

proper consistence. It is a good basis for gargles in sore throat, and for allaying tickling coughs; but it is injured in efficacy by the long boiling that is ordered, the active portion being partly driven off. It is better to mix the honey with the vinegar diluted in distilled water, by putting them in a vessel set in boiling water.

OXYMURIAS HYDRARGYRI. See **HYDRARGYRI OXYMURIAS**.

OXYMURIATES are chemical preparations formed with alkalis, metals, &c., and chlorine or oxymuriatic acid. They are more properly termed chlorates.

OXYMURIATE OF LIME, or Chlorate of Lime, is a deliquescent salt, of a sharp bitter taste, soluble in alcohol. It gives out oxygen when heated.

OXYMURIATE OF POTASS, or Chlorate of Potass, is prepared by passing chlorine through a solution of potass in Woolf's apparatus, and allowing crystals to form. It is used in chemical experiments, and for making chemical matches.

OXYMURIATE OF SODA, or Chlorate of Soda, is prepared in the same way, and has very similar properties.

OXYMURIATIC ACID. See **CHLORINE**.

OYSTER. *Ostrea edulis*. P. Like other shell-fish the oyster is nutritive and non-stimulant, and a good food for convalescents. The green colour of oysters (erroneously supposed to arise from the shells coming from copper-banks) arises from the growth of marine *confervæ*, or crowsilk, which is not poisonous. The shells are used to prepare an absorbent powder. See **TESTÆ**.

P.

PÆONY. *Pæonia officinalis*. A native plant of rare occurrence, said to be antispasmodic. Oribasius recommended a necklace of the root as a specific in epilepsy; but he always accompanied it with copious evacuations.

PAINTS, in perfumery and for the toilette, are chiefly various sorts of red and white, the reds being in general termed *Rouge*, and the whites, *Pearl powder*, &c. For each of these I shall select a few receipts.

Rouge. The vegetable substances which furnish rouge are red sandal-wood, alkanet root, cochineal, Brazil-wood, and especially the bastard saffron, which yields a very beautiful colour when mixed with a certain quantity of talc. Some perfumers compose vegetable rouges with vinegar. These reds are liable to injure the beauty of the skin. It is more advisable to mix them with oily or unctuous matters, and to

form salves. For this purpose you may employ balm of Mecca, butter of Cacao, spermaceti, or oil of ben.

Mild Rouge. Take Briançon chalk, reduce it to a very fine powder, add to it carmine in proportion to the vividness of the red which you intend to produce, and carefully triturate this mixture, which may be applied to the skin without danger. The makers of rouge, out of economy, sometimes substitute cinnabar for carmine. You may ascertain if carmine be genuine by its not being altered either by the mixture of oxalate of ammonia, or by potass. The rouge of which I have just given the composition may likewise be made up into salves; it then produces a superior effect, being a better imitation of the natural colours.

Common Rouge. Pound in a pint of good brandy $\bar{3}$ ss of benzoin, $\bar{3}$ j of red sandal-wood, $\bar{3}$ ss of Brazil-wood and rock alum; then put them into red wine, which boil till it is reduced to one-fourth part. To make use of it, dip into it a little cotton, and rub the cheeks.

Or, Take $\bar{3}$ ss of red sandal-wood reduced to powder, $\bar{3}$ ss of cloves, and $\bar{1}$ lv of sweet almonds. Pound the whole together. Upon this paste pour $\bar{3}$ ij of white wine, and $\bar{3}$ jss of rose water. Stir the whole well every day. In about eight or nine days stir this paste in the same manner as you do to extract the oil of sweet almonds, and you will obtain a very good red oil.

Carmine Rouge. To prepare carmine boil $\bar{3}$ j or $\bar{3}$ ij of cochineal, finely powdered, in eleven or twelve pints of rain-water, in a tinned copper vessel for three minutes; then add $\bar{3}$ xxv of alum, and continue the boiling for two minutes longer, and let it cool; draw off the clear liquor as soon as it is only blood-warm, very carefully, into shallow vessels, and put them by, laying a sheet of paper over each of them, to keep out the dust, for a couple of days, by which time the carmine will have settled. In case the carmine does not separate properly, a few drops of a solution of green vitriol will throw it down immediately. The water being drawn off, the carmine is dried in a warm stove, the first coarse sediment serves to make Florence lake; the water drawn off is liquid rouge. See CARMINE.

Rouge Dishes. Of these there are two sorts: one is made in Portugal, and is rather scarce; the paint contained in the Portuguese dishes being of a fine pale pink hue, and very beautiful in its application to the face. The other sort is made in London, and is of a dirty red muddy colour; it passes very well, however, with those who never saw the genuine Portuguese dishes, or who wish to be cheaply beautified. The most marked difference between these two sorts is, that the true one from Portugal is contained in dishes which are rough on the outside; whereas the dishes made here are glazed quite smooth.

Spanish Wool. There are several sorts of Spanish wool for similar use ; but that which is made here, in London, by some of the Jews, is by far the best ; that which comes from Spain being of a very dark red colour, whereas the former gives a light pale red ; and, when it is very good, the cakes, which ought to be of the size and thickness of a crown-piece, shine and glisten between a green and a gold colour. This sort of Spanish wool is always best when made in dry and hot summer weather, for then it strikes the finest blooming colour ; whereas what is made in wet winter weather is of a coarse dirty colour, like the wool from Spain. It is, therefore, always best to buy it in the summer season, when, besides having it at the best time, the retailer can likewise have it cheaper ; for then the makers can work as fast as they please ; whereas, in winter, they must choose and pick their time.

Colour Papers. These papers are of two sorts ; they only differ from the above in the colour, which is here laid on paper ; chiefly for the convenience of carrying it in a pocket-book.

Oriental Wool. This coloured wool comes from China in large round loose cakes of the diameter of three inches. The finest of these gives a most lovely and agreeable blush to the cheek ; but it is seldom possible to pick more than three or four out of a parcel which have a truly fine colour ; for, as the cakes are loose, like carded wool, the voyage by sea, and the exposure to air, even in opening them to show to a customer, carries off their fine colour.

Colour Boxes. These boxes, which are beautifully painted and japanned, come from China. They contain each two dozen of papers, and in each paper are three smaller ones, viz., a small black paper for the eyebrows ; a paper of the same size, of a fine green colour ; but which, when just arrived and fresh, makes a very fine red for the face ; and lastly, a paper containing about 3ss of white powder (prepared from real pearl), for giving an alabaster colour to some parts of the face and neck.

Mild White. Take a piece of Briarçon chalk, of a pearl-grey colour, and rasp it gently with a piece of dog's skin. After this sift it through a sieve of very fine silk, and put this powder into a pint of good distilled vinegar, in which leave it for a fortnight, taking care to shake the bottle or pot several times each day except the last, on which it must not be disturbed. Pour off the vinegar, so as to leave the chalk behind in the bottle, into which pour very clear water that has been filtered. Throw the whole into a clean pan, and stir the water well with a wooden spatula. Let the powder settle again to the bottom ; pour the water gently off, and wash this powder six or seven times, taking care always to make use of filtered water. When

the powder is as soft and as white as you could wish, dry it in a place where it is not exposed to dust; sift it through a silken sieve, which will make it still finer. It may be either left in powder, or wetted and formed into cakes like those sold by the perfumers. One pint of vinegar is sufficient to dissolve a pound of chalk. This white may be used in the same manner as carmine. If the ointment with which it is applied is properly made, this paint does no injury to the face. The same ingredients may be used for making rouge.

Pearl Powder. Of these powders there are several sorts; the first and finest is a magistery made from real pearls, and is the least hurtful to the skin. It gives the most beautiful appearance, but is usually too dear for common sale or use: still the good perfumer ought never to be without it, for the use of the curious and the rich.

Imitated by other kinds of powder, some of which are made from mother-of-pearl, and some from oyster-shells; but, as the magistery made from these is never so impalpably fine as the former, they leave a shining appearance on the face, which shows the art that has been used on the very first view.

Bismuth Pearl-Powder, which can be made next in quality to the genuine sort above-mentioned, is as follows: Take ʒiv of the whitest and driest subnitrate of bismuth, and ʒij of fine starch-powder; mix them well together, and put them into a subsiding glass, which is wide at the top and narrow at the bottom. Then pour over them a pint and a half of proof spirits, and shake and stir the whole well; after which let them remain together, to subside for a day or two. When all the powder has fallen to the bottom, pour off the spirit from it quite dry; and then place the glass in the heat of the sun, in order to evaporate any remaining moisture. Then turn out the white mass, which will be in the shape of a cone; all the dirty parts, if any, forming the top or small end, which are carefully to be scraped off, and the remaining part of the cake is to be again pulverized, and to have more proof spirit poured over it. Now proceed, in all respects, as before; and if there be any moisture remaining a second time, the cone is to be placed on a large piece of chalk, made very smooth, to absorb all its moisture. Now cover the whole with a bell-glass, to preserve the compound from dust and dirt, and set it in the heat of the sun, which, if it be very hot, will soon dry and whiten it. After this, grind the mass with a muller on a marble stone; and keep the powder in a glass bottle, having a ground stopper, free from any communication with external air.

This powder is apt, however, to blacken on the face, as may be shown by experiment. Place a little oxide of bismuth on a dish, and pour over it some Harrowgate water. Its beautiful white colour will in-

stantly be changed to black, by the sulphuretted hydrogen gas, with which the water is impregnated, acting on the oxide. A lady painted with this powder was sitting in a lecture-room, where water impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen gas was handed round for inspection. On smelling this liquid the lady in question became suddenly black in the face. Every person was of course alarmed by this sudden chemical change; but the lecturer explaining the cause of the phenomenon, the lady received no further injury than a practical lesson to rely more upon natural than artificial beauty in future.

Another White. To one part of Venice talc, pulverized, put two parts of oil of camphor; let them digest in the water-bath till the whole becomes very white.

A White Salve which may be used for Paint. Take ℥iv of very white wax, ℥v of oil of bitter almonds, ℥j of very pure spermaceti, ℥jss of white lead washed in rose water, and ℥j of camphor. Mix the whole up into a salve.

PALLIATIVES are medicines given to relieve when a cure is hopeless.

PALMA CHRISTI. The *Ricinus communis* which furnishes castor oil.

See OLEUM RICINI.

PALM OIL. *Palma oleum*. P. Procured from the *Palma oleosa*, or *Cocos butyracea*. See COCI BUTYR.

PANACEA MERCURIALIS. O. Corrosive Sublimate.

PANADA. Put a glass of white wine or half a glass of rum into two to four glasses of water, with a little sugar and lemon-peel, or nutmeg; bring to boil, and then put in some grated bread till it is of a proper thickness.

PANCHYMAGOGUM MINERALE. O. Corrosive Sublimate.

PANSY, or Heart's Ease. See VIOLA.

PAPAVERIS CAPSULÆ. L. E. D. P. Poppy Heads, or Capsules. *Papaver somniferum*, *Papaver album*. D. This plant is extensively cultivated on the Continent, and also near London, for the sake of its seed capsules, which furnish a decoction, an extract, an oil, and a syrup; which will be found under those respective articles. They contain the narcotic principle of opium, which is itself prepared from them. It is necessary in purchasing poppy-heads to ascertain that they are fresh, as their properties are greatly injured by long or improper keeping.

Enters into Syr. Papaveris. L. E. D.

PAPAVERIS DECOCTUM. See DECOCT. PAPAV.

PAPAVER RHEAS. See RHÆADOS PET.

PARACELSUS'S PLASTER. See EMPLASTR. STICT.

PAREGORICS are medicines which soothe pain.

PAREGORIC ELIXIR. See ELIXIR PAREGORICUM.

PAREIRA BRAVA. P. *Cissampelos pareira*. The root is bitter, diuretic, and alterative, and prescribed in anasarca, dysury, icterus, gout, urinary calculus, and cutaneous disorders, in doses of ℥j to ʒj of the powder, or in form of infusion ʒj to Oj of water—ʒiij thrice a day.

PARIETARIA OFFICINALIS. P. Pellitory of the Wall. A native plant common on old walls, growing in great luxuriance in the south of Ireland.

Medicinally both the herb and root are diuretic and cooling, as well as expectorant, and are prescribed in dysury, gravel, asthma, phthisis, &c. It is also a common ingredient in herb snuff; but I doubt whether it is errhine more than *any* other powder snuffed up the nostrils.

PARILLINE. The alkaline base of sarsaparilla, a new substance but little known. (G. PALOTTA.)

PARIS QUADRIFOLIA. Herb Paris, or Truelove. Is said to be narcotic, and also emetic like ipecacuan, in a double dose, that is, ℥ij or more. (LINNEUS.) In mania it is useful in drachm doses. (BOERHAAVE.)

PARSLEY. See **APII PETR.** E.

PARSLEY PIERT. *Aphanes arvensis*. A native plant common in cultivated land, and said to be diuretic and useful in gravel, in form of decoction, on the fanciful analogy that the root breaks the stones among which it grows.

PARSNIP. See **PASTINACA.**

PASSIFLORA MURUCUJA. A narcotic plant, the alcoholic tincture of which is used as a substitute for laudanum.

PASTÆ, or Pâtes. P. Preparations made with mucilaginous and saccharine substances.

PASTA DE ALTHEÆ. *Massa de gummi arabico.* P. Take ʒiv of the fresh roots of marshmallow, infuse for 12 hours in Ov of water; strain, and add ℔ij each of gum arabic and refined sugar; dissolve by means of a gentle fire, strain through linen by pressure, evaporate over the fire to the consistence of a soft extract; then form it carefully into a mass, and to every ℔v add 12 whites of eggs, beat and mixed with ʒiv of orange-flower water. Agitate the mass, and expose to heat to thicken it; then spread it out on a table covered with starch. It is soothing and expectorant.

PASTA DE DACTYLIS. P. Take ℔jss of picked dates, ℔v of sugar, ℔vj of gum arabic, Oxxx of water, ʒxj of orange-flower water; make a mass of ℔ix weight. It is soothing and expectorant.

PASTA GLYCYRRHIZÆ GUMMATA ET ANISATA. P. Take ℔j of purified extract of liquorice, ℔ij of gum Senegal, ℔j of sugar, ʒij of Florentine iris root, ℥j of essential oil of anise; dissolve the gum in

water, strain and let it settle, and to the clear liquor add the liquor-ice; evaporate to the consistence of honey, add the iris in powder; continue to evaporate to the consistence of an extract; finally, add the anise oil mixed with sugar, and dry the whole with care.

PASTA DE JUJUBIS. P. Take ℥j of clean jujubes, ℥vj of gum Senegal, ℔v of sugar, Oxxx of filtered water, ʒj of tincture of citron-peel diluted with distilled water; make a mass of ℔ix weight. It is soothing and expectorant.

PASTE for common purposes is made by triturating flour with cold water till the whole is smooth, and then boiling it till of a proper consistence. If it is required to be harder, add some powdered alum and resin. If a clove, or a blade of mace, be boiled with it, no mouldiness will ever affect it.

Almond Paste. Take ℔iv of bitter almonds blanched and well dried, beat them in a mortar to a fine paste with lavender or Hungary water, or Eau de Cologne. Add to the paste ℔j of the best white-drained honey, ʒij of fresh oil of jasmine, ℔ss of the best almond-powder, and ʒiv of fine Florentine iris-powder; beat, and mix the whole carefully. This will keep good for twelve months, if no eggs, milk, nor ox-gall, be added. See *AMYGD. PLACENT.*

Blackening Paste. Mix ʒvj each of any fixed oil and sulphuric acid, let them stand a day to incorporate, and add ℔vj each of treacle and lamp or bone black, with ℔j of stone-blue, and make the whole into a proper consistence with vinegar.

Chinese Paste may be made by boiling to a jelly one part of quicklime with ten parts of bullock's blood, previously beat and well mixed. Before using it must be mixed with water.

PASTE FOR FISTULA. See *CONFECTIO PIP. NIGR.*

PASTE FOR SHAVING. Melt together ʒj each of spermaceti, white wax, and oil of almonds, and beat it up with ʒij of the best white soap and with lavender water, or Eau de Cologne.

PASTILLES. *Pastilli*, vel *Tabellæ*. P. Preparations made like lozenges, and used in the same manner.

Fumigating Pastilles. See *FUMIGATING.*

PASTILLI EMETINÆ are lozenges made with various proportions of emetine.

PASTILLI, vel TABELLE DE CATECHU SIMPLICES. P. Take 100 parts of the purified extract of catechu in powder, 400 parts of white sugar, enough of gum tragacanth, and form into pastilles of gr. xij each, containing gr. ij of catechu.

PASTILLI, vel TABELLE DE CATECHU ORDORATI. P. Take ℔ss of the preceding mass, and mix carefully with gr. viij, or gr. xvj, of tincture of amber, or any aromatic tincture.

PASTILLI, vel **TABELLÆ DE IPECACUANHA**. P. Take ʒss of ipecacuan powder, ʒxx of white sugar, enough of mucilage prepared with orange-flower water; make a mass, and divide into pastilles of gr. xij, each containing gr. ʒ of ipecacuanha. Dose three or four at a time as an expectorant, &c.

PASTILLI DE MENTHA PIPERITA. P. Peppermint Pastilles. Take ʒij of white sugar and distilled peppermint water, digest in a close vessel till of the consistence of an electuary. Then take ʒiv of refined sugar, ʒss of oil of peppermint; mix carefully, and add to the former preparation while it is hot; then pour the whole out drop by drop upon a marble slab; let it cool, and again dry by a moderate heat.

PASTILLI DE PORTUGAL. Take a portion of Portugal or Angel water, and mix with mucilage of gum tragacanth, made with orange-flower water; add to this a portion of ambergris dissolved in eau de millefleurs.

PASTILLI DE ROSA, for burning, are made like the preceding, with rose water instead of orange-flower water, and rose petals instead of ambergris.

PASTILLI DE ROSA, for internal use, are made like the Peppermint Pastilles, using rose water for peppermint water.

PASTINACA OPOPONAX. See **OPOPONAX**.

PASTINACA SATIVA. P. The Garden Parsnip. A native plant, the seeds of which are antifebrile in doses of ʒj to ʒss of the powder; and the decoction of the root is said to be alterative. It contains sugar, and is nutritive as food.

PATE ARSENICALE. Arsenical Paste. *Massa caustica* Dr. Rousselot, *quam vulgò ascribunt F. Come, à Dr. Dubois emendata*. P. Take two parts of white oxide of arsenic in powder, thirty-two parts of red sulphuret of mercury (*cinnabar*) in very fine powder, sixteen parts of dragon's-blood; triturate these separately, and mix them only at the time they are to be used, forming a paste of them with gum water, or saliva. It is applied to cancerous ulcers; but is hazardous, as the absorbents often take up arsenic sufficient to render it poisonous.

PATIENCE. See **RUMEX PATIENTIA**. P.

PEACH. *Amygdalus Persica*. The fruit is cooling, the kernels of the stones may be used as almonds, and the leaves are cathartic. They may also be used in form of **INFUSION** (which see), for urinary irritation.

PEARL ASH. The impure subcarbonate of potass.

PEARL BARLEY. See **HORDEI SEMINA**.

PEARLING OF COMFITS. See **COMFITS**.

PEARL POWDER, and PEARL WHITE. See BISMUTHI SUBNITR., MAGISTERY OF BISMUTH, and PAINTS.

PEARL WATER. Put lbss of the best Spanish oil soap, cut or scraped very fine, into a gallon of boiling soft water; stir the whole well, and let it stand till cold; then add a quart of rectified spirit of wine, and 3ss of oil of rosemary, and mix it thoroughly. It is reported excellent as a cosmetic, and for removing freckles.

PEAS FOR ISSUES are made of various substances, such as tow, or flax, rolled up with gum water; wax, scented with Florentine iris-root powder, and coloured with vermilion; and when an escharotic or strong stimulant or irritant is wanted, powdered savine, cantharides, or verdigrise, is added. Orange peas are from the unripe Curaçoa oranges.

PECCALILI. See PICKLES.—*Indian Pickle.*

PECTIC ACID, a principle analogous to jelly, supposed by M. Braconnot to be present in most vegetables; but it requires farther investigation.

PELLITORY OF SPAIN. See PYRETHRI RADIX.

PELLITORY OF THE WALL. See PARIETARIA.

PENCILS OF BLACK LEAD, or Plumbago, are made by sawing the black lead into slips, and enclosing these in a frame of cedar, or any soft wood that is easily cut.

Imitated by melting good Cumberland black lead and shell lac, together, powdering the compound when cool, and remelting and repowdering till it is of a proper consistency. It is then cut into slips, and used as before.

Adulterated by putting only a small bit of good black lead at the end, and leaving the rest of the pencil empty, or filled with inferior materials.

PENNYROYAL. See PULEGIUM, and OLEUM PULEGII.

PENSIONER'S Remedy for Gout. See CHELSEA.

PEPPER. A term applied to several species of aromatic and pungent vegetables. See CAPSICI BACCÆ, CUBEBA, PIMENTO, and PIPER LONG. For the *Adulterations* see PIPERIS NIGR. BACC.

PEPPERMINT. See MENTHA PIPERITA, and DROPS, LOZENGES, and OLEUM.

PEPTICS are medicines which promote digestion.

PER is added to chemical terms, as an intensive particle, signifying that what is combined with the base is in excess. It is opposed to SUB, which means a minimum of the combined material. Thus we have the perchloride of mercury (*corrosive sublimate*), the peroxide of antimony, the persulphate of mercury, and the pertartrate of iron.

PERCHLORIC ACID is procured by treating perchlorate of potass with

sulphuric acid, and applying heat, when a solution of perchloric acid is formed.

PERCHLORIDE OF CYANOGEN. This is obtained by filling a two pint bottle with very dry chlorine gas, putting in it gr. xv of anhydrous hydrocyanic acid, and exposing it to the sun-beams, when the perchloride of cyanogen crystallizes on the sides of the glass. (SERULLAS.)

PERCHLOROCYANIC ACID. The same as perchloride of cyanogen.

PERISTALTIC PERSUADERS. (Dr. KITCHENER's.) See PIL. RHEI COMPOS.

PERMANENT WHITE. See SULPHAS BARYTÆ.

PERRY. A liquor prepared from the expressed juice of pears, in a similar manner to that employed for making cider.

PERSICARIA. P. Arsesmart. *Polygonum Persicaria*. A native plant, which is astringent and stimulant, but is little used.

PERIWINKLE. See VINCA.

PERUVIAN BALSAM. See BALSAMUM.

PERUVIAN BARK. See CINCHONA.

PETROLEUM. L. P. *Bitumen Petroleum*. E. D. Barbadoes Tar, or Mineral Tar. O. There are several species, such as naphtha, asphaltum, &c.; all of which are stimulant, antispasmodic, and vermifuge, and externally irritant and discutient.

Soluble in ether, and miscible with fixed and essential oils; but insoluble in water and spirit of wine.

Medicinally it is prescribed in doses of $\mathfrak{m}x$ to $\mathfrak{zss}$ for asthma, and for tapeworm; and externally it is applied to affections of the joints, paralytic limbs, &c., by means of friction; but as it is rarely used, it can seldom be had at the shops.

PETROLEUM SULPHURATUM. Barbadoes Balsam of Sulphur. Is prepared by mixing four parts of petroleum with one part of sulphur, and is applied to deterge foul ulcers, and as a stimulant.

PEUCEDANUM OFFICINALE. P. Sulphurwort. The root is reputed, but without good authority, to be diuretic, lactescent, and expectorant.

PEUCEDANUM SILAUS. P. English Saxifrage. A native plant, which is feebly aromatic, but is never used.

PEZZA. P. A native fungus. *Peziza auricula*. Which is used as an astringent in form of gargle, in angina, and in form of lotion in ophthalmia.

PHELLANDRIUM AQUATICUM. P. Water Hemlock. A native plant, but not very common, the seeds of which are aromatic, acrid, narcotic, and stimulant, and prescribed in doses of $\mathfrak{zss}$ to $\mathfrak{3j}$ of the powder mixed with milk every morning, or in form of decoction

mixed with lime water, in phthisis, dyspepsia, intermittents, hypochondrium, and scrofula.

Poisonous, producing an acrid pungent taste, excessive heat and dryness of the mouth and throat, violent retching and vomiting, painful purging, delirium, and death. The best treatment is to give large draughts of warm gruel, to promote vomiting, followed with cordials, or camphorated ether, if no inflammation be apparent. If there are inflammatory symptoms, bleeding may be requisite.

PHILONIUM. See CONFECTIO OPII.

PHILOSOPHER'S WOOL. See ZINCI OXYDUM.

PHOCENIC ACID is procured by converting phocenine into soap. (CHEVREUL.)

PHOCENINE is a peculiar fatty substance contained in combination with elain in the oil of the porpoise.

PHŒNICIN. This consists of one atom of indigo and two of water. (CRUM.)

PHOSPHAS SODÆ. E. D. Phosphate of Soda. *Sub-phosphas sodæ*. P. It may be obtained by saturating the carbonate of soda with phosphoric acid. When it is obtained in crystals by evaporation, it always contains an excess of base, according to Dr. Paris, while Dalton calls it a biphosphate, and accordingly the neutral phosphate must be a quadriphosphate. By exposure to dry air it loses a portion, but not the whole, of its water of crystallization. (GAY-LUSSAC.)

Incompatible with chalk, Epsom salts, alum, &c.

Medicinally it is a mild cathartic, in doses of ʒss to ʒj or more, dissolved in soup, or any other vehicle. It is proper in all cases where it is desirable to avoid irritation and griping.

PHOSPHATE OF LIME. *Calcis phosphas præcipitatis*. D. Is almost the same with CORNU USTUM. L. It may be obtained pure by first dissolving bones when calcined and powdered in diluted muriatic acid, precipitating the solution with pure ammonia, and edulcorating the precipitate.

Soluble in diluted, acetic, muriatic, and nitric acids; but insoluble in water. It is not much used in medicine.

PHOSPHATES. See PHOSPHORIC ACID.

PHOSPHATIC ACID is, according to Sir H. Davy, a compound of the phosphoric and phosphorous acids.

PHOSPHORIC ACID is prepared by burning phosphorus in oxygen gas. This acid abounds in animal and vegetable substances, combined with lime, soda, &c., in the form of phosphates.

PHOSPHOROUS ACID is prepared pure by subliming phosphorus through the perchloride of mercury (*corrosive sublimate*), mixing the product with water, and heating it till it acquires the consistence of syrup.

In cooling, it becomes crystalline. It is sour to the taste, reddens vegetable blues; and with lime, magnesia, potass, soda, &c., it forms phosphites.

PHOSPHORUS is prepared from phosphoric acid, procured by decomposing earth of bones with sulphuric acid. The phosphoric acid is mixed with an equal weight of charcoal, and distilled at a red heat in a glass or earthenware retort, the beak of which is immersed in water. The phosphorus passes over at the end of the process like reddish wax, and is to be purified by redistilling.

Or, Mix four parts of phosphate of soda with one part of acetate of lead in solution, which will give a precipitate of phosphate of lead; and this upon being distilled, will yield phosphorus.

Soluble in warm oil and rectified ether, but insoluble in water. Dr. John Davy says it is very slightly soluble in water. It combines with the earths and metals, forming phosphurets.

Medicinally it is a very powerful but hazardous tonic, in the dose of gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ cautiously increased for nervous debility, arising from debauchery, or old age. (LEROI.)

Poisonous, producing excruciating pain of the stomach and bowels, a taste of garlic in the mouth, dreadful convulsions, and sometimes immediate death. As it acts by burning, the best treatment is to give copious draughts of any liquid to keep down the flame, and large doses of magnesia to neutralize the phosphoric and phosphorous acids produced. Vomiting, also, is to be promoted, and bleeding will often be necessary.

Test. The inflammable nature and smell of garlic emitted by the phosphorus.

PHOSPHORUS OF ANTIMONY is prepared by calcining fine porous oyster-shells in a crucible with finely-pulverized sulphuret of antimony.

It is superior to Bologna phosphorus. (M. OSANN.)

PHOSPHORUS OF ARSENIC is prepared by exposing for half an hour to a red heat a paste made of arseniate of barytes and gum-adragante. (M. OSANN.)

PHOSPHORUS (BOLOGNA) is composed, according to Osann, of equal parts of barytes and sulphur.

PHOSPHORUS (CANTON'S) is made by exposing to a red heat a mixture of calcined oyster-shells and sulphur. Osann says it contains equal parts of lime and sulphur.

PHOSPHORUS (KUNCKELL'S). *Phosphorus urinæ*. O. Is prepared by distilling stale urine and redistilling the residuum.

PICKLES are preparations of various green fruits, vegetables, roots, &c., made with vinegar (which must not be boiled) as a basis, and spices added to give more flavour and pungency. The best acid is the

pyroligneous, or Beaufoy's crystal vinegar. The following are a few of the best processes for pickling the various articles usually kept in the Italian warehouses:

General directions. Bruise in a mortar ʒiij or ʒiv of long pepper, black pepper, white pepper, allspice, ginger, cloves, mace, garlic, mustard, horse-radish, shallots, and capsicum; put these into a stone jar, with a quart of the strongest vinegar, stop the jar closely with a bung, cover that with a bladder soaked with pickle, set it on a trevet by the side of the fire for three days, shaking it well up, at least three times in the day. By pounding the spice, half the quantity is enough; and the jar being well closed, and the infusion being made with a mild heat, there is no loss by evaporation. To enable the articles pickled to imbibe more easily and speedily the flavour of the pickle, previously to pouring it on them, run a larding pin through them in several places. The flavour may be varied *ad infinitum*, by adding celery, cress-seed, or curry-powder; or by taking for the liquor any of the flavoured vinegars, &c. Pickles should be kept in a dry place, in unglazed earthenware, or glass jars, which are preferable, as you can, without opening them, observe whether they want filling up. They must be very carefully stopped with well-fitting bungs, and tied over as closely as possible, with a bladder wetted with the pickle.

To preserve the colour of green fruits for pickling. Take radish-pods, French beans, or cucumbers, and put them with vine-leaves under and over, into a block-tin preserving-pan, with spring water to cover them, and then the tin over to exclude all air. Set it on the side of a fire, and when they begin to simmer, take them off, pour off the water, and, if not green, put fresh leaves when cold, and repeat the same: take them out carefully with a slice, and then do them according to the following receipts:

When the pickles are done, keep them closely covered, and have a wooden spoon, with holes, tied to each jar; all metal being improper. They should be well kept from the air, the large jars seldom opened; and small ones, for the different pickles in use, should be kept for common supply, into which what is not used may be returned, and the top closely covered. Acids dissolve the lead that is used in the lining of saucepans. When necessary to boil vinegar, do it in a stone jar, on the hot hearth. Pickles should never be put into glazed jars, as salt and vinegar penetrate the glaze, which is poisonous.

Barberries. Put the barberries, in bunches, in strong white distilled, or crystal vinegar, and salt to cover; a little mace may be added; tie them over.

Beet Root. Boil or bake it tender, cut in slices, and pour cold vinegar to cover, with a little salt in it.

English Bamboo. Cut the large young shoots of alder, which shoot out in the middle of May, the middle stalks are most tender, peel off the outward peel or skin, and lay them in salt and water, very strong, one night; dry them piece by piece in a cloth. Have in readiness a pickle thus made and boiled: to a quart of vinegar put 3j each of white pepper and sliced ginger, a little mace and pimento, and pour it boiling on the alder shoots in a stone jar; stop close, and set by the fire two hours, turning the jar often to keep it scalding hot. If not quite green when cold, strain off the liquor, and pour boiling hot again; keep hot as before.

Or, if you intend to make Indian pickle, the above shoots are a great improvement to it; in which case you need only pour boiling vinegar and mustard seed on them, and keep them till your jar of pickles shall be ready to receive them. The cluster of alder-flowers before they open makes a delicious pickle to eat with boiled mutton. This is only done by pouring vinegar over them.

Capsicums. Lay green capsicums, for three days, in a strong brine of salt and water, strong enough to bear an egg; strain, and dry in a cloth, put in jars, with mace and allspice, fill up with cold vinegar, and tie over. Red capsicums may be put in the jars perfectly dry, and filled up with cold vinegar and spice, as the green.

Red Cabbage. Cut it in thin slices, salt it well over for two days, let it drain the salt off, put in jars, cover it with cold vinegar; add ginger, allspice, and whole pepper; tie it over. White cabbage may be done the same way, adding a spoonful of turmeric powder to it.

Celery. Cut in thin slices, scald in salt brine one minute, let it remain in 12 hours; strain, put in the vinegar that red cabbage has been pickled in, or put a boiled beet-root in it.

German Cucumbers. Make a strong brine of salt and water to bear an egg, put a layer of cucumbers, and a layer of dill, put them in a pan or tub, and cover them over with the brine.

Slices of Cucumber. Cut slices of large cucumbers with the skins on, put them in a dish, and cover them with salt and water, and dry them in a cloth; put in a jar, with ginger, allspice, and whole pepper, and cover with cold vinegar.

Cauliflower, or Broccoli. Choose those that are hard, yet sufficiently ripe, and cut away the leaves and stalks; set on a stew-pan half full of water, salted in the proportion of a quarter of a pound of salt to a quart of water, throw in the cauliflowers, let them heat gradually; when the water boils, take them up with a spoon full of holes, and spread them on a cloth to dry before the fire, for 24 hours at least;

when quite dry put them piece by piece on glass tie-overs, and pickle them with the pickle directed for beet-root; or make a pickle by infusing 3ij of curry-powder, for three days, in a quart of vinegar, by the side of the fire. Nasturtiums are excellent prepared as above.

Gherkins. Get those of about four inches long, and an inch diameter; the half-grown little gherkins, usually pickled, are good for nothing; put them into unglazed stone pans, cover them with a brine of salt and water, made with a ℥½ of salt to a quart of water, cover them down, set them on a hearth before the fire, for two or three days, till they begin to turn yellow; then put away the water, and cover them with hot vinegar, set them again before the fire, and keep them hot till they become green; this will take eight or ten days, then pour off the vinegar, having ready to cover them a pickle of fresh vinegar, &c., cover them with a bung, bladder, and leather. The vinegar the gherkins were greened in, will make excellent salad sauce; or for cold meats. It is, in fact, superlative cucumber vinegar.

Indian Pickle, or Peccalili. Take one hard white cabbage, two cauliflowers, one stick of horse-radish, cut in slices, two dozen of small onions, and a dozen heads of garlic; put them in boiling salt-brine for 12 hours, mix a sufficient quantity of vinegar to cover them, with three spoonfuls of turmeric, two spoonfuls of mustard in powder, one of Cayenne pepper, two of allspice and whole pepper, and three blades of ginger cut, add the ingredients altogether: cucumbers in slices, gherkins, French beans, capsicums that have been pickled, are to be added in equal quantities. It is always necessary to pickle the green articles by themselves, as they do not get a good colour in the cabbage pickle.

Lemon Pickle. Wipe six lemons, cut each into eight pieces, put on them ℥j of salt, six large cloves of garlic, 3ij of horse-radish, sliced thin; likewise of cloves, mace, nutmeg, and Cayenne, 3¼ each, and 3ij of flower of mustard; to these put two quarts of vinegar, boil a quarter of an hour in a well tinned saucepan, or, which is better, do it in a strong jar, in a kettle of boiling water, or set the jar on the hot hearth till done. Set the jar by, and stir it daily for six weeks. Keep the jar close covered. Put it into small bottles.

Pickled Lemons. They should be small, and with thick rinds; rub them with a piece of flannel, then slit them half down in four quarters, but not through to the pulp; fill the slits with salt hard pressed in, set them upright in a pan for four or five days, until the salt melts; turn them thrice a day in their own liquor, until tender; make enough of pickle to cover them, of rape vinegar, and the brine of the lemons, with Jamaica pepper, and ginger; boil, and skim it;

when cold, put it to the lemons, with 3ij of mustard-seed, and two cloves of garlic, to six lemons. When the lemons are used, the pickle will be useful for fish, or other sauces.

Melon Mangoes. There is a particular sort for this purpose, which the gardeners know. Cut a small square piece out of one side, and through that take out the seeds; and shred garlic, stuff the melon as full as the space will allow, and replace the square piece. Bind it up with a small new packthread. Boil a good quantity of vinegar, to allow for wasting, with pepper, salt, and ginger, and pour it boiling hot over the mangoes four successive days; the last put flour of mustard and scraped horse-radish into the vinegar, just as it boils up. Stop close. Observe that there is plenty of vinegar, as all pickles are spoiled if not well covered. Mangoes should be done as soon as they are gathered. Large cucumbers, called green turley, prepared as mangoes, are excellent, and come sooner into eating. The greater number of times boiling vinegar is poured over either sort, the sooner it will be ready.

Mushrooms. Buttons must be rubbed with a bit of flannel and salt, and from the larger take out the red inside; for when they are black they will not do, being too old. Throw a little salt over, and put them into a stew-pan, with some mace and pepper; as the liquor comes out, shake them well, and keep them over a gentle fire; then put as much vinegar into the pan as will cover them, give it one warm, and turn all into a glass, or stone jar. They will keep two years, and are excellent.

Olives are of three kinds, Italian, Spanish, and French, of different sizes and flavour: each sort should be firm, though some are most fleshy. Preserve them from the air.

Onions. In the month of September, choose the small white round onions, take off the brown skin, have ready a very nice tin stew-pan of boiling water, throw in as many onions as will cover the top, and as soon as they look clear on the outside, take them up as quick as possible, with a slice, and lay them on a clean cloth; cover them close with another, and scald some more, and so on. Let them lie to be cold, then put them into a jar, or glass wide-mouthed bottles, and pour over them the best white-wine vinegar, just hot, but not boiling. When cold, cover them. Should the outer skin shrivel, peel it off. They must look quite clear.

Onions sliced and Cucumbers. Cut them in slices, and sprinkle salt over them; next day, drain them for five or six hours; then put them into a stone jar, pour boiling vinegar over them, and keep them in a warm place. The slices should be thick. Repeat the boiling vinegar, and stop them up again instantly, and so on, till

green; the last time put pepper and ginger. Keep them in small stone jars.

Walnuts. When they will bear a pin to go into them, put a brine of salt and water, boiled, and strong enough to bear an egg, on them, being quite cold first. It must be well skimmed while boiling. Let them soak six days, then change the brine, and let them stand six more; then drain them, and pour over them in a jar, a pickle of the best white-wine vinegar, with spices, all boiled together, but cold. To every hundred walnuts put six spoonfuls of mustard-seed, and two or three heads of garlic, or shallot. Thus done, they will be good for several years if close covered. The air will soften them. They will not be fit to eat under six months.

Or, Put them into a jar, cover them with the best vinegar, cold, let them stand four months; then pour off the pickle, and boil as much fresh vinegar as will cover the walnuts, adding to every three quarts of vinegar $1\frac{1}{4}$ of the best mustard, a stick of horse-radish, sliced, $\frac{3}{8}$ ss each of black pepper, allspice, and cloves, $\frac{3}{8}$ j of ginger, and a good handful of salt. Pour the whole boiling hot upon the walnuts, and cover them close: they will be fit for use in three or four months. You may add $\frac{3}{8}$ j of garlic or shallot, but not boiled in the vinegar. Of the pickle in which the walnuts stood for the first four months you may make excellent ketchup.

PICROMEL. The chemical basis of bile.

PICROTOXIA. *New.* A chemical principle, discovered by M. Boullay, in the *Cocculus Indicus*, the fruit of *Menispermum Cocculus*. Boil the berries in the water, evaporate the decoction to the consistence of extract, to which add $\frac{1}{10}$ th of its weight of barytes or pure magnesia, and digest with heat; then make a hot alcoholic solution, evaporate to dryness, and redissolve the residuum in alcohol. Digest this solution with animal charcoal, to remove the colour; then filter, evaporate slowly, and crystals of picrotoxine will form.

Or, Add acetate of lead to the filtered decoction, till precipitation ceases, carefully filter, and evaporate the supernatant liquor to the consistence of an extract. Dissolve this in alcohol spec. grav. 0.817, and evaporate to dryness. Agitate this with water to take up the colouring matter, and crystals will form, which may be washed in alcohol.

Chemically, picrotoxine is white, and turns syrup of violets green. It is soluble in water, alcohol, and ether; but its salts are little soluble. It is decomposed by heat, but unchanged by the air. It combines with acids.

Medicinally it has not yet been prescribed, but from its producing inebriating effects, it may probably be useful as a stimulant in gangrene, &c.

Poisonous, with an action, as Orfila says, resembling camphor. Three or four grains will kill the largest dog within an hour. It is also a poison to fish.

PIERRE DIVINE. A nostrum, used for tooth-ache, composed of ʒij of burnt alum, mixed with ʒj of solution of ammonia, and coloured with gr. xx of vermilion.

PILLS. *Pilulæ.* L. E. D. P. Are medicaments composed of powders united by means of syrup, mucilage, honey, conserve, soft extract, &c., by forming a mass of a soft consistence, and easily divisible.

Substances most adapted for exhibition in the form of pill, are such as act in small doses, such as metallic preparations; or which are not intended to act instantly or violently, but gradually; which are insoluble, or not easily suspended in water, or which are nauseous and revolting to the patient. It is an inconvenient, and therefore an improper form for medicines which are so insoluble that they may pass through the bowels unchanged, or which require to be given in large doses. The German physicians sometimes order 40 of *their* pills for a dose! Medicines which are chemically incompatible in solution, may often be prescribed in form of a pill, without suffering any change; but this has many exceptions, as we shall see below.

Masses for pills are formed in many different ways, and it is often important to select a proper connecting medium, or a material which will divide the substance mechanically, as mastich, which divides aloes; or sheath its activity, as soaps, gum resins, and mucilage; or preserve it longest in a soft state, as crumb of bread, with a little sugar. Mr. Hume, of Long-acre, recommends treacle, molasses, or honey, for conium, digitalis, and other active vegetable powders. In many cases it would be better to keep pill masses, not formed into pills; or, better still, to have the powders, &c., in readiness to make into pills, which, when long kept, often become so hard as to be entirely useless.

Bulk, or size, is important in making pills. They are generally made of the weight of from gr. iij to gr. v. In some parts of the continent they are made much smaller; but when very small, they are difficult to swallow. The French make their pills large.

Envelopes of pills were, in former times, composed most frequently of gold or silver leaf, which gilding, though it had the convenience of pleasing the eye, and preventing any nauseous taste from being perceived, very often prevented the medicine from dissolving, or operating. It is therefore seldom used at present; and pills are usually dusted over with magnesia, liquorice powder, starch, or lycopodium, to prevent their adhesion.

PILLS (NOSTRUM). See ANDERSON, BARCLAY, DIXON, FOTHERGILL,

JAMES, HOOPER, KEYSER, MATTHEWS, SCOTT, SPEEDIMAN, STARKEY, &c. &c.

PILULÆ ALOETICÆ. E. Aloetic Pills. Take equal parts of aloes in powder, and of soap, and make into pills of five grains each, with syrup. *Dose*, three to five as a purgative stomachic.

PILULÆ ALOES ET ASSAFÆTIDÆ. E. Pills of Aloes and Assafoetida. Take equal parts of aloes in powder, of assafoetida, and of soap, and make into a mass with gum-arabic mucilage, dividing it into pills of five grains each.

Medicinally the dose is one or two at bed-time, as a purgative stomachic, and antispasmodic, in dyspepsia with flatulence and constipation.

PILULÆ DE ALOE ET CAMBOGIA. P. Pills of Aloes and Gamboge. *Hydragogæ bontii*. Take equal parts of aloes, gamboge, and gum ammoniac, triturate to powder, dissolve in vinegar, strain, press the residuum, then evaporate the liquor in a water-bath almost to the consistence of a solid extract; divide into four-grain pills, to be given in doses of three, or more, for anasarca.

PILULÆ ALOES ET COLOCYNTHIDIS. See **PILUL. COLOCYNTH. COMP.**

PILULÆ ALOES COMPOSITÆ. L. D. Compound Aloetic Pills. Take ʒj in powder of spiked aloes, ʒss of extract of gentian, ʒxl of oil of caraway, beat them together with a sufficient quantity of simple syrup, till fully incorporated. Divide into five-grain pills.

The syrup is not only unnecessary, as Dr. Paris remarks, but is actually injurious, by making the pills too soft to retain their form. The gentian and the aloes make a sufficiently soft mass without addition.

Medicinally, this is a good tonic purgative, useful in the dyspeptic constipation of the sedentary, in doses of two or more, two hours before dinner. The oil of caraway prevents griping.

PILULÆ DE ALOE ET FÆTIDIS. P. Pills of Aloes and Fætid Gums. *Fuller's blessed pills*. Take ʒj of aloes, ʒss of senna, ʒij each of assafoetida, and galbanum, ʒiv of myrrh, ʒj each of mace and saffron, ʒjss of sulphate of iron; pulverize all these separately, mix, and add ʒviij or gr. vj of oil of amber; make into a mass with syrup of wormwood, and divide into four-grain pills.

Medicinally the dose is two pills morning and evening, as a purgative in hysteria, &c.

PILULÆ ALOES ET KINAKINÆ. Pills of Aloes and Bark. Take ʒvj of aloes in powder, ʒiij of extract of bark, and ʒj of cinnamon; make into a mass with syrup of wormwood, and divide into four-grain pills. Three pills, taken two hours before dinner, are a dose as a stomachic purgative. The pills called dinner pills, Lady Crespigny's, and Lady Webster's Pills, are the **PILULÆ STOMACHICÆ. P.**, which see.

PILULÆ ALOES CUM MYRRHÆ. L. E. D. P. Pills of Aloes and Myrrh.

PILULÆ RUFI. O. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ of extract of spiked aloes, $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ each of saffron and myrrh, a sufficient quantity of simple syrup; pulverize the aloes and myrrh separately, then beat the whole together till incorporated, and divide into five-grain pills. The Paris Codex orders syrup of wormwood for simple syrup. Sulphate of iron is a good addition.

Medicinally in doses of six to eight they are a powerful purgative, but are more useful as a stimulant laxative and alterative, in doses of from two to three, in dyspepsia, hysteria, and chlorosis. They become hard and useless when long kept.

PILULÆ EX ALOE ET SAPONE. P. Pills of Aloes and Soap. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ of pure aloes in powder, $\mathfrak{z}\text{vj}$ of almond soap, $\mathfrak{m}\text{vii}\mathfrak{j}$ of oil of anise; mix carefully with syrup of buckthorn into a mass, and divide into five-grain pills. They resemble closely the aloetic pills of the Edinburgh College, and are purgative and stomachic in doses of three or four.

PILULÆ ALOES CUM ZINGIBERE. D. Pills of Aloes and Ginger. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of hepatic aloes, $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of ginger, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ of soap, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ of oil of peppermint; make into a mass and divide into five-grain pills. They are stimulant and purgative in doses of two or three; the ginger and peppermint prevent the aloes from griping.

PILULÆ AMMONIARETI CUPRI. E. Pills of Ammoniac of Copper.
Pilulæ cupri. Take gr. xvj of the ammoniac of copper in powder, $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ of bread crumb; beat into a mass with the water of carbonate of ammonia, and divide into thirty-two equal pills of about gr. iij each. *Medicinally* the dose is from two to three, or five, twice or thrice a day, as a tonic and antispasmodic in epilepsy, chorea, and hysteria; and as an astringent in obstinate hæmorrhage. It is best to begin with one pill, and gradually increase.

PILULÆ ANTHELMINTICÆ. Vermifuge Pills. Take gr. viij of gamboge, gr. v of submuriate of mercury; make a mass with mucilage, and divide into pills; the whole to be taken "for one morning dose!!!" (GRAY.) This is purging with a vengeance.

PILULÆ AROMATICÆ. Aromatic Pills are made of the compound powder of aloes and balsam of Peru, and are diaphoretic and laxative.

PILULÆ ARSENICI COMPOSITÆ. Take gr. j of white oxide of arsenic, gr. x each of sulphate of quinine and lump sugar, carefully mix, and make into a mass with bread crumb, and divide into twelve pills; begin with one night and morning for a dose, and cautiously increase for periodic cephalalgia and ague.

PILULÆ ASSAFÆTIDÆ COMPOSITÆ. E. Compound Pills of Assafœtida.
Pilulæ myrrhæ compositæ. D. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ each of assafœtida, galbanum,

and myrrh, ʒss of rectified oil of amber; make a mass, and divide into five-grain pills.

Medicinally the dose is two or three taken at bed-time as an antispasmodic and emmenagogue in chlorosis and hysteria.

PILULÆ ASTRINGENTES. Astringent Pills. Take gr. iij of acetate of lead, gr. j of opium; mix and divide into three pills, one to be taken twice a day, drinking-draughts acidulated with vinegar after it, for uterine and pulmonary hæmorrhage, and diarrhœa. See **PLUMBI ACETAT.**

PILULÆ BALSAMICÆ. P. Balsamic Pills. *Dr. Morton's Pills.* Take ʒviiij of woodlice in powder, ʒxj of gum ammoniac, ʒvj of sublimed benzoic acid, ʒj of powdered saffron and balsam of Peru, ʒvj of balsam of sulphur with anise; make a mass and divide into three-grain pills.

Medicinally they are prescribed on the continent as a tonic and expectorant in asthma and phthisis.

PILULÆ BENEDICTÆ. See **PILUL. DE ALOE ET FÆTIDIS.** P.

PILULÆ BRUCINÆ. *New.* Take gr. xxxvj of brucine, and make into a mass for twelve pills, with conserve of roses. One for a dose in paralysis, &c. (**DAUBUISSON.**)

PILULÆ CANTHARIDES VEL LYTTE. Cantharides Pills. Take gr. xviiij of powder of cantharides, gr. xxxvj each of opium and camphor, and make a mass for three dozen pills with conserve of roses.

Medicinally the dose is one every night, in impotentia, &c.; but caution is requisite.

PILULÆ CATHARTICÆ. Purgative Pills. See **PIL. COLOCYNTH. COMP.**

PILULÆ CAMBOGIA COMPOSITÆ. L. Compound Gamboge Pills. Take ʒj in power of gamboge, ʒjss in powder of extract of spiked aloes, ʒss of powdered ginger, ʒij of hard soap; mix the powders together, then having added the soap, beat the whole together till incorporated, and divide into five-grain pills.

Medicinally the dose is from two to four, as a cathartic in obstinate costiveness. The aloes being less soluble than the gamboge, is supposed to prolong or modify its drastic effects; but this I have seldom found to be the case.

PILULÆ COCCINÆ. See the next article.

PILULÆ COLOCYNTHIDIS COMPOSITÆ. E. D. Compound Colocynth Pills. *Pill coché.* O. Take eight parts of aloes and scammony, four parts of colocynth, one part of oil of cloves, and of sulphate of potass with sulphur (*Sal Polychrest.* O.); make into a mass, and divide into five-grain pills.

Medicinally it is a good smart purgative for common exhibition.

PILULÆ COMMUNES. See **PILULÆ ALOES CUM MYRRHA.**

PILULÆ CONII. Hemlock Pills. Take ʒss of extract of hemlock, and a sufficient quantity of the dried leaves of hemlock in powder to make six dozen pills of three grains each.

Medicinally, with an equal quantity of extract of hyoscyamus, it is excellent in restraining involuntary seminal emission, priapism, and chordee. The dose to begin with is gr. iij, gradually increasing. It is also good in internal scirrhus, as that of the uterus, prostrate gland, &c.

PILULÆ CUPRI SULPHATIS. Pills of Sulphate of Copper. Take gr. xv of sulphate of copper, ʒij each of olibanum and extract of bark, and make a mass with syrup for five dozen pills. Dose, from one to four a day, for gleet, &c.

PILULÆ DE CYNOGLOSSO. P. Pills of Houndstongue. Take ʒiv each of the root of *cynoglossum* in powder, of the seeds of *hyoscyamus alba*, and vinous extract of opium, ʒvj of myrrh in powder, ʒv of olibanum, ʒjss of saffron and castor, with enough of syrup of opium to make a mass, to be divided into four-grain pills, the opium being as one to nine.

Medicinally the dose is from one to two as a narcotic and anodyne in asthma and phthisis.

PILULÆ DIAMBRE, and **PILULÆ DIAPHORETICÆ.** See **PIL. AROMAT.**

PILULÆ EMETICÆ. Emetic Pills. Take ʒj of sulphate of zinc, and make into a mass with conserve of roses, to be divided into five-grain pills, to be taken as a bolus, for phthisis, &c.

PILULÆ EMMENAGOGÆ. Emmenagogue Pills. See **PIL. ALOES CUM MYRRH.**

PILULÆ EXPECTORANTES. See **PIL. SCILLÆ COMPOS.**

PILULÆ FERRI AMMONIATI. Pills of Ammoniated Iron. *Ens veneris.*

O. Take ʒiij of ammoniated iron, and enough of gum-arabic mucilage to make a mass for five dozen pills. It ought to be well beat in a mortar, dried a little before the fire, and kept in a close vessel.

Medicinally they are given in scirrhus uteri, along with the hemlock fomentation or bath. Extract of hemlock may also be used for the mucilage.

PILULÆ FERRI COMPOSITÆ. L. Compound Pills of Iron. Take ʒij of myrrh in powder, ʒj each of subcarbonate of soda, sulphate of iron, and sugar; triturate the myrrh with the subcarbonate of soda; then having added the sulphate of iron, triturate again, and beat the whole together till incorporated.

Decomposition. The sulphuric acid of the sulphate of iron passes over to the soda of the subcarbonate, and forms sulphate of soda, while the carbonic acid partly escapes, and partly passes over to the iron, forming a protocarbonate. It is important that the pills be formed

when wanted, as exposure to the atmosphere converts the protocarbonate, by the absorption of oxygen, to a peroxide, which is less soluble, becomes very hard, and therefore of less use. It may be remarked that those substances, though dry, become pasty and soft by trituration.

Medicinally these pills are tonic and emmenagogue, and may be used in the same cases as the compound mixture of iron (*Griffiths's myrrh mixture*), in doses of gr. x to gr. xv, or ʒj, twice or thrice a day. A five-grain pill contains about gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the protocarbonate of iron, and consequently gr. xv are equal to ʒj of the mixture.

PILULÆ FERRI CUM MYRRHÆ. See the preceding article.

PILULÆ FETIDÆ. See the following article.

PILULÆ GALBANI COMPOSITÆ. L. Compound Galbanum Pills. *Pil. Gummosæ*. O. Take ʒj of galbanum, ʒjss of myrrh and sagapenum, ʒss of assafœtida, and a sufficient quantity of simple syrup; beat into a mass, and divide into five-grain pills.

Medicinally the dose is two or four twice a day, in chlorosis, hysteria, and cramp, as an emmenagogue and antispasmodic. It may be combined with aloes and chalybeates.

PILULÆ HYDRAGOGUÆ. See PIL. CAMBOG. COMP., and PIL. ALOE ET CAMB.

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI. L. E. D. Mercurial, or Blue Pills. *Pil. mercuriales*. O. Take ʒij of purified mercury, ʒijj of confection of red roses, ʒj of liquorice root in powder; triturate the mercury with the confection till the globules disappear; then, having added the liquorice root, beat the whole together till incorporated, and divide into three-grain pills, which contain gr. j each of mercury. The pills of the Edinburgh College contain gr. j of mercury in gr. iv of the pill.

Chemically the blue pill is described in two ways. One party of chemists say that the mercury is unchanged, and exists in a state of extreme division. Another party, among whom is Mr. Brande and Dr. Paris, assert, unconditionally, that the mercury is converted into a black oxide, which is the protoxide. Mr. Phillips, on the other hand, more justly, I think, says that experiments are still wanting to explain the subject; but that it probably contains a suboxide of mercury, as he supposes to be the case with hydrargyrus cum creta. It is probable, however, that only a small portion of the mercury is converted into the black protoxide, while the remainder is in a state of minute subdivision, and unchanged.

Adulterated, or rather unintentionally injured by using conserve of roses whose colour has been heightened by sulphuric acid, and hence a poisonous subsulphate of mercury is formed during the trituration.

When manna or any other gum has been used in the preparation the mass soon becomes hard. Honey, treacle, &c., have also been tried as substitutes for the conserve of roses, whose astringency may partly neutralize its operation.

Genuine Blue Pill ought to have the odour of roses, and a pleasant taste, and, when spread out thinly with a drop of water on a marble slab or piece of paper, ought not to show any globules of mercury undivided. The mass is prepared at Apothecaries' Hall by a machine, consisting of an iron mortar, and four wooden pestles, driven by a steam-engine. This both triturates and rolls the mass, and the pills are said to be stronger than those made by the hand.

Medicinally, it is alterative in small, and purgative in large doses. It is, in most cases, one of the best forms of exhibiting mercury in all visceral obstructions, dyspepsia, scrofula, jaundice, dropsy, syphilis, and cutaneous eruptions. It was brought into great reputation by Mr. Abernethy, with whom it was a favourite prescription. Dr. W. Philip gives it in so small doses as gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ night and morning, or oftener, in what he terms dyspeptic phthisis. The usual dose is from gr. iij to gr. viij, twice a day, combined with opium to prevent its running off by the bowels, or with hyoscyamus to prevent griping. Where it is intended as a purgative or diuretic, gr. xij to $\mathfrak{z}$ j may be given every four hours.

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI ACETATIS. See KEYSER'S PILLS.

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI OXYDI CINEREL. Pills of Grey Oxide of Mercury. Take $\mathfrak{z}$ j of grey oxide of mercury, and a sufficient quantity of conserve of roses to make 60 pills.

Medicinally in doses of one or two, night and morning; this is preferred by some to the blue pill. It is liable, however, to the same hazard of the poisonous subsulphate of mercury being present.

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI OXYDI RUBRI. Pills of Red Oxide of Mercury. Take $\mathfrak{z}$ j each of red oxide of mercury and opium, and enough of simple syrup to make 60 pills. It may be given in the same cases as the last, or to produce salivation.

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI PROTO-IODURETI VEL DEUTO-IODURETI. Take gr. j of ioduret of mercury, gr. xij of extract of juniper, and q. s. of powdered liquorice to make eight pills.

Dose, two pills twice a day.

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI SUBMURIATIS. Calomel Pills. Take $\mathfrak{z}$ j of submuriate of mercury, $\mathfrak{z}$ iij of opiate powder, and enough of simple syrup to make 60 pills. There are seven grains of opium in $\mathfrak{z}$ j of the opiate powder. This pill is much used at Guy's Hospital as a mercurial. See the next article.

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI SUBMURIATIS COMPOSITÆ. L. E. Compound

Calomel Pills. *Pilulæ Plummeri, Plummer's pills.* O. Take ʒij each of submuriate of mercury and precipitated sulphuret of antimony, ʒss of gum guaiac in powder, ʒss of rectified spirit; triturate the submuriate of mercury with the precipitated sulphuret of antimony, then with the gum guaiac, so as to obtain a proper consistency; divide into five-grain pills.

It is important to remark that if the trituration in making those pills is too long continued they will be injured by absorbing oxygen from the atmosphere. It ought also to be recollected, that if they are rolled in magnesia, they may be partially decomposed by it on the surface, and chlorate of magnesia of a greenish tinge may be formed.

Medicinally the dose is one or two at night, as an alterative in cutaneous disorders, such as porrigo, and herpes; in iritis (almost a specific); in chronic rheumatism, and syphilitic pains and eruptions; and in dyspepsia, scrofula, and hepatitis. Opium will be requisite when there is a tendency to run off by the bowels.

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI SUBMURIATIS CUM OPIO. Calomel Pills with Opium. Take ʒj of submuriate of mercury, gr. xv of tartarized antimony, ʒss of purified opium, enough of simple syrup to make 60 pills.

Medicinally it is considered that the tartar emetic causes the calomel to produce ptyalism more readily. *Dose*, one twice a day, in disorders of the joints. See the preceding article.

PILULÆ LUPULINÆ. *New.* Lupuline Pills. Take any quantity of lupuline, and triturate it till it form a mass. If the weather is cold, warm the mortar before putting in the lupuline, which will want no syrup or other addition. Divide into three-grain pills.

Medicinally from two to four pills may be given as a dose in exhausted excitability, dyspepsia, and nervous irritation, to cause sleep. They do not cause costiveness.

PILULÆ NARCOTICÆ. See PILUL. OPIAT.

PILULÆ OLEI CROTONIS. *New.* Croton Oil Pills. Take ʒvj of croton oil, and enough of bread crumb to make 12 pills, from one to three for a dose; but it is not a good form of the medicine. See TIGLIUM OLEUM.

PILULÆ OPIATE. E. Opiate Pills. *Pil. thebaica.* O. Take one part of opium, seven parts of extract of liquorice, and two parts of Jamaica pepper; beat into a mass with dilute alcohol, and divide into five-grain pills, each of which contain gr. ss of opium. *Dose*, from one to four as an anodyne.

PILULÆ OPII CAMPHORATÆ. Camphorated Opium Pills. Take ʒj of purified opium, ʒij of camphor, and enough of simple syrup to make

60 pills. In doses of one or two at night it relieves chordee and priapism.

PILULÆ OPII COMPOSITÆ. Compound Opium Pills. Take ʒj each of purified opium and camphor, gr. xv of tartarized antimony, and enough of simple syrup to make a mass for 60 pills. They are a good diaphoretic sedative for allaying pain.

PILULÆ RHEI COMPOSITÆ. E. Compound Rhubarb Pills. Take ʒj of rhubarb in powder, ʒvj of aloes, ʒss of myrrh, ʒss of oil of peppermint, and enough of syrup of orange to make a mass, and divide into five-grain pills.

Medicinally they are an excellent warm stomachic laxative in doses of one to four, twice a day. They become too hard if kept long.

PILULÆ RUDII. O. Rudius's Pills. Take ʒvj of colocynth, ʒss each of black hellebore root and jalap, ʒij of cinnamon, mace, and cloves, ʒx of rectified spirit of wine; digest four days, strain by pressure, and add ʒss of scammony, ʒj of aloes; then distil off the spirit, evaporate the residuum, and make it into five-grain pills. The dose is from one to six as a powerful cathartic.

PILULÆ RUFI. See **PIL. ALOES CUM MYRRHA.** L.

PILULÆ SAPONIS CUM OPIO. L. Soap Pills with Opium. *Pilulæ opii.* O. Take ʒss of hard opium in powder, ʒij of hard soap, beat them together until incorporated, and divide into five-grain pills, each of which contains gr. j of opium. The soap has been substituted for the extract of liquorice, and prevents the pills from becoming insoluble when long kept.

PILULÆ SCILLÆ COMPOSITÆ. L. *Pilulæ scilliticæ.* E. *Pil. scillæ cum zingibere.* D. Compound Squill Pills. Take ʒj in powder of squill-root, fresh dried, ʒiij each of powdered ginger and hard soap, ʒij of gum ammoniac in powder; mix the powders, then beat them with the soap, and add as much simple syrup as may be sufficient to give a proper consistency, and divide into three-grain pills. The pills ought to be made when they are to be used, as they are sometimes injured by keeping. Mr. Brande, however, says he kept some good for two years.

Medicinally one to three pills are a dose twice a day, or oftener, as a stimulant, expectorant, and diuretic in asthma, chronic catarrh, and with digitalis and calomel in anasarca and hydrothorax.

PILULÆ STOMACHICÆ, VEL PIL. ANTE CIBUM. P. (1758.) Stomachic, or Dinner Pills, ascribed to *Lady Webster*, or *Lady Crespigny*. Take ʒvj of the best aloes, ʒij each of mastic and red rose petals, and enough of the syrup of wormwood to make a mass; to be divided into three-grain pills. The mastic is supposed to improve the pill, by dividing the aloes minutely, and rendering it more soluble.

Medicinally one to four pills, two hours before dinner, form an excellent purgative.

PILULÆ STRYCHNINÆ. *New.* Strychnine Pills. Take gr. ij of very pure strychnia, ʒss of conserve of roses; mix accurately, and divide into two dozen very equal pills; one at night, for a dose in paralysis. (MAGENDIE.)

PILULÆ E STYRACE. D. Storax Pills. Take ʒiij of purified storax, ʒj each of purified opium, honey, and saffron; make into a mass, and divide into three-grain pills, one of which contains gr. ss of opium. The storax retards the action of the opium, so that it operates gradually.

Medicinally one to two are a dose, given as an anodyne and sedative to procure sleep.

PILULÆ DE TEREBINTHINA. P. Turpentine Pills. Put a quantity of turpentine into triple its weight of boiling water, and continue the ebullition till the turpentine, when thrown into cold water, is reduced to a soft paste, of which pills of gr. vj each are made and kept under cold water.

Medicinally from one to four is a dose in gonorrhœa, tœnia, &c. They may be combined with copaiba, and rhubarb. (CLINE.)

PILULÆ THEBAICÆ. See **PIL. OPIATÆ.** E.

PILULÆ TONICÆ. P. Tonic or Bacher's Pills. *Pil. ex Helleboro et myrrha.* Take ʒj each of Bacher's alcoholic extract of black hellebore of myrrh, and ʒiij of the powder of blessed thistle; mix carefully, make a mass, and put it in a dry place till it is of a proper consistence, and then divide into one-grain pills.

Medicinally one for a dose at night may be given as a tonic and emmenagogue in chlorosis, dropsy, worms, and cutaneous disorders.

PILULÆ ZINCI. Are made with ʒij of sulphate of zinc and q. s. of common turpentine for 60 pills. They are given in gleet, and leucorrhœa.

PIMENTÆ BACCÆ. L. E. **PIMENTO.** D. Allspice, Jamaica Pepper, Pimenta Berries. *Myrtus pimenta.* A shrub which is a native of the West Indies. The berries, in order to be of fine flavour, must be gathered before they are ripe, and dried in the sun, otherwise they acquire the flavour of Juniper. In this they are similar to cloves, whose aroma is lost if the flower but be allowed to expand. The aroma and pungency is contained chiefly, if not altogether, in the rind of the berry.

Medicinally pimenta is a warm stomachic carminative, and is chiefly used as an agreeable and cheap adjunct to nauseous and bitter medicines. The dose is gr. v to ʒj of the powder; but the oil and the distilled water are most frequently employed.

Enters into Aq. Pimentæ. L. E. D. Ol. Pimentæ. L. E. D. Pil. Opiatæ. E. Spir. Pimentæ. L. E. D. Syr. Rhamni. L.

PIMPERNEL. *Anagallis arvensis*. A native annual with pretty scarlet flowers, eyed with purple. It is thought to be nervine, and has been prescribed in doses of ℥j in epilepsy, chorea, and paralysis, and also in mania and hydrophobia. It is poisonous. See page 336.

PINATE OF POTASS, SODA, &c. See **PINIC ACID**.

PINE. *Pinus*. A genus of trees, all of which yield resins and turpentine, or resinous oils, such as the *Pinus abies*, which yields frankincense; the *Pinus sylvestris*, which yields turpentine; the *Pinus balsamea*, which yields Canadian balsam, &c.

PINE-APPLE CREAM. Grate ℔j of fresh pine-apple; add half a pint of syrup, a pint and a half of cream, and the juice of two lemons; rub through a sieve, cut two slices of pine in small dice, and freeze.

Or, Pound ʒvj of preserved pine-apple, one spoonful of pine syrup, a fourth of a pint of clarified sugar, the juice of two lemons, and a pint and a half of cream; rub through a sieve, add four slices of preserved pine, cut in small dice, and freeze.

For moulds. Take a tea-cupful of syrup of preserved pine, and the juice of two lemons, ʒij of sugar, and four slices of preserved pine-apple, cut in small dice. Mix this with ʒij of isinglass, boiled in half a pint of water for half an hour. Whisk all together till nearly cold, then add a quart of cream, whisked up, to it, and put in moulds. Ginger cream is made the same way, with preserved ginger.

PINE-APPLE COMPOTE. Peel and cut the pine in slices, put it in syrup, boil to a blow, add the juice of one lemon; boil all for five minutes, and let it stand till cold.

PINE-APPLE JAM. Pare, cut, and pound a pine-apple to a pulp. To a pint of pulp put ℔j of sifted sugar; boil it twenty-five minutes, and put in pots.

PINE-APPLE SLICES. Pare the outside off the pine, cut it in slices half an inch thick, lay a layer of pine-apple, and a layer of sifted sugar alternately in an earthen pan, let it remain in the stove three or four days, and put it in a preserving pan, with the juice of three lemons; boil all for ten minutes, and skim. Next day, repeat the boiling for ten minutes, and put in a pot.

PINE-APPLE WATER ICE. Freeze together half a pint of pine-apple syrup, the juice of three lemons or acid, a pint of water, and four slices of preserved pine, cut in dice.

Or, Grate and pound ℔j of fresh pine-apple, with a pint of syrup, half a pint of water, and the juice of two lemons; rub through a sieve, and cut three slices of pine-apple into dice, and freeze.

PINGUEDO VIPERÆ, Viper's Fat, is employed on the continent in making ointment, but has nearly the same properties as lard.

PINGUEDO URSI, Bears' Grease, is supposed to have the peculiar virtue of promoting the growth of hair; but in this respect it is not at all preferable to lard, which it much resembles, except in being of an offensive smell; and what is sold for bears' grease is seldom more or less than rancid lard. See **BEARS' GREASE**.

PINGUICULA VULGARIS. Butterwort. A native plant, with fleshy leaves, common in upland marshes, the juice of which, like that of house-leek, is a good cosmetic for chapped lips, &c. It also curdles milk.

PINIC ACID. *New*. Is prepared by distilling and redistilling Venice turpentine with water, dissolving the residuum in alcohol, adding an alcoholic solution of acetate of copper, which precipitates pinate of copper, and this treated with alcohol, a little muriatic acid and water gives the pinic acid, which is white, transparent, inodorous, and insipid. It forms only neutral combinations with potass, soda, earths, and metals. This acid ranks after the benzoic. (**UNVERDORBEN**.)

PINK. See **SPIGELIA**, **CAROPHYLLUS**, **PAINTS** (*Dutch pink*), and **ROSE PINK**.

PINUS SYLVESTRIS. *P.* Scotch Fir, or Geneva Pine. The buds are stimulant, diuretic, and diaphoretic, and given in decoction made with ʒss to ʒj to Oij of water, or whey, in gout, scorbutus, gonorrhoea, and cutaneous disorders. See **PIL. TEREBINTHINA**, and **RESINA**.

PIPER ALBUM. White Pepper is merely the black pepper decorticated, and steeped in salt water, which renders it milder.

PIPER CUBEBA. See **CUBEBA**.

PIPER ETHIOPICUM. Ethiopian Pepper. A hot spice used in adulterating liquors.

PIPERINE. *New*. A principle, discovered in black pepper, by M. Oerstädt, by digesting pepper in alcohol, and adding first muriatic acid, and then water, to precipitate the resinous matter, a muriate of piperine remaining in solution. Concentrate this solution by evaporation, and add pure potass to decompose it, and take up the muriatic acid, when the piperine will be deposited colourless, transparent, insipid, and inodorous. It is not alkaline, but analagous to the resins. (**PELLETIER**.)

Soluble in alcohol and ether, but not in cold water, and sparingly in boiling water. Nitric acid renders the alcoholic solution yellowish green. Deliquescent in the air.

Medicinally piperine has been successfully employed as a febrifuge in intermittent and typhus fever, and periodic head-ache, in doses from three to eight grains. It is a very active medicine, but may be carried as far as gr. xxiv in 24 hours. (**M. MELI**.)

Poisonous, if given in an over dose, but the symptoms are unknown to me.

PIPERIS LONGI FRUCTUS VEL BACCÆ. L. E. D. P. Long Pepper. The unripe fruit of the *Piper longum* (a native of Amboyna), dried in the sun. It has similar carminative and pungent properties to black pepper, and is prescribed in doses of gr. v to ʒj in dyspepsia, chronic rheumatism, and gout, and in making carminative powders and tinctures. It is also used in the kitchen for seasoning.

There are two sorts, a short and a long, brought to market; but their properties are similar. It probably contains piperine.

Enters into Confect. Opii. L. Pulv. Cretæ Comp. L. Pulv. Cinna-
momi Comp. L. D. Tinct. Cinnamomi Comp. L. E. D.

PIPERIS NIGRI BACCÆ. L. E. D. P. Black Pepper. The unripe fruit of the *Piper nigrum* (a native of Ceylon), dried in the sun. It is extensively cultivated in Java, Malacca, and Sumatra.

Chemically it contains piperine, besides an oily substance, an extract and fecular matter. Alcohol and ether are the best solvents of its active properties.

Adulterated to a great extent, both in the powdered form and in the state of grains, or pepper-corns. The wrinkled appearance of the pepper-grains is imitated by making a paste with flour, mustard, pease-meal, &c., and rolling it up in a particular manner: but narrow inspection will at once detect this fraud; or throw the suspected grains into boiling water, when the spurious will dissolve, but the genuine will not. A very successful imitation of pepper-corns has been made by covering turnip or rape seed with a paste made of flour mixed with cayenne, and powdered mustard. This may be detected by splitting the suspected pepper-corns. In the powdered form it is mixed with trash of every description, but particularly with what is called P. D. or pepper dust; which is chiefly composed of the husks of mustard-seed, powdered. The conviction of a gang of manufacturers of spurious pepper showed the great extent to which the fraud is often carried. In powder, the eye and the taste are most to be trusted in detecting adulteration.

Medicinally black pepper is hot, pungent, stimulant, and carminative, as well as irritant and errhine externally. It is an excellent adjunct to bark in intermittent; and Mr. Brande must certainly be mistaken, when he says it only acts as a warm condiment, agreeable to the stomach. It is also good for removing the nausea and retching of cholera, and generally in cold atonic habits affected with gout or dyspepsia. Dose gr. v to gr. xx or more. In gargles it is good for relaxations of the uvula, chronic catarrh, &c.

Enters into Emplast. Meloes Vesicatorii Comp. E. Ung. Piperis Nigr. D.

PIPERIS NIGRI CONFECTIO. See CONF. PIP. NIGR.

PISÆ. See PEAS.

PISTACIA LENTISCUS. See MASTICHE.

PISTACIA TEREBINTHUS. See TEREBINTH. CHIA.

PISTACIA VERA. P. Pistachia Nut. Is mucilaginous and nutritive, and used to prepare emulsions.

PITCH. See PIX.

PIX ABIETINA. L. Burgundy Pitch. *Pix burgundica*. E. D. *Pix alba*, and *Pix arida*. O. It is procured by making incisions into the bark of the Norway spruce-fir, *Pinus abies*, from which the pitch exudes, and concretes. This is afterwards purified by boiling it in water, and straining it by pressure through canvas.

Adulterated with an inferior article, manufactured in England, which is dry and brittle, even when heated, and wants the strong smell, and viscid adhesive property of the genuine sort. The genuine is reddish-brown, fragrant, unctuous, and semi-transparent; somewhat friable in cold weather, but easily rendered softish and tenacious by heat. The best test, however, is its peculiar odour, which is wanting in the English.

Medicinally it is chiefly used as an external stimulant and rubefacient, in form of plaster. It is strongly adhesive, and tends both to support feeble muscles, and is a warm tonic, which excites perspiration, and, on some skins, produces pimples, and a troublesome itching, but in such cases it is usually most efficient. It is used in chronic rheumatism, dyspepsia, chronic catarrh, &c., often with great benefit. It is best when little heat is used in spreading it on the leather. What has once been melted ought not to be used, as heat dissipates its active properties.

Enters into Emplast. Calefaciens. D. Emplast. Meloes Vesic. Comp. E. Emplast. Picis Comp. L. E.

PIX LIQUIDA. L. E. D. Tar, or Liquid Pitch; which is procured from the Scotch fir, *Pinus sylvestris*, by cutting the wood into billets, piling them up, covering them with turf sods, and setting them on fire, when the tar runs out from below. It is chiefly manufactured on the shores of the Baltic.

Chemically, tar consists of resin, empyreumatic oil, and pyroligneous acid, the former being soluble in alcohol, the two latter in water, forming TAR WATER, which see.

Medicinally it is employed in the form of tar water, but chiefly in form of vapour, for phthisis, and chronic catarrh, as recommended by Sir A. Crichton. Place over a lamp in a proper vessel, a quantity of

naval tar, which has had its pyroligneous acid neutralized by mixing every pound with $\frac{3}{4}$ ss of carbonate of potass. This is to be burned day and night in the chamber of the patient, but it must be cleaned out and renewed every day, and care must be taken not to allow it to burn dry, as the empyreuma thence arising, as well as the pyroligneous acid, will excite coughing. Mudge supposed that it was the smell or vapour of the tar in ships which gives benefit to phthisical patients in sea-voyages. Tar is also used as an ointment. See UNG. PIC. LIQ.

Enters into Aq. Picis Liquidæ. D. Ung. Picis Liquidæ. L. E. D.

PIX NIGRA. L. Pitch is merely tar in an inspissated state.

Enters into Ung. Picis Nigr. L.

PLACEBO. *I will please.* Any medicine given to please a patient, but which can have no other intention, is called a *placebo*.

PLACENTA AMIGDALINA. See AMIGDALÆ PLACENTA.

PLAISTER. The vulgar spelling for Plaster.

PLANTAGO. Plantain. A genus of plants, among which the *Plantago lanceolata*, P., Ribwort, *Plantago major*, P., Waybread, and *Plantago media*, P., are used as feeble astringents and vulneraries. The recent expressed juice in doses of $\frac{3}{4}$ j to $\frac{3}{4}$ iv is said to be effectual against the poison of the rattle-snake. The water-plantain is not of this genus. See ALISMA PLANT.

PLASTER. See EMPLASTRA.

PLASTER MOULDS FOR CASTING WAX. Wax figures and ornaments may be cast by modelling a shape of what is wanted. If a basket or any thing that projects, it must be made in several pieces; if round or square, it may be made in one. Oil the parts of the model all over; mix plaster of Paris, well burnt, and sifted fine, into a thick paste, as thick as gum water; lay it on one side of the surface of the model, but not over any thing that projects, or it will not come off the model. When dry, which will be in a few minutes, scrape it, and mark the piece by cutting holes in at the sides, then oil it well, and then lay on another surface more plaster as before, mixed fresh, and so continue till the whole model is covered all over. When dry, it will come to pieces; take the model out, and tie it together, leaving an aperture for pouring in the wax; great care must be taken of the extremities, for if not properly cast, they will never come out of the mould.

Flat moulds. Lay the subject that is to be cast on a marble or glass slab; make a wall round it with wax. Oil the patterns, such as borders, stars, and patties, as well as the slab. Mix Paris plaster with water, to the consistence of thick cream, and pour it gently over the patterns, till covered over two inches thick. When perfectly

dry, which will be in half an hour, remove the wall, and take up the mould; oil it, and dry it well before using. See WAX.

PLASTER OF PARIS is prepared for casting stucco ornaments and statues, by calcining sulphate of lime (gypsum), or exposing it to the heat of a baker's oven, and then pounding and sifting it.

PLUMBAGO. Graphite, or Black Lead. Is a native percarbonate of iron. The finer sorts from the Cumberland mine are used for making pencils; the coarser for polishing, and to make antiattrition mixtures.

PLUMBAGO EUROPÆA. A plant used in dyeing yellow. It is an acrid poison.

PLUMBI ACETAS. L. E. D. P. Acetate of Lead, or Sugar of Lead. *Saccharum saturni*, *Cerussa acetata*, and *Superacetas plumbi*. O. Take lbj of subcarbonate of lead (white lead), Oj of acetic acid, Ojss of boiling distilled water; mix the acid with the water, add the subcarbonate of lead by degrees, and boil the whole till the acid is saturated, then filter through paper, and having evaporated it till a pellicle appears, set it aside that crystals may form; pour off the liquor, and dry the crystals on blotting-paper.

Decomposition. The acetic acid decomposes the subcarbonate of lead by its having a greater affinity for the oxide of lead than the carbonic acid, which is set free and escapes with effervescence, while the acetate of lead is formed, and remains in solution; and the crystals thence formed are the pure acetate. It was formerly thought to be a superacetate, because it reddens vegetable blues, but this probably depends on some decomposition, as the minutest portion of carbonic acid in water precipitates carbonate of lead, and disengages acetic acid. When a current of carbonic acid gas is passed through a solution of the acetate, it precipitates one-half of the oxide of lead, and leaves a deutacetate in solution.

Adulterated but seldom, and generally to be had very pure of the wholesale manufacturer. When genuine it looks like lumps of sugar, but is composed of colourless crystals without smell, and of a sweet and astringent taste. If it do not dissolve entirely in distilled water, it is not pure.

Soluble in alcohol, spec. grav. 2.345, in 24 or 25 parts of water, hot or cold, but is partially decomposed even in distilled water, without the previous addition of a little acetic acid.

Incompatible with all the acids which form insoluble compounds with the oxide of lead, viz., the carbonic, citric, gallic, muriatic, sulphuric, and tartaric acids, also with alkalis and alkaline earths, with the salts containing any of these when their known affinities will produce decomposition, such as hard water, because it contains carbonate and

sulphate of lime; sea water, because it contains muriate of soda and magnesia; and soap, because it contains carbonate of potass, or soda. The solution of acetate of ammonia also decomposes it, and all the carbonates, muriates, sulphates, sulphurets, and tartrites, such as sulphuretted hydrogen, tartarized antimony, and iron, alum, borax, lime water, and tannin, and of course all vegetable astringents. When the solution is exposed to the air, it gradually absorbs carbonic acid, and carbonate of lead is formed.

Light acts upon the solution, decomposes it, and precipitates carbonate of lead. (Dr. JOHN DAVY.)

Internally it is a powerful, but unquestionably a hazardous astringent in protracted diarrhœa, and obstinate hæmoptysis, and internal hæmorrhage of the lungs, uterus, stomach, &c. In desperate cases it ought not to be omitted; but notwithstanding the authority of Dr. Paris, I must enter a strong protest against its exhibition till every safer means has been unsuccessfully tried. When it is resolved to give it, opium must be conjoined with it (say gr. ss each of acetate of lead and opium in form of pill) to prevent spasm and paralysis. Care must also be taken not to give with it, nor after it, any acids, astringent infusions, sulphates, none, in short, of the incompatible substances, unless it have been incautiously given in an over-dose.

Externally it is a most valuable application as a cooling sedative, and astringent, dissolved in distilled water for ophthalmia, burns, and superficial phlegmonous inflammations, and as an injection in gonorrhœa, and leucorrhœa. The proportions are from gr. x to gr. xxx to ℥viij of water: ʒj to ʒvj of water proves stimulant. It is scarcely safe when the skin is abraded.

Poisonous, producing a sweet metallic taste in the mouth, constriction of the throat, inflammatory pain in the stomach and bowels, excruciating colic, vomiting (occasionally bloody), cramp, convulsions, paralysis, and death.

Antidotes. The best are sulphuric acid, diluted and drunk copiously with the black draught, or sulphate of soda well diluted. In two cases which lately occurred, the poison acted as an emetic, and was partly the means of saving the patients.

Test. Calcination with charcoal will produce metallic lead; sulphuric acid will precipitate it white; chromic acid, or chromate of potass, of a canary yellow; and sulphuret of potass of a dark colour.

Enters into Acid. Acetosum Forte. E. Cerat. Plumbi Superacet. L. E. D. Sol. Acetatis Zinci. E.

PLUMBI CARBONAS. E. P. See PLUMBI SUB-CARBONAS. L.

PLUMBI OXYDUM SEMIVITREUM. L. E. D. Litharge. *Lithargyrum.* O.

Oxidum plumbi fusum. P. This is procured by means of heat, from

melting red lead and allowing it to cool, during which process it combines with carbonic acid, and forms the yellow protoxide of lead, which is litharge. It is in scales or flakes of a glassy lustre, and of course it cannot well, as Dr. A. T. Thomson asserts, be "often adulterated with other oxides." In pharmacy it is only used in making plasters, being a powerful astringent.

Used extensively to improve sour wines, which it does by forming acetate and tartrate of lead with their acetic and tartaric acids. For the means of detecting this, see the preceding article under *Tests*.

Poisonous like the preceding, which see.

Enters into Ceratum Saponis. L. Emplast. Plumbi. L. E. D. Liq. Plumbi Acetatis. L. D.

PLUMBI SUBACETATIS LIQUOR COMPOSITUS. D. Compound solution of subacetate of lead. Mix ʒj of the solution of subacetate of lead, lbj of distilled water, and ʒj of rectified spirit. It has similar properties to the simple solution.

PLUMBI SUB-CARBONAS. L. Subcarbonate of Lead, or White Lead. *Carbonas plumbi. E. D. P.* Flake White. Dissolve litharge in weak acetic acid, and pass a stream of carbonic acid gas through the solution. Or expose spiral rolls of sheet lead to the fumes of vinegar, and place the vessels in warm dung, or in a steam-bath. Or add an alkaline carbonate to a solution of nitrate of lead.

Chemically it contains 83.5 of the yellow oxide of lead, and 16.5 of carbonic acid, and is therefore a carbonate and not a subcarbonate. It is soluble in pure potass, and in nitric acid, but not in water.

Adulterated with several white and heavy substances, such as whiting and chalk, which may be readily precipitated when dissolved in vinegar, by oxalate of ammonia, which will throw down oxalate of lime. Carbonate of barytes will be decomposed by adding to the solution in vinegar a weak solution of Glauber's salts in distilled water, and sulphate of barytes will be precipitated; which sulphate of barytes as well as sulphate of lead when used to adulterate flake white will dissolve in boiling distilled vinegar, while the carbonate of lead will not. White lead, when genuine, ought to be completely soluble in nitric acid, and ought to continue transparent when a solution of sulphate of soda is added.

Medicinally it is only used as an external application, for dusting excoriations, &c., as an astringent and sedative, though it is by no means safe, as it is often absorbed, or acts on the nervous system, producing colica pictorum, or painters' colic; which indeed derives its name from painters, who use this substance, being afflicted with it. It is a very dreadful disorder, often ending in palsy, and is best combated

white lead

by opiates, and the means recommended in the preceding articles for lead poison. See also Dr. Goon's *Study of Medicine*.

Poisonous like the preceding.

Enters into Plumbi Superacet. L. E. D. Ung. Cerussæ. D.

PLUMBUM. L. E. See LEAD.

POISON. A term applied very indefinitely to whatever produces deleterious and fatal effects when introduced into the body. Much unnecessary criticism has been wasted on the classification of poisons, though it must be obvious that it is impossible to give a satisfactory arrangement of things so multifarious. Dr. Paris has indeed ventured upon what he supposes to be an improved classification, because he objects to that of Foderé and Orfila; but were I disposed to be critical on a matter of such small moment as it appears to be, I could easily show that his improvement is extremely illogical. Opium and camphor for instance are made to belong both to his first and second class. I shall give both arrangements, and refer to the individual articles for symptoms and treatment.

CLASSIFICATION OF POISONS, BY FODERE AND ORFILA.

FROM BECK'S MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

CLASS I.

Corrosive or Escharotic Poisons.

Arsenical Preparations.

Arsenious acid, or white oxide of arsenic

The Arsenites

Black Oxide of arsenic, fly-powder.

Arsenic acid

Arseniates of potash, soda, and ammonia

Yellow and red sulphurets of arsenic

Mercurial Preparations.

Corrosive sublimate

Nitrate of mercury

Red precipitate

Red oxide of mercury (precipitate *per se*)

Sulphate of mercury (turbith mineral)

White precipitate

Mercurial vapours

Antimonial Preparations.

Oxide of antimony

Tartar emetic

Antimonial wine

Muriate of antimony

Kermes mineral, beyond medical doses

Golden sulphur of antimony, do.

Cinnabar of antimony, &c.

Antimonial vapours

Copper.

Oxide of copper
 Sulphate of copper
 Nitrate of copper
 Muriate of copper
 Acetate of copper
 Ammoniacal copper
 Coppery soaps
 Coppery wine

Silver.

Nitrate of silver

Gold.

Muriate of gold
 Fulminating gold

Zinc.

Oxide of zinc
 Sulphate of zinc

Bismuth.

Nitrate of bismuth
 Subnitrate of bismuth

Tin.

Muriate of tin
 Oxides of tin

Acids, concentrated, and in particular.

Sulphuric acid
 Nitric acid
 Muriatic acid
 Phosphoric acid
 Fluid nitrous acid
 Sulphureous acid
 Fluoric acid
 Phosphorous acid
 Oxalic acid
 Tartaric acid

Alkalies, caustic.

Potash
 Soda
 Ammonia

*Alkaline carbonates in large doses.**Caustic alkaline earths.*

Barytes, and its salts
 Quicklime
 Phosphorus
 Glass and enamel in powder
 Cantharides
 Iodine
 Hydrogenated sulphuret of potash

CLASS II.

*Astringent Poisons.**Lead.*

Acetate of lead
 Carbonate of lead, cerusse
 Litharge
 Wines and water impregnated with lead
 Food cooked in leaden vessels.
 Syrups and spirits clarified with acetate of lead
 Saturnine emanations.

CLASS III.

Acrid Poisons.

Chlorine
 Fluid Chlorine
 Nitrous acid gas
 Sulphureous acid gas
 Nitrate of potash
 Veratrum album, white hellebore

Acid Poisons.

Helleborus niger, black hellebore
 Bryonia Dioica
 Elaterium
 Colocynth
 Gamboge
 Daphne Gnidium, spurge flax
 Daphne Mezereum, &c.

Ricinus communis
Euphorbia officinarum, and several other species
 Savine
Rhus Radicans
Rhus toxicodendron
Rhus vernix
Anemone pulsatilla, &c.
Aconitum napellus, &c.
Chelidonium majus
Delphinium staphysagria
Narcissus pseudo-narcissus
Ceanothe crocata
Gratiola officinalis
Jatropha curcas
Scilla maritima
Sedum acre
Ranunculus flammula, and several other species
Rhododendron chrysanthum
Fritillaria imperialis
Pedicularis palustris
Cyclamen Europæum
Plumbago Europæa
Colchicum autumnale
 Scammony
Cynanchum erectum
Lobelia syphilitica
Apocynum androsæmifolium, and other species
Asclepias gigantea
Hydrocotyle vulgaris
Clematis vitalba, &c.
Pastinaca sativa annosa
Sclanthus quadrogonus, and other species
Phytolacca decandra
Croton tiglium
Arum maculatum, and other species
Calla palustris

CLASS IV.

Narcotic Poisons.

Opium
Hyoscyamus niger
Hyoscyamus albus, &c.
 Prussic acid
Prunus laro cerasus
 Oil of laurel
 Bitter almonds
Lactuca virosa
 The Solana
Taxus baccata
Actæa spicata
Physalis somnifera
Azalea pontica
Ervum ervilia
Lathyrus cicera
Paris quadrifolia
 Nitrogen gas
 Nitrous oxide.

CLASS V.

Narcotico-acrid.

Atropa belladonna
Datura stramonium, &c.
 Tobacco
Digitalis purpurea
Anagallis arvensis
Aristolochia clematidis
Conium maculatum
Cicuta virosa
Cethusa cynapium
Ruta graveolens
Nerium oleander
Upas Tieutè
Nux Vomica
 Bean of St. Ignatius
Angustura pseudo-ferruginea
Upas antiar
 Ticunas
 Woorara

Camphor

Cocculus indicus

Poisonous mushrooms

Alcohol

Sulphuric æther

Carbonic acid gas

Gaseous oxide of carbon

Ergot, or spurred rye

Lolium temulentum

Hippomane mancinella

Mercurialis perennis

Chærophyllum sylvestre

Sium latifolium

Coriaria myrtifolia

Odours of the above plants.

CLASS VI.

Septic or putrefying Poisons.

Sulphuretted hydrogen gas.

Putrefied substances

Viper

Venomous snakes

Scorpion

Tarantula

Sting of bees, wasps, &c.

Poisonous fishes

Muscles

Malignant pustule

Rabies

Treatment. As it would have much increased the size of this work, without adding to its value, to have given minute directions for the treatment of each individual poison here enumerated, a reference to the preceding classification will supply the least skilful practitioner with a useful guide in cases of less frequency. A case of poisoning, for example, by pimpnel (*Anagallis arvensis*) which is Narcotico-acrid, must be treated like poisoning by Tobacco or Hemlock.

NEW CLASSIFICATION OF POISONS, BY DR. PARIS.

CLASS I. POISONS WHICH ACT THROUGH THE MEDIUM OF THE NERVES WITHOUT BEING ABSORBED, AND WITHOUT EXCITING ANY LOCAL INFLAMMATION.

Order I. By which the Functions of the Nervous System are destroyed.

(*Death by Suffocation from Paralysis of the Respiratory Muscles.**)

Narcotico-Acid.	{	Aconite	{	Essential oil of almonds †
		Jatropha curcas		Camphor †
Narcotico-Acid.	{	Alcohol	{	Opium ? †
		Oil of Tobacco		Salts of lead ?
			{	Croton Tiglium ‡

* The respiratory nerves would be a more proper term, I think. J. R.

† This mark denotes that the substance against which it is placed may also act by being absorbed.

‡ Signifies that the article has also a local action.

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Order II. By which the Heart is rendered insensible to the Stimulus of the Blood.

(Death by Syncope.)

Infusion of Tobacco. Upas Antiar.

CLASS II. POISONS WHICH, BY ENTERING THE CIRCULATION, ACT THROUGH THAT MEDIUM, WITH DIFFERENT DEGREES OF ENERGY ON THE HEART, BRAIN, AND ALIMENTARY CANAL.

(Death in many forms.)

Corrosive. { Arsenic
Emetic Tartar
Muriate of Baryta

Narcotic. { Opium
Lettuce
Henbane
Prussic acid

Acrid. { Hellebore
Savine
Meadow Saffron
Squill

Narcotico-Acid. { Deadly Nightshade †
Hemlock
Camphor †
Cocculus indicus

CLASS III. POISONS WHICH, THROUGH THE MEDIUM OF THE CIRCULATION, EXTEND THEIR ENERGIES ON THE SPINAL MARROW, WITHOUT DIRECTLY INVOLVING THE FUNCTIONS OF THE BRAIN.

(Death by Tetanic Convulsions.)

Nux Vomica, and the whole tribe of *Strychnus*.

CLASS IV. POISONS WHICH PRODUCE A DIRECT LOCAL ACTION ON THE MUCOUS MEMBRANE OF THE ALIMENTARY CANAL.

(Death by Gangrene.)

Corrosive. { Corrosive sublimate †
Verdigrise
Muriate and oxide of tin
Sulphate of zinc
Nitrate of silver
Acids
Alkalies
Cantharides †

Acrid. { Bryony
Elaterium †
Colocynth †
Gamboge
Euphorbium
Hedge Hyssop
Croton Tiglium
Ranunculi

POISON FOR BUGS. May be made with arsenic, or corrosive sublimate.

Dissolve $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of corrosive sublimate in a pint of rectified spirit of wine, and add $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ each of castor oil and turpentine.

Or, Reduce $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of corrosive sublimate and one of white arsenic to a fine powder; mix with it $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of muriate of ammonia in powder, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ each of oil of turpentine and yellow wax, and $\mathfrak{z}\text{viij}$ of olive oil. Put all these into a pipkin placed in a pan of boiling water, and when the wax is melted, stir the whole till cold in a mortar. (BRANDE.)

Or, A solution of sulphate of copper.

POISON OAK. See TOXICODENDRI FOL.

POLISH. A term given to several sorts of varnishes for wood and other materials.

French Polish. Is made by dissolving in a gentle heat $\mathfrak{z}\text{iiij}$ of shell lac, $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ each of mastic and gum sandarac, and $\mathfrak{z}\text{x}\text{l}$ of rectified spirit.

Roman Polish. Is made by dissolving lbij of gum sandarac in two gallons of rectified spirit.

POLLENINE. *New.* A chemical principle, discovered by M. John in the pollen of tulips, which is similar to albumen and extremely combustible.

POLYCHROITE. *New.* A vegetable extract produced by Bouillon la Grange from saffron, and so named from its assuming various colours with various reagents.

POLYGALA AMARA. P. Bitter Milkwort. The leaves and roots of which are bitter, stomachic, and expectorant, in doses of $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ of the powder, twice or thrice a day, or in form of decoction for pleuritis, &c.

POLYGALA SENEGA. See SENEGE RADIX. L.

POLYGALA VULGARIS. P. Common Milkwort. A native plant with small blue, flesh-coloured; or white flowers, and used as the *P. amara*.

POLYGALIC ACID is procured from Virginian Snake-root and other polygalæ.

POLYGALIA, a new vegetable alkali procured from the various species of polygalæ.

POLYGONUM. See BISTORTE RADIX and PERSICARIA.

POLYPODIUM VULGARE. P. Common Polypody. A native plant of the fern genus, common at the roots of trees, near old stones, or on stone walls. It is bitter, astringent, expectorant, and eccoprotic.

POMAMBRA. A mixture of various perfumed substances made into a ball, and worn in the pocket as a perfume. Sometimes also made into beads for necklaces. The perfumes may be according to the fancy of the maker.

POMATUM. Is a term applied to a variety of unguents, chiefly used for the hair. Lard is usually the basis of these.

Common Pomatum. Take lbvij of fresh mutton suet, skinned and shredded very fine; melt it in about two quarts of spring water, and

whilst hot, put the whole into a well-glazed earthen pan small at bottom and wide at top. Let it stand till the fat is quite cold and all the impurities fall to the bottom, which carefully scrape off. Then break the fat into small pieces, and put them in a pan with two gallons of spring water for a whole day, stirring and washing often. Next day change the water, and when poured off, dry the fat by rubbing it in a linen cloth. Then put the suet with lbjss of fresh hogs'-lard into a large pan, and melt the whole over a gentle fire. When properly combined, put the whole into an earthen pan, and beat it with a wooden spatula till cold. Whilst beating add 3vj of essence of lemon-peel and 30 drops of oil of cloves, previously mixed together. Continue beating till the mixture be perfectly white, and then put it in small pots. Leave them open till it is quite cold, and then cover them with bits of bladder.

English, or Hard Pomatum. Take 3vj of common pomatum, and add to it two or three ounces of very clean white wax scraped very fine. Melt the whole together in an earthen pan, which is immersed in a larger one, containing boiling water, over a clear and steady fire. When properly incorporated take it off and keep stirring it with a spatula until it be about half cold or congealed, and then put it into small pots, as before directed, or make it up into rolls of the size of the little finger. This pomatum may be scented with whatever agreeable flavour the perfumer pleases. It will keep good, even with less wax than has been above directed, in the East Indies or any other warm climate for a long time.

Italian, or Soft Pomatum. Take lbxxv of hogs'-lard, lbviij of mutton suet, 3vj of oil of bergamot, 3iv of essence of lemons, 3ss of oil of lavender, and 3¼ of oil of rosemary. These ingredients are to be combined in the same manner as those for the English pomatum, and kept in pots for use.

Palm, or Orange Pomatum. Take lbv of hogs'-lard, lbj of mutton suet, 3iij of eau de Portugal, 3ss of essence of bergamot, 3iv of yellow wax, and lbss of palm oil. Mix as directed for hard pomatum, and put it into small gallipots, which must be well covered. Another way is to melt in a water-bath the quantity required of common pomatum, and add an equal weight of fresh orange-flowers. Let the whole remain for four hours, when it is to be passed though a linen cloth by pressure. Put this with a fresh quantity of the flowers again into the water-bath, and continue to repeat the process in this manner for five or six times, when it may be set aside to cool, and in fifteen days remelted in the water-bath, and put into pots.

Parisian Pomatum. Put into a proper vessel lbijss of prepared hogs'-lard with lbij of picked lavender-flowers, orange-flowers, jasmine,

buds of sweet-briar, or any other sweet-scented flower, or a mixture according to your choice, and knead the whole with the hands into a paste as uniform as possible. Put this mixture into a pewter, tin, or stone pot, and cork it tight. Place the vessel in a vapour-bath, and let it stand in it six hours, at the expiration of which time strain the mixture through a coarse linen cloth by means of a press. Now throw away the flowers which you have used as being useless, pour the melted lard back into the same pot, and add lbiv of fresh lavender-flowers. Stir the lard and flowers together while the lard is in a liquid state, in order to mix them thoroughly, and repeat the first process. Continue to repeat this till you have used about ten pounds of flowers. After having separated the pomatum from the refuse of the flowers, set it in a cool place to congeal, pour off the reddish-brown liquor, or juice extracted from the flowers, wash the pomatum in several waters, stirring it about with a wooden spatula to separate any remaining watery particles, till the last water remains perfectly colourless. Then melt the pomatum in a vapour-bath, and let it stand in it about one hour, in a vessel well corked, and then leave it in the vessel to congeal. Repeat this last operation till the watery particles are entirely extracted, when the wax must be added, and the pomatum melted for the last time in a vapour-bath in a vessel closely corked, and suffered to congeal as before. When properly prepared it may be filled into pots, and tie the mouths of them over with wet bladder to prevent the air from penetrating. This pomatum will be very fragrant, and form an excellent preparation for improving the gloss and luxuriance of the hair.

Rose, Rosemary, and other scented pomatums are made by adding perfumes to common pomatum.

Sultana Pomatum is made by balm of Mecca, spermaceti, and cold-drawn oil of almonds. It is used as a cosmetic for the face for removing freckles, pimples, &c.

POMEGRANATE. See GRANATI CORTEX.

POMMADE. A French term synonymous, or almost synonymous, with pomatum, of which the Codex gives several examples. I shall now mention these with a few others used in perfumery.

POMMADE DE CYRILLO. *Adeps muriate hydrargyri oxygenati medicatus*.
P. Take four parts of corrosive sublimate, and 32 parts of prepared hogs'-lard, triturate the sublimate separately, and then mix it intimately with the lard. It is used in mercurial frictions ʒss once or twice a day, as an antivenereal.

POMMADE DIVINE is made in various ways, for example: Take lbjss of beef marrow, ʒj each of calamine, benzoin, storax, and the root of

Florentine iris, ʒjss of cinnamon, and ʒj of nutmeg. Triturate carefully, and mix with the marrow.

Or, Take lbiv of mutton suet, lbj of white wax, ʒjss each of essence of lemon-peel and of bergamot, ʒiv each of oil of origanum and of lavender. It is used for the hair.

POMMADE EPISPASTIQUE VERTE. *Adeps cantharidibus medicatus*. P. Take 64 parts of cantharides ointment, 168 parts of unguentum populeum, 256 parts of white wax, 24 parts each of green oxide of copper (verdigrise), and extract of opium. Melt the unguentum populeum with the wax, and before these cool add the verdigrise, the cantharides, and the opium powdered with a little oil. Mix intimately to make a pommade to dress issues.

POMMADE EPISPASTIQUE JAUNE. *Adeps cantharidibus medicatus alius*. Take 120 parts of cantharides in powder, 1680 parts of prepared lard, and 250 parts of water. Melt the lard, mix the cantharides with it, and add the water at the same time; place the whole upon a gentle fire, stir constantly for two hours, and add a little water to replace what is evaporated; strain with expression, continue to keep the mixture in a water-bath, add eight parts of turmeric root in powder, strain through paper, allow it to cool slowly, to separate the superfluous liquid. Melt again, add 250 parts of yellow wax, and eight parts of volatile oil of citron; mix carefully, and make a pommade.

POMMADE AUX FLEURS is made with jasmine, orange, or tuberosa flowers, put into a close box, spread around with common pomatum, fresh flowers being added till the scent is sufficiently strong.

POMMADE DE GAROU. *Adeps cortice daphnes gnidii medicatus*. P. Take 320 parts of prepared hogs'-lard, 32 parts of wax, and 128 parts of prepared bark of the daphne. Melt the wax and the lard together, and add the bark previously softened in water. Boil till the humidity is dissipated, strain, allow it to settle, and when it begins to cool, triturate it till there remain no lumps.

POMMADE OPHTHALMIQUE. *Adeps oxido hydrargyro rubri et plumbi acetate medicatus*. P. Take four parts and a half of fresh butter washed in rose water, 0.25 part each of camphor, red oxide of mercury and acetate of lead, triturate long and carefully, and make a pommade in which the oxide and acetate may be in the proportion of gr. iv in each ʒj of the mass. Used in inflammations of the tarsus, and conjunctiva.

POMPHOLYX. See ZINCI OXIDUM.

POP. See IMPERIAL.

POPPY HEADS. See PAPAVERIS CAPSULÆ ET DECOCT. ET EXTR. PAPA.

POPULUS TREMULA. Aspen. *Pharm. Philad.* The bark is bitter, tonic, and febrifuge.

PORRI RADIX. L. Leek Root, or Bulb. *Allium porrum.* It is stimulant, expectorant, and diuretic in doses of ʒj to ʒss of the fresh juice triturated with sugar and mixed with water, for humoral asthma, &c.; but is seldom prescribed, as it has but little power. In cataplasm it is suppurative.

PORTLAND POWDER FOR GOUT. A celebrated combination of bitters, which was at one time in high fashion, more in consequence perhaps of bearing the name of the Duke of Portland, than from other causes. Take equal parts of gentian and birthwort root, tops and leaves of germander, ground pine, and lesser centaury, powdered and mixed together.

Medicinally it is a good bitter in doses of gr. xv to ʒj or more, twice or thrice a day, in gouty affections as a tonic and stomachic.

POTASH, POTASS, or POTASSA. See the succeeding articles.

POTASSA CUM CALCE. L. E. D. *Potassa ope calcis parata et igne fusa.* P. *Lapis causticus.* O. Potass with Lime. Take Oij of solution of potass, ℥ij of fresh lime, boil down the solution of potass to one pint, then add lime, previously slaked by the addition of water, and mix them thoroughly together.

Medicinally this is a milder caustic than pure potass, which the lime renders deliquescent, and more manageable, but it is seldom employed.

POTASSA FUSA. L. *Potassa.* E. *Potassa caustica.* D. Fused Potass, *Lapis infernalis.* O. Take one gallon of solution of potass; evaporate the water in a clean iron vessel over a fire till ebullition ceases, and the potass melts; pour it out on iron plates in pieces of a proper form.

Chemically, fused potass is a hydrate of the protoxide of potassium, containing about one-sixth of water, and also a portion of peroxide of potassium, which, however, parts with its excess of oxygen; when dissolved in water it effervesces, and is converted into protoxide. The potassa fusa is deliquescent in the air, soluble in water, and in alcohol. It melts at a low red heat, and evaporates at a bright red heat.

Impurities are usually contained in the common fused potass, such as lime, carbonate of potass, peroxide of iron, and silex, but seldom so as to injure its properties. It ought to be of a whitish-grey, brownish, bluish, or greenish colour, hard and brittle. It feels soapy by dissolving a portion of the skin, and forming soap with it. By digesting it with alcohol, pouring off the clear supernatant liquor, evaporating this to dryness, and fusing at a red heat, it may be obtained very pure.

Medicinally it is given in form of *LIQUOR POTASSÆ* internally; and is used as an escharotic and caustic externally, being extremely powerful in destroying living parts, such as in forming issues, opening tumours, subduing fungus, &c. It possesses the advantage of being instantly arrested in its action by applying vinegar, or any other vegetable acid to neutralize it; but it has also the disadvantage of spreading wider than may be desirable. In treating urethral strictures, it is considered by many as preferable to the *argenti nitras*. (WHATELY—MACILWAIN.)

POTASSA IMPURA. L. *Subcarbonas potassæ impurus*. E. *Potassæ carbonas e lixivio cineres*. D. *Cineres clavellati*. O. Impure Potass, or Pearl Ash. It is procured by burning land plants or wood, and is a compound of the muriate, sulphate, and subcarbonate of potass with clay, flint, and peroxide of iron. It is extensively used in the arts, for manufacturing soap, &c. In pharmacy it is only used for preparing the subcarbonate of potass.

POTASSÆ ACETAS. L. E. D. P. See *ACETAS POTASSÆ*. Acetate of Potass. It is without smell, but of an acrid pungent taste, soluble in water, and also in alcohol. It is white, and in form of light spongy masses of a foliated texture.

Adulterated with sulphates, muriates, and tartrates. Sulphates may be detected by nitrate or muriate of barytes, which will precipitate sulphate of barytes; or by acetate of lead, which will precipitate sulphate of lead. The tartrate of potass is sometimes present; but this cannot, as Dr. Paris imagines, be detected by tartaric acid giving a precipitate, for it will do this with the purest acetate of potass, by actually decomposing it, and forming tartrate of potass. Muriates may be detected by nitrate of silver, and lead by the tests of lead. When it is brownish, vegetable extractive matter is present.

Incompatible with all the minerals, most of the vegetable acids, and consequently with *DECOCTUM TAMARINDI*; also with the sulphates of magnesia and soda, the tartrate of potass, muriate of ammonia, nitrate of silver, and corrosive sublimate. When the aqueous solution stands, it decomposes spontaneously.

Medicinally it is deobstruent and gently laxative in doses of ℥j to ʒiij for jaundice, saburral fevers, hepatitis, mesenteric obstructions, &c. It is an excellent diuretic; but is seldom prescribed.

Enters into Acid. Aceticum. D. Acet. Hydrarg. E. D. Tinct. Acet. Ferri. D.

POTASSÆ CARBONAS. L. E. P. Carbonate of Potass. *Potassæ bi-carbonas*. D. Take one gallon of solution of subcarbonate of potass, pass carbonic acid through the solution in a proper vessel till it is perfectly saturated; and filter the solution. Evaporate the filtered

solution that crystals may form, taking care that the heat does not exceed 120° . Having poured off the solution, dry the crystals upon bibulous paper. Carbonic acid is very easily obtained from white marble and dilute sulphuric acid. The old formula was inconvenient and expensive.

Decomposition. The dilute sulphuric acid from its superior affinity to lime decomposes the marble, forms sulphate of lime, which is precipitated, and gives off carbonic acid gas, which by passing through the solution of subcarbonate of potass converts it into a bicarbonate, which would be a proper term for the preparation. Muriatic acid would perhaps be preferable to sulphuric acid for decomposing the lime. The solution of the subcarbonate here directed is too strong, and requires to be diluted with four or five parts of water to make the process go on well.

Adulterated with other salts, but its purity may be ascertained by dissolving it in dilute nitric acid. The solution should be transparent and without any deposit, and it ought not to be disturbed with the nitrate of silver or barytes, nor with subcarbonate of soda. The crystals should be white, or rather colourless, without smell, and with only a feebly alkaline taste, and ought not to deliquesce nor effloresce in the air. It produces only a slight change on turmeric paper.

Soluble in four times its weight of water at 60° , and in four-fifths of boiling water, but in the latter an evolution of carbonic acid gas takes place. In alcohol it is insoluble.

Incompatible with lime and lime water, acids, and particularly the mineral, the acetates of ammonia and lead, alum, ammoniated copper and iron, borax, the muriates of ammonia, iron, and lime; the nitrate of silver, the oxymuriate of mercury, the subacetate of lead, the submuriate of mercury (when heat is applied), the sulphates of copper, iron, and zinc; and tartarized antimony and iron. Also with the tinctures of muriated iron and of ammoniated iron. Dr. Paris is mistaken in classing sulphate of magnesia with incompatibles.

Medicinally it is used as a valuable antacid, lithontriptic, and deobstruent; and is preferable to the subcarbonate from being less nauseous, and less liable to irritate weak stomachs. It may be given in doses of gr. x to $\mathfrak{zss}$; or $\mathfrak{zj}$ or more may be dissolved in a glass of water, and $\mathfrak{ziv}$ of lemon-juice may be added to form an effervescing draught. In nephritis and gravel, as well as in anasarca and cardialgia, it is a good medicine. In mesenteric disorders of children, it is also excellent.

POTASSÆ NITRAS. L. E. D. P. *Nitrum, sal nitrum.* O. Nitrate of Potass, Nitre, or *Salt Petre*. In warm climates it is formed spon-

taneously, and the nitre of commerce is chiefly supplied from tropical countries; but it may also be manufactured in Europe by artificial composts. It is very extensively employed in making nitric acid, and is essential in the manufacture of gunpowder.

Adulterated with earthy impurities, perhaps accidentally, during its formation. The muriate of soda is most commonly combined with it, but may be detected by dissolving it in distilled water, and adding to this a solution of nitrate of silver, which will precipitate the soda in form of a nitrate. *muriate*

Insoluble in alcohol, but easily soluble in cold, and still more so in boiling, water, particularly if a little common salt be added.

Incompatible with sulphuric acid, and generally with all the sulphates but sulphate of soda, which has little action on it except at a very low temperature.

Medicinally it is one of the best diuretics and refrigerants, and may be given in doses of gr. x to ʒss thrice a day, dissolved in rose water, and taken immediately in fever and vascular excitement. In still smaller doses every hour or two hours it is good in inflammatory fever, hæmorrhage, &c. In doses of ʒj to ʒij it is purgative. Dr. Paris surely mistakes when he says it is an inconsiderable diuretic.

Externally it is cooling and detergent, and excellent in gargles, for incipient inflammatory sore-throat, and cynanche tonsillaris. It is also used in fumigations.

Poisonous in ounce or even half-ounce doses (being sometimes taken in that quantity by mistake for Glauber's salts), producing vomiting and nausea, painful hypercatharsis and tormina, with bloody stools, syncope, convulsions, and paralysis, or death.

Antidotes. The best remedies are demulcent drinks, and emollient enemas to sheathe its acridness, and opium with aromatics to subdue the spasmodic action of the bowels.

Test. Sulphuric acid when poured upon it combines with the potass, and nitrous acid fumes are disengaged. The powder also deflagrates when thrown on hot coals.

Enters into Trochisci Nitratis Potassæ. E.

POTASSÆ NITRAS PURIFICATUM. D. Purified Nitrate of Potass. Dissolve the nitrate in water and crystallize by cooling.

POTASSÆ SUB-CARBONAS. L. E. Subcarbonate of Potass. *Carbonas Potassæ e Tartari Crystallis.* D. *Kali præparatum; Sal absinthii; Sal Tartari.* O. Salt of Tartar, and Salt of Wormwood. Take ℥iij of impure potass (pearlash) bruised, and Oij of boiling water; dissolve the potass in water, filter, and pour the solution into a clean iron vessel, evaporate over a slow fire till the liquor becomes thick; then, having removed it from the fire, stir the liquor constantly with

an iron spatula till the salt passes into a granular form. It may be prepared in the same manner from tartar previously burned till it assume an ash colour.

Genuine subcarbonate, or, as it ought rather to be called, carbonate of potass, should contain more than two parts of potass to one of carbonic acid. It usually contains many earthy and saline impurities, and often iron and manganese to the amount of about 3 per cent. Lime may be detected by precipitating it from solution by a solution of subcarbonate of soda. None of these impurities are of much consequence in a medical point of view.

Soluble in twice its weight of water; and what remains undissolved is earthy, and other impurities. It is insoluble in alcohol, but combines like an alkali with oils in the form of soap.

Incompatible with the same substances as mentioned under POTASSÆ CARBONAS, with the exception of tartarized iron, and the addition of sulphate of magnesia.

Medicinally it is antacid, cooling, and diuretic; but from being of a nauseous, acrid, urinous, and alkaline taste, it is less employed than the carbonate for making effervescing draughts with the citric or tartaric acids. It is, however, extensively used in other pharmaceutical preparations.

Enters into Liq. Potass. Subcarbonatis. L. D.

POTASSÆ SULPHAS. L. E. D. P. Sulphate of Potass. *Sulphas kali; Kali vitriolatum; Sal de duobus; Tartarum vitriolatum.* O. Take ℥ij of the salt which remains after the distillation of nitric acid, and two gallons of boiling water; mix so that the salt may be dissolved, and add as much subcarbonate of potass as may be sufficient to saturate the acid; then boil the solution till a pellicle form upon the surface; strain, and set it aside, that crystals may form. Pour off the supernatant liquor, and dry the crystals on blotting paper.

Decomposition. The carbonic acid escapes in form of gas, while the superabundant sulphuric acid is neutralized by combining with the potass and forming the sulphate.

Adulterated but seldom, as it is cheap, and holds out little temptation for fraud. The genuine salt is bitter and without smell, the crystals are hard, transparent, and do not deliquesce, though they slightly effloresce, and, if heated, decrepitate. Turmeric, or litmus paper, should not be changed by the solution, and the solution of ammonia or its subcarbonate ought not to give any precipitate.

Soluble in sixteen parts of water at 60°: insoluble in alcohol.

Incompatible with acetate and subacetate of lead, corrosive sublimate, the muriatic and nitric acids, nitrate of silver, the muriates of lime and barytes, and tartaric acid. Dr. Paris is mistaken in mentioning

lime amongst the incompatibles, at least it is not so in its aqueous solution, though barytes is so.

Medicinally, it is deobstruent and laxative; but is not, on account of its being soluble with difficulty, to be depended upon alone. With rhubarb, ipecacuan, or aloes, it is a good adjunct by minutely dividing them when triturated, and with these it is excellent in the mesenteric and visceral obstructions of children, &c., in doses of gr. xv with gr. v of rhubarb. As a purgative the dose is $\mathfrak{zss}$ to $\mathfrak{zss}$, or $\mathfrak{zvj}$.

POTASSÆ SULPHURETI AQUA. D. Solution of Sulphuretted Potass. Boil one part of washed sulphur and eleven parts of solution of caustic potass for ten minutes, and strain through paper. It ought to be kept in a close-stopped vessel.

Medicinally the dose is $\mathfrak{mxx}$ to $\mathfrak{zjss}$ twice a day; but it is chiefly used as an external application.

POTASSÆ SULPHURETUM. L. E. D. P. Sulphuret of Potass. *Sulphuretum kali; Hepar sulphuris; Liver of sulphur.* O. Take $\mathfrak{zj}$ of washed sulphur, and $\mathfrak{zij}$ of subcarbonate of potass; triturate them together, and heat in a covered crucible on the fire till they unite.

Decomposition. This, by the *old rationale*, is explained by saying that the sulphur forms with the potass a sulphuret, while the carbonic acid is set free and escapes; but, upon Sir H. Davy's principles, it is rather a complicated process. The carbonic acid gas is first set free and evolved, leaving the sulphur and the potass to act upon each other, by which three-fourths of the potass (*oxide of potassium*) is decomposed, its oxygen forming sulphuric acid, and its potassium bisulphuret of potassium with the sulphur. The remaining portion of the potass unites without decomposition with the newly-formed sulphuric acid, and sulphate of potass is the result. The preparation is consequently a compound salt, or rather a mixture of sulphate of potass and bisulphuret of potassium, with a small excess of sulphur.

Genuine sulphuret of potass is of a liver-brown or dirty olive colour; of a bitter, acrid, and nauseous taste; without smell when dry, but being decomposed by moisture, it smells when moist of sulphuretted hydrogen, which is then evolved.

Incompatible with acids, which unite with the potass; set free the sulphur, precipitate part of it and expel the other part, in the form of sulphuretted hydrogen gas; with metallic solutions, which unite with the sulphur and form sulphurets; with water, whose oxygen unites with the potassium of the bisulphuret, forming potass (*oxide of potassium*) and whose hydrogen unites with the sulphur forming sulphuretted hydrogen, and this is partly expelled in form of gas, and partly unites with the excess of sulphur. When exposed to the air, oxygen combines both with the sulphur, forming sulphuric acid, and

with the potassium of the bisulphuret forming potass, and those two new combinations unite and form sulphate of potass.

Medicinally diaphoretic and expectorant; $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ combined with $\mathfrak{h}\text{ij}$ of honey or syrup, and given in doses of $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$, twice a day, or with soap in form of pill, for hooping-cough, croup, asthma, chronic rheumatism, and chronic catarrh. It has been said to be an antidote to arsenic and lead poisons by decomposing them, but its use is very doubtful in such cases. Mr. Brande, who is so often sceptical about the power of medicines, thinks that its effects in all cases are doubtful: experience, however, is against him.

Externally, it forms an excellent lotion with water, for herpes, scabies, and porrigo; but it is obvious from what has just been said, that it must be the sulphuretted hydrogen and potass, and not the sulphuret of potass, that has the effect. From $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ with Oj of water are the proportions.

POTASSÆ SUPER-SULPHAS. L. Supersulphate of Potass. *Potassæ Bi-sulphas*. D. *Sal enixum*. O. Take $\mathfrak{h}\text{ij}$ of the salt which remains after the distillation of nitric acid, and Oiv of boiling water; mix them so that the salt may be dissolved, filter, and boil the solution down to one-half, set it aside that crystals may form, and, having poured off the solution, dry them on blotting-paper.

Chemically the salt ordered in the above formula is a bisulphate of potass, and the solution is only for the production of crystals; but if the filtration be performed before the liquor is cool, a copious deposition of the uncrystallized salt ensues.

Adulterated with other salts, such as nitrate of potass, in consequence of an insufficient quantity of sulphuric acid having been used in the previous process of preparing nitric acid. The genuine supersulphate of potass is very sour and bitterish, but has no smell. It reddens vegetable blues, and effervesces with carbonates by expelling carbonic acid gas.

Soluble in two parts by weight of water at 60° , but less than an equal weight at 212° . Dr. Paris is mistaken in saying it is soluble in alcohol.

Incompatible with earths, alkalies, and their carbonates; with most of the metals, and their oxides, and indeed with all substances on which sulphuric acid may act.

Medicinally it is a cooling purgative in gr. xv to $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, in cases requiring the sulphuric acid with a laxative, but is usually conjoined with rhubarb and other purgatives. In larger doses it is apt to gripe. It is less disagreeable and more active, because more soluble than the sulphate.

POTASSÆ SUPER-TARTRAS. L. E. Supertartrate of Potass. *Potassæ*

bi-tartras. D. *Tartarum*. O. *Cream of Tartar*, when powdered. This is the tartar of wine, purified by dissolving it in boiling water, and precipitating the impurities by albumen. It is composed of 57 parts of acid to 33 of potass and 10 of water, and is therefore a bi-tartrate.

Adulterated with supersulphate of potass, but this may be easily detected by nitrate or muriate of barytes, which will give a precipitate of sulphate of barytes. Mr. Brande discovered in one sample about 15 per cent. of white flint pebbles (quartz), broken small. Adulterations of this kind are discovered by their being insoluble. I suspect that in the powdered form it is very extensively adulterated with Paris plaster, chalk, and other white substances. It ought to have a sour taste, not unpleasant, and no smell. It also reddens vegetable blues. The crystals are small and brittle.

Soluble in 120 or 125 parts of water at 60°, and 30 parts at 212°, but scarcely soluble in alcohol. Its solubility is increased by mixing it with boracic acid. See TARTRAS ACIDULUS POTASS. P.

Incompatible with the alkalies and alkaline earths, and their carbonates, with lime water, the mineral acids, and solutions of lead and silver.

Medicinally, cream of tartar, or the powdered crystals, is a valuable mild laxative, diuretic, and refrigerant, and is prescribed in fever, inflammatory affections, catarrh, dropsy, &c. The dose is ʒj to ʒiij as a cooling diuretic, from ʒiv to ʒj or more as a purgative, which, when largely diluted, proves hydragogue, but then is apt to produce griping, and to be followed by debility. In a basin of gruel or barley water, made very thin, and sweetened to taste, it is good in incipient catarrh, or inflammatory affections. In form of electuary, with honey or syrup, and conjoined with sulphur, it is a good laxative in rheumatic and gouty affections, worms, &c.

Enters into Ferrum Tartarizat. L. D. Potass. Tartras. L. E. D. Pulv. Jalapæ Comp. E. Pulv. Scammonii Comp. E. Pulv. Sennæ Comp. E.

POTASSÆ TARTRAS. L. E. D. P. Tartrate of Potass. *Tartarum soluble*. *Sal vegetabile*. O. Take ʒxvj of subcarbonate of potass, lbij of supertartrate of potass, one gallon of boiling water; dissolve the subcarbonate of potass in the water, then add to it the supertartrate of potass reduced to powder, till bubbles cease to escape; filter the solution through paper; boil this till a pellicle be formed, set it aside that crystals may form, and having poured off the solution, dry the crystals on blotting-paper.

Decomposition. The non-neutralized potass in the subcarbonate of potass unites with the excess of the tartaric acid in the supertartrate; the

carbonic acid is at the same time set free, and expelled, and the result is a perfectly neutral tartrate.

Adulterated (but seldom) with sulphates, which are easily detected by muriate or nitrate of barytes; while an imperfect preparation of the salt, and a consequent excess of either the subcarbonate or supertartrate of potass, may be detected with turmeric, or litmus paper.

Soluble very readily in two parts of water at 60°, and when exposed to the air, attracts moisture from it; very soluble also in alcohol.

Incompatible with the alkaline earths, and with lime water, and the muriate of lime and of ammonia; with the acetate and subacetate of lead, the nitrate of silver, and generally with solutions of lead and silver. All acids and vegetables, and acidulous salts, decompose it, by uniting with a portion of the potass, and converting the remainder into the supertartrate. It is consequently improper to prescribe it with tamarinds, infusion of roses, &c.

Medicinally it is a very good, mild laxative, particularly when conjoined with rhubarb, aloes, senna, &c.; which substances it prevents from griping, probably by carrying them more speedily through the bowels. It is recommended in melancholy, mania, hypochondria, and in fever.

POTASSIUM. A metallic base, discovered by Sir H. Davy, in potass, which is the protoxide of potassium. The metal is procured by the agency of galvanism; or better by melting potass, and passing the vapour through an iron tube, brought to a white heat; in which case the iron attracts the oxygen, and the potassium passes to the cooler part of the tube. It is so light that it swims on water, and so inflammable that it takes fire when it touches ice, realizing what in the monkish ages was deemed miraculous—"de glacie produxit ignem." It requires to be kept under pure colourless naphtha. By means of potassium, carbonic acid gas has been decomposed, and proved to consist of two parts of oxygen, and one of carbon.

POTATO. *Solanum tuberosum*. P. The root is well known to be farinaceous and nutritive, and starch may be manufactured from it, little different in any respect from arrow-root.

Medicinally, when scraped down raw, it is a good refrigerant for burns, and superficial inflammation: boiled, it is emollient in form of cataplasm. An extract of the leaves and flowers is anodyne.

POTENTILLA. A genus of plants that are astringent and bitterish, but much feebler than tormentil. The *P. arserina*, or silverweed, has a farinaceous root, which, when cooked, tastes sweetish and pleasant; and, if it could be enlarged by cultivation, might be a valuable esculent.

POTERIUM SANGUISORBA. Small Burnet. A common native plant, feebly tonic and astringent.

POTIO ACIDI HYDROCYANICI. Pectoral Potion. Take $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{xv}$ of medicinal hydrocyanic acid, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ of infusion of ground-ivy, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ of syrup of marsh-mallows.

Dose $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ every six hours.

POTIO ANODYNA, *dicta* JULEP. Take $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ of syrup of poppies, or diacodion, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$ of orange-flower water, and $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ of distilled lettuce water; mix.

POTIO ANTI-EMETICA EFFERVESCENS, *dicta* RIVERII. P. Take $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ of syrup of lemons, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$ of fresh citron-juice, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ of water, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$ of carbonate of potass; mix in a phial, and cork instantly.

Sometimes the carbonate of potass, or soda, is first given in some convenient vehicle, and then the citron-juice, the effervescence taking place in the stomach. Peppermint water, with syrup of orange-peel, is a good vehicle for the carbonate.

POTIO EX AROMATICIS, *dicta* CARDIACA. P. Take $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ of syrup of clove-jilly-flower, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$ of tincture of cinnamon, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ of confection of saffron; mix carefully in a mortar, and add $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ each of distilled peppermint water, and orange-flower water; mix.

POTIO ÆTHEREA ANTISPASMODICA. P. Take $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ of syrup of water-lily, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ each of distilled water of orange-flowers and of lime-tree flowers, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ of sulphuric ether; mix.

POTIO CAMPHORATA, *dicta* ANTISEPTICA. P. Take $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ of Virginian snake-root, infuse during a quarter of an hour in $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{v}$ of boiling water. Then take $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ of syrup of Peruvian bark, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ of tincture of bark, gr. xij of camphor; mix by long trituration in a glass mortar, then add $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ of liquor of acetate of ammonia; then add the former infusion of snake-root, when cold.

POTIO EMETICA ANTIMONIATA. P. Take gr. iij of tartarized antimony, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{x}$ of distilled water; mix, and divide into three doses, to be taken at the interval of a quarter of an hour each.

POTIO EMETICA CUM IPECACUANHA. P. Take gr. xxiv of ipecacuan in powder, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ of syrup of capillaire, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{x}$ of water; mix the syrup with the water, divide into three doses, and add to each one-third of the ipecacuan; to be taken at the interval of a quarter of an hour each.

POTIO EX IPECACUANHA COMPOSITA. P. Take $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ of ipecacuan, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ of senna-leaves, infuse for twelve hours in $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{j}$ of boiling water; strain, and add $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ each of oxymel of squills, and syrup of hyssop. A spoonful is a dose.

POTIO EX FÆTIDIS, *dicta* ANTI-HYSTERICA. P. Take $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ of compound syrup of wormwood, gr. xxiv of tincture of castor and assa-

foetida; mix for a long time, and exactly; then add ʒij each of distilled water of valerian and orange-flowers, and ʒss of sulphuric ether; mix.

POTIO EX GUMMI AMMONIACO ET SCILLA. P. Take ʒj of hyssop-leaves, ʒiv of boiling water, infuse till the water is cold; then take ʒj of oxymel of squills, gr. xij of gum ammoniac in powder; mix for a long time in a marble mortar, then dissolve this by trituration in the former cold infusion.

POTIO PURGANS. P. Royal Ptisane. Take ʒss each of picked senna-leaves and sulphate of soda, ʒj each of anise and coriander seeds, ʒss each of chervil and small burnet leaves, Oij of cold water, one citron cut in slices; macerate for 20 hours, shaking from time to time, strain by expression, and filter through blotting-paper. See **BLACK DRAUGHT**.

POTIO vel HAUSTUS PURGANS COMMUNIS DECOCTIONE PARATUS. P. Take ʒij each of senna-leaves and sulphate of soda, ʒss of rhubarb, ʒjss of manna; boil for some minutes the senna and rhubarb in q. s. of water, so that ʒv may remain; take it from the fire, add the salt and the manna, dissolve, strain by gentle expression, and add distilled water of peppermint or orange-flowers.

POTIO SCILLITICA ACIDULA, dicta DIURETICA. P. Take ʒss of oxymel of squills, ʒiv of distilled water of *Parietaria*, ʒj of distilled peppermint water, ʒss alcoholized nitric acid; mix.

POUDRE. The French for powder, and sometimes applied to perfumes, in the same way as we have **HUILE** for oil, such as *Poudre de rose*, *Poudre de violette*, &c.; most of which are for the hair, and prepared with starch-powder as a basis, and the addition of the requisite perfumery.

POULTICES. See **CATAPLASMATA**.

POUNCE. A powder made from sandarac, or resin, for dusting over paper to make it bear ink. The mordant, made by dissolving ʒj of carbonate of soda in a pint of water coloured with sap green, and used for preparing linen for permanent ink, is called *Liquid pounce*. See **INK**.

POWDERS in Pharmacy. See **PULVERES**, and **JAMES, DOVER, PORTLAND, &c.**

POWDERS, in Perfumery, are used for various purposes, such as *Pearl powders*, see **PAINTS**; *Almond powder*, see **AMYGDALE PLACENT**; *Tooth powders*, see **DENTIFRICE**.

POWDERS FOR THE HAIR are of various sorts; but are now seldom used by the fashionable. It may not be improper, however, to give receipts for some of these, as a specimen.

Common Hair Powder. To lbxiv of fine mellow cask starch, add lbvij

of the scrapings of Poland starch, and $\frac{3}{4}$ of very finely-powdered calcined smalt, of a light blue colour, and grind the whole in a steel starch-mill, but not too fine. Sift this through a very fine cypress sieve. In making the finest hair-powders, these siftings only must be used. What is left will do for making a second sort. Common starch, ground and sifted, though often used, will not be nearly so fine; but if this is made, care must be taken that the starch is neither too damp nor too dry. The hair-powder kept in the shops is often adulterated with Paris plaster, or burnt alabaster, or with fine flour, barley-meal, &c., all of which entirely spoil it, even for the commonest purposes. It may readily be perfumed with any of the fragrant oils, according to the fancy of the maker.

Black Hair Powder. Take about $\frac{1}{2}$ lb of fine starch-powder, put it in an earthen pan, and, with a pint of the blackest japan ink, make it into a paste. Dry this in an oven, which is by no means very hot, until it becomes of the consistence of starch; then grind it in the mill, and sift it very fine. Mix the black powder with ink a second and third time, and dry and sift as before. Add to the last powder $\frac{1}{2}$ lb of ivory-black in fine powder; then mix and sift through a fine hair sieve. There is an inferior sort of this powder, made in imitation of the genuine kind; but from its greater weight, and other bad qualities, it has no resemblance to it whatever. It is made from small coal and sea-coal, which are mixed together, and then powdered in a mortar.

Brown Hair Powder. Take $\frac{1}{2}$ lb of umber, of various colours, and in the state of fine powder. Mix it well with water, and let it stand, that it may all fall to the bottom of the glass jar. When settled, pour off the water, and then take off the top of the mass only; for, by frequent stirring previously, all the dirt and sand will be separated, and fall to the bottom. These impurities, instead of being of any use, will be extremely hurtful in the composition in which the umber is to be used. Dry the fine parts as above directed for black hair powder; and to this, which will weigh about $\frac{1}{2}$ lb, add $\frac{1}{2}$ lb of the black hair-powder, and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb of the second remains from honey water in fine powder. Mix all these together, and sift them twice over. By putting more black hair-powder, or more umber, the brown colour will be deeper or lighter. If it is wished to lighten the colour much, a little fine dry starch-powder may be added before sifting.

Cleansing Powder. Take $\frac{3}{4}$ lb of Cassia lignum, reduce it to fine powder, with $\frac{3}{4}$ ss of sulphate of zinc; mix and sift. Or, mix $\frac{3}{4}$ ss of sulphate of zinc in fine powder, with $\frac{3}{4}$ lb of common hair-powder. To be rubbed well into the roots of the hair.

- PRÆCIPITATUM CASSII.** Purple Precipitate. Take ʒj of the solution of gold in nitromuriatic acid, Ojss of distilled water: mix, and dip into the mixture rods or slips of tin, when the precipitate will form.
- PRÆCIPITATUM FER SE. O.** Red Oxide of Mercury. See **HYDRARG. OXID. NITR.**
- PRECIPITATE.** A chemical term for what is thrown down from a solution in consequence of adding a re-agent, exposing it to the atmosphere, &c. In the old pharmacy we have, accordingly, *Red precipitate* for nitric oxide of mercury; *Sweet precipitate* for chloride of mercury; *White precipitate* for ammoniated submuriate of mercury, &c.
- PRECIPITATED SULPHUR.** See **SULPHUR PRÆCIPITATUM.**
- PREVENTIVE, or ROYAL PREVENTIVE.** A nostrum, which is nothing more than **LIQUOR PLUMBI SUBACETATIS DILUTUS. L.**
- PRESERVATIVE.** See **HUDSON.**
- PRESERVES.** A term applied to fruits, &c., which are preserved in sugar, honey, spirits, &c. See **CONFECTIO**, and **CONSERVE.**
- PRIMULA. P.** Primrose. A genus of plants, several of which are natives. The roots of most of them are emetic when dried and powdered, and the flowers narcotic and anodyne.
- PRIVET.** See **LIGUSTRUM.** The Leaves are used to adulterate tea.
- PROOF SPIRIT.** See **SPIRITUS TENUIOR.**
- PROPOLIS.** Bee-bread. Found in bee-hives, and consisting of wax and a resinous matter. The vapour is sometimes used as an expectorant in asthma and pulmonary disorders.
- PROTO** is a chemical prepositive, derived from the Greek *πρῶτος*, signifying first; as *deut*, or *deuto*, signifies second; and *trit*, or *trito*, third. We have thus protoxides, deutoxides, and tritoxides; such as protoxide of iron, &c.
- PRUNA. L. E. D. P.** Prunes. The preserved fruit of the *Prunus domestica*, which is cooling, nutritive, and slightly laxative; and is a good article of diet for the costive, conjoined with small doses of rhubarb.
- Enters into Confect. Sennæ. L. E. D.*
- PRUNELLA VULGARIS.** Woundwort, or Self-heal. One of the old vulnerary herbs, now disused.
- PRUNI LAURO-CERASI FOLIO. D.** Cherry Laurel Leaves. Contain hydrocyanic acid and an essential oil.
- Medicinally* prescribed in spasmodic cough as a sedative.
- Poisonous.* See **LAUREL WATER.**
- PRUSSIAN BLUE.** Heat to redness dried blood or other animal matters with an equal weight of pearlash till reduced to a paste; dissolve the residue in water, filter, and mix with a solution of one part

proto-sulphate of iron, and two parts of alum; the greenish precipitate absorbs oxygen from the atmosphere, and is thence tinged of the proper colour.

Chemically, the pigment consists of ferrocyanate of the peroxide of iron mixed with alumina and peroxide of iron, together with the subsulphate of one or both of those bases. (TURNER.)

Good Prussian blue when broken it not glossy, but of a downy dulness in the fracture. Of the samples, that which is lightest will prove the best. (CHAPTAL.) See FERRI PRUSSIAS.

PRUSSIATE. A term given to combinations of hydrocyanic acid, with alkaline or metallic bases; but it is wearing out of use, being supplanted by the term hydrocyanate.

PRUSSIC ACID. See ACIDUM HYDROCYAN.

PRUSSINE. See CYANOGEN.

PTEROCARPI LIGNUM. L. E. D. Red Sanders. The wood of *Pterocarpus Santalinus*. A native of the East Indies, of an aromatic smell, and a bright red colour. Its only use is for colouring tinctures.

PTEROCARPUS ERINACEA. Supposed to be the tree from which KINO is derived.

PTISANÆ. Tisanes are aqueous preparations, slightly charged with medicinal principles. They are prepared either by simple infusion or decoction, and serve as vehicles for more active remedies. They may be sweetened with sugar, honey, or syrup.

PTISANA DE FLORIBUS BECHICIS. P. Take ʒij of species of bechic flowers, Oij of boiling water; infuse for a quarter of an hour, strain, and add syrup of marshmallow and cloves. In the same manner the tisans of elder-flowers, lime-tree flowers, chamomile flowers, &c. are prepared.

PTISANA DE FOLIIS CHICORII. P. Tisane of Chicory Leaves. Take ʒj of green chicory leaves, infuse them in Oij of boiling water; strain, and add ʒj of syrup of capillaire, or of honey. In the same manner tisane of borage, of bugloss, of sage germander, of *Inula dysenterica*, &c., may be prepared.

PTISANA DE FRUCTIBUS. P. Tisane of Fruits. Take ʒj of pectoral or bechic roots, boil during a quarter of an hour in q. s. of boiling water, till there remains only Oij; strain, and add ʒj of syrup of marshmallows, or any other syrup.

PTISANA DE RADICE GRAMINIS. P. Tisane of Grass Roots. Take ʒj of the washed roots of dog's-tooth grass, *Panicum dactylon*, LINN. *Cynodon dactylon*, P.; or of dog's-grass, *Triticum repens*, P. Boil the grass roots, slightly at first, in q. s. of water, throw away this water, which is acrid, bruise the roots, and again boil them in ʒxl of

water, and reduce it to Oij. At the end add ʒij of prepared liquorice-root; take it from the fire, let it cool, and strain. In doses of ʒiv to ʒiv it is cooling, diuretic, and deobstruent, taken frequently.

PTISANE ROYALE. See POTIO PURGANS. P.

PTYALAGOGUES are medicines which cause a flow of saliva into the mouth.

PULEGII SPIRITUS. See SPIRITUS PULEGII.

PULEGIUM. L. E. D. Pennyroyal. *Mentha pulegium*. This herb has much the same character as the mints, being warm, aromatic, and stimulant, and also expectorant, diaphoretic, and emmenagogue. The dose is gr. x to ʒj of the dried herb in powder. It is chiefly used now in the form of infusion, or of the distilled water, as a vehicle for other medicines.

Enters into Aq. Pulegii. L. E. D. Ol. Pulegii. L. D. Spir. Pulegii. L.

PULMONARIA. Lungwort. A name given to a genus of plants, from their supposed efficacy in disorders of the lungs.

PULPA. Pulp. See CASSIÆ, and TAMARINDI.

PULVERES. L. E. D. P. Powders. A form of exhibiting medicines which in some cases is preferred and preferable to any other. It is the best form for medicaments which are insoluble, such as calomel; and which are apt in substance to produce mechanical or chemical irritation, such as camphor; but those which are apt to lose some volatile ingredient by the friction necessary during pulverization, or which readily deliquesce, effloresce, or absorb oxygen or carbonic acid from the air, are in many cases ineligible in form of powder. The volatile principle in some cases, as in that of Peruvian bark, is not much evolved when the powder is not made too fine, and this it will be of importance to keep in view. Rhubarb and guaiac are other instances of this. It will follow that artificial heat will in such cases be injurious.

In the case of compound powders, it is important that many of the substances, such as aloes, myrrh, opium, &c., be minutely divided by means of some insoluble or hardish material, otherwise the whole effect intended by their exhibition will not follow. It will follow that many substances which are inert in themselves may become valuable adjuncts to other medicaments by assisting in their mechanical division by trituration.

It is necessary when a powder consists of more than one substance to have them well and thoroughly mixed, particularly when they are of different specific gravities: and it is in most cases requisite to pass them through a sieve to separate the grosser portions. When properly pulverized they should be kept from the air and light as much as possible, in well-stopped opaque bottles.

PULVIS ABSORBANS. P. See PULVIS DE MAGNESIA COMP. P.

PULVIS ALGAROTHI. See ANTIMONII OXYDUM. L.

PULVIS ALOES COMPOSITUS. L. D. Compound Powder of Aloes.

Pulvis aloes cum guaiaco. O. Take ʒjss of spiked aloes, ʒj of gum guaiac, and ʒss of compound powder of cinnamon; triturate the aloes and the guaiac separately to powder, then mix them with the compound powder of cinnamon.

Medicinally it is a warm purgative and diaphoretic in doses of gr. x to ʒj, when the bowels are torpid in dyspeptic cases, jaundice, spasms, and constipation. It is, however, notwithstanding the cinnamon, very nauseous, and is better to be made into pills with gum arabic mucilage. The guaiac tends to throw the effects upon the skin.

PULVIS ALOES CUM CANELLA. D. Powder of Aloes with Canella.

Hiera picra, or *Pulvis aloeticus*. O. Take four parts of hepatic aloes, and one part of white canella; triturate them separately into a powder, and mix.

Medicinally, this, like the preceding, is a warm stimulant purgative and stomachic, in doses of gr. x to gr. xx, for costiveness, visceral obstructions, &c. It is better given in form of pills, than in powder, which is nauseously bitter. A tincture, or rather mixture with gin, whiskey, or other spirits, is a very common medicine in England and Ireland, among the lower classes.

PULVIS ALOETICUS CUM FERRO. Powder of Aloes with Iron. Take ʒjss of aloes, ʒijj of myrrh, ʒj each of extract of gentian and sulphate of iron; triturate separately, and mix. Dose gr. x to ʒj, or more, as a tonic purgative for dyspepsia.

PULVIS ANISI. Anise Powder. When genuine, is made by pulverizing the seeds, and adding a few drops of oil of anise to improve the flavour by supplying the volatile principle which is driven off by the trituration.

Adulterated with guaiac, linseed, fennel-seed, turmeric, Dutch pink, ivory-black, stone-blue, sago, barley-meal, rape oil, &c., which can only be detected by the experienced eye.

PULVIS ANTACIDUS. Antacid Powder. Take gr. xx of the powder of chalk with opium, gr. xv of catechu, or kino; mix, for a dose in diarrhoea, caused by acids. See PULVIS DE MAGNESIA. P.

PULVIS ANTIARTHRITICUS, vel DE AMARIS COMPOSITUS. P. See PORTLAND POWDER.

PULVIS ANTIARTHRITICUS PURGANS. P. Purgative Gout Powder.

Take four parts each of gum arabic, acidulous tartrate of potass (*Cream of Tartar*), senna-leaves, and cinnamon; two parts each of scammony, sarsaparilla, smilax, and guaiac wood; reduce to powder, and give in doses of ʒj, once a month, as a preventive of gout.

PULVIS ANTILYSSUS. This is Dr. Mead's celebrated powder for hydrophobia, &c., and consists of two parts of ground liverwort, and one part of black pepper; it can only act as an astringent stimulant.

PULVIS ANTIMONIALIS. L. D. Antimonial Powder. *Pulvis de phosphate calcis et stibii compositus.* P. *Oxidum antimonii cum phosphate calcis.* E. Take ℥j of sulphuret of antimony in powder, and ℥ij of hartshorn shavings; mix, and throw them into a wide crucible heated to whiteness, and stir constantly as long as much vapour arises; reduce what remains to powder, and put it into a proper crucible; then expose it to a gradual fire, and heat it to whiteness for two hours; reduce the residue to a very fine powder. The Dublin College, the Edinburgh College, and the Codex, direct equal parts of sulphuret of antimony and hartshorn shavings to be pulverized. The Dublin College also directs the hartshorn to be boiled, to separate the animal gluten; but this is unnecessary.

Decomposition. FIRST: The gelatine of the hartshorn shavings and the sulphur of the sulphuret of antimony are both decomposed and driven off by the heat, leaving the base of the hartshorn shavings (phosphate of lime) in the vessel. SECONDLY: The antimony becomes protoxidized by the oxygen of the atmosphere, and this being volatile is nearly driven off, and partly converted into peroxide, uniting with the phosphate of lime, either chemically, or mechanically, or perhaps partly both, and the preparation therefore consists of the phosphate of lime, peroxide of antimony, and a little protoxide of antimony, both of which oxides are found to vary much in proportion, in spite of the greatest care in the preparation. Mr. Brande has found five per cent. of protoxide; at other times scarcely a trace of this can be detected. Mr. R. Phillips found from 35 to 38 of peroxide of antimony, and from 65 to 62 of phosphate of lime. In other cases almost all the antimony has been volatilized.

Imitated by mixing 3j of tartarized antimony with 3xviij of calcined hartshorn; Or, mix 3j of tartarized antimony with 3vj to 3x of peroxide of antimony.

Adulterated with bone-earth, chalk, gypsum, and other white powders; and the fraud is concealed, so far at least as the operation of the medicine is concerned, by the uncertain effects even of the genuine preparation.

Insoluble in water, but partially soluble in acids. When protoxide is present in any proportion it will dissolve entirely in hot muriatic acid.

Incompatible with all acids, alkalies, and their carbonates, and astringent vegetable infusions.

Medicinally, it is of uncertain effect, seeming at one time to be inert, though given in doses of a hundred grains (Dr. ELLIOTSON), but at

other times it acts violently even in small doses. This variation of effect may be accounted for both by its varying composition, and by its meeting or not meeting with acids in the stomach and bowels. Its operation, when it takes effect, is alterative, diaphoretic, purgative, and even emetic. The usual dose is gr. iij to gr. viij, in form of pill, combined with opium or camphor, in fever and inflammatory disorders; repeated twice or thrice a day with demulcent drinks, but no acids nor acidulous food or drink should be taken. Dr. Paris says, "experience has established the fact that James's powder is less active than its imitation; but I am almost certain the fact is the reverse." Chemically also James's Powder contains nearly a half more of the oxide of antimony than the pulvis antimonialis, and must be more active, unless Mr. R. Phillips be right in asserting the oxide of antimony to be quite inert in both. See JAMES'S POWDER. Tartar emetic is more certain, and in many cases preferable.

PULVIS AROMATICUS. E. D. See PULV. CINNAMOMI COMP. L.

PULVIS DE ARO COMPOSITUS. P. Compound Arum Powder. Take forty parts of each of arum root, acorus verus, and pimpinella magna (Burnet saxifrage), twelve parts of prepared crab's eyes, nine parts of cinnamon, six parts of sulphate of potass, and two parts of muriate of ammonia. Mix, for an errhine powder.

PULVIS ASARI COMPOSITUS. E. D. P. Compound Powder of Asarum. *Pulvis sternutatorius*. O. Take three parts of asarum-leaves, one part each of leaves of marjorum, and lavender-flowers; make a powder. The Dublin College omits the marjorum, and the Paris Codex adds equal parts of betony-leaves, and the dried flowers of lily of the valley.

Medicinally it is prescribed to be snuffed up the nostrils in pinches of gr. v to gr. viij in chronic ophthalmia and head-ache as an errhine.

PULVIS BALSAMICUS. Take equal parts of mastic, myrrh, and sarco-colla; triturate very finely. It is sometimes used, though not very useful, to dust over the abraded surfaces of bones, ligaments, &c. as a mild astringent.

PULVIS BASILICUS. Basilic Powder. Take equal parts of scammony, supertartrate of potass in powder, submuriate of mercury, and peroxide of antimony; mix for a purgative powder to be made into five-grain pills; one or two for a dose.

PULVIS BEZOARDICUS. Take 3j of oriental bezoar, 3ij each of prepared pearls and red coral, 3viij of crab's claws; mix. It is antacid and absorbent, but not better than prepared chalk, though its high price brought it into great repute.

PULVIS CALAMINE CUM MYRRHA. Powder of Calamine with Myrrh. Take equal parts of myrrh and prepared calamine; mix, and sprinkle

on indolent ulcers, as an astringent stimulant to promote cicatrization, dressing with dry lint or cotton.

PULVIS CATHARTICUS. P. See **PULV. SCAMMONII COMP. L.**

PULVIS CEPHALICUS. Cephalic Snuff. See **PULV. ASARI COMP.**

PULVIS E CHELIS CANCRORUM COMPOSITUS. See **PULV. BEZOAR.**

PULVIS E CERUSSA is similar to balsamic powder, cerussa being substituted for mastic, and gum tragacanth for myrrh. It is used for dusting excoriations.

PULVIS CINCHONÆ CUM MYRRHÆ. Powder of Bark and Myrrh.

Take equal parts of myrrh and bark in powder; mix and apply externally in sphacelus when fomentations and poultices are inefficacious.

PULVIS CINCHONÆ. Powder of Peruvian Bark. Is prepared by pulverizing the bark in the usual way, taking care not to make it too fine, as part of the active principle may in that case be dissipated.

Imitated by dyeing the powder of oak bark of the proper colour; or by mixing equal parts of the powdered roots of bistort and calamus aromaticus; or by mixing powdered gentian and oak bark in equal proportions; or by pulverizing tormentil root, ginger, and ash bark together; or by powdering the dried herb of water-horehound (*Lycopus europæas*) and avens root (*Geum urbanum*) together.

Adulterated by oak sawdust and mahogany sawdust ground fine and mixed with a portion of gentian bark; or with any of the preceding imitations.

PULVIS CINNAMOMI COMPOSITUS. L. Compound Cinnamon Powder.

Pulvis aromaticus. E. D. Take ʒij of cinnamon bark, ʒjss of cardamom-seeds, ʒj of ginger, ʒss of long pepper; triturate them together so as to form a very fine powder. The Edinburgh College omits the long pepper, and orders equal parts of the other ingredients.

This is a pleasant adjunct to other powders, such as the compound aloes powder, bark, jalap, rhubarb, oxide of iron, sulphate of iron, &c. It is not good for pills, as it is not easily formed into paste. The dose is gr. x to gr. xx.

PULVIS COLOCYNTHIDIS. Colocynth Powder. Is prepared by pulverizing the hard extract of colocynth, which ought, however, to be free from mouldiness.

Imitated by grinding together three parts of the genuine powder with one part of bryony root.

PULVIS COLOMBÆ. Colomba Powder. It is excellent for promoting, by its astringency, the cicatrization of ulcers, and effecting healthy granulations. Rhubarb is still better than this, but when the rhubarb loses its effect, the colomba will be very useful.

PULVIS CONTRAYERVÆ COMPOSITUS. L. Compound Powder of Con-

trayerva. Take ʒv of contrayerva root in powder, ʒjss of prepared oyster-shells; mix. It is stimulant and diaphoretic in doses of gr. xv to ʒss , triturated with mucilage and peppermint water for chronic gout, dyspepsia, gangrene, typhus, carbuncle, petechiæ, &c. It is seldom used.

PULVIS CORNACHINI *sive* DE TRIBUS. P. Mix equal parts of scammony, supertartrate of potass, and white oxide (peroxide) of antimony. In doses of ʒss to ʒj it is purgative and alterative in disorders of the skin.

PULVIS CORNU CERVINI USTI. D. Powder of Burnt Hartshorn. It is prepared by pulverizing the burnt hartshorn, and may be given in the phosphatic diathesis, but it has no antacid powers, it has been supposed.

PULVIS CORNU USTI CUM OPIO. L. *Pulvis opiatius*. E. Take one part each of opium and cochineal, eight parts of burnt hartshorn, make a powder, and give in doses of gr. j to gr. x or more, as an anodyne and sedative to procure sleep and to ease pain. It contains one-tenth of opium.

PULVIS CRETÆ COMPOSITUS. L. D. Compound Chalk Powder. *Pulvis carbonatis calcis compositus*. E. *Pulvis cretaceus*. O. Take twelve parts of prepared chalk, six parts each of tormentil root and gum arabic, eight parts of cinnamon, and one part of long pepper; mix for a powder. The Edinburgh College leaves out the gum, long pepper, and tormentil, and adds nutmeg.

Medicinally it is antacid, absorbent, and stomachic, in doses of gr. v to ʒj or more in diarrhœa and dyspepsia, after a purgative of rhubarb, &c.

PULVIS CRETÆ COMPOSITUS CUM OPIO. L. D. Compound Chalk Powder with Opium. Take ʒvjss of compound chalk powder, ʒiiij of hard opium pulverized; mix, for a powder.

Medicinally it is given in doses of gr. xx to ʒj , and is both antacid and astringent. It is given chiefly to children in the diarrhœa of dentition, as the opium is more manageable from being so much divided. It contains one-fortieth of opium.

PULVIS CURCUMÆ. See TURMERIC.

PULVIS DENTIFRICIUM. P. Dentifrice Powder. Take twenty-four parts each of prepared Armenian bole, prepared red coral, and cuttlefish bone, twelve parts of dragon's-blood, three parts of cochineal, thirty-six parts of supertartrate of potass, and one part each of cinnamon and cloves; make a powder to be used for the teeth.

PULVIS DOVERI. See PULV. COMP. L.

PULVIS FÆNUGRÆCI. Fenugreek Powder. The seeds of the *Trigonella fœnum græcum*, reduced to powder, and used in making emollient cataplasms, &c.

Adulterated with peas-flour, bean-flour, turmeric, boxwood, sawdust, and powdered chalk or whiting.

PULVIS GLYCIRRHIZÆ. Liquorice Powder. This is prepared by pulverizing liquorice root, and is used for dusting excoriations, for enveloping pills to prevent their adhering together, &c.

Imitated by powdering together boxwood sawdust, beans, turmeric, and a little liquorice-juice, or by adding a little amber and coarse sugar, to barley-flour.

Adulterated with equal parts of guaiac wood in powder and of barley-flour, or with two parts of coarse sugar.

PULVIS HYDRAGOGUS. P. Hydragogue Powder. *Pulvis e gummi gutta, seu cambogia compositus.* Take twenty-four parts of jalap-root, twelve parts of mechoacan root, eight parts of cinnamon and rhubarb, three parts of gamboge, six parts of the dried leaves of soldanella, and twelve parts of anise-seeds. Make a powder in which the aromatics will be to the purgatives in the proportion of 1 to 2·65.

Medicinally in doses of gr. xv to ʒss or ʒj, it is a drastic purgative, excellent for anasarca and worms.

PULVIS HYDRARGYRI CENEREUS. See HYDRARG. OXYDUM. CINER.

PULVIS INCISIVUS, sive ANTI-ASTHMATICUS. P. Antiasthmatic Powder.

Pulvis de sulfure et scilla. Take three parts of white sugar, two parts of washed sulphur, and one part of dried squills to make a powder. *Dose* gr. v to ʒss.

PULVIS IPECACUANHÆ COMPOSITUS. L. E. D. P. Compound Powder of Ipecacuan. *Dover's Powder.* Take ʒj each of ipecacuan and hard opium in powder, ʒj of sulphate of potass in powder; mix and powder very finely. It contains $\frac{1}{10}$ of opium. Or, according to the original receipt, nitre was deflagrated with sulphate of potass.

Or, according to Swediaur's receipt retained in the Codex; take four parts each of sulphate of potass and nitrate of potass, powder these and throw them into a crucible to melt, turn out the mass into an iron mortar, and when almost cold add one part of opium in powder, triturate, and add one part each of ipecacuan and liquorice, and reduce the whole to fine powder. By dephlagrating the nitrate and sulphate of potass together, a deliquescent substance is formed containing a portion of the iron of the mortar. This is not so good as the simple sulphate of potass, which seems to act by dividing the opium and ipecacuan more minutely; but the Paris preparation is said to be most powerful.

Medicinally it is a valuable diaphoretic and sedative, as opium can be given in this form when it would be hazardous in any other. The opium indeed accelerates the circulation; but the injurious effects which this might occasion in cases of inflammation is obviated by

the ipecacuan relaxing the cutaneous exhalants. It is given in rheumatism, gout, diabetes, dropsy, hydrothorax, diarrhœa, and inflammatory and other fevers.

Dose from gr. v to gr. xx, of the London preparation, to be given at bed-time, &c., in a small quantity of any aqueous fluid, and drink must be afterwards abstained from lest vomiting should be produced. It is a good way to combine it with nitrate of potass; or with blue pill or calomel in some cases. It is not so apt to nauseate when given in form of pill or mixed with honey as it is when given in the common saline draught or wine whey.

PULVIS IRIDIS. Iris Powder. Is prepared by powdering the root of Florentine iris, and is used in perfumery for imparting a violet odour in dentifrices, &c.

Adulterated by adding a sixth or more of flour, or any vegetable powder resembling it in colour.

PULVIS JALAPÆ. Jalap Powder. Is prepared by pulverizing the roots of jalap, and is used in making pill masses and other cathartic preparations.

Adulterated with half or equal quantities of guaiac shavings in powder, and of bryony root in powder.

PULVIS JALAPÆ COMPOSITUS. E. D. Compound Powder of Jalap. Take one part of jalap root in powder, two parts of supertartrate of potass; triturate to a fine powder.

Medicinally it is given in doses of ʒj to ʒij as a purgative and vermifuge. For children the dose is gr. v to gr. x, or more.

PULVIS KINO COMPOSITUS. L. D. Compound Powder of Kino. Take ʒxv of kino, ʒss of cinnamon bark, ʒj of hard opium; reduce them separately to a very fine powder, and mix.

Medicinally it is given as an astringent in doses of gr. v to ʒj in diarrhœa, pyrosis, leucorrhœa, and internal hæmorrhage. It contains $\frac{1}{10}$ of opium.

PULVIS LENITIVUS HYPOCHONDRIACUS. (KLEIN.) Take ʒss each of yellow orange-peel, rhubarb, and tartrate of potass, ℥iij of cajeput oil; mix, and make a powder for one dose.

PULVIS LUPULINÆ. Triturate one part of lupuline in a porcelain mortar, then add by degrees two parts of white sugar, and mix.

PULVIS MAGNESIÆ TARTARICUS. *Pharm. Stockholm.* Tartaric Powder of Magnesia. Take equal parts of carbonate of magnesia and tartaric acid well dried, add four parts of white sugar, make a powder, and when it is given add to each ounce ℥iij of oil of peppermint. Antacid and stomachic in dyspepsia.

PULVIS MUNDIFICANS. See **PULV. SAPONIS.**

PULVIS E MYRRHO COMPOSITUS. O. Compound Powder of Myrrh.

Take equal parts of myrrh, savine, rue, and Russian castor, to form a powder.

PULVIS OPIATUS. E. See PULV. CORN. CERV. C. OPIO.

PULVIS PRO CATAPLASMATA. D. Powder for a Poultice. Take one part of the linseed which remains after expressing the oil, and two parts of oatmeal; mix. This powder is made into poultices with boiling water.

PULVIS QUERCUS MARINÆ. D. Powder of Yellow Bladder Wreck. The wreck in fruit, dried, cleaned, exposed to a red heat in a crucible with a perforated lid, and then reduced to powder. It must be kept in close vessels.

Medicinally it is deobstruent and antiscrofulous, but evidently in consequence of its containing iodine. It has been given in doses of gr. x to ℥ij in bronchocele mixed with currant jelly, &c.

PULVIS REFRIGERENS. *Pharm. Copenhag.* Take ℥ij of supertartrate of potass in powder, ʒss each of oleo-saccharum of citron and nitrate of potass purified; mix, and keep in a phial closely stopped. Dose gr. v to gr. x thrice a day.

Or, Take from gr. xii to ℥j of nitrate of potass in powder. It is to be dissolved in a glass of water, and taken immediately, for a dose.

PULVIS RHEI. Rhubarb Powder. *Pulvis Rhubarbari.* The powdered root of *Rheum palmatum*.

Adulterated with the powdered root of meadow rue, or of monks' rhubarb.

Medicinally it is excellent when sprinkled over ulcers once or twice a day to promote their healing. When irritable, powdered opium or hemlock may be added, and when it ceases to affect it may be alternated with columba, or cinchona. Carbonate of iron is valuable with it for foul sores.

PULVIS RHEI COMPOSITUS. Compound Rhubarb Powder. Take equal parts of powdered rhubarb and ipecacuan; mix, and apply to warts and other excrescences; but it is not so efficacious as the muriates of iron or of antimony, or Fowler's solution.

PULVIS SAVINÆ COMPOSITUS. Compound Savine Powder. Take equal quantities of prepared verdigrise and savine-leaves powdered. It is used for destroying warts, &c. (JOHN HUNTER.)

PULVIS SALINUS COMPOSITUS. D. Compound Saline Powder. Take four parts each of pure common salt and Epsom salts, three parts of sulphate of potass. Rub the dried salts separately into fine powder; then rub them together, and preserve in a closely-stopped bottle.

Medicinally it is given as a purgative in doses of ʒijj to ʒvj, dissolved in a large quantity of water.

PULVIS SALOP. See SALOP.

PULVIS SCAMMONIÆ COMPOSITUS. L. E. D. Compound Powder of Scammony. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ each of gum resin of scammony and hard extract of jalap, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ of ginger root; reduce them separately to very fine powder, and mix.

Medicinally it is purgative in the dose of gr. x to $\mathfrak{O}\text{j}$. By adding one-fifth of calomel, it is much like the *pulvis basilicus*. The Codex adds two parts in one of supertartrate of potass; the Dublin College, sulphate of potass.

PULVIS SCAMMONII. E. Powder of Scammony. Take equal parts of scammony and supertartrate of potass, triturate together, and give in similar doses to the preceding.

PULVIS SCILLÆ. D. Powder of Squills. The bulb of the *Scilla maritima*, sliced, dried, and reduced to powder. It is expectorant, and diuretic in doses of gr. $\text{ii}\mathfrak{j}$ to gr. vj in form of pill or bolus, with soap, &c.

PULVIS SENNÆ COMPOSITUS. L. Compound Powder of Senna. Take $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ each of senna-leaves and supertartrate of potass, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ of gum resin of scammony, and $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ of ginger root; triturate the scammony separately, and the rest together, to very fine powder, and mix.

Medicinally in doses of $\mathfrak{O}\text{j}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ it is cathartic and hydragogue; but is bulky, inconvenient, and seldom used.

PULVIS SPONGIÆ USTÆ. D. Powder of Burnt Sponge. It is alterative and deobstruent in doses of $\mathfrak{O}\text{j}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ mixed with honey, for scrofulous swellings, bronchocele, &c. It is supposed, and very probably, that the effects depend on iodine.

PULVIS STANNI. D. Powder of Tin. It is given in doses of $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$, increasing to $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$, in treacle, following it up with a cathartic, and is supposed to be vermifuge in tænia, but is by no means to be depended on.

PULVIS STERNUTATORIUS. See **PULV. ASARI COMP.**

PULVIS STYPTICUS. O. Styptic Powder. *Pulvis aluminis compositus.* E. Take four parts of sulphate of alumine, and one part of kino; triturate to fine powder.

Incompatible with liquids, as the kino in solution decomposes the sulphate of alumine.

Medicinally it is given as an astringent, for internal hæmorrhage, in doses of gr. x to $\mathfrak{O}\text{j}$ in a dry form.

PULVIS E SUCCINO COMPOSITUS. Compound Amber Powder. Is similar to the compound powder of kino, and depends chiefly on the opium it contains.

PULVIS DE SULPHATE POTASSÆ COMPOSITUS. P. Compound Powder of Sulphate of Potass. *Pulvis temperans Stahlîi.* PHARM. BER-

- LIN. Take nine parts each of sulphate and nitrate of potass, two parts of prepared red sulphur of mercury; mix, for a powder.
Medicinally the dose is ʒj to ʒij twice a day, to allay vascular excitement, and to obviate acidity and the secretion of mucus.
- PULVIS E SULPHURETO HYDRARGYRI NIGRO ET SCAMMONIO. P. Take equal weights of pulvis cornachini, and black sulphur of mercury fresh prepared, make a powder, to be given in doses of ʒj to ʒss, for worms.
- PULVIS TANACETI COMPOSITUS. *Pharm. Stockholm.* Compound Tansy Powder. Take ʒj each of the flowering tops of tansy, worm-seed, gamboge, nux vomica, and crystallized sulphate of iron; reduce each of the substances separately to fine powder, and mix.
Medicinally the dose is gr. v to ʒj, as a vermifuge, but it is doubtful whether it possesses any efficacy.
- PULVIS TARTARI ARGILLATUS. *Pharm. Stockholm.* Take equal weights of supertartrate of potass, Armenian bole, and white sugar; make an impalpable powder, sift through double linen, and blow into the eyes for specks of the cornea.
- PULVIS TRAGACANTHÆ COMPOSITUS. L. Compound Tragacanth Powder. Take ʒjss each of tragacanth in powder, gum arabic in powder, and starch, and ʒij of refined sugar; grind the starch and sugar together, then having added the tragacanth and gum arabic, mix them all. It is intended as a vehicle for calomel, nitre, ipecacuan, opium, &c., along with distilled water.
It is to be recollected that the starch is insoluble in cold water, and tragacanth is also little soluble: besides it is separated from solution by gum arabic. The preparation is therefore unscientific, or at least injudicious.
- PULVIS DE TRIBUS. See PULV. CORNACHINI.
- PULVIS TUNCHINENSIS. Tonquin Powder. An antispasmodic, prepared by mixing gr. xx of powdered valerian root, gr. xvj of musk, and gr. vj of camphor.
Dose from gr. x to ʒij or more.
- PULVIS VERMIFUGUS. *Pharm. Copenhagen.* Worm Powder. Take ʒij of tansy-flowers and worm-seed, and ʒj of sulphate of iron; triturate into a powder.
Dose gr. v to ʒj.
- PULVIS VERMIFUGUS MERCURIALIS. P. Mercurial Vermifuge Powder. See PULV. E SULPH. HYDRARG.
- PULVIS VERMIFUGUS ABSQUE MERCURIO. P. Vermifuge Powder without Mercury. Take equal parts of Helminthocorton, worm-seed, wormwood tops, tansy, wood-sage, senna, and rhubarb; make into a powder, ʒj to ʒj for a dose.

PULVIS ZINGIBERIS. Ginger Powder. Is prepared by pulverizing the root, and is used as a cheap aromatic and stomachic, which is little inferior to the Edinburgh aromatic powder.

Adulterated with boxwood sawdust, or bean-meal, with a little powdered capsicum to make it pungent.

PUNCH. I once heard a facetious physician at a public hospital prescribe for a poor fellow, sinking under the atrophy of starvation, a bowl of rum punch. Mr. Wadd gives as prescription—"Rum, miscetur aqua dulci miscetur acetum, fiet et ex tali fœdere-nobile Punch." *Toddy* or punch without acid, when made for a day or two before it is used, is a good and cheap substitute for wine as a tonic.

PUNICA GRANATUM. See **GRANATI CORT.**

PURGING FLAX. See **LINUM CATHART.**

PURPURIC ACID is procured from purpurate of ammonia (generated by treating uric acid with nitric acid) by digesting it with pure potass and pouring the liquid gradually into dilute sulphuric acid, when the purpuric acid is precipitated. It is a process which does not always succeed. (TURNER.)

Insoluble in water, but combines with alkalies forming purple-coloured salts.

PUTTY for glaziers, is a sort of oily paste made with linseed oil and whitening worked into a proper consistency.

Putty for polishers is the calcined dross of tin.

PYRETHRI RADIX. L. E. D. P. Root of Pellitory of Spain. *Anthemis pyrethrum.* A native of Arabia. The active virtue of pyrethrum resides in an oil contained in the bark of the root, and this is miscible with alcohol, sulphuric ether, and boiling water, which extract it from the root.

Medicinally it is a strong stimulant and sialogogue, being acrid, hot, and pungent. It is ordered in tooth-ache, rheumatic head-ache, palsy of the tongue, &c.; to be chewed till a copious discharge of saliva is procured. It is also used in form of gargle for relaxation of the uvula and fauces, ʒss to ʒj of the bruised root to a pint of water boiled down to one half; then strain, and when it is cold, add ʒij of solution of ammonia.

Pastilles prepared with pyrethrum, by M. La Combe, are excellent in recent and chronic catarrh, incipient phthisis, hooping-cough, and laryngitis. Take ʒss of the alcoholic infusion of pyrethrum, ʒv of powdered white sugar, q. s. of mucilage of gum tragacanth; make into 75 pastilles, from four to ten a day.

PYRMONT WATER. *Aqua Pyrmontana.* P. May be made artificially. Take ʒxxxss of acidulated water (water impregnated with carbonic acid), gr. ij of muriate of soda (chloride of sodium), gr. viij of sul-

phate of magnesia, and gr. j of carbonate of iron; mix, and keep in well-stopped bottles, or jars.

PYROLA. A genus of plants, which all appear to have active diuretic and deobstruent properties. Those which are natives of Britain, the *Pyrola minor*, *Pyr. rotundifolia*, *Pyr. secunda*, and *Pyr. uniflora*, are by no means common plants.

PYROLA UMBELLATA: HERBA. D. Ground Holly. An American plant celebrated among the Indians as a universal medicine, but seems to be little different in its power from our British species.

Medicinally it acts much the same as uva ursi, and like it blackens the urine. Dose ʒj to ʒij of the alcoholic tincture; and ʒij to ʒiv of the infusion made with ʒj to the pint of boiling water.

PYRO-CITRIC ACID is a peculiar acid procured by exposing crystals of citricacid to heat, when it becomes sublimed.

PYROLIGNEOUS ACID. See ACIDUM ACET. FORT. L.

PYRO-MALIC ACID is procured by heating the malic acid in a close vessel, when it sublimes.

PYRO-MUCIC ACID is a volatile white substance procured by heating mucic acid in a retort.

PYRO-TARTARIC ACID is procured by fusing crystals of tartar in a close vessel.

PYRO-URIC ACID is a volatile substance procured by heating uric acid in a retort.

Q.

QUASSIÆ LIGNUM. L. E. D. P. Quassia Wood. *Quassia excelsa.* A native of the West Indies. This wood is intensely bitter, but has no smell, nor astringency, and in the latter circumstance is unlike most other vegetable bitters.

Medicinally it is tonic, stomachic, antiseptic, and antacid, and the infusion or tincture forms a good vehicle for mineral tonics. The dose of the powder is gr. v to gr. xx, or ʒss, but it is seldom used in this form, except combined with chalk and ginger in gouty affections.

Enters into Infus. Quassiae. L.

QUASSINE. *New.* A chemical principle discovered in Quassia, by Dr. Thomson. It is brownish yellow, somewhat transparent, and solid like an extract. It is soluble in ether, and intensely bitter.

Medicinally it probably possesses all the valuable properties of quassia, but it has not, that I am aware of, been yet tried in practice.

QUASSIA SIMAROUBA. See SIMAROUBÆ CORT. E.

QUERCUS CORTEX. L. E. D. P. Oak Bark. *Quercus pedunculata.* L.