

of the powder in hysteria, palsy, and scirrhus, and to procure sleep, and also in urinary irritation from gravel. Externally it is sprinkled on cancerous sores, and the leaves are formed into a cataplasm for strumous and scirrhus swellings. The roots are made into anodyne necklaces.

Poisonous, particularly (it is said) the root—producing stupor, dilated pupils, and other narcotic effects, which are best counteracted by stimulants, such as hot brandy and water, affusion of cold water, &c.

Enters into Ext. Hyoseyami. L. E. D. Tinct. Hyoseyami. L. E. D.

HYPER. A Greek preposition answering to the Latin *Super* in compound chemical terms.

HYPERICUM. St. John's Wort. Several of the species, particularly the *perforatum* and *elegans*, are much used by herbalists in nervous and maniacal disorders; but though I believe them to have some power from what I have seen, yet the effects are by no means distinctly ascertained. The leaves and flowers contain a colouring matter, and are sometimes used in dyeing. An oil of St. John's wort is used by farriers, but what is sold for it is only olive oil and verdigrise.

HYPEROXYMURIATES. See **CHLORATES**.

HYPO. A Greek preposition answering to *Sub* in Latin, and used in a similar manner in compounding chemical terms. Thus we have the *hypo-nitrous*, the *hypo-phosphorous*, the *hypo-sulphuric*, and the *hypo-sulphurous*, acids.

HYSSOPUS OFFICINALIS. E. D. P. Hyssop. A native of Germany, which has been long used as a warm, aromatic stimulant and expectorant. It is usually given in form of infusion, or in doses of ʒj to ʒj of the powder thrice a day for asthma, cough, and chronic disorders of the lungs and trachea. It is also stomachic and grateful, and is said to improve the memory, which, if it does, it must be by improving the organs of digestion and the general health. The Parisian Codex directs a syrup of hyssop; and it is applied to contusions in form of cataplasm and fomentation.

I.

ICE CREAM is made by adding a quart of good cream to a sufficient quantity of any preserved fruit, squeezing in the juice of two lemons with sugar to taste. Rub this through a sieve, and colour with cochineal if required; put this into the freezing-pot and cover it; scrape off the cream as it freezes to the sides with an ice-spoon, and so on till it is frozen. The more it is worked with the spoon the better.

ICEING for Cakes and Biscuits. Beat up four whites of eggs, and add by degrees treble-refined sugar (pounded and sifted through a lawn sieve), till it becomes a thick paste. Put to it four spoonfuls of distilled vinegar, or lemon-juice, and beat it well till it becomes quite white.

ICELAND MOSS. See *LICHEN ISLANDICUS*.

ICHTHYOCOLLA. D. P. Isinglass, or Fish-glue. Procured from the sturgeon *Accipenser huso et ruthenus*. It is without taste or smell, and is used in preparing nutritive demulcent jellies for invalids, as in dysentery and diarrhoea. It is wholly soluble in water, acids, and alkalies, but insoluble in alcohol. It is also used for fining liquors, coffee, &c., which it does by forming a sort of membrane that falls through the fluid, and carries down its impurities. It is also used for making court plaster.

Incompatible with alcohol, carbonate of potass, tannin, tincture of galls, and all vegetable astringents, by which it is coagulated.

Adulterated with inferior glue prepared from other fish besides sturgeon, and also with fine shreds of fish skins, &c. Its purity may be known by its want of smell, and by its dissolving wholly in water, and forming a transparent solution.

IGASURIC ACID occurs in combination with Strychnia in nux vomica and St. Ignatius's bean; but its properties are still but little known.

IGNATIA, St. Ignatius's Bean. See *STRYCHNOS* and *STRYCHNIA*.

IGREUSINE. This, termed Elaiodon by Herberger, is that portion of volatile oils which is odoriferous, and is coloured by treating it with nitric acid. (Bizio.)

ILEX. See *HOLLY*.

IMPATIENS NOLI-ME-TANGERE. Touch-me-not. A native plant, but not common, except in Westmoreland. It is very acrid, and said to be a strong diuretic.

IMPERIAL. A grateful and cooling drink, prepared by mixing ζ ss each of cream of tartar and fresh lemon-peel bruised with ζ iv of white sugar, and three pints of boiling water.

IMPERATORIA OSTRUTHIUM. P. Masterwort. A native plant, but rarely met with except in gardens. The root is a warm aromatic bitter, and is prescribed in doses of gr. x to ζ ss of the powder as a stimulant and carminative in dyspepsia, paralysis, amenorrhoea, &c.

INCENSE, or Frankincense. *Thus.* O. See *ABIETIS RESINA.* L.

INDIAN INK, or China Ink, from its being originally imported from China, ought to be made of lamp-black procured from the umbrella-formed shades of oil lamps, beat into a mass with purified glue or isinglass, and scented with musk or amber.

Imitated by charcoal made from cherry-stones or beans, and mixed

with gum arabic; or with common lamp-black beat up with gum, honey, seed lac, common glue, &c. Its goodness will appear at once from rubbing it down in a saucer with a little water, from its breaking splintery, and feeling soft and not gritty when rubbed against the teeth.

INDIAN PINK. See SPIGELLÆ. L.

INDIAN YELLOW, a pigment of a bright yellow, which is imported in lumps from India. It is frequently adulterated.

INDIGO. P. The fecula of the *Indigofera tinctoria*. Procured by macerating the leaves, treating the infusion with lime water, and drying the sediment in lumps. The French physicians prescribe it in phthisis, diarrhoea, and immoderate flow of the lochia, as an astringent; but its chief use is in dyeing.

Adulterated, where it is manufactured, with the fecula of other species of *Indigofera*, which do not produce so fine a tint; and also with the dyed fecula of other plants: but these adulterations can only be detected by trying the deepness and brightness of the tint in solution. When mixed with earthy matters, as it often is, these will subside from the solution. The best indigo has a coppery tinge of colour.

INDIGOGEN. The basis of Indigo.

INDIGOIC, or INDIGOTIC ACID. The acid of indigo, which has recently been investigated with great care by Dr. Buff. It is said by M. Chevreuil to be quite distinct from the carbazotic acid.

INFUSIONS. *Infusa*. L. E. D. P. Are solutions in water of vegetable materials, prepared sometimes by cold water, but more frequently by water which is boiling, and in a bright metal vessel; a less heat being incapable of extracting the virtues required, and other vessels not retaining it long, as is well known to be the case in making coffee and tea. When the plants to be infused contain aromatic and volatile properties, a close vessel and cold water will be requisite. When they contain starch, a heat above 165° will not dissolve but coagulate it. Infusions do not keep long, particularly in warm weather, being apt to run into the acetous fermentation, or to be otherwise decomposed.

INFUSION OF BUCHU LEAVES. *Infusum Buchu*. D. *Infusum foliorum diosmatis crenatæ*. Take ʒss of dried Buchu leaves, and Oss of boiling water; infuse in a warm place for three hours, occasionally shaking the vessel.

Incompatible with lime water, subcarbonate of potass, acetate of lead, &c.

Medicinally the dose is ʒjss to ʒij thrice a day in urinary irritation, gravel, cysterhæa, &c. (DUBLIN TRANS. IV.)

INFUSION OF CANTHARIDES, in *Farriery*. Take ʒij of cantharides in powder, Oj of vinegar. Macerate for ten days, pour off the liquor, grind the flies with a handful of fine sand, return the whole into the bottle, macerate a week, then strain. (PHARM. VETERINARY COLLEGE.)

INFUSION OF CAPSICUM. *Infusum capsici*. Take gr. iv of the capsules of capsicum berries, ʒiv of distilled water; infuse for two hours in a close vessel and strain.

Incompatible with the nitrate of silver, acetate of lead, and the sulphates of zinc and copper.

Medicinally it is applied with a camel's-hair pencil to the tarsus of the eye in ophthalmia atonica, and in amaurosis; but produces great pain.

INFUSION OF CAYENNE PEPPER. Is similar to the preceding; but unless the pepper is carefully freed from red lead and common salt it ought not to be used. The proportion is gr. j to ʒj of cold water infused three hours, and filtered through paper.

INFUSION OF CHERRY LAUREL-LEAVES. *Infusum foliorum lauri-cerasi*. Take ʒiv each of the fresh leaves of the cherry laurel and of honey, Oj of boiling water, infuse the leaves in the water for an hour, strain, and dissolve the clarified honey in the liquid.

Incompatible with the nitric, sulphuric, and muriatic acids, the nitrate of silver, the metallic sulphurets, the oxides of mercury and antimony, and with chlorine.

Medicinally it is applied to foul and cancerous ulcers.

INFUSION OF HELMINTHOCORTON. *Infusum fuci helminthocortonis*. P. Take ʒss of Corsican sea-moss, Oj of boiling water, infuse for ten hours, and strain. Dose ʒjss to ʒiij thrice a day as a purgative for worms, and an alterative for glandular tumours, scirrhus, &c.

INFUSION OF PEACH LEAVES. *Infusum foliorum amygdalæ Persicæ*. Take ʒss of dried peach-leaves, Oj of boiling water; mix and infuse near the fire for three hours. It is given in the dose of ʒj to ʒiij thrice a day, in urinary irritation.

INFUSION OF TOBACCO, in *Farriery*. Take ℥ij of tobacco, cong. j of boiling water, infuse 24 hours, and strain.

This may be combined with mercurials. Take ℥ij of infusion of tobacco, ʒj of oxymuriate of mercury (corrosive sublimate), ʒj of muriatic acid. Dissolve the oxymuriate in the acid in a glass mortar, and add it to the infusion of tobacco. (PHARM. VETERINARY COLLEGE.)

Incompatible with the oxides of mercury and antimony, the nitrate of silver, the sulphurets of metals, the mineral acids, and chlorine.

INFUSUM ANTHEMIDIS. L. E. Infusion of Chamomile. Take ʒij of

chamomile flowers, Oss of boiling water, macerate in a close vessel for ten minutes, and strain.

Incompatible with infusion or tincture of bark, with isinglass, with acetate of lead, sulphate of iron, nitrate of silver, and corrosive sublimate.

Medicinally it is a good bitter tonic for dyspepsia and bilious disorders when cold (more pleasant when made with cold water), in the dose of a tea-cupful, twice a day: when warm it is a mild emetic, and used to *work off* more powerful emetics.

INFUSUM ARMORACIÆ COMPOSITUM. L. D. Compound Infusion of Horse-radish. Take ʒj each of fresh horse-radish root sliced, and of mustard-seed bruised, ʒj of compound spirit of horse-radish, Oj of boiling water, macerate the root and seeds in the water for two hours in a covered vessel, and strain; then add the spirit.

Incompatible with the carbonates of alkalies, but not with pure alkalies, with tannin, infusion of galls and of bark, and with corrosive sublimate and nitrate of silver.

Medicinally in the dose of ʒj to ʒijj thrice a day, it is prescribed as a stimulant in paralysis, chronic rheumatism, recent catarrh, &c., and as a diuretic in dropsies. When kept, it soon ferments and is spoiled.

INFUSUM AURANTII COMPOSITUM. L. D. Compound Infusion of Orange-peel. Take ʒij of dried orange-peel, ʒj of fresh lemon-peel, ʒss of bruised cloves, Oss of boiling water, infuse for 15 minutes in a close vessel, and strain. It is a good and pleasant stomachic, in doses of ʒj to ʒjss for dyspepsia, gout, and atonic disorders, and as an agreeable and elegant vehicle for salts, bitters, subcarbonate of soda, &c.

Incompatible with lime water and pure alkalies, with infusion of bark, acetate of lead, and sulphate of iron.

INFUSUM BUCHU. D. See INFUSION OF BUCHU.

INFUSUM CALUMBÆ. L. E. D. Infusion of Calumba. Take ʒj of calumba sliced, Oss of boiling water, infuse for two hours in a close vessel, and strain.

Incompatible with infusion of bark, acetate of lead, nitrate of silver, oxy muriate of mercury, and tartarized antimony.

Medicinally it is a good non-irritating tonic and antiseptic for dyspepsia, cholera morbus, the nausea of pregnancy, &c., in doses of ʒj to ʒij twice a day. It is also a good vehicle for antacids and chalybeates, such as magnesia, muriate of iron, &c.

INFUSUM CARYOPHYLLORUM. L. D. Infusion of Cloves. Take ʒj of bruised cloves, Oss of boiling water, infuse for two hours in a close vessel, and strain. It is red coloured, and retains the aroma of the cloves.

Incompatible with infusion of bark, the acetate of lead, the nitrate of silver, the sulphates of copper, iron, and zinc, and with tartarized antimony.

Medicinally it may be given in doses of ʒj to ʒij thrice a day, with a few grains of subcarbonate of ammonia. It is an excellent tonic and stomachic in dyspepsia, chronic gout, and nervous debility, particularly for removing the sensations called *coldness* and *gnawing* at the stomach.

INFUSUM CASCARILLÆ. L. D. Infusion of Cascarilla. Take ʒss of bruised cascarilla bark, Oss of boiling water, infuse in a close vessel for two hours, and strain.

Incompatible with tannin, infusion of galls and of bark, lime water, acetate of lead, nitrate of silver, the sulphates of copper, iron, and zinc, and with tartarized antimony,

Medicinally it is a good tonic and aromatic bitter, in doses of ʒj to ʒij thrice a day for the bowel complaints of children, and as a vehicle for antacids in dyspepsia.

INFUSUM CATECHU COMPOSITUM. L. E. D. Compound Infusion of Catechu. Take ʒijss of extract of catechu, ʒss of cinnamon bark bruised, Oss of boiling water, infuse for an hour in a close vessel, and strain.

Incompatible with infusion of bark, with isinglass, with corrosive sublimate, with the sulphates of copper, iron, and zinc, and with tartarized antimony.

Medicinally in doses of ʒj to ʒiij four times a day, it is a powerful and pleasant astringent and stomachic, in dysentery and diarrhœa, gleet, leucorrhœa, &c. It is usually combined with opium and chalk.

INFUSUM CINCHONÆ. L. E. D. Infusion of Peruvian Bark. Take ʒss of the bruised bark of *Cinchona lancifolia*, Oss of boiling water, infuse for two hours, and strain. It retains the bitter aroma of the bark.

Incompatible with vegetable bitters, galls, alkaline carbonates, lime water, isinglass, corrosive sublimate, the sulphates of copper, iron, and zinc, and with tartarized antimony.

Medicinally it is rather a feeble preparation, intended for weak and irritable stomachs, and for children. It is given in doses of ʒj to ʒiij thrice a day, along with aromatics; but the sulphate of quinine is now usually substituted as more uniform in strength.

INFUSUM CINCHONÆ CUM SUCCO LIMONUM. Infusion of Cinchona with Lemon-juice. Take ʒj of powdered bark, ʒij of lemon juice, ʒiij of compound tincture of camphor, macerate for 12 hours in a covered vessel, and strain.

Medicinally it may be given in doses of one to three ounces in cases where the bark in substance irritates the stomach.

INFUSUM CUSPARIÆ. L. D. Infusion of Cusparia, or Angustura. Take ʒij of cusparia bark bruised, Oss of boiling water, infuse for two hours and strain.

Incompatible with tannin, infusion of catechu and galls, acetate of lead, corrosive sublimate, nitrate of silver, the sulphates of copper, iron, and zinc, and with tartar emetic.

Medicinally it is a bitterish aromatic tonic, in doses of ʒj to ʒiij thrice a day, in dyspepsia, fever, and diarrhœa, along with aromatic tinctures, or with dill water for children.

INFUSUM EUPATORII. Infusion of Thoroughwort. Take ʒj of thoroughwort and a pint of boiling water, infuse for two hours in a covered vessel, and strain. See EUPAT. PERPOL.

INFUSUM DIGITALIS. L. E. D. Infusion of Foxglove. Take ʒj of the dried leaves of the *Digitalis purpurea*, Oss of boiling water, infuse for four hours, strain, and add ʒiv of spirit of cinnamon.

Incompatible with infusion of bark, acetate of lead, the sulphates of iron and zinc, and with alcoholic stimulants, which suspend its nauseating effects.

Medicinally its uniformity of strength cannot be depended upon; but it is the best diuretic form of the digitalis in doses of ʒij to ʒss in almond emulsion, twice a day, the dose being *cautiously* increased. Where it is given to check the circulation, the tincture or powder is preferable.

Poisonous in a large dose. See DIGITALIS.

INFUSUM GENTIANÆ COMPOSITUM. L. E. D. Compound Infusion of Gentian. Take ʒj each of gentian root sliced, and dried orange-peel, ʒij of fresh lemon-peel, and ʒxiij of boiling water, infuse for an hour, and strain. It is a pleasant and elegant preparation, the bitter of the gentian being partly concealed by the aroma of the other ingredients. It should always be made when it is to be used, as it soon decomposes.

Incompatible with acetate and superacetate of lead, and with sulphate of iron.

Medicinally in doses of ʒj to ʒij thrice a day, it is a good aromatic tonic in dyspepsia and atonic gout, and forms a good vehicle for antacids and acids.

INFUSUM LINI COMPOSITUM. L. E. D. Compound Infusion of Linseed. Take ʒj of linseed bruised, ʒss of liquorice root sliced, Oij of boiling water, infuse near the fire for four hours, and strain.

Incompatible with the salts of lead, muriate of iron, and alcohol.

Medicinally it may be used in any dose as a demulcent in catarrh, cys-

terrhoea, strangury, and urinary irritation; but though it is cheap, it is far from being so pleasant as other remedies of this class.

INFUSUM MENTHÆ SIMPLEX. D. Simple Infusion of Mint is prepared by steeping ʒij of the dried leaves in q. s. of water, so that when strained it may measure ʒvj. It is given in fevers as a diluent.

INFUSUM MENTHÆ COMPOSITUM. D. Compound Infusion of Mint. Take ʒij of the dried leaves of *Mentha sativa*, and enough of water to produce ʒvj on straining, infuse for half an hour, and, when cold, strain, and add ʒij of white sugar, and ℥iij of oil of mint dissolved in ʒss of the compound tincture of cardamoms.

Medicinally it is chiefly used as a pleasant vehicle for disagreeable medicines. The dose is ʒj to ʒiij thrice a day or oftener.

INFUSUM QUASSIÆ. L. E. D. Infusion of Quassia. Take ʒj of quassia wood sliced, Oss of boiling water, infuse for two hours, and strain.

Dr. Paris says ʒij to half a pint of water is a better proportion.

Incompatible with nitrate of silver, and superacetate of lead; but as it contains no tannin nor mucilage, like most bitters, it is not incompatible with the sulphates of copper, iron, and zinc, nor with isinglass and infusion of bark.

Medicinally it is an excellent bitter tonic, without astringency, and is prescribed with advantage for female debilities, arthritis, dyspepsia, &c., in doses of ʒj to ʒiv thrice a day, combined with chalybeates, and other mineral tonics, and with aromatic tinctures.

INFUSUM RHEI. L. E. D. Infusion of Rhubarb. Take ʒj of rhubarb root sliced, Oss of boiling water, infuse for two hours, and strain.

Incompatible with tannin, galls, catechu, isinglass, infusion of bark, concentrated acids, acetate of lead, corrosive sublimate, nitrate of silver, the sulphates of copper, iron, and zinc, and tartarized antimony.

Medicinally it is a weakish preparation of rhubarb, though a very convenient form when combined with aromatic tinctures, in chronic diarrhoea, costiveness, and in dyspepsia, atonic gout, &c. It is slightly aperient and stomachic. The dose is ʒj to ʒij once or twice a day.

INFUSUM ROSÆ. L. E. D. Infusion of Roses. Take ʒss of the dried petals of the *Rosa Gallica*, ʒiij of diluted sulphuric acid, ʒjss of refined sugar, and Oijss of boiling water, pour the water on the rose-petals in a glass vessel, with which mix the acid, infuse for half an hour, strain, and add the sugar.

Incompatible with alum, alkalies, and lime, and with the sulphate of iron and zinc.

Medicinally it is an elegant cooling tonic of a pretty colour, and pleasant flavour. It is seldom used alone, but forms a good vehicle for

sulphate of quinine, Epsom salts, and the bitter tinctures and infusions. The dose is ʒij to Oss *ad libitum*, in hectic fever, and inflammatory disorders. The rose petals contain iron.

INFUSUM SARSAPARILLÆ COMPOSITUM. D. Compound Infusion of Sarsaparilla. Take ʒj of root of sarsaparilla washed in cold water and cut small; lbj of hot water by measure, macerate for 12 hours in a close vessel and strain.

Medicinally it is demulcent (some think nutritive or alterative), and tonic in doses of ʒiv to ʒviij twice a day in sequelæ of syphilis.

INFUSUM SENNÆ COMPOSITUM. L. D. Compound Infusion of Senna. *Infusum Cassiæ Sennæ.* E. Take ʒjss of senna-leaves, ʒj of ginger sliced, Oj of boiling water, infuse in a covered vessel for an hour, and strain.

Incompatible with infusion of bark, concentrated acids, corrosive sublimate, carbonates of the alkalies, lime water, acetates of lead, nitrate of silver, and tartarized antimony.

Medicinally it is a good form of senna, as the ginger prevents it from griping; and it is therefore an excellent purgative with Epsom salts, or tartrate of potass, in doses of ʒj to ʒiv , or conjoined with guaiac and bitters. It should always be made fresh for every dose, as it deposits its cathartine when it stands only a few hours, unless Epsom salts be dissolved in it, when it may be kept good for several days, or even months.

INFUSUM SENNÆ CUM TAMARINDIS. D. Infusion of Senna with Tamarinds. *Infusum Sennæ compositum.* E. Take ʒj of the pulp of tamarinds, ʒj of senna-leaves, ʒss each of bruised coriander-seeds and white sugar, ʒviij of boiling water, infuse in a vessel not glazed with lead, occasionally shaking it, for four hours, and strain.

Incompatible with carbonate, sulphate, and tartrate of potass, and with the same chemical substances as the preceding.

Medicinally it has nearly the same properties with the preceding, but the tamarinds render its operation milder, while they improve its taste. Sydenham added rhubarb, manna, and syrup of roses. Dose ʒij to ʒiv in inflammatory fevers.

INFUSUM SIMAROUBÆ. L. D. Infusion of Simarouba. Take ʒss of Simarouba bark bruised, Oss of boiling water, infuse for two hours, and strain.

Incompatible with infusion of bark and of catechu, decoction of galls, with lime water, and alkaline carbonates, acetate of lead, corrosive sublimate, and nitrate of silver.

Medicinally it is a bitter tonic, which has been prescribed in doses of ʒij or less, in diarrhoea and dysentery, along with opiates and aro-

matics. In larger doses it is emetic. Mr. Brande says it is astringent, but this must be a mistake.

INFUSUM TABACI. L. D. Infusion of Tobacco. Take $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ of tobacco-leaves, $\mathcal{O}\mathfrak{j}$ of boiling water, infuse for an hour and strain. It is only used in form of enema for incarcerated hernia, suppression of urine, and for worms. It is by no means safe, however, particularly for children.

Poisonous, producing nausea, syncope, cold sweats, convulsions, and death. The best treatment is a speedy emetic, at first to be followed by purgatives and stimulants. When these effects arise from an enema, &c., hot brandy and water with camphor, and other strong stimulants, will be necessary.

INFUSUM VALERIANÆ. D. Infusion of Valerian. Take $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ of valerian root in coarse powder, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ of boiling water, infuse for an hour, and strain when cold.

Incompatible with infusion of bark, nitrate of silver, and the sulphates of iron and zinc.

Medicinally it is a good form for valerian, and may be combined with aromatics and antispasmodics, in doses of $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}\mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{s}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ thrice a day, when the stomach rejects the powder.

INJECTIONS are medicated fluids, which are, by means of a syringe, thrown into the urethra, the vagina, the uterus, and into fistulous openings. Their utility, particularly in gonorrhœa, has been much disputed; but, like many other disputes, this has arisen from not examining the particular circumstances in which injections have been advantageous or injurious. In the first or acute stage they are usually objectionable; in the chronic stage they often succeed when every thing else has failed.

INJECTIO ACIDI MURIATICI. Injection of Muriatic Acid. Take $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{v}$ of distilled water, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ of muriatic acid; mix and inject in gonorrhœa attended with ardor urinæ. (WYATT.)

INJECTIO ALUMINIS. Injection of Alum. Take gr. iv to $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ of super-sulphate of alumine, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{v}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{j}$ of distilled water; mix, and inject in gleet, gonorrhœa, and prolapsus recti.

INJECTIO AQUÆ CALCIS COMPOSITA. Compound Injection of Lime Water. Take $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{v}$ of lime water, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ of olive oil, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ of solution of acetate of lead; mix, and inject in gleet, fistulæ, &c.

INJECTIO BALSAMICA. Balsamic Injection. Dissolve $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{s}$ of copaiba in the yolk of one egg, and add $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{j}$ of lime water, and $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ each of rose water and the watery solution of myrrh. (BARENSPRUNG.)

INJECTIO COPAIBÆ. Injection of Copaiba. Take $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ of balsam of copaiba, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{s}$ of gum arabic mucilage, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{v}$ of lime water or of rose water, triturate the copaiba and mucilage well together, and

- add the water. It is a good injection in leucorrhœa, and chronic gonorrhœa.
- INJECTIO CUBEÆ.** Cubebs' Injection. Take $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ of cubebs, $\mathfrak{O}\mathfrak{j}$ of extract of belladonna, $\mathfrak{O}\mathfrak{j}$ of water to make an injection for blenorhœa. (CHEVALLIER.)
- INJECTIO CUPRI ACETATIS.** Injection of Acetate of Copper. Take gr. v of prepared verdigrise, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{v}$ of oil of almonds, triturate the verdigrise with the oil till well mixed. It is a good astringent injection.
- INJECTIO CUPRI AMMONIATI.** Injection of Ammoniated Copper. Take $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{x}$ of the solution of ammoniated copper, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{v}$ of rose water; mix, and inject in gonorrhœa. (JESSE FOOT.)
- INJECTIO CUPRI SULPHATIS.** Injection of Sulphate of Copper. Take gr. ij of sulphate of copper, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ of distilled water; mix, and inject in gleet, and chronic gonorrhœa.
- INJECTIO CUPRI SULPHATIS COMPOSITA.** Compound Injection of Sulphate of Copper. Take gr. vj of sulphate of copper, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{v}$ of pure water, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{x}$ of solution of acetate of lead, dissolve the sulphate in the water, and then add the solution. To be injected between the glands and the prepuce, in phymosis, attended with ulceration. It is a useful, though not a very chemical preparation.
- INJECTIO EMOLLIENS.** Emollient Injection. Take $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}$ of infusion of linseed, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{x}$ of wine of opium; mix as an anodyne in cases of irritation.
- INJECTIO GALLÆ.** Injection of Galls. Take $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ each of decoction of galls and distilled water; mix, and inject in gleet and gonorrhœa.
- INJECTIO HYDRARGYRI.** Mercurial Injection. Take $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ of purified mercury, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}\mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{s}$ each of gum arabic mucilage and distilled water, triturate the mercury carefully with the mucilage, and add the water.
Or, Take $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ of mercurial ointment, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ of olive oil, mix carefully, and warm it before using.
- INJECTIO HYDRARGYRI OXYMURIATIS.** Injection of corrosive sublimate. Take gr. ij of corrosive sublimate, gr. x of muriate of ammonia, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{x}$ of distilled water; mix.
Or, Take $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ of solution of corrosive sublimate, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{v}$ of distilled water; mix, and inject in gonorrhœa.
- INJECTIO HYDRARGYRI SUBMURIATIS.** Injection of Calomel. Take $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ of submuriate of mercury, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{s}$ of gum arabic mucilage, $\mathfrak{O}\mathfrak{j}$ of lime water, triturate the calomel well with the mucilage, and add the lime water by degrees. Quince mucilage may be substituted.
- INJECTIO NITRATIS ARGENTI.** Injection of Nitrate of Silver. Take gr. ij of nitrate of silver, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ of distilled water; mix, for injection in fistulous ulcers.

INJECTIO OLEOSA. Oily Injection. Take ʒiv of oil of almonds, ʒxxx of solution of subacetate of lead; mix, and warm it cautiously in a tea-cup set in hot water before using. The oil should be chosen good, and free from rancidity. It is used in urethral inflammation.

INJECTIO OPII. Opiate Injection. Take ʒxl of Battley's sedative solution of opium, ʒiv of distilled water; mix, and inject as an anodyne.

INJECTIO PLUMBI ACETATIS. Injection of Acetate of Lead. Take ʒvj of the solution of acetate of lead, ʒiv of distilled water; mix, and inject in the inflammatory stage of gonorrhœa. When ardor urinae and priapism, or chordee, supervene, add an equal portion of the preceding.

INJECTIO PLUMBI CARBONATIS. Injection of Carbonate of Lead. Take ʒj of carbonate of lead, ʒij of compound powder of gum tragacanth, ʒj of opium in powder, and Oj of boiling water; mix, and inject in the first stage of gonorrhœa.

INJECTIO QUERCUS. Oak-bark Injection. Take Oj of the oak-bark decoction, ʒss of purified alum; mix, and inject in relaxations of the vagina and rectum.

INJECTIO STIMULANS. Stimulant Injection. It is made by adding a few drops of tincture of cantharides to the copaiba injection.

INJECTIO THEÆ. Injection of Tea. Take ʒj of good green tea, ʒvj of boiling water, infuse till it is cold, and strain. It is a good sedative in the first stage of gonorrhœa.

INJECTIO VINI RUBRI. Injection of Red Wine. Take ʒxij of port wine, ʒiv of pure water; mix, and inject for the radical cure of hydrocele. (Sir J. EARLE.) Sir Astley Cooper uses a strong injection of sulphate of zinc.

INJECTIO ZINCI ACETATIS. Injection of Acetate of Zinc. Take gr. x of acetate of zinc, ʒvj of distilled water; mix, and inject in gonorrhœa.

INJECTIO ZINCI SULPHATIS. Injection of Sulphate of Zinc. Take gr. iv of sulphate of zinc, ʒiv of distilled water; mix, for an injection. Acetate of lead is sometimes added, and rose water is used for distilled water.

INJECTION FOR FISTULOUS SORES, in Farriery. Take ʒj of oxymuriate of mercury (corrosive sublimate), ʒij of muriatic acid, ʒv of water or rectified spirit; mix. (PHARM. VETERINARY COLLEGE.)

INK. The common writing ink is made with various proportions of sulphate of iron (copperas), galls, and gum water. The following are a few receipts for making different kinds of ink.

Common Writing Ink. Take lbj of galls in coarse powder, $\text{lb}\frac{1}{2}$ each of

sulphate of iron and logwood rasped, four pints of water, and ʒiv or more of gum arabic, macerate for a fortnight, or more, shaking it well every day. Half a pound of pomegranate bark improves it.

Exchequer Ink. Take ℥ij of galls, $\text{℥}\frac{1}{2}$ each of gum arabic and sulphate of iron, two gallons of soft water, and proceed as in the last.

Japan Ink. The shining quality is imparted by a larger proportion of gum arabic and sugar-candy, which, however, make it thick, and less free in the pen.

Marking Ink for linen. This I believe was first discovered by Mr. Hume, of Long-acre. It is prepared by dissolving in a glass mortar ʒj of nitrate of silver in double its weight of pure water, to which add ten drops of nitric acid. Before it is applied the linen must be wetted with a solution of ʒj of pure subcarbonate of potass in ʒjss of water.

Prerogative Office Ink. Take ℥j of galls, ʒvj of gum arabic, ʒij of alum, ʒvij of sulphate of iron, ʒiij of gum kino, ʒiv of logwood in coarse powder, and one gallon of water. Proceed as for common ink.

Printers' Ink. To every pound of the best lamp-black, well powdered, put half a pint of soft varnish, a quarter of a pint each of boiling linseed oil, and spirits of turpentine; mix, and boil together for half an hour, stirring it well the while. Care must be taken that it do not inflame, as water will not put it out. Prussian blue is added to very fine ink.

Red Ink for writing. Take ʒiv of the raspings of Brazil wood, infuse in good colourless vinegar, or white wine, for two or three days, boil this for an hour over a gentle fire, and filter it while hot through paper. Put it again over the fire, and dissolve in it, first ʒss of gum arabic, and afterwards ʒss each of alum and white sugar.

Red Ink for Printing is prepared with soft varnish, vermilion, and white of eggs. It should not be very thick. An inferior sort is made with common varnish and red lead.

INULA. See *HELENium*. L.

INULIN. *New.* A chemical principle discovered by Rose, in the *Inula helenium*, the root of which has since been more minutely analysed by Funke, but its medical properties have not been much investigated.

IODATE OF POTASS. See *HYDRIODATE OF POTASS.*

IODIC ACID is procured by bringing iodine in contact with protoxide of chlorine, and applying heat, when the iodic acid results in a white semi-transparent mass of great density.

Soluble in water and deliquescent in moist air. It also unites with most other acids, and with metals it forms *iodates*.

IODIDE OF ZINC. Has been employed in form of ointment, ʒj to ʒj of lard, rubbed in on strumous swellings, in the proportion of a drachm daily. (Dr. URE.) It is exceedingly irritating to tender skins.

IODINE EYE LOTION. Take ℥xxx of tincture of iodine, ℥xxxvj of tincture of opium, ʒiv of distilled water, to make a lotion for obstinate strumous ophthalmia. (LUGOL.)

IODINE LINIMENT. Take ʒj of compound liniment of soap, ʒj of tincture of iodine; mix, and apply to scrofulous tumours, &c. (MANSON.)

IODINE OINTMENT. This is made with one part of iodine and twenty-four parts of hogs'-lard. (BRERA.)

IODINE PILLS are made with gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. iv with crumbs of bread.

IODINE PLASTER. Take ʒij of litharge plaster, gr. xxx of iodine in powder, ʒij of hydriodate of potass, ʒss of extract of opium to make a plaster.

Medicinally, in strumous affections of the parotid and other glands. (LUGOL.)

IODINE SOLUTION CONCENTRATED. Take ʒj of iodine, ʒij of hydriodate of potass, ʒvij of distilled water, to make a solution.

Dose. Six drops in a glass of water sweetened with sugar, twice a day, increasing to thirty-six drops. (LUGOL.)

IODINE TINCTURE. Take ʒj of iodine, ʒijss of rectified spirit, and dissolve by trituration in a glass vessel. *Dose* from six to thirty drops thrice a day. (MANSON.)

Or, Take gr. xlvij of pure iodine, and ʒj of alcohol. (BRERA.)

Or, Take gr. xlvij of iodine, ʒj of alcohol: dissolve. *Dose* ten drops thrice a day. (MAGENDIE.)

Externally, applied to the integuments in white swelling. (BUCHANAN.)

IODINIUM. D. Iodine. Dissolve a quantity of kelp, or barilla, in water, evaporate the ley till a pellicle forms, and set it aside till the carbonate of soda and other salts crystallize; evaporate the mother liquor, containing hydriodate of potass, nearly to dryness, and pour upon the mass half its weight of sulphuric acid; put this into a glass alembic, apply a gentle heat, and violet fumes will come over and crystallize. This is the iodine, which may be purified by redistilling it from water containing a very little potass. Dry the crystals on blotting-paper. Iodine unites with hydrogen, forming hydriodic acid, whence are formed the hydriodates used in medicine.

Incompatible with starch, and vegetable preparations containing it.

Medicinally, Iodine has been of late extensively employed in bronchocele, strumous and scirrhus tumours, rickets, and spinal distortion, paralysis, leucorrhœa, amenorrhœa, chlorosis, and strumous

deafness. It is given in form of tincture or pill internally, and applied in form of ointment externally. See HYDRIODATE OF POTASS.

Injurious Effects of Iodine. Dr. Gairdner finds that a continued course of iodine produces great emaciation, depression of spirits, tremor, and dangerous cholera. Others have not been so unfortunate. It is said to diminish the mammæ in women when long continued, and this is confirmed by Mr. Callaway, of Guy's Hospital, and Dr. Ryan.

Enters into Tinct. Iodinii. D. Ung. Iodinii. D.

IODOUS ACID is procured by triturating, in a glass or porcelain mortar, equal parts of iodine and chlorate of potass, and heating the mixture in a glass retort, when the iodous acid rises in vapour, and is concentrated in the form of a yellow liquid, of an oily consistence.

IODURET OF LEAD. Is given internally in doses of gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. ss or more, and is also used externally in form of ointment. (CUTTEREAU.)

Medicinally, one of the best preparations of iodine, as it does not irritate the skin like most of the others.

IODURET OF MERCURY. *New.* Dissolve in 400 parts of water 100 of the nitrate of the protoxide of mercury, filter, and add hydriodate of potass in solution, till no precipitate falls down; throw the yellowish precipitate thus procured upon a filter, and wash it with distilled water, till the washings give no longer a black precipitate by potass; dry what remains on the filter, and keep it closely stopped and from light. It contains 2.5 mercury, and 1.56 iodine. Dose from gr. j to gr. iij.

Or, dissolve without heat q. s. of mercury in one part of nitric acid with three parts distilled water to form a pure proto-nitrate of mercury; add hydriodate of potass till precipitation ceases; filter, and wash the residue with distilled water, which will be a yellow powder insoluble in water. (Dr. O'SHAUGHNESSY.)

The Deutioduret, prepared with 70 parts of corrosive sublimate, and 100 parts of the ioduret of potassium, contains 2.5 of mercury, and 3.12 of iodine.

Ointments of both those iodurets of mercury are prepared with gr. xv to the ounce of lard, and applied in small quantity upon lint, for dressing venereal ulcers.

Tinctures are also made with them, in the proportion of gr. xv to the ounce of alcohol. Dose $\mathfrak{m}x$ to $\mathfrak{m}xx$ in a glass of distilled water twice a day, in strumous syphilis. The iodurets are also combined with ether.

Pills are also made with extract of juniper and liquorice root, and the iodurets.

IODURETTED ESCHAROTIC, or Caustic Iodine. Take ʒss to ʒj of iodine, ʒj of hydriodate of potass, ʒij of distilled water, and dissolve.

Medicinally to fungous ulcers, and to the granulations of strumous ophthalmia. It often acts like a charm. (LUGOL.)

IODURETTED HYDRIODATE OF POTASS. Dissolve gr. xxxvj of hydriodate of potass, and gr. x of iodine, in ʒj of distilled water. Dose ʒvj to ʒx in syrup, &c. thrice a day, in struma, scirrhus, bronchocele, rachitis, paralysis, chlorosis, &c.

IODURETTED INJECTION. Take gr. ij to gr. iv of iodine, gr. iv to gr. viij of hydriodate of potass, and Oj of distilled water, to make an injection to be thrown into the lachrymal passages in coryza and ozæna. (LUGOL.)

IODURETTED MERCURIAL OINTMENT. Take ʒij to ʒiv of protoioduret of mercury, ʒij of fresh hogs'-lard, to make an ointment.

Medicinally in strumo-syphilitic ulcers of a corroding kind. (LUGOL.)

IODURETTED MINERAL WATER. Take gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ of iodine, gr. jss of hydriodate of potass, ʒviij of distilled water.

Dose, gr. ss daily, increasing gradually, the maximum being gr. jss. (LUGOL.)

IODURETTED OINTMENT. Take gr. xij of iodine, ʒiv of hydriodate of potass, ʒij of fresh lard, to make an ointment, in strumous ophthalmia, tubercles, ulcers, &c. (LUGOL.)

IODURETTED RUBEFACIENT SOLUTION. Take ʒiv of iodine, ʒj of hydriodate of potass, ʒvj of distilled water, to make a solution.

Medicinally in cataplasms of linseed, &c. in strumous ophthalmia, ozæna, coryza, &c.

IODURETTED SULPHURIC ETHER. *New.* Take ʒj of sulphuric ether, gr. vj of pure iodine; mix, and give in doses of ʒv to ʒx in struma, scirrhus, and bronchocele. Patients will seldom bear more. Thirty drops contain a grain of iodine.

IONIDIUM IPECACUANHA. P. White Ipecacuan. Emetic, like the following, but weaker.

IPECACUANHÆ RADIX. L. E. D. P. Ipecacuan, *Hippo* (IRISH), the root of the *Cephaelis emetica*. P. *Callicocca ipecacuanha*. L. D. Probably *Viola ipecacuanha* (DECANDOLLE), or *Psychotria emetica* (MUTIS). It is a medicine of great value as an emetic, a diaphoretic, an expectorant, and an astringent, according to the dose. For producing its emetic effects, ʒj , ʒjss , or gr. xv, with gr. j of tartar emetic, when it is required to prolong the nausea and vomiting. It will operate in from ten to forty minutes or more; and after, not before, a draught of tepid chamomile tea should be drunk, to promote the evacuation. For exciting nausea, and astringing the bowels in diarrhœa and hæmorrhage, gr. j to gr. iij. As an ex-

pectorant and sedative in catarrh and inflammation, gr. ʒ to gr. j every three or four hours; and as a diaphoretic, gr. ij to gr. vj with gr. j of opium. See PULV. IPEC. COMP.

Contains EMETA, which see.

Soluble in water, wine, alcohol, and the muriatic and phosphoric acids.

Incompatible with vinegar, acid fruits, gallic acid, and indeed all vegetable acids, also with infusion of galls, nitric acid, corrosive sublimate, and acetate of lead; but not with tartar emetic.

Adulterated before importation, by being mixed with roots of several sorts of violets, ionidium, &c. The genuine sort is in short wrinkled pieces of a grey or brown colour. The larger and browner the pieces, the better. When white and smooth it is very weak. This latter, and other roots, are sold in powder by fraudulent druggists, mixed with emetic tartar. This fraud can only be detected by analysis.

Ipecacuan is pulverized with difficulty, and its effluvia is often very offensive to the operator. Some persons, indeed, are distressed whenever they are near the powder, and can scarcely enter a room where the drug is kept.

Enters into Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ Comp. L. D. Vin. Ipecacuanhæ. L. E. D.

IPECACUANHA LOZENGES are made with sugar and gum arabic, as other lozenges, with the addition of gr. ss of the powder to each. They are used to promote expectoration in coughs.

IRIDIS FLORENTINÆ RADIX. E. *Iris Florentina*. P. Florentine Iris, or *Orrice* root. An acrid aromatic, feebly emetic, diuretic, and expectorant, in doses of ʒj to ʒj, and also errhine; but it is chiefly used in perfumery for imparting a violet odour to powders, soaps, oils, and snuffs.

Adulterated with inferior sorts, which are not pared, are of a dirty, yellowish-white colour, and of a shrunk and shrivelled appearance. The genuine is pared and scraped, somewhat soft and porous, very white, and smelling like violets. It is apt to mould or mildew, to prevent which it should be spread out thinly in a dry open apartment. When perforated with worm-holes, it is good for nothing.

IRIS FÆTIDISSIMA. P. *I. Germanica*. P. and *I. pseudo acorus*. P. Have similar medical properties to the preceding; but are not used in this country, except by herbalists and old women.

IRON and its preparations. See FERRUM.

ISATIS TINCTORIA. Woad, a native plant, which is sometimes employed by dyers for producing blues. It is supposed to contain indigo.

ISINGLASS. See ICHTHYOCOLLA.

ISOLUSINE, a new principle discovered by M. Peschier in various species of polygala.

IVORY. *Ebur.* P. When burnt, is said to be astringent and vermifuge, but is not used.

IVORY BLACK is prepared by burning the shavings or chips in a closely covered crucible till no smoke is seen to pass through the joinings. The matter, when cooled, is pounded, ground on a porphyry slab with water, washed on a filter with warm water, and dried. It is used in painting, and also as a toothpowder.

Adulterated with common bone-black, which may be known by having a tinge of red, instead of a fine clear greyish-black. Bone-black is made in the same way as ivory-black. Other blacks of an inferior kind are also frequently mixed with it.

IVY. *Hedera Helix.* Haller says the leaves are considered in Germany as a specific for the atrophy of children. They have lately been administered in France in malignant cholera. The berries are subacid, and slightly emetic and purgative.

J.

JACK BY THE HEDGE. *Erysimum alliaria.* A native plant, called also *Sauce alone*, from its smelling strongly of onions. It is stimulant and diuretic; the seeds errhine. I have known the *Gallium aparine* mistaken for it, from a similarity in the provincial name. It was well no worse mistake happened, as the infusion was drunk largely.

JACKSON'S BATHING SPIRITS are nothing more than the Compound Liniment of Soap, scented with essences.

JALAPÆ RADIX. L. E. D. P. Jalap. The root (not of *Mirabilis Jalapa*), but of the *Convolvulus Jalapa*, a native of America, and a valuable drug. It is sweetish, warm, pungent, nauseous to the taste, and of a peculiar heavy odour. Contains JALAPIA, which see.

Adulterated with briony root, which may be known by its being more light, pale, and spongy, and not exhibiting the dense resinous fracture of the genuine root. From containing less resinous matter also, the spurious roots do not burn so easily as the genuine, and this is a good test. It is also sometimes injured by the worm. When cut across, the genuine root is brownish-grey, and arranged in concentric layers.

Medicinally it is a powerful and safe cathartic, and anthelmintic hydragogue, but it sometimes gripes violently, by stimulating the colon. It is most soluble in alcohol, and is usually combined with submu-