

like Irish whiskey. See MARASQUIN, which is prepared in the same way from morello cherries.

KIRKLAND'S CERATE. See CERATE.

KRAMERIÆ RADIX. L. D. P. Rhatany Root. The root of the *Krameria*, or *Crameria triandra*. It is a strong vegetable astringent, which was, I believe, first introduced into medicine by Dr. R. Reece. It contains tannin, and only a trace of gallic acid, besides the krameric acid.

Medicinally the dose ʒj to ʒj of the extract thrice a day. It is also given in tincture and infusion for diarrhœa, passive hæmorrhages, and leucorrhœa, but does not, though excellent, seem to be preferable to catechu or kino.

Incompatible with the mineral acids, the salts of iron, and with gelatine.

It is chiefly used in manufacturing factitious port wine, by imparting to cheap mixtures a rough astringent taste.

KRAMERIC ACID, a peculiar acid found in rhatany root. (PESCHIER.)

L.

LABARRAQUE'S SODA LIQUID is the Chloride of Soda. This is easily prepared by transmitting to saturation a current of chlorine gas into a cold and rather dilute solution of caustic soda, or common carbonate of soda; but in the latter case excess of chlorine will be requisite.

Or, it may be made cheaply by decomposing chloride of lime with carbonate of soda. (PAYEN.)

LABDANUM, a fine fragrant gum, which is imported in rolls of the size of the wrist. When beaten in a mortar, it sticks like wax to the pestle, which should be previously anointed with oil of jasmine.

Imitated by melting ʒvj each of yellow wax and prepared lard with ʒiv of ivory-black, perfuming it and casting in a mould.

Adulterated with the genuine sort from which the best parts have been taken in the form of liquid labdanum. The bad may be known by its being very black and heavy, and its falling into powder in the mortar like dry sand. The genuine is very soft, and smells like honey water. It is very scarce.

LAC AMYGDALÆ. O. See MISTUR. AMYGD.

LAC. Gum Lac. A preparation used in the arts, and sold in various forms, such as lump lac, seed lac, shell lac, and stick lac. It is formed by the puncture of an insect (*Coccus Lacca*) on branches of several species of trees, such as *Ficus Indica*, *Rhamnus Jujuba*, &c. Seed lac is much used in varnishing, and in making sealing-wax.

Medicinally it is prescribed in form of tincture and of gargle as a slight stimulant. (JOURDAN.)

LAC VIRGINIS. Virgin's Milk. Take ʒiij of acetate of lead, ʒiv of alum dissolved in ʒxij of rose water. Mix for a cosmetic.

LACCIC ACID. *New.* This acid was discovered by M. John, in Lac.

LACCIN. *New.* This principle is intermediate between wax and resin, and is contained in lac. (FUNKE.)

LACHRYMA CHRISTI. The Tears of Christ. A particular sort of wine: the name I think blasphemous.

LACQUERS for metals are a species of varnish used to change the colour and lustre of the article, of which the gold-coloured lacquer for watch-cases and keys is an example. Take ʒvj of seed lac, ʒij each of gamboge and amber, gr. xxiv of extract of red sandal-wood in water, gr. lx of dragon's blood, gr. xxxvj of pure spirit of wine. First grind the amber, lac, gamboge, and dragon's blood on a porphyry slab; then, after making an infusion of the spirit of wine with the sandal-wood, mix the whole to make a varnish. The metal is heated when it is applied.

LACTIC ACID. Berzelius, who thought he had discovered a peculiar acid in sour milk, to which he gave this name, is now of opinion that it is only acetic acid with some animal substance,—an opinion confirmed by Tiedemann and Gmelin.

LACTIFUGE. Having the quality of stopping or diminishing the secretion of milk in the breast.

LACTUCARIUM. E. D. Is an extract of lettuce procured from the plants while in flower, or rather before, which, when cut, exude a juice that concretes into a brown substance, having somewhat of the taste and smell of opium, and also its narcotic power.

Medicinally it is given in doses of gr. j to gr. v. in form of pill, and also in form of tincture, in doses of ʒx to ʒlx . See **EXTRACTUM LACTUÆ.**

LACTUCA SATIVA. L. E. P. The Garden Lettuce. Though cold, watery, and, *à priori*, might be supposed indigestible, yet it is not so, as invalids digest it readily, and find it refreshing and anodyne. The expressed juice may be given for a similar purpose, and the distilled water of the seeds in doses of ʒss to ʒij or more.

LACTUCA VIROSA. E. The strong-scented Lettuce. A native plant of a bitter taste and narcotic properties. An extract has been made from the leaves, and prescribed in anasarca, hepatitis, jaundice, &c. See **Succ. Spiss.**

Enters into Succ. Spiss. **Lactuæ Virosæ.** E.

LACTIFUGE medicines are such as diminish the secretion of milk in cases of weaning. Coriander-seeds are reputed lactifuge.

LADANUM, or *Labdanum* (which see), is a foreign gum of a black colour, procured from a species of *cistus*.

Imitated by melting together copal, lac, mastiche, and adding gum arabic, catechu, and liquorice extract, scenting it with musk and ambergris.

LAKE, a word apparently derived from *Lac*, and used to designate various kinds of red colours used in painting. The chief bases of lakes are cochineal, madder, Brazil wood, and lac.

Carminated Lake. Boil one part of madder in twelve or fifteen pints of water till it is reduced to two pints; strain through a strong linen cloth by pressure, and add four ounces of alum. Mix this to a consistence with very fine clay, or Spanish white, put it on a filter, wash it to remove the alum, and dry it.

Common Lake. Boil four ounces of Brazil-wood sawdust in fifteen pints of pure water till reduced to two pints, and add ʒiv or ʒv of alum. Strain by pressure, and add ʒiv of subcarbonate of soda cautiously, which will precipitate the lake that is to be washed and dried in small globules, as before.

Florence Lake is prepared by boiling the sediment remaining after making carmine in about four quarts of water, or of the carmine water, and precipitating with solution of tin, which precipitate is to be carefully washed. Then take ʒij of fresh cochineal (or for cheapness lbj of Brazil-wood), and ʒj of crystals of tartar, boiled in a sufficient quantity of water, pour off clear, precipitate as before with solution of tin, and wash. At the same time dissolve lbij of alum in water, precipitate with a solution of potass, and wash the white earth of alum thus procured with boiling water. Mix these precipitates while liquid, and dry them on a filter.

Lac Lake. Boil stick lac in water, filter the decoction, and evaporate the clear liquor to dryness over a gentle fire. The colour separates from the gum, which is as good as before for making sealing-wax.

Madder Lake. Tie up in a bag of fine strong calico ʒij of Dutch madder, put it in a stone mortar with a pint of clear soft water, and beat it well without tearing the bag. Pour off the coloured water, add more, and repeat the process till the water is no longer coloured. Heat till near boiling all the coloured water in an earthen or silver vessel, pour into a basin, add ʒj of alum dissolved in a pint of boiling water, stir, and add ʒjss of solution of subcarbonate of potass. Wash and dry the precipitate as before.

Red Lake. Take one part of cochineal, and two, by weight, of spirit of wine, and as much distilled water; infuse for some days in a gentle heat and filter. To the filtered liquor add a few drops of solution of tin; and continue to do this from time to time till no

precipitate falls. Wash this precipitate with distilled water and dry it.

LA MOTTE'S GOLDEN DROPS. See DE LA MOTTE.

LAMPIC ACID, supposed at first by Mr. Daniell to be peculiar, but since ascertained by him to be merely acetic acid combined with some compound of carbon and hydrogen, though not alcohol nor ether.

LAPIS, a Stone, a term given to several substances, both natural and artificial, used in medicine and the arts. As the term is now wearing out of use, it will be unnecessary to enumerate all the old and obsolete lapides.

LAPIS BEZOAR. See BEZOAR.

LAPIS CALAMINARIS. See CALAMINA.

LAPIS CALCAREUS. L. Limestone. Used to prepare quicklime for lime water.

LAPIS DIVINUS, a preparation used for making a collyrium, and made by fusing together equal parts of nitrate of potash, sulphate of alumina, and sulphate of iron, and then adding one forty-eighth of the mass of camphor.

LAPIS HIBERNICUS, or Irish Slate, a sort of shale impregnated with alum, and kept in the shops for the common people, who put a spoonful of it in beer for sprains, bruises, &c.

LAPIS INFERNALIS. See POTASSA FUSA.

LAPIS LAZULI. Lazulite, or Azure Stone. A mineral of a very fine blue colour. See ULTRAMARINE.

LAPSANA COMMUNIS. Nipplewort. A native plant, which was formerly employed for sore nipples, but is now disused.

LARD. See ADEPS PRÆP. L.

LASERPITUM LATIFOLIUM. P. Lasserwort. The root is a bitter aromatic, stomachic, and tonic. The seeds of the *Laserpitium siler*. P. have similar qualities, and are used in flatulent colic, &c.

LAUDANUM. O. The popular term for Tincture of Opium. See SYDENHAM'S LAUD., &c.

LAUREL. See LAURI.

LAUREL ROSE. *Nereum oleander*. P. The dried leaves in powder are violently errhine. Internally the plant is poisonous. It is a native of the Levant.

LAUREL WATER is water distilled from the leaves of the *Prunus lauro-cerasus*, D., and as it contains a considerable portion of hydrocyanic or prussic acid, it partakes of its properties.

Poisonous in a violent degree, producing sudden death without being accompanied with any of the usual symptoms of poisoning, except, in a few instances, an excruciating pain of the stomach.

Antidotes. If an emetic be instantly taken it may perhaps evacuate the

poison; and if a smaller quantity has been taken, the strength of the patient should be supported by cordials, such as strong brandy, camphorated spirits, &c.

Tests. The best test is the strong and well-known nutty smell of bitter almonds. When diffused in distilled water and filtered, a few drops of solution of sulphate of iron give a brown precipitate; and by adding to this a little sulphuric acid, it gives a bluish green that gradually changes to prussian blue.

LAURI BACCÆ ET FOLIA. L. E. D. P. Bay Berries and Leaves. *Laurus nobilis*. As these contain hydrocyanic acid, they in some degree possess its properties, but in an uncertain proportion, and are therefore not very safe for internal exhibition; and though gr. x to ʒss of the powder has been given as a warm carminative, and narcotic stimulant, their chief use now is in external applications.

Enters into Confect. Rutæ. L. Emplast. Cumini. L.

LAURI CASSIÆ CORTEX ET FLOS. E. D. The Bark and Flower-buds of the *Laurus cassia*. The cassia bark is very like cinnamon, but is not so thin and smooth, does not break splintery, but short, and the aroma is not so fine. The buds resemble a small nail in form, and are brown. Both are employed in the same way as cinnamon.

Enters into Aq. Lauri Cassiæ Dist. E.

LAURINE. A substance found by M. Bonastre in laurel berries, and by M. Ricord-Madiana in peaches; but it has not been much investigated.

LAUROCERASUS. Cherry Laurel. *Prunus laurocerasus*. A strong poison. See PRUN. LAUR. D. and LAUREL WATER.

LAURISTINUS. The Portuguese Laurel. *Viburnum tinus*. Is semi-poisonous, and the berries produce violent hypercatharsis.

LAVANDULÆ FLORES. L. E. D. P. Lavender Flowers. *Lavandula spica*. Is a native of the south of Europe, but cultivated in our gardens for the fragrant perfume of its flowers, which are employed in preparing the distilled water, and the oil. The dried leaves produce by their stimulant properties an increased discharge of the nasal mucus.

The flowers should always be gathered very dry, and soon stripped from their stalks, and when they are to be kept should be dried in the shade and put into paper bags, as they heat and spoil in boxes. Those plants with the largest spikes, that are neither too late nor too early in the season, are to be preferred. See OLEUM LAVANDULÆ.

Enters into Ol. Lavandulæ. L. E. D. Pulv. Asari Comp. E. D. Spir. Lavandulæ. L. E. D. Spir. Lavandulæ Comp. L. E. D.

LAVAMENS. See ENEMA.

LAVENDER DROPS and LAV. LOZENGES. See DROPS and LOZENGES.

LAVENDER WATER is best manufactured on the large scale. Take 30 gallons of the best spirits of wine, pour it into a copper still, placed in a hot water-bath, over a clear but steady fire. Put to it lbvj of the largest and freshest lavender flowers picked from the stalks and leaves, but do not add any water; lute the joinings carefully, digest 24 hours, and then with a gentle fire draw off 25 gallons, and immediately pour this into a copper vessel. When it has stood ten days add 3x of the best English oil of lavender; mix the whole well, and do not disturb it for a month. The older the better, if it be kept from too much heat or cold. What remains in the still will make an inferior sort.

Imitated by mixing a gallon of proof spirit with 3j $\frac{1}{4}$ of the best English oil of lavender: if more oil is used it will render the spirit white or turbid. When properly mixed put it in glass bottles, well stopped, which are to be shaken before using.

Adulterated with the second sort distilled from the residue of the flowers in the still, and with spirit of wine. See SPIRITUS LAVANDULÆ. L.

Smith's British Lavender Water is prepared by mixing 3ij of oil of lavender, and 3j of essence of ambergris, with two pints of rectified spirit, and one pint of the succinated spirit of ammonia.

Foreign Lavender Water has a faint woody smell arising from the mixture of the leaves and stalks with the flowers.

LEAD. *Plumbum*. Is not used in the metallic state in medicine, except in the form of a plate as a compress for tumours and ulcers; but it is much used in making preparations useful both in medicine and the arts, such as the Acetate of Lead, the Oxide of Lead, Red Lead, &c. which see.

Poisonous only when combined with acids, &c., though not so in its metallic state. But pieces of lead, when swallowed by accident, may meet with acids in the stomach and bowels, which will render them poisonous, producing violent costive colic, palsy, and death. The warm bath, bleeding, and a purgative of castor oil and Epsom salts, with emollient enemas, is the best treatment. See PLUMBI CARB. L.

LEAKE'S PILULA SALUTARIA for syphilis, &c., a mercurial preparation similar to Plummer's pill.

LEECH. See HIRUDO.

LEEK. See PORRI RADIX.

LEGUMINE. A variety of fecula procured from ripe peas and kidney beans reduced to a pulp, diluted with water, and evaporated. It is similar to starch. (BRACCONOT.)

LEMON ACID. See ACIDUM CITRICUM. L.

LEMONADE. Rub six lemons on sugar, scrape it off, squeeze to them eight more, add half a pint of syrup and three pints of water, and strain through a lawn sieve.

Or, Take ℥iv of fresh lemon-juice, ℥ss of fresh and very thin peel of lemon, ℥iv of white sugar, and three pints of boiling water. Pour the water on the other ingredients, cover it up, and strain off when cold.

Or, Take the juice of eight lemons, ℥bj of loaf sugar, and put to these a quart of boiling milk; stir well, and set it aside for twelve hours. Then cut the rinds of four lemons very thin, pour on these a pint of boiling water, set it aside for the same time. Mix the two, and run through a jelly-bag till clear.

Or, Pound $\text{℥}\frac{3}{4}$ of citric acid with a few drops of essence of lemon-peel, and mix it with a pint of clarified syrup or capillaire.

LEMONADE POWDERS may be made by pounding the citric acid and essence of lemon-peel, as in the last, with ℥j or more of lump sugar. This will make half a dozen papers, and each will make with water a glass of lemonade.

LEMON COMFITS, &c. See COMFITS, DROPS, LOZENGES, &c.

LEMON JUICE may be preserved by squeezing it into a china basin, straining it through muslin to free it entirely from pulp. Put this into very dry half or quarter ounce bottles, and half a tea-spoonful of sweet oil before you cork them. Set them upright in a cool place, and when wanted remove the oil by dipping in a skewer wrapped round with clean cotton wool.

Imitated by pounding ℥j of lump sugar with six drops of essence of lemon-peel, and adding these to ℥iij of dilute pyroligneous acid, or colourless vinegar.

LEMON-PEEL WATER is distilled by adding ℥bj of fresh lemon-peel to every two quarts of water.

LENTIL. *Ervum lens et ervilia.* P. The seeds are nutritive, farinaceous, and are used in cataplasm.

LEONTODON TARAXACUM. D. See TARAXACI RADIX. L.

LEONURUS CARDIACA. Motherwort. A native plant, possessing bitter properties, but now disused.

LETTUCE. See LACTUCA.

LEUCINE. A new principle procured by treating animal flesh with sulphuric acid. It is white, agreeable in taste, and forms small granular crystals. (BRACCONOT.)

LEY. A term used in the chemical arts for a solution of alkali in water.

LICHEN CANINUS. P. Grey Ground Liverwort. Said to prove alterative in convulsive asthma, mania, &c.

LICHEN ISLANDICUS. L. E. P. Iceland Moss, or Liverwort. *Cetraria Islandica*. D. A native plant, bitterish, mucilaginous, and feebly astringent. It contains vegetable jelly, and a matter very like starch, and is consequently nutritive and demulcent, giving out its virtues to boiling, but not to cold, water. It is much used in form of decoction, and of jelly in phthisis and chlorosis, but has deservedly lost its reputation as a specific in pectoral and pulmonic disorders.

Adulterated with other lichens which resemble it in appearance, but are inferior in quality. The genuine ought to be horny, bitter, and mucilaginous. The spurious is more skinny and less bitter. The best is imported from Norway and Iceland.

Enters into Decoct. Lichenis. L. D.

LICHEN PULMONARIUS. P. and the *L. pyxidatus*, *L. cocciferus*, *L. roccella*, *L. saxatilis*, *L. plicatus*, &c. are all bitterish, mucilaginous, and subastringent, and used in coughs, &c.

LIGNUM. Wood. A term applied to several of the woods employed in medicine and the arts, such as *Lignum Braziliense*, *Lignum vitæ*, &c.

LIGNUM'S ANTISCORBUTIC DROPS consist of a disguised preparation of corrosive sublimate. The proprietor's name was originally *Wood*, which he thought it advantageous to translate into Latin.

LIGUSTRUM VULGARE. Privet. A native plant, the leaves of which are dried and used to adulterate tea. A red pigment is made from the pulp of the berries.

LILY OF THE VALLEY. *Convallaria Maialis*. A native plant, the dried flowers of which are errhine, and an extract from the root and flowers is a bitter purgative resembling aloes, in doses from gr. x to ʒj.

LIMATURÆ. Filings. A term used for filings of iron, copper, tin, &c., used in chemical preparations.

LIME, or Quicklime, is prepared by subjecting limestone, chalk, or shells to a red heat, to drive off the carbonic acid gas. In this state it is used to make lime water. See **LIQUOR CALCIS**.

Poisonous, producing excoriation of the throat, vomiting, retching, and burning pain of the gullet and stomach, with excruciating colic. The best treatment is to give vinegar, or any vegetable acid, largely, followed by barley water, or gum arabic mucilage. Bleeding is also requisite.

Test. Oxalic acid will precipitate lime from its filtered solutions in form of an oxalate, which is insoluble in water. Lime also changes vegetable blues to green.

LIME (BIRD) is usually made from mistletoe-berries, or holly-bark, which are boiled, pounded, and washed with the hands in running water till freed from the refuse.

LIMETTO. The proper term for the spirit of Bergamot, which is imported from Leghorn. It is inferior to the Roman and Sicilian.

LIMONES. L. E. D. P. Lemons, the fruit of the *Citrus medica*. The juice consists chiefly of citric acid combined with mucilage and water.

Medicinally it is used, combined with water, as a refrigerent in fevers, and as an antiseptic in sea-scurvy and scarlatina maligna.

Enters into Acid. Citricum. L. D. Syr. Limonis. L. E.

LIMONUM CORTEX ET OLEUM. L. E. D. P. Lemon-peel. Consists of an interior layer, which is without taste, and not easily digested, and an exterior, which is aromatic, warm, and bitterish, containing a volatile essential oil, which is obtained by rubbing the rind on lump sugar, or by distillation. The latter, however, is inferior, in consequence of the empyreuma, which can seldom be avoided in the process.

LINCTUS, a term applied to medicaments that are *licked* by the tongue, but which are becoming obsolete.

LINCTUS BECHICUS. Cough Linctus. Take equal parts of spermaceti and compound powder of gum tragacanth; make it into a linctus with syrup of poppies, and use a little when cough is troublesome.

LINCTUS FOR APHONIA. Take ℥ij of nitrate of potass, ℥j of rob or extract of elder-berries; mix, and take a tea-spoonful occasionally, allowing it to dissolve in the mouth. A strong infusion of horse-radish with honey is also good.

LINIMENT FOR CANCER, in Farriery. Take ℥iij of sulphate of copper, ℥j of alum in powder, ℥ij of vinegar, lbss of honey, melt together, and when nearly cold add ℥iij of sulphuric acid and mix. (PHARM. VETERINARY COLLEGE.)

Or, Take ℥ix of verdigrise, ℥vj of powdered alum, lbjss of treacle, boil together, and add ℥iij of sulphuric acid and mix. (IBID.)

LINIMENTA. L. E. D. P. Liniments are preparations whose bases are oils, soaps, or balsams, applied externally to bruises, tumours, &c. They are usually fluid, or nearly so, and employed principally to excite the action of the absorbents.

LINIMENTUM ÆRUGINIS. L. Verdigrise Liniment. *Oxymel Cupri subacetatis.* D. Take ℥j of verdigrise in powder, ℥vij of vinegar, ℥xiv of clarified honey; dissolve the verdigrise in the vinegar, strain the solution through linen, add the honey gradually, and boil down to a proper consistence. This cannot well be called a liniment. When the preparation stands it deposits the *Unguentum Ægyptiacum*, O. the supernatant liquor being the *Mel Ægyptiacum*. O.

Medicinally it is a good detergent and escharotic for fungous ulcers, though it is now but little used. Diluted with water it forms the

Gargarismu æruginis, which is useful in aphtha and syphilitic sore-throat, but is hazardous if any of it should be swallowed.

LINIMENTUM ALBUM. See **UNGUENTUM CETACEI. L.**

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ FORTIUS. L. D. Volatile Liniment. *Oleum ammoniatum.* E. Take ʒj of solution of ammonia, ʒij of olive oil, and shake these together till well mixed. This is improved by rubbing down a little camphor with spirit of wine, and mixing the whole. It has a penetrating smell.

Medicinally it is an excellent rubefacient and irritant applied on flannel to the throat in tracheal catarrh, cynanche tonsillaris, &c. It sometimes blisters the skin.

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ CUM ANTIMONIO TARTARIZATO. Take ʒj of the volatile liniment, ʒj of tartarized antimony; mix and rub in to produce a crop of pustules as a counter-irritant.

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ CUM OLEO TEREBINTHINÆ. Take ʒjss of the volatile liniment, ʒss of rectified oil of turpentine; mix and apply in chronic rheumatism and gouty pains of the joints.

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ OPIATUM. Take ʒjss of purified opium, Oj of diluted alcohol, ʒij of solution of ammonia; digest in a gentle heat till the opium is dissolved. Used in arthritic pains and swellings.

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ SUBCARBONATIS. L. This is the old volatile Liniment, which is much weaker than the *Lin. Ammon. fortius*. Take ʒj of the solution of subcarbonate of ammonia, ʒij of olive oil; mix by shaking them together. Stimulant and rubefacient.

LINIMENTUM ANODYNUM. D. See **LINIM. SAP. ET OPII. L.**

LINIMENTUM AQUÆ CALCIS. E. D. Lime-water Liniment. *Carron oil.* Mix equal parts of linseed oil and lime water. Cooling and soothing when applied to burns and scalds, and much used by the workmen at Carron Iron Works, &c., for this purpose. The soapy matter separates when it stands.

LINIMENTUM ARCÆI. See **UNG. ELEMI.**

LINIMENTUM BITUMINIS CAMPHORATUM. Take ʒj of Barbaboes tar, ʒss of camphor rubbed up with a little alcohol; mix and apply to thickenings of the ligaments of the joints. (FORSTER.) It may be made with solution of ammonia instead of camphor. (KIRKLAND.)

LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ. L. Camphor Liniment. *Oleum camphoratum.* E. D. Take ʒss of camphor, ʒij of olive oil, dissolve the camphor in the oil. A stimulant application when rubbed in by the hand for bruises, chronic affections of the joints, and indolent swellings of the glands. The friction probably does more good than the liniment.

LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ AMMONIATUM. Take ʒij of camphorated

spirit, ʒij of solution of ammonia, ʒj of rosemary oil; mix and apply to arthritic swellings.

LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ COMPOSITUM. L. D. Compound Camphor Liniment. Take ʒij of camphor, ʒvj of solution of ammonia, Oj of spirit of lavender; mix the ammonia with the lavender, distil by a gentle heat Oj out of a glass retort, in which dissolve the camphor. To save the trouble of distilling, rectified spirit of wine may be used, but it is expensive.

Incompatible with all acids, and with water.

Medicinally it is a very elegant and excellent stimulant applied upon flannel in local gout and rheumatism. It is not greasy like the other liniments, but it sometimes induces erysipelas.

LINIMENTUM DEPILATORIUM. Take ʒj of quicklime, ʒj of orpiment, a sufficient quantity of white of egg; mix, and apply to parts whence it is wished to remove hairs; but it is hazardous.

LINIMENTUM ELEMI. Take ʒvj of compound ointment of elemi, ʒxij of olive oil; mix, and apply to blistered surfaces to keep up the discharge, or to the tarsi in ophthalmia.

LINIMENTUM HYDRARGYRI. L. Mercurial Liniment. Take ʒiv each of strong mercurial ointment and prepared lard, ʒj of camphor, ℥xv of rectified spirit, ʒiv of solution of ammonia; rub the camphor first with the spirit, then with the lard and the ointment, and gradually add the solution of ammonia.

Medicinally it frequently excites pyalism sooner than the mercurial ointment, probably from the stimulus of the camphor and ammonia. A drachm may be rubbed in night and morning on swelled glands, syphilitic tophi, nodes, &c. The hand, when rubbing it in, should be defended with oilskin.

LINIMENTUM HYDRARGYRI AMMONIATUM. Take ʒj each of strong mercurial ointment and prepared lard, ʒij of camphor, ʒiv of solution of ammonia; mix, and apply in venereal nodes, and to the temporal bone in some cases of deafness.

LINIMENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRATIS. Take ʒij each of ointment of nitrate of mercury and olive oil, ℥xx of oil of petroleum; mix, and apply in tinea, ringworm, psorophthalmia, &c. It is an excellent application for indolent ophthalmic inflammation.

LINIMENTUM IODINI. Iodine Liniment. Mix gr. viij to gr. x of iodine with ʒj of the compound liniment of soap.

LINIMENTUM OLBI CUM CALCE. See LINIM. AQUÆ CALCIS.

LINIMENTUM OPII. Liniment of Opium. *Anodyne balsam.* Take ʒjss of compound liniment of soap, ʒss of tincture of opium; mix, and apply for bruises and rheumatic pains.

LINIMENTUM PLUMBI ACETATIS COMPOSITUM. Compound Liniment

of Acetate of Lead. Take $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ of the solution of acetate of lead, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ of olive oil, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ of tincture of opium; mix.

Decomposition. The acetic acid of the acetate passes over to the potass of the soap, forming acetate of potass, while the lead sinks and the grease swims. The lead is therefore useless.

Medicinally it is a soothing and refrigerant application.

LINIMENTUM PLUMBI COMPOSITUM. Compound Liniment of Lead.

Take $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ of litharge ointment, gr. viij each of camphor and opium in powder, gr. xv of acetate of lead; mix, and apply at bed-time to the tarsi in psorophthalmia.

LINIMENTUM SAPONIS COMPOSITUM. L. D. Compound Liniment of

Soap, or *Opodeldoc*. *Tinctura saponis camphorata.* E. Take $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ of hard soap, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ of camphor, Oj of spirit of rosemary; dissolve the camphor in the spirit, then add the soap, and macerate them in a sand-bath, till it is dissolved.

Medicinally it is a good stimulant and anodyne for local pains. To increase its stimulant properties, cajeput oil, or tincture of cantharides, may be added, and tincture of opium, to increase its anodyne properties. It is good for allaying the pain of colic.

LINIMENTUM SAPONIS ET OPII. E. Liniment of Soap and Opium.

Take $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{v}$ of hard soap, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ of opium, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ of camphor, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{s}$ of oil of rosemary, Oij of alcohol; mix, and apply as an anodyne for rheumatic and local pains.

LINIMENTUM SAPONACEUM OPIATUM. P. Is similar to the last, but is made with oil of almonds and tincture of opium.

LINIMENTUM SEPIÆ. Take $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{s}$ each of cuttle-fish bone and sugar-candy in very fine powder, $\mathfrak{O}\mathfrak{j}$ of submuriate of mercury, a sufficient quantity of honey of roses; mix, and apply to remove specks of the cornea.

LINIMENTUM SIMPLEX. E. Simple Liniment. Take four parts of olive oil, one part of white wax, dissolve the wax in the oil with a gentle heat, and stir till cold. It is refrigerant and anodyne.

LINIMENTUM SUCCINI OPIATUM. Opiated Amber Liniment. Take $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ each of rectified oil of amber and tincture of opium, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ of prepared lard; mix the lard and the oil, and gradually add the tincture; and apply for cramp, sprains, &c.

LINIMENTUM SULPHURICUM. Sulphuric Liniment. Take $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}\mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{s}$ of olive oil, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ of oil of turpentine, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{l}\mathfrak{v}$ of sulphuric acid; add the acid to the olive oil, and when well mixed then very gradually add the turpentine. It is a good but disagreeable application for local pains.

LINIMENTUM TEREBINTHINÆ. L. D. Turpentine Liniment. Take $\mathfrak{h}\mathfrak{j}$ of resin cerate, Oss of oil of turpentine; melt the cerate, add

the turpentine, and mix. It is applied after bathing the parts with warm oil of turpentine to recent burns, till the eschars loosen. (KENTISH.)

LINIMENTUM TUTTÆ. Tutty Liniment. Take ʒj of prepared tutty, and enough of honey of roses to make it of the consistence of treacle.

LINIMENTUM VOLATILE. See LINIM. AMMON.

LINIMENTUM ZINCI SULPHATIS. Take ʒj of sulphate of zinc in fine powder, ʒss of prepared lard; mix, and apply to the eyelids in indolent ophthalmia.

Or, Take ʒss of the oxide of zinc, ʒj of spermaceti ointment, ʒj of calomel; mix. (WARE.)

LINI USITATISSIMI SEMINA. L. E. D. P. Linseed, or Flax-seed. It has little taste or smell, and gives out oil on pressure, and mucilage by decoction. It is ground into the form of meal, which is used in cataplasms to allay inflammation and recent wounds. (JOHN HUNTER.)

Enters into OL. Lini. L. E. D.

LINUM CATHARTICUM. L. P. Purging Flax. *Laverock Lint.* A native plant, common on dry and barren pastures. It is somewhat acrid and bitter, and is purgative and diuretic in doses of ʒj or more of the powder in nephritis, ascitis, &c., or in form of infusion, ʒij to Oj of water.

LIPSALVE. Put ʒviij of good olive oil into a wide-mouthed bottle, and ʒij of the bloomy parts of alkanet root; stop the bottle, and set it in the heat of the sun till it be of a fine crimson colour; strain the oil clear into a pipkin with ʒiij each of fine white wax, and fresh well-cleaned mutton or lamb suet; melt the whole by a slow fire, and when taken off add 40 drops of oil of rhodium or lavender, and pour it into small pots.

White Lipsalve is made the same way by leaving out the alkanet root.

LIQUEURS are sweet drams prepared with sugar, spirit, and flavouring ingredients, sometimes distilled, sometimes mixed, and in almost endless variety. See ANISETTE, CEDRAT, EAU, HUILE, KIRCH-WASSER, RATAFIA, &c.

LIQUEUR DE PRESSARIN, a foreign nostrum, prepared by taking ʒj each of supertartrate of potass and of the precipitate arising from adding carbonate of potass to mercury dissolved in nitrous acid, and dissolving these in Oijss of distilled water. Dilute ʒj of this with Oj of distilled water, and take ʒij for a dose thrice a day.

LIQUID AMBER. See STYRAX LIQUIDA. P.

LIQUID SOAP. Take lbij of the best Alicant or Joppa soap, scrape it very fine, and put it into a gallon of the best spirits of wine, with half an ounce of good rosemary or lavender oil. Set the bottle in

the heat of the sun for ten or twelve days, taking it in at night, and shaking it till the soap is dissolved; then filter through cotton. If properly made it will be transparent, and of the colour of sack. The older the soap the better.

Imitated by using common tallow soap and malt brandy, and is not so strong by half as the genuine.

LIQUOR ÆTHEREUS OLEOSUS. D. See OLEUM ÆTHEREUM. L.

LIQUOR ALUMINIS COMPOSITUS. L. Compound Alum Water. *Aqua aluminosa Bateana*. O. Take ʒss each of alum and sulphate of zinc, Oij of boiling water; dissolve the alum and the sulphate of zinc in the water, and filter through paper.

No decomposition takes place, the alum and the sulphate of zinc existing uncombined in the proportion of seven grains and a half of each in the ounce.

Medicinally it is a strong astringent, and is used for collyria, injections, for cleansing foul ulcers, and as a corroborant lotion for removing or preventing chilblains. It sometimes requires the addition of more water or mucilage to dilute and moderate its astringency.

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ. L. Solution of Ammonia. *Aqua ammonia*. E.

Aqua amm. causticæ. D. Take ʒviiij of muriate of ammonia, ʒvj of fresh quicklime, Oij of water; pour Oj of the water upon the lime, and set them by for an hour in a covered vessel; then add the muriate and the rest of the water previously heated, and again cover the vessel. When the liquor has cooled strain it, and distil ʒxij of the solution of ammonia into a receiver of the temperature of 50° .

Decomposition. The muriate of ammonia is decomposed by the quicklime, which, on account of its superior affinity, unites with the muriatic acid, forming muriate of lime. The ammonia thus set free, passes over in the gaseous form, and unites with the water in the receiver, leaving the muriate of lime in the retort. The ammoniacal gas is colourless and invisible; but when subjected at the temperature of 50° to the pressure of 6.5 atmospheres it becomes fluid, spec. grav. 0.760. The solution contains about ten per cent. of the ammonia.

Adulterated very frequently with carbonate of ammonia, which will at once be detected by dropping a little of it into lime water, when carbonate of lime will be precipitated, which will dissolve with effervescence in nitric acid. When its strength has been impaired by water, its specific gravity will detect the fraud; this ought to be .960, but it may be made as strong as .875, when it will contain $32\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of ammonia. It ought to be kept well stopped in *small* bottles.

Incompatible with all the acids, with sulphate of alumina, and with metallic salts, but not with the saline solutions of barytes and lime.

Medicinally it is stimulant and antacid, and may be given in doses of ℥x to ℥xxx or even ʒj diluted with milk and water, or cold bitter infusions or decoctions, in spasms, paralysis, dyspepsia, cardialgia, and in fainting, sinking, hysteria, &c. Externally it may be held to the nostrils in fainting, and in cramp or gout of the stomach, may be applied by dipping a bit of linen with it over the stomach, to raise an immediate blister, being a less terrific mode than a bladder of boiling water; or diluted as a rubefacient.

Poisonous in large doses, producing burning excoriations of the mouth, throat, and stomach, with vomiting and purging mixed with blood. The best antidote is vinegar, lemon-juice, cream of tartar, or any vegetable acid, to neutralize the alkali, followed by milk, barley water, gruel, or other demulcents.

Tests. A piece of copper put into the solution will turn it blue, as will the solution of any of the salts of copper. It will not change the transparency of a solution of nitrate of silver; and when heated, it will evolve a pungent odour easily recognisable.

Enters into Hydro-Sulphuret. Ammonia. D. Liniment. Camphoræ Comp. L. Lin. Ammoniatum. E. Spir. Ammonia. L. D. Spir. Ammonia Succinatus. L.

LIQUOR AMMONIAE ACETATIS. L. *Aqua Acetatis Ammonia.* E. D. Solution of Acetate of Ammonia. *Spirit of Mindererus.* O. Take ʒij of subcarbonate of ammonia, Oiv or q. s. of diluted acetic acid; add the acid to the ammonia till it ceases to effervesce, or till the liquor ceases to change the colour of litmus and turmeric test papers.

Decomposition. The ammonia of the subcarbonate is disengaged, and passes over to the acetic acid, forming acetate of ammonia, which remains in solution, while the carbonic acid escapes.

Soluble with great readiness both in water and in alcohol.

Incompatible with acids, alkalies, and their subcarbonates; with alum, lime water, magnesia, and its sulphate; with oxy muriate of mercury, the sulphates of copper, iron, and zinc; with the acetate and subacetate of lead, and with the nitrate of silver.

Impaired by either an excess of acid or alkali, which will decompose the antimonials, with which it may be prescribed. If it has been long kept, the alkali will generally be in excess, which may render it unsafe as a collyrium.

Medicinally it has been long used internally as a sudorific and diaphoretic in febrile inflammations, rheumatism, &c., in doses of ʒij to ʒj every three or four hours, usually conjoined with Dover's powder, antimonials, opium, or spirit of sulphuric ether. If the patient is not kept warm it will prove diuretic. Externally, when diluted with rose water, it forms a good injection and collyrium, and a lotion for

mumps, tinea capitis, and ringworm; also for sprains, bruises, and superficial inflammation.

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ SUBCARBONATIS. L. E. D. Solution of Subcarbonate of Ammonia. Dissolve ʒiv of subcarbonate of ammonia in Oj of distilled water, and filter.

Incompatible with potass and magnesia, and with acids, acetates, muriates, and carbonates.

Adulterated with water, the fraud being concealed by rendering it pungent with solution of ammonia. The genuine may be known by its spec. grav. being 1.150, and by its forming a thick coagulum when shaken, with two parts of alcohol to one of the liquor.

Medicinally the dose is ʒss to ʒj in any mucilaginous liquid, for hysteria, dyspepsia, &c., and as a stimulant and antacid.

LIQUOR ANODYNI HOFFMANNI. See SPIRITUS ETHERIS COMP.

LIQUOR ANTIMONII TARTARIZATI. O. See VINUM TARTRATIS ANTIMONII.

LIQUOR ANTIMONII MURIATIS. Solution of Muriated Antimony. This is used under the common name of *Butter of Antimony* for destroying warts, &c.

LIQUOR ARGENTI NITRATIS. Solution of Nitrate of Silver. It is made of various degrees of strength, for injections in the case of fistulous ulcers, &c. Distilled water is indispensable.

LIQUOR ARSENICALIS. L. D. Arsenical Solution, or *Fowler's Solution* or *Ague Drop*. *Solutio arsenicalis.* E. Take gr. lxxiv each of sublimed white arsenic in very fine powder, and subcarbonate of potass from tartar, ʒiv of compound spirit of lavender, Oj of distilled water; boil the arsenic and the subcarbonate of potass with the water in a glass vessel, till the arsenic is dissolved; when this is cold, add the lavender, and as much distilled water as will make up the whole to one pint. Care should be taken that the arsenic used be not adulterated with gypsum, which will weaken it.

Chemically the arsenic unites with the potass, forming an arsenite of potass in solution, coloured and flavoured by the compound spirit of lavender. A drachm of the preparation contains half a grain of arsenic.

Medicinally it is given in doses of ʒiv gradually increased to ʒxxx twice a day, as a most powerful alterative and tonic in ague, intermittent, periodical head-ache, lepra, and other obstinate cutaneous diseases, when there is no acceleration of the pulse. It is often proper to combine it with aromatics and opiates. Also as a wash for cancerous sores. It usually taints the breath when continued. It is contra-indicated in pregnancy, as it is apt to produce abortion by destroying the life of the fœtus.

Poisonous in large doses. See ARSENICI OXYDUM. L.

Incompatible with lime water, infusion or decoction of cinchona, preparations of copper, hydrosulphuret of potass, nitrate of silver, and most metallic salts.

LIQUOR BARYTIS MURIATIS. This is a solution of zj of muriate of barytes in zij of water, which was supposed to be a specific for scrofula, but it is now laid aside as inefficacious. It certainly improves the digestive powers, as I have more than once observed, when it was exhibited in scrofulous cases.

LIQUOR CALCIS. L. Lime Water. *Aqua Calcis. D. Solutio Calcis. E.* Take fss of quicklime, Oxij of distilled water, pour the water on the lime, shake them together, cover up the vessel immediately, and let it stand for three hours, put the solution and the lime into glass vessels well stopped, and when it is to be used take the clear filtered solution.

It has lately been discovered by Dalton, and confirmed by Mr. R. Phillips, that cold water, i. e. at 32° , dissolves more lime by a half than boiling water. Lime water absorbs carbonic acid from the air, which soon covers it with a thin pellicle of carbonate of lime. When long exposed to the air, all the lime will thus become carbonated.

Incompatible with astringent vegetable infusions or decoctions, all acids, and acidulous and metallic salts; with ammoniacal salts, alkaline carbonates, borates, sulphur, and spirituous preparations.

Medicinally it is an excellent antacid, and supposed to be a lithontriptic, from its property of dissolving the slimy mucus, which forms the cement of calculi. In bowel disorders, and in worm cases also, where mucus is too abundant in the intestines, it is excellent. The dose is from zj to zvj in an equal quantity of milk, or mutton-broth, which conceals the nauseous taste. Externally it is a good application to foul ulcers, and in tetter and herpetic eruptions. Sir G. Blane has found it useful in acne, both externally and internally, in large doses.

Enters into Aq. Calcis Comp. D. Ol. Lini cum Calce. E. D.

LIQUOR CALCIS MURIATIS. L. D. Solution of Muriate of Lime. Take zj of muriate of lime, zij of distilled water; dissolve the muriate in the water, and filter through paper.

Incompatible with sulphuric acid and sulphates; with potass, soda, and their carbonates, and with carbonate of ammonia, but not with solution of ammonia.

Medicinally in doses of mxx to zj in any aromatic bitter, it is a good tonic and deobstruent in glandular obstruction, bronchocele, scrofula, and dyspepsia. When it nauseates it may be combined with tincture of opium, and compound tincture of cardamoms.

LIQUOR CUPRI AMMONIATI. L. Solution of Ammoniated Copper. *Aqua cupri ammoniati. D.* Take $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ of ammoniated copper, $\mathcal{O}\mathfrak{j}$ of distilled water; dissolve, and filter through paper. It is of a fine blue colour.

Impaired by standing, owing to the escape of ammonia, and the consequent precipitation of oxide of copper. When it is largely diluted, the same precipitation takes place.

Medicinally it is escharotic and detergent, and is applied in a diluted form, with a camel's-hair pencil, to remove specks of the cornea. It is also used as a wash for foul ulcers, and in injections.

LIQUOR CUPRI SULPHATIS CAMPHORATUS. Camphorated Solution of Sulphate of Copper. *Aqua camphorata. O.* Take $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$ of sulphate of copper and French bole, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ of camphor, $\mathcal{O}\mathfrak{iv}$ of boiling water; dissolve, and when cold, filter through paper. It is used in similar cases with the last.

LIQUOR FERRI ALCALINI. L. Solution of Alkaline Iron. Take $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}\mathfrak{ss}$ of iron, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ of nitric acid, and $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{vj}$ each of distilled water and solution of the subcarbonate of potass; pour the acid mixed with the water on the iron, and when no more bubbles escape, decant off the acid liquor, add this gradually at intervals to the subcarbonate of potass, stirring it occasionally, till it becomes reddish brown, and ceases to effervesce; set it aside for six hours, and pour off the solution. The chemical composition of it is not understood.

Decomposition. The iron decomposes the nitric acid, forming a peroxide of iron, while nitric oxide gas is evolved, the acid solution being that of pernitrate of iron, with excess of acid. When this is added to the solution of subcarbonate of potass, nitric acid is evolved, and the peroxide of iron is first precipitated, but is soon dissolved again by the subcarbonate of potass. The nitric acid combines with the potass, forming nitrate of potass, which crystallizes, and leaves the alkaline solution of iron clear, but containing a little nitrate of potass. The solution is deep red.

Incompatible with water, alcohol, infusions and decoctions of vegetables, and with acids and alkalies.

Medicinally it is tonic and emenagogue in doses of $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$; but it is seldom prescribed, and can scarcely be exhibited in any vehicle without being decomposed. All the best authorities agree that it is an injudicious article.

LIQUOR FERRI TARTARIZATI. A solution of tartarized iron, proposed by Brande.

LIQUOR HYDRARGYRI OXYMURIATIS. L. Solution of Oxy muriate of Mercury. Take gr. $\mathfrak{vi}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ of corrosive sublimate, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{xv}$ of distilled water,

℥j of rectified spirit; dissolve the sublimate in the water, and then add the spirit.

Impaired by keeping, or exposure to light, which decomposes it, and calomel is precipitated, leaving a little free muriatic and chloric acids in the solution. This decomposition, however, may be prevented by adding a few grains of muriate of soda or ammonia, or a few drops of muriatic acid. The decomposition is promoted by alcohol.

Incompatible. See HYDRARG. OXYMUR.

Medicinally this preparation is intended to divide this active medicine into very small doses, ℥j of the solution containing only half a grain of sublimate. The dose is from ℥ss to ℥ij twice a day, in any syrup, honey, mucilage, or infusion of linseed.

LIQUOR HYDRIODATIS POTASSÆ. Triturate in a glass mortar till dissolved, gr. xxiv of hydriodate of potass with ℥j of distilled water. *Dose* ten to thirty drops.

LIQUOR HYDRIODATIS POTASSÆ IODURETUS. Triturate in a glass mortar gr. xxxvj of the hydriodate of potass, gr. x of iodine, ℥x of distilled water. *Dose* ten to thirty drops thrice a day.

LIQUOR MORPHINÆ CITRATIS. Take gr. xvj of pure morphine, gr. viij crystals of citric acid, ℥j of distilled water, with enough of tincture of cochineal to colour it. Dissolve. *Dose* five to twenty-five drops.

LIQUOR OPII SEDATIVUS, prepared by Mr. Battley, is better fitted for injections, collyria, and lotions, than the tincture of opium. See **BATLEY.**

Imitated by mixing ℥jss of opium with ℥jx of pure water and ℥j of pyroligneous acid.

Dose six to ten drops or more. (Dr. Epps.)

LIQUOR PLUMBI SUBACETATIS. L. Solution of Subacetate of Lead, or Goulard's Extract. *Liquor subacet. lythargyri. D. Extractum saturni. O.* Take ℔ij of semivitreous oxide of lead (litharge), one gallon of diluted acetic acid; mix, and boil down to Ovj; set this aside till the dregs are deposited, and then decant and filter.

Chemically the acetic acid unites with the oxide of lead, and the subacetate of lead remains in solution. Its strength will depend on the spec. grav. of the vinegar; and the colour, on its purity; common vinegar giving a deep yellowish brown, and distilled vinegar a pale straw colour, with a tinge of green. It is injured by keeping, as it deposits oxide of lead.

Medicinally it is employed as a cooling and astringent external application to inflamed surfaces and old ulcers, and, when diluted, is used as an eye-water in purulent ophthalmia. As there is a possibility of its being absorbed, and producing colica pictonum, impotence, para-

lysis, and other bad consequences, it ought not to be applied to recent sores or abraded surfaces, unless they appear indolent. Accidents from this cause are, I believe, rare; but it is well to guard against them.

Adulterated with the dark preparation made from the residuum remaining after the distillation of vinegar.

Incompatible with water containing the minutest portion of carbonic acid gas, with all the mucilaginous infusions or decoctions, with lime water, alkalies and their carbonates, alkaline sulphates, and sulphurets, muriates, solution of sulphuretted hydrogen, solution of acetate of ammonia, and the liniment of soap.

Enters into Liq. Plumbi Subacetatis Dil. L. D.

LIQUOR PLUMBI SUBACETATIS DILUTUS. L. D. Diluted Solution of Subacetate of Lead. *Liquor subacetatis lithargyri compositus. D.* Take ʒj each of the solution of subacetate of lead and proof spirit, and Oj of distilled water; mix.

Medicinally it is used in the same cases as the former, but ought always to be made when it is to be used, and a much larger proportion of spirit will be necessary to increase its cooling properties, by accelerating evaporation. It will be better to add ʒjss of spirit.

LIQUOR POTASSÆ. L. Solution of Potass. *Aqua potassæ. E. Aqua potassæ causticæ.* Take ℥j of subcarbonate of potass, ℥ss of fresh quicklime, a gallon of boiling distilled water; dissolve the potass in Oij of the water, add the rest of the water to the lime, mix the hot liquors together, cover, and set aside till cold, and then filter through a cotton strainer. If the addition of any diluted acid produce effervescence in the solution, add more lime, and filter again. A pint of the solution ought to weigh ʒxvj spec. grav. 1.056.

Decomposition. The lime, by its strong affinity for carbonic acid, decomposes the subcarbonate of potass, seizes upon its carbonic acid, forming carbonate of lime, which is precipitated, and left on the filter, while the pure potass remains in solution.

Medicinally it is a powerful antacid and absorbent, and in doses of ℥x to ʒss in veal-soup, mutton-broth, bitter infusions, or table-beer, which is not sour or *hard*, for dyspepsia, cardialgia, and gravel or stone, arising from a superabundance of uric acid; and in scrofula and cutaneous disorders, such as acne, lepra, &c., arising from acids irritating the stomach and bowels, it is excellent. Externally it is used as a stimulant lotion for rickety and gouty swellings: and ʒij to ʒviij of rose water is Hanway's preventive wash.

Poisonous, in large doses, producing burning in the throat, an acrid urinous taste in the mouth, vomiting of blood, dreadful cholic and torturing pain of the stomach, violent purging, convulsions, and

death. The best antidotes are vegetable acids, such as vinegar, lemon-juice, followed by bland fluids, and bleeding, if necessary.

Tests. It precipitates nitrate of silver in the form of a dark-coloured oxide, which dissolves in nitric acid. Water impregnated with carbonic acid is not rendered turbid by it, and no precipitate follows. Evaporated to dryness in a silver or platina spoon, and exposed to the air, it deliquesces.

Adulterated with carbonic acid, from which it can seldom be so entirely freed as to occasion no turbidity or precipitate on adding lime water. It also usually contains portions of silica, lime, and of the muriate or the sulphate of potass; though seldom in such proportion as to injure it much. The genuine is dense, colourless, and transparent, without smell, and very acrid to the taste. It feels soapy to the touch, from its dissolving a portion of the grease of the skin, and forming a soap. It ought to be kept from the air, as it will thence attract carbonic acid.

LIQUOR POTASSÆ CHLORATIS. Take ʒj of chlorate of potass, ʒxij of distilled water. Dissolve. It is given internally, and also applied to indolent ulcers.

LIQUOR POTASSÆ HYDRIODATIS IODURETÆ CONCENTRATUS. Dissolve ʒj of iodine, ʒij of hydriodate of potass, in ʒvij of distilled water. It contains $\frac{1}{4}$ part of iodine. Dose six drops twice a day, increasing gradually by two drops a day, till it reach eighteen drops per dose. It is also prepared much diluted. (LUGOL.)

LIQUOR POTASSÆ SUBCARBONATIS. L. Solution of Subcarbonate of Potass. *Aqua potassæ subcarbonatis.* D. Take ℥j of subcarbonate of potass, ʒxij of distilled water; dissolve, and filter through paper. This is a very good antacid, absorbent, diuretic, and lithontriptic, in doses of ℥x to ʒj in mild table-beer, or any tonic bitter infusion, such as that of chamomile or gentian. Dr. A. T. Thomson recommends macerating it with a fourth part of powdered myrrh, as an antacid. Its nauseous taste has made it less used than the carbonate of potass; but it is often very useful in nephritic irritation from uric sand.

Incompatible. See POTASSÆ SUBCARBONAS. L.

LIQUOR TARTARI EMETICI. D. Solution of Tartar Emetic. Take ʒj of tartar emetic, ʒvij of boiling distilled water, and ʒij of rectified spirit of wine; dissolve the tartar emetic in the water, and add the spirit.

Incompatible with bark, alkalies, astringent vegetables, and common water.

Medicinally as a sudorific or emetic, in doses of ℥vj to ʒij.

LIQUOR VOLATILIS CORNU CERVINI. Volatile Liquor of Hartshorn.

It has similar properties to the solution of subcarbonate of ammonia, and only differs from it in being fetid and nauseous, in consequence of empyreumatic oil.

LIQUORICE. See **GLYCIRRHIZA**.

LIRIODENDRON TULIPIFERA. Tulip-tree has lately been employed in America as a tonic, stimulant in intermittents and chronic rheumatism. The dose is $\mathfrak{zj}$ to $\mathfrak{zj}$ of the powdered bark.

LITHARGE. See **PLUMBI OXIDUM SEMIVITR.**

LITHIA. A new alkali, whose base lithium was discovered by Sir H. Davy.

LITHIC or **URIC ACID** forms a part of gouty and urinary concretions, and is always present in healthy urine, combined with ammonia or some other alkali. It is usually procured by powdering the solid urine of the boa constrictor or birds of prey in a solution of pure potass, when the ammonia is disengaged, and the lithate of potass thence resulting is treated with acetic or muriatic acid, and the uric acid is thrown down and washed.

Soluble sparingly in hot water; but insoluble in alcohol.

LITHONTRIPTICS, from *lithos* a stone, and *tribo* to wear away, are medicines supposed to have the power of dissolving stone in the bladder. They are chiefly alkaline substances. See **STEPHENS'S REMEDY**, &c.

LITMUS: LACMUS TINCTORIUS. D. Litmus, or Archil. *Lichen roccella*. Take a quantity of archel, reduce it to powder, add to it half the quantity of barilla, or pearlsh, and moisten it with urine till it ferments, and becomes of a violet colour; then cut it into small portions, and dry it. The watery infusion, or unsized paper dyed with it, is a very delicate test for the minutest portion of acid, changing from violet-blue to red.

LIVER OF ANTIMONY is an old term for a preparation of antimony and potass, chiefly used as a horse-purge.

LIVER OF SULPHUR. See **SULPHURETUM POTASSÆ**.

LIXIVIUM SAPONARIUM. See **LIQUOR POTASSÆ. L.**

LOBELIA INFLATA. Indian Tobacco. A plant which has recently come into great repute in America, and has been partially tried in Britain, though it is not always to be procured.

Medicinally it is an emetic in doses of gr. v to $\mathfrak{zj}$ of the powdered leaves; expectorant and narcotic in smaller doses for asthma, croup, hooping-cough, &c. See **TINCT. LOBEL.**

Poisonous in over-doses, producing similar effects to tobacco, foxglove, or deadly nightshade. The treatment of course must be with stimulants, such as brandy, to rouse the powers of life; bleeding, &c., if inflammatory symptoms appear.

LOBELLA SYPHILITICA. P. Blue Cardinal-flower. The root is cathartic, diuretic, and emetic, and prescribed in form of decoction, $\mathfrak{zss}$ of the dried root to Oxij of water, boiled down to Ovij ; dose Oss twice a day in syphilis.

LOCUSTIC ACID. This is procured from grasshoppers (*Locustæ*), and differs little from acetic acid.

LOCATELLI'S BALSAM. A nostrum prepared in several ways: *e. g.* Take $\mathfrak{zij}$ of hogs' lard, $\mathfrak{zj}$ of yellow resin, $\mathfrak{zj}$ of olive oil, $\mathfrak{zjss}$ of Venice turpentine, $\mathfrak{zss}$ of yellow wax, $\mathfrak{ziv}$ of dragon's-blood; melt by heat, and make an ointment.

Or, leave out the resin and the lard, and use alkanet root, or red sandal-wood, to colour it; and mix with conserve of roses, for coughs.

LOGWOOD. See **HÆMATOXYLI.**

LOHOCHS, or **LOOKS.** P. or *Eclegmata*. A sort of thick syrups, made with mucilaginous substances. They must be fresh made, as they will not keep.

LOHOCH ALBUM, or **AMYGDALINUM.** P. Take $\mathfrak{zss}$ of blanched sweet almonds, two bitter almonds, $\mathfrak{ziv}$ of white sugar powder, and add gradually $\mathfrak{ziv}$ of water to make an emulsion; and mix with it in a marble mortar gr. xvj of gum tragacanth, $\mathfrak{zss}$ of fresh oil of almonds, $\mathfrak{zij}$ of sugar, and at the end, $\mathfrak{zij}$ of orange-flower water. Expectorant in coughs.

LOHOCH EX OVO. P. Take $\mathfrak{zss}$ of fresh yolk of eggs, $\mathfrak{zjss}$ of oil of almonds, $\mathfrak{zj}$ of syrup of marsh-mallows; mix, and add gradually $\mathfrak{zj}$ of orange-flower water, and $\mathfrak{zij}$ of red-poppy syrup. Demulcent in coughs.

LOHOCH DE TRONCHIN is very similar to the Lohoch Album, with the addition of manna, cassia pulp, and syrup of maiden-hair.

LOHOCH VIRIDE. P. or *Loh. cum croco et pistaciis*. Take $\mathfrak{zj}$ of syrup of violets, $\mathfrak{mxx}$ of tincture of saffron, $\mathfrak{ziv}$ of water; mix, and add $\mathfrak{zvj}$ of dried pistachio-seeds, and make an emulsion. Then take gr. xvj of gum tragacanth in powder, $\mathfrak{zss}$ of oil of almonds; mix, bruise, and add gradually the former emulsion: towards the end, add $\mathfrak{zij}$ of orange-flower water. Sedative and expectorant in cough.

LONG'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION is said to consist of nothing more than the tartar emetic ointment rubbed upon the chest. Mr. St. John Long, however, has made some show of denying this. See **ANTI-MONII TARTARIZATUM.**

LOOCH. The same as **LOHOCH.**

LOTION, or **SOLUTION OF ALUM**, in *Farriery*. Take lbss of alum, Ovijss of boiling water, stir till dissolved. (**PHARM. VETERINARY COLL.**)

LOTION, or **SOLUTION OF SUBACETATE OF LEAD**, in *Farriery*. Take

℥xxxvj each of semivitreous oxide of lead, and of litharge, gal. j of vinegar, boil down to six pints and strain. (PHARM. VET. COLL.)

LOTION, or SOLUTION OF SUBACETATE OF LEAD (*Dilute*), in *Farriery*. Take ℥ij of solution of subacetate of lead and rectified spirit, Oj of water, and mix: if used for the eyes, two pints of water. (PHARM. VETERINARY COLLEGE.)

LOTION, or SOLUTION OF SULPHATE OF COPPER, in *Farriery*. Take ℔ij of sulphate of copper, cong. j of boiling water, and stir till dissolved.

LOTION, or SOLUTION OF SULPHATE OF ZINC, in *Farriery*. Take ℔ij of sulphate of zinc, Ovj of boiling water, stir till dissolved. These are saturated, and may be used alone or diluted.

LOTIONS are washes or fomentations which are applied externally to sores and swellings. Eye-lotions are called COLLYRIA. See GOU-LARD, &c.

LOTIO ACIDI HYDROCYANICI. Lotion of Prussic Acid. Made by diluting ℥j of the acid with ℥vj of orange-flower water. It is useful in acne and porrigo; but being powerfully poisonous, it requires to be cautiously used.

LOTIO ACIDI NITRICI. Lotion of Nitric Acid. Made by diluting ℥j of the acid in Oj of distilled water. It is used to wash foul and fetid ulcers, and to gangrenous or spongy granulations, and phagedenic sores.

LOTIO ACIDI PYROLIGNICI. Lotion of Pyrolignic Acid. Made by mixing ℥j of the acid with ℥iv of alcohol, and ℥iij of distilled water. A cooling application for inflamed mammae, by soaking linen cloths in it, and changing them as they become warm.

LOTIO ALUMINIS. Alum Wash. Made by dissolving ℥ss of super-sulphate of alumina in Oj of distilled water. It is applied as a discutient in superficial inflammation.

LOTIO AMMONIÆ ACETATIS. Lotion of Acetate of Ammonia. Take ℥ij each of solution of acetate of ammonia and alcohol, ℥iv of distilled water; mix, and apply in recent inflammation of the mammae, when the lead wash cannot be used for fear of the infant. It is also useful in whitlow.

LOTIO AMMONIÆ MURIATIS. Lotion of Muriate of Ammonia. Made by dissolving ℥j of the muriate of ammonia powdered in Oj of the spirit of rosemary, and applied, as the preceding, to the breast; but it is too irritating when the skin is tender or abraded. (JUSTA-MOND.)

Half an ounce of muriate of ammonia dissolved in Oj each of acetic acid and rectified spirit of wine, is a powerful discutient in superficial chronic inflammation about the joints, &c.

LOTIO AMMONIÆ OPIATA. Take ℥ijss of the compound spirit of am-

- monia, ziv of distilled water, zss of tincture of opium; mix, and apply to mammary tumours threatening scirrhusity. (KIRKLAND.)
- LOTIO CALCIS.** Lime Wash. Take zvj of lime water, ziii of proof spirit; mix, and apply to burns or scalds, where the skin is not broken.
- LOTIO CUPRI ACETATIS.** Lotion of Acetate of Copper. Take zj of acetate of copper, zj of camphor mixture; mix, and apply as a stimulant to phagedenic ulcers.
- LOTIO CUPRI SULPHATIS.** Take zss of sulphate of copper, Oss of elderflower water; mix, and apply in erysipelas, and pruritus ani et pudendi labii.
- LOTIO FLAVA.** Yellow Wash. Take gr. xv of corrosive sublimate, Oj of lime water; mix, and apply to scrofulous and venereal ulcers, when phagedenic, foul, and spreading. The sublimate decomposes the lime water, and the preparation is not chemical, but it is found, notwithstanding, to be useful and excellent.
- LOTIO HYDRARGYRI OXYMURIATIS.** Lotion of Corrosive Sublimate. Several washes are prepared with this powerful drug, such as Gowland's lotion, which is made by triturating in a glass mortar gr. ij of the sublimate, adding m. vj of muriatic acid, and then gradually zviij of almond emulsion. It is good in acne and lepra. Another is made by adding m. xl of the solution of corrosive sublimate to Oj of rose water, for itch.
- LOTIO HYDROSULPHURATA AD SCABIEM.** P. Hydro-sulphurated Wash for Itch. Take 1000 parts of water, 96 parts of sulphuret of potass, four parts of sulphuric acid, 66° Centigr.; dissolve the sulphuret in the water, add the acid, and shake it when it is used. Wash the skin with it thrice a day. (DUPUYTREN.)
- LOTIO MYRRHÆ COMPOSITA.** Compound Lotion of Myrrh. Take zij each of honey of roses and tincture of myrrh, zjss of lime water; mix, and apply to ulcers within the mouth upon pledgits of lint.
- LOTIO NIGRA.** Black Wash. Take zij of submuriate of mercury, Oj of lime water, triturate till it becomes black, and shake when it is used. It is one of the best lotions for venereal sores, sloughing ulcers, and the fungous excrescences of paronychia. It is to be applied on lint.
- LOTIO OPII.** Lotion of Opium. Take zij of soft opium, Oj of boiling distilled water; triturate the opium, and add the water gradually. It is sedative and anodyne.
- LOTIO PICIS.** Pitch Wash. Take zj of rectified pitch acid, Oj of distilled water; mix, and apply for tinea capitis, and ichorous eruptions, or for freckles.
- LOTIO PLUMBI ACETATIS COMPOSITA.** Take zij of solution of acetate

of lead, ʒiv of acetic acid, ʒj of proof spirit, Oj of distilled water; mix, and apply as a cooling wash. Camphorated spirit is sometimes added.

LOTIO POTASSÆ SULPHURETI. Take ʒss of sulphuret of potass, Oj of lime water, powder the sulphuret, and triturate with the lime water. It is a good wash for psora, porrigo, lepra, &c.

LOTIO SULPHURIS. Sulphur Wash. Take ʒij of precipitated sulphur, ʒj of acetate of lead, ʒviij of rose water; mix, and apply for herpetic eruptions, night and morning. (B. BELL.)

LOTIO ZINCI SULPHATIS. Lotion of Sulphate of Zinc. Take ʒss of sulphate of zinc, Oj of distilled water; mix, and apply as an astringent wash in excoriations, and for promoting the cicatrization of ulcers.

The acetate of zinc may be employed in the same manner.

LOVAGE. *Ligusticum Scoticum.* A native umbelliferous plant, having similar qualities with angelica, which it resembles in appearance.

LOVAGE CORDIAL is made by steeping the fresh roots in brandy, with sugar.

LOZENGES. *Trochisci.* E. Are composed of fine powders mixed with mucilage and sugar, rolled into cakes, cut in shapes, and dried in a stove. The best lozenge paste is made by soaking lbj of fine gum arabic in a pint of soft water, straining it by pressure through a cloth, working it well in a mortar with treble-refined sugar, then working it with the hand till quite stiff, and using a little hair-powder while rolling it out. This may be flavoured at pleasure with a few drops of oil of *peppermint*, *lavender*, *cinnamon*, *roses*, *cloves*, *lemons*, &c. Or it may be made the basis of medicinal substances, such as *ginger*, *catechu*, &c. See **PASTILLI**, **TROCHISCI**, and **TABLETTES**.

Adulterated with pipeclay instead of sugar; a fraud extensively practised, in order to afford, it is said, a cheap article; the genuine being sold at sixpence, and the adulterated at threepence per ounce. The fraud may be detected by dissolving the lozenges in a glass of water, when the clay will fall to the bottom; or by burning them, when they will be hardened like bricks, instead of melting and being converted into charcoal.

Absorbent Lozenges. A nostrum sold in Bond-street; and prepared by adding magnesia and prepared chalk to the above paste, with flavouring essences, &c.

Ching's Worm Lozenges. See **CHING**.

Digestive Lozenges. Take 5 parts of bi-carbonate of soda, 95 parts of white sugar, q. s. of mucilage of gum tragacanth, 3 parts of essential

oil of mint, and form into 18 grain lozenges. *Dose* from two to four several times a day.

Ipecacuan Lozenges. See *IPECACUANHA*.

Steel Lozenges are made by adding finely-pulverized steel filings, or rust of iron, to the above paste.

Tolu Lozenges are made by triturating in a mortar ʒj of balsam of Tolu, with ʒiij of sugar, and mixing this with ℥j of the above paste.

LUNGWORT. A name given to *Pulmonaria*, and some other plants, from their efficacy, real or supposed, in disorders of the lungs.

LUPINE. *P.* *Lupinus albus*. The seeds are farinaceous, bitter, vermifuge, and when used externally, cosmetic.

LUPULIN. *New.* A chemical principle, discovered by Dr. Ives, of New York, in the form of small shining yellowish grains, covering the base of the scales in the hop, *Humulus lupulus*. It is very bitter, and contains the active properties of the hop. The dose is not yet determined; but as it is not poisonous, little danger can arise from trials with it. I have inserted in their proper alphabetical places formulæ for powders, pills, syrup, ointment, and tincture of lupulin.

LUTEOLINE. The colouring principle of *Reseda luteola*, which forms acicular crystals, and is rather acid than alkaline. (*CHEVREUL*.)

LYCOPERDON BOVISTA. *P.* A fungus which forms a good astringent in hæmorrhages.

LYCOPodium CLAVATUM. *P.* Club Moss. The pollen is desiccative, and useful for ichorous excoriations, and also to cover pills.

LYE. A solution of some alkaline substance, such as potass, used in the chemical arts.

LYE OF JAVELLE. See *EAU DE JAVELLE*.

LYNCH'S EMBROCATION, a nostrum consisting of nothing but olive oil coloured with alkanet root, and scented with essence of bergamot and oil of rosemary.

LYSIMACHIA. *P.* Loosetrife. A genus of plants, most of which are feebly astringent and acidulous.

LYTHRUM SALICARIA. *D.* Purple Loosetrife. A native plant, common in ditches and marshy ground, and, like the preceding, is astringent, and the decoction is sometimes prescribed in diarrhœa and dysentery, in doses of ʒiij thrice a day.

LYTTA. See *CANTHARIDES*.

M.

MACE. *Macis.* *O.* Is the covering of the nutmeg, which is separated when the fruit is gathered and dried in the sun. Mace contains an