

OXYGENIUM.—OXYGEN.

Aer purus seu dephlogisticatus seu vitalis.
(FERR.; HANN.; BRUGNATELLI; NIEMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Black Oxide of Manganese,
any quantity.

Bring it gradually to a red heat in an earthen retort communicating with a pneumato-chemical apparatus. Having let the first portions of the disengaged gas escape, receive the remainder in glass bottles; cork the bottles under water, cover the mouths with wax, and preserve them in a cool place. (FERR.; HANN.; SWEDIAUR; NIEMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Peroxide of Manganese, three parts.
Concentrated Sulphuric Acid, two parts.

Mix without heat in a glass mortar, calcine the mixture to redness, collect the gas which is disengaged, and preserve it after having shaken it with lime water. (VAN MONS)

R. Nitrate of Potass, in powder,
any quantity.

Heat it in a matrass till the bottom reddens, and receive the disengaged gas, letting the first portions pass off. (BRUGNATELLI)

VAN MONS says that nitre mixed with sea salt, yields its oxygen more readily than when it is alone.

R. Peroxide of Manganese, one part.
Chlorate of Potass, two parts.

Triturate together, apply the heat of a spirit-lamp, and collect the gas which is liberated. (VAN MONS)

OXYGENATED WATER.

Aqua oxygenata. (BRUGNATELLI)

R. Water, any quantity.

Saturate it perfectly with oxygen gas, by the aid of a proper machine.

It is slightly stimulant, and has been recommended in defective appetite, amenorrhœa, asthenic dropsies, spasms of the stomach, and hysteria.—Dose, one or two bottles in the space of twenty-four hours.

In general the proportion of oxygen con-

tained in the water thus prepared is as one volume to two volumes of the latter.

Thus prepared the oxygenated water differs very much from that which THENARD obtained by a process as long as it was difficult and minute, and to which he gives the name of *Deutoxide of Hydrogen*. This, when it is in as concentrated a state as possible, yields four hundred and seventy-five times its volume of gas, under the pressure of 0,76, and at the temperature of fourteen degrees. It is rather surprising that no one has thought of applying it to practice either internally or externally, varying its degree of concentration by the addition of a greater or less quantity of water. It is also surprising that our experimenters should have neglected this, which would have afforded them so fine an opportunity for feeding the public curiosity for several months with the recital of their daring trials. It would be well to remember the important observation made by THENARD, that the animal organs and tissues effect the decomposition of the oxygenated water in the same manner as the greater part of the metals and metallic oxides do, in not yielding any part of their principles, absorbing not the smallest quantity of oxygen, and consequently not undergoing the least apparent alteration, unless the peroxide be highly concentrated. Can it be the same with regard to the living tissues? The fact would deserve to be examined were it only to ascertain whether THENARD is right or wrong in supposing that, the animal tissues having, like platina, gold, and silver, the property of disengaging oxygen from oxygenated water, may be referred to a similar action; for if it is so, it is then not unreasonable to think that the secretions are also effected by a similar action: and consequently it may be conceived how an organ, without absorbing any thing, without ceding any thing, may constantly act upon a fluid and transform it into new products. These reasonable deductions from a positive fact are worthy of an attentive examination, as they are of a kind to completely overturn all our present theories in physiology and therapeutics.

PÆONIA OFFICINALIS, LINN.—PEONY.

SYNONIMES: — Pivoine, FR.; Pœonie, Pfingstrose, Gichtrose, GERM.; Peonia, SPAN.; Piwonice, POL.

AMST.; ANT.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; GENEV.; HANN.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; HERBIP.; WIRTEM.;

BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN.

A plant of the South of Europe. (*Pentandria Digynia*, LINN.; *Papaveraceae*, JUSS.; *Fig. Flore Medic.* VI. 274)

The root, flowers, and seeds are employed.

The root (*Radix Peoniae*) is large, long, tuberose, and fleshy.

In the fresh state, its smell is disagreeable and virous, but is very feeble after desiccation. Its taste is bitter, sweetish, rather acrid, and feebly astringent: its acridity becomes dissipated by drying.

The flowers (*Rosa benedicta seu regia*) are red. When fresh, their odour is disagreeable; their taste is mucilaginous and bitterish.

The seeds are inodorous and nearly insipid.

CONSERVE OF PEONY. (PALAT.; SARD.; WIRTEM.)

R. Petals of Peony, one part.
Sugar, two parts.
Triturate together. (PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

SARD. directs one part of petals to be beaten with a little sugar, and the pulp to be boiled a little with three parts of simple syrup.

PECULA OF PEONY.

Fecula Peoniae. (WIRTEM.)

R. Fresh Root of Peony, any quantity.

Grate it, enclose the pulp in a linen bag, and submit it to the press. Add a little water to the juice, set it apart, decant the clear liquor, dry the remainder in the open air, and reduce it to powder.

DISTILLED WATER OF PEONY. (GALL.; PALAT.; SARD.)

R. Flowers of Peony, one part.
Water, four parts.
Distil one half. (GALL.; SARD.)

PALAT. prescribes one part of flowers, and three parts of water; one and a half to be distilled.

EXTRACT OF PEONY. (FERR.; WIRTEM.)

R. Root of Peony, sliced, one pound.
Boiling Water, six pounds.

Infuse for three days, then boil a little; strain with expression, and evaporate the decoction to the consistency of an extract. (WIRTEM.)

FERR. directs one pound of fresh root to be boiled in three pounds of water; the decoction to be clarified with white of egg, and evaporated.

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INFUSION OF PEONY FLOWERS. (HISP.)

R. Fresh Petals of Peony, six pounds.
Boiling Water, twelve pounds.

Infuse for eight hours; strain with expression, and decant the liquor after a short time.

SYRUP OF PEONY. (HISP.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

R. Root of Peony, bruised, two ounces.
Water, six pounds.

Boil down to four pounds, and add to the strained liquor

White Sugar, two pounds.

Clarify, and make a syrup. (HISP.)

R. Fresh Flowers of Peony, three pounds and a half.
Boiling Water, four pounds.

Infuse for twenty-four hours; express, and dissolve in eighteen ounces of the liquor

White Sugar, thirty-two ounces.

Preserve. (PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

Dose, from two to three drams, in a draught.

ANTI-SPASMODIC BROTH. (BORIES)

R. Lean of Veal, six ounces.
Root of Valerian, } of each.
Male Peony, } one dram.
Leaves of Cichory, } of each,
Lettuce, } half a handful.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Boil, and add to the cold strained liquor

Powdered Orange Leaves, half a dram.

Sulphuric Æther, ten drops.

To be taken at once, in the morning, fasting.

ANTI-EPILEPTIC BROTH. (BORIES)

R. Neck of Mutton, four ounces.
Root of Cichory, } of each,
Strawberries, } half an ounce.
Leaves of Cichory, } of each,
Borage, } half a handful.
Lettuce, }
Agrimony, }
Balm, one pinch.

Seeds of White Poppy, half a dram.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Boil, and add to the strained liquor

Root of Peony, in powder, two scruples.

To be taken in the morning, fasting.

ANTI-APOPLECTIC SPECIES.

Species contra Apopieziam. (PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

R. Prepared Amber, half an ounce.
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Prepared Hartshorn, } of each,
 Aloe Wood, } half an ounce.
 Root of Peony, }
 Lemon Peel, } one dram.
 Sugar, } three ounces.
 Oil of Cinnamon, } sixteen drops

Make a powder.

They are called *completæ* if there is super-added

Ambergris, } half a scruple.
 Musk, } five grains.

This powder was formerly in repute against head-ach, vertigo, apoplexy, and epilepsy.—Dose, from half a dram to two scruples.

ANTI-CATARRHAL POWDER.

Pulvis contra Tussim Infantum. (PALAT.)

R. Root of Peony, } half an ounce.
 ——— Florentine Iris, } six drams.
 ——— Serpentaria, } two drams.
 Saffron, } one dram.
 Sugar Candy, } one ounce.

Make a powder.

ANTI-EPILEPTIC POWDER.

Pulvis epilepticus seu Pæonia compositus seu de Gutteta seu ad Guttetam seu cephalicus. (BRUNS.; HISP.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.; CADET DE GASSICOURT; FEE; HENRI; PIERQUIN; SPIELMANN)

R. Root of Peony, } of each, one part.
 Sub-carbonate of }
 Ammonia, }
 Prepared Hartshorn, } of each,
 Root of Fraxinella, } two parts.
 Miseltoe, }
 Prepared Amber, } four parts.

Pulverize. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; FEE; HENRI)

This is the *Poudre de la princesse de Carignan*.—Dose, eighteen grains, to a child of one year old; thirty-six, to one of two years; forty-eight, to one of three years; and one dram, to one of four and above. It is prescribed in convulsive disorders.

R. Root of Peony, } of each,
 ——— Fraxinella, } half an ounce.
 Miseltoe, }
 Seeds of Orache, } two drams.
 ——— Peony, } of each,
 Elk's Hoof, } half an ounce.
 Prepared Human Skull, } one ounce.
 ——— Red Coral, } of each,
 ——— Hyacinth, } half an ounce.
 Gold Leaves, } fifty.

Triturate together. (WIRTEM.)

Dose, from half a scruple to half a dram.

R. Root of Peony, one ounce and a half.
 ——— Contrayerva, } of each,
 Miseltoe, } six drams.
 Rasped Ivory, }
 ——— Hartshorn, } of each,
 ——— Elk's Hoof, } one dram
 Prepared Human Skull, } and a half.
 ——— Red Coral, }
 ——— Hyacinth, }
 Occidental Bezoar, }

Make a fine powder. (HISP.)

R. Miseltoe, } of each,
 Root of Fraxinella, } one ounce.
 ——— Peony, }
 Seeds of Peony, } of each,
 ——— Orache, } half an ounce.
 Prepared Red Coral, } one ounce.
 Elk's Hoof, }

Make a fine powder. (SPIELMANN)

R. Miseltoe, } of each,
 Root of Valerian, } half an ounce.
 Magnesia, }
 Seeds of Peony, } of each,
 ——— Knotgrass, } two drams.
 Prepared Red Coral, }

Make a powder. (PIERQUIN)

These four formulæ give the powder which is more particularly designated *Pulvis ad Guttetam*.

R. Root of Peony, } three ounces.
 Miseltoe, }
 Rasped Ivory, } of each,
 ——— Elk's Hoof, } six drams.
 ——— Hartshorn, }
 Burnt Ivory, }
 Red Coral, }
 White Coral, }
 Prepared Pearls, }
 Gold Leaves, } twenty.

Make a powder. (WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

BRUNS. prescribes three ounces of peony, six drams each, of miseltoe, of hartshorn, of magnesia, of calcined ivory, of each of the two corals, and of mother of pearl, and ten gold leaves.

This formula gives the *Pulvis epilepticus Marchionis, Pulvis Marchionis*.—Dose, from ten grains to half a dram.

R. Prepared Amber, } of each,
 ——— Mother of Pearl, } half an ounce.
 ——— Emerald, }
 Aloe Wood, } of each,
 Root of Peony, } two scruples.
 Sea Unicorn, } of each,
 Miseltoe, } one dram and a half.
 Sugar Candy, } two ounces.

Mix. (WIRTEM.)

This is the *Pulvis cephalicus albus*.—Dose, from half a dram to two scruples.

- R. Root of Peony, } half an ounce,
 Miseltoe, }
 Rasped Ivory, }
 — Elk's Hoof, } of each,
 — Calcined Ivory, } one dram.
 — Hartshorn, }
 Red Coral, }
 White Coral, }
 Prepared Pearls, }

Mix. (PALAT.)

This is the *Pulvis epilepticus albus*.

- R. Root of Peony, } of each,
 Seeds of Peony, } half an ounce.
 Horn of Sea Unicorn, } of each,
 Oriental Pearls, } two drams.
 The five precious Stones, }
 of each, forty-five grains.
 Castor, }
 Miseltoe, } of each,
 Elk's Hoof, } two drams.
 Red Coral, }
 Prepared Human Skull, }
 one dram and a half.
 Powdered Viper, } one dram.

Mix. (WIRTEM.)

This is the *Pulvis epilepticus Cellarii*.—
 Dose, from one scruple to half a dram.

- R. Root of Peony, } ten drams.
 — Fraxinella, } of each,
 Miseltoe, } five drams.
 Aloe Wood, } of each,
 Seeds of Peony, } three drams.
 Red Coral, } of each,
 Mother of Pearl, } half an ounce.
 Elk's Hoof, } three drams.
 White Amber, } of each,
 Horn of Sea Unicorn, } two drams.
 Charcoal of Lime Wood, }
 one ounce and a half.

Make a powder. (PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

This is the *Pulvis epilepticus niger*.—
 Dose, from five grains to half a scruple,
 to children; half a dram, to adults.

- R. Root of Peony, } of each,
 — Gentian, } two ounces.
 Herb of Betony, }
 — Germander, } of each,
 — Cinquefoil, } one ounce.
 Flowers of Peony, }

- Flowers of Lily of the }
 Valley, } of each,
 — Violets, } one ounce.
 — Lime Tree, }
 Seeds of Coriander, } of each,
 — Peony, } half an ounce.
 Miseltoe, }
 Rasped Elk's Hoof, } two ounces.
 — Asses Hoof, } five drams.
 — Hartshorn, } of each,
 Hartshorn prepared } one ounce.
 without fire, }
 Human Skull, } six drams.
 Red Coral, } of each,
 White Coral, } half an ounce.
 Oriental Pearls, }
 Gold Leaves, } twenty-four.

Make a powder. (WIRTEM.)

This is the *Pulvis epilepticus Holsaticus*.
 —Dose, from half a scruple to half a dram.

ANTI-EPILEPTIC ELECTUARY. (BORIES)

- R. Saffron, } half an ounce.
 Senna, } of each, two drams.
 Rhubarb, }
 Seeds of Peony, }
 Muriate of Ammonia, } of each,
 Jalap, } one dram.
 Scammony, }
 Black Hellebore, }
 Succinic Acid, } two scruples.
 Cinnamon, }
 Castor, } one scruple.
 Conserve of Peony, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Dose, one dram and a half, in the
 morning, fasting. It is very evident that
 the peony is of very secondary importance
 in such a purgative farrago.

ANTHELMINTIC ELECTUARY. (BORIES;
 PIERQUIN)

- R. Sulphate of Iron, } of each,
 Corsican Moss, } two drams.
 Root of Valerian, } of each,
 — Peony, } half an ounce.
 Orange Leaves, } five drams.
 Aloes, } one dram.
 Syrup of Peony, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Dose, one dram, fasting, every
 morning, in epilepsy from worms. What
 was said of the preceding formula applies
 equally to this.

PANAX QUINQUEFOLIUM, LINN.—GINSENG.

SYNONIMES:—Ginseng, FR.; Fünfblät-
 trige Kraftwurzel, Ginzeng, GERM.;
 Jinchin, CHIN.; Garent-oguen, IROQ.;

Nindsin, Dsindsom, JAV.; Orkhoda,
 MAND.; Ginsao, PORT.
 BRUNS.; GALL.; FERR.; WIRTEM.;

AINSLIE; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; GUI-
BOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN.

A plant of Chinese Tartary and of Canada.
(*Polyandria Diœcia*, LINN.; *Araliacea*,
JUSS.; *Fig. Flore Medic. IV. 184*)

The root (*Radix Ginseng*) is employed.
It is fusiform, of the thickness of the finger,
and two or three inches in length, reddish
without and yellowish within. Its crown is
surmounted by a twisted knotty tissue upon
which the vestiges of stalks are apparent.
Its substance is semi-transparent, compact,
and horny. It is destitute of odour, but
has a saccharine, bitterish, and feebly aromatic
taste.

It contains much starch and gum.

The Asiatics regard it as a powerful aphro-
disiac; but it has no greater right to this
title than the many other substances on

which it has been bestowed by what is called
popular observation.

PASTILLES OF GINSENG. (BORIES; CA-
DET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN)

R. Sugar,	ten pounds.
Vanilla,	ten ounces.
Ginseng,	five ounces.
Tincture of Cantharides,	five drams.
Oil of Cinnamon,	one drop.
Essence of Ambergris,	ten drops.
Mucilage,	a sufficient quantity.

Make pastilles of from twenty-four to
thirty grains.—Dose, four or five daily.
These pastilles may occasion serious con-
sequences; at the same time they will be
found of no service in reviving, even for a
moment, faculties which have ceased to
respond to impotent desires.

PANICUM MILIACEUM.—MILLET.

SYNONIMES:—Millet, FR.; Hirse, DAN.;
and GERM.; Hajo, SPAN.; Geerst, DUT.;
Miglio, ITAL.; Proso, POL.; Milho, PORT.

HISP.; GALL.; MURRAY and GMELIN.

This plant is cultivated in several countries
of Europe, but it is not known from what

part it is originally. (*Triandria Digymia*,
LINN.; *Gramineæ*, JUSS.; *Fig. Zorn, Ic. pl.*
t. 349)

The seed (*Semen Milii*) is employed. It
is small and round; under a thin, crusta-
ceous, yellow, shining, bivalve pellicle, it
contains a white and farinuous substance.

PANIS.—BREAD.

BREAD DRINK.

Ptisana ex Pane. (NIEMANN)

R. Wheat Bread,	eight ounces.
Water,	thirty-two ounces.

Boil for an hour, then strain, and add to
the liquid a quantity of water equal to that
which has evaporated.

Drink prepared with the toasted crust of
rye bread is more agreeable and rather
astringent.

It is to be taken by glassfuls, in irrita-
tions of the alimentary passages.

PANADO.

Panada Anglorum. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Toasted Rye Bread,	six ounces.
Cinnamon,	half a dram.
Fresh Lemon Peel,	two drams.
White Wine,	two pounds.

Boil, and strain. The yolk of an egg or
some aromatics may be added.

SYDENHAM'S WHITE DECOCTION.

Decoctum album seu album Sydenhami seu
Cornu Cervi compositum seu Cornu Cervi
Elaphi compositum seu Cornu Cervi cum
Mica Panis. (ANT.; BELG.; BRUNS.;
HISP.; GALL.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; SARD.;
SAX.; DISP. CHA. PARIS; CADET DE
GASSICOURT; NIEMANN; PIERQUIN;
RATIER; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Shavings of Hartshorn,	two ounces.
Crumb of Bread,	four ounces.
Spring Water,	six pounds.

Boil down to one third, and strain with-
out expression. (SARD.)

R. Hartshorn,	} of each,
Crumb of Bread,	
Water,	three pounds.

Boil down to two pounds, and add

White Sugar, any quantity.

Dissolve. (NIEMANN)

R. Hartshorn, two ounces.
Water, three pounds.

Boil, and add towards the end

Crumb of Bread, two ounces.

Having boiled the whole to two pounds, strain, and add

White Sugar, one ounce and a half.

Dissolve. (ANT. ; BELG.)

R. Hartshorn Shavings, half an ounce.

Crumb of Bread, one ounce.

Water, three pounds.

Boil down to two thirds, and add to the strained liquor

Syrup of Quince, two ounces.

Mix. (RATIER)

R. Hartshorn Shavings, } of each,

Crumb of Bread, } one half part.

Water, thirty-six parts.

Boil down to two thirds, and add to the strained liquor,

Gum Arabic, one fourth part.

Dissolve. (SAX.)

HANN. prescribes half an ounce each, of hartshorn and of crumb of bread, and three pounds of water; to be boiled down to two thirds, and two drams of gum arabic added to the strained decoction.

R. Hartshorn Shavings, } of each,

Crumb of Bread, } half an ounce.

Water, thirty-six ounces.

Boil down to two thirds; strain, and add

Gum Arabic, one dram and a half.

Sugar, two drams.

Dissolve. (SPIELMANN)

BRUNS. directs half an ounce each, of hartshorn and of crumb of bread, and one dram and a half of gum arabic to be boiled in three pounds of water till this is reduced to two, and two drams of sugar to be dissolved in the strained liquor.

R. Crumb of Bread, one part.

Boil it for half an hour with

Water, a sufficient quantity, to obtain sixty-four ounces of strained liquor, add towards the end,

Gum Arabic, one half part.

Burnt Hartshorn, one fourth part.

Sugar, one half part.

Strain through flannel. When cold, decant, and add

Cinnamon Water, one half part.

Mix. (VAN MONS)

GALL.; and DISP. CHA. PARIS direct two drams of calcined hartshorn to be boiled with six drams of crumb of bread and one ounce of sugar, in two pounds of water for eight minutes; the boiling liquor to be strained through a close sieve, with gentle

expression; and half an ounce of orange-flower water, or two drams of cinnamon water to be added.—FORM. HÔP. FR.—six drams of crumb of bread and two drams of hartshorn, or of any bone calcined to whiteness, to be boiled for eight minutes in a sufficient quantity of water to obtain two pounds of decoction; this to be strained while boiling, with slight expression, and a little lemon water and simple syrup added.

—HISP.—half an ounce of calcined hartshorn, two ounces of crumb of bread, and six pounds of water, to be boiled slightly together; the decoction to be strained, and four ounces of simple syrup added, with a little aromatic water.—RATIER—two ounces of crumb of bread, two drams of calcined hartshorn, two pounds of water, one ounce of syrup, and one dram of tincture of cinnamon.—CADET DE GASSICOURT; and PIERQUIN—two ounces of crumb of bread, two drams of calcined hartshorn, three ounces of sugar, two pounds of boiling water, and half an ounce of cinnamon water.

It is emollient and demulcent, and is employed with advantage in chronic irritations of the alimentary canal, particularly in obstinate diarrhoea. A glassful to be taken every hour. From ten to twenty drops of SYDENHAM'S laudanum may be frequently added with advantage.

BREAD JELLY. (HENRI ; NIEMANN ; VAN MONS)

R. Stale Crumb of Bread, four ounces.

Distilled Water, two pounds.

Boil strongly, pass through a sieve, and add

White Sugar, one pound.

Wine, four ounces.

Cinnamon Water, six drams.

Mix. (HENRI)

R. Biscuit, four parts.

Water, eighty parts.

Boil for half an hour, pass through a close flannel, boil till twenty-four parts only remain, and add

Cinnamon Water, one part.

Lemon Juice, two parts.

White Sugar, four parts.

Rhenish Wine, six parts.

Mix. (NIEMANN ; VAN MONS)

EMOLLIENT CATAPLASM.

Cataplasma de Mica Panis seu emolliens.

(GALL.; FERR.; FULD.; BRERA; BRUGNATELLI; NIEMANN; SPIELMANN)

R. Stale Crumb of Bread, grated
four ounces.

Cows Milk or decoction of

Marshmallows, one pound and a half.

Boil to the proper consistence. (GALL.)

BRUGNATELLI directs ten ounces of crumb of bread and fifteen of milk to be mixed together without boiling.—BRERA—four pounds of milk and one pound of bread to be boiled together.

R. Crumb of Bread, sixteen ounces.
Melilot Flowers, in powder, } of each,
Elder Flowers, in powder, } two
Milk, forty-eight ounces. } drams.

Boil. (SPIELMANN)

R. Crumb of Bread, eight ounces.
Fresh Butter, two ounces.
Cow's Milk, eight ounces.

Boil together. (FULD.; NIEMANN)

The bread should be boiled with a little water, before boiling it with the milk, to remove from it the acetic acid which it contains.

R. Crumb of Bread, fifteen ounces.
Milk, twenty ounces.

Boiling Water, a sufficient quantity.

Soften the bread in the water, strain it through a hair-sieve, and boil it with the milk. (FERR.)

SPIRIT OF BREAD. (WIRTEM.)

R. Wheat Biscuit, any quantity.

Distil slowly from a glass retort placed in a sand-bath, gradually raising the heat. Separate the spirit from the supernatant oil, and rectify it.

SPIRITUOUS WATER OF BREAD. (WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

R. Crust of New Bread, four ounces.
Cinnamon, } of each, half an ounce.
Cloves, }
Nutmegs, }
White Wine, ninety-six ounces.

Distil one half.

It is an agreeable stomachic.—Dose, half an ounce.

PAPAVER.—POPPY.

Two species of this genus are employed in medicine:

1. *Papaver Rhœas*, LINN.—Red Poppy, Corn Poppy.

SYNONIMES: — Coquelicot, FR.; Klatschroze, GERM.; Plany neb wlcj mak, BOHEM.; Klapperose, DAN.; Amapola, SPAN.; Klappertooos, DUT.; Rosolaccio, ITAL.; Paposileira, PORT.; Kornros, SWED.

LOND.; DUBL.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; MIL. COPEN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; WURCEB.; BERGIUS.; COXE.; GUIBOURT.; MURRAY and GMELIN.; PIDERIT.; SPIELMANN.; ZARDA.

A very common plant of Europe. (*Polyandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Papaveraceæ*, JUSS.; *Fig. Flore Medic. III. 134*)

The flowers (*Flores Papaveris erratici* seu *Rhœadis*) are employed. The petals are red, oval and entire. They have a nauseous smell, but become deprived of it by desiccation. Their taste is mucilaginous and bitterish.

They contain, according to RIFFARD, a yellow fatty matter, a red colouring matter, gum, and vegetable fibre.

They are considered sedative and slightly narcotic, but are scarcely more than emollient. They are of service in slight pulmonary catarrhs, but more from the water in which they are infused than from any virtue they may themselves possess.

CONSERVE OF RED POPPY. (PALAT.; WIRTEM.; CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Fresh Flowers of Red Poppy, one part.
White Sugar, two parts.

Mix. (PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

R. Fresh Flowers of Red Poppy, one part.
Sugar, four parts.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

DISTILLED WATER OF RED POPPY.

Aqua Papaveris erratici. (GALL.; PALAT.; SARD.)

R. Flowers of Red Poppy, one part.
Water, four parts.

Macerate, and distil two parts. (GALL.; SARD.)

PALAT. prescribes one part of flowers and three parts of water; one and a half to be distilled.

EXTRACT OF RED POPPY. (BRUNS.; FERR.; SARD.; PIDERIT.; VAN MONS)

R. Heads of Red Poppy, before the fall of the petals, one pound.

Spring Water, eight pounds.
Boil for an hour; express the juice, and evaporate it to the consistence of an extract. (PIDERIT)

BRUNS. prescribes three days' digestion in three pounds of hot water, and then a slight boiling.

R. Fresh Flowers of Red Poppy,
any quantity.

Bruise them in a mortar, and macerate them for twelve hours in twice their weight of hot water; then strain through a hair-sieve, slightly expressing with a wooden spatula; clarify the liquor with white of egg, and evaporate.

R. Fresh Petals of Red Poppy, bruised,
eight pounds.

Macerate for three days in an alembic; then distil off about two ounces of water; pour upon the residue thrice its weight of water, and, after six hours' digestion, boil down to one third. Then clarify, and strain the liquor, evaporate it to the consistence of an electuary, and when this is merely warm, add the distilled water. (SARD.)

It is recommended in troublesome cough, diarrhoea, pulmonary consumption, and in all cases where a slight sedative is indicated.—Dose, from ten grains to a scruple, to an adult.

INFUSION OF RED POPPY. (SARD.;
RATIER)

R. Flowers of Red Poppy, two drams.
Boiling Water, two pounds.
Infuse.

It is emollient, and is considered slightly narcotic, under which title it is employed in nervous pains.—Dose, a glassful.

SYRUP OF RED POPPY.

Syrupus Papaveris erratici seu rubri seu Rhæados seu Rhæadis. (LOND.; DUBL.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; GENEV.; HANN.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; WIRTEM.; COXE; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

Syrupus Rhæados. (LOND.)

R. Fresh Petals of Red Poppy,
one pound.

Boiling Water,
one pint two fluid ounces.

Refined Sugar,
one pound and a half.

To the water, heated in a water-bath, add gradually the petals, stir-

ring occasionally; then remove the vessel, and macerate for twelve hours: then having expressed the liquor, set it apart that the fæces may subside; then add the sugar and form a syrup.

Syrupus Papaveris Rhæados. (DUBL.;
COXE)

R. Fresh Petals of Red Poppy,
one pound.

Boiling Water,
twenty fluid ounces.

Sugar, twenty-nine ounces.

Add the petals gradually to the boiling water; then remove the vessel from the fire, and macerate at a low heat for twelve hours: express the liquor and set it apart that the fæces may subside, and finally, add the sugar and form a syrup.

GALL. directs four pounds of petals and eight of boiling water, to be infused for twelve hours; the liquor to be slightly expressed, and set aside for a few hours, and a syrup to be formed in a water-bath, with the decanted liquor and twice its weight of white sugar.—AMST. directs one pound of flowers to be macerated for twelve hours in four pounds of boiling water, the liquor to be boiled down to one half, one pound of sugar to be dissolved in it, and the solution boiled to the proper consistence.—BATAV.; BELG.; HANN.; OLDEN.; POL.; and BORUS.—one pound of flowers, two pounds of boiling water, twelve hours' infusion, and three pounds of sugar.—DAN.—one pound and a half of flowers, three pounds of boiling water, twelve hours' infusion, the reduction of the strained liquor to one half by boiling, and the addition of three pounds of sugar to form a syrup.—HISP.—one pound of flowers, two pounds of water, eight hours' infusion, and four pounds of sugar.—PALAT.—one pound and a half of flowers, three pounds of boiling water, twenty-four hours' infusion, and three pounds of sugar.—BRUNS.; and WIRTEM.—two pounds of flowers, three of water, twenty-four hours' infusion, and five pounds four ounces of sugar.—GENEV.—three ounces of flowers, three pounds of boiling water, a decoction followed by a maceration of twelve hours, and six pounds of sugar.—LIPP.—one pound of dried petals, five pounds of boiling water, twelve hours' digestion, the reduction of the strained liquor to one half by boiling, and the addition of three pounds of sugar.

ANT.; SWEDIAUR; and VAN MONS recommend the petals to be bruised in a mortar.—ANT.; and VAN MONS prescribe one part of flowers and one and a half of boiling water.—SWEDIAUR requires one part of flowers and three parts of water:—the latter requires twenty-four hours' infusion, but the others only twelve.—VAN MONS prescribes two parts of sugar to three of strained liquor.—ANT.—eight ounces of sugar to be dissolved in the strained liquor; and SWEDIAUR—two parts of sugar to one of strained liquor.

PECTORAL INFUSION. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Flowers of Red Poppy, two ounces.
Dilute Sulphuric Acid, fifteen drops.
White Sugar, two ounces.
Decoction of Barley, one pound.

Infuse.—To be taken in the course of twenty-four hours, two or three spoonfuls at a time, particularly on the coming on of the cough.

PASTILLES OF RED POPPY. (FERR.)

R. Infusion of Red Poppy, six pounds.
Sugar, four pounds.

Dissolve, clarify, boil to a proper consistence, pour the mass upon a marble slab, and cut it into proper forms.

VINEGAR OF RED POPPY.

Acetum Papaveris erratici. (WIRTEM.)

R. Flowers of Red Poppy, half a pound.
Vinegar, three pounds.
Macerate in the sun for several days, and express.

AQUEOUS TINCTURE OF RED POPPY.

Tinctura Papaveris Rheados. (PALAT.)

R. Conserve of Red Poppy, one ounce.
Flowers of Red Poppy, sprinkled
with a sufficient quantity of sulphuric acid, three handfuls.
Distilled Water of the Juice of Red Poppy, thirty ounces.

Digest for twenty-four hours; express strongly and add,

Syrup of Red Poppy, slightly acidulated, eight ounces.

Mix.—It is slightly excitant, and used formerly to be much prescribed in malignant fevers, in the dose of a spoonful, in a mixture, or common drink.

2. *Papaver somniferum*, LINN.—Poppy, White Poppy.

SYNONIMES:—Pavot, Pavot blanc, FR.; Mohn, GERM.; Khuschhasch, ARAB.;

and DUK.; Bilymak, BOHEM.; Ying-suh, CHIN.; Gaysagussa, CAN.; Abin atta, CYNG.; Valmue, DAN.; Adornidera, SPAN.; Post, HIND.; and SANS.; Tamme heul, DUT.; Papavero, ITAL.; Kes, JAP.; Kuknar, PERS.; Mak bialy, POL.; Wallmo, SWED.; Casa casa, TAM.; Cassa cassa, TEL.

LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FENN.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HAMB.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; WURCEB.; AINSLIE.; BERGIUS.; BRUGNATELLI.; COXE.; GUIBOURT.; MURRAY and GME-LIN.; PARIS.; PIDERIT.; SPIELMANN.; ZARDA.

An original plant of the East, but naturalized in the south of Europe. (*Polyandria Polygynia*, LINN.; *Papaveraceæ*, JUSS.; *Fig. Zorn, Ic. pl. t. 371*)

The fruit and seeds are employed.

The fruit (*Poppy Heads*; *Capita* seu *Capitula* seu *Capsule Papaveris*) are globular or ovoid capsules, with a flat crown of ten radii or more, under which there are as many pores as there are radii. Its odour, which is virous in the fresh state, becomes dissipated by desiccation. It taste is bitter and acrid.

These capsules are sedative and narcotic. They furnish opium in the East, and might also yield it in our countries; for they contain all the elements of Eastern opium, but in proportions which seem to vary considerably, and upon which the chemists who have latterly devoted themselves to this important enquiry have not yet agreed.

The seeds (*Semen Papaveris albae* seu *nigri* seu *cærulei*) are very small, reniform, rather wrinkled, of a greyish white or blackish. The oil (*Huile d'œillette*, FR.) which is expressed from them, is bland, and good for the table.

AQUEOUS TINCTURE OF POPPY FLOWERS. (BRUNS.; SAX.; WIRTEM.)

R. Flowers of White Poppy, half an ounce.
Sulphuric Acid, one dram.
Water of Poppy Flowers, four ounces.

Digest for twenty-four hours; express, and filter. It is sedative.—Dose, from half an ounce to one ounce. (BRUNS.; WIRTEM.)

SAX. prescribes one ounce and a half of flowers, half an ounce of acid, and twelve ounces of boiling water; to be macerated for twelve hours.

POPPY OIL.

Oleum Papaveris albi seu somniferi.
(AUSTR.; BAVAR.; BRUNS.; HISP.;
GALL.; HANN.; PALAT.; POL.; BO-
RUS.; SARD.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.)

R. Poppy Seeds, any quantity.

Bruse them in a marble mortar with a wooden pestle; enclose them in a linen bag, and express the oil without heat.

BORUS. directs the press to be heated with boiling water.—BRUNS.; PALAT.; and WIRTEM.—the seeds to be slightly torrifed before expressing them.

This oil is reputed anodyne and sudorific.

PECTORAL POWDER. (PIERQUIN)

R. Seeds of White Poppy, five drams.
Gum Arabic, } of each, one
Tragacanth, } dram and a half.
Starch, }
Seeds of Purslain, }
Marshmallows, } of each,
Cotton, } two drams
Wild Mallow, } and a half.
Four Cold Seeds,
Quince Rind,
Prepared Tutty, }
Amber, } of each, one
Liquorice Powder, } dram and a half.
Sugar, }

Mix.—Dose, two drams, in syrup of poppy or of jujubes.

INCRASSANT ELECTUARY. (BORIES)

R. Conserve of Roses, one ounce.
Syrup of Violets, two ounces.
Seeds of White Poppy, three drams.
Oil of Nutmeg, six grains.

Mix.—For obstinate cough.—Dose, one tea spoonful every two hours.

SEDATIVE EMULSION. (PIERQUIN)

R. Four Cold Seeds, one ounce.
Poppy Seeds, two ounces.
Triturate, adding gradually,
Water of Lily, } of each,
Rose, } three ounces.
Strain, and add
Syrup of Lemon, } of each,
Water Lily, } one ounce.

Mix.

ANODYNE SPECIES. (FULD.; PALAT.; HERBIP.; SWEDIAUR)

R. Poppy Heads, one pound.
Root of Marshmallows, } of each,
Linseed, } half a pound.

Cut and bruise. (FULD.)

For lavement.

VOL. II.

R. Poppy Heads, six ounces.
Chamomile Flowers, } of each,
Leaves of Lesser } three ounces.
Mullein, }

Cut and mix. (FULD.)

For fomentation.

R. Poppy Heads, two drams.
Leaves of Peppermint, } of each,
Chamomile Flowers, } half a handful.

Cut and mix. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Leaves of Henbane, } of each,
Flowers of Elder, } one ounce.
Saffron, } two drams.
Poppy Heads, } four ounces.

Cut and mix. (HERBIP.)

R. Poppy Heads, bruised with } of each,
the seeds, } two
Seeds of Dill, } ounces.
Herb of Henbane, }
Houndstongue, } of each,
Solanum nigrum, } two
Leaves of Chamomile, } handfuls.

Cut and bruise. (PALAT.)

For fomentation.

SPECIES AGAINST PLEURISY.

Species pro Fotu laterali. (PALAT.)

R. Root of Marshmallows, } of each,
Poppy Heads, bruised with } two
the seeds, } ounces.
Linseed, }
Seeds of Fenugreek, } of each,
Cumin, } one ounce.
Bay Berries, }
Herb of Wild Mallow, } of each,
Motherwort, } three handfuls.
Chamomile Flowers, } two handfuls.

Mix.

EXTRACT OF POPPY.

Extractum Papaveris albi. (LOND.; EDINB.; BRUNS.; HANN.; COXE; VAN MONS)

Extractum Papaveris. (LOND.)

Ext. Papaveris somniferi. (EDINB.)

R. Poppy Heads, freed from seeds, and bruised, one pound.
Boiling Water, one gallon.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, and boil down to one half; then strain the hot liquor, and evaporate it to the proper consistence.

It is sedative and narcotic.—Dose, one or two grains, once or twice a day.

2 X

DECOCTION OF POPPY.

Decoctum Papaveris. (LOND.; DUBL.; NIEMANN)

R. Poppy Heads, bruised,
four ounces.
Water, four pints.

Boil for a quarter of an hour, and strain.

It is employed in fomentations, particularly to painful abscesses and excoriations.—With regard to this, NIEMANN make the remark which every practitioner should always bear in mind, that narcotic substances when applied to surfaces denuded of epidermis, very frequently exasperate the pain which they are applied to relieve.

Under the titles of *Anodyne Lovement*, *Poppy Lovement*, and *Sedative Lovement*, RATIER directs decoctions to be made with half an ounce of poppy heads and one pound of water; with three drams of poppy heads and one pound of water; and with one poppy head and two pounds of emollient decoction. He also prescribes a *Sedative Fomentation*, prepared by boiling two poppy heads in two pounds each, of water and of emollient decoction. Finally, we find in SWEDIAUR a *Sedative Lotion*, which is a decoction of half a pound of poppy heads in two pounds of water boiled down to one pound; to which, the author says, twenty grains of deuto-chloruret of mercury, or from one to three drams of sub-acetate of lead is sometimes added.

ANODYNE FOMENTATION. (PALAT.; SAUNDERS)

R. Anodyne Species (form. of PALAT.)
[Quantity not given, EDIT.]
Water, six pounds.
Boil down to four pounds, and strain.
(PALAT.)

R. Poppy Heads, two ounces.
Spring Water, two pounds.
Boil down to one pound; strain, and add
Vinegar, one ounce.
Mix. (RATIER)

ANTI-PLEURITIC FOMENTATION. (PALAT.)

R. Species against Pleurisy (form. of PALAT.) [Quantity not given, EDIT.]
Cow's Milk or Water, eight pounds.
Boil down to one half, and strain.

It is emollient, resolvent, and anodyne.—It is recommended in pleurisy when the inflammation is not acute.

SEDATIVE GARGLE. (RATIER)

R. Poppy Heads, two.
Linseed, one dram.
Boiling Water, six ounces.
Infuse, strain, and add
Syrup of Honey, two drams.
Mix.

EMOLLIENT INJECTION. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Decoction of Poppy, one pound.
Emulsion of Almonds, five ounces.
Fresh White of Egg, one dram.
Mix.—It is recommended in acute hemorrhagia.

DEMULCENT POTION. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Linseed, two drams.
Poppy Heads, one.
Water, a sufficient quantity
to obtain eight ounces of strained liquor
after a quarter of an hour's ebullition; add
Fresh Yolk of Egg, one.
Mix.—To be taken by spoonfuls, in
twenty-four hours; in painful diarrhœa.

PECTORAL BROTH. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Flayed Chicken, one half.
Turnip, sliced, one.
Water, one pound and a half.
Boil down to three-fourths, adding to-
wards the end

Poppy Heads,
two scruples or one dram.

Strain, and add
Sugar Candy, four ounces.

Mix.—Dose, two glassfuls, morning and evening.

ANTI-NEPHRITIC LIQUOR.

Liquor ad Nephritidem calculosam. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; SWEDIAUR)

R. Poppy Heads,
from four to eight ounces.
Boiling Water, two pounds.
Boil down to eight ounces, express, and
add
Nitrate of Potass, one ounce.
Mix.

ANODYNE LOTION. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Poppy Heads, one ounce.
Water, three pounds.

Boil down to one half, and add to the cold strained liquor

Solution of Ammonia,
one or two ounces.
Mix.

SYRUP OF POPPY.

Syrupus Papaveris albi seu Papaveris somniferi seu de Meconio seu diacodion seu de Capitibus Papaveris seu Diacodii seu Diacodium liquidum Montani. (LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; PALAT.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; COXE; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

Syrupus Papaveris. (LOND.)

R. Dried Poppy Heads, freed from seeds and bruised, fourteen ounces.
Refined Sugar, two pounds.
Boiling Water, two gallons and a half.

Macerate the capsules in the water for twelve hours; then boil down to one gallon, in a water-bath, and express strongly: boil the strained liquor down to two pounds, and strain again while hot. Having set it apart for twelve hours that the fæces may subside, boil the clear liquor till it is reduced to one pint, and finally add the sugar and form a syrup.

Syrupus Papaveris Somniferi. (EDINB.; COXE)

R. Dried Poppy Heads, freed from seeds, one part.
Boiling Water, fifteen parts.
Refined Sugar, two parts.

Macerate the sliced capsules in the water for twelve hours; then boil down to one third, and strain with strong expression. Boil the strained decoction to one half, and strain again; then add the sugar, and form a syrup.

R. Poppy Heads, gathered before they are ripe, dried and freed from seeds, seventeen ounces.
Boiling Water, two gallons.
Sugar, fifty-eight ounces.

Slice and bruise the capsules, pour the water over them, and macerate for twenty-four hours; then express the liquor, and evaporate it slowly to two pints: set the liquor apart that the fæces may subside, and finally add the sugar to the clear liquor, and form a syrup. (DUBL.)

R. Poppy Heads, freed from seeds, and bruised, three parts.
Hot Water, fifteen parts.

Infuse for twelve hours at a temperature of from 30 to 40 degrees; then express strongly, and to one part of the strained liquor add

White Sugar, two parts.

Dissolve. (BAVAR.)

LIPP. directs one pound of capsules to be infused in five pounds of boiling water for twelve hours; and five pounds of sugar to be added to every two pounds of strained liquor.

R. Poppy Heads with the seeds, eight ounces.
Spring Water, four pounds.

Boil down to one half; add to the strained liquor, depurated by repose,

White Sugar, three pounds.

Make a syrup. (BRUNS.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

SPIELMANN prescribes four pounds of sugar.—GENEV.—one pound of capsules, sixteen pounds of water, and four pounds of sugar.—FERR.—one pound of capsules, eight pounds of water, and four of sugar.

This formula presents numerous varieties:—GALL. directs one pound of capsules freed from seeds to be digested for twelve hours in eight pounds of boiling water; the liquor to be then evaporated in a water-bath to one half, set aside to depurate, and a syrup formed with four pounds of sugar.—BELG.—one pound of nearly dry capsules, freed from seeds, to be digested for twenty-four hours in thirty pounds of boiling water, and then boiled till only eight pounds of liquor remain: this is to be expressed, evaporated to one half, depurated, and a syrup then formed with four pounds of sugar.—HASS.; and PIDERIT— one pound of capsules to be macerated for twenty-four hours in eight pounds of water; to be then boiled, and sixteen ounces of sugar added to every nine of the strained liquor, to make a syrup by boiling for a few instants.—HERBIP.—eight ounces of capsules, twelve pounds of water, and twelve hours' maceration; then reduction to one third, straining, evaporation to one half, and the addition of two pounds and a half of sugar.—VAN MONS—to macerate one

part of capsules in four parts of water for six hours; then to add eight of water, to boil down to six, and finally to make a syrup with the addition of six parts of sugar.

—SWEDIAUR—to macerate two pounds of capsules in thirty pounds of water for twelve hours; then to reduce it to one third, and having strained with expression, to evaporate the liquor to one half; to strain again, and make a syrup with four pounds of sugar.

—AMST.—to macerate one pound of capsules in twenty-four pounds of boiling water for twelve hours, then to boil down to one fourth, to strain with expression, to evaporate to one half, to strain again, to dehydrate by repose, and to make a syrup with three pounds of sugar.—HISP.—to macerate sixteen ounces of capsules in twenty pounds of warm water for twelve hours, to boil down to two thirds, to strain, to add four pounds of sugar with a sufficient quantity of water, then to clarify with white of egg, and to boil to a syrup.—BATAV.—to infuse one pound of capsules for twenty-four hours in thirty pounds of water, then to reduce to eight, to strain and boil down to one half; then to set apart, decant, and make the syrup with three pounds of sugar.

—LUSIT.—to macerate for twelve hours, two pounds of capsules in twenty-four of water; then to boil down to one third, strain, and evaporate to one half, and to make the syrup with four pounds of sugar.—SARD.—to infuse for twenty-four hours, one pound of capsules in eight pounds of water; then to boil, express, and make the syrup by adding sixteen ounces of sugar to every nine of the strained liquor.—GENEV.—to digest for twenty-four hours, two pounds of capsules in eight of water, to boil down to one half, and to make the syrup with four pounds of sugar.—FULD.—to macerate one pound of capsules in four pounds of water; then to boil down to one half, and add two pounds of sugar boiled à la plume.

R. Poppy Heads, without seeds and bruised, two pounds.
Rain Water, twenty pounds.
Macerate for twenty-four hours, gradually raising the temperature to boiling, and strain; boil the residue for a quarter of an hour with
Water, ten pounds.
Express strongly.—Mix the decoctions, evaporate to one half, and add
White Sugar, eight pounds.
Clarify, and boil to the proper consistence. (ANT.)

R. Dried Poppy Heads, fourteen ounces.
Root of Liquorice, half an ounce.
Boiling Water, eight pounds.

Macerate for one night; then boil down to one half, express strongly, and add

White Sugar, four pounds.
Boil to a syrup. (DAN.)

OLDEN. prescribes sixteen ounces of capsules, one ounce of liquorice, eight pounds of water, twelve hours' maceration, reduction to one half, and the addition of four pounds of sugar.

R. Poppy Heads, sliced, and freed from seeds, four ounces.
Water, eight pounds.

Boil down to three pounds, adding towards the end

Grated Liquorice Root, two ounces.
Strain with strong expression, and add

White Sugar, one pound and a half.
Clarify, and boil to the proper consistence. (AUSTR.)

R. Unripe Poppy Heads, with the seeds, two ounces.
Carob Beans, two ounces and a half.
Spring Water, one pound and a half.

Boil over a slow fire down to ten ounces, and add towards the end

Fresh Liquorice, sliced, one ounce and a half.
Dissolve in the strained liquor

White Sugar, sixteen ounces.
Skim, and strain. (HANN.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

CROCATED SYRUP OF POPPY.

Syrupus diacodium crocatum. (WIRTEM.)

R. Syrup of Poppy, one ounce.
Powdered Saffron, fifteen grains.
Mix.

ANISED SYRUP OF POPPY. (VAN MONS)

R. Oil of Anise, one dram.
Mucilage of Gum Arabic, one dram and a half.
Syrup of Poppy, sixty-four ounces.
Mix.

PECTORAL SYRUP. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Dates, two pounds.
Jujubes, one pound.
Root of Liquorice, half a pound.
Marshmallows, } of each,
Canadian Maidenhair, } four ounces.
Poppy Heads, }
Water, sixteen pounds.

Evaporate to the consistence of syrup.

SEDATIVE POTION. (GALL.; RATIER; PIERQUIN)

- R. Gum Potion, four ounces.
Syrup of Poppy, half an ounce.
Mix. (RATIER)
- R. Cichory Water, three or four ounces.
Syrup of Poppy, four or six drams.
Mix. (PIERQUIN)
- R. Infusion of Lime Flowers, } of each,
Pectoral Infusion, } two ounces.
Orange-flower Water, } two drams.
Syrup of Poppy, } half an ounce.
Mix. (RATIER)
- R. Orange-flower Water, half an ounce.
Lettuce Water, three ounces.
Syrup of Poppy, two drams.
Mix. (GALL.)
- R. Orange-flower Water, } of each, one
Lily Water, } ounce and a half.
Syrup of Poppy, } of each,
Borage, } half an ounce.
Mix. (PIERQUIN)
- R. Orange-flower Water, one ounce.
Balm Water, three ounces.
Simple Syrup, } of each, one ounce.
Syrup of Poppy, }
Mix. (RATIER)
- R. Water of Red Poppy, } of each,
Coltsfoot, } two ounces.
Water Lily, }
Prepared Crab's Eyes, twenty grains.

- Syrup of Poppy, six drams.
Mix. (PIERQUIN)
- R. Decoction of Lettuce, } of each,
Purslain, } three ounces.
Syrup of Poppy, } two ounces.
Mix. (PIERQUIN)

DEMULCENT GARGLE. (RATIER)

- R. Decoction of Starch, eight ounces.
Syrup of Poppy, one ounce.
Mix.

PECTORAL MIXTURE. (SAUNDERS)

- R. Syrup of Poppy, two ounces.
Oil of Almonds, fourteen ounces.
Mix.

PECTORAL EMULSION. (SAUNDERS; SAINTE-MARIE)

- R. Melon Seeds, three ounces.
Barley Water, a sufficient quantity
to make one pound of emulsion. Add when
strained,
Syrup of Poppy, one ounce.
Mix. (SAUNDERS)
- R. Olive Oil, one ounce.
Fresh Yolk of Egg, one.
Syrup of Poppy, six drams.
Water, six ounces.
Make an emulsion. (SAINTE-MARIE)

PARIETARIA OFFICINALIS, LINN.—PELLITORY OF THE WALL,
WALL PELLITORY.

SYNONIMES:—Parietaire, FR.; Nachtkraut, Glaskraut, GERM.; Den a noc, Sklenna bylina, BOHEM.; Murkurt, DAN.; Parietaria, ITAL.; PORT.; and SPAN.; Glaskruid, DUT.; Noc i dzien, POL.; Væggert, SWED.

AMST.; ANT.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; GENEV.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

A plant common throughout Europe. (*Polygama Monœcia*, LINN.; *Urticæa*, JUSS.; *Fig. Zorn, Ic. pl. t. 121*)

The herb (*Herba Parietariæ seu Helxines*) is employed. It consists of a round reddish stalk, and of oval, lanceolated, petiolated leaves, glabrous above and slightly hairy beneath.

It is feebly diuretic.

DECOCTION OF WALL PELLITORY. (RATIER)

- R. Leaves of Wall Pellitory, one ounce.
Water, two pounds.
Boil.—It is usually employed as a vehicle for more active diuretics.

DISTILLED WATER OF WALL PELLITORY. (GALL.)

- R. Fresh Herb of Wall Pellitory, five thousand parts.
Water, twelve thousand five hundred parts.
Distil ten thousand parts, and pour the product upon
Fresh Herb of Wall Pellitory, five thousand parts.
Add,
Water, ten thousand parts.
Distil ten thousand parts.—The same operation may be repeated a third time.

PARIS QUADRIFOLIA, LINN.—ONE-BERRY.

SYNONIMES:—Parisette, Raisin de Renard, FR.; Einbeere, Wolfsbeere, Fuchstraube, GERM.; Etbær, DAN.; Ubas de zorro, SPAN.; Wolfsbezie, DUT.; Uva di volpo, ITAL.; Wronie oko, POL.; Parisetta, PORT.; Trollbær, SWED.

GENEV.; WIRTEM.; BERGIUS; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN.

A plant of Europe. (*Octandria Tetragynia*, LINN.; *Asparagineæ*, JUSS.; Fig. Zorn, *Ic. pl. t. 10*)

The root, herb, and fruit are employed.

The root (*Radix Paridis seu Solani quadrifolii*) is fleshy, rather nodose, and furnished with a few fibres. It has a nauseous smell and taste.

It excites vomiting in the dose of from thirty to fifty grains. The ancients prescribed it in colic.

The herb consists of a long, slender, glabrous stem, naked on the lower part and furnished above with four oval, acute, verticillated leaves. Its odour is very disagreeable, and its taste sweetish.

It is purgative. It is also considered anodyne, sudorific, and alexipharmic. It has been principally employed in mania, spasms, hooping cough, poisoning from nuxvomica, &c.

The fruits (*Uvæ versæ seu vulpinæ*) are berries of a deep-purple or blackish-brown colour, of the size of cherries, and shining. They have a disagreeable odour and a virous taste. They are poisonous.

PARNASSIA PALUSTRIS, LINN.

SYNONIMES:—Parnassie des marais, FR.; Wasserleberblume, Sumpfparnassiegras, Sumpferzblume, Herzblümlein, GERM.

BRUNS.; BERGIUS; SPIELMANN.

A plant common in all parts of Europe. (*Pentandria Tetragynia*, LINN.; *Cappari-dæ*, Fig. Zorn, *Ic. pl. t. 124*)

The herb and flowers are employed.

The herb (*Herba Hepaticæ albæ*) consists of radical heart-shaped, very entire leaves, supported upon long foot-stalks.

The flowers are white and rather large.

The taste is rather bitter and acrid.

It is slightly astringent.

PARONYCHIA ARGENTEA, LMK.

SYNONIMES:—Paronique argentée, FR.; Nevadilla, SPAN.

HISP.

A plant of the south of France. (*Pentandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Paronychia*, A. ST. HILL)

The flowering herb (*Herba Sanguinaria minoris*) is employed. It consists of a branching stem bearing oval, acuminate, nearly glabrous leaves, with stipule shorter than they, broader at the base; the flowers are arranged in small terminal heads surrounded by large bractæ.

PASPALUM DACTYLUM, LMK.—CREEPING PANIC GRASS.

SYNONIMES:—Paspale, Pied de poule, FR.; Fingerfärmiges Hirsegras, GERM.; Gramma, SPAN.; Gevingerd panik, DUT.; Grama digitate, PORT.

HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; GENEV.

A common plant of Europe. (*Triandria Digynia*, LINN.; *Gramineæ*, JUSS.; Fig. Schrad, *Fl. Germ. I. p. 165. t. 3. fig. 9*)

The radical offsets which are commonly employed in France under the name of *Chien dent* and erroneously looked upon as roots, are very long, of the diameter of a crow-

quill, cylindrical and knotty. Under a hard, yellow, shining epidermis it contains a white substance of a farinuous and saccharine taste.

PASTINACA SATIVA, LINN.—GARDEN PARSNIP.

SYNONIMES :—Panais, FR. ; Pastinake, GERM. ; Passtrnak, BOHEM. ; Pastinak, DAN. ; Pastinaca, ITAL. ; PORT. ; and SPAN. ; Pinsternakel, DUT. ; Pasternak, POL. ; Palsternacka, SWED.

ANT. ; BATAV. ; GALL. ; FERR. ; SUEC. ; WIRTEM. ; BERGIUS ; BRUGNATELLI ; MURRAY and GMELIN ; SPIELMANN ; ZARDA.

This plant is cultivated in all parts of Europe. (*Pentandria Digynia*, LINN. ; *Umbelliferae*, JUSS. ; *Fig. Zorn, Ic. pl. t. 568*)

The root and seeds are employed.

The root (*Radix Pastinacæ*) is an inch or more in diameter, fleshy, whitish or yellowish. It has a rather aromatic and saccharine taste.

The seeds are rounded, elliptical, nearly plane, surrounded with a narrow membranous border, striated, and of a rather aromatic and sweet taste.

It is excitant, and was formerly esteemed diuretic.

PEUCEDANUM.—SULPHURWORT.

Two species of this genus of plants are employed in medicine :

1. *Peucedanum Silaus*, LINN.—Meadow Sulphurwort.

SYNONIMES :—Seseli des pres, Saxifrage des Anglais, FR. ; Silau, Mattensteinbrech, GERM. ; Weld minum, DAN. ; Haairstreg, DUT.

GALL.

A plant of the south of Europe. (*Pentandria Digynia*, LINN. ; *Umbelliferae*, JUSS. ; *Fig. Jacq. Fl. Austr. t. 15*)

The root and seeds are employed.

The root (*Radix Seselios pratensis* seu *Saxifragæ Anglicæ*) is large, thick, often bifurcated, provided below with a bundle of hairs.

The seeds are flat on one side, and bulged on the other, and marked with five striæ. Their odour and taste are aromatic and acrid.

2. *Peucedanum officinale*, LINN.—Common Sulphurwort.

SYNONIMES :—Peucedan, Fenouil de porc, Queue de pourceau, FR. ; Saufenchel, Schwefelwurzelshaarstrang, GERM. ; Svinkelkenkel, DAN. ; Peucedan, ITAL. ; PORT. ;

and SPAN. ; Hairstreg, DUT. Weerpzniec, POL. ; Svinfinkel, SWED.

BRUNS. ; HISP. ; GALL. ; WIRTEM. ; BERGIUS ; MURRAY and GMELIN ; SPIELMANN.

A plant of the north of Europe. (*Pentandria Digynia*, LINN. ; *Umbelliferae*, JUSS. ; *Fig. Gmel. Fl. Sibir. I. t. 41*)

The root (*Radix Peucedani* seu *Feniculi porcini*) is employed. It is thick, long, round, fibrous, blackish without and whitish within. It has a virous odour, and an acrid, bitter, and mucilaginous taste.

It is excitant, and is reputed anti-hysterical.

EXTRACT OF COMMON SULPHURWORT.
(SARD.)

R. Root of Sulphurwort, one pound.
White Wine, five or six pounds.

Digest for three days in a sand-bath ; then boil the expressed residue in a sufficient quantity of fresh wine. Mix the liquors and evaporate to the consistence of an extract.

SYRUP OF COMMON SULPHURWORT.
(SARD.)

R. Extract of Sulphurwort, } of each,
Liquorice, } one ounce.

Extract of Veronica, } of each,
 ————— Coltsfoot, } three drams.
 Honey, two ounces.
 Distilled Water, a sufficient quantity.

Mix over a slow fire, and make a syrup.

ESSENTIAL OIL OF COMMON SULPHUR-
 WORT. (SARD.)

R. Root of Sulphurwort, twenty-five parts.
 Water, seventy-five parts.
 Muriate of Soda, three parts.
 Distil and collect the supernatant oil.

PERSICA VULGARIS, CAND.—PEACH TREE.

SYNONIMES:—Pêcher, FR.; Pîrchenbaum, GERM.; Khowth, ARAB.; Breskew, BOHEM.; Persiketræ, DAN.; Prisco, SPAN.; Persikboom, DUT.; Persico, ITAL.; Schuftalu, PERS.; Broskwina drzewo, POL.; Pecegueira, PORT.; Persiketræed, SWED.

AUSTR.; ANT.; BELG.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; GENEV.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; AINSLIE; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

A tree originally of Persia. (*Icosandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Rosaceæ*, JUSS.; *Fig. Zorn, Ic. pl. t. 282*)

The leaves, flowers, and seeds, are employed.

The leaves (*Folia Persicarum*) are simple, long, lanceolated, pointed, and finely indented on the borders. They have the taste and odour of bitter almonds. They are feebly laxative.

The flowers are reddish or rose-coloured, and possess the same property as the leaves.

The seed is a ligneous nut, very hard, and grooved; it encloses a bitter kernel containing a bland oil and hydrocyanic acid.

CONSERVE OF PEACH FLOWERS.

Conserva Florum Persicarum. (SARD.)

R. Fresh Peach Flowers, one part.
 Sugar, boiled *à la plume*, two parts.
 Mix.

JUICE OF PEACH FLOWERS.

Succus ex Floribus Persicarum. (SARD.)

R. Fresh Peach Flowers, freed from the calices, any quantity.
 Sprinkle them with a little water, put them into a linen bag, and express and filter the juice. If it is intended to be preserved, it should be set apart to depurate, and after having added a little alcohol to the limped part, be kept in bottles under a stratum of oil.

INFUSION OF PEACH FLOWERS.

Infusum Persicarum. (HISP.; SARD.)

R. Peach Flowers, two pounds.
 Boiling Water, eight pounds.

Infuse for eight hours, and strain with slight expression; repeat the operation nine times successively with fresh flowers. (SARD.)

R. Peach Flowers, one pound.
 Boiling Water, two pounds.

Infuse for eight hours, and strain with expression. (HISP.)

DECOCTION OF PEACH LEAVES. (AUGUSTIN; SWEDIAUR)

R. Peach Leaves, one ounce.
 Water, two pounds.

Boil down to one pound and a half.

It is recommended in hæmaturia, dysuria and nephritis. Dose, one pound daily.

SYRUP OF PEACH LEAVES. (VAN MONS)

R. Fresh Peach Leaves, any quantity.

Bruise them and express the juice; coagulate it by boiling, and dissolve in five parts of the strained liquor.

White Sugar, nine parts.

SYRUP OF PEACH FLOWERS.

Syrupus Persicarum Florum seu de Amygdali Persicæ Floribus seu Amygdali Persicæ. (ANT.; BRUNS.; GALL.; FERR.; GENEV.; PALAT.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; VAN MONS)

R. Fresh Peach Flowers, four pounds.
 Boiling Water, twelve pounds.

Infuse for twelve hours in a covered vessel placed in warm ashes, and strain with slight expression; set apart, decant, and add to the liquor.

White Sugar, seventeen pounds.

Boil to the consistence of syrup. (GALL.)

BRUNS.; PALAT.; and WIRTEM. direct one pound of flowers to be macerated for

twelve hours in one pound of boiling water; then to express, and to make a syrup by adding sixteen ounces of sugar to nine ounces of depurated juice.—FERR.—to macerate two pounds of flowers in three of boiling water for twelve hours, and to add two pounds of sugar to the strained liquor.—SARD.—to boil to a proper consistence a mixture of an equal part each, of infusion of peach flowers and of simple syrup.

R. Fresh Peach Flowers, two parts.
Bruise and pour upon them,
Hot Water, four parts,
in a covered vessel. When cold, strain with expression, and dissolve in four parts of the liquor,

White Sugar, seven parts.
Make a syrup. (VAN MÖSS)
R. Peach Flowers, eight ounces.
— Buds, two ounces.
Boiling Water, sixteen ounces.

Infuse in a covered vessel placed in a water-bath for twenty-four hours; then filter, and dissolve in five ounces of the infusion,

White Sugar, eight ounces.
Strain. (ANT.)
R. White Sugar, four pounds.
Spring Water, a sufficient quantity.
Boil to the consistence of thick syrup; pour this while hot, upon

Fresh Peach Flowers, two pounds.
Macerate for three days in a covered vessel, then boil a little and express strongly. (GENEV.)

SEDATIVE EMULSION.

Emulsio externa e Nucleis. (WIRTEM.)

R. Peach Kernels, one ounce.
Seeds of Hemp, } of each,
— Poppy, } half an ounce.
Water of Melilot, } of each,
— Water Lily, } four ounces.

Add to the emulsion,
Spirit of Camphor, half an ounce.
Mix.—It is applied, by means of compresses, to the forehead and temples, in cephalalgia.

PETROLEUM.

SYNONIMES:—*Oleum Petrae*; *Bitumen Petroleum* (DUBL.; EDINB.): Barbadoes or Mineral Tar.—Pétrole, FR.; Steingöl, BERGOL, GERM.; Neft, ARAB.; Nuttie katail, DUK.; *Petroleo*, SPAN.; Mitti tel, HIND.; *Petrolio*, ITAL.; Keesa no abra, JAP.; Minnia tanna, MAL.; Oley skalny, POL.; Bluemi tallam, SANS.; Bergolja, SWED.; Ippu, SUMAT.; Mun tylum, TAM.

LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; FENN.; FERR.; HAMB.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; WURCEB.; AINSLIE.; BRUGNATELLI.; COXE.; PIDERIT.; SPIELMANN.

A fluid bitumen, frequently of an oily consistence, of a blackish and sometimes reddish-brown colour, nearly opaque, lighter than water, unctuous to the touch, of a very strong smell and acrid taste. It is very combustible and burns with a thick black smoke.

It is stimulant, anti-spasmodic, diuretic, and anthelmintic.—Dose, from ten to fifteen drops, on sugar.

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ESSENTIAL OIL OF PETROLEUM.

Oleum volatile sen Naphtha Petrolei. (HERBIP.; SWEDIAUR)

R. Petroleum, two pounds.
Water, four pounds.
Distil over a slow fire, till limpid oil ceases to pass over.

It is stimulant and resolvent, and is principally employed externally, in arthrodynia, ecchymosis, and paralysis.

LINIMENT OF PETROLEUM.

R. Petroleum, } of each, one ounce.
Rectified Spirit, }

Mix. (SAUNDERS; SWEDIAUR)

R. Essence of Soap, eight drams.
Petroleum, one dram and a half.

Mix. (SAUNDERS)

ANTHELMINTIC MIXTURE. (AUGUSTIN; NIEMANN)

R. Petroleum, half an ounce.
Tincture of Assafoetida, six drams.

Mix.—Dose, forty drops, thrice a day.—It is recommended by SCHWARZ, against tænia.

2 Y

PHASEOLUS COMMUNIS.—FRENCH BEAN.

SYNONIMES:—Haricot commun, FR.;
Gemeine Schminckbohne, GERM.

GALL.; BERGIUS.

This is an original plant of the East Indies, but it is cultivated in every part of Europe, where it has produced numerous varieties. (*Diadelpbia Decandria*, LINN.;

Leguminosæ, JUSS.; *Fig. Schk. Bot. Handb.* t. 199)

The seed (*Semen Phaseoli seu Fabarum*) is employed. It is more or less reniform, of a white, yellowish, red, violet, black or marbled colour, and farinaceous. The white beans (*Haricots blancs*) are those which are ordinarily used; they are smooth, shining, flattish, and rather long.

PHELLANDRIUM AQUATICUM, LINN.—WATER HEMLOCK.

SYNONIMES:—Phellandre aquatique, FR.;
Wasserfenchel, Peersaat, Pferdesaamen,
GERM.; Nandfennikel, DAN.; Water-
kervel, DUT.; Felandro, ITAL.; Koper
wadny, KRUSZYKAMIEŃ ZIELE, POL.;
Stekra, SWED.

ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.;
BRUNS.; DAN.; GALL.; FERR.; HANN.;
HASS.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.;
SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.;
WURCEB.; BERGIUS.; GUIBOUT.; MUR-
RAY and GMELIN.; SPIELMANN.

A plant common all over Europe. (*Pen-
tandria Digynia*, LINN.; *Umbellifera*,
JUSS.; *Fig. (Ed. Fl. Dan. t. 1154)*)

The herb and seeds are employed.

The herb (*Herba Phellandrii seu Feni-
culi aquatici*) consists of a cylindrical, fistu-
lous, striated, branched stem, and of trebly
or quadruply-winged, glabrous leaves, with
leaflets deeply incised by narrow linear
notches.

The seed is oval, long, even on one side,
and striated on the other, surmounted by
the remains of the calyx and by the styles;
they are of a brownish or yellowish-green
colour.

The odour is disagreeable, strong, and
penetrating; the taste aromatic and bit-
terish. It is narcotic, stimulant, and diu-
retic.—Dose, from ten to twenty grains of
the powdered seeds, thrice a day.

RESOLVENT POWDER.

Pulvis ex Phellandro aquatico gummosus.
(BRERA)

R. Seeds of Water Hemlock, one scruple.
Gum Arabic, two drams.
Divide into six parcels.—Dose, one every

three hours, in scrofula and scrofulous
phthisis.

ANTI-CATARRHAL POWDER. (AUGUSTIN;
SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Seeds of Water Hemlock, one dram.
Julep,
Gum Arabic, } of each, one ounce.
Sugar of Milk, two ounces.

Mix.—Dose, a tea-spoonful in a glass of
sweetened water three or four times a day;
in chronic catarrhs. (SAINTE-MARIE)

AUGUSTIN prescribes five grains of water
hemlock, eight of gum, six of nitrate of
potass, and ten of sugar.—The dose to be
repeated thrice a day.

ANTI-CATARRHAL EMULSION. (VAN
MONS)

R. Seeds of Water Hemlock, one ounce.
Gum Arabic, one dram.
Triturate together, and add gradually
Water, nine ounces.
Strain, set aside, decant, and add
Simple Syrup, one ounce.
Mix.

TINCTURE OF WATER HEMLOCK. (AU-
GUSTIN; NIEMANN)

R. Seeds of Water Hemlock,
Alcohol, half an ounce.
six ounces.
Digest for twenty-four hours, and add
Muscadell Wine, six ounces.
Digest again for two days.

AUGUSTIN gives the same formula, but
does not add the wine.

Dose, from ten to sixty drops, in pitui-
tous phthisis.—MARTIUS considers it a very
efficacious remedy.

PECTORAL DECOCTION.

Decoctum pectorale in phthisi. (BRERA)

R. Bitter-sweet, two drams.
 Seeds of Water Hemlock, one dram.
 Water, a sufficient quantity
 to obtain eight ounces of decoction. Add
 to it when strained,
 Almond Emulsion, two ounces.
 Oxy-mel, one ounce.

Mix.—To be taken at twice, in the
 morning.

RESOLVENT PILLS.

Pilula in Bronchitide lenta. (BRERA)

R. Seeds of Water Hemlock, three scruples.
 Proto-chloruret of Mercury, four grains.
 Make fifteen pills.—Dose, three, every
 two hours in chronic catarrhs.

PHENIX DACTYLIFERA, LINN.—DATE TREE.

BAVAR.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.;
 WIRTEM.; BERGIUS.; BRUGNATELLI.;
 GUIBOUT.; MURRAY and GMELIN.;
 SPIELMANN.; ZARDA.

A tree of the East Indies, of the north of
 Africa, and of the South of Europe. (*Di-
 œcia Triandria*, LINN.; *Palmiers*, JUSS.;
Fig. Flore Medic. III. 148)

The fruit, called *Dates* (*Dactyli, Pal-
 mulæ*.—*Dattes*, FR.; *Dattel*, GERM.; *Datle*,
 BOHEM.; *Dadel*, DUT.), are employed. They
 are oval longish drupes, of a yellow colour;
 under a thin smooth pellicle presenting a
 succulent pulp, enveloping a hard seed, one
 of the sides of which is marked with a lon-
 gitudinal groove.

It is emollient and pectoral.

PULP OF DATES.

Pulpa Dactylorum. (GALL.)

R. Dates, any quantity.
 Boiling Water, a sufficient quantity.
 Boil, to soften the fruit; then remove the
 stones and pass the pulp through a hair-
 sieve, add to it the water of the decoction,
 and evaporate slowly to the proper con-
 sistence.

PASTE OF DATES. (GALL.)

R. Dates, freed from their Stones,
 one pound and a half.

Cut them into small pieces, and boil them in
 Water, ten pounds,
 for one hour till they may easily be bruised
 between the fingers, and strain the deco-
 ction. Dissolve

Gum Senegal, six pounds,
 in twenty pounds of water, and strain the
 solution. Mix it with the other liquor, and
 add

White Sugar, five pounds.
 Whites of Eggs, mixed with
 a little Water, five.

Boil, skimming, till reduced to one-
 third; then strain through a linen cloth,
 evaporate to the consistence of thick syrup,
 and add

Orange-flower Water, nine ounces.

Evaporate to the consistence of soft ex-
 tract, pour it into oiled tin moulds, and dry
 in a stove.

PHOSPHORUS.

1. *That which is met with in Commerce.*

AMER.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; FENN.;
 SARD.; SUEC.; COXE.

2. *Purified Phosphorus of Commerce.*

BATAV.; BELG.

R. Phosphorus of Commerce,
 any quantity.

Enclose it in a linen bag plunged in cold
 water; heat this gradually, and when the
 phosphorus is softened, press it gently
 through the cloth: then melt it in hot
 water, pour it into glass tubes, and keep
 them under water in a bottle covered with
 black paper.

3. *Prepared according to Formula.*

ANT.; AUSTR.; BAVAR.; BRUNS.; DAN;

GALL.; FULD.; HANN.; HASS.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS.

A.

Phosphorus extracted from Urine.

BRUNS.; FULD.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.

R. Muriate of Ammonia, in powder, two pounds.
Deutoxide of Lead, four pounds.

Distil in a glass retort, preserve the product, set apart the residuum, first putting three pounds of it into an iron vessel containing

Urine, putrified for eight weeks, and evaporated to the consistence of honey, ten pounds.
Charcoal, in powder, half a pound.

Stir the mixture till it is reduced to a black powder, which has ceased to exhale a urinous odour; fill with it to three-fourths a retort made of clay and charcoal (*de terre brasquée*), adapt to this a receiver a little more than half filled with water, and distil with a gradually augmented heat. Collect the phosphorus which falls drop by drop into the water. (BRUNS.; HERBIP.)

R. Salt of Urine, obtained by crystallizing Urine evaporated to the consistence of Honey, eight parts.
Charcoal, in powder, one part.

Distil as before. (FULD.; WIRTEM.)

This process is abandoned.

B.

Phosphorus extracted from Bones.

ANT.; AUSTR.; BAVAR.; DAN.; GALL.; FERR.; HANN.; HASS.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; BRUGNATELLI; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS.

R. Bones of Mammiferous animals calcined to whiteness, and powdered, twelve parts.

Mix them in a wooden tub with a sufficient quantity of water to form a thick paste, and add gradually

Sulphuric Acid (66 degrees), ten parts, constantly stirring with a stick. Then pour more water upon the mass to reduce it to a thin paste, and leave it in repose for twenty-four hours: then put it upon a close cloth, and pour boiling water upon it till that passes through tasteless. Evaporate the liquor in a copper boiler; wash the precipitate which forms, and then, having mixed the water which is used in washing it with the former, evaporate the liquor to the consistence of syrup; add one fourth of char-

coal in powder, and heat nearly to redness in an iron stove to dry it completely. Fill a stone-ware retort to three fourths with this mixture; place it in a reverberatory furnace furnished with its dome; adapt to the neck a copper vessel prolonged into a tube which, passing through a cork, plunges into a glass bottle filled nearly to one half with water: then distil, regulating the fire in such a manner that the retort do not become red hot till at the expiration of an hour. Collect the phosphorus which passes into the receiver, and strain it through chamois leather under water heated to forty-five degrees.

Phosphorus is said to be aphrodisiac. It is one of the most violent excitants and most dangerous poisons. It should never be employed but with extreme circumspection, but it would be more prudent to banish it from the materia medica, at least as an internal medicament.—Dose, from the fourth of a grain to one grain daily.

PULVERIZED PHOSPHORUS. (HANN.)

R. Phosphorus, one dram.

Put it into a phial of the capacity of three ounces, and pour upon it

Water, one ounce.

Heat by plunging the phial into boiling water. When the phosphorus is liquified, shake the bottle strongly. Dry the powder upon a filter.

PHOSPHORATED EMULSION.

Emulsio phosphorata. (AUGUSTIN; NIEMANN)

R. Phosphorus, from two to four grains.
Oil of Almonds, one ounce.

Digest till dissolved; then make an emulsion with

Sweet Almonds, blanched, three.

Gum Arabic, half an ounce.

Water, three or four ounces.

Syrup of Marshmallows, half an ounce.

Mix.—Dose, half a spoonful or a spoonful, according to the quantity of the phosphorus.

PHOSPHORATED POTION. (AUGUSTIN; ELLIS; NIEMANN)

R. Phosphorus, two grains.
Mucilage of Gum Arabic, a sufficient quantity.

Spring Water, half a pound.

Make an emulsion, and add

Syrup of Almonds, one ounce.

HOFFMANN'S LIQUOR, thirty drops.

Mix.—Dose, a spoonful every two hours.

- R. Spirit of Turpentine, half a dram.
Olive Oil, three drams.
Phosphorus, two grains.
Boiling Water, a sufficient quantity.
Gum Arabic, half an ounce.
Cinnamon Water, four ounces.
Syrup of Cinnamon, one ounce.

Mix.

- R. Phosphorus, one grain.
DIPPEL'S Animal Oil, one dram.
Oil of Cloves, one scruple.

Mix.—Dose, two or three drops, morning and evening, in paralytic amaurosis, tic doloureux and chronic rheumatism. (AUGUSTIN)

PHOSPHORATED ALCOHOL. (BRUGNATELLI)

- R. Alcohol, eight ounces.
Phosphorus, cut small, eight grains.

Triturate in a glass mortar till the alcohol shall have lost its agreeable taste, and decant it.

PHOSPHORATED ÆTHER.

1. With Phosphoric Æther.

Æther Phosphoro-phosphoricus. (VAN MONS)

- R. Phosphorus, one part.
Phosphoric Æther (60 degrees), sixty parts.

Shake strongly till solution is effected. (VAN MONS)

- R. Phosphorus, four grains.
Phosphoric Æther, half an ounce.
Oil of Cloves, sixteen drops.

Dissolve at a moderate heat, in a covered vessel. (VAN MONS)

- R. Phosphorus, one scruple.
Sub-carbonate of Ammonia, half a scruple.

Triturate together in a mortar moistened with phosphoric æther; put the mixture into a flask, and pour upon it

Phosphoric Æther,
two ounces and a half.

Shake till perfectly dissolved. (VAN MONS)

2. With Sulphuric Æther.

Æther sulphuricus phosphoratus, Naphtha Vitrioli phosphorata. (ANT.; DAN.; GALL.; HANN.; AUGUSTIN; BRUGNATELLI; CADET DE GASSICOURT; NIEMANN; PIERQUIN)

A.

Formula of BOUTTAZ or of PELLETIER.

- R. Rectified Æther, four ounces.
Phosphorus, twenty-eight grains.

Dissolve. (ANT.; CADET DE GASSICOURT)

GALL. prescribes two drams and a half of phosphorus, and one pound of æther.—NIEMANN—four grains of phosphorus, and half an ounce of æther.—BRUGNATELLI—eight grains of phosphorus, and eight ounces of æther.—DAN.; and HANN.—sixteen grains of phosphorus, and two ounces of æther.—AUGUSTIN—two grains of phosphorus, and two drams of æther.

B.

Formula of FLITNEE.

- R. Phosphorus, twenty-four grains.
Oil of Cloves, three drams.

Dissolve, and add

Sulphuric Æther, twenty-one drams.

Mix. (NIEMANN)

PIERQUIN prescribes three grains of phosphorus, twelve drops of oil of cloves, and half an ounce of æther.

C.

Formula of LÖBESTEIN LÜBEL.

- R. Phosphorus, two grains.
Oil of Peppermint,

from one scruple to half a dram.

Dissolve, and add

Sulphuric Æther, half an ounce.

Mix. (NIEMANN)

- R. Phosphorus, three drops.
Sulphuric Æther, half an ounce.
Essential Oil of Valerian, ten drops.

Mix. (AUGUSTIN)

One ounce of pure æther dissolves six grains of phosphorus.—Dose, from two to four drops, on sugar, within twenty-four hours, increasing it daily by two or three drops.

PHOSPHORATED TINCTURE OF SUBCARBONATE OF POTASS. (VAN MONS)

- R. Tincture of Subcarbonate of Potass,
any quantity.

Heat it slowly in a sand-bath, and throw into it, by small pieces,

Phosphorus, a sufficient quantity, or till it ceases to be dissolved; set aside for some time, and decant.

EXCITANT POTION.

Mixtura China phosphorata. (AUGUSTIN)

- R. Cinnamon Water, three ounces.
Extract of Cinchona, half an ounce.
Phosphorus, dissolved in Sulphuric Æther, three grains.
Syrup of Orange Peel, three ounces.

Mix.—Dose, one spoonful every two hours.

PHOSPHORATED LINIMENT. (FERR.; CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Phosphorus, cut, thirty grains.
Oil of Almonds, one pound.

Dissolve slowly, and strain when cold. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

FERR. prescribes twelve grains of phosphorus, and four ounces of oil.

It is applied in chronic rheumatism, paralysis, and atrophies.—From half an ounce to one ounce to be used at each application.

PHOSPHORATED LINIMENT OF CAMPHOR.

Linimentum phosphoratum camphoratum. (HANN.; AUGUSTIN; CADET DE GASSICOURT; NIEMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Phosphorus, ten grains.
Camphor, two scruples.
Oil of Almonds, one ounce.

Dissolve. (HANN.; NIEMANN)

VAN MONS prescribes one scruple of phosphorus, four scruples of camphor, and one ounce of oil.—AUGUSTIN—three grains of phosphorus, six of camphor, and two drams of oil.

R. Phosphorus, six grains.
Oil of Almonds, one ounce.

Triturate together, digest in a water-bath, and add

Camphor, } of each,
Solution of Ammonia, } ten grains.

Mix. (HAMB.; AUGUSTIN)

R. Spirit of Turpentine, two ounces.
Camphor, two drams.
Pyro-oleose Subcarbonate of Ammonia, one dram.
Soap, two ounces.

Phosphorus, dissolved in twelve or fifteen drops of Oil of Cloves, one grain.

Mix. (AUGUSTIN; NIEMANN)

PHOSPHORATED OINTMENT. (GALL.; CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Phosphorus, twenty parts.
Lard, one thousand parts.
Water, one hundred parts.

Boil till the phosphorus is dissolved and the water evaporated; then filter through bibulous paper, and add, *ad libitum*, one part of oil of lavender. (GALL.)

PHOSPHORATED OIL.

Oleum phosphoratum. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Phosphorus, two grains.
Oil of Henbane by infusion, half an ounce.
Extract of Chamomile, } of each,
Peppermint Water, } two ounces.

Mix.—Dose, a spoonful every two hours.

MAGENDIE prescribes, after LESCOT, an *Aromatic phosphorated oil*, of which the following is the formula:

R. Phosphorus, one ounce.
Olive Oil, one pound.

Digest at the ordinary temperature in a dark place for fifteen days, and flavour with oil of bergamotte.

Dose, from twenty-five to thirty drops, in twenty-four hours; in potion. (MAGENDIE)

PHYSALIS ALKEKENGI, LINN.—WINTER CHERRY, ALKEKENGE.

SYNONIMES:—Alkekenge, Coqueret, FR.; Judenkirschen, GERM.; Jædekirsbær, DAN.; Alcuequerija, SPAN.; Kricken van over zee, DUT.; Alcachingi, ITAL.; Micchanki, POL.; Alquequeriga, PORT.; Judekarsbær, SWED.

AMST.; ANT.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; GENEV.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; GUIBOUT; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN.

A plant of the South of Europe (*Pentandra Monogynia*, LINN.; *Solanca*, JUSS.; *Fig. Flore Medic. I. 16*)

The fruit (*Bacca Alkekengi* seu *Solani vesicarii* seu *Halicacabi*) is employed. It

consists of globular, bilocular berries, as large as cherries, red, enclosing flat reniform seeds, inodorous, and of a sharpish yet sweetish taste, unless they may have been left in contact with the vesiculous calyx which encloses them, and which is extremely bitter.

They are diuretic.—Dose of the recently expressed juice, one ounce.

TROCHISCS OF WINTER CHERRY.

Trochisci Alkekengi. (SARD.; WIRTEM.)

R. Winter Cherries, ten drams.
Armenian Bole, } of each,
Gum Arabic, } five drams.
Mastic, }

Amber, } of each,
 Seeds of Poppy, } five drams.
 — White Henbane, }
 Opium, } one dram.
 Mucilage of Tragacanth, }
 a sufficient quantity

to make a mass to be divided into trochiscs.
 (SARD.)

R. Winter Cherries, } of each,
 Seeds of White Poppy, } one ounce.
 — Smallage, }
 — Henbane, }
 Gum Arabic, } of each,
 Starch, } one ounce and
 Gum Tragacanth, } a half.
 Root of Liquorice, }
 Extract of Liquorice, }

Armenian Bole, } of each,
 Olibanum, } eleven ounces.
 Dragon's Blood, }
 Prepared Amber, } of each, two drams.
 Terra Sigillata, }

Moisten the powder with rose water, and make a mass to be divided into trochiscs. Two drams of opium may be added. (WIRTEM.)

Each dram contains one grain of opium.—These trochiscs were formerly extolled in the diseases of the urinary passages.—Dose, from two scruples to a dram.—The opium was not inserted when the patient had continued the use of them for some time.

PHYTOLACCA DECANDRA, LINN.—AMERICAN NIGHTSHADE.

SYNONIMES:—American Pukeweed, Gargel.—Phytolaque à dix étamines, Raisin d'Amérique, Morelle en grappes, Herbe de la laque, Méchoacan du Canada, FR.; Amerikanische Kermesbeere, GERM.; Fitolacca, Herba camin, SPAN.; Tienmannige luckplant, DUT.; Pianta lacca, ITAL.

AMER.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; ROSS.; WIRTEM.; COXE; MURRAY and GME-LIN; SPIELMANN.

A plant originally of North America but naturalized in the south of Europe. (*Decandria Digynia*, LINN.; *Atriplicea*, JUSS.; *Fig. Zorn, Ic. pl. t. 164*)

The root and herb are employed.

The root (*Radix Phytolaccae seu Solani racemosi*) is thick, fleshy, and divided into several large fibres.

The herb consists of a cylindrical, branching stem, and of leaves of four or five

inches in length, alternate, glabrous, oval, lanceolated, and supported upon short foot-stalks. They have a very acrid taste.

HAYWARD says that the root may be substituted for ipecacuanha, in the dose of one scruple. The extract of the leaves has been extolled externally, in ulcerated cancer. The infusion has also been commended in rheumatism and piles.

OINTMENT OF AMERICAN NIGHTSHADE.

Unguentum Radicis Phytolaccae. (NIEMANN)

R. Powdered Root of American
 Nightshade, } one or two ounces.
 Lard, } one pound.

Mix.

HAYWARD says it is serviceable in itch and obstinate tinea. It frequently excites heat and redness of the skin, when the ointment should be laid aside and a lotion used.

PIGMENTUM INDICUM.—INDIGO.

SYNONIMES:—*Indicus Color*.—Indigo, FR.; Nil, ARAB.; CYNG.; DUK.; and PERS.; Cham nho la, COCHIN.; Tarum, MAL.; Anil, PORT.; Nili, Nilini, SANS.; and TAM.; Nilum, TEL.

BRUNS.; WIRTEM.; AINSLIE; BERGIUS; GUIBOUT; SPIELMANN.

It is in small, solid, brittle masses, inodorous and insipid, of a deep azure blue co-

lour, assuming a cupreous lustre when rubbed.

It is obtained from the *Indigofera Anil, argentea*, and *tinctoria*, LINN. (*Diadelphia Decandria*, LINN.; *Leguminosa*, JUSS.), cultivated in South America. The *Isatis tinctoria* also yields it but in much less quantity.

It contains, with various other substances, a peculiar principle, *Indigotine*, which en-

ters, in the proportion of nearly one half, into the fine indigo of commerce.

It is sometimes, though rarely, employed to colour certain pharmaceutic preparations.

TINCTURE OF RESIN OF INDIGO. (BRUGNATELLI)

R. Resin of Indigo, one dram.
Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Dissolve and filter.—The resin of indigo

is obtained by distilling four parts of nitric acid with one part of indigo.

LIQUID SULPHATE OF INDIGO. (MAGENDIE)

R. Bengal Indigo, in powder, one part.
Concentrated Sulphuric Acid, six parts.
Digest with heat, and dilute it with
Distilled Water,
nine hundred and ninety-three parts.

This liquor is employed to ascertain the strength of the alkaline chlorurets, by the decoloration of it which these effect.

PIGMENTUM URUCU.

Urucu, Orleana, Orleana Terra.

BRUNS.; WIRTEM.; BERGIUS.; GUIBOUT.; MURRAY and GMELIN.; SPIELMANN.; ZARDA.

A colouring paste in cakes or balls of three or four pounds weight, brown with-

out and red within, of a soft consistence, of an animal odour and astringent taste.

This substance is prepared by collecting the red coating which covers the ripe fruit of the *Bixa orellana*, LINN.; (*Polyandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Tiliaceæ*, JUSS.; *Fig. Desc. Fl. Ant. I. 4*) a middling-sized tree of South America.

PILA MARINA.

SYNONIMES:—*Sphæra marina*, *Sphæra thalasia*, *Halcyonium rotundum*.—Pelote de mer, FR.

WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN.

By these names are designated certain light, round, depressed or oblong, inodorous, insipid masses, in which rushes, hair, and often fragments of shells are to be seen. They are found on the borders of the ocean and of the Baltic sea.

They are considered by SPIELMANN to be the agglomerations of the roots of the *Zostera marina*, LINN., a plant very common in our seas. (*Monæcia Monandria*, LINN.; *Aroïdeæ*, JUSS.; *Fig. (Ed. Fl. Dan. t. 15)*)

CAVOLA assures us that he has found iodine in the ashes of the *Zostera*, which explains the reason of the *Pila Marina* having been classed among the substances which are useful in goitre.

PIMPINELLA.

Three species of this genus are employed in medicine:

1. *Pimpinella Anisum*, LINN.—Anise.

SYNONIMES:—Anis cultivé, FR.; Anis, GERM.; DAN.; SPAN.; and SWED.; ANISON, ARAB.; Anyz, BOHEM.; and POL.; Kadis manis, BAL.; Souf, DUK.; Anisu, DUK.; Anys, DUT.; Mungü, Adis manis, JAV.; Jera manis, MAND.;

Raryanch rumie, PERS.; Herba doce, PORT.; Sataphuspha, SANS.; Sombu, TAM.; Sompu, TEL.

LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FENN.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HAMB.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; CAST. BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; WURCEB.;

AINSLIE ; BERGIUS ; BRUGNATELLI ; COXE ; GUIBOUT ; MURRAY AND GME-LIN ; PARIS ; PIDERIT ; SPIELMANN ; ZARDA.

A plant originally of the Levant, and cultivated in Europe. (*Pentandria Digynia*, LINN. ; *Umbelliferae*, JUSS. ; *Fig.* ZORN, *l.c.* pl. t. 128)

The seed (*Semen Anisi vulgaris*) is employed. It is long, oval, pediculated, flat on one side, bellied and grooved on the other, and of a greenish-yellow colour. It has an agreeable and aromatic odour, and an aromatic and sweet taste.

It contains an essential oil.

It is stimulant and carminative.—Dose, from fifteen grains to half a dram of the powder.

OLEOSACCHARUM OF ANISE.

Oleosaccharum Anisi. (AUSTR. ; BRUNS. ; DAN. ; GALL. ; HANN. ; OLDEN. ; PALAT. ; POL. ; BORUS. ; WIRTEM. ; SWEDIAUR)

R. Essential Oil of Anise, one drop.
White Sugar, one dram.

Triturate for a long time. (BRUNS. ; DAN. ; GALL. ; PALAT. ; WIRTEM.)

AUSTR. ; HANN. ; OLDEN. ; POL. ; and BORUS. prescribe one dram of sugar, and three drops of oil.—SWEDIAUR—one dram of sugar and two drops of oil.

OPHTHALMIC POWDER.

Tragea ophthalmica. (BRUNS. ; SPIELMANN)

R. Seeds of Anise, } of each,
Fennel, } half an ounce.
Prepared Wood Lice, }
Root of Valerian, } two drams.
Cinnamon, } of each, one dram.
Cubeb, }
White Sugar, } two ounces.

Make a fine powder.

SPECIES DIANISI. (WIRTEM.)

R. Root of Pyrethrum, two drams.
Ginger, } of each,
Galanga, } five drams.
Spikenard, one dram and a half.
Liquorice, one ounce.
Calamint, half a dram.
Seeds of Anise, two ounces and a half.
Caraway, } of each,
Fennel, } five drams.
Lesser Cardamoms, } of each, one
Cloves, } dram and a half.
Cubeb, }

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White Pepper, }
Black Pepper, } of each, two drams.
Pimento, }
Cinnamon, } five drams.
Cassia Lignea, } two drams.
Mace, } five drams.
Saffron, } one dram and a half.
Mastic, } one ounce.

Make a powder.—Dose, from two scruples to one dram.

CARMINATIVE POWDER.

Pulvis ad flatum. (PALAT. ; WIRTEM. ; SPIELMANN)

R. Seeds of Anise, }
Caraway, } of each,
Coriander, } one ounce.
Fennel, }

Orange Peel, } of each, six drams.
Ginger, }

Prepared Crab's Eyes, half an ounce.
Mace, one dram.
White Sugar, six ounces.

Make a powder. (PALAT. ; WIRTEM.)

R. Seeds of Anise, }
Caraway, } of each,
Cumin, } three ounces.

Ginger, } six drams.
Mace, } three drams.
Saffron, } one dram.

Make a powder. (SPIELMANN)

Dose, from a scruple to a dram.

DIGESTIVE POWDER. (PIERQUIN)

R. Anise, }
Juniper, } of each, three drams.

Root of Sweet Flag, }
Elicampane, } of each,
Florentine Iris, } two drams.

Ambergris, one dram.
Sugar Candy, six drams.
Oil of Cinnamon, thirty drops.

Make a powder.—Dose, from a scruple to half a dram.

STOMACHIC POWDER. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Anise, }
Cinnamon, } of each, four scruples.
Ginger, }
Sugar of Milk, } four ounces.

Make a powder.—Dose, a tea spoonful thrice a day.

CARMINATIVE BOLUSES. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Anise, } sixteen drams.
Gentian, }
Angelica, } of each, twelve grains.
Castor, } six grains.
Oil of Anise, } twelve drops.

2 Z

Oil of Cinnamon, four drops.
 Extract of Lesser }
 Centaury, } of each,
 Theriac, } thirty-five grains.
 Syrup of Mint, a sufficient quantity.

Make thirty boluses.—Dose, three, every four hours.

SPITZLAY'S LOZENGES. (HENRI)

R. Powdered Anise, three parts.
 Sugar, five hundred parts.
 Aqueous Extract of Opium, one half part.
 Gum Arabic, sixty-four parts.
 — Tragicanth, } of each,
 Extract of Liquorice, } eight parts.

Make lozenges.

ANTI-HYSTERIC EPITHEM.

R. Anise, in powder, two drams.
 Theriac, two ounces.
 Oil of Cloves, eight drops.
 Spirit of Camphor, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—It was recommended by ZIMMERMANN.

PECTORAL LOHOCH.

Lohoch pulmonale seu de Pulmone Vulpis.
 (HANN.; WIRTEM.; RATIER; SPIELMANN)

R. Powdered Anise, }
 — Fennel, } of each,
 — Extract of Liquorice, } one ounce.
 — ice, }
 — Canadian Maiden- }
 — hair, }
 — Fox Lung, }
 Syrup, fifteen ounces.

Mix. (WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

R. Powdered Anise, }
 — Fennel, } of each,
 — Extract of } one ounce.
 — Liquorice, }
 Syrup of Marshmallows, }
 twelve ounces.

Mix. (HANN.)

R. Powdered Anise, half a dram.
 Water, four ounces.
 Sugar, two drams.

Mix. (RATIER)

The two first formulæ give a medicament much celebrated formerly in cough and pulmonary phthisis; they used to be administered in the dose of two or three drams. The latter is well adapted to children, and may be given in tea spoonful doses.

OIL OF ANISE.

Oleum Anisi. (HISP.; GALL.)

R. Anise, bruised, any quantity.

Leave it exposed for eight minutes to the vapour of boiling water, upon a reversed sieve; then enclose it in a bag, and express. (GALL.)

HISP. directs the seeds to be bruised in a heated marble mortar, before expression.

ESSENTIAL OIL OF ANISE.

Oleum Anisi aetherum, Etheroleum Anisi.
 (LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FENN.; FULD.; HANN.; HASS.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SARD.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; PIDERIT; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

Oleum Anisi. (LOND.; DUBL.)

Ol. volatile Pimpinellæ Anisi.
 (EDINB.)

R. Seeds of Anise, any quantity.
 Pure Water, a sufficient quantity

to prevent empyreuma. Distil, and collect the supernatant oil.

AMER.; AMST.; BATAV.; BELG.; FENN.; ROSS.; and COXE give the same formula.

ANT. and BRUGNATELLI prescribe one part of seeds and three parts of water.—FULD.; and SWEDIAUR—one of seeds and four of water.—DAN.; and VAN MONS—one of seeds and six of water.—HISP.—one of anise and seven of water.—HANN.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; and SAX.—one of anise and eight of water.—BAVAR.—one of anise and nine of water.—GALL.—five of anise and seven of water.

R. Seeds of Anise, four parts.
 Water, sixteen parts.
 Muriate of Soda, one part.

Distil. (BRUNS.; HANN.; PALAT.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; PIDERIT)

R. Seeds of Anise, any quantity.
 Distilled Water of Anise, a sufficient quantity.

Infuse for twelve hours, and distil. (HERBIP.)

R. Seeds of Anise, one part.
 Water, twelve parts.

Macerate for twelve hours, and distil, with constant ebullition, till the water passes over insipid; re-distil this with an equal quantity of fresh seeds, adding spring water

till the desired quantity of oil be obtained. (AUSTR.)

Dose, from five to ten drops.

DISTILLED WATER OF ANISE.

Aqua Anisi. (BAVAR.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FULD.; HASS.; SAX.; SARD.; PIDERIT.; SWEDIAUR.; VAN MONS)

R. Bruised Anise, one part.
Water, nine parts.

Macerate for twelve hours, and distil six parts. (DAN.)

BRUNS.; directs one part of anise to be macerated for several days in six parts of water, and three parts to be distilled.—BAVAR.—one of anise to be macerated for twenty-four hours in ten of water, and six to be distilled.—HERBIP.—one of anise, eight of water, and twenty-four hours' maceration.—SARD.—one of anise, six of salt water, and a few days' maceration.—GALL.—two of anise and fifteen of water; four to be distilled.—HASS.—one of anise, ten of water, and twenty-four hours' maceration; six to be distilled.—PIDERIT.—one of anise, sixteen of water, and twenty-four hours' maceration; six to be distilled.—SAX.—one of anise, twenty-two of water, and twelve hours' maceration; two thirds to be distilled.—SWEDIAUR.—one of anise and a sufficient quantity of water to obtain twenty parts of product.

R. Bruised Anise, one pound.
Subcarbonate of Potass, three ounces.
Water, ten pounds.

Distil slowly one half, and separate the oil. (FULD.)

R. Anise, three pounds.
Water, six pounds.
Alcohol, four ounces.

Macerate for two days, and distil three pounds in a water bath. (HISP.)

Dose, one or two ounces.

R. Oleosaccharum of Anise, one part.
Distilled Water, thirty-two parts.
Dissolve. (BAVAR.)

SPIRIT OF ANISE.

Alcohol seu Spiritus Anisi. (LOND.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BRUNS.; FULD.; HASS.; PALAT.; HERBIP.; WIRTEM.; BRUGNATELLI.; COXE; PIDERIT)

Spiritus Anisi. (LOND.; COXE)

R. Seeds of Anise, bruised,
half a pound.

Proof Spirit, one gallon.
Water, a sufficient quantity
to prevent empyreuma. Macerate
for twenty-four hours, and distil one
gallon with a gentle heat.

AUSTR. prescribes one pound of anise, six pounds and a half of alcohol (0.910), and six pounds of water; to be digested for twenty-four hours, and six pounds of spirit marking 0.910, to be distilled in a water-bath.

R. Anise, bruised, one part.
Alcohol (20 degrees), nine parts.

Distil till the product marks 28 degrees. (ANT.; BRUNS.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

HERBIP. prescribes one part of anise and eight parts of alcohol.—FULD.; HASS.; BRUGNATELLI.; and PIDERIT.—one of anise and twelve of alcohol.

Dose, from sixty to one hundred and twenty drops.

COMPOUND SPIRIT OF ANISE.

Alcohol Anisi compositum, Spiritus Anisi compositus. (DUBL.; GENEV.; COXE; NIEMANN.; SWEDIAUR.)

Spiritus Anisi compositus. (DUBL.)

R. Seeds of Anise, } of each,
bruised, } half
— Angelica, } a pound.
bruised,
Proof Spirit, one gallon.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to prevent empyreuma. Distil one gallon.

COXE; NIEMANN.; and SWEDIAUR give the same formula.

GENEV. prescribes three ounces each of anise and of angelica, three pounds of proof spirit, and a sufficient quantity of water to prevent empyreuma; three pounds to be distilled.

It is carminative and stomachic.—Dose, from half a dram to four drams, in water or wine.

PHYSAGOGUE LIQUOR. (PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

R. Seeds of Anise, one pound,
— Mountain Lassarwort,
one ounce and a half.
Cinnamon, two ounces.

Nutmegs, }
Galanga, } of each, half an ounce
Mace, }
Cloves, }

White Wine, sixteen pounds.
Alcohol, two pounds.
Distil slowly one half. (WIRTEM.)

PALAT. prescribes two pounds of anise, one ounce of carrot seeds, two ounces of cinnamon, and two drams each, of the four latter substances.

It is stomachic and carminative.—Dose, from half an ounce to one ounce.

MYNSICHT'S TINCTURE.

Tinctura Proprietatis Mynsichti.
(WIRTEM.)

R. Alkermes Confection, half an ounce.
Flowers of Clove Pink, one dram.
Spirit of Anise, sixteen ounces.
Croccated Tincture of Aloes and Myrrh, one ounce.

Digest, and filter.

It is excitant, and is reputed stomachic, carminative, and pectoral.—Dose, from one dram to one dram and a half.

INFUSION OF ANISE. (RATIER)

R. Anise, half an ounce.
Boiling Water, two pounds.

Digest, and strain.

It is stimulant, tonic, and stomachic.

CARMINATIVE MIXTURE. (PIERQUIN)

R. Root of Marshmallows, two ounces.
Water, two pounds.

Boil down to one half, and add

Seeds of Anise,	} of each,
———— Fennel,	
———— Coriander,	} and a half.
Rue Water,	
Pennyroyal Water,	} four ounces.

Macerate for four hours in a covered vessel, and add

Syrup of Poppy, four ounces.
SYDENHAM'S Laudanum, forty drops.

Mix.

CARMINATIVE LAVEMENT. (SPIELMANN)

R. Seeds of Anise, } of each, two drams.
———— Cumin, }
Juniper, }
Water, sixteen ounces.

Boil down to twelve ounces, and dissolve in the strained liquor

Venice Soap, half an ounce.

AROMATIC ELIXIR.

Claretum aromaticum. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Seeds of Anise, half an ounce.

Seeds of Dill,	} of each,	
———— Fennel,		half an ounce.
———— Coriander,		
———— Caraway,		

Proof Spirit, nine pounds.

Infuse for a month, and add

Sugar,	} of each, twenty ounces.
Water,	

Mix.—Dose, one or two spoonfuls, in dyspepsia.

2. *Pimpinella magna*, LINN.

SYNONIMES: — Boucage élevé, FR.; Schwarze Biberneln, Blau Wurzel, GERM. GALL.; WIRTEM.; BERGIUS; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN.

This plant grows all over Europe. (Fig. Jacq. Austr. 4. t. 396)

The root (*Radix Pimpinellæ nigra* seu *Dauci cyanopi* seu *Tragoselini majoris*) is employed. It is long, of the thickness of the finger, branching at the extremity, nearly black without, and bluish within. It has a strong, aromatic and agreeable odour, and an acrid, warm, and aromatic taste.

This plant may be used indiscriminately with the following:

3. *Pimpinella Saxifraga*, LINN.—Pimpinell Saxifrage, Burnet Saxifrage.

SYNONIMES: — Boucage à feuilles de pimpinelle, FR.; Rossbibernelle, Steinbibernelle, Beckspeterlein, GERM.; Bedznjk, BOHEM.; Steenbrekke, Qvæseurt, Piergroed, Pimpinelle, DAN.; Pimpinella blanca, SPAN.; Kleine bevernell, DUT.; Pimpinella bianca, ITAL.; Piedrzyniec, POL.; Pimpinella branca, PORT.; Pækrot, SWED.

AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BRUNS.; DAN.; GALL.; FENN.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; SARD.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BERGIUS; MURRAY and GMELIN; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN.

This plant grows in every part of Europe. (Fig. Jacq. Austr. IV. t. 395)

The root (*Radix Pimpinellæ albæ* seu *Nostri* seu *Umbellifera* seu *hircina* seu *Tragoselini*) is employed. It is long, cylindrical, sub-fusiform, rather fibrous, striated circularly, of a yellowish-grey colour without, and white within. It has a strong goatish smell, provoking sneezing; its taste is bitter, acrid, and burning.

It is excitant, diaphoretic, and resolvent.—Dose of the powder, from ten to twenty grains.

INFUSION OF BURNET SAXIFRAGE.
(CAST. BORUS.)

- R. Root of Burnet Saxifrage, one ounce and a half.
Boiling Water, one pound and a half.
Infuse for a quarter of an hour in a covered vessel, and strain.

EXTRACT OF BURNET SAXIFRAGE.

Extractum Pimpinellæ albæ. (PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; WIRTEM.)

- R. Root of Burnet Saxifrage, one pound.
Boiling Water, six pounds.

Macerate for three days; then boil a little, strain with expression, and evaporate. (PALAT.)

- R. Root of Burnet Saxifrage, } of each,
Alcohol, } two pounds.
Water, } nine pounds.

Digest for twelve hours, express, distil off the alcohol, and evaporate the rest to the proper consistence. (POL.)

BORUS.; and SAX. prescribe two parts of root, three of alcohol, and nine of water.

- R. Root of Burnet Saxifrage, one pound.
Alcohol, five or six pounds.

Digest, and express; then digest and boil the residue in

Water, three pounds.

Clarify the decoction with white of egg. Mix the liquors, distil off the alcohol, and evaporate the rest to the proper consistence. (WIRTEM.)

TINCTURE OF BURNET SAXIFRAGE.

Tinctura seu Essentia Pimpinellæ albæ. (AUSTR.; BRUNS.; DAN.; FULD.; HANN.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; NIEMANN.; SWEDIAUR)

- R. Root of Burnet of Saxifrage, five ounces.
Rectified Spirit, two pounds.

Digest, express and filter. (HANN.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; NIEMANN)

AUSTR.; and SUEC. prescribe two ounces of root, and one pound of alcohol (0.910).—BRUNS.; DAN.; PALAT.; and WIRTEM.—one of root, and five of alcohol.—SWEDIAUR—two and a half of root, and six of alcohol.—FULD.; LIPP.; and SAX.—one of root, and four of alcohol.

It is excitant, diaphoretic, alexipharmic, diuretic, incisive, and alterative; and is principally recommended in the catarrhal affections of the fauces.—Dose, from thirty drops, to forty or more.

ALKALINE TINCTURE OF BURNET SAXIFRAGE.

Tincturaseu Essentia Pimpinellæ albæ kalica. (HASS.; PIDERIT)

- R. Root of Burnet Saxifrage, three ounces.
Subcarbonate of Potass, one dram.
Rectified Spirit, one pound.

Digest, express, and filter.

It is excitant, sudorific, diuretic, and deobstruent.—Dose, from twenty to sixty drops.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF BURNET SAXIFRAGE.

Tinctura Pimpinellæ composita, Mixtura resolvens. (SWEDIAUR)

- R. Tincture of Burnet Saxifrage, } of each,
Alkalized Tincture of Antimony, } four ounces.

Digest for several days, frequently shaking. Add to the strained liquor

Æthereal Tincture of Amber,

Medicinal Soap, two ounces.
one ounce.

Dissolve.

It is stimulant, and is extolled in chronic catarrhs, calculous nephritis, articular rheumatism, gout, and certain diseases of the skin.—Dose, from twenty drops to one dram, twice or thrice a day.

VULNERARY SPECIES.

Species pro Decocto vulnerario. (PALAT.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

- R. Root of Burnet Saxifrage, } of each,
Arum, } one ounce.

Herb of Sanicle, } of each,
Wintergreen, } half an
Ground Ivy, } ounce.
Speedwell,

Tops of Lesser Centaury,

Cut and mix. (WIRTEM.)

- R. Herb of Ladies-mantle, } of each,
Agrimony, } one
Bugle, } ounce.

Great Comfrey, } of each,
St. John's-wort, } one
Thoroughwax, } ounce.

Burnet Saxifrage, } of each,
Plantain, } one pound.
Tree Lungwort,
Golden Rod,

Nettle, } of each,
Root of Great Comfrey, } one pound.
Pontic Rhubarb,
Tormentil,

Cut and mix. (PALAT.)

- R. Root of Elicampane, } of each,
Great Comfrey, } half an
Tormentil, } ounce.

Root of Swallow-wort, half an ounce.
 ——— Liquorice, six drams.
 Herb of Thoroughwax, }
 ——— Sanicle, } of each,
 ——— Plantain, } half an
 ——— Mouse-ear, } ounce.
 ——— St. John's-wort,
 ——— Agrimony,

Herb of Burnet Saxifrage, }
 ——— Bugle, } of each,
 ——— Golden Rod, } half an
 Flowers of Daisy, } ounce.
 Seeds of Fennel, } six drams.
 Cut and bruise. (WIRTEM.; SPIEL-
 MANN)

PINUS.

The two following species of this genus are mentioned in pharmacopœias:

c/ 1. *Pinus Pinæ*, LINN.—Cultivated Pine Tree.

SYNONIMES:—Pin à pignons, FR.; Pinienbaum, GERM.; Domacy borowice, BOHEM.; Spansk syrt, DAN.; Pino alvo, SPAN.; Tammé pynboom, DUT.; Pino sativo, ITAL.; Pinheiro manso, PORT.; Spansk tall, SWED.

BRUNS.; FERR.; GALL.; WIRTEM.; BRUGNATELLI.; GUIBOUT.; MURRAY and GMELIN.; SPIELMANN.; ZARDA.

A tree of the South of Europe. (*Monœcia Monadelphia*, LINN.; *Conifera*, JUSS.; *Fig. Nouv. Duh. V. t. 72 bis, fig. 3. and t. 73*)

The seeds (*Fircones*; *Nuces* seu *Nuclei Pinæ* seu *Pini* seu *Pincolti*) are employed. They are ligneous shells, sometimes hard and difficult to be broken, and sometimes soft and easily broken; they contain an oblong flattish kernel, larger at one end than at the other, about half an inch in length, and covered with a thin brown pellicle.

This kernel has an agreeable taste, and may be substituted for sweet almonds.

2. *Pinus sylvestris*, LINN.—Wild Pine.

SYNONIMES:—Pin sauvage, FR.; Gemeine Fichte, Kiefer, GERM.; Lesnj borowice, BOHEM.; Furs, DAN.; Pino, SPAN.; and ITAL.; Pyn, DUT.; Sosna parowa, POL.; Pinheiro, PORT.; Tall, FURN, SWED.

ANT.; AUSTR.; BRUNS.; DAN.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FENN.; FULD.; GENEV.; HAMB.; HANN.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUC.;

BERGIUS.; GUIBOUT.; MURRAY and GMELIN.; SPIELMANN.; ZARDA.

A tree common in the greatest part of Europe, particularly in the north, and in mountainous regions. (*Fig. Nouv. Duh. V. t. 66*)

The young shoots (*Pini Turiones*, erroneously called *Strobili* seu *Coni Pini*) are employed. They appear in spring at the extremity of the branches. It consists usually of five or six lateral buds placed round the base of a larger terminal bud of from half an inch to an inch long. These buds are clothed with reddish scales, and are saturated with resin.

They have an agreeable and resinous odour, and a bitter and slightly aromatic taste.

It is excitant and anti-scorbutic.

DECOCTION OF PINE BUDS. (NIEMANN)

R. Pine Buds, three handfuls.
 Water, one pound and a half.

Boil for a quarter of an hour in a covered vessel; add to the liquor when cold, an equal quantity of white wine, and express at the end of twenty-four hours.

Dose, two ounces or more.

EMULSION OF FIR CONE KERNELS. (GALL.)

R. Fir cone Kernels, } of each,
 White Sugar, } one ounce.

Bruise for a long time in a marble mortar, adding water gradually, so as to form a soft paste. Then add,

Water (40 degrees, R.), one pound.

Strain with expression, and add,

Orange-flower Water, half an ounce.

Mix.

PIPER.—PEPPER.

This is the officinal name, applied in pharmacopœias, to six different plants.

1. *Piper Nigrum*, LINN.—Black Pepper
 SYNONIMES:—Poivre commun, FR.; Pfef-

fer, GERM.; Filfil uswud, ARAB.; Czer-ny pepyr, BOHEM.; Micha, BAL.; Hutseou, CHIN.; Gammiris, CYNG.; Peper, DAN.; and DUT.; Kalimirchie, DUK.; Pimienta, SPAN.; Miritch, Golmirich, HIND.; Pepe, ITAL.; Maricha, JAV.; Kaly mirchingay, MAH.; Lada, MAL.; Sahau, PALEM.; Filfil siah, PERS.; Pieprz, POL.; Pimienta, PORT.; Perez, RUSS.; Maricha, SANS.; Peppar, SWED.; Mellaghu, TAM.; Mirialu, TEL.

LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FENN.; FERR.; FULD.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; AINSLIE.; BERGIUS.; BRUGNATELLI.; COXE.; GUIBOURT.; MURRAY and GMELIN.; PARIS.; PIDERIT.; SPIELMANN.; ZARDA.

A shrub of the East Indies. (Fig. Flore Medic. V. 276)

The fruits (*Bacca Piperis* seu *Piper*) are employed. They are round, hard berries, of an aromatic and pungent odour, and of an acrid, warm, pungent, and persistent taste. They are black or brown externally and white internally. Deprived of their external pellicle they take the name of *White Pepper*, *Piper Album*.

Their acridity is owing, according to ERSTEDT, to a peculiar crystallizable principle, similar to the resins, *Piperinum*, *Pipera*.

2. *Capsicum Annuum*, LINN.—Capsicum, Guinea Pepper.

SYNONIMES:—Poivre de Guinée, Poivre d'Espagne, Corail des Jardins, FR.; Spanischer Pfeffer, GERM.; Spansk peber, DAN.; Pimienta de Indias, SPAN.; Jaarlykse Spaansche peper, DUT.; Peperone, ITAL.; Pieprz yca, POL.; Pimentao da India, PORT.; Spansk peppar, SWED.

EDINB.; DUBL.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BRUNS.; DAN.; GALL.; FERR.; FENN.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; GENEV.; HASS.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BERGIUS.; BRUGNATELLI.; COXE.; GUIBOURT.; MURRAY and GMELIN.; PARIS.; SPIELMANN.

A plant of the Indies, from whence it has been transported into America and Europe. (*Pentandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Solanæa*, JUSS.; Fig. Rheed. *Malab.* 2. tab. 35)

The fruits (*Fructus Piperis Indici*, *Piper Indicum* seu *Turcicum* seu *Hispanicum*) are employed. These are dry, very smooth, long berries, of a yellowish or vivid-red colour, vesiculous, bilocular, of a very varia-

ble form, enclosing many flattish seeds. These berries are destitute of odour; their taste is very bitter, acrid, and burning.

Their acridity is attributed to a peculiar alkaloid, *Capsinum*.

It is stimulant, but rather culinary than medicinal.

AINSLIE does not say a word about this species, but points out the *Capsicum frutescens* (Fig. Rumph. *Amb.* 5. tab. 88, f. 3.), also of the East Indies (Filfil, Achmar, ARAB.; Tabia, BAL.; Meneschena, CAN.; Lal Mirchie, HIND.; Lombok, JAV.; Tam-bhudda mirchingay, MAH.; Lada mira, MAL.; Fulfil, sarkh, PERS.; Brahn maricha, SANS.; Mollaghai, TAM.; Merapakaia, TEL.). This has the same properties as the preceding.

3. *Myrtus Pimenta*, LINN.—Pimenta, Pimento, Allspice, Jamaica Pepper.

SYNONIMES:—Poivre de Jamaïque, Piment des Anglais, Toute-Epice, FR.; Neue Würze, Jamaikanischer Pfeffer, Englischer Gewürz, Allerley Gewürz, Amœmlin, Nelkenpfeffer, Wunderpfeffer, GERM.; Pimienta de Tabasco, Malag-netta, SPAN.; Jamaica pepper, DUT.; Angielski ziele, POL.; Kryddpepper, SWED.

LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BELG.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FENN.; GENEV.; HANN.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; SUEC.; BERGIUS.; BRUGNATELLI.; COXE.; GUIBOURT.; MURRAY and GMELIN.; PARIS.; PIDERIT.; SPIELMANN.

A tree of the Antillas and East Indies. (*Icosandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Myrteæ*, JUSS.; Fig. Desc. *Fl. Ant.* III. 215)

The fruits or berries (*Piper Jamaicense* seu *Pimenta* seu *Semen Amomi* seu *Piper Tabasci*) are employed: they are dried before their maturity: they are wrinkled, a little larger than the seeds of the black pepper, globular or oblong, umbilicated, and of a deep brown colour. They have an aromatic odour and taste, resembling a mixture of those of pepper, cinnamon, and cloves.

4. *Piper longum*, LINN.—Long Pepper.

LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; ANT.; BRUNS.; HISP.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; WIRTEM.; GUIBOURT.; MURRAY and GMELIN.; SPIELMANN.

A sarmentose shrub of the East Indies. (*Diandria Trigynia*, LINN.; *Urticæa*, JUSS.; Fig. Blackw. *Herb.* t. 356)

The fruit (*Piper longum*) is a spike of several inches long, cylindrical, greyish and shagreened at the surface, of the diameter of a goose-quill, divided interiorly into several small cells, in each of which is a round seed. Its fracture is blackish and of a resinous appearance at the border and greyish and fibrous in the centre: its taste is acrid, hot, and bitterish. It contains, according to DULONG, the same principles as the black pepper.

5. *Piper Betel*, LINN.—Betel.

SYNONIMES:—Betel, Poivre des Indes, FR.; Tambul, ARAB.; PAN.; DUK.; and HIND.; Barg tambul, PERS.; Tambuli, SANS.; Vittiler, TAM.; Tamalapaku, TEL.

GALL.; AINSLIE.

A sarmentose shrub of the East Indies. (*Diandria Trigynia*, LINN.; *Urticeæ*, JUSS.; *Fig. Flore Medic. II. 68*)

The leaves are employed; they are rather large, subcordiform, acuminate, glabrous, and furnished with seven nervures of unequal length.

It is excitant, and irritant. It is considered febrifuge in the Indies.

6. *Piper Cubeba*, LINN.—Cubeb.

SYNONIMES:—Cubebes, Poivre à queue, FR.; Cubeber, Kubeber, Schwindelkärner, GERM.; Kebabeh, ARAB.; Kubeby, BOHEM.; Wal-gummeris, CYNG.; Cubeber, DAN.; Dumke mirchie, DUK.; Cubebas, SPAN.; Cubab chinie, HIND.; Koe beben, DUT.; Cubebi, ITAL.; Kumukus, JAV.; Komunkus, Lada barekor, MAL.; Kabeba, POL.; Cobebas, Pimenta rabuta, PORT.; Sugandha marichu, SANS.; Kober, SWED.; Val mellaghu, TAM.; Salavamirialu, TEL.

LOND.; DUBL.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; FENN.; FERR.; FULD.; GALL.; GENEV.; HAMB.; HANN.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; AINSLIE.; BERGIUS.; BRUGNATELLI.; COXE.; GUIBOURT.; MURRAY and GMELIN.; PARIS.; PIDERIT.; SPIELMANN.; ZARDA.

A shrub of the East Indies. (*Diandria Trigynia*, LINN.; *Urticeæ*, JUSS.; *Fig. Handb. der Pharm. Bot. II. p. 17*)

The fruit (*Piper Cubeba seu caudatum*) consists of round, dry berries of the size of the seeds of black pepper, of a blackish grey colour, wrinkled, and supported upon a small peduncle. The external pellicle is easily broken, and covers another which is

blackish, and this encloses a white and oleaginous kernel. Its odour is agreeable and aromatic, and its taste is strongly aromatic and pungent.

It contains, according to VAUQUELIN, a resin similar to that of Copaiba, and which does not seem to differ much from Piperine, a small proportion of another coloured resin, gum, extractive, and salts.

It is stomachic, nervine, and strongly excitant.—Dose, from a scruple to two drams, twice or thrice a day, in syrup. It has been extolled in gonorrhœa; in its use in which affection the English have followed the Indians. These only employ it in the chronic stage of the disease, but in France it is given while there is yet acute inflammation. As it sometimes succeeds, though it fails or even aggravates the disease much more frequently, and always deranges more or less the digestive organs, it has been invested with a *specific* anti-gonorrhœic virtue by some who prefer to believe blindly rather than give themselves the trouble of reasoning, and with whom the word *specific* serves as a rallying point. Fashion has brought cubeb to be employed in this affection as it did formerly in dyspepsia, and fashion will probably again leave it to neglect.

ERRHINE POWDER. (PIERQUIN)

R. Cubeb, }
Valerian, } of each, one dram.

Make a powder.

ANTI-GONORRHŒIC POTION. (PIERQUIN)

R. Cubeb, in powder, two drams.
Wine or Water, two or three ounces.
Essence of Bergamotte, one drop.

Mix.—To be taken every hour or two hours, till the discharge ceases. PIERQUIN has employed this potion since 1818.

TINCTURE OF BLACK PEPPER.

Essentia Piperis. (BRUNS.)

R. Black Pepper, one part.
Alcohol, six parts.

Digest and filter.—It is excitant.

TINCTURE OF CAPSICUM.

Tinctura Capsici seu Capsici annui. (LOND.; AMER.; HANN.; BORUS.; COXE.; ELLIS.; NIEMANN.; VAN MONS)

R. Capsicums, one ounce.
Proof Spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter. (LOND.)

AMER.; COXE.; and ELLIS give the same formula.—NIEMANN prescribes half an ounce

of capsicums and one pound of alcohol.—**HANN.**; and **BORUS.**—two ounces of pepper and one pound of alcohol.—**VAN MONS**—one part of pepper and ten parts of proof spirit.

It is excitant.—Dose, from one to three drams.—This tincture is sometimes employed as a gargle, diluted with two parts of water.

TINCTURE OF CAPSICUM AND OF CANTHARIDES.

Tinctura Capsici et Cantharidum. (**AMER.**; **COXE**; **NIEMANN**)

R. Cantharides, ten drams.
Capsicums, one dram.
Proof Spirit, one pound.

Digest for ten days, and filter.

This tincture is highly irritant, and is recommended in gangrenous affections; it may be given internally in the dose of ten drops in gum water or decoction of marsh-mallows.

STOMACHIC TINCTURE.

Essentia stomachica polychresta Gundelheimeri. (**WIRTEM.**; **SPIELMANN**)

R. Capsicums, one ounce.
Black Pepper, }
White Pepper, } of each, two drams.
Long Pepper, }
Solution of Acetate of Potass, } of each, six ounces.
Spirit of Ammonia, }

Digest, and filter. (**SPIELMANN**)

WIRTEM. adds ten drams of lesser cardamoms.

It is stimulant, and is extolled as resolvent, in cachexia and dropsies.—Dose, from thirty to forty drops.

ERNSTING'S STOMACHIC TINCTURE.

Tinctura Stomachica acuta Ernstingii. (**NIEMANN**)

R. Capsicums, one ounce.
Black Pepper, }
White Pepper, } of each, half an ounce.
Long Pepper, }
Grains of Paradise, }
Cinnamon, }
Ginger, }
Root of Sweet Flag, }
Cretan Pennyroyal, }
Solution of Acetate of Potass, two ounces.
Alcohol, twenty ounces.

Digest for several days in a warm place.

This tincture scarcely differs from the preceding.

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ETHEREAL TINCTURE OF PIMENTA.

Tinctura Pimentæ sulphurica. (**SWEDIAUR**)

R. Pimenta, three ounces.
Alcohol, fifteen ounces.

Infuse for fifteen days; add gradually to the strained tincture,

Sulphuric Acid, fifteen ounces.

It is stimulant, and is recommended in blennorrhœa and in affections attributed to atony of the stomach.—Dose, ten drops, twice a day in some proper vehicle.

VINEGAR OF PIMENTA. (**VAN MONS**)

R. Pimenta, one part.
Proof Spirit, four parts.
Vinegar, eight parts.

Infuse for eight days in a cool place, and filter.

VINEGAR OF CAPSICUM.

Acetum Capsici spirituosum. (**VAN MONS**)

R. Capsicums, two ounces.
Vinegar, } of each,
Proof Spirit, } twelve ounces.

Filter at the end of several days.

It is stimulant and antiseptic, and is recommended in laryngitis maligna, as a gargle with decoction of cinchona, in dropsy and cachexia.—Dose, two or three drams, several times a day, in any aromatic water.

DISTILLED WATER OF BLACK PEPPER. (**VAN MONS**)

R. Black Pepper, bruised, one part.
Water, fifteen parts.
Distil five parts.

DISTILLED WATER OF PIMENTA.

Aqua Pimentæ. (**LOND.**; **DUBL.**; **EDINB.**; **BATAV.**; **BELG.**; **SWEDIAUR**; **VAN MONS**)

R. Pimenta, half a pound.
Water, one pint.

Macerate for twenty-four hours; then add a sufficient quantity of water, and distil one gallon. (**LOND.**; **DUBL.**)

Aqua Myrti Pimentæ. (**EDINB.**)

R. Pimenta, half a pound.
Water, a sufficient quantity,
to prevent empyreuma. Distil ten pounds.

BATAV.; **BELG.**; and **SWEDIAUR** give the same proportions as **LOND.**—**VAN**
3 A

Mons prescribes one pound of pimenta and eighteen pounds of water; six pounds to be distilled.

SPIRIT OF PIMENTA.

Spiritus Pimentæ; Aqua Pimentæ vinosæ.
(LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; BELG.; FULD.;
GENEV.; HERBIP.; COXE.; SWEDIAUR)

Spiritus Pimentæ.

R. Pimenta, two ounces.
Proof Spirit, one gallon.
Water, a sufficient quantity,
to prevent empyreuma. Macerate for
twenty-four hours, and distil slowly
one gallon. (LOND.)

DUBL. gives the same formula but
requires three ounces of pimenta.

Spiritus Myrti Pimentæ. (EDINB.;
COXE)

R. Pimenta, half a pound.
Proof Spirit, nine pounds.

Macerate for two days in a cover-
ed vessel; then add a sufficient quan-
tity of water to prevent empyreuma,
and distil nine pounds.

R. Pimenta, one part.
Alcohol (20 degrees), sixteen parts.
Macerate, and distil a spirit marking 19
degrees. (BELG.)

SWEDIAUR prescribes one part of pi-
menta, four parts of proof spirit, and three
parts of water; four to be distilled.—GE-
NEV.—one ounce of pimenta, three pounds
of proof spirit, and a sufficient quantity of
water; three pounds to be distilled.

R. Pimenta, three ounces.
Subcarbonate of Potass, six drams.
Rhenish Wine, three pounds.

Digest for several days, and distil two
pounds. (FULD.)

R. Pimenta, one part.
Wine, eight parts.
Macerate for two days, and distil. (HERBIP.)

ESSENTIAL OIL OF CUBEBS.

*Oleum Cubebarum æthereum, Ætheroleum
Cubebarum.* (BRUNS.; HANN.; SARD.)

R. Cubebs, one part.
Water, eight parts.
Distil. (HANN.)

BRUNS. prescribes four parts of cubebs,
sixteen of water, and one of muriate of
soda.—SARD.—one pound of cubebs, eight
pounds of water, and three ounces of mu-
riate.

ESSENTIAL OIL OF PIMENTA.

*Oleum Pimentæ æthereum, Ætheroleum Pi-
mentæ.* (LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AMER.;
BRUNS.; GENEV.; PALAT.; SAX.;
SUEC.; HERBIP.; COXE)

Oleum Pimentæ. (LOND.)

Ol. Volatile Myrti Pimentæ. (EDINB.)

Ol. Buccarum Pimentæ. (DUBL.)

R. Pimenta, any quantity.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Distil.

AMER.; GENEV.; and COXE give
the same formula.

SAX. prescribes one part of pimenta and
four parts of water.

R. Pimenta, one pound.
Water, sixteen pounds.
Muriate of Soda, two ounces.

Distil at the end of five or six days,
(BRUNS.; PALAT.)

R. Pimenta, any quantity.
Distilled Water of Pimenta,
a sufficient quantity.

Macerate for twelve hours, and distil.
(HERBIP.)

FEBRIFUGE POWDER. (NIEMANN)

R. Capsicums, six grains.
Bay Berries, two scruples.

Make a powder, and divide it into three
parcels. The first to be taken at the com-
mencement of the cold stage, the second on
the morrow at the same hour, and the last
on the following day. It is recommended
by BERGIUS.

STIMULANT PILLS. (ELLIS; NIEMANN)

R. Capsicums, one dram.
Rye Meal, five grains.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Make twelve pills.—Dose, one every two
hours, in the black vomiting of yellow fever.
(NIEMANN)

R. Capsicums, one dram.
Crumb of Bread, } of each, a
Water, } sufficient quantity.

Make six pills.—Dose, one, three or four
times a day. (ELLIS)

FEBRIFUGE BOLUSES. (BRERA)

R. Piperine, one scruple.
Crumb of Bread, a sufficient quantity.

Make six boluses.—Dose, one every two
hours.—BRERA says these boluses fre-
quently fail.

STIMULANT PASTILES. (PIERQUIN)

R. Long Pepper, } of each, half a dram.
Nutmeg, }

Seeds of Stavesacre, } of each,
 Root of Pyrethrum, } two scruples.
 Mustard, } of each, one scruple.
 Origanum, }
 Honey, a sufficient quantity.

Make pastilles.

STIMULANT GARGLE. (NIEMANN)

R. Capsicum, half an ounce.
 Subcarbonate of Magnesia, one dram.
 Boiling Water, } of each,
 Distilled Vinegar, } eight ounces.

Mix.—This formula is from HEADLY.—CURRIE employed an infusion of one grain of the capsicums in two ounces of water; ADAIR, the tincture of capsicums diluted with water.

OCYTC POWDER. (PIERQUIN)

R. Seeds of Lavender, half a dram.
 ——— Plantain, } of each,
 ——— Endive, } two scruples.
 Pepper, one scruple.

Mix.—This, mixed with four ounces of endive water and four of chervil water, is administered to facilitate labour. It is also employed, rubbed upon the head, to destroy lice.

STOMACHIC ELECTUARY.

Electuarium stomachicum alterans seu piperinum. (SAUNDERS; SWEDIAUR)

R. Black Pepper, } of each,
 Conserve of Orange, } one ounce.
 Syrup of Orange Peel, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (SAUNDERS)

R. Root of Sweet Flag, } of each,
 ——— Galanga, } one ounce.
 Black Pepper,
 Syrup of Orange Peel, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—(SWEDIAUR) Half an ounce of black oxide of iron may be added.

It is recommended in gouty dyspepsia or cardialgia and in flatulent colic.—Dose, one dram twice a day.

ANTI-CACHECTIC ELECTUARY. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; SWEDIAUR)

R. Root of Elicampane, } of each,
 Fennel, } three ounces.
 Black Pepper, one ounce.
 White Sugar, } of each, two ounces.
 Honey, }

Mix.—Dose, one or two drams, thrice a day, in hæmorrhoidal cachexy, dyspepsia, and intestinal catarrh.

OINTMENT OF BLACK PEPPER.

Unguentum Pipiridis nigri. (DUBL.; BORUS; COXE; CADET DE GASSICOURT; NIEMANN)

R. Black Pepper, in powder, four ounces.
 Lard, one pound.
 Triturate well together. (DUBL.; COXE)

R. Muriate of Soda, } of each,
 Black Pepper, } one pound.
 Soot, sifted, half a pound.
 Mustard, half an ounce.
 Yolks of Eggs, two.
 Lard, two pounds.

Make an ointment. (BORIES.)

R. White Soap, six ounces, two drams.
 Olibanum, five drams.
 Black Pepper, } of each,
 Muriate of Soda, } three drams.
 Alcohol, seven ounces.

Digest till the soap is dissolved; then boil for several minutes, stirring with a spatula, and spread it upon linen. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; NIEMANN)

All these ointments are rubefacient and more or less epispastic.

RUBEFACIENT CATAPLASM.

Cataplasma anti-pleuriticum. (GALL.; BORIES; CADET DE GASSICOURT; ELLIS; PIERQUIN)

R. Long Pepper, } of each, half an ounce.
 Ginger,
 White of Egg, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (BORIES; CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN)

R. Barley Meal, four ounces.
 Strong Vinegar, one ounce.
 Whites of Eggs, three.
 Water, a sufficient quantity.

Spread the whole upon tow, and sprinkle it with a mixture of

Powdered Black Pepper, } of each, half
 ——— Fennel, } an ounce.

Apply it immediately. (GALL.; CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Mustard Flour, half a pound.
 Black Pepper, } of each, one dram.
 Ginger,
 Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity
 to make a soft paste. (ELLIS)

R. Powdered Capsicums, } of each,
 ——— Cinnamon, } half an ounce.
 ——— Cloves, }
 Flour, } of each,
 Wine, } a sufficient quantity,
 to make a cataplasm. (ELLIS)

STIMULANT PLASTER.

Emplastrum piperitum, Dropæ anti-paralyticum. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Pitch, two ounces.
Galbanum, } of each,
Black Pepper, } three drams.
Oil of Bay, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—PLENK recommends it in paralysis.

INFUSION OF CAPSICUM. (ELLIS)

R. Capsicums, one dram and a half.

Boiling Water, half a pound.
Infuse.—To be taken by spoonfuls.

STIMULANT GARGLE.

Gargarisma piperitum. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Capsicums, half an ounce.
Subcarbonate of Magnesia, one dram.
Boiling Water, } of each.
Vinegar, } three ounces.

Infuse and Mix.—HEADLY recommends it in malignant sore throat.

PISTACIA VERA, LINN.—PISTACHIO TREE.

SYNONIMES:—Pistachier commun, FR.; Pistazienbaum, GERM.; Pistacy, Klockocka, BOHEM.; Pistaccira, SPAN.; Pistache boom, DUT.; Pistacchio, ITAL.; Fastuca, Sic.

BAVAR.; BRUNS.; GALL.; FERR.; GENEV.; WIRTEM.; BERGIUS.; BRUGNATELLI.; GUIBOURT.; MURRAY and GMELIN.; SPIELMANN.; ZARDA.

An original tree of Asia and cultivated in the south of Europe. (*Diacia Pentandria*, LINN.; *Terebinthaceæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Blackw. *Herb.* t. 46)

The seeds called *Pistachio Nuts* (*Pistacia*.—Pistaches, FR.; Pistazien, Syrische Nusschen, Pimpernißschen, GERM.), are employed. They are ovoid, oblong, reddish, wrinkled externally, and filled with an oleaginous kernel, of a pale green colour and agreeable taste.

PISTACHIO OIL.

Oleum Pistaciorum. (GALL.; SARD.)

R. Pistachio Nuts, any quantity.
Bruise them in a marble mortar with a wooden pestle; enclose the paste in a linen bag, and express the oil without heat.

PISTACHIO EMULSION. (GALL.)

R. Pistachio Nuts, } of each,
White Sugar, } one ounce.
Bruise together for a long time, adding water gradually; mix the paste with
Hot Water, one pound.
Strain with expression, and add
Orange-flower Water, half an ounce.
Mix.

PIX LIQUIDA.—TAR.

SYNONIMES:—*Pissa Cedria, Pix liquida nigra, Pix cedria, Resini Pini empyreumatica liquida, Terebinthina empyreumatica.*—Goudron, Poix liquide, FR.; Theer, Fliissiges Pech, GERM.; Tioere, DAN.; Zeer, DUT.; Zyara, SWED.

LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; AMST.; BATAV.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; MIL. COPEN.; GALL.; FENN.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HAMB.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; BERGIUS.; COXE.; GUIBOURT.; PARIS.; SPIELMANN.

A blackish-brown, tenacious, threading, semi-transparent liquid, of the consistence of very thick syrup, and of a resinous and em-

pyreumatic odour, with a bitter and resinous taste, and tinging the saliva with reddish-brown.

It is obtained by the slow, dry, and descending distillation of the chips of the wood of various coniferous trees, and consists of a half burnt resin, empyreumatic oil, and acetic acid.

Tar is a rather energetic stimulant which enters into the composition of several medicaments. It has also been prescribed alone, either with milk or beer, or in the form of pills, particularly in inveterate and obstinate itch. Its vapour has been recommended in the treatment of pulmonary phthisis. To reduce it to the pillular form, it is incorporated with hemlock powder,

and the mass thus obtained should be divided in pills of three grains each, of which the patient is first to take one, and augment the number daily till he takes twenty-four of them at once.

TAR WATER.

Aqua Picea seu *Picis*, *Infusum Picis liquida* seu *Picis empyreumatica liquida*, *Potio picea*. (DUBL.; ANT.; BAVAR.; BRUNS.; GALL.; FULD.; LIPP.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; CADET DE GASSICOURT; COXE; RATIER; SAUNDERS; NIEMANN; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; PH. SYPH.; VAN MONS)

Aqua Picis liquidæ. (DUBL.)

R. Tar, two pints.
Water, one gallon.

Mix, stirring with a wooden rod for a quarter of an hour; then, after the tar shall have subsided, strain the liquor, and preserve it in well-corked bottles.

R. Tar, one part.
Water, four parts.

Stir well the mixture, and at the end of from a quarter of an hour to two days, pour off the supernatant liquor. (BRUNS.; SAX.; SUEC.; PH. SYPH.; COXE; SAUNDERS; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR)

NIEMANN prescribes one part of tar and five parts of water.—BAVAR.—one of tar and six of water; this is BERKELEY'S formula.—FULD.; LIPP.; and WIRTEM.—one of tar and eight of water.—GALL.—five of tar and sixteen of water.—CADET DE GASSICOURT; and RATIER—one of tar and forty-eight of water; to be infused for one week.

R. Tar, one part.
Water, sixty-four parts.

Triturate together; then cover the vessel, leave it exposed to a gentle heat for a day, and then filter. (VAN MONS)

R. Water, twenty ounces.
Tincture of Tar, one scruple.

Instil the tincture into the water by three or four drops at a time, shaking the vessel quickly each time. (VAN MONS)

VAN MONS does not point out the manner of making this tincture; but it is known that tar is soluble in alcohol. His last formula differs probably from all the preceding by the presence, in the preparation, of a great quantity of empyreumatic oil; these, in fact, contain but a very little, which is rendered soluble in the water by the acetic acid.

This water was for some time held up as

a panacea on the credit of Bishop BERKELEY, but it is now nearly forgotten.—It was said to be anti-scorbutic, anti-variolous, anti-catarrhal, anthelmintic, alterative, diaphoretic, and diuretic. It is a rather strong stimulant to the stomach.—Dose, to children, to two or three ounces; to adults, about sixteen ounces.—To render it more agreeable, sugar may be added, with a few drops of oil of nutmeg or of sulphuric ether.

TAR OINTMENT.

Unguentum Picis Liquidæ. (LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AMER.; MIL. COPEN.; SUEC.; COXE; SAUNDERS)

R. Tar, } of each,
Prepared Suet, } one pound.

Melt together, and strain through a linen cloth. (LOND.)

R. Tar, five parts.
Yellow Wax, two parts.

Melt the wax with a gentle heat; then add the tar and stir till cold. (EDINB.)

R. Tar, } of each,
Mutton Suet, } half a pound.

Melt together, and strain through a sieve. (DUBL.)

AMER.; and COXE give the same formula as EDINB.

R. Rye Meal, one pound.
Vinegar, a sufficient quantity.

Boil to a paste, and add,

Resin, } of each,
Tar, } half a pound.

Leave the mixture upon the fire, constantly stirring it till of a proper consistence. (SUEC.)

R. Tar, four ounces.
Rancid Salt Butter, two ounces.
Subcarbonate of Potass, one ounce.

Triturate together. (MIL. COPEN.)

R. Tar, one pound.
Sulphur, four ounces.
Melted Wax, one ounce.

Incorporate. (SAUNDERS)

All these ointments have been employed in cutaneous diseases but particularly in itch.

TAR LINIMENT.

Linimentum farinaceum cum Pice. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Rye Meal, four parts.
Gentian, in powder, one part.

Tar, a sufficient quantity.
 Mix.—It is extolled in schirrus, con-
 jointly with decoction of guaiac internally.

TAR PLASTER.

Emplastrum Picis liquide. (HANN.; SAX.;
 VAN MONS)

R. Yellow Wax, six parts.
 Resin, three parts.

Melt together and add,
 Tar, one part.

Strain the mixture, and stir till cold.
 (VAN MONS)

HANN; and SAX. prescribe eight parts
 of wax, one part of resin, and sixteen of tar.

PILLS OF TAR.

Pilule Picis. (AMER.; SARD.; COXE;
 NIEMANN)

R. Tar, any quantity.
 Root of Elicampane,
 a sufficient quantity.

Make pills of six grains each. (AMER.;
 COXE; NIEMANN)

R. Tar, } of each,
 Balsam of Peru, } half an ounce.
 Licorice Powder, one ounce.
 Florentine Iris Powder, three drams.

Make a pilular mass. (SARD.)

Dose, half a dram, twice a day.—These
 are sometimes administered in pulmonary
 phthisis.

PLANTAGO.—PLANTAIN.

Five species of this genus are employed
 in medicine:

1. *Plantago major*, LINN.—Great Plantain.

SYNONIMES:—Plantain commun, Grand
 plantain, FR.; Grosser Wegerich, We-
 getritt, GERM.; Vejbred, DAN.; Llanten
 major, SPAN.; Groote wegblad, DUT.;
 Piantaggine maggiore, ITAL.; Kanasch,
 PERS.; Lubka, POL.; Tanchugem major,
 PORT.; Popuschnik, RUSS.; Grodblad,
 SWED.

AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BRUNS.; HISP.;
 GALL.; FERR.; GENEV.; LIPP.; WIR-
 TEM.; BERGIUS; COXE; GUIBOURT;
 MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN.

A plant which grows in all parts of Eu-
 rope. (*Tetrandria Monogynia*, LINN.;
Plantagineæ, JUSS.; *Fig. Flore Medic. V.*
 275)

The root and leaves are employed.

The root (*Radix Plantaginis majoris* seu
latifoliae seu *Arnoglossi* seu *Septinerviae*) is
 composed of a hard, thick, nearly ligneous
 stump, furnished below with cylindrical
 fibres.

The leaves are oval, large, obtuse, coria-
 ceous, sinuated at the borders, and shining.

They are nearly inodorous, and have an
 herbaceous, bitterish, and slightly astrin-
 gent taste.

2. *Plantago lanceolata*, LINN.—Small
 Plantain, Ribwort.

SYNONIMES:—Plantain lancéolé, Petit
 Plantain, FR.; Spitzenwegerich, GERM.;
 Spids vejbred, DAN.; Smal-bladige we-
 gebree, DUT.; Spets groblad, SWED.

GALL.; FERR.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN.

A plant growing all over Europe.—The
 root and herb are employed.

The root (*Radix Plantaginis lanceolatae*
 seu *angustifoliae* seu *quinquenerviae minoris*)
 is sweetish and slightly astringent.

The herb consists of a bundle of lanceo-
 lated five-nerved leaves.

3. *Plantago media*, LINN.—Hoary Plantain.

SYNONIMES:—Plantain moyen, FR.; Mit-
 telwegerich, GERM.; Gitrocel prostednj
 neb ssiroky, BOHEM.; Llanten medio,
 SPAN.; Middelbaare wegbree, DUT.;
 Piantaggine media, ITAL.; Tanchagem
 mediana, PORT.; Slosskæmper, SWED.

GALL.; FERR.; HERBIP.; ZARDA.

A plant of Europe. (*Fig. CEd. Fl. Dan.*
 t. 581)

The root and herb are employed.—The
 root is slightly astringent.

The herb consists of lanceolated leaves
 which have a styptic taste.

These three plants are slightly astringent.

CONSERVE OF PLANTAIN. (HERBIP.)

R. Fresh Herb of Plantain, one part.
 Sugar, two parts.

Beat to a homogeneous mass.

JUICE OF PLANTAIN.

Succus Plantaginis. (SARD.; HERBIP.)

R. Fresh Herb of Plantain, any quantity.

Bruise it in a stone mortar, moistening
 it with a little water, and express strongly.

Set apart the juice, decant, and preserve it in bottles, adding one dram of alcohol to each pound of juice.

SARD. directs it to be clarified in a water-bath.—Dose, two or three ounces.

SYRUP OF PLANTAIN.

Syrupus Plantaginis seu Plantaginis majoris.
(HISP.; WIRTEM.)

R. Expressed Juice of Plantain, } of each,
White Sugar, } four parts.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Clarify, and boil to the consistence of syrup. (HISP.)

R. Depurated Juice of Plantain,
evaporated to one half, nine ounces.
White Sugar, sixteen ounces.

Make a syrup. (WIRTEM.)

DISTILLED WATER OF PLANTAIN. (GALL.;
(SARD.)

R. Fresh Herb of Plantain,
five thousand parts.

Water,
twelve thousand five hundred parts.

Distil about ten thousand parts. Pour the product upon twice the quantity of fresh herb, add ten thousand parts of water, and again, distil ten thousand parts. The operation may be repeated a third time. (GALL.)

SARD. prescribes one part of herb and two parts of water; two-thirds to be distilled.

It enters into resolvent collyria, but it is perfectly inert.

EXTRACT OF PLANTAIN. (SARD.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.)

R. Fresh Leaves of Plantain, any quantity.

Bruise them in a stone mortar, sprinkling them with a little water; express the juice and evaporate it immediately in a water-bath. (HERBIP.)

R. Leaves of Plantain, one pound.
Spring Water, six pounds.

Digest for four days in a warm place, and then boil a little. Strain with expression and evaporate the liquor to the proper consistence. (SARD.; WIRTEM.)

ASTRINGENT FOMENTATION. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Leaves of Plantain, two handfuls.
Petals of Red Roses, one pinch.
Water, three pounds.

Boil down to one pound and a half, adding towards the end, the volume of a hen's

egg of quick lime. Set aside, decant, and add to it,

Proof Spirit, four ounces.

VULNERARY LIQUOR.

Aqua Calcis vulneraria. (SARD.)

R. Herb of Plantain, } of each,
Sanicle, } one
St. John's-wort, } handful.
Wintergreen, }
Quick Lime, two pounds.

Throw the powdered lime upon the chopped herbs, and leave them to macerate for several days; then pour over them

Pure Water, ten pounds.
Macerate for ten hours, and decant; pour over the residue

Plantain Water, ten pounds.
Macerate for twelve hours, and mix the two liquors. (SARD.)

4. *Plantago Psyllium*, LINN.—Clammy Plantain, Fleaseed.

SYNONIMES:—Herbe aux puces commune, FR.; Flohsaame, GERM.; Chmeljk, Blessnj, BOHEM.; Psilleurt, DAN.; Zragatena, SPAN.; Flookruid, DUT.; Pullicaria, ITAL.; Pulgueira, PORT.; Loppfrægræs, SWED.

AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FENN.; GENEV.; HANN.; OLDEN.; BORUS.; ROSS.; WIRTEM.; BRUGNATELLI; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

A plant of Egypt and of the temperate climates of Europe. (*Fig. Zorn, Ic. pl. t. 115*)

The seeds (*Semines Psyllii seu Pulicariæ*) are employed. They are small, long, of a deep brown colour, shining, smooth, soft to the touch, flat on one side, and bulged on the other. They are inodorous but have a mucilaginous, bitterish, and acrid taste.

It is emollient.

5. *Plantago Cynops*, LINN.

SYNONIMES:—Herbe aux puces vivaces, FR.; Strauchartizer Wegerich, GERM.

BAVAR.; BERGIUS.

A plant of Egypt and of the south of Europe.

Its seeds may be substituted for the preceding.

MUCILAGE OF FLEASEED.

Mucilago Psyllii. (GALL.; SARD.)

R. Seeds of Fleaseed Herb, two drams.
Warm Water, one ounce and a half.

Digest for twenty-four hours in warm ashes, shaking the vessel from time to time, and strain through a linen cloth with expression. (GALL.)

SARD. directs one part of seeds to be macerated for twelve hours, and then boiled in ten parts of water; to be strained with expression.

PLATINA.

SYNONIMES :—Platine, Or blanc, FR.

HANN.; HISP.

A solid metal, nearly as white as silver, very brilliant, ductile, malleable, and tenacious, infusible, and unalterable in the air. Its specific gravity is 20, 98.

CHLORURET OF PLATINA.

Chloruretum seu Murias Platinae. (NIEMANN)

R. Platina, any quantity.
Hydrochloro-nitric Acid,
a sufficient quantity
to dissolve the metal. Evaporate and crystallize the solution.

It has been recommended in the treatment of syphilitic diseases.—Dose, from the fourth of a grain to one grain, to be rubbed upon the gums.

OXIDE OF PLATINA.

Oxydum Platinae. (NIEMANN)

R. Aqueous Solution of Chloruret of Platina, any quantity.
Pure Soda, a sufficient quantity,
or till it ceases to effect a precipitate: wash and dry this.

It is emetic and purgative, according to the dose.

PLUMBAGO EUROPEA, LINN.—LEADWORT.

SYNONIMES :—Dentelaire, FR.; Bleywurcz, Zahnwurcz, GERM.; Velesa, SPAN.; Roodkruid, DUT.; Piombaggine, Crepanella, ITAL.

GALL.; FERR.; FULD.; HERBIP.; WIRTEM.; BRUGNATELLI; MURRAY and GMELIN.

A plant of the south of Europe. (*Pentandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Plumbagineae*, JUSS.; *Fig. Flore Medic. III. 149*)

The root (*Radix Dentariae majoris seu Dentillariae seu Squamariae seu Ambluti*) is employed. It is straight, long, thick, scarcely branching, furnished with fibres. It is brownish without and white within, inodorous, and of an acrid and burning taste.

An infusion of it in oil has been employed against itch.

PLUMBUM.—LEAD.

SYNONIMES :—*Saturnus*; μόλυβδος.—Plomb, FR.; Blei, GERM.; Anuk, ARAB.; Hinyen, CHIN.; Blye, DAN.; Schisch, DUK.; Plomo, SPAN.; Sisa, HIND.; Bly, DUT.; Piombo, ITAL.; Tamaetam, MAL.; Surb, PERS.; Clow, POL.; Ghumbo, PORT.; Swinez, RUSS.; Sisaka, SANS.; Bly, SWED.; Eium, TAM.; Schischum, TEL.

AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FENN.; FULD.; GENEV.;

HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; WURCEB.; AINSLIE; COXE; GUIBOUT; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN.

A solid metal, of a bluish-white colour, soft, brilliant, insonorous, susceptible of being marked by the nail, malleable, not very tenacious, exhaling a sensible odour when rubbed. It is fusible at 322,22 degrees C., and volatilizable at a higher tem-

perature. Its specific gravity is 11,3523, according to BRISSON.

SULPHURET OF LEAD.

Sulphuretum Plumbi, Æs ustum. (AMST.; HISP.; FERR.; SARD.)

R. Lead, any quantity.

Melt it in an iron ladle, adding to it powdered sulphur by spoonfuls, till it is entirely converted into a black powder: porphyryze and preserve it. (AMST.; HISP.)

FERR.; and SARD. direct layers of lead and of sulphur to be stratified in an earthen pot and exposed to a violent heat; the residuum to be washed and porphyryzed.

AMST.; and SARD. erroneously designate the sulphuret of lead by the name of *Æs ustum*, which should be applied to the protoxide.

BLACK LEAD PLASTER.

Emplastrum Plumbi nigrum. (HISP.)

R. Sulphuret of Lead,	}	of each,
Protoxide of Lead,		two ounces.
Subcarbonate of Lead,	}	of each,
Sulphuret of Antimony,		one ounce.
Rose Oil,		three pounds.
White Wax,		nine ounces.

Melt the wax in the oil and add the other ingredients well porphyryzed; boil a little, and then stir till cold.

CHLORURET OF LEAD.

Magisterium Saturni. (SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Solution of Subacetate of Lead, one part.
Water, three parts.

Add to the mixture a solution of muriate of soda in six parts of water till it ceases to produce a precipitate: wash and dry this.

It is principally recommended as cosmetic, but it should not be used as such except with great circumspection.

MILK OF LEAD. (VAN MONS)

R. Muriate of Soda, one half part.

Dissolve it in the least possible quantity of water; add gradually to the solution

Solution of Acetate of Lead, one part.

Collect the precipitate, and having well washed it, mix it with

Almond Emulsion, twelve parts.

It is cosmetic.

PROTOXIDE OF LEAD.

I. That which is found in commerce.

Lithargyrum, Lithargyrium, Lythargyrum, Oxydum Plumbi fusum seu semifusum
Vol. II.

seu semivitreum, *Oxydum plumbicum semivitreum.*—Semivitreous Oxide of Lead, Litharge.

SYNONIMES:—Litharge, Oxide de plomb demi-vitreux, FR.; Bleiglette, GERM.; Sølvergløed, DAN.; Murdarzang, DUK.; HIND.; and PERS.; Lithargirio, Almar-tago, SPAN.; Lootglans, DUT.; Litar-girio, Piombo semivitreo, ITAL.; Gleyta, POL.; Silfwerglitt, SWED.

LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FENN.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HAMB.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; WURCEB.; AINSLIE; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELEN; PARIS; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN.

In small scales, greasy to the touch, produced by the crystallization of the melted and slowly-cooled protoxide of lead. According as the colour may be white or yellow, it is called *Silver Litharge* (*Lithargyrum*; Litharge d'argent, FR.; Silberglætte, GERM.), or *Gold Litharge* (*Lithargyrum*; Litharge d'or, FR.; Goldglætte, GERM.)

BRUGNATELLI describes the process employed in commerce in manufacturing litharge.

II. Prepared according to various formulæ.

1. *Æs ustum, Oxodes Plumbi nigrum, Oxydum Plumbi.*—Black or Grey Oxide of Lead.

BATAV.; BELG.; BRUNS.; FENN.; FULD.; HANN.; PALAT.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

R. Lead, any quantity.

Keep it in fusion in an earthen dish, stirring it frequently, and remove the grey stratum which covers it in proportion as it appears. When all the metal is converted into oxide, reduce it to powder, sift, porphyryze, and wash it in a large quantity of water.

2. *Cerussa citrina.*—Yellow Oxide of Lead, Yellow Ceruss.

VAN MONS.

R. Subcarbonate of Lead, any quantity.

Put it into a Hessian crucible covered with a tile, and apply a sufficient heat to expel all the carbonic acid, but not to fuse the oxide; when cold, triturate it with water, and form it into trochises.

WIRTEM. requires the yellow oxide of commerce.

3 B

It is a mixture of protoxide of lead with a small proportion of metal.

POWDER AGAINST ERYSIPELAS.

Pulvis erysipelatodes. (BRUNS.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

R. Flour, } six ounces.
Black Oxide of Lead, } of each,
Armenian Bole, } two ounces.
Mastic, } of each,
Olibanum, } one ounce.
Subcarbonate of Lead, }
Make a very fine powder.

SATURNINE INJECTION. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Black Oxide of Lead, twenty grains.
Sulphate of Zinc, six grains.
Rose Water, four ounces.

Mix.—It is extolled by CLARE in gonorrhœa, even in the acute stage.

DEUTOXIDE OF LEAD.

Minium, Oxydum Plumbi rubrum, Deutoxydum Plumbi rubrum, Super-oxydum plumbosum, Plumbum oxydatum rubrum.—Red Lead, Minium, Red Oxide of Lead.

SYNONIMES:—Deutoxide de plomb, Oxide rouge de plomb, FR.; Menning, GERM.; Isrenj, ARAB.; Yuen-tan, CHIN.; Mœnnie, DAN.; Sendur, DUK.; Minio, ITAL.; and SPAN.; Sindur, HIND.; Menie, DUT.; Temamera, MAL.; Minia, POL.; Sindura, SANS.; Alænja, SWED.; Segapu sendurum, Jum sindurum, TAM.; Yerra sinduriam, TEL.

EDINB.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FENN.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; WURCEB.; ANSLIE; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN.

A very fine, very heavy, red powder.

BRUGNATELLI describes the process which is followed in preparing the red-lead or minium of commerce.

ASTRINGENT ERRHINE. (PIERQUIN)

R. Aloes, } of each,
Myrrh, } one ounce and a half.
Quick Lime, one dram.
Deutoxide of Lead, half a dram.
Alum, four scruples.
Pomegranate Rind, } of each,
Flowers, } two drams.
Oil of Myrtle, } of each,
Rose Water, } two ounces and a half.
Plantain Water, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Against ulcers of the nostrils.

OINTMENT OF DEUTOXIDE OF LEAD.

Unguentum seu Ceratum Minii. (VAN MONS)

R. White Wax, one part.
Oil, two parts.

Incorporate with these melted together Deutoxide of Lead, triturated with a little Oil, one half part.

PLASTER OF RED OXIDE OF LEAD.

Emplâtre défensif rouge de Weyfer. (WIRTEM.)

R. Fresh Butter, } of each,
Linseed Oil, } six ounces.
Green Bark of Elder, four ounces.

Boil slowly to the consumption of the humidity; and add to the expressed mixture

Yellow Wax, } of each,
Deutoxide of Lead, } six ounces.

Mix.—It is recommended to be applied to chronic ulcers, and also to open cancers, to appease pain.

RED CAMPHORATED CERATE. (BRUNS.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

R. Yellow Wax, } of each,
Stag's Suet, } half a pound.

Melt over a slow fire, and incorporate in the nearly cold mass,

Deutoxide of Lead, triturated with half a pound of Rose Oil, six ounces.

Add lastly

Camphor, one dram and a half.

CAMPHORATED OINTMENT OF DEUTOXIDE OF LEAD. (WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

R. Rose Oil, one pound and a half.
Crystallized Protoxide of Lead, two ounces.

Deutoxide of Lead, three ounces.
Subcarbonate of Lead, one ounce and a half.

Tutty, } of each, three drams.
Camphor, }

White Wax, two ounces.
Distilled Vinegar, three ounces.

Melt the wax over a slow fire, add the oil, then the vinegar, and lastly the camphor triturated with a little alcohol. (WIRTEM.)

R. Ointment of Litharge, fifteen ounces.
Camphor, two scruples.

Triturate together, and add

Deutoxide of Lead, one ounce and a half.

Tutty, two drams.

Mix. (SPIELMANN)

This ointment, as the cerate which pre-

cedes it, is reputed desiccative and anodyne. It is applied to burns.

RED DEFENSIVE PLASTER. (HANN.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.; VAN MONS)

- R. Yellow Wax, two pounds.
 Resin, one ounce.
 Rose Oil, four ounces.
 Quick Lime, washed with
 Rose Water, and then
 dried, } of each,
 Pounded Brick, } ten drams.
 Armenian Bole, }
 Deutoxide of Lead, half an ounce.
 Camphor, dissolved in Oil, two drams.

Melt together the wax, resin, and oil; then add the dry ingredients, and finally the camphor. (WIRTEM.; PALAT.)

- R. Yellow Wax, } of each,
 Mutton Suet, } six ounces.
 Spermaceti, half an ounce.

Melt together, and add to the mass when half cold

- Deutoxide of Lead, three ounces.
 Subcarbonate of Lead, } of each,
 Camphor, dissolved in } six ounces.
 three ounces of Oil, }

Mix. (HANN.)

- R. Deutoxide of Lead, two parts.
 Subcarbonate of Lead, four parts.

Triturate together, and incorporate with a melted mixture of

- Mutton Suet, eight parts.
 Olive Oil, six parts.
 Yellow Wax, sixteen parts.

Then add

- Camphor, triturated with a little Oil, one part.

Mix. (VAN MONS)

RED SPARADRAP.

Emplastrum ad Fonticulos. (PALAT.; VAN MONS)

- R. Turpentine, one part.
 Mutton Suet, two parts.
 White Wax, six parts.

Melt, and add

- Deutoxide of Lead, triturated with a little Suet, one part.

Dip strips of linen in the melted mixture. (VAN MONS)

PALAT. prescribes six ounces of yellow wax, two of stag's suet, one and a half each, of turpentine and of oil of lily, and four ounces of deutoxide.

RESOLVENT PLASTER. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN)

- R. Diapalm Plaster, four ounces.

- Lard, } of each,
 White Wax, } two ounces.
 Melt together, and add
 Deutoxide of Lead, two ounces.
 R. Olive Oil, one pound twelve ounces.
 Deutoxide of Lead, one pound.
 Yellow Wax, four ounces.
 Venice Turpentine, } of each,
 Pulverized Loadstone, } one ounce and a half.
 Olibanum, } of each,
 Mastic, } three drams.
 Myrrh, }
 Alum, }
 Camphor, two drams.

Mix.

TRITOXIDE OF LEAD.

Oxydum Plumbi purum, Super-oxydum seu Peroxydum Plumbi. (VAN MONS)

- R. Deutoxide of Lead, one part.
 Nitric Acid, three parts.

Dilute the acid with its own weight of water, and pour it upon the pulverized oxide, stirring well; heat the mixture, decant the liquor, and well wash and dry the powder.

OINTMENT OF TRITOXIDE OF LEAD. (VAN MONS)

- R. Tritoxide of Lead, one part.
 Lard, twelve parts.
 Yellow Wax, two parts.

Make an ointment.

BROWN CERATE. (VAN MONS)

- R. Tritoxide of Lead, one part.
 Simple Cerate, eight parts.

Triturate in a glass mortar.

SUB-PROTO-CARBONATE OF LEAD.

Oxydum Plumbi carbonatum per Acidum acetosum, Oxydum Plumbi album, Cerussa alba Norica seu Hollandica, Subcarbonas Plumbi, Carbonas Plumbi seu plumbicum seu plumbicus, Subacetas Plumbi.—Subcarbonate of Lead, White Lead, Ceruss.

SYNONIMES:—Sous-carbonate de protoxide de plomb, Blanc d'argent ou de plomb, Blanc de Krems, Craie de plomb, Plomb-spathique, Méphite de plomb, Blanc de Cérusse, Oxide de plomb blanc, FR.; Bleiweiss, Schieferweiss, GERM.; Asfidaj, ARAB.; Blegghvidt, DAN.; Suffidah, DUK.; HIND.; and PERS.; Albayalde, SPAN.; 2/ Footwit, DUT.; Cerussa, ITAL.; Bleywas, POL.; Blyhwitt, Kiferhwitt, SWED.; Vullay, Muthu vullay, TAM.; Sibaydu, TEL.

I. *That which is met with in Commerce.* Cerussa.—Ceruss.

LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; AMST.;

ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FENN.; FERR.; GENEV.; HAMB.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; WURCEB.; AINSLIE.; BRUGNATELLI.; COXE.; GUIBOUR.; PARIS.; PIDERIT.; SPIELMANN.

A white and very heavy powder.

VAN MONS indicates the following method of purifying the ceruss of commerce:

R. Ceruss, any quantity.

Triturate it in a porcelain mortar, adding gradually a weak solution of acetate of lead. After a short time, decant, and add more solution. Continue thus till the decanted liquor is precipitated by a drop of hydro-sulphate of potass in the same manner as pure water is. Wash the residue largely with water, and form it into trochiscs.

II. Prepared according to various Formulae.

BORUS.; FULD.; WIRTEM.; BRUGNATELLI.; PIDERIT.; VAN MONS.

R. Thin Sheets of Lead, any quantity.

Suspend a certain number of them in a vessel containing good vinegar, and apply heat that this may be slowly evaporated; remove from time to time the white crust with which the sheets become covered, and continue the operation till nothing remains but these. (BRUGNATELLI.; PIDERIT.; VAN MONS)

R. Neutral Acetate of Lead, eighteen parts.
Effloresced Subcarbonate of Soda, five parts.

Dissolve the salts, each separately in an excess of water, and mix the solutions, strongly agitating; set aside, decant, wash the precipitate, and form it into trochiscs. (VAN MONS)

BRUNS.; FULD.; and WIRTEM. prescribe the subcarbonate of potass, and call the product *Magistry of Lead*, *Magisterium Plumbi*.

A current of carbonic acid gas may be passed through a solution of subacetate of lead till no more precipitate is formed. This process is indicated by THENARD, and is followed at Clisby.

RHAZES' WHITE TROCHISCS.

Trochisci Rhazis seu albi seu albi ex Rhazis seu Carbonati Plumbi camphorati, Pulvis e Plumbo seu e Cerussa compositus, Sief album. (AMST.; BRUNS.; HISP.; LUSIT.; PALAT.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; CA-

DET DE GASSICOURT.; PIERQUIN.; PIDERIT.; SPIELMANN.; SWEDIAUR)

R. Subcarbonate of Lead, five drams.
Gum Tragacanth, three drams.

Triturate together. (SWEDIAUR)

LUSIT. prescribes two parts of subcarbonate, and one part of gum.

R. Subcarbonate of Lead, one ounce and a half.
Gum Ammoniac, } of each,
Starch, } two drams.
Camphor, } half a dram.

Pulverize each separately, mix the powders, and make trochiscs with water.

R. Subcarbonate of Lead, five ounces.
Sarcocolla, one ounce and a half.
Gum Tragacanth, half an ounce.

Make a powder. (SPIELMANN)

One twenty-eighth of opium may be added.

R. Subcarbonate of Lead, six drams.
Gum Arabic, } of each,
— Tragacanth, } half an ounce.
Sarcocolla, } three ounces.

Make a powder. (BRUNS.; WIRTEM.)

Half a grain of opium may be added to each scruple, which gives the *Sief cum Opio*.

R. Subcarbonate of Lead, ten drams.
Starch, half an ounce.
Gum Arabic, } of each,
— Tragacanth, } two drams.
Camphor, in powder, half a dram.

Make a fine powder. (AMST.)

R. Subcarbonate of Lead, ten drams.
Sarcocolla, three drams.
Starch, two drams.
Gum Arabic, } of each,
— Tragacanth, } one dram.
Opium, half a dram.

Make a powder. (PIERQUIN)

CADET DE GASSICOURT prescribes half a dram of camphor instead of the opium.

R. Subcarbonate of Lead, six drams.
Starch, half an ounce.
Isinglass, three drams.

Make a powder. (PIDERIT)

One or two grains of opium may be added to each dram.

This powder, mixed with rose water, was formerly celebrated in ophthalmia, burns, and other inflammations arising from external causes.

COMPOUND SATURNINE POWDER. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Subcarbonate of Lead, one ounce.
Oak Bark, one pound.

Mix.—This is proposed to be sprinkled upon the surface of scrofulous ulcers.

BALLS AGAINST ERYSIPELAS.

Globuli ad Erysipelas. (SPIELMANN)

R. Subcarbonate of Lead, } of each,
Chalk, } one ounce.
White Bole, } two ounces.
Spirit of Camphor, a sufficient quantity
to make a paste to be formed into balls.

ANTI-OPHTHALMIC LINIMENT. (PIERQUIN)

R. Subcarbonate of Lead, four ounces.
Starch, three drams.
Gum Arabic, one dram.
— Tragacanth, dissolved in
Rose Water, one ounce and a half.

Mix.—This liniment scarcely differs from some of the formulæ of the *Sief album*, except by its liquidity.

OINTMENT AGAINST TIC DOLOREUX. (RATIER)

R. Subcarbonate of Lead, one ounce.
Opium, one dram.
Lard, half an ounce.
Balsamum Tranquillum,
a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—It is recommended by FOUQUIER.

OINTMENT OF SUBCARBONATE OF LEAD.

Ceratum de Cerussa, Unguentum album seu album simplex seu Carbonatis plumbici seu Cerussæ seu Oxydi Plumbi Carbonati seu Subcarbonatis Plumbi. (EDINB.; DUBL.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FULD.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; SARD.; SEEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIDERIT; PIERQUIN; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

Unguentum Carbonatis Plumbi.

R. Simple Ointment, five parts.
Carbonate of Lead, one part.

Mix. (EDINB.)

R. Ointment of White Wax, one pound.
Carbonate of Lead, in powder,
two ounces.

Make an ointment. (DUBL.)

R. Subcarbonate of Lead, one part.
Lard, one part and a half.

Triturate together. (ANT.; BRUNS.; DAN.; GALL.; FULD.; HASS.; LIPP.; PALAT.; SEEC.; WIRTEM.; BRUGNATELLI; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN)

SAX. prescribes three parts of subcarbonate, and two of lard.

R. Lard, two parts.
Mutton Suet, one part.

Melt together, and add

Subcarbonate of Lead, two parts.

Triturate well. (BAYAR.; HANN.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.)

FERR. prescribes two pounds of olive oil, two and a half of mutton suet, and two of subcarbonate.

R. Olive Oil, three parts.
White Wax, } of each,
Subcarbonate of Lead, } one part.

Make an ointment. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN)

LUSIT.; and WIRTEM. prescribes four parts of oil, and one part each, of wax and of subcarbonate.—SWEDIAUR—thirteen of oil, two and a half of wax, and ten of subcarbonate; or, three of oil, one of wax, and one and a half of subcarbonate.—VAN MONS—directs twelve parts of subcarbonate to be triturated with a little oil, and then to add a mixture of five parts of white wax, and eighteen of olive oil.

R. White Wax, three parts.
Rose Oil, twelve parts.
Subcarbonate of Lead, four parts.

Make an ointment. (SARD.)

HISP. prescribes four parts of wax, eighteen of rose oil, and twelve of subcarbonate.

R. White Cerate, six parts.
Subcarbonate of Lead, one part.

Mix. (AMER.; and COXE)

R. Simple Ointment, three parts.

Melt over a slow fire, and add

Subcarbonate of Lead, one part.

Mix. (AMST.)

R. Simple Ointment, five parts.
Olive Oil, one half part.
Subcarbonate of Lead, one part.

Make an ointment. (BATAV.; BELG.)

This ointment is principally employed as a dressing for burns.

CAMPHORATED OINTMENT OF SUBCARBONATE OF LEAD.

Unguentum album camphoratum. (BATAV.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; FULD.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; POL.; SARD.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNA-

TELLI; CADET DE GASSICOURT; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Ointment of Subcarbonate of Lead, twenty-four parts.

Camphor, triturated with a little Oil of Almonds, one part.

Mix by trituration. (BATAV.; BELG.; BRUNS.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; POL.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; BRUGNATELLI)

LIPP. prescribes one thirtieth of camphor.—SPIELMANN—one thirty-second.—DAN.—one fortieth.—FULD.—one forty-eighth.—CADET DE GASSICOURT; and SWEDIAUR—one sixty-sixth.—SARD.; and HERBIP.—one seventy-second.—VAN MONS—one ninety-sixth.

OINTMENT AGAINST BURNS. (VAN MONS)

R. Camphorated Ointment of } of each,
Subcarbonate of Lead, } any
Ointment of Marshmallows, } quantity.
Mix.

WHITE SPARADRAP. (VAN MONS)

R. Turpentine, one part.
Mutton Suet, two parts.
White Wax, six parts.
Subcarbonate of Lead, triturated with a little suet, one part.

Melt and incorporate. Dip strips of linen in the mixture.

DESICCATIVE SPARADRAP. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; VAN MONS)

R. Olive Oil, one part.
Beef Marrow, one part and a half.
Yellow Wax, two parts.
Suet, three parts.

Melt together, and add

Powdered Calamine, one part.
Subcarbonate of Lead, one part and a half.

Dip strips of linen in the mixture. (VAN MONS)

CADET DE GASSICOURT prescribes six ounces of oil, four of wax, and one and a half each, of subcarbonate of lead and of calamine.

OINTMENT AGAINST BURNS. (PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

R. Camphor, one ounce.
Rose Oil, three ounces.
Subcarbonate of Lead, six ounces.
Powdered Olibanum, two ounces.
Whites of Eggs, seven.

Triturate together in a leaden mortar. (PALAT.)

R. Inner Bark of Elder, } of each, one
Lime, } ounce and a half.

Juice of Plantain, two ounces.
Great Houseleek, one ounce.
Linseed Oil, six ounces.
Stag's Suet, one ounce.

Boil over a slow fire to the consumption of humidity; then strain, and triturate it in a leaden mortar with

Subcarbonate of Lead, one ounce.
Sugar, two drams.
Oil of Eggs, half an ounce.

Make an ointment. (WIRTEM.)

DESICCATIVE OINTMENT. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Olive Oil, one pound.
White Wax, half a pound.

Add to the melted mixture

Calamine, half a pound.
Subcarbonate of Lead, nine ounces.
Protoxide of Lead, three ounces.

Stir till cold.

COMPOUND OINTMENT OF LIQUORICE.

Unguentum de Liquiritia. (PALAT.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

R. Pulp of Fresh Liquorice } of each,
Root, } sixteen
Fresh Butter, } ounces.

Boil to the consumption of the humidity; then express, and add to the liquid mass

Oxide of Zinc, six drams.
Subcarbonate of Lead, three ounces.
Camphor, in powder, two scruples.

Mix.—It is recommended in excoriations and fissures of the breast.

ANTI-HÆMORRHOIDAL OINTMENT.

(PALAT.)

R. Starch, }
Subcarbonate of Lead, } of each,
Protoxide of Lead, } six drams.
Grey Oxide of Lead, }
Gum Tragacanth, }

Opium, } of each, four scruples.
Camphor, }
Whites of Eggs, two.

Mucilage of Fleaseed, } of each,
Rose Oil, } half a pound.
Oil of Lesser Mullein, }
Yellow Wax, three ounces.

Melt the wax in the oils, then add the camphor, the powders, and lastly the whites of eggs.

COMPOUND SATURNINE OINTMENT.

(SWEDIAUR)

R. Subcarbonate of Lead, one ounce.
Protoxide of Lead, two drams.
Armenian Bole, one ounce

Triturate these with

Honey of Roses, half an ounce,
Lard, a sufficient quantity
to make an ointment.

This preparation was for a long time kept secret. It was extolled as an application to scrofulous, phagedenic, and cancerous ulcers, particularly of the penis.

It is exceedingly stimulant, as is proved by the acute pain which it occasions for some hours after its application. Two drams of tritoxide of iron are sometimes added, and then it resembles the red defensive plaster, particularly that which is prepared according to the formula of HISP.

OPHTHALMIC LIQUOR. (SAUNDERS)

R. RHAZES' White Trochises, one dram.
Rose Water, four ounces.
Mix.

ASTRINGENT OINTMENT. (PIERQUIN)

R. Juice of Plantain, } of each,
 Shepherd's Purse, } two
 Lesser Mullein, } ounces.

Boil slightly, and add

Powdered Dragon's Blood, one ounce.
Armenian Bole, } of each,
Lemnian Bole, } one dram
Root of Bistort, } and a half.
Subcarbonate of Lead, two scruples.
Mix.

SUB-PROTO-SULPHATE OF LEAD.

This salt is never prepared separately, but it is incidentally formed when solution of acetate of lead is mixed with a selenitious water. It forms the base of the following preparation:

VIRGIN'S MILK. (BRUNS.; WIRTEM.)

R. Semi-vitreous Protoxide of Lead, half a pound.
Distilled Vinegar, one pound and a half.
Boil together to two-thirds. Strain, and add

Alum, four ounces.
Water, two pounds,
mixed together. Preserve the lactescent liquor which results.

It is a dangerous cosmetic.

PROTO-NITRATE OF LEAD.

This salt is only mentioned as one of the constituent elements of the following preparation:

BALSAM OF LEAD. (VAN MONS)

R. Lead, one part.

Diluted Nitric Acid,

a sufficient quantity
to dissolve the metal. Pour the solution while hot, continually agitating, into

Melted Lard, sixteen parts.

Pour the mass into paper moulds, and cut it when cold into convenient forms.

SUB-PROTO-ACETATE OF LEAD.

Acetas Plumbi liquidus, Acetas super-plumbicus aquosus, Aqua Lythargyri Acetatis, Decoctum saturninum, Liquor Acetatis Plumbi basice seu Plumbi subacetati seu Subacetatis Lythargyri, Solutio Plumbi in Acido acetoso, Subacetes Plumbi liquidus, Extractum seu Balsamum Saturni.—Solution of Subacetate of Lead, Extract of Lead.—(LOND.; DUBL.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FENN.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; PALAT.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SARD.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI.; COXE.; PIDERIT.; SAUNDERS.; SPIELMANN.; SWEDIAUR.; VAN MONS.)

Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis. (LOND.)

R. Semi-vitrified Oxide of Lead, two pounds.
Dilute Acetic Acid, one gallon.

Mix, and boil down to six pints, constantly stirring; then set apart the solution that the impurities may subside, and strain.

Plumbi Subacetatis Liquor. (DUBL.)

R. Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, one part.
Distilled Vinegar, twelve parts.

Put them into a glass vessel, and boil, constantly stirring, till eleven parts remain; then set apart the solution till the fæces shall have subsided, and strain.

R. Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, one part.
Vinegar, four parts.

Digest for twenty-four hours in a glass matrass, occasionally stirring; then apply a moderate heat for three or four hours, till turnsol paper is no longer reddened by the liquor: then let it cool and preserve it. It should be of the specific gravity of 1.250: this may be concentrated till two ounces and two drams are of the same volume as one ounce of water.

VAN MONS directs twenty-one and a half parts of semi-vitreous oxide to be dissolved, by the heat of a sand-bath, in six parts of concentrated vinegar, and the solution to be evaporated to from 29 to 48 degrees.—PLANCHE—two pounds of the oxide and eight and a half of vinegar to be boiled in a leaden vessel till the mass has acquired the consistence of honey; nine pounds of water to be then added, the ebullition to be continued for a quarter of an hour, and the liquor evaporated to 27 degrees.—BRUGNATELLI—one part of the oxide to be dissolved in four parts of distilled vinegar, and the filtered liquor to be preserved.—AMER.; and COXE give the same process as LOND.—LIPP.—one pound of the oxide to be boiled in six pounds of vinegar till, on the one hand, ten drams occupy the volume of one ounce of water; and on the other, till two ounces of the liquor occupy the volume of one ounce of water.—FENN.; and SUEC.—one part of the oxide to be boiled in six parts of vinegar till the solution weighs 1,14.—AMST.—one part of the oxide to be digested in four parts of vinegar, the solution to be filtered and evaporated to the consistence of honey.—ANT.—one pound of the oxide to be boiled in eight ounces of vinegar till the liquor marks 27 degrees.—PALAT.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; and SAUNDERS—one part of the oxide to be boiled in four parts of vinegar for an hour, and the liquor to be filtered.—LUSIT.—four ounces of the oxide to be boiled in two pounds of vinegar till one pound and a half of solution remain.—GENEV.; HERBIP.; and SPIELMANN—one part of the oxide to be boiled in three parts of vinegar to the consumption of one half of the liquid.—OLDEN.—one of the oxide to be boiled in five of vinegar till this is perfectly saturated, and the liquor thus obtained to be evaporated till six drams of the liquor occupy the volume of an ounce of water.—BRUNS.—one pound of the oxide to be boiled in four pounds of vinegar to the consumption of one half of the liquid, and this to be further evaporated till only nine ounces remain.—HISP.; and SARD.—one part of the oxide to be digested in four parts of vinegar for several days, and the liquor to be filtered.—FULD.—one of the oxide to be boiled with two of concentrated vinegar.

SPIELMANN also directs one part of deutoxide of lead to be boiled in eighteen parts of vinegar till the solution has acquired the consistence of honey.—BORUS.—one of deutoxide and nine of distilled vinegar to be boiled together, and the liquor to be evaporated to one third.—DAN.—one of deutoxide to be boiled in four of vinegar, and the liquor to be evaporated to one half, and also to only three-fourths.

ROSS.; and SAX. direct one part of sub-

carbonate of lead and eight parts of vinegar to be boiled till reduced to one half.—HASS.; and PIDERIT—one of subcarbonate and eight of vinegar; either to be only boiled for a quarter of an hour, or to be evaporated to the consistence of honey.

ROSS. allows either the deutoxide or the subcarbonate to be used, and PIDERIT—either the deutoxide, subcarbonate, or protoxide.

R. Crystallized Acetate of Lead,
 Distilled Water, five parts,
nine parts.
 Dissolve by the aid of a gentle heat, and add,

Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, one part.
 Boil, constantly stirring, till the oxide is dissolved and the liquor marks thirty degrees by the areometer. Let it cool, strain, and preserve it in a well-stopped bottle. (GALL.; FORM. HÔP. FR.)

SAX. prescribes one part of the acetate, from twenty to twenty-five of water, and one and a half of the oxide; to be boiled together till the liquor renders the syrup of violets green, and a phial capable of containing one ounce of water contains one ounce and a half of it.—HANN.; and NIEMANN—five of the oxide and eight of the acetate to be dissolved in forty of water, and boiled down to twenty-four, when the specific gravity of the liquor will be 1.420.—VAN MONS—one hundred seven and a half of the oxide, one hundred eighty-four and a half of the acetate, and two and a half of water; to be boiled together till the liquor marks 48 or 29 degrees.—BAVAR.—one of oxide and three of acetate to be boiled in nine of water till the liquor weighs from 1.360 to 1.365.

There enters thrice as much oxide, for the same quantity of acid, in the sub-acetate as in the neutral acetate.

With regard to the semi-vitreous oxide, which is preferable to the deutoxide as well as to the subcarbonate. THENARD observes that it should be calcined before it is put into re-action with the neutral acetate, in order to destroy the carbonate of lead which it always contains in a greater or less quantity, and which the neutral acetate would not combine with.

Several pharmacopeias indicate solutions of subacetate of lead of two different densities; the weaker is called *Lithargyrate* or *Saturnine Vinegar*; *Acetum Plumbi* seu *Lithargyri* seu *Saturni* seu *Lithargyrites* seu *saturninum*, and the more concentrated *GOULARD'S Extract*, *Extract of Lead*, *Extractum Saturni* seu *Plumbi* seu *Goulardi*, *Balsamum Saturni*, *Acetum Plumbi concentratum*. The concentration of the latter generally varies between 27 and 30 degrees

of REAUMUR'S areometer.—GALL.; and FORM. HÔP. FR. require it at 30 degrees. As the salt can be obtained crystallized, it would be well if the solution, from its constant variability, were entirely suppressed as an official preparation.

AUSTR.; and CAST. BORUS. give the name of extract of lead or of saturnine vinegar to a solution of the neutral acetate in water. This is an abuse, or rather a reprehensible error.

The medicinal properties and chemical incompatibilities of the subacetate of lead are the same as those of the following salt.

I. Preparations in which the salt has watery liquids for excipient.

OPHTHALMIC LIQUOR.

Collyrium plumbatum, Aqua saturnina seu ophthalmica. (AMER.; FULD.; HAMB.; BORUS.; COXE; DISP. CHA. PARIS; HUFELAND; RATIER; SWEDIAUR)

R. Solution of Subacetate of Lead, half an ounce.
Distilled Water, two pounds.
Mix. (BORUS.)

AMER.; and COXE prescribe a scruple of solution and half a pound of water.—DISP. CHA. PARIS—two drops of solution and one ounce of water.—RATIER—ten drops of solution and four ounces of water.

R. Solution of Subacetate of Lead, ten drops.
Decoction of Marshmallows, two ounces.
Mix. (HAMB.)

R. Mucilage of Quince, one ounce.
Distilled Water, three ounces.
Solution of Subacetate of Lead, twelve drops.
Mix. (FULD.)

HUFELAND prescribes two drops of solution, one ounce of rose water, and half a dram of mucilage of quince.

R. Flowers of Melilot, half a dram.
Water, one pound.
Infuse, and add when strained,
Solution of Subacetate of Lead, one dram.

Mix. (RATIER)
R. Solution of Subacetate of Lead, eight drops.
Rose Water, four ounces.
Mix. (SWEDIAUR)

SATURNINE COLLUTORIUM. (FORM. HÔP. FR.)

R. Solution of Subacetate of Lead, one part.

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Despumated Honey, twenty parts.
Mix.

ASTRINGENT INJECTION.

Injectio ad Leucorrhœam. (AUGUSTIN; CADET DE GASSICOURT; SWEDIAUR; PH. SYPH.)

R. Solution of Subacetate of Lead, two drams.
Distilled Vingar, half a pound.
Rose Water, one pound and a half.
Mix.—It is recommended by YOUNG, in leucorrhœa. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; SWEDIAUR; PH. SYPH.)

R. Solution of Subacetate of Lead, from nine to eighteen drops.
Water, nine ounces.
Opium, from twelve to twenty-four grains.
Mix.—It is recommended by GIRTANNER in painful gonorrhœa. (AUGUSTIN)

SEDATIVE INJECTION. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; SWEDIAUR; PH. SYPH.)

R. Aqueous Extract of Opium, from one to three drams.
Warm Water, one pound.
Dissolve, and add,
Solution of Subacetate of Lead, from one to three drams.
Mix. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; SWEDIAUR)

PH. SYPH. prescribes one dram of extract of opium, two pounds of rose water, and sixty drops of solution; or, three drams of opium, twelve ounces of distilled water, and from one to three drams of solution.

It was extolled by HAMILTON, especially in gonorrhœa.

OPIATE SATURNINE COLLYRIUM. (AMER.; WURCEB.; COXE; ELLIS)

R. Solution of Subacetate of Lead, two drops.
Rose Water, one ounce.
Aqueous Extract of Opium, one grain.
Mix. (WURCEB.)

R. Solution of Subacetate of Lead, one scruple.
Water, half a pound.
Tincture of Opium, one dram.
Mix. (AMER.; and COXE)

R. Solution of Subacetate of Lead, twelve drops.
Wine of Opium, forty drops.
Rose Water, three ounces.
Mix. (ELLIS)

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ASTRINGENT LOTION.

Aqua exsiccans. (ELLIS; SAUNDERS)

- R. Solution of Subacetate of Lead, one dram.
 Spirit of Camphor, three drams.
 Water, one pound.

Mix. (ELLIS)

- R. Lime Water, one ounce and a half.
 Arquebusade Water, half an ounce.
 Solution of Subacetate of Lead, half a dram.

Mix. (SAUNDERS)

ASTRINGENT GARGLE. (RATIER)

- R. Solution of Subacetate of Lead, half a dram.
 Decoction of Barley, one pound.
 Simple Syrup, one ounce.

Mix.

RESOLVENT CATAPLASM. (FORM. HÔP. FR.; RATIER; SPIELMANN; PH. SYPH.)

- R. Warm Water, one pound.
 Crumb of Bread, a sufficient quantity.
 Solution of Subacetate of Lead, one or two ounces.

Mix together, and add

Lard, one ounce.

Apply it while hot. (PH. SYPH.)

- R. Emollient Cataplasm, four ounces.
 Solution of Subacetate of Lead, one ounce.
 Muriate of Ammonia, half a dram.

Mix. (RATIER)

II. Preparations in which the Subacetate of Lead has alcoholic liquors for the excipient.

STYPTIC GARGLE. (PIERQUIN)

- R. Solution of Subacetate of Lead, two ounces.
 Alum, one ounce.
 Vinegar, three ounces.
 White Wine, one pound and a half.
- Mix.

DILUTED SOLUTION OF SUBACETATE OF LEAD.

Aqua Saturni seu saturnina seu Plumbi acetosi seu Lithargyri composita seu Acetatis superplumbici seu Goulardi seu vegetabili-mineralis Goulardi seu Subacetatis plumbici, Acetas Plumbi dilutum alcoholicatum, Solutio Subacetatis seu Acetatis plumbici, Subacetatis Plumbi dilutus, Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis dilutus, Tinctura plumbeosa. (LOND.; DUBL.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FENN.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; HANN.; HASS.;

LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BORIES.; BRUGNATELLI.; COXE.; DISP. CHA. PARIS.; PIERQUIN.; RATIER.; SAUNDERS.; SPIELMANN.; SWEDIAUR.; VAN MONS.)

Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis dilutus.
(LOND.)

Plumbi Subacetatis Liquor compositus. (DUBL.)

- R. Solution of Subacetate of Lead, one fluid dram.
 Distilled Water, one pint.
 Proof Spirit, one fluid dram.

Mix.

- R. Solution of Subacetate of Lead (30 degrees), one part.
 Distilled Water, forty-eight parts.

Mix and add

Alcohol (22 degrees), four parts.

Preserve. (GALL.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FENN.; BORIES.; DISP. CHA. PARIS.; PIERQUIN.; SPIELMANN.)

AMST.; BATAV.; DAN.; FERR.; FULD.; HANN.; HASS.; ROSS.; SUEC.; BRUGNATELLI.; and PIDERIT prescribe one part of solution, two parts of alcohol, and forty-eight of water.—LUSIT.—one of solution, eight of alcohol, and forty-eight of water.—VAN MONS—one of solution, one of alcohol, and thirty-six of water.—COXE.; SAUNDERS.; and SWEDIAUR—one of solution, one of alcohol, and ninety-six of water.—HISP.—one of solution, two of alcohol, and ninety-six of water.—BRUNS.—one of solution, two of alcohol, and one hundred and twenty-eight of water.—BELG.—six of solution, sixteen of alcohol, and one hundred and ninety-two of water.

- R. Solution of Subacetate of Lead, one part.
 Distilled Water, forty-eight parts.
- Mix. (HANN.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.)

RATIER prescribes one part of solution and eight parts of water.—SAX.—one of solution and twelve of water.—BAVAR.—one of extract and twenty-four of water.

If to these numerous variations in the relative proportions of the two or three ingredients, we add those presented by the strong solution itself in its degree of concentration, we must perceive that this is one of the least uniform of official preparations. It ought to be left entirely to the judgment of the practitioner, who could regulate its strength according to the circumstances of the case. The alcohol which enters into the original formula of GOULARD, is a useless addition at least, if indeed it is not directly opposed in effect to the saturnine salt.

When the diluted solution is prepared with common water, it is lactescent from a part of the salt becoming decomposed, producing subcarbonate or sulphate of lead, which is precipitated, and acetate of lime which remains in solution. But this is of no importance medicinally, except, that it slightly diminishes the strength of the liquor; but the effect of this result may be obviated, by shaking it immediately before employing it, in order to mix the precipitate which has formed at the bottom.

The diluted solution of subacetate of lead is employed in fomentations and lotions, and to moisten cataplasms.

SATURNINE FOMENTATION.

Fomentatio refrigerans, Lotic saturnina seu plumbata. (FULD.; HAMB.; CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN; SWEDIAUR; PH. SYPH.)

R. Diluted Solution of Subacetate of Lead, one pound and a half.
Alcohol, three ounces.
Mix. (HAMB.)

R. Solution of Subacetate of Lead, } of each, one ounce.
Proof Spirit, }
Rose Water, three pounds.

Mix. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN)

SWEDIAUR prescribes from two to four drams of solution, four of alcohol, and two pounds of water.—PH. SYPH.—from two to four drams of solution, one ounce of alcohol, and two pounds of water.

Three or four drams of spirit of camphor may be added.

R. Solution of Subacetate of Lead, } of each, half an ounce.
Proof Spirit, }
Plantain Water, one pound.

Mix. (PIERQUIN)

R. Diluted Solution of Subacetate of Lead, two pounds.
Alcohol, three ounces.
Sulphuric Acid, one ounce.
Mix. (FULD.)

RESOLVENT CATAPLASM. (FORM. HÔP. FR.; RATIER; SPIELMANN; PH. SYPH.)

R. Resolvent Meals, one part.
Diluted Solution of Subacetate of Lead, eight parts.
Boil to the consistence of soft paste. (SPIELMANN)

LIQUOR AGAINST CHILBLAINS.

Liquor ad Perniones. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Solution of Subacetate of Lead, one part.

Spirit of Rosemary, four parts.
Mix.

RESOLVENT FOMENTATION. (FULD.)

R. Muriate of Ammonia, half an ounce.
Water, twelve ounces.

Dissolve, and add

Alcohol, two ounces.
Solution of Subacetate of Lead, two drams.

Mix.

SATURNINE COLLYRIUM. (AUGUSTIN; CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Solution of Subacetate of Lead, } of each, six drops.
Spirit of Camphor, }
Mucilage of Tragacanth, half an ounce.
Plantain Water, six ounces.

Mix. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Diluted Solution of Subacetate of Lead, } of each, two ounces.
Rose Water, }
Opium, eight grains.

Mix. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Solution of Subacetate of Lead, two drams.
Infusion of Elder, six ounces.
Spirit of Camphor, one dram.

Mix. (AUGUSTIN)

COROBORANT LOTION. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Solution of Subacetate of Lead, } of each, two drams.
Spirit of Camphor, }
Sulphate of Zinc, one dram.
Chamomile Water, half a pound.

Mix.—It is recommended by SELLE, in atonic ophthalmia.

ASTRINGENT FOMENTATION.

Fomentum saturninum cum opio. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Water, ten ounces.
Extract of Opium, ten grains.
Solution of Subacetate of Lead, half a dram.
Spirit of Camphor, twenty drops.

Mix.—VOGEL recommends it in strangulated hernia.

III. *Preparations in which the Subacetate of Lead has fatty substances for the excipient.*

SATURNINE BOUGIES.

Cereoli saturnini seu plumbici, Candela chirurgica seu resolventes seu mitigantes, Cerei medicati. (BRUNS; FULD.; POL.;

BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; BRUGNATELLI.; PIDERIT.; PIERQUIN.; SPIELMANN.; SWEDIAUR)

R. Yellow Wax, two pounds.
Melt over a slow fire, and add

Solution of Subacetate of Lead,
one ounce.

Mix with constant stirring; withdraw the mass from the fire, and form bougies. (BRUNS.; FULD.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; BRUGNATELLI.; PIDERIT.; PIERQUIN.; SPIELMANN.; SWEDIAUR)

R. Yellow Wax, one pound.
Spermaceti, three drams.
Solution of Subacetate of Lead, two drams.

Add the solution to the two first melted together. (SUEC.)

OINTMENT OF SUBACETATE OF LEAD.

Balsamum universale seu saturninum, Butyrum Saturni, Ceratum Saturni seu Goulardi seu Lithargyri seu Plumbi Superacetatis seu Plumbi seu e Plumbo, Limentum plumbatum, Pomatum Saturni, Unguentum Acetatis Plumbi seu Acetatis superplumbici seu Lithargyri seu de Lithargyro seu nutritum seu tripharmacum seu saturninum seu Subacetatis plumbici seu Oxydi Plumbi acetatum. (AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; MIL. COPEN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FULD.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; PALAT.; POL.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; SARD.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; WURCEB.; BRUGNATELLI.; CADET DE GASSICOURT.; PIDERIT.; PIERQUIN.; SAINTE-MARIE.; SPIELMANN.; SWEDIAUR.; PH. SYPH.; VAN MONS)

R. Olive Oil, two parts.
Solution of Subacetate of Lead, one part.

Triturate together. (AMST.)

HISP.; and SWEDIAUR prescribe an equal part of each.—FULD.; LIPP.; and PIDERIT.—one and a half of oil and one of solution.—PIERQUIN.—eight of oil and one of solution.

R. Lard, four parts.
Solution of Subacetate of Lead, one part.

Triturate together. (SAX.)

R. Olive Oil, }
Lard, } of each,
Solution of Subacetate } one part.
of Lead, }

Triturate together in a glass mortar. (BELG.)

R. Rose Oil, one part.
Solution of Subacetate of Lead, two parts.

Triturate together. (WIRTEM.)

R. Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, one part.
Vinegar, two parts.
Rose Oil, four parts.

Triturate the oxide in a leaden mortar, adding alternately the oil and vinegar by small portions, till the whole is well incorporated. (BRUNS.)

R. Semi-vitreous Oxide of } of each,
Lead, } three ounces.
Subcarbonate of Lead, }
Vinegar, eight ounces.
Oil, one pound and a half.

Triturate together, adding the vinegar and oil alternately till they are absorbed. (SARD.)

WIRTEM. prescribes one half part of the oxide, one and a half of the subcarbonate, one half pint of vinegar, and one of rose oil.—PALAT.—two of the oxide, one half of the subcarbonate, one of vinegar, and two and a half of rose oil.

R. Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, one pound.
Olive Oil, three pounds.
Vinegar, sixteen ounces.

Boil the oxide with one pound of the oil, and water gradually till the mass has acquired the consistence of cerate; then triturate it with the rest of the oil and with the vinegar. (HISP.)

SPIELMANN prescribes sixteen parts of the oxide, eighteen of oil, and three of vinegar.—SAINTE-MARIE—one of oil, two of vinegar, and two of the oxide, to be boiled till reduced to one half.

R. Olive Oil, four parts.
White Wax, one half part.

Melt together, and add gradually when the mass begins to cool, constantly stirring, Solution of Subacetate of Lead, one part.

Mix well. (OLDEN.; BRUGNATELLI)

DAN.; FULD.; LIPP.; and VAN MONS prescribe one part of solution, two parts of wax, and six of oil.—HERBIP.—one of solution, one and a half of wax, and four of oil.—PH. SYPH.—one of solution, six of wax, and sixteen of oil.—SWEDIAUR—one each of solution and of wax, and three of oil.—SPIELMANN—one of solution, six of wax, and twenty-four of oil; or four of solution, eight of wax, and eighteen of oil; or, one half of solution, nine of wax, and eight of oil.—FENN. and SUEC.—four of solution, four of wax, and nine of oil.—HASS.—two

and a half of solution, four of wax, and twelve of oil.—ROSS.—four of solution, five of wax, and nine of oil.—LUSIT.; and BRUGNATELLI—two and a half of solution, four of wax, and nine of oil.

R. Lard, one part.
White Wax, one half part.

Melt together. Add when nearly cold,

Solution of Subacetate of Lead,
one part.

Triturate together. (AUSTR.)

CAST. BORUS. prescribes two parts of solution, one part of wax, and three of lard.

R. Walnut Oil, twelve parts.
Yellow Wax, four parts.

Melt over a slow fire, and add gradually

Spring Water, twelve parts.
Solution of Subacetate of Lead,
one part.

Mix. (DAN.; PIDERIT)

POL.; and VAN MONS prescribe one part of solution, two parts of water, one of wax, and four of oil.—BORUS.—one of solution, two of rose water, two of wax, and eight of oil.—WIRTEM.—one of solution, twenty-four of water, one of wax, and four of oil. HANN.; and OLDEN.—one of solution, four of rose water, two of wax, and eight of oil.—HANN.—two and a half each of solution, of water, and of wax, and eight of oil.—SAX.—one half of extract, three and a half of water, one of wax, and four of oil.

R. Wax, } of each, two parts.
Mutton Suet, }
Olive Oil, one part.

Melt over a slow fire, and add when nearly cold

Solution of Subacetate of Lead,
one part.

Triturate well together. (PIDERIT)

R. Cerate,
one hundred and twenty-five parts.

Solution of Subacetate of Lead,
one part.

Mix carefully in a mortar. (GALL.)

CADET DE GASSICOURT; and PIERQUIN prescribe one part of solution and ninety-six of cerate.—FORM. HÔP. FR.—one of solution and twenty-five of cerate.—BATAV.—one of solution and twenty of cerate.—BAVAR.—one of solution and ten of cerate.—ANT.; MIL. COPEN.; and SWEDIAUR—one of solution and eight of cerate.—WURCEB.—one of solution and four of cerate.—FERR.—two pounds of olive oil, three ounces of white wax, and six ounces of solution.

These preparations only differ from each other in their degree of consistence; they ought not therefore to be separated. They are all considered sedative, soothing, resolvent,

and healing. They are in rather extensive use in surgical practice; indeed they are used perhaps more frequently than is necessary, though they have lost much of the reputation they possessed when the treatment of wounds and ulcers consisted nearly entirely in the application of ointments and plasters.

ANTI-HÆMORRHOIDAL OINTMENT.

Unguentum ad Varices Ani. (HAMB.; SWEDIAUR)

R. Spermaceti Ointment, eight parts.
Solution of Subacetate of Lead,
one part.

Triturate together. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Ointment of Toad-flax, } of each,
Mucilage of Quince Seeds, } two parts.
Solution of Subacetate of Lead,
one part.

Triturate together. (HAMB.)

OINTMENT AGAINST BURNS. (FULD.)

R. Ointment of Subacetate of Lead,
one ounce.

Resin, } of each,
Compound Ointment of } one dram.
Elemi, }

Mix.

KIRKLAND'S DESICCATIVE CERATE. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN)

R. Prepared Chalk, } of each,
Distilled Vinegar, } four ounces.

After the cessation of the effervescence, add

Olive Oil, four ounces.
Simple Plaster, half a pound.

Melt over a slow fire, and incorporate with the mass when half cold,

Solution of Subacetate of Lead,
fourteen ounces.

Mix.

OPIATE OINTMENT OF SUBACETATE OF LEAD. (RATIER)

R. Solution of Subacetate of Lead,
half an ounce.

SYDENHAM'S Laudanum, two drams.
Oil, two ounces.

Shake well together.

CAMPHORATED OINTMENT OF SUBACETATE OF LEAD.

Baume de Saturne de Goulard, Pommade anti-herpétique de Goulard. (LOND.; AMER.; AMST.; BRUNS.; FULD.; LUSIT.; HERBIP.; COXE; PIERQUIN; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR)

Ceratum Plumbi compositum. (LOND.)

- R. Solution of Subacetate of Lead,
two fluid ounces and a half.
Yellow Wax, four ounces.
Olive Oil, nine fluid ounces.
Camphor, half a dram.

Melt the wax, and mix it with eight ounces of the oil; then take the mixture from the fire, and as soon as it begins to thicken, add gradually the solution, stirring assiduously with a wooden spatula till cold: finally add the camphor dissolved in the remainder of the oil.

The other pharmacopœias prepare it by adding camphor to the simple ointment of the subacetate at the moment of its becoming cold.

AMST. requires one thirty-third of camphor triturated with a little oil.—HERBIP.—one fifty-fourth.—FULD.—one sixty-sixth.—BRUNS.—one one hundred and sixty-eighth.—SPIELMANN—one two hundred and tenth.—PIERQUIN; and SPIELMANN—one two hundred and fortieth.—AMER.; LUSIT.; and COXE—one two hundred and forty-eighth.—SPIELMANN—one eight hundred and fortieth.

The enormous diversity which reigns among the relative proportions in these formulæ, shows how much better it would be, were it left entirely to the judgment of the practitioner prescribing it.

ANTI-HERPETIC OINTMENT. (SAINTE-MARIE)

- R. Solution of Subacetate of } of each,
Lead, } one
Unguentum Populeum, } ounce.
Camphor, } two drams.

Mix.—To be applied to inflamed tetter.

ANTI-HYSTERIC LINIMENT. (SAINTE-MARIE)

- R. Rose Oil, two ounces.
Unguentum Populeum, four drams.
Camphor, two drams.
Solution of Subacetate of Lead, one dram.

Mix.—To be rubbed on the abdomen every four hours.

GOULARD'S SPARADRAP.

Peau de Goulard. (PIERQUIN; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

- R. Olive Oil, fourteen ounces.

Yellow Wax, twenty-four ounces.

Melt together, and add

- Solution of Subacetate of Lead, one ounce.
Camphor, triturated with a little oil, half a dram.

Dip a moderately fine cloth into the mixture, and smooth its surface. (VAN MONS)

PIERQUIN prescribes twelve pounds of wax, three of oil, eight ounces of solution, and two drams of camphor.—SPIELMANN—ninety-six ounces of wax, twenty-eight of oil, four of solution, and one dram of camphor.

This sparadrap has been extolled as an application to atonic ulcers of the leg, as also in cases of rheumatic pains.

SAPONACEOUS OINTMENT OF SUBACETATE OF LEAD.

Unguentum Saturni saponaceum; Pomade ou Onguent de Goulard. (BRUNS.; FULD.; LUSIT.; PIERQUIN)

- R. Common Soap, eight ounces.
Spring Water, two pounds.

Dissolve over a slow fire, constantly stirring; then add

- Solution of Subacetate of Lead, two ounces.
Camphor, one dram.

Mix. (BRUNS.; PIERQUIN)

- R. Unguentum Nutritum, eight ounces.
White Soap, four ounces.

Boil slowly, to evaporate the humidity, add

- Camphor, one dram.

Mix. (FULD.)

LUSIT. directs three ounces of soap to be added to its simple ointment of subacetate of lead.

This ointment is reputed more resolvent and discutient than the simple. It has been extolled particularly in anchylosis.

SATURNINE BOUGIES. (FERR.)

- R. Yellow Wax, one pound.
Solution of Subacetate of Lead, half an ounce.

Boil together till the liquor is evaporated, and make bougies with strips of linen dipped in the mixture.

PROTO-ACETATE OF LEAD.

Acetas Plumbi seu Plumbi acidulus siccus, Acetas plumbicum crystallisatum, Acetis Plumbi, Cerussa acetata, Plumbum aceticum seu acetatum, Superacetas Plumbi, Saccharum saturninum, Sal Saturni, Sal Plumbi.—Acetate of Lead, Neutral Acetate of Lead, Salt of Lead, Sugar of Lead.

SYNONIMES:—Acetate de protoxide de plomb, Acétate de plomb, Acetate de plomb neutre, Sel de saturne, Sucre de plomb, Sucre de saturne, FR.; Bleizucker, Essigsures Bley, Bleyalz, GERM.; Blyesukker, DAN.; Lootzuiker, DUT.; Zuchero di saturno, ITAL.; Cukior Olowiany, Przyocian olowin nieczysty, POL.; Blysocker, SWED.

I. *That which is found in Commerce.*

BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; MIL. COPEN.; GALL.; FERR.; FENN.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WURCEB.; COXE; GUIBOURT; PARIS; PIDERIT.

Before this salt is used it should be purified:

R. Acetate of Lead, two parts.
Boiling Water, three parts.

Add a little concentrated acetic acid to the solution to render it perfect; filter it while hot, and set it apart in a cool place that crystals may form. (BAVAR.)

FENN. prescribes one part of acetate, four parts of water, and one of distilled vinegar.—SAX. directs three parts of acetate to be dissolved in three of water, and one part of vinegar to be added; the mixture to be then boiled, strained, and set aside to crystallize.

R. Acetate of Lead, } of each,
Water, } one part.

Dissolve, strain the solution through a linen cloth, add one part of water, apply heat, filter, and set aside to crystallize slowly. (HANN.; HASS.; OLDEN.; BORUS.; SUEC.; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

The salt may also be dissolved in the smallest possible quantity of water, and a current of carbonic acid gas passed into the solution till precipitate ceases to be formed. (VAN MONS)

II. *Manufactured according to various Formulæ.*

LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FULD.; GENEV.; HASS.; LUSIT.; PALAT.; SARD.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS.

Plumbi Acetas.

R. Subcarbonate of Lead, one pound.

Strong Acetic Acid, one pint.
Boiling Distilled Water,
one pint and a half.

Mix the acid with the water, and add the subcarbonate gradually; then filter the solution through paper, and evaporate till a pellicle appears on its surface. Set it then apart that crystals may form; pour off the fluid, and dry the crystals on bibulous paper. (LOND.)

R. Carbonate of Lead, called
Cerussa, any quantity.
Distilled Vinegar,
ten times its weight.

Digest in a glass vessel till the vinegar has become sweet, and having poured this off, add more till it no longer comes off sweet. Filter the liquor, and crystallize by alternately evaporating and cooling it: dry the crystals in the shade. (DUBL.)

Acetas Plumbi. (EDINB.)

R. White Oxide of Lead, any quantity.
Weaker Acetic Acid,
a sufficient quantity.

Put the oxide into a cucurbit, and pour upon it ten times its weight of the acid. Stand the mixture in a warm sand-bath till the acid becomes sweet; then pour it off and add fresh portions of acid successively till it ceases to acquire any sweetness. Evaporate the mixed liquors, freed from impurities, in a glass vessel to the consistence of thin honey, and set it aside in a cool place that crystals may form, which should be dried in the shade. Evaporate the residue again that more crystals may be obtained, repeating the evaporation till they cease to be formed.

R. Subcarbonate of Lead, one part.
Distilled Vinegar, ten parts.

Digest in a glass vessel till the acid is saturated. Decant and filter the liquor, set it apart to crystallize, and dry the crystals. (AMER.; AMST.; GENEV.; HASS.; LUSIT.; HERBIP.; COXE; PIDERIT; VAN MONS)

The operatory process is the same in the other pharmacopœias; there are a few slight differences in the respective proportions of the subcarbonate and of the acid, similar to those which the preceding present, but they are unnecessary to be particularized: but PALAT. prescribes the oxide of lead obtained by the calcination of the metal at the open fire.—AUSTR.; DAN.; and FERR. require the deutoxide.—HISP.; and VAN MONS allow either the subcarbonate or the semi-vitreous oxide.—FULD.; SPIELMANN; and SWEDIAUR—either the subcarbonate or the deutoxide.—WIRTEM.—either the deutoxide or the semi-vitreous oxide.—BRUNS.; and GALL. prescribe the semi-vitreous oxide.

ANT.; SARD.; and BRUGNATELLI simply require the solution of the subacetate to be evaporated slowly, and set aside in a cool place to crystallize.

It is considered astringent, desiccative, and repercussive, and is employed externally to dissipate or resolve certain phlegmonous and erysipelatous inflammations. It is also given internally to diminish the colliquative sweats of consumptive patients, to arrest certain diarrhœas, in passive hæmorrhage, and in various cases of chronic catarrh.

It is incompatible with lime water, the alkalis and their subcarbonates, the sulphuric and hydro-chloric acids, the alkaline soaps, alum, the sulphates of iron, of copper, and of zinc, borax, gum, and the greater number of animal substances.

A.

Preparations into which the salt enters in the solid state.

TEMPERANT POWDER. (PIERQUIN)

R. Acetate of Lead, one dram.
Nitrate of Potass, one ounce.

Make a powder.—Dose, from two scruples to a dram, in a glass of water, two or three times a week.

WIRTEM. gives this preparation, under the name of *Nitrum saturninum*, with the following formula.

R. Nitrate of Potass, three ounces.
Acetate of Lead, two ounces.

Dissolve them in a sufficient quantity of rose water; then evaporate it to the consistency of thin paste, and finally dry it completely with a moderate heat.

This saturnine nitre used formerly to be employed externally, in collyriums, gargles, and injections.

ANTI-PHTHISICAL POWDER. (BORIES)

R. Acetate of Lead, } of each, six grains.
Opium, }
Sugar, one scruple.

Mix, and divide into twelve parcels.—Dose, one, morning and evening, in the colliquative sweats and diarrhœas of consumptive patients.

STYPTIC POWDER. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Saturated Solution of Hydrochlorate of Iron, four ounces.

Evaporate it to dryness, and add to it, Acetate of Lead, an equal weight.

Continue the evaporation, at a moderate heat, to dryness; and pulverize and sift the residuum.

It is employed internally and externally, in hæmorrhages.—Dose, internally, from four to twelve grains.

ANTI-PSORIC POWDER. (RATIER)

R. Acetate of Lead, } of each, two parts.
Sublimed Sulphur, }
Sulphate of Zinc, one part.

Mix.—CHAUSSIER has proposed this powder. A pinch of it is to be mixed with a few drops of oil, and rubbed upon the palms of the hands.

ESCHAROTIC POWDER. (PIERQUIN)

R. Acetate of Lead, } of each,
Subcarbonate of Lead, } one pound.
Alum,

Mix.—It is applied to quicken the cicatrization of atonic ulcers.

PILLS OF ACETATE OF LEAD. (PIERQUIN; RATIER)

R. Acetate of Lead, } of each,
Powdered Marshmallows, } one dram.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity

to make thirty-six pills.—Dose, from four to twelve daily, to moderate the sweats of consumptive patients. Eight or ten are usually sufficient. They should be taken at the time when the sweating is expected to come on.

ANTI-PHLOGISTIC PILLS. (PIERQUIN)

R. Acetate of Lead, six grains.
Camphor, } of each,
Nitrate of Potass, } three grains.
Conserve of Roses, a sufficient quantity

to make six pills.—To be taken in the course of the day, against the excessive sweats of consumptive patients and in certain inflammations of the chest.

STYPTIC PILLS. (ELLIS; RATIER)

R. Acetate of Lead, four grains.
Purified Opium, one grain.
Extract of Liquorice, one scruple.
Make sixteen pills.—DUME'RIE employs them as astringent in chronic and colliquative diarrhœa. (RATIER)

R. Acetate of Lead, twelve grains.
Opium, six grains.
Conserve of Roses, a sufficient quantity.
Make twelve pills.—They are useful in hæmoptysis and other hæmorrhages. (ELLIS)

PILLS OF ACETATE OF LEAD AND OF IPECACUANHA. (NIEMANN)

R. Acetate of Lead, } of each, one dram.
Ipecacuanha, }
Opium, ten grains.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity
to make forty pills.

THACHER praises them in passive uterine hæmorrhages.—One to be taken every three hours.

B.

Preparations in which the Acetate of Lead has fatty substances for the excipient.

SATURNINE CERATE.

Ceratum saturninum seu Goulardi. (GENEV.)

R. Acetate of Lead, half an ounce.
GALEN'S Cerate, twelve ounces.
Triturate together.

SATURNINE BALSAM.

Oleum seu Balsamum Saturni. (HASS; CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIDERIT; PIERQUIN; VAN MONS)

R. Spirit of Turpentine, any quantity.
Heat it in a glass vessel, and add by portions,

Powdered Acetate of Lead, a sufficient quantity, constantly stirring, till no more of it is dissolved; then set it apart and decant the liquor while hot. (VAN MONS)

HASS; CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIDERIT; and PIERQUIN direct eight ounces of spirit of turpentine, to be poured upon four ounces of dried acetate, and left to digest in a sand-bath for twenty-four hours.

It is stimulant, and is extolled as an application to spreading and painful ulcers, as well as to gangrene; but it should not be employed in such cases but with great circumspection.

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ANTI-HERPETIC OINTMENT. (PIERQUIN)

R. RHazes' White Trochiscs, half an ounce.
Acetate of Lead, } of each,
Proto-chloruret of } half a dram.
Mercury, }
Lard, a sufficient quantity,
to form an ointment. (PIERQUIN)

SATURNINE OINTMENT. (BORIES)

R. Acetate of Lead, one ounce.
Distilled Vinegar, eight ounces.

Dissolve, evaporate to dryness, pulverize, and add

Lard, two ounces.
Extract of Hemlock, two drams.

Mix.—BARTHEZ calls it discutient and resolvent.

ANTI-HÆMORRHOIDAL OINTMENT. (PIERQUIN)

R. Ointment of Snails, one ounce.
Subcarbonate of Lead, } of each,
Tincture of Opium, } half a dram.
Acetate of Lead, two drams.
Powdered Marshmallows Root, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.

RESOLVENT OINTMENT. (BORIES; PIERQUIN; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Acetate of Lead, three drams.
Camphor, two drams.
White Wax, one ounce.
Olive Oil, four ounces.

Mix.—BARTHEZ recommends it for scorbutic ulcers.

CERATE OF ACETATE OF LEAD. (LOND.; DAN.; COXE; SWEDIAUR)

Ceratum Plumbi Acetatis. (LOND.; COXE)

R. Acetate of Lead, in powder, two drams.
White Wax, two ounces.
Olive Oil, half a pint.

Melt the wax in seven ounces of the oil; then gradually add the acetate triturated with the remainder of the oil, and stir with a wooden spatula till thoroughly incorporated.

DAN. prescribes one ounce and a half of the acetate, twelve ounces of oil, and three of wax.—SWEDIAUR—one dram of acetate, eight ounces of oil, and one ounce and a half of wax.

3D

ANTI-HÆMORRHOIDAL OINTMENT. (BORIES)

- R. Acetate of Lead, fifteen grains.
 Burnt Cork, in powder, half an ounce.
 Fresh Butter, two ounces.
 Triturate together.

OPHTHALMIC OINTMENT.

Unguentum oculare. (SPIELMANN)

- R. Acetate of Lead, one scruple.
 Spermæti Ointment, five drams.
 Compound Tincture of Benzoin, two scruples.

Mix.

POTT'S CERATE.

Ceratum saponaceum. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

- R. Acetate of Lead, in powder, four parts.
 White Soap, scraped, one part and a half.

Mix intimately in a mortar heated in a water-bath; after the evaporation of the water, add,

- White Wax, } of each,
 Olive Oil, } three parts,

previously melted together, and mix. (VAN MONS)

- R. Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, one pound.
 Vinegar, eight pounds.
 Soap, half a pound.

Boil over a slow fire till all humidity is dissipated; then add,

- Olive Oil, } of each, one pound.
 Yellow Wax, }

Mix by trituration. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; SWEDIAUR)

It is desiccative and is employed in the treatment of ulcers. It does not differ in its mode of action, from the ointment of subcarbonate of lead.

RESOLVENT SPARADRAP. (PIERQUIN)

- R. White Wax, eight ounces.
 Olive Oil, one pound.

Melt together, and add,

- Camphor, } of each,
 Muriate of Ammonia, } one dram.
 Acetate of Lead, } one ounce.

Dip strips of linen into the mixture.

SEDATIVE OINTMENT. (PIERQUIN)

- R. Sagapenum, } of each, six drams.
 Gum Ammoniac, }
 Turpentine, } of each, eight ounces.
 Resin, }

Proof Spirit, a sufficient quantity.
 Dissolve, and add,

- Acetate of Lead, } of each,
 Subcarbonate of } one ounce and
 Lead, } a half.
 Olibanum, } ten drams.
 Euphorbium, } three drams.
 Lard, } one pound.
 Oil of Lily, } of each,
 ——— Lavender, } a sufficient
 White Wax, } quantity.

Make an ointment.—This is stimulant, and was formerly considered resolvent, but is now disused.

RESOLVENT PLASTER. (BORIES; PIERQUIN)

- R. Acetate of Lead, one dram.
 Sublimed Sulphur, half an ounce.
 White Resin, two ounces.

Make a plaster.—It is applied to syphilitic buboes, and is renewed every two days.

C.

Preparations in which the Acetate of Lead has liquids for the excipient.

AQUEOUS SOLUTION OF ACETATE OF LEAD.

Acetas Plumbi solutus seu liquidus, Aqua cum Saccharo Saturni. (AUSTR.; BAVAR.; MIL. COPEN.; HAMB.; LIPP.; CAST. BORUS.; RATIER)

- R. Acetate of Lead, one part.
 Distilled Water, six parts.

Dissolve, and filter. (AUSTR.)

AUSTR. gives this solution, very improperly, under the name of *Acetum Lithargyri*.—CAST. BORUS.—calls a solution of one part of the salt in three parts of water, by the name of *Extractum Saturni*.—The *Aqua Saturnina* of MIL. COPEN. is a solution of one part of the salt in ninety-six parts of water.

BAVAR. prescribes one part of the salt and nine parts of water.—HAMB.; and LIPP.—one of the salt and forty-eight of water.

RATIER gives a *Resolvent Injection* composed of one part of the salt, and from twenty-four to forty-eight of water.

OPIATE AQUEOUS SOLUTION OF ACETATE OF LEAD. (AUGUSTIN)

- R. Acetate of Lead, two grains.
 Tincture of Opium, half a dram.
 Water, six ounces.

Mix.—Dose, a spoonful every three hours, against the immoderate sweats of consumptive patients.

ASTRINGENT TINCTURE.

Tinctura Saturnino-martialis. (AUGUSTIN)

- R. Acetate of Lead, one ounce.
 Sulphate of Iron, half an ounce.
 Alcohol, eight ounces.
 Mix.—Dose, ten drops to children, twenty to adults; in nasal hæmorrhage.

OPHTHALMIC LIQUOR. (NIEMANN)

- R. Acetate of Lead, fifteen grains.
 Rose Water, six ounces.
 Dissolve.

ANTISEPTIC LOTION. (PIERQUIN)

- R. Acetate of Lead, one dram.
 Plantain Water, two ounces.
 Dissolve.

RESOLVENT COLLYRIUM. (GENEV.; LIPP.; AUGUSTIN; PIERQUIN; RATIER)

- R. Acetate of Lead, half a scruple.
 Water, two ounces.
 Dissolve. (GENEV.)

- R. Acetate of Lead, six grains.
 Infusion of Elder Flowers, four ounces.
 Dissolve, and add,
 Vulnerary Spirit, two drams.
 Mix. (RATIER)

- R. Acetate of Lead, dissolved in water, three parts.
 Mucilage of Quince, one part.
 Mix. (LIPP.)

- R. Acetate of Lead, half a dram.
 Plantain Water, } of each,
 Rose Water, } two ounces.
 Mix. (PIERQUIN)

- R. Acetate of Lead, three grains.
 Opium, four grains.
 Quince Seeds, six grains.
 Rose Water, two or three ounces.
 Mix. (AUGUSTIN)

- R. Acetate of Lead, ten grains.
 Alum, one dram.
 Rose Water, four ounces.
 Mix. (AUGUSTIN)

- R. Acetate of Lead, three grains.
 Quince Seeds, six grains.
 Rose Water, } of each, two ounces.
 Fennel Water, }
 SYDENHAM'S Laudanum,
 one dram and a half.

Mix. (AUGUSTIN)

SEDATIVE JULEP. (PIERQUIN)

- R. Acetate of Lead, eight grains.
 Water of Bugloss, } of each,
 ——— Water-Lily, } three ounces.

Syrup of Poppy, one ounce.

Mix.

SEDATIVE GARGLE. (PIERQUIN)

- R. Acetate of Lead, sixty grains.
 Aqueous Extract of Opium, six grains.
 Rose Water, eight ounces.
 Syrup of Mulberries, one ounce.
 Mix.

ASTRINGENT GARGLE.

Collutorium Catechu saturninum. (AUGUSTIN)

- R. Catechu, three drams.
 Lime Water, twelve ounces.
 Acetate of Lead, one scruple.
 Honey of Roses, two ounces.
 Mix.

RESOLVENT FOMENTATION.

Fomentum saturninum. (AUGUSTIN)

- R. Acetate of Lead, two drams.
 Vinegar, three ounces.
 Water, twenty-four ounces.
 Mix.—It is recommended by GIRTANNER, against phymosis.

ASTRINGENT GARGLE.

Gargarisma saturninum. (AUGUSTIN)

- R. Herb of Sage, half an ounce.
 Water, a sufficient quantity
 to obtain four ounces of decoction. Add
 when strained,
 Alum, one dram.
 Saturnine Liquor, two ounces.
 Mix.—It is recommended in mercurial
 salivation.

ASTRINGENT INJECTION. (AUGUSTIN)

- R. Acetate of Lead, two grains.
 Water, one ounce.
 Dissolve.—It is recommended at the com-
 mencement of gonorrhœa.

- R. Acetate of Lead, one dram.
 Spirit of Turpentine, five ounces.
 Mix.—A little camphor may be added.
 This remedy, employed in chronic gonor-
 rhœa, was called *divine* by HOFFMANN.

- R. Acetate of Lead, one dram.
 Water, six ounces.
 Solution of Myrrh, two ounces.
 Tincture of Opium, one ounce.

Mix.—For chronic gonorrhœa.

POTION AGAINST HOOPING-COUGH. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

- R. Acetate of Lead,
 from two to four grains

Rose Water, two ounces.
Syrup of Violets, two drams.

Mix.—It is recommended by ROBERT THOMAS, in the dose of a tea-spoonful, every four hours.

MYRRHOUS SATURNINE DECOCTION.
(NIEMANN)

R. Acetate of Lead, one dram.
Distilled Water, six ounces.

Dissolve, and add,

Aqueous Tincture of Myrrh, two ounces.
Tincture of Opium, one ounce.

Mix.—FRANK extolled it in chronic menorrhœa.—It may be compared with PLENK's *Vulnerary Liquor* (BORIES), of which this is the formula.

R. Lime Water, one pound.
Burning Soot from an oven, one ounce.
Subcarbonate of Lead, half an ounce.

Boil the whole together for half an hour; then add,

Oil of Myrrh, half an ounce.

Mix.—It is probable that a little pyro-acetate of lime and pyro-acetate of lead is formed during the operation.

HEISTER'S DECOCTION.

Decoction ad Fungos Articularum seu ad Lupias synoviales Heisteri. (BRUNS.; SPIELMANN)

R. Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, six ounces.
Armenian Bole, one ounce.
Mastic, } of each, half an ounce.
Myrrh, }
Vinegar, two pounds.

Boil over a slow fire for half an hour.

It is applied as a fomentation.

BELL'S VEGETO-MINERAL WATER. (NIEMANN)

R. Acetate of Lead, half an ounce.
Vinegar, four ounces.
Distilled Water, two pounds.

Dissolve, and mix.

ASTRINGENT INJECTION. (SAUNDERS)

R. Acetate of Lead, half a dram.
Distilled Vinegar, one pound.
Rose Water, one pound and a half.

Dissolve.—To be used in uterine hæmorrhages.

SEDATIVE FOMENTATION. (PIERQUIN)

R. Acetate of Lead, } of each,
Camphor, } two ounces.

Oxycrat, six ounces.
Very cold Water, a sufficient quantity.
Dissolve and mix.

COMPOUND ALUMINOUS INJECTION. (PH. SYPH.)

R. Acetate of Lead, one dram.
Alum, half a dram.
Sulphate of Zinc, eighteen grains.
Distilled Water, sixteen ounces.

CAMPHORATED VULNERARY LIQUOR.
(HAMB.; HERBIP.; PIERQUIN; SPIELMANN)

R. Acetate of Lead, two drams.
Distilled Water, one pound.
Spirit of Camphor, two ounces.

Dissolve and mix. (HAMB.)

R. Acetate of Lead, half a dram.
Camphor, dissolved in one ounce of alcohol, three ounces.
Add gradually shaking the vessel,
Spring Water, four pounds.
Preserve. (HERBIP.; PIERQUIN.; SPIELMANN)

VIRGIN MILK. (PIERQUIN)

R. Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, one ounce.
Subcarbonate of Lead, three drams.
Camphor, two scruples.

Dissolve these in

Vinegar, two ounces,

and add to the solution

Distilled Water of Solanum } of
Nigrum, } each,
Lettuce, } three
Water- } ounces.
Lily, }

Mix.—To be applied as a cosmetic, three or four times a day.

SEDATIVE ELECTUARY. (PIERQUIN)

R. Acetate of Lead, half a dram.
Nitrate of Potass, six drams.
Conserve of Dog-rose, two ounces.
Syrup of Maidenhair, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—It is extolled against salacity in both sexes.—Dose, half a dram, morning and evening, for eight days.—Laudanum and camphor may be added.

GARMANN'S ANTI-PHYSICAL TINCTURE.
(WIRTEM.; NIEMANN)

R. Acetate of Lead, half an ounce.
Sulphate of Iron, three drams.

Vinegar, } of each, two ounces.
Alcohol, }
Rose Water, } six drams.

Dissolve the acetate in the vinegar at a moderate heat, and add the pulverized sulphate; when the solution is effected, add the alcohol mixed with the rose water, and set it aside in a moderate temperature.

It is extolled by GARMANN, WEDEL, VOGEL, and others against the colliquative sweats and diarrhœas of consumptive patients; it has also been recommended to arrest gonorrhœa and nocturnal emissions.—Dose, from twenty to thirty drops. The compilers of WIRTEM. say of it, *caute tamen ubique, vel nunquam, adhibendum esse, censemus*. Some practitioners of the present day are far from sharing in this proper mistrust of it.

PROTO-GALLATE OF LEAD.

This salt is never prepared expressly, but it makes, at least most probably, the basis of the two following preparations

QUERCICO-SATURNINE LINIMENT.

Magna scytodepsicum ex Quercu, Linimentum saturnino-quercicum. (AUGUSTIN; NIEMANN)

R. Oak Bark, in powder, one ounce.
Spring Water, six ounces.

Boil down to one half; instil into the strained decoction.

Solution of Subacetate of Lead,
half an ounce.

Filter, and preserve the precipitate under alcohol, without drying it.

AUTENRIETH extolled this substance as an application to excoriations produced by long lying in bed.

ASTRINGENT LOTION.

Lotio Quercus saturnina. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Decoction of Oak Bark, } of each,
Saturnine Liquor, } six ounces.
Whites of Eggs, two.
Solution of Myrrh, two ounces.

Mix.—It is recommended to excoriations which threaten gangrene.

PROTO-OLEO-MARGARATE OF LEAD.

This name, under which we place all the plasters in which an intimate combination is effected between the protoxide of lead and the acid products produced by the re-action which the elements of fatty substances mutually undergo under the influence of heat, is not perfectly exact. Indeed the greater number of the plasters in question contain,

besides oleate and margarate, stearate of lead, some of them caproate, perhaps also butyrate, and some sulphate and even acetate of lead. However it seems better that we should adopt it on account of its shortness, and because the two salts which it expresses are nearly always by far the most abundant.

The saturnine plasters are sometimes prepared with the semi-vitreous oxide, sometimes with the deutoxide, and sometimes with the subcarbonate of lead, which has determined us to rank them in three different divisions, to one or the other of which we have thought proper to refer those in which there enters two or even three of those saturnine compounds. It will be useful to bear in mind that, according to HAGEN, one part of oil is required to dissolve one of the subcarbonate, one and a half to dissolve one of the deutoxide, and two parts to dissolve one of the semi-vitreous oxide. The investigations of HENRI have shown us, 1st with respect to the fat bodies, that the oils which are naturally mucilaginous or which are rendered so artificially give plasters which are scarcely consistent, that of the olive deserves the preference over every other, and that lard does not seem to differ much from it in this respect; 2nd with regard to the oxides, that the deutoxide combines slowly and imperfectly, that the yellow oxide gives a mass without coherence, that the semi-vitreous oxide is the best adapted of all for the making of plasters, and that the English is better for use than that from Hamburg.

I. Prepared with Protoxide of Lead.

SIMPLE PLASTER.

Emplastrum commune seu diachylum seu Lithargyri seu Lithargyrii simplex seu Oxydi Plumbi semi vitrei seu Oxydi plumbici seu Plumbi.

1. Simple Diachylon Plaster; *Emplastrum diachylum simplex seu Oxydi Plumbi mucilaginem.* (BRUNS.; HASS.; LIPP.; PALAT.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; SPIELMANN)

R. Mucilage of Fennugreek, }
——— Linseed, } of each.
——— Marshmal- } one pound.
Iows Root, }
Olive Oil, } three pounds.
Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, } two pounds.

Boil the oil and oxide over a slow fire occasionally adding one or two ounces of spring water, and constantly stirring; then add the mucilages, and continue the slow ebullition till the mass has acquired the

proper consistence. (BRUNS.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; SPIELMANN)

PALAT. gives the same formula, but requires only one pound and a half of the oxide.

R. Root of Marshmal- }
 lows, } of each,
 Linseed, } half a pound.
 Water, } eight pounds.

Infuse, boil, and express. Then

R. Of this mucilage, three pounds.
 Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, two pounds.
 Olive Oil, four pounds.

Boil the oil and oxide together, adding the mucilage gradually till a plaster is formed. (HISP.)

R. White Plaster, } of each,
 Emollient Plaster, } two pounds.

Melt together over a slow fire, and mix carefully. (LIPP.)

This variety of the simple plaster owes its Greek name of *diachylon* and its latin epithet of *mucilagineum*, to the mucilages which enter into its composition. It is fallen totally into disuse, but, by a very common abuse, the name of *diachylon* remains attached to the following variety, the only one now in use, although it does not contain a particle of mucilage.

2. Simple or common plaster; *Emplastrum simplex seu commune*. (LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; DAN.; MIL. COPEN.; GALL.; FERR.; FENN.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; BRUGNATELLI; CADET DE GASSICOURT; COXE; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

Emplastrum Plumbi. (LOND.)

R. Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead,
 in fine powder, five pounds.
 Olive Oil, one gallon.
 Water, two pints.

Boil together over a slow fire, constantly stirring, till the oil and oxide unite and become of the consistence of plaster. It will be necessary, however, to add a little boiling water, if that which was employed at the beginning is consumed before the end of the operation.

Emplastrum Lithargyri. (DUBL.)

R. Litharge, in powder, five pounds.
 Olive Oil, nine pounds.
 Boiling Water, two pints.

Mix at a high temperature, constantly stirring, till the oil and litharge unite and form a plaster, supplying from time to time any waste of water that may take place.

Emplastrum Oxydi Plumbi Semi-vitrei. (EDINB.)

R. Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, one part.
 Olive Oil, two parts.
 Water, a sufficient quantity.

Boil, continually stirring, till the oil and oxide unite and form a plaster.

AMER.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BELG.; DAN.; MIL. COPEN.; FERR.; ROSS.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; and VAN MONS give the same formula as EDINB.

SWEDIAUR prescribes one part of the oxide and four parts of the oil.—HASS.—four of oxide and seven of oil.—GENEV.—four of oxide and two and a half of oil.—VAN MONS—two of oxide and three of oil.—LUSIT.—five of oxide and eight of oil.—FENN.—four of oxide and three of oil.—BAVAR.; HANN.; OLDEN.; BORUS.; SAX.; and SUEC.—five of oxide and nine of oil.

R. Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, six parts.
 Lard, fifteen parts.

Proceed as above. (POL.; VAN MONS)

R. Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, } of each,
 Olive Oil, } one
 Lard, } part.

Heat slightly together, constantly stirring with a spatula; pour water upon the mass, and boil, constantly stirring, and replacing the water in proportion as it becomes evaporated, till no trace of the oxide is perceptible; then remove it from the fire, and knead it in fresh water. (GALL.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; CADET DE GASSICOURT)

AMST.; and BATAV. prescribe two parts of lard, and three each, of oil and of oxide.

This plaster is very much used in surgical practice, principally for protecting from the action of the air, wounds and ulcers whose surfaces are not very irritable. It also enters into the composition of a great many other plasters.

SATURNINE BOUGIES.

Cereoli exploratorii, Candela cerea, Specilla cerea. (LIPP.)

R. Simple Plaster, four ounces.
 Melt over a slow fire, and add to it
 Wax, one ounce and a half.
 Olive Oil, three ounces.

Dip strips of linen into the mixture, and form bougies. (LIPP.; VAN MONS)

- R. Turpentine, one part.
White Wax, eight parts.
Simple Plaster, four parts.
Make bougies. (VAN MONS)

SATURNINE CERATE. (VAN MONS)

- R. Simple Plaster, six parts.
White Wax, one half part.
Melt separately, mix, and add
Olive Oil, two parts and a half.
Mix.

ANODYNE PLASTER.

Emplastrum Sebi anodynum. (HISP.)

- R. Simple Plaster, one pound.
White Wax, six ounces.
Lard, four ounces.
Goat's Suet, two ounces.
Melt together.

By adding four ounces of olive oil we obtain what HISP. calls *Ceratum anodynum*.

EPULOTIC PLASTER.

Emplastrum Oxydi Plumbi epuloticum. (HISP.)

- R. Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, } of each,
Olive Oil, } three
Lard, } pounds.

Boil with a sufficient quantity of water, constantly stirring, till the mass no longer adheres to the fingers; then add

- White Wax, nine ounces.
Resin, six ounces.

Boil to the consistence of a plaster.

This scarcely differs from the simple plaster.

EPULOTIC SPARADRAP.

Tela emplastica epulotica, Sparadrapus palidus. (HISP.)

- R. Epulotic Plaster, two pounds.
Yellow Wax, half a pound.
Melt, and spread the mass upon strips of linen.

ANTI-HÆMORRHOIDAL OINTMENT.

Unguentum ad Hæmorrhoides seu ad Varices Ani. (SARD.)

- R. Fresh Root of Scrofularia, three ounces.
Leaves of White Henbane, three handfuls.
Fresh Butter, one pound and a half.

Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, two ounces.

Yolks of Eggs, two.

Boil the root and leaves slowly in the butter; after the consumption of the humidity, express, add the oxide, stir till perfectly cold, and finally incorporate the yolks of eggs.

ASTRINGENT PLASTER.

Emplastrum roborans seu adstringens. (COXE; SWEDIAUR)

- R. Simple Plaster, two pounds.
Powdered Dragon's Blood, three ounces.
Olibanum, half a pound.

Mix.

BROWN SATURNINE CERATE.

Ceratum fuscum, Unguentum fuscum seu Oxydi Plumbi fuscum seu Oxyduli Plumbi semi-vitrei adustum seu Acetatis Plumbi carbonatum seu matris seu dippurans. (ANT.; AUSTR.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; LIPP.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; NIEMANN; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

- R. Olive Oil, five hundred parts.
Lard, } of each, two
Fresh Butter, } hundred and fifty parts.
Mutton Suet, }

Melt together, and add gradually

Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, two hundred and fifty parts.

Boil till the mass becomes of a blackish-brown colour; then add a melted mixture of

Yellow Wax, one hundred and eighty parts.
Black Resin, eighty parts.

Pour the mass into paper moulds. (GALL.; NIEMANN)

FORM. HÔP. FR. suppresses the butter, and doubles the quantity of the lard.

- R. Lard, } of each, one part.
Fresh Butter, }
Mutton Suet, }

Boil together, and add

Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, one part.

Boil, constantly stirring, till the mass becomes of a brown colour; then add

Yellow Wax, one part.

Preserve when cold. (BRUNS.; SAX.; NIEMANN; SPIELMANN)

- R. Lard, } of each, two pounds.
Olive Oil, }

Fresh Butter, } of each, one pound.
 Yellow Wax, }

Apply heat till the mixture begins to be carbonized, and add to it

Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, one pound,
 constantly stirring with a wooden spatula; continue the application of heat till the mass becomes of a blackish-brown colour. (ANT.; BELG.)

R. Lard, } of each,
 Yellow Wax, } four ounces,
 Fresh Butter, }
 Mutton Suet, }
 Olive Oil, one pound.
 Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, four ounces.

Melt the fat substances over a slow fire; then add the oxide, and boil, constantly stirring, till the plaster becomes of a black colour. (WIRTEM.)

HISP.; and GENEV. prescribe one pound of oil, and half a pound each, of lard, of butter, of wax, of goat's suet, and of the oxide. BRUGATELLI—fifteen ounces of oil, and half a pound each, of lard, of butter, of wax, of mutton suet, and of the oxide.—LIPP.—six ounces of oil, and four each, of lard, of butter, of wax, of stag's suet, and of the oxide.

R. Lard, } fourteen ounces,
 Mutton Suet, }
 Yellow Wax, } of each,
 Semi-vitreous Oxide of } four ounces.
 Lead, }

Boil till the mixture acquires a brown colour. (AUSTR.)

R. Lard, } of each, six ounces.
 Olive Oil, }
 Yellow Wax, two ounces.

Add gradually to the melted and boiling mass

Powdered Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, two ounces.

Stop the boiling when the mass has become black. (FULD.)

R. Simple Plaster, } of each, three parts.
 Lard, }
 Yellow Wax, one part.

Melt together, and encrease the heat till the mass blackens. (VAN MONS)

R. Simple Plaster, fourteen parts.
 Boil it, constantly stirring, till it has acquired a brown tint, then add

Black Pitch, eight parts.
 Mutton Suet, five parts.

Preserve. (BAVAR.)

R. Nurembergh Plaster, eight parts.
 Olive Oil, five parts.

Heat till the mixture becomes brown. (HANN.)

This ointment is considered to be composed of oleate, margarate, stearate, acetate, and sometimes of caproate of protoxide of lead, incorporated with a very carbonated fat.

It is reputed emollient and maturative.

HJERNE'S PLASTER.

Emplastrum Hjerneri seu saponaceo-plumbicum. (SUEC.)

R. Hard Potass-soap, scraped, ten parts.
 Olive Oil, forty-five parts.

Melt the soap in the oil, and add

Powdered Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, eighteen parts.
 ——— Subcarbonate of Lead, nine parts.

Boil till the mass has acquired a brown colour; then add to it

Turpentine, one part and a half.
 Mix.

DIAPALM PLASTER.

Emplastrum diapalmæ seu diaphanicon. (BRUNS.; PALAT.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Palm Oil, six parts.
 Olive Oil, sixty-six parts.
 Young Leaves of Oak, eight parts.

Boil to the consumption of the humidity. Add to the expressed liquid

Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, forty-eight parts.

Boil to the consistence of plaster, gradually adding water, holding in solution

Sulphate of Zinc, four parts.

Preserve. (SPIELMANN)

BRUNS.; SARD.; and WIRTEM. prescribe eight parts each, of lard, of olive oil, of oak leaves, and of the oxide, and one part of the sulphate dissolved in twelve of water. —PALAT.—six of old lard, nine of palm or olive oil, nine of the oxide, and one of the sulphate dissolved in water.

R. Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, two pounds.
 Lard, three pounds.

Boil, adding gradually,

Water, a sufficient quantity,
 of which sixteen ounces contain one dram of alum in solution. (PIDERIT)

R. Olive Oil, nine parts.
 Lard, six parts.
 Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, nine parts.

Sulphate of Zinc, one part.

Make a plaster. (VAN MONS)

The following, by SOUBEIRAN, is a more simple formula :

- R. Simple Plaster, three thousand parts.
Sulphate of Zinc,
one hundred and twenty-eight parts.

Liquify the plaster, add the sulphate dissolved in water, and expose to a moderate heat, constantly stirring, till the water is totally evaporated.

It may be presumed that the object of the inventors of this plaster was to render it styptic: whence the precept originally given to stir it with a spatula of palm wood, esteemed astringent, then to put into it a decoction of palm fruit, and lastly a decoction of oak leaves: whence also the addition of sulphate of zinc, for which PRIDERIT substitutes alum. However it may be, if the diapalm plaster really possesses any astringency, it must be in a very trifling degree. Its composition varies according to the formula which is followed in preparing it; but, with the exception of PRIDERIT'S, it contains sulphate of lead, with a variable quantity of oleate, margarate, and stearate of lead and of zinc. SARD.; and SPIELMANN erroneously give as an equivalent to this plaster, that which bore the name of *diachalciteos*, for in this latter the sulphate of zinc was replaced by an equal quantity of chalcitis, or of sulphate of iron calcined to redness.

GAULTHIER'S SPADRAP.

Sparadrappum alinum, Tela Gaultieri.
(FORM. HÔP. FR.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

- R. Diapalm Plaster, } of each,
Simple Plaster, } one pound.
Ceruss Plaster, } half a pound.

Melt, and add

Powdered Florentine Iris,
one ounce and a half.

Spread the mass upon strips of linen.
(WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

- R. Simple Plaster, } of each,
Gummy Diachylon } fifteen parts.
Plaster, }
Yellow Wax, } five parts.
Turpentine, } three parts.

Melt in a water-bath, and spread upon linen. (FORM. HÔP. FR.)

RED STRENGTHENING PLASTER.

Emplastrum confortativum Vigonis seu defensivum rubrum seu Ferri seu Oxydi Plumbi rubrum seu Oxydi Plumbi semivitrei cum Sulphate Ferri calcinato seu Oxydi Ferri rubri seu sticticum seu roborans seu stypticum seu Siliquarum.
(EDINB.; DUBL.; BATAV.; BRUNS.; VOL. II.

HISP.; FERR.; PALAT.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; COXE; HENRI; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

Emplastrum Oxydi Ferri rubri.
(EDINB.; COXE)

- R. Plaster of Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, twenty-four parts.
White Resin, six parts.
Yellow Wax, } of each,
Olive Oil, } three parts.
Red Oxide of Iron, eight parts.

Triturate the red oxide of iron with the oil; then add the other ingredients melted, and mix.

Emplastrum Thuris. (DUBL.)

- R. Litharge Plaster, two pounds.
Olibanum, half a pound.
Red Oxide of Iron, three ounces.

Melt the plaster and olibanum together, add the oxide, and stir to form a plaster.

- R. Semi-vitreous Oxide of }
Lead, } of each,
Deutoxide of Lead, } half a pound.
Calamine, }
Linseed Oil, } of each, one pound.
Olive Oil, }

Boil over a very slow fire, constantly stirring, and adding gradually one pound of water holding in solution

Sulphate of Zinc, one ounce.

When the plaster has arrived at the required consistence, add

- Resin, } of each, one pound.
Yellow Wax, }
Turpentine, } of each,
Oil of Bay, } half a pound.
Gum Ammoniac, }
Galbanum, }
Bdellium, }
Myrrh, } of each,
Hepatic Aloes, } one ounce.
Long Birthwort, }
Dragon's Blood, }
Hæmatitis, }

Mix. (BRUNS.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

- R. Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, } of
Deutoxide of Lead, } each,
Linseed Oil, } twelve
Olive Oil, } ounces.

Boil to the consistence of a plaster, adding

Sulphate of Zinc, four ounces,

dissolved in water. When the boiling is finished, add,

3 E

Resin, } of each,
Wax, } twenty-four ounces.
Turpentine, } twelve ounces.

Add to the mass when strained,

Powdered Gum Ammoniac, }
Galbanum, }
Bdellium, } of
Myrrh, } each,
Hepatic Aloes, } two
Mummy, } ounces.
Root of Long }
Birthwort, }
Dragon's Blood, }
Hæmatitis, }
Oil of Bay, } twelve ounces.

Mix. (SPIELMANN)

R. Mucilage of Comfrey Root, six pounds.
Walnut Oil, four pounds.
Deutoxide of Lead, } of each,
Semi-vitreous Oxide of } one pound.
Lead, }
Calamine, } four ounces.
Dragon's Blood, } of each, one ounce.
Colcothar, }
Alum, }
Root of Round Birthwort, } one ounce and a half.

Boil the oxides and the calamine with the oil, gradually adding the mucilage, and incorporate in powder, when the mass is nearly cold. (SARD.)

R. Mucilage of Marshmallows } of each,
Root, } two
Comfrey Root, } pounds.
Oil of Myrrh, }
Goat's Suet, } of each,
Semi-vitreous Oxide of } one pound.
Lead, }
Deutoxide of Lead, } six ounces.
Turpentine, }
Mastic, } of each, four ounces.
Armenian Bole, }

Boil the oxides with the mucilages, suet, and oil; then add the turpentine, the bole, and finally the mastic. (SARD.)

R. Root and Leaves of Great } of each,
Comfrey, } four
Myrtle Berries, } ounces.
Petals of Red Roses, }
Tops of St. John's-wort, }
Water, } nine pounds.

Boil to the reduction of one third. Then

R. Olive Oil, four ounces.
Goat's Suet, one pound.
Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, two pounds.

Boil to the consistence of plaster, gradually adding the preceding decoction. Then melt in the mass,

Yellow Wax, one pound.
Turpentine, three ounces.

Boil sufficiently; and when the mass is half cold, add a mixture, in powder, of

Olibanum, } of each, two ounces.
Myrrh, }
Mastic, }
Dragon's Blood, three ounces.
Armenian Bole, four ounces.
Deutoxide of Lead, six ounces.

Mix well. (HISP.)

R. Resin, eight ounces.
Yellow Wax, six ounces.

Add to the melted and strained mass,
Extract of Carob Bean, reduced to the consistence of honey, one pound.
Plaster of Deutoxide of Lead, four ounces.
Subcarbonate of Iron, six drams.

Mix. (HISP.)

R. Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, twelve ounces.
Olive Oil, twenty-four ounces.
Boil to the consistence of plaster, and melt in the mass,
Yellow Wax, }
Venice Turpentine, } of each,
Olibanum, } two ounces.

When liquified, add,
Colcothar, three ounces.

Mix well. (SPIELMANN)

R. Yellow Wax, } of each, one part.
Resin, }

Melt, and add,
Simple Plaster, sixteen parts.

At the moment of its cooling, add,
Turpentine, one part

triturerated, hot, with
Washed Colcothar, one part and a half.

Mix. (VAN MONS)

R. Simple Plaster, two pounds.
Resin, half a pound.
Yellow Wax, } of each, three ounces.
Olive Oil, }
Colcothar, } eight ounces.

Add the oxide triturated with the oil to the two other substances melted together over a slow fire. (BATAV.)

R. Simple Plaster, } of each,
Gummy Diachylon Plaster, }
Yellow Wax, } an equal
Olive Oil, } part.
Colcothar, }

Mix the oxide with a little oil, and incorporate it with the other ingredients melted together. (HENRI)

R. Simple Plaster, two pounds.
Mutton Suet, sixteen ounces.

Melt and add,

Colcothar, two ounces.
 Mix. (FERR.)

IMPERIAL PLASTER.

Emplastrum Siliquarum imperiale. (HISP.)

R. Plaster of Black Pitch, } of
 ——— Deutoxide of Lead, } each,
 ——— Opodeldoc (Form. } four
 of HISP.), } ounces.
 Sulphuretted Plaster of } of each,
 Resin, } two
 Red Strengthening Plaster, } ounces.
 Acetate of Lead, } of each, two drams.
 Camphor, }
 Red Oxide of Iron, half an ounce.

Melt the plasters together over a slow fire, and, before the mass becomes cold, add to it the three other ingredients in powder.

This farrago scarcely differs in effect, from the red strengthening plaster.

OPODELDOC PLASTER.

Emplastrum Collæ ad Herniam; Emplâtre fondant de Rustaing. (HISP.; WIRTEM.; BORIES; PIERQUIN)

R. Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, two pounds.
 Olive Oil, two pounds and a half.
 Yellow Wax, one pound.
 Chio Turpentine, } of each,
 Oil of Bay, } four ounces.
 Opoponax, two ounces and a half.
 Bdellium, }
 Gum Ammoniac, } of each,
 Sarcocolla, } two ounces.
 Olibanum, }
 Mastic, }
 Myrrh, }
 Socotrine Aloes, one ounce.
 Root of Birthwort, two ounces.
 Camphor, three ounces.

Make a plaster. (BORIES; PIERQUIN)

R. Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, one pound and a half.
 Olive Oil, two pounds.
 Boil over a slow fire, adding gradually,
 Vinegar, } of each, four ounces,
 Spring Water, }

till the mass has acquired a light brown colour. Add,

Yellow Wax, half a pound.
 Turpentine, four ounces.

When cold, add a mixture, dissolved in vinegar and reduced to the consistence of honey, of

Gum Ammoniac, }
 Bdellium, } of each, one ounce.
 Galbanum, }
 Opoponax, }

Then incorporate,

Powdered Round Birthwort, }
 ——— Long Birthwort, } of
 ——— Calamine, } each,
 ——— Olibanum, } one
 ——— Myrrh, } ounce.
 ——— Mastic, }

Oil of Bay, one ounce and a half.
 Stir till perfectly cold. (WIRTEM.)

R. Myrtle Berries, bruised, } of each,
 Earth Worms, washed } six ounces.
 in wine, }
 Water, eight pounds.

Boil down to one half. Then

R. Of this Decoction, three pounds.
 Olive Oil, two pounds.
 Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, one pound.

Boil to the consumption of the humidity and to the consistence of a plaster; then add a melted and strained mixture of

Yellow Wax, one pound.
 Black Pitch, nine ounces.
 Resin, eighteen ounces.

Add further, a mixture, dissolved in vinegar and evaporated to the consistence of honey, of

Galbanum, } of each,
 Gum Ammoniac, } four ounces.

When the mass is nearly cold, incorporate a mixture, in powder, of

Myrrh, }
 Olibanum, }
 Mastic, }
 Goat's Blood, }
 Glue, }
 Root of Round Birthwort, } of each,
 ——— Long Birthwort, } three
 ——— Great Comfrey, } ounces.
 ——— Lesser Comfrey, }
 Nutgalls, }
 Armenian Bole, }
 Gypsum, }
 Mummy, }

Mix. (HISP.)

This incongruous mixture, which resembles some of the formulæ for the red strengthening plaster, was considered discutient, resolvent, cicatrize, and astringent.

OINTMENT OF THE TWELVE APOSTLES.

Unguentum Apostolorum seu dodecapharmacum. (BRUNS.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.; PIERQUIN; SPIELMANN)

R. Turpentine, }
 Resin, } of each,
 Yellow Wax, } two ounces.
 Long Birthwort, }
 Olibanum, } of each,
 Bdellium, } half an ounce.
 Myrrh, }
 Galbanum, }

Opopanax, } of each, two drams.
 Verdigris, }
 Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, }
 nine drams.
 Olive Oil, three pounds.

Boil the oil with the oxide over a slow fire, gradually adding two ounces of vinegar; then add the wax and resin melted together, and, when the mass is nearly cold, the turpentine; finally incorporate the other substances mixed and powdered. (BRUNS.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

R. Turpentine, } of each,
 Resin, } fourteen drams.
 White Wax, }
 Gum Ammoniac, }
 Long Birthwort, } of each, six drams.
 Male Olibanum, }
 Bdellium, }
 Myrrh, } of each, four drams.
 Galbanum, }
 Opopanax, } of each, two drams.
 Verdigris, }
 Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, }
 nine drams.
 Olive Oil, three pounds.

Proceed as above. (PALAT.)

PIERQUIN prescribes ten drams each, of turpentine, of gum ammoniac, and of resin, two ounces and a half of yellow wax, nine drams of semi-vitreous oxide, one ounce each, of round birthwort, of olibanum, and of bdellium, half an ounce each, of myrrh and of galbanum, two drams each, of opopanax, and of verdigris, and one pound and a half of olive oil.

Not being able to alter the number of the ingredients of this ointment without taking from it its claim to the name it bears, they have made amends for being so painfully constrained, by varying the proportions of the twelve ingredients.—The ointment, now justly forgotten, was formerly reputed detersive, anti-gangrenous, and cicatrizing.

DIVINE PLASTER.

Emplastrum divinum. (WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Verdigris, one part.
 Simple Plaster, thirty-six parts.

Keep the mass over the fire till it becomes red; then add,

Gummy Diachylon Plaster, six parts.
 Resin, two parts.
 Myrrh, one part and a half.

Mix. (VAN MONS)

R. Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, sixteen ounces.
 Olive Oil, thirty-two ounces.
 Verdigris, one ounce.

Boil, and add,

Yellow Wax, eight ounces.
 Powdered Galbanum, } of each,
 Myrrh, } two ounces.
 Bdellium, }
 Gum Ammoniac, } three ounces.
 Olibanum, }
 Opopanax, } of each,
 Mastic, } one ounce.
 Root of Round }
 Birthwort, }
 Loadstone, } one ounce and a half.

Mix. (SPIELMANN)

R. Semi-vitreous oxide of Lead, one pound and a half.
 Olive Oil, three pounds.

Melt, and add,

Yellow Wax, eight ounces.
 Powdered Loadstone, half a pound.
 Gum Ammoniac, } of each,
 Galbanum, } three ounces.
 Opopanax, }
 Bdellium, }
 Myrrh, } of each,
 Olibanum, } one ounce
 Mastic, } and
 Verdigris, } a half.
 Round Birthwort, }
 Turpentine, four ounces.

Mix carefully. (WIRTEM.)

VIGO'S PLASTER.

Emplastrum Ranarum simplex seu de Ranis sine Mercurio seu Vignonis sine Mercurio. (HISP.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

R. Oil of Chamomile, } of each,
 Dill, } two ounces.
 White Lily, }
 Veal Fat, half a pound.
 Frogs, six.
 Earth Worms, washed, } three pounds and a half.
 Decoction of Dwarf Elder }
 Root, } of each,
 Elicampane } two ounces.
 Root, }
 Root, } ounces.

Boil till the humidity has disappeared; then strain and boil with

Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, one pound.

Add to the mass,

Powdered Euphorbium, five drams.
 Olibanum, ten drams.
 Lemon-grass, } of each,
 French Lavender, } half an ounce.
 Mother-wort, }
 Turpentine, two ounces.
 Storax, one ounce and a half.
 Viper's Fat, two ounces and a half.

Oil of Lavender, two ounces.
 — Linseed, one ounce and a half.

Mix. (PALAT.)

R. Live Frogs, ten.
 — Earth Worms, four ounces.
 Herb of Lemon-grass, } of each,
 French Lavender, } half an ounce.
 Mother-wort, }
 Root of Elicampane, } of each,
 — Dwarf Elder, } three ounces.
 White Wine, two pounds.
 Vinegar, one pound and a half.

Boil slowly to the reduction of one half, and strain; add gradually to the liquor, a mass prepared with

Olive Oil, } of each,
 Semi-vitreous Oxide } one pound.
 of Lead, }

Having removed the plaster from the fire, add,

Oil of Bay, } of each, two ounces.
 Turpentine, }
 Yellow Wax, }
 Powdered Olibanum, six drams.
 — Euphorbium, five drams.
 Storax, } of each, half an ounce.
 Saffron, }

Mix. (WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

R. Live Frogs, eighty.
 Fresh Root of Dwarf Elder, } of each,
 — Burdock, } one pound
 and a half.
 Vinegar, three pounds.
 Water, nine pounds.

Macerate for two days; then boil to the reduction of one half. Then

R. Of the strained Decoction, five pounds.
 Olive Oil, nine pounds.

Boil to the consumption of the humidity; remove from the fire, and add,

Lard, three pounds.
 Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, six pounds.
 Of the preceding Decoction, a sufficient quantity.

Boil till the mass no longer adheres to the finger. Then add,

Yellow Wax, three pounds.
 Turpentine, two ounces.
 Finally add to the mass when nearly cold,
 Powdered Euphorbium, one ounce.

Mix. (HISP.)

This plaster, once so celebrated, is now entirely disused. More complicated than the ancient simple diachylon, it does not differ from it in action, except by being more excitant.

DIABOTANUM PLASTER.

Emplastrum Oxydi Plumbi diabatanum seu

resolutivum. (HISP.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

R. The Roots and Fresh Herbs of }
 Burdock, }
 Ground Pine, }
 Valerian, } of each,
 Angelica, } three
 Elicampane, } ounces.
 Round Birthwort, }
 Horse-radish, }
 Wild Cucumber, }
 Scrofularia, }
 Sowbread, }
 Lesser Celandine, }
 Juice of Hemlock, } of each,
 — Ormin, } four
 — Great Celandine, } pounds.
 Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, two pounds and a half.
 Olive Oil, four pounds.
 Yellow Wax, }
 Turpentine, } of each, one pound.
 Resin, }
 Tacamahac, }
 Sulphur, }
 Asphaltum, } of each, six ounces.
 Olibanum, }
 Mastic, }
 Myrrh, } of each,
 Euphorbium, } one ounce and a half.
 Camphor, } half an ounce.
 Oil of Cloves, }

Bruise the herbs and roots, pour the juices over them, and leave to macerate for two days; then, having boiled to the consumption of one half, express: boil the strained liquor to the proper consistence with the oil and oxide, constantly stirring; add the wax, resin, and turpentine, then the tacamahac, mastic, and euphorbium, and, finally, when cold, the other substances reduced to powder, and triturated with the oil of cloves. (SARD.)

R. Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, two pounds.
 Olive Oil, four pounds.
 Vinegar, a sufficient quantity.

Boil to the consistence of a plaster, adding towards the end, a liquified mixture of

Inspissated Juice of Hemlock, } of
 — Great Ce- } each,
 landine, } two
 — Wild Cu- } ounces.
 cumber, }
 Extract of Root of Eli- } of each,
 — campane, } half
 — Valerian, } an ounce.

Boil for a few moments; then add a melted and strained mixture of

Yellow Wax, } of each, half a pound.
 Resin, }
 Turpentine, }
 Storax, three ounces.

Incorporate in mass when nearly cold,

Powdered Gum Ammoniac,	} of each, three ounces.
Galbanum,	
Olibanum,	two ounces.
Mastic,	} of each, one ounce.
Tacamahac,	
Bay Berries,	} of each, six drams.
Root of Iris,	
Black Hellebore,	
Seeds of Cumin,	three ounces.
Olive Oil,	half an ounce.
Camphor,	

Mix. (HISP.)

R. Fresh Herbs and Roots of

Burdock,	} of each, three ounces.
Butterbur,	
Marigold,	
Ground Pine,	
Lovage,	
Valerian,	
Angelica,	
Hemlock,	
Elicampane,	
Horse-radish,	
Wild Cucumber,	
Scrofularia,	
Lesser Houseleek,	
Great Celandine,	
Lesser Celandine,	
Gratiola,	
Water,	twenty pounds.

Boil to the consumption of one half; express, and add to the liquor,

Juice of Hemlock,	} of each, two pounds. half a pound.
Great Celandine,	
Ormin,	
Lesser Houseleek,	

Evaporate to the consistence of extract. Then

R. Of this Extract, half a pound.

Galbanum,	} of each, four ounces,
Gum Ammoniac,	
Opoponax,	
Sagapenum,	

the whole dissolved in vinegar of squill, and evaporated to the consistence of extract. Then

R. Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, one pound.

Oil of Earth worms,	} of each, four ounces.
Puppies [<i>Petitschiens</i>],	
Melilot,	
Mucilage,	
Spring Water,	ten ounces.

Boil to the consistence of plaster; then gradually add to it, the extract mixed with the gums, and

Sublimed Sulphur,
seven ounces and a half.

Powdered Roots of	} of each, three drams. half an ounce. of each, one dram. two drams. of each, three drams. one ounce and a half. half an ounce. of each, four ounces. six ounces. of each, one ounce and a half.
Florentine Iris,	
Sowbread,	
Ranunculus,	
Imperial Crown,	
Serpentaria,	
White Hellebore,	
Solomon's Seal,	
Asarum,	
Long Birthwort,	
Round Birthwort,	
Clematis,	
Bay Berries,	
Seeds of Angelica,	
Cress,	
Cumin,	
Pigeon's Dung,	
Powdered Asphaltum,	
Olibanum,	
Mastic,	
Tacamahac,	
Bdellium,	
Myrrh,	

Then add gradually a melted mixture of

Yellow Wax,	} of each, half a pound.
Resin,	

Finally incorporate,

Storax,	six ounces.
Camphor, dissolved in half an ounce of Oil of Cloves,	six drams.
Oil of Bricks,	ten drams.

Preserve. (WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

This monstrous farrago, which owes its name to the great number of plants which enter into it, and which formerly equalled VIGO's plaster in reputation, was preferred by some to that as resolvent and discutient. It is now forgotten every where except in Spain.

II. Prepared with the Deutoxide of Lead.

OINTMENT OF DEUTOXIDE OF LEAD.

Unguentum magistrale seu de Minio seu Oxydi Plumbi rubrum. (HISP.)

R. Deutoxide of Lead, five ounces.

Subcarbonate of Lead,	} of each, one ounce and a half.
Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead,	
Rose Oil,	
Boil a little, constantly stirring. Add	one pound and a half.
White Wax,	four ounces.
Stir till perfectly cold.	

OPIATE RESOLVENT PLASTER. (BORIES)

R. Linseed Oil, two pounds.

Deutoxide of Lead,	} of each, eight ounces, three ounces, one ounce.
Subcarbonate of Lead,	
Yellow Wax,	
Turpentine,	
Opium,	

Make a plaster.—It is recommended for incipient scirrhus tumours.—It is to be renewed every eight days.

NUREMBURG PLASTER.

Emplastrum seu Ceratum Noribergense seu Noricum seu tripharmicum seu Minii adustum seu Minii camphoratum. (BRUNS.; DAN.; GALL.; HANN.; SARD.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; CADET DE GASSICOURT; NIEMANN; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Deutoxide of Lead, eight ounces.
Olive Oil, one pound.

Boil, constantly stirring, till the mass assumes a brown colour; add to this when half cold,

Yellow Wax, one ounce and a half,
and after the liquefaction of this

Camphor, triturated with a little oil,
two drams.

Mix. (HANN.)

SPIELMANN prescribes twelve ounces of deutoxide, twenty-four ounces of rose oil, three ounces of wax, and two drams of camphor.—VAN MONS—sixteen ounces of deutoxide, twenty-four of olive oil, three of wax, and three drams of camphor.—CADET DE GASSICOURT—one pound three ounces and one dram of olive oil, four ounces three drams of deutoxide, one pound of wax, and six drams of camphor.—GALL.—six hundred parts of oil, three hundred of deutoxide, five hundred of wax, and twenty-four of camphor.—The two latter require a certain quantity of water to be added to the oil and oxide before boiling.

R. Deutoxide of Lead, one pound.
Oil of Rape, two pounds.

Boil constantly stirring, till the plaster becomes of a brown colour, and add

Camphor, triturated with alcohol,
two drams.

Mix. (SAX.; NIEMANN)

This formula is by TROMMSDORF.

R. Deutoxide of Lead, eight ounces.
Vinegar, four ounces.
Rose Oil, one pound.

Boil to the consistence of a soft plaster, and add

Yellow Wax, one ounce and a half.
Camphor, two drams.

Mix. (SARD.; WIRTEM.)

DAN. prescribes one pound of deutoxide, half a pound of vinegar, two pounds of oil, one ounce and a half of wax, and two drams of camphor.—BRUNS.; and NIEMANN—one pound each of deutoxide and of vinegar, two pounds of oil, and one ounce and a half of camphor, with no wax.

This plaster is considered soothing and defensive. It is employed principally to

accelerate the cicatrization of ulcers, and to protect parts irritated by long recumbence.

STAHL'S CAMPHORATED PLASTER. (SPIELMANN)

R. Olive Oil, twelve ounces.
Deutoxide of Lead, eight ounces.

Boil to the required consistence, and add to the mass when nearly cold,

Camphor, dissolved in a little oil,
two ounces.

This plaster should be preferred to the preceding, as being more simple.

LEEK PLASTER. (BORIES)

R. Deutoxide of Lead, two pounds.
Olive Oil, four pounds.
Juice of Leeks, six pounds.

Boil to the required consistence, and add

Yellow Wax, one pound.
White Soap, two pounds.

Stir till perfectly cold.

ANGLO-SAXON PLASTER. (NIEMANN)

R. White Wax, } of each,
Deutoxide of Lead, } one pound.
Powdered Amber, } of each,
————— Camphor, } two drams.
————— Calcined Alum, }
Olive Oil, one pound.

Boil the oil till it acquires a reddish-brown colour; then add the deutoxide, continue the boiling, and when the mass has acquired the consistence of plaster, add the amber, and when cold, the camphor and alum.

It is extolled as an application to foul ulcers.

MAMMILLARY PLASTER. (PALAT.)

R. Plaster of Deutoxide of Lead, } of each,
————— Mucilage, } half
Powdered Deutoxide of Lead, } an ounce.
————— Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, }
Oil of Lily, }
————— Eggs, } of each,
————— Wild Cucumber, } one ounce.
————— Sesame, }
Fresh Butter, }
Spermaceti, } half an ounce.
Camphor, }

Make a plaster.—It is esteemed resolvent in engorgements of the breasts of nurses, and prevents fissures of the nipples.

DOYEN'S PLASTER. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

- R. Deutoxide of Lead, } of each
 Oil of St. John's-wort, } one pound.
 Resin, } four ounces.
 Olibanum, } two ounces.
 White Soap, } half an ounce.
 Make a plaster.

ANTI-ARTHRITIC PLASTER. (WIRTEM.)

- R. Henbane Oil, } of each, four ounces.
 Poppy Oil, }
 Linseed Oil, }
 Deutoxide of Lead, } one pound.
 Elder Water, } half a pound.
 Boil slowly to the consistence of plaster,
 and add
 Venice Soap, three ounces.
 Yellow Wax, two ounces.

It used formerly to be recommended to be applied to parts affected with pains and spasms.

MIRACULOUS PLASTER. (WIRTEM.)

- R. Deutoxide of Lead, } of each,
 Semi-vitreous Oxide } half a pound.
 of Lead, }
 Subcarbonate of Lead, } two pounds.
 Olive Oil, } three pounds.
 Boil slowly and add
 Venice Soap, scraped, four ounces.
 When the mass has become of the consistence of a plaster, add further.
 Powdered Bay Berries, half an ounce.
 ——— Camphor, one ounce.

It was formerly considered,—and hence its name,—a sovereign remedy against old ulcers, and even against recent wounds. It does not sensibly differ from the following.

BARBETTE'S SAPONACEOUS PLASTER. (BRUNS.; HISP.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

- R. Deutoxide of Lead, } of each,
 Subcarbonate of Lead, } four ounces.
 Rose Oil, } one pound.
 Boil, constantly stirring, and adding a few ounces of spring water, to the consistence of a plaster; then throw into the mass,
 Venice Soap, scraped, four ounces.
 and when melted,
 Camphor, triturated with alcohol, half an ounce.

Mix. (BRUNS.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

HISP. directs twelve ounces of deutoxide and six of subcarbonate to be mixed with thirty of oil, three of soap, dissolved in a sufficient quantity of water, to be added, and the mixture shaken so as to give it the appearance of a liniment; it is then to be

boiled slowly, continually stirring and adding a little water from time to time; the humidity to be then entirely evaporated, one ounce and a half of wax to be added, and finally, when nearly cold, one ounce of camphor.

This plaster was considered discutient, resolvent, and anodyne; it used also to be applied to the abdomen, as a relaxant to children.

BALSAMIC PLASTER. (NIEMANN)

- R. Olive Oil, three pounds.
 Venice Soap, } of each,
 Deutoxide of Lead, } one pound.
 Subcarbonate of Lead, }
 Castor, one ounce and a half.
 Camphor, three ounces.

Mix.—For the secret of this plaster Catharine II. gave thirty thousand rubles. It was extolled in head-ache, blindness, deafness, rheumatism, tooth-ach, goitre, palsy, swelled breasts, cancer of the face, and a host of other affections. The advisers of the empress might have given a better direction to her munificence.

III. Prepared with the Subcarbonate of Lead.

PLASTER OF SUBCARBONATE OF LEAD.

Emplastrum Cerussæ seu album coctum, seu e Plumbo compositum seu Subcarbonatis Plumbi. (BAYAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; FULD.; HANN.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; SARD.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; NIEMANN.; SPIELMANN.; SWEDIAUR.; VAN MONS.)

- R. Subcarbonate of Lead, four parts.
 Olive Oil, three parts.

Boil, constantly stirring and adding hot water from time to time, till the subcarbonate is dissolved. (SPIELMANN)

BAYAR.; LIPP.; and SAX. prescribe two parts of subcarbonate and one part of oil.—VAN MONS.—one of subcarbonate and one of oil.—POL.—nine of subcarbonate and six of lard.

- R. Subcarbonate of Lead, one part.
 Olive Oil, twelve parts.

Boil, constantly stirring, and adding water gradually, till the mass assumes the consistence of plaster; then add

- White Wax, three parts.
 Preserve when cold. (SWEDIAUR)

HANN.; OLDEN.; BORUS.; and NIEMANN prescribe eight parts of subcarbonate, one part of wax, and eight parts and a half of oil.—HERBIP.—eight of subcarbonate four of wax, and one of oil.—BRUNS.; PALAT.; and WIRTEM.—eight of subcarbonate, one of wax, and six of oil.—DAN.—eight of subcarbonate, one of wax, and four of oil.—SARD.—four of subcarbonate, one of wax,

and four of oil.—FULD.—twelve of subcarbonate, one of wax, and ten of oil.—VAN MONS—four of subcarbonate, one of wax, and six of oil.

R. Subcarbonate of Lead, one part.
Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, two parts.
Olive Oil, four parts.
Boil with a sufficient quantity of water, and add

White Wax, melted, one part.

Mix. (VAN MONS)

R. Simple Ointment, five parts.
Olive Oil, one half part.

Soften over a slow fire, and add

Subcarbonate of Lead, one part.

Stir till cold. (BELG.)

This plaster is considered desiccative and sedative.

PLASTER OF FROG'S SPAWN.

Emplastrum de Spermate Ranarum. (PALAT.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

R. Frog's Spawn, } of each, three pounds.
Olive Oil, }
Subcarbonate of Lead, }
four pounds and a half.

White Wax, one pound.

Alum, four ounces.

Turpentine, two drams.

Camphor, one ounce.

Make a plaster. (PALAT.)

R. Oil of Frog's Spawn, } of each,
Subcarbonate of Lead, } five pounds.

Boil till the subcarbonate is dissolved, adding a little water and vinegar to prevent the mass from burning. Withdraw it from the fire, and add

Alum, five ounces.

Camphor, triturated with Alcohol,

one ounce.

Mix well. (WIRTEM.)

SPIELMANN prescribes sixty parts of the oil of frog's spawn, eighteen of subcarbonate, six of alum, and two of camphor.

This plaster differs but little from the preceding in its action: if that is nearly disused now, this is still more completely forgotten.

COMPOUND PLASTER OF SUBCARBONATE OF LEAD.

Emplastrum Plumbi Subcarbonatis compositum. (AMER.; COXE)

R. Subcarbonate of Lead, one pound.
Olive Oil, two pounds.

Yellow Wax, four ounces.

Vol. II.

Simple Diachylon Plaster,
one pound and a half.

Powdered Iris, nine ounces.

Boil the oil and the subcarbonate in a little water, constantly stirring, till perfectly incorporated; then add the wax and plaster, and, when melted, stir in the powder.

COMPOUND CERATE OF SUBCARBONATE OF LEAD. (AMER.; COXE)

R. Compound Plaster of Subcarbonate of Lead, five parts.
Olive Oil, one part.

Melt the plaster, and add the oil, constantly stirring till the mass is cold.

OINTMENT OF SUBCARBONATE OF LEAD.

Unguentum Carbonatis Plumbi.

R. Simple Ointment, five parts.
Carbonate of Lead, one part.

Mix. (EDINB.)

R. Ointment of White Wax,
one pound.

Carbonate of Lead, in fine powder, two ounces.

Make an ointment. (DUBL.)

RICOUR'S OINTMENT. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Rose Oil, twelve ounces.

White Wax, eight ounces.

Subcarbonate of Lead, four ounces.

Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, two ounces.

Boil, and add

Balsam of Peru, half an ounce.

Mix.—It is recommended to indolent ulcers.

EMPLASTRUM BENEDICTUM.

Emplastrum Carbonatis Plumbi ustum. (HISP.; PALAT.)

R. Olive Oil, one pound and a half.

Root of Sweet Flag, one ounce.

Iris, } of each,

Marshmallows, } six drams.

When the oil begins to boil, throw into it the roots cleaned and sliced, and boil till the liquor becomes black; then remove it from the fire, and add

Subcarbonate of Lead, half an ounce.

Prepared Tutty, six drams.

Boil again to the consistence of plaster, and add

Yellow Wax, half an ounce.

Balsam of Peru, one dram and a half

Mix. (PALAT.)

3 F

HISP. prescribes three pounds of oil, two ounces each, of marshmallows root and of root of sweet flag, three ounces of root of iris, six ounces of subcarbonate, three

ounces of semi-vitreous oxide of lead, no tutty, four ounces of yellow wax, and half an ounce of balsam.

POCGEREBE CORTEX.

BRUNS.

An American bark, in quilled pieces the size of which varies from that of a goose-quill to that of the finger, hard, compact,

solid, straight or curved, rugose, and of a deep brown externally, brown internally, inodorous, and of a weak and astringent taste.

PODOPHYLLUM PELTATUM, WILLD.—MAY APPLE.

AMER.; COXE.

A plant of North America. (*Polyandria Polygynia*, LINN.; *Podophyllaceæ*, CAND.)

The root is employed. It is of the diameter of the finger.—It is an excellent purgative in the dose of twenty grains.

EXTRACT OF MAY APPLE.

R. Root of May Apple, one pound.

Alcohol, four pounds.
Water, ten pints.

Macerate the root for four days in the alcohol; then boil it in the water till this is reduced to two pints: evaporate separately the two liquors, then mix them, and evaporate slowly to the proper consistence.

POLANISIA DODECANDRA, CAND.—BASTARD MUSTARD.

SYNONYME :—Mosambe dodécandre, FR.
COXE.

A plant of the East Indies. (*Tetrad-*

namia Siliquosa, LINN.; *Capparidea*, JUSS.; *Fig. Bart. Flor. N. Amer. t. 1. XXII*)

The root is reputed anthelmintic.

POLYGALA.

Four species of this genus of plants are indicated in pharmacopœias.

1. *Polygala amara*, LINN.—Milkwort.

SYNONYMES :—*Polygala amer*, FR.; *Bittere Kreuzwurz*, *Kreuzbleumenkraut*, *Milchblume*, GERM.; *Vstawaë*, *Zezhulka*, *Mudatka*, BOHEM.; *Korsblomster*, DAN.; *Poligala lechera*, SPAN.; *Kruisbloem*, DUT.; *Poligala*, ITAL.; *Wyczka*, POL.; *Poligata leitera*, PORT.; *Jungfrumariælin*, SWED.

AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.;

BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FULD.; GENEV.; HAMB.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

A plant of Europe. (*Diadelphia Octandria*, LINN.; *Polygaleæ*, JUSS.; *Fig. Jacq. Fl. Austr. V. t. 412*)

The root (*Radix Polygalæ amaræ*) is employed. It is hard, almost ligneous, and filamentous. It is yellowish without, whitish within, inodorous, and of a taste at once bitter and sweetish.

The entire plant is usually gathered on account of the smallness of the roots, but it is seldom met with in commerce, the *P. vulgaris* being almost always substituted for it.

It is tonic, and is reputed pectoral. It has been much extolled in pulmonary phthisis.—Dose of the powder, half a dram.

2. *Polygala vulgaris*, LINN.

SYNONIMES:—*Polygala commun*, FR.; *Kreutzblumen*, GERM.

AMST.; GALL.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN.

A plant of Europe. (*Diadelphia Octandria*, LINN.; *Polygalee*, JUSS.; *Fig. Jacq. Fl. Austr. V. 413*)

The root and herb (*Radix et Herba Polygalæ vulgaris* seu *Ambarbatis*) are employed.

They are generally gathered together. They are said to be less active than those of the *P. amara*, though that appears to be merely a variety of it, and is smaller than it by one half in all its parts.

3. *Polygala Seneka*, LINN.—Seneka, Rattle Snake Root.

SYNONIMES:—*Polygala de Virginie*, Senega, Seneka, FR.; *Klapperschlange-wurzel*, Senegawurzel, GERM.; *Indyczek Wirginiansky*, POL.

LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; MIL. COPEN.; GALL.; FERR.; FENN.; GENEV.; HAMB.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; PARIS; SPIELMANN.

A plant of North America. (*Diadelphia Octandria*, LINN.; *Polygalee*, JUSS.; *Fig. Linn. Amæn. acad. 2. p. 139. t. 2*)

The root (*Radix Senegæ* seu *Senekæ* seu *Polygalæ Virginianæ*) is employed. It is contorted, nodose, branching, furnished with a greyish and resinous bark covering a whitish parenchyma. It has a feeble and nauseous odour, and a taste at first sweet, then bitter and acrid, exciting a flow of saliva.

It contains, according to PESCHIER, three peculiar principles, *Polygaline* or *Senegine* (GEHLEN), *Isolusine*, and *Polygalic Acid*.

It is excitant, diuretic, deobstruent, and emetic and purgative in a large dose.—Dose of the powder, from ten grains to half a dram.

4. The last species is the *Polygala rubelia*, WILLD.

AMER.; COXE.

PECTORAL SPECIES. (HANN.)

R. Root of Polygala, half an ounce.
Flowers of Leopard's Bane, two drams.
Cut, and mix.

DEOBSTRUENT POWDER.

Pulvis resolvens anti-phlogisticus. (FULD.)

R. Root of Seneka, } of each,
Nitrate of Potass, } one dram.
Mix.—Dose, from a scruple to half a dram.

RESOLVENT PILLS. (NIEMANN)

R. Root of Seneka, any quantity.
Mucilage of Tragacanth, a sufficient quantity.

Make pills of two grains each.—Dose, one pill every two hours.—WENDT extols them in procuring the resolution of hypopyon.

BITTER PECTORAL POTION. (RATIER)

R. Root of Polygala, two drams.
Simple Syrup, two ounces.
Water, four ounces.
Infuse, and mix.

PECTORAL ELECTUARY.

Electuarium Polygalæ amara. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Powdered Root of Polygala amara, half an ounce.
Honey, a sufficient quantity.
Mix.—Dose, a tea spoonful daily, in chronic affections of the bronchie.

EXTRACT OF POLYGALA AMARA. (HERBIP.)

R. Polygala, any quantity.
Boil in a sufficient quantity of water for an hour, and express; having set aside and decanted the liquor, evaporate it to the consistence of thick honey.

EXTRACT OF SENEKA.

Extractum Senegæ Radicis. (FULD.; BORUS.; SAX.)

R. Root of Seneka, one pound.
Proof Spirit, six pounds.
Digest for a few days in a moderate heat; then filter the tincture, and evaporate it to the consistence of honey: boil the residue with

Water, three pounds.

Having expressed and evaporated the decoction, mix the two extracts, and continue to evaporate them to the proper consistence. (FULD.)

R. Root of Seneka, two parts.
Alcohol, three parts.
Water, nine parts.

Digest for twenty-four hours; then distil off the alcohol, and evaporate the remainder to the consistence of extract. (BORUS.; SAX.)

Dose, from six to fifteen grains.

TINCTURE OF SENEKA.

Tinctura seu Essentia Senegæ. (HANN.; VAN MONS)

R. Root of Seneka, one part.
Proof Spirit, six parts.

Infuse for several days without heat. (VAN MONS)

HANN. prescribes five ounces of root and two pounds of alcohol.—Dose, thirty drops, several times a day.

INFUSION OF POLYGALA AMARA.
(RATIER)

R. Root of Polygala amara, half an ounce.
Boiling Water, two pounds.

Infuse, and strain.

It is tonic, and is recommended as drink, in low fevers.

DECOCTION OF POLYGALA AMARA.

(HISP.; FULD.; NIEMANN)

R. Root of Polygala amara, one ounce.
Water, a sufficient quantity
to obtain two pounds of strained decoction. (HISP.)

NIEMANN prescribes two ounces of polygala and three pounds of water, reduced to one half.

R. Root of Polygala amara, one ounce and a half.
Water, eighteen ounces.

Boil down to two thirds, and add to the strained decoction

Oxymel, two ounces.

Mix. (FULD.)

It is recommended in pulmonary phthisis.—Dose, from four to six ounces, several times a day.

DECOCTION OF SENEKA.

Decoctum Senegæ seu Polygalæ Senegæ.
(LOND.; EDINB.; AMER.; FULD.; GENEV.; HERBIP.; WURCEB.; BRUGNATELLI.; COXE.; ELLIS.; NIEMANN.; SAUNDERS.; SWEDIAUR)

R. Root of Seneka, one ounce.

Water, two pints.

Boil down to one pint. (LOND.; EDINB.)

AMER.; HERBIP.; WURCEB.; BRUGNATELLI.; and COXE give the same formula.

NIEMANN prescribes three ounces of the root and two pounds of water, reduced to one-third.—FULD.; and GENEV.—one ounce of root, and one pound and a half of water, reduced to one pound.

R. Root of Seneka, one ounce.
Water, two pounds.

Boil down to one pound; then strain, and add

Simple Syrup, one ounce.

Mix. (SAUNDERS.; SWEDIAUR)

R. Root of Seneka, one ounce.

Liquorice, half an ounce.

Water, one pound and a half.

Boil down to one pound. (ELLIS)

It is excitant, and is recommended in catarrhal affections of the lungs, arthrodynia, and dropsies.—Dose, two ounces, twice a day; or half an ounce may be given every hour till stools are obtained.

SYRUP OF SENEKA.

Syrupus Senegæ. (AMER.; FENN.; HANN.; POL.; BORUS.; SUEC.; COXE.; NIEMANN.; VAN MONS)

R. Root of Seneka, one ounce.
Boiling Water, one pound and a half.

Boil down to ten ounces; strain, and add

White Sugar, one pound and a half.

Make a syrup. (FENN.; HANN.; POL.; BORUS.; SUEC.; NIEMANN)

R. Root of Seneka, one part.
Water, twelve parts.

Infuse in a moderate heat, in a covered vessel, for several hours; then add to the slightly expressed liquor

White Sugar, eighteen parts.

Make a syrup. (VAN MONS)

R. Root of Seneka, four ounces.
Water, one pound.

Boil to the consumption of one half, and add to the decanted liquor,

Sugar, one pound.

Make a syrup. (AMER.; COXE)

GLYCRRHIZED SYRUP OF POLYGALA.

Syrupus Senegæ cum Liquiritia. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Tincture of Extract of Liquorice, one dram.

Syrup of Seneka, one ounce.

Mix.—Dose, a tea-spoonful, every hour.

MOSCHATED SYRUP OF SENEKA.

Syrupus Senegæ moschatus. (AUGUSTIN)

- R. Syrup of Seneka, three ounces.
 Gum Ammoniac, triturated with
 mucilage, one scruple.
 Musk, ten grains.
 Tincture of Extract of Liquorice,
 from fifteen to twenty drops.

Mix.—A spoonful every hour.

PECTORAL DECOCTION. (HAMB.; BRERA;
RATIER)

- R. Root of Seneka, } of each,
 Iceland Moss, } half an ounce.
 Spring Water, } sixteen ounces.

Boil over a slow fire, till reduced to ten ounces. Add to the strained liquor,

Glycyrrhized Honey, one ounce.

Mix. (HAMB.)

- R. Root of Polygala amara, three ounces.
 Herb of Coltsfoot, } of each,
 ——— Veronica, } one ounce.
 Water, } three pounds.

Boil down to two thirds. (RATIER)

Dose, three or four ounces, several times a day.—It may be sweetened with sugar or honey.

DIURETIC DECOCTION. (HAMB.)

- R. Root of Seneka, half an ounce.
 Squill, one scruple.
 Spring Water, twelve ounces.

Boil down to two thirds; strain, and add,

Nitric Spirit of Æther, two drams.

Tincture of Opium, two scruples.

Glycyrrhized Honey, one ounce.

Mix.

EMMENAGOGUE DECOCTION. (ELLIS)

- R. Root of Seneka, one ounce.
 Orange Peel, two drams.
 Water, one pound.

Boil down to two thirds with the root, then add the peel, and strain after a short time.—Dose, four ounces daily, in amenorrhœa.

PECTORAL POTION.

Decoctum pectorale corroborans, Haustus pectoralis incitans. (AUGUSTIN; BRERA)

- R. Root of Seneka, two drams.
 Water, a sufficient quantity
 to obtain six ounces of decoction. Strain,
 and add,

Oxymel of Squill, one ounce.

Mix. (BRERA)

- R. Root of Seneka, two drams.
 Water, a sufficient quantity
 to obtain eight ounces of decoction. Strain
 and add,

Camphor, triturated with mucilage,
one dram.

Mix. (BRERA)

- R. Root of Seneka, two drams.
 Boiling Decoction of Cinchona,
 a sufficient quantity
 to obtain seven ounces of infusion. Add
 to it when strained,

Camphor, triturated with mucilage,
half a dram.

Sulphuric Æther, thirty drops.

Syrup of Orange Peel, } of each,

——— Marshmallows, } one ounce.

Mix. (BRERA)

- R. Root of Seneka,
 from half a dram to one dram.
 ——— Liquorice, two drams.
 Boiling Water, three ounces.

Infuse, and add when strained,

Paregoric Elixir, one dram.

Syrup of Marshmallows, half an ounce.

Mix. (AUGUSTIN)

Dose, one spoonful.

POLYGONATUM ANGULOSUM, DESF.—SOLOMON'S SEAL.

SYNONIMES:—Sceau de Salomon, FR.;
 Weisswurz, Weisswurzthelblume,
 GERM.; Salomon's segel, DAN.; Selli
 de Salomon, SPAN.; Salomons zege,
 DUT.; Sigillo de Salomone, ITAL.; Ko-
 koryczka, POL.; Scella di Salomee, PORT.;
 Salomon's Sigil, SWED.

BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; WIRTEM.; BER-
 GIUS.; GUIBOUT.; MURRAY and GME-
 LIN.; SPIELMANN.

A plant which is met with in nearly every

part of Europe. (*Hexandria Monogynia*,
 LINN.; *Asparagineæ*, JUSS.; *Fig. Zorn, Ic.*
pl. t. 171)

The root (*Radix Sigilli Salominis* seu
Polygonati majoris seu *latifolii* seu *vulgaris*
 seu *Geniculatæ* seu *Genicellæ*) is employed.
 It is articulated, long, rather fibrillous,
 whitish without, white within, and of about
 the diameter of the little finger. It presents
 a kind of seal-print on its joints. Its odour,
 rather disagreeable, disappears by desicca-
 tion. Its taste is sweetish, mucilaginous,
 and rather acrid.

POLYGONUM.

Five species of this genus are employed in medicine:

1. *Polygonum aviculare*, LINN.—Knotgrass.

SYNONIMES:—Renouée, Centinodé, Fraï-nasse, FR.; Vogelknöterich, Vogelwege-tritt, Weggrass, GERM.; Varkengross, DUT.

BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; WIRTEM.; BERGIUS.; MURRAY and GMELIN.; SPIELMANN.

A common plant of Europe. (*Octandria Trigynia*, LINN.; *Polygonæa*, JUSS.; *Fig. Zorn, Ic. pl. t. 468*)

The herb (*Herba Centumnodie seu Centinodie seu Polygoni seu Sanguinariae seu Sanguinalis*) is employed. It consists of a nodose, branching, smooth stem, having alternate, lanceolate, nearly sessile, entire, smooth leaves. It is destitute of odour, but has a sharp and astringent taste.

2. *Polygonum Persicaria*, LINN.—Spotted Persicaria.

SYNONIMES:—Persicaire douce, FR.; Gemeiner Knöterich, GERM.; Loppgræs, DAN.; Persicaria monchada, SPAN.; Persepkruid, DUT.; Pessigueira, PORT.; Røknesva, SWED.

HISP.; GALL.; SPIELMANN.

A plant of Europe. (*Fig. CEd. Fl. Dan. t. 702*)

The herb (*Herba Persicariae minoris*) is employed. It consists of a round, fistulous, redish, nodose, branching stem, and of alternate, lanceolate, petiolated leaves. Its taste is slightly acid and rather saline.

It was formerly esteemed vulnerary.

3. *Polygonum Hydropiper*, LINN.

SYNONIMES:—Persicaire poivrée, P. brulante, P. âcre, Poivre d'eau, Piment brulant, FR.; Bitterknöterich, Wasserpfefferknöterich, GERM.

GALL.; GENEV.; BERGIUS.; MURRAY and GMELIN.; SPIELMANN.

A plant of Europe. (*Fig. Blackw. Herb. t. 119.*)

The (*Herba Hydropiperis seu Persicariae wentis seu Mercurius terrestris*) is employed. It consists of a smooth, round,

nodose, branching stem, and of alternate lanceolate leaves. It is destitute of odour, but has an exceedingly acrid, burning, and peppery taste.

When fresh, it acts as a rubefacient, applied to the skin.

DIURETIC SPECIES.

Species pro Infuso diuretico. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Leaves of Spotted Persicaria,	} of each,
Root of Wild Rush,	
Leaves of Parsley,	} of each, one dram.
Herb of Hyssop,	
Cinnamon,	
Orange Peel,	
Anise,	

Cut and mix.

4. *Polygonum Bistorta*, LINN.—Bistort, Snakeweed.

SYNONIMES:—Bistorfe, FR.; Natterknöterich, wiesenknöterich, Natterwurzknöterich, GERM.; Slangeurt, DAN.; Bistorta, ITAL.; PORT.; and SPAN.; Natterwortel, Slangenwortel, Hartstongue, DUT.; Wezownik, POL.; Ormrot, SWED.

DUBL.; EDINB.; AMST.; BATAV.; BELG.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; FENN.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; LUSIT.; ROSS.; SAX.; HERBIP.; BERGIUS.; BRUGNATELLI.; COXE.; GUBOURT.; MURRAY and GMELIN.; PARIS.; PIDERIT.; SPIELMANN.

A plant common to nearly all Europe. (*Fig. Flore Medic. II. 71.*)

The root (*Radix Bistortæ seu Colubrinae seu Serpentariae vulgaris seu rubrae*) is employed. It is of about the length of the finger, hard, subcylindrical, twice or thrice twisted, marked with annular intersections, furnished with numerous fibrille, of a blackish-brown colour without, and reddish or rose coloured within. It is destitute of odour or nearly so, but its taste is austere and very astringent, particularly in the fresh state.

It contains much tannin and starch, gallic acid, and oxalic acid.

It is powerfully astringent.—Dose, of the powder, from half a dram to one dram; of the juice, from two to three ounces.

EXTRACT OF BISTORT.

Extractum Bistortæ. (HISP.; PALAT.; SARD.)

R. Root of Bistort, sliced, one pound.
Boiling Water, six pounds.

Digest for three days; then boil slightly; evaporate the strained decoction to the consistence of an extract. (PALAT.)

SARD. directs the infusion to be reduced to two thirds before straining and evaporating it.

R. Root of Bistort, sliced, two pounds.
Water, twenty pounds.

Infuse for twenty-four hours in a warm place, then boil a little, and strain; boil the residue with a fresh quantity of water, till reduced to eight pounds, and strain. Mix, set aside, and decant the liquors; then evaporate it, first over a slow fire, and then in a water-bath. (HISP.)

Dose, from a scruple to a dram.

DECOCTION OF BISTORT. (RATIER)

R. Root of Bistort, one ounce.
Water, two pounds.

Boil, and strain.

It is prescribed as an astringent in internal passive hæmorrhages.

ASTRINGENT LAVEMENT. (RATIER)

R. Root of Bistort, one ounce.

Poppy Heads, half an ounce.
Water, two pounds.
Infuse.—It is used in chronic diarrhæa and dysentery.

STOMACHIC POTION. (RATIER)

R. Bistort, one dram.
Rob of Elder, three drams.
Simple Syrup, one ounce.
Water, four ounces.

Infuse, and strain.

ASTRINGENT POTION. (RATIER)

R. Root of Bistort, two drams.
Syrup of Quince, one ounce.
Tincture of Catechu, two drams.
Water, four ounces.

Infuse, and strain.

5. *Polygonum Fagopyrum*, LINN.—Buckwheat.

SYNONIMES: — Sarrazin, Blé noir, FR.; Heydenkorn, Gemeiner Buchweizen, GERM.

GALL.; WIRTEM.; BERGIUS.; SPIELMANN.

A plant of Asia Minor. (*Fig. Mart. Fl. Russ. t. 46*)

The seed (*Semen Fagopyri* seu *Tritici fagini*) is employed. It is triangular, smooth, of the size of a hemp-seed, of a blackish-brown colour, and ferruginous taste.

POLYPODIUM VULGARE, LINN.—COMMON POLYPODY.

SYNONIMES: — Polypode commun, FR.; Engelsüsstapfelfarfen, Engelsuss, Süßfarfen, Tuffelfarfen, GERM.; Osladyc, BOHEM.; Engelsædl, DAN.; Polipodio, SPAN.; Engelzæd, DUT.; Felce quercina, ITAL.; Raprotka, POL.; Stensceta, SWED.

AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BAVAR.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BERGIUS.; BRUGNATELLI.; GUIBOURT.; MURRAY and GMELIN.; PIDERIT.; SPIELMANN.; ZARDA.

A common plant of Europe. (*Crypto-*

gamia, LINN.; *Filices*, JUSS.; *Fig. Floræ Medic. V. 278*)

The stock, improperly called the root (*Radix Polypodii* seu *Filicula dulcis*) is employed. It is hard, thick, ligneous, covered with numerous reddish, membranous scales, and furnished with blackish fibres. It is nearly inodorous; its taste, at first saccharine, is bitter, nauseous, and slightly astringent.

It contains, according to BUCHOLZ, saccharine matter, gum, resin, oil, and starch.

It is feebly astringent, and is especially recommended in catarrhal disorders. It is also employed against worms, and forms the basis of HERRENSCHWAND'S remedy.—Dose, one or two drams of the powder.

POLYPORUS OFFICINALIS, MIC.—AGARIC, FUNGUS OF THE LARCH.

SYNONIMES:—Agaric blanc, FR.; Lærchen-schwamm, GERM.; Bjla drjnowa hauba, BOHEM.; Agarico del alcerce, SPAN.; Lorkenswam, DUT.; Agarico del tarice, ITAL.; Gebka modrzewowa, POL.; Lærkeswamp, SWED.

AMST.; BAVAR.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HAMB.; HANN.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BERGIUS.; BRUGNATELLI.; GUIBOURT.; MURRAY and GMELIN.; PIDERIT.; SAUNDERS.; SPIELMANN.; ZARDA.

A parasitical mushroom (*Agaricus albus* seu *Fungus Laricis*) which grows at the base and middle of the trunk of the larch. (*Fig. Flore Medic. l. 6*)

It forms irregular masses, usually conical, triangular; slightly convex, marked with fawn-coloured zones, and brown or orange coloured above, of a yellowish-white and furnished with very small pores underneath. Its substance is yellowish-white and tenacious.

It is prepared for use by removing its exterior, which is very bitter, exposing it to the sun for several weeks, and then beating it with a mallet. It then appears white, light, of a homogeneous texture, and friable. It is without odour; its taste is first rapid and farinaceous, but soon becomes bitter, acrid, and nauseous.

In one thousand parts it contains, according to BUCHOLZ, five hundred of resin, thirty of a bitter principle, sixty of gummomucous matter, and three hundred and six of fibrine. The resin constitutes its active principle.

It is purgative, but not much used now.—Dose, ten grains.

TROCHISCS OF AGARIC.

Agaricus trochiscatus, Trochisci de Agarico. (BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; PALAT.; SARD.; WIRTEM.)

R. Agaric, eight parts.
Gum Tragacanth, one part.

Reduce the gum to thick mucilage with a sufficient quantity of water, then add the agaric, and make a soft mass, to be divided into trochiscs divisible into a very fine powder. (GALL.)

R. Agaric, four ounces.

White Wine, a sufficient quantity.
Triturate together, and form the paste into trochiscs. (HISP.)

BRUNS.; PALAT.; and WIRTEM. prescribe wine in which ginger has been infused. —WIRTEM. adds besides, a little gum tragacanth, and recommends the trochiscs to be made in winter, that they may be the whiter.—SARD. prescribes three ounces of agaric, one dram of ginger, and a sufficient quantity of mucilage of tragacanth.

DRASTIC POTION. (BORIES.; PIERQUIN)

R. Trochiscs of Agaric, } of each,
Senna, } one dram.
Indian Jalap, }
Supertartrate of } of each,
Potass, } fifteen grains.
Socotrine Aloes, }
Cinnamon Powder, } twelve grains.
Boiling Water, } six ounces.

Infuse for twelve hours; then strain, and add,

Syrup of Buckthorn, one ounce.

Mix.

AQUEOUS EXTRACT OF AGARIC. (GALL.)

R. Agaric, one pound.
Cold Water, four pounds.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, occasionally shaking, and strain; macerate the residue in fresh water, and strain again. Mix the liquors, and evaporate in a water-bath, to the consistence of extract.

ALCOHOLIC EXTRACT OF AGARIC. (HISP.; WIRTEM.)

R. Agaric, one pound.
Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Digest for three days in a covered vessel and in a warm place; then express, and distil off the alcohol slowly by the heat of a water-bath. (WIRTEM.)

HISP. directs one pound of agaric to be digested for twelve hours in eight pounds of boiling water and four ounces of alcohol; then to boil for two hours, to express the liquor when half cold, to set it aside to dehydrate, and finally to evaporate it, first at the open fire, and then in a water-bath.

This extract is preferable to the preceding and is much more active.—Dose, from fifteen grains to a scruple. It is seldom given alone, but combined with other substances.

POLYTRICHUM COMMUNE, LINN.—GREAT GOLDEN
MAIDENHAIR,

SYNONIMES :— Polytric commun, FR. ;
Goldner Wiederthorn, Gùldenwieder-
thorn, Gùldenbaarmoos, GERM. ; Guld-
haar, DAN. ; Golden Wederhood, DUT. ;
Bierinossa, SWED.

BRUNS. ; GALL. ; WIRTEM. ; BERGIUS ;
GUIBOURT ; MURRAY and GMELIN ;
SPIELMANN.

A plant common in all Europe. (*Cryp-*

togamia, LINN. ; *Musci*, JUSS. ; *Fig. Zorn*,
lc. pl. t. 415)

The herb (*Herba Adianthi aurei* seu *Po-
lytrichi aurei* seu *Muscus capillaceus major*)
is employed. It consists of a simple, proli-
ferous stem, and of linear, lanceolated,
toothed leaves. It has neither odour, nor
taste.

It is feebly astringent.

POPULUS.

Three species of this genus of plants are
mentioned in pharmacopœias.

1. *Populus balsamifera*, LINN.—Balsam
Tree.

SYNONIMES :— Peuplier baumier, FR. ;
Balsamespe, GERM. ; Balsam Popelier,
DUT.

GALL. ; FORM. HÔP. FR. ; LIPP. ; SAX. ;
BERGIUS ; GUIBOURT ; MURRAY and
GMELIN ; PIDERIT.

A tree of North America and Siberia.
(*Diccia Octandria*, LINN. ; *Amentaceæ*,
JUSS. ; *Fig. Cat. Car. l. p. 34. t. 34*)

The buds are employed ; they are rather
large, oblong, acute, imbricated, with firm,
oblong, concave scales. Their surface is
covered with a limpid resinous juice of a
golden colour, of an aromatic, warm, and
bitterish taste.

2. *Populus Nigra*, LINN.—Poplar Tree.

SYNONIMES :— Peuplier noir, Peuplier
franc, FR. ; Pappel, GERM. ; Topol, BO-
HEM. ; Poppel, DAN. ; Chopo, SPAN. and
PORT. ; Popelier, DUT. ; Pioppo, ITAL. ;
Topola Czarna, POL. ; Asp, SWED.

DUBL. ; AMST. ; ANT. ; BATAV. ; BELG. ;
BRUNS. ; DAN. ; HISP. ; GALL. ; FERR. ;
FORM. HÔP. FR. ; GENEV. ; HANN. ; SAX. ;
SUEC. ; WIRTEM. ; BRUGNATELLI ; GUI-
BOURT ; MURRAY and GMELIN ; SPIEL-
MANN ; ZARDA.

A common tree of Europe. (*Fig. Zorn*,
lc. pl. 577)

The buds (*Oculi* seu *Gemma Populi*.—
Pappelknospen, Pappelknœpfe, GERM.) are

employed. They are rounded, long, point-
ed, of a yellowish-brown colour, composed
of scales of various sizes, lying one upon
the other, shining at the surface, covered
with a viscous juice of a golden-yellow co-
lour and transparent. They have a pene-
trating, balsamic, and very agreeable odour,
and a bitter, warm, and aromatic taste.

3. *Populus tremula*, LINN.—Trembling
Poplar Tree.

SYNONIMES :— Tremble, FR. ; Zitternde
Pappel, Gemeine Espe, GERM.

SUEC.

A tree of Europe. (*Fig. Nouv. Duh. II.*
t. 87)

The twigs of the root are employed ; they
are astringent.

TINCTURE OF POPLAR.

Tinctura seu *Essentia Populi* seu *Oculorum*
Populi. (LIPP. ; VAN MONS)

R. Fresh Poplar Buds, one part.
Alcohol, six parts.

Infuse without heat, and preserve the
filtered liquor. (VAN MONS)

LIPP. prescribes one part of buds and two
parts of alcohol.

VULNERARY ESSENCE OF POPLAR.

Essentia Populi vulneraria. (WIRTEM.)

R. Fresh Poplar Buds, half a pound.
Concentrated Alcohol, one pound and a half.

Digest for several days, and express. Add
to the filtered liquor,

3 G

Essence of the Flowers of St.

John's-wort, half a pound.

Digest for some time; then distil off one half of the alcohol, and preserve the remainder.

It is excitant, and is recommended externally to atonic ulcers, and internally, in gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa, diarrhœa, and phthisis pulmonalis.—Dose, from thirty to fifty or more drops.

POPULAR OINTMENT.

Unguentum Populeum. (FERR.; LIPP.; BRUGNATELLI)

R. Dried Buds of Balsam Tree, half a pound.

Fresh Butter, one pound.

Boil slowly to the consumption of the humidity, and express. (LIPP.)

BRUGNATELLI directs eight ounces of dried buds to be bruised, two pounds of melted lard to be added; the mixture to be kept fluid in a water-bath for three hours, and then decanted.—FERR.—two pounds of fresh buds, bruised, to be digested for eight days in four pounds of lard.

This is the only ointment which really deserves the term populeum.

PORTULACA OLERACEA, LINN.—PURSLAIN.

SYNONIMES: — Pourpier commun, FR.; Portulak, DAN.; GERM.; and SWED.; Berdolaga, SPAN.; Porselein, DUT.; Porcellana, ITAL.; Kurza noga, POL.; Beldroega, PORT.

AMST.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; WIRTEM.; BERGIUS; GUIBOUT; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN.

A cultivated plant of Europe. (*Dodecandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Portulacæ*, JUSS.; *Fig. Zorn, Ic. pl. t. 489*)

The herb and seeds are employed.

The herb (*Herba Portulacæ*) consists of a rounded, smooth, shining, succulent stem, and of oblong, cuneiform, fleshy, smooth leaves, of a deep green colour. Its taste is watery and feebly aromatic.

The seeds are small, reniform, curved, rather wrinkled, black, and tasteless.

The seeds are classed among the four minor cold seeds. As to the herb, which is

rather culinary than medicinal, it purges when a large quantity is taken at once.

CONSERVE OF PURSLAIN.

Conserva Portulacæ. (VAN MONS)

R. Leaves of Purslain, one part.
White Sugar, two parts.

Bruise the leaves, add the sugar, and heat slightly.

WATER OF PURSLAIN. (GALL.; PALAT.)

R. Herb of Purslain, five parts.
Water, twelve parts and a half.

Distil about ten parts; pour the product upon ten parts of herb, add ten parts of water, and distil ten parts again. The operation may be repeated a third time. (GALL.)

PALAT. prescribes one part of herb and four parts of water; one and a half to be distilled.

POTASSIUM.

This metal is not used in medicine, but its numerous compounds are applied to many purposes.

PROTOXIDE OF POTASSIUM.

Potassa caustica seu pura, Kali vegetabile purum seu causticum.

I. In the liquid state.

Aqua Potassæ seu Potassæ puræ seu Kali puri Lixivia caustica, Liquor Potassæ seu Kali caustici seu Potassæ causticæ, Lixivium causticum seu magistrale seu sapo-

narium seu causticum vegetabile.—Solution of Potass, Solution of caustic Potass, Liquid Potass, Soap ley. (LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; AMST.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; GALL.; FERR.; FENN.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; COXE; PIDERIT; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

Liquor Potassæ. (LOND.)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, one pound.

Fresh-burnt Lime, half a pound.
Boiling Distilled Water, one gallon.

Dissolve the subcarbonate in two pints of the water. Pour the remainder of the water upon the lime, and add the solution. Set apart the mixture in a covered vessel, and when cold, strain it through a cotton bag. If, by adding any diluted acid, effervescence is excited, more lime must be added, and the filtration repeated. A pint of this solution should weigh sixteen ounces.

Aqua Potassæ. (EDINB.)

R. Fresh-burnt Lime, eight ounces.
Subcarbonate of Potass, six ounces.
Boiling Water, twenty-eight ounces.

Put the lime into an earthen or iron vessel with twenty ounces of the water. When the ebullition has ceased, add the subcarbonate dissolved in the remainder of the water, and having thoroughly mixed the whole, cover the vessel till the mixture has become cold; then agitate it well, and pour it into a glass funnel the tube of which is obstructed by a piece of clean linen. Cover the upper opening of the funnel, while its tube is inserted into another glass vessel, that the liquor may gradually drop through the linen into the lower vessel. When it first ceases to drop, pour a few ounces of water into the funnel, but cautiously, so that the matter may be disturbed as little as possible, continue to pour on water thus till three pounds of liquor have filtered through, which will be in the space of two or three days; then shake the solution and preserve it in a well stopped vessel.

Aqua Potassæ causticæ. (DUBL.)

R. Fresh burnt Lime, } of each,
Carbonate of Potass, } two parts.

Water, fifteen parts.

Pour upon the lime, in an earthen vessel, one part of the water made hot, and when it is slaked, add the subcarbonate and the remainder of the water. Pour the mixture when cold into a well stopped bottle, and keep it for three days, frequently shaking it. When the carbonate of lime shall have subsided, decant the supernatant liquor and preserve it in well stopped green glass bottles.

The specific gravity of this solution is to that of distilled water, as 1080 to 1000.

There are nearly as many variations in this process, but none of much importance, as there are pharmacopœias.—GALL. says mix together two parts of subcarbonate, one part of lime, and twelve parts of water; strain the liquor, concentrate it till it marks 36 degrees by the areometer, set it aside, and then decant it: its weight will be 1.334, and a phial of the capacity of three ounces will contain four ounces of it.—FERR.; GENEV.; COXE; and SWEDIAUR give the same as EDINB.—AMST.; and BELG. say pour four ounces of hot water upon nine of quick lime, and add when it is slaked, six ounces of subcarbonate; pour the whole into a funnel stopped with cotton, and when no more passes through, add boiling water so as to obtain three pounds of liquor.—ROSS.—extinguish gradually four ounces of lime with a little hot water, add eighteen ounces of hot water and then three of subcarbonate of potass, agitate strongly, and when cold add a sufficient quantity of water to obtain eighteen ounces of liquor.—SAX.—dissolve subcarbonate of potass in six times its weight of water; then apply heat and add lime gradually, ascertaining from time to time if the liquor dropped into an acid produce effervescence: cease to add lime when this no longer takes place, and strain through linen with expression: wash the residuum with a little hot water, express again, set aside, pour off, and concentrate till the liquor marks 36 degrees by the areometer.—LIPP.—extinguish four pounds of lime with a sufficient quantity of boiling water, and then add sixteen ounces of subcarbonate dissolved in nine pounds of water; set apart for twenty-four hours, test the liquor alternately with lime and sulphuric acid; then, when it is no longer rendered turbid by either of them, filter it in a funnel furnished with cotton, and, if required, evaporate it till a vessel of the capacity of one pound contains sixteen ounces of it.—FULD.—extinguish six ounces of lime

with a sufficient quantity of water, add three ounces of subcarbonate dissolved in one pound and a half of water, and filter after some time in a funnel furnished with cotton, adding to the liquor which passes a sufficient quantity of water to raise its weight to one pound and a half.

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, two parts.
Lime, three parts.

Mix together, and add

Rain water, sixteen parts.

Boil for half an hour, frequently stirring; then strain through a double linen cloth, expressing slightly towards the end. Pour upon the residuum,

Water, four parts.

Evaporate the two liquors mixed together till only eight parts remain; set this aside in a large well stopped bottle, decant the clear liquor, and preserve it in small phials. (BATAV.)

HASS.; and PIDERIT direct six pounds of spring water to be poured upon one pound of quick lime, and when this is slaked, half a pound of subcarbonate of potass to be added; the liquor to be then boiled till a goose feather thrown into it becomes corroded and dissolved, then to be diluted with a sufficient quantity of water, and filtered.

—FENN.; HANN.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; SUEC.; and VAN MONS—two pounds of subcarbonate to be dissolved in ten of water, three of powdered lime to be gradually added to the solution, and the mixture boiled for a quarter of an hour, stirring it with a spatula; then to set it aside for some time, and the liquor to be strained and evaporated till it has acquired the specific gravity of 1.337.—BAVAR.—one part of subcarbonate to be dissolved in ten parts of water, the solution to be boiled, and two thirds of a part of pure lime to be added, constantly stirring; after a quarter of an hour's boiling, the liquor is to be strained through linen, and the residuum to be boiled with five parts of water; the two liquors to be mixed together and set apart for twenty-four hours, and then to be decanted and evaporated till of the specific gravity of 1.33.

BATAV. also proposes to dissolve one part of fused potass in two parts of distilled water; which is more simple and expeditious, and is also preferable with respect to the quality of the product.

II. In the solid state.

Alkali causticum, Causticum alkalinum seu commune seu commune fortius seu potentiale seu salinum, Causticum potentiale, Kali causticum siccum, Hydras kalicum seu Potassæ puræ fusæ, Lapis causticus seu causticus Chirurgorum seu infernalis

alkalinus seu septicus, Potassa fusa seu pura seu caustica seu caustica fusa, Ruptorium commune.—Fused Potass, Caustic Potass, Hydrate of Protoxide of Potassium.—(LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; AMST.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; GENÈVE.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SARD.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI.; COXE.; PIDERIT.; SPIELMANN.; SWEDIAUR.; VAN MONS)

Potassa fusa. (LOND.)

R. Solution of Potass, one gallon.

Evaporate it in a clean iron vessel over the fire, till the ebullition has ceased and the potass has become melted; then pour it out upon a clean iron plate, and cut it into pieces of a proper form.

Potassa, olim Causticum commune acerrimum. (EDINB.)

R. Solution of Potass, any quantity.

Evaporate it in a very clean covered iron vessel, till the ebullition having ceased, the saline matter flows smoothly like oil, which happens before the vessel becomes red hot. Then pour it upon a clean iron plate, cut it into small masses before it hardens, and preserve them in well-stopped phials.

Potassa caustica. (DUBL.)

R. Solution of Potass, any quantity.

Evaporate it over the fire in a clean iron vessel, till the ebullition having ceased, the saline matter, on the heat being increased, remains quiescent in the vessel. Pour out the fused salt upon a clean iron plate, and while it is consolidating, cut it into proper pieces, and enclose them immediately in a well-stopped bottle. During the evaporation the operator should avoid the particles which may be thrown from the vessel.

R. Solution of Potass, any quantity.

Evaporate it till a drop let fall upon a cold stone immediately hardens; then put

the mass into a crucible, and heat it till it flows like oil; then pour it into moulds of the size of a goose-quill. (AMER.; BATAV.; BRUNS.; DAN.; FERR.; FENN.; FULD.; HANN.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAN.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; PIDERIT; SWEDIAUR)

R. Quick Lime, three parts.

Having slaked it with a sufficient quantity of water, add

Pure Subcarbonate of Potass, one part.

Diffuse the whole in much water, stir well, filter, and evaporate to dryness; then fuse it, and pour it either into greased iron moulds, or upon a warm slab: break it into pieces when cold. (HERBIP.)

HISP. directs two pounds of quick lime, one pound of subcarbonate of potass, and sixteen pounds of water, to be digested and shaken together; the liquor to be filtered, and evaporated to dryness, and the residuum fused and poured upon a hot slab.

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, two parts.
Lime, in coarse powder, one part.
Water, twelve parts.

Boil for half an hour; then strain, and evaporate to dryness: fuse the residuum in a crucible, and pour it upon a hot slab. (GALL.; FORM. HÔP. FR.)

BRUGNATELLI directs one pound of subcarbonate, three pounds of lime, and sixteen of water to be boiled together for a quarter of an hour, the liquor to be evaporated to dryness, the residuum to be fused and poured upon an oiled stone.—AUSTR.—one pound of subcarbonate to be dissolved in ten pounds of boiling water, and two pounds of quick lime to be added, constantly stirring; the mixture to be boiled for an hour, then set aside, decanted, evaporated till the matter flows like oil, and then poured either into moulds or upon a hot iron plate.—SARD.—four pounds of calcined ashes of vine twigs, and two of quick lime, to be boiled with ten times the quantity of water till reduced to one half; the liquor to be strained, and evaporated to dryness, and the residuum melted in a crucible and poured upon a warm oiled stone.—SPIELMANN—one part of subcarbonate, four parts of quick lime, and twenty times the weight of water to be boiled together for several hours; the liquor to be filtered, evaporated to dryness, and the residuum slowly fused, and poured into moulds.

R. Crystallized Caustic Potass, any quantity.

Put it by portions into a silver crucible; after the dissipation of the water of crystallization, when it is equally fused and tran-

quil, pour it into a warmed iron mould (VAN MONS)

VAN MONS recommends that the moulds be not oiled into which the fused potass is poured.

Some chemists prefer to pour the potass, by drops, upon an oiled slab. (PLANCHE)

III. In a state of perfect purity.

ALCOHOLATED POTASS.

Potasse à l'alcohol. (GALL.)

R. Solution of Potass, any quantity.

Having evaporated it to dryness, dissolve it in alcohol (40 degrees), and then remove part of this alcohol by distillation; evaporate the residue in a silver pan, remove with a spoon the blackish pellicle which covers the liquor, pour what remains upon a silver plate, and, when cold, break it into pieces.

The product is pure hydrate of protoxide of potassium. The fused potass contains salts of potass, sulphates, hydro-chlorates, &c. The pure solution of potass is corrosive and caustic in its concentrated state, but is only strongly stimulant when diluted with a large quantity of water. It has been employed in this form as an antacid, diuretic, and lithontriptic, in the dose of from ten to fifteen drops in a proper vehicle. The fused potass is used to open issues.

CAUSTIC POTASS WITH LIME.

Potassa cum Calce, Causticum commune mitius. (LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; GENEV.; COXE; HENRI; SPIELMANN)

Potassa cum Calce. (LOND.)

R. Solution of Potass, three pints.
Fresh-burnt Lime, one pound.

Boil the solution down to a pint; then add the lime slaked with water, and mix intimately.

Potassa cum Calce, olim Causticum commune mitius. (EDINB.)

R. Solution of Potass, any quantity.

Evaporate it to one third in a covered iron vessel; then mix with it as much recently slaked lime as will bring it to the consistence of a solid paste, which is to be preserved in a well-stopped vessel.

Potassa caustica cum Calce. (DUBL.)

Evaporate solution of caustic potass to one fourth; then add as much fresh-

burnt lime, in powder, as will form a mass of a proper consistence, which is to be preserved in a well-stopped bottle.

AMER.; GENEV.; and COXE direct the solution to be evaporated to one third, and a sufficient quantity of quick lime added to obtain a firm paste.—SPIELMANN—one part of caustic potass to be dissolved in three parts of water, and a sufficient quantity of quick lime added as will form a paste.

HENRI says that before pouring the ordinary fused potass, a little powdered quick lime should be added, which prevents it from attracting the humidity of the atmosphere so readily, and brings it near to the present preparation.

This caustic does not act so strongly as the preceding.

ELSE'S CAUSTIC PASTE. (WIRTEM.; NIEMANN)

R. Solution of Potass, eight ounces.

Boil down to two ounces, and add to the boiling liquor,

Extract of Opium, two drams.
Quick Lime, six drams,

or, a sufficient quantity to absorb all the liquid.

SAUNDERS' LITHONTRIPTIC LIQUOR.
(CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Calcined Potass of Commerce, half a pound.

———— Oyster Shells, one pound and a half.

Boiling Water, eight pounds and a half.

Set aside for twenty-four hours, and filter.

Three drams to be given daily at three doses, in an infusion of linseed, to which fifteen grains of calcined magnesia are added.

BRUNNINGHAUSEN'S FOMENTATION.
(NIEMANN)

R. Fused Potass, one ounce.
Water, forty-eight ounces.

Dissolve.—This solution has been applied, it is said, with success, to the abdomen in a case of convulsions in a pregnant woman.

GIRTANNER'S INJECTION. (NIEMANN)

R. Caustic Potass, half a dram.
Distilled Water, six ounces.

Dissolve.—It is recommended by GIRTANNER, at the commencement of gonorrhœa, to arrest it.

GIMBERNAT'S COLLYRIUM. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; NIEMANN; PIERQUIN; SWEDIAUR)

R. Caustic Potass, one grain.
Distilled Water, one ounce.

Dissolve. (NIEMANN; SWEDIAUR)

CADET DE GASSICOURT; and PIERQUIN double the quantity of the potass.

A few drops are inserted into the eye affected with speck of the cornea, and the organ then washed with a mucilaginous decoction.

COHEN'S SOLUTION. (AUGUSTIN; NIEMANN)

R. Solution of Potass, from ten to twenty drops.
Decoction of Juniper, one pound.
Mix.—To be taken in the course of the day.

RESOLVENT OPHTHALMIC LIQUOR.
(HAMB.)

R. Caustic Potass, one grain.
Distilled Water, four ounces.
Extract of Opium, four grains.
Dissolve, and filter.

SAVIARD'S SOLUTION. (NIEMANN)

R. Caustic Potass, two drams.
Camphor, two scruples.
White Sugar, two ounces.
Spring Water, two pounds.

Mix.—As a lotion to indolent ulcers and filled with luxuriant growths.

BOUGIES OF CAUSTIC POTASS.

Cereoli cum Kali caustico. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Caustic Potass, four grains.
Extract of Opium, one dram.
Water, two ounces.
Gum Arabic, a sufficient quantity

to thicken the liquor. Dip threads into this, dry them, and continue to do so till the bougies are sufficiently large.

HECKER recommended these soluble bougies in chronic gonorrhœa.

ALCOHOLIC SOLUTION OF POTASS.

Tinctura Metallorum seu Antimonii tartarizata seu Stibii alkalizata seu Antimonii acris seu Antimonii alkalina seu Antimonii nigra seu Antimonii balsamica seu Salis Tartari seu Tartari seu alkalina seu kalina seu alkalina acris, Alcohol Potassae seu alkalisatum, Spiritus potassatus. (BAVAR.; BRUNS.; FULD.; HANN.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.;

SARD.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.;
SPELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Martial Regulus of Antimony,
two ounces.

Copper, }
Tin, } of each, one ounce.

Fuse together, pulverize the amalgam,
and detonate it by small portions with twelve
ounces of nitre; increase the heat so that
the residuum may be reduced to greenish
scoriæ: then pulverize it, and add

Alcohol, one pound and a half.

Filter the liquor when it is of a fine red
colour. (BRUNS.; SPELMANN)

R. Martial Regulus of Antimony,
three ounces.

Nitrate of Potass, eighteen ounces.

Project the mixture by portions into a
red hot crucible, and after the deflagration,
calcine for an hour; then fuse the mass,
pour it into an iron mortar rubbed with
chalk, and rub it to powder. Put this while
hot into a matrass, and pour upon it

Concentrated Alcohol,
forty-eight ounces.

Digest for three days; then decant and
filter. (FULD.)

LIPP. prescribes one ounce and a half of
regulus, nine ounces of nitre, and two
pounds of alcohol.—WIRTEM.—four ounces
of regulus, twenty ounces of nitre, and one
pound and a half of alcohol.—BRUNS.—one
pound of regulus, one of nitre, and one and
a half of alcohol.—SPELMANN—four ounces
of regulus, eight of nitre, and twelve of
alcohol.

R. Sulphuret of Antimony, half a pound.
Subcarbonate of Potass, one pound.

Fuse the mixture in a crucible, and re-
duce it to yellowish scoriæ; then bruise it
in a heated iron mortar, and pour upon the
powder

Alcohol, three pounds.

Strain at the expiration of three days.
(BRUNS.; PALAT.; SARD.; WIRTEM.;
HERBIP.; SPELMANN; SWEDIAUR)

R. Sulphuret of Antimony, six ounces.
Fuse it in a crucible, and add

Nitrate of Potass, one ounce and a half.

Having kept it on the fire for a quarter
of an hour, pulverize the mass, and boil it
with

Fixed Nitre, eight ounces,
dissolved in two pounds of water, till of the
consistence of syrup; then add

Alcohol, one pound.

Digest, and decant. (BRUNS.)

R. Medicinal Regulus of Antimony,
while hot, and in powder,
four ounces.

Pour upon it a solution prepared with
Subcarbonate of Potass, six ounces.
Water, eight ounces.

Boil to the consistence of syrup, and add
Concentrated Alcohol, ten ounces.

Digest at a very moderate heat, fre-
quently shaking, till the liquor becomes of
a blackish-red colour. (FULD.)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, six ounces.

Calcine it strongly in a crucible, and,
having powdered it, pour upon it while yet
hot,

Concentrated Alcohol, twelve ounces.

Leave it to digest in a sand-bath till the
liquor becomes of a red colour. (BRUNS.;
FULD.; PALAT.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; HER-
BIP.; SWEDIAUR)

SPELMANN directs eight ounces of sub-
carbonate of potass to be calcined with
three ounces of quick lime for an hour, and
the residuum to be digested with twenty-
four ounces of concentrated alcohol.—WIR-
TEM.—six ounces of subcarbonate to be
strongly calcined with one ounce and a half
of charcoal powder, and the residuum to be
digested with one pound of alcohol.

R. Caustic Potass, one part.
Concentrated Alcohol, eight parts.

Digest for several days in a sand-bath.
(BAVAR.; HANN.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.;
SAX.; VAN MONS)

This preparation is no longer used; the
older practitioners used to prescribe it as
stimulant, deobstruent, diuretic, and dia-
phoretic.—Dose, from twenty to sixty drops.

STAHL'S TONICO-NERVINE MIXTURE.

Mixtura tonico-nervina Stahlii. (BRUNS.;
FULD.; PALAT.; SAX.; WIRTEM.;
NIEMANN; SPELMANN)

R. Alcoholic Solution of Potass,
two ounces.
Spirit of Hartshorn, one ounce.

Mix.

It is excitant, resolvent, nervine, anti-
spasmodic, diaphoretic, and diuretic.—
Dose, from thirty to fifty drops.

SALINE TINCTURE. (SARD.)

R. Purified Potass, six ounces.
Fresh Orange Peel, } of each, one
Root of Gentian, } ounce and a half.
Distilled Water, one pound and a half.

Digest for four days, and add

Rectified Alcohol, eight ounces.

Digest again for twenty-four hours, and
filter.—Dose, from one to two drams.

SPIRITUOUS RESOLVENT MIXTURE.

Mixtura resolvens spirituosa. (FULD.)

- R. Black Tincture of Antimony, one ounce.
 Tincture of Burnet Saxifrage, six drams.
 ——— Amber, three drams.
 Spanish Soap, two drams.

Mix, and dissolve.

This tincture is reputed stimulant, tonic, balsamic, resolvent, anti-spasmodic, nervine, diuretic, and diaphoretic.—Dose, from forty to seventy drops.

DIPPEL'S CHEMICAL SOAP. (WIRTEM.)

- R. Subcarbonate of Potass, one pound.
 Sulphuret of Antimony, half a pound.
 Copper Filings, three ounces.

Fuse the mixture, and powder it before it is cold; then mix it with

Oil of Juniper or of Turpentine, nine ounces.

Pour over the mass

Concentrated Alcohol,

a sufficient quantity

to cover it by several fingers' breadth. Let it digest for several days, and then decant the coloured liquor. Repeat the digestion two or three times with fresh alcohol; then, having mixed the tinctures, distil off part of the spirit, and add Venice soap and a little balsam of Peru.

This rather absurd preparation was recommended by DIPPEL, applied externally, as resolvent and anodyne, in gout and chilblains.

PROTOXI-SULPHURET OF POTASSIUM.

Hepar Sulphuris seu *Sulphuris salinum* seu *Sulphuris vulgare*, *Kali sulphuratum*, *Sulphuretum Lixiviæ* seu *Potassæ* seu *Kalicum*.—Sulphuret of Protoxide of Potassium, Sulphuret of Potass, Liver of Sulphur.—(LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BRUNS.; DAN.; GALL.; FERR.; FENN.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI.; COXE.; SWEDIAUR.; VAN MONS.)

I. In the solid state.

Sulphuretum Potassæ.

- R. Washed Sulphur, one ounce.
 Subcarbonate of Potass, two ounces
 Rub them together, and keep them

over the fire in a covered crucible till they unite. (LOND.)

- R. Subcarbonate of Potass, two parts.
 Sublimed Sulphur, one part.

Rub them together, and put them into a large covered crucible, to which apply heat cautiously till the mixture becomes fused. Preserve the mass in a well-stopped vessel. (EDINB.)

- R. Carbonate of Potass, four parts.
 Sublimed Sulphur, one part.

Mix, and put them into a crucible, then having adapted a cover to it, expose it to a gradually raised heat till they unite. (DUBL.)

- R. Sublimed Sulphur, one part.
 Subcarbonate of Potass, two parts.

Fuse together in a matrass, at a gradually augmented heat; and when the vessel is cold, break it, and immediately transfer its contents to a bottle. (AUSTR.; BATAV.; BRUNS.; DAN.; GALL.; FENN.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; COXE.; SWEDIAUR.)

It is necessary to heat the mass till it flows tranquilly like water, for so long as it swells it may be known to contain carbonic acid. The bottles into which it is to be put should be previously warmed in order to deprive them of air and moisture.

VAN MONS directs six parts and a half of subcarbonate of potass, in powder, to be triturated with three of sublimed sulphur, and the mixture fused in a crucible.—BAVAR.—four of subcarbonate and three of sulphur.—FERR.; LIPP.; SAX.; SUC.; and BRUGNATELLI—an equal part of each. The latter proportions, also recommended by VAUQUELIN, give a mixture of sulphate of potass and of sulphuret of potassium, with an excess of sulphur.—BERAL employs fifteen parts of pearlsh and forty of sulphur: a principal inconvenience of which is that it furnishes a product which contains sulphuret of iron, which gives a greenish tinge to the skin.—HENRI has proposed to use two parts of subcarbonate of potass obtained by the combustion of tartar and one part of pulverized roll-sulphur; to fill a matrass with this mixture to two-thirds, to place it in a sand-bath, with at first a moderate heat, to be gradually raised till the mass becomes liquified.

- R. Roll-Sulphur, one part and three-fourths.

Fused Caustic Potass,
five parts and a half.

Mix together, and fuse in a matrass placed in a sand-bath. (VAN MONS)

VAN MONS calls this *Simple Sulphuret of Potass*, which name has also been applied to the sulphuret obtained by the decomposition of the sulphate by charcoal at a high temperature. The preparation which he calls *Supersulphuret of Potass*, is obtained according to the following formula:

R. Roll-Sulphur, five parts and a half.
Fused Caustic Potass, three parts.

Fuse together in a glass matrass, placed in a sand-bath, to be gradually heated.

II. In the liquid state.

SOLUTION OF SULPHURET OF POTASSIUM.

Potassæ Sulphureti Aqua. (DUBL.)

R. Sublimed Sulphur, one part.
Solution of Caustic Potass,
eleven parts.

Boil together for ten minutes, and filter through paper. Preserve the liquor in well-stopped phials. Its specific gravity is to that of distilled water as 1117 to 1000.

R. Sublimed Sulphur, half an ounce.
Solution of Caustic Potass,
nine ounces.

Boil for ten minutes, and filter. (COXE)

The specific gravity of the liquor is 1.120.

The sulphuret of potass is excitant, stimulant, irritant, poisonous in a large dose, expectorant and diaphoretic in many cases, internally; and detergent, externally. It has been prescribed in asthma and croup, but without much advantage, in chronic catarrhs, chronic rheumatism, gout, cancer, tetters, itch, tinea, and many other cutaneous disorders. It has been represented as an antidote to the arsenical and saturnine poisons.—Dose, from five to fifteen or twenty grains.

The acids and the acidulous, metallic, and earthy salts are incompatible with it.

POWDER AGAINST SALIVATION. (BORIES; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Sulphuret of Potass, four scruples.
Supertartrate of Potass, four drams.

Divide into twenty-four parcels.

HAHNEMANN has recommended this powder against mercurial salivation. The patient should take three parcels in the day, in a little sweetened water. Notwithstanding the praises which have been bestowed

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on it, it is, as are all other derivatives, frequently inefficacious.

ALKALINE CHARCOAL PILLS.

Pilulæ Carbonum Kalinæ. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Sulphuret of Potass, one dram.
Extract of Blessed Thistle, } of each,
Charcoal, } two drams.

Mix.—Dose, from thirty to forty grains, four times a day, in phthisis pulmonalis.

SINGER'S ANTI-SIALAGOGUE SOAP.

Sapo sulphurato-crocatus. (BAVAR.)

R. Sulphuret of Potass, one part.
Boiling Water, two parts.

Dissolve, and add

Yellow Wax, one part.

Evaporate, constantly stirring, till the mass no longer adheres to the fingers; then pour it out into paper moulds.

JADELOT'S OINTMENT.

Linimentum saponaceum hydrosulphuretum.
(GALL.; AUGUSTIN; CADET DE GASSICOURT; NIEMANN)

R. Sulphuret of Potass, six ounces.

Dissolve it, one day in advance, in one-third of its weight of water; then triturate it with a solution of

White Soap, two pounds,

in Oil of Clove-pink, four pounds.

Add

Essential Oil of Thyme, two drams.

Mix.—It is recommended in itch. One ounce to be rubbed in each time. (AUGUSTIN; CADET DE GASSICOURT; NIEMANN)

R. Common Soap, fifty parts.

Melt in a glass vessel placed in a water-bath, and add

Oil of Clove-pink, twenty-five parts.

Triturate intimately together, and add

Sulphuret of Potass, ten parts.

Mix well, and add

Oil of Clove-pink, seventy-five parts.

Incorporate. (GALL.)

RATIER prescribes six ounces of sulphuret, two ounces of water, and two pounds each of soap and of olive oil.

HENRI recommends the soap to be softened in a small quantity of water, which is to be again evaporated by the heat of a water-bath; the oil to be then added by portions, and the mixture stirred, still in the bath, till it is perfectly homogeneous; it is

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then to be poured into a glazed pan, and the sulphuret gradually incorporated with it, constantly stirring with a wooden spatula.

This preparation may be resembled to ALTBERT's *Sulphuro-alkaline Ointment*, which is also used in the treatment of itch, and which is prepared with two parts of sublimed sulphur, one part of potass, and eight parts of lard. (RATIER)

MARTIAL SULPHURET OF POTASS. (FERR.)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, } of each,
Sulphur, } one ounce.
Deutoxide of Iron, } two drams.

Fuse in a crucible, pour the mass upon a marble slab, and break it into pieces when cold.

To be taken in pills of three or four grains each; or, in the dose of a scruple in ten ounces of water; to be taken by spoonfuls.

RESOLVENT AND ANTI-CANCEROUS PLASTER. (BORIES)

R. Sulphuret of Potass, } of each,
Powdered Hemlock, } two drams.
Camphor, } of each, four drams.
Turpentine, }
White Soap, } half a dram.
Yellow Wax, } one ounce.
Simple Plaster, } four ounces.

Make a plaster.—It is recommended to enlarged lymphatic glands.

SOLUTION OF LIVER OF SULPHUR. (HAMB.)

R. Sulphuret of Potass, half an ounce,
Distilled Water, three ounces.

Dissolve, and filter.

SULPHUREOUS POTION.

Aqua Kali sulphurati. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Sulphuret of Potass, one dram.
Water, one pound.
Sugar, one dram.

Mix.—It is recommended, as an antidote, in poisoning by arsenic.

ANTI-HERPETIC POTION. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Sulphuret of Potass, forty grains.
Water, one pound.

Dissolve, and filter.

SULPHUREOUS BATH.

Balneum sulphuratum. (BRERA; RATIER)

R. Sulphuret of Potass, two ounces.
Water, a sufficient quantity
for a bath; about a hundred pounds.

DUPUYTREN'S SULPHUREOUS AND GELATINOUS BATH. (RATIER)

R. Sulphuret of Potass, four ounces.
Water, two hundred pounds.

Pour into the solution

White Flemish Glue, two pounds,
dissolved in

Boiling Water, ten pounds.

Mix.

RESOLVENT BATH. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Sulphuret of Potass, one ounce.
Muriate of Soda, two ounces.
Soda, four drams.
Leaves of Sage, one or two handfuls.

Boil the whole, for twenty-four hours, in Water, nine pounds.

It is employed in lotions, douches, or fomentations, in *spina ventosa*, and *scrofula*. When immersion is possible, it should continue half an hour, and be repeated three or four times a day.

SYRUP OF SULPHURET OF POTASS.

Syrupus de Sulphureto Potassa seu Sulphuris seu Kali sulphurati, Arcanum bechicum Willisii. (GALL.; WIRTEM.; AUGUSTIN; CADET DE GASSICOURT; NIEMANN; PLANCHE)

R. Sulphuret of Potass, half an ounce.
Hyssop or Fennel Water, half a pound.
White Sugar, fifteen ounces.

Dissolve the sulphuret without heat; then add the sugar, and form a syrup in a water-bath. (GALL.)

PLANCHE prescribes two drams of sulphuret, eight ounces of fennel water, and fifteen of sugar.—CADET DE GASSICOURT—two drams of sulphuret, half a pound of fennel water, and one pound of sugar.

R. Sulphuret of Potass, half an ounce.
Spring Water, } of each, four
Fennel Water, } ounces and a half.

Dissolve, and add

White Sugar, sixteen ounces.

Boil to the consistence of syrup, and strain. (WIRTEM.; AUGUSTIN; NIEMANN)

WILLIS directed two ounces of sulphuret to be digested in three pounds of Spanish wine for twenty-four hours; the liquor to be filtered, and two pounds of sugar dissolved in it. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

BOULLAY and PLANCHE have proposed the following formula:

R. Pure Soda, prepared with alcohol, one dram.
Distilled Water, five drams.

Apply heat, and add as much pure sulphur as it will dissolve. Take one ounce of

the liquid, mix it with thirty-one ounces of syrup, and agitate the mixture in a well stopped bottle.

It is recommended by CHAUSIER in catarrhal affections of the lungs and in croup. It excites the mucous secretions, sometimes vomits and purges, and disposes to perspiration.—Dose, a tea spoonful to children, and one or two table spoonfuls to old persons.

ALCOHOLIC SOLUTION OF SULPHURET OF POTASS. (VAN MONS)

R. Dry Sulphuret of Potass, any quantity.
Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Dissolve at a moderate heat. When cold, filter the solution, and preserve it in a bottle turned upside down.

VAN MONS again brings this preparation forward under the title of *Tinctura Sulphuris*, which he directs to be prepared by dissolving one part of sulphuret of potass in twelve parts of proof spirit.—SARD. directs two ounces of sulphur to be fused with one ounce of subcarbonate of potass, and the product to be digested with one pound of alcohol.—SPIELMANN requires the same product to be digested for several days with eight ounces of alcohol.

This tincture used formerly to be recommended against the itch.—Dose, sixty drops.

BOLUSES AGAINST SALIVATION.

Boli in Ptyalismo mercuriali. (BRERA)

R. Sulphuret of Potass, three grains.
Rob of Elder, a sufficient quantity.

Make six boluses.—Dose, one every three hours.

SUB-PROTO-CARBONATE OF POTASSIUM.

I. In the solid state.

A.

Impure.

Carbonas Potassæ venale seu impurum, Hypercarbonas Potassæ venale, Kali carbonicum seu carbonicum crudum seu subcarbonicum crudum seu carbonicum impurum, Alkali fixum vegetabili impurum, Potassa impura seu venalis, Subcarbonas Potassæ impurus seu kalicum impurum.—Potass of Commerce, Pearl-ash. — (LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AMER.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; MIL. COPEN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FENN.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HAMB.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.;

POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIF.; WURCEB.; COXE; PARIS; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN)

This is a mixture of subcarbonate of potass, of sulphates and hydrochlorates of potass, lime, and magnesia, of silica, of oxide of iron, and sometimes of oxide of manganese, in very variable proportions.

B.

Pure.

1. Purification of the Potass of Commerce.

Lixivia purificata, Kali præparatum seu carbonicum, Cineres clavellati depurati, Sal Cinerum Clavellorum depuratus, Subcarbonas kalicum depuratum, Alkali Lignorum depuratum, Carbonas superpotassicus purus seu depuratus.—Purified Potass, Prepared Pearl-ash. — (LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; FENN.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; BORUS.; SAX.; SUEC.; HERBIF.; COXE; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

Potassæ Subcarbonas. (LOND.)

R. Impure Potass (Pearl-ash), in powder, three pounds.
Boiling Water, three pints and a half.

Dissolve, and filter; pour the solution into a clean iron pot, and evaporate with a gentle heat till the liquor has become thick; then take it from the fire, and stir assiduously with an iron spatula till the salt concretes into small grains.

A purer subcarbonate of potass may be prepared in a similar manner from tartar, previously burnt till of an ash colour.

Subcarbonas Potassæ. (EDINB.)

Put impure subcarbonate of potass into a crucible, and expose it to a red heat; then triturate it with an equal weight of water. Pour the solution, when the impurities have subsided, into a clean iron pot, and boil it to dryness, stirring the salt constantly towards the end to prevent it from adhering to the vessel.

Potassæ Carbonas e Lixivæ Cinere.
(DUBL.)

R. Pearl-ash, in coarse powder, } of each,
Cold Water, } one part.

Triturate together, and macerate in an open vessel for the space of a week, frequently stirring; then filter the solution, and evaporate it to dryness, assiduously stirring towards the end with an iron spatula. Having in this manner reduced to coarse powder, preserve it in well stopped bottles. If the pearl-ash is very impure, it should be previously roasted in a crucible till it becomes white.

ANT.; BELG.; FULD.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; ROSS.; SAX.; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; and VAN MONS give the same process as DUBL.—COXE; and SWEDIAUR the same as EDINB.—FENN.; and SWEDIAUR the same process, but with one part of pearl-ash and one and a half of water.

R. Pearl-ash, one part,
Boiling Water, three parts.

Boil for a quarter of an hour; decant the liquor while hot, and set it apart for twenty-four hours in an earthen pan that the extraneous salts may subside: then strain, evaporate to one half, set it apart in a cool place, and finally evaporate to dryness. (BAVAR.; BORUS.)

R. Pearl-ash, one part,

Calcine it strongly in an iron crucible; then infuse it for three days in

Water, three parts,
stirring it from time to time. Decant, wash the residue till the water ceases to render blue vegetable colours green, and evaporate the united liquors; then set aside for several days, decant, separate the extraneous salts, and evaporate the rest to dryness. (AMST.; BELG.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; HERBIP.)

R. Pearl-ash, } of each, one part,
Cold Water, }

Leave the mixture for twenty-four hours, occasionally stirring, then filter, and evaporate to dryness. Bring the residue to a white heat in a crucible, then dissolve in one part and a half of water; filter the solution and let it cool slowly; on the following day separate the crystals which are formed and dry them. (VAN MONS)

VAN MONS says that when the potass of commerce is purified by evaporating the solution to a pellicle in order to free it from crystallizable salts, so much of these pretended extraneous salts may be removed as

to leave at last no alkali. It was by following the process just described, that he ascertained the crystallizability of the subcarbonate of the potass.

Under the name of *Gallato-carbonate of Potass*, and as being a neutral carbonate or bicarbonate, a preparation has been given which is really nothing more than a subcarbonate; the following is the formula.

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, any quantity.

Dissolve it in the least possible quantity of water, filter the solution, and convert it into a dry paste with tan; expose this to a strong red heat in a crucible for half an hour: when cold, dissolve this mass in water, filter the liquor, and evaporate it to dryness. (VAN MONS)

2. *Formation of the salt by the combustion of Tartar.*

Alkali Tartari, Carbonas Potassæ purissimus, Kali subcarbonicum purissimum, Sal Tartari.—Salt of Tartar. (LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMST.; AUSTR.; BAVAR.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FENN.; FERR.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; POL.; LUSIT.; BORUS.; SARD.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

LOND. directs this to be prepared from tartar, previously burnt till of an ash colour, in the same manner as the subcarbonate from pearl-ash.

Subcarbonas Potassæ purissimus.
(EDINB.)

R. Impure Supertartrate of Potass, any quantity.

Wrap it up in moist bibulous paper or put it into a crucible, and having placed it among live coals, let it be burnt to a black mass; reduce this to powder, and expose it in an open crucible to a moderate fire, till it becomes white or at least ash coloured, taking care that it do not fuse. Then dissolve it in warm water; strain the solution through a linen cloth, and evaporate it in a clean iron vessel, stirring constantly towards the end with an iron spoon, lest any of it should adhere to the bottom of the vessel. A very white salt will remain, which is to be left a little longer on the fire till the bottom of the vessel becomes red-hot. Fi-

nally, when cold, enclose it in well-stopped glass vessels.

*Potassæ Carbonas e Tartari Crystal-
lis.* (DUBL.)

R. Crystals of Tartar,

any quantity.

Heat it to redness in a silver crucible lightly covered, till fumes cease to be emitted. Let the residue be reduced to a coarse powder, and then, in the same crucible, uncovered, roast it for two hours, stirring frequently. Then boil it in twice its weight of water, for a quarter of an hour, and when the impurities have subsided pour off the clear liquor. Repeat this part of the process thrice. Filter the mixed liquors and evaporate in a silver vessel; then, while the saline residue is drying, granulate it by fresh agitation, and expose to a dull red heat. Take it out of the vessel before it is quite cold, and preserve it in well stopped bottles.

BAVAR.; FENN.; and SAX. also prescribe the crystals of tartar. All the other pharmacopœias prescribe either the crude tartar, or the residuum of the distillation of tartar, and require the first to be calcined to whiteness in a crucible or in an iron boiler, or finally upon burning coals, enclosed in folds of paper, till it has ceased to exhale fumes.

HENRI observes that it is better to mix the tartar with one fourth of pulverized vegetable charcoal, and to put the mixture into small crucibles disposed in layers with charcoal.

3. *Formation of the salt by the deflagration
of nitre with charcoal.*

Nitrum fixum. — Fixed Nitre. (GALL.; SARD.; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Nitrate of Potass, any quantity.

Having fused it in a crucible, throw into it powdered charcoal, by portions, till it ceases to raise any flame; then calcine the residuum for a quarter of an hour, dissolve it in water, filter the solution, and evaporate it to dryness.

HENRI recommends it to be calcined strongly, to prevent hyponitrite being left, which is frequently found in the product.

4. *Formation of the salt by the deflagration
of nitre and of tartar.*

Nitre fixed by Tartar. (GALL.; FERR.; VAN MONS)

R. Nitrate of Potass, }
Supertartrate of Potass, } of each,
an equal part

Put the mixture into an iron mortar, and inflame it with lighted charcoal. Dissolve the residuum in a sufficient quantity of water, strain the solution, and evaporate it to dryness. (FERR.; GALL.)

VAN MONS prescribes one part of tartar and two parts of nitre. These proportions are better than those of the preceding. If, instead of proceeding thus, the deflagration was effected at a high heat, and the subcarbonate brought to the state of pasty fusion, we should obtain this latter mixed with cyanuret of potassium, according to the important remark made by GUIBOUT.

5. *Formation of the salt by double decom-
position.* (VAN MONS)

R. Carbonate of Barytes, twelve ounces.
Sulphate of Potass, fifteen ounces.

Pulverize the two salts, and pour upon them Boiling Water, twenty-four ounces.

Stir the mixture, filter the solution when cold, and evaporate it to dryness.

6. *Formation of the salt by the combustion
of vegetables.*

Sal Tachenianus.—Tachenius, Lixivial Salt. (BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; FULD.; PALAT.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; SPIELMANN)

R. Dried Herb of Wormwood, any quantity.

Put it into a covered iron pot placed over a moderate fire, and let it be slowly burnt and carbonized, producing much smoke but not throwing out flame; then remove the lid, and pulverize the mass by stirring it with a rod; boil the ashes with six times its weight of water, strain the boiling liquor and evaporate it to dryness.

In the same manner as the *Salt of Wormwood*, are prepared those of

Blessed Thistle. (HISP.; SARD.)

Lesser Centaury. (AUSTR.; GALL.; SARD.)

Juniper Wood. (SARD.)

Rest-harrow. (SARD.)

Tamarisk. (SARD.)

Bean-stalks. (SARD.)

In these cases the alkali obtained bears the name of the plant which has furnished

it; but it is in every instance precisely the same.

FULD. directs the charcoal produced by the combustion of one pound of wormwood, to be boiled with twelve ounces of purified potass dissolved in a sufficient quantity of water, and the decoction to be evaporated to dryness. This process is absurd.

The subcarbonate of potass is incompatible with the mineral acids, the sub-borate of soda, the muriate and acetate of ammonia, alum, the sulphate of magnesia, lime, lime-water, and all the metallic salts.

VEGETABLE SOAP.

Poudre gommeuse alcaline. (GALL.)

R. Crystallized Subcarbonate of Potass, four parts.
Gum Arabic, thirty-two parts.
Triturate together for a long time.

POWDER AGAINST COLIC.

Pulvis anti-colicus Camerarii. (WIRTEM.)

R. Salt of Wormwood, } of each,
Chamomile, } three drams.
Prepared Rock Crystal, half an ounce.
Hartshorn, } six drams.
Ivory Shavings, } two ounces.

Make a fine powder.

CAMERARIUS extolled it in disorders attributed to the presence of acids in the prima viæ.—Dose, one or two scruples to adults, and half a scruple to children.

DIGESTIVE POWDER. (PALAT.)

R. Salt of Wormwood, ten drams.
Supertartrate of Potass, six drams.
Sulphate of Potass, } of each,
Sulphuretted Scammony, } two scruples five grains.
Oleo-saccharum of Lemon, one ounce.

Make a powder.

It is recommended in abdominal obstructions.—Dose, from a scruple to one dram.

AQUEOUS SOLUTION OF SUBCARBONATE OF POTASS.

Liquor Salis Tartari seu Kali carbonici seu Kali Subcarbonici, Liguamen Salis Tartari, Hypocarbonas Potassæ liquidum, Lixivium Tartari seu Alkali vegetabilis, Aqua Kali, Alcahest Glauberi, Carbonas Lixivie alkalinus solutus seu Potassæ alkalescens liquidus.

1. *Spontaneous Solution.* *Oleum Tartari per deliquium, Sal Tartari per se liquidus; Deliquesced Oil of Tartar.* (BRUNS.;

HASS.; PALAT.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; PIDERIT.; SPIELMANN.; SWEDIAUR)

It is obtained by putting the crystallized subcarbonate in a damp place, that it may deliquesce, and then filtering the liquor.

2. *Solution expressly prepared.*

The degree of saturation of the deliquesced solution varying to infinity, as may be easily conceived, it is better prepared with fixed proportions.

Liquor Potassæ Subcarbonatis. (LOND.)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, one pound.
Distilled Water, twelve fluid ounces.
Dissolve, and filter through paper.

Potassæ Carbonatis Aqua. (DUBL.)

R. Carbonate of Potass, from crystals of tartar, one part.
Distilled Water, two parts.
Dissolve, and filter.

HISP. prescribes one part of salt and one half part of water.—AMER.; ANT.; and COXE give the same proportions as LOND.—VAN MONS—one of salt and one and a half of water.—AUSTR.; BAVAR.; DAN.; FENN.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; and SUEC.—the same proportions as DUBL.—LUSIT.; and ROSS.—one of salt and three of water.—WIRTEM.—one of salt and four or five of water.—FULD.—one of salt and a sufficient quantity of water.

This solution is employed externally as cosmetic; internally as absorbent, stimulant, incisive, alterative, and diuretic.

LITHONTRIPIC SOLUTION. (AUGUSTIN; NIEMANN)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, nineteen drams twelve grains.
Water, fifteen ounces.
Dissolve.—Dose, one or two scruples thrice a day.

AUGUSTIN directs a solution of three drams of subcarbonate in two pounds of water, to be taken daily.

BONHOMME'S ANTI-RACHITIC LOTION. (PIERQUIN)

R. Calcined Subcarbonate of Potass, from half an ounce to one ounce.
Water, one pound.
Dissolve.

ALKALINE PEDILUVIUM. (RATIER)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, eight ounces.
Hot Water, a sufficient quantity.
Mix.—It is irritant and revulsive.

MASCAGNI'S ALKALINE PULVISAN. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, two drams.
Water, two pounds.

Dissolve.—To be taken by spoonfuls within twenty-four hours; it should be mixed when taken with an equal quantity of mucilaginous syrup, MASCAGNI recommended it in chronic pneumonia.

LITHONTRIPTIC POTION. (ELLIS)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, two drams.
Lime Water, two pounds.

Mix.—Dose, a glassful every two hours, with milk.

JUNIPER LEY. (SAUNDERS)

R. Ashes of Juniper Wood, three ounces.
Water, two pounds.

Leave the mixture to digest for twelve hours in warm ashes; then filter.

In the same manner are prepared the leys of wormwood, of butcher's broom, and of tamarisk.

ANTI-DYSENTERIC DRINK. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Ashes of Vine Twigs, four drams.
Water, two pounds.

Boil down to one third.

To be taken within twenty-four hours, mixed with an equal quantity of milk.

ALKALINE COLLUTORIUM. (FORM. HÔP. FR.)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, one part.
Despumated Honey, twenty parts.
Triturate together in a glass mortar.

ALKALINE SYRUP. (GENEV.)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, three drams.
Simple Syrup, six ounces.

Dissolve.

LOTION AGAINST CHILBLAINS. (NIEMANN)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, one ounce.
Rose Water, one pound.

Filter the solution.—BRUGNATELLI recommends rags to be wetted with it and applied to the chilblains.

ANTI-STREMOUS POTION. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, one dram and a half.

Ipecacuanha, } of each,
Protochloruret of Mer- } one dram
cury, } and a half.
Water, one pound and a half.

Boil down to one half. Dose, two spoonfuls in the course of the day, mixed with a pint of ordinary drink.

ABSORBENT POTION. (AUGUSTIN; ELLIS)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, } of each,
White Sugar, } one dram.
Compound Tincture of Lavender, }
two drams.
Tincture of Opium, } forty drops.
Mint Water, } four ounces.

Mix.—Dose, a spoonful every hour or two. (ELLIS)

R. Subcarbonate of Magnesia, one dram.
Water, five ounces and a half.
Tincture of Cinnamon, three drams.
Solution of Subcarbonate of Potass, one dram.

Mix.—Dose, two or three spoonfuls after dinner. (AUGUSTIN)

ANTI-SPASMODIC POTION. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, one dram.
Water, four ounces.

Dissolve.—Dose, a spoonful every two hours, giving, in the intervals, ten drops of SYDENHAM'S laudanum.—Many German practitioners have found this remedy useful in convulsions, employed in concert with lavements prepared with two scruples of subcarbonate of potass and infusion of chamomile, and with epithems made with one ounce of caustic potass and two pounds of water.

ANTI-ASTHMATIC POTION.

Aqua kalino-atherea. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, one dram.
Peppermint Water, four ounces.
HOFFMANN'S LIQUOR, two scruples.
Simple Syrup, half an ounce.

Mix.—Dose, a spoonful, in asthma.

SAPONACEOUS POTION.

Mixtura saponacea. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Solution of Subcarbonate of Potass, half an ounce,
Oil of Almonds, one ounce and a half
Water, ten ounces.
Amygdaline Syrup, one ounce.

Mix.—To be taken by spoonfuls every half hour, in poisoning by arsenic.

EXPECTORANT POTION. (ELLIS)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, one scruple.
Cochineal, half a scruple.
Sugar, one dram.

Water, four ounces.
 Mix.—Dose, a tea-spoonful, every two or three hours; in hooping cough.

FEBRIFUGE DECOCTION.

*Decoctum Carbonatis Potassæ Absinthii ;
 Febrifugum salsum.* (Hisp.)

R. Salt of Wormwood, one dram.
 Honey, four ounces.
 Water, two pounds.
 Boil, remove the scum, and strain.

ALKALINE MIXTURE. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Fresh Yolks of Eggs, four.
 Triturate them, adding gradually,
 Boiling Water, one pound.

Add,
 Deliquesced Subcarbonate of Potass,
 from ten grains to a scruple.

Mix.—To be taken by spoonfuls every quarter of an hour or more frequently.—It has been recommended in poisoning by corrosive sublimate.

ANTI-LACTEAL POTION. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, one scruple.
 Lily Water, six ounces.
 Orange-flower Water, one ounce.
 Syrup of Marshmallows, three ounces.

Mix.—To be taken by spoonfuls in the course of twenty-four hours, fomenting the breasts at the same time with a strong solution of soap in decoction of poppy heads.

ANTI-SCORBUTIC POTION. (BRERA)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, two drams.
 Scurvy-grass Water, six ounces.
 Orange-flower Water, half an ounce.
 Syrup of Wild Mustard, one ounce.

Mix.

DIURETIC POTION. (SAINTE-MARIE ;
 SWEDIAUR)

R. Salt of Butcher's Broom, twenty-four grains.
 Depurated Juice of Chervil, twenty-four spoonfuls.
 Juice of Wood-lice, one hundred.

Mix. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, ten grains.
 Oxyssel of Squill, one dram and a half.
 Compound Tincture of Lavender, half a dram.
 Cinnamon Water, six drams.

Mix. (SWEDIAUR)

ALKALINE LINIMENT. (HERBIP. ; SPIEL-
 MANN)

R. Solution of Subcarbonate of Potass, two ounces.

Olive Oil, four ounces.
 Yolks of Eggs, two.
 Mix well.—PLENK recommends it in rhagades.

SEDATIVE POTION. (PIERQUIN)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, two drams.
 Lime-flower Water, } of each,
 Rose Water, } four ounces.
 Dissolve, and add
 Syrup of Orange Peel, one ounce.

Mix.—To be taken at three or four doses in the course of the twenty-four hours, in an appropriate vehicle.

DIURETIC PTISAN. (RATIER)

R. Gum Arabic, five drams.
 Medicinal Soap, half a dram.
 Subcarbonate of Potass, one dram and a half.

Nitrate of Potass, twenty-four grains.
 Infusion of Juniper, two pounds.

Mix.—RECAMIER has found it serviceable in various cases of dropsy.

EMULSION AGAINST LUMBAGO. (CADET
 DE GASSICOURT)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, half a dram.
 Water, ten ounces.

Dissolve, and add

Yolk of Egg, a sufficient quantity.
 Oil of Almonds, one ounce and a half.
 Syrup of Marshmallows, two ounces.

Mix.—To be taken by glassfuls, every half hour.

PURGATIVE AND FEBRIFUGE POTION.
 (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, one scruple.
 Castor Oil, two ounces.
 Triturate in a glass mortar, and add
 Syrup of Maidenhair, half an ounce.
 Peppermint Water, three ounces.

Mix.—To be taken at twice, half an hour elapsing between each dose.

RESOLVENT FOMENTATION. (CADET DE
 GASSICOURT)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, } of each,
 Soap, } one ounce.
 Elder Water, } two pounds.

Filter, and add to the solution

Muriate of Ammonia, two drams.

ANTI-PSORIC OINTMENT. (ELLIS)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, half an ounce.
 Rose Water, } of each, one ounce.
 Cinnabar, }
 Oil of Bergamotte, half an ounce.

Sublimed Sulphur, } of each,
Lard, } nine ounces.

Triturate together.

ANTI-ARTHRITIC TINCTURE. (BRUNS.)

R. Earth-worms reduced to a pulp
with deliquesced Subcarbonate
of Potass, one ounce.
Root of Round Birth- } of each,
wort, } half an ounce.
— Juniper, }
Extract of Ground Pine, three drams.
Castor, } of each,
Saffron, } two drams.
Subcarbonate of Potass, }
Spirit of Scurvy Grass, twelve ounces.
Infuse, and express.

RED COLLYRIUM. (BORIES)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass,
twenty-five grains.
Camphor, ten grains.
Water of Great Celandine, two ounces.
Digest for twenty-four hours in a sand-
bath; then filter, and add to the liquor,
Tincture of Aloes, twenty-four drops.
Mix.—It is recommended against specks
of the cornea. A few drops to be instilled
into the eye.

STOMACHIC MIXTURE.

*Julapium stomachicum, Mixtura Carbonatis
Potassæ Absinthii stomachica.* (HISP.)

R. Salt of Wormwood, four scruples.
Water of Lemon Peel, } of each,
Wormwood, } four ounces.
Mint, }
Cinnamon, two ounces.
Tincture of Aloe Wood, two drams.
Syrup of Lemon Peel, one ounce.

Mix.—It is stimulant.—To be taken by
spoonfuls.

BESNARD'S ANTI-SYPHILITIC TINCTURE.

Tinctura anti-syphilitica Besnardi. (AU-
GUSTIN; BORIES; NIEMANN; VAN
MONS)

R. Opium, two parts.
Vinous Cinnamon Water, twenty parts.
Macerate, and add
Gum Arabic, two parts.
Subcarbonate of Ammonia, one part.
Potass, four parts.

Filter after one day's digestion in a mo-
derate heat. (VAN MONS)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, } of each,
Simple Cinnamon Water, } one pound.
Opium, } two ounces.
Vinous Cinnamon Water, four ounces.

Digest for three weeks in a water-bath,
frequently stirring, and add when strained,
Gum Arabic, two ounces.
Subcarbonate of Ammonia, one ounce.
Cinnamon Water, six ounces.

Filter at the end of several days. (BO-
RIES; NIEMANN)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, three ounces.
Opium, } of each,
Gum Arabic, } half an ounce.

Triturate together, and dissolve in
Chamomile Water, six ounces.

Then add
Subcarbonate of Am- } of each,
monia, } two drams.
Proof Spirit, }

Digest in a water-bath, and filter when
cold. (VAN MONS)

AUGUSTIN prescribes half an ounce of
subcarbonate of potass, four ounces of cin-
namon water, two grains of opium, and one
dram of subcarbonate of ammonia.

Dose, from half a scruple to four scru-
ples in a proper vehicle.

TALBOT'S ANTI-SYPHILITIC TINCTURE.
(AUGUSTIN)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, two ounces.
Balm Water, three ounces and a half.
Extract of Opium, } of each,
Celandine, } one scruple.

Digest for twenty-four hours, and add
Solution of Ammonia, two drams.

Mix.—This tincture, which has been
lately extolled by EICHHEIMER, very much
resembles the preceding.

INCISIVE POTION. (BORIES)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, one scruple.
Cochineal, half a dram.
Hyssop Water, four ounces.
Syrup of Poppies, } of each,
Toln, } half an ounce.
Ipecacuanha, } of each,
Orange-flower Water, } one ounce.

Triturate together the cochineal and sub-
carbonate, then add the hyssop water hot;
when cold, filter, and add the other sub-
stances.—Dose, a tea-spoonful or dessert
spoonful, according to the age of the chil-
dren; in hooping cough.

REDFEARN'S ANTI-DIABETIC REMEDY.
(AUGUSTIN)

R. Red Cinchona, one ounce.
Calcined Alum, three drams.
Subcarbonate of Potass, two drams.
Petroleum, a sufficient quantity

to make an electuary.—Dose, the volume of
a nutmeg, thrice a day. At the same time

a solution of three drams of sulphuret of potass in sixteen ounces of lime water should be taken in the course of the day, together with four of the following pills :

- R. Sulphate of Soda, one dram.
 Medicinal Soap, four scruples.
 Mucilage of Gum Arabic,
 a sufficient quantity.

Make thirty pills.

ANTI-PSORIC OINTMENT.

Unguentum Burdenii. (BRERA)

- R. Subcarbonate of Potass, one ounce.
 Sublimed Sulphur, two ounces.
 Lard, four ounces.

Mix.—To be rubbed in, at four times, in the course of the day.

PROTO-CARBONATE OF POTASSIUM.

Carbonas Protoxidi Potassii.—Carbonate of Potass, Bicarbonate of Potass. (LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FENN.; FERR.; HANN.; POL.; SUEC.; COXE; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

Potassæ Carbonas. (LOND.)

- R. Solution of Subcarbonate of Potass, one gallon.

Transmit carbonic acid through it by means of a proper apparatus, till saturated, and filter it. Evaporate the solution till crystals form, being careful not to raise the heat above 120 degrees. Separate the crystals from the liquor, and dry them in bibulous paper.

The carbonic acid may be easily obtained from white marble and dilute sulphuric acid.

Carbonas Potassæ. (EDINB.)

- R. Pure Subcarbonate of Potass, two parts.
 Water, three parts.

Dissolve the subcarbonate in the water, and pass a stream of carbonic acid gas into the solution by means of a proper apparatus. When the solution has ceased to absorb the acid, filter it, and evaporate with a heat not exceeding 180 degrees, that crystals may form. The carbonic acid may be easily obtained by pouring

dilute sulphuric acid on powdered carbonate of lime.

Potassæ Bicarbonas. (DUBL.)

- R. Carbonate of Potass, one part.
 Distilled Water, two parts.

Dissolve. Expose this solution in a proper apparatus, to a stream of carbonic acid gas, evolved from white marble by diluted muriatic acid, till the liquor becomes turbid; then strain, and expose it again to the stream of carbonic acid till the alkali is saturated: finally, put the solution in a cool place that it may crystallize; dry these without heat, and preserve them in well-stopped bottles.

- R. Subcarbonate of Potass, two parts.
 Water, three parts.

Dissolve, filter, and pass through the solution a current of carbonic acid gas. At the end of twenty-four hours, evaporate and set aside that crystals may form. (ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; GALL.; FERR.; FENN.; HANN.; POL.; SUEC.; COXE)

- R. Subcarbonate of Potass, one pound.
 Ammonia, three ounces.
 Water, one pound.

Add the ammoniacal salt to the subcarbonate of potass dissolved in the water, and expose the mixture for three hours to a temperature of 380 degrees, F., in a sand-bath, till all the ammonia is expelled; then set the liquor apart that it may crystallize. (HENRI)

This process is due to BERTHOLLET.

- R. Alcoholated Potass, one part.
 Distilled Water, three parts.

Pass into the liquor a current of carbonic acid gas, till it is perfectly saturated; then evaporate slowly, and set apart to crystallize. (SWEDIAUR)

HENRI recommends, to obtain fine crystals, the solution, well charged with gas, and in which crystals have begun to be formed, to be evaporated to two-thirds, and then left to repose for two days.

GALL requires the tube to be plunged into the solution.—ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; and VAN MONS—the surface of it to be scarcely touched by the tube.

SOLUTION OF SUPER-CARBONATE OF POTASS.

Aqua Carbonatis Potassæ acidula seu Su-

per-carbonatis Potassæ seu ærata alkalinæ seu Super-carbonatis kalici, Aqua lithontriptica, Potio alkalina.—Alkaline Potion, Alkaline mephitic Water. (EDINB.; AMER.; DAN.; HISP.; FENN.; POL.; BORUS.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; HENRI; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

Aqua Supercarbonatis Potassæ.
(EDINB.)

R. Water, ten pounds.
Pure Subcarbonate of Potass,
one ounce.

Dissolve, and expose the solution to a stream of carbonic acid gas obtained from

Carbonate of Lime,	} of each,
in powder,	
Sulphuric Acid,	} ounces.
Water,	

gradually and cautiously mixed together.

The chemical apparatus of DR. NOOTH is well adapted for this preparation; but if a larger quantity of the solution is required, an apparatus should be used which will allow of a sufficiently great pressure. The solution should be kept in well stopped vessels.

AMER.; FENN.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; and SWEDIAUR give the same formula.

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, two parts.
Water, three parts.

Pour the solution into a bottle filled with carbonic acid, and agitate for a long time. (POL.; BORUS.; HENRI)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, two drams.
Water charged with Carbonic Acid,
one pound.

Dissolve, and preserve in a well-stopped bottle. (DAN.)

SUEC. prescribes three ounces of the salt, and fifty-six pounds of saturated gaseous water.

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, one part.
Water, one hundred and twenty parts.

Charge the solution with the desired number of atmospheres of carbonic acid gas. (VAN MONS)

R. Neutral Carbonate of Potass,
three ounces.
Water, twelve ounces.
Dissolve, and filter. (VAN MONS)

R. Neutral Carbonate of Potass, one part.
Water charged with Carbonic Acid,
one hundred and twenty parts.

Dissolve. (VAN MONS)

HISP. prescribes three drams of neutral carbonate, and two pounds of gaseous water.

It is excitant, and is considered digestive and lithontriptic. It has also been extolled in what are called lymphatic disorders.—Dose, twelve ounces in the course of the day, to be augmented gradually.—A little brandy may sometimes be added to it.

LITHONTRIPTIC POTION. (ELLIS)

R. Neutral Carbonate of Potass,
from ten to fifteen grains.
Seltz Water, six ounces.
Dissolve.—To be taken three or four times a day.

PROTO-CARBONATE OF POTASSIUM AND OF AMMONIA.

Carbonas Protoxidi Potassii et Ammonia seu Potassæ et Ammonia. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Crystallized Subcarbonate of Potass,
four parts.
Ammonia,
one part.

Triturate together, and pour upon the mixture

Cold Water, a sufficient quantity to merely dissolve it. Filter the liquor, and pass through it a current of carbonic acid till saturated; apply a little heat, that the salt which was precipitated may be redissolved, and crystallize.

It is recommended in diabetes, dyspepsia, and in cases of urinary calculi.—Dose, half a dram, in half an ounce of juniper or mint water, four times a day.

HYPOPHOSPHATE OF POTASS. (VAN MONS)

R. Tincture of Salt of Tartar,
any quantity.
Granulated Phosphorus,
a sufficient quantity
to saturate it without heat. Decant, and preserve.

Granulated phosphorus may also be put into a bottle with concentrated solution of potass, and rectified alcohol added; the mixture left in re-action for several days, and then decanted.

PROTO-SULPHATE OF POTASSIUM.

Alkali vegetabile vitriolatum, Arcanum dupplicatum Mynsichti, Kali sulphuricum seu vitriolatum, Lixivia vitriolata, Nitrum

vitriolatum Schræderi, Panacea duplicata, Sal de duobus seu polychrestum Glaseri seu Lemery seu Sapientiae seu polychrestus Parisiensis seu Tartari sulphuratum, Specificum Paracelsi, Spiritus Vitrioli coagulatus Mynsichti, Sulphas Potassæ, Tartarus vitriolatus.—Sulphate of Potass, Vitriolated Tartar, Vitriol of Potass.

I. *Sulphite furnished by commerce.*

EDINB.; BAVAR.; BELG.; HISP.; FORM.
HÔP. FR.; HASS.; LIPP.; SAX.; COXE;
PARIS.

II. *Purification of the Sulphate of commerce.*

BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; HASS.; LIPP.;
SAX.

R. Sulphate of Potass, one part.
Water, eight parts.

Dissolve; instil into the liquor an aqueous solution of the subcarbonate of potass till it is no longer rendered turbid; then filter, evaporate till a slight pellicle is formed, and crystallize. (BATAV.; BELG.; HASS.; SAX.)

LIPP. doubles the quantity of water.—BAVAR. directs one part of the salt to be dissolved in five parts of boiling water, and the solution to be set apart in a cool place to crystallize.

III. *Prepared according to Formula.*

LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; AMST.;
ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BELG.;
BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FENN.;
FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.;
OLDEN.; LUSIT.; PALAT.; POL.; BO-
RUS.; ROSS.; SARD.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.;
HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; SPIEL-
MANN; VAN MONS.

Potassæ Sulphas. (LOND.)

R. Residuary Salt after the dis-
tillation of Nitric Acid,
two pounds.
Boiling Water, two gallons.

Dissolve, and add as much subcarbonate of potass as may suffice to saturate the excess of acid; then boil till a pellicle forms on the surface of the liquor, and set it apart to crystallize after having filtered it. Pour off the water, and dry the crystals on bibulous paper.

Sulphas Potassæ.

Dissolve the salt which remains

after the distillation of nitric acid in a sufficient quantity of warm water, and add as much common carbonate of potass as will saturate the superfluous acid. Evaporate the liquor, and crystallize. (DUBL.)

Dissolve the acidulous salt remaining after the distillation of nitrous acid, in hot water, and add as much powdered carbonate of lime as will be sufficient to saturate the superfluous acid; then set apart till the fæces have subsided. Finally, pour off the liquor, filter it, and evaporate till crystals form. (EDINB.)

BATAV.; DAN.; FERR.; FULD.; HANN.;
OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; SUEC.; BRUG-
NATELLI; COXE; SPIELMANN and VAN
MONS give the same process as DUBL.—
AUSTR.; and GALL.—the same as EDINB.—
SARD. recommends the solution to be eva-
porated to two thirds, filtered, and evapo-
rated to dryness; the residuum to be cal-
cined for several hours with a violent heat,
then dissolved in water, filtered, evaporated
to dryness, and calcined again; it is finally
to be dissolved in water, the filtered solution
evaporated to one half, and set apart to
crystallize in a cool place.

FENN. also directs the excess of acid to be removed by the application of a strong heat. CHEVALLIER and INT remark that the salt thus obtained has seemed to them to contain sometimes a certain quantity of nitrate of potass.

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, one part.
Water, twelve parts.

Dissolve, and add gradually to the liquor,
Sulphuric Acid (20 degrees),
a sufficient quantity

to saturate the alkali. Strain, evaporate to a pellicle, and let it cool slowly. (AMST.;
ANT.; BATAV.; BELG.; BRUNS.; HISP.;
GALL.; FERR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HASS.;
LIPP.; LUSIT.; PALAT.; ROSS.; SARD.;
WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; PI-
DERIT)

R. Sulphate of Iron, two parts.
Boiling Water, eight parts.

Dissolve. On the other hand,

R. Subcarbonate of Potass,
a sufficient quantity.
Water, five parts.

Dissolve.

Mix these to perfect saturation; then filter, and wash the precipitate well; mix the water used in washing it with the filtered liquor, evaporate to a pellicle, and crystal-

lize. (BRUNS.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

R. Nitrate of Potass, } of each,
 Sulphate of Iron calcined } an equal
 to whiteness, } part.

Fill an open crucible to one half with the mixture, and calcine till smoke is no longer disengaged. Dissolve the residuum in boiling water, evaporate to dryness, and calcine the product for several hours; dissolve it again in water, and finally, filter, evaporate, and crystallize. (SARD.)

Sulphas Potassæ cum Sulphure.
 (EDINB.)

R. Nitrate of Potass, } of each,
 in powder, } an equal
 Sublimed Sulphur, } weight.

Mix well together, and throw the mixture by small portions into a red hot crucible. When the deflagration is finished, let the salt cool, and preserve it in a well-stopped glass vessel.

R. Nitrate of Potass, two parts.
 Sublimed Sulphur, one part.

Project the mixture by portions into a red hot iron vessel. When flame ceases to rise keep the mass over the fire for two hours, bringing the whole vessel to a red heat. Pulverize the residuum when cold, dissolve it in boiling water, and strain; evaporate the solution to a pellicle, and set it aside to crystallize in a cool place. (SARD.)

AMST.; BATAV.; BRUNS.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; COKE; and SPIELMANN prescribe an equal part of each of the two ingredients.

LIPP. substitutes the subcarbonate of potass for the nitrate, and prescribes an equal part each, of that and of sulphur.

The product appears to be a mixture of sulphate and of sulphite of potass. It is very certain, as DUNCAN has remarked, that it does not contain free sulphur, and therefore the name which is imposed on it by EDINB. does not accord with its composition.

R. Urine of a healthy man, any quantity.

Expose it to cold so that half of it may be converted to ice; filter the rest, pour it into plates, wash the crystals which form spontaneously, and dry them. (HERBIP.)

This salt was formerly called *Native Salt*, *Fusible Salt*, or *Microcosmic Salt of Urine*. It is a mixture of the phosphates of soda and of ammonia, the hydrochlorates of soda and of ammonia, and the sulphates

of potass and of soda; the first of these salts entering in the proportion of 2,94, the second, 1,65, the third, 4,45, the fourth, 1,50, the fifth, 3,71, and the sixth, 3,16, in 100 parts, according to BERZELIUS. To render it colourless and perfectly pure, it should be first treated with alcohol, then re-dissolved in water, and again crystallized.

It is excitant, alterative, and purgative. —Dose from a scruple to a dram as an alterative, and from one dram to six, as a purgative.

It is incompatible with the hydrochloric and nitric acids, the chloruret of calcium, mercurial salts, and nitrate of silver.

DIGESTIVE POWDER.

Pulvis digestivus. (LIPP.; WIRTEM.; SWEDIAUR)

R. Sulphate of Potass, two parts.
 Prepared Oyster Shells, one part.
 Mix. (WIRTEM.)

R. Sulphate of Potass, two parts.
 Root of Arum, one part.
 Mix. (LIPP.)

R. Sulphate of Potass, eight parts.
 Citrate of Lime, four parts.
 Root of Arum, one part.
 Mix. (SWEDIAUR)

The usual dose is half a dram.

COMPOUND DIGESTIVE POWDER.

Pulvis digestivus cum Rheo. (MIL. COPEN.)

R. Sulphate, four parts.
 Rhubarb, one part.

Mix.—Dose, half a dram.—The sulphate of soda or of magnesia may be substituted for that of potass.

ANTI-PHLOGISTIC POWDER. (HUFELAND)

R. Sulphate of Potass, } of each,
 Nitrate of Potass, } an equal part.
 Sulphate of Magnesia, }

Mix.

ALTERATIVE AND RESOLVENT POWDER.
 (BORIES)

R. Sulphate of Potass, } of each,
 Tartarized Iron, } two drams.
 Salt of Butcher's-broom, one dram.
 Nitrate of Potass, half a dram.
 Wood-lice, thirty grains.

Mix carefully.

GRIMAUD recommended it in obstructions of the abdominal viscera, œdema, infiltration, suppression, or diminution of the urine.—Dose, fifteen or twenty grains, at bed time.

LOZENGES AGAINST THIRST. (PIERQUIN)

R. Sulphate of Potass, three drams.
 Sugar, one pound.
 Oil of Lemon, eight drops.
 Gum Tragacanth, a sufficient quantity
 to make lozenges.

There is evidently a mistake in this formula which is presented as offering dry lemonade in the form of lozenges. It ought from its title to contain tartaric or citric acid. However, it may be kept, such as it is. They are excitant and alterative.—Dose, half an ounce or more, in water.

SPAGYRIC CONSERVE. (WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

R. Salt of Wormwood, two ounces.
 ——— Balm, } of each, one ounce.
 ——— Nettle, }
 Sulphate of Potass,
 two ounces and a half.

Make a powder, and add to it,

Sulphurous Acid, two drams.
 Add, when the effervescence has ceased,
 Conserve of Red Roses, } of each,
 ——— Clove Pink, } one pound.

Mix. (WIRTEM.)

R. Salt of Wormwood, three ounces six drams.
 Powdered Cinnamon, two drams.
 ——— Mace, } of each, one dram.
 ——— Cloves, }
 ——— Ginger, }
 Sulphate of Potass, one ounce six drams.
 White Sugar, eight ounces.
 Conserve of Red Roses, sixteen ounces.
 ——— Clove Pink, eight ounces.
 Sulphuric Acid, two drams.
 Oil of Anise, } of each, one dram.
 ——— Lemon, }
 ——— Fennel, half a dram.
 ——— Cinnamon, one scruple.
 ——— Mint, four drops.

Mix carefully. (SPIELMANN)

This inconsistent preparation was formerly considered resolvent in abdominal obstructions, jaundice, obstinate quartan fevers, amenorrhœa, &c.—Dose, from a dram to half an ounce.

SALT OF GLASS.

Fel Vitri, Recrementa Vitri, Sal Vitri, Anatron. (BRUNS.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

In white, light, spongy masses.

It is a mixture of chloruret of potassium or of sodium and of sulphate of potass or of soda, which is separated during the fusion of glass; and floats on the surface of the vitreous mass.

It was formerly employed as incisive and laxative.

AQUEOUS SOLUTION OF SULPHATE OF POTASS. (BAVAR.)

R. Sulphate of Potass, one part.
 Distilled Water, nineteen parts.
 Dissolve.

It should be remembered when this salt is prescribed in solution, that, according to GAY LUSSAC, 100 parts of water dissolve 10 57.100 of it at 12 degrees 72, and 26 33.100 at 101 degrees, 50. C.

LAXATIVE POTION. (SAUNDERS)

R. Sulphate of Potass, six drams.
 Balm Water, four ounces.
 Dissolve and add,
 Syrup of Raspberries, one ounce.
 Mix.

REFRESHING EMULSION. (SAUNDERS)

R. Sulphate of Potass, one dram.
 Dissolve it in one pound and a half of an emulsion made with
 Seeds of Mallow, three ounces.
 Barley Water, a sufficient quantity.
 Then add,
 Syrup of Marshmallows,
 one ounce and a half.
 Mix.—To be taken by glassfuls.

ACID MIXTURE. (SAUNDERS)

R. Sulphate of Potass, half an ounce.
 Nitrate of Potass, one dram.
 Spring Water, ten ounces.
 Dissolve and add,
 Oxy-mel, one ounce.
 Vinegar, one ounce and a half.
 Mix.

VINOUS MIXTURE. (SAUNDERS)

R. Sulphate of Potass, half a dram.
 Decoction of Barley, two pounds.
 Dissolve, and add,
 Rob of Goose-berries, } of each,
 Wine, } one ounce and
 Vinegar, } a half.
 Syrup of Raspberries, one ounce.
 two ounces.
 Mix.

RESOLVENT POTION. (BRERA)

R. Sulphate of Potass, three drams.
 Infusion of Rhubarb, six ounces.
 Dissolve.—To be taken gradually, in lacteal engorgements and metastasis.

SUPER-PROTO-SULPHATE OF POTASSIUM.

Potassæ Supersulphas seu *Bisulphas*.
(LOND.; DUBL.; FERR.; SUEC.; COXE;
PALAT.; VAN MONS)

Potassæ Supersulphas. (LOND.)

R. Residuary Salt after the distillation of nitric acid,

two pounds.

Boiling Water, four pints.

Dissolve, and filter. Then boil the solution till one half is dissipated and set aside to crystallize. Pour off the water, and dry the crystals on bibulous paper.

Potassæ Bisulphas. (DUBL.)

R. Sulphuric Acid of commerce,

two parts.

Common Carbonate of Potass,

a sufficient quantity.

Water, six parts.

Mix one part of the acid with the water, and saturate it with the carbonate; then add the other part of the acid, and evaporate the liquor till crystals form on cooling.

COXE; and VAN MONS give the same formula as LOND.

R. Sulphuric Acid, } of each, seven parts.
Water, }

Subcarbonate of Potass, four parts.

Dissolve, mix, and evaporate. (VAN MONS)

R. Sulphuric Acid, ten parts.
Subcarbonate of Potass,

six parts and a half.

Water, twenty parts.

Mix the acid with the water, and add the salt to the mixture while hot, as rapidly as the effervescence will permit; then filter, evaporate slightly, and crystallize. (VAN MONS)

R. Powdered Sulphate of Potass,

eight parts and a half.

Sulphuric Acid, five parts.

Dissolve, evaporate to dryness, and heat the residuum to redness. Dissolve it in one part and a half of water, filter, and crystallize. (VAN MONS)

FERR. prescribes two ounces of sulphate and three of acid.

R. Sulphate of Potass, eight parts.
Tartaric Acid, seven parts and a half.

Triturate together, and wash it with a

little cold water; filter the liquor, concentrate it, and set it apart to crystallize. (VAN MONS)

R. Sulphate of Potass, two parts.
Sulphuric Acid, one part.
Water, three parts.

Mix, evaporate to dryness, and pulverize. (SUEC.)

It is purgative, and considered anti-pu-trescent; it is said to have been given with advantage in gastric and adynamic diseases, and is sometimes combined with decoction of cinchona.

SULPHURICO-SALINE POTION. (VAN MONS)

R. Super-sulphate of Potass, six drams.
Water, six pounds.
Proof Spirit, } of each,
Syrup of Violets, } one ounce and a half.

Dissolve, and mix.

It is excitant, slightly laxative, and considered antiseptic; and is prescribed in bilious and adynamic fevers, hæmatemesis, and menorrhagia.—Dose, a glassful, more or less frequently.

PROTO-SULPHATE OF POTASSIUM AND OF AMMONIA.

Sulphas Potassæ et Ammonia. (VAN MONS)

R. Supersulphate of Potass, one part.
Hot Water, two parts.

Pour into the solution

Solution of Ammonia, a sufficient quantity,

to saturate the excess of acid, and crystallize.

PROTO-SULPHATE OF POTASSIUM AND OF MAGNESIUM.

Sulphas Potassæ et Magnesia. (VAN MONS)

R. Sulphate of Potass, three parts and a half.
Magnesia, ten parts.

Mix, dissolve in a sufficient quantity of hot water, filter, and crystallize.

R. Sulphate of Magnesia, ten parts.
Calcined Subcarbonate of Potass, three parts and one fourth.

Triturate, adding gradually,

Warm Water, a sufficient quantity,

to effect the solution. Boil for a few moments, filter, and crystallize.

R. Supersulphate of Potass, one part.
Water, eighteen parts.

Saturate the solution, applying heat, with

Magnesia, a sufficient quantity.

Filter and crystallize.

PROTO-HYPOSULPHATE OF POTASSIUM.
(VAN MONS)

- R. Sulphate of Potass, seven parts and a half.
Fused Caustic Potass, five parts and a half.
Powdered Sulphur, one part and a half.

Dissolve the salt in the smallest quantity of water required, add the potass, then the sulphur, and apply heat for half an hour in a covered vessel; then filter and crystallize.

- R. Sulphuret of Potass, } of each,
Sulphate of Potass, } an equal part.

Triturate together for some time; then dissolve the mixture in the least possible quantity of water, filter, and crystallize.

- R. Hydrosulphate of Potass, any quantity.

Dissolve it in water, and pass a current of sulphurous acid gas into the solution till no more of it is absorbed; then heat slightly, filter, and crystallize.

A current of hydrosulphuric acid gas may also be passed into a solution of sulphate of potass; the liquor then heated, filtered, and crystallized.

This salt may be substituted for the sulphuretted sulphite of soda.

PROTO-SULPHITE OF POTASSIUM. (VAN MONS)

- R. Subcarbonate of Potass, } of each,
Water, } one part.

Dissolve, and filter. Saturate with sulphurous acid gas; then heat in a warm water-bath, and set apart the liquor that crystals may form.

PROTO-NITRATE OF POTASSIUM.

Kali nitricum, Nitras kalicum seu Livivie seu Potassæ, Nitrum, Nitras Protoxidi Potassii, Nitras Potassæ.—Nitre, Salt-petre.

- I. Nitre of commerce.

Nitrum crudum seu venale.—Crude Nitre.

LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; MIL. COPEN.; HISP.; GALL.; FENN.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HAMB.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; WURCEB.; BRUGNATELLI; COKE; PARIS; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; SAINTE-MARIE; VAN MONS.

- II. Purified Nitre of commerce.

Nitrum depuratum seu purificatum seu purum, Nitras Potassæ depuratus seu purus.

AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FENN.; FULD.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; PARIS; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; SAINTE-MARIE; VAN MONS.

- R. Nitre of Commerce, two parts.
Boiling Water, one part.

Dissolve, strain, and crystallize. (AMST.; BELG.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FENN.; FULD.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; PALAT.; ROSS.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; PARIS; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN)

FENN.; and SUEC. direct the salt to be fused at a slow heat in a crucible, the mass to be pulverized when cold, and dissolved in four times its weight of water, the solution to be strained, evaporated to a pellicle, and rapidly cooled, constantly stirring; the crystals which form to be washed with a little water, and dried.—ANT.; BATAV.; BELG.; POL.; and BORUS.—the salt to be washed in a sufficient quantity of boiling water, a solution of subcarbonate of potass instilled into the liquor till it ceases to trouble it; then to be set aside, filtered, evaporated, and crystallized.—HASS.; SAX.; and SWEDIAUR—the same process to be followed, but, besides, the filtered liquor to be boiled with charcoal.—HANN.—solution of nitrate of silver to be instilled into it till it ceases to render it turbid.

VAN MONS requires the nitre to be boiled with one fourth of its weight of boiling water, the solution to be decanted, one fourth part of cold water added to it, and the mixture shaken till perfectly cold; the liquor to be then decanted, a little cold water poured upon the crystallized salt, which is then to be put into funnels, and washed without heat, first, at several times, with the same saturated solution of nitrate, depurated and afterwards with a solution which has not yet been used: the crystals having been left to drip, are then to be dissolved in five parts of boiling water, the solution filtered while hot, and set apart to crystallize.

- III. Regenerated Nitre.

Nitrum regeneratum.

BORUS.

- R. Nitric Acid, any quantity.
Solution of Subcarbonate of Potass, a sufficient quantity,

or, till it ceases to excite effervescence. Filter the liquor, evaporate it to a pellicle, and crystallize.

- IV. Nitre impregnated with foreign substances.

Nitre which has been crystallized after

having been dissolved in infusion of poppy or of red roses. It is called when prepared with the former *Nitrum papaveratum* (PALAT.), and when with the latter *Nitrum rosatum* (WIRTEM.).

V. Nitre mixed with Sulphate of Potass.

Sal seu Lapis Prunella, Nitras Potassae cum Sulphure fusus, Crystallum minerale, Crystallus mineralis, Nitrum tabulatum.—Sal Prunella.

AMST.; ANT.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; PALAT.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN.; VAN MONS.

R. Nitre, two pounds and a half.

Fuse it in a crucible and add to it gradually

Sublimed Sulphur, half an ounce.

After the deflagration and the vessel has become a little cooled, pour the liquid mass into a pan, and move it about in such a manner that the salt may be spread over the sides in a thin and uniform layer: take this out when cold, and break in pieces. (HISP.)

ANT. prescribes two pounds of nitre and half an ounce of sulphur.—SARD.—one pound of nitre and two drams of sulphur.—AMST.—one part of sulphur and twenty parts of nitre.—GALL.—one of sulphur and one hundred and twenty-eight of nitre.—VAN MONS.; BRUNS.; PALAT.; and WIRTEM.—one of sulphur and twenty-four of nitre. The operatory process is the same in every instance.

It is excitant, acting as purgative in large doses; it is however classed among the refrigerants or antiphlogistics, certainly only on account of the revulsion which it determines by irritating the primæ viæ; it is also considered to have a specific diuretic property. It is prescribed in dropsies, hæmorrhages, tetters, gonorrhœa, &c.—The dose is usually from ten grains to half a dram, but it has been carried much higher by some modern experimentalists, by which we have learnt that nitre is not so poisonous as FODERE and ORFILA would have us believe.

It is incompatible with sulphuric acid, the sulphates of soda and of magnesia, alum, and the metallic sulphates.

A

Preparations in which the action of nitre is not sensibly modified by that of other substances.

PEARLED NITRE.

Nitrum perlatum. (WIRTEM.)

R. Nitre, four ounces.
Prepared Mother of Pearl,
half an ounce.

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Mix.—This powder used formerly to be prescribed, in the dose of from five grains to a scruple, in fevers of a bad character; its effects were chiefly attributed to the inert substance accompanying the nitre.

AUGUSTIN gives an analogous preparation under the name of *Pulvis nitrosus*, composed of nitre and of prepared oyster shells, at an equal part each.

ANTI-CATARRHAL POWDER.

Pulvis Iridis cum Nitro. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Root of Florentine Iris, one ounce.
Nitre, one dram.
Spermaceti, two drams.
Sugar, one ounce.

Mix.—Dose, a tea spoonful, in catarrhal affections.

APERITIVE POWDER.

Pulvis aperitivus. (GENEV.; VAN MONS)

R. Nitre, one ounce.
Gum Arabic, one ounce and a half.
Root of Liquorice, } of each,
—— Marshmallows, } three ounces.

Mix.—It is diuretic and emollient, and is recommended in the acute stage of urethritis.—Dose, one dram and a half or two drams thrice a day, in water. (VAN MONS)

R. Nitre, three drams.
Magnesia, half an ounce.

Divide into twelve parcels. (GENEV.)

APERITIVE PILLS.

Pilulæ aperitivæ. (VAN MONS)

R. Nitre, six drams.
Gum Arabic, three drams.
Root of Liquorice, } of each,
—— Marshmallows, } three ounces.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Make pills of five grains each.

R. Nitre, one part and a half.
Prepared Oyster Shells, one part.
Gum Arabic, two parts.
Root of Liquorice, } of each,
—— Marshmallows, } four parts.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity

to form a pilular mass. (VAN MONS)

They are diuretic, emollient, and anodyne, and are recommended in urethritis and dysury.—Dose, five or six, thrice a day.

It is rather singular that VAN MONS prescribes the addition of the oyster shells in gonorrhœa only when it is provoked by the use of beer.

3 K

TROCHISCS OF NITRE.

Trochisci de Nitro seu Nitratis Potassæ.
(EDINB.; HERBIP.; COXE; SPIELMANN)

Trochisci Nitratis Potassæ (EDINB.;
HERBIP.)

R. Nitre, one part.
Sugar, three parts.
Mucilage of Tragacanth,
a sufficient quantity

to form a mass, to be divided into
trochiscs.

SPIELMANN prescribes one part of nitre,
six parts of sugar, one part of lemon juice,
and a sufficient quantity of mucilage.

TEMPERANT ELECTUARY. (GENEV.;
HAMB.)

R. Nitre, two drams.
Conserve of Roses, } of each,
Oxymel, } two ounces.

Mix. (HAMB.)

GENEV. prescribes half an ounce of nitre
and four ounces of conserve of roses, with-
out oxymel.

NITRATED POTION. (PIERQUIN)

R. Nitre, half a dram.
Common Drink, four pounds.

Dissolve.—To be taken by glassfuls.

DIURETIC POTION. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Nitre, half a dram.
Juice of Chervil,
twenty-four spoonfuls.

Dissolve.—To be taken by spoonfuls.

FEBRIFUGE POTION. (NIEMANN)

R. Nitre, one ounce.
Cranberry Juice, one pound.

Dissolve.

It is employed in the north of Europe
against intermittent fevers.—Dose, from an
ounce to half a pound.—The juice of bill-
berry or of raspberry may be used instead
of that of the cranberry.

NITROUS MIXTURE.

Mixtura nitrosa. (CAST. BORUS.)

R. Nitre, two drams.
Water, eight ounces.
Simple Syrup, one ounce.

Mix.

COMMON GARGLE. (FULD.; LIPP.)

R. Nitre, one dram.

Water, eight ounces.
Syrup of Vinegar, one ounce.

Mix.—It is refreshing, stimulant, and re-
solvant.

REFRIGERANT MIXTURE.

*Mixtura e Kali nitrico seu nitrata seu re-
frigerans seu sedativo-refrigerans.* (WUR-
CEB.; SAUNDERS; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Nitre, one dram.
Water, eight ounces.
Simple Oxymel, one ounce.

Mix.—Two table spoonfuls to be taken
every hour. (WURCEB.)

R. Nitre, half an ounce.
Water, six ounces.
Vinegar, } of each,
Syrup of Raspberry } one ounce.
Vinegar, }

Mix.—One or two spoonfuls to be taken
every two hours. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Nitre, one dram.
Elder-flower Water, eight ounces.
Syrup of Mulberries,
one ounce and a half.

Mix.—Dose, two table spoonfuls every
hour. (SAUNDERS)

REFRIGERANT LINCTUS. (SAUNDERS)

R. Nitre, half a dram.
Syrup of Raspberries, one ounce.
Gooseberries, three ounces.

Mix.

LITHONTRIPTIC INJECTION. (BORIES)

R. Nitre, two ounces.
Nitric Acid, two drams.
Flemish Glue, one ounce.
Water, one pound.

Mix.—This injection has been proposed
as a solvent for calculi formed of phosphate
and oxalate of lime.

APERITIVE POTION. (RATIER)

R. Nitre, one scruple.
Decoction of the Five Roots,
five ounces.

Syrup of the Five Roots, two ounces.

Mix.—The syrup may be replaced by
oxymel, and half an ounce of solution of
acetate of ammonia may be added if there be
occasion.—It is reputed useful in dropsies.

RATIER quotes, under the name of *Ni-
trous Potion*, a similar mixture, composed
of eighteen grains of nitre, four ounces of
decoction of dog-grass, and one ounce of
the syrup of the five roots. They are both
diuretic.

TEMPERANT POTION. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Nitre, fifteen grains.

Lettuce Water, six ounces.
 Orange-flower Water, two drams.
 Syrup of Water Lily, two ounces.

Mix.—To be taken at twice or thrice, during the night, at the commencement of acute diseases.

REFRIGERANT MIXTURE. (PIERQUIN)

R. Nitre, half a dram.
 Infusion of Maidenhair, five ounces.
 Orange Juice, two ounces.
 Syrup of Pomegranate, one ounce.

Mix.—To be taken at four doses.

REFRIGERANT GARGLE.

Gargarisma refrigerans seu nitrosum.
 (SAUNDERS; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Nitre, six drams.
 Decoction of Barley, one pound.
 Oxymel, two ounces.

Mix. (SAINTE-MARIE)

SAUNDERS prescribes three ounces of honey of roses instead of the oxymel.

ANTI-PHLOGISTIC POTION. (HAMB.)

R. Nitre, three drams.
 Decoction of Marshmallows, eight ounces.
 Oxymel, two ounces.

Mix.—To be taken by spoonfuls.

ANTI-PHLOGISTIC DRINK. (AUGUSTIN; CADET DE GASSICOURT; ELLIS)

R. Pearl Barley, two ounces.
 Water, three pounds.

Boil till the grain is burst; then add to the decoction

Nitre, one dram and a half.
 Syrup of Vinegar, two ounces.

A small cupful every hour in inflammatory fevers. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

AUGUSTIN prescribes two pounds of decoction of barley, one dram of nitre, and one ounce of oxymel.—ELLIS.—one pound of decoction of barley, two drams of nitre, and one or two ounces of lemon juice.

DIURETIC POTION. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Nitre, half an ounce.
 Decoction of Barley, two pounds.
 Oil of Almonds, four ounces.
 Syrup of Marshmallows, six ounces.

Mix.—To be taken by glassfuls, every four hours; in dysury and strangury.

RESOLVENT STOMACHIC POTION.

Decoctum stomachicum rosolvens. (BRERA)

R. Bitter Decoction, one pound.

Extract of Dandelion, one dram.
 Nitre, one dram and a half.

Mix.—To be taken gradually in engorgements of the abdominal viscera with languid digestion.

R. Bitter Decoction, one pound.
 Nitre, two drams.

Mix.—To be taken in the course of the day.

REFRIGERANT LAVEMENT. (AUGUSTIN; SAUNDERS)

R. Nitre, half a dram.
 Decoction of Linseed, five ounces.
 Linseed Oil, } of each, one ounce.
 Oxymel, }

Mix. (SAUNDERS)

R. Decoction of Barley, ten ounces.
 Nitre, one dram.
 Honey, one ounce.

Mix. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Whey, four ounces.
 Nitre, one dram.
 Oxymel, one ounce.

Mix. (AUGUSTIN)

NITROUS EMULSION. (FORM. HÔP. FR.; AUGUSTIN; BRERA; SAUNDERS)

R. Nitre, one scruple.

Dissolve it in six ounces of an emulsion prepared with

Sweet Almonds, blanched, six drams.
 Seeds of White Poppy, one dram.
 Lime-flower Water, a sufficient quantity.

Add to the solution

Syrup of Lemon Juice, one ounce.

Mix.—A spoonful to be taken every hour. (SAUNDERS)

R. Sweet Almonds, blanched, half an ounce.

Water, one pound.
 Nitre, half an ounce.
 Syrup of Marshmallows, one ounce.

Make an emulsion. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Almond Emulsion, one pound.
 Nitre, one dram.
 Despumated Honey, one ounce.

Mix. (BRERA)

FORM. HÔP. FR. simply prescribes three-tenths of nitre to be added to simple emulsion.

BARTHEZ' EMULSION. (BORIES)

R. Nitre, ten grains.

Dissolve it in an emulsion prepared with
 Major Cold Seeds, half an ounce.
 Decoction of two drams of Cinchona, eight ounces.

Add to the solution

Syrup of Maidenhair, one ounce.

Mix.—To be taken at twice in hæmoptysis and other affections of the chest.

VINOUS POTION. (PIERQUIN)

R. Nitre, half a dram.
Water, two pounds.
White or Red Wine, five ounces.

Mix.—As a stimulant to the alimentary canal.—To be taken by glassfuls.

REFRIGERANT POTION. (SAUNDERS)

R. Nitre, } of each,
White Sugar, } two scruples.
Simple Alexiterous Water, }
Essence of Pimenta, two ounces.
two drams.

Mix.—The name of this potion is misapplied; it is stimulant.

SEDATIVE AND DIURETIC POTION.
(PIERQUIN)

R. Nitre, twenty grains.
Distilled Water of Wall
Pellitory, } of each,
Parsley, } one
Bean- } ounce.
skins,
Alcoholized Nitric Acid, one scruple.
Syrup of Lemon, one ounce.

Mix.—For one dose, to be repeated every four hours, if the pain does not abate, adding, if necessary, one ounce of syrup of poppy.

SEDATIVE AND PURGATIVE JULEP.
(PIERQUIN)

R. Nitre, three drams.
Lettuce Water, }
Rose Water, } of each,
Red Poppy Water, } three ounces.
Purslain Water, }
Syrup of Violets, } of each,
Pomegranate, } one ounce
and a half.

Mix.—To be taken in the course of the day, at three doses.

TEMPERANT JULEP. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Nitre, twelve grains.
Lettuce Water, }
Purslain Water, } of each, two ounces.
Syrup of Violets, }
Lemon, one ounce.
Orange-flower Water, half an ounce.

Mix.—To be taken in the course of the night, at two or three doses.

B.

Preparations in which the action of Nitre is more or less modified by that of other substances.

1. *By Camphor.*

NITRO-CAMPHORATED POWDER.

Pulvis nitroso-camphoratus. (PH. SYPH.)

R. Nitre, ten grains.
Camphor, from four to eight grains.
Gum Arabic, one scruple.

Mix.—To be taken at twice or thrice.

R. Nitre, } of each, fifteen grains.
Sugar, }
Camphor, from two to four grains.

Mix.—To be taken at twice or thrice.

CAMPHORATED TEMPERANT POWDER.

Pulvis temperans camphoratus. (DAN.; MIL. COPEN.)

R. Refrigerant Powder, eighteen parts.
Camphor, one part.

Mix.

ALEXIPHARMIC POWDER. (WIRTEM.)

R. Nitre, one ounce and a half.
Crab's Eyes saturated with Citric Acid, one ounce.
Armenian Bole, one ounce and a half.
Camphor, one dram.

Pulverize, and mix.—Dose, from one to two scruples.

CAMPHORATED DIURETIC LIQUOR. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Nitre, two ounces.
Camphor, in powder, one dram.
Water, two pounds.
Triturate, and mix.—To be taken by spoonfuls.

R. Nitre, four ounces.
Water of Wall Pellitory, two pounds.
Dissolve, and add
Acetic Acid, four ounces.
Alcohol, half a pound.
Camphor, six drams.

Agitate for a long time, and filter.—Dose, a spoonful every hour.

REFRIGERANT EMULSION. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Nitre, ten grains.
Dissolve it, when the liquor is cold, in an emulsion prepared with
Hemp Seed, a pinch.
Boiling Water, two pounds.

4. *By Opium.*

BOLUSES FOR COUGH. (PIERQUIN; SAINTE-MARIE)

- R. Nitre, twelve grains.
 Pill of Hounds-tongue, four grains.
 Conserve of Red Roses, two scruples.

Make two boluses, to be taken in the evening at an interval of two or three hours.

ANTI-NEPHRITIC POTION. (FERR.)

- R. Poppy Heads, six ounces.
 Water, three pounds.

Boil down to eight ounces, and add when strained,

- Nitre, one ounce.
 Dissolve.—Dose, one or two drams daily, in eight ounces of decoction of linseed or of marshmallows.

5. *By Squill.*

DIURETIC POWDER.

Pulvis diureticus. (PIERQUIN; SWEDIAUR)

- R. Calcined Nitre, eight parts.
 Root of Swallow-wort, six parts.
 Squill, one part.

Mix. (PIERQUIN; SWEDIAUR)

SWEDIAUR also prescribes fifteen grains of nitre, ten of squill, and ten of pimenta.

- R. Nitre, } of each,
 Supertartrate of Potass, } four scruples,
 Squill, } eight grains,
 Ginger, } sixteen grains.

Mix, and divide into eight parcels. (HAMB.)

It is recommended in dropsies, particularly in ascites, in asthma, and in chronic diseases of the bladder, as diuretic and sudorific.—The first formula is from VAN HELMONT.—Dose, from ten to twenty grains, two, three, or four times a day.

DIURETIC MIXTURE. (SWEDIAUR)

- R. Nitre, two drams.
 Water, eight ounces.
 Powdered Squill, half a dram.
 Oxymel of Squill, one ounce.

Mix.—It is recommended in dropsies and in affections of the mucous membrane of the lungs.—Dose, two or three spoonfuls, thrice a day.

DIURETIC AND RESOLVENT POTION.

Decoctum resolvens et diureticum. (BRERA)

- R. Decoction of Dog-grass, one pound.
 Extract of Buckbean, } of each,
 Nitre, } one dram.
 Oxymel of Squill, one ounce.

Mix.—To be taken gradually, in engorgements of the liver and of the spleen.

DIURETIC POTION.

Potus anti-phlogisticus diureticus. (BRERA)

- R. Decoction of Asparagus Roots, two pounds.
 Nitre, two drams.
 Oxymel of Squill, half an ounce.

Mix.—To be taken gradually.

6. *By acidulous or neutral salts.*

REFRIGERANT MIXTURE. (AUGUSTIN; SWEDIAUR)

- R. Nitre, } of each,
 Supertartrate of Potass, } two drams.
 Water, } eight ounces.
 Syrup of Raspberry Vinegar, one ounce.

Mix.—A spoonful to be taken every two hours. (SWEDIAUR)

- R. Nitre, } of each,
 Supertartrate of Potass, } three drams.
 Water, } six ounces.
 Lemon Juice, } of each,
 Syrup of Lemon, } one ounce.

Mix.—Dose, a spoonful every two hours. (AUGUSTIN)

SIMPLE SALINE MIXTURE. (SAUNDERS)

- R. Nitre, } of each,
 Supertartrate of Potass, } six drams.
 Fennel Water, } five ounces.
 Sulphuric Æther, one dram.
 Syrup of Poppy, two ounces.

Mix.—To be administered in the same manner as the preceding.

REFRIGERANT AND DIURETIC DRINK.

Potus anti-phlogisticus et diureticus. (BRERA)

- R. Decoction of Dog-grass, two pounds.
 Supertartrate of Potass, one ounce.
 Nitre, three drams.
 Sugar, one ounce.

Mix.—To be taken gradually in the course of the day.

NITRATED LOZENGES.

Tabella de tribus, Saccharum nitratum. (SAUNDERS)

- R. Nitre, one ounce.
 Supertartrate of Potass, half an ounce.
 White Sugar, one pound.

DIURETIC TEMPERANT POWDER.

Pulvis temperans diuretica, Pulvis temperans seu temperans albus seu nitrosus seu Nitri

tartaricus. (FENN.; HANN.; LIPP.; BRERA)

R. Nitre, three drams.
Supertartrate of Potass, half an ounce.

Mix, and divide into eight parcels.—Dose, one every two hours.

R. Nitre, one part.
Supertartrate of Potass, three parts.

Mix. (HAMB.)

LIPP. prescribes an equal part of each.

R. Nitre, } of each,
Supertartrate of Potass, } one ounce.
White Sugar, } three ounces.

Pulverize each separately, and mix. (FENN.)

Dose, half a dram to adults.

TARTARIZED NITROUS POWDER.

Pulvis Nitri tartaricus. (SUEC.)

R. Nitre, ten parts.
Tartaric Acid, two parts.
Subcarbonate of Magnesia, one part.
White Sugar, thirty parts.

Triturate the acid with the subcarbonate, then add the sugar, and lastly the nitre.

REFRIGERANT MIXTURE. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Nitre, three drams.
Tartaric Acid, one scruple.
White Sugar, one ounce.
Water, eight ounces.

Dissolve.—One or two ounces of oil of almonds are sometimes added.—Dose, a spoonful every hour.

BOUILLON LAGRANGE'S TEMPERANT POWDER. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Nitre, three pounds.
Supertartrate of Potass, four pounds and a half.
Boracic Acid, one pound.

Pulverize and sift.

It is temperant and laxative, and is recommended in diseases of the skin, in some catarrhal affections, and in certain retentions of urine.—Dose, half a dram in a pound and a half of water, to which two or four drams of effloresced sulphate of soda may be added, and a glassful taken every morning.

ROSENSTEIN'S TEMPERANT POWDER.

Pulvis Nitri oxalicus seu nitrosus. (SUEC.; NIEMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Nitre, one ounce and a half.
Superoxalate of Potass, half an ounce.
Lemon Lozenges, seven ounces and a half.

Pulverize and mix. (NIEMANN)

R. Nitre, three ounces.
Superoxalate of Potass, one ounce.
White Sugar, ten ounces.

Pulverize separately and mix. (SUEC.)

VAN MONS prescribes one ounce of superoxalate, two ounces of nitre, and three of sugar.

DIAPHORETIC POWDER. (ELLIS)

R. Nitre, one dram.
Tartarized Antimony, one grain.
Proto-chloruret of Mercury, six grains.

Mix, and divide into six doses; one to be taken every two hours in syrup.

REFRIGERANT TROCHISCS.

Trochisci refrigerantes seu temperantes. (FULD.; SPIELMANN)

R. Nitre, six drams.
Superoxalate of Potass, two drams.
White Sugar, six ounces.
Mucilage of Tragacanth, a sufficient quantity

to make a mass for trochiscs. (FULD.)

SPIELMANN prescribes one ounce of nitre, four drams of the superoxalate, six ounces of sugar, half a scruple of essence of lemon, and mucilage of tragacanth.

Dose, from one to four drams.

SALINE FEBRIFUG POWDER. (VAN MONS)

R. Nitre, two parts and a half.
Subcarbonate of Potass, one part and a half.
Supertartrate of Potass, two parts.
Sulphate of Potass, three parts.
Nutmeg, one part.

Pulverize.

TEMPERANT POWDER. (HANN.; OLDEN.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; ROSS.; VAN MONS)

R. Nitre, } of each,
Sulphate of Potass, } an equal part.

Pulverize.

UNZER'S TEMPERANT POWDER. (BRUNS.; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN)

R. Nitre, } of each,
Sulphate of Potass, } one ounce.
Compound Powder of Tragacanth, two drams.

Mix. (PIDERIT)

R. Nitre, } of each,
Sulphate of Potass, } an
Subcarbonate of Magnesia, } equal part.

Mix. (BRUNS.)

SPIELMANN gives the same formula, but substitutes prepared crab's eyes for the subcarbonate of magnesia.

7. *By Sulphur.*

STRUENSEE'S PYRIC POWDER.

Pulvis pyricus. (NIEMANN)

R. Nitre, } six parts.
Sulphur, }
Charcoal, } of each, one part.

Pulverize and mix.

It is recommended to cauterize the bites of rabid animals.—It is a means not to be recommended, as the cauterization is never but superficial.

PROTO-CHLORATE OF POTASSIUM.

Alkali vegetabile salito - dephlogisticatum, Chloruretum Potassæ oxydatum, Haloidum oxygenatum, Murias Potassæ hyperoxygenatum seu oxygenatum, Oxygenochloruretum Potassii, Potassæ Euchloras. (GALL.; FERR.; BRUGNATELLI; NIEMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Muriate of Soda, } of each, five parts.
Sulphuric Acid, }
Fused Potass, } five parts and a half.
Oxide of Manganese, } eight parts and a half.

Add water to the potass till the solution marks 30 degrees B.; filter the solution and pour it into a long, narrow, glass cylinder; pass into it a current of chlorine gas produced by the mixture of the three other substances, collect the crystals which are deposited, and wash them with a little cold water. (GALL.; FERR.; BRUGNATELLI; NIEMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

HENRI; and SWEDIAUR prescribe subcarbonate.—HENRI requires the solution to mark 20 degrees, and the crystals to be redissolved in boiling water.

It is excitant, and recommended in scurvy, tetters, chronic hepatitis, and syphilitic diseases.—Dose, from fifteen to thirty grains.

SOLUTION OF CHLORATE OF POTASS.

Solutio Muriatis Potassæ oxygenati, Liquor ad Ulcera atonica. (NIEMANN; SWEDIAUR; PH. SYPH.)

R. Chlorate of Potass, } one dram.
Distilled Water, } twelve ounces.

Dissolve.

It is to be applied, with a brush or by means of lint, as a stimulant to indolent ulcers.

OXYMURIATED ALKALINE LIQUOR.

Aqua alkalina oxymuriatica. (NIEMANN)

R. Decrepitated Muriate of Soda, } two pounds.
Oxide of Manganese, } one pound.
Water, }
Sulphuric Acid, } of each, two pounds.

Mix the muriate and oxide together, put them into a matrass, and add the water; then, having gradually added the acid, pass the current of gas which is disengaged, into a solution prepared with

Subcarbonate of Potass, four ounces.
Water, twenty-nine ounces.
The saturated liquor weighs 1.087.

OXYGENATED POTION.

Potus oxygenata. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Solution of Chlorate of Potass, } two pounds.
Water, } four pounds.

Mix.

It is excitant, and has been extolled in cases of general debility.—Dose, one or two pounds daily.

PROTO-HYDROCHLORATE OF POTASSIUM.

Murias seu Hydrochloras potassæ, Sal digestivus seu febrifugus Syltvii, Spiritus Salis marini coagulatus. (BAVAR.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; NIEMANN; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, any quantity.
Water, a sufficient quantity to effect the solution. Filter, and add to it, Hydrochloric Acid, a sufficient quantity to saturate the potass. Evaporate the liquor till it marks 30 degrees, and set it aside that crystals may form. (BAVAR.; HISP.; GALL.; WIRTEM.)

R. Muriate of Soda, five parts and a half.
Calcined Subcarbonate of Soda, } six parts and a half.
Water, } sixteen parts.

Boil, filter, and crystallize, keeping the liquor hot till crystals cease to be formed. (VAN MONS)

SARD.; NIEMANN; and SPIELMANN direct the residuum of the preparation of the subcarbonate of ammonia to be used.

Sulphate or supertartrate of potass may also be dissolved in distilled water, and solution of hydrochlorate of lime poured into the liquor till no more precipitate is formed. This process is recommended by CHEVALIER and IDT.

When in the crystallized state this salt is called *Chloruret of Potassium*.

It is excitant, and is classed among the resolvents and deobstruents, and is recommended in quartan and tertian fevers as sudorific and diuretic.—Dose, one or two scruples, in four times as much water.

HYDROSULPHATE OF POTASS. (VAN MONS)

R. Calcined Caustic Potass, one part.
Water, six parts.

Pass a current of hydrosulphuric acid gas into the solution, set it apart that it may become clear, and preserve it.

PROTO-ACETATE OF POTASSIUM.

Acetis seu Acetas Potassæ seu Lixivia seu kalicum, Alkali Tartari Aceto saturatum, Alkali vegetabile cum Aceto, Arcanum Tartari, Kali acetatum seu aceticum Lixivia acetata, Magisterium Tartari purgans, Oxylartarus, Sal diureticum, Tartarus acetosus, Terra foliata Tartari.—Acetate of Potass, Acetate of Protoxide of Potassium. (LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; MIL. COPPEN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FENN.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; HAMB.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SARD.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

1. In the solid state.

Potassæ Acetas.

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, one pound and a half.
Strong Acetic Acid, } of each,
Boiling Distilled } two pints.
Water, }

Add the subcarbonate to the acid and water mixed together till all effervescence has ceased, and filter the liquor. Evaporate it then in a water-bath till no more bubbles rise; then expose it to a gradually augmented heat, and continue the evaporation till a pellicle forms; then remove this, and dry it in bibulous paper. Repeat the evaporation again and again, removing the pellicles as they form, and drying them as the first. (LOND.)

Vol. II.

R. Pure Subcarbonate of Potass, one pound.
Weaker Acetic Acid, a sufficient quantity.

Boil the subcarbonate in five pounds of the acid, and add more acid at different times, till the watery part of the former portion being nearly dissipated by evaporation, the recently added acid occasions no effervescence, which will be when about twenty pounds of it are consumed; then evaporate slowly to dryness. Liquify this impure salt with a moderate heat for a short time, then dissolve it in water and filter the solution through paper. If the liquefaction has been properly effected, the filtered liquor will be limpid, if not, it will be of a brown colour. Evaporate this liquor in a shallow glass vessel, so that when removed from the fire it may form into a crystalline mass, which should be preserved in closely-stopped vessels. (EDINB.)

R. Carbonate of Potass from Crystals of Tartar, any quantity.

Add to it at different times, about five times its weight of distilled vinegar moderately heated. When the effervescence has ceased and the fluid has been evaporated a little, add, at intervals, more distilled vinegar till it entirely ceases to excite effervescence; then evaporate to dryness, and having increased the heat a little, liquify cautiously the mass. Dissolve the salt in water when cold; filter the solution, and boil it till, on removing it from the fire, it concretes into a crystalline mass, which should be very white. Enclose it immediately in well-stopped bottles. (DUBL.)

BATAV.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; FERR.; FENN.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; COXE; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; and SWEDIAUR give the same process as DUBL.

R. Dry and pulverized Subcarbonate of Potass, one pound.
Strong Vinegar, two or three pounds.

3 L

Heat the salt in a glass capsule, and gradually add the vinegar to it; when the effervescence has ceased distil the liquor in a water-bath to dryness; add fresh vinegar to the residuum, and distil again to dryness: continue thus till the vinegar passes over unaltered. Then dry the salt at a moderate temperature, dissolve it in thrice its weight of alcohol, filter the liquor, distil it in a water-bath, and preserve the dry residuum. (PALAT.; SARD.)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, one part.
Dissolve it in a small quantity of water, and add to the solution

Distilled Vinegar, eight parts.

Boil to the consistence of syrup, and add more vinegar to perfect saturation; evaporate the liquor slowly, constantly stirring it: dissolve the residuum in distilled water, filter the solution, and finally evaporate it with a gentle heat. (AMST.; ANT.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, any quantity.
Throw it by portions into

Distilled Vinegar, a sufficient quantity to dissolve it completely. Strain the liquor, and evaporate it in a silver capsule; when it is reduced to about one fourth, let it cool; then set it apart, and having decanted it, add vinegar gradually to it; lastly, evaporate it to dryness. (GALL.)

VAN MONS, who also indicates this process, requires the acid to be slightly heated before throwing in the salt, and the liquor to be rapidly dried by the aid of a brisk heat, constantly stirring.

To render the salt the whiter it has been recommended to pass the liquor through a charcoal filter, or to treat it without heat with animal charcoal, or to subject the salt to several successive solutions and evaporations.

R. Dried Acetate of Lime,
seven parts and a half.
— Subcarbonate of Potass,
eleven parts and three fourths.

Mix with trituration, adding the quantity of water which is strictly necessary to dissolve the acetate produced; pour this liquid at several times, then express, and dry immediately as above. (VAN MONS)

R. Sulphate of Potass,
eight parts and a fourth.
Crystallized Acetate of Barytes,
thirteen parts.

Mix together, add water, and proceed as above. (VAN MONS)

VAN MONS also recommends the tartrate of potass to be decomposed by the acetate of lime mixed in equal proportions and dissolved in water to saturation; the tartrate

is to be poured into the acetate, the liquor expressed, the residuum washed, and mixed liquors evaporated.

II. In the liquid state.

Acetas Potassæ liquidus seu aquosus, Liquor Ferræ foliatæ seu Tartari vegetabilis seu Kali aceticæ seu digestivus Boerhaavii seu Alkali aceticæ nigri seu Terræ foliatæ Tartari seu Salis Alkali vegetabilis acetati, Salsilago Oxytartari, Acetas Lixivie solutus, Mixtura salina pauperum. (AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; DAN.; MIL. COPEN.; FENN.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; HAMB.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; PIDERIT.; SPIELMANN.; SWEDIAUR.; VAN MONS)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, any quantity.
Concentrated Acetic Acid,
a sufficient quantity

to saturate the salt. Add the acid gradually, stirring the mixture with a glass tube. The filtered liquor should weigh from 1.230 to 1.235. (BAVAR.)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, twelve ounces.
Vinegar, a sufficient quantity for perfect saturation. Mix, digest for several days, with occasional agitation; add more vinegar, if necessary, and evaporate till only eighty-eight ounces remain—BATAV.; or, till the liquor marks seven degrees. (BELG.)

This formula presents numerous variations:—HASS.—Mix together one pound of subcarbonate of potass and a sufficient quantity of vinegar to saturate the salt; then evaporate the liquor to three pounds, and filter it.—AUSTR.—Saturate subcarbonate with distilled vinegar (1,005), and evaporate till the liquor weighs 1,200.—FERR.; HENRI; and FEE—Saturate subcarbonate with vinegar, and add a sufficient quantity of water.—MIL. COPEN.; FULD.; CAST. BORUS.; SPIELMANN.; and VAN MONS—Dissolve in vinegar at six degrees as much subcarbonate as possible; filter and preserve the liquor.—HAMB.—Saturate one ounce of subcarbonate with a sufficient quantity of vinegar, and evaporate to six ounces.—FORM. HÔP. FR.—Mix together one part of subcarbonate and sixteen parts of acid at thirteen degrees; heat to perfect saturation, and preserve.

R. Acetate of Potass, one part.
Distilled Water, two parts.
Dissolve. (AMST.; BRUNS.; DAN.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SWEDIAUR)

HASS.; and PIDERIT recommend the salt to be left in the open air to deliquesce, and the liquor to be filtered.

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, two drams.
Vinegar, a sufficient quantity
to saturate the salt. Add to the liquor

Water, from two to four ounces.
Simple Oxymel, two ounces.

Mix. (NIEMANN)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, one pound.
Add to it by portions

Vinegar, a sufficient quantity
to saturate it. At the end of three days,
filter the liquor, and evaporate it in a sand-
bath, till reduced to three pounds; then add

Alcohol, two ounces.

Preserve it in a well-stopped bottle.
(LIPP.)

The acetate of potass is an excitant which
acts, according to doses and circumstances,
as resolvent, diuretic, and laxative. It is
employed in dropsies, jaundice, and in ob-
structions of the abdominal viscera. The
dose is from a scruple to a dram or more.
Of the solution from forty to eighty drops
are usually given, in an appropriate vehicle.

It is incompatible with the mineral acids,
the decoction of tamarinds, the deuto-chlo-
ruret of mercury, the nitrate of silver, the
sulphates of soda and of magnesia, the hy-
dro-chlorate of ammonia, and the supertar-
trate of potass.

A.

*Preparations in which the action of the Salt
is not modified, at least sensibly, by that
of other substances.*

ANTI-LACTEAL BOLUS. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Acetate of Potass, one scruple.
Conserve of Marigold, a sufficient quantity,

Mix.

To be taken in the morning, for twenty
days; it may be repeated in the evening, if
necessary. A cupful of a decoction of cher-
vil and celery should be taken with each
bolus.

DIURETIC POTION. (RATIER; SAUNDERS;
SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Acetate of Potass, half a dram.
Juice of Chervil, twelve ounces.
Compound Syrup of Smallage, two ounces.

Mix.

R. Acetate of Potass, two drams.
Infusion of Lime-flowers, four ounces.
Cinnamon Water, one dram.
Syrup of Vinegar, one ounce.

Mix. (RATIER)

R. Prepared Crab's Eyes, three drams.
Vinegar, one ounce and half.

After the cessation of the effervescence,
add

Spring Water, eight ounces.
Acetate of Potass, one dram.
Syrup of Fennel, one ounce.

Mix. (SAUNDERS)

To be taken by spoonfuls.—In the last
formula the diuretic effect must be referred
principally to the action of the acetate of
lime.

APERITIVE POTION. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Acetate of Potass, two drams.
Infusion of Chamomile, six ounces.
Hordeated Cinnamon Water, two ounces.
Extract of Milfoil, four drams.

Mix.—Dose, a spoonful thrice a day; at
the same time taking a broth made with
four ounces of neck of mutton, and a hand-
ful of leaves of cichory, of dandelion, and
of water cress.

ANTI-ICTERIC MIXTURE. (CADET DE
GASSICOURT)

R. Acetate of Potass, } of each
Liquid Extract of Dan- } half an
delion, } ounce.
Hemlock, }
from ten to twenty grains.
Fennel Water, six ounces.
Compound Syrup of Smallage, one ounce.

Mix.—Dose, two spoonfuls every four
hours.

APERITIVE POTION. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Acetate of Potass, half a dram.
Nitro, one scruple.
Syrup of Borage, two ounces.
Clarified Whey, one pound and a half.

Dissolve, and mix.—DESBOIS DE ROCHE-
FORT directed it to be taken in the course
of the day, but the greater part in the morn-
ing fasting.

SALINE MIXTURE. (HASS.; SUEC.; SAUN-
DERS)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, three ounces.
Vinegar, nine ounces,
or a sufficient quantity to saturate the al-
kali. Add

River Water, one pound.
Simple Syrup, two ounces.

Mix and filter. (SUEC.)

HASS. directs the subcarbonate to be sa-
turated with vinegar, four or five ounces of
the liquor diluted with an equal quantity of
distilled water, and one ounce of syrup
added.—SAUNDERS—nine ounces of vine-

gar, one pound of water, and two ounces of sugar, to be poured into a phial; then three drams of subcarbonate added, and the bottle well-stopped and kept in a cool place.

Dose, two spoonfuls, every two or three hours.

RESOLVENT AND ALTERATIVE CONSERVE.
(BORIES)

R. Acetate of Potass, half an ounce.
Sulphate of Soda, one dram.
Juice of Cress, }
Fumitory, } of each,
Herb Mercury, } two ounces.
Dandelion, }
Sugar, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Dose, a spoonful, three or four times a day.

ANTI-SCROFULOUS ELECTUARY. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Acetate of Potass, six drams.
Conserve of Scurvy-grass, two ounces.
Extract of Dog-grass, } of each,
Dandelion, } one ounce.
Compound Syrup of Cichory, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Dose, a tea-spoonful, four times a day, in a glassful of weak decoction of hop.

DIURETIC POTION.

Potus diureticus simplex. (AUGUSTIN; BRERA)

R. Decoction of Dog-grass, one pound.
Solution of Acetate of Potass, two ounces.

Mix.—To be taken gradually.

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, two drams.
Vinegar, a sufficient quantity
to saturate the alkali. Add
Water, four ounces.
Syrup of Lemon, half an ounce.

Mix.—To be taken gradually.

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, two drams.
Vinegar, a sufficient quantity.
Water, four ounces.
Syrup of Raspberries, two ounces.

Mix.—To be taken gradually.

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, two drams.
Aromatic Vinegar, a sufficient quantity.
Cinnamon Water, one ounce.
White Wine, four ounces.

Mix.—Dose, a spoonful every hour.

RESOLVENT AND DIURETIC POTION.

Decoctum resolvens et diureticum. (BRERA)

R. Decoction of Dog-grass, two pounds.
Solution of Acetate of Potass, two ounces.

Mix.—To be taken gradually, in drops.

R. Bitter Decoction, one pound.
Aqueous Tincture of Rhubarb, four ounces.
Acetate of Potass, two drams.

Mix.—To be taken in engorgements of the abdominal viscera.

R. Infusion of Orange Peel, one pound.
Acetate of Potass, two drams.
Sugar, one ounce.

Mix.—To be taken in asthenic inflammations.

B.

Preparations in which the action of Acetate of Potass is more or less modified by that of other substances.

1. *By Alcohol.*

Besides the following formulæ, the solution of acetate of potass of LIPP, previously given, should be placed here.

DIURETIC POTION. (RATIER)

R. Acetate of Potass, one ounce.
White Wine, one pound.

Dissolve.—It is extolled in dropsies which are designated passive, that is, when there is no symptom of much irritation of the intestinal canal.

ALCOHOLIC SOLUTION OF ACETATE OF POTASS. (BRUNS.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

R. Acetate of Potass, very dry, two ounces.
Concentrated Alcohol, eight ounces.

Digest for several days, and filter.—It used formerly to be extolled as an excellent remedy against hypochondria, gout, quartan fever, and all disorders caused by obstructions.—Dose, from thirty to sixty drops.

DELLA LENA'S LITHONTRIPTIC SOLUTION. (NIEMANN)

R. Solution of Acetate of Potass, two ounces and a half.
Subcarbonate of Potass, one ounce.
Distilled Water, four ounces.
Alcohol, two ounces.

Digest till the salt is perfectly dissolved.—From ten to thirty drops are to be given in any proper vehicle.

ESSENTIA DULCIS. (WIRTEM.; CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Acetate of Potass, two drams.
White Sugar, two ounces.
Water, one ounce and a half.

Boil in a porcelain capsule till the mass has acquired a black tinge from the sugar

becoming candied. When cold pour upon it

Alcohol (30 degrees), twelve ounces.

Dissolve, constantly stirring, and filter.
(CADET DE GASSICOURT)

WIRTEM. directs the mass to be dissolved in the first three pounds of liquor obtained by distilling together four pounds of proof spirit, eight ounces of alum, and one pound of water.

It is stimulant, tonic, alterative, balsamic, and diuretic.—Dose, from thirty to sixty drops, in proper drink, to adults; and from three to twelve, to children.

2. *By Antimony.*

DEOBSTRUENT MIXTURE.

Liquor Kali acetici cum Rheo. (AUGUSTIN; PIDERIT)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, one dram.
Vinegar, a sufficient quantity
to saturate the alkali. Add to the liquor
Aqueous Tincture of Rhubarb, one ounce.
HUXHAM'S Antimonial Wine, one dram.
Mix.

ANTI-SCROFULOUS ELECTUARY. (BORIES)

R. Acetate of Potass, } of each,
Burnt Sponge, } two drams.
Proto-chloruret of Mercury, }
twelve grains.
Sulphuret of Antimony, one dram and a half.
Jalap, sixteen grains.
Sublimed Sulphur, one dram.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—It is recommended by BAUME in scrofulous engorgements of the lymphatic glands.—Dose, from twelve to twenty-four grains, twice a day.

3. *By Æther.*

SALINE MIXTURE. (MIL. COPEN.)

R. Solution of Acetate of Potass, two ounces.
Sulphuric Æther, one dram.
Infusion of Peppermint, six ounces.
Mix well.

RESOLVENT LIQUOR. (SAUNDERS)

R. Solution of Acetate of Potass, four ounces.
Sulphuric Æther, twenty drops.
Extract of Lesser Centaury, two drams.
Alkermes Syrup, two ounces.
Mix.

4. *By Cinchona.*

RESOLVENT MIXTURE. (BORIES; PIERQUIN)

R. Acetate of Potass, ten grains.
Extract of Cinchona, three grains.
Hemlock, two grains.
Infusion of Heart's-ease Leaves, three ounces.

Mix.—It is recommended by BAUME in *tabes mesenterica*.—Dose, a spoonful, three or four times a day.

FEBRIFUGE AND APERITIVE ELECTUARY. (BORIES)

R. Solution of Acetate of Potass, two ounces.
Extract of Cinchona, two drams.
Cascarilla, one dram.
Compound Tincture of Aloes, one ounce.

Mix.—GAUBIUS extolled it in intermit- tent fevers complicated with obstructions or dropsy.—Dose, thirty drops, in a glass of water, every two hours, on the days inter- vening between the paroxysms.

5. *By Squill.*

SCILLITIC LIQUOR. (HAMB.)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, a sufficient quantity.
Vinegar of Squill, one ounce.
Mix to saturation.

KEUP'S SCILLITIC ESSENCE. (BRUGA- TELLI; CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, half an ounce.
Vinegar of Squill prepared with distilled Vinegar, two ounces.
Boil to the consistence of honey, and add, Alcohol (36 degrees), six ounces.
Digest for several days, and decant.

This liquor has been recommended in asthma and dropsy.—Dose, from forty to sixty drops in a proper vehicle.

MILMANN'S DIURETIC POTION.

Haustus diureticus Milmanni. (NIEMANN)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, fifteen grains.
Distilled Vinegar, a sufficient quantity
to dissolve the alkali. Add to the liquor,
Water, half an ounce.
Peppermint Water, one ounce.
Pimenta Water, } of each, one dram.
Vinegar of Squill, }
Simple Syrup, two drams.

Mix.—Dose, from half a dram to one dram, every six hours, in dropsy.

RESOLVENT MIXTURE. (SAUNDERS)

- R. Acetate of Potass, two drams.
 Oxymel of Squill, two ounces.
 Fennel Water, }
 Parsley Water, } of each, six ounces.
 Juniper Water, }

Dissolve and mix.

- R. Solution of Acetate of Potass, half an ounce.
 Extract of Elicampane, two drams.
 Oxymel of Squill, one ounce.
 Hyssop Water, six ounces.

Mix.

DIURETIC AND SEDATIVE POTION. (PIERQUIN)

- R. Acetate of Potass, } of each, one dram.
 Oxymel of Squill, }
 Lime-flower Water, four ounces.
 SYDENHAM'S Laudanum, fifteen drops.

Compound Syrup of Smallege, one ounce.

Mix.—To be taken by spoonfuls.

RESOLVENT ELIXIR. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

- R. Subcarbonate of Potass, two ounces.
 Vinegar of Squill, a sufficient quantity.

Saturate, and add,

Chamomile Water, four pounds.
 Tincture of JAMES'S } of each,
 Antimony, } one
 Tartarized Tincture of Iron, } ounce.
 Extract of Fumitory, } of each,
 ———— Buckbean, } half
 ———— Milfoil, } an ounce.
 ———— Blessed Thistle, }

Mix and filter.—To be taken by teaspoonfuls, every two hours, as a stimulant to the alimentary canal.—It has been recommended in dropsy.

SUPER-PROTOXALATE OF POTASSIUM.

Oxalas acidulum Potassæ seu *Potassæ acidulus* seu *basicus*, *Superoxalas kalicum* seu *Potassæ*, *Hyperoxalas Potassæ*, *Acetosellæ Sal*, *Oxalium*, *Kali oxalicum acidulum*, *Oxalas subpotassicus*, *Binoxalas Potassæ*.
 —Super-oxalate of Potass, Salt of Sorrel.

I. *Superoxalate of Potass of commerce.*

ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; DAN.; FENN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; SUEC.; COXE.

II. *Superoxalate of Potass prepared expressly.*

BRUNS.; FERR.; FULD.; PALAT.; SARD.;

WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI.; PIDERIT.; SPIELMANN.; VAN MONS.

- R. Fresh Leaves of Wood Sorrel, any quantity.

Bruise them in a stone mortar with a wooden pestle; express the juice, heat it in a water-bath, and add to it white of egg beaten up. When clarified, evaporate the liquor in a water-bath, and crystallize in a cool place. (BRUNS.; FERR.; FULD.; PALAT.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI.; PIDERIT.; SPIELMANN.; VAN MONS)

- R. Oxalic Acid, twelve parts.
 Calcined Subcarbonate of Potass, six parts and a half.

Mix, and dissolve in the least quantity of water possible; filter, and crystallize. (VAN MONS)

It is anti-phlogistic, refrigerant, and astringent.—It is not much used.

POWDER OF SUPEROXALATE OF POTASS. (NIEMANN)

- R. Superoxalate of Potass, two scruples.
 Oleosaccharum of Lemon, two ounces and a half.

Mix.

TEMPERANT TROCHISCS. (WIRTEM.; PIDERIT)

- R. Superoxalate of Potass, two drams.
 White Sugar, eight ounces.
 Oil of Lemon, ten drops.
 Mucilage of Tragacanth, a sufficient quantity.

Make trochiscs.

PROTO-CITRATE OF POTASSIUM.

Citras Potassæ seu *kalicum* seu *kalinum*, *Kali citratum*, *Sal Absinthii citratum*. (BAVAR.; HANN.; OLDEN.; BORUS.; BRUGNATELLI.; SWEDIAUR.; VAN MONS)

- R. Subcarbonate of Potass, any quantity.
 Fresh Lemon Juice, a sufficient quantity to saturate the alkali. Add the juice gradually, testing the liquor from time to time to ascertain when it is perfectly saturated; then set apart for twenty-four hours, filter, and evaporate to dryness.

SIMPLE SALINE MIXTURE.

Citras Potassæ aguosus, *Mixtura salina*, *Solutio Citratis kalici*. (FENN.; LUSIT.; SUEC.; AUGUSTIN.; BRUGNATELLI.; NIEMANN.; SWEDIAUR)

- R. Subcarbonate of Potass, three drams.
 Lemon Juice, a sufficient quantity.
 Simple Syrup, one ounce.

Spring Water, a sufficient quantity to give one pound of liquor. Mix well. (FENN.; LUSIT.; SUEC.; BRUGNATELLI; NIEMANN)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, one dram.
Lemon Juice, three ounces.
Cinnamon Water, six ounces.
White Sugar, half an ounce.

Mix. (SWEDIAUR)

Dose, three spoonfuls every five or six hours.

COMPOUND SALINE MIXTURE.

Mixtura salina composita seu Macbridii.
(LUSIT.)

R. Lemon Juice, one ounce.
Subcarbonate of Potass, a sufficient quantity.
Mint Water, seven ounces.
Tartarized Antimony, one grain.
Simple Syrup, half an ounce.

Mix.

TONIC MIXTURE. (ELLIS)

R. Lemon Juice, one ounce and a half.
Subcarbonate of Potass, one dram.
Tincture of Cinchona, one ounce.
Cinnamon Water, three ounces.

Mix.—A spoonful to be taken every two hours.

PROTO-TARTRATE OF POTASSIUM.

Alkali vegetabile tartarizatum seu fixum tartarizatum, Kali tartaricum seu tartarizatum, Lixivia tartarizatus, Sal vegetabile, Sal panchrestum seu diureticum vegetabile, Tartarus tartarizatus seu solubilis, Tartras kalinus seu Lixivia seu Potassa.
—Tartrate of Potass, Neutral Tartrate of Potass, Soluble Tartar. (LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FENN.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; PALAT.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SARD.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; COXE; PARIS; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

1. In the solid state.

Potassæ tartras.

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, sixteen ounces.
Supertartrate of Potass, three pounds.
Boiling Water, one gallon.

Dissolve the subcarbonate in the water and add the supertartrate in powder till effervescence ceases. Filter the solution, boil till a pellicle ap-

pears on the surface, and set it apart to crystallize. Pour off the water from the crystals, and dry them on bibulous paper. (LOND.)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, one part.
Boiling Water, fifteen parts.
Supertartrate of Potass, three parts, or a sufficient quantity.

To the subcarbonate dissolved in the water, add, by portions, the supertartrate in fine powder so long as it excites effervescence, which gradually ceases before thrice the weight of the subcarbonate is added. Filter the liquor when cold, and, after due evaporation, set it aside that crystals may form. (EDINB.)

R. Common Carbonate of Potass, five parts.
Bitartrate of Potass, fifteen parts.
Boiling Water, forty-five parts.

Dissolve the carbonate in the water, and gradually add the bitartrate, reduced to fine powder. Filter the liquor, evaporate, and set it aside that crystals may form as it cools. (DUBL.)

A similar formula is indicated by all the other pharmacopœias. — GALL.; FULD.; LIPP.; SARD.; HERBIP.; SPIELMANN; and VAN MONS direct the solution of subcarbonate to be added to that of the supertartrate.

2. In the Liquid state. *Liquor spleneticus ex Tartara.*

R. White Tartar, } of each, one pound.
Nitre, }

Detonate together in a crucible, and dissolve the residue in

Boiling Water, three pounds.
Strain, and add,

White Tartar, one pound.
Digest for eight days, and decant. (PALAT.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

It is excitant, diuretic, resolvent, and laxative.—Dose, from a scruple to a dram, as an alterative; and about an ounce, as a purgative.

It is incompatible with the sulphuric, nitric, and hydrochloric acids, lime-water, hydrochlorate of lime, sulphate of soda, and the vegetable acids.

KLEIN'S DIGESTIVE POWDER.

Pulvis leniens anti-hypochondriacus Kleinii, Solamen hypochondriacorum. (HAMB.; NIEMANN; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Tartrate of Potass, }
Rhubarb, } of each,
Orange Peel, } an equal part.

Make a powder. (HAMB.; NIEMANN)

R. Tartrate of Potass, }
Rhubarb, } of each, one dram.
Orange Peel, }
Cajeput Oil, } one scruple.

Mix, and divide into twenty-four parcels. (SAINTE-MARIE)

It is highly extolled by KLEIN and BALDINGER; it is stimulant and sometimes produces a slight purgative effect.—Dose, two or three parcels every two days.

RESOLVENT POWDER.

Pulvis incidens. (SAUNDERS)

R. Tartrate of Potass, }
Muriate of Ammonia, } of each,
Subcarbonate of Mag- } one ounce.
nesia, }
Root of Arum, } two drams.

Mix.

AQUEOUS SOLUTION OF TARTRATE OF POTASS.

Liquor Tartari tartarisati, Solutio Tartari solubilis. (BRUNS.; CAST. BORUS.; RATIER)

R. Tartrate of Potass, } half an ounce.
Boiling Water, } two pounds.
Dissolve. (RATIER)

CAST. BORUS. prescribes one ounce of tartrate and twelve ounces of water, and half an ounce of honey to be added.

It is laxative; to be taken by glassfuls.

The preparation of BRUNS., composed of one pound each of the salt and of water, is only intended to be kept in the shops for use.

STIMULANT FOMENTATION. (RATIER)

R. Tartrate of Potass, } one ounce.
Water, } one pound.

Dissolve.—To be applied to atonic and stationary ulcers.

GRANT'S PURGATIVE. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Tartrate of Potass, }
Infusion of Cichory, } six or eight drams.
Manna, } twenty ounces.
Dissolve.—To be taken every day or two days for a fortnight at four doses, in the

morning, drinking veal broth during the effect of the remedy. It has been extolled in hypochondria and chronic affections of the liver.

LAXATIVE DRINK. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Tartrate of Potass, } half an ounce.
Infusion of Cichory Leaves, } two pounds.

Dissolve and add
Honey, } a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—It is mildly laxative; to be taken at several doses in the course of the day.

MUTZEL'S RESOLVENT MIXTURE.

Potio ad Atrabilem. (FULD.; NIEMANN; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Tartrate of Potass, } of each,
Honey, } half an ounce.
Water, } eight ounces.

Dissolve.—One or two spoonfuls to be taken every hour in melancholy and mania. (FULD.; NIEMANN)

SAINTE-MARIE gives the following, after BALDINGER:

R. Tartrate of Potass, } one ounce.
Honey, } four ounces.

Mix, and add a few drops of essence of anise.

To be taken by tea spoonfuls, drinking afterwards a glassful of whey.

The formula which CADET DE GASSICOURT gives under this name varies still more from the original:

R. Tartrate of Potass, } half an ounce.
Extract of Gentian, } of each,
Lesser Centaury, } two drams.
Water, } eight ounces.

Dissolve, and mix.—Dose, half an ounce every hour, in obstructions of the liver.

It resembles the following, which is the same in its mode of action.

R. Tartrate of Potass, } half an ounce.
Extract of Lesser Centaury, } two drams.
Water, } eight ounces.

Dissolve and mix.—To be taken in the same manner. (SWEDIAUR)

SALINE EMULSION. (SUEC.)

R. Tartrate of Potass, } three drams.
Honey, } one ounce and a half.
Spring Water, } one pound.
Dissolve, and triturate the liquor, in a stone mortar with

Sweet Almonds blanched, one ounce.
Strain the emulsion.

It is a very mild laxative; to be taken by glassfuls.

PURGATIVE POTION FOR CHILDREN.
(HAMB.)

R. Tartrate of Potass, two drams.
Laxative Infusion, } of each,
Spring Water, } one ounce.
Glycyrrhized Honey, half an ounce.
Mix.

PURGATIVE DRINK. (BORIES)

R. Tartrate of Potass, four drams.
Jalap, in powder, eight grains.
Beer, two glassfuls.
Infuse for twenty-four hours; filter, and add Sulphuric Æther, twenty drops.
Mix.—To be taken at twice, in the morning, at three hours interval.

ALCOHOLIC SOLUTION OF TARTRATE OF POTASS. (PIDERIT)

R. Tartrate of Potass, four ounces.
Distilled Water, eight ounces.
Alcohol, two drams.
Dissolve, mix, and filter.

This liquor is intended to be put in potions, and mixtures.—Dose, from one to three ounces.

SALINE LIQUOR. (LIPP.)

R. Tartrate of Potass, one pound.
Hydrochlorate of Ammonia, two ounces.
Orange Peel, one ounce.
Distilled Water, three pounds.
Digest for four days at a moderate temperature, shaking frequently; then filter.

BITTER ELIXIR.

Elixir amarum seu aperiens seu resolvens.
(BRUNS.; FULD.; HAMB.)

R. Tartrate of Potass, half an ounce.
Extract of Buckbean, one ounce.
Peppermint Water, eight ounces.
Mix. (HAMB.)
R. Tartrate of Potass, } of each,
Extract of Dandelion, } half an ounce.
Infusion of Rhubarb, } of each,
Peppermint Water, } three ounces.
Mix well. (HAMB.)
R. Tartrate of Potass, half an ounce.
Extract of Gentian, one ounce.
Distilled Water, six ounces.

VOL. II.

Peppermint Water, two ounces.
Mix. (FULD.)
R. Tartrate of Potass, two ounces.
Water, twelve ounces.
Extract of Buckbean, } of each,
Blessed Thistle, } one
Lesser Centaury, } ounce.
Cinnamon Water, two ounces.
Mix. (BRUNS.)

SAUNDERS gives the following similar formula under the title of *Mixtura resolvens roborans*:

R. Tartrate of Potass, three drams.
Extract of Fumitory, } of each, one
Buckbean, } dram and a half.
Water of Blessed Thistle, six ounces.
Peppermint, } of each,
Syrup of Tolu, } one ounce and a half.
Mix.—It is excitant, and is considered resolvent and aperitive.—To be taken by spoonfuls.

RESOLVENT MIXTURE.

Mixtura deobstruens. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Tartrate of Potass, } of each,
Honey, } half an ounce.
Cinnamon Water, eight ounces.
Alcoholized Æther, one dram.

Dissolve, and mix.—Dose, at first half an ounce every two hours, and afterwards thrice a day.

SUPER-PROTOTARTRATE OF POTASSIUM.

Hypertartras seu Supertartras seu Bitartras Potassæ, Tartras superpotassium seu subpotassium, Tartras acidulus Potassæ, Supertartras kalicum.—Supertartrate of Potass.

I. *That which is met with in commerce.*

1. Impure. *Tartarus, Tartarus crudus seu impurus.*—Crude Tartar, Essential Salt of Tartar.

LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; MIL. COPEN.; HISP.; GALL.; FENN.; FERR.; FULD.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; MURRAY and GMELIN; PARIS; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN.

The saline crust which is deposited on the inner surface of the barrels in which wine is kept, formed of an assemblage of numerous crystalline spangles. It is white or red according to the colour of the wine
3 M

which furnishes it. It consists of super-tartrate of potass combined with a certain quantity of tartrate of lime and colouring matter.

2. Purified. *Tartari Crystalli, Cremor Tartari*.—Crystals of Tartar, Cream of Tartar.

These names are given to the following salt, which is presented either crystallized in quadrangular prisms, or in the form of powder. (LOND.; EDINB.; AMER.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; MIL. COPEN.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; LIPP.; SAX.; SUEC.; COXE)

II. *Purification of the salt furnished by commerce.*

BATAV.; BELG.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; HANN.; HASS.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; BORUS.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI.; PIDERIT.; SPIELMANN.; SWEDIAUR.; VAN MONS.

R. Tartar, any quantity.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to dissolve the salt. Strain the solution, clarify it with white of egg, remove the scum, strain through flannel, and crystallize. (GALL.; BRUGNATELLI)

BATAV.; BELG.; BRUNS.; HASS.; LUSIT.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; PIDERIT.; SPIELMANN.; and VAN MONS give the same process, but do not require the solution to be clarified with the white of egg.

HANN.; OLDEN.; POL.; and BORUS. simply require the extraneous substances to be removed, the tartar to be washed with cold water, and then dried and pulverized.

R. Tartar, ten pounds.
Pure Argil, one pound.
Water, eighteen pounds.

Boil together for two hours, strain the liquor while hot, and set it aside in a cool place that crystals may form. Wash these with cold water, then dissolve them in water, and crystallize again. (HISP.; SWEDIAUR)

R. White Tartar, washed with warm water, and powdered, one part.
Water, twenty parts.

Boil till the tartar is dissolved and a thick pellicle formed, and remove it: continue thus till a pellicle ceases to be formed. (HERBIP.)

This process is the only one which really merits the name of cream of tartar.

It is refrigerant, diuretic, and purgative. —Dose, from one dram to two ounces in from eight ounces to two pounds of water.

RED HEPATIC POWDER.

Pulvis hepaticus ruber. (WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

R. Supertartrate of Potass, four ounces.
Red Sanders Wood, } of each,
Petals of Red Roses, } half an ounce.
Diluted Sulphuric Acid, two drams.

Bruise the petals, sprinkling them with the acid; then add the wood, and finally the salt.

It is cooling.—Dose, from two scruples to a dram.

TARTAREOUS MIXTURE.

Mixtura Kali tartarici. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Supertartrate of Potass, } of each,
Extract of White Hore- } two drams.
hound, }
Balm Water, three ounces.

Dissolve, and mix.—To be taken at twice, morning and evening, in piles with constipation.

ELECTUARY OF SUPERTARTRATE OF POTASS. (NIEMANN; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Supertartrate of Potass, one part.
Rob of Prunes, two parts.

Mix.—Dose, half a spoonful every two hours.

TARTAREOUS OXYMEL. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Supertartrate of Potass, one part.
Despumated Honey, two parts.

Mix.—It is recommended in bilious fevers and in dropsies.

DENTIFRICE POWDER.

Pulvis dentrificus seu Tartari compositus. (BRUNS.; DAN.; FENN.; FERR.; HANN.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; SARD.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; CADET DE GASSICOURT; VAN MONS)

R. Supertartrate of Potass, four ounces.
Root of Florentine Iris, two ounces.
Myrrh, } of each,
Dragon's Blood, } one ounce.
Oil of Cloves, forty drops.

Pulverize and mix. (DAN.; HANN.; OLDEN.; BORUS.)

R. Supertartrate of Potass, } of each, an
Ratanhy Root, } equal part.
Root of Florentine Iris, a sufficient quantity

to give it an agreeable odour. Mix. (FERR.)

R. Ratanhy Root, six ounces.
Cuttle Fish Bone, ten ounces.

DENTIFRICE ELECTUARY.

Electuarium dentifricium seu gingivale.
(BRUNS.; HANN.)

R. Supertartrate of Potass, } of each,
Pumice Stone, } six ounces.
Myrrh, } of each, two ounces.
Crab's Eyes, }
Root of Iris, }
Cochineal, six drams.
Honey of Roses, three pounds.
Oil of Cloves, one dram.
Pulverize very finely, and mix. (HANN.)

R. Supertartrate of Potass, one dram and a half.
Cochineal, one dram.
Saturated Tincture of Myrrh, distilled to one half, three ounces.
Honey of Roses, four ounces.
Tincture of Lac, one ounce.
Mix well together by trituration, digest for twenty-four hours, and add to the strained liquor while hot,
Oil of Cinnamon, seven drops.
Preserve. (BRUNS.)

BALDINGER'S OPHTHALMIC POWDER.

Pulvis ophthalmicus seu Tartari argillatus seu ad Maculas Corneæ. (FULD.; HASS.; ROSS.; SUEC.; HERBIP.; VAN MONS)

R. Supertartrate of Potass, } of each, half
White Sugar, } an ounce.
Gum Arabic, } two drams.
Make a very fine powder. (HASS.)

R. Supertartrate of Potass, } of each,
Armenian Bole, } an
White Sugar, } equal part.
Pulverize, and pass through a doubled linen cloth. (FULD.; ROSS.; SUEC.; HERBIP.; VAN MONS)

TROCHISCS OF SUPERTARTRATE OF POTASS.

Trochisci de Cremore Tartari. (WIRTEM.)

R. Supertartrate of Potass, one dram and a half.
White Sugar, six ounces.
Mucilage of Tragacanth, a sufficient quantity.

Make trochiscs.—They are recommended to abate thirst in fever.

TARTARIZED MANNA.

Manna tabulata seu tartarisata. (SPIELMANN)

R. Supertartrate of Potass, half an ounce.
Manna, four ounces.
Water, ten ounces.

Supertartrate of Potass, } of each,
Root of Iris, } four drams.

Mix. (FERR.)

R. Supertartrate of Potass, four ounces.
Root of Iris, two ounces.
Mastic, } of each, one ounce.
Myrrh, }
Catechu, }
Oil of Cloves, } forty drops.

Make a fine powder. (POL.)

R. Supertartrate of Potass, twenty-four parts.
Root of Iris, } of each, eight parts.
Myrrh, }
Kino, }
Cochineal, triturated with a few drops of lemon juice, one part.

Make a powder, and add to each ounce four drops of oil of cloves. (FENN.; SUEC.)

R. Supertartrate of Potass, thirty-six parts.
Cuttle Fish Bone, } of each,
Armenian Bole, } twenty-four
Prepared Red Coral, } parts.
Dragon's Blood, } twelve parts.
Cinnamon, } six parts.
Cochineal, } three parts.
Cloves, } one part.

Make a fine powder. (FULD.)

R. Cuttle Fish Bone, } of each,
Root of Iris, } one ounce.
Dragon's Blood, } of each, half
Supertartrate of Potass, } an ounce.
Mastic, } two drams.
Cloves, } one dram.

Make a powder. (SARD.)

R. Chalk, } of each, sixteen parts.
Lac, }

Supertartrate of Potass, forty-eight parts.
Cinnamon, } of each, one part.
Cloves, }

Mix. (VAN MONS)

R. Seed Lac, } of each, one ounce.
Cuttle Fish Bone, }
Root of Iris, }
Supertartrate of Potass, six drams.
Cloves, } of each, two drams.
Myrrh, }
Mastic, }

Mix. (BRUNS.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

R. Prepared Red Coral, } of each,
Cuttle Fish Bone, } six drams.
Armenian Bole, }
Supertartrate of Potass, nine drams.
Dragon's Blood, three drams.
Cinnamon, one dram and a half.
Cochineal, one ounce one scruple.
Cloves, twenty grains.

Mix. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

Boil to the proper consistence, and form tablets.

They form an agreeable laxative.

TRONCHIN'S LAXATIVE AND TEMPERANT POWDER.

Pulvis temperans seu refrigerans. (DAN.; MIL. COPEN.; HASS.; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Supertartrate of Potass, three ounces.
Nitrate of Potass, three drams.
White Sugar, four ounces.

Mix. (SAINTE-MARIE)

Hass. prescribes one pound of supertartrate, and three ounces of nitrate, without sugar.—MIL. COPEN.—two ounces of supertartrate, and half an ounce each, of nitrate and of sugar.—DAN.—three ounces of supertartrate, and half an ounce each, of nitrate and of oleosaccharum of lemon.—Dose, one or two drams, in the morning, in a glass of whey.

REFRIGERANT ELECTUARY.

Electuarium lenitivum. (AUSTR.; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Supertartrate of Potass, one ounce.
Nitrate of Potass, half an ounce.
White Sugar, ten drams.
Syrup of Lemon, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—HERRENSCHWAND prescribed it in the dose of a tea spoonful every two hours in the morning, with a glass of whey after each dose. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Pulp of Prunes, three pounds.
Rob of Elder, one pound.
Supertartrate of Potass, half a pound.
Despumated Honey, a sufficient quantity.

Make an electuary. (AUSTR.)

ECCROPOTIC POWDER. (FULD.)

R. Supertartrate of Potass, one ounce.
Subcarbonate of Magnesia, } of each,
Sublimed Sulphur, } half an ounce.
Nitrate of Potass, two drams.

Mix.—It is incisive, diuretic, resolvent, and laxative.—Dose, from one to three drams.

ECPHRATIC POWDER. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Supertartrate of Potass, }
Magnesia, } of each,
Sublimed Sulphur, } half
Rhubarb, } an ounce.
Chamomile Flowers,
Oleosaccharum of Fennel, }

Mix.—It is recommended by SELLE in obstructions of the abdominal viscera.—

Dose, a spoonful in the course of the day, at several times.

SALINE POWDER.

Pulvis salinus seu Tartari compositus. (HERBIP.; WURCEB.)

R. Supertartrate of Potass, half an ounce.
Sulphate of Potass, two drams.

Mix. (HERBIP.)

R. Supertartrate of Potass, five drams.
Sulphate of Potass, three drams.
Tartarized Antimony, one grain.

Mix, and divide into eight parcels. (WURCEB.)

PURGATIVE ELECTUARY. (SAUNDERS)

R. Supertartrate of Potass, five drams.
Tartarized Soda, half an ounce.
Manna, six drams.
Pulp of Tamarinds, three ounces.
Syrup of Pale Roses, a sufficient quantity.

Make a thick electuary.

SOLUTION OF SUPERTARTRATE OF POTASS.

Solutio Tartari depurati, Decoctum Crystallorum Tartari. (HANN.)

R. Supertartrate of Potass, three drams.
Hot Distilled Water, thirty-two ounces.
Syrup of Raspberries, two ounces.

Dissolve, and mix.

It is laxative, diuretic, and cooling.—Dose, two pounds daily.

SAX.; and NIEMANN indicate two similar preparations: NIEMANN, under the title of *Cream of Tartar Drink*, prescribes half an ounce of the supertartrate, one pound of boiling water, and one ounce of syrup of raspberries:—SAX., under that of *Decoctum Tartari citratum*,—one part of supertartrate, twenty parts of water, to be reduced to fifteen by boiling with the salt, and one half part of lemon juice.

HYDRAGOGUE POTION. (ELLIS; SWEDIAUR)

R. Supertartrate of Potass, two drams.
Water, five ounces.

Dissolve.—To be taken, three, four, five, and six times a day.—It is recommended in ascites and anasarca. (SWEDIAUR)

ELLIS prescribes one ounce of supertartrate and two pounds of water.

MILMAN'S DRINK.

R. Supertartrate of Potass, half an ounce.
Decoction of Barley, two pounds.
Brandy, one or two ounces.

Dissolve, and mix.—This drink has been extolled in dropsies.

DIURETIC POTION. (SWEDIAUR; NIEMANN)

R. Supertartrate of Potass, }
from half an ounce to one ounce and a half.
Decoction of Barley, }
a sufficient quantity.

Dissolve.—To be taken by spoonfuls in the course of the day. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Supertartrate of Potass, } of each,
Raisins, } two ounces.
Boiling Water, } four pounds.

Infuse for some hours, then boil a little, and strain.—To be taken by glassfuls.

IMPERIAL DRINK. (NIEMANN)

R. Supertartrate of Potass, half an ounce.
Orange Peel, three ounces.
Boiling Water, four pounds.
Infuse, and strain.

ACIDULOUS PURGATIVE MIXTURE. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Supertartrate of Potass, } of each,
White Sugar, } four drams.
Syrup of Gooseberries, three ounces.
Essence of Anise, one drop.

Mix.—It is recommended by STOLL in bilious fevers.—To be taken in the morning fasting, at four doses, with lemonade or veal broth.

FEBRIFUGE AND LAXATIVE POTION. (BORIES)

R. Supertartrate of Potass, half a pound.
Strong Infusion of Chamomile, one pound and a half.

Dissolve.—It is extolled in obstinate intermittent fevers.

PURGATIVE POTION. (BRERA; PIERQUIN)

R. Supertartrate of Potass, one dram.
Syrup of Lemon, } of each,
Cichory, } one ounce.
Infusion of Chamomile, two ounces.

Mix. (PIERQUIN)

R. Pulp of Tamarinds, one ounce.
Water, eight ounces.
Supertartrate of Potass, one ounce.

Dissolve, and mix.—To be taken at twice. (BRERA)

R. Pulp of Tamarinds, one ounce.
Water, eight ounces.
Manna, } of each,
Supertartrate of Potass, } one ounce.

Dissolve, and mix.—To be taken at twice. (BRERA)

LAXATIVE MIXTURE. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Supertartrate of Potass, four drams.
Sulphate of Potass, two drams.
Lettuce Water, six ounces.
Syrup of Mulberries, two ounces.

Dissolve, and mix.—Dose, a table spoonful, three or four times a day.

COMPOUND TARTARIC POTION. (VAN MONS)

R. Supertartrate of Potass, one ounce.
White Sugar, two ounces.
Boiling Water, three pounds.

When cold, decant, and add, Tartarized Antimony, half a grain.

LAXATIVE LIQUOR.

Liquor aperitivus seu salinus laxativus. (SPIELMANN)

R. Sulphate of Magnesia, } of each,
Supertartrate of Potass, } one ounce.
Sulphate of Potass, } half an ounce.
Boiling water, ten ounces.

Dissolve, and filter.

SYDENHAM'S DIURETIC WINE.

Vinum Genistæ Sydenhami. (BORIES; NIEMANN; PIERQUIN)

R. Ashes of Butcher's-broom, two ounces.
White Wine, one pound and a half.

Infuse for twenty-four hours, and filter. (BORIES; PIERQUIN)

NIEMANN prescribes one pound of ashes, half a dram of wormwood leaves, and two pounds of Rhenish wine.

Dose, four ounces thrice a day; in dropsies.

HYDRAGOGUE WINE. (SAUNDERS)

R. Rhenish Wine, one pound.
Subcarbonate of Potass, half an ounce.

After the cessation of the effervescence, add, Syrup of Buckthorn, one ounce and a half.

Mix.—To be taken by glassfuls.

ALKALIZED WINE OF JUNIPER. (HERBIP.)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, half an ounce.
Juniper, one ounce.
White Wine, two pounds and a half.

Infuse for twelve hours, and strain.

EXCITANT WINE. (HERBIP.)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, } of each,
Generous Wine, } half an ounce.

Dissolve, and add,

Oxymel of Colchicum, two ounces.
Sulphuric Æther, one scruple.

Mix.

DIURETIC WINE.

Vin diuretique Anglais. (CADET DE GAS-
SICOURT).

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, one dram and a half.
Squill, }
Rhubarb, } of each, one dram.
Juniper, }
Root of Zedoary, two drams.
Cinnamon, three drams.
White Wine, one pound and a half.

Macerate, and filter.

Dose, three or four glassfuls daily, in dropsy.

BORATED SUPER-PROTO-TARTRATE OF POTASSIUM.

Cremor Tartari solubilis.—Borated Tartar. (BAVAR.; BELG.; GALL.; FULD.; HANN.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; VAN MONS)

R. Sub-borate of Soda, one part.
Water, ten parts.

Boil till dissolved, and add,

Supertartrate of Potass, three parts;
or, as much as the liquor will dissolve. Set aside, filter, and evaporate to dryness. (BAVAR.; BRUNS.; HANN.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; VAN MONS)

FULD. prescribes four parts of supertartrate and one part of sub-borate.

R. Supertartrate of Potass, three parts.
Sub-borate of Soda, one part.

Pulverize and mix. (POL.)

Ross. prescribes one part of sub-borate and four parts of supertartrate. — VAN MONS—nine of sub-borate and nine and a half of supertartrate.

R. Supertartrate of Potass, two hundred and ten parts.
Boracic Acid, thirty parts.
Distilled Water, twenty-parts.

Dissolve the acid in the water with heat, and while the solution is hot, add the supertartrate gradually, constantly stirring. Evaporate to dryness, and pulverize. (GALL.)

VAN MONS recommends eight parts of super-tartrate and one part of boracic acid to be separately powdered, and then mixed together.

SOUBEIRAN directs four parts of supertartrate and one part of the acid to be dissolved over the fire in twenty-four parts of water; the solution to be filtered, evapo-

rated to dryness with a gentle heat, and the residuum dried and powdered. (HENRI)

VAN MONS has proposed another method of increasing the solubility of the supertartrate of potass; it differs from all the preceding:

R. Supertartrate of Potass, one part.
Water, eighteen parts.

Dissolve by boiling in a covered vessel; add tartaric acid gradually, till a few drops of the liquor being placed upon a cold body no longer deposit supertartrate of potass; then filter, and evaporate to dryness.

LAXATIVE LEMONADE. (PIERQUIN)

R. Supertartrate of Potass, one ounce.
Sub-borate of Soda, three drams.
White Sugar, two ounces.

Mix.—To be taken in three glassfuls of water, at intervals of half an hour.

TARTRO-BORATED DRINK.

Eau saline fondant de Lassone. (FORM. HÔP. FR.; HAMB.; BORIES)

R. Supertartrate of Potass, one ounce.
Sub-borate of Soda, three drams.
Boiling Water, one pound.

Dissolve. (HANN.)

BORIES prescribes one dram each, of the salts, and one pound of water.

R. Supertartrate of Potass, twenty parts.
Sub-borate of Soda, five parts.
Despumated Honey, sixty parts.
Water, a sufficient quantity
to make a pound and a half of liquor.

Triturate the two salts together, add the water by small portions, and then mix in the honey. (FORM. HÔP. FR.)

It is mildly laxative, taken by glassfuls, and might advantageously replace the decoction of tamarinds.—The bottle should be shaken each time the liquor is used.

DIURETIC POTION. (AUGUSTIN; NIEMANN)

R. Borated Tartar, from four to six drams.
Juniper Water, } of each, three ounces.
Parsley Water, }
Nitric Æther, two drams.
Syrup of Poppies, one ounce.

Dissolve and mix.—Dose, two spoonfuls every two hours. (NIEMANN)

R. Borated Tartar, half an ounce.
Rob of Dwarf Elder, two ounces.
Juniper Water, three ounces.
Syrup of Buckthorn, } of each,
————— Violets, } half an ounce.

Dissolve and mix.—To be taken by spoonfuls. (AUGUSTIN)

HYDRAGOGUE PILLS.

Pilula hydragogua seu e Tartaro boravato.
(AUGUSTIN)

- R. Extract of Buckbean, two ounces.
Borated Tartar, one dram and a half.
Root of Seneka, two drams.
—— Colchicum, one dram and a half.

Make pills.—Dose, from twelve to twenty-four grains, every two hours.

PROTO-TARTRATE OF POTASSIUM AND OF SODIUM.

Alkali minerale tartarizatum, Sal polychrestus Seignetti seu Rupellensis, Soda tartarizata, Natrum tartarizatum, Tartarus natronatus, Tartras kalico-natricium seu Potassa et Sodæ seu Potassa sodicus seu Sodæ et Kali.—Tartrate of Potass and of Soda, Tartarized Soda, Soluble Sal polychrest, Rochelle Salt. (LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FENN.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SARD.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; COXE; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

Soda Tartarizata. (LOND.)

- R. Subcarbonate of Soda, twenty ounces.
Supertartrate of Potass, two pounds.
Boiling Water, ten pints.

Dissolve the subcarbonate in the water, and gradually add the supertartrate. Filter the liquor, boil till a pellicle forms on its surface, and set aside to crystallize. Pour off the water, and dry the crystals in bibulous paper.

Tartras Sodæ et Potassæ. (EDINB.)

- R. Subcarbonate of Soda, one part.
Boiling Water, fifteen parts.
Supertartrate of Potass, three parts; or, a sufficient quantity.

To the subcarbonate dissolved in the water, gradually add the supertartrate, in fine powder, so long as effervescence is excited, which usually ceases before thrice the weight of the

subcarbonate is used. When the liquor is cold, filter, evaporate, and set it apart to crystallize.

Sodæ et Potassæ Tartras. (DUBL.)

- R. Carbonate of Soda, five parts.
Bitartrate of Potass, seven parts.
Boiling Water, fifty parts.

Dissolve the carbonate in the water, and gradually add the bitartrate in very fine powder. Filter, evaporate, and let cool that crystals may form.

- R. Subcarbonate of Soda, any quantity.
Boiling Water, a sufficient quantity to dissolve the salt. Add to the liquor,
Supertartrate of Potass, a sufficient quantity;

or, as much as it will dissolve. Evaporate the liquor to 35 degrees of the areometer, and set it aside to crystallize. (AMER.; AMST.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; FENN.; FERR.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; SARD.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; COXE; PIDERIT; VAN MONS)

GALL.; SPIELMANN; and VAN MONS direct the subcarbonate to be added to the solution of the supertartrate.

HENRI observes that the mother liquor is found to be almost entirely formed of tartrate of soda, and that it is sufficient to obtain more Rochelle salt, for a certain quantity of tartrate of potass to be added to it.

- R. Tartrate of Potass, eleven parts and a half.
Dried Subcarbonate of Soda, two parts and a half.
Water, twenty-four parts.
Set aside, decant, and crystallize. (VAN MONS)

- R. Supertartrate of Potass, two pounds.
Water, a sufficient quantity to dissolve the salt. Saturate this, while boiling, with potass, and add
Hydrochlorate of Soda, five ounces two drams.

When the solution is cold, and the hydrochlorate of potass is deposited, evaporate the liquor that it may crystallize. (VAN MONS)

- R. Tartrate of Potass, eleven parts and a half.
Sulphate of Soda, three parts and four fifths.
Warm Water, twenty-four parts.

Heat together, add a little caustic soda to the liquor, filter, and crystallize. (VAN MONS)

It is excitant, diuretic, and purgative.—Dose, from two drams to one ounce in a pound and a half of water.

FORDYCE'S POWDER. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Tartarized Soda, ten grains.
Rhubarb, from three to seven grains.

Mix.—It is recommended in *tabes mesenterica*.—It is to be given every morning for a fortnight.

RESOLVENT MIXTURE. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Tartarized Soda, half an ounce.
Sulphate of Potass, two drams.
Infusion of Cichory, one pound.
Oxymel of Squill, four ounces.

Dissolve, and mix.—BOERHAAVE recommended it in abdominal obstructions.—Dose, four table-spoonfuls, in the morning, at intervals of an hour.

VAN SWIETER'S WHEY. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Root and Leaves of
Dandelion, } of each,
Herb of Fumitory, } one
Leaves of Water Cress, } handful.
Chervil, }

Chop the herbs and boil them for five or six minutes with

Clarified Whey, one pound.

Strain with strong expression, and add
Tartarized Soda, one or two drams.
Honey, six drams.

Mix.—To be taken every morning, fasting, for a month, in four doses at intervals of an hour. It is recommended in abdominal engorgements arising from intermittent fevers, or inveterate hypochondriacal affections.

PROTO-TARTRATE OF POTASSIUM AND OF AMMONIA.

Ammonium tartaricum, Tartarus ammoniacus seu ammoniacalis seu solubilis ammoniacalis, Sal ammoniacum tartareum, Alkali volatile tartarisatum.

I. In the solid state.

DAN.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; NIEMANN.; VAN MONS.

R. Supertartrate of Potass, any quantity.
Boiling Water, a sufficient quantity
to dissolve the salt; add gradually to the liquor

Solution of Subcarbonate of Ammonia, a sufficient quantity

to saturate the excess of acid. Filter the liquor, and evaporate it to dryness over a slow fire.

HASS.; LIPP.; and SAX. prescribe the caustic ammonia.—HANN.; and VAN MONS direct it to be crystallized, and the crystals reduced to powder.—NIEMANN recommends, before crystallizing it, a little solution of ammonia to be added to re-dissolve the crystals of tartar which may have been precipitated during the evaporation.

II. In the liquid state.

Liquor Tartari solubilis.

LIPP.

R. Solution of Subcarbonate of Ammonia, six ounces.
Supertartrate of Potass, a sufficient quantity

to saturate it. Set aside for a few days, and filter.

It is excitant, diuretic, and slightly laxative, and has been employed, though rarely, in active fevers, dropsics, and engorgements of the abdominal viscera—Dose, one dram, several times a day.

PROTO-OLEO-MARGARATE OF POTASSIUM.

We propose to place in this article all the soaps properly so called, even those which have soda for their base, because, however they may differ in their composition, they are all precisely the same in their mode of action.

I. SOAPS OF COMMERCE.

1. *Sapo Alicantinus seu Aloniensis seu Hispanicus albus, Sapo albus.*—Spanish Soap.

LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AMER.; AMST.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; MIL. COPEN.; BORUS.; GALL.; FORM. HÖP. FR.; GENEV.; HAMB.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; CAST. BORUS.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; WURCEB.; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; MURRAY and GMELIN; SAUNDERS; SPIELMANN.

It is prepared with olive oil and soda. It is white, hard, and homogeneous.

2. *Sapo Venetus.*—Venice Soap.

BELG.; BRUNS.; FENN.; FERR.; PALAT.; SUEC.; PIDERIT.

It is prepared as the preceding. It is hard and marbled.

3. *Sapo domesticus seu nostras.*

AUSTR.; BAVAR.; MIL. COPEN.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÖP. FR.; HANN.; HASS.; POL.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.;

ROSS.; SAX.; WURCEB.; MURRAY and GMELIN; PARIS.

It is prepared in the same manner as the preceding; it presents blue marblings, from the hydro-sulphate of iron and alumine combined with the soda.

4. *Sapo mollis seu niger seu viridis seu kalicus.*—Soft Soap.

LOND.; EDINB.; MIL. COPEN.; HASS.; SUEC.; COXE; PARIS; PIDERIT.

Prepared with Oil and Potass.

5. *Sapo Wologdensis.*—Wologd Soap.

FENN.; ROSS.

Prepared with Suet and Potass, at Wologd and other places.

II. PHARMACEUTIC SOAPS.

A.

Sapo medicinalis seu medicatus seu amygdalinus.—Medicinal Soap, Almond Soap.

ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; FENN.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; HANN.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SARD.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; CADET DE GASSICOURT; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS.

R. Subcarbonate of Soda, } of each,
Quick Lime, } four pounds.
Water, } twenty pounds.

Boil together, strain through linen, and evaporate the liquor till eight ounces of it fill a vessel capable of containing six ounces of water. Add to it when cold

Olive Oil, twice the quantity.

Boil, constantly stirring till a thick homogeneous mass is formed. Pour it into moulds, and dry it. (ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; HISP.; FERR.; FENN.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; HANN.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SARD.; SAX.; SUEC.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; SWEDIAUR)

GALL. prescribes one hundred parts of caustic ley (36 degrees), and two hundred and ten parts of oil of almonds.—VAN MONS—one part of ley, and two parts and a fourth of oil of almonds.—CADET DE GASSICOURT—two pounds of ley, and four pounds three ounces of oil of almonds.

BRUNS.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; and VAN MONS also give a similar formula, but require a potass ley instead of one of soda.

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B.

Sapo cacaoalinus.—Cocoa Soap.

BATAV.; FERR.; HANN.; LIPP.; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS.

R. Soda Ley, one part.
Melted Cocoa Nut Oil, two parts.

Boil together till incorporated.

BEEF MARROW SOAP.

Sapo Wologdensis. (GALL.; CADET DE GASSICOURT; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Prepared Beef Marrow, five hundred parts.

Solution of Potass, two hundred and fifty parts.

Melt over a slow fire, constantly stirring with a spatula, till the mixture has become totally soluble in water. Then dissolve it in

Boiling Water, two thousand parts.

Add to the liquor

Muriate of Soda, one hundred and eighty parts

dissolved in

Distilled Water, one thousand parts.

Set aside to cool, express through linen, and evaporate. (GALL.; CADET DE GASSICOURT)

SWEDIAUR prescribes two parts of solution of potass, and four and a half of beef marrow.—VAN MONS—one and a half of caustic soda, and two of marrow.

All these soaps are more or less stimulant. They have been extolled as resolvent, diuretic, and lithontriptic. They are administered with advantage in cases of poisoning by acids. Externally they are resolvent or maturative.—Dose, from ten grains to one dram twice or thrice a day.

AROMATIC ANIMAL SOAP. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; VAN MONS)

R. Expressed Oil of Nutmeg, one part.
Beef Marrow, five parts.

Melt together, and incorporate

Solution of Caustic Soda, seven parts, adding it gradually, and constantly stirring till perfectly incorporated. (VAN MONS)

CADET DE GASSICOURT prescribes seven parts of marrow, one part of oil of nutmeg, one of spermaceti, and a sufficient quantity of solution of caustic soda.

CERATE FOR EXAMINATION DURING LABOUR.

Cerat pour le Toucher. (HENRI)

R. Olive Oil, six thousand parts.

3 N

Spermaceti, } of each,
 White Wax, } four hundred parts.
 Melt together, strain through linen, and
 add gradually, constantly stirring,
 Caustic Soda,
 four hundred and eighty parts.
 This cerate should not be employed till
 after it has been prepared for some time.

COSMETIC POWDER. (NIEMANN)

R. Spanish Soap, twelve ounces.
 Subcarbonate of Potass, two ounces.
 Root of Iris, three ounces.
 Horse-chesnuts, two pounds.
 Oil of Lavender, } of each,
 — Bergamotte, } forty drops.
 — Lemon, } thirty drops.
 — Cloves, } ten drops.
 Sugar, half an ounce.

Pulverize and mix.

R. Spanish Soap, twelve ounces.
 Subcarbonate of Soda, one ounce and a half.
 Root of Iris, one ounce.
 Lesser Cardamoms, one dram.
 Oil of Lavender, } of each,
 — Bergamotte, } thirty drops.
 Lemon, } twenty drops.
 Cinnamon, } three drops.
 Sugar, } half an ounce.

Make a powder.

SAPONACEOUS BOLUSSES.

Boli saponacei. (SAUNDERS; SWEDIAUR)

R. Medicinal Soap, two scruples.
 Oil of Caraway, two or three drops.
 Syrup of Tolu, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Four grains of aloes or seven of
 rhubarb are sometimes added. They are
 purgative.

LITHONTRIPTIC BOLUSSES.

Boli lithontriptici. (SPIELMANN)

R. Spanish Soap, eight ounces.
 Calcined Egg shells, } of each,
 Pulp of Hips, } one ounce.
 Subcarbonate of Potass, one dram.
 Proof Spirit, a sufficient quantity.

Make sixty boluses.

SAPONACEOUS PILLS.

Pilula saponaceæ seu resolventes. (GALL.;
 FORM. HÔP. FR.; HAMB.; HUFELAND.;
 NIEMANN; SAINTE-MARIE; SPIEL-
 MANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Medicinal Soap, half a pound.
 Root of Marshmallows, one ounce.
 Nitrate of Potass, two drams.

Oil of Almonds, a sufficient quantity.
 Make a pilular mass. (GALL.; FORM.
 HÔP. FR.)

As the oil soon becomes rancid, HENRI
 proposes to substitute simple syrup for it.

R. Medicinal Soap, two drams.
 Rhubarb, } of each, one dram.
 Myrrh, }

Make pills of four grains each. (SWE-
 DIAUR)

R. White Soap, one ounce.
 Extract of Juniper, } of each,
 Powdered Gentian, } four drams.

Make pills of four grains each. (SAINTE-
 MARIE)

R. Venice Soap, } of each,
 Galbanum, } two drams.
 Extract of Celandine, }
 Liquorice Powder, a sufficient quantity.

Make pills of two grains each. (HAMB.)

R. Medicinal Soap, one dram and a half.
 Gum Ammoniac, one dram.
 Extract of Dog-grass, four scruples.

Make pills of one grain each. (NIEMANN)

HUFELAND; and NIEMANN prescribe an
 equal part each, of soap, of gum ammo-
 niac, and of extract of celandine; to be
 made into pills of two grains each.

R. Official Soap, one ounce.
 Gum Ammoniac, } of each,
 Extract of Lesser } half an ounce.
 Centaury, }
 Oil of Amber, ten drops.

Make a pilular mass. (SPIELMANN)

R. Acetate of Potass, } of each, one part.
 Gum Ammoniac, }
 Pills of Myrrh and }
 of Aloes, }

White Soap, two parts.
 Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity
 to make a mass. (VAN MONS)

LAXATIVE SUPPOSITORY.

Suppositorium ad Alcum sollicitandum. (PA-
 LAT.; NIEMANN; SPIELMANN)

R. Soap, two ounces.
 Muriate of Soda, one ounce.
 Inspissated Honey,

a sufficient quantity.

Make cones of various sizes, to be rubbed
 with oil of wormwood before using them.

MATURATIVE CATAPLASM.

Catoplasma saponaceum seu resolvens.
 (FULD.; HENRI; NIEMANN; RATIER;
 SPIELMANN)

R. Crumb of Bread, eight ounces.
 Venice Soap, one ounce.

Cow's Milk, one pound.
Boil together. (FULD.; HENRI; NIEMANN)

R. Barley Meal, eight ounces.
White Soap, four ounces.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Make a cataplastm. (RATIER)

SPIELMANN prescribes sixteen ounces of bread poultice and two ounces of scraped soap.

SAPONACEOUS HONEY. (NIEMANN)

R. Soap, } of each, four ounces.
Honey, }
Subcarbonate of Potass, half an ounce.

Fumitory Water, two drams.

Mix.—It is recommended as resolvent to indolent tumours.

SAPONACEOUS LOHOCH.

Linctus saponatus seu *saponaceus*; *Lohoch saponaceum* seu *saponatum*. (FULD.; LIPP.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; CADET DE GASSICOURT; SAUNDERS; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR)

R. Soap, one part.
Oil of Almonds, eight parts.
Syrup of Manna, twelve parts.

Triturate together. (LIPP.)

HERBIP. prescribes three parts of soap, sixteen of oil, and twenty-four of syrup of manna.

R. Soap, one part.
Oil of Almonds, eight parts.
Syrup of Maidenhair, twelve parts.

Triturate together. (WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

SAUNDERS prescribes one part of soap, sixteen parts of oil, and twenty-four parts of syrup of maidenhair.

R. Soap, one part.
Oil of Almonds, twenty-four parts.
Syrup of Rhubarb, thirty-six parts.

Triturate together. (FULD.)

R. Soap, one part.
Oil of Almonds, eight parts.
Syrup of Lemon, one part and a half.

Triturate together. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Soap, four parts.
Oil of Almonds, eighteen parts.
Syrup of Poppy, forty-eight parts.

Triturate together. (SWEDIAUR)

SAPONACEOUS OINTMENT. (RATIER)

R. White Soap, one pound.
Water, one pound and a half.

Soften the soap in the water, and pass it through a sieve. It is employed against the itch.

AROMATIC SOAP. (NIEMANN)

R. Concentrated Aqueous Solution of Soap, six ounces.
Oil of Bergamotte, } of each,
— Lavender, } two drams.
— Rosemary, }

Mix.—It is employed in baths, as nerve and tonic.

SAPONACEOUS LAVEMENT.

Clysmma resolvens. (BRERA; SPIELMANN)

R. Leaves of Mallow, one handful.
Water, sixteen ounces.

Boil down to twelve ounces, and dissolve in the strained liquor.

Venice Soap, two drams.

Mix. (SPIELMANN)

R. Decoction of Barley, six ounces.
Venice Soap, one dram.
Honey, six drams.

Dissolve. (BRERA)

LAXATIVE AND ANTI-SPASMODIC FOMENTATION. (BORIES)

R. Flowers of Chamomile, } of each,
— Melilot, } one handful.
Bay Berries, } of each,
Caraway Seeds, } one ounce.
Milk, a sufficient quantity,

to obtain three pounds of strained decoction after a quarter of an hour's boiling. Add

Venice Soap, one ounce and a half.
Saffron, two drams.

Mix.

SAPONACEOUS POTION. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; NIEMANN; RATIER)

R. Medicinal Soap, three drams.
Water, four ounces.
Syrup of Marshmallows, one ounce.
Magnesia, one dram.

Dissolve, and mix.—It is recommended against poisoning by mineral acids. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Soap, six drams.
Infusion of Balm, four ounces.
Syrup of Maidenhair, one ounce.

Dissolve.—To be taken at three or four doses in some cases of abdominal flatulency. (RATIER)

R. Soap, two drams.
Powdered Pearls, one dram.
— Crab's Eyes, one dram and a half.

Syrup of Marshmallows, half an ounce.

Mint Water,	} of each,	two ounces.
Water of Lemon Peel,		
———— Fennel,		

Dissolve, and mix.—To be taken by spoonfuls.—BOERHAAVE employed it against acidity of the primæ viæ of children. (NIEMANN)

ALCOHOLIC SOLUTION OF SOAP.

Alcohol saponatum, Spiritus saponatus, Tinctura Saponis. (BAVAR.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; CAST. BORUS.; RATIER)

R. Soap, one part.
Alcohol (0,900) four parts.

Dissolve, and filter. (BAVAR.)

R. Spanish Soap, one pound.
Alcohol, three pounds.
Distilled Water, one pound.

Dissolve, and filter. (CAST. BORUS.)

FORM. HÔP. FR. prescribes three parts of alcohol (23 degrees), and one part of soap.—RATIER—one pound of alcohol (26 degrees), and four ounces of soap; or, one pound of alcohol and two ounces of soap; or, one pound of alcohol and half an ounce of soap; or lastly, two pounds of alcohol, two pounds of water, and ten ounces of soap.

R. Spanish Soap, eight ounces.
Subcarbonate of Potass, four ounces.

Dissolve the salt in sixteen ounces of water, add the soap, and boil to the consistence of honey; then pour upon the mass

Rectified Alcohol, sixteen ounces.

Digest for a week, and filter. (FULD.)

This solution, the concentration of which should of course be varied according to circumstances, furnishes a resolvent which may be employed with success in cases of sprains when the inflammation has subsided. LUGOL has also applied it with advantage in the treatment of itch.

ANTI-PHLOGISTIC FOMENTATION. (HASS.; PIDERIT)

R. Venice Soap, three ounces.
Lime Water, two pounds.

Add to the solution

Alcohol, five ounces.

RHAZES White Trochiscs, half an ounce.

Mix.—It is resolvent.

AROMATIC ALCOHOLIC SOLUTION OF SOAP.

Spiritus Saponis seu saponatus seu Saponaceus seu resolvens Tinctura Saponis. (ANT.; AUSTR.; HANN.; LIPP.; OL-

DEN.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; NIEMANN; RATIER; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

R. White Soap, one part.
Spirit of Lavender, eight parts.
Dissolve, and filter. (VAN MONS)

R. White Soap, one part.
Alcohol, three parts.
Rose Water, one half part.

Dissolve, and filter. (HANN.; OLDEN.; BORUS.; SAX.; NIEMANN)

POL. prescribes three parts and a half of alcohol.

R. White Soap, six ounces.
Subcarbonate of Potass, one dram.
Alcohol (0,910), one pound and a half.
Lavender Water, half a pound.

Filter the solution. (AUSTR.)

SPIELMANN directs four ounces of Venice soap to be triturated with two of subcarbonate of potass, and the mass to be digested in a mixture of twelve ounces of alcohol and half a dram of essence of bergamotte.—ANT.—four ounces of soap to be dissolved in twenty-four of proof spirit, and two ounces each, of spirit of lavender and of spirit of rosemary, to be added to the solution.

R. Spanish Soap, four ounces.
Subcarbonate of Potass, two ounces.

Boil in one pound of water to a thickish consistence. Pour upon this

Spirit of Lavender, sixteen ounces.

Digest over a slow fire for four days, and filter. (ROSS.)

BATAV. prescribes eight ounces of soap, one pound of subcarbonate, and sixteen ounces of spirit of rosemary.

R. Olive Oil, two ounces.
Soap, two drams.
Vulnerary Spirit, one pound.

Dissolve, and filter. (RATIER)

It is resolvent, and is applied to indolent chronic tumours, rheumatic pains, and contractions of the joints.

EMOLLIENT AND ANTI-SEPTIC BROTH.

R. Leaves of Rue, } of each,
———— Scordium, } two ounces.
———— Mallow, }
Water, a sufficient quantity,

to obtain two pounds of decoction. Add to it when strained,

Venice Soap, one dram,
dissolved in

Alcohol, six drams.

Mix.

CAMPHORATED ALCOHOLIC SOLUTION OF SOAP.

Linimentum Saponis seu saponaceum seu

Saponis compositum, Alcohol Camphoræ saponaceum, Aqua Vitæ saponacea. (HISP.; LUSIT.; NIEMANN; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

R. White Soap, three ounces.
Alcohol, sixteen ounces.

Dissolve and add
Camphor, one ounce.

Filter. (LUSIT.)

HISP. prescribes two ounces of soap, six drams of camphor, and one pound of alcohol.—SPIELMANN—one ounce of soap, and sixteen ounces of spirit of camphor.—NIEMANN—an arbitrary quantity of soap, one ounce of hot water, and one ounce of spirit of camphor.

R. Spirit of Camphor, sixteen parts.
White Soap, one part.

Macerate till dissolved and filter. (VAN MONS)

KEMPF'S SAPONACEOUS LINIMENT. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIDERIT)

R. Venice Soap, one ounce.
Alcohol, four ounces.

Set light to the alcohol, and stir it with a rod till it ceases to burn. Add to the liquor when cold,

Camphor, two scruples.

Filter.—It is resolvent.

AROMATIC AND CAMPHORATED ALCOHOLIC SOLUTION OF SOAP.

Balsamum saponaceum seu Saponis, Linimentum Saponis seu saponaceum seu Saponis compositum seu Saponis camphoratum. (LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; ANT.; DAN.; FENN.; FULD.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; COXE; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

Linimentum Saponis compositum. (LOND.; DUBL.)

R. Hard Soap, three ounces.
Camphor, one ounce.
Spirit of Rosemary, one pint.

Dissolve the camphor in the spirit; then add the soap, and macerate in the heat of a sand-bath till perfectly dissolved.

Tinctura Saponis camphorata, vulgo Linimentum Saponaceum. (EDINE.)

R. Hard Soap, four ounces.
Camphor, two ounces.
Oil of Rosemary, half an ounce.

Alcohol, two pounds.

Digest the soap in the alcohol for three days, then add the camphor and the oil, frequently shaking the mixture.

WIRTEM. prescribes six ounces of soap, two pounds of spirit of rosemary, and half an ounce of camphor.—ANT.—three ounces of soap, one pound of spirit of rosemary, and one ounce of camphor.—SWEDIAUR; and VAN MONS give the same formula as LOND.—AMER.; and COXE prescribe twelve ounces of soap, two ounces of camphor, two ounces of oil of rosemary, and eight pints of alcohol.—FULD.—five ounces of soap, two ounces of camphor, half an ounce of oil of rosemary, and two pounds of alcohol.

R. Hard Soap, two ounces.
Spirit of Spruce Fir Buds, one pound.

Dissolve, and add
Camphor, half an ounce,

and, if required,
Oil of Rosemary, one dram.

Filter. (SUEC.)

R. White Soap, two ounces.
Compound Spirit of Milfoil, one pound.

Dissolve, and add
Camphor, half an ounce.

Preserve. (FENN.)

R. Spanish Soap, ten ounces.
Alcohol, four pounds.

Dissolve at a moderate heat, and add
Camphor, two ounces.
Oil of Rosemary, } of each,
Thyme, } half an ounce.

Filter the solution. (DAN.; SPIELMANN)

It is resolvent.

CAMPHORATED OPIATE ALCOHOLIC SOLUTION OF SOAP.

Balsamum anodynum, Linimentum Saponis cum Opio seu anodynum seu opiatum. (EDINB.; AMER.; GALL.; LUSIT.; SUEC.; BORIES; CADET DE GASSICOURT)

Tinctura Saponis et Opii, vulgo Linimentum anodynum. (EDINB.)

R. Hard Soap, four ounces.
Opium, one ounce.
Camphor, two ounces.
Oil of Rosemary, half an ounce.
Alcohol, two pounds.

Digest the soap and opium in the

alcohol for three days; then strain the liquor, and add the camphor and oil, frequently shaking the mixture.

R. White Soap, three ounces.
Opium, six drams.
Alcohol, sixteen ounces.

Dissolve, and add
Camphor, one ounce.

Preserve. (LUSIT.)

BORIES; and CADET DE GASSICOURT prescribe one pound and a half of alcohol, five ounces of soap, one ounce of opium, half an ounce of oil of rosemary, and three drams of camphor.—AMER. directs one ounce of opium to be added to the aromatic and camphorated alcoholic solution of soap.

R. White Soap, two ounces.
Opium, half an ounce.
Spirit of Spruce Fir Buds, one pound.

Dissolve, and add
Camphor, half an ounce.

It is employed externally, in cases of chronic pain, and internally, in what is called nervous colic.—Dose, from fifteen to twenty drops in an infusion of balm.

ANODYNE BALSAM. (GALL.)

R. Almond Soap, half an ounce.
Tincture of Opium, one ounce.

Triturate the solution with
Oil of Almonds, two ounces.

ETHEREAL SOLUTION OF SOAP.

Linimentum athericum; Liniment acétique, Liniment de Savon éthereux, Savon d'Ether acétique, Savon acétique étheré. (BORIES; CADET DE GASSICOURT; HENRI; PIERQUIN; VAN MONS)

R. Marrow Soap, one part.
Acetic Ether, five parts.

Dissolve in a covered vessel placed in a warm bath, and pour off the liquor. (VAN MONS)

VAN MONS also prescribes one part and a half of soap and one of acetic ether; and also, three of soap and two of ether.—CADET DE GASSICOURT; and PIERQUIN—one of soap and eight of ether.—HENRI—three of soap and sixteen of ether.

It is employed in frictions, in chronic rheumatism.

CAMPHORATED ACETIC BALSAM. (BORIES; CADET DE GASSICOURT; HENRI; PIERQUIN)

R. Animal Soap, } of each, one dram.
Camphor, }
Essence of Thyme, ten drops.

Dissolve with the heat of a water-bath, and add

Acetic Ether, one ounce.

Filter. (BORIES; CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN)

HENRI directs one dram each, of soap and of camphor, to be dissolved in two ounces of acetic ether, and ten drops of spirit of turpentine to be added to the solution.

It is recommended as a liniment in rheumatism and sciatica.

ANTI-ARTHRITIC BALSAM. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Spirit of Lavender, four ounces.
Aromatic Animal Soap, } of each,
Acetic Ether, } one ounce.
Camphor, two drams.

Oil of Peppermint, }
Cinnamon, } of each,
Lavender, } fifteen drops.
Nutmeg, }
Cloves, }
Sassafras, }

Mix.—For the same uses as the preceding.

ETHEREOUS LINIMENT. (SAUNDERS)

R. Soft Soap, } of each,
Rectified Alcohol, } one ounce.

Dissolve, and add
Camphor, half an ounce,

dissolved in
Sulphuric Ether, one ounce.

SAPONACEOUS OINTMENT.

Unguentum saponaceum, Linimentum saponaceum camphoratum. (HAMB.; CADET DE GASSICOURT; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. White Soap, one part.
Olive Oil, five parts.

Triturate the soap in a mortar, then dissolve it in the oil, and decant after sufficient repose. (VAN MONS)

R. Camphor, two drams.
Olive Oil, two ounces.

Dissolve, and add
Venice Soap, one ounce,

Mix. (HAMB.)

R. Soft Soap, half an ounce.
Camphor, two drams.
ARCEUS' Balsam, one ounce.

Mix. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; SWEDIAUR)

It is recommended in rheumatism.

ANTI-PLEURITIC LINIMENT.

Linimentum anti-pleuriticum seu Saponis.
(WIRTEM.; ELLIS; SPIELMANN)

- R. Venice Soap, two ounces.
Oil of Bay, } of each,
Earth Worms, } one ounce.

Add to the solution

- Solution of Ammonia, two drams.
Mix. (WIRTEM.)

- R. Venice Soap, two ounces.
Oil of Bay, one ounce.
Melt with a gentle heat, and add, when cold,

- Balsamum Tranquillum, one ounce.
Solution of Ammonia, two drams.

Mix. (SPIELMANN)

- R. Liniment of Soap, two ounces.
Solution of Ammonia, one ounce.
Tincture of Opium, half an ounce.

Mix. (ELLIS)

ANTI-PARALYTIC OINTMENT.

Unguentum Paralyticum. (BRUNS.; HERBIP.; NIEMANN; SPIELMANN)

- R. Venice Soap, six ounces.
Oil of Juniper, one ounce.
Seeds of Rocket, six drams.

Triturate together.

BALSAM OF AMBER. (VAN MONS)

- R. Inspissated Oil of Amber, one part.
Spanish Soap, two parts.
Melt together.

RESOLVENT OINTMENT. (SAINTE-MARIE)

- R. Olive Oil, }
Lime Water, } of each, two ounces.
White Soap, }
White of Egg, }

Shake well together.

SAPONACEOUS PLASTER OF CUMIN.
(SAUNDERS)

- R. Hard Soap, } of each, one ounce.
Yellow Wax, }
Cumin Plaster, three ounces.
Mix.

SAPONACEOUS PLASTER.

Emplastrum de Sapone seu Saponis seu saponatum seu saponaceum seu mamillare, Ceratum Saponis. (LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; ANT.; GALL.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; LIPP.; LUSIT.; SARD.; SUC.; CADET DE GASSICOURT; COXE; VAN MONS)

Ceratum Saponis. (LOND.; AMER.; COXE)

- R. Hard Soap, eight ounces.
Yellow Wax, ten ounces.
Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, one pound.
Olive Oil, one pint.
Vinegar, one gallon.

Boil the vinegar with the oxide over a slow fire, constantly stirring, till they incorporate; then add the soap, and boil again in the same manner till the humidity is entirely evaporated; finally add the wax melted with the oil.

- R. Subcarbonate of Lead, } of each,
Deutoxide of Lead, } one pound.
Olive Oil, three pounds.
Soap, eight ounces.

Boil together, constantly stirring, adding water gradually, till the mass assumes the consistence of a plaster. (SARD.)

- R. Diachylon Plaster, two hundred parts.
Deutoxide of Lead, fifty parts.
Subcarbonate of Lead, twenty-five parts.
White Wax, ninety-six parts.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Boil, constantly stirring; and, having removed it from the fire and separated the water, add

- White Soap, one hundred and twenty-five parts.

Boil slowly. (GALL.; CADET DE GASSICOURT)

- R. Simple Diachylon Plaster, two pounds.
White Wax, three ounces.
Liquify over a slow fire, and add
White Soap, half a pound.

Make a plaster. (ANT.)

JEROMEL has proposed to melt together one pound of diachylon, and one ounce of white wax, and to incorporate with the mass when cold, by small portions, three ounces of medicinal soap.—FORM. HÔP. FR. prescribes eight parts of diachylon, two of wax, and four of soap.

Emplastrum Saponis. (LOND.; DUBL.)

- R. Hard Soap, sliced, half a pound.
Lead Plaster, three pounds.

Melt the plaster, add the soap, and boil to a proper consistence.

Emplastrum saponaceum. (EDINB.)

- R. Semivitreous Oxide of Lead, four parts.
 Gum Plaster, two parts.
 Soap, one part.

Mix the soap with the plasters melted together, and boil so as to form a plaster.

SUEC. prescribes eight parts of diachylon plaster, and one part of soap.—LUSIT.—one of plaster, and three of soap.—COXE—six of plaster, and one of soap.—VAN MONS—ten parts of gum plaster, one half part of olive oil, one part of white wax, and four parts of white soap.—LIPP.—two parts of gum plaster, and one part of Spanish soap.

CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS PLASTER.

Emplastrum saponatum seu Saponis camphoratum seu resolvens cum Sapone et Camphora. (AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; DAN.; GALL.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; BRERA; BRUGNATELLI; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

- R. Oil of Roses, twelve ounces.
 Deutoxide of Lead, } of each,
 Subcarbonate of Lead, } six ounces.

Boil, and add

Soap, four ounces.

Stir till cold, then add

Camphor triturated with a little Oil,
 half an ounce.

Mix. (SPIELMANN)

- R. Simple Diachylon Plaster,
 Yellow Wax, three pounds.
 Soap, half a pound,
 three ounces.

Melt together, and add

Camphor, half an ounce.

Mix. (BATAV.; BELG.; DAN.; HANN.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.)

ANT. directs ten grains of camphor to be added to each ounce of simple saponaceous plaster.—LIPP.—one twenty-fourth.—FORM. HÔP. FR.—one twenty-fifth and one fiftieth.—VAN MONS—one forty-eighth.—SAX.—one part of camphor, two parts of soap, four of wax, and twenty-four of simple plaster.

- R. Simple Diachylon Plaster,
 one pound and a half.

Melt it over a slow fire, and add, constantly stirring,

Spanish Soap, scraped, four ounces.
 Camphor, triturated with a little Oil,
 half an ounce.

Mix. (HASS.; PIDERIT)

AMST. prescribes three pounds of plaster, half a pound of soap, and six drams of camphor.—ROSS.—three pounds of plaster, half a pound of soap, and one ounce of camphor.—FULD.—two ounces of plaster, one ounce of soap, and one dram of camphor.—BRUGNATELLI—six ounces of plaster, one ounce of soap, and one dram of camphor to each pound.—SWEDIAUR—one pound of plaster, one ounce of soap, and one dram of camphor.—GALL.—one pound of plaster, five ounces of wax, and one ounce of camphor.—BRERA—half a pound of plaster, four ounces of soap, and half an ounce of camphor.

- R. Yellow Wax, } of each, four parts.
 Resin, }

Melt, and add

Soap, four parts.

Add to the mass when nearly cold

Camphor, triturated with an equal
 quantity of Oil,
 one ninety-sixth part.

Mix. (BAVAR.)

BALSAMIC PLASTER. (SWEDIAUR)

- R. Diachylon Plaster, five pounds.

Melt, and add

White Soap, one pound.
 Camphor, three ounces.
 Castor, triturated with Alcohol,
 one ounce and a half.

Mix.

OIL OF SOAP.

Oleum Saponis. (BRUNS.; HISP.; FULD.; PALAT.; SARD.; WIRTEM.)

- R. Soap, one part.
 Washed Sand, three parts.

Distil from a retort placed in a sand-bath, and rectify the oil upon ashes of vine twigs. (BRUNS.; FULD.; PALAT.; SARD.; WIRTEM.)

HISP. directs one part of soap to be distilled with one of pounded brick, and the oil to be re-distilled twice or thrice to obtain it limpid.

It is excitant, and was formerly extolled as a resolvent to echymoses, to appease pain, and as a detergent to sordid ulcers.

POTENTILLA.

Two species of this genus are used in medicine :

1. *Potentilla Anserina*, LINN.—Silverweed.

SYNONIMES :—Anserine vulgaire, FR. ; Gænserich, Fingerkraut, Silberkraut, GERM.

BRUNS. ; GALL. ; WIRTEM. ; BERGIUS ; MURRAY and GMELIN ; SPIELMANN.

A common plant of Europe. (*Icosandria Polygynia*, LINN. ; *Rosaceæ*, JUSS. ; *Fig. Zorn, Ic. pl. t. 15*)

The root and herb are employed.

The root (*Radix Anserinæ* seu *Argentineæ* seu *Argentariæ*) is fibrous and blackish. It has a sweetish taste.

The herb consists of a very slender stem, furnished with pinnate leaves with toothed, hairy leaflets, brilliant and silvery underneath. It is without odour, but of an acerb and rather styptic taste.

It is astringent.

2. *Potentilla reptans*, LINN.—Cinquefoil, Five-leaved Grass.

SYNONIMES :—Quintefeuille, FR. ; Fünfingerkraut, Fünfblatt, Handblatt, GERM. ; Femfingerert, DAN. ; Cinco en rama, PORT. ; and SPAN. ; Vyfvingerkruid, DUT. ; Cinquefoglio, ITAL. ; Pieciornik, POL. ; Femfingerært, SWED.

AMST. ; BRUNS. ; HISP. ; GALL. ; FERR. ; WIRTEM. ; SPIELMANN.

A common plant of Europe. (*Icosandria Polygynia*, LINN. ; *Rosaceæ*, JUSS. ; *Fig. Zorn, Ic. pl. t. 302*)

The root and herb are employed.

The root (*Radix Potentillæ* seu *Pentaphylli* seu *Quinefolii majoris*) is cylindrical, of a blackish-brown colour without, whitish within, and of a feebly styptic taste.

The herb consists of a filiform stem, and of petiolated, quinate leaves with retuse, serrated leaflets of a light green colour. Its taste is bitterish and astringent.

POTERIUM SANGUISORBA, LINN.—PIMPERNEL, SMALL BURNET.

SYNONIMES :—Pimprenelle commune, FR. ; Pibernelle, GERM. ; Pimpinelle, DAN. ; Pimpinella, ITAL. ; PORT. ; and SPAN. ; Pimpernelle, DUT. ; Pimpernella, SWED.

BRUNS. ; HISP. ; GALL. ; FERR. ; WIRTEM. ; HERBIP. ; BERGIUS ; BRUGNATELLI ; MURRAY and GMELIN.

A plant of the south of Europe. (*Monœcia Polyandria*, LINN. ; *Rosaceæ*, JUSS.)

The root and herb are employed.

The root (*Radix Pimpinellæ minoris* seu *hortensis* seu *rubra* seu *Italica*) is thick, long, reddish, and divided into several fibres.

The herb consists of an angular stem, rather branched, and furnished, particularly at the base, with winged leaves having slightly hairy footstalks ; they are composed of from eleven to twenty-one leaflets nearly equal, round or oval, glabrous, and rather deeply toothed. Its odour is feeble and aromatic, and its taste astringent and bitterish.

PRIMULA OFFICINALIS, LINN.—COWSLIP.

SYNONIMES :—Primevère, FR. ; Schlüsselblume, GERM. ; Oxedrif, DAN. ; *Primula veris*, SPAN. ; Sleutelbloem, DUT. ; Primavera, ITAL. ; Bakwiza, POL. ; Primevera, PORT. ; Oxelægg, SWED.

AMST. ; BRUNS. ; HISP. ; GALL. ; GENEV. ; WIRTEM. ; HERBIP. ; BERGIUS ; MURRAY and GMELIN ; SPIELMANN.

A plant of Europe (*Pentandria Mono-* Vol. II.

gynia, LINN. ; *Primulaceæ*, JUSS. ; *Fig. Flore Medic. V. 284*)

The root, herb, and flowers are employed.

The root (*Radix Primulæ veris* seu *paræyseos* seu *Verbasculi pratensis*) is a large, somewhat reddish, stock, furnished with long, white, fleshy fibres. It has an agreeable and anisated odour, and a slightly astringent and bitterish taste.

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The herb consists of oblong, furrowed, thick, obtuse, pubescent, dentated leaves, whitish underneath. It is nearly inodorous, and of a purely herbaceous taste.

The flowers, the corollæ of which are only used, are monopetalous, cylindrical, five-lobed, of a yellow colour, of a pleasant odour and taste.

CONSERVE OF COWSLIP.

Conserva Primulæ veris. (PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

R. Flowers of Cowslip, one part.
White Sugar, two parts.

Triturate together.

WATER OF COWSLIP.

Aqua Paralyseos. (PALAT.)

R. Flowers of Cowslip, one part.
Water, three parts.

Distil one part and a half.

SYRUP OF COWSLIP.

Syrupus Florum Paralyseos seu Primulæ veris. (PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

R. Fresh Flowers of Cowslip,
three pounds and a half.

Boiling Water, four pounds.

Infuse for twenty-four hours, and express; dissolve in eighteen ounces of the strained liquor,

White Sugar, thirty-two ounces.

VINEGAR OF COWSLIP.

Acetum Primulæ veris. (HERBIP.)

R. Root of Cowslip, half dried, and bruised, one ounce and a half.
Vinegar, one pound.

Macerate for fifteen days, frequently agitating; then express slightly, and add,

Alcohol, one ounce.

Decant at the end of several days.

OXYMEL OF COWSLIP.

Oxymel Primulæ veris. (HERBIP.)

R. Vinegar of Cowslip, one part.
Honey, two parts.

Boil slowly to the consistence of syrup.

PRUNELLA VULGARIS, LINN.—SELFHEAL.

SYNONIMES:—Prunelle, FR.; Gottheil, Braunheil, Selbstheil, GERM.; Czerno klawek, Swalnjk menssj, BOHEM.; Prunelle, DAN.; Brunella, SPAN.; Bruinella, DUT.; Zwokest modry, POL.; Prunella, PORT.

BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BERGIUS.; MURRAY and GMELIN.; SPIELMANN.; ZARDA.

A common plant of Europe. (*Didynamia Gymnospermia*, LINN.; *Labiata*, JUSS.; *Fig. Zorn, Ic. pl. t. 156*)

The flowering herb (*Herba Prunellæ seu Brunellæ seu Consolidæ minoris*) is employed. It consists of a square, rather branching stem, furnished with petiolated, oblong, oval, serrated leaves; the flowers are arranged in a terminal spike, and are formed of an assemblage of close verticilli. It is destitute of odour, but its taste is bitterish and mucilaginous.

It was formerly esteemed vulnerary.

JUICE OF SELFHEAL.

Succus Prunelle (HERBIP.)

R. Fresh Herb of Selfheal, any quantity.

Bruise it in a wooden mortar, sprinkling it with a little water; express strongly, set aside the juice, decant, and preserve it in bottles, adding to each pound of it, one dram of alcohol.

SYRUP OF SELFHEAL.

Syrupus Prunelle. (WIRTEM.)

R. Juice of Selfheal, depurated and reduced to one half by slow evaporation, nine ounces.
White Sugar, sixteen ounces.

Dissolve.

PRINOS VERTICILLATUS, LINN.—DECIDUOUS WINTERBERRY.

SYNONIMES:—Prinos, Apalachine à feuilles de prunier, FR.

AMER.; COXE.

A shrub of North America. (*Hexandria*

Monogynia, LINN.; *Rhamnea*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Duham. I. t. 23)

The bark is employed, it is bitter and sub-acrid.

PROPOLIS.

SYNONIMES:—Propolis, FR.; Stopfwachs, Brenewachs, GERM.

GENEV.; and SPIELMANN.

A resinous matter elaborated by the domestic bee, *Apis mellifica*, LINN.

To obtain this substance pure, it is put into a pan with about twice its weight of water; when this is boiling and the propolis is melted, the whole is to be poured upon a new cloth, strained with expression, and the resin received into cold water; when it has become congealed it is rolled into cylinders.

OINTMENT OF PROPOLIS.

Unguentum propolicum. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; SWEDIAUR)

R. Purified Propolis, four ounces.
Olive Oil, one pound and a half.

Dissolve at a moderate heat, and strain while hot. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

SWEDIAUR prescribes one part of propolis and two parts of oil.

It is applied to old ulcers and to piles.

PRUNUS.

Two species of this genus of plants are indicated in pharmacopœias:

1. *Prunus domestica*, LINN.—Plum Tree.

LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FULD.; HANN.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; WURCEB.; BERGIUS.; BRUGNATELLI.; COXE.; GUIBOUT.; MURRAY and GMELIN.; PIDE- RIT.; SPIELMANN.; ZARDA.

A tree which is met with in every orchard. (*Icosandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Rosaceæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* ZORN, *lc. pl. t. 493*)

The fruit, called *Plum* (*Prunus*), is employed.

SYNONIMES:—Prune, FR.; Pflaume, GERM.; Sswestka, Ssjwa, BOHEM.; Plom, DAN.; Cirnelo, SPAN.; Pruin, DUT.; Prugno, ITAL.; Stiwinia, POL.; Ameixa, PORT.; Plom, SWED.

This fruit varies to infinity in size, form, and colour. It has a sweet and generally subacidulous taste. When dried, either by the sun or in an oven, they are called *Prunes* (*Pruneaux*, FR.), when the damask plum (*Prune de Damas*, FR.) is usually employed.

2. *Prunus spinosa*, LINN.—Sloe.

SYNONIMES:—Prunier sauvage, FR.; Steckdorn, Schlehenbaum, GERM.; Slaetorn, Kreygebærtorn, DAN.

AMST.; AUSTR.; BAVAR.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FULD.; LIPP.; ROSS.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; BERGIUS.; MURRAY and GMELIN.; SPIELMANN.

A shrub common to all parts of Europe. (*Icosandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Rosaceæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* ZORN, *lc. pl. t. 4*)

The bark, flowers, and fruit are employed.

The bark (*Cortex Acacia nostratis seu vulgaris seu Germanicæ seu Pruneoli sylvestris*) is of a brown-grey colour, and of a bitter and astringent taste.

The flowers, which are white, have an agreeable odour which is not entirely dissipated by desiccation, and a bitter and rather styptic taste.

The fruit, called *Sloes* (Prunelles, FR.), are round, black drupes, covered with a blue powder; under a greenish-yellow flesh, each contains a round smooth stone. Their taste is acerb and astringent, but becomes sweet after frost.

The kernel has the taste of bitter almonds.

The whole plant is astringent. The inspissated juice of the fruit constitutes the *Acacia nostras*. The flowers constitute a domestic aperient, in the dose of half an ounce in the fresh state, or of two drams in the dried, infused in six ounces of water.

PULP OF PRUNES.

Pulpa Prunorum. (ANT.; BAVAR.; DAN.; GALL.; HISP.; HANN.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; HERBIP.; PIDERIT; SAINTE-MARIE; VAN MONS)

R. Tours Prunes, any quantity.

Soften them in hot water; pour off the liquor, remove the stones and pass the pulp through a hair sieve, pressing it with a wooden spoon: preserve it in a covered pot. (LIPP.; VAN MONS)

GALL.; and LUSIT.; direct the pulp to be mixed with the water of the infusion, and the mixture to be evaporated with a gentle heat, to a proper consistence.

R. Prunes, one part.
Water, two parts.

Boil till the fruit becomes soft; then remove the stones, strain the pulp through a sieve, and evaporate it, adding one sixth of sugar. (BAVAR.; HANN.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; SAINTE-MARIE)

HISP.; LUSIT.; and PIDERIT prescribe one part of sugar and two parts of pulp.—ANT.; DAN.; ROSS.; and HERBIP.—one of sugar and three of pulp.

It is a mild laxative.

LAXATIVE DECOCTION.

Decoctum purgans anti-phlogisticum. (BRERA; SPIELMANN)

R. Prunes, two ounces.

Bruise them with the stones, and add,
Water, three pounds.

Boil down to one third, and add to the strained liquor,

Simple Syrup, one ounce.

Mix.—To be taken at twice. (BRERA)

R. Prunes, four ounces.
Water, three pounds.

Boil down to one-fifth, and add towards the end,

Liquorice, four drams.

Strain when cold. (SPIELMANN)

CONSERVE OF SLOES. (SARD.; BRUGNATELLI)

R. Sloes, any quantity.

Digest them in water over a slow fire till they become soft; then pass the pulp through a silk sieve, add three parts of sugar, and evaporate to the proper consistence, constantly stirring. (SARD.)

BRUGNATELLI directs one part of sloes to be bruised with two parts of sugar, so as to form a homogeneous paste.

ROB OF SLOES.

Acacia nostras, Rob Prunorum sylvestrium seu Fructuum Acaciae Germanicae. (AUSTR.; SARD.)

R. Sloes, nearly ripe, any quantity.

Bruise them, express the juice, and evaporate it in a water-bath, constantly stirring with a spatula, till it is of the consistence of an electuary.

WATER OF SLOE-FLOWERS.

Aqua Florum Acaciae. (FULD.; LIPP.; PALAT.; SAX.; HERBIP.; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Dried Sloe-flowers, two parts.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Distil twenty parts. (SAINTE-MARIE)

PALAT. prescribes one part of flowers and three parts of water; one half to be distilled.—LIPP.; and HERBIP.—one of flowers and six of water.—SAX.—one of flowers and eight of water; one half to be distilled.

R. Dried Sloe-flowers, three pounds.

Suspend them, in a bag, in the middle of a cucurbit containing,

Water, twelve pounds.

Distil one pound and a half without making the water boil. (FULD.)

SYRUP OF SLOE-FLOWERS.

Syrupus Aciaciarum seu Aciarum Florum. (PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

R. Fresh Sloe-flowers, } of each,
Boiling Water, } two pounds.

Digest for one night in a covered vessel. Add to nineteen ounces of the strained liquor,

White Sugar, thirty-two ounces.

Boil, and strain. (WIRTEM.)

PALAT. directs two pounds of flowers to be infused in four of boiling water for twelve hours; the liquor to be poured upon two pounds of fresh flowers: this to be repeated a third time, and the syrup to be

finally made with the strained liquor and four pounds of sugar.

It is laxative, anthelmintic, and anti-nephritic.—Dose, from one dram to three drams, to children; and from six drams to one ounce, to adults.

PSORALEA GLANDULOSA, LINN.—STRIPED FLOWERED PSORALEA.

SYNONIMES:—Thé du Paraguay, Thé de la mer du Sud, FR.; Drusige Psorbalea, GERM.; Culen, SPAN.

phia Decandria, LINN.; *Leguminosæ*, JUSS.; *Fig. Feuill. Per. 7. t. 3)*

ELLIS.

The herb (*Herba Culen*) is employed. It consists of ternate leaves with lanceolated leaflets.

A plant of Peru and of Brasil, (*Diadel-*

It is stomachic, and anthelmintic.

PTERIS AQUILINA, LINN.—COMMON BRAKE.

SYNONIMES:—Fougère femelle, Pteride, FR.; Flügelfarren, Adlersaumfarren, Farrenkrautweiblein, GERM.

(*Radix Pteridis aquilinæ*) is employed. It is of the thickness of the finger, long, black without, and yellow within. When cut obliquely it presents two blackish-crossed lines, rudely representing an eagle with two heads. It has a very strong odour, and a taste at first mucilaginous, then bitterish, nauseous, and slightly styptic.

FULD.; ROSS.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; MURRAY and GMELIN.

A plant which grows in every part of Europe. (*Cryptogamia*, LINN.; *Filices*, JUSS.; *Fig. Bull. Herb. t. 207)*

It is anthelmintic.—Dose, thirty grains to children, and three drams to adults.

The stock, improperly called the root

PULMONARIA OFFICINALIS, LINN.—LUNGWORT.

SYNONIMES:—Grande pulmonaire, FR.; Lungenkraut, GERM.; Spettel lungeurt, DAN.; Pulmonaria, PORT.; and SPAN.; Gewoon lungekruid, DUT.; Polmonaria, ITAL.; Placknik, POL.; Meduniza, RUSS.; Lungært, SWED.; Koiwick, TAR.

stems the leaves of which are alternate, sessile, longer, narrower, and entire. It is nearly destitute of odour, and has an herbaceous, mucilaginous, and rather astringent taste.

AMST.; ANT.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; WIRTEM.; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; GUIBOUT; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN.

It used formerly to be esteemed in pulmonary catarrh. It is now nearly disused.

JUICE OF LUNGWORT.

Succus Pulmonariæ. (GALL.)

A plant of Europe. (*Pentandria Monogymia*, LINN.; *Borraginææ*, JUSS.; *Fig. Flore Medic. V. 286)*

The herb (*Herba Pulmonariæ maculosæ seu Symphyti maculosi*) is employed. It consists of radical, oval, petiolated, bristled leaves sprinkled with white spots, and of

R. Leaves of Lungwort, sixteen parts.

Bruise them in a stone mortar, adding gradually,

Water, one part.

Express the juice, set aside, and filter without heat through bibulous paper.

PUMEX, LAPIS PUMICIS.—PUMICE STONE.

SYNONIMES:—Ponce, Pierre Ponce, FR.; Bimstein, Bimsenstein, GERM.; Piedra pomez, SPAN.; Puimsteen, DUT.; Pietra pomicc, ITAL.; Zazel kamienna, POL.

BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; HANN.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; SPIELMANN.

A volcanic stone, of a whitish-grey or yellowish colour, very porous, light, tenacious, fragile, fibrous, shining or even silky in the course of its fibres, presenting a grained and unequal fracture; it is dry to

the touch, lighter than water, and fusible into a white glass.

It enters into several dentifrice powders.

WHITE DENTIFRICE POWDER. (BRUNS.; SPIELMANN)

R. Pumice Stone,	two ounces.
Cuttle Fish Bone,	one ounce.
Supertartrate of Potass,	} of each,
Root of Iris,	
Oil of Cloves,	four drops.

Make a very fine powder.

PUNICA GRANATUM, LINN.—POMEGRANATE TREE.

SYNONIMES:—Grenadier, Balaustier, FR.; Granatbaum, GERM.; Ranna, Roman, ARAB.; Pomapran, Granatowe gablto, BOHEM.; Delunghedie, CYNG.; Anar, HIND.; and PERS.; Balaustries, SPAN.; Rodia, MOD. GR.; Granatboom, DUT.; Granato, ITAL.; Gangsalan, JAV.; Dalimb, MAH.; Dalema, Daime, MAL.; Drzewo granatowe, POL.; Romeira, PORT.; Granatoschnoe derewo, RUSS.; Dadima, SANS.; Darim, SWED.; Magilam palam, TAM.; Dadima pundu, TEL.; Nar, TUR.

LOND.; DUBL.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; AINSLIE.; BERGIUS.; BRUGNATELLI.; COXE.; GUIBOURT.; MAGENDIE.; PARIS.; SPIELMANN.; ZARDA.

A tree of the south of Europe. (*Icosandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Myrtea*, JUSS.; Fig. ZORN, Ic. pl. t. 270)

The bark of the root, the flowers, and the fruit are employed.

The bark of the root is yellowish-grey externally, and greyish-yellow or slightly reddish internally, inodorous, and of a feebly styptic and bitterish taste. Its powder is greenish-yellow. It has been represented as an infallible remedy for the expulsion of tenia.

The flowers (*Balaustia*, *Flores Balaustiorum*) are hemispherical, of a fine red colour, nearly inodorous, and a slightly styptic taste. They are astringent, but less so than the rind of the fruit.

The fruit, called Pomegranates (*Mala*

Punica), are round berries, terminated by the sepals of the calyx and divided by a transverse partition into two multilocular cells, filled with angular seeds surrounded by a pulpy arillus. The exterior pellicle (*Malacorium*, *Malicoorium*) is greyish-yellow or reddish, thick, hard, and coriaceous.

It has an astringent taste. It has been employed in every case in which an astringent is indicated.

It is incompatible with the salts of iron. REHMANN has recommended the rind of the fruit in intermittent fevers, from six to twelve doses of from two to six scruples each, to be taken during the apyrexia.

ASTRINGENT SPECIES.

Species Decocti pro Gargarismate adstringente seu adstringentes pro Gargarismate. (GALL.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; HANN.; PALAT.; NIEMANN.; PIDERIT)

R. Root of Bistort;	} of each,
Pomegranate Flowers,	
Hollyhock Flowers,	} of each,
Cut, and mix. (HANN.)	

R. Herb of Plaintain,	} of each,	
Selfheal,		two ounces.
Sage,	} of each,	
Flowers of Red Roses,		one ounce.
Ligustrum,		one ounce.
Pomegranate,		

Cut, and mix. (PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

BRUNS. gives the same formula but without the ligustrum.

R. Root of Bistort,	} of each,	
Herb of Agrimony,		two
Periwinkle,		ounces.
Flowers of Hollyhock,		
Pomegranate,		

- Cut, and mix. (PIDERIT)
- R. Pomegranate Rind, } of each,
 Root of Bistort, } an equal part.
 Tormentil, }
- Cut, and mix. (GALL.; FORM. HÔP. FR.)

ANTI-HÆMORRHOIDAL SPECIES.

Species pro Fotu ad hæmorrhoidum fluxum immodicum. (PALAT.)

- R. Herb of Milfoil, } of each,
 ———— Plaintain, } four handfuls.
 ———— Lesser Mullein, }
 Flowers of Elder,
 Pomegranate Rind, } one ounce.
- Mix.

JUICE OF POMEGRANATE.

Succus Granatorum. (HISP.; GALL.; SWEDIAUR)

- R. Unripe Pomegranates, any quantity.
 Remove the external rind, cut the rest, and triturate with a wooden spatula in order to separate the seeds; then bruise in a stone mortar, and express the juice either in a bag or between two layers of rye straw chopped and washed with warm water. Set the juice aside, decant, and preserve it in bottles under a stratum of oil.

SYRUP OF POMEGRANATE.

Syrupus Granatorum seu de Granatis. (HISP.; GALL.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

- R. Depurated and filtered juice of Pomegranate, two pounds.
 White Sugar, three pounds and a half.
 Dissolve at a moderate heat. (GALL.)

HISP.; and LUSIT. prescribe one part of juice and two parts of sugar.—WIRTEM.—ten ounces of the former and sixteen of the latter, to be boiled to a syrup.

DECOCTION OF THE BARK OF POMEGRANATE ROOT. (ELLIS; FEE; MAGENDIE; NIEMANN)

- R. Bark of Pomegranate Root, two ounces.
 Water, two pounds.
 Boil down to three-fourths.
 It is recommended against tænia.—Dose,

two ounces every half hour.—Four doses usually suffice for the expulsion of the worm.

DECOCTION OF POMEGRANATE RIND. (FORM. HÔP. FR.)

- R. Pomegranate Rind, one ounce.
 Water, a sufficient quantity,
 to obtain two pounds of strained decoction. Boil for a quarter of an hour, and add
 Liquorice, two drams.
 It is astringent.

ASTRINGENT FOMENTATION. (RATIER)

- R. Pomegranate Rind, } of each,
 Root of Bistort, } two ounces.
 Red Wine, } one pound.
 Boil and add when strained,
 Muriate of Ammonia, two drams.
 Dissolve.

ASTRINGENT LAVEMENT. (HISP.)

- R. Pomegranate Rind, one ounce.
 Water, a sufficient quantity,
 to obtain two pounds of strained decoction.

ASTRINGENT GARGLE. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

- R. Infusion of Agrimony, } of each,
 ———— Cypress Nuts, } four
 ———— Pomegranate } ounces.
 Rind, }
 ———— Elder Flowers, }
 Honey of Roses, } of each,
 Syrup of Mulberries, } three drams.
 Sulphuric Acid, } twenty drops.
- Mix.

REHMANN'S DECOCTION OF POMEGRANATE RIND. (NIEMANN)

- R. Pomegranate Rind, two ounces.
 Gum Arabic, one dram.
 Spring Water, two pounds.
 Boil down to one half, and to each pound of the decoction add
 Extract of Buckbean, half a dram.
 Alcoholized Sulphuric Æther, one dram.
 Mix.—It is astringent.—Dose, half a glassful every hour and a half.

PYROLA ROTUNDIFOLIA, LINN.—WINTERGREEN.

SYNONIMES:—Pyrolæ à feuilles rondes, FR.; Waldmangold, Rundblättriges Wintergrün, GERM.; Vintergræn, DAN.

BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; LIPP.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; BERGIUS; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN.

A plant of the north of Europe. (*Decandria Dygynia*, LINN.; *Ericinæ*, JUSS.; *Fig. CEd. Fl. Dan. t. 110*)

The herb (*Herba Pyrolæ*) is employed. It consists of a bundle of radical leaves,

round, green, and coriaceous, having long footstalks. It is without odour, but has a bitter and somewhat styptic taste.

It was formerly esteemed vulnerary.

QUASSIA AMARA, LINN.—QUASSIA.

SYNONIMES:—Quassie, Bois de Surinam, FR.; Quassienholz, Americanisches Bitterholz, GERM.; Drzewo kwassya, POL.

LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; GALL.; FENN.; FERR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HAMB.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; LUSIT.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; WURCEB.

A tree of Surinam (*Decandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Simarouba*, JUSS.; *Fig. Desc. Fl. Ant. I. 5*)

The wood of the trunk and especially of the root is employed. It comes to us, in its bark, in pieces of various dimensions, sometimes scarcely of the thickness of the little finger, sometimes of the thickness of the arm, several feet long, cylindrical and smooth, or cloven lengthwise, usually straight, seldom curved, sometimes knotty and branched. The bark is of a yellowish-grey colour, not thick, smooth to the touch, and slightly adherent to the wood. The latter, is of a yellowish-white colour, light, soft in the interior. It is free from odour, but is extremely bitter.

Its bitterness is owing to a peculiar principle, quassine.

This wood is also attributed to the *Quassia excelsa*, SW.; a tree of Jamaica. (*Fig. Comm. Hort. I. p. 149. t. 942*)

It is a tonic, and stomachic, and is used in dyspepsia, diarrhoea, and hæmorrhages.—Dose, of the powder, from a scruple to half a dram.

AQUEOUS EXTRACT OF QUASSIA.

Extractum Quassiæ. (AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; BAVAR.; BRUNS.; HANN.; HASS.; OLDEN.; POL.; LUSIT.; ROSS.; SAX.; HERBIP.; COXE; PIDERIT)

R. Quassia Shavings, one pound.
Cold Water, ten pounds.

Macerate for two days, occasionally agitating; then strain, set aside and decant the liquor, and finally evaporate it over a slow fire. (POL.)

R. Quassia Shavings, any quantity.

Boil it in a sufficient quantity of water for an hour; then express, set aside, and decant the liquor, and finally evaporate it to the consistence of thick honey. (HERBIP.)

LUSIT. prescribes one pound of wood and six pounds of water.

R. Quassia Shavings, one pound.
Spring Water, six pounds.

Digest for four days in a warm place, then boil a little; express the decoction, and evaporate it to the consistence of an extract. (BRUNS.)

AMER.; HASS.; COXE; and PIDERIT direct one pound of wood to be boiled in eight pounds of water till reduced to one half.

R. Quassia Shavings, one pound.
Boiling Water, eight pounds.

Digest for twenty-four hours, then boil for a quarter of an hour, and strain; boil the residue for a quarter of an hour with four pounds of water, and strain again. Mix the decoctions, set apart, decant, and evaporate. (ANT.)

AMST.; DAN.; HANN.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; and SAX. direct one part of wood to be boiled for several times successively in ten parts of water, and the mixed decoctions to be evaporated.—BAVAR.—one part of wood to be first boiled with five and then with fifteen parts of water, and the mixed liquors evaporated.

Dose, from ten to fifteen grains.

ALCOHOLIC EXTRACT OF QUASSIA.

Extractum Quassiæ alcoholicum. (FULD.; LIPP.)

R. Quassia Shavings, one pound.
Proof Spirit, six pounds.

Digest for several days at a moderate heat; then express and filter the tincture, and evaporate it to the consistence of honey; boil the residue with three pounds of water, and express, filter, and evaporate in the same manner. Mix the liquors, and finally evaporate to the consistence of extract. (FULD.)