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, ℈j 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 ℈ij 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 ℈j 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

undoubtedly useful in atonic relaxations of the uterus, such as produce amenorrhœa and leucorrhœa. It is supposed to produce abortion when taken in large doses; but if it ever do, it must be with great danger to the life of the female. It is also said to be good in chronic rheumatism; and it is undoubtedly a good vermifuge. The dose of the powder is gr. v to gr. x, but this is not so eligible as the infusion in doses of ʒss to ʒj, or of the tincture in doses of ʒj. It is apt to produce head-ache and to derange the stomach when continued.

Externally it is stimulant and corrosive, and is sprinkled on foul and fungus ulcers in form of powder, and on warts and similar excrescences. The infusion forms a good lotion against gangrene, itch, porrigo, and vermin. See Ceratum Sabinæ.

Poisonous, producing hypercatharsis, vomiting, severe pain of the stomach, and convulsions. The best treatment is to give copious demulcent drinks and to subdue inflammation by bleeding.

Enters into Cerat. Sabinæ. L. Ext. Sabinæ. D. Ol. Volatile Juniperi Sabinæ. E. D.

Saccharum. L. P. *Saccharum non purificatum.* E. *Sacch. rubrum.* D. Moist, Brown, or Muscovado Sugar.

Saccharum Purificatum. L. E. D. P. Refined or white Sugar. A most important substance for preparing many medicaments, but has not much medical power itself, being slightly nutritive and astringent in the refined state, though laxative when unrefined. It is also escharotic and errhine, and is sometimes sprinkled on fungous ulcers, blown into the eyes to remove specks, &c.

Sugar is chiefly used in the preparation of syrups, confections, trochisci, &c., and to conceal the nauseous taste of many medicines. It is supposed, but erroneously, to injure the teeth.

Poisonous? in a slow degree, as, when dogs are wholly fed with it, they die in a few weeks. Mr. Stark, in experimenting on himself, tried to live on sugar and bread, but soon became alarmingly emaciated. This appears to have been more from want of nourishment than from any deleterious property in the sugar.

Enters into Syrupi Omnes. L. E. D. P.

Saccharum Saturni. Sugar of Lead. See Plumbi Acetas. L.

Saccholactic, or Saclactic Acid is procured by digesting gum arabic with concentrated nitric acid, and thus forms a good test for all the gums. (Turner.) It is also called Mucic Acid.

Safflower. *Cnicus tinctorius, Carthamus tinctorius.* P. Bastard or Dyer's Saffron. The seeds are aromatic, cathartic, and diuretic. The flowers are cosmetic and used as the basis of vegetable rouge, and also for dyeing.

Saffron. See Croci Stigm.

Saffron, Meadow. See Colchici Sem.

Sagapenum, Gummi-resina. L. E. D. P. Sagapanum. It is not known from what plant this is procured, though it is probably from some species of *Ferrula*. It is imported from Aleppo, Alexandria, and Smyrna, in masses agglutinated together, of a yellow or dark brown colour and tenacious consistence. It has a smell similar to assafœtida but more feeble, and a hot, nauseous, and bitterish taste.

Medicinally it is antispasmodic and deobstruent in doses of gr. x to ʒss thrice a day, but is not so good as assafœtida.

Enters into Pil. Galbani Comp. L.

Sage. See Salvia and Chamœdrys.

Sago. A species of starch procured by bruising the trunks of the sago plant, *Cycas circinalis*, macerating them in water, partially drying the sediment, and passing it in a moist state through a coarse sieve, by which process it is formed into grains which are dried for the market. It is chemically the same with tapioca.

Adulterated by various cheaper substances and inferior sago. Its goodness may be determined by making a solution in water and adding a few drops of tincture of iodine, which will throw down all that is really good in form of a violet-coloured precipitate.

Portland Island Sago is prepared by maceration and evaporation from the roots of the *Arum maculatum*, which are deprived of their acrid qualities during the process. See Ari.

Sagou. P. Is the fecula of the *Sagus Rumphii*, and is similar to, if not the same as, the preceding.

Sal Alembroth is prepared by dissolving equal parts of muriate of ammonia and perchloride of mercury in q. s. of water, and evaporating and crystallizing the residue. It is very soluble in water.

Sal Ammoniac. See Ammoniæ Murias.

Sal Catharticus Glauberi. See Sodæ Sulphas.

Sal de Duobus. See Potassæ Sulphas.

Sal Diureticus. See Potassæ Acetas.

Sal Enixum. See Potassæ Super-sulphas.

Sal Essentialis Vini. See Potassæ Acetas.

Sal Gem. Rock Salt. It differs from common sea salt in not containing muriate of magnesia, or at least in very small proportions.

Sal Marinus. Bay salt or impure muriate of soda.

Sal Martis. See Ferri Sulphas.

Sal Mirabilis Glauberi. See Sodæ Sulphas.

Sal Polychrest. See Potassæ Sulphas et Sulph. Potass. c. Sulphure. E.

Sal Prunella is nitrate of potass with sulphur prepared by melting

℔j of nitrate of potass and sprinkling upon it by degrees ʒij of sublimed sulphur. It is then put into moulds.

Or, it may be made without sulphur by merely melting the nitrate of potass and pouring it into hot moulds. It is excellent for moistening the fauces for singers, public speakers, &c.

Sal Rupellensis. Rochelle Salts. See Soda Tartarizata. L.

Sal Sapientiæ. See Sal Alembroth.

Sal Secretus Glauberi. Sulphate of Ammonia.

Sal Seignettii. See Soda Tartarizata. L.

Sal Tartari. See Potassæ Tartras.

Sal Volatile. See Ammoniæ Subcarbonas.

Salep, or Salop. P. A species of starch prepared from the root of the *Orchis mascula*. It is mucilaginous and nutritive, and is reckoned on the continent and by the common people here to be aphrodisiac, but is little different from common starch.

Imitated by mixing together equal parts of starch and sago dust; or of potato starch and Portland sago.

Adulterated with the same ingredients, which are cheaper than salep. It is well that neither the imitated nor the adulterated articles are inferior to the genuine.

Salicaria. D. P. Purple Loosestrife. *Lithrum salicaria*. A native plant common in marshy places. The leaves and root are astringent, and are given in form of decoction in diarrhœa and dysentery.

Salicine. The chemical basis of willow bark.

Salicis Cortex. L. D. Willow Bark. *Salix capræa*. L. *Salix fragilis*. D. and *Salix alba*. The bark of several species of willow.

Medicinally it is bitter, tonic, and astringent, and was thought at one time to be a valuable substitute for cinchona. The discovery of quinine and cinchonine will set that question at rest. In form of decoction with infusion of cloves and any aromatic, it is a good bitter tonic in dyspepsia. It is a good vehicle for the liquor arsenicalis.

Saline Draught. A common popular prescription. Take ℈j of carbonate of potass, gr. xv of citric or tartaric acid, or ʒss of fresh juice, ʒij of cinnamon water, ʒviij of soft water, ʒj of syrup of orange; mix as a refrigerant.

Saline Effervescing Draught. See Effervescing.

Salsola Soda. The plant which produces barilla when burnt.

Salt. A term applied to a chemical combination of an acid and an alkali or a metal, &c. Common salt is the chloride of sodium.

Salt of Sorrel. See Oxalate of Potass and Acidum Oxalicum.

Salt of Tartar. See Potassæ Subcarbonas.

Salt of Wormwood. See Potassæ Carbonas.

Salt Petre. See Potassæ Nitras.

Salutary Detersive Drops. A nostrum of which the basis is corrosive sublimate.

Salve. A popular term for ointments, cerates, &c. It is seldom used now except in the instance of Lip-salve, &c.

Salvia Officinalis Folia. E. D. P. Sage. The Codex enumerates three other species which have similar properties.

Incompatible with the sulphate and other salts of iron.

Medicinally sage is aromatic, bitter, tonic, astringent, carminative, diaphoretic, stomachic, and nervine. The dose is gr. xv to ℈j in form of powder. The infusion may be used *ad libitum*. Van Sweiten recommends the tincture in engorgements of the mammæ from milk at the period of weaning. It is also used in form of gargle as a feeble astringent, and the leaves in form of cataplasm.

Sambuci Flores. L. E. D. P. Elder Flowers. The berries and bark are also used. *Sambucus niger*. The flowers have a heavy odour, and bitterish taste, and are diaphoretic and resolvent. They are used for preparing a distilled water employed in collyria, and in scenting the Ung. Sambuci.

The Berries are acidulous and sweetish, contain malic acid, and are diaphoretic and aperient, the expressed juice, or the Rob, being given in rheumatic fever and febrile eruptions. Dose ʒj to ʒij.

The Bark, particularly the interior bark, is bitter, cathartic, and hydragogue, as well as the leaf-buds, and may be given in anasarca and hydrothorax in doses of gr. v to ℈j of the substance or powder thrice a day, or in form of tincture or decoction.

Enters into Succ. Spiss. Sambuci Nig. E. D. Ung. Sambuci. L. D.

Samphire. *Crithmum maritimum*. A native plant which grows on rocks on the sea coast, as on the chalk cliffs at Dover. It is used as a pickle and is stimulant.

Sandarac. P. A gum derived from the *Juniperis communis*, or from the *Thya articulata*. It is stimulant and astringent, but is seldom employed medicinally. Its chief use is to make pounce for preventing ink from sinking in paper, and for making varnishes.

Sanguinaria Canadensis. Blood Root. The root of this plant is acrid, bitter, slightly escharotic; in doses of gr. j to gr. ij, stimulant, expectorant, and tonic; in doses of gr. viij to ℈j infused in warm water it is emetic; and in more moderate doses it is an acrid narcotic, diminishing the pulse like digitalis. (Eberle.)

Medicinally it is prescribed in typhoid peripneumony, incipient phthisis, croup, jaundice, pertussis, and hepatitis.

Sanguinarine. The alkaline base of the *Sanguinaria Canadensis*. (Dana.)

Sanguis Draconis. E. P. See Dragon's Blood.

Imitated by melting ℔iv of yellow resin and ʒviij of olive oil, and adding ℔j each of Venetian red and red sanders in powder.

Sanicula Europæa. P. Common Sanicle. A native plant common in damp woods. It is feebly resolvent.

Santalum Album et Pallidum. P. Yellow Sanders. The wood is bitter, aromatic, stimulant, and sudorific, and is given in rheumatism, &c.

Santolina Chamæ-cyparissus. P. Lavender Cotton. The herb is a bitter aromatic tonic, carminative and vermifuge.

Santonica. Worm-seed, the seed of Artimisia Santonica. The seeds are called worm-seed, and are prescribed for worms in doses of gr. x to ʒss.

Adulterated with tansy-seeds.

Sapo Durus. L. E. D. *Sapo ex olivo.* P. Hard Soap. *Sapo Hispanicus,* Spanish, or *Castile* soap, *Alicant* soap, *Venice* soap. All hard soaps are made of different proportions of barilla and vegetable oil, chiefly olive oil; but the most common proportion is 8·56 of barilla, 60·94 of oil, and 30·50 of water. The barilla, or kelp, is carbonate of soda, with a portion of muriate of soda, the latter of which is indispensable for rendering the soap hard.

Adulterated extensively with fuller's earth, and other earthy materials, which may at once be detected by dissolving it in spirit of wine, when they will fall down. It is highly necessary to attend to its purity when intended for internal exhibition.

Soluble in water, when it is free from earthy salts, and also in alcohol, with which it forms a transparent, though gelatinous solution.

Incompatible with acids, which unite with the soda, and set free the oil; with earthy salts, such as carbonate and sulphate of lime, magnesia, or alumina; with astringent vegetable decoctions and infusions, with the acetates of lead and mercury, the muriates of iron and mercury, the nitrate of silver, the sulphates of copper and iron, and tartarized antimony and iron; and with lime water.

Internally hard soap is diuretic, antacid, and lithontriptic in small doses frequently repeated. In larger doses it is purgative. When its use is long continued it is apt to injure digestion, and it is now chiefly used to modify the action of aloes, rhubarb, and other purgatives, by dividing them minutely, and increasing their solubility. It frequently succeeds in moving the bowels in constipation and visceral obstruction when other remedies fail, particularly in form of clyster. Dose gr. v to ʒss, in form of pill. The solution is an antidote to some metallic poisons.

Externally it is emollient, and added to spirituous liniments prevents their evaporation, and renders the skin more adapted for friction. A

strong lather rubbed into the feet of stockings and dried, prevents the feet from blistering when much walking is required, and is the best soothing application when the feet are blistered. Added to plasters it prevents them from becoming hard. It is good for rubbing bruises and sprains, and also the abdomens of children who have mesenteric engorgement.

Enters into Cerat. Saponis. L. Emplast. Saponis. L. E. Liniment. Saponis Comp. L. Lin. Saponis cum Opio. E. Pil. Saponis cum Opio. L.

Sapo Jalapinus. *Pharm. Berlin.* Jalap Soap. Take equal parts of Castille soap and resinous extract of Jalap, macerate in alcohol with a moderate heat, and evaporate to the consistence of conserve. It operates more gently, and also more speedily than jalap alone. The dose is not stated.

Sapo Medicinalis Amygdalinus. P. Is made with oil of almonds instead of olive oil. It has the same properties as the preceding.

Sapo Mollis. L. D. Soft Soap. *Black Soap.* E. Prepared by boiling oil or tallow with caustic potass. It is of the consistence of lard, and is brownish yellow, semitransparent, and contains numerous granular nodules of undissolved tallow.

Medicinally it has similar properties to the preceding, but is for the most part employed externally as a detergent for porrigo and vermin; sometimes in form of enema.

Sapo ex Oleo Terebinthinæ Volatili et Potassa. P. Starkey's Soap. Take equal parts of subcarbonate of potass, distilled volatile oil of turpentine, and turpentine. In doses of gr. viij to gr. xij or more, either alone or in some vehicle, it is diuretic and deobstruent. Externally it is detersive.

Sapo Resinis Medicatus. P. Soap Medicated with Resins. Take eight parts each of resin of jalap, of scammony, or of any other resin, and sixteen parts of almond soap, dissolve in q. s. of alcohol, evaporate the alcohol, and reduce the whole to the consistence of an extract.

Sapo Stibiatus. *Pharm. Copenhagen* and *Berlin.* Antimonial Soap. Take ℥j of orange sulphuret of antimony, dissolve it by digestion in q. s. of solution of caustic potass, add distilled water (boiling, *Copenh.*) triple the weight of the liquid, in which dissolve ℥vj of medicinal or Alicant soap, evaporate this over a gentle fire to the consistence of a pill mass, and if the mass remains red add q. s. of solution of caustic potass, to render it of an ashy white colour. The dose is not given.

Sapo Tiglii. *New.* Croton Oil Soap is prepared like almond soap, with an alkali and croton oil. The dose is gr. ij to gr. iij, in pills, or

diffused in water, or mixed with sugar. Purgative. (M. Bally.) See Tiglii Lign.

Saponaria Officinalis. P. Common Soapwort. The root and leaves are bitter, soapy, diuretic, alterative, and vermifuge. It is given in doses of ʒj to ʒiv of the expressed juice, for scrofula, cachexies, and visceral obstructions. Also in form of decoction, infusion, extract, and syrup.

Sarcocolla. P. A gum resin derived from the *Penæa sarcocolla*. It is bitter, stimulant, and cathartic.

Sarsaparilla Radix. L. E. D. P. Root of Sarsaparilla. *Smilax sarsaparilla*. A native of Virginia and South America. It has no smell, but a bitter, and somewhat acrid mucilaginous taste. Its virtues are most effectually extracted by boiling water.

Genuine sarsaparilla is covered by a brown or reddish bark, with a central woody portion, soft, white, and sometimes like starch. This part is useless, the virtues residing in the bitter principle of the bark, and the more it inclines to a red colour it is the richer and more powerful. The grey, and dirty brown sorts are not good. The best sort comes from Jamaica and the Brazils, called Lisbon sarsaparilla; the worst from Honduras and Vera Cruz. (Pope.)

Adulterated with rotten and decayed pieces or twigs of other roots, such as those of *Carex villosa*, tied up with the genuine. This may often be the cause of its failure.

Medicinally it is extolled by many as an alterative, diaphoretic, diuretic, and tonic, while others esteem it to be feeble, or inert. There can be no doubt, however, I think, that it is useful in the atonic disorders caused by mercury, particularly in disorders of the skin, the throat, and the bones and joints. It has no power alone over syphilis. In rheumatism and scrofula it has been beneficial. Dose from ϑj to ʒj of the powder per day, in form of electuary, or Oj of the Decoct. Sarsaparillæ.

Enters into Decoct. Sarsaparillæ. L. E. D. Decoct. Sarsaparillæ Comp. D. Ext. Sarsaparillæ. L.

Sassafras, Lignum Radix et Cortex. L. E. D. P. The wood, root, and bark of the *Laurus sassafras*. The taste is sweetish, aromatic, and somewhat acrimonious, depending on a resin and an essential oil, which are soluble in alcohol and water. It smells like fennel.

Medicinally sassafras is diaphoretic and alterative, like guaiac and sarsaparilla; and has been prescribed in syphilis, rheumatism, and cutaneous disorders; but except as a diaphoretic its powers are very doubtful. It has certainly no antisyphilitic properties. It is used in form of decoction, or infusion.

Enters into Ol. Sassafras. L. E. D.

Savine. See Sabinæ Folia.

Savonettes. See Wash Balls.

Savory. *Satureja.* A genus of plants, which are aromatic and pungent. The Codex mentions the *Hortensis* and the *Thymbra,* as stimulant, nervine, and aphrodisiac.

Saxifraga Granulata. P. White Saxifrage. A native plant, the root and seeds of which are acrid and diuretic.

Scabiosa Arvensis et Succisa. P. Field Scabius, and Devil's Bit. The roots, herbs, and flowers are feebly bitter, and alterative in cutaneous disorders.

Scalding Mixture, in *Farriery.* Take ʒj oxymuriate of mercury (corrosive sublimate), ʒij muriatic (hydrochloric) acid, Oj boiling olive oil. Dissolve the salt in the acid and add the oil; mix, and inject as soon as possible. Used for pole-evil. (Pharm. Veter. College.)

Scales of Iron. See Ferrum.

Scammoniæ Gummi Resina. L. E. P. Scammony. *Scammonium.* D. Procured from the *Convolvulus scammonia,* by the incision of the roots. This important article of the materia medica has a slightly unpleasant smell, and a bitter acrid taste.

Genuine scammony may be known by being black or dark grey externally, becoming yellowish white when moistened with the finger, and when broken appearing shining, and of a grey or greenish brown tint. It should have a cheesy smell, and be easily powdered. When it is very soft, of a disagreeable smell, or without any smell, and when it does not become easily milky by trituration with water, it is bad. The best is from Aleppo, and is imported in drums of 100℔ weight. The worst is from Smyrna in form of cakes.

Imitated by mixing together extract of jalap, senna, manna, gamboge, guaiac, sago, syrup of buckthorn, and colouring the mass with ivory-black.

Adulterated with the same substances to a great extent, and also with sand, ashes, flour, and the scammony of Montpellier, which is the extract of *Cynanchum Monspelliacum.* P.

Chemically it is composed of resin, gum, and extractive; and partly soluble, partly miscible with water, forming a lactescent liquid; proof spirit completely dissolves it.

Incompatible with acids, which appear to render it inert, though they do not exhibit any chemical action upon its solutions. Potass and soda give yellow precipitates, though they do not appear to injure but rather to assist its action. Dr. Paris says that when the stomach and bowels are loaded with mucus it is very inactive, but when their

mucus is deficient, it is apt to irritate and inflame if not given in form of emulsion with mucilage.

Medicinally scammony is a drastic and hydragogue purgative, but is very apt to gripe when not combined with jalap, calomel, sulphate of potass, sugar, almonds, liquorice, or some other corrective. The dose is gr. iij to gr. xv, for constipation, anasarca, hydrothorax, worms, &c.

Enters into Confect. Scammoniæ. L. D. Pulv. Scam. Comp. L. E.

Scandix Odorata. Myrrh, or Sweet Cicely. A native unbelliferous plant, which is aromatic and tonic. Mr. Gray ascribes to it the singular properties of "thinning the blood, and procuring gentle slumbers!!!"

Scillæ Radix. L. E. D. P. Squill, or the bulb of the Squill. *Scilla maritima.* A native of Austria. It is without smell, has an acrimonious, nauseous, and bitter taste; and contains, together with the new principle Scillitine—gum, tannin, sugar, and woody fibre.

Soluble in vinegar, water, alcohol, and ether.

Incompatible with alkalies and alkaline carbonates, which impair the acrid and bitter principle; with lime water, gelatine, acetate of lead and nitrate of silver; but particularly with heat, which destroys its virtues when applied for the purpose of drying it.

Medicinally squills are nauseant, emetic, purgative, diuretic, and expectorant, according to the dose. As an expectorant when no inflammation threatens, it may be given in doses of gr. j, thrice a day, with gr. iij of gum ammoniac. In inflammatory cases, with Dover's powder, nitrate of potass, or some antimonial or saline mixture, along with abstraction of blood. As a purgative, or emetic, it is seldom employed, being of very uncertain effect. As a diuretic, it seems to act by absorption, and when combined with calomel, or blue pill and digitalis, it is excellent in humoral asthma, ascites, and hydrothorax, in doses of gr. j to gr. v. It ought to produce nausea, not emesis, in order to ensure its full effect. See Oxymel.

Externally it is stimulant and rubefacient, but is seldom employed in this way, except in friction over the abdomen, for dropsy, &c.

Poisonous, producing violent vomiting, hypercatharsis, bloody urine, distressing colic, cold sweats, convulsions, &c. The best treatment is to promote vomiting, to evacuate the offending matter, and give copious demulcent drinks, the warm bath, &c.

Enters into Acet. Scillæ. L. E. D. Oxym. Scillæ. L. D. Pil. Scill. Comp. L. E. D. Pulv. Scillæ, Maritimæ. E. Tinct. Scillæ. L. D.

Scillitine. *New.* A chemical principle discovered in squills, by Vogel. It is white, brittle, and transparent, without smell, and of a bitter taste. It is deliquescent, and very soluble.

Medicinally it excites vomiting, and diarrhœa, and acts diuretically, like squills.

Scobs Ferri. See Ferrum.

Scolopendrium Officinarum. P. Hart's Tongue, or Spleenwort. *Asplenium scolopendrium.* The root is a weak astringent, and is prescribed in phthisis, and other cachectic diseases.

Scorzerona Hispanica. P. Garden Viper's Grass. The root is aperient and mucilaginous. Other species of scorzonera have similar properties.

Scott's Pills. A nostrum composed of ℔ss of extract of aloes, and ʒj each of gamboge and powder of jalap; make a mass with tincture of senna, and divide into four-grain pills.

Scouring Drops. Take ʒj of rectified oil of turpentine, and add to it as much essence of lemon-peel as will neutralize or overpower the smell. Any other essential oil may be used. These drops do not affect the colour of stuffs, and should be rubbed on the stain with a piece of silk or velvet.

Scrophularia Nodosa. *Herba.* D. P. Knotty-rooted Figwort. A native plant of a lurid aspect. It has an unpleasant smell, and an acrid taste.

Medicinally it is stimulant, tonic, antispasmodic, anthelmintic, and sudorific. It is prescribed in form of infusion for scrofula, itch, piles, &c.

Externally it is anodyne and repellant, and the fresh herb bruised, or a warm decoction of it, is applied to scrofulous swellings, hemorrhoids, &c.

Sea Salt is muriate of soda (chloride of sodium), with muriate of magnesia, and other impurities. See Sodæ Murias.

Sebacic Acid is obtained in combination with acetic acid and fat, by distilling hogs'-lard or suet. This is treated by boiling water and acetate of lead. The sebate of lead thence resulting is decomposed by sulphuric acid.

Soluble in alcohol, and in hot more readily than in cold water.

Secale Cereale. P. Rye. The seeds and flour are farinaceous, and nutritive. The leaven is a weak irritant.

Secale Cornutum. *New.* Ergot of Rye, or Spurred Rye. This has lately attracted considerable attention, and various accounts are given of its nature. The ergot protrudes from the grain of rye in form of a curved, round, or pointed spur, or horn-like substance, sometimes two inches long, of a violet colour, sometimes so deep as to appear black. Internally it is whitish, and of firm consistence. It has a disagreeable smell, and slightly pungent taste, somewhat like rotten corn, or burnt feathers. M. Tessier says it is a disease of

the rye; M. Read, that it is an exudation caused by the puncture of an insect; and De Candolle, that it is a fungus, which he calls *Sclerotium clavus*. I have myself just ascertained beyond doubt, (1832) that M. Read is right, having traced the growth to the puncture of the *aphis graminis* in numerous instances. It has been found on English rye in Yorkshire by Mr. Hamerson. See Dr. A. Neale *on Ergot.*

Impaired by being kept in a damp place, under which circumstances it contracts a black mould that injures its effects. What I collected and dried myself was soon destroyed by the common mite.

Medicinally it is a powerful acrid stimulant. It has been extensively used in America, as an emmenagogue, and for quickening tardy parturition, which it is said, on good authority, to effect. Dr. Chapman allows it has this effect, though it does not, he says, act as an emmenagogue. The common people in America prescribe it for procuring abortion. It is useful also in dysmenorrhœa, along, I should say, with the warm bath.

Dose, gr. x to gr. xv of the powder every fifteen minutes, which is preferred by some. Dr. Chapman gives one-third of a drachm in a small portion of water every half hour till it produces an effect; but it is necessary to ascertain previously that the astincæ is well diluted. Upwards of 200 cases have been thus treated without any bad consequences. Others boil ʒj of the ergot in a quart of water down to a pint, the half of which is given in divided doses during one day, and continued for several days, as an emmenagogue.

Poisonous, producing tingling and formication, fiery heat of the extremities, colic, vertigo, spasms, mania, and often death. In similar quantity, when mixed with rye-flour and eaten, it often produces epidemic ergotism, which is described as similar to plague; and in smaller quantity still, it produces gangrene of the extremities.

Treatment. An immediate emetic to expel the poison, following it up with the black draught, and demulcents. When gangrene is produced, opium, or what is still better, brandy-punch, or port-wine should be given so as to produce considerable inebriation. This state must be cautiously kept up till the disorder is got under.

Sedum Acre. Yellow Stonecrop, A native plant, abundant on old walls, old houses, and by the sea-side. It is very acrid, and the expressed juice may be used as a rubefacient.

Poisonous, internally producing similar symptoms, and requiring similar treatment with Ranunculus Acris.

Seeds are directed by the London College to be collected as soon as they are ripe, and before they begin to fall from the plant. They should be kept in their own seed vessels. This latter direction is

improper where the seed capsule is liable to decay, or moulder. Seeds abounding in volatile oil, such as anise, caraway, and cardamoms, will keep good for years; those which have much fixed oil, as nuts, almonds, and castor-seeds, soon become rancid; those which abound in fecula, or mucilage, often become the prey of insects, or decay by exposure to moisture.

Seidlitz Powders. Take ʒij of tartarized soda, and ℈ij of carbonate of soda; mix, and dissolve in half a pint of soft water. Then dissolve gr. xxxv of tartaric acid in q. s. of water, and add this to the former solution. It must be drank in a state of effervescence. It is a mild cooling purgative; but is not at all like the genuine Seidlitz Water.

Seidlitz Water. *Aqua Sedlicensis.* P. Take ʒxxss of water, acidulated in the usual apparatus, with thrice its volume of carbonic acid gas, about ʒij of sulphate of magnesia, gr. xviij of muriate of magnesia, dissolve, and bottle for use. If it be wanted stronger, double the quantity of the sulphate and muriate of magnesia.

Medicinally it is purgative and deobstruent.

Seleniates are salts formed by selenic acid.

Selenic Acid is procured by treating seleniate of soda with nitrate of lead, washing the precipitate, and exposing it to a stream of sulphuretted hydrogen. It is very similar to sulphuric acid.

Selenious Acid is procured by digesting selenium in nitric acid till it is completely dissolved, and evaporating the solution to dryness.

Selenites are salts formed by selenious acid.

Selenium is a brittle, opaque, solid body, without taste or odour, but has the metallic aspect of lead.

Insoluble in water, but combines readily with oxygen when heated.

Test. When exposed to the blowpipe it tinges the flame light blue, and diffuses a strong odour of decayed horse-radish.

Seleniuretted Hydrogen, the same as hydroselenic acid gas.

Seltzer Water. *Aqua Selterana.* P. Take ʒxxss of water impregnated by the usual apparatus with carbonic acid gas, and dissolve in it gr. iv of subcarbonate of soda, gr. ij of subcarbonate of magnesia, and gr. xx of muriate of soda. It is a mild purgative.

Selway's Prepared Essence of Senna. "This," says Dr. Paris, "is a concentrated infusion of senna in combination with an alkali." The Doctor, in his last edition, has expunged his recommendation of his friend's nostrum, which in his fifth edition was so very inconsistent with his attack on Mr. Battley about the liquor opii sedativus.

Semina. See Seeds.

Semolina. A preparation of flour, made by moistening it and forming

it into little balls, or granules, which are then dried. It is insoluble in hot water.

Sempervivum Tectorum. House Leek. A common native plant, the juice of which is acrid, and rubefacient. It is used as a cosmetic, mixed with cream, for freckles, &c.

Senecio Jacobœa. P. Ragwort. A common native plant, which is said to be vermifuge.

Senecio Vulgaris. P. Groundsel. A common native plant, which is purgative, emetic, and vermifuge. It is also used in form of cataplasm, as a discutient.

Senegæ Radix. L. E. D. P. Rattlesnake Root. *Polygala senega.* It is without smell, and of a sweetish, acrid, and pungent taste, producing a tingling sensation in the fauces, and a flow of saliva.

Genuine senega root has a wrinkled, greyish, or pale brown bark, with transverse cracks. The bark is the active part. Internally it is white, but this portion is useless.

Chemically it contains a resinous substance, on which its activity depends, which is imparted readily to alcohol, and partially to hot water.

Medicinally it is stimulant, tonic, diaphoretic, diuretic, expectorant, purgative, and feebly emetic. It has been prescribed in typhoid inflammations of the lungs, and in chronic catarrh, but is apt to excite vomiting and diarrhœa. The dose is gr. x to ʒss of the powder, with Madeira wine to cover the taste. In palsy and lethargy it has been found useful along with carbonate of ammonia. (Brandreth.) See Decoct. Senegæ.

Externally in form of gargle, as a stimulant for croup, &c.; but it is not so efficient as pyrethrum.

Enters into Decoct. Senegæ. L. E.

Senegine. A new principle discovered in various species of polygala by M. Gehlen.

Sennæ Folia. L. E. D. P. Senna Leaves. *Cassia senna.* These leaves smell like green tea, and have a nauseous taste, somewhat bitter, and subastringent.

Genuine senna ought to have a pretty strong and fresh smell, somewhat like that of green tea, but more heavy and sickly. The colour ought to be a fresh yellowish-green. The leaves smooth, soft, not spotted, nerved on the under side, little broken, or mixed with stalks; and they ought to be free from moisture, which is apt to render them mouldy.

Adulterated with the leaves of other plants, such as those of *Cynanchum oleafolium*, or argel, box, &c.; which are mixed with the genuine before importation.

Chemically they are composed of the usual vegetable principles, along with CATHARTINE, on which their purgative property depends. The active parts are taken up by water and proof spirit, to which they give a brown colour, and rectified spirit, which they tinge of a fine green. Boiling destroys them.

Medicinally senna is purgative and hydragogue, and in form of powder may be given in doses of gr. xv to ʒj, with cream of tartar and ginger. It is apt to gripe, unless modified by aromatics. The best form is the infusion.

Enters into Confect. Sennæ. L. E. D. Extr. Cassiæ Sennæ. E. Infus. Sennæ. L. D. Infus. Tamarindi cum Sennæ. E. D. Pulv. Sennæ Comp. L. Syr. Sennæ. D. Tinct. Sennæ. L. E. D.

SEPIA. See Os SEPIÆ.

SERPENTARIÆ RADIX. L. E. D. Virginian Snake Root, or Birthwort. *Aristolochia serpentaria.* A native of North America. It is an aromatic smell, somewhat like valerian, and a hot, pungent, and bitterish taste, similar to camphor.

Adulterated with other roots resembling it, which are mixed with the parcels before importation. The genuine is commonly in a very dirty state, and of a small fibrous form. The taste and smell will materially assist in distinguishing them.

Chemically it contains a volatile oil, and a resinous substance, constituting its active ingredients, which are given out to alcohol and water.

Medicinally it is tonic, stimulant, diaphoretic, and diuretic, and has been given combined with bark in intermittents and typhus, and in convalescence from acute diseases. It is also prescribed in dyspepsia, with dry skin, and perhaps acts somewhat like taraxacum on the biliary secretion. The dose of the powder is ℈j to ʒj, but the infusion, or tincture, are generally preferable.

Enters into Tinct. Serpentariæ. L. E. D.

SERPYLLUM. Thyme, or Wild Thyme. See OIL OF THYME.

SERUM LACTIS. See WHEY.

SESAMUM ORIENTALE. P. The expressed oil of the seeds is emollient, and prescribed to allay itching, &c.

SESELI TORTUOSUM. P. The seeds are an acrid aromatic.

SEVADILLA. P. *Veratrum sabadilla.* The seeds with the capsules are bitter, acrid, drastico-cathartic, and emetic. It is given as a vermifuge to children, in doses of gr. ij to gr. x, and to adults in doses of gr. xij to ℈j, mixed with honey, and giving a purgative every five days. (SCHMUCKER.)

Poisonous, producing hypercatharsis, vomiting, convulsions, and death. The best treatment is to promote vomiting, and to give demulcents.

Sevum. L. Mutton Suet. *Adeps ovilli.* E. D. This is chiefly used in pharmacy, for making ointments and plasters.

Sevum Bovinum. L. Beef Suet. Is sometimes used in making pomatums, &c., in perfumery. Also *Sev. cervinum, Sev. hircinum.*

Sevum Præparatum. L. D. Prepared Suet. Cut the suet into small pieces; then, having melted it over a slow fire, press it through a linen cloth. It is chiefly used like the former in making unguents; but is sometimes given internally boiled in milk (ʒij to Oj) for chronic diarrhœa. The dose is ʒiij to ʒvj.

Enters into Emplast. Ceræ. L. E. Emplast. Meloes Vesicatorii. E. Ung. Hydrarg. Fort. L. E. D. Ung. Picis Liquidæ. L. D. Ung. Sambuci. D.

Shallots. See Essence of Eshallots.

Sharp's Angelic Powder. Take equal parts of burnt alum and nitric oxide of mercury; mix, and apply as a powerful escharotic to fungous ulcers, warts, &c.

Shells for Colours are prepared from a species of muscle, and are used by painters for their colours.

Sherbet. Take one part of clarified orange juice, and mix it with two parts of refined sugar.

Sherry. A white wine which most probably derives its name from Xeres in Spain. It is one of the most common wines in this country.

Imitated by boiling thirty-two pounds of white sugar and ten pounds of sugar-candy in sixteen gallons of water; then boil half a bushel of pale ground malt in six gallons of water, macerate, strain, and add it to the former with one pound of yeast. Three days after add ten pounds of stoned raisins, and in three days more a gallon of brandy. Let it stand in the cask for four months, when it must be drawn into another cask, and another gallon of brandy added. In three months more it may be bottled.

Shrub. A liqueur made with brandy or rum for a basis (say Oviij), with Oij orange-juice and a pound and a half of sugar. It will improve it to add half a dozen lemon-peels, and if too strong, one-third or one-half of soft water.

Silicic Acid, a term given by some chemists to silica, because it combines with the metallic oxides and alkaline bases.

Silica, or Oxide of Silicium, is procured by throwing red-hot rock crystal into water, and then pulverizing it. It is insipid, inodorous, and insoluble in water.

Silicates are salts formed by silica with bases.

Silvates are formed by silvic acid like pinates. (Unverdorben.)

Silver. See Argentum. Nitrate of Silver. See Argenti Nitras.

Silvic Acid. *New.* Occurs in the resin of *pinus sylvestris,* &c., and

is separated by treating resin repeatedly with alcohol, which takes up every thing except the silvic acid. It strongly reddens litmus paper, and forms crystals in quadrangular prisms. See PINIC ACID.

SIMAROUBÆ CORTEX. L. E. D. Simarouba Bark. *Quassia simarouba.* L. E. D. *Simaruba amara.* P. It has no smell, but a bitter non-astringent taste, and it consequently does not contain tannin nor gallic acid. How Mr. Brande should say it "furnishes an astringent infusion," I cannot conjecture.

Medicinally it is tonic and slightly stimulant and diuretic. It has been prescribed in dyspepsia, intermittents, diarrhœa, and dysentery, in doses of gr. x to ʒss or more of the powder; but the infusion or the decoction are preferable.

Enters into Infus. Simaroubæ. L.

SINAPISM. See CATAPLASMA SINAPIS. L.

SINAPIS SEMINA. L. E. D. P. Mustard Seed. *Sinapis alba.* E. D. P. *Sinapis nigra.* L. When unbruised, the seeds have no smell; but, when bruised, the smell is very pungent. They have a hot, bitterish, and pungent taste.

Adulterated in the state of powder very extensively. See MUSTARD.

Internally mustard is stimulant, diuretic, and in larger doses emetic. When the seed is swallowed entire or slightly bruised, it is laxative and tonic, but apt to produce flatulence. It is seldom prescribed except in a very torpid state of the bowels. The dose is from one to three table-spoonfuls a day. A table-spoonful of powdered mustard to a pint of boiling water is given as an emetic in paralysis, &c.

Externally mustard is stimulant and rubefacient, and in form of sinapism is much used as an external application.

Enters into Cataplasma Sinapis. L. D.

SINGLETON'S EYE SALVE, or Golden Ointment, is prepared with equal quantities of orpiment (Sulphuret of arsenic) and prepared lard.

SIROP. See SYRUP.

SISYMBRIUM. Cress. A genus of plants reputed antiscorbutic, but when eaten raw are apt to cause coldness and flatulence, though these are partly obviated by their stimulant and pungent properties.

SIUM HERBA. D. Water Parsnip. *Sium nodiflorum.* It is reputed to be a diuretic, and lithontriptic in doses of ʒij of the expressed juice given in milk or barley water.

SIZE is prepared in the same manner as glue, but is not so much boiled, and is not dried, but kept in the state of a jelly.

Gold Size is prepared for japanning by dissolving ʒiv of gum ammoniac, ʒj of linseed oil, adding oil of turpentine till of a proper consistence.

Sloes. The fruit of the *Prunus spinosa*. Are used for giving a colour and rough astringent flavour to wines, particularly factitious port. The juice is also used for marking linen permanently.

Smalt is a colouring material used in painting, and in the laundry. It is procured by roasting cobalt with sand and potass. See Oil Colours.

Smellom's Eye Ointment. Take ʒss of ærugo finely powdered, triturate with ♏xxx of olive oil, then add ʒj of resinous cerate (Yellow basilicon ointment).

Smilap. See Sarsaparillæ Radix.

Snuff is most commonly manufactured from dried leaves of tobacco, but with numerous additions and adulterations. Tobacco, when used as snuff, appears to evince some of its narcotic or sedative properties on the nerves, and consequently none of the errhines commonly used as substitutes answer sufficiently.

Adulterated with inferior sorts of powdered tobacco, and frequently with other brown vegetable powders, particularly those which are destitute of smell. It is also adulterated with the sweepings of snuff-shops, old rotten wood, commonly called *powder post*, and coloured with Dutch pink, ochre, or umber, and moistened with treacle, or molasses, or urine, to give it the moist oiliness of genuine snuff. The powder of Spanish nutshells is the least deleterious of the ingredients used. Common salt is added to increase its weight; and powdered glass, white sugar, sugar-candy, and muriate of ammonia to make it more pungent.

Frauds of this description may be detected by laying a little of the snuff very gently on the surface of a glass of water, when the genuine tobacco-powder will float or sink very slowly, and the grosser materials will sink quickly. This, however, will not detect nutshell powder, and other vegetable matters; but the flavour of these may be proved by filling a tobacco-pipe with the snuff, and smoking it. Those snuffs also, which are of the greatest bulk, according to a given weight, may be considered as the best and most genuine.

Cephalic and *Eye Snuff*. See Cephalic and Eye.

Lundyfoot's Snuff, which has a burnt odour, somewhat like malt, is prepared by partially torrefying the materials, and is imitated by moistening any light-coloured snuff with empyreumatic oil.

Macouba Snuff owes its flavour and perhaps its greater sedative powers to the previous fermentation of the tobacco leaves by moistening them with cane-juice, and probably producing in this way an acetate of the narcotic principle of tobacco, if such exist, as there is reason to believe there does.

Perfumed Snuffs are made by moistening them with the particular

essential oils required, such as bergamotte, cedrat, neroli, musk, ambergrise, Florentine iris-root, civet, &c.

Soap. See Sapo, Starkey, &c.

Soda Caustica. P. Caustic Soda. Procured from marine vegetables, barilla, kelp, &c.

Soda Caustica Liquida, vel Lixivia Saponariorum. P. Liquid Caustic Soda. Take 500 parts of lime, 1000 of carbonate of soda, boil in q. s. of water, filter and evaporate till upon cooling the areometer stands at 36°, then leave it to settle. It is corrosive, antacid, and absorbent, and used in the same cases as Liquor Potassæ.

Sodæ Acetas. D. Acetate of Soda. Take what quantity may be necessary of carbonate of soda and q. s. of distilled vinegar; evaporate the strained solution to sp. gr. 1276, and preserve the crystals formed by cooling in stopped bottles.

Incompatible with the mineral acids and carbonate of lime.

Medicinally it is a mild purgative in doses of ʒj to ʒiv, in any bland fluid.

Adulterated with sulphates and muriates, the first of which may be detected by saturating the carbonate of soda, and adding nitrate of barytes, which will precipitate sulphate of barytes, and the second will give a precipitate with nitrate of silver.

Chemically this ought to be a bicarbonate of soda, but when it is dried, or the temperature the least elevated, the carbonic acid escapes, and the crystals effloresce and fall down into a white powder, which is not so easily soluble in water as the subcarbonate. It has been called a sesqui-carbonate. It contains 39·76 of carbonic acid, 38·55 of soda, and 21·69 of water.

Incompatible with acids, acidulous salts, lime water, muriate of ammonia, and earthy and metallic salts.

Medicinally it has nearly the same properties as an antacid, and absorbent, as the carbonate of potass, or the subcarbonate of soda, but is less nauseous than the latter. The dose is gr. x to ʒss.

Sodæ Carbonas. L. E. *Sodæ bicarbonas.* D. Carbonate of Soda. Take ℔j of subcarbonate of soda, Oiij of distilled water, dissolve the subcarbonate in the water, put the solution in a proper vessel, pass carbonic acid through it till the soda is fully saturated, and set it aside that crystals may form; wrap the crystals in bibulous paper; evaporate the remaining liquor, taking care that the temperature does not exceed 120°, that crystals may again form, which are to be pressed and dried in the same manner.

Sodæ Carbonatis Aqua. D. Water of Carbonate of Soda. Dissolve any quantity of carbonate of soda in distilled water, and evaporate the solution to sp. gr. 10·24.

Medicinally it is prescribed in the same cases as the solid carbonate of soda.

Sodæ Murias. L. E. D. P. Muriate of Soda. *Sal commune.* Common Salt. Chloride of Sodium. This is improperly termed muriate of soda, according to Sir H. Davy, who says it contains neither soda nor muriatic acid, but is a binary compound of thirty-six parts of chlorine and twenty-four parts of sodium; it is only a muriate of soda when dissolved in water. Berzelius says, it contains 53·44 of soda, and 43·55 of muriatic acid.

Adulterated with muriate of magnesia, and muriate of potass. The muriate of magnesia renders it deliquescent and bitterish to the taste.

Soluble in about three parts of water, cold or hot, but more readily in hot water.

Internally it is stimulant, tonic, purgative, and vermifuge. In large doses it appears to act as an astringent, restraining hæmorrhage. As a vermifuge, Dr. Rush prescribed ʒss in the morning of a powder composed of ʒij of muriate of soda, and ϑij of cochineal. The dose as a purgative is ʒss to ʒj largely diluted with water: as a stimulant and tonic gr. x to ʒj is the common dose: in form of enema ʒiv to ʒj in Oj of water. Dr. Darwin proscribed its being used with food, but he was wrong.

Externally it is used to form an artificial sea-water bath; and as a fomentation for bruises, &c. With equal parts of bread crumbs and linseed meal, a saturated solution of common salt forms a good cataplasm for scrofulous and lymphatic swellings. Purmann's remedy for chronic tumours of the joints is prepared by boiling for half an hour ℔ij of solution of salt, ℔j of concentrated vinegar, a handful or two of sage-leaves, ʒxij of sulphate of copper, and ʒvss of sulphate of alumine, and applying it hot to the parts.

Enters into Acid. Muriaticum. L. E. D. Murias Sodæ Exsicc. E. D.

Sodæ Phosphas. E. D. *Subphosphas sodæ.* P. See Phosphas.

Sodæ Sub-boras. L. D. P. Borax. *Boras sodæ.* E. It is found native in Persia and Thibet, and imported from India under the name of *Tincal,* which is an impure article, but is purified by calcining, dissolving, and crystallizing it. The crystals may be deprived of their water of crystallization by heat, and it is thus that calcined borax is formed, which is a biborate.

Adulterated with fused common salt, and also with alum, which are easily detected by the tests of nitrate of barytes, and nitrate of silver, solutions of either of which may be added to a solution of borax in distilled water saturated with nitric acid.

Chemically, it contains seventeen parts of soda, thirty-four of boracic

acid, and forty-nine of water. It is soluble in cold, but one-third more so in boiling water.

Incompatible with acids, the salts of ammonia, and the earths, and with potass.

Medicinally it is detergent when used with honey or with water as a gargle in aphthous sore-throat, hyper-salivation, &c. It has lately been said to be a powerful remedy when dissolved in water for cancerous sores of the lips, &c. It is also diuretic and emmenagogue in doses of gr. x to ʒss.

Sodæ Subcarbonas. L. E. D. P. Subcarbonate of Soda. Take ℔j of impure soda reduced to powder, Oiv of distilled water; boil the soda in the water for half an hour, and strain the solution; evaporate to two pints, and set it aside that crystals may form: throw away the solution that remains.

Chemically the impurities of the barilla are got rid of by dissolving it, and then crystallizing. It contains 29·5 parts of soda, 20·7 of carbonic acid, and 50 of water of crystallization. It ought to be called a carbonate rather than a subcarbonate. (Brande.) By exposure to dry air it becomes opaque and loses a considerable quantity of its water of crystallization, but has not been observed anhydrous. (Gay-Lussac.)

Adulterated with muriate and sulphate of soda, and oxide of iron. The two first are detected as in the preceding article, and the last is seen at once in the reddish-brown colour of the crystals.

Incompatible with acids and acidulous salts, sub-borate of soda, muriate and acetate of ammonia; the sulphates of alum, copper, iron, magnesia, and zinc, lime water, tartarized antimony and iron, and the salts of mercury.

Medicinally it has no smell, but an alkaline though not an acrid taste. It is an excellent antacid and deobstruent. It is not so harsh and nauseous as the subcarbonate of potass, and agrees better when long continued. It is given in doses of gr. x to ʒj twice or thrice a day in solution in the almond mixture, or in form of an electuary with an equal quantity of powdered bark mixed with mucilage, for scrofula, gravel, &c. In too large doses (ʒij to ʒiij) it produces milky urine and a deposit of white sand.

Enters into Sodæ Subcarb. Exsicc. L. D. Sodæ Carbon. L.

Sodæ Subcarbonas Exsiccata. L. Dried Subcarbonate of Soda. *Carbonas sodæ siccatum.* D. Take ℔j of subcarbonate of soda; expose it to a boiling heat in a clean iron vessel, and stir it constantly with an iron rod, till it become perfectly dry, and then reduce it to powder.

Chemically the water of crystallization is partially driven off, though it still retains above a half of this.

Medicinally it is employed like the preceding in doses of gr. v to ʒj made into pills, which would fall to powder if composed of the undried subcarbonate, which, however, must be used in making the compound pills of iron. Soap, or some aromatic powder, may be used in forming the pills.

Sodæ Sulphas. L. E. D. P. Sulphate of Soda. Glauber's Salts. *Natron vitriolatum.* O. Take ℔ij of the salt which remains after the distillation of muriatic acid, Oijss of boiling water; dissolve the salt in the water, then add gradually as much subcarbonate of soda as may be required to saturate the acid; evaporate the solution till a pellicle appears on the surface, filter it, and set it aside, that crystals may form; pour off the solution, and dry the crystals on bibulous paper.

Adulterated with common salt, which may be detected by nitrate of silver; by sulphate, &c., of iron, which may be detected by aqua ammonia added to the solution; by prussiate of potass, or tincture of galls; and by acids and alkalies in excess, which may be detected by turmeric and litmus paper. None of these adulterations, however, are of much medicinal importance. Dr. John Davy thinks the sulphate of iron may have a tonic effect.

Chemically it contains 19·36 parts of soda, 24·64 of sulphuric acid, and 58 of water. Mr. Phillips says it is a needless expence to use subcarbonate of soda instead of lime.

Soluble in cold, but more so in boiling water. It is insoluble in alcohol. By exposure to the air it effloresces and loses *all* its water of crystallization. (Gay-Lussac.)

Incompatible with potass and its subcarbonate; with lime water, and the muriates of lime, ammonia, and barytes; with the acetate of lead, and the nitrate of silver, and also with ammonia, but not with its subcarbonate; and with sulphate of potass.

Medicinally it has been employed as an efficient purgative since the time of Glauber, but has been latterly superseded in some degree by the sulphate of magnesia. The taste, which is very nauseous and revolting, may be covered by a little cream of tartar, or lemon-juice. The dose of the effloresced salts in powder is ʒiij to ʒvj of the crystallized salt; in solution double these quantities.

Soda Tartarizata. L. Tartarized Soda. *Tartras potassæ et sodæ.* E. P. *Tartarus sodæ et potassæ.* D. Rochelle Salts. *Sal Rupellense vel Seignettii.* O. Take ʒxx of subcarbonate of soda, ℔ij of supertartrate of potass, Ox of boiling water; dissolve the subcarbonate of soda in the water, and add, by degrees, the supertartrate of potass;

filter the solution through paper, then boil it till a pellicle appears on the surface, and set it by, that crystals may form; having poured off the solution, dry them on bibulous paper.

Decomposition. The excess of tartaric acid in the supertartrate of potass decomposes the subcarbonate of soda, uniting with the soda, which it saturates, and expelling carbonic acid gas, which escapes. It is a triple salt, consisting of soda, potass, and tartaric acid; or it may be called a double salt, composed of tartrate of potass, and tartrate of soda.

Adulterated rarely; and, indeed, it cannot easily be adulterated in form of crystals.

Soluble in five parts of cold water, and more so in boiling water. It is slightly efflorescent in the air.

Incompatible with most of the acids and acidulous salts, with the exception of the supertartrate of potass; with the acetate of lead, and the muriates, sulphates, and carbonates of barytes and lime, infusion of roses, &c.

Medicinally it is a mild but efficient purgative, in doses of ʒj to ʒjss for costiveness, fever, &c., in the almond mixture, along with any aromatic tincture. It is the least nauseous of the neutral salts, excepting the phosphate of soda.

Sodaic Powders consist of ʒss of carbonate of soda, in a blue paper, and gr. xxv of tartaric acid (the citric is better, but dearer), in a white paper. These are dissolved in separate glasses, and mixed at the instant they are to be drank. This differs essentially from soda water, being a tartrate of soda, with carbonic acid gas diffused through it.

Soda Impura. L. *Sodæ carbonas* venale. *Barilla.* D. *Subcarbonas sodæ impurus.* E. See Barilla and Kelp.

Soda Water. See Aqua Supercarb. Sodæ. E.

Solania, or Solanine. *New.* An alkali, lately discovered by M. Desfosses, in the *Solanum nigrum*, and *Solanum dulcamarum.* It exists most abundantly in the ripe berries of both, in the form of a malate. When pure, it is a white pearly powder, inodorous, and slightly bitter and nauseous. The dose is not yet determined.

Solanic Acid. This is procured from bitter sweet (*Solanum dulcamarum*) in combination with solania, from which it may be separated by means of ammonia.

Solanum. See Dulcamaræ Caules.

Solanum Tuberosum. P. Potato. The root is nutritive, and, in form of cataplasm, emollient. The raw root bruised, or scraped, is cooling for burns and superficial inflammations. The starch is used in form of enema. The extract is a good narcotic.

Soldanella. P. Sea Bindweed. *Convolvulus soldanella.* The herb is drastico-cathartic, and is prescribed in dropsy.

Solomon's Anti-impetiginis. A nostrum, composed of a disguised solution of corrosive sublimate (*Perchloride of Mercury.*)

Solomon's Balm of Gilead. A notorious nostrum, of which brandy is the basis. It contains also a portion of compound tincture of cardamoms; and, according to the late Dr. Gregory, some turpentine, or resinous stimulant. Others say it contains also tincture of cantharides.

Soluble Tartar. See Potassæ Tartras.

Solutio. Solution. A term almost synonymous in pharmacy with Liquor, or Aqua, which see. For Veterinary Solutions see Lotion.

Solutio Acetatis Zinci. E. Solution of Acetate of Zinc. Take ʒj of sulphate of zinc, ʒx of distilled water; dissolve. Again, Take ℈iv of acetate of lead, ʒx of distilled water; dissolve. Mix the solutions, let them stand a little, and then filter.

Decomposition. The sulphuric acid of the sulphate of zinc goes over to the lead, and forms an insoluble sulphate of lead, while the acetic acid combines with the zinc, and remains in solution, which is limpid.

Medicinally it is a good astringent, and is used as an injection for gonorrhœa, and as a collyrium for ophthalmia.

Solutio Argenti Nitratis. Take ℈j of nitrate of silver, ʒss of distilled water; mix, and apply with a bit of lint on the end of a probe to foul ulcers, fistulous openings, &c.

Solutio Arsenici. See Liquor Arsenicalis.

Solutio Ferri Sulphatis. Take ʒj of sulphate of iron, calcined to whiteness, ʒviij of distilled water; mix, and apply to sore nipples, and for the cicatrization of ulcers.

Solutio Magnesiæ Sulphatis cum Antimonio. Take ʒiv of the sulphate of magnesia, gr. ij of tartarized antimony, ℔j of boiling water; mix, and give as a purgative in hernia humoralis, and local inflammation, in doses of ʒij to ʒiv.

Solutio Muriatis Barytæ. E. D. Take one part of muriate of barytes, and three parts of distilled water; dissolve, and give in doses of ♏v to ♏x twice or thrice a day, gradually increasing till nausea is produced, for scrofulous disorders and worms, as a stimulant and deobstruent. Externally it is useful as an escharotic, for specks of the cornea, fungous ulcers, &c.

Incompatible with the nitric and sulphuric acids, and their salts.

Poisonous. See Murias Barytæ.

Solutio Muriatis Calcis. E. See Liquor Calcis Muriatis. L.

Solutio Saponis. Solution of Soap. Take ʒiv of soft soap, and Oj of proof spirit; digest till the soap is dissolved.

Solutio Sodæ Muriatis. Take ʒj of muriate of soda, and q. s. of distilled water, barely to dissolve it. It is the best solvent hitherto discovered for hardened wax in the ear. (Haygarth.)

Solutio Sulphatis Cupri Composita. E. *Aqua styptica.* O. Take ʒiij each of sulphate of copper and of alum, Oij of water, ʒjss of sulphuric acid; boil the sulphates in water to dissolve, then filter, and add the acid to the filtered fluid.

Externally it is used as an astringent for epistaxis, by dipping pieces of lint into it, and putting them into the nostrils.

Solutio Sulphatis Zinci. E. Take gr. vj each of sulphate of zinc, and dilute sulphuric acid, ʒviij of water; dissolve the sulphate, then add the water, and filter through paper. It is used as an astringent lotion in ophthalmia, and as an injection in gonorrhœa.

Soporifics are medicines which promote sleep.

Sorbic Acid is nothing more than malic acid. (Turner.)

Sorbus. A genus of trees, of which the *Domestica* and the *Aucuparia*, or mountain-ash, bear acidulous berries, that may be made into syrups, &c.

Sorrel. See Acetosella and Oxalis.

Soy is made by boiling one gallon of the seeds of *Dolichos soya*, till soft, adding an equal quantity of bruised wheat, and keeping the whole in a warm place for a day or more. Then with one gallon of salt, and two gallons of water, cork it up in a stone jar for three months, shaking it frequently, then press out the liquor.

Imitated by using peas, or kidney-beans, for the seeds of the *Dolichos soya*.

Or, Boil strong purl with red herrings, anchovies, liquorice root, and garlic.

Spanish Flies. See Cantharides.

Spanish Liquorice. See Glycyrrhizæ Radix.

Spanish White. See Bismuth, Magistery of Bismuth, and Paints.

Sparadrap Vulgare. P. Is similar to our adhesive plaster, spread upon cloth, and is prepared with eight parts of white wax, four parts of oil of almonds, and one part of oil of turpentine. The *Sparadrap ex emplastris*, P., is for a similar use.

Spartii Cacumina. L. D. P. *Spartii summitates.* E. Broom. *Spartium scoparium. Genista.* D. Broom-tops have a faint but disagreeable smell, and a very nauseous and bitter taste. The seeds have been found to be an excellent substitute for coffee. (Des Charmes.)

Medicinally broom is a good diuretic, and may be given with advantage in dropsy and hydrothorax, in form of infusion or decoction, or ℈j to ʒj of the powder twice or thrice a day, combined with calomel, nitrate of potass, &c. The Codex retains broom ashes, which are nothing but impure potass.

Enters into Ext. Cacuminum Genistæ. D.

Spearmint. See Mentha Virid.

Species. Sorts. A term retained from the old pharmacy in the Paris Codex, and applied to a collection of particular herbs, seeds, flowers, roots, &c.

Species Amaræ. P. Species for Bitters. Take equal weights of the dried leaves of wood-sage, tops of the lesser centaury, and wormwood. Prescribed in infusion or decoction.

Or, Take ʒss of gentian root, ʒj of Peruvian bark, ʒij of orange-peel, ʒj each of canella alba, and decorticated cardamom-seeds. Infuse in Oiij of sherry, or Oij of brandy.

Species Anthelminticæ. P. Vermifuge Species. Take equal weights of the dried leaves and flowers of tansy, wormwood, and chamomile. Prescribed in infusion, in form of enema, &c.

Species Aromaticæ Pectorales. P. Take equal weights of the dried leaves of *Adiantum pedatum,* common speedwell, hyssop, and ground-ivy.

Species Aromaticæ Vulnerariæ. P. Take equal weights of sage, thyme, wild thyme, hyssop, peppermint, wormwood, and origanum. See Pulvis Aromaticus. E.

Species Astringentes. P. Take equal weights of the dried roots of bistort and tormentil, and of pomegranate-bark.

Species Carminativæ. P. Take equal weights of anise, fennel, coriander, and caraway seeds.

Species Diambræ. O. See Pulvis Aromaticus.

Species Diatragacanthi. See Pulv. Tragacanth. Comp.

Species Diureticæ. P. Take equal weights of the dried roots of fennel, of *Ruscus hypoglossus,* rest harrow, asparagus, and celery.

Species Emollientes. P. Take equal weights of the dried leaves of the common mallow, marshmallow, *Verbascum thapsus,* groundsel, and pellitory of the wall. Prescribed in form of cataplasm.

Species ex Floribus Bechicæ. P. Take equal weights of the dried leaves of the common mallow, marshmallow, coltsfoot, (*tussilago,*) and petals of the red poppy.

Species ex Fructibus Bechicis. P. Take equal weights of dates, jujubes, figs, and dry raisins.

Species Hieræ Picræ. See Pulvis Aloes cum Canella.

Species Sternutatoriæ, or Herb Tobacco. Take equal weights of

thyme, coltsfoot, betony, eyebright, origanum, hyssop, rosemary, and lavender.

Species Sudorificæ ad Infusa Paranda. P. Take equal weights of rasped sassafras-wood, elder-flowers, leaves of borage, and petals of red poppy.

Species Sudorificæ ad Decocta Paranda. P. Take equal weights of rasped guaiac-wood, cut root of sarsaparilla, and dried bulbs of squills.

Specific is a term applied to medicines which are reputed to be uniformly successful. Mercury has thus been reputed to be a specific for syphilis, sulphur for scabies, &c., but the success is by no means so uniform as has been too hastily supposed. Colchicum has, in the same way, been called a specific for gout and rheumatism, and is often successful, though by no means uniformly. See Reynolds's Specific, Want's Powder, &c.

Speediman's Pills are similar to the compound aloetic pill, being composed of aloes, myrrh, and rhubarb, with the extract and volatile oil of chamomile.

Speedwell. See Veronica.

Spelter. See Zincum.

Spermaceti. See Cetaceum.

Spider's Web. See Tela.

Spigelia Anthelmia. P. Is used like the preceding, as a vermifuge. As it is poisonous, it is necessary to employ it with caution.

Spigelliæ Radix. L. E. D. P. Indian Pink Root. *Spigelia Marylandica*. It is purgative and vermifuge, and also said to be narcotic and sedative. It is excellent, according to Dr. Barton, in the insidious remittent fevers of infants, preceding hydrocephalus. The dose for children is gr. x to gr. xij of the powder; for adults gr. xv to ʒij, or even ʒj. It is chiefly, however, employed as a vermifuge, being usually preceded by an emetic. When it does not operate as a purgative, it ought to be followed by a dose of calomel, &c.

Spignel. See Æthusa Meum.

Spikenard. See Nardus.

Spiked Aloes. See Aloes.

Spilanthus Acmella. P. The herb and seeds are bitter, aromatic, diuretic, and emmenagogue; and are prescribed in dropsy, ischuria, leucorrhœa, &c.

Spilsbury's Antiscorbutic Drops. A nostrum composed of ℥ij of perchloride of mercury, ʒj each of prepared sulphuret of antimony and red sanders-wood, rasped, ℥ij each of orange-peel and gentian root, Oss each of rectified spirit and of distilled water; macerate and filter, so as to form a tincture.

Or, Take ℈iij of perchloride of mercury, ℈xxxij of tartarized antimony, ℈xvj of cochineal, ʒiv of gentian root, Oiv of water, and q. s. of sulphuric acid; digest and filter.

Spirit. See Spiritus; under which the College formulæ are arranged. Under Spirit I shall give a few of the old terms, &c.

Spirit of Angelica is distilled from ℔j of the leaves, or lbij of the root, and a gallon of brandy.

Spirit of Balm is distilled from ℔j of the flowering tops of *Melissa officinalis,* and a gallon of brandy. It is used as a perfume.

Spirit of Bones is an impure carbonate of ammonia, procured by distilling bones.

Spirit of Coriander is prepared like Spiritus Carui.

Spirit of Hartshorn. O. Similar to spirit of bones; being distilled from hartshorn.

Spirit of Hyssop is prepared like spirit of balm.

Spirit of Jasmine. See Essence of Jasmine.

Spirit of Lemon-peel. See Aqua Citri Med.

Spirit of Marjoram is prepared like spirit of balm.

Spirit of Nitre, O., or Glauber's Spirit of Nitre, is nitrous acid prepared by distilling three parts of nitrate of potass with one part of concentrated sulphuric acid.

Spirit of Nitre (Colourless). O. See Acidum Nitricum.

Spirit of Nitre (Sweet). O. See Spiritus Ætheris Nitrici.

Spirit of Oranges. See Aqua Citri Aurant.

Spirit of Sage is prepared like spirit of balm.

Spirit of Sal Ammoniac. O. See Spiritus Ammoniæ.

Spirit of Salt. O. Hydrochloric Acid. *New.* See Acidum Muriaticum.

Spirit of Salt (Dephlogisticated). O. See Chlorine.

Spirit of Salt (Sweet). O. See Ether Hydrochloricus. P.

Spirit of Scurvy Grass. See Golden, and Spiritus Armor. Comp.

Spirit of Tartar. O. See Acidum Tartaricum.

Spirit of Thyme is prepared like spirit of balm.

Spirit of Turpentine. O. See Oleum Terebinth. Rectif.

Spirit of Verdigrise. O. See Acidum Aceticum.

Spirit of Vinegar (Aromatic). See Acidum Acet. Aromat.

Spirit of Vitriol. O. See Acidum Sulph.

Spirit of Vitriol (Sweet). O. See Spiritus Æther. Sulph.

Spirit of Urine. See Liquor Ammon. Subcarb.

Spirit of Wine. See Spiritus Rectif., and Spiritus Tenuior.

Spirit of Wormwood is distilled from wormwood-tops and brandy, with aromatic seeds to flavour.

Spiritus. L. *Spiritus Stillatitii.* Distilled spirits are prepared for

medical purposes, by digesting medicinal substances with alcohol or brandy, and distilling the tincture with a sufficient quantity of water to prevent empyreuma. They may be imitated by adding essential oils to alcohol, without distillation.

Spiritus Ætheris Aromaticus. L. Aromatic Spirit of Ether. *Æther sulphuricus cum alcohole aromaticus.* E. *Elixir vitrioli dulce.* O. Take ʒiij of cinnamon-bark bruised, ʒjss of cardamom-seeds in powder, ʒj each of long pepper in powder, and ginger root, sliced, Oj of spirit of sulphuric ether; macerate for fourteen days, in a well-stopped glass vessel, and filter.

Chemically the spirit is indispensable, as the essential oils contained in the aromatics would not otherwise be soluble in the sulphuric ether.

Medicinally it is stimulant and stomachic, in doses of ʒss to ʒj for fainting, sinking, and other nervous affections. It is a grateful medicine, but is seldom used.

Spiritus Ætheris Nitrici. L. Spirit of Nitric Æther. *Spir. ætheris nitrosi.* E. *Spir. ethereus nitrosus.* D. *Æther nitricus alcolisatus.* P. *Spir. nitri dulcis.* O. Take Oij of rectified spirit, ʒiij by weight of nitric acid; add the acid to the spirit very gradually; mix, taking care that the temperature does not exceed 120°, and then by a gentle heat distil ʒxxiv.

Decomposition. This has not hitherto been satisfactorily explained; but it is supposed with probability that a portion of both the nitric acid and the alcohol is decomposed, and that the oxygen, azote, hydrogen, and carbon, thence produced, unite and form nitric ether, which rises in vapour with the undecomposed portion of the alcohol, and both come over, and are condensed.

Genuine spirit of nitric ether is colourless, has a fragrant odour, and a pungent subacidulous taste. It is very inflammable, but not so volatile as sulphuric ether. When long kept, or when the phials are not kept air tight, it is slowly decomposed and spoiled.

Adulterated with water, which may be discovered by the spec. grav. being more than 0·834. Nitric acid may be discovered by litmus paper, or even by the taste.

Soluble in alcohol and in water, though pure nitric ether is very sparingly soluble in water.

Incompatible with solution of sulphate of iron, and also with tincture of guaiac, which produces a peculiar blue, that soon passes to various shades of green, and water precipitates this blue or green substance.

Medicinally it is diuretic, antispasmodic, cooling, and diaphoretic, and is prescribed in doses of ♏xx to ʒj with bitters and aromatics, or more commonly with diuretics, for dropsy, feverish affections, common catarrh, and spasmodic asthma.

Spiritus Ætheris Sulphurici. L. Spirit of Sulphuric Æther. *Æther sulphuricus cum alcohole.* E. *Liquor æthereus sulphuricus.* D. *Liquor sulphuricus alcoolisatus.* P. *Spiritus vitrioli dulcis.* O. Take Oss of sulphuric ether, Oj of rectified spirit; mix. It ought to have a spec. grav. of ·816.

Medicinally it is given in doses of ʒss to ʒj as a stimulant, antispasmodic, diuretic, and diaphoretic, with camphor mixture and compound spirit of ammonia, for faintness, low spirits, and other nervous affections. It makes a good gargle with barley water and syrup of althea.

Spiritus Ætheris Sulphurici Compositus. L. Compound Spirit of Sulphuric Ether. It is intended as a substitute for *Hoffman's anodyne liquor*, which it nearly resembles. Take Oj of spirit of sulphuric ether, ʒij of ethereal oil (oil of wine); mix.

Medicinally it is stimulant, antispasmodic, and anodyne, in doses of ʒss to ʒij in low fevers, nervous faintings; and externally applied to the temples as a rubefacient lotion for cephalalgia, the part being covered with the hand, to prevent rapid evaporation.

Spiritus Ammoniæ. L. D. Spirit of Ammonia. *Alcohol ammoniatum.* E. *Spiritus salis ammoniaci.* O. Take Oiij of proof spirit, ℥iv of muriate of ammonia, ℥vj of subcarbonate of potass; mix, and, with with a slow fire, distil over Ojss into a cooled receiver.

Decomposition. The potass of the subcarbonate of potass is disengaged, and unites with the muriatic acid of the muriate of ammonia, forming muriate of potass, or chloride of potassium, which remains in solution; while the carbonic acid unites with the ammonia, is volatilized with the alcohol, and both are condensed in the receiver. It differs from Liquor Ammonia, in being a carbonate, and not a sesqui-carbonate, a circumstance which accounts for its greater pungency.

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

Medicinally it is stimulant, antispasmodic, and diaphoretic, in doses of ʒss to ʒj, mixed with water, for nervous faintings, and spasms.

Enters into Spir. Ammoniæ Aromat. L. E. D. Spir. Ammoniæ Fœtid. L. D.

Spiritus Ammoniæ Aromaticus. L. D. Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia. *Alcohol ammoniatum aromaticum.* E. *Spiritus ammoniæ compositus.* O. Take ʒij each of cinnamon-bark bruised, and cloves bruised, ℥iv of lemon-peel, ℔ss of carbonate of potass, ℥v of muriate of ammonia, Oiv of rectified spirit, one gallon of water; mix, and distil six pints. The Edinburgh College adds rosemary, and the Dublin College nutmeg.

Decomposition. The same as the preceding; but there is too little subcarbonate of potass ordered for the quantity of muriate of ammonia. It becomes brown when long kept.

Incompatible with acids, acidulous salts, earthy metallic salts, and lime water; but not with sulphate of magnesia, along with which it is often prescribed.

Medicinally it is an excellent stimulant and diaphoretic, and is prescribed in doses of ♏xx to ʒj in water, camphor mixture, the black draught, &c. It is less pungent, and much more agreeable than the preceding.

Enters into Tinct. Guaiaci Ammoniata. L. D. Tinct. Valerianæ Ammoniata. L. D.

Spiritus Ammoniæ Fœtidus. L. D. Fœtid Spirit of Ammonia. *Tinctura assafœtidæ ammoniatæ.* E. Take Oij of spirit of ammonia, ℥ij of assafœtida; macerate for twelve hours, then with a slow fire distil over Ojss into a cooled receiver.

Imitated by mixing extemporaneously spirit of ammonia and tincture of assafœtida.

Medicinally it is stimulant and antispasmodic, in doses of ʒss to ʒj in water, &c., for hysteria, spasmodic asthma, &c.

Spiritus Ammoniæ Succinatus. L. Succinated Spirit of Ammonia. A substitute for Eau de Luce, which see. Take ʒiij of mastich, ʒix of rectified spirit, ♏xiv of oil of lavender, ♏iv of oil of amber, ℥x of solution of ammonia; digest the mastich in the spirit, till it dissolve, pour off the clear tincture, add the other ingredients, and shake all together. It ought to be milky when good.

Incompatible with acids, and acidulous salts, earthy and metallic salts, and lime water.

Medicinally it is prescribed in doses of ♏x to ʒss, as a stimulant and antispasmodic, for hysteria, atonic gout, and for bringing out the eruptions of measles, small pox, &c. It is used in India as an antidote for the bite of the rattlesnake.

Spiritus Anisi. L. Spirit of Aniseed. *Spiritus anisi compositus.* D. Take ℔ss of aniseed bruised, a gallon of proof spirit, and q. s. of water, to prevent empyreuma; digest for 24 hours, and then distil over one gallon, by means of a gentle heat.

Imitated by adding oil of aniseed to strong spirit, as the proof spirit will remain milky. See Anisette, and Creme de Anise.

Medicinally it is prescribed in doses of ʒss to ℥ss as a stimulant stomachic for flatulence.

Spiritus Anthos. See Hungary Water.

Spiritus Armoraciæ Compositus. L. D. Compound Spirit of Horseradish. Take ℔j each of fresh horse-radish root, sliced, and dried

orange-peel, ʒss of nutmegs, bruised, a gallon of proof spirit, and q. s. of water to prevent empyreuma; digest for 24 hours, then distil a gallon with a gentle heat.

Medicinally, it may be given in doses of ʒj to ʒiv as a stimulant. It was reputed antiscorbutic, but is no better in scorbutus than any other stimulant.

Spiritus Camphoræ. L. Spirit of Camphor. *Tinctura camphoræ*. E. *Spiritus camphoratus*. D. *Alcohol camphoratus*. P. Camphorated Spirits. V. Take ʒiv of camphor, Oij of rectified spirit; mix, and dissolve the camphor.

Internally, this may be given in doses of ♏v to ♏xx as a stimulant. It may be used to make the camphor mixture extemporaneously.

Externally it is anodyne and discutient, and is applied in form of lotion to chilblains, rheumatic joints, sprains, bruises, &c., with olive oil, spirit of ammonia, or the compound liniment of soap.

Spiritus Carui. L. E. D. Spirit of Caraway. Take ℔jss of caraway-seeds, bruised, a gallon of proof spirit, and q. s. of water to prevent empyreuma; digest for 24 hours, and distil a gallon with a gentle heat. See Huile de Sept Graines.

Medicinally it is stimulant and stomachic, in doses of ʒss to ʒj, for flatulence and cardialgia.

Spiritus Cinnamomi. L. E. D. Spirit of Cinnamon. Take ♃v by weight of oil of cinnamon, and Oivss of rectified spirit; add the spirit to the oil, and pour on them q. s. of water to prevent empyreuma; then distil a gallon with a gentle heat. It was formerly distilled from the bark.

Medicinally it is stimulant and carminative. It may be given in doses of ʒj to ʒiv, in lethargic disorders, when there is no danger of inflammation.

Enters into Infus. Digitalis. L.

Spiritus Colchici Ammoniatus. L. Ammoniated Spirit of Colchicum. Take ʒij of colchicum-seeds, bruised, and Oj of aromatic spirit of ammonia; digest for 14 days and strain.

Incompatible with acids, and acidulous salts, earthy and metallic salts, and lime water.

Medicinally this is prescribed in doses of ʒss to ʒj, in any watery vehicle, in atonic, or retrocedent gout, &c., as a stimulant and sedative.

Spiritus Croci. Spirit of Saffron. Is prepared by distilling saffron with proof spirit in the proportion of ʒj to Oj.

Spiritus Fuliginis. Spirit of Wood-soot. Is distilled from wood-soot, the blackest, and most compact that can be had. It is said to be a good antispasmodic in epileptic cases.

Spiritus Juniperi Compositus. L. E. D. Compound Spirit of Juniper. Take ℔j of juniper-berries, bruised, ʒjss each of caraway-seeds and fennel-seeds, bruised, a gallon of proof spirit, and q. s. of water to prevent empyreuma; digest for 24 hours, and distil one gallon with a gentle heat.

Medicinally it is stimulant, carminative, and diuretic, in doses of ʒj to ʒss as an adjuvant to diuretic medicines, in dropsy, &c.

Spiritus Lavandulæ. L. E. D. Spirit of Lavender. Take ℔ij of fresh lavender-flowers, a gallon of rectified spirit, and q. s. of water to prevent empyreuma; digest for 24 hours, and distil one gallon with a gentle heat.

Medicinally it is prescribed as a stimulant and antispasmodic, for hysteria and fainting, in doses of ♏xxx to ʒjss, on a bit of lump-sugar.

Enters into Liniment. Camphoræ Comp. L. Spir. Lavandulæ Comp. L. E. D.

Spiritus Lavandulæ Compositus. L. E. D. Compound Spirit of Lavender. Take Oiij of spirit of lavender, Oj of spirit of rosemary, ʒss each of nutmegs and cinnamon-bark, bruised, and ʒj of red sanders-wood, sliced; digest for 14 days, and strain.

Medicinally, it is stimulant and cordial, in doses of ♏xx to ʒjss, or more, upon a bit of lump-sugar, for faintings, languor, &c. For low spirits, ʒj may be added to a wine-glassful of camphor julep.

Spiritus Menthæ Piperitæ. L. D. Spirit of Peppermint. Take ℈vjss by weight of oil of peppermint, and Oivss of rectified spirit; add the spirit to the oil, and then pour on q. s. of water to prevent empyreuma; distil one gallon with a gentle heat.

Medicinally it is stimulant and carminative, in doses of ♏xxx to ʒiij on a bit of sugar, for nervous affections, nausea, flatulence, cardialgia, pyrosis, &c.

Spiritus Menthæ Viridis. L. Spirit of Spearmint. Is prepared precisely like the preceding, and used for the same purposes. See Creme de Menthe.

Spiritus Mindererei. See Liquor Ammoniæ Acetatis.

Spiritus Myristicæ. L. E. Spirit of Nutmeg. *Spir. nucis moschatæ.* D. Take ʒij of bruised nutmegs, a gallon of proof spirit, and q. s. of water to prevent empyreuma; digest for 24 hours, and distil one gallon with a gentle heat.

Medicinally it is stimulant, carminative, and stomachic, in doses of ʒj to ʒiv in nervous languor, and as a corrective of purgatives which are apt to gripe.

Spiritus Pimentæ. L. E. D. Spirit of Pimenta. Take ʒij of pimenta berries, bruised, a gallon of proof spirit, and q. s. of water to prevent empyreuma; digest for 24 hours, and distil a gallon with a slow fire.

Medicinally, it is stimulant and stomachic, in doses of ʒj to ʒiv, for atonic gout, dyspepsia, hysteria, &c. It is excellent for covering the taste of rhubarb, and of the black draught.

Spiritus Pulegii. L. D. Spirit of Pennyroyal. Take ϑvjss by weight of oil of pennyroyal, and Oivss of rectified spirit; add the spirit to the oil, and pour on them q. s. of water to prevent empyreuma; then distil a gallon with a gentle heat.

Medicinally it is said to be emmenagogue and deobstruent, but it does not appear to have any other power than that of peppermint or spearmint. The dose is ʒj to ʒiv.

Spiritus Rectificatus. L. D. Rectified Spirit, Spirit of Wine. *Alcohol fortius.* E. The spec. grav. ought to be ·835, and at 60° will contain fifteen parts of water, and 85 per cent. of alcohol.

Medicinally it is a powerful stimulant, but is seldom used except in the form of tinctures, &c. Externally it is refrigerant by evaporation in proportion to its strength, when compared with water. See Spiritus Tenuior and Alcohol.

Spiritus Rosæ. See Essence of Roses.

Spiritus Rosmarini. L. E. D. Spirit of Rosemary. Take ʒj of rosemary by weight, and a gallon of rectified spirit; add the spirit to the oil, and pour on them q. s. of water to prevent empyreuma, then distil a gallon with a slow fire. This distillation is unnecessary. See Hungary Water.

Medicinally it is stimulant and carminative, in doses of ʒj to ʒiv. Externally, it may be advantageously used for sprains, bruises, &c.

Enters into Liniment. Saponis Comp. L. E. D. Spir. Lavandulæ Comp. L. E. D.

Spiritus Saponis. Spirit of Soap. Take ʒvj of Venetian soap, ʒj of subcarbonate of potass, ʒss of gum benzoin, and Oviij of rectified spirit. Dissolve the soap, the potass, and the benzoin in the spirit.

Spiritus Succini. Spirit of Amber. Is procured from amber by distillation.

Spiritus Tartari. Tartaric Acid. See Acidum Tartaricum.

Spiritus Tenuior. L. D. Proof Spirit. Weaker Spirit of Wine. *Alcohol dilutum.* E. It ought to be of the spec. grav. of ·935, and to contain 44 per cent. of alcohol. It may be prepared by mixing four measures of rectified spirit with three measures of distilled water. Common brandy, rum, whisky, gin, &c., are usually contaminated with empyreuma.

Medicinally it is stimulant, and may be given with advantage in gangrene, even in the last stages, every half hour or oftener, till the patient is slightly inebriated, a state which must be kept up till a

favourable crisis ensue. Wine or spirits and water, cold or hot, are the most convenient forms of exhibition.

Enters into Spiritus Omnes. L. E. D. P. Tincturæ Variæ. L. E. D. P.

Spiritus Terebinthinæ. See Terebinthinæ Oleum.

Spiritus Thymi. Spirit of Thyme. Is made like Spirit of Balm.

Spiritus Vini. Spirit of Wine. See Spir. Rectif. and Spir. Ten.

Spiritus Vitrioli. Spirit of Vitriol. See Acid. Sulphur. L.

Spongia. L. E. D. P. Sponge. *Spongia officinalis.* It is chiefly brought from the Mediterranean and the Red Sea. It is used for washing sores, and absorbing their acrid discharges. Soaked in thick gruel, or in anodyne infusions, or decoctions, it may be applied as an effectual and elegant form of cataplasm. When compressed on a bleeding surface, it stops hæmorrhage, by promoting the formation of a coagulum. It contains a portion of iodine. See Spongia Usta.

Spongia Præparata cum Cera. P. Sponge prepared with Wax, or Sponge Tent. Choose fine pieces of sponge, well washed and dried, and dip them in melted yellow wax, or Empl. Cer. Comp. Then heat two plates of tin or iron in boiling water, and press between them the sponge, take it out when cold, and cut it into tents or plugs. It is excellent for enlarging punctured wounds, fistulous openings, &c., as it swells gradually when left in them. In ulcers and strictures of the rectum it may be anointed with mercurial, or other ointments.

Spongia Præparata absque Cera. P. Sponge Prepared without Wax. Select the pieces as in the preceding, and tie them up in such a manner as that no part may escape compression. It is used for similar purposes.

Spongia Usta. L. Burnt Sponge. *Pulvis spongiæ ustæ.* D. *Carbo de spongiis lotis aut illotis.* P. Cut the sponge into small pieces, and beat it so as to separate from it adhering extraneous matters; burn it in a covered iron vessel, till it become black and friable; then triturate it into a fine powder.

Contains charcoal with phosphate and carbonate of lime and subcarbonate of soda; but its medical powers appear to depend on a variable proportion of iodine: sometimes there is no iodine in the sponge, and hence its uncertainty.

Medicinally it has been prescribed in doses of ʒss to ʒj, twice or thrice a day, in form of lozenge, or of electuary, for scrofula, and rickets, but particularly for bronchocele. See Iodine, and Hydriodate of Potass.

Spruce Beer is made by adding ʒiv of essence of spruce to ten gallons of water, and ℔vj of sugar for white, and treacle for brown, spruce; add also yeast in the same way, as for ginger-beer, and bottle up.

Spruce-Beer Powders. Take ϑv of white sugar, gr. xxvj of carbo-

nate of soda, and gr. x of essence of spruce, for the blue paper; and ʒss of tartaric, or, what is better, citric acid, for the white paper. Dissolve in separate glasses of water; mix, and drink immediately.

Spurge. See Euphorbium.

Squamæ Ferri. See Ferr.

Squills. See Scilla.

Squire's Elixir. A nostrum composed of ʒxx of opium, ℥j of camphor, ʒj each of subcarbonate of potass and cochineal, ℥ij of burnt sugar, Oj of tincture of snakeroot, two gallons of spirit of anise, and ʒviij of sulphate of tin. Other formulæ are given, containing camphor, liquorice, &c., but opium is the basis.

Stannum. L. E. D. Tin. *Stanni limatura* vel *pulvis*. Tin Filings. It is an efficient vermifuge, in doses of ʒj to ʒij, in form of electuary, with honey or molasses, following it with a purgative. The more finely it is powdered the better. Its mode of action has been usually supposed to be mechanical, but it is by no means well understood.

Staphisagriæ Semina. L. E. D. P. Stavesacre Seeds. *Delphinium staphisagra*. They are violently cathartic and emetic, and are reputed vermifuge in doses of gr. iij to gr. x, but are very seldom prescribed. They contain Delphinine, which see.

Externally the powder is applied mixed with hair-powder, to destroy pediculi, and for itch.

Poisonous. See Delphinine.

Starch. See Amylum.

Starkey's Pills. The same as Matthew's Pills, which see.

Starkey's Soap. A nostrum prepared by triturating for a long time, and carefully, subcarbonate of potass with oil of turpentine, with the addition of a small quantity of water.

Statice Caroliniana. Marsh Rosemary. The root is bitter, and powerfully astringent and antiseptic. It is given internally in chronic dysentery, and in gargles for quinsy and aphthæ.

Stearic Acid is procured from soap made with potass and suet or hogs'-lard. It is similar to megaric acid, and only differs in being more fusible, and containing a little more oxygen.

Stearine. A chemical principle discovered in lard by M. Chevreuil.

Stearo-Ricinic Acid is procured by distillation from castor oil.

Steel Lozenges. Are made in the same way as Tabella de Ferro, which see. *Aromatic Lozenges of Steel*, are made with sulphate of iron, and tincture of cantharides with sugar and mucilage.

Steers's Opodeldoc. A nostrum composed of ℥j of Castile soap, ʒviij of rectified spirit, ʒiijss of oil of rosemary, ʒj of oil of origanum, and ʒvj of liquor ammonia.

Stephens's Remedy for the Stone. Was a soap made with lime

procured from egg-shells, and snail-shells calcined. Along with this soap, which was given in form of pills, a diuretic and laxative decoction was given, prepared with chamomile, fennel, parsley, and burdock, with some Alicant soap. When pain was produced an opiate was given, and when the decoction purged it was intermitted.

STERRY'S PLASTER. A nostrum very popular in London, and composed of the common ammoniac plaster of the Pharmacopœia, or ammoniac dissolved in vinegar, and spread on brown paper.

STIBIC ACID. A name for Antimonic Acid.

STIBIOUS ACID. A name for Antimonious Acid.

STŒCHAS. P. Yellow Cudweed. *Gnaphalium stœchas.* The tops are aromatic, slightly astringent, and expectorant.

STONE BLUE is indigo mixed with starch or whitening.

STORAX. See STYRAX.

STOREY'S WORM CAKES. A nostrum composed of ℈j of jalap, ʒj of ginger, ℈ij of sugar, ʒj of cinnabar, and q. s. of syrup to make them into cakes.

STOUGHTON'S ELIXIR. A nostrum composed of a compound tincture of gentian made with ℔ijss of gentian root, ℔j of Virginian snake-root, ℔jss of dried orange-peel, ʒiv of calamus aromaticus, and six gallons each of rectified spirit and water. Cardamoms are sometimes added.

STRAMONII SEMINA ET FOLIA. L. E. D. P. Seeds and Leaves of Thornapple. *Datura stramonium,* which see.

STRAPPING. See ADHESIVE PLASTER.

STRUVE'S LOTION FOR HOOPING-COUGH. A nostrum composed of ʒj of tartarized antimony dissolved in ʒij of distilled water, to which add ʒj of tincture of cantharides. It is curious to see this coming again into fashion, under the auspices of the late venerable Dr. Jenner, under the form of antimonial ointment.

STRYCHNIA, or STRYCHNINE. *New.* Called also *Vauqueline.* A chemical principle, discovered by Pelletier and Caventou in nux vomica, and also in the upas of Java. Make an alcoholic extract of nux vomica, or upas tieute, dissolve it in water, add to it a solution of subacetate of lead, till no precipitate ensues. The strychnine will then remain in solution, and any excess of the acetate of lead must be got rid of by means of sulphuretted hydrogen. Then filter and boil with magnesia, which removes the acetic acid, and precipitates BRUCINE and Strychnine. Wash these with cold water, re-dissolve in alcohol to get rid of the excess of magnesia, evaporate the alcohol, and a mixture of strychnine, brucine, and colouring matter will result. Macerate in a small portion of alcohol, which will take up the brucine and the colouring matter, and the strychnine will remain in form of powder, which being dissolved in boiling rectified alcohol,

will give on evaporation crystals of strychnine nearly pure. It ought not to be reddened by nitric acid; but all the salts of strychnine are so reddened.

Soluble in alcohol, nearly insoluble in ether, and very sparingly soluble in water.

Incompatible with alkalies and alkaline earths, and with the acid solutions of metallic oxides.

Medicinally it is narcotic, and acts powerfully on the nerves. It has been given in paralysis and epilepsy, as well as mania, with good effect in doses of gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ cautiously increased; but it is rather a hazardous remedy to tamper with. It has been given in form of pills, gr. ij with ʒss of conserve of hips divided into two dozen pills and silvered; or in form of tincture, gr. iij being dissolved in ʒj of alcohol, from ♏vj to ♏xxiv for a dose. The sulphate and hydrochlorate of strychnine are still more soluble, and more active. See Mistur. Strych.

Poisonous, producing inebriation, stupor, convulsions, tetanus, and all the dreadful effects of narcotico-acrid poisons. Stimulants must succeed emetics in the treatment, and if emetics will not act, the cold affusion may be tried with sinapisms over the stomach.

Strychnos Nux Vomica. D. See Nux Vomica. P.

Stucco is Plaster of Paris, prepared by heating it in an oven, powdering it finely, and mixing with water, to cast into moulds for ornaments, figures, &c. See Wax Casts.

Styptics act by astringing the mouths of bleeding vessels. Alum, galls, Amadou, &c., are good styptics; but the mineral acids, and the actual cautery, are still more powerful in restraining hæmorrhage. The most celebrated styptic was that of Helvetius, which consists of iron filings and tartar mixed with brandy, and coloured of a violet hue, with galls. See Eaton.

Styracis Balsamum. L. E. D. P. Storax. Procured from the *Styrax officinalis.* It contains resin and benzoic acid, and is of a pleasant odour, and aromatic acrid taste.

Imitated by mixing ℔ij of rasped guaiac, ʒvj of powdered gum benzoin, ʒij of dragon's-blood, ʒjss of ivory-black, and q. s. of rectified spirit and balsam of Peru.

Medicinally it is stimulant and nervine, in doses of gr. x to ʒss, but is seldom if ever employed in modern practice, except as an aromatic adjunct. Externally it is stimulant, and employed with unguents, in gangrene, rickets, palsy, &c.

Enters into Pil. e Styrace. D. Styrax Pyr. D.

Styrax Liquida. P. Liquid Amber. Is an aromatic, acrid, stimulant, and applied exteriorly, like the preceding.

Adulterated with an alcoholic solution of balsam of Tolu, and even with inferior resins and gums.

Styrax Purificata. D. Purified Storax. Digest the storax in moderately warm water, till it be softened, then express it between iron plates, heated by boiling water, and separate it from the water.

Sub is a prepositive added to the names of chemical preparations, and signifies *under*. It is opposed to Per. Thus we have subacetate of lead, subcarbonate of potass, sub-borate of soda, submuriate of mercury, and subnitrate of bismuth. See Ærugo, Ammoniæ, Bismuthi, Ferri, Hydrargyri, Magnesiæ, Potassæ, Plumbi, Sodæ, &c.

Suberic Acid is procured by treating cork with nitric acid. It is soluble in boiling water. With alkaline bases it forms *suberates*.

Suberin. The substance constituting the basis of cork. (Chevreuil.)

Sublimate (Corrosive). See Hydrargyri Oxymur.

Sub-murias Hydrargyri. See Hydrarg. Sub-mur.

Sub-murias Hydrargyri Precipitatus. E. Precipitated Submuriate of Mercury, or White Precipitate. *Calomelas Præcipitatus*. D. *Murias hydrargyri sub-oxygenatus præcipitatione paratus*. P. Take ʒviij of purified mercury, ʒv of diluted nitric acid, ʒiv of muriate of soda, and Ox of boiling water; dissolve the mercury in the acid, pour it on a solution of the muriate of soda. Wash the precipitate with hot distilled water, and dry it.

Medicinally it is alterative and antisyphilitic, in doses of gr. j to ʒss. It only differs from calomel in being more finely powdered, and is consequently better for preparing ointments.

Sub-sulphas Hydrargyri Flavus. E. P. Yellow Subsulphate of Mercury. *Turpeth mineral*. O. Take ℔j of purified mercury, ℔jss of sulphuric acid; dissolve the mercury in the acid, and heat it gradually till dry, leave it to cool, and reduce it to powder, pour over it some hot water, collect the yellow precipitate which falls, wash it with hot distilled water, and dry.

Soluble in 2000 parts of cold water, and in 600 parts of boiling water.

Medicinally it is a violent emetic, and is given for swelled testicle, and other venereal affections, in doses of gr. j to gr. iv, or even gr. viij in strong subjects. It is, however, seldom employed. As an errhine for amaurosis, and chronic ophthalmia, it may be mixed in the proportion of gr. ¼ or more, with eight times its weight of liquorice-powder, or with Marum, and other errhines. (Dr. Hope.)

Succinic Acid. See Acidum Succinicum.

Succinum. L. E. D. P. Amber. It is found chiefly on the shores of the Baltic, and is probably a vegetable product, as it contains resin and

essential oil. It is is only used in medicine, to prepare oil of amber and succinic acid. See AMBER, and ACIDUM SUCCINICUM.

Enters into Acid. Succinicum. E. D. Ol. Succini. L. E. D.

SUCCI ANTISCORBUTICI. P. Antiscorbutic Juices. Take equal parts of the leaves of water-cresses, scurvy-grass, and buckbean; bruise, express the juice, and filter through paper. *Dose* ʒij to ʒiv.

SUCCI SPISSATI. E. Inspissated Juices. A term synonymous with extract; and under EXTRACTUM will be found those medicaments called SUCCUS by the Edinburgh College.

SUCCI TEMPERANTES ET DIURETICI. P. Take equal parts of leaves of common lettuce, sorrel, chervil, and houseleek; bruise, express the juice, and filter. *Dose* ʒij to ʒiv or more.

SUCCUS COCHLEARIÆ COMPOSITUS. P. This is the same as the antiscorbutic juices, substituting juice of oranges for the buckbean, and adding spirit of nutmeg. *Dose* ʒj to ʒiv thrice a day, for scorbutic and cutaneous disorders.

SUCCUS SPISSATUS SAMBUCI NIGRÆ. E. D. See ROB OF ELDERBERRIES.

SUDORIFICS are medicines which promote sensible perspiration.

SUET. See SEVUM.

SUGAR. See SACCHARUM.

SUGAR OF LEAD. See PLUMBI ACETAS.

SULPHAS. Sulphate. A term applied to a combination of sulphuric acid, with an alkaline, earthy, or metallic base. See ALUMEN, CUPRI, FERRI, MAGNESIÆ, POTASSÆ, SODÆ, ZINCI, &c.

SULPHAS ATROPIÆ. *New.* Sulphate of Atropiæ, a neutral salt composed of crystals in the form of rhomboidal tables and prisms with square bases. M. Brandes once tasted a small portion, which induced violent head-ache, shaking of the limbs, &c.; from which, however, he soon recovered.

SULPHAS BARYTÆ. E. D. Sulphate of Barytes, Cawk, or Heavy Spar. Is found native, and is used for making the muriate. It is usually contaminated with iron, &c.

Artificial Sulphate of Barytes, or Hume's Permanent White. An important article for painters, being the only white water-colour which does not blacken. It is prepared by making a solution of muriate of barytes, in dilute muriatic acid, and adding dilute sulphuric acid, but not in excess, lest the pure white sulphate of barytes should be contaminated by iron, if any is present. Mr. Hume informs me, that he has used the same portion of muriatic acid in preparing this white for twenty years.

SULPHAS CINCHONINÆ. *New.* A combination of cinchonine with sulphuric acid, and is very soluble in water. It is used in the same

cases as sulphate of quinine, but is not in so much repute, though perhaps little different in power.

SULPHAS MORPHIÆ. Sulphate of Morphia. Dissolve six parts morphine in 12 parts distilled water, add sulphuric acid diluted with twice its bulk of water till the morphine is saturated; evaporate crystallize. *Dose* gr. j to gr. iij.

SULPHAS POTASSÆ CUM SULPHURE. E. Sulphate of Potass with Sulphur. Take equal weights of nitrate of potass in powder and sublimed sulphur; dephlagrate by degrees in a red-hot crucible, and put when cold in a well-stopped glass vessel.

Decomposition. The nitrate of potass is decomposed by the heat, and oxygen being evolved forms sulphuric acid, which unites with the potass of the nitrate now set free. It contains a portion of sulphur.

Medicinally it has similar properties to the sulphate of potass, in doses of gr. v to gr. x in psora, and externally in form of lotion.

SULPHAS QUININÆ. D. Sulphate of Quinia, or Quinine. A combination of quinine and sulphuric acid. Take ℔iv of bark of the cinchona cordifolia in coarse powder, ℔viij of distilled water by measure, ʒij of dilute sulphuric acid. Mix at a high temperature, agitating frequently; digest for four hours, then strain. Mix the residuum of the bark with an equal quantity of water, and strain. This is to be thrice repeated. Add to the mixed solutions q. s. fresh-burnt lime, to saturate the acid, separate the precipitate with bibulous paper, add three pints of rectified spirit; digest, agitating frequently for six hours, and strain; then digest the residuary powder with an equal quantity of rectified spirit, and strain. This is to be thrice repeated. Mix the solutions and evaporate to dryness in a water-bath; add gradually as much sulphuric acid as will make it sensibly sour, evaporate and crystallize.

Or, with M. Henri, the younger, digest ℔ij of powdered bark, repeatedly, in Oxvj of hot water acidulated with ʒij of sulphuric acid, or it may be boiled for half an hour each time. Strain the decoction through a linen cloth, and mix them, adding by small portions ℔ss of powdered quicklime, which will precipitate a brown flocculent substance. Separate this by means of a linen filter, and wash it with cold distilled water, and dry. Digest this in rectified spirit with a moderate heat for some hours, decant, and add fresh spirit so long as it is rendered bitter. Mix these tinctures, and distil in a water bath three-fourths of the spirit. A brown viscid matter, which becomes brittle when cold, remains in the retort. Digest this in hot water acidulated with sulphuric acid, and the liquor when cold will give perfect crystals of pure sulphate of quinine, which are to be dried on bibulous paper.

Two pounds of bark yield five or six drachms of the sulphate, eight grains of which are equivalent in powder to an ounce of bark.

Adulterated extensively with sulphate of lime.

Soluble entirely in boiling water, but little so in cold water. It is most soluble in water slightly acidulated.

Incompatible with infusion of roses and all astringent solutions, with tartaric acid, and all the alkalies and alkaline solutions.

Medicinally it is given in doses of gr. j to gr. xxiv, in divided doses, in the course of the day, for typhus, intermittent, and in most cases of debility, in form of syrup, wine, tincture, pills, &c. The tincture is made with ʒj of alcohol, and gr. vj of the sulphate. The dose is ʒij to ʒvj in a mixture. The wine is made by dissolving gr. xij in Oij of madeira or sherry, the dose being ʒiv to ʒxxiv a day. It agrees well with sulphuric acid.

Sulpho-cyanic Acid. Procured by mixing sulphuric acid with a concentrated solution of sulpho-cyanate of potass, and distilling the mixture. The acid passes into the receiver dissolved in water.

Sulpho-naphthalic Acid. A combination of naphthaline with sulphuric acid. (Faraday.)

Sulpho-sinapic Acid is procured from mustard, &c.

Sulpho-vinic Acid is a compound of sulphuric acid and oil of wine, which is formed in the process of making ether. (*Hennell.*)

Sulphur. L. E. D. *Sulfur.* P. Roll Sulphur, or Brimstone. A volcanic production, which occurs native in the neighbourhood of volcanoes, and is melted and put into moulds of a round form. Or it is obtained by roasting sulphuret of copper, collecting what is sublimed, and purifying it by fusion. It is used for making sulphuric acid, &c.

Sulphur Lotum. L. E. D. Washed Sulphur. *Sulphuris flores loti.* O. Pour boiled water on sublimed sulphur so as to wash away any acid that may have formed by exposure to the air; then dry the sulphur. This process is in most cases entirely superfluous, as the small portion of sulphuric acid which may be present can seldom do any harm.

Sulphur Lozenges are prepared by taking one part of flower of sulphur and eight parts of sugar, and making a paste with mucilage of gum tragacanth. It is more eligible, however, to give sulphur in form of electuary with honey. See Tabellæ de Sulfure. P.

Sulphur Præcipitatum. L. D. P. Precipitated Sulphur. *Lac sulphuris, Magisterium sulfuris.* O. Take ℔j of sublimed sulphur, ℔ij of fresh lime, and four gallons of water; boil the sulphur and the lime together in the water, then filter the liquor through paper, and drop into it as much muriatic acid as may be necessary to preci-

pitate the sulphur; then wash the precipitate repeatedly with water till it become tasteless.

Decomposition. Part of the water is decomposed, and the oxygen and hydrogen thence evolved combine with the sulphur and lime and form bisulphuret of hydrogen, sulphuret of calcium, and sulphate of lime. The muriatic acid unites with the lime of this sulphuretted hydrosulphuret of lime, precipitates the sulphur, evolves sulphuretted hydrogen gas, and muriate of lime remains in solution. The precipitate thus formed is whiter than sublimed sulphur, because it contains water and some sulphate of lime, but these may be got rid of by resublimation.

Adulterated sometimes to the amount of two-thirds with sulphate of lime.

Medicinally, it is used as a laxative and diaphoretic, in doses of ʒj to ʒiij, and is a very efficient, though mild preparation in hæmorrhoids, rheumatism, catarrh, and cutaneous disorders. It usually makes its way to the skin, and will blacken silver in the pocket after being taken internally; it also excites disagreeable flatulence.

Externally, in form of ointment, it is almost, if not altogether, a specific in scabies (*psora*).

Sulphur Sublimatum. L. E. D. P. Sublimed Sulphur, or Flowers of Sulphur. *Flores sulphuris.* O. It is procured by heating sulphur to 500° to 600°, by which it vaporizes, and is condensed in appropriate receivers, in form of a fine powder, which is mixed with a portion of sulphuric acid.

Medicinally it is used in the same manner as the last, being an excellent mild laxative. *Dose* ℈j to ʒj.

Sulphur Vivum. Horse Sulphur. *Sulphur caballinum.* O. It is the impure residuum left in the vessel after preparing sublimed sulphur, and is only used externally for cattle by veterinary surgeons.

Sulphurated Oil. See Oleum Sulphuratum.

Sulphurets are combinations of sulphur with metallic and other bases. See Antimonii, Hydrargyri, Potassæ, &c.

Sulphuretum Ferri. D. Sulphuret of Iron. Heat a bar of iron in a powerful fire, excited by bellows, and rub it upon a roll of solid sulphur. Let the sulphuret of iron drop into water, and having separated it from the sulphur, dry it, and keep it in closely stopped bottles. *Dose* ♏s to ♏j in a tumbler of water thrice a day.

Sumach. See Toxicodendri Folia.

Sulphuric Acid. See Acidum Sulphuricum.

Super has nearly the same meaning as Per in chemical terms, signifying an excess, as superacetate of lead, supersulphate of potass, supertartrate of potass, &c.

Supertartris Potassæ Impurus. E. Impure Supertartrate of Potass. *Crude Tartar.* O. This is deposited from wine, in the casks in which it is contained, and is used for making crystals of tartar, and cream of tartar.

Suppositories. *Glandes suppositariæ.* Are a class of medicated compositions of a solid kind, introduced into the rectum. They are made with soap, suet, cacao oil, or inspissated honey, and may be justly called solid enemata. The following are a specimen of suppositories.

Suppositorium Cathartícum. Purgative Suppository. Take ʒj of hard soap, gr. ij of elaterium; make into a proper form, and use in obstinate constipation, or spasmodic stricture of the rectum.

Suppositorium Narcoticum. Narcotic Suppository. Take ʒj of hard soap, ϑjss of opium; make of a proper form, and use in cases of nephrites, dysentery, &c.

Suppositorium Opiatum. Anodyne Suppository. Take gr. ij to gr iv. of opium in powder, gr. x to gr. xx of extract of hyoscyamus, or of bella donna; make into a proper form, and use in irritation of the bladder, prostate, and urethra. In uterine disorders it may be introduced into the vagina.

Suppositorium Vermifugum. Vermifuge Suppository. Take ʒj of hard soap, gr. x of spiked aloes: make into a proper form and use after a stool.

Swietenia Febrifuga. E. *Drymys aromatica cortex.* D. The bark of the Swietenia is bitter, astringent, and tonic, and is prescribed as a substitute for bark, in doses of ϑj to ϑij of the powder. The extract is very like kino. The Swietenia Mahogani. E., has similar properties. It is not, I believe, yet ascertained whether these barks contain *Quinine*, or *Cinchonine.*

Swinton's Daffy's Elixir. See Daffy.

Sylvates. See Silvates.

Sylvic Acid. See Silvic Acid.

Symphytum Officinale. Comfrey. A common native plant, the root of which is astringent, and mucilaginous, but little used.

Syrop de Capillaire. Take ℔j of refined sugar in powder, Oj of water; dissolve the sugar, and clarify with the white of an egg, in a tinned copper vessel over the fire. When boiling, add ʒj of the best honey, and ʒij of orange-flower water, skim, let it cool, and strain through flannel. Keep it in well-stopped bottles.

Syrop de Cuisinier. *Syrupus sarsaparilla et Senna compositus.* P. Take ℔ij of sarsaparilla cut small; infuse for 24 hours in Oxij of hot water, then boil for 15 minutes, strain with pressure, boil the residue again, with Ox of water down to Ovj, repeat the process two

or three times, mix all the liquors, and boil with ʒij each of borage-flowers, white roses, senna-leaves, and anise-seeds, reduce to a half, strain, and add ℔ij of white honey, and reduce it to the consistence of syrup.

Medicinally. Dose ʒss to ʒij as an alterative and diaphoretic. Dr. Paris says, sublimate is added, but on what authority he does not inform us.

Syrupi. L. E. D. P. Syrups. Are preparations of sugar, water, and vegetable infusions, or juices. They all have a tendency to ferment, which renders them unfit for long keeping. This indeed may, in some measure, be prevented, by using refined sugar, which is free from the fermentable principle, or by adding to them a little sulphate or oxymuriate of potass, which is a tasteless salt, or by keeping them as the London College directs, in a place whose temperature never exceeds 55°. When too much sugar is added, it is apt to crystallize.

The Codex contains a great number of syrups, which it will be unnecessary to give formulæ for, as they are made in the same way as those which are detailed below. Those peculiar to the Codex are the Syrups of *Wormwood, Tartaric acid, Mugwort, Benzoin, Maiden-hair, Cinnamon, Red cabbage, Scurvy-grass, Quinces, Chervil, Cress, Comfrey, Citron-peel, Dittany, Barberries, Sulphuric ether, Mustard, Orange-flowers, Fumitory, Gum arabic, Pomegranate, Gooseberries, Honeysuckle-leaves, Hyssop, Ipecacuanha, Cinchona, Liverwort, Mint, Peppermint, Yarrow, Water-lily, Bitter and sweet oranges, Orgeat, Wood-sage, Sulphuret of potass, Buckbean, Coltsfoot, Verjuice,* and *Raspberry vinegar.*

Syrupus Acidi Acetosi. E. P. Syrup of Vinegar. *Syrupus aceti.* O. Take Oijss of vinegar, ℔iijss of refined sugar, and boil so as to form a syrup. It may be given in scorbutus, diluted with water, in doses of ʒj to ʒiij. It is also a pleasant refrigerant in fevers; but ought to be fresh made, as it readily decomposes.

Syrupus Allii. O. Syrup of Garlic. Take ℔j of cloves of garlic, sliced, Oij of boiling water; digest the garlic in the water for 12 hours, strain, and add sugar to form a syrup. It is given as a stimulant and diuretic, in doses of ʒj to ʒv.

Syrupus Altheæ. L. E. P. Syrup of Marshmallows. Take ℔ss of fresh marshmallows-root, bruised, ℔ij of refined sugar, Oiv of water; boil down the water with the root to one-half, and press out the liquor when cold; set it aside for 24 hours, till the dregs subside; pour off the liquor, add the sugar, and boil to a proper consistency.

Medicinally it is a good demulcent, in doses of ʒj to ʒiij for fevers,

nephritis, &c.; but ought only to be used when fresh, as it soon ferments, and is decomposed when kept.

Syrupus Amygdalinus. Syrup of Almonds. Is made by adding sugar to the almond emulsion.

Syrupus Aurantiorum. L. E. D. P. Syrup of Orange-peel. Take ℥ij of fresh orange-peel, Oj of boiling water, ℔iij of refined sugar; digest the peel in water for 12 hours in a covered vessel, then pour off the liquor, and add the sugar.

Imitated by adding ℥ij of tincture of orange-peel to Oj of thick simple syrup. (Brande.)

Medicinally it is a feeble stomachic tonic, in doses of ʒj to ʒij, added to draughts and mixtures. It has but little of the flavour of the orange-peel, and the sugar is apt to crystallize.

Syrupus Balsamicus. See Syrupus Tolutanus.

Syrupus Caryophylli. E. D. P. Syrup of Clove July Flower. Take ℔j of the fresh petals (with their claws cut off) of the *Dianthus caryophyllus*, Oiv of boiling water, ℔vij of refined sugar; make a syrup in the usual way.

Incompatible with alkalies, alkaline earths, and their solutions, which will turn it green. Acids deepen the colour.

Medicinally it is aromatic and carminative, and in doses of ʒj to ʒij is useful in stomachic mixtures.

Syrupus Cinchoninæ. Syrup of Cinchonine. The preparation is made in the same way as Syr. Quininæ. The dose is ʒj to ℥j.

Syrupus Citri Aurantii et Medicæ. E. See Syr. Aur. and Syr. Lim.

Syrupus Corallii. Syrup of Coral. An old form of chalk mixture made with red coral, barberry-juice, and syrup of clove July flower. The acid in the barberries spoils it as an astringent, for which it is intended.

Syrupus Colchici Autumnalis. E. Syrup of Meadow Saffron. Take ℥j of the fresh bulb of colchicum (taken up in July), sliced small, ℥xvj of vinegar, ℥xxxvj of refined sugar; digest the colchicum in the vinegar for two days, occasionally shaking the vessel, strain with gentle pressure, add sugar, and boil to a syrup.

Medicinally it is prescribed in doses of ʒj to ℥ss or more, as a diuretic, purgative, diaphoretic, and sedative, for gout, rheumatism, and humoral asthma. It does not keep well.

Syrupus Croci. L. E. Syrup of Saffron. Take ℥j of saffron, Oj of boiling water, ℔ijss of refined sugar; macerate the saffron in the water for 12 hours, in a covered vessel, strain the liquor, and add the sugar.

Medicinally it is a feeble tonic, in doses of ℈j to ℥ij; but it is of little

use, except as a colouring ingredient. The colour is not disturbed by alkalies or acids.

Syrupus Dianthi Caryoph. E. See Syr. Caryoph.

Syrupus Emetinæ. *New.* Syrup of Emetine. Take ℔j of simple syrup, gr. iv of pure emetine; mix, and give in doses of ʒj to ʒiij or more, as an emetic. In smaller doses it is nauseant and diaphoretic. See Emetine.

Syrupus Fellis. Syrup of Ox-gall. Take ʒj of tincture of ox-gall, ℔j of simple syrup; mix. In doses of ʒj it is a good stomachic, in cases of acidity, &c.

Syrupus Gentianinæ. *New.* Syrup of Gentianine. Take gr. xvj of gentianine, ℔j of simple syrup; mix, and give as a tonic in scrofula, in doses of ʒj to ʒiij.

Syrupus Hydrargyri. P. Plenck's Mercurial Syrup. Take ʒj of purified mercury, ʒij of gum arabic in powder, ʒj each of simple syrup and rain water; triturate the mercury with the gum and the syrup, and add the water. *Dose* ʒj to ʒij night and morning.

Syrupus Limonum. L. D. P. Syrup of Lemons. *Syr. citri medicæ.* E. Take Oj of lemon-juice strained, ℔ij of refined sugar; dissolve the sugar in the lemon-juice, as directed for simple syrup. It is usually made extemporaneously.

Medicinally it is prescribed as a refrigerant and antiseptic, in doses of ʒj to ʒiij or more, and it is an elegant preparation for covering the taste of nauseous medicines, and to sweeten barley water, or gruel. It is also added to gargles, when the fauces are dry and irritable.

Syrupus Lupulinæ. *New.* Syrup of Lupuline. Take one part of the tincture of lupuline, seven parts of simple syrup; mix. Dose not yet fixed, but the lupuline is not poisonous in any dose.

Syrupus Marubii. P. Syrup of Horehound. Take a handful of white horehound, and q. s. of boiling water to strain to a pint; infuse, strain, and add refined sugar. It is used as a pectoral, but has little power.

Syrupus Meconii. See Syr. Papaveris.

Syrupus Mori. L. P. Syrup of Mulberries. Take Oj of the fresh juice of mulberries, strained, ℔ij of refined sugar; dissolve the sugar in the mulberry-juice, in the same way as directed for simple syrup.

Medicinally it is prescribed in doses of ʒj to ʒiij or more, as a refrigerant in fever mixtures, and also in gargles. Its colour recommends it more than its flavour.

Syrupus Morphinæ Acetatis. *New.* Syrup of Acetate of Morphine. Take ℔j of well-clarified simple syrup, gr. iv of acetate of morphine; mix, and give as an anodyne, in doses of ʒj to ʒiv in a little water, every three hours, or as occasion may require. (Magendie

Syrupus Morphinæ Sulphatis. *New.* Syrup of Sulphate of Morphine. Is prepared in the same way, and given in the same dose, as the last; when patients have become accustomed to the acetate, as the new salt acts without increasing the dose. (Magendie.)

Syrupus Opii. D. P. Syrup of Opium. Take gr. xviij of aqueous extract of opium, ʒviij of boiling water; dissolve the opium by maceration, and add sugar to form a syrup. An ounce contains gr j of opium.

Medicinally, it is given as an anodyne, in doses of ʒj to ℥j or more.

Syrupus Papaveris. L. E. D. P. Syrup of Poppies. *Diacodium.* O. Take ℥xiv of the capsules of the *Papaver somniferum* vel *album,* ℔ij of refined sugar, and two gallons and a half of boiling water; digest the capsules in the water for 24 hours, then boil them down in a water-bath to a gallon, and express them strongly; boil down this liquor again to two pints, and strain while hot; set it aside for 12 hours that the dregs may subside; then boil down the clear liquor to a pint, and add the sugar in the manner directed for simple syrup. It contains about gr. j of opium in ℥j.

Imitated by adding ten drops of tincture of opium to ℥j of common syrup; or by dissolving extract of opium in treacle, or syrup made with coarse sugar. (Dr. Paris.)

Medicinally it is prescribed as an anodyne, in doses of ʒj to ℥ij or more, according to the age of the patient. It is frequently given to children, but it is objectionable in being of uncertain strength, and the syrups of morphine are therefore preferable. It ought only to be used fresh, as it soon ferments.

Syrupus Quinine. *New.* Syrup of Quinine. Take ℔ij of simple syrup, gr. lxiv of sulphate of quinine; mix, and give doses of ʒj to ʒiv or ʒvj, divided into smaller doses, in the course of the day.

Syrupus Rhamni. L. E. P. Syrup of Buckthorn. Take Oiv of the fresh juice of buckthorn-berries, ℥ss each of ginger root, sliced, and pimenta-berries in powder, ℔iijss of refined sugar; set the juice aside for three days that the dregs may subside, and strain; to Oj of the clear juice add the ginger and the pimenta, macerate in a gentle heat for four hours, and strain; boil down the remainder to Ojss, mix the liquors, and add sugar in the same manner as for simple syrup.

Adulterated with aloes, jalap, and treacle; and frequently made with the berries of *Cornus sanguinea* or *Rhamnus frangula* instead of those of the *Rhamnus catharticus.* (Dr. Paris.)

Medicinally it is cathartic, in doses of ʒiv to ʒij, but is apt to gripe, notwithstanding the ginger and pimenta, and makes the mouth and fauces dry. Mr. Brande says it ought to be consigned to the veteri-

nary Pharmacopœia; but we should think Dr. Hamilton a better authority, who prescribed it with great advantage to children. With some it is a common prescription, others never use it.

Syrupus Rhei. P. Syrup of Rhubarb. *Syr. de chichorio compositus.* O. This is a very complicated preparation, which it is unnecessary to give, as it is very uncertain in strength.

Syrupus Rhœados. L. D. P. Syrup of Red Poppies. *Syr. papaveris erratici.* O. Take ℔j of fresh red poppy petals, a pint and two ounces of boiling water, ℔ijss of refined sugar, put the water in a water-bath and add the petals by degrees, occasionally stirring them; then remove the vessel and digest for twelve hours; afterwards press out the liquor and set it by that the dregs may subside; then add the sugar in the same way as is directed for simple syrup.

Incompatible with alkalies, which render it green; acids brighten it.

Medicinally it has no use except as a colouring for tinctures and mixtures. It is very apt to decompose when kept.

Syrupus Rosæ. L. E. P. Syrup of the Damask Rose. Take ʒvij of the dried petals of the *Rosa centifolia*, ℔vj of refined sugar, Oiv of boiling water; digest the rose petals in the water for twelve hours and strain, evaporate the strained liquor, by means of a water bath, to Oijss; then add the sugar in the same way as directed for simple syrup.

Medicinally it is used in the same manner as the preceding, on account of its colour, which becomes bright red by adding an acid. It is sometimes given to children as a mild laxative; but if the next is substituted, as it often is, an astringent effect will be produced.

Syrupus Rosæ Gallicæ. E. P. Syrup of Red Rose. Is prepared in the same way as the preceding, and is mildly astringent. It is given in the diarrhœas of infants, and as an elegant addition to gargles; but it is for the most part used for its colour.

Syrupus Rubi Idæi. P. Syrup of Raspberries. It is prepared in the same way as Syrupus Mori, and is much more grateful than it.

Syrupus Rutæ. Syrup of Rue. Is prepared in the same way as syrup of horehound, and is vermifuge and antispasmodic.

Syrupus Sarsaparillæ. L. D. Syrup of Sarsaparilla. Take ℔j of sarsaparilla root, sliced, a gallon of boiling water, ℔j of refined sugar; digest the root in the water for twenty-four hours; then boil down to Oiv, strain while hot, add the sugar, and evaporate to a proper consistency.

Medicinally it may be prescribed as an alterative in doses of ʒij to ʒj thrice a day. It is not apt to decompose, and with a little water and tincture or infusion of cloves, is not unpleasant.

Syrupus Scillæ Maritimæ. E. Syrup of Squills. Take Oiv of

vinegar of squills, ℔vij of refined sugar, and make a syrup. It is given as a diuretic or expectorant, in doses of ʒj to ʒij.

Syrupus Sennæ. L. E. Syrup of Senna. Take ʒij of senna-leaves, ʒj of fennel-seeds, bruised, ʒiij of manna, ℔j of refined sugar, and Oj of boiling water; digest the senna-leaves and the fennel-seeds in the water for an hour with a gentle heat, strain the liquor and mix with it the manna and the sugar; then boil down to a proper consistency.

Medicinally, it is purgative in doses of ʒij to ʒjss or more. It is given to children and delicate females; but ought not to be used unless it is fresh, as it is good for nothing when hard, as it usually is.

Syrupus Simplex. L. E. D. Simple or Common Syrup. *Syrupus simplicissimus.* P. Take ℔ijss of refined sugar, Oj of water; dissolve the sugar in the water by a water bath, then set it aside for twenty-four hours, after which take off the scum, and, if there be any dregs, pour off the clear liquor. The Codex directs it to be clarified with white of egg.

Used as the basis of other syrups, and as a convenient form of sugar for many medicinal preparations. It is added to nauseous medicines to conceal their taste, but it is seldom effectual.

Syrupus Tolutanus. L. E. P. Syrup of Tolu. Take ʒj of balsam of tolu, Oj of water, ℔ij of refined sugar; boil the balsam in the water for half an hour in a covered vessel, stirring occasionally, strain when cold, and add the sugar as directed for simple syrup.

Imitated by adding tincture of tolu to simple syrup, and the imitation is as good as the genuine and more easily made.

Medicinally it is only used on account of its fine flavour. It is slightly stomachic and expectorant.

Syrupus Violæ Odoratæ. E. D. P. Syrup of Violets. *Syrupus violarum.* O. Take ℔ij of the fresh flowers of the *Viola odorata;* Oviij of boiling water; digest in a covered vessel for twenty-four hours, strain without expression through linen, and add refined sugar so as to form a syrup.

Imitated by syrup of red cabbage, which, however, is similar in property, so that the fraud is innocent.

Incompatible with all acids which turn it red, and all alkalies and alkaline earths which turn it green.

Used chiefly for its colour, and as a test for acids; also as a gentle laxative for children, in doses of ʒj to ʒij.

Syrupus Zingiberis. L. E. D. Syrup of Ginger. Take ʒij of ginger root, sliced, Oj of boiling water, ℔ij of refined sugar; digest the ginger in the water for four hours, and strain, then add the sugar as directed for simple syrup.

Medicinally it is cordial and carminative, but very feebly so, and ought to be made with at least double the quantity of ginger. The dose is ʒj to ʒss.

T.

Tabac. See Snuff.

Tabaci Folia. L. E. P. Tobacco. *Nicotianæ tabaci folia.* D. *Nicotiana tabacum.* This plant is a native of America, from which our chief supply is procured.

Adulterated extensively with dried dock-leaves, browned as tobacco itself is, by sulphate of iron and cascarilla, to give it flavour. Nitrate of potass is added to make tobacco, in form of segars, kindle readily; but it is injurious to the lungs. Other metallic substances are often found mixed with tobacco, such as antimony, oxymuriate of mercury, copper, lead, &c., as well as alum, sugar, hellebore, &c.

Composed of the usual vegetable principles, mucilage, albumen, gluten, nitrate and muriate of potass, and of an essential oil, and a new principle called Nicotine, which is colourless, acrid to the taste, smells like tobacco, and is violently errhine. It is soluble in alcohol and in water, from which it is precipitated by tincture of galls.

Medicinally it is a powerful narcotic, anodyne, nauseant, emetic, cathartic, diuretic, and errhine; but is too hazardous to be employed internally, except in extreme cases and with great caution. For this purpose it has been employed in form of enema, for incarcerated hernia, and obstinate constipation or retention of urine; but it often brings on severe vomiting and syncope, and sometimes death. A cataplasm of the leaves laid over the stomach produces vomiting, and it has lately been found to be excellent in tetanus. Might it not relieve, if not cure, the paroxysms of hydrophobia? I am not aware of its having been tried for this dreadful disease. See Infusum Tabaci. Externally as a lotion for Tinea, &c. it is little less dangerous.

Poisonous, producing great nausea, and prostration of strength, universal tremor, violent vomiting and head-ache, cold sweats, convulsions, syncope, and death. The essential oil appears to act on the brain, and the Nicotine on the heart.

Treatment. Evacuate the stomach if it have been swallowed; and then give castor oil or the black draught. Vegetable acids, such as vinegar and lemon-juice, may then be advantageous; but if the patient is very low, strong stimulants, such as brandy and camphor, cold affusion, sinapisms to the soles of the feet, &c., may be tried.

Enters into Infus. Tabaci. L. Vin. Nicotianæ Tabaci. E.