

phate of magnesia, and gr. j of carbonate of iron; mix, and keep in well-stopped bottles, or jars.

PYROLA. A genus of plants, which all appear to have active diuretic and deobstruent properties. Those which are natives of Britain, the *Pyrola minor*, *Pyr. rotundifolia*, *Pyr. secunda*, and *Pyr. uniflora*, are by no means common plants.

PYROLA UMBELLATA: HERBA. D. Ground Holly. An American plant celebrated among the Indians as a universal medicine, but seems to be little different in its power from our British species.

Medicinally it acts much the same as uva ursi, and like it blackens the urine. Dose ʒj to ʒij of the alcoholic tincture; and ʒij to ʒiv of the infusion made with ʒj to the pint of boiling water.

PYRO-CITRIC ACID is a peculiar acid procured by exposing crystals of citricacid to heat, when it becomes sublimed.

PYROLIGNEOUS ACID. See ACIDUM ACET. FORT. L.

PYRO-MALIC ACID is procured by heating the malic acid in a close vessel, when it sublimes.

PYRO-MUCIC ACID is a volatile white substance procured by heating mucic acid in a retort.

PYRO-TARTARIC ACID is procured by fusing crystals of tartar in a close vessel.

PYRO-URIC ACID is a volatile substance procured by heating uric acid in a retort.

Q.

QUASSIÆ LIGNUM. L. E. D. P. Quassia Wood. *Quassia excelsa.* A native of the West Indies. This wood is intensely bitter, but has no smell, nor astringency, and in the latter circumstance is unlike most other vegetable bitters.

Medicinally it is tonic, stomachic, antiseptic, and antacid, and the infusion or tincture forms a good vehicle for mineral tonics. The dose of the powder is gr. v to gr. xx, or ʒss, but it is seldom used in this form, except combined with chalk and ginger in gouty affections.

Enters into Infus. Quassiae. L.

QUASSINE. *New.* A chemical principle discovered in Quassia, by Dr. Thomson. It is brownish yellow, somewhat transparent, and solid like an extract. It is soluble in ether, and intensely bitter.

Medicinally it probably possesses all the valuable properties of quassia, but it has not, that I am aware of, been yet tried in practice.

QUASSIA SIMAROUBA. See SIMAROUBÆ CORT. E.

QUERCUS CORTEX. L. E. D. P. Oak Bark. *Quercus pedunculata.* L.

* *Querc. robur.* D. E. *Querc. sessiflora.* P. The medical properties of oak bark depend on its astringency, and that again on its tannin. The inner bark of the small branches is the strongest, the middle bark next, and the outer bark is almost useless.

Internally it may be given in form of decoction, of infusion, or powder, in the dose of $\mathfrak{Dj}$ to $\mathfrak{zjss}$, as a tonic and astringent in leucorrhœa, menorrhagia, &c., and also in intermittents.

Externally, as a styptic, astringent, and antiseptic, when sprinkled in form of powder over gangrenous and ichorous ulcers. Inhaled in the form of impalpable powder it has been found useful in phthisis.

Enters into Decoct. *Quercus.* L.

QUERCUS INFECTORIA. P. QUERCUS CERRIS. E. The Gall Oak.

QUERCUS MARINA. Oak-leaved sea weed, used in form of cataplasm for strumous affections, &c.

QUERCUS RACEMOSA. P. Grape Oak. Similar to the preceding.

QUERCUS SUBER. The Cork Tree. Burnt cork, when powdered and mixed with fixed oil, is sometimes prescribed as an astringent in hæmorrhage.

QUICKLIME. See CALX.

QUICKSILVER, or Mercury. See HYDRARGYRUM.

QUICKSILVER OINTMENT (*Strong*), in *Farriery*. Take $\mathfrak{lbj}$ of quicksilver, $\mathfrak{zjss}$ of balsam of sulphur (OLEUM SULPHURETUM), rub them well together, and add $\mathfrak{lbj}$ of lard. (PHARM. VET. COLL.)

QUICKSILVER OINTMENT (*Nitrate*), in *Farriery*. Take $\mathfrak{ziii}$ of quicksilver, $\mathfrak{zvj}$ nitric acid, dissolve, and then take $\mathfrak{zviij}$ of lard, $\mathfrak{zxij}$ of olive oil; melt together, add the acid, &c., and stir till cold. (PHARM. VETERINARY COLL.)

QUINCE. See CYDONIÆ SEM.

QUINCE JELLY. See JELLY.

QUINCE MARMALADE. See MARMALADE.

QUINATE OF LIME. See KINIC ACID.

QUINIC ACID. See KINIC ACID.

QUINIA, QUINA, or QUININE. *New.* A vegetable alkaline principle, and the most valuable and important perhaps of all the new medicines. To procure it, boil a portion of red Peruvian bark, *Cinchona oblongifolia*, in alcohol, till it loses its bitter taste; evaporate to dryness; dissolve this extract in boiling water, strongly acidulated with hydrochloric acid; add magnesia in excess, which after a few minutes, boiling will fix the red matter, and clear the liquor; when cold, filter and wash the precipitate with cold water; dry it on a stove, digest in boiling alcohol till all the bitter principle is separated; mix the alcoholic liquors, and the quinine will separate as it cools.

Adulterated, I have no doubt, with some cheaper materials, though I

cannot speak positively; but the temptation to fraud is considerable. Its insolubility in water, and great solubility in ether, will assist in detecting these.

Chemically, quinine in the pure state is uncrystallizable, and separates from the alcoholic solution in form of a viscid substance somewhat resembling birdlime. It may also be obtained in transparent plates. If it be dried in a gentle heat it becomes brown and brittle. When very cautiously dried in an exhausted vessel, it is white, pulverulent, fusible, and decomposes at a dull red heat. It combines with acids, such as the sulphuric and the acetic. With the oxalic, gallic, and tartaric acids it forms insoluble salts.

Insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol, and very soluble in ether.

Incompatible with the tartaric, gallic, and oxalic acids, and therefore with astringent and acidulous vegetables, such as the compound infusion of roses.

Medicinally, quinine is seldom employed in its alkaline state, the sulphate being usually preferred. When it is given pure the dose is from gr. v to gr. x, in the course of the day, in intermittents, gangrene, debility, &c. See SULPHATE OF QUININE.

QUINQUINA. See CINCHONA.

R.

RADICAL VINEGAR. - Pure, concentrated acetic acid; procured by saturating dilute acetic acid with a metallic oxide, and decomposing the dry acetate thence formed by sulphuric acid, which takes up the metal, and leaves the acetic acid transparent, colourless, volatile, and acrid. Spec. grav. 1.060.

RADIX. Root. A term common in the Pharmacopœias, such as *Radix eryngi*, *Radix rhei*, *Radix bryoniæ*.

RAISINS. See UVÆ PASSÆ. L.

RAMENTÆ FERRI. See FERRUM.

RANUNCULUS ACRI: FOLIA. P. Buttercup, or Crowfoot. A common native plant in fields and meadows, the leaves and root of which are acrid. It is used in form of cataplasm in gouty and rheumatic pains of the joints, and applied for eight or twelve hours to the wrists to prevent an accession of intermittent. Powdered, it is mixed with arsenic for cancerous ulcers, and is one of the ingredients in Plunkett's and Aldis's remedies for cancer.

Poisonous internally, producing great heat, and a burning sensation in the throat and stomach, vomiting, retching, &c. The best treatment is to promote vomiting, and give demulcent drinks, such as hot milk, barley water, &c.