Exhibition. Either in substance or in the form of watery infusion, or in that of tincture. Dose, grs. x to 3ss. Oeficinal Preparations. *Tinct. Kino.* L.E.D. *Elect. Catechu.* E.D. *Pulvis Alum. co.* E.

KRAMERIÆ RADIX. L. (Krameria Triandra *Radix.*)

Rhatany.

This root, although it has been for some time employed in medicine, has only lately found its way into the Materia Medica of the London Pharmacopœia. Its extract, which was some years ago imported into this country, is supposed to have been employed for giving astringency to Port wine. According to recent analysis the root contains a peculiar modification of Tannin, with only a trace of Gallic acid; Gum; Fecula; and certain salts of Lime. It may be used either in decoction, or tincture, the latter of which may be made by dissolving two ounces of the root in a pint of proof spirit. In all its forms it is eminently astringent. I have used it with much success in Leucorrhæa, and in uterine hemorrhages. The extract may be distinguished from Kino, to which it bears a great resemblance in appearance and taste, by being very fusible by heat, whereas Kino does not possess that character.

LICHEN. L.E.D. (Lichen Islandicus.) *Lichen.*

Iceland Liverwort. Iceland Moss.

Qualities. *Odour*, none; *Taste*, mucilaginous and bitter. Solubility. *The effect of water upon this vegetable substance is materially modified by temperature; if cold, the lichen absorbs nearly its own weight* by maceration, but gives out to the menstruum little or none of its virtues; if the water be warm, it soon acquires a bitter impregnation; by ebullition, a decoction is obtained, which, as it cools, gelatinizes. See *Decoct. Lichen.* Chemical Composition. Proust has shewn by analysis that 100 parts of this moss contain 64 parts of a substance bearing some analogy to vegetable gluten, 33 of a matter, soluble in hot water, and resembling starch, and 3 parts of a bitter principle. Medicinal Uses. This vegetable was introduced to the notice of the profession by Linnæus, who recommended its decoction, as having been administered with great success for coughs in Sweden. Upon its introduction into this country, its patrons bestowed so many extravagant eulogiums upon its powers, that the less sanguine practitioner at once abandoned its use in disgust, and it fell into unmerited disrepute. It would be idle to speak of its specific effects in phthisis; but, as a demulcent, it is certainly very superior to the mucilaginous mixtures in ordinary use, and its simple bitter principle at the same time tends to produce a tonic effect, which is frequently desirable in the debilitated condition which characterizes the latter stages of this disease. There are circumstances, however, which may render the removal of the bitter advantageous; in which case, maceration in suc-

no tendency to confine the bowels. In this drug, therefore," he adds, "you have a medicine which exerts its powers to restrain the discharges of the glands when they are secreting too much, without exerting any such powers over them when they are acting naturally." Practical Treatise on the various diseases of the abdominal viscera, p. 112, Am. Ed. Ed.

cessive waters, or in a weak alkaline ley, as recommended by Westring, will be found to answer the intended purpose. Officinal Preparation. *Decoct. Lichen. Island.* E.D. Sir Alexander Crichton has offered some observations upon the genuineness of this article which deserve attention. He says that there are two varieties in the market; the best of which has a horny texture, and yields a bitter mucilage. It is that which comes from Iceland, Norway, Sweden, and Finland. The inferior kind has a membranous texture, and yields little bitter or mucilage in comparison with the former. Where it comes from he knows not, but he suspects it to be British, as it is much cheaper than the other.

LIMONES. L.E.D. (Citrus Medica. *Baccæ.*)

Lemons.

Succus—The Juice consists of *Citric acid*, mucilage, extractive matter, and small portions of sugar and water. *Specific gravity*, 1·0384. It may be preserved for a considerable length of time, by covering its surface with fixed oil.

Its use in making saline draughts has been already noticed, see *Acid. Citric.* Its principal medicinal value consists in its anti-scorbutic* virtues; indeed it may be fairly asserted that this disease, so peculiarly incident to a sea life, has been nearly eradicated by the juice of lemons. Sir Gilbert Blane, in speaking of its efficacy, asserts that "those only who have made themselves acquainted with the early part of the Naval history of this country, or those who have perused the interesting, popular, and eloquent narrative of Commodore Anson's voyage, can duly appreciate the value of this simple remedy. Lemonade, as a beverage in putrid disease, was first introduced by the French physicians in the beginning of the 17th century, and about the year 1660, an Italian from Florence, having learnt a process of freezing confectionary, conceived the happy idea of converting such beverage into ice. This found a ready sale, and was the occasion of so great an increase in the number of sellers of Lemonade, that in the year 1676, the *Lemonadiers* of Paris were formed into a company, and received a patent from the government.

Cortex—The Rind or Peel is composed of two distinct parts; the exterior, which contains glands, filled with a fragrant volatile oil, upon which all its properties depend, and the *interior coat*, which is tasteless and indigestible. The flavour may be obtained by rubbing lump sugar upon it, which will imbibe the oil, and if it be then dried by a very gentle heat, may be preserved unimpaired for any length of time, and will be preferable to the volatile oil obtained by distillation, for the fire generally imparts an unpleasant or empyreumatic flavour.†

It has been already stated, that "the different parts of the same plant have frequently very different properties." The Lemon offers a good example of this fact, for its juice is *acid*, its seeds *bitter*, and its peel *aromatic*.

* It was known to be a remedy for this disorder at least two hundred years ago; for in a work entitled, "The Surgeon's Mate, or Military and Domestic Medicine," by John Woodall, master in Surgery, London, 1636, the author concludes his eulogium of lemon juice, by saying, "I dare not write how good a sauce it is at meat, lest the chief in the ship should waste it in the great cabin to save vinegar."

† Essential Salt of Lemons. See Potassæ Supertartras.

LINIMENTA. L.E.D. *Liniments.*

These are external applications, having the consistence of oil or balsam. If we except the *Liniment. Æruginis*, all the officinal liniments are decomposed by the substances which are incompatible with soaps.

Linimentum Æruginis. L. *Oxymel Æruginis.* P.L. 1787. *Mel Ægyptiacum.* P.L. 1745. *Unguentum Ægyptiacum.* P.L. 1720. Diluted with water, it has been recommended as a gargle in venereal ulcerations, but its use is hazardous ; it is a detergent escharotic preparation.

Linimentum Ammoniæ Fortius. L. *Oleum Ammoniatum.* E. *Linimentum Ammoniæ.* D. It consists of *liquor ammoniæ one part, olive oil two parts,* (oil eight parts, E.D.) The alkali forms with the oil a soap, which is held dissolved by the water in the *liquor ammoniæ.* It is an excellent rubefacient, and penetrating liniment.

Linimentum Ammoniæ Sub-carbonatis. L. *Linimentum Ammoniæ.* P.L. 1787. *Linimentum Volatile.* P.L. 1745. The carbonic acid prevents the perfect formation of soap in this liniment ; unlike the former one, therefore, it deposits the soapy matter on standing. It is much less stimulating than the preceding one.

Linimentum Calcis. E.D. *Oil and lime water equal parts.* This is an *earthy* soap, formed by the combination of lime and oil : the soapy matter separates on standing, it should therefore be *extemporaneous.* In cases of burns and scalds where the cuticle has been destroyed, it is an advantageous application.

Linimentum Camphoræ. L. *Oleum Camphoratum.* E.D. Camphor one, olive oil four parts. It is a simple solution of camphor in fixed oil, and forms a very useful embrocation to sprains, bruises, glandular swellings, and in rheumatic affections.

Linimentum Camphoræ compositum. L. *Camphor two, liquor ammoniæ six, spirits of lavender sixteen parts.* It is highly stimulating.*

Linimentum Hydrargyri. L. A pound of this liniment contains nearly ℥iv of mercury ; it affects the mouth more rapidly than strong mercurial ointment, although it will be seen by the *Medicinal Dynameter* to contain less Mercury. This effect is to be attributed to the stimulating properties of its adjuncts, viz. Camphor and Ammonia.

Linimentum Saponis compositum. L. *Hard soap* iij, *camphor* j, *spirit of rosemary* xvj parts. It is a stimulant and anodyne application, and in local pains opium may be advantageously added to it. It is commonly used under the name of *Opodeldoc.*† See *Sapo.*

Linimentum Terebinthinæ. This liniment was introduced by Mr. Kentish of Newcastle, as a dressing to recent burns, which he continued until the eschars became loose.

* Wards's Essence for the Head-ache.—Nothing more than Liniment Camph. Comp.

† Steer's Opodeldoc.—Castille Soap ℥j, Rectified Spirit, f℥viij, Camphor ℥ iiiss, Oil of Rosemary f ℥ss, Oil of Origanum f℥ j. Solution of Ammonia f℥vj.

Bates Anodyne Balsam.—It consists of one part of Tincture of Opium, and two of Opodeldoc, i. e. Liniment. Sapon. comp.

Freeman's Bathing Spirits.—Liniment. Saponis comp. coloured with Daffy's Elixir. Jackson's Bathing Spirits differs from the former in the addition of some essential oils.

Lynch's Embrocation.—Olive oil impregnated with Bergamot and some other essences, and coloured with Alkanet root.

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LINUM CATHARTICUM. L.D. *Purging Flax.*

The qualities of this plant reside in extractive matter, hence water extracts, but long decoction injures them. MEDICINAL USES. It is strongly purgative. FORMS OF EXHIBITION. 3ij of the dried herb infused in oj of boiling water. Dose, f3ij.

LINI USITATISSIMI SEMINA. L. E. D.

Linseed, or Common Flax Seed.

These seeds contain a large proportion of mucilage, and one sixth of their weight of fixed oil; the former of which resides principally in the cuticle, the latter, in the parenchymatous portion of the seed; by infusion in boiling water, a clear, colourless, inodorous, and nearly insipid mucilage is obtained; 3ss of the unbruised seed is sufficient for oj of water; cold water does not extract any mucilage from them when unbruised; the farina of the seeds is well adapted for cataplasms. OFFICINAL PREP. *Infus. Lini comp.* L. *Oleum Lini.* L.E.D.

LIQUOR ALUMINIS COMPOSITUS. L.

Aqua Aluminosa Bateana. P. L. 1745.

This is a compound solution of *alum* and *sulphate of zinc*; a fluid-ounce containing about seven grains of each ingredient. It is powerfully astringent, and is successfully used as a detergent lotion to old ulcers; as a collyrium, or as an injection in gleet and fluor albus; it will also often answer in removing chilblains, and in curing slight excoriations.

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ. L. AQUA AMMONIÆ. E.

AQUA AMMONIÆ CAUSTICÆ. D.

Solution of Ammonia.

QUALITIES. *Form*, a limpid, colourless fluid; *specific gravity*, ·960, or f 3j weighs about 438 grs. *Odour*, strong and pungent; *Taste*, extremely caustic. CHEMICAL COMPOSITION. A solution of ammoniacal gas in water, which varies considerably in strength in the different pharmacopœias. When prepared according to the London and Edinburgh Colleges, it contains nearly 25 per cent. of ammonia, whereas the Dublin preparation does not contain more than 16. SOLVENT POWERS. It is an active solvent of many vegetable principles, e. g. *oils*, *resins*, &c. With alcohol it unites in every proportion; it assists the oxidizement of copper and zinc, and dissolves many of the metallic oxides. MED. USES. Stimulant, rubefacient, and ant-acid. FORMS OF EXHIBITION. In milk, or any liquid vehicle; if in decoctions, or infusions, they must be previously cooled; for at 130° the ammonia will escape in the form of gas. DOSE, ♏x to xxx. OFFICINAL PREP. *Linimentum Ammoniæ* L.D. *Oleum Ammon.* E. *Spir. Ammoniæ.* L. *Spir. Ammoniæ comp.* L. *Spir. Ammon. succinat.* L. *Liniment. Camphor. comp.* L. ADULTERATIONS. The presence of other salts in the solution may be discovered by saturating a portion with pure nitric acid, and applying the test for sulphuric acid, (*Barytes*) and that for muriatic acid, (*Nitrate of silver.*) Carbonic acid is detected by its effervescing with acids, or by its forming with lime water a precipitate, soluble with effervescence in nitric acid; it ought to be

free from all fetor; its strength can only be determined by taking its specific gravity. It should be preserved in well closed bottles, and their dimensions should be small, for when in large vessels it often becomes carbonated before it is half used.

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ ACETATIS. L. Aqua Acetatis Ammoniæ E.D.

Solution of Acetate of Ammonia.

olim, *Spirit of Mindererus.*

This preparation is a solution of the neutral *acetate of ammonia*, with a proportion of carbonic acid diffused through it; it is made by saturating the sub-carbonate of ammonia with distilled vinegar, for which purpose it will generally be found that ʒ j of the alkali will saturate oiss of the vinegar; since, however, the quantity of acid in distilled vinegar as well as the strength of the ammonia, are liable to constant variation, the exact point of neutralization should be ascertained by the alternate application of litmus and turmeric papers; for if the proportions be not accurately adjusted, some of the metallic salts, especially those of *antimony*, which are often prescribed in conjunction with it, are decomposed, and thus rendered inefficacious; and on this account an excess of alkali is to be feared more than that of acid. This preparation is also not unfrequently employed as a collyrium when much serious mischief may arise from the carbonate of ammonia predominating. It has been already stated that a very minute proportion of extractive matter is rendered sensible on the addition of an alkali; hence this preparation frequently derives from the vinegar a brown hue, which may be removed by filtering the solution through a little well burnt charcoal. It also deserves notice that the presence of a trace of copper, derived from the copper cocks through which the vinegar has passed, will impart a *brown* tinge, whilst in larger quantities this metal yields a *blue* colour with ammonia. Incompatible Substances. *Acids; fixed alkalies; alum; lime water; sulphate of magnesia; corrosive sublimate: nitrate of silver;* and the *sulphates of zinc, copper, and iron. Acetate of lead* produces also a copious precipitation, but this depends upon the presence of the carbonic acid diffused through the solution, which decomposes the salt and forms an insoluble carbonate of lead. *Magnesia* likewise, contrary to what might be supposed, decomposes the solution and renders it pungent, from the extrication of ammoniacal gas; this phenomenon depends upon the magnesia forming a triple acetate with one part of the ammonia, and setting the remainder at liberty. Med. Uses. When assisted by warmth and plentiful dilution, it is an excellent diaphoretic, and produces its effects without quickening the circulation: (*Form:* 117, 126,) by keeping the surface of the body cool, its action is determined to the kidneys, and it proves diuretic, especially when combined with remedies of a similar tendency. (*Form:* 111.) Dose, f3iv to f3xij. Externally it furnishes a lotion, valuable as a refrigerant, especially, when combined with some spirituous preparation. See *Form:* 148.

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ SUB-CARBONATIS. L.

Solutio Sub-Carbonatis Ammoniæ. E.

Aqua Carbonatis Ammoniæ. D.

This is merely a solution of the *solid* sub-carbonate in distilled water, see *Ammoniæ Sub-carbonas.* Dose, f3ss to f3j in any bland liquid.

ADULTERATIONS. There is frequently a deficient quantity of the sub-carbonate in solution, its pungency being kept up by the addition of *liquor ammoniæ*; this may be discovered by shaking it with twice its bulk of alcohol, when a coagulum of considerable density should occur, the absence of which will denote the sophistication of the article. Its *specific gravity* should be 1.150. The *Incompatibles* are those enumerated under the history of *Ammoniæ Sub-carbonas*.

LIQUOR ARSENICALIS. L.

SOLUTIO ARSENICALIS. E.

This is a solution of the *Arsenite of Potass*, coloured and flavoured by the *Compound Spirit of Lavender*, f℥j of which contains gr ½ of *arsenious acid*. It was introduced into practice by Dr. Fowler of Stafford, as a substitute for the empirical remedy known by the name of "*The Tasteless Ague Drop*." It is a powerful tonic, and has been very successfully administered in the cure of intermittent and remittent fevers, periodical head-aches, and as an alterative in many anomalous diseases of the skin. It has been also given, with decided effect, in certain visceral obstructions; its use however is to a great degree empirical, although we may observe, generally, that wherever strong arterial action exists, arsenic will do harm. The addition of a few drops of *Vinum Opii* is said to render its operation safer and more efficacious. INCOMPATIBLE SUBSTANCES. *Lime water; nitrate of silver; the salts of copper; hydro-sulphuret of potass*, and *the infusions and decoctions of bark*. DOSE, ♏iv, gradually increased to ♏xxx, twice a day. See *Arsenicum Album*.

LIQUOR CALCIS. L. AQUA CALCIS. E.D.

Lime Water.

It is a saturated solution of lime in water; f℥j of which contains ¾ of a grain.* INCOMPATIBLE SUBSTANCES. *All alkaline and metallic salts; borates; tartrates; citrates; acids; sulphur; spirituous preparations*, and *the infusions of all astringent vegetables*. It should be kept in close vessels, for if exposed to the air, the lime will attract carbonic acid, and become an insoluble carbonate; the addition of an *alkaline carbonate* produces the same effect instantaneously.† If animal charcoal be boiled with

* Since the last edition of this work, Mr. Dalton has discovered the very curious fact, that lime is more soluble in cold than in hot water, and has given a table of quantities from which he concludes that the quantity held in solution by water at 32° Fah. is nearly double that retained by water at 212°. Mr. Phillips has lately taken up the subject, and confirmed the statement of Mr. Dalton.

thus 10,000 gr. of water, at 212°, dissolve 7.8 of lime
10,000 gr. of water, at 32° ——— 15.2 ———

Mr. Phillips attempts to account for this apparent anomaly "from the effect which heat sometimes produces of increasing instead of diminishing the attraction of cohesion. In the present case, he continues, the affinities which are brought into play are, the attractions of aggregation of the particles of the lime upon each other, the attraction of the lime to form a hydrate with a small portion of the water, and the mutual affinity existing between that hydrate and the water of solution." And at the high temperature he thinks that the former affinities may be so heightened as to overpower the latter.

† Upon this fact Dr. Alton founded his ingenious process for preserving water from putrefaction; in the first place he impregnated the water with lime, which from its antiseptic property answered the purpose of keeping it most completely, and then in order to get rid of the lime, he merely added the carbonate of magnesia, which by

lime water, it will precipitate the whole of the lime, an effect which is not produced by charcoal of vegetable origin. MED. USES. It is an antacid, and is therefore useful in dyspepsia attended with acidity ; *Form.* 149. Mixed with an equal quantity of milk, it furnishes an excellent remedy in infantile complaints connected with bowel affections ; it is likewise astringent in leucorrhæa, in the last stages of dysentery, and in protracted diarrhœa. It dissolves also the slimy mucus with which disordered bowels are so generally infested ; on account of this latter property, it has been exhibited in calculous affections,* with a view of dissolving the cementing ingredient of the concretion, and thereby of destroying its cohesion : (*See* page 127.) Not being very nauseous, it is easily given under any circumstances, and it is not liable to produce that irritability of stomach which frequently attends the long continued use of the fixed alkalies. It also frequently forms the basis of astringent gargles. Lime water moreover affords a successful remedy in certain cutaneous affections, particularly those affecting the face, as *Gutta Rosea.* Sir G. Blane has also seen some remarkable cures of herpetic complaints of the legs by large doses ; he has also employed it with effect as a lotion. FORMS OF EXHIBITION Milk disguises its flavour, without impairing its virtues. DOSE, f℥j to f℥vj. Sugar has the curious property of rendering lime more soluble in water. See *Saccharum.*

LIQUOR CALCIS MURIATIS. L.D.

Solution of Muriate of Lime.

This solution is said to be tonic and deobstruent, and to have been advantageously given in scrofula. It has also been found useful in Urticaria, and several other forms of cutaneous disease. INCOMPATIBLES. Sulphuric acid, and the Sulphates ; the fixed alkalies and their carbonates ; ammonia produces no change in the solution, but its carbonate decomposes it, and precipitates carbonate of lime. DOSE, ♏xx to f℥ij.

LIQUOR CUPRI AMMONIATI. L.

Solution of Ammoniated Copper.

This is a simple solution of the salt in distilled water. The preparation, although perfectly transparent when first formed, soon becomes tur-

transferring its carbonic acid, rendered the lime insoluble, and consequently the water tasteless and fit for economical purposes. Mr. Henry, however, proposed the introduction of a current of carbonic acid into the cask, and this expedient has been found equally effective, and far more economical.

* MRS. STEPHEN'S REMEDY FOR THE STONE consisted of lime, which was produced by calcining the shells of eggs and snails, and made into pills with Soap. A decoction was also administered, consisting also of Chamomile, Fennel, Parsley and Burdock, together with a portion of Alicant Soap. This is a very rational practice, and is very much what the practitioners of the present day depend upon : the observations of Mrs. Stephens respecting their administration, is equally judicious. "If," says she, "these medicines produce pain, it will be necessary to give an opiate with them, and it must be at all times a principal care to prevent a looseness, for if this should happen it would carry off the medicines ; under such circumstances the quantity of the Decoction, since it is laxative, must be diminished, and other suitable means must be taken by the advice of a Physician." The credit of introducing alkaline medicines for the cure of calculous disorders, does not however rest with MRS. STEPHENS. It has been before stated in this work, that Basil Valentine employed a fixed alkaline salt in such cases ; and I may here add, that SENNERTUS, in his Praxis Medica, mentions a lithonthryptic that was in great esteem and general use in his time, which consisted of one ounce of Salt of Tartar dissolved in a pint of parsley water, and afterwards tinged yellow with orange peel.

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bid and deposits oxide of copper; this arises from the escape of ammonia, and may be prevented by the occasional addition of a small quantity of the volatile alkali. See *Cuprum Ammoniatum*. The Medicinal Dynameter will shew the proportion of salt in any given quantity of the solution.

LIQUOR FERRI ALKALINI. L.

Solution of Alkaline Iron.

This preparation is nearly the same as Stahl's *Tinctura Martis Alkalina*. Chemical Composition. It is by no means ascertained. Incompatible Substances. It is a most injudicious preparation, for it cannot be exhibited in any form without decomposition; *water*, especially if not distilled, and *vegetable infusions* and *decoctions*, produce dense precipitates; *pure acids*, *alkalies*, and *spirit*, also decompose it. I must confess my regret at the College having retained this preparation in their Pharmacopœia; the committee agreed to reject it, but their judgment was reversed by the votes of the *Comitia Majora*. Should any practitioner be unable to procure this preparation, I will give him an easy receipt for producing it, viz *Let him keep the Mistura Ferri composita in an open vessel, until it is entirely spoilt!*

LIQUOR HYDRARGYRI OXY-MURIATIS. L.

This solution of corrosive sublimate is intended to facilitate the exhibition of minute doses of the salt; f℥j contains gr. ½; when long kept, or exposed to light, the oxy-muriate is decomposed, and *calomel* is precipitated; (see *Hydrarg: Oxymuriatis:*) or, what is more dangerous, it is sometimes deposited in crystals, without decomposition; a small portion of muriatic acid, or muriate of ammonia in the solution, prevents this precipitation. Dose, f℥ss to f℥ij, in an infusion of linseed.

LIQUOR PUMBI SUB-ACETATIS. L.

Liquor Sub-acetatis Lythargyri. D.

Aqua Lithargyri Acetati, P.L. 1767.

Solution of Sub-acetate of Lead: *olim*, *Extract of Saturn.*

This preparation was introduced by M. Goulard of Montpellier, hence it has been commonly known by the name of *Goulard's Extract*. Qualities. It is of a greenish straw colour, and has an austere, sweetish taste; when kept it deposits a quantity of oxide, and becomes lighter coloured. Chemical Composition. It is a saturated solution of the sub-acetate of lead, consisting, according to Berzelius, of one proportional of acid, and three proportionals of oxide of lead; hence its name is correct. It is the only instance with which we are acquainted of a real sub-salt being soluble in water. Incompatible Substances. *Alkalies* and *their carbonates* precipitate a white sub-salt *alkaline sulphates* and *sulphurets*; *mucilage*. *Spring Water*, from the salts which it contains, produces with it a very milky and turbid appearance; and even when *distilled*, in consequence of the carbonic acid diffused through it, it occasions precipitation. The Surgeon will remember that the *Linimentum Saponis* cannot be mixed with it, without mutual decomposition. *See Sapo.* Med. Uses. It is only used externally, in superficial and phlegmonic inflammations of the skin, and in herpetic affections. It has been a question whether

Lead, in any form, should ever be applied to an open wound, or to an abraded surface ;* as a general rule, it should not certainly be applied to such as are recent, nor to those whose character indicates a diminished state of vitality in the parts, and exhibits a disposition to gangrene. The abuse of Saturnine lotions has been frequently descanted upon by foreign writers, and, among the evils which are supposed to be thus induced, impotence is mentioned as one of not unfrequent occurrence See *Institutioni di Medicina Forens : di Tortosa, vol.* 1. *p.* 58. also *Fritze Compend : sopra le Malat : Vener :* p. 189. and *Monteggia Annotat : soprai Mali Venerei*, p. 36. There is a paper in the third volume of the *Medical Transactions*, by Dr. Reynolds, in which the case of a gentleman is detailed, who brought on a temporary paralysis of the *Sphincter Ani*, by freely using Goulard's lotion for the cure of the Piles. The value of Saturnine applications in common inflammation most probably arises from a partial paralysis of the nerves of the part, produced by the sedative agency of the lead.

LIQUOR PLUMBI SUB-ACETATIS DILUTUS. L.

As the former preparation is very rarely employed in its concentrated form, the College has directed its dilution, and added a portion of spirit, with a view to accelerate its evaporation, and thus to produce a refrigerating effect ; but for such a purpose the quantity of spirit is far too small, and should therefore be increased by extemporaneous addition.

LIQUOR POTASSÆ. L. Aqua Potassæ. E. Aqua Kali Caustica. D.

Aqua kali puri. P. L. 1787. *Lixivium Saponarium*, 1745.

Qualities. *A limpid, dense, colourless solution ; a pint should weigh* ℥xvj ; when rubbed between the fingers it feel soapy, in consequence of a partial solution of the cuticle. The solution, as usually prepared, contains small portions of muriate and sulphate of potass, silica and lime ; but these incidental impurities do not invalidate its virtues ; it ought not to effervesce with acids. Med. Uses. Antacid, diuretic, alterative, and lithonthryptic ; and externally, when diluted, it acts as a stimulating lotion,† and if concentrated, as a caustic ; see *Potassa Fusa*. The operation of this and other alkaline remedies, have at different periods been celebrated as powerful lithonthriptics, and whilst experience has in some cases confirmed the value of the practice, it has in others proved no less decidedly its mischievous agency ; these contradictory results are at length capable of explanation, for Chemistry has drawn aside the veil that has so long obscured the history, origin, and cure of calculous diseases, and has demonstrated that these extraneous bodies vary in composition, and are consequently very differently affected by the same chemical solvents ; but this subject has already been so fully discussed in the first part of this work, under the chapter on "*Antilithics* and *Lithonthryptics*," that it is unnecessary to dwell upon it in this place.

* Virgin's Milk. A preparation is sold under this name, which is a Sulphate of Lead, and is prepared as follows : To a saturated solution of alum, add of Goulard's extract one third part. Shake them together ;—see Benzonium for a very different cosmetic bearing the same name.

† Hannay's Lotion, or Preventive Wash. This famous nostrum for the prevention of venereal infection, was nothing more than a solution of caustic potass.

It has also been found highly useful in the cure of several species of cutaneous affections ; as in Lepra, Psoriasis, &c. which diseases generally appear to have some connection with a morbid state of the digestive functions ; see *Form* : 149. Dose of the solution of potass, ℥x to f℥ss, in veal broath* or table beer ; this latter vehicle disguises its nauseous flavour completely. In many cases, the infusion of some bitter tonic will be the most eligible liquor in which it can be exhibited, especially where our object is to promote its absorption : the theory of such a combination has been already explained in the first part of this work, p. 157. Officinal Prep. *Potassa fusa*, L.E.D. *Potassa cum calce*, L.E.D. *Liquor Sulphureti Kali*, D. *Antimonii Sulphuretum præcipitatum*, L.E.

LIQUOR POTASSÆ SUB-CARBONATIS. L.

Aqua Sub-carbonatis Kali. D.

Aqua Kali præparati, P.L. 1787.

Lixivium Tartari, 1745.

Oleum Tartari per deliquium, P.L. 1720.

Qualities. It is a clear, colourless, and inodorous solution ; *Spec. grav.* 1·446. Dose, ℥x to f℥j. See *Potassæ Sub-carbonas*, and *Form* : 39, 41. The proportion of the salt contained in any quantity of the solution may be learnt by referring to the *Dynameter*.

LOBELIA INFLATA.

Indian Tobacco. Herba.

[This is a plant very common in the United States. It has an acrid taste, very similar to that of green tobacco. By analysis it is found to contain an acrid principle, caoutchouc, and extractive. It is soluble both in water and alcohol. In its medicinal effects, the lobelia is analogous to common tobacco, and varies very much according to the dose in which it is given. It may thus be made to act either as an emetic, antispasmodic, expectorant, or diaphoretic. The diseases in which it has been found useful are asthma, croup, hooping cough, and catarrh. The tincture is the best preparation and is prepared by digesting, for ten days, ℥ij of the plant in a pint of diluted alcohol. The dose is from ℥j to ℥iv—of the powder the dose to prove emetic is from 10 to 30 grs.]

MAGNESIA. L. Magnesia Usta. D.

Calcined Mognesia.

Qualities. *Form*, a white, very light, soft powder ; *Specific gravity*. 2·3 ; it turns to green the more delicate vegetable blues. Solubility. Although it requires 2000 times its weight of water to hold it in solution, yet it has the property of considerably increasing the solubility of camphor, opium, and resins in the same fluid ; it is soluble in solutions of the alkaline carbonates, but not in those of caustic alkalies. Chemical Composition. It is an oxide of a peculiar metal. Medicinal Uses. Antacid, and when acidity prevails, purgative ; it is preferable to the car-

* Dr. Chittick's Remedy for the Stone. This celebrated nostrum consisted of a fixed alkali in veal broth; the broth was usually made by his patients, and sent to him fresh every day, in order to be medicated. A.D. 1766.