

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.

Other species of *Ranunculus*, such as the *R. bulbosus*, *R. repens*, and *R. sceleratus*, have similar properties, and are very common native plants.

RANUNCULUS FLAMMULA. *Herba Recens.* D. Lesser Spearwort. It possesses nearly the same properties as the last, and its being acrid renders it useful as a counter-irritant.

RAPE OIL is procured by expression from rape-seed. It contains a considerable proportion of mucilage, and is long in drying, which renders it proper for ointments, &c.

RATAFIA. A term given to a species of liqueurs, much esteemed on the continent, of which the following are the principal:

RATAFIA D'ANGELIQUE. Take ʒj each of green angelica and angelica-seeds, gr. xxiv each of cinnamon and mace, Oij of brandy, lbij of white sugar, and Oj of river water. Bruise and steep the aromatics in the brandy for a month, then strain, and add the water in which the sugar has been previously dissolved, filter the whole, and put in bottles.

RATAFIA D'ANIS. Take ʒiv of green anise, Oiv of brandy, and lbij of white sugar; steep the anise in the brandy for three weeks, decant it off, dissolve the sugar in soft water, add, filter, and bottle up.

RATAFIA DE BAUME DE TOLU. Take ʒij of balsam of Tolu, lbjss of white sugar, Oj of brandy, Oij of boiling water; steep the balsam in the brandy for a fortnight, and then add the water with the sugar dissolved in it, and strain.

RATAFIA DE BROU DE NOIX. Take one hundred green walnuts, Ovj of brandy, ʒss each of cinnamon, cloves, and mace, lbiv of sugar. The walnuts must be soft enough to allow a pin to pass easily through them. They are first bruised in a marble mortar, and steeped with the aromatics in the brandy for two months, then strained through a tamis. Dissolve the sugar in water, add this, and steep again for two months; filter, and bottle.

RATAFIA DE CACAO, or *Ratafia de Chocolat.* Take lbjss of cocoa-nuts, roasted, and steep for three weeks in a gallon of brandy; strain, and add an equal quantity of sugar dissolved in water, with 30 drops of essence of vanilla.

RATAFIA DE CAFE. Take lbj of fresh roasted and ground coffee, and steep for a week in a gallon of brandy; strain, and add lbj or more of white sugar, dissolved in water.

RATAFIA DE CASSIS. Take lbj of black currants, lbj of cherries, ʒss of cinnamon, Oij of brandy, Oj of soft water, lbij of white sugar. Bruise the fruits and the cinnamon, steep in the brandy for a month; filter, and add the sugar dissolved in the water.

RATAFIA DE CERISES is made the same way.

- RATIFIA DE COINGS.** Take Oij of the juice of quinces, gr. xxiv each of cloves and cinnamon, Oiv of brandy, lbij of sugar. Infuse for a month, and strain before adding the sugar and water.
- RATIFIA DE FLEURS D'ORANGE.** Take ℥xij of orange-flowers, lbij of white sugar, and Oiv of brandy; steep the flowers in the brandy for a month or more; add the sugar, and filter.
- RATIFIA DES FRAMBOISES** is made like Ratafia de Cassis.
- RATIFIA DE GENIEVRE.** Take ℥viii of juniper-berries, ℥j each of coriander, angelica, cinnamon, and cloves, lbij of sugar, Oiv of brandy, bruise the aromatics, and steep for a month; filter, and add the sugar.
- RATIFIA DE GRENADE** is made with pomegranate-juice, like Ratafia de Coings.
- RATIFIA DE GRENOBLE** is made with cherries, like Ratafia de Cerises.
- RATIFIA DE GROSEILLES** is made with gooseberry-juice, like Ratafia de Coings.
- RATIFIA DE MURES** is made with mulberry-juice, in the same way.
- RATIFIA DE NOYAUX** is made by steeping the bruised kernels of apricots, peaches, or bitter almonds, in brandy for a month, and sweetening with sugar.
- RATIFIA D'CEILLETS** is made with the white heels of clove pinks, like Ratafia de Fleurs d'Orange.
- RATIFIA DE PECHEs** is made of the juice of peaches, and their kernels, like Ratafia de Coings.
- RATIFIA DE LA PROVENCALE** is made with striped pinks, strawberry-juice, and saffron, like the last.
- RATIFIA A LA VIOLETTE** is made like the Ratafia d'Ceillets, with Florentine iris root, and coloured with archel.
- RATANHIA**, or Ratany Root. See *KRAMERIA*.
- RATSBANE.** White Arsenic, and sometimes *Nux Vomica* is so called.
- RATTLE-SNAKE ROOT.** See *SENEGÆ RADIX*.
- REALGAR.** Red Sulphuret of Arsenic, or Red Arsenic. A native ore of arsenic, which is used by painters. It may be made artificially, by subliming sulphur and arsenic.
- Poisonous*, see *ARSENICI OXYDUM*.
- RED LEAD.** See *MINIUM*.
- RED PRECIPITATE.** See *HYDRARGYRI NITRICO-OXYDUM*.
- RED SAUNDERS.** See *PTEROCARPI LIGNUM*.
- REGULUS OF ANTIMONY** is the metallic antimony, when purified by melting common antimony in a red-hot crucible, with nitrate of potass, and supertartrate of potass. When melted with iron, it is called *Martial regulus*, or *Regulus stellatus*.

REGULUS OF ARSENIC is prepared by subliming white oxide of arsenic with powdered charcoal.

RENNET, for preparing whey, is composed of the juice of *Gallium verum*, Yellow Ladies' Bed-straw; but most commonly of the brine of a calf's stomach, made by steeping it in a pickle of common salt.

RESEDA. Yellow Woad. A genus of plants, used chiefly in dyeing.

RESEDA ODORATA. *Mignonette*. An odoriferous plant, well known; but the perfume is not easily concentrated for the purposes of perfumery.

RESINA ABIETIS. L. E. D. P. See ABIETIS RESINA.

RESINA ALBA. E. D. White Resin. A concrete substance which exudes from the wounded bark of the Scotch fir. *Pinus sylvestris*. It has almost no smell nor taste, and occurs in semitransparent brittle masses which are insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol, alkalies, and oils.

Medicinally it is stimulant and rubefacient, but seldom used.

RESINA ALOES. See EXTRACT. ALOES.

RESINA FLAVA. L. Yellow Resin. Is the residuum which remains after the distillation of oil of turpentine. It is, like the preceding, stimulant, and is only used in the composition of plasters and cerates.

Enters into Cerat. Resinæ. L. E. Emplast. Cerae. L. Emp. Hydrarg. E. Emp. Meloes Vesicat. E. Emp. Oxidi Ferri Rubri. E. Emp. Picis Comp. L. Emp. Simplex. E. Emp. Resinæ. L. E. Ung. Infusi Meloes Vesicat. E. Ung. Picis Aridæ. L.

RESINA GUALACI. See GUALACI RESINA.

RESINA JALAPÆ. See EXTRACT. JALAPÆ.

RESINA NIGRA. Black Resin. *Colophonium*. O. Is procured by boiling turpentine without water. It is stimulant, like the preceding, and sometimes used externally.

RESINA PINI. See ABIETIS RESINA.

RESINA SCAMMONIÆ. See SCAMMONIÆ GUMMI.

RESINA SUCCINI. See SUCCINUM.

RESINA TEREBINTHINÆ. See TEREBINTH. CHIA.

RESINOUS EXTRACTS are prepared from jalap, Peruvian bark, &c., by evaporating the alcoholic infusions.

RESINS, or Gum Resins. See ALOES, AMMONIACUM, MYRRH, &c.

REYNOLDS'S SPECIFIC for Gout and Rheumatism. This, like many other nostrums, was copied from a formula published by Want. Take ℥viij of the fresh bulb of colchium, ʒxvj of sherry wine; macerate for eight or ten days in a gentle heat. Colour it with syrup of poppies, and add rum to flavour it. Reynolds is said to have killed himself by taking an over-dose of it.

RHABARBARINE. Said to be the alkaline base of rhubarb. (M. NANI.)

RHABARBARUM. O. See RHEI RADIX.

RHAMNUS BACCÆ. L. Buckthorn Berries. *Spinæ cervinæ*, *Baccæ succus*. E. *Rhamnus catharticus*. A native plant, but not common.

Adulterated very commonly, and even entirely composed of aloes, disguised.

Medicinally the juice is a drastic purgative, which is frequently prescribed in combination with other medicines, for the disorders of children, and is much recommended by Dr. Hamilton, and others, for this purpose. Mr. Brande says it ought to be confined to veterinary practice. Its effects can seldom, however, be properly appreciated, as it is so often adulterated.

Enters into Syr. Rhamni. L. E.

RHAPONTICUM. A species of rhubarb. See RHEUM RHAPONT.

RHATANY ROOT. See KRAMERIÆ RADIX.

RHEIN. A principle procured by treating rhubarb with ether.

RHEI RADIX. L. E. D. P. Rhubarb Root. *Rheum palmatum*, *Rheum undulatum*. D. P. A native of Tartary and China, and of great value in medicine.

Russian, or Turkey Rhubarb, is brought to market in round pieces, artificially dressed, and perforated in the middle with a hole, intended to show its interior quality. It ought to be compact and solid, not light and porous, and easily pulverized into a bright buff-yellow colour. When chewed, it feels gritty, and has a very peculiar nauseous taste, somewhat acrid, bitter, and astringent. It tinges the spittle saffron-yellow. It contains more tannin, resin, and oxalate of lime, than the Indian or Chinese rhubarb, and breaks with a rough jagged fracture, showing many streaks, of a fine bright red colour.

East Indian, or Chinese Rhubarb, is not in round, but in longish flat pieces, without perforation; and, externally, it is of a brownish-yellow, not reddish-yellow, like the Russian. The texture is more compact and heavy, and it is less easily powdered. When broken, it is more compact and smooth, and has a dull colour, mottled with yellow, pink, and grey. The smell is stronger, and the taste more nauseous. The powder is also reddish, and not so bright yellow. Chemically, it contains less tannin and resin, but more gallic acid and extractive matter.

English Rhubarb is sometimes cultivated; but has seldom answered the views of the speculators. It is not, indeed, well ascertained what species of *Rheum* produces the foreign rhubarb.

Adulterated in the state of powder, with roots of meadow-rue, *Thalictrum majus*, and *Rumex obtusifolius*. In the unpowdered state, the inferior sorts are artfully dressed up, by rasping, dyeing, and per-

forating the pieces with holes, to make them resemble and pass for Russian rhubarb, and this is the sort which is usually hawked about the streets by Jews and Armenians.

Chemically, rhubarb contains RHUBARBARINE, on which its active effects seem to depend; tannin, which gives it astringency; and oxalate of lime, but Mr. Brande doubts the latter, though every chemist but himself mentions it. He found 8.2 of water, 31.0 of gum, 10.0 of resin, 26.0 of tan, and gallic acid, 2.0 of phosphate of lime, 6.5 of malate of lime, and 16.3 of woody fibre. Dr. A. T. Thomson and Dr. Paris state positively that it contains both sulphate and oxalate of lime, and a modification of the oxalic acid, which has been called *Rheumic acid*, besides alumina, silex, and colouring matter. Such are the discordant *facts* on the subject. See INFUSUM RHEI, and TINCTURA RHEI.

Internally rhubarb is a tonic, purgative, and stomachic, and is excellent in relaxation of the bowels, when combined with aromatics, bitters, neutral salts, and submuriate of mercury. As an alternative, with calomel, it is excellent in many chronic disorders, such as dyspepsia, costiveness, visceral obstructions, &c., and may be given either in form of pill or powder, with supersulphate of potass, to conceal its taste, and quicken its operation, with honey or jelly. The dose of the powder is gr. v. to ʒss according to the effect intended: for the diarrhœa of dentition in children the dose must be less.

Externally, the powder of rhubarb is sprinkled upon ulcers, as an astringent tonic to promote granulation, and cicatrization. When it loses its power, it may be alternated with calomel powder.

Enters into Infus. Rhei. L. E. Pil. Rhei. Comp. E. Tinct. Rhei. L. E. D. Tinct. Rhei Comp. L. Tinct. Rhei cum Aloe. E. Tinct. Rhei cum Gentianâ. E. Vin. Rhei Palmati. E.

RHEUMIC ACID. Procured from the stem of the garden-rhubarb, does not seem to differ from oxalic acid. (LASSAIGNE.)

RHEUM RHAPONTICUM. P. Common Garden Rhubarb. Very much cultivated for spring tarts, which are made of the subacid stalks of the root-leaves.

Medicinally the root is aromatic, and more astringent, but less purgative than the foreign rhubarb, and requires, when it is prescribed, to be given in larger doses.

RHODIOLA ROSEA. P. Rosewort. A native plant, but not common, the wild roots of which have the fragrance of the rose, particularly when dried, but lose much of their odour by cultivation in gardens. Astringent and cephalic.

RHODIUM WOOD is said to be the wood of the Chinese rose-tree; but is rather that of the *Convolvulus scoparius*. P. The twigs are seldom

larger than those of our own rose-trees, but are of a very close texture, and weigh heavy. The knots are the most fragrant part. The odour resembles that of violets, and is very fine. It is a warm aromatic.

Genuine Rhodium is large, knotty, and, when broke, is of a deep-yellow colour. When it is not very hard, and not of a good yellow, it is useless. By keeping it in a dry place, it will retain its fragrance for years. See OIL OF RHODIUM.

Adullerated in the state of powder, with boxwood, sawdust, and the powder of rhodium-bark, which have no odour.

RHODODENDRI CHRYSANTHI FOLIA. E. Rhododendron is a genus of shrubs, the several species of which possess, in different degrees, astringent, stimulant, diaphoretic, intoxicating, and narcotic qualities, and are prescribed sometimes in form of infusion for gout and rheumatism.

RHÆADOS PETALA. L. D. P. Red Poppy Petals. *Papaver rhæas.* Coquelicot. FR. A native plant, common in corn fields; the chief use of which is to give a fine red colour to syrups, tinctures, &c.

Medicinally it is used in France as a mild anodyne, for whooping-cough; which is supposed to derive its French name from this circumstance.

Enters into Syr. Rhæados. L. D.

RHUBARBARINE. *New.* A chemical principle, discovered by M. Pfaff, in rhubarb root. It is solid, dark-brown, opaque, of a disagreeable odour, and a nauseous and bitter taste. Nitric acid converts it into oxalic acid. It is deliquescent, and very soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. It seems to be the active principle of rhubarb; but it requires farther investigation.

RHUS. See TOXICODENDRI FOLIA.

RHUS CORIARIA. P. Elm-leaved Sumach. The berries and leaves are astringent and resinous, and are prescribed in gonorrhœa.

RICE. *Oryza sativa.* P. Is chiefly used as a mucilaginous nutritive. It is composed, for the most part, of starch and a little sugar.

RICINIC ACID is formed when castor oil is converted into soap along with the *elaiodic* and the *margaric acids*.

RICINI OLEUM. See OLEUM RICINI.

RICINI SEMINA. L. E. D. P. Castor Seeds. Are streaked with black and white, and resemble the insect called *Ricinus*, or tick; whence the name. The skin of the seeds contain an acrid principle, which renders them drastic and emetic, and for these purposes they were used by Hippocrates, but are now disused, the oil expressed from them being so much more mild and manageable.

Enters into Ol. Ricini. L.

RIGA BALSAM. Baume de Carpathes. Is prepared by macerating the bruised twigs of the *Pinus cembra* in water, for one month.

ROB. A species of soft extract, prepared from several sorts of fruits and berries, by expressing the juice and evaporating or boiling it down, with or without sugar, to the consistence required. In this way may be prepared *Rob of elderberries, of barberries, of currants, of gooseberries, of mulberries, of quinces, of prunes, of cherries, of raisins, &c.*

ROB ANTISYPHILITIQUE. A French nostrum, prepared by M. Laffeteur. It consists of a liquid extract, obtained from a decoction of bulrush (*Arundo phragmitis*), sarsaparilla, and anise-seeds; to which is added, as the active ingredient, a portion of perchloride of mercury (*Corrosive sublimate*).

ROCELLA TINCTORIA. Litmus, or Dyer's Lichen.

ROCHELLE SALTS. See SODA TARTARIZ.

ROCHE'S EMBROCATION FOR HOOPING-COUGH. A nostrum, the basis of which is olive oil, with which is mixed, as stimulant ingredients, half the quantity of oil of amber, and of cloves.

Medicinally it is a slight stimulant and rubefacient, but can have very little effect as a remedy: with the addition of camphor and belladonna, it might have some power.

Roots, for the most part, says the London College, are to be dug up before the stalks or leaves shoot forth; but I should say, independent of this, and also of the authority of Linnæus, that it is preferable to take up roots at the end of autumn, or beginning of winter, for then they contain all the juices designed for their winter nourishment, whereas in spring, those juices are upon the eve of changing their nature, by efforts towards a new growth.

ROSACIC ACID is said by Vogel to be a compound of uric acid and some alkali or animal matter. It is found in the lateritious sediment of urine, in cases of hectic, &c.

ROSÆ CANINÆ PULPA. L. P. Pulp of the Dog Rose Hips. It is without a smell, and has a sweetish, subacid, and cooling taste. The acid appears to be the citric. This pulp is used for making the **CONFECTIO ROSÆ CANINÆ**, or Conserve of Roses.

Pulpa de Rosæ Caninæ fructibus, cynorrhodon dictus. P. Take 16 parts of the hips of the dog-rose, freed from the seeds and the base of the calyx, two parts of good white wine; macerate for two or three days to soften the hips, then bruise gently, and strain through a tamis.

Enters into Confect. Rosæ Caninæ. L.

ROSÆ CENTIFOLIÆ PETALA. L. E. D. P. Damask Rose Petals. *Rosa damascena. O.* These are very fragrant, acidulous, and slightly

laxative, for which purpose they may be given to infants, in doses of ʒij to ʒss ; but their chief use is for the distillation of oil of roses, and rose water, and for preparing a syrup. See OTTO OF ROSES.

Enters into Aq. Rosæ. L. E. D. Syr. Rosæ. L. E.

ROSÆ GALLICÆ PETALA. L. E. D. P. Red Rose Petals. *Rosa rubra*.

O. These are fragrant, and feebly astringent, and bitterish, and used as a gentle tonic, in form of powder, confection, infusion, honey, and syrup.

Enters into Confect. Rosæ. L. E. D. Infus. Rosæ. L. E. D. Mel Rosæ. L. D. Syr. Rosæ. E.

ROSA MOSCHATA. P. *Rosa pallida*. P., and *Rosa alba flore pleno*. P., have similar properties to the preceding.

ROSEMARY OIL. See OLEUM ROSMARINI.

ROSIN. See RESINA and RESINS.

ROSEATE POWDER. A nostrum, sold as a depilatory for removing superfluous hair, and composed of ʒj of orpiment (sulphuret of arsenic), and ʒx each of quicklime and starch. It is consequently a powerful escharotic, and hazardous to use.

ROSE BEADS, or PEARLS, are prepared by beating, for several hours, the petals of the red rose, in an iron mortar, till formed into a deep black paste. This is rolled into the form of beads, and dried, when they will take a fine polish, and retain the fragrance of the rose, and may be made into necklaces.

ROSE DROPS, CONSERVES, &c. See DROPS, LOZENGES.

ROSE PINK. A pigment, made by dyeing chalk, or whitening, with a decoction of Brazil wood and alum.

ROSE'S ALTERATIVE DROPS are composed of an alcoholic solution of oxy-muriate of mercury, and a vinous solution of tartarized antimony. On mixing these, a double decomposition ensues, the potass of the tartarized antimony precipitating at the same time peroxide of mercury and protoxide of antimony, which result from the process. The phial, therefore, requires to be shaken when the dose is dealt out, in order to incorporate the insoluble materials.

Medicinally the peroxide of mercury is the active ingredient, while the antimony disposes the stomach to become more easily influenced by it. (Dr. PARIS.)

ROSMARINI CAUMINA. L. E. D. P. Rosemary Tops and Leaves. *Rosmarinus officinalis*. These have a fragrant odour, and a hot, aromatic, and bitterish taste.

Medicinally they are tonic and stimulant, in doses of gr. x to ʒss of the powder. In nervous head-ache, and atonic dyspepsia, a weak infusion of the fresh leaves is a pleasant substitute for tea. They

are, however, chiefly used for preparing the spirit and the distilled oil.

Enters into Ol. Rosmarini. L. E. D. Spir. Rosmarini. L. E. D.

ROUGE. A French term, applied to the red colours used for the toilette, to give an artificial freshness and bloom to a pale or faded complexion. Besides the preparations of carmine, &c., which will be found under the article **PAINTS**, I shall mention one or two more:

Take $\bar{\text{z}}$ iv of prepared French chalk, $\bar{\text{z}}$ ij of almond oil, and $\bar{\text{z}}$ j of carmine; mix till thoroughly incorporated.

Or, Take $\bar{\text{z}}$ iv of safflower, washed in water till it comes off colourless and dried, $\bar{\text{z}}$ j of carbonate of potass, Oj of water; macerate, filter, and add a little French chalk, scraped fine, with $\bar{\text{z}}$ iv of Dutch rushes, on which the rouge is to be precipitated with lemon-juice or citric acid. See **CARMINE** and **LAKE**.

ROUSSEAU'S DROPS. *Guttæ seu laudanum abbatis Rousseau.* P. Take $\bar{\text{z}}$ xij of white honey, Oij of hot water, dissolve the honey in the water, put the mixture in a matrass, and set it in a warm place. As soon as the fermentation begins, add $\bar{\text{z}}$ iv of opium dissolved in $\bar{\text{z}}$ xij of water. Ferment for a month in a warm place; then strain and filter the liquor; evaporate till there remains only $\bar{\text{z}}$ x, strain again, and add $\bar{\text{z}}$ ivss of alcohol.

Medicinally seven drops contain gr. j of opium, and it is prescribed accordingly. See **BLACK DROP**.

ROYAL PREVENTIVE. This is merely sugar of lead water; and is no more a preventive of syphilis than plain water, though it may allay slight inflammations.

RUBBER (INDIAN.) See **CAOUTCHOUC**.

RUBEFACIENT is an application which reddens the skin.

RUBIÆ RADIX. L. E. D. P. Madder. *Rubia tinctorum.* It has little smell but tastes austere and bitter. It is astringent, and supposed to be emmenagogue and deobstruent. The powder has been given in doses of $\bar{\text{z}}$ ss to $\bar{\text{z}}$ j, or more, with sulphate of potass, four times a day, or in form of decoction. It tinges the urine blood-red, and also imparts its colour to the bones. It is apparently a remedy of little power, though it has been prescribed in jaundice, amenorrhœa, rickets, &c., and in the atrophy of infants.

RUBIGO. Rust. See **FERRI RUBIGO. D.**

RUE. See **RUTÆ FOLIA.**

RUM. See **PUNCH.**

RUMEX ACETOSA. See **ACETOSE FOLIA.**

RUMEX ACUTUS. P. Narrow-leaved Dock. A native plant, the root, herb, and seeds of which are bitter, astringent, and laxative. It is given in form of decoction, for itch, and other cutaneous disorders.

- RUMEX AQUATICUS.** D. P. See **HYDROLAPATHUM**.
- RUMEX CRISPUS.** P. Curled Dock. Has the same properties as **RUMEX ACUTUS**.
- RUMEX PATIENTIA.** P. Patience. Is also similar in properties, and is given in gouty and rheumatic affections, cutaneous disorders, chronic hepatitis, &c.
- RUMEX SANGUINEUS.** P. Bloody Dock. A bitter astringent, sometimes prescribed in dysentery and externally in form of cataplasm.
- RUSMA.** See **ORPIMENT**.
- RUSPINI'S TINCTURE** for the Teeth. Take ʒviij of Florentine iris-root, ʒj of cloves, ʒj of ambergrise, Oij of alcohol, make a tincture and apply with a bit of sponge or cotton. It is not so good as tincture of myrrh.
- RUST OF IRON.** See **FERRI RUBIGO**.
- RUTÆ FOLIA.** L. E. D. P. Rue Leaves. *Ruta graveolens*. It has a strong unpleasant smell; a bitter, acrid, and pungent taste. Medicinally it is stimulant, tonic, and antispasmodic, and is prescribed for hysteria, amenorrhœa, and colic. It is also supposed to be vermifuge. The dose is gr. xv to ʒij of the powder.
- Poisonous*, producing parching thirst, burning pain of the stomach and bowels, head-ache, delirium, and death. The best treatment is a speedy emetic followed by demulcents and acidulous fluids.
- Enters into* Extr. Rutæ Graveolentis. E. D. Ol. Rutæ. D.
- RYE.** Is nutritive and farinaceous, and may be used in similar cases with wheat and barley. When roasted, it forms a substitute for coffee, known under the name of *Breakfast Powder*.
- Spurred Rye*, or Ergot of Rye. See **SECALE CORNUTUM**.
- RYMER'S CARDIAC TINCTURE.** A nostrum which is composed, according to Dr. Paris, of an infusion of capsicum, camphor, cardamom seeds, rhubarb, aloes, and castor in proof spirit, with a very small quantity of sulphuric acid.

S.

- SABADILLINE** is the same as a *Veratrine*, which see.
- SABBATIA.** American Centaury, *Sabbatia angularis*. A good tonic bitter, in doses of ʒj to ʒj of the powdered herb.
- SABINÆ FOLIA.** L. E. D. P. Savine Leaves. *Juniperus sabina*. These have a strong and unpleasant smell, and a hot, acrid, and bitter taste. The active principle appears to reside in an essential oil.
- Internally* it is powerfully emmenagogue, perhaps by acting indirectly on the uterus through the influence of the colon and rectum. It is