

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.

FERRI MALAS. See MALAS FERRI. P.

FERRI MISTURA COMP. See MISTURA FERRI.

FERRI OXIDUM NIGRUM. D. P. Black Oxide of Iron. *Ethiops martialis*. O. Is prepared by several processes. It is prescribed in engorgements of the liver and spleen, and in cases in which chalybeates are exhibited.

FERRI PRUSSIAS. Prussiate of Iron or PRUSSIAN BLUE, (which see) is inserted in the Pharmacopœia of the United States; and may be exhibited as a tonic, in doses of gr. iij to gr. viij twice a day in jelly or syrup. For intermittent, scrofula, &c.

Incompatible with the mineral alkalies and alkaline earths.

FERRI RAMENTA. See FERRUM.

FERRI RUBIGO. L. D. Rust of Iron. *Crocus martis aperiens*. O. A bi-carbonate or protoxide of iron. Take 500 parts of sulphate of iron, and dissolve in 4000 parts of distilled water, add q. s. of sub-carbonate of potass, or of solution of soda, to precipitate the oxide, which is washed, dried, and reduced to powder; or expose pure filings of iron to the dew till the rust is formed. See the next article.

FERRI SUBCARBONAS. L. D. Subcarbonate of Iron. *Carbonas ferri*.

E. Take 3viij of sulphate of iron, 3vj of subcarbonate of soda, one gallon of boiling water; dissolve the sulphate of iron and the sub-carbonate of soda separately in Oiv of the water, mix the solutions, and let them stand that the powder may subside, pour off the liquor, wash the precipitate with hot water, and dry it by a gentle heat on bibulous paper. It is insoluble in water, is of a chocolate-brown colour, without smell, and of a styptic taste.

Decomposition. The acid of the sulphate of iron passes over to the soda, forming sulphate of soda in solution, while the disengaged carbonic acid of the soda passes over to the iron and forms a proto-carbonate, which is precipitated of a green colour. The subsequent exposure of this to heat drives off both its water and carbonic acid, while it absorbs oxygen from the atmosphere, and becomes chocolate-brown, being in reality a peroxide of iron, with the small proportion of protocarbonate, or subcarbonate of iron, that may have remained undecomposed by heat.

Incompatible with galls, and other astringent vegetables, and with tannin, &c.

Medicinally it is exhibited as a diffusible tonic, like other chalybeates, in doses of gr. iv to ʒj, in form of pill or powder, with bitters and aromatics, in dyspepsia and debility. It has lately been strongly recommended also in cancer, and particularly in neuralgia, or tic douloureux, in doses of ʒss to ʒiij twice or thrice a day. It is obvious

it can do no good where the pain is produced from the pressure of osseous spiculae, &c.

Enters into Ferrum Ammoniatum. L. Tartar. Ferri. D. Tinct. Ferri Muriatis. L. D.

FERRI SULPHAS. L. E. D. P. Sulphate of Iron. *Green copperas, Green vitriol, Sal martis, Ferrum vitriolatum.* O. Take ʒviij each by weight of iron and sulphuric acid, Oiv of water; mix the sulphuric acid with the water in a glass vessel, and add the iron; when bubbles cease to escape, filter the liquor through paper, and evaporate that crystals may form, pour off the liquor and dry the crystals on blotting-paper.

Decomposition. The water being partly decomposed, its hydrogen escapes while its oxygen unites with the iron, forming a suboxide, which combines with the sulphuric acid, and is dissolved in the water that remains, forming a protosulphate or subsulphate of iron in solution, which afterwards crystallizes in rhombs of a green colour, soluble in water, but insoluble in alcohol. These crystals when exposed to a strong heat part with their sulphuric acid, and peroxide of iron remains, known by the name of *Calcothar*. See *OXIDUM FERRI RUBRUM*. P.

Incompatible with the alkalis, the earths, and their carbonates;—with the borate of soda, the acetates of ammonia and lead, the muriates of baryta and ammonia, the nitrates of potass and silver, the tartrates of potass and soda; and with soap. It is also decomposed by astringent vegetable substances, and a tannogallate of iron is formed, but it retains in that case most of its properties.

Medicinally the sulphate of iron is tonic and astringent, and in a large dose emetic. It is given in doses of gr. j to gr. v with bitters, &c., in debility and relaxation, and also as a vermifuge. M. Marc says it is febrifuge.

It is used extensively to adulterate beer, to which it gives a fine frothy heading. When not in great quantity, however, it must be rather wholesome than otherwise. It is also used extensively in dyeing, making of ink, &c.

Enters into Pil. Ferri cum Myrr. L. Sulph. Ferri Exsic. E.

FERRO-CYANATES are salts formed with ferro-cyanic acid and alkaline or metallic bases. These salts were formerly called *Triple Prussiates*.

FERRO-CYANATE OF BARYTA is prepared by digesting purified Prussian blue with a solution of pure baryta. It is soluble in water and is used in preparing ferro-cyanic acid. A similar salt is formed with magnesia and with strontia.

FERRO-CYANATE OF PEROXIDE OF IRON. See *PRUSSIAN BLUE*.

FERRO-CYANATE OF POTASS, formerly *Triple Prussiate of Potass*, is pro-

cured by digesting pure Prussian blue in potass till the alkali is neutralized, when the peroxide of iron being set free, a yellow liquid is formed, which yields crystals of ferro-cyanate of potass by evaporation. It is made also on a large scale by igniting hoofs, horns, &c. with potass and iron. It is an excellent test for iron.

Soluble in less than its own weight of water.

• **FERRO-CYANIC ACID** is procured in crystals by dissolving 58 grains of crystallized tartaric acid in alcohol, and mixing the liquid with 50 grains of the ferro-cyanate of potass, dissolved in the smallest possible quantity of hot water, when the bitartrate of potass is precipitated, and the clear solution upon being evaporated, deposits the acid in small yellow cubic crystals. It has no smell, is not volatile, and in small quantities is not poisonous. M. Porrett calls it *Ferruretted Chyazic Acid*.

Test. Any of the per-salts of iron, when no free alkali is present, furnish a very delicate test of this acid, by forming with it Prussian blue.

FERRUM. L. E. D. P. Iron, or Iron Filings. *Ramenta vel Scobs.* It is necessary to be careful to have the filings of soft iron, and not intermixed with steel. They are tonic and stimulant if taken in substance, and when they meet with an acid in the stomach or bowels, otherwise they are probably inert. It is better therefore to prescribe some of the other preparations of iron. Dose gr. v to ʒj of the filings in form of pill or electuary. At present they are chiefly used for making other chalybeate preparations.

Enters into Ferri Limatura Purif. E. Ferri Acet. D. Ferri Carbon. E. D. Ferri Sulph. L. E. D. Ferrum Tartarizat. L. Ferri Oxydum Rubrum. D. Ferri Oxyd. Nigrum. E. D. Ferrum Rubrum. D. Liq. Ferri Alkalini. L. Tinct. Acet. Ferri. D. Vin. Ferri. L. D.

FERRUM AMMONIATUM. L. Ammoniated Iron, or Martial Flowers. *Ferrum ammoniacale.* O. *Murias ammoniæ et ferri.* E. D. P. Take ʒbj each of subcarbonate of iron, muriatic acid, and muriate of ammonia, pour the acid upon the subcarbonate, and let it stand till the effervescence ceases, filter through paper, and evaporate to dryness, mix the residuum with the muriate of ammonia, sublime them immediately by a strong fire, and powder the sublimate. It is of a yellow orange colour, and has a styptic taste.

Decomposition. The subcarbonate of iron decomposes the muriate of ammonia by means of the heat, the carbonic acid partly passes off, and partly unites with the ammonia, while the portion disengaged of the muriatic acid unites with the iron, and there remains a mixture of submuriate of iron, submuriate of ammonia, and subcarbonate of ammonia.

Adulterated with an impure preparation, but the fraud may be known by the dulness of the colour.

Incompatible with tannin, and vegetables containing it, with potass, soda, magnesia, lime, and their carbonates.

Medicinally it is, like the other preparations of iron, a diffusible tonic and aperient, in doses of gr. iij to ʒj in form of pill for relaxed habits, but being uncertain in strength is not often prescribed.

Enters into Tinct. Ferri Ammoniaci. L.

FERRUM TARTARIZATUM. L. Tartarized Iron. *Tartras potassæ et ferri*. E. P. *Tartarum ferri*. D. *Tinctura martis tartarisata*. O.

Take ʒbj of iron, ʒbj of supertartrate of potass in powder, Ov or q. s. of distilled water. Triturate the iron and the supertartrate of potass together, expose them to the air with a pint of water for 20 days in a shallow glass vessel, stirring them daily, and adding distilled water from time to time to keep them always moist; boil in four parts of the water for a quarter of an hour, filter and evaporate the filtered liquor in a water-bath to dryness, reduce the residuum to powder, and keep it in a well-stopped phial. It is a greenish brown powder, with no smell, and little taste.

Decomposition. The air and the water supply their oxygen to the iron, while the oxide thus formed combines with the superabundant acid of the supertartrate of potass, and the mass consists of metallic iron, oxide of iron, with tartrate of iron and potass: or when very carefully prepared it is a double salt consisting of pertartrate of iron, and of potass. The moist mass is the best preparation; for evaporating to dryness partially decomposes it.

Incompatible with strong acids, and the fixed alkalies and their carbonates (but not with ammonia), with the sulphuret of potass, and infusion of galls, oak bark, and all astringent vegetables, which form a tanno-gallate of iron, of similar properties, however, to the genuine preparation.

Impaired by tartrate of lime, which is frequently mixed with the supertartrate of potass used in the preparation.

Medicinally it is seldom prescribed, but may be added to other chalybeates. The dose is gr. x to ʒss in solution or in bolus with bitters and aromatics.

FERRUM VITRIOLATUM. O. See FERRI SULPHAS. L.

FERRURETTED CHYAZIC ACID. A name proposed by M. Porrett for Ferro-cyanic Acid.

FERULA. See ASSAFŒTIDA.

FEVER BALLS, in Farriery. See BALLS.

FIBRIN. A peculiar substance found both in animals and vegetables.

It is soft, insoluble in water, softens in the air, and melts on hot coals. It contains carbon, azote, oxygen, and hydrogen.

FICUS. Fig. See CARICE.

FILICIS RADIX. L. E. D. P. Male Fern Root. *Aspidium filix mas*, Polypody, or *Polypodium*. O. It has but little smell, and a mucilaginous, bitter, and austere taste.

Incompatible with iron and its salts, as it contains both tannin and gallic acid.

Medicinally it is astringent and vermifuge in doses of ʒij to ʒiij, joined with calomel and jalap for tape-worm, and lumbrici.

FLAKE MANNA. See MANNA.

FLAKE WHITE. A pigment consisting of subcarbonate, or white oxide of lead, prepared by hanging sheets of lead over evaporating vinegar, the vessel containing the vinegar being placed in a steam-bath. It is inferior to SULPHATE OF BARYTA, which see.

FLASH. A preparation sold by brewers' druggists, to colour brandy and rum, and to give them fictitious strength. It is prepared by making an extract of cayenne pepper, or capsicum, and adding to it burnt sugar.

FLAX. See LINUM.

FLY-WATER may be prepared with white arsenic, king's yellow, orpiment, or cerrosive sublimate; but these being all very poisonous are not safe to be left in apartments where children have access. Infusion of quassia is as good, and is not poisonous.

FLORES. Flowers. A term now disused, but formerly applied to light powders, such as flower of brimstone.

FLOUR OF MUSTARD. Manufactured chiefly at Durham, by drying the seeds of mustard, powdering, and sifting them.

Adulterated with bean flour and common salt, the yellow colour being given by turmeric, and the piquancy by cayenne pepper.

FLOWERS OF BENJAMIN. See ACIDUM BENZOICUM.

FLOWERS OF BRIMSTONE, or SULPHUR. See SULPHUR SUBLIMATUM.

FLOWERS OF ZINC. See ZINCI OXIDUM.

FLUO-SILICIC ACID is a gaseous substance formed whenever hydrofluoric acid comes in contact with silicious earth. It ought to be collected over mercury.

FLUO-BORATES are salts formed with fluoboric acid and alkaline bases, but have been as yet little investigated.

FLUO-BORIC ACID is a gaseous substance prepared by mixing one part of vitrified boracic acid, and two of fluor spar, with twelve parts of strong sulphuric acid, and heating the mixture in a glass retort. Or, by the action of hydro-fluoric acid, on a solution of boracic acid.

Absorbs water so rapidly that it furnishes a delicate test for the presence of moisture in gases; producing a dense white cloud of vapour.

FLUO-CHROMIC ACID is a gaseous compound, and is formed by distilling a mixture of fluor spar and chromate of lead in fuming or in common sulphuric acid.

FLUORIC ACID, discovered by Scheele in 1771, is obtained by treating fluor spar with sulphuric acid. It has so strong an affinity for silica that it corrodes glass and porcelain. It also rapidly disorganizes animal substances. Its taste is very acid, and it has a strong penetrating odour.

FLUORINE is a peculiar substance, supposed to be elementary, but which has not hitherto been procured in a separate state. See **HYDRO-FLUORIC ACID**.

FLUO-TANTALIC ACID. This is prepared from the new metal, tantalum, by treating it with fluoric acid.

FLUO-TITANIC ACID. A compound of the fluoric and titanic acids.

FLUX, in the arts, a composition to assist the fusion of metals, usually made with borax, tartar, nitre, sal ammoniac, common salt, glass, &c., in varying proportions.

Black Flux consists of white flux detonated by means of kindled charcoal in a mortar slightly covered, when the smoke unites with the alkalized nitre and the tartar, rendering it black.

Cornish Reducing Flux. Mix well together $\bar{3}x$ of tartar, $\bar{3}ijss$ of nitre, and $\bar{3}ij$ and $\bar{3}j$ of borax.

Cornish Refining Flux. Deflagrate, and then powder, two parts of nitre and one part of tartar.

White Flux. One part of nitre and two parts of tartar well mixed together.

FÆNICULI SEMINA. L. E. D. P. Fennel Seeds. The seeds of *Anethum fœniculum*. Carminative and aromatic in doses of $\bar{9}j$ to $\bar{3}j$ bruised, in dyspepsia and flatulence, but not better than dill and caraway.

FOMENTUM CAMPHORATUM. Take $\bar{3}ss$ of camphor, $\bar{3}ij$ of acetic acid, $\bar{3}x$ of common vinegar, and mix. (AUGUSTIN.)

FORD'S BALSAM OF HOREHOUND is a cough nostrum, of which opium is the basis, being composed of equal parts of horehound and liquorice root, infused in water, strained, and a double portion of spirit added to nine pints, to which liquor add $\bar{3}vij$ of pure opium, $\bar{3}j$ of dried squills, $\bar{3}vj$ of benzoin, $\bar{3}ix$ of camphor, $\bar{3}vij$ of anise-seed, $\bar{1}ij\frac{1}{4}$ of honey; digest and strain.

FORD'S LAUDANUM. See **VINUM OPII**. L.

FORGE WATER. The water used by blacksmiths to cool their iron in. When taken clear in the morning from the trough, and used as a gargle in aphthæ, it is frequently useful. Dr. Paris detected sulphate of iron in it. It is a popular remedy for asthenic chlorosis.

FORMIC ACID. *Acid of Ants*, is procured by infusing half a pound of ants in two pints of boiling water, pressing out the liquor and straining. Or, it may be made artificially by applying a gentle heat to a mixture of tartaric acid, water, and peroxide of manganese.

Medicinally it is said to be stimulant, but it is not used.

FOTHERGILL'S PILLS. A purgative nostrum, made with equal proportions of aloes, scammony, colocynth, oxide of antimony, and aromatic essences.

FOWLER'S SOLUTION. See **LIQUOR ARSENICALIS**.

FRANGIPAN. An extract of milk, for preparing artificial milk, and made by evaporating skimmed milk to dryness.

FRASERA WALTERI. American Calumba, a non-aromatic bitter tonic, which may be given in doses of gr. x to ʒj thrice a day.

FRAXINELLA. P. *Dictamnus albus*. The fresh root is bitterish and acrid, tonic, aromatic, and vermifuge, in doses of ʒj to ʒj of the tincture twice or thrice a day.

FREEMAN'S BATHING SPIRITS. The Compound Liniment of Soap coloured with Daffy's Elixir. See **LINIMENT SAP. COMP.**

FRANKINCENSE. See **RESINA. L.**

FRENCH POLISH is made by dissolving gum lac in spirits of wine. See **POLISH**.

FRENCH RED, or ROUGE, for the toilette. Take ʒj of genuine carmine, light in weight and strong in colour, mix it with very finely-sifted starch powder, according to the shade required, and tempering the colour by the eye, which will be assisted by laying it on sheets of black paper.

FRIAR'S BALSAM. See **TINCTURA BENZOINI COMP. L.**

FUCUS. L. Bladder Wreck. Sea Weed. *Fucus vesiculosus*. Is internally deobstruent in bronchocele, and externally is used in cataplasms. Its efficacy probably depends on its iodine.

FUCUS HELMINTHOCORTON. P. Corsican Moss. Is said to be vermifuge and purgative in doses of gr. x to ʒij or more of the powder, and in infusion ʒj to ʒj to Oj of water. It is also given internally in cases of schirrous and strumous tumours. It is perhaps best exhibited in form of jelly, with isinglass and wine.

FULMINATING POWDER. A mixture of 2 parts nitre, 2 parts neutral carbonate of potass, 1 part of sulphur, and 6 parts of common salt, all finely pulverized, forms a powerful fulminating powder. (**LANDGERBE.**)

FULMINIC ACID is found in combination with oxide of mercury or of silver in fulminating mercury or silver. (**LIEBEG.**)

FUMARIA. P. Fumitory. The infusion or expressed juice of the *Fumaria officinalis et bulbosa*, is an excellent bitter and deobstruent,

in disorders of the biliary and digestive organs. Dose of the juice ʒij twice a day, or a tea-cupful of the infusion, *ad libitum*. (CULLEN.)

FUMIGATING PASTILS are prepared with various odoriferous substances, of which benzoin is commonly the chief. E. G. Take ʒj of benzoin, ʒss each of nitrate of potass and cascarilla, ʒvj of charcoal, gr. x each of oil of cloves and nutmeg, ʒj of gum myrrh, and q. s. of gum tragacanth, to form a paste, which is to be dried. See PASTILLES.

FUMIGATION is performed by procuring penetrating vapours from chemical mixtures for the purposes of disinfection. This effect is very doubtful. The following are the chief mixtures employed in fumigation.

Take sugar, coffee, benzoin, amber, cascarilla, yellow sanders, juniper-berries, &c., q. s.; throw upon a red-hot iron plate or ignited charcoal, to remove or neutralize foetid vapours. P.

Or, Take 56 parts of muriate of soda, 1 part of oxide of manganese, 32 parts of water, mix in a glass or porcelain vessel, and add 32 parts of sulphuric acid at 66°. The chamber ought to be closely shut up, and nobody should remain in it. P. (GUYTON MORVEAU.)

Or, Take 64 parts of sulphuric acid at 66° and 32 parts of pure water, with 64 parts of nitrate of potass in powder, mix the acid with the water in a glass or porcelain vessel, and when the effervescence has ceased, place it on hot sand or ashes, and when the mixture is moderately hot, add the nitrate of potass by little and little. This can be safely done in inhabited apartments. (SMITH.)

FUNGATE. A salt consisting of fungic acid and a base, such as fungate of lead.

FUNGIC ACID. This is procured from several fungi by expressing their juice, boiling it, forming an extract, and treating it with alcohol. (BRACCONOT.)

FUNGIN. Procured from mushrooms, but is probably only woody fibre.

FUSED POTASS. See POTASSA FUSA. L.

FUSTIC, a dye stuff, procured from the fruit of the *Morus xanthoxylum*, or dyer's mulberry.

G.

GALACTIC ACID. The acid of milk, the same as lactic acid, and now supposed to be nothing more than animalised acetic acid. (BERZELIUS.)

GALANGA. P. Galangale. *Maranta galanga*. An aromatic and acrid bitter root, hot, stimulant, and also errhine. It is given in dyspepsia, in doses of gr. x to gr. xv of the powder, or ʒss to ʒij of the tincture. It is also chewed in paralysis of the tongue.