

**UVÆ PASSÆ.** L. E. P. Raisins. The dried fruit of the *Vitis vinifera*. Raisins are cooling, acidulous, and nutritive, also slightly laxative, and expectorant; but of little medicinal importance.

**UVÆ URSI FOLIA.** L. E. D. P. Uva Ursi, or Bear-berry Leaves. *Arbutus uva ursi*. A native shrub, but not common. It is chiefly used on account of its astringency. It is also slightly diuretic. It is supposed to relieve nephritic and calculous complaints and vesical irritability by astringing the relaxed mucous membrane of the bladder, &c., and diminishing the secretion of mucus. The dose is ℥j to ʒj of the dried leaves thrice a day. It frequently renders the urine black. It does not seem to merit much confidence.

*Imitated* by substituting the leaves of other plants for the genuine, which are oblong-egg-shaped, very entire, and veined like network underneath.

## V.

**VACCINE MATTER** is procured by puncturing the vaccine pustule about the ninth or tenth day, and drying what exudes on a lancet, or, what is better, on a small square of glass. When it is to be sent to a distance, it ought to be drawn into a small glass globe, and hermetically sealed. It will thus keep good for a long period. When it is to be applied, the dried matter must be moistened with a little hot water.

**VALERIANÆ RADIX.** L. E. D. P. Valerian Root. *Valeriana officinalis*. A native plant, not uncommon in woods and thickets. The root has a very unpleasant smell (which cats are very fond of), and a somewhat acrid and nauseous bitter taste.

*Adulterated* with other roots, but the genuine may be known by a cluster of fibres adhering to one head, and by having the peculiar smell of valerian. Those are best which are procured from a dry soil, though it is not easy to procure such, for the plant affects moist ground. The same remark holds of digitalis.

*Medicinally* it has long been considered an antispasmodic and emmenagogue, and is on that account prescribed in hysteria, and chlorosis, as well as in other nervous disorders. Dr. Paris says the powder is the best form, and the decoction the worst: Mr. Brande, that the powder is not a commendable form, and that it is best in infusion or decoction. The tincture is perhaps preferable. Dose of the powder ℥j to ʒj, twice a day, with mace or cinnamon to disguise the flavour. It is a good adjunct to bark and the foetid gums.

*Enters into* Ext. Valerianæ. D. Infus. Valerianæ. D. Tinct. Valerianæ. L. D. Tinct. Valerianæ Ammoniata. L. D.



**VANILLA AROMATICA.** P. Vanilla. The pods of the *Epidendron vanilla*.

A warm, aromatic stimulant and nervine, in doses of ʒss to ʒij.

**VARNISH.** A term applied to an extensive class of compositions, which give polish and brilliancy to wood and other substances. The varnishes used for metals are called LACQUERS, which see.

*Balloon Varnish.* See CAOUTCHOUC.

*Black Varnish.* Take ʒij of lamp-black, ʒiv of yellow resin, ʒviii of gum sandarac, and Oiv of rectified spirit; melt, mix, and make a varnish.

*Or,* for old straw, or chip hats. Take ʒss of black sealingwax, powder it, and digest in ʒij of rectified spirit in a sand-heat. Lay it on warm with a soft brush before the fire.

*Caoutchouc Varnish.* See CAOUTCHOUC.

*Copal Varnishes* are made in various ways. The best is made cold by dissolving pure copal in essence of rosemary, and then adding a little alcohol, letting it stand to settle, and pouring off the clear liquid. This does for wood, pasteboard, paintings, metal, &c. See COPAL.

*Crystal Varnish* is a solution of ʒiij of gum mastic in Oj of rectified spirit.

*Furniture Varnish.* See POLISH. *Or,* dissolve ʒiij of resin, ʒij of turpentine, and Ox of linseed oil, over a slow fire, and, if too thick, soften it with oil of turpentine.

*Indian Varnish* is composed of ʒv each of shell and seed lac, dissolved in Oij of rectified spirit.

*Italian Varnish* is Venice turpentine boiled till it become brittle, when it is finely powdered, and dissolved in oil of turpentine.

*Mastic Varnish* is composed of ʒij of gum mastic dissolved in Oj of oil of turpentine. See CRYSTAL VARNISH.

*Painter's Cream* is prepared by dissolving ʒss of mastic in tears, pulverized in ʒiij of nut oil; add this to a third of an ounce of acetate of lead, in a marble mortar, and stir, adding gradually a little water, till it becomes creamy.

*Picture Varnish* is made by dissolving ʒxij of mastic, ʒijss of Venice turpentine, gr. xxx of camphor, and Oiiijss of oil of turpentine together, and pouring off the clear liquor from the dregs.

*Print Varnish* is made by adding ʒj of copal in powder by single ounces per day to ʒiv of balsam of copaiba, keeping in a warm place, and frequently stirring. When dissolved, add a portion of Chio turpentine. (LE BLOND.)

*Red Varnish* is made with mastic, gum benjamin, sandarac, seed-lac, turpentine, and rectified spirits, dissolved in the usual way.

*Spirit Varnishes* are all those made with rectified spirit.

**VAUQUELINA.** See STRYCHNIA.



**VEGETO-SULPHURIC ACID.** This is procured by treating ligneous fibre with sulphuric acid. (BRACCONOT.)

**VENICE TURPENTINE.** See **TEREBINTH. VENET.**

**VELNO'S VEGETABLE SYRUP,** according to Adair, is composed of a solution of corrosive sublimate triturated with honey and mucilage. According to Swediaur it contains volatile alkali. According to Mr. Brodie, it is similar to the following. Take ʒij of burdock root, (young and fresh) sliced, ʒj of dandelion root, ʒj of fresh spearmint, ʒjss each of senna leaves, coriander-seeds, bruised, and fresh liquorice root, and Ojss of water; boil down to Oj, strain, and when cold add lbj of refined sugar, boil to a syrup, and add a small portion of the solution of oxymuriate of mercury. (PARIS.)

**VERATRIA, or VERATRINA.** *New.* A chemical principle discovered by MM. Pelletier and Caventou, in the *Veratrum sabadilla*, *Ver. commune*, and *Colchicum autumnale*. It may be procured by treating the seeds of the *sabadilla* with rectified spirit, evaporating the tincture, treating the residuum with water, filtering the liquor, and precipitating the veratrine with carbonate of potass. The precipitate is then to be washed with water.

*Soluble* in ether, and vegetable acids, and still more so in alcohol. Scarcely soluble in cold, but a little so in boiling water. Insoluble in alkalies.

*Medicinally* it is inodorous, but violently (even dangerously) errhine. It is very acid, but without bitterness. It is powerfully cathartic, and emetic, and may be given in form of pills with mucilage, in doses of gr.  $\frac{1}{8}$  to gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , in gout, rheumatism, obstinate constipation, &c. See **TINCT. VERATR.**, and **UNG. VERATR.** The acetate is the best preparation.

*Poisonous* in larger doses, producing violent emesis, and hypercatharsis. Opium is the best antidote.

**VERATRI RADIX.** L. E. P. White Hellebore Root. *Helleborus albus.* D. It contains veratrine in the form of a gallate, and is a very violent and unmanageable purgative, and errhine, and also emetic. It has been given in doses of gr. ij of the powder, in mania, epilepsy, gout, and cutaneous disorders; but the veratrine ought to supersede it as being more certain. It is also used externally, for itch, &c. See **UNG. VERATRI.**

*Poisonous*, like the last, and also dangerous as an errhine. It is no uncommon trick among the lower classes to mix the powder with snuff, and in this way hazardous consequences are often produced.

*Enters into* Decoct. Veratri. L. Tinct. Veratri Alb. E. Ung. Veratri. L. **VERBASCUM THAPSUS:** *Folia.* D. Leaves of the Great Mullein. They



are used in fomentation as an emollient and discutient. They are also fraudulently mixed with digitalis.

**VERBENA OFFICINALIS.** P. Vervain. It is a feeble astringent, and an infusion is used in the ophthalmia of infants, as a wash. The leaves are also made into a cataplasm with vinegar. The *verbena triphylla*, P., is aromatic.

**VERDIGRISE.** See **ÆRUGO.**

**VERDITER**, or Blue Verditer, is prepared by decomposing by means of chalk the nitrate of copper, the solution of which is poured upon whiting till it acquires a blue colour. It is an impure carbonate of copper. (R. PHILLIPS, *Journ. of Science*, vol. iv.)

**VERJUICE** is properly the juice of the crab-apple, expressed and filtered. It is used in making the Lancaster *Black Drop*. The term, however, is often applied to dilute acetic acid (Distilled Vinegar.)

**VERMIFUGE** is a medicine which destroys worms.

**VERMILION.** Cinnabar, or Red Sulphuret of Mercury. See **HYDRARG. SULPHUR. RUBR.**

**VERONICA OFFICINALIS.** P. Male Speedwell, European Tea. It is bitter, subastringent, and expectorant. It is drank in form of infusion for phthisis, coughs, &c. See **BECCABUNG. FOLIA.**

**VERVAIN.** See **VERBENA.**

**VICIA SATIVA.** P. The common Vetch, or Tare. The seeds are farinaceous, and used in cataplasm.

**VIGANI'S ELIXIR.** See **SPIR. ÆTHER. AROM.**

**VINCA MAJOR**, and **VINCA MINOR.** P. Periwinkle. Native plants which are bitter and astringent, and used in gargles, &c.

**VINE.** See **UVÆ PASSÆ.**

**VINEGAR.** See **ACETUM**, and **ACIDUM ACETICUM**, **CAMP VINEGAR**, &c.

**VINEGAR OF COLCHICUM.** See **ACET. COLCH.**

**VINEGAR OF CUCUMBERS.** Infuse for three days in Oij of vinegar, 15 large cucumbers, sliced, four onions, three shallots, one head of garlic,  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$  of salt,  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$  of pepper, and  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$  of Cayenne pepper. Boil, strain, and filter.

**VINEGAR OF THE FOUR THIEVES.** See **ACID. ACET. AROMAT.**

**VINEGAR OF HORSE-RADISH.** Digest for a fortnight  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$  of scraped horse-radish root in Oj of vinegar, and strain.

**VINEGAR OF OPIUM.** See **OPIUM.**

**VINEGAR OF SQUILLS.** See **ACET. SCILLÆ.**

**VINUM. L. E. D. P.** Wine. It is employed in medicine for extracting the medicinal properties of some substances, and it is sometimes given alone. The Spanish white-wine, or sherry, was directed in the former Pharmacopœia of the London College; but its frequent adulteration and uncertainty of composition has led them to sub-



stitute for it a dilute spirit, though this is by no means free from objection.

*Medicinally* it is an excellent cordial and tonic, in low fevers, and in convalescence, provided it is not tart or new. Port-wine is most commonly used for this purpose. It is excellent, as I have more than once seen, and also experienced in my own person, in gangrene, and in scarlatina and confluent smallpox, in the gangrenous stage, when pushed even to the verge of inebriation. An old man, with a limb shattered by a fall, and completely gangrenous, and covered with yellow vesications, had a glass of port-wine every 10, 15, and 30 minutes, and recovered from all but absolute death.

*Enters into Prep. Vini Medicati Sequentes.*

VINUM ABSINTHIATES. P. Wormwood Wine. Take  $\zeta v j$  each of the dried leaves of great, and of Pontic, wormwood, and Oiv of white wine; macerate for 24 hours in a matrass, and filter with expression. It is a good bitter tonic and stimulant.

VINUM ALOES. L. E. D. Wine of Aloes. *Tinctura sacra*. O. The *new formula* is: Take  $\zeta viij$  of extract of spiked aloes,  $\zeta ij$  of Canella bark, Oiv each of proof spirit and distilled water; triturate the aloes into powder with clean white sand, rub also the canella into powder; mix, and pour over them the spirit and the water; digest for 14 days, stirring occasionally, and strain. It contains one part of proof spirit, and one part of water.

*The old formula* contains the same quantities of aloes and canella, and Oij of proof spirit, with Ovj of white wine prepared in the same way.

*Medicinally* it is given as a stomachic, in doses of  $\zeta j$  to  $\zeta ij$ , and as a purgative in doses of  $\zeta j$  to  $\zeta ij$ . It is improved by the addition of myrrh, and the subcarbonates of ammonia and soda, for gouty dyspeptic, and chlorotic cases, and tabes mesenterica.

VINUM ANTIMONII TARTARIZATI. L. Antimonial Wine. *Liquor Tartari emetici*. D. Take  $\mathcal{O} j$  of tartarized antimony,  $\zeta viij$  of boiling distilled water, and  $\zeta ij$  of rectified spirit; dissolve the tartarized antimony in the boiling water, and add the spirit to the filtered liquor. One ounce contains gr. ij of tartar emetic.

*Light* does not decompose it as it does a solution of tartar emetic. (Dr. J. DAVY.)

It is bad when not perfectly clear and without sediment, which, when made with wine, is *tartrate of lime* and vegetable extractive.

*Medicinally* it is diaphoretic, in doses of  $\mathfrak{m} x$  to  $\mathfrak{m} xxx$ , along with saline draughts and warm drinks; it is a nauseant in doses of  $\zeta j$  to  $\zeta ij$ ; and it is emetic in doses of  $\zeta s s$  to  $\zeta j$ . To infants, a tea-spoonful every ten minutes will evacuate the stomach speedily. From peculiarity of constitution it often operates violently in very small doses.



VINUM COLCHICI. L. Wine of Meadow Saffron. *Tinctura seminum colchici*. D. Take ℥ij of the fresh root of colchicum, sliced, ℥iv of proof spirit, and ℥viij of distilled water; digest for 14 days, and strain. Contains one part of proof spirit to two parts of water.

The dose is ℥xx to ℥jss, for gout, rheumatism, &c.

Or, Take ℥ij of colchicum-flowers, bruised, and Oj of sherry wine; infuse, and filter. Dose the same, but the action milder. See EAU MEDICINALE, and COLCHICI.

VINUM FERRI. L. Wine of Iron. *Steel Wine*. The new formula is:

Take ℥j of iron, ℥vj of supertartrate of potass, in powder, Oij, or q. s. of distilled water, and ℥xx of proof spirit; triturate the iron and supertartrate of potass together, and expose them to the air in a shallow glass vessel, with ℥j of water for six weeks, stirring it daily with a spatula, and adding distilled water to keep it always moist; dry by a gentle heat, reduce it to powder, and mix with ℥xxx of distilled water; filter, and add the spirit. Dose ℥j to ℥ss, or more.

*Decomposition.* A tartrate of iron is first formed by the excess of acid in the supertartrate of potass, and this tartrate is afterwards dissolved in the liquid, except what is rendered insoluble by drying. One pint contains gr. xvj of peroxide of iron.

*Dublin formula.* Take ℥iv of iron wire cut to pieces, and Oiv of Rhenish wine; sprinkle a little of the wine over the iron, expose to the air till covered with rust, then add the rest of the wine; digest for seven days, frequently shaking it, and then filter. This is a preferable mode, and Oj contains about gr. xx, or more, of the peroxide of iron. Tartarized iron added to wine directly might do.

*Incompatible* with alkalies, alkaline earths, and their carbonates, with astringent vegetable preparations, and solutions of gum arabic.

*Medicinally* it is one of the oldest and most agreeable preparations of iron, and is useful for weakly children, and females. Dose ℥j to ℥iv, or more, twice or thrice a day.

VINUM GENTIANÆ COMPOSITUM. E. Compound Wine of Gentian.

*Vinum amarum.* P. Take ℥ss of yellow gentian-root, ℥j of Peruvian bark, ℥ij of dried orange-peel, ℥j of canella alba, ℥iv of proof spirit, Oijss of sherry wine; macerate for seven days, and strain.

*Medicinally* it is a good tonic stomachic, in doses of ℥ss to ℥j thrice a day for gouty indigestion, &c.

VINUM IPECACUANHÆ. L. E. D. Ipecacuan Wine. Take ℥ij of ipecacuan root, bruised, ℥xij of proof spirit, ℥xx of distilled water; digest

for 14 days, and strain. This contains one part of proof spirit, and one part and two-thirds of water. The old formula directed Oij of sherry wine, instead of the water and the spirit.



*Medicinally* it is diaphoretic, in doses of ℥x to ℥xxx, every three hours, with saline draughts, or warm drinks. It is emetic in doses of ℥ss to ℥x, in divided doses. To infants, a tea-spoonful, sweetened with sugar, every ten minutes, till it operate; is milder than anti-monial wine.

VINUM NICOTIANÆ TABACI. E. Wine of Tobacco. Take ℥j of tobacco-leaves, Oj of sherry wine; macerate seven days and filter. It is narcotic, and diuretic, in doses of ℥xx to ℥xxx, twice a day, in dropsy and colica pictonum; but is far from safe.

VINUM OPII. L. E. Wine of Opium. The *old formula* is: Take ℥j of extract of opium, ℥j each of cinnamon-bark and cloves, Oj of sherry wine; macerate for 14 days, and filter. It is similar to *Sydenham's Liquid Laudanum*, and is of nearly the same power with tincture of opium, but less apt to disturb the brain and nervous functions. It is also preferable for infants.

The *new formula* is: Take ℥j of extract of opium, ℥j each of cinnamon-bark, bruised, and cloves, ℥vj of proof spirit, ℥x of distilled water; digest for eight days, and filter. It is superfluous to remark, that this cannot properly be called a wine. It is similar to *Ford's Laudanum*, and about half the strength of *Sydenham's Laudanum*, which also contains saffron. It contains one part of proof spirit, and one part and two-thirds of water.

VINUM RHEI PALMATI. E. Rhubarb Wine. Take ℥ij of rhubarb root sliced, ℥j of cannella-bark, bruised, ℥ij of proof spirit, and ℥xv of sherry wine; digest for seven days, and strain.

*Medicinally*, it is given as a laxative, and corroborant, in doses of ℥iv to ℥jss.

VINUM VERATRI. L. Wine of Hellebore. The *old formula* is: Take ℥vij of hellebore root, sliced, Oijss of sherry; digest for 14 days and strain. The *new formula* is: Take ℥vij of hellebore root, sliced, Oj of proof spirit, and Ojss of distilled water. Dose ℥ss to ℥ij, for gout, &c. See VERATRINE.

VIOLÆ FLORES. E. D. P. Violet Flowers. *Viola odorata*. The flowers are used for making the syrup of violets. The seeds and roots are emetic, and diuretic, and contain violine.

VIOLA CANINA. P. Dog's Violet. The root is emetic and cathartic, in doses of ℥j to ℥ss.

VIOLA TRICOLOR. P. Pansy, Heartsease, Three-faces-under-a-hood. A common native plant, which may be given in doses of gr. viij to ℥ss or more, of the powdered leaves, and ℥j to ℥ij, to Oj of milk or water, in a decoction, as an anodyne, alterative, diuretic, and cathartic, for crusta lactea, and disorders of the skin.

VIOLINE. *New*. An alkali, found by M. Boullay, in the *Viola odorata*.



It is bitter, acrid, and emetic, similar to emetine, and highly poisonous. (ORFILA.)

**VIPERA.** Viper. *Coluber berus*, or *Adder*. The flesh of this reptile is used on the continent to make a broth, said to be nutritive for the sick. The fat is used for making ointments; but it has no advantage over lard.

**VIRGA AUREA; FLORES, FOLIA.** D. Golden-rod Flowers, and Leaves. *Solidago virgo aurea*. A native plant, not very common, which is astringent and tonic, in doses of gr. x to ʒj, in visceral debility.

**VIRGINIAN SNAKE-ROOT.** See **SERPENTARIA**.

**VIRGIN'S MILK.** Several preparations are sold under this name. One is a tincture, of equal parts of benzoin, and storax, with about twenty parts of rose water; and another, is a saturated solution of alum, agitated, with a third part of the solution of subacetate of lead.

**VIRGIN OIL** is that which flows first from the pulp of the ripe fruit of the olive, when put under the press.

**VISCUM ALBUM.** Mistletoe. A parasite native shrub, esteemed sacred by the Druids, and is supposed to be good for epilepsy, in doses of ʒj to ʒj of the leaves. The berries are purgative, and are also used to make birdlime.

**VITELLUS OVI.** See **OVI VIT.**

**VITIS VINIFERA.** The Vine. See **UVÆ PASSÆ.**

**VITRIOLUM.** O. Vitriol. An old term, applied to sulphate of iron, which was called *green vitriol*; to sulphate of copper, which was called *blue vitriol*; to sulphate of zinc, which was called *white vitriol*; and to sulphuric acid, which was called *oil of vitriol*, or simply *vitriol*. As the term is so ambiguous, it ought to be discarded.

**VITRUM ANTIMONII.** See **ANTIMONII VITRUM. L.**

**VITRUM PRÆPARATUM.** Prepared Glass. Triturate the glass to an impalpable powder, in an agate mortar. It is applied, mixed with honey, or blown through a quill, to remove specks on the cornea; but appears to be a hazardous remedy. It is also used to adulterate snuff, and may be detected by a magnifying glass.

## W.

**WADE'S DROPS.** See **TINCT. BENZOINI COMPOS.**

**WALKER'S JESUIT'S DROPS.** Take ℥j of gum guaiac, ʒij of balsam of Peru, Oijss of rectified spirit; make into a tincture. Dose ʒj to ʒij as an antivenereal. It is the same as the balsam of guaiac, and the antivenereal elixir.