

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. *Nicotiana 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.

TABELLE ACIDI OXALICI. P. Tablettes of Oxalic Acid. Take ʒj of pure oxalic acid, lbss of refined sugar, m̄xviiij or gr. xij of essential oil of citron, mix in a mortar, with q. s. of mucilage of gum tragacanth, and make tablettes of gr. x each.

Medicinally cooling and refreshing.

In the same way *Tablettes of citric* and *tartaric acid* are made, which are similar in quality.

TABELLE DE ALTHÆA. P. Tablettes of Marshmallow. Take ʒjss of marshmallow root, ʒivss of refined sugar, pulverized; mix carefully, make a mass with a mucilage of gum tragacanth, and divide into tablettes.

Medicinally expectorant.

TABELLE DE CATECHU ET MAGNESIA. P. Tablettes of Catechu and Magnesia. Take ʒvj of Catechu, powdered, ʒiv of magnesia, ʒiij of cinnamon powder, lbss of refined sugar, gr. xij of gum tragacanth, and q. s. of cinnamon water; mix, and make into tablettes of gr. xij, each of which will contain nearly two grains of catechu and four grains of magnesia.

Medicinally antacid and absorbent.

TABELLE DE FERRO. P. Tablettes of Steel. Take ʒss of steel filings powdered, ʒj of cinnamon powder, ʒv of refined sugar; mix, with mucilage of gum tragacanth, and q. s. of cinnamon water, and make into tablettes of gr. xij, each of which will contain one grain of steel.

Medicinally tonic and stomachic.

TABELLE DE KINAKINA. P. Tablettes of Peruvian Bark. Take ʒss of dry extract of bark, ʒiij of refined sugar, ʒss of cinnamon; mix carefully with mucilage of tragacanth, and make into tablettes of gr. viij each, which will contain gr. ss of extract of bark.

Medicinally tonic.

TABELLE DE MAGNESIA. P. Tablettes of Magnesia. Take ʒj of pure magnesia, ʒiv of refined sugar, and make into tablettes with q. s. of mucilage of tragacanth and orange-flower water. Absorbent and antacid.

In the same way may be prepared tablettes of crabs' eyes or prepared chalk.

TABELLE DE RHEO. P. Tablettes of Rhubarb. Take ʒss of rhubarb powder, ʒv of refined sugar, and make into tablettes with q. s. of mucilage of tragacanth and cinnamon water. Each tablette of gr. xij contains gr. j of rhubarb.

Medicinally they are gently laxative and stomachic for children.

TABELLE DE SCAMMONIO ET SENNA COMPOSITÆ. P. Take ʒiij of scammony, ʒivss of senna-leaves, ʒjss of rhubarb, ʒj of cloves, ʒj

of candied citron-peel, ʒvj of sugar; reduce to fine powder and mix carefully; make into tablettes, with mucilage of gum tragacanth and cinnamon water.

Medicinally each tablette of ʒviij contains ʒj of purgatives. Dose from ʒij to ʒviij .

TABELLÆ DE STIBII SULFURETO, dictæ *Antimoniales Kunckelii*. P.

Take ʒj of blanched sweet almonds, ℥ss of refined sugar, triturate carefully in a marble mortar, and add ʒss of cardamom-seeds powdered with a little sugar, ʒij of cinnamon water, ʒj of prepared sulphuret of antimony; mix carefully with q. s. of mucilage of gum tragacanth, and make into tablettes. Each tablette of gr. x contains gr. ss of the sulphuret of antimony.

Medicinally from four to twelve a day may be given as an alterative in gout, cutaneous diseases, &c.

TABELLÆ DE SULFURE COMPOSITÆ. P. Compound Tablettes of Sul-

phur. Take ʒij of washed sulphur, gr. xij of sublimed benzoic acid, ʒss of Florentine iris-root, powdered, gr. viij or ℥xij of oil of anise, ʒvss of refined sugar; make into tablettes with mucilage of tragacanth.

Medicinally aperient, and expectorant for asthma, &c.

TABELLÆ DE SULFURE SIMPLICES. P. Tablettes of Sulphur. Take

ʒss of washed sulphur, ʒiv of white sugar, and make into tablettes with mucilage of gum tragacanth and rose water.

Medicinally they are expectorant and laxative, for asthma and cutaneous disorders. The *Sulphur Lozenges* are precisely the same.

TABLETTES. See the preceding eleven articles.

TABLETTES DU SPITZLAIT. Take ℥ij of raisins, ℥jss of pearl barley,

boil in q. s. of water. Then dissolve ʒss of opium, ʒiv of gum arabic, and ʒj of extract of liquorice in water, and mix the two liquors; strain and add ℥iv of soft sugar, clarify the whole with white of egg, evaporate till of a proper consistency, and add ʒiij of anise-seed in powder, made into tablettes in the usual way.

Medicinally expectorant or rather soothing in tickling coughs.

TACAMAHACA. P. A resin procured from the *Fagara octandra*, and used for fumigations on account of its fragrance, which resembles lavender. A spurious sort is brought from America.

TALC. A mineral substance resembling mica, and found in primitive rocks. I cannot answer for the following receipts, but give them as I find them.

TALC WATER. The ancients bestowed high encomiums on a water, or oil of talc, as a cosmetic. We know not in what manner they composed this precious cosmetic, but the following imitations have been given. Take any quantity of talc, divide it into laminæ, and calcine it with sulphur. Then pound it, and wash it in a quantity of warm

water. Gently pour off the water, and leave the residue at the bottom of the vessel to dry. When dry, calcine it in a furnace for two hours with a strong fire. Take a pound of this calcined talc, and reduce it to a powder, with two ounces of muriate of ammonia; put the whole in a glass bottle, and set it in a damp place. All the talc will spontaneously dissolve, and then pour off the liquor gently, taking great care not to disturb it. The liquor is as clear and as bright as a pearl.

Oil of Talc. Take one part of Venetian talc and two parts of calcined borax, perfectly pulverize and mix these substances, put them into a crucible, cover it and place it in a furnace. Expose it for an hour to a very violent heat, and at the end of that time the mixture will become a glass of a greenish yellow colour. Reduce this to powder, then mix it with two parts of subcarbonate of potass, and again melt the whole in a crucible. Place the mass thus obtained in a cellar, upon an inclined piece of glass, with a vessel underneath it, and in a short time the whole will be converted into a liquid, in which the talc will be perfectly dissolved.

TAMARINDI PULPA. L. E. D. P. *Tamarindus Indica.* This is a preserved pulp, without smell, and of an acidulous, sweetish taste, grateful, cooling, and laxative.

Contains citric acid, malic acid, supertartrate of potass, sugar, gum, mucilage, and other vegetable principles.

Contaminated with copper from having been prepared in copper vessels. To detect this put the blade of a knife into the tamarinds, which will be quickly covered with copper, when it is present.

Incompatible with infusion of senna (unless macerated with it), though often prescribed with it, with resinous purgatives, and with the tartrites and acetates of soda and potass.

Medicinally it is given in doses of ʒj to ʒij, with cassia or manna, but is oftener used to make tamarind-whey, by boiling ʒij with a quart or less of milk and straining, as a cooling drink in fevers of the bilious or putrid kind.

TAMARIX GALLICA. P. Tamarisk. The bark is bitter and astringent.

TAMUS COMMUNIS. P. Black Bryony. The root is aperient, diuretic, and emmenagogue. (LOBEL.) Externally it is a good application in form of cataplasm to bruises. (CHOMEL.) Quite a specific for a black eye.

TANACETUM. E. D. P. Tansy. *Tanacetum vulgare.* A common native plant of a strong, pungent, bitter taste and peculiar smell.

Medicinally it is tonic, stimulant, deobstruent, and vermifuge, in doses of ʒss to ʒj of the powder, but is more commonly given in form of infusion, for dyspepsia, gout, worms, &c.

Poisonous? A late case is given in the American Journals of oil of tansy proving deleterious. See BECK, *Med. Jurispr.*

TANNIN is the astringent principle of vegetables, and may be obtained in an impure form by digesting gall-nuts bruised, grape-seeds, oak-bark, or catechu, in a small quantity of cold distilled water, and evaporating to dryness. With isinglass or any other animal-jelly it forms leather.

TANSY. See TANACETUM.

TAPIOCA is a peculiar form of starch prepared from the root of the *Jatropha Manihot*, or Cassava, in the same way as starch is prepared from potatoes; but when it is still moist, it is rolled up in little balls. It is chemically the same with sago.

Imitated by rolling up potato-starch in the same form.

Used for making puddings and other nutritive articles for invalids in a similar way to arrow-root, sago, &c.

TAR. See PETROLEUM and PIX LIQUIDA.

TAR LINIMENT, in *Farriery*. Mix Oj each of rectified oil of tar and common olive or sperm oil. (PHARM. VETERINARY COLLEGE.)

TAR WATER. A remedy celebrated by Bishop Berkeley, is prepared by infusing tar with boiling water, which produce sa yellow empyreumatic liquid.

Internally it is stimulant and diaphoretic, and has been prescribed for phthisis, syphilis, and almost every disorder; but its day has long gone by, and perhaps deservedly.

Externally it has been applied as a lotion for ringworm, tinea, &c., and might be useful for pediculi, and in form of enema for ascarides.

TARAXACI RADIX. L. E. D. Dandelion. *Taraxacum dens leonis.* P.

A common native plant, the root and leaves of which are bitter, mucilaginous, and somewhat acidulous.

Incompatible with infusion and tincture of galls, and all astringent infusions, acetate of lead, nitrate of silver, oxymuriate of mercury, and sulphate of iron.

Medicinally it is deobstruent, laxative, and diuretic: the latter property indeed has acquired it the vulgar name of *Pissenlit* in French, and *Piss-a-bed* in English. It has been long celebrated in abdominal obstruction, and disorders of the liver, particularly incipient scirrhus; tubercles of the lungs; and cutaneous disorders. It is usually given in form of extract or decoction; $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of the fresh root, sliced, to Oj of water boiled down to Oj, strain, and add $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ of supertartrate of potass.

Dose $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ or more twice a day. Or, $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ of the expressed juice.

See EXTR. TARAX.

TARTAR EMETIC. See ANTIMONIUM TARTARIZATUM. The most simple and economical mode of preparing this very useful article is

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that invented by Mr. Hume of Long-acre, and which he published in the Philosophical Magazine, vol. xlv., p. 301. The London College of Physicians, after trying other formulæ, preferred this, and admitted it into their Pharmacopœia of 1815; but, through some unaccountable mistake or negligence, the original directions are there so mutilated, that probably very few chemists have been induced to adopt the process.

Mr. Hume's Formula, as given by himself, is literally the following: "Two parts of the *black sulphuret of antimony* in fine powder and one part of *nitrate of potass* are to be mixed and added to two parts of *sulphuric acid*, previously mixed with eight parts of *water*, and suffered to cool. By a due application of heat, a proper oxide of antimony will be the result, which, when thoroughly washed, is to be boiled, while yet moist, with two parts of *supertartarte of potass*, and a proper quantity of water. The solution is then to be filtered, evaporated, and treated after the usual manner for crystallization." The formula in the present Pharmacopœia directs glass of antimony to be mixed with the supertartrate of potass, instead of the oxide proposed by Mr. Hume.

TARTARIC ACID. See ACIDUM TARTARICUM.

TARTARUM. L. Tartar. *Tartari crystalli*. D. An impure supertartrate of potass, which may be used for making the purified article. It is called *Argol*, or *Tartarum album*, when procured from white wines, and *Tartarum rubrum* when derived from red wines.

TARTARUM VITRIOLATUM. See POTASSÆ SULPHAS.

TARTRAS ACIDULUS POTASSÆ SOLUBILIS. P. Cream of Tartar.

TARTRAS ACIDULUS POTASSÆ SOLUBILIS ADMIXTO ACIDO BORACICO. P. Heat together in a silver vessel 30 parts of boracic acid, and 20 parts of distilled water. Then add in divided portions 120 parts of supertartrate of potass, shaking it constantly till the whole melt, and continuing the heat till a pulverulent mass is formed.

Medicinally it is used in the same cases as cream of tartar, but is weaker. It is very deliquescent in the air.

TARTRATES are combinations of tartaric acid, with alkaline, or metallic bases. Thus we have tartrate of potass, tartrate of ammonia, tartarized antimony, tartarized iron, &c. See SODÆ TARTAR, ANTIMON. TARTAR, FERR. TARTAR., POTASS. TARTAR., and SUPERTARTRATE.

TAXUS BACCATA. Yew Tree. The berries were formerly supposed to be poisonous, but are not so, though the leaves are when fresh. Three children were killed by a spoonful of the green leaves. The dried leaves are innoxious. (PERCIVAL'S ESSAYS, III.)

TEA. See THEA. P.

TELA ARANEARUM. Spider's Web, Cobweb. Externally it is a good styptic, by preventing the flow of blood, and promoting a coagulum. *Medicinally* it is tonic and febrifuge, and has lately been given in America in several disorders, particularly intermittents, in doses of gr. x, or more, in form of pill. The webs of the house and cellar-spiders, *Aranea domestica*, LINN., and *Segestria cellaria*, LATREILLE, are said to be the most powerful.

TEREBINTHINA ARGENTORATENSIS. P. Strasburgh Turpentine. Odour fine, taste bitter, and subacid.

TEREBINTHINA CANADENSIS. L. Canadian Turpentine. *Balsamum Canadense.* P. *Resina liquida pinus balsamea.* E. D. It is composed of resin and volatile oil, is fragrant, bitter, and slightly pungent, or rather warm to the taste.

Medicinally it is stimulant, laxative, and diaphoretic in doses of ʒj to ʒjss, thrice a day, for gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa, and herpetic eruptions, but is seldom prescribed. It is chiefly used for making varnishes.

TEREBINTHINA CHIA. L. P. Cyprus Turpentine. *Resina liquida: Pistachiæ terebinthini.* D. A native of Barbary, and the south of Europe. It is fragrant, but less acrid and bitter than the other turpentine. It is often adulterated, but may be known by its lucid bluish-green colour.

Medicinally it has similar properties to other turpentine.

TEREBINTHINA VENETA. E. P. Venice Turpentine. Procured from the *Abies larix*. *Resina liquida: Pini laricis.* D. Has a strong unpleasant smell, and a hot, bitter taste. It is more liquid than the others, and is of a pale yellow.

Contains a large quantity of volatile oil; and oil less volatile; pinic acid or resin; another resin which does not combine with alkalies or oxides; a little succinic acid; and a bitter extract. (UNVERDORBEN.)

It is used to adulterate the Chio turpentine, to which it is inferior.

Medicinally it is more diuretic and laxative than the preceding.

TEREBINTHINA VULGARIS. L. E. D. P. Common Turpentine, the liquid resin of the *Pinus sylvestris*, or Scotch Fir. This sort should be used only externally, as being too coarse and strong for internal use. As a stimulant, it enters into some ointments.

Internally it is substituted frequently for the Chio and Canadian, but is very inferior. In form of enema, ʒss to ʒj may be used; or in form of pill with liquorice powder, gr. x to ʒj; or with yolk of egg or gum arabic, in form of emulsion—for gonorrhœa and leucorrhœa, but it is apt to irritate the kidneys.

Enters into Ol. Terebinthinæ. D.

TEREBINTHINÆ OLEUM RECTIFICATUM. L. D. P. Rectified Oil of Turpentine, Spirit of Turpentine. *Oleum volatile pini purissimi.* E.

Take Oj of oil of turpentine, and Oiv of water; distil the oil. This process is seldom necessary, the common oil of turpentine being usually pure enough.

Chemically it contains a volatile oil, which is soluble in hot, but not in cold alcohol; it is soluble in ether. It does not combine with alkalies like the fixed oils.

Very pure oil of turpentine has been procured by Dr. Nimmo, of Glasgow, by agitating eight parts with one part of very strong alcohol, when the alcohol will take up the impurities and float. This is poured off, and fresh alcohol used till the oil becomes tasteless and inodorous. It is a pity that it cannot be long kept in this state without deterioration.

Externally it is stimulant; and with this view it enters into some liniments for bruises, &c. Forty drops triturated with ℥ss of oil of almonds with cotton dipped into it and put into the ear, is good for deafness arising from inspissated cerumen. (MAULE.)

Internally it has recently come into repute in many disorders, and it acts differently according to the dose. For worms, and particularly tania, or tapeworm, it is the best remedy yet known, in doses of ℥ss to ℥ij, floating upon peppermint or cinnamon water, or spring water, with a few drops of oil of lemons, night and morning, till the worms be expelled, and if it do not purge it must be aided by castor oil. If it cause flatulence and eructation, a little brandy may be given. It is also useful in large doses, in the obstinate constipation arising from hydrocephalus and other affections of the brain, and is quite safe. It is good in epilepsy, yellow fever, melæna, and lately it has had several advocates in puerperal fever, lumbar neuralgia, and internal inflammations. It acts in small doses as a good diuretic, imparting a violent odour to the urine. It may be given advantageously in doses of ℥xv to ℥j, rubbed up with ℥jss of honey and ℥x of cinnamon water, thrice a day, in sciatica, lumbago, and other forms of rheumatism and gout. It may also be given in form of enema, with mucilage, for colic, gall-stones, &c. It is singular that in doses of ℥j it will frequently excite the kidneys, so as to cause bloody urine, while in doses of ℥vj or ℥j it will scarcely act on the kidneys at all. (PARIS.)

Enters into Liniment. Terebinthinae. L.

TERRA. Earth. A term formerly much used in pharmacy, but now little used.

TERRA JAPONICA. See CATECHU.

TERRA FOLIATA TARTARI. See POTASSÆ ACETAS.

TESTÆ. L. Oyster Shells. *Ostrea edulis*. They contain carbonate of lime and animal matter, which is destroyed by calcination, and quicklime results.

TESTÆ PREPARATÆ. L. Prepared Oyster Shells. Free the shells from extraneous matter, wash them with boiling water, and prepare them in the manner directed for chalk.

Medicinally they are antacid and absorbent, in gr. x to ʒij, but are in almost no respect different from chalk, and are not worth the trouble of preparing when chalk can be had.

TEUCRIUM. A genus of plants, all of which are bitter and stomachic, such as the *Teucrium Creticum*. P. *Teucrium montanum*. P. *Teucrium chamædrys*, &c. See MARUM.

THALICTRUM. Meadow Rue. The root is purgative, and is used to adulterate powdered rhubarb.

THEA BOHÆ. P. Bohea Tea. The dried leaves are aromatic, feebly astringent, stimulant, tonic, and nervine. The fresh leaves are narcotic. The debilitating effects of tea is a popular error; the contrary is true.

THEA VIRIDIS. Green Tea, *Hyson*, &c. It has similar properties with the preceding, but acts more on the nerves, and in some constitutions causes head-ache, nervous irritability, and sleeplessness. It sometimes cures slight head-aches.

THERIACA, and THERIACUM. See MITHRIDATE.

THLASPI. P. A genus of plants which are astringent and subacid, but are little used.

THOMSON'S REAL CHELTENHAM SALTS. See CHELTENHAM.

THORNAPPLE. See STRAMONIUM.

THRIDACE. *New*. See LACTUCARIUM.

THRUSH MIXTURE, in *Farriery*. Mix ʒiv of liquid tar with ʒjss of sulphuric acid. (PHARM. VETERINARY COLLEGE.)

THYMUS SERPYLLUM. P. Wild Thyme. The flowering tops are aromatic and astringent, stimulant, tonic, and nervine. The *Thymus vulgaris*. P., or Garden Thyme, is used for making the oil, and as a potherb.

TIGLII LIGNUM ET SEMINA. P. The Wood and Seeds of the *Croton tiglium*. Powerfully drastico-cathartic, emetic, diuretic, and escharotic. The seeds have long been known under the names of *Grana molucca*, *Tiglii grana*, or *Grains of Tilly*. Their violent operation brought them into discredit as a medicine.

TIGLII OLEUM. L. D. Croton Oil. Expressed from the seeds of the *Croton tiglium*. A native of Ceylon and the Molucca Islands. This powerful medicine was lately re-introduced by Mr. Conwell, of the Madras Establishment, and his friend, Mr. Short, of Ratcliff Highway, London. As the oil which is imported is very various in quality, either from adulteration, or careless preparation, it ought to be made in this country from the seeds, according to the method pro-

posed by the late Mr. Pope, of Oxford-street, and now pursued by his successor. Mr. Pope discovered that the oil may be deprived of its acrid and griping qualities, by carefully decorticating the seeds before expressing the oil.

Genuine croton oil, as imported, is yellow, and has a faint smell, and acrid taste. It contains 45 parts of tiglin, soluble in alcohol and ether, and 55 of a fixed oil like that of olives, possessing no purgative property. The oil, as prepared by Mr. Nocks, is of a deep claret-wine colour, and is devoid of acrimony.

Adulterated most extensively with fixed oils, the hitherto high price of croton oil being a great temptation to fraud. Mr. Pope's oil being comparatively cheap will in some degree prevent this. Olive oil is easily detected by its insolubility in alcohol, but castor oil cannot so readily be detected by digesting it with rectified spirit.

A substitute for croton oil has lately been proposed in the oil of the *Euphorbia lathyris*, procured by expression from the seeds. From four to eight drops in *eau sucré*, are a dose; and as it is mild, and without acrimony, it is likely to become valuable. (CALDERINI in *Giorn. di Farmacia*.)

Medicinally croton oil is perhaps the most powerful purgative yet known, at least in respect to the quantity of the dose, and it consequently has become valuable in obstinate constipation, as in cases of hydrocephalus, apoplexy, mania, hysteria, hypochondriasis, dropsy, &c. The dose is from one to two drops, which act in many cases by merely rubbing them on the tongue, or externally on the umbilical region. It has been usual to give it in form of pill, but in this form it is apt to concentrate in one place in the stomach, and may do mischief. Dr. Nimmo, of Glasgow, proposes a tincture made with two drops of the oil to 3j of rectified spirit, digesting, and filtering in the usual way: 3j of this contains about ʒjss of the oil. In form of soap, made by triturating two parts of the oil with one part of soap-boiler's ley (*Soda caustica liquida*. P.) till the combination acquire consistence; and given in doses of gr. ij to gr. iij, in water or sugar, it has lately been prepared by Caventou, and prescribed by Bally. All the preparations must be given with caution, as even two drops have produced alarming hypercatharsis.

TIGLIN. *New.* The acrid principle of the croton seeds, which is soluble in alcohol, sulphuric ether, and in expressed essential oils.

Medicinally it has not been used, and its acrid properties do not offer any advantages for experiment.

TILIA EUROPEA. P. Lime Tree. The flowers are aromatic, anodyne, and antispasmodic, and are given in form of infusion, and of the distilled water, in doses of 3j to 3ij, or more. The young shoots furnish

mucilage, which has proved successful in healing burns without leaving unsightly cicatrices. (LEVASSEUR.)

TIN. See STANNUM.

TINCAL. Crude Borax. See SODÆ SUB-BORAS.

TINCTURE. L. E. D. P. Tinctures. Some of which the Codex terms *Alcoolata*. P. Are solutions of substances, vegetable, animal, or alkaline, in alcohol more or less rectified. Those prepared with highly-rectified spirit are rarely used, and are decomposed by water. The Codex orders alcohol of different strength, namely, 36°, 32°, and 22° of Baume's hydrometer, i. e. spec. grav. .837; .856; and .915. The London College orders all tinctures to be prepared in closed glass vessels, and to be frequently shaken whilst macerating. The time of maceration must be determined by the substance. See GREEN, HATFIELD, WILSON, &c.

Proper substances for tinctures are such as contain principles that are very active in small doses; for instance, opium, belladonna, digitalis, elaterium, conium, cinchona, camphor, iodine, and the newly-discovered alkalies and resins.

Improper substances for tinctures are those which are active only in large doses, as the alcohol would in such cases have more power than the substance which it held in solution.

TINCTURA ABSINTHII COMPOSITA. P. Compound Tincture of Wormwood. Take ʒss each of the dried leaves of the great and small wormwood and of cloves, ʒij of white sugar, and Oss of alcohol; digest for 15 days in a gentle heat, and strain. Dose ʒij to ʒss or more, as a tonic and vermifuge.

TINCTURA ACETATIS FERRI. E. D. Tincture of Acetate of Iron. Take ʒij of acetate of potass, ʒj of sulphate of iron, and Oij of rectified spirit; triturate the acetate and sulphate into a soft mass, then dry it with a moderate heat, and afterwards rub it up with the spirit; macerate in a well-corked phial for seven days, shaking it occasionally; then pour off the clear liquor.

Decomposition. The sulphuric acid of the sulphate of iron is separated and goes over to the potass, forming sulphate of potass, while the acetic acid unites with the iron in the form of the protoacetate. It is a mixed preparation.

Medicinally it is tonic and astringent, and may be given in doses of ʒxx to ʒj, in a glassful of water, for indigestion, scrofula, chlorosis, hysteria, &c., twice or thrice a day.

TINCTURA ACETATIS FERRI CUM ALCOHOLE. D. Tincture of Acetate of Iron with Alcohol. Take ʒj each of sulphate of iron and acetate of potass, and Oij of alcohol, prepared as in the preceding formula, and used in the same doses.

TINCTURA ACETATIS ZINCI. D. Tincture of Acetate of Zinc. Take one part each of sulphate of zinc and acetate of potass and sixteen parts of rectified spirit. Triturate together the sulphate and acetate, add the spirit, macerate for a week, occasionally shaking, and filter through paper.

Decomposition similar to the tincture of the acetate of iron.

TINCTURA ACONITI. P. Tincture of Aconite. Is prepared with one part of the leaves of the aconite, and six parts of spirit of wine. The dose is $\mathfrak{m}v$ to $\mathfrak{m}xl$ gradually augmented as a narcotic and anodyne. It is useful in phthisis. (BORDA.)

TINCTURA ALOES. L. E. D. P. Tincture of Aloes. Take $\mathfrak{z}ss$ of spiked aloes in powder, $\mathfrak{z}jss$ of extract of liquorice, $\mathcal{O}j$ of water, and $\mathfrak{z}iv$ of rectified spirit; digest for 14 days, and strain.

Medicinally it is given in doses of $\mathfrak{z}ij$ to $\mathfrak{z}jss$, as a purgative. The liquorice covers in some measure the nauseous taste of the aloes.

TINCTURA ALOES ÆTHEREA. E. Ethereal Tincture of Aloes. Take $\mathfrak{z}jss$ of socotrine aloes and myrrh, $\mathfrak{z}j$ of English saffron, and $\mathfrak{f}ij$ of sulphuric ether, with alcohol; macerate the myrrh in the ethereal spirit for four days, then add the aloes and saffron, and digest four days more.

Medicinally it is given in doses of $\mathfrak{z}j$ to $\mathfrak{z}ij$ twice or thrice a day, as a purgative stimulant, for hysteric spasms, &c, and in leuco-phlegmatic habits.

TINCTURA ALOES COMPOSITA. L. D. Compound Tincture of Aloes. *Tinctura aloes et myrrhæ. E. Elixir proprietatis. O.* Take $\mathfrak{z}iij$ each of extract of spiked aloes in powder, and saffron, and $\mathcal{O}ij$ of tincture of myrrh; digest for 14 days, and strain.

Medicinally it is prescribed in doses of $\mathfrak{z}j$ to $\mathfrak{z}ij$, as a stimulant purgative and emmenagogue, in chlorosis and hysteria, and in the obstinate constipation of old women, combined with muriate of iron or aromatics.

TINCTURA AMBRÆ GRISEÆ. See ESSENCE OF AMBERGRISE.

TINCTURA AMARA. See TINCT. GENTIAN. COMP.

TINCTURA ANGUSTURÆ. D. Tincture of Angustura. Take $\mathfrak{z}ij$ of Angustura-bark reduced to gross powder, and $\mathcal{O}ij$ of proof spirit; digest for seven days.

Medicinally it is given in doses of $\mathfrak{z}j$ to $\mathfrak{z}ij$, as a tonic and stomachic.

TINCTURA AROMATICA. See TINCT. CINNAMOMI COMP. and SPIRITUS AMMON. AROMAT.

TINCTURA ASSAFÆTIDA. L. E. D. Tincture of Assafætida. Take $\mathfrak{z}iv$ of assafætida, and $\mathcal{O}ij$ of rectified spirit; digest for 14 days, and filter.

Medicinally this may be prescribed with bitters and aromatics in doses

of $\mathfrak{zss}$ to $\mathfrak{zj}$, as an antispasmodic. It has the disadvantage of being extremely nauseous.

TINCTURA ASSAFETIDA AMMONIATA. See SPIR. AMMON. FÆTID.

TINCTURA AURANTII. L. Tincture of Orange-peel. Take $\mathfrak{zij}$ of fresh orange-peel, and Oij of proof spirit; digest for 14 days, and filter. The dried peel is more commonly used, and is equally good: $\mathfrak{zj}$ are enough of the dried.

Medicinally it is a good stomachic, in doses of $\mathfrak{zj}$ to $\mathfrak{zij}$, or more, usually added to infusions and decoctions.

TINCTURA BALSAMICA. See TINCT. BENZOES COMP.

TINCTURA BALSAMI PERUVIANA. Tincture of Peruvian Balsam. Take $\mathfrak{ziv}$ of Peruvian balsam, and Oj of rectified spirit; macerate, and filter. Dose $\mathfrak{zj}$ to $\mathfrak{zij}$, thrice a day, as an expectorant.

TINCTURA BALSAMI SULPHURIS. O. Tincture of Balsam of Sulphur. Take $\mathfrak{zj}$ of terebinthinous balsam of sulphur, boiled to dryness in a water-bath, and Oj of proof spirit; make a tincture, and exhibit as an expectorant.

TINCTURA BALSAMI TOLUTANI. See TINCT. TOLUIFER. BALS.

TINCTURA DE BENZOE ALCOOLICA. P. Alcoholic Tincture of Benzoin. Take 200 parts of benzoin in powder, and 800 parts of alcohol; digest for six hours, and filter. Dose $\mathfrak{mxxv}$ to $\mathfrak{zj}$, or more, as a stomachic.

TINCTURA BENZOINI COMPOSITA. L. E. D. Compound Tincture of Benzoin. *Balsamum traumaticum*. O. *Friar's Balsam*, *Jesuit's Drops*, *Wade's Drops*. O. Take $\mathfrak{zij}$ of benzoin, $\mathfrak{zj}$ of storax balsam strained, $\mathfrak{zj}$ of balsam of Tolu, $\mathfrak{zss}$ of extract of spiked aloes, and Oij of rectified spirit; digest 14 days, and filter.

Internally it is given in doses of $\mathfrak{zss}$ to $\mathfrak{zij}$, rubbed up with mucilage, yolk of egg, or water, as a stimulant, expectorant, and antispasmodic, in chronic catarrh, asthma, and tussis senilis.

Externally it was long celebrated as a styptic for the speedy cure of fresh wounds, cuts, &c.; but nothing could be more improper, as it is stimulant and irritating. In old atonic ulcers it has more chance to do good, but is inferior to many other applications.

TINCTURA BONPLANDIÆ TRIFOLIATÆ. E. See TINCT. ANGUSTURÆ. D.

TINCTURA BRUCIÆ. *New*. Tincture of Bruciæ. Take gr. xvij of brucia, $\mathfrak{zj}$ of alcohol, spec. grav. .837, and make a tincture.

Medicinally it is given in doses of $\mathfrak{m vj}$ to $\mathfrak{mxxx}$, as a stimulant for muscular debility and paralysis.

TINCTURA BUCHU. D. Tincture of Buchu. Take $\mathfrak{zj}$ of the leaves of diosma crenata, and $\mathfrak{lbj}$, by measure, of spirit of wine, macerate for seven days, and strain.

Medicinally it is given in doses of $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ in urinary irritation, gravel, &c.

TINCTURA CALUMBÆ. L. Tincture of Calumba. *Tinct. calumbæ*. E. *Tinct. colombo*. D. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{ijss}$ of calumba, sliced, and Oij of proof spirit; digest for 14 days, and filter.

Medicinally it is given in doses of $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$, as a good stomachic bitter, with chalybeates, which it does not decompose like most other bitters.

TINCTURA CAMPHORÆ. E. *Alcool camphoratus*. P. See SPIRITUS CAMPHORÆ. L.

TINCTURA CAMPHORÆ COMPOSITA. L. Compound Tincture of Camphor. *Tinct. opii camphorata*. E. D. *Elixir paregoricum*. O. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ of camphor, $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ each of hard opium in powder, and benzoic acid, and Oij of proof spirit; digest for 14 days, and strain. One ounce contains gr. ij of opium. The paregoric elixir contains $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of oil of aniseed in addition to the above. See ELIXIR PAREGOR.

Medicinally it is given in doses of $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ in gruel, as an anodyne at bed-time, for tickling coughs, chronic catarrh, asthma, &c.; and in doses of $\mathfrak{m}\text{v}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\text{xx}$, for children with hooping-cough, but it is not safe in the hands of mothers and nurses. The oil of aniseed in the common paregoric renders it more nauseous, without increasing its utility.

TINCTURA CANTHARIDES. L. D. P. Tincture of Cantharides. *Tinct. meloes vesicatorii*. E. *Tinct. lyttae*. O. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{ijj}$ of Spanish flies, bruised, and Oij of proof spirit; digest for 14 days and filter.

Internally it is given in doses of $\mathfrak{m}\text{x}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ as a stimulant diuretic in seminal debility, gleet, leucorrhœa, ovarian dropsy, incontinence of urine, &c.

Externally it is applied alone, or with camphor or soap liniments, as a stimulant and rubefacient, for rheumatic pains, gangrene from frost-bite; and as an injection for sinuses and fistulæ; $\mathfrak{z}\text{ijj}$ being diluted with Oj of water.

TINCTURA CAPSICI. L. D. Tincture of Capsicum. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of capsicum-berries, and Oij of proof spirit; digest for 14 days, and filter. The small berries should be used, and the preparation ought not to be very long kept.

Medicinally it may be given as a good stimulant, in doses of $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, or more, in low typhus, gangrene, &c. As a gargle $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{vj}$ of barley, or rose water, for atonic disorders of the fauces.

TINCTURA CAPSICI ET CANTHARIDUM. Tincture of Capsicum and Cantharides. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{x}$ of cantharides, bruised, $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of capsicum, Oj of dilute alcohol; digest for ten days, and filter. It is used externally as a stimulant and counter-irritant.

TINCTURA CARDAMOMI. L. Tincture of Cardamoms. *Tinct. amomi repentis.* E. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ of cardamom-seeds, bruised, and Oij of proof spirit; digest for 14 days, and filter.

Medicinally it is given as a warm and grateful carminative in doses of $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$, or more, for the nausea or sea-sickness, and as an adjunct to purgatives, to prevent nausea and griping.

TINCTURA CARDAMOMI COMPOSITA. L. D. Compound Tincture of Cardamoms. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ each of cardamom-seeds, bruised, caraway-seeds, bruised, and cochineal, bruised, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ of cinnamon-bark, bruised, and $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ of raisins, stoned; digest for 14 days and filter.

Medicinally it is given as an excellent and elegant cordial, in doses of $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$, or more, as an agreeable adjunct to bitter infusions, purgative draughts, &c., to obviate griping and flatulence, and to impart a red colour.

TINCTURA CASCARILLA. L. D. P. Tincture of Cascarilla. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ of cascarilla-bark in powder, and Oij of proof spirit; digest for 14 days, and filter.

Medicinally it is given in doses of $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$, as a stomachic, but it is a very feeble form of cascarilla.

TINCTURA CASTOREI. L. E. D. Tincture of Castor. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ of castor in powder, and Oij of rectified spirit; digest for seven days and filter.

Medicinally it is given in doses of $\mathfrak{m}\text{xx}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, as an antispasmodic and nervine.

TINCTURA CASTOREI COMPOSITA. E. Compound Tincture of Castor. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of Russian castor in powder, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ of assafœtida, and Oj of ammoniated alcohol; make a tincture and give in doses of $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$, as an antispasmodic, in hysteria, cramp, &c. It is better than the preceding.

TINCTURA (ÆTHEREA) DE CASTOREO. P. Etherial Tincture of Castor. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ of castor, and $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of sulphuric ether; make a tincture, and give in doses of $\mathfrak{m}\text{xv}$ to $\mathfrak{O}\text{ij}$, as an antispasmodic.

TINCTURA CATECHU. L. E. D. P. Tincture of Catechu. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ of extract of catechu, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ of cinnamon-bark, bruised, and Oij of proof spirit; digest for 14 days, and strain.

Medicinally it is given as an astringent, in doses of $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{iiij}$, with cinnamon water, or with chalk mixture, for chronic diarrhœa, &c.

TINCTURA CINCHONÆ. L. E. D. Tincture of Bark. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{viij}$ of the bark of *Cinchona lancifolia*, and Oij of proof spirit; digest for 14 days, and filter.

Medicinally this is given in doses of $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$, but is a very inefficient preparation, and is chiefly used to add to infusions, &c. It should not be exposed to cold; for if it is the quinine is precipitated.

TINCTURA CINCHONÆ AMMONIATA. L. Ammoniated Tincture of Bark.

Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ of the bark of *Cinchona lancifolia*, and Oij of aromatic spirit of ammonia; digest for 14 days, and filter.

Medicinally it is given in doses of $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, as a tonic stimulant, for atonic indigestion; but it is by no means a good preparation, as the aromatic spirit of ammonia is not a solvent of quinine and cinchonine.

TINCTURA CINCHONÆ COMPOSITA. L. D. P. Compound Tincture of Bark. *Huxham's Tincture of Bark.* Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ of the bark of the *Cinchona lancifolia* in powder, $\mathfrak{z}\text{jss}$ of dried orange-peel, $\mathfrak{z}\text{iiij}$ of Virginian snake-root, bruised, $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of saffron, Oij of cochineal in powder, and $\mathfrak{z}\text{xx}$ of proof spirit; digest for 14 days, and filter.

Medicinally it has long been in great repute as one of the best preparations of bark, but the new discoveries show that it is not so good as has been supposed. The dose is $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{iiij}$ or $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$, as a grateful stomachic in dyspepsia, and to colour infusions, &c.

TINCTURA CINCHONINÆ. *New.* Tincture of Cinchonine. Take gr. ix of sulphate of cinchonine, and $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of alcohol, spec. grav. .847. Dissolve.

Medicinally this is given in $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{vj}$, as a more efficient preparation than any of the preceding tinctures of bark; but the **TINCTURA QUININÆ** is still preferable.

TINCTURA CINNAMOMI. L. E. D. P. Tincture of Cinnamon. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{iiij}$ of cinnamon-bark, bruised, and Oij of proof spirit; digest for 14 days, and filter.

Medicinally it is given in doses of $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$, as a warm stomachic, carminative, and astringent. It has the advantage of being compatible with dilute sulphuric acid.

TINCTURA CINNAMOMI COMPOSITA. L. E. D. Compound Tincture of Cinnamon. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{vj}$ of cinnamon-bark, bruised, $\mathfrak{z}\text{iiij}$ of cardamom-seeds, bruised, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ each of long pepper in powder, and ginger root, sliced, and Oij of proof spirit; digest for 14 days, and filter.

Medicinally it is given in doses of $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{iiij}$, as a grateful cordial and stomachic, but it is not often used. The aromatic elixir of vitriol is made with three parts of it to one part of diluted sulphuric acid.

TINCTURA SEMINUM COLCHICI. D. See **VINUM COLCHICI.**

TINCTURA COLOCYNTHIDIS. Tincture of Colocynth. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{jss}$ of the pulp of colocynth, $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of anise-seeds, $\mathfrak{z}\text{xx}$ of proof spirit, and make a tincture. (DALBERG.)

Medicinally it must be given in doses of fifteen drops every three or four hours, till it open the bowels, increasing each dose by a drop or more.

TINCTURÆ COLOMBÆ. See **TINCT. CALUMBÆ.** L.

TINCTURA CONII MACULATI. E. Tincture of Hemlock. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ of

the dried leaves of hemlock, ʒiv of cardamom-seeds, bruised, and ʒxv of proof spirit; make a tincture.

Medicinally it is given in doses of ʒss to ʒj , as a sedative narcotic, in fever, cancer, &c. It is a very good form of hemlock.

TINCTURA CROCI. E. D. Tincture of Saffron. Take ʒj of English saffron, bruised, and ʒxv of proof spirit; digest for seven days, and filter through paper. It is only used for its colour; but is slightly stimulant and diaphoretic.

TINCTURA CROTONIS OLEI. *New.* Tincture of Croton Oil. Take mij of croton oil, and ʒj of rectified spirit; digest, and filter. *Dose* ʒss , as a purgative. (Dr. NIMMO.)

TINCTURA DIGITALIS. L. E. D. P. Tincture of Foxglove. Take ʒiv of leaves of digitalis, dried, and Oij of proof spirit; digest for 14 days, and filter.

Medicinally it is given in doses of m x , cautiously increased to m xl .

It is one of the best forms of the digitalis, but will probably be soon superseded by some preparation of DIGITALINE.

TINCTURA ÆTHEREA ALCOHOLICA DE MURIATE FERRI, P. and *Pharm. Berlin.* Bestucheff's Nervous Tincture. Take any quantity of iron in powder; dissolve it in a q. s. of muriatic acid, mixed with a fourth part of nitric acid, and evaporate; separate the dried mass, so that it may deliquesce in the liquor of a deep brown colour; mix the liquor with a double portion of sulphuric ether, by shaking it; separate the ether thus impregnated with the dissolved iron, and mix with a double portion of strong rectified spirit; when mixed, put it in oblong glass vessels, well-stopped, and exposed to the rays of the sun till it become colourless. Then keep it carefully. The preparation loses its colour in the sun, but becomes yellow in the shade.

TINCTURA FERRI AMMONIATI. L. Tincture of Ammoniated Iron. Take ʒiv of ammoniated iron, and Oj of proof spirit. It cannot be called a tincture with much propriety.

Medicinally it has been given in rickets and scrofula, in doses of ʒss to ʒij , but it is not a very important preparation. It is also applied externally to schirrous tumours.

TINCTURA FERRI MURIATIS. L. E. *Muriatis Ferri Liquor.* D. Tincture of Muriate of Iron. Take ℥ss of subcarbonate of iron, Oj of muriatic acid, and Oij of rectified spirit; add the acid to the subcarbonate in a glass vessel, and shake it for three days; if there be any dregs, let them subside, then pour off the clear liquor, and add the spirit to it.

Decomposition. The muriatic acid decomposes the subcarbonate of iron with effervescence, expelling the carbonic acid, and combining with

the iron forms muriate of iron, or rather a mixture of the protomuriate and the permuriate, which are dissolved in the spirit. It ought to be of spec. grav. 0.994, and contain 16.8 grains of peroxide of iron in the ounce.

Incompatible with alkalies, alkaline earths, and their carbonates, with lime water, solution of gum arabic, and astringent vegetable preparations.

Internally it is a very active preparation of iron, and is given as a tonic and diuretic, in doses of $\mathfrak{m}\text{x}$, cautiously increased to $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$, for dyspepsia and debility. It may be conjoined with infusion of quassia, tincture of calumba and cinnamon water, and, if the bowels become constipated, with sulphate of magnesia. For dysuria arising from spasmodic stricture, or paralysis of the cervix vesicæ, Mr. Cline recommends $\mathfrak{m}\text{x}$ every ten minutes till relief is obtained. As an astringent, it acts powerfully on the kidneys and uterus, in internal hæmorrhage. It is also good for scrofula and for worms.

Externally it is applied alone, or diluted with water, as a styptic lotion, for sanious ulcers and carcinoma, and as an escharotic, for destroying venereal warts, fungus, &c.

TINCTURA GALBANI. D. Tincture of Galbanum. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ of galbanum, cut small, and Oij of proof spirit; make a tincture.

Medicinally it is given in doses of $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{iiij}$, as an antispasmodic stimulant, in hysteria, &c., but it is not a good form.

TINCTURA GALLARUM. E. D. P. Tincture of Galls. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ of powdered galls, and $\mathfrak{z}\text{xvj}$ of proof spirit; make a tincture.

Medicinally it is given in doses of $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{iiij}$ as an astringent, in diarrhæa, dysentery, and hæmorrhage.

TINCTURA GENTIANÆ COMPOSITA. L. E. D. Compound Tincture of Gentian. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ of gentian root, sliced, $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of orange-peel, dried, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ of cardamom-seeds, bruised, and Oij of proof spirit; digest for 14 days, and filter.

Medicinally this is an excellent and elegant preparation, and may be added with advantage to bitter infusions. It may be conjoined also with acids. *Dose* $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{iiij}$.

TINCTURA GENTIANINÆ. New. Tincture of Gentianine. Take gr. v of gentianine, and $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of alcohol, spec. grav. .903; mix, and give as a tonic bitter, in doses of $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$.

TINCTURA GRATIOLÆ. Tincture of Hedge Hyssop. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ of the dried leaves of gratiola, and Oij of proof spirit; make a tincture.

Dose $\mathfrak{m}\text{xv}$, cautiously increased to $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$, or more, as a diuretic, vermifuge, and antasthmatic.

TINCTURA GUAIACI. L. E. D. Tincture of Guaiac. Take $\mathfrak{f}\text{ss}$ of gum guaiac, and Oij of rectified spirit; make a tincture, and give in doses

of $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$, as a stimulant, diaphoretic, and laxative, rubbed up with mucilage. It is not a good form.

TINCTURA GUAIACI AMMONIATA. L. E. D. Ammoniated Tincture of Guaiacum. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ of gum guaiacum, and Ojss of aromatic spirit of ammonia; digest for 14 days, and strain.

Incompatible with chlorine, nitrous acid, the spirit of nitric ether, and all acids and acidulous salts.

Medicinally it is a valuable sudorific in chronic rheumatism, though it is very nauseous and disagreeable. It may be given at bed-time, in doses of $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, triturated with mucilage, honey, or milk; and followed by warm drinks, such as ginger-tea, decoction of bark, &c.

TINCTURA HELLEBORI NIGRI. L. E. D. P. Tincture of Black Hellebore. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ of the root of black hellebore, sliced, and Oij of proof spirit; digest for 14 days, and filter.

Medicinally it is used as a drastic purgative and emmenagogue in gout, and uterine obstructions, in doses of $\mathfrak{m}\text{xxx}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ in a glass of water. The Tincture of Veratrine will supplant this preparation, the strength of which can seldom be known, except by actual trial.

TINCTURA HUMULI. L. E. D. Tincture of Hops. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{v}$ of hops, Oij of proof spirit; digest for 14 days, and filter. The dose is $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ as a tonic and sedative; but it is, or will soon be, supplanted by tincture of lupuline.

TINCTURA HYOSCYAMI. L. E. D. P. Tincture of Hyoscyamus. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ of dried leaves of hyoscyamus, Oij of proof spirit, digest for 14 days and filter.

Medicinally, it is a good sedative and anodyne, in cases where opium cannot be used. Dose $\mathfrak{m}\text{xvj}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$. See **HYOSCYAMUS**.

TINCTURA IODINII. D. Tincture of Iodine. Take $\mathfrak{Oij}$ of iodine, $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of rectified spirit, mix and dissolve the iodine by heat, and preserve the mixture in a closely-stopped vessel.

Medicinally it is given in doses of $\mathfrak{m}\text{x}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\text{l}$, for scrofula, bronchocele, &c.

TINCTURA JALAPÆ. L. E. D. P. Tincture of Jalap. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{viij}$ of jalap root in powder, Oij of proof spirit; digest 14 days, and filter.

Medicinally it is given in doses of $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ as a cathartic, and is often added to purgative draughts, to increase their activity.

TINCTURA KINO. L. E. D. P. Tincture of Kino. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{iiij}$ of kino in powder, Oij of rectified spirit; digest for 14 days, and filter. It is a mixture of almost pure **TANNIN**.

Medicinally it is a good astringent, though inferior to catechu. The dose is $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, triturated with mucilage, for obstinate dysentery and diarrhoea.

TINCTURA LAVANDULÆ COMPOSITA. See **SPIR. LAVAND. COMP.**

TINCTURA LAURI CINNAMOMI. See TINCT. CINNAMOMI.

TINCTURA LOBELIÆ. *New.* Take ʒij of LOBELIA INFLATA, Oj of dilute alcohol, digest for 10 days, and filter. It is expectorant, diuretic, or emetic, according to the dose; ʒj to ʒiij is an emetic for an adult.

Or, take ʒijss of lobelia inflata, and Oj of spirits of wine, at bead 25; digest for a fortnight, and strain. Thirty or forty measured drops are the usual dose, thrice a day, in asthma, hooping-cough, chorea, delirium tremens, &c. (Dr. ANDREW, of GLASGOW.)

TINCTURA LUPULINÆ. *New.* Tincture of Lupuline. Take ʒj of lupuline, bruised, ʒij of alcohol; digest in a close vessel for six days, press out the liquor, filter and add q. s. of alcohol to make ʒiij of the tincture.

Medicinally, it is given in doses of ʒj to ʒij to quiet excessive irritability and procure sleep, in chronic dyspepsia, delirium tremens, hepatitis, &c. It does not cause costiveness, like opium, nor affect the liver and head like it. (Dr. IVES.)

TINCTURA LYTTEÆ. See TINCT. CANTHAR.

TINCTURA MELOES VESICATORII. See TINCT. CANTHAR.

TINCTURA MOSCHI. *D.* Tincture of Musk. Take ʒij of musk reduced to powder, Oj of rectified spirit, make a tincture, and give in doses of ʒj to ʒss, as an antispasmodic stimulant.

TINCTURA MURIATIS FERRI. See TINCT. FERRI MURIAT.

TINCTURA MURIATIS FERRI CUM OXYDO RUBRO. *D.* Tincture of Muriate of Iron, with the Red Oxide. Take ʒj of red oxide of iron, ʒiv of muriatic acid, q. s. of rectified spirit; digest the oxide with the acid for 24 hours, then boil for half an hour; evaporate the filtered liquor to the thickness of syrup, add the spirit to it when cold, shake it frequently, till the specific gravity is 1050.

Medicinally it may be given in doses of ʒx to ʒxl or more, in the same cases as the tincture of muriate of iron.

TINCTURA MYRRHÆ. *L. E. D.* Tincture of Myrrh. Take ʒiv of myrrh, bruised, Oij of rectified spirit; digest for 14 days, and filter. This is improved in this new edition of the London Pharmacopœia, being brighter and better than the old one.

Internally it is given as a tonic and deobstruent, in doses of ʒss to ʒj.

Externally it is much used in gargles and lotions, with tincture of bark, infusion of roses, and acids, for spongy gums, sanious ulcers, and necrotic and exfoliating bones.

TINCTURA NUCIS VOMICÆ. *D.* Tincture of Nux Vomica. Take ʒij of the shavings of the fruit of the strychnos nux vomica, ʒviij of rectified spirit, macerate for seven days, and strain.

Medicinally the dose is ʒv to ʒxx, as a nervine and narcotic.

TINCTURA OPII. L. E. D. Tincture of Opium, Laudanum. *Tinctura thebaica.* O. Take ʒijss of hard opium in powder, Oij of proof spirit; digest for 14 days, and filter: ℥xix contain gr. j of opium.

Internally it may be given in doses of ℥x to ℥xl , or gradually increased to ℥100 or more, as a powerful anodyne, which has the inconvenience, however, of producing costiveness, and deranging the functions of the brain and the liver. The acetate of morphine is in many cases superior, as it does not affect the bowels and the liver in the same way.

Externally it is applied in form of lotion, as an anodyne for pain and spasm. It often relieves the spasm of temporary tetanus. (Dr. A. T. THOMSON.)

TINCTURA OPII AMMONIATA. E. Ammoniated Tincture of Opium. Take ʒij each of benzoic acid and English saffron, cut small, ʒij of opium, ʒss of oil of anise, ʒxvi of ammoniated alcohol, and make a tincture: ʒj contains gr. j of opium.

TINCTURA PAPAVERIS. Tincture of poppy. Take ʒiv of white poppy capsules, powdered, Oj of proof spirit; digest for 14 days, and filter. It is about half the strength of the preceding.

TINCTURA PIPERIS CUBEBA. D. Tincture of Cubebs. Take ʒiv of the fruit of cubebs pepper, ℥ij of spirit of wine; macerate for 14 days, and strain.

Medicinally the dose is ℥x to ʒj in gonorrhœa, gleet, and chronic rheumatism.

TINCTURA PYRETHRI. Tincture of Pyrethrum. A term by no means proper, is prepared by macerating ʒj of root of pyrethrum in ʒviij of spirit of rosemary.

Medicinally it is used as a stimulant gargle or wash for the mouth, diluted with water.

TINCTURA QUASSIÆ. E. D. Tincture of Quassia. Take ʒj of shavings or chips of quassia, Oij of proof spirit; make a tincture, and give in doses of ʒj to ʒij as a tonic. It is a good form of quassia, the quassine being wholly soluble in the spirit.

TINCTURA QUININÆ SULPHATIS. *New.* Tincture of sulphate of Quinine. Take gr. iv of the sulphate of quinine, ʒj of alcohol spec. grav. .847; make a tincture, and give in doses of ʒij to ʒvj for debility, intermittents, &c.

TINCTURA RHATANIÆ. Tincture of Rhatany, or Crameria Root. Is prepared with ʒij to Oj of proof spirit.

TINCTURA RHEI. L. E. D. P. Tincture of Rhubarb. Take ʒij of sliced rhubarb root, ʒss of bruised cardamom-seeds, ʒij of saffron, Oij of proof spirit; digest for 14 days, and filter.

Medicinally it is more astringent, but not so purgative as the infusion.

The cardamom-seeds render it aromatic, but there is no use for the saffron. It is given in doses of ʒss to ʒj in peppermint water.

TINCTURA RHEI COMPOSITA. L. D. Compound Tincture of Rhubarb.

Take ʒij of rhubarb root, sliced, ʒss of liquorice root, bruised, ʒij each of ginger root, sliced, and of saffron, Oj of proof spirit, ʒxij of water; digest for 14 days, and filter.

Medicinally it is given as a cordial stomachic, in doses of ʒj to ʒij , and as a purgative ʒvj to ʒj . Anise-seeds are a good addition, as they cover the nauseous taste of the rhubarb, though not of a very pleasant flavour themselves to most palates.

TINCTURA RHEI ET ALOES. E. Tincture of Rhubarb and Aloes.

Take ʒvij of rhubarb in powder, ʒvj of socotrine aloes in powder, ʒss of cardamom-seeds, bruised, Oijss of proof spirit; make a tincture, and give in the same doses as the preceding.

TINCTURA RHEI ET GENTIANÆ. E. Tincture of Rhubarb and

Gentian. Take ʒij of powdered rhubarb, ʒss of *Gentianæ lutea*, bruised, Oijss of proof spirit; make a tincture, and give in similar doses to the preceding.

TINCTURA SABINÆ COMPOSITA. Compound Tincture of Savine. Take

ʒj of extract of savine, ʒbj of tincture of castor, ʒbss of tincture of myrrh; mix.

TINCTURA SANGUINARIÆ. Tincture of Blood Root. Take ʒij of the

bruised root, and digest for 10 days in Oj of dilute alcohol, and filter. The dose is m̄x to ʒjss . See **SANGUIN.**

TINCTURA SAPONIS ET OPII. E. Tincture of Soap and Opium. The same as the **LINIM. SAP. ET OPII.** E.

TINCTURA SCILLÆ. L. E. D. P. Tincture of Squills. Take ʒiv of

squill root recently dried, Oij of proof spirit; digest for 14 days, and filter.

Medicinally, m̄xxx are equal to gr. j of the root, and it may be given in doses of m̄x to ʒj in the almond emulsion, for coughs, chronic catarrh, and obstinate hoarseness.

Enters into **Mel Scillæ.** D.

TINCTURA SENNÆ. L. Tinctura Sennæ Composita. E. D. Tincture

of Senna. Take ʒiij of senna-leaves, ʒiij of caraway-seeds, bruised, ʒj of cardamom-seeds, bruised, ʒiv of raisins stoned, Oij of proof spirit; digest for 14 days, and strain.

Medicinally this is a good purgative, in doses of ʒij to ʒj for atonic gout, dyspepsia, &c., along with the infusion of senna, or peppermint water or ginger tea. Liquorice root is a good substitute for the raisins.

TINCTURA SERPENTARIÆ. L. D. Tincture of Snake Root. Take

℥iij of Virginian snake-root, Oij of proof spirit; digest for 14 days, and filter.

Medicinally it is stimulant and tonic, in doses of ʒss to ʒiij for headache and gout, but it is not a good form.

TINCTURA STRYCHNINÆ. *New.* Tincture of Strychnine. Take gr. iij of very pure strychnine, ʒj of alcohol spec. grav. .837; dissolve, and give in doses of ʒvj to ʒxxiv in any vehicle for muscular debility and paralysis.

TINCTURA THEBAICA. O. See TINCT. OPII.

TINCTURA THERIACALIS. O. Is made with one part each of mithridate and Venice treacle, and four parts each of acetic acid and proof spirit.

TINCTURA TOLUIFERÆ BALSAMI. Tincture of Balsam of Tolu. *Tinctura balsami Tolutani.* D. Take ʒjss of balsam of Tolu, Oj of alcohol; make a tincture, and give as an expectorant, in doses of ʒss to ʒjss.

Medicinally its power is doubtful, and it is chiefly used to flavour cough mixtures, when inflammation does not threaten.

Enters into Syr. Toluiferæ Balsami. E. Trochisci Glycyrrhizæ cum Opio. E.

TINCTURA VALERINÆ. L. D. Tincture of Valerian. Take ʒiv of valerian root, Oij of proof spirit; digest for 14 days, and filter. It is given as a nervine and antispasmodic, in doses of ʒss to ʒij, but is chiefly added to infusions and draughts.

TINCTURA VALERIANÆ AMMONIATA. L. D. Ammoniated Tincture of Valerian. Take ʒiv of valerian root, Oij of aromatic spirit of ammonia; digest for 14 days, and filter.

Medicinally this is prescribed as a nervine stimulant and antispasmodic, in doses of ʒj to ʒij with milk, camphor mixture, ethereal preparations, &c.

TINCTURA VERATRI ALBI. E. Tincture of White Hellebore. Take ʒviiij of white hellebore root, bruised, Oijss of proof spirit, and make a tincture.

Medicinally it is alterative, in doses of ʒiij to ʒv for cutaneous disorders. It is purgative, deobstruent, and emetic in larger doses, but is not a very safe or manageable preparation.

TINCTURA VERATRINÆ. *New.* Tincture of Veratrine. Take ʒiv of veratrine, ʒj of alcohol; make a tincture.

Medicinally it may be given from ʒx to ʒxv, ʒxx, or ʒxxv, in a glass of any aromatic water, or infusion for dropsy and leucophlegmatic disorders. It may also be employed externally by friction, in the same cases, and in gout. (MAGENDIE.)

TINCTURA ZINGIBERIS. L. D. P. Tincture of Ginger. Take ʒij of

ginger root, sliced, Oij of rectified spirit; digest for 14 days, and filter. It would be better to use ʒiv of ginger. If the spirit is weak, the tincture will be turbid.

Medicinally it is a good stomachic stimulant, in doses of ʒj to ʒiij for atonic disorders, and as an adjunct to purgatives, to prevent griping and flatulence.

TINCTURE OF OPIUM, in *Farriery*. Take ʒijss of opium in powder, Oij of proof spirits; macerate for 14 days, and strain. (PHARM. VETERINARY COLLEGE.)

TISANES. See PTISANÆ. P. See PUNCH.

TITANIC ACID is composed of titanium and oxygen.

TOBACCO. See TABACI FOLIA.

TODDY. Any sort of ardent spirits mixed with boiling water and sugar.

TOLU LOZENGES. See LOZENGES.

TOMATA KETCHUP. See KETCHUP.

TONIC BALLS, in *Farriery*. See BALLS.

TONIC WINE (FRENCH). A nostrum which originated with the editor of the Medical Adviser, consisting chiefly of Tincture of Aloes and other purgative tinctures.

TOOTH POWDERS. See CARBO LIGNI, DENTIFRICE, GREEN, GROSVENOR, HEMET, and RUSPINI.

TORMENTILLA RADIX. L. E. D. P. Tormentil Root. *Tormentilla officinalis*. A native plant, common on dry heaths. The root is knotty, and of a blackish colour, but internally reddish. It contains tannin.

Medicinally it is astringent and styptic; and as it seems to act with less stimulants than other astringents, it has been preferred to check the diarrhoeas attending hectic fever, and the dentition of infants. The dose is gr. x to ʒj of the powder, or ʒij of the decoction thrice a day, with a little ipecacuan, or chalk mixture. (FORDYCE.)

TOXICODENDRI FOLIA. L. E. P. Sumach, or Poison Oak Leaves. *Rhus toxicodendron*. A native of America.

Medicinally they are subacid, stimulant, and narcotic, and have been given in doses of gr. ss to gr. iv. of the powder, or the extract, twice a day for palsy. (ALDERSON.) It is a very doubtful remedy. It has been applied externally for herpetic eruptions; but is apt to excite erysipelas.

TRAGACANTHA. L. E. D. P. Tragacanth, or Gum Tragacanth. Procured from the *Astragalus verus*, a native of Persia. It has no smell, and very little taste. It consists almost entirely of CERASIN.

Incompatible with the sulphates of copper and iron, and with the acetate of lead.

Insoluble in water, with which it gelatinizes. In boiling water it dissolves partially, when a portion of a mineral acid is added.

Medicinally it is chiefly used in pharmaceutical preparations. A bit of it allowed to dissolve gradually in the mouth tends to allay tickling coughs.

Enters into Mucilago Astragali Tragacanthæ, E. D. Pulv. Tragacanthæ Comp. L.

TRAUMATIC, belonging to wounds.

TRAUMATIC BALSAM. See TINCT. BENZ. COMP.

TREACLE, or Molasses, is the impure syrup or uncrystallizable portion of the juice of the sugar-cane. It is very fermentable.

Medicinally it is purgative, and is a cheap substance for aperient electuaries, &c.

TREFOIL. See MENYANTHES.

TRIPOLI. A sort of burnt earth, used for polishing and cleaning metals.

TRITICUM. See FARINA and AMYLUM.

TROCHISCI. E. P. Lozenges. I have given the composition of some of these under LOZENGES, PASTILLI, and TABELLE. Others I shall now mention.

TROCHISCI CARBONATIS CALCIS. E. Lozenges of Carbonate of Lime. Chalk Lozenges. Take ʒiv of prepared carbonate of lime, ʒj of gum arabic mucilage, ʒj of nutmeg in powder, and ʒvj of refined sugar, triturate these together, and make into a paste with water.

Medicinally two or three may occasionally be taken as an antacid and absorbent.

TROCHISCI EMETINÆ. *New.* Emetine Lozenges. Take gr. xxxij of coloured emetine, ʒij of refined sugar, make into lozenges of gr. xvij each.

Medicinally emetic, when taken fasting, in doses of one for a child, and three or four for an adult.

TROCHISCI GLYCYRRHIZÆ GLABRÆ. E. Liquorice Lozenges. Take one part each of extract of liquorice and gum arabic, two parts of refined sugar; dissolve in warm water, strain, and evaporate with a gentle heat, so as to form lozenges in the usual way. Demulcent for coughs.

TROCHISCI GUMMOSI. E. Gum Lozenges. Take four parts of gum arabic, and one part of starch, and twelve parts of refined sugar; make into lozenges with rose water. Demulcent for coughs.

TROCHISCI NITRATIS POTASSÆ. E. Nitre Lozenges. Take one part of nitrate of potass, three parts of refined sugar; make into lozenges with mucilage of tragacanth.

Medicinally they are cooling in dryness of the fauces, fever and sore throat, and for public speakers and singers.

TROTTER OIL, or Neat's-foot Oil, may be purchased ready made of the butchers, but it is very impure, and ought to be simmered with equal parts of rose water over a fire stirred with a wooden spatula, and when cool, to be taken off with an oil spoon; and, if necessary, the process repeated. It is excellent for making cold cream and other ointments. Dr. Dods says, alkanet root added makes it keep better.

TUBEROSE. *Polyanthus tuberosa*. A fragrant plant, the root of which is emetic, and probably contains *emetine* or *violine*.

TUNGSTIC ACID is separated in the form of a yellow powder, by treating tungstate of lime finely levigated with nitric acid.

TURPETH MINERAL. Sulphate of Peroxide of Mercury. *Subsulphas hydrargyri flavus*, E., which see.

TURNER'S CERATE. See CERATUM CALAMINÆ.

TURMERIC. The root of *Curcuma longa*, and *Curcuma rotunda*, the powder of which is sometimes employed as a stimulant aromatic tonic, in doses of ʒj to ʒij; but it is chiefly used for its yellow colour.

Adulterated in the powdered form with raspings of guaiac wood, bean meal, &c.

URNSAL. Another name for LITMUS, which see.

TURPENTINE. See TEREBINTH.

TURPENTINE LINIMENT, in *Farriery*. Mix Oj each of oil of turpentine and olive oil. (PHARM. VET. COLL.)

TURPENTINE OINTMENT, in *Farriery*. Take lbj of common turpentine, lbij of lard, melt together. In summer, use tallow for the lard, or one-fourth oil with tallow in winter. (PHARM. VET. COLL.)

TURPETH. *Convolvulus turpethum*. P. An acrid cathartic herb. See also SUBSULPH. HYDRARG. FLAV. and HYDRARG. OXYD. SULPHUR.

TUSSILAGO. L. E. D. P. Coltsfoot. *Tussilago farfara*. A native plant, common in barren, sandy soils. The leaves and flowers have been long in repute as a demulcent and expectorant in coughs; but it has no virtue beyond that of a pleasant mucilage. A decoction is made by boiling a handful of the leaves in a quart of water, down to a pint.

Medicinally the expressed juice was recommended by Cullen for scrofula. It is used for smoking like tobacco.

TUSSILAGO PETASITES. P. Butter Burr. A native plant, with very broad round leaves, common on the sandy banks of rivers. It is a weak, bitter, and mucilaginous demulcent.

TUTIA. Tutty. See ZINCUM and OXYDUM ZINC. IMPUR. PRÆP.