

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

essential volatile oil, and may be given in substance as a stimulant and carminative in doses of gr. x to ʒj.

Adulterated with mace from which the oil has been partly extracted.

The fraud may be detected by the article being less aromatic, and the blades being more thick and spongy.

MADDER. See *RUBIÆ RADIX. L.*

MAGISTERY OF BISMUTH, or *Spanish White.* See *BISM. SUBNITR.* It is the subnitrate of bismuth, produced by dissolving nitrate of bismuth in a large quantity of water, when it falls down in the form of a white powder, which is thus prepared for the cosmetic known by the name of *Pearl powder.* Take ʒiv of the subnitrate of bismuth, ʒij of fine starch-powder; mix, and put into a glass wide at top and narrow at bottom; pour in Ojss of proof spirit, and after shaking and stirring it, let it stand for two days to settle; then pour off the liquor and dry the powder by evaporation. Repeat this process thrice, and levigate what remains into an impalpable powder. It will be blackened by sulphuretted hydrogen, and it is not therefore proper to use it as a cosmetic when going into crowded rooms.

MAGNESIA. L. E. *Magnesia usta. D.* Calcined Magnesia. Take ʒiv of subcarbonate of magnesia, heat it intensely for two hours, or until dilute acetic acid dropped upon it produces no effervescence.

Decomposition. The heat expels both water and carbonic acid, which usually amount to 50 or 60 *per cent.* leaving the pure magnesia, and a compound, according to Sir H. Davy, of 40 oxygen, and 60 of the metallic base called magnesium.

Adulterated with chalk, gypsum, and flour. When genuine it is without colour, taste, or smell, and has 2.3 of spec. grav. It ought not to effervesce with acids. Lime may be detected by dissolving it in dilute sulphuric acid, and precipitating it with oxalate of ammonia—chalk by dissolving it in nitric acid, and precipitating with subcarbonate of ammonia. Flour may be detected by its burning when thrown on red-hot iron or coals.

Insoluble, or nearly so, as it requires 2000 times its weight of water to dissolve it.

Medicinally, calcined magnesia is an antacid, and when it meets with an acid in the stomach, or bowels, it becomes a neutral salt, and is laxative. In flatulence it is to be preferred to the carbonate. The dose is gr. x to ʒj in water or milk for cardialgia and acidity. It may be combined with supertartrate of potass and manna. It is double the strength of the carbonate as an antacid.

Incompatible with metallic and acidulous salts, muriate of ammonia, and acids; but not with lime water.

MAGNESIA SUBCARBONAS. L. P. Subcarbonate of Magnesia. *Carbonas*

magnesia. E. *Magnesia*. D. *Magnesia alba*. O. *Count Palma's powder*. O. Henry's *Magnesia* is similar. Take ℥ij of sulphate of *magnesia*, ʒix of subcarbonate of potass, and three gallons of water; dissolve separately, the subcarbonate of potass in Oij of the water; and the sulphate of *magnesia* in Ov of the water, and filter; then add the remaining water to the solution of sulphate of *magnesia*; boil this, and while it is boiling mix the former solution with it, stirring them thoroughly with a spatula: then strain through linen, wash the powder repeatedly with boiling water, and dry it on bibulous paper in a heat of 200°. It is sometimes made up into squares or cubes while drying. If it is made with *hard* water it will contain lime.

Decomposition. There is a mutual exchange of affinities. The sulphuric acid of the sulphate of *magnesia* passes over to the potass, forming sulphate of potass, which remains in solution; while the carbonic acid and the *magnesia*, being thus set free, unite and form the carbonate of *magnesia*, which being insoluble is precipitated, and remains on the filter; but with a deficient proportion of carbonic acid. The preparation indeed consists of both hydrate and carbonate of *magnesia*, containing 48·92 of *magnesia*, 38·42 of carbonic acid, and 15·76 of water.

Adulterated with water, chalk, gypsum, sulphate of potass, flour, &c. The water makes it heavier, and is the consequence of imperfect drying. This may be known by the spec. grav. and by its not being light and spongy. Chalk will be precipitated by dilute sulphuric acid, in form of a dense, white, insoluble deposit, consisting of sulphate of lime. Gypsum, by boiling it in distilled water, and adding oxalate of ammonia, which will precipitate oxalate of lime; or muriate of barytes will precipitate sulphate of barytes. Sulphate of potass will be detected by dissolving it in dilute nitric acid, and adding nitrate of barytes, which will precipitate sulphate of barytes. Flour will be discovered by burning.

Insoluble in water and spirit of wine.

Incompatible with metallic and acidulous salts, such as the sulphates of iron and zinc, alum, and supertartrate of potass, muriate of ammonia, lime water, acids, alkalies, and neutral salts.

Medicinally it is employed, like the preceding, as an antacid, laxative, and lithontriptic; but from its insolubility, unless it meet with an acid in the stomach or bowels, it is apt to lodge, accumulate, and to be cemented by mucus, and become the nucleus of intestinal calculi. The dose for cardialgia and acidity, aphtha, and the fevers attending dentition, is ʒj to ʒj. In calculous affections, uric, or red gravel, when other alkaline remedies disagree, ʒj to ʒjss, or more, twice or

thrice a day, will be advantageous. It is hurtful in white or phosphoric gravel. Small doses are useful in acne, herpes, and urticaria arising from acidity. In large doses of $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ or more, it is often effectual for immediately arresting the course of diarrhœa and cholera. (Dr. W. AINSLIE.)

Water is the best vehicle, as milk often contains acid, or becomes acid on the stomach, and thus neutralizes the effect of the medicine. The evolution of the carbonic acid gas sometimes produces troublesome flatus.

Enters into Magnes. L. E. D. Hydrarg. cum Magnes. D.

MAGNESIA SULPHAS. L. E. D. P. Sulphate of Magnesia, or Epsom Salts. *Magnesia vitriolata*, or *Sal catharticum amarum*. O. Bitter purging salts. It is manufactured on the large scale from seawater, and from magnesian limestone. When made from seawater it always contains some muriate of magnesia, which causes it to deliquesce; but when made from limestone it has not this disadvantage.

Adulterated most commonly with sulphate of soda, or rather this is substituted for the genuine salt by forming the crystals small. To detect this dissolve 100 grains of the salt in distilled water, add an equal weight of subcarbonate of soda; boil this, and wash and dry the precipitate obtained, which, if the salt is genuine, will weigh 34 grains; if less than this it is spurious: or the solution of the genuine salt will give no precipitate with carbonate of potass. Muriate of magnesia may be known by the salts deliquescing, or by chlorine being disengaged by dropping sulphuric acid on the crystals. The genuine ought to effloresce instead of deliquescing. It is well that those adulterations rather promote than injure the action of the Epsom salts.

Soluble in about equal its weight of cold, and more of hot water, but insoluble in alcohol.

Incompatible with potass, soda, and their carbonates, which precipitate the magnesia, but not with the bicarbonates; with lime water and the muriates of lime, ammonia, and barytes; with the acetate of lead, and nitrate of silver, and slightly with ammonia, but not with its subcarbonate. The aromatic spirit of ammonia is not incompatible with it.

Medicinally it is an excellent purgative and diuretic. It does not gripe, and its operation is promoted by being largely diluted, or worked off, as it is termed, with gruel, beef tea, hot table-beer, &c. Its nauseous taste is covered by adding magnesia, infusion of roses, dilute sulphuric acid, bitter infusions, and aromatics. The dose is $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of the crystals dissolved in Oj of hot water taken in the

morning, or 3ij to 3x frequently repeated. In form of enema 3jss to 3iij will be requisite. See SENNA and BLACK DRAUGHT.

Mistakes occur from oxalic acid in crystals being so very like the salts as not to be readily distinguished by the eye. The taste will at once determine this, or a little ink in a pen, which will not be changed in colour by the salts, but will become light reddish brown by touching it with a crystal of the acid. Mr. West, of Lymington, by slowly cooling the solution, makes his Epsom salts in fine *large* crystals that cannot be mistaken.

Enters into Enema Catharticum. D. Enema Fœtid. D.

MAGNESIA WATER, or *Aerated magnesia water*, is made by mixing 3iij of carbonate of magnesia with one gallon of water, and impregnating it with ten times its volume of carbonic acid gas by means of a forcing pump, or soda-water apparatus. It is a good antacid, and an excellent vehicle for antacid and lithontriptic medicines.

MAIDEN HAIR. See ADIANTUM.

MAIZE. *Zea mays*. P. Indian Corn. The seeds of which are farinaceous, nutritive, and, in form of cataplasm, emollient.

MALACHITE. Green Bice. A native ore of copper, being a hydrocarbonate of the peroxide.

Imitated by exposing metallic copper to air and moisture, or from the persulphate by double decomposition. (R. PHILLIPS.)

MALAS FERRI. P. Malate of Iron. Take 500 parts of clear iron filings, 2000 parts of acidulous pulp of apples; mix, and let the whole digest for three days in a heat of 5° Centigr. Then evaporate to half the quantity and strain; then again evaporate in a water-bath to the consistence of an extract, and keep in a close vessel. Of this lozenges may be made with sugar, and it is a good form for children as a tonic. It is a *proto-malate*.

MALATES are salts formed by malic acid, and are very soluble in water, and deliquescent.

MALIC ACID is procured by digesting sugar with three times its weight of nitric acid, or by treating the juice of unripe service-berries boiled in four parts of water with acetate of lead, when malate of lead will be formed, which is to be decomposed by dilute sulphuric acid.

Soluble in water and alcohol, and it attracts moisture from the air.

MALACCA BEAN. *Anacardium orientale*. P. The fruit is used medicinally, an oil being procured from the peel which is a very active corrosive and vesicant.

MALT is prepared from barley and other grain, by moistening it, and keeping it in a warm place till it germinate or begin to grow; during which process a saccharine principle is evolved and preserved by

drying the grain in a regulated heat; and it is pale, amber-coloured, or brown, according to the degree of heat employed.

Good Malt is known by being of a full round body, and the grains when broken presenting a soft flour enveloped in a thin skin. It also breaks easily between the teeth, and has a sweet mellow taste. If it breaks hard and flinty, and is not sweet and mealy, it is bad. Good malt, besides, will swim on water—the bad will sink.

Patent Malt is prepared by roasting common malt till it is of a dark brown or blackish colour from partial charring. It is employed to darken the colour of malt liquor.

MALVA. L. E. Common Mallow. *Malva sylvestris*. It is sometimes improperly called marsh-mallow. It is a native plant, common in wastes and by waysides, particularly near the sea-coast. It is like the rest of the family, mucilaginous, demulcent, and emollient, and the decoction is used in gravel, nephritis, and strangury; externally in form of cataplasm and fomentation, but only when the genuine marsh-mallow cannot be procured.

MANCHINEEL TREE. *Hippomane mancinella*. An American tree, which produces beautiful wood and tempting-looking fruit, but the whole tree has the disadvantage of being

Poisonous. The fruit ulcerates the mouth, and produces swelling of the abdomen, with violent vomiting and purging. The green wood, when rubbed on the skin, produces inflammation, and its sawdust is so acrid and poisonous, that sawyers and carpenters are forced to work upon the wood with gauze masks. It is, I believe, a popular error, that persons are poisoned by taking shelter or rest under its branches. (See BECK'S *Med. Jurisprudence*.)

MANDRAGORA. P. Mandrake. *Atropa mandragora*. A very celebrated plant from the earliest ages, said to be aphrodisiac. It is purgative and anodyne, two properties which would make it worth a scientific investigation. In cataplasm it is used for scrofulous and cancerous tumours.

Poisonous, producing similar symptoms with the BELLADONNA, which see.

MANGANESIC AND MANGANESIOUS ACID, were discovered by Forchhammer, when experimenting on the Mineral Chameleon, the change in the colours of which, when thrown into water, is caused by those acids.

MANGANESEUM. D. Manganese. The native black oxide, or peroxide, which contains rather less than a third of oxygen. It is black and pulverulent, and when exposed to heat gives out oxygen gas in abundance. Mixed with common salt, sulphuric acid, and water; it is also employed in fumigation.

R

MANGE OINTMENT, for *Dogs*. Take ʒij of roll or black sulphur, ʒss of white hellebore, both in fine powder, ʒj of soft soap, ʒiij of lard or palm oil, ʒ¼ of rectified oil of tar or turpentine; mix, to form an ointment.

Medicinally it is very useful in curing mange, and is to be applied once every day, the dog being previously washed with soft soap and warm water. He ought to be muzzled to prevent his licking the parts.

MANNA. L. E. D. P. The concrete juice of the *Fraxinus ornus* and other species of ash, as the *F. rotundifolia*, *F. excelsior*, procured either by spontaneous exudation, when it is called *Manna in Tears*, and *Flake manna*; or by incisions, when it is called *Common manna*, and this, if old and viscous, is called *Fat manna*. It contains mannite.

Adulterated with other concrete juices of similar appearance, but of little or no medicinal power, and with impurities contracted when concreting on the trees. The *Manna canulata*, or flake manna, is the best.

Imitated by a preparation composed of honey and sugar, with a little scammony or gamboge to render it purgative. It is too bungling a fraud to impose upon those who know the proper yellowish-white colour, and soft granular texture of manna.

Medicinally it is a sweetish bitter, inodorous, laxative, in doses, for children (for whom it is chiefly prescribed), of ʒj to ʒiij; but as it is apt to produce flatulence, it is falling into disuse, unless combined with some warm aromatic, or more active purgative. For adults the dose is ʒss to ʒij.

Soluble in water and alcohol, and also in solution of Epsom salts, and the black draught, with which it is sometimes prescribed.

Enters into Confect. Cassiæ. L. E. D. Enema Cathartic. D. Enema Fœtid. D. Syr. Sennæ. D.

MANNA BRIGANTINA. P. Briançon Manna. Is the concrete juice of the *Abies laryx*, or Larch. It is very feebly aperient, and little used.

MANNITE, the sweet principle of manna, is procured by dissolving manna in boiling alcohol, and upon cooling, pure mannite is deposited in minute acicular crystals.

MARASQUINE DE ZARA. A celebrated liqueur. Take ℥xij of sour cherries, ℥j of cherry-leaves, ʒiij of spirit of jasmin, ʒx each of spirit of roses and spirit of orange-flowers, Oiv of brandy, Oj of kirch-wasser, and ℥iv of sugar. Pick the cherries and stone them, leaving the pulp to macerate three or four days in the brandy, and distil three pints from this by means of a water-bath. Then put the cherry-leaves in water, and distil three pints from this, to which add the former product, and having melted the sugar, mix the whole, filter, and bottle up.

Imitated by using gooseberries instead of cherries, the other ingredients being the same.

MARGARIC ACID is formed when converting castor oil into soap along with the *ricinic* and the *elaiodic* acids.

Soluble in hot water, but insoluble in alcohol.

MARGARINE. A principle lately discovered by M. Chevreuil, in spermaceti.

MARINE ACID. See **ACIDUM HYDROCHLORICUM.**

MARJORUM. See **ORIGANUM.**

MARMALADE. A term applied to particular sorts of preserves, or confections made of oranges, lemons, apples, or quinces.

Orange Marmalade, or *Scotch Marmalade*, is made by rasping a quantity of Seville oranges, cutting out the pulp, boiling the rinds very tender, and beating them fine in a marble mortar. Then boil lbij of loaf sugar in a pint of water, skim it, and add a pound of the rind; boil quickly till the syrup is thick, stirring it the while. Then put in a pint of the pulp and juice, the seeds having been removed, and a pint of apple liquor; boil all gently for half an hour, or till well jellied, and put into pots.

Lemon Marmalade is made the same way.

Peach Marmalade is made by picking and stoning peaches, straining them by pressure through linen, and boiling up the juice with half its weight of sugar, to a thick consistence. The kernels of the stones, when done with the pulp, give it an agreeable flavour.

Apple, Apricot, Quince, and Cherry marmalades are made in a similar way.

MARMOR ALBUM. White Marble, or Carbonate of Lime. It is employed in producing carbonic acid gas for soda water, magnesia water, &c., which it supplies in the proportion of a cubic inch from a grain. It is also used for making quicklime.

MARROW is sometimes used in preparing pomatums, and mixing with bear's grease, &c.

MARRUBIUM. L. E. D. P. White Horehound, *Marrubium vulgare.*

A native plant of hoary appearance, of a strong but not unpleasant smell, and of a very bitter, aromatic taste. It is tonic, stimulant, deobstruent, expectorant, and vermifuge, and is said to be excellent in humoral asthma, obstructions of the viscera, and violent salivation. The dose is ʒss to ʒj of the powder, ʒss to ʒjss of the expressed juice, or ʒij of the infusion, thrice a day. In large doses it is laxative. It is falling into disuse, but appears to be as good as many other bitters in fashion.

Candied Horehound. See **CANDIED.**

MARSDEN'S ANTISCORBUTIC DROPS. A solution of corrosive sublimate

in the infusion of gentian, with a little spirit of wine to make it keep.

MARSEILLES VINEGAR. See ACIDUM ACETICUM AROMATICUM. E.

MARSHALL'S CERATE. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{v}$ of palm oil, $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of submuriate of mercury, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ of nitrate of mercury, and $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ of acetate of lead; mix, and form a cerate. It is a good stimulant for indolent ulcers.

MARSH MALLOW. See ALTHÆA and MALV. SYLV.

MARUM SYRIACUM. D. E. Syrian Herb Mastich. *Teucrium marum*. A bitter aromatic plant, smelling like ammonia, and used as a powerful errhine. It has lately been asserted to be excellent in nasal polypos. (*Quart. Journ. of For. Med.*)

Enters into Pulv. Asari Comp. E. D.

MARYGOLD. The flowers are said to be tonic. The petals are used to adulterate saffron.

MASSICOT. A yellow pigment prepared from lead by roasting or calcination.

MASTICHE. L. Mastic. *Pistachia lentisci resina*. E. D. and *Pistachia Chia*. P. A resinous and aromatic concretion, which is used to fill the cavities of decayed teeth, and for making pills. It is chiefly used, however, in making varnishes.

Adulterated with other resins, but the genuine may be known by three-fourths, of it dissolving in spirit of wine, and producing a brittle, shining, colourless resin, the other fourth being tough and elastic like Indian rubber.

MASTICIN. When mastiche is dissolved in alcohol there remains one fifth part of a substance elastic when moist, brittle when dry, and soluble only in warm absolute alcohol. This is masticin. (MATTHEWS.)

MATCHES, usually called Chemical, for instantaneous light. Soak small pieces of wood, or match pasteboard, in camphorated spirits, or oil of turpentine; then make a paste with gr. ij of sugar, gr. ij each of sulphur and wheat flour, gr. j of vermilion, gr. ix of chlorate of potass, and oil of turpentine, or spirit of wine, to moisten the whole. Dry the matches, and when light is wanted dip one into a little strong sulphuric acid, and they will take fire instantly.

MATRICARIA CHAMOMILLA. P. Corn Feverfew. A native plant, aromatic and bitter, which may be used as a substitute for chamomile in cataplasm and infusion.

MATTHEW'S INJECTION for fistula, piles, &c. is a nostrum composed of tincture of cantharides diluted with water. In many cases it may produce troublesome and even dangerous irritation.

MATTHEW'S PILLS. A nostrum composed of equal parts of black hellebore root, white hellebore root, liquorice root, turmeric, opium

purified, Castile soap, and syrup of saffron, made into a mass with oil of turpentine, and divided into five-grain pills.

MEAD is made in the same way as we have directed for hydromel, by boiling honeycombs drained of their honey, in water, and fermenting with hops and yeast.

Cowslip Mead is made by boiling honey in water, lbj to the gallon, and adding cowslip-flowers, sweetbriar-leaves, and lemon-peel to flavour, fermenting as before.

Sack Mead is made by putting lbiv of honey, and 3j of hops to the gallon of water, boiling it, and, when put into the cask, a quart of brandy to the 13 gallons.

MEADOW SAFFRON. See **COLCHICI SEMINA**.

MECONATE OF MORPHINE. A salt which exists in opium, and is decomposed in making morphine, &c. It is probable it may become useful in medicine.

MECONIC ACID. This exists in combination with morphine in opium, whence it is that opium reddens vegetable blues. To procure it, dissolve in dilute sulphuric acid the residuum of the magnesian precipitate, left after the action of the boiling alcohol in the process for procuring morphine, and add muriate of barytes to the solution. This will throw down a rose-coloured precipitate, consisting of sulphate and meconate of barytes. Boil this in very dilute sulphuric acid, filter the solution, evaporate, and crystals of meconic acid will form, which are to be washed with water, dried, and sublimed in a flask.

Soluble in water and alcohol, and it combines with alkaline bases. With peroxide of iron it produces an intense red colour.

Test. The acetate of lead will detect this acid in the most dilute solution of opium producing meconate of lead, which falls down, is easily decomposed by sulphuric acid, and on adding a persalt of iron, a red colour is caused by free meconic acid.

Medicinally it is not narcotic, and produces no apparent effect on the animal system.

MEDULLIN. *New.* A chemical principle discovered by John in the pith of the sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*).

MEL. L. D. P. Honey. A sweet substance of the consistence of syrup and similar to sugar, collected from flowers by bees, and differing in qualities according to the flowers whence it is collected.

Composed of sugar or saccharine matter, mucilage, wax, acid, and essential oils, in varying proportions.

Virgin honey is that which is drained from the combs without pressure or boiling, and is the best.

Narbonne honey contains less wax than the English honey, and as it is

chiefly derived from the flowers of lavender, rosemary, &c., it is more fragrant.

Adulterated largely with syrup made with brown sugar, mixed with a small portion of melted wax, a fraud which it is difficult to detect except by the taste or smell; though it is generally less granular, and is more fluid than genuine honey. Flour is also mixed with honey, and may be discovered by dissolving it in warm water, which will take up the flour, and when boiled will form common paste.

Medicinally honey is laxative, but is apt to excite griping and flatulence when eaten in quantity. It is chiefly used for covering the taste of salts, in gargles; and sometimes for old ulcers. It is good for chopped lips.

Poisonous when it has been extracted from poisonous flowers; but this happens rarely; when it does it cannot be easily detected.

Enters into Mel Despumatum. L. D.

MELASSIC ACID. This is the acid of melasses, and probably not different from the acetic acid.

MEL BORACIS. L. Honey of Borax. Take ʒj of subborate of soda in powder, ʒj of clarified honey; mix, and use as a linctus, or gargle, in aphtha and ulcerations of the mouth as a cooling detergent.

MEL DESPUMATUM. L. D. Clarified Honey. *Mel clarificatum. O.* Melt the honey in a water-bath, then remove the scum. The heat causes the wax contained in the honey, or other impurities which may be present, to rise along with the flour. Clarified honey is said to be less agreeable to the smell and taste than crude honey; but that will only happen when it is clarified on an open fire, or carelessly. It is more viscid than syrup, limpid, and yellowish brown, and is less apt to ferment when it stands, or to produce tormina when taken internally, than crude honey. It is chiefly used for gargles, electuaries, &c.

Enters into Mel Boracis, L. Mel Rosæ. L. D. Oxymel. L. D. Oxym. Æruginis. D. Oxym. Colchici. D. Oxym. Scillæ. L. D.

MEL HYDRARGYRI. Mercurial Honey. Take ʒij of purified quicksilver, ʒj of clarified honey, and triturate till the globules disappear. The dose is gr. v to gr. x night and morning. It is said to be preferable to blue pill. A good application for venereal ulcers of the throat and mouth is made by mixing ʒij each of this and clarified honey with ʒj of oil of cloves.

MELLITIC ACID is contained in honey stone, but from the rarity of this mineral little is known of its properties.

MEL ROSÆ. L. D. Honey of Roses. *Mel rosaceum, vel rosatum. O.* Take ʒiv of red rose petals, Oij of boiling water, lbv of clarified honey; steep the roses in the water for six hours, then to the strained

liquor add the honey, and boil them down in a water-bath to a proper consistence.

Medicinally it is given in doses of $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$, chiefly as a vehicle for children's medicines. Externally it is applied as an astringent and detergent in form of gargle for gangrenous aphthæ and ulcerous excoriations of the mouth and lips. It is often combined with honey of borax, muriatic acid, &c.

MEL SCILLÆ. See OXYMEL.

MELALEUCA LEUCADENDRON. See CAJEPUTI OLEUM.

MELILOTUS OFFICINALIS. P. Melilot Trefoil. A native plant common in pastures, the flowering tops of which are used in form of lotion and cataplasm in inflammations, tumours, &c.

MELISSÆ OFFICINALIS FOLIA. E. P. Balm Leaves. An Alpine plant, of an aromatic odour and taste, stimulant, antispasmodic, stomachic, and diuretic. The dose in powder is gr. x to $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$; of the distilled water $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$; and of the tea, or infusion, two cups twice or thrice a day.

MELON. P. *Cucumis melo*. The seeds are used for preparing a refreshing emulsion in fevers.

MELÖE. See CANTHARIDIS.

MENISPERMIC ACID, procured from *Coculus Indicus*, is composed of malic and sulphuric acid with a bitter colouring matter. (VAUQUELIN.)

MENTHA. Mint. A genus of well-known aromatic plants, most species of which may be used in making distilled waters, tinctures, &c. The Paris Pharmacopœia mentions *Mentha aquatica*, *M. arvensis*, *M. crispa*, *M. rotundifolia*, and *M. sylvestris*, besides those used by our British colleges; but their properties are nearly the same.

MENTHA PIPERITA. L. E. P. Peppermint. *Mentha piperitis*. D. O. A native plant, of a powerful aromatic flavour, pungent and warm to the taste at first, but leaving a sensation of coldness in the *arrière gout*. It contains camphor, and an essential oil. See OLEUM.

The plants ought to be cut in dry weather, otherwise they soon rot.

Medicinally it is a good carminative and stomachic; and the dose of the powder is gr. x to $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$; but this is never used, as the water is so much preferable. See AQUA MENTH. PIP. It is also exhibited in form of lozenges, drops, syrup, and tincture.

Enters into Aq. Menthæ Piperitæ. L. E. D. Ol. Menthæ Piperitæ. L. E. D. Spir. Menthæ Pip. L. E.

MENTHA PULEGIUM. Pennyroyal. See PULEGII HERBA.

MENTHA VIRIDIS. L. Spearmint. *Mentha sativa*. D. *Mentha gen-tilis*. P. A native plant, very much like Peppermint, but more

austere to the taste, and not so agreeable in flavour. See AQUA, OLEUM, and SPIRITUS.

Enters into Aq. Menthæ Vir. L. D. Ol. Menthæ Vir. L. D. Infus. Menthæ Comp. D. Spir. Menthæ Vir. L.

MENYANTHES TRIFOLIATA. L. E. P. Buckbean. Marsh Trefoil. *Trifolium paludosum*. D. O. A native plant, not uncommon in bogs and marshes, and easily recognisable by its thick treble leaves.

Medicinally, it is an intense aromatic bitter, but without smell. It is stimulant, tonic, diuretic, and laxative, and is given in doses of ʒj to ʒj of the powdered leaves twice a day, in rheumatism, dyspepsia, chlorosis, herpetic eruptions, &c. It is preferable, however, in form of infusion, along with orange-peel. Cullen says he has seen it useful in cancerous and cutaneous affections. Mr. Brande is for banishing it from the Pharmacopœia, but he might as well banish gentian, or any other bitter.

MERCURIALIS PERENNIS. Dog's Mercury. A native plant common in woods and hedges, growing in large patches. It is poisonous both to men and cattle. Ray gives the case of a whole family that were nearly poisoned by eating it fried with bacon.

MERCURIAL OINTMENT and MERC. PILL. See UNG. HYDRARG. and PILUL. HYDRARG.

MERCURY. See HYDRARGYRUS.

METHEGLIN. See HYDROMEL.

MEUM. See ÆTHUSA.

MEZEREI CORTEX. L. E. D. P. Mezereon. *Daphne mezereum*. A native plant, not common wild, but cultivated as an early flowering shrub. The inner bark, which is used, is very acrid, and when applied to the skin, excoriates and blisters it.

Adulteration. Dr. Paris says that the bark of the spurge laurel, *Daphne laurcola*, is frequently sold for mezereon. As the properties of this, however, are nearly the same, it is of less consequence.

Medicinally it is stimulant, diaphoretic, and alterative, in doses of gr. j to gr. x of the powder, for syphilis, scrofula, chronic rheumatism, &c.; but being uncertain in effect, it is wearing out of use, and is only used in decoction. In larger doses it is emetic. As a masticatory it sometimes allays violent salivation. (WITHERING.)

Poisonous in large doses, or when the berries are eaten by children, producing burning heat in the throat, vomiting, retching, &c. A smart emetic should be immediately given, followed by demulcent drinks, such as barley water, with bleeding if necessary.

It is used by fraudulent brewers to give a pungent flavour to weak malt liquors, and make them appear strong.

Enters into Decoct. Daphnes Mezerei. E. Decoct. Sarsaparillæ Comp. L. D.

MILFOIL. *Achillea millefolium*. P. Yarrow. A very common native plant. It is a bitter aromatic and astringent, and in form of infusion may be given in dyspepsia and flatulent colic. See *ACHILLEA*.

MILK OF ROSES. Take ʒj each of oil of almonds and of Spanish oil soap, ʒij each of oil of lavender, white wax, and spermaceti, one pint of spirits of wine, and two quarts and a half of rose water, and ʒxij of Jordan almonds; put all these into a jar, with ʒj of pearlash dissolved in ʒ¼ of warm water; shake the whole well, and bottle for use. The quantity will be three quarts and a half.

MILLEPEDEÆ PRÆPARATÆ. Wood Lice, or Slaters. *Oniscus asellus*. Killed by the vapour of spirit of wine. They have a nauseous, sweetish taste, and are said to be diuretic and deobstruent, in doses, of ʒj to ʒij of the powder, for dropsy, humoral asthma, and visceral obstructions; but the preparation is too disgusting for rational practice.

MILLET. P. *Panicum milliaceum*. The seeds are farinaceous, nutritive, and emollient.

MIMOSA. See *GUMMI*.

MINERAL CHAMELEON is procured by mixing peroxide of manganese with an equal weight of nitre or carbonate of potass, and exposing the mixture to a red heat. A green mass is thus formed which on being thrown into water gives a green solution, but changes successively to blue, purple, red, brown, and at length becomes colourless.

MINERAL TAR. See *PETROLEUM*.

MINIUM, or Red Lead. Is the deutoxide of lead, which is prepared by calcining the semivitreous oxide of lead in a clear fire, till it is reduced to a red powder, which in medicine is used for making plasters, and for destroying pediculi; and in farriery for charges. Its chief use, however, is as a cheap paint for gates, carts, and other things which do not require much nicety. It is also used to adulterate vermilion, &c.

Adulterated with Armenian bole, and other earths, which may be discovered by fusing it on a bit of charcoal, with the blow-pipe, when the minium will form metallic lead, and the earth will remain, either in its coloured state, or reduced to whiteness.

Poisonous, producing excruciating colic, costiveness, twisting of the bowels, palsy of the limbs, and death. The best treatment is a smart dose of Epsom salts, the warm-bath, demulcent drinks, and bleeding, if necessary.

Test. Reduce it to the metallic form, as just directed by means of the

blowpipe; or sulphate of potass will precipitate it white, hydro-sulphate of potass black, and chromate of potass yellow.

MINT. See MENTHA.

MISTURÆ. Mixtures differ from draughts, in being larger in quantity.

It is by no means indispensable that mixtures be transparent, provided the substances be equally diffused, and not of too great specific gravity. Calomel, for example, is not very proper for a mixture, on this account. Mixtures, besides, ought not to be too thick and pasty, and should be made as agreeable as possible, without injuring their medicinal intention. They should generally be used soon after they are made, as many of them are injured by standing.

MISTURA AMMONIACI. L. Mixture of Ammoniac. *Lac ammoniaci*. D.

Take ʒij of ammoniacum, Oss of water, triturate the ammoniacum with the water, gradually added to it till they are perfectly mixed. The gum of the ammoniacum, being diffused through the water, suspends its resinous matter; and it ought to appear uniformly milky.

Incompatible with acids, particularly vinegar and oxymel, and with ether, spirit of nitric ether, corrosive sublimate, and superacetate of potass.

Medicinally it is expectorant and slightly stimulant, and is given in coughs when no inflammatory tendency is present, in doses of ʒss to ʒj, along with tincture of squills, ipecacuan, camphor, &c.

MISTURA AMMONIÆ ACETATIS. See LIQUOR AMMON. ACET.

MISTURA AMYGDALARUM. L. Almond Mixture. *Emulsio amygdalæ*.

E. *Lac amygdalæ*. D. Take ʒij of confection of almonds, Oj of distilled water; add the water gradually, triturate and strain.

Incompatible with alcohol, and, of course, with tinctures, with acids, oxymel and syrup of squills, spirit of nitric ether, hard pump-water, supertartrate of potass, and corrosive sublimate.

Medicinally it is given in doses of ʒjss to Oss, or more, as a cooling demulcent in strangury and blenorrhœa; but is chiefly employed as an elegant vehicle for other medicines, particularly the alkalies and their carbonates, nitrate of potass, sulphate of magnesia, and for expectorants, such as squills, ipecacuan, &c.

MISTURA ASSAFŒTIDÆ. L. Assafœtida Mixture. *Lac assafœtidæ*. D.

Take ʒij of assafœtida, Oss of water; triturate the gum with the water, added gradually till thoroughly mixed.

Medicinally it is given in doses of ʒss to ʒjss, along with ammonia, &c., every hour, or two hours, in hysteric fits, as being more active than the pills. Its nauseous taste may be somewhat covered by peppermint water. It is better, however, in form of enema; and in this way it is sometimes prescribed for worms, and the convulsions of dentition.

MISTURA CAMPHORÆ. L. Camphor Mixture. *Emulsio camphoræ*. E.

Mistura camphorata. D. Take ʒss of camphor, ℥x of rectified spirit, Oj of water; triturate the camphor with the spirit, then with water, adding it gradually, and filter through paper.

Incompatible with liquor potassæ, and Epsom salts, which separate the camphor.

Medicinally it is given as a gentle stimulant, in doses of ʒss to ʒij, but is chiefly employed as a vehicle for cordial tinctures, in typhus and collapse, as the water takes up but a small portion of camphor. It is very nauseous.

MISTURA COPAIBÆ COMPOSITA. Compound Mixture of Copaiba. Take ʒss of balsam of copaiba, ʒjss of gum Arabic mucilage, ʒij of olibanum, ʒss of simple syrup, ʒv of cinnamon water; powder the olibanum, and mix with the copaiba; mix this with the syrup and mucilage, and then add the water.

Medicinally the dose ʒjss to ʒij, or more, twice or thrice a day, in gonorrhœa and gleet; also in mucous expectoration.

MISTURA CORNU USTI. L. Mixture of Burnt Hartshorn. *Decoctum cornu cervini*. D. Take ʒij of calcined hartshorn, ʒj of gum arabic, Oij of water: boil down to Oij, stirring it the while, and strain.

As this is a very unscientific preparation, it ought to be discarded.

MISTURA CRETÆ. L. D. Chalk Mixture. *Potio carbonatis calcis*. E. Take ʒss each of prepared chalk and gum arabic, ʒiij of refined sugar, and Oj of water, and mix.

Incompatible with supertartrate of potass, and generally with acids and acidulous salts.

Medicinally it is useful as an antacid and astringent, combined with opium, kino, or catechu, in diarrhœa; but it is not preferable to large doses of magnesia. The dose is ʒj to ʒij every three hours.

MISTURA FERRI COMPOSITA. L. Compound Mixture of Iron. Take ʒj each of myrrh and purified sugar, gr. xxv of subcarbonate of potass, ʒviijss of rose water, ʒj of sulphate of iron in powder, ʒss of spirit of nutmeg; triturate the myrrh with the spirit of nutmeg and the subcarbonate of potass, and to these add, whilst rubbing, first the rose water with the sugar, and then the sulphate of iron; put the mixture immediately into a proper glass vessel, and stop it.

Decomposition. The sulphuric acid of the sulphate of iron goes over to the potass of the subcarbonate of potass, forming sulphate of potass, while the carbonic acid and the iron, thus set free, unite and form subcarbonate of iron, of a deep green colour, which is partly dissolved in the liquid, and partly suspended by means of the soapy matter formed by the myrrh, and the excess of potass. The subcarbonate of iron readily absorbs oxygen from the air, upon standing,

and becomes a peroxide, which is less soluble, and of a reddish-yellow colour.

Incompatible with galls and astringent vegetables, and with acids, and acidulous salts.

Medicinally it is an excellent tonic, similar to Griffith's myrrh mixture, and is given in slow hectics, chlorosis, hysteria, painful swellings of the mammæ in chlorotic patients, &c., premising a purgative to unload the bowels. The sulphate of potass, however, serves to prevent it from constipating or griping. The dose is $\mathfrak{zj}$ to $\mathfrak{zij}$ twice or thrice a day, an hour before meals. It sometimes constipates at first; but when it agrees, it sharpens the appetite, gives tone to the muscles, and clearness to the skin. It is one of the best forms of iron, but ought not to be given unless it be of a good dark-green colour.

MISTURA GUAIACI. L. Mixture of Guaiac. *Lac guaiaci. O.* Take $\mathfrak{zjss}$ of gum guaiac, $\mathfrak{zij}$ each of purified sugar and gum arabic mucilage, $\mathfrak{zviij}$ of cinnamon water; triturate the guaiac with the sugar and the mucilage, and to these, whilst rubbing, gradually add the cinnamon water.

Medicinally it is given in doses of $\mathfrak{zss}$ to $\mathfrak{zij}$ as a stimulant and diaphoretic in rheumatism, gout, &c.

MISTURA MOSCHI. Musk Mixture. *Mistura moschata. O.* Take $\mathfrak{zj}$ each of musk, gum arabic in powder, and refined sugar, $\mathfrak{zv}$ of rose water; triturate the musk with the sugar, then with the gum, adding the rose water gradually.

Incompatible with infusion of Peruvian bark, corrosive sublimate, nitrate of silver, and the sulphates of iron, copper, and zinc.

Medicinally it is given in doses of $\mathfrak{zss}$ to $\mathfrak{zij}$ twice or thrice a day, as a diaphoretic and antispasmodic, and also as a stimulant, in which case it will be advantageous to combine it with ammonia, ether, camphor, spirit of lavender, or juniper, &c., in sloughing syphilitic ulcers, &c. (WHITE.)

MISTURA STRYCHNINÆ. Mixture of Strychnine. Mix gr. j of strychnine, $\mathfrak{zij}$ of white sugar, with $\mathfrak{zij}$ of distilled water. The dose is $\mathfrak{zjss}$ twice a day in nervous affections.

MITHRIDATE. A very ancient and complicated preparation, having opium for its basis. It is now displaced by the confection of opium. The old formula of Democrates is, Take $\mathfrak{zxxiv}$ of cinnamon, $\mathfrak{zx}$ each of Indian spikenard, ginger, saffron, seeds of shepherd's purse, frankincense, and Chia turpentine, $\mathfrak{zj}$ each of zedoary, mace, long pepper, juice of hypocistus, storax, opoponax, galbanum, opobalsamum, and castor, $\mathfrak{zvij}$ each of scordium, cubebs, white pepper, carrot-seed, and bdellium, $\mathfrak{zv}$ each of Celtic nard, gentian, dittany of Crete, red roses, wild parsley-seed, cardamoms, sweet fennel-seeds,

gum arabic, and strained opium, dissolved in wine, ʒij each of aromatic reed, valerian root, sagapenum, and anise-seeds, ʒijss each of catechu, St. John's wort, and skinks; dry these, powder, and make into an electuary, with three times its weight of honey.

Medicinally the dose is ʒij to ʒij . It is an absurd farrago, supposed to have been taken by Mithridates, as an antidote to poison. It still keeps its place on the Continent, but has been laughed at in Britain ever since Dr. Heberden published his "*Antitheriaca*."

MIXTURES. See MISTURA and *Conspectus of Prescriptions*.

MOCHLIQUE DES FRERES DE LA CHARITE. A foreign nostrum prepared with one part of glass of antimony, and two parts of refined sugar, triturated into a fine powder, and given in doses of ʒj to ʒss as an antimonial.

MOLUCCA GRAINS. Seeds of the *Croton Tiglium*. See TIGLII OLEUM.

MOLY. An herb celebrated among the Greeks, and supposed to have been a species of *allium*. The root was used as a pessary in prolapsus uteri.

MOLYBDIC ACID is procured by heating the brittle metal molybdena in an open vessel. There is also a *molybdous* acid;—but neither of these are important.

MOMORDICA ELATERIUM. See ELATERIUM.

MONKSHOOD. See ACONITUM.

MORI BACCE. L. Mulberries. The fruit of the *Morus nigra*. Mulberries are somewhat like blackberries in appearance and taste, and are cooling, aperient, and wholesome. They contain mucilage, jelly, and tartaric acid, and are chiefly used in making syrup, wine, &c.

Enters into Syr. Mori. L.

MORIC, or MOROXYLIC ACID, is found in the bark of the white mulberry (*Morus alba*), and may be obtained by decomposing the moroxylate of lime with acetate of lead, and then separating the lead by sulphuric acid.

MORIN. The colouring matter of the *Morus tinctoria*, which is somewhat acid, soluble in alcohol and ether, but scarcely so even in boiling water.

MORPHIA, or MORPHINE. P. Is a new chemical alkaline substance found in opium, and possessing its sedative properties in a high degree. Several processes are given for obtaining it, and two are adopted in the Paris Codex.

Robiquet's method. P. Macerate 300 parts of pure opium cut small, in 1000 parts of water for five days, strain and add 15 parts of very pure magnesia, boil the whole for 10 or 15 minutes, filter, wash the grey precipitate in cold water, dry it, and digest it in weak warm alcohol, to remove the colouring matter; then collect it on a filter,

boil it in highly-rectified alcohol, filter the solution while hot, and, as it cools, crystals of morphine will form.

According to this process, the meconate of morphine, existing in the opium, is decomposed; the meconic acid going over to the magnesia, which is precipitated along with the morphine, but is separated by the boiling alcohol.

Sertuerner's method. P. Dissolve 500 parts of opium in water, allow it to cool, and add 160 parts, or more, of solution of ammonia, so that this may be in excess, strain through paper, collect the crystals, wash, dry, and dissolve in hot sulphuric acid, diluted with eight times its volume of distilled water. This will form sulphate of morphine, from which ammonia will separate the morphine in the form of a very white pulverulent substance, which, being dissolved in boiling alcohol, will deposit morphine in crystals, as it cools. The salt thus obtained is impure.

Brande's method. Triturate powdered opium into a thin paste, with acetic acid, and then add six or eight parts of water, filter through coarse paper, treat the residue with a small additional portion of acetic acid and water as before; add excess of ammonia to the filtered liquors, and collect the precipitate thence obtained on a filter; evaporate the filtered liquor to one-fifth its bulk; add a little more ammonia, which will give a second precipitate, that is to be added to the first. These precipitates are impure morphine, and the impurities are to be separated by digesting in cold alcohol, while the residue, dissolved in boiling alcohol, will, on cooling, give crystals of pure morphine.

Pure morphine is colourless, bitter, and inodorous, almost insoluble in water, but soluble in ether and in boiling alcohol, and unites with the acetic, hydrochloric, and sulphuric acids, forming crystallizable salts, which are the best forms of exhibiting it medicinally.

Medicinally it is given in doses of gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; but the ACETATE (which see), is preferable, from being more soluble. See also SULPH. MORPH.

Poisonous in large doses, producing all the effects of an over-dose of opium, such as drowsiness, paralysis, and death. The best treatment will be a quick emetic, hot brandy, cold affusion, volatile salts to the nostrils, &c.

Tests. Nitric acid turns it red, and is therefore an important test. It will readily distinguish it from sulphate of quinine, which it resembles. See BECK'S *Med. Jurispr. Appendix*.

MORSULI are made like drops and lozenges, without regular form.

MORUS. See MORI BACCÆ.

MOSCHUS. L. E. D. P. Musk is a peculiar concrete substance procured

from the musk-deer, *Moschus moschiferus*, a native of the East, and from the musk-rat, a native of America. It is imported in the natural bags which are taken from behind the navel of the deer, and are about the size of a pigeon's egg. Those from China are thin, and covered with brownish-yellow hair; those from Russia and Bengal are thick, and covered with *white* hair, being probably taken from old animals. It is chiefly used as a perfume.

Imitated by dropping ʒiijss of nitric acid on ʒj of rectified oil of amber. In the course of a day a black substance is produced, which smells similar to musk.

Or, Take two parts of any foetid animal oil procured by distillation, and one part of nitric acid, digest for eight or ten days, add gradually 32 parts of rectified spirit of wine, and digest again for four weeks. The substance thus procured is very like genuine musk.

Adulterated very extensively with dried blood, asphaltum, ammoniacal salts, and a sort of gritty resin. In China the musk bags are often cut open between the hair, part of the contents abstracted, and the deficiency made up with dried blood, rolled up into pills, so as to imitate the true grains of musk. The bags ought therefore to be carefully inspected to detect such openings, which are always very neatly closed. The presence of dried blood may be known by its emitting a foetid vapour, like burnt horn, on burning, when held over a candle on the point of a thin knife. When asphaltum is present, it will melt and run on the knife point before it inflames, while genuine musk does not melt, but is turned into charcoal. Punctures are also often made in the bags, which are difficult to detect, and through which sand, small stones, and even pieces of lead and barytes, are introduced to increase the weight. These are easily discovered on opening the bags. Other musk dealers, less fraudulent in spirit, leave the bags in a damp place, to increase their weight, and this also injures the musk. The musk from Holland is brought in leaden pots sewed up in canvas, and is nothing more than dried blood, mixed with a little oil and tincture of musk. It is generally very moist, and exhales a disagreeable urinous smell. The artificial bags may be known from the genuine by wanting the internal membrane or skin. It is also adulterated with spikenard, chocolate, aloes, nutmeg, storax, &c. Dr. John Davy says, it is always impure if it exhale an ammoniacal odour when mixed with quicklime. *Genuine* musk, from China, is of the colour of an old brown nutmeg, rolled up in little round friable pills. Russian musk, even when good, is not in form of pills, but loose in the bag, and has a urinous odour. To preserve it well it ought to be kept perfectly dry; but moistened when it is to be used as a perfume. (Dr. JOHN DAVY.)

Chemically, musk contains resin, combined with the odoriferous volatile oil that gives it perfume, besides several animal matters. It is soluble in sulphuric ether, and in boiling water; also in alcohol and sulphuric acid, with the loss of its odour. Added to other odoriferous substances, such as lavender water, it increases their odour, as ammonia often does from its volatility.

Incompatible with infusion of bark, sulphuric acid, corrosive sublimate, nitrate of silver, and the sulphates of copper, iron, and zinc.

Medicinally, it is reputed to be one of the strongest antispasmodic non-irritating stimulants, (though many doubt its powers,) and with this view has been given in doses of gr. x to ʒjss in form of pill, bolus, or mixture, along with ether, camphor, or ammonia, for hysteric paroxysms, subsultus tendinum, epilepsy, chorea, whooping-cough, gout in the stomach, &c. In bad cases of phagedena and gangrene, particularly from syphilitic and strumous causes, it has been found excellent for arresting sloughing. (WHITE.) Its failure may often arise from its being adulterated.

Enters into Mist. Moschi. L. Tinct. Moschi. D.

MOSELEY'S PILLS. A nostrum composed of rhubarb and ginger, made into a mass with conserve or mucilage.

MOUSSE DE CORSE. See FUCUS HELMINTH.

MOXA is a term erroneously applied in surgery, as if it were some particular substance; whereas it appears that many different substances, such as the down of several species of *Artemisia*, cotton wool, Eriophoron spike, &c., are all called moxa when formed into a cone about an inch long. This is set fire to, and placed upon the skin, which it gradually burns. It has lately come into repute, but it has little chance to continue so, in consequence of the prejudices of patients.

Medicinally moxa is applied as a counter-irritant, in the same way as blisters in local inflammation, &c.

MUCIC ACID. See SACCHOLACTIC ACID.

MUCILAGO ACACIÆ. L. E. P. Gum Arabic Mucilage. *Mucilago gummi arabici*. D. Take ʒiv of gum arabic in powder, Oss of boiling water; add the water by degrees to the gum, and triturate them together, till a mucilage is formed. In order to have the mucilage free from ropiness, it is necessary to have the gum genuine, and the water soft. It may be made with cold soft water.

Incompatible with sulphuric ether, ammonia, acetate and subacetate of lead, nitrate of mercury, and the tincture of muriate of iron.

Medicinally it is chiefly used as a vehicle to suspend insoluble substances in a fluid; but occasionally it is used by itself as a demulcent to soothe the irritation of the fauces, caused by catarrhal coughs. A

few drops of tincture of opium, or of syrup of poppies, are a good addition.

Enters into Mist. Guaiaci. L. Potio Carbonatis Calcis. E.

MUCILAGO AMYLI. L. E. D. P. Starch Mucilage. Take ʒij of starch, Oj of water; add the water gradually to the starch, and triturate them together, then boil till a mucilage is formed. It is necessary that the starch be free from smalt, &c., and that the water be soft.

Medicinally it is demulcent and emollient, but being insipid, and by no means pleasant, it is seldom given internally, except in cases of poisoning. It forms a good basis for opiate or astringent enemata, and may even be prescribed in this form alone.

Incompatible with iodine, which precipitates starch of a violet colour.

MUCILAGO ASTRAGALI TRAGACANTHÆ. E. D. Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth. Take ʒj of gum tragacanth bruised, ʒviij of boiling water, macerate for 24 hours. Then triturate till the gum has dissolved, and beat it smooth with a wooden spatula. Strain by pressure through a linen cloth.

Medicinally it is used for similar purposes as the mucilage of gum arabic, and has similar properties.

Enters into Pulv. Tragacanthæ Comp. L.

MUCILAGO CYDONIÆ SEMINUM. Quince Mucilage. Take ʒj of quince-seeds, Oss of distilled water, boil over a slow fire till the liquor become thick and viscid. It is seldom used, and is not preferable to the preceding.

MULBERRY. See MORI BACCÆ.

MULTUM. A compound of extract of liquorice and quassia, sold by brewers' druggists under this name, the better to conceal it when used, as it frequently is, to adulterate porter, ale, &c.

Another substance, called *hard multum*, is similarly used, and consists of an extract of Coccus Indicus.

MUM. A malt liquor brewed in the same manner as beer, by employing the malt of wheat.

MURIAS AMMONIÆ. See AMMON. MURIAS.

MURIAS ANTIMONII. P. Muriate of Antimony. *Butter of Antimony.* O. Take equal parts of corrosive sublimate and common antimony, triturate into a powder, and distil in a wide-necked retort, and preserve the butyraceous matter that comes over in a moist place. It is a dark-coloured thickish fluid.

Decomposition. The chlorine of the corrosive sublimate is separated from the mercury, and goes over to the antimony, forming a bichloride, or, as the Codex calls it, *Chloruretum stibii, sive Deuto murias stibii sublimatus.*

Medicinally it is corrosive and caustic, and is only used externally to reduce fungous ulcers, warts, excrescences, &c. It is singular that its action, when applied to moist surfaces, soon ceases, the caustic property being apparently neutralized.

MURIAS AURI. See MURIATE OF GOLD.

MURIAS BARYTÆ. E. D. Muriate of Baryta. Take one part each of carbonate of baryta and muriatic acid, three parts of water; add the carbonate, broken into little bits, to the water and acid previously mixed; and after the effervescence has ceased, digest for an hour, strain the liquor, and evaporate, that crystals may form. When the carbonate of baryta is not to be procured, the muriate may be formed from the sulphate by means of charcoal and muriatic acid; but the process is both complicated and difficult.

Decomposition. The muriatic acid decomposes the carbonate of baryta, and forms a crystallizable muriate; or, according to Sir H. Davy, the barium of the carbonate unites with the chlorine of the muriatic acid, while the carbonic acid escapes. According to this view the preparation is a chloride of barium.

Incompatible with the sulphates of alumen, iron, magnesia, potass, and soda; and with the nitrate of potass and nitrate of silver.

Medicinally the muriate of baryta is only employed in solution. See SOLUTIO MUR. BAR. E. *Poisonous*, see next article.

Chemically it is much used as a test for sulphuric acid.

Enters into Sol. Muriatis Barytæ. E.

MURIAS CALCIS. L. D. Muriate of Lime. Take ℥ij of the salt which remains after the sublimation of subcarbonate of ammonia, Oj of water; mix, and filter through paper, evaporate the solution till the salt becomes dry, and keep it in a well-stopped vessel.

Decomposition. According to the old opinion, the salt remaining after the sublimation of subcarbonate of ammonia is muriate of lime, which is only purified by this process. According to Sir H. Davy's views, the above salt is chloride of calcium, which, by mixture with water, becomes muriate of lime; and this being evaporated to dryness, it is decomposed, the hydrogen of the muriatic acid combining with the oxygen of the calcium forming water, which passes off, while the chlorine goes over to the calcium, forming chloride of calcium. What is therefore called by the College *muriate of lime* contains neither lime nor muriatic acid.

Soluble in water and alcohol, and deliquescent in the air.

Incompatible with the fixed alkalies and their carbonates, and with carbonate of ammonia, but not with pure ammonia; also with sulphuric acid and its salts.

Medicinally it has a disagreeable, pungent, saline, and bitter taste, and

is used in form of solution for scrofula and dyspepsia. See LIQUOR MUR. CALCIS. Dose $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{x}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ or more.

Poisonous, like muriate of baryta above, producing violent retching and vomiting, with severe pain in the stomach and bowels, stupor, giddiness, palsy of the legs, spasms, convulsions, and death. The best treatment is to give large doses of Epsom or Glauber's salts, or dilute sulphuric acid, which will decompose the muriate, and form sulphate of baryta, which is insoluble, and may be removed by emetics and purgatives.

Tests. Sulphuric acid will precipitate the baryta in the form of a sulphate, which is insoluble in water and in nitric acid. Nitrate of silver also will form a white curdy precipitate; but if coffee or red wine be present, their colour must be destroyed by chlorine, which also must be expelled by heat before testing the mixture.

MURIAS FERRI. See TINCTURA MUR. FERRI.

MURIAS HYDRARGYRI. See HYDRARG. OXYMUR.

MURIAS SODÆ. See SODÆ MURIAS. L.

MURIAS SODÆ SICCATUM. E. Dried Muriate of Soda. Take any quantity of common salt, roast over a fire in a glass vessel slightly covered, shaking it the while till it cease to crepitate.

Decomposition. By this process water is formed and driven off, leaving chloride of sodium. See SODÆ MURIAS.

It is chiefly used for procuring muriatic acid by distillation.

MURIATES (see MURIAS) are salts formed with alkaline or metallic bases, uniting with chlorine and water (hydrate of oxygen), muriatic acid itself consisting of 36 parts chlorine and one part hydrogen.

MURIATE OF ATROPINE. *New.* Atropine when treated with muriatic (hydrochloric) acid, forms a neutral salt similar to muriate of daturine, in beautiful white brilliant crystals, cubical or quadrangular. It has not yet been used.

MURIATE OF DATURINE. *New.* Formed like the preceding. Its properties have not yet been much investigated.

MURIATE OF GOLD, AURI MURIAS vel CHLORURETUM. P. Take 100 parts of pure gold finely divided, 300 parts of nitromuriatic acid, composed of one part nitric acid, and two parts muriatic acid; put this in a vessel on a sand-bath moderately heated, till the gold is quite dissolved, then evaporate to dryness with a *very* gentle heat in a porcelain or glass capsule. If the heat is strong, the acid will separate, and the metallic gold will appear. Keep it in a phial closely stopped.

Decomposition. The chlorine of the acid is separated, and goes over to the gold, while the nitric acid escapes.

Medicinally the muriate of gold has lately been tried in France to a

considerable extent in chronic venereal affections, exostoses, and glandular scirrhus and strumous swellings. The dose is gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. ss rubbed upon the tongue or gums, along with a little liquorice powder, or in form of pill gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ made with extract of mezereon. (CHRESTIEN.) See UNG. AURI.

Poisonous in large doses, producing the same violent symptoms as corrosive sublimate. See HYDRARG. OXYM.

MURIATE OF TIN, in the solid state, occurs in small needle-shaped crystals, of a yellowish-white colour, and they contain excess of acid as they redden vegetable blues. Exposed to the air they deliquesce.

Poisonous, producing a disagreeable, acerb, metallic taste, with constriction of the throat, difficulty of breathing, vomiting, pain of the bowels, hypercatharsis, cramp, convulsive twitches of the face, syncope, and death.

Treatment. Milk drank copiously is supposed to decompose the muriate, which must be removed by emetics. When inflammation is obvious, bleeding will be requisite, while the warm bath and fomentations will relieve the tormina, when accompanied with emollient and anodyne enemata.

Tests. The muriate of tin will precipitate gold from its solution of a purple colour. Or a little strong tea, or tincture of galls, will precipitate the tin of a bright yellow colour. Liquor of potass or prussiate of potass will give a white precipitate.

MURIATIC ACID. See ACIDUM MURIATICUM.

MURIDE, the name first given to BROMINE.

MUSHROOMS. *Agarici.* Are used in making ketchup, &c., but it is requisite to be very cautious in selecting them, as more of them are poisonous than wholesome. The wholesome ones commonly used are pink in the gills, and white above; the bad ones are black or brown in the gills, and broad.

Poisonous mushrooms usually grow in wet, shady places, have a nauseous odour, and are soft, open, and porous, with their surface gaudily coloured or dirty looking, and the stalks soft and bulbous. They grow rapidly, and soon corrupt.

Symptoms. Nausea and retching, colic, purging, thirst, fainting, stupor, delirium, cold sweats, convulsions, and death. The nervous system seems to be chiefly affected.

Treatment. The best thing to be done is to give an emetic of sulphate of copper or zinc, or of tartar emetic, following it up with saline purgatives, such as the black draught, and clysters of the same. If there is much sinking, hot brandy and water, camphorated mixtures, ether, and other stimulants, may be useful, and the warm bath.

MUSK. See MOSCHUS.

MUSTARD. For its medical properties see SINAPIS SEMINA. To prepare mustard for the table, rub up in a mortar a quantity of the best Durham flour mustard with vinegar, white wine, or cold water, in which scraped horse-radish has been boiled; when it is smooth, put it up in a close-stopped pot. It may be flavoured to taste, with garlic, capers, ketchup, &c. See WHITEHEAD'S ESSENCE OF MUSTARD.

Adulterated with common flour, or with powdered radish-seed, bean or pea flour, &c., and made pungent by capsicum or cayenne pepper. Dr. Paris and Mr. Brande say it is coloured yellow by turmeric; but this, I believe, is more conjectural than real. If turmeric be present it may readily be detected by adding a little potass, or soda, dissolved in water, which will change the bright yellow to brown or orange.

Patent Mustard. Take ʒijss of cayenne pepper, lbjss of bay-salt, lbvij of mustard flour, lbjss of wheaten flour: dissolve the salt in water, make the whole into a paste, and put up in pots.

Ready-made Mustard is prepared with about one-sixth of mustard flour, and the rest wheat flour, cayenne, and common salt to make it keep.

MUSTARD EMBROCATION for horses. Take ʒiv of flour of mustard, ʒjss of solution of ammonia, ʒj of oil of turpentine, with enough of water to make a mixture of the consistence of cream. It is applied externally for inflammation of the lungs.

MUSTARD (ESSENCE OF). See WHITEHEAD.

MUSTARD SEED (WHITE). See SINAPIS SEMINA.

MUSSELS. A common species of shell-fish, *Mytilus edulis*, which is for the most part nutritive and wholesome, but is occasionally deleterious, in consequence, as is vulgarly supposed, of feeding on copper-banks; but more probably, as Dr. Burrows thinks, from the fish being unhealthy. (See *Med. Repository*, iii. 451.)

Poisonous in such cases, producing nausea, weight at the stomach, constriction of the throat, vertigo, head-ache, great thirst, heat of the eyes, eruptions on the skin, subsultus tendinum, convulsions, and death.

Treatment. An emetic of tartarized antimony, or sulphate of copper, speedily given, and followed with the black draught, or castor oil, to clear out the bowels, keeping up the strength with ether, tincture of musk, brandy and water, &c.

MYRICIN. The chemical basis of wax.

MYRISTICÆ NUCLEI. L. Nutmegs. *Nux moschata*. E. D. P. A well-known aromatic spice, and used extensively both in the kitchen and

in medicine. The fruit of the *Myristica moschata* is about the size of a nectarine, and contains the nutmeg, surrounded by a shell which constitutes mace. The nutmegs are gently baked, the mace separated, and then they are washed in lime water. The active properties of the nutmeg reside in the dark brown veins which traverse the substance of the nucleus. This oil is extracted by alcohol, or by decoction. See MACE.

Adulterated with nutmegs from which the oil has been abstracted, by perforating them with small holes, boiling them, and then filling up the perforations with powdered sassafras, &c. Sometimes, also, bits of lead are introduced to give them the requisite weight, and conceal the fraud. To detect these spurious nutmegs, steep them in hot water, which will disclose the perforations. They are also more easily broken than the genuine.

Medicinally nutmeg is stimulant, carminative, and sometimes narcotic when given in large doses, probably from collapse after the stimulant effect is over. The dose is gr. v to ʒjss for diarrhœa, nausea, &c. It corrects the tendency of alum to disturb the bowels, and is used in the composition of a considerable number of medicaments as a flavouring ingredient, and often in form of oil. See OLEUM.

Enters into (of the Nutmeg) Spir. Myristicæ. L. E. D. Spir. Lavandulæ Comp. L. E. D. Elect. Catechu. E. D. Confect. Aromatica. L. D. Pulv. Carbonatis Calcis Comp. D. Spir. Raphani Comp. D. Troch. Carbonat. Calcis. E. D. (Of the Oil) Emplast. Picis Comp. L. Pil. Scillæ. D. Spir. Ammonię Aromat.

MYROBALANUS BELLIRICA. P. Myrobalan, the dried fruit of which is acidulous, feebly astringent, and cathartic. It is given in scorbutus, dysentery, &c.

MYRRH (COMPOUND TINCTURE OF), in *Farriery*. Take ʒij of gum resin of myrrh, ʒxviij of aloes, gal. j of rectified spirit, Oiv of water, macerate 14 days, often shaking it up, then pour it off for use. (PHARM. VETERINARY COLLEGE.)

MYRRHA. L. E. D. P. Myrrh, or Gum Myrrh. A resinous substance, imported from Turkey, and said to come from Abyssinia and Arabia Felix; but the plant or tree whence it is derived is still unknown to botanists.

Soluble in alkalies, and partly in distilled water, when triturated with it; but only the resinous part in alcohol.

Adulterated with various species of gums and gum resins, whose names are scarcely known. Bdellium may be recognised by being dark, opaque, and nauseous to the taste. Some of the other gums are pale, white, or transparent. Genuine myrrh is reddish yellow, or

brown, somewhat translucent, but not transparent, in tears of an irregular form, but these sometimes broken, and it is also light.

Medicinally it is a warm aromatic, tonic, stimulant, and expectorant, also diaphoretic, and said to be emenagogue. The dose is gr. x to ʒj along with nitrate of potass, camphor, or alkaline sulphates, for chlorosis, dyspepsia, hysteria, humoral asthma, catarrh, amenorrhœa atonica, fœtid belchings, &c. Externally it is used in form of tincture, &c., for spongy gums, aphthæ, and for gangrenous, carious, and fistulous sores. It is often used in stimulant compounds.

MYRTLE. *Myrtus communis*. P. The leaves and berries are aromatic, warm, and astringent, and are sometimes prescribed in profluvia.

By the perfumer myrtle-leaves are used for herb snuff, and myrtle water. The leaves should be fresh from the tree, and the common sort are always to be preferred to any of those called the sweet-smelling sorts.

MYRTLE WATER. Macerate ℥j of fresh myrtle-leaves, or twigs, in a gallon of soft water, and after it has stood a day, add ʒj or more of good yeast. Let it stand other two days, and then put it into a retort with ʒij of bay salt; draw off all the water, to which add more fresh leaves or twigs, and proceed as at first, repeating this process three or four times. It ought to be kept well stopped, and in a place neither too warm nor too cold.

Poisonous, producing burning of the throat, thirst, pain of the stomach, convulsions, and death. The best treatment is a smart emetic, followed by castor oil, or saline purgatives and mucilaginous drinks.

MYRRHUS. See PIMENTÆ BACCÆ.

N.

NANCEIC ACID. This is procured from sour rice and other ascendent vegetable substances, and is without colour, does not crystallize, and tastes very sour. It is named by Bracconot in honour of the town of Nancy, where he resides.

NAPHTHA is a fine transparent, colourless, or pale yellow fluid, found natural in some parts of Persia, issuing out of clay soils. A substance little different is procured by distillation from coal tar. The odour is penetrating, and not disagreeable. Its chief use is chemical. It is used for preserving potassium from oxidizing. It is used externally as a stimulant, &c.

NAPHTHALINE is a white crystalline body procured by gentle distillation from coal tar.