

NUT OIL is prepared by expression from filberts, or hazel-nuts; and, as it is without smell, it is much used in perfumery, as a substitute for oil of ben, and also by painters for mixing their colours.

NUX MOSCHATA. See MYRISTICÆ NUCLEI.

NUX VOMICA. P. The fruit of the *Strychnos nux vomica*, D. Ratsbane, or Poison-nut. The wood is also used. *Nux vomica* is a bitter tonic and stimulant, with a tendency to affect more particularly the spinal marrow and its nerves. It is also vermifuge and emmenagogue. It is given in doses of gr. ij to ℥j, cautiously increasing the dose in mania, epilepsy, chorea, paralysis, tænia, amenorrhœa; as well as in scrofula, gout, syphilis, &c.

It contains STRYCHNINE and BRUCINE, which see.

Poisonous in large doses, producing feelings similar to tipsiness, giddiness, nausea, vomiting, retching, thirst, spasms, and cramps of the limbs, oppressed breathing, fainting, coma, and death. The best treatment is to promote vomiting, and even to give a vomit of sulphate of copper instantly. Copious draughts of vinegar and water, or any other vegetable acid, will also do good; and if there is much stupor, the affusion of cold water may be tried. There is no test yet discovered for it.

Employed to adulterate spirituous and malt liquors; and enters into most of the compositions sold under various names by brewers' druggists.

NYMPHÆA. P. The Waterlily. The roots of several species of which, such as the *N. alba*, and *N. lutea*, are used medicinally, as aromatic astringents and refrigerants. The dose is ʒss to ʒj of the distilled water. A syrup is also made of the flowers, which is said to be antaphrodisiac, but this is not probable.

O.

OAK BARK. See QUERCUS CORTEX.

OAK (POISON). See TOXICODENDRI FOLIA.

OATS. See AVENÆ SEMINA.

OCHRE. A general term applied to pulverulent clays. It is nearly synonymous with the term **BOLE**. *Red ochre* and *Yellow ochre* are the chief, and ought to be chosen of a fine colour, as free from sandy or gritty matter as possible. The colours chiefly depend on the presence of an oxide of iron, or some other metal.

OCULI CANCRORUM. Crabs' Eyes. See CANCRI CHELÆ.

ODONTALGIC. A medicine which relieves or cures tooth-ache.

ODONTON. A nostrum advertised as a dentifrice.

CENANTHE. A genus of umbelliferous plants, of which the *C. crocata*, hemlock dropwort, is common in ditches and marshy places, not far from the sea-coast.

Medicinally it has been found useful in obstinate cutaneous affections, in the dose of three tea-spoonfuls of the juice every morning, and in form of infusion, but it is far from safe. It is good in cancerous and scrofulous sores, in form of cataplasm. (WITHERING.)

Poisonous. Perhaps, says Dr. Pulteney, the most virulent vegetable poison that grows in Britain, producing constriction of the throat, vertigo, spasm, vomiting, retching, oppressed breathing, asphyxia, and death.

Treatment. Diluted vinegar and vegetable acids should be largely administered, along with gruel and demulcents. Bleeding will be necessary if there should be inflammation.

OIL COLOURS, for artists, ought to be brilliant, clear, and permanent, as pictures soon lose their value when painted in perishable colours. Some of the Egyptian paintings remain unchanged in tint after 2000 years; while some of the pictures of Sir Joshua Reynolds have not stood 40 without fading. The following are a few of the chief oil colours, and the methods of preparing them:

Azure. Take ʒij of quicksilver, ʒss each of sulphur and muriate of ammonia; grind all together, and put the contents to digest in a matrass over a slow fire, increase the heat a little, and when an azure fume arises, take the matrass from the fire. When cool, these will make as beautiful an azure as ultramarine.

Liquid Blue. Put into a small matrass, or phial, ʒj of fine prussiate of iron (prussian blue), reduced to powder, and pour over it from ʒss to ʒij of concentrated muriatic acid. The mixture produces an effervescence, and the prussiate soon assumes the consistence of thin paste. Leave it in this state for 24 hours, then dilute it with ʒviij or ʒix of water, and preserve the colour thus diluted in a bottle well stopped. The intensity of this colour may be lessened, if necessary, by the addition of water. If the whole of this mixture be poured into a quart of water, it will still exhibit a colour sufficiently dark for washing prints. This colour, charged with its mordant, requires the use of gum water made of gum tragacanth. Mucilage of gum arabic does not possess sufficient consistence.

Blue Verditer. Into 100lb of whiting pour copper water, and stir them together for some hours, till the water grows pale; then pour that away, set it by for other use, and pour on more of the green water, and so till the verditer be made, which, being taken out, is laid on large pieces of chalk in the sun, till it be dry and fit for market.

Saxon Blue may be successfully imitated by mixing with a divided earth prussiate of iron, at the moment of its formation and precipitation. Into a solution of 144 grains of sulphate of iron pour a solution of prussiate of potass; at the time of the formation of the prussiate of iron, add, in the same vessel, a solution of ʒij of alum, and pour in with it the solution of potass, just sufficient to decompose the sulphate of alumine; for alkali in excess might alter the prussiate of iron. It will therefore be much better to leave a little alum, which may afterwards be carried off by washing. As soon as the alkaline liquor is added, the alumine precipitated becomes exactly mixed with the prussiate of iron, the intensity of which it lessens, by bringing it to the tone of common Saxon blue. The matter is then thrown on a filter, and, after being washed in clean water, is dried. This substance is a kind of blue verditer, the intensity of which may vary according to the greater or less quantity of the sulphate of alumine decomposed. It may be used for painting in distemper.

Dutch Pink from Wood. Boil the stems of wood in alum water, and then mix the liquor with clay, marl, or chalk, which will become charged with the colour of the decoction. When the earthy matter has acquired consistence, form it into small cakes, and expose them to dry. It is under this form that the Dutch pinks are sold in the colour shops.

The small blackthorn produces a fruit, which, when collected green, are called yellow berries. The seeds, when boiled in alum water, form a Dutch pink superior to the former. A certain quantity of clay or marl is mixed with the decoction, by which means the colouring part of the berries unites with the earthy matter, and communicates to it a beautiful yellow colour.

Or, by substituting for clay a substance which presents a mixture of clay and metallic oxide; the result will be a Dutch pink of a very superior kind. Boil separately ʒij of yellow berries, and ʒij of the sulphate of alumine, in ʒxij of water, which must be reduced to ʒiv ; strain the decoction through a piece of linen, and squeeze it strongly; then mix up with it ʒij of ceruse, finely ground on porphyry, and ʒij of pulverized Spanish white; evaporate the mixture till the mass acquire the consistence of a paste, and having formed it into small cakes, dry them in the shade. When these cakes are dry, reduce them to powder, and mix them with a new decoction of yellow berries. By repeating this process a third time, a brown Dutch pink will be obtained. In general the decoctions must be warmed when mixed with the earth. They ought not to be long kept, as their colour is speedily altered by fermentation; care must be taken also to use a wooden spatula for stirring the mixture. When

only one decoction of wood or yellow berries is employed to colour a given quantity of earth, the Dutch pink resulting from it is of a bright yellow colour, and is easily mixed for use. When the colouring part of several decoctions is absorbed, the composition becomes brown, and is mixed with more difficulty, especially if the paste be argillaceous, for it is the property of this earth to unite with oily and resinous parts, to adhere strongly to them, and incorporate with them. In the latter the artist must not be satisfied with mixing the colour, it ought to be ground; an operation equally proper for every kind of Dutch pink, and even the softest, when destined for oil painting.

Yellow Lake. Take lbj of turmeric root in fine powder, three pints of water, and ʒj of subcarbonate of potass, put all into a glazed earthen vessel, and boil them together over a clear gentle fire till the water appears highly impregnated, and stains the table of a beautiful yellow; filter this liquor, and gradually add to it a strong solution of roche alum in water, till the yellow matter is all curdled and precipitated. After this, pour the whole into a filter of paper, and the water will run off, and leave the yellow matter behind; wash it with fresh water till the water comes off insipid, and then is obtained the beautiful yellow called lacque of turmeric.

Another Yellow Lake. Make a lye of potass and lime sufficiently strong; in this boil gently fresh broom-flowers, till they are white; then take out the flowers, and put the lye to boil in earthen vessels over the fire, add as much alum as the liquor will dissolve, then empty this lye into a vessel of clear water, and it will give a yellow colour at the bottom; settle, and decant off the clear liquor, wash this powder, which is found at the bottom, washed off, then separate the yellow matter, and dry it in the shade.

Lemon Yellow. A beautiful lemon-colour may be formed by following the prescriptions of the old painters; who mix together the oxides of arsenic (*realgar* and *orpiment*); but these colours, which may be imitated in another manner, have the disadvantage of being of a poisonous quality. It will therefore be better to substitute in their room Dutch pink of Troyes, and Naples yellow. This composition is proper for distemper, and for varnish; when ground and mixed, the result will be a bright solid colour, without smell, if an alcoholic varnish be applied for the last coating.

Naples Yellow. There are two processes given for making this colour; first, lbj of antimony, lbj of lead, ʒj of alum, and ʒj of common salt; second, ʒjss of pure ceruse, ʒij of peroxide of antimony, ʒss of calcined alum, and ʒj of pure muriate of ammonia. The ingredients are to be well mixed together, and calcined in a moderate heat for

three hours, in a covered crucible, till it becomes nearly red-hot, when the mass will become of a beautiful yellow colour; with a larger proportion of oxide of antimony, and muriate of ammonia, the yellow verges towards gold colour. Glass may be tinged yellow with the above preparation.

Patent Yellow. It is prepared by triturating minium or red oxide of lead and common salt together, and then exposing in a crucible to a gentle heat.

Under the words LAKE, CARMINE, PRUSSIAN BLUE, VERMILION, &c., I have given the methods of preparing other colours, used by painters.

OILS. *Olea.* An extensive class of fluids, whose most obvious properties are that they float on water, and are immiscible with it. They are divided into two classes—fixed, or expressed oils—and essential, or volatile oils; the first having a heavy and frequently an unpleasant smell; the second being, for the most part, odoriferous, and many of them, on that account, used in perfumery. See OLEA.

I shall in this place, as in most other similar cases in this work, give the College preparations under the Latin term OLEUM, and the rest under that of OIL.

OIL OF ALMONDS. See OLEUM AMYGDALARUM.

OIL OF AMBER. See OLEUM SUCCINI.

OIL (ANIMAL). See OLEUM CORNU CERV.

OIL OF ANISE. See OLEUM ANISI.

OIL OF BALM. An essential oil, procured by distilling the flowering tops of *Melissa officinalis*. It is very fragrant, and may be used in imitating Eau de Cologne.

OIL OF BAYS may be procured from bay-berries, both by expression, and by pounding and boiling them in water; when the oil, which smells like the berries, and is thick and greenish, floats, and may be skimmed off. It is sometimes used instead of lard, for making mercurial ointment. The expressed oil is very thin.

OIL OF BEECH-MAST is procured by expression, and is a good substitute for olive oil, being well tasted, and not apt to become rancid.

OIL OF BEN, or BEHN, is prepared like that of almonds, by beating the nuts of the *Moringo zeylanica*, P. (the *Guilandia moringa*, LINN.) into a pulp, then passing it through a coarse wire sieve, and afterwards expressing the oil. It is colourless, and usually of a thick butyraceous consistence, which shuts out the air, and prevents it from spoiling. It is much used in perfumery, because it has no smell, and readily imbibes and retains aromata.

Adulterated with other thick vegetable oils; but the genuine is easily recognised by its want of smell.

OIL OF BENZOIN, or **BENJAMIN**, sometimes confounded with the preceding by the compilers of receipts. This is procured by distilling with a strong heat the gum which remains in the retort after making benzoic acid. It has a peculiar fragrance, and is used in the manufacture of Russia leather.

OIL OF BERGAMOTTE. See **ESSENCE OF BERGAMOTTE**.

OIL OF BIRCH is procured by distilling the bark of the birch-tree, *Betula alba*, and is used, like oil of benzoïn, on account of its peculiar odour for perfuming leather.

OIL OF BOXWOOD is procured by distilling boxwood, *Buxus sempervirens*; and is said to promote the growth of the hair.

OIL OF BRICKS. A nostrum, said to be advantageous in palsy and gout!! It is made by mixing olive oil with pulverized bricks, and distilling the mixture.

OIL OF CACAO. A thick, butyraceous, vegetable oil, distilled from the nuts of the *Theobroma cacao*.

OIL OF CAJEPUT. See **CAJEPUTI OLEUM**.

OIL OF CAMOMILE is procured by beating up one part of camomile-flowers with four parts of olive oil, digesting for six or eight days, and repeating the process with fresh flowers. It is used as an emollient liniment. See **OLEUM ANTHEMIDIS**.

OIL OF CARAWAY. See **OLEUM CARUI**.

OIL OF CASSIA is distilled from the buds, &c., of the *Laurus cassia*, and is used as oil of cinnamon, for which it is frequently sold.

OIL OF CINNAMON. See **CINNAMOMI OLEUM**.

OIL OF CLARY is procured by distillation from the flowers of the *Salvia verbenaca*.

OIL OF CLOVES. See **OLEUM CARYOPHYLLI**.

OIL OF COCOA. Procured from the cocoa nut, and is used for making oil gas.

OIL OF CORIANDER is prepared in the same way as oil of caraway.

OIL OF CROTON. See **TIGLII OLEUM**.

OIL OF DILL is prepared in the same way as oil of caraway.

OIL OF EARTHWORMS. See **OLEUM DE LUMBRICIS**. P.

OIL OF ELDER-FLOWERS is made by boiling one part of elder-flowers in two parts of olive oil, till the flowers are crisp, when the whole is to be pressed, and put aside to clear.

OIL OF FENNEL SEEDS. See **OLEUM SEM. FÆNICULI**.

OIL OF HARTSHORN. See **OLEUM CORNU CERV.**

OIL OF HYSSOP. Procured by distillation from the leaves and herbs of the *Hyssopus officinalis*.

OIL OF JASMINE. See **ESSENCE OF JASMINE**.

OIL OF LAVENDER. See **OLEUM LAVANDULÆ**.

OIL OF LEMONS. See ESSENCE OF LEMONS.

OIL OF LINSEED. See OLEUM LINI.

OIL OF MACE. See OLEUM MYRISTICÆ.

OIL OF MARJORAM. See OLEUM ORIGANI.

OIL OF MASTICH is an exudation of the nature of gum, procured from the *Pistachia lentiscus*.

OIL OF MILFOIL is procured by distillation, from the flowering tops of the *Achillea millefolia*, or Yarrow.

OIL OF MINT. See OLEUM MENTHÆ VIRID.

OIL OF MUSTARD is procured from the husks or epidermis of black mustard-seed. It is rubefacient, and used as an external irritant.

OIL OF MYRTLE is a thick butyraceous oil, extracted from myrtle-berries, and used for its odour in perfumery. It forms a good ointment for chapped lips.

OIL OF NUTMEGS is distilled from nutmegs, and is very thin, pale, yellow, and odoriferous.

OIL OF OLIVES. See OLIVÆ OLEUM.

OIL OF PALMA CHRISTI. See OLEUM RICINI.

OIL OF PENNYROYAL. See OLEUM PULEGII.

OIL OF PEPPERMINT. See OLEUM MENTH. PIPER.

OIL OF POPPIES. See OLEUM PAPAVERIS.

OIL OF RHODIUM is procured by distillation, from Rhodium wood, or from the root of the *Rhodiola rosea*. When fresh, it is of a yellowish colour, but when long kept, it becomes pale brownish-red. See RHODIUM.

Adulterated with alcohol and cheaper oils, but these may be detected by dropping it on paper, and holding it to the fire; if the oil be genuine, no stain will remain on the paper; if alcohol be present, it will tinge water, into which it is dropped, of a blue colour. It comes chiefly from Holland; but the Dutch often buy the genuine in London, and after mixing and remaking it, import it for the English market.

Used in perfumery, to give the odour of roses; and as it is of importance to have it genuine, the perfumer ought either to make it himself, or purchase it from a respectable manufacturing chemist.

OIL OF ROSEMARY. See OLEUM RORISMARINI.

OIL OF ROSES. See OTTO OF ROSES. A sort of rose oil is also made by beating rose petals to a pulp, and mixing one part of this with four parts of olive oil, macerating for a week, pressing out the oil, and repeating this process till the odour is sufficiently powerful. See HUILE ANTIQUE A LA ROSE.

OIL OF RUE is procured by distillation, from the dried plants of *Ruta*

graveolens; and it retains the odour and some of the properties of rue, but is little used.

OIL OF ST. JOHN'S WORT ought to be procured by macerating the flowering tops of the *Hypericum perforatum*, or *H. elegans*, in olive oil, or rather the oil of the seeds procured by expression, but it is seldom made.

Imitated, by tinging sweet oil with alkanet root. Mr. White says it is tinged with verdigrise; but this, I think, must be a great mistake. Green oil is certainly sold for it.

OIL OF SASSAFRAS. See **OLEUM LAURI SASSAFR.**

OIL OF SAVINE. See **OLEUM SABINÆ.**

OIL OF SCORPIONS is made by steeping scorpions, or centipedes (*scolopendra*), in oil to render it alexiterial, or an antidote to poisons!!

OIL OF SPIKE. This term is applied to foreign oil of lavender, and also to oil of turpentine; but is commonly given to a mixture of three parts of oil of turpentine, and one part of oil of lavender; and is used for mixing the colours used in enamel painting.

OIL OF SUNFLOWER. Procured by expression from the seeds of the *Helianthus annuus*.

OIL OF SWEET FLAG. Procured by distillation from the root of the *Acorus calamus*, and is used in perfumery on account of its fragrance.

OIL OF TANSY. Procured by distillation, is vermifuge in doses of $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{j}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{v}$.

OIL OF TAR is procured by distillation from tar; and though it is at first fluid, it soon thickens. It dries rapidly, and is consequently extremely useful for mixing paints, and making varnishes.

OIL OF TARTAR is prepared by allowing pearl ashes to deliquesce in a damp place, and then straining the fluid. It is almost the same as **LIQUOR POTASSÆ**, and is used in scouring metallic articles, which it does by combining readily with acids and oxides.

OIL OF THYME is procured by distillation from the flowering tops of thyme, and is used by perfumers and by farriers. As a stimulant it may be given in doses of $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{ij}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}$.

OIL OF TURPENTINE. See **OLEUM TEREBINTHINÆ.**

OIL OF VITRIOL. O. Sulphuric Acid. See **ACIDUM SULPHUR.**

OIL OF WALNUTS is procured from walnuts by expression, and is used for mixing oil colours, and for varnishes.

OIL OF WINE is procured by distilling by gentle heat equal parts, by measure, of alcohol and sulphuric acid. To the oily matter which comes over add solution of potass, till it ceases to discolour litmus paper, and again distil, when the oil will be seen swimming on the fluid which comes over.

OIL OF WORMSEED. See OLEUM CHENOPODII.

OIL OF WORMWOOD is procured by distillation from the tops of *Artemisia absinthium*, and is sometimes prescribed as an anthelmintic and carminative.

OINTMENT. *Unguentum*. A term applied to an extensive class of preparations used for ulcers, &c. See UNGUENTA.

Under the English term OINTMENT, I shall give a few select preparations, chiefly used in farriery.

OINTMENT (ASTRINGENT), for grease in horses. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ of Venice turpentine, $\mathfrak{z}\text{vj}$ of hogs'-lard, melt over a slow fire; when it is nearly cold, but still soft, add $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ of acetate of lead, finely powdered, and stir till it is quite cold.

Or, Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ of hogs'-lard, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ of oil of rosemary, $\mathfrak{z}\text{jss}$ of white lead; mix, to make an ointment.

OINTMENT (BLISTERING), for horses. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ of oil of turpentine, $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of sulphuric acid; mix carefully in the open air, or under a chimney, avoiding the suffocating vapour which arises, and then add $\mathfrak{z}\text{vj}$ or $\mathfrak{z}\text{viij}$ of hogs'-lard: $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ of this rubbed up with $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ of powdered cantharides, will form a strong blister.

OINTMENT (DIGESTIVE), for horses. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ of ointment of yellow resin, $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ each of turpentine and nitric oxide of mercury, finely powdered; mix, to form an ointment to promote the suppuration of sores.

Or, Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ of ointment of nitrated mercury, $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of oil of turpentine; mix, to form an ointment.

OINTMENT FOR FISTULA in horses. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ of ointment of yellow resin, $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of oil of turpentine, and $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ of verdigrise; mix, to form an ointment.

OINTMENT FOR FOOT-ROT, or *Low*, in cows. Take four parts each of turpentine and hogs'-lard; melt, and add one part of sulphate of copper; mix, to form an ointment.

OINTMENT FOR GREASE in horses. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ of hogs'-lard, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ of palm oil, $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of olive oil; melt, and when it is nearly cold, add $\mathfrak{z}\text{jss}$ of the solution of the acetate of lead.

OINTMENT FOR THE GROWTH OF HAIR on rubbed places and the broken knees of horses. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ of ointment of yellow wax, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ of camphor, $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of rosemary oil, and enough of ivory black to colour it. I have no faith in the effects of this, except as a colouring matter to conceal white hair, which usually grows on scars in horses; and for this a solution of nitrate of silver would be better.

OINTMENT FOR THE HEELS. Take $\mathfrak{h}\text{ij}$ of hogs'-lard, $\mathfrak{h}\text{ij}$ of honey, $\mathfrak{h}\text{j}$ of turpentine, $\mathfrak{z}\text{viij}$ each of sulphate of copper, verdigrise, alum, and train oil; mix, to form an ointment.

OINTMENT FOR THE HOOFS. Take equal parts of pitch, tar, and hogs'-lard, or tallow, and melt to form an ointment for cracks in the hoofs or heels.

OINTMENT FOR MALLENDERS. Take ʒij of ointment of yellow wax, ʒj of olive oil, ʒj each of rosemary oil and camphor, ʒj of solution of acetate of lead; mix, to form an ointment.

OINTMENT FOR MANGE in horses. Take ʒvj of hogs'-lard, ʒiij of oil of turpentine, and ʒiv of sulphur; mix, to form an ointment.

OINTMENT FOR SITFASTS. Take ʒix of mercurial ointment, ʒss of submuriate of mercury, ʒix of oil of turpentine; mix, to form an ointment.

OINTMENT FOR WINDGALLS. Take ʒiv of Burgundy pitch, ʒiij of yellow wax, ʒij of Petroleum; melt, and add ʒiv of minium, and if it is too hard, add olive oil or lard to it.

OLEA DISTILLATA. L. Distilled Oils, volatile or essential. *Olea volatilia.* E. P. *Olea essentialia.* D. The London College directs the seeds of anise and caraway, the flowers of camomile and lavender, the berries of juniper and pimenta, the tops of rosemary, and the fresh herbs of marjoram, mint, peppermint, and pennyroyal, to be employed. Put a portion of these into an alembic, and add as much water as will cover it; then let the oil distil over into a large refrigeratory vessel. The water, which distils over with the oils of caraway, mint, peppermint, pimenta, and pennyroyal, is to be kept for use. The Dublin and Paris Colleges direct some of the substances to be macerated, and the Edinburgh College orders seeds and woods to be bruised or rasped previous to distillation.

Adulterated with **FIXED OILS**, which may be detected by dropping some of the suspected oil on a bit of paper, and holding it to the fire. If the oil is genuine no greasy stain will remain, as it will evaporate entirely at a heat of 212° ; but the fixed oils do not evaporate, and will leave a stain. Castor oil is most commonly used to adulterate them, from its being soluble in alcohol. **ALCOHOL** is detected by dropping some of the suspected article in water, when, if it is not genuine, it will produce an increase of heat, and make the water milky, or opalescent, while it will at the same time diminish in bulk, as always happens on mixing water and alcohol. **OIL OF TURPENTINE** may be known by its burning with a thick black smoke, and smelling strong when rubbed on the hand and held to the fire. It is a good method indeed to rub a drop between the palms and smell to it, as the heat develops the odour more strongly.

Soluble very completely in alcohol, their solutions being called **ESSENCES**. They are also soluble in water, but in a small degree, their solutions being called *Distilled Waters*. Solutions of ammonia, ether, and the fixed oils, also dissolve them.

Incompatible with the fixed alkalies, the mineral acids, which instantly inflame some of them, and blacken others. Oxygen and light convert them into a sort of resin; hence, they should not be exposed to the atmosphere, but kept in small opaque vessels quite filled and closely stopped. Sulphur converts them into compounds, formerly called *Balsams of Sulphur*. Heat also injures them.

Medicinally they are stimulant, tonic, and carminative, but are chiefly used to cover the taste or smell of disagreeable substances. Some of them, such as oil of caraway, are added to purgative medicines to prevent griping and flatulence. Externally they are also employed as stimulants. They have all the very valuable property, lately discovered, of preventing mouldiness in any thing perfumed with them. Ink, for example, may be kept from turning mouldy by adding a drop of any of them to it, or putting into it a blade of mace or a clove.

OLEA EUROPEA. See OLIVÆ OLEUM.

OLEA EXPRESSA. L. D. P. Expressed or Fixed Oils. *Olea fixa*. E. These are prepared from seeds, &c., by pounding them in a marble mortar into a paste, and submitting them to pressure in a linen cloth. When they are required of greater purity they may be filtered through paper. Some seeds are exposed on a sieve to the vapour of boiling water for a quarter of an hour to soften them, after which they are subjected to pressure. P

Adulterated with cheaper oils, but particularly with impure and rancid oils of the same kind. The oils, for instance, which are procured by means of heat are always inferior, though larger in quantity. They are particularly liable to become rancid, and are often tinged with empyreuma. Exposure to the air produces rancidity.

Soluble, though very sparingly, in alcohol and ether. Castor oil is an exception, and is very soluble in alcohol. They are insoluble in water, but may be mixed with it by means of sugar, gum, yolk of eggs, albumen, and gluten.

Incompatible with alkalies and alkaline earths, with which they form soaps; also with chlorine and the mineral acids, particularly the nitric.

Medicinally they are used sometimes internally as purgatives in form of enema, emulsion, &c., and externally in the form of liniment, &c., possessing varying qualities according to the substances from which they are extracted.

OLEA MEDICATA. P. Medicated Oils. Are prepared by macerating, infusing, or decocting, in some of the fixed oils, odoriferous, narcotic, and acrid substances, till those qualities are imparted to the oils. These medicated oils are scarcely, if at all, known in this country.

OLEIC ACID is procured by treating with cold alcohol the soap formed

by potass and linseed oil, which consists chiefly of oleate of potass. The oleic acid is then precipitated from an aqueous solution by means of an acid.

OLEO-RICINIC ACID is procured by distillation from castor oil along with the ricinic and stearo-ricinic acids. (LECANU.)

OLEO-SACCHARUM. P. Take $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{j}$ of any volatile oil, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ of very white sugar, triturate intimately in a glass or marble mortar. In this way are prepared the oleo-sacchara of fennel, cinnamon, cloves, &c. For the oleo-sacchara of lemon and orange peel, see **ESSENCE OF LEMON-PEEL**.

OLEUM ÆTHEREUM. L. *Æthereal Oil*, or *Oil of Wine*. *Oleum vini.* O.

After the distillation of sulphuric ether, having lowered the temperature, again distil the liquor till a black froth swells up; then instantly remove the retort from the fire; add water to the liquor remaining in the retort, so that the oily part may float upon the surface; remove this, and mix with it a sufficient quantity of lime water to saturate the acid; shake them together, and collect the separated oil.

Impurities may be removed by washing it with a weak solution of the subcarbonate of potass, or by following the process described under **OIL OF WINE**, which see.

Soluble in ether and in alcohol, but insoluble in water and aqueous infusions and decoctions.

Medicinally it is fragrant, aromatic, bitterish, pungent, and stimulant; but is not employed except in the preparation of the compound spirit of ether.

Enters into Spir. *Ætheris Comp.* L. D.

OLEUM AMMONIATUM. See **LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ FORTIUS.** L.

OLEUM AMYGDALARUM. L. E. D. *Oil of Almonds.* *Oleum amygdalæ.*

P. Macerate either sweet or bitter almonds in cold water for twelve hours, bruise them, and express the oil without employing heat.

Good almonds yield about one-third of their weight or more of this oil, which is without smell or taste, of a pale greenish straw colour, and more limpid than olive oil. When bitter almonds are used, their deleterious properties are not communicated to the oil, but remain in the cake, provided that no heat be used. It ought to be filtered through paper.

Insoluble in alcohol and water, but may be mixed with distilled water through the medium of mucilage, yolk of egg, or alkalies, with which it must be well mixed by trituration.

Incompatible with acids and acidulous salts, such as cream of tartar, and with syrup and oxymel of squills, syrup of poppies, resins, corrosive sublimate, and water impregnated with earthy salts.

Medicinally it is emollient and demulcent. With gr. ij of acetate of lead to ʒj of oil it forms a good injection in gonorrhœa. Internally it may be given in large doses as a laxative; but its chief use is in form of emulsion for pectoral irritation and coughs. The dose is gr. iij to ʒj.

OLEUM AMYGDALÆ AMARÆ ESSENTIALE. *New.* The essential, distilled, or volatile oil of Bitter Almonds, is obtained by distillation from the almond-cake, after expressing the fixed oil; but the operation is peculiarly dangerous, in consequence of the deleterious vapours exhaled. It is usually combined with prussic acid, which may be separated by agitating it with a concentrated solution of potass, and distilling the whole, when the potass will combine with the acid, and remain in the retort, while the essential oil will come over along with the water, and being specifically heavier than the water will sink.

Soluble very readily in spirit of wine and in ether, but very sparingly in water.

Medicinally it is fragrant, pungent, and bitter, and seems to possess the peculiar properties of the prussic acid; but it has not yet been used, so far as I am aware.

Poisonous in a very high degree. A drop put on the tongue of a sparrow killed it almost instantly. Mr. Gray has *discovered* that it is poisonous to poultry!!! See **ACIDUM HYDROCYANICUM**.

OLEUM ANETHI. P. Oil of Dill-seed. Is procured by distillation, and is fragrant, carminative, and stimulant; but seldom used in this country.

OLEUM ANIMALE. See **OLEUM CORN. CERV.**

OLEUM ANISI. L. E. D. P. Oil of Anise. Procured by distillation from the seeds of the *Pimpinella anisi*. It is chiefly imported from Spain, that which is manufactured in Britain being more expensive, though it has certainly more aroma.

Adulterated with camphor, spermaceti, wax, almond oil, and olive oil.

As it crystallizes at a temperature of 50°, the concrete substances can only be detected by heat, by exposure to which the genuine, flat, tubular crystals will dissolve; the spurious will not, at a low heat.

Medicinally it is pungent, bitter, stimulant, and carminative, and is useful in colic, flatulence, and atonic dyspepsia, in doses of ℥v to ℥xx triturated with sugar, or in making pills.

“*Poisonous*,” says Mr. Gray, “to pigeons, if rubbed on their bill, or head.” This must be some old woman’s apocryphal nonsense.

Enters into Tinct. Opii Ammoniata. E. Tinct. Opii Camphorata. E.

OLEUM ANTHEMIDIS. L. E. P. Oil of Camomile. *Oleum chamomeli.* O. Is procured by distillation from the flowers, and, when recent, is of a fine blue colour, but becomes yellow if long kept.

Medicinally it is pungent, nauseous, stimulant, antispasmodic, and carminative, and is sometimes added to purgative medicines to prevent their griping. In colic, flatulence, and cramp or spasm of the stomach, it may be given in doses of $\mathfrak{m}v$ to $\mathfrak{m}xv$.

OLEUM CAJEPUTI. See CAJEPUTI OLEUM. L.

OLEUM CAMPHORATUM. E. D. See LINIMENT. CAMPH. L.

OLEUM CARUI. L. D. P. Oil of Caraway. Procured from the seeds by distillation. It is pungent and fragrant, and is added to pills, &c., as a carminative and stimulant. In flatulence and colic it may be given in doses of $\mathfrak{m}j$ to $\mathfrak{m}xv$. It is sometimes applied externally in form of liniment.

Enters into Confect. Scammonii. L. Elect. Sennæ. D. Pil. Aloes Myrrha. D. Pil. Aloes Comp. L.

OLEUM CARYOPHYLLI. E. D. P. Oil of Cloves. Is procured from cloves by distillation. See CARYOPHYLL. OLEUM.

Adulterated with castor oil dissolved in spirit of wine, which is difficult to detect, except by the specific gravity, that of the genuine oil being 1.034, while that of the mixture cannot be more than .9; the refractive power of the genuine is also 1.535, of the spurious 1.498.

OLEUM CHENOPODII. Oil of Wormseed, is procured by distillation, and is given in America as a bitter, acrid and aromatic anthelmintic, in doses of five to ten drops on sugar.

OLEUM CICUTE. P. Oil of Hemlock. Prepared by digesting in a gentle heat one part of the fresh leaves, or herb, with two parts of olive oil.

Medicinally it possesses the narcotic and sedative properties of the plant, and may be applied to strumous and cancerous sores.

OLEUM CORNU CERVINI RECTIFICATUM. D. Rectified Oil of Hartshorn. *Oleum animale Dippelii*. O. Take $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{b}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ of the oil which ascends in the preparation of ammonia from bones, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{j}$ of water, distil the oil, and redistil with the water till it becomes limpid. It ought to be kept in small opaque phials well corked.

Medicinally it is pungent, anodyne, antispasmodic, and sudorific, and may be given in doses of $\mathfrak{m}v$ to $\mathfrak{m}xxx$ in water, or with sugar and ether for intermittents, immediately before an expected paroxysm; for hysteria, epilepsy, chorea, spasms, &c. Hoffman says, it induces a long, calm, and profound sleep, without subsequent languor, or debility, and excites perspiration without heating. Externally it is stimulant, and is applied in local debility, amaurosis, and to paralytic limbs.

OLEUM FENICULI DULCIS. D. P. Oil of Fennel. Is procured by distillation from the seeds, and retains their aroma and warm pungency. It congeals at the freezing temperature.

Medicinally it is stimulant, tonic, and carminative, in doses of $\mathfrak{mij}$ to $\mathfrak{mx}$ with sugar.

OLEUM HYOSCYAMI. P. Oil of Hyoscyamus. Is prepared by macerating in a gentle heat one part of the leaves, or tops, of hyoscyamus in two parts of olive oil. It is anodyne externally.

OLEUM HYPERICI. See OIL OF ST. JOHN'S WORT.

OLEUM HYSSOPI. See OIL OF HYSSOP.

OLEUM JASMINI. See ESSENCE OF JASMIN.

OLEUM IRIDIS. See ESSENCE OF VIOLETS.

OLEUM JUNIPERI. L. E. D. P. Oil of Juniper. Is procured from juniper-berries by distillation, and retains their aroma and warm pungent taste. It is very sparingly soluble in alcohol.

Adulterated with oil of turpentine, which may be known from its stronger smell, when a drop is rubbed between the palms of the hands, and from its burning with a thick black smoke.

Medicinally it is diuretic, stimulant, carminative, and sudorific, and is given rubbed up with sugar or mucilage in doses of $\mathfrak{mij}$ to $\mathfrak{mx}$ in dyspepsia, dropsy, hydrothorax, &c. It is a good adjunct to digitalis when prescribed as a diuretic.

OLEUM LATERITIUM. See OIL OF BRICKS.

OLEUM LAVANDULÆ. L. E. D. P. Oil of Lavender is procured from the flowers by distillation (see LAVANDULÆ FLORES), and retains their fragrance and warm taste.

Adulterated, like other essential oils, with alcohol, oil of turpentine, &c., which may be detected by the means above given under OLEA DISTILLATA. The foreign oil of lavender is not so fine as the English, because the herb is distilled along with the flowers. It is always best during the year it is made, and, if it is wanted to keep longer, it must be mixed with an equal quantity of highly-rectified spirit of wine. Without this, particularly if kept in large bottles, or frequently opened, it will grow thick, rancid, or fœtid. What is for sale within the year ought to be kept unmixed; and if any remain unsold, it may with very little loss be returned in the distillation of the following year. See LAVENDER WATER.

Medicinally it is stimulant and nervine, and is sometimes prescribed in doses of $\mathfrak{mij}$ to $\mathfrak{mv}$ on a bit of lump sugar in nervous cephalalgia and hysteria. It is also added to ointments; it covers the smell of sulphur ointment.

Enters into Ung. Sulphuris. E.

OLEUM LAURI NOBILIS. E. Laurel Oil. Procured from the berries by expression, is limpid and insipid, and is employed externally as a stimulant for indolent tumours, sprains, rheumatic pains, and also for itch, to destroy vermin, &c.

OLEUM LAURI SASSAFRAS. E. D. Sassafras Oil. Procured by distillation from the chips of the bark and wood. It is fragrant, very hot, and acrid to the taste, and of a transparent yellow colour. Its specific gravity is 1.094, it is consequently heavier than water. Its refractive power is the same as oil of cloves.

Medicinally it is stimulant, diuretic, and diaphoretic, and is given in doses of $\mathfrak{m}j$ to $\mathfrak{m}x$ in atonic dyspepsia, sea scurvy, chronic gout, and also in lepra and other cutaneous disorders.

OLEUM LIMONIS. L. E. See LIMONES and ESSENCE OF LEMON-PEEL.

OLEUM LINI. L. E. D. P. Linseed Oil. Is procured by expression from bruised flax-seed. It has also the same properties as olive oil, but is nauseous and of a disagreeable odour. It soon also becomes rancid. The spec. grav. is .9403.

Medicinally it is eccoprotic, emollient, and demulcent, and is frequently prescribed in form of enema in flatulent colic, piles, strictures of the rectum depending on ulcerations, and externally in form of cataplasm and liniment. It is sometimes prescribed as a purgative in doses of $\mathfrak{ss}$ to $\mathfrak{zj}$.

Enters into Liniment. Aquæ Calcis. E.

OLEUM DE LUMBRICIS. P. Oil of Earthworms. Take $\mathfrak{biv}$ each of live earthworms, fresh olive oil, and good white wine. Wash the worms, and put them with the wine and the oil in a vessel; place this beside a gentle fire till all the watery liquid be dissipated; strain by expression, leave it to settle, then decant and preserve.

Medicinally it is reputed to be discutient when applied to tumours, and in the case of articular pains; but it does not appear that the worms add much to the effects of the oil and the wine.

OLEUM MACIS. See OLEUM MYRISTICÆ.

OLEUM MARJORANÆ. See OLEUM ORIGANI.

OLEUM MELALEUCÆ. See CAJEPUTI OLEUM.

OLEUM MELISSÆ. See OIL OF BALM.

OLEUM MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ. L. E. D. P. Oil of Peppermint. Procured by distillation from the dried herb. It is highly fragrant, and tastes at first hot, and then cold. It is of a yellowish-brown colour, and has a spec. grav. of .9070.

Adulterated with one-third of spirit of wine, which may be detected by its rendering water milky.

Medicinally it is chiefly used in making pill masses, as its carminative properties tend to prevent rhubarb, senna, scammony, aloes, and colocynth, from griping. It may be given as an antispasmodic, or stimulant, in doses of $\mathfrak{m}j$ to $\mathfrak{mij}$ dropped upon a bit of lump sugar.

See PEPPERMINT DROPS and LOZENGES.

Enters into Pil. Aloes cum Zingibere. D. Pil. Rhei Comp. E.

OLEUM MENTHÆ VIRIDIS. L. D. P. Oil of Spearmint. Procured by distillation from the dried herb. It has a warm, pungent taste, but not so strong as oil of peppermint. The spec. grav. is .9394. It is dearer than the preceding.

Medicinally it is employed in the same cases as the preceding, but in doses of at least one-third more.

Enters into Infus. Menthæ Comp. D.

OLEUM MYRISTICÆ. E. D. Oil of Nutmeg and Oil of Mace. The oil of nutmeg possesses the odour and taste of the nutmeg in a concentrated degree; it is of a pale straw colour, and lighter than water. What is erroneously called oil of mace is composed of fixed oil, volatile oil, and wax. When first drawn, or expressed, it is limpid and yellow, but on cooling acquires the consistence of spermaceti, and the appearance of Castile soap, being whitish and mottled with reddish brown.

Medicinally, both are stimulant, carminative, and in large doses narcotic; hence they are improper for apoplectic or paralytic patients, but useful in combination for flatulent cholic and diarrhœa.

OLEUM MYRTI. See ESSENCE OF MYRTLE.

OLEUM NARCISSI. See ESSENCE OF JONQUIL.

OLEUM DE NARCOTICIS. P. *Baume tranquille.* Take ʒiv each of the leaves of stramonium, solanum nigrum, belladonna, tobacco, hyoscyamus, and white poppy-seeds; chop, bruise, and put them into Ovj of olive oil; expose to heat till the liquid be nearly dissipated; strain, and add ʒj each of the flowers or dried tops of rosemary, sage, rue, wormwood, hyssop, lavender, thyme, origanum, tansy, mint, elder, and tutsan; macerate for several months in the sun in a close vessel; express and strain.

Medicinally it is anodyne externally in rheumatic and nervous pains. In doses of ʒss to ʒij in enemas it is soothing and emollient. The belladonna alone would probably answer better than the whole farrago.

OLEUM NUCUM. See NUT OIL.

OLEUM OLIVÆ. See OLIVÆ OLEUM.

OLEUM ORIGANI. L. D. P. Oil of Origanum, or Marjoram. Procured by distillation from the dried herb. It has the fragrant aroma of the plant, and is acrid, pungent, of a yellow colour, and .9090 of spec. grav.

Adulterated with about a third or more of oil of turpentine, coloured with petroleum, which may be detected by its burning with a dense black smoke. It is not good if not made within the year, and it varies also very much with the dryness or wetness of the season, and with the soil where the plant grows. The best way to ascertain its

goodness is to rub a little between the palms, and to observe the odour which is exhaled.

Medicinally it is sometimes put into the hole of a carious tooth to relieve tooth-ache, It is stimulant, stomachic, and emmenagogue in doses of $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{j}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$, but is seldom used.

OLEUM OSSIIUM. Oil of Bones. See OLEUM CORN. CERV.

OLEUM PALMÆ. See PALM OIL and OLEUM RICINI.

OLEUM PAPAVERIS. Poppy Oil. Is obtained from poppy-seeds by expression, and is emollient, drying, and does not readily become rancid. It is not at all narcotic. Seldom used in medicine.

OLEUM PETRÆ. See PETROLEUM.

OLEUM PIMENTÆ. L. E. D. Pimenta Oil. Is procured by distillation from the allspice berries, and is very aromatic, and tastes like the berries.

Medicinally it is stimulant, stomachic, and carminative, and is sometimes added to purgatives to prevent them from griping, and to nauseous medicines to conceal their taste. The dose is $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{v}$, rubbed up with sugar or mucilage.

Enters into Emplast. Aromatic. D.

OLEUM PIMPINELLÆ. See OLEUM ANISI.

OLEUM PINI. See OIL OF TAR and OLEUM TEREBINTH. RECTIF.

OLEUM PULEGII. L. D. P. Oil of Pennyroyal. Is procured by distillation from the dried herb. It retains the odour and taste of the plant, is of a yellowish-red colour, and .9390 of spec. grav.

Medicinally it is stimulant, antispasmodic, and reputed to be emmenagogue. It is prescribed in doses of $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{j}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{v}$ dropped on a bit of lump sugar, or as an adjunct to aloetic or chalybeate pills for chlorosis, hysteria, &c.

OLEUM RHODII. See OIL OF RHODIUM.

OLEUM RICINI. L. E. D. P. Castor Oil, the word "Castor" being a corruption of *Castus*, from its supposed antaphrodisiac virtues; *Oleum Palmæ liquidum*, *Oleum kervinum*. O. Palma Christi Oil. See RICINI SEMINA.

Prepared by taking off the outer coat of the seeds of the *Ricinus communis*, or *Palma Christi*, bruising them in a marble mortar with a wooden pestle, and then expressing the oil without heat: hence it is said to be cold drawn.

Or, By first roasting the seeds in a slight degree, expressing the oil, and then dissipating its acrid principle by boiling. P.

Soluble in alcohol of spec. grav. .820, and in ether, differing in this from the other fixed oils. With one part of camphor to eight of alcohol, spec. grav. .840, castor oil is dissolved. When boiled with a little dilute nitric acid it is converted into a hard butyraceous sub-

stance; and it sometimes also takes this form in the bowels, and passes off in round nodules resembling gall-stones. (BRANDE.)

Contains several acids which seem to require investigation. They have been named the ricinic, margaric, elaiodic, oleo-ricinic, and stearo-ricinic acids.

Medicinally it is a valuable mild purgative in cases in which stimulant and irritating cathartics might be injurious, as in cases of pregnancy, internal inflammation, diarrhoea, dysentery, European cholera, lead colic, nephritis, cysteritis, gonorrhoea, ileus, tænia, and hysteric spasms. It is not to be trusted in obstinate constipation, unless joined with other purgatives. It is of great value after surgical operations, accidents, &c.; but it ought not to be given when vomiting might prove hurtful, as it frequently produces troublesome nausea and emesis, in spite of peppermint water and other aromatics with which it may be combined. Dose $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{jss}$.

Exhibited most conveniently by pouring it on a glass of cold water, or, what is preferable, peppermint water or tincture of senna. Some prefer it in form of emulsion, rubbed up with the half of the yolk of an egg with honey, or with q. s. of gum-arabic mucilage, and any aromatic water or essential oil; but the emulsion is, I think, by far the most nauseous to the greater number of patients.

Adulterated most commonly with about a fourth part of oil of almonds, and frequently also with linseed, olive, and poppy oil. All these may easily be detected by mixing the suspected oil with alcohol of the spec. grav. of .820, when, if any oil remain undissolved, or if the mixture appear milky or turbid, the article is not genuine. It ought also to be soluble in sulphuric ether of the spec. grav. of .7563. When the adulteration with other oils is carried to any extent, some of the stronger purgative tinctures that have least colour are added to keep up the deception. As this may render the medicine improper in many cases, it would be well if practitioners were always to try their castor oil with alcohol or ether.

Genuine castor oil is glutinous, thickish, and either without colour, or of a very pale straw-yellow, and quite limpid. It is nauseous to the taste, with a slight sense of acridness. When not cold drawn it is deeper coloured, and more irritating as a purgative. This is the case with all that is brought from the West Indies, and what is prepared in Britain from the seeds, which are usually rancid from keeping. That from the East Indies is the best. When old it becomes dark-coloured and rancid.

A Substitute may be made for castor oil by triturating $\mathfrak{z}\text{jss}$ of olive oil with gr. iij of Venetian soap, and gr. ix of extract of jalap.

OLEUM ROSMARINI. L. E. D. Rosemary Oil. Is procured by distil-

lation from the flowering tops of the *Rosmarinus officinalis*. It contains a portion of camphor, which, by keeping, it deposits in crystals. The spec. grav. is .9118. It is very aromatic, and like other essential oils is stimulant and carminative, and may be given in chlorosis, dyspepsia, &c., on a bit of lump sugar, in doses of $\mathfrak{mij}$ to $\mathfrak{miv}$. It is also used in pills, tinctures, and other compounds.

Adulterated extensively with alcohol, oil of turpentine, &c., which may be detected by the methods given under OLEUM LAVANDULÆ; and the same remarks as to keeping, &c., will apply. When old it acquires a strong smell of turpentine. The English is the best.

Enters into Alcohol Ammoniatum Aromatic. E. Tinct. Saponis. E. OLEUM ROSÆ. See OTTO OF ROSES, OIL OF ROSES, and HUILE ANT. A LA ROSE.

OLEUM RUTÆ. D. P. Oil of Rue. The Dublin College directs the dried plant to be distilled; the Paris Codex orders the oil to be prepared by infusion. It retains the peculiar odour of the plant, and has a hot pungent taste. It is yellowish when fresh, but becomes dark coloured when old.

Medicinally it is antispasmodic, and reputed anthelmintic. Externally it is stimulant and rubefacient. The dose is $\mathfrak{mij}$ to $\mathfrak{m v}$ rubbed up with sugar in chlorosis, worms, dyspepsia, and externally for numbed or palsied limbs.

Poisonous. See RUTÆ FOL.

OLEUM SABINÆ. D. Oil of Savin. Procured from the dried leaves by distillation. It is transparent like water, but of a pale yellow colour, and has a resinous odour and taste. It is stimulant, anthelmintic, antispasmodic, and reputed to be emmenagogue. Externally it is rubefacient, and will sometimes blister the skin. The dose is $\mathfrak{mij}$ to $\mathfrak{m vj}$ in chlorosis and in worms.

OLEUM SAMBUCI. See OIL OF ELDER.

OLEUM SPICE. See OIL OF SFIKE.

OLEUM SOLANI. Oil of Bittersweet. Is prepared by digesting with a gentle heat one part of the twigs of *Solanum dulcamara* with two parts of olive oil. It is little used.

OLEUM STRAMONII. P. Oil of Thornapple. Is prepared in the same manner as the preceding.

OLEUM SUCCINI. L. E. D. P. Oil of Amber. Put a portion of amber into an alembic, so that from a sand-bath gradually heated, an acid liquor, an oil, and a salt contaminated by the oil may distil; then let the oil be distilled a second and a third time.

Adulterated with petroleum, sometimes to the extent of two-thirds. When genuine it is nearly colourless, has a strong unpleasant, bitu-

minous smell, and a pungent taste. When old, or not redistilled as above directed, it is thick and dark-coloured.

Soluble in water, according to Dr. A. T. Thomson (*Conspectus*), but insoluble, according to Mr. Brande, who is right. Sparingly soluble in alcohol.

Medicinally it is stimulant, antispasmodic, and externally rubefacient.

It may be given with mucilage in doses of $\mathfrak{m}v$ to $\mathfrak{m}xij$ for chlorosis and spasmodic disorders. Externally as a liniment in whooping-cough, the singultus of infants, paralysis, &c.

Enters into Spir. Ammoniae Succinatus. L.

OLEUM SUCCINI OXIDATUM. Oxidated Oil of Amber. Into $\mathfrak{z}j$ of oil of amber in a glass vessel gradually drop $\mathfrak{z}ijss$ of nitric acid, stirring it with a glass rod. Let it stand 36 hours, and separate the supernatant resinous matter from the acid beneath, and wash it first with hot, and then with cold water, till it do not taste sour.

Properties, similar to musk, for which it may be used.

OLEUM SULPHURATUM. L. E. Sulphurated Oil. Take $\mathfrak{z}ij$ of washed sulphur, $\mathcal{O}j$ of olive oil; heat the oil in a very large iron vessel, and add the sulphur gradually, constantly stirring, till they have united.

Decomposition. The sulphur is partly united with the oil in the form of a viscid brown-coloured substance, and partly by means of the heat forms sulphuretted hydrogen.

Medicinally it is acrid and stimulant, and was formerly in great repute as a balsam for coughs and pectoral disorders; but from its irritating properties must have often proved injurious. The dose is $\mathfrak{m}v$ to $\mathfrak{z}ss$ in a glass of water, and with from $\mathfrak{m}j$ to $\mathfrak{m}ijj$ of oil of anise-seed; but it is seldom used at present. Externally it is applied as a detergent to indolent and foul ulcers, which have an ichorous or sanious discharge. It is also used in the composition of plasters.

Enters into Emplast. Ammoniaci cum Hydrarg. L. Emplast. Hydrargyri. L.

OLEUM TEDE. See OIL OF TAR.

OLEUM TARTARI. See LIQUOR POTASSÆ.

OLEUM TEREBINTHINÆ. See TEREBINTHINÆ OLEUM.

OLEUM THYMI. See OIL OF THYME.

OLEUM TIGLII. See TIGLII OLEUM.

OLEUM TUBEROSÆ. See ESSENCE OF TUBEROSE.

OLEUM VIRIDE. Green Oil, or Exeter Oil. A formerly popular, but nearly obsolete preparation, made by boiling $\mathfrak{z}ijj$ each of the fresh leaves of laurel, rue, marjoram, wormwood, and camomile, in two pints of olive oil, till the herbs are crisp, when they are to be pressed out. Mr. Gray says it is emollient!

OLEUM VITRIOLI. See ACIDUM SULPHURICUM.

OLIBANUM. L. E. D. P. Frankincense. A gum resin, derived from the *Juniperus Lycia*, *J. Phœnicia*, *J. Thurifera*, or rather the *Boswellia serrata*. (ROXB.) It is supposed by some to be the Frankincense of the ancients.

Genuine Olibanum is in form of tears of a whitish yellow, partly translucent, and partly opaque, covered usually with a white powder, smelling slightly of turpentine. The spec. grav. ought to be 1.1732. The best is imported from the Levant.

Composed of eight parts of a fragrant volatile oil, 56 parts of resin, 30 parts of gum, and 5.2 of a substance somewhat like gum, but insoluble in water or alcohol. (BRACCONOT.)

Soluble in part in alcohol and ether, and sparingly in water, with which, when triturated, it forms a milky mixture.

Medicinally it is stimulant and diaphoretic, and is occasionally prescribed in doses of ℥j to ʒj thrice a day in gleet and leucorrhœa in the form of electuary. It was once considered to be an expectorant, but is now chiefly employed to perfume sick rooms by burning it. It is also used as a stimulant in plasters.

OLIVÆ OLEUM. L. E. D. P. Olive Oil, *Salad oil*, or *Sweet oil*. Is procured by expression from olives, the fruit of the *Olea Europæa*. It is composed of 72 parts oil and 28 parts of a whitish suet. (BRACCONOT.)

Adulterated with inferior olive oil, prepared by boiling and fermenting the pulp, after the good oil has been expressed. This inferior sort is brought to the market in jars; while the *prime* oil is put up in glass flasks. The inferior oil is generally thinner than the prime, and very commonly rancid. The rancidity is sometimes removed or concealed by lead. When this has been done, shake it together with three parts of water, impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen, which will change it to a dark brown colour. Poppy oil, which is very usually added to olive oil, may be detected by freezing a portion, as the olive oil congeals at 38°, while the poppy oil remains fluid. Pernitrate of mercury, also, will in a few hours congeal genuine olive oil at a cool temperature, but will not act on other fixed oils.

Insoluble in alcohol and in water; but may be suspended and mixed by means of a few drops of solution of potass or ammonia, of mucilage, or yolk of eggs. With alkalies and lime it forms soap. It readily attracts oxygen from the atmosphere, and becomes rancid.

Medicinally it is a gentle laxative, much milder than castor oil: but is seldom prescribed. The dose is ʒss to ʒjss or more, triturated with mucilage, &c. It is a good demulcent, when acrid or corrosive poisons have been swallowed. It was erroneously supposed to be an

antidote to the bite of the viper, and other snakes. Externally it is used in preparing liniments with more active substances, such as ammonia, cantharides, and belladonna, whose powers it concentrates and retains on the skin. It has been recommended to be rubbed on the skin in dropsy, but the effects, if any, are very trifling. In plague it appears on good evidence to be useful, when anointed all over the body. This is even said to prevent plague. It forms a good emollient injection in gonorrhœa, piles, dysentery, ulcerated rectum, &c. It is also used in making plasters and ointments.

OLIVES, when preserved, are astringent, and are said to prevent wine from producing inebriation, when a few are eaten previous to a debauch.

OLIVILA. *New*. A name given by M. Pelletier to the residuum left upon gently evaporating the alcoholic solution of the gum which exudes from the olive-tree.

ONION. *Alium cepa*. P. Is diuretic, expectorant, and anthelmintic. Onion tea is a favourite provincial remedy for coughs. Externally the juice of onions is stimulant, and is applied in tooth-ache, nervous deafness, and to the scalp, to increase the growth of hair; though it has not probably any such effect. A roasted or boiled onion, applied to a small tumour, is a good digestive, and to a foul sore a good detergent.

ONISCUS. Wood-Louse, or Slater. See **MILLEPEDE**.

ONOPORDUM ACANTHIUM. P. Cotton Thistle. A native plant; the fresh juice has been applied to cancerous and other ulcers, but with very doubtful efficacy. It is bitter, and slightly astringent.

ONOSMA ECHIOIDES. P. The root is said to be a substitute for that of alkanet.

OPHIORRHIZA MUNGOS. P. The root is intensely bitter, and has been prescribed for mania, hydrophobia, and the bites of poisonous serpents.

OPIATE is a term almost synonymous with anodyne and sedative; and though it is chiefly applied to medicines which have opium for their basis, it is not rigidly confined to these. See **DELESCOT**.

OPIANE. See **NARCOTINE**.

OPII EXTRACTUM NARCOTINA PRIVATUM. Extract of opium freed from Narcotine. Macerate opium coarsely-powdered in cold water, filtrate and evaporate to the consistence of syrup; digest in rectified ether, and repeat the process as long as any crystals of narcotine are formed in the residuum. Then evaporate the solution.

Medicinally it is given in doses of gr. j to gr. vj as an opiate.

OPIUM. L. E. D. P. The concrete juice of the white poppy. *Papaver somniferum*. A native of the south of Europe, and of the East.

The term is derived from the Greek *οπος*, which simply means juice. There are 40,000lb annually imported into London alone.

Procured by planting the young poppies in rows about six inches asunder; and at first watering them abundantly. When six or eight inches high, they are richly manured, and again watered abundantly as they are about to flower. When the capsules or germens are about half grown, the collection of the opium commences, by making in each, at sun-set, two or three longitudinal incisions, taking care not to penetrate through to the cavity where the seed is lodged. Through these incisions the juice flows, and as it concretes, it is removed, and put into earthen pots, being afterwards dried in the sun. It is then formed into balls or cakes, and wrapped up in poppy or tobacco leaves, and again further dried.

Turkey Opium, which is the best, is imported in flat cakes of a solid form, with fragments of leaves, and the reddish seeds of some sort of dock adhering to it. Its solution is not disturbed by that of the acetate of barytes, or of oxalic acid, and consequently it contains no sulphate of lime. The inferior sorts have none of the reddish seeds adhering to them.

East Indian Opium is in rounded masses of a darker colour, and more smooth and soft texture, with a burnt smell, and a less bitter but more nauseous taste. It is wholly soluble in water, and therefore contains no gluten. It gives a precipitate with oxalic acid, and with acetate of barytes, and therefore contains sulphate of lime. It contains one third less morphine than Turkey opium, and is therefore so much weaker.

English Opium has lately been partially cultivated; and externally it is like the East Indian, but lighter in colour, though in quality it is said to equal the Turkish. This, however, would seem to depend very much on the seasons. For an account of its culture, see *Edinb. Phil. Journ.* ii. 262; and *Brande's Journ.* ix. 69. I am afraid that we have little chance of succeeding in making its cultivation very extensive or lucrative.

Genuine Opium smells heavy and narcotic, has a very disagreeable bitter taste, with a warmish and subacid after-taste. It is of a deep rich fawn or brown colour, of a tough and plastic consistency, and of a smooth uniform texture, marking paper with an interrupted streak. It has a spec. grav. of 1.336; which is one of the best tests of its purity, as few vegetable products are so heavy, if we except gum arabic and opoponax.

Bad Opium wants the peculiar narcotic odour or smell of empyreuma: is friable or soft, full of dark brown, or black patches, or is all of a deep black, marks paper with a continuous brown streak, tinges

water yellow, easily melts when exposed to heat, and tastes sweetish.

Adulterated so very extensively, that little opium, altogether genuine, is to be found; as the high price is an irresistible temptation to fraud. Pieces of lead and small stones are often found imbedded in the best opium to increase the weight; and all sorts of extracts and substances, the least likely to be detected, are mixed with it from the extract of poppies, or of liquorice, to the dung of sheep and oxen. Extracts of belladonna, hemlock, and other narcotics, are sometimes added, but more commonly aloes, gum arabic, or tragacanth; or extract of celandine and lettuce.

Chemically, opium contains the two active principles of MORPHIA and NARCOTINE; the first in combination with MECONIC ACID, in the form of Meconite of Morphine. Besides these, it contains a sort of gum, gluten, volatile oil, along with a little sulphate of lime, and always more or less impurity; frequently as much as one-fourth, or one-third.

Soluble in water, ether, and alcohol; but much more so in vinegar, lemon-juice, or any of the vegetable acids in solution; on which latter principle it is that the Black Drop, the Liquor Opii Sedativus of Battley, Rousseau's Drops, &c., are prepared.

Incompatible with infusion or tincture of galls, infusion or tincture of bark, alkalies and alkaline carbonates, acetate and superacetate of lead, corrosive sublimate, nitrate of silver, and the sulphates of copper, iron, and zinc. It is also improper to combine it with stimulants, when it is intended as an anodyne. (ORFILA.)

Medicinally opium ranks high as a narcotic, sedative, and anodyne; but it usually acts first as a stimulant, and the sedative and narcotic effects are apparently the consequent collapse of the system, as the sequela of excitement. Some maintain that it acts directly as a sedative, without the intervention of excitement. It decreases the secretion of most of the glands, such as the kidneys, the parotids, the liver; and it produces constipation of the bowels, and sometimes diminishes, though at other times it increases, the cutaneous perspiration. When it excites, the first feelings are heat of the body, thirst, absence of mind, and sometimes head-ache and vertigo; afterwards exhilaration of mind, removal of pain, ending in drowsiness, and sleep, which is usually disturbed with painful dreams. On awaking, nausea, languor, and feverishness, often succeed. It is also a powerful antispasmodic and astringent. In the East, and on the Continent, it is reputed to be one of the best aphrodisiacs. When frequently taken, the effects diminish; and the dose, in such cases, must be increased to produce the desired effect. It is likewise a powerful corrigent of other medicines.

Improper where there is much inflammation, or a tendency to it, as in hard dry cough; and in the diathesis called bilious, it seldom agrees; probably because there is a tendency to hepatitis. There are many individuals, also, who cannot bear opium from some peculiarity of constitution. In diminished glandular secretion also, such as in obstructions of the liver or kidneys, costiveness, and thirst, opium is seldom eligible. Young children ought not to take it, unless in great emergencies.

Prescribed in small doses as an excitant in typhus, and atonic and gangrenous states of the system; and to diminish secretion in diabetes, diarrhoea, menorrhagia, sanious ulcers, &c.; and at the period of weaning, to stop the milk in the breasts. In larger doses to allay pain and nervous irritability, wherever it can be done without the danger of producing or increasing inflammation, as in chronic rheumatism, nervous pains, gout, gravel, stone, carcinoma, malignant fungus, aneurism, fever, intermittents, &c.; attending to the cautions above, and particularly to the state of the bowels. In coughs it is invaluable, when judiciously managed, and in all spasmodic disorders, such as chorea, hysteria, tetanus, &c.; it is the most powerful drug known. It is for this reason that it is so useful in asthma, cholera, hiccup, vomiting, whooping-cough, pyrosis, &c., which are partly spasmodic.

Dose gr. 4 to gr. ss when prescribed as a stimulant; from gr. j to gr. iv when given as an anodyne; and even this dose may be exceeded in cases of hæmorrhage, and when it is employed as an antispasmodic. When the system becomes callous to ordinary doses, it ought to be discontinued for a time, till the sensibility to its influence is restored. This is particularly necessary to be attended to when it becomes a daily necessary in incurable and painful disorders, such as carcinoma, tic douloureux, stone, &c. Some opium eaters have taken doses of ʒiij.

Combined with other medicines the powers of opium are often wonderfully increased, or rendered more useful; so much so indeed, as to be available in almost every disease in some of its stages. Mercury, for example, is prevented by opium from passing off by the bowels; and when opium is combined with ipecacuan or antimonials, the effects are directed almost entirely to the skin, as in the case of Dover's Powder, one of the best sudorifics known. Combined with vegetable acids, such as the citric acid, the sedative powers of opium are greatly increased, and its more disagreeable effects greatly obviated.

Overdoses of opium, when not going the length of serious alarm, may be combated at first by bitters, such as infusion of chamomile or wormwood, in moderate doses; or, what is still better, strong coffee

infused, not boiled. Vinegar and vegetable acids have been recommended, but it appears that these are improper at first; though useful in the after treatment. When sleep or drowsiness is protracted so as to cause alarm, exciting the system by hot brandy and water, and affusion of cold water, will be proper.

Externally opium is sometimes said to be advantageously applied in form of ointment or liniment; as over the stomach to allay vomiting or spasm; along the spine in convulsions, &c., but it is not, I think, to be trusted to alone. In form of enema or suppository, it is often powerful in dysentery and diarrhœa; and in form of a watery injection in spasmodic stricture, gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa, &c. Applied to a hollow tooth, it sometimes eases tooth-ache. It may also sometimes give relief to painful sores, such as open cancer, malignant fungus, irritable stumps after amputation, &c.

Poisonous, producing, in large doses, giddiness, drowsiness, stupor, and afterwards delirium, paleness of the countenance, cold sweats, deep breathing, convulsions, apoplexy, and death.

Treatment. Evacuate the stomach as soon as possible, by means of the stomach pump, or an emetic of sulphate of copper or zinc, in the dose of gr. x dissolved in 3j of warm water, and repeated, if necessary, in 20 minutes. If the emetics will not operate, affusion of cold water will sometimes quicken their operation. When the stomach has been evacuated, if the drowsiness continue, strong coffee, vinegar and water, hot brandy and water, ether, bleeding from the jugular vein, and the cold affusion, or the warm bath, will be proper, followed by tonics and purgatives.

Test. There are no certain tests of the presence of opium, though it may be readily detected by its peculiar smell, or by separating from it the MORPHINE and NARCOTINE, by the methods given under those articles.

Enters into Ext. Opii. L. E. D. Confect. Opii. L. E. Elect. Catechu. E. Opium Pur. D. Pil. Opii. E. Pil. Saponis cum Opio. L. Pulv. Cornu Usti cum Opio. L. Pulv. Crætæ Comp. cum Opio. L. Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ Comp. L. E. D. Pulv. Opiatus. E. Tinct. Camphoræ Comp. L. D. Tinct. Opii. L. E. D. Tinct. Opii Ammoniata. E. Troch. Glycyrrhizæ cum Opio. E.

In Farriery, see TINCTURE OF OPIUM.

OPIUM PURIFICATUM. D. Purified Opium. Take lbj of opium cut into small pieces, and Oxij of rectified spirit of wine; digest in a gentle heat, stirring it from time to time, till the opium is dissolved, filter the solution through paper, distil off the spirit, and evaporate the remainder to a proper consistency,—soft for pills, and hard for other purposes.

Medicinally, it may be employed in the same way as opium.

Enters into Elect. Catechu Comp. D. Pil. e Styrace. D.

OPOBALSAMUM. See BALM OF MECCA, and AMYRIS GILEAD.

OPOCALPASUM is a tough dark coloured balsam, of a bitter taste. The tree whence it exudes is not ascertained by botanists.

OPODELDOC. See STEERS, and LINIMENT. SAPON. COMP. L.

OPOPONAX. L. E. D. P. The gum resin of the *Pastinaca opoponax*, a native of Italy. When the roots of the plant are cut into, a milky juice exudes, which being dried in the sun, is the gum resin. It is in small lumps, drops, or tears, of a reddish-yellow colour externally, but white when broken, of a strong odour like galbanum, and of a bitter acrid taste. Besides the resin and the gum, it contains an essential oil, and a little caoutchouc. The spec. grav. is 1.6226, being heavier than opium or gum arabic.

Medicinally it is stimulant, antispasmodic, carminative, emmenagogue, and deobstruent, and is given in doses of gr. x to 3ss in chlorosis, hysteria, cough, humoral asthma, &c., but is seldom used at present.

ORANGE. See AURANTII BACC. ET CORT.

ORANGEADE is made by adding essence of orange-peel to lemon-juice, with water and sugar.

ORANGE-FLOWER BUTTER for perfumery, is imported from Leghorn, Florence, and the south of France; but the French being made with lard, does not keep so long as the Italian, which is made with oil of ben, or fine olive-oil. It may be made in hot summers in England as follows: take six quarts of thick golden-coloured virgin oil of olives, with ℥ij of fresh-gathered orange-flowers, with their yellow stamens; let these macerate in the oil for 24 hours, then strain, and repeat the process with fresh flowers three or four times. Allow the dregs to subside, and then mix very gradually with ℥ij $\frac{1}{4}$ of very fine yellow wax; beat the whole to a smooth uniform consistence, and preserve for use in small pots. It will keep good two years.

ORANGE MARMALADE. See MARMALADE.

ORANGE PEAS for issues, are from the unripe fruit of Curaçoa oranges.

ORCHIS. See SALEP.

ORGEAT. Blanch ℥ij of sweet, and ℥ $\frac{1}{4}$ of bitter almonds, pounded fine with water; strain through a tamis, and add ℥iv of very fine white sugar; boil for ten minutes, add a quarter of a pint of orange-flower water, skim, and when cold bottle up, and wax the cork. When wanted to drink fresh, add water or milk, and syrup, with orange-flower water, to the blanched almonds, without boiling.

ORIGANUM. L. D. P. Common Marjoram. *Origanum vulgare*. Is of an aromatic odour, and warm pungent taste, resembling thyme. It

is tonic, stimulant, and carminative, in doses of gr. x to ʒj in dyspepsia and chlorosis; but seldom used, except for preparing the essential oil, which enters into the composition of some ointments.

Enters into Ol. Origani. L. D.

ORIGANI MARJORANÆ HERBA. E. D. P. Sweet Marjorum. A native of the south of Europe, which has similar aromatic and tonic properties to the preceding. It is also errhine, and used for cephalic snuff, and as a seasoning ingredient in the kitchen.

Enters into Pulv. Asari Comp. E. D.

OROBANCHE VIRGINIANA. Beech Drop, or Cancer Root. An American parasite plant, powerfully astringent. The infusion is used as a wash or gargle.

ORPIMENT, or King's Yellow, is the native sulphuret, or rather sesquisulphuret of arsenic, and contains 38 parts of arsenic, and 24 of sulphur. It is also termed *Rusma* in old books.

Artificially it may be made by fusing together equal parts of arsenious acid and sulphur; and when wanted very pure by transmitting a current of sulphuretted hydrogen gas through a solution of arsenious acid.

Adulterated with ochres, and other substances, which generally impair the colour.

Used in painting, in dyeing yellows, and also to make fly water, for destroying flies. It forms the basis of all the depilatories, being extremely caustic.

Poisonous, producing all the violent symptoms of arsenical poisons. See ARSENICI OXYR.

ORPINE. *Sedum telephium*. P. A native plant, with thick fleshy leaves, which are detersive and emollient, when applied in form of cataplasm to ulcers, and to varices ani.

ORRICE ROOT. See IRIS FLORENTINA.

ORYZA. P. See RICE.

OSSA. P. Bones used in preparing bone-black, and to adulterate harts-horn shavings.

OS SEPLÆ. P. Cuttle-fish Bone. Procured from the *Sepia officinalis*, and pulverized as an absorbent dentifrice. It is also given to cattle, and used as a material for small moulds by goldsmiths.

OSMUNDA REGALIS. P. Royal Flowering Fern. A native plant, very common in the marshes in the south of Ireland. It is astringent, and, like the male fern, is also reputed to be vermifuge. Mr. Gray says it is "a specific for rickets!!"

OSTREA. See OYSTER and TESTÆ.

OTTO OF ROSES, or Attar of Roses, is prepared in the East from the petals of the damask and other roses, by distillation, exposing the

product to the cool night air, and skimming off the fine oil that floats on the surface. It is brought to England chiefly as presents to persons of rank, in small square or round gilt bottles, each containing about one ounce. The perfume is so fine, that the hundredth part of a drop on the point of a needle will perfume a pair of gloves while they last. By liquefying by means of heat, and dropping the otto on loaf sugar and grinding it, the perfume may be very extensively diffused.

Adulterated with oil of sandal-wood, spermaceti being added to imitate the crystalline appearance of the genuine. The genuine is of a pale gold colour, and of the consistency of Venice turpentine.

Imitated in England by skimming the oil that is formed in the distillation of rose water. This mixes well with oil of rhodium; but, as it is usually mixed with water, it seldom keeps long, and soon becomes rancid.

URETIC ACID. This is only biphosphate of soda.

OVUM. L. P. The Egg of the barn-door Fowl, *Phasianus gallus*, or any other egg, as all eggs have nearly the same properties.

The white, or Albumen, is mucilaginous, emollient, nutritive, and the French say aphrodisiac. It is chiefly used for clarifying turbid liquors, which it does like isinglass, by forming a precipitating membrane, or mechanical filter. It blackens silver.

The yolk, yelk, or vitellus, is also albuminous, and contains a peculiar oil. It is excellent in bilious and liver affections, when eaten soft boiled, swallowed raw, or beat up with a little wine and water. By living on raw eggs and a little bread, some hopeless cases of chronic hepatitis are said to have been cured. It is also somewhat aperient when rubbed up with sugar, in form of emulsion. But it is chiefly used in pharmacy, for mixing oils and other substances with water.

The oil is prepared by beating the yolks of eggs in a silver vessel, evaporating in a water-bath, and pressing out the oil between two iron plates, heated in boiling water. It is used to anoint chapped nipples, and to drop into the ears in deafness from deficiency of the wax. It is the *Oleum e vitellis*. P.

The shells contain phosphate and carbonate of lime, and are reputed to be vermifuge by old women.

OXALATES are combinations of alkaline or metallic bases with oxalic acid, such as oxalate of potass, and oxalate of iron. The *oxalates of lime, magnesia, and barytes*, are nearly insoluble in water; and hence lime water and magnesia are good antidotes for oxalic acid. Oxalate of lime is the basis of the mulberry calculus.

OXALATE OF AMMONIA is an excellent test of lime, which it readily

precipitates by the oxalic acid leaving the ammonia, and going over to the lime. When there is excess of acid in the solution, however, this precipitate is soluble in nitric or muriatic acid.

OXALATE OF POTASS, or rather the Binoxalate, is what is termed *Essential salt of lemons*, and is used for taking out stains, as the oxalic acid destroys vegetable colours, and those which have iron for a basis, such as ink.

OXALIC ACID. See ACIDUM OXALICUM.

OXALIS. See ACETOSELLE FOLIA.

OX-GALL. *Fel bovinum*. P. When fresh, is bitter, antacid, and stomachic, in doses of $\mathfrak{mxx}$ to $\mathfrak{mxxx}$. An extract may also be made by mixing it with water, boiling, and evaporating it to the consistence of extract. The dose is gr. iij to gr. viij twice a day. Externally it is cosmetic.

The extract is used by painters to mix with their colours, to destroy their greasiness, and to wash tracing paper, to make it bear ink; and ivory, to make it take on colours.

OXIDATED OIL OF AMBER. See OL. SUCC. OXID.

OXIDE, or OXYDE, a term applied to combinations of oxygen with metallic bases, such as in the instances of the oxides of mercury, arsenic, lead, &c., which will be found described under their proper heads.

OXIDUM FERRI NIGRUM. P. Black Oxide of Iron, or *Æthiops martial*. Take 500 parts of very pure sulphate of soda, 4000 parts of distilled water, dissolve the sulphate in the water, filter, and add gradually 500 parts of subcarbonate of soda, dissolve in 4000 parts of distilled water; wash the matter which is precipitated, and dry it with care; put to it a weak acid in the proportion of three to eight, place the mixture in a retort, distil, and leave the residue, which is the oxide, to cool.

Medicinally it is tonic, astringent, and deobstruent; but is not much used.

OXIDUM FERRI RUBRUM. E. D. P. Red Oxide of Iron. *Colcothar*, or *Ferrum vitriolatum ustum*. O. Expose sulphate of iron to an intense heat, till it becomes red. The Dublin college orders it to be washed, and dried on blotting-paper.

Chemically it is a peroxide of iron, the sulphuric acid being driven off by the heat. When it is not washed, however, it retains a portion of the sulphate.

Medicinally it is astringent, styptic, tonic, and stimulant. It is applied externally, in form of powder, to atonic ulcers, and internally in doses of gr. v to gr. x, but is seldom prescribed.

Enters into Murias Ammoniae et Ferri. E. D.

OXIDUM ZINCI IMPURUM. E. D. Impure Oxide of Zinc, or Tutty. It

wrong

is sublimed in roasting the ores of zinc with those of lead. It usually contains clay, and other oxides.

Medicinally it is used as a styptic and astringent, in form of ointment and liniment.

Enters into Oxid. Zinci Impurum Præp. E. Ung. Oxidi Zinci Impuri. E. D.

OXIDUM ZINCI IMPURUM PRÆPARATUM. E. It is prepared like the preceding, and has similar properties.

OXIODINE, the name given by Sir H. Davy to *Iodic acid*.

OXLEY'S ESSENCE OF GINGER is precisely the same as the TINCTURA ZINGIBERIS, which see.

OXYCROCEUM. A warm discutient plaster, prepared by melting together and straining ʒiv each of yellow wax, black resin, and liquid pitch, with ʒxj each of Chia turpentine, gum ammoniac, myrrh, olibanum, galbanum, and mastich, and ʒijss of saffron.

OXYIODIC ACID. A combination of iodic acid with oxygen. When this is again combined with a metallic base it forms an *oxyiode*. (SIR H. DAVY.)

OXYMEL ÆRUGINIS. See OXYMEL CUPRI ACET.

OXYMEL COLCHICI. D. See ACETUM COLCHICI. L.

OXYMEL COLCHICI. D. Oxymel of Meadow Saffron. Take ʒj of fresh colchicum root sliced small, lbj of distilled vinegar, and lbij of clarified honey; macerate in a gentle heat for 48 hours, strain by pressure, and boil the liquor with the honey to the thickness of syrup, stirring it with a wooden spoon.

Medicinally it is given in doses of ʒj to ʒj twice a day in gruel as an expectorant and diuretic; but the boiling dissipates much of the active principle.

OXYMEL CUPRI ACETATUM. Take ʒj of acetate of copper, ʒvij of vinegar, ʒxiv of clarified honey; dissolve the verdigrise in the vinegar, strain the solution, mix with the honey, and boil to the consistence of syrup. It is an excellent application to scrofulous and foul ulcers.

OXYMEL SCILLÆ. L. D. Oxymel of Squills. *Oxymel scilliticum*. O. Take lbij of clarified honey, Oj of vinegar of squills; boil down in a glass vessel over a slow fire, till the whole acquire a proper consistence.

Medicinally it is given in doses of ʒss to ʒss mixed with any aromatic water, as an expectorant in cough and humoral asthma, and as a diuretic in dropsy. It may also be given as a nauseant or emetic in hooping-cough. It often removes hoarseness when used as a linctus.

OXYMEL SIMPLEX. L. D. Simple Oxymel. *Mel acetatum*. O. Take lbij of clarified honey, Oj of acetic acid; boil over a slow fire, to a

proper consistence. It is a good basis for gargles in sore throat, and for allaying tickling coughs; but it is injured in efficacy by the long boiling that is ordered, the active portion being partly driven off. It is better to mix the honey with the vinegar diluted in distilled water, by putting them in a vessel set in boiling water.

OXYMURIAS HYDRARGYRI. See **HYDRARGYRI OXYMURIAS**.

OXYMURIATES are chemical preparations formed with alkalis, metals, &c., and chlorine or oxymuriatic acid. They are more properly termed chlorates.

OXYMURIATE OF LIME, or Chlorate of Lime, is a deliquescent salt, of a sharp bitter taste, soluble in alcohol. It gives out oxygen when heated.

OXYMURIATE OF POTASS, or Chlorate of Potass, is prepared by passing chlorine through a solution of potass in Woolf's apparatus, and allowing crystals to form. It is used in chemical experiments, and for making chemical matches.

OXYMURIATE OF SODA, or Chlorate of Soda, is prepared in the same way, and has very similar properties.

OXYMURIATIC ACID. See **CHLORINE**.

OYSTER. *Ostrea edulis*. P. Like other shell-fish the oyster is nutritive and non-stimulant, and a good food for convalescents. The green colour of oysters (erroneously supposed to arise from the shells coming from copper-banks) arises from the growth of marine *confervæ*, or crowsilk, which is not poisonous. The shells are used to prepare an absorbent powder. See **TESTÆ**.

P.

PÆONY. *Pæonia officinalis*. A native plant of rare occurrence, said to be antispasmodic. Oribasius recommended a necklace of the root as a specific in epilepsy; but he always accompanied it with copious evacuations.

PAINTS, in perfumery and for the toilette, are chiefly various sorts of red and white, the reds being in general termed *Rouge*, and the whites, *Pearl powder*, &c. For each of these I shall select a few receipts.

Rouge. The vegetable substances which furnish rouge are red sandal-wood, alkanet root, cochineal, Brazil-wood, and especially the bastard saffron, which yields a very beautiful colour when mixed with a certain quantity of talc. Some perfumers compose vegetable rouges with vinegar. These reds are liable to injure the beauty of the skin. It is more advisable to mix them with oily or unctuous matters, and to