, and fœtid.

Medicinally it is a good narcotic. Doubts, indeed, have lately been thrown upon the narcotic effects of hyoscyamus, but the concurring testimony of so many ages cannot be altogether wrong. It does not, like opium, produce costiveness, and on that account is valuable. The dose is gr. v to ʒj, but it is usually given in a combined form with purgatives.

Poisonous. See HYOSCYAMI FOLIA.

EXTRACTUM JALAPÆ. L. E. D. P. Extract of Jalap. Take lbj of jalap root in powder, Oiv of rectified spirit, one gallon of water; digest the jalap in the spirit for four days, decant off the tincture, boil down the residuum with the water, strain the tincture and decoction separately, evaporate the latter and distil the former till each thickens; mix them both and evaporate to form an extract, which is directed to be kept both in a hard and a soft state.

Medicinally, this extract is similar in power, but not preferable to the powder, in doses of gr. x to ʒj. It is apt to gripe unless triturated with soap, or made into an emulsion with almonds, gum arabic, or sugar. The resinous extract from the spirits alone is a slow but effectual purgative in doses of gr. v to gr. x.

Enters into Pulv. Scammoneæ Comp. L.

EXTRACTUM JALAPÆ RESINOSUM. D. Resinous Extract of Jalap. Is prepared like the extract of cascarrilla, and is an irritant purgative, occasioning tormina, &c., which may in some measure be prevented by giving it along with mucilaginous emulsions.

EXTRACTUM LACTUÆ. L. Extract of Lettuce. Take lbj of fresh cos lettuce leaves, bruise them in a stone mortar with a little water, express the juice, and evaporate to form an extract. It is usually found in a very mouldy or injured state in the shops, and is also often prepared with bad leaves, so that it is useless as a medicine. When good the dose is gr. v to ʒj in nervous irritability. See LACTUCARIUM.

EXTRACTUM NUCIS VOMICÆ. D. Extract of Nux Vomica. Prepared by digesting ʒviij of rasped nux vomica in Oij, by measure, of proof spirit for three days, straining and expressing the liquor; to the residue add Ojss of proof spirit, digest for three days more, strain, express, and distil the liquors to a proper consistence.

Medicinally it is stimulant in doses of gr. ¼ to gr. jss.

EXTRACTUM OPII. L. D. Extract of Opium. *Extractum thebaicum*. O.

Take ℥xvj of opium, and one gallon of water, add a little of the water to the opium, macerate for twelve hours, or till it becomes soft, then add by degrees the rest of the water, triturate the whole till well mixed, let the dregs subside, strain the liquor, and evaporate to make an extract. It is doubtful whether this be an improved preparation of crude opium, though it is said to produce less irritation and derangement of the system. One thing is certain, that the dregs contain a considerable portion of morphia.

Incompatible with vegetable preparations containing tannin, with acetate of lead, carbonate of potass, oxymuriate of mercury, nitrate of silver, and the sulphates of copper and zinc.

Medicinally the dose is gr. ss to gr. v in form of pill. See OPIUM.

Enters into Syr. Opii. D.

EXTRACTUM PAPAVERIS. L. E. Extract of Poppy. Take lbj of the capsules of white poppies, and one gallon of water, and proceed as for extract of gentian. As its efficacy depends upon its morphia, which is much modified by heat, it is a rather uncertain preparation. It should always be prepared by Barry's method.

Incompatibles the same as the preceding.

Medicinally the dose is gr. v to ℥j , it being usually one half or more weaker than opium.

EXTRACTUM QUERCUS CORTICIS. D. Extract of Oak Bark. Prepared as extract of gentian. It is given as an astringent in hæmorrhage.

EXTRACTUM RHEI. L. D. Extract of Rhubarb. Prepared in the same way as the resinous extract of cinchona. The efficacy of rhubarb depends on its rhubarbarine, which is partly dissipated by this process. The dose is gr. x to ℥ss , and is less nauseous than rhubarb.

Incompatible with nitric acid, which converts rhubarbarine into oxalic acid.

EXTRACTUM RUTÆ GRAVEOLENTIS. E. D. Extract of Rue. Prepared like extract of gentian. The essential oil of rue is driven off during the process, and only the bitter principle remains, which is inferior to extract of gentian, chamomile, &c.

Medicinally it may be given as a stomachic tonic in doses of gr. x to ℥j twice a day, in form of pill.

EXTRACTUM SABINÆ FOLIORUM. D. Extract of Savin. Prepared like extract of gentian. The essential oil of Savin is dissipated during the process, and the extract is a simple bitter, somewhat acrid, and therefore stimulant. The dose is gr. x to ℥j in pills.

EXTRACTUM SARSAPARILLÆ. L. Extract of Sarsaparilla is prepared like extract of gentian. There can be no doubt that the efficacy of the crude drug is injured by the process, and that this is an inert and useless preparation. Barry's extract, however, is very different.

The college extract is given in doses of gr. xv to ʒij in the decoction of sarsaparilla!!!

EXTRACTUM SARSAPARILLÆ FLUIDUM. D. Has no advantage over the preceding.

EXTRACTUM STRAMONII. L. D. Extract of Stramonium, or Thorn Apple. Take lbj of the seeds of stramonium, and one gallon of boiling water, digest for four hours in a covered vessel, near the fire, take the seeds out and bruise them in a stone mortar, and return them again into the liquor, boil down to four pints, strain while hot, and evaporate to form an extract.

Incompatible with the mineral acids and the salts of iron, lead, mercury, and silver, which precipitate the solution.

Medicinally it is given in doses of gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. iij, or of Barry's extract, which is so much stronger, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. ij; it may be given in gout, rheumatism, and chronic inflammations; and it sometimes soothes maniacal paroxysms, but its effects are uncertain, for it sometimes produces increased irritation.

Poisonous in a similar manner to the herb. See DATURA and DATURIA, and BECK'S *Med. Jurisprudence*.

EXTRACTUM SPARTII SCOPARII. D. Extract of Broom, prepared from the fresh tops, and given as a diuretic and stomachic, in doses of ʒss to ʒj in pill.

EXTRACTUM TARAXACI. L. D. Extract of Dandelion. Prepared from the root as extract of gentian. Its taste is sweet, when well prepared, with a bitter after-taste.

Medicinally it may be given in doses of gr. x to ʒj, with sulphate of magnesia or potass, in dyspepsia, and biliary derangement.

EXTRACTUM VALERIANÆ. Extract of Valerian. Is prepared by evaporating an expressed decoction, by which the essential oil, and of course its medicinal properties are dissipated.

Medicinally it is prescribed in hysteria and nervous affections in doses of gr. x to ʒj as an antispasmodic.

EXPLOSIVE PASTILS are made by enclosing at the base of the common aromatic pastils, made a little larger than usual, a very minute portion of gunpowder. These are burned with the ostensible purpose of perfuming rooms at merry-meetings, but really to produce amusement to young people.

EXPRESSED OILS. See OIL.

EYE-BRIGHT. An astringent native plant used to make eye-waters, but of little power. See EUPHRASIA.

EYE-SALVE. See SINGLETON, SMELLOME, &c.

EYE-SNUFF. Triturate and mix well in a marble mortar gr. v. of sulphate of mercury, ʒij of liquorice root powdered. It is a powerful

errhine in producing a discharge from the nose when snuffed up in small pinches, and in this manner may act on the eyes by stimulating the glands.

EYE-WATERS. See DE BRUNE's and COLLYRIA for several receipts.

F.

FALSE. An objectionable term applied to some barks, such as *Canella alba*, called *False Winter's Bark*.

FARD, the French term for Rouge and other paints used for the face. See ROUGE and PAINTS.

FARINA. L. E. D. P. Flour of Wheat. *Triticum estivum et hibernum*. It contains 77 per cent. of starch, 20 per cent. of gluten, and 3 per cent. of sugar, albumen, gum, and phosphate of lime. Its nutritive properties seem to depend on the starch, while the gluten gives it tenacity. There is enough of farina in bran to render it useful in preparing lotions and poultices.

Medicinally it is used for cataplasms, in form of bread for making pills, and in form of flour for dusting erysipelatous swellings, &c.

FAT is animal oil or grease, and several kinds were formerly in use, but are now in discredit, such as badger's fat, human fat, &c.

FEBRIFUGE. Good against fever.

FECULA, the powdered root of certain plants, freed from impurities by washing, of which the following are examples:

FECULA BRYONÆ. P. Fecula of Bryony. Take q. s. of the fresh roots of white bryony, carefully washed, rasp them, express the juice, mix with q. s. of water, strain, set aside till the fecula subside, decant off the water, and dry the fecula in the shade with a gentle heat. When it is dry reduce it to powder. It has the same qualities as the root.

In the same way are made fecula of arum, iris, arrow-root, potato, &c.

FEL. See OX-GALL.

FENNEL. See FENICULI SEMINA.

FENUGREC. P. *Trigonella fœnum græcum*. The seeds and flour are farinaceous, and emollient, in dysentery, diarrhœa, &c.

Externally in form of cataplasm.

FENOUILLETTE, a foreign liqueur prepared by macerating ʒij of fennel seeds, and ʒviij of fennel leaves in Oij of alcohol and Oiv of water, with ʒx of sugar. Then strain.

FERN. See FILICIS RADIX.

FERRI ACETAS. D. See ACETAS FERRI.

FERRI LIQUOR ALKALINI. See LIQUOR FERRI.